5A General Regulatory Requirements for all *Oceans Act* Marine Protected Areas

Under the *Oceans Act*, regulations designating a Marine Protected Area may be made, by either the Governor in Council (per ss. 35(3)) or a Minister of Fisheries and Oceans Ministerial Order (per s. 35.1), for one or more of the following reasons[1]:

(a) commercial and non-commercial fishery resources and their habitats;

(b) the conservation and protection of endangered or threatened species and their habitats;

(c) the conservation and protection of unique habitats;

(d) the conservation and protection of marine areas of high biodiversity or biological productivity;

(e) the conservation and protection of any other marine resource or habitat as is necessary to fulfill the mandate of the Minister of Fisheries and Oceans; and

(f) the conservation and protection of marine areas for the purpose of maintaining ecological integrity.

General Prohibitions (Prohibited Activities)[2]

Oceans Act Marine Protected Area regulations contain a prohibition that generally prohibits the disturbance, damage, destruction or removal of any living marine organism or any part of its habitat within the Marine Protected Areas. Recent amendments to the *Oceans Act*[3] now also provide for the protection of unique geological or archeological features that lie within an area designated by Ministerial Order.

Exceptions (Permitted Activities)

Governor in Council Marine Protected Area regulations include various exceptions, allowing for the continuation of activities that do not jeopardize the area's conservation objectives. A Ministerial Order Marine Protected Area is a measure that effectively "freezes the footprint" of the area, allowing most "ongoing" activities to continue while prohibiting those that are not "ongoing".

Marine Protected Area designated by either Governor in Council regulations or Ministerial Orders recognize and accommodate the exercise of international navigational rights Marine Protected Area regulations generally provide for vessel operation in compliance with relevant navigational requirements (ex. provisions of the *Canada Shipping Act, 2001* and relevant requirements of the International Maritime Organization).

Activities carried out for the purpose of public safety, law enforcement or national security or for the exercise of Canadian sovereignty are covered by separate exceptions and are therefore not subject to the general prohibitions evidenced in Marine Protected Areas made by the Governor in Council and Ministerial.

Report of Incident

Specific reporting requirements for each Marine Protected Area can be found in the respective regulation.

Penalties

Individuals, corporations and ships that contravene *Oceans Act* Marine Protected Areas regulations are guilty of an offence and liable to a fine as specified in section 39.6 of the *Act*. Individuals, corporations and ships that contravene these regulations may also be subject to requirements specified under other applicable Federal legislation.

[1] A Governor in Council Interim Order made pursuant to s. 36 of the *Oceans Act* may also temporarily designate an area for conservation and protection on an emergency basis. Marine Protected Areas of this kind are only made in instances where the Minister is of the opinion that a marine resource or habitat is or is likely to be at risk to the extent that such orders are not inconsistent with a land claims agreement that has been given effect and has been ratified or approved by an Act of Parliament.

[2] Prohibitions and exceptions are tailored to the conservation objectives for the particular area of interest. Persons are encouraged to review the respective regulation (or Ministerial Order) to better understand the particular regulatory measures that apply to the designated area.

[3] Amendments were made pursuant to Bill C-55, *An Act to amend the Oceans Act and the Canada Petroleum Resources Act* (2019).

1. Marine Protected Areas in Eastern Canada

The following section provides information on Marine Protected Areas that have been designated under the *Oceans Act* in Eastern Canada.

1.1 The Gully Marine Protected Area

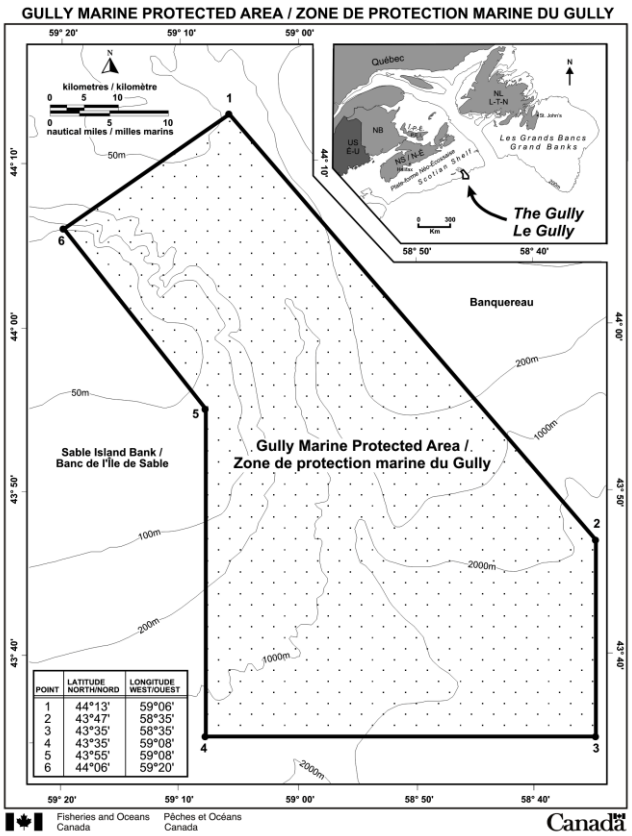
The Gully Marine Protected Area was designated pursuant to the *Oceans Act* on May 7th, 2004. The full text of the regulations may be accessed in the *Canada Gazette Part II, Vol. 138, No. 10*, *663-668*.

Coordinates

The Gully is a deep canyon ecosystem on the edge of the Scotian Shelf near Sable Island. The Gully Marine Protected Area is bounded by rhumb lines connecting the following geographical coordinates [North America Datum 1983 (NAD 83)/World Geodetic System (WGS 84)].

Point	Latitude (North)	Longitude (West)
1	44° 13'	59° 06'
2	43° 47'	58° 35'
3	43° 35'	58° 35'
4	43° 35'	59° 08'
5	43° 55'	59° 08'
6	44° 06'	59° 20'

The Gully Marine Protected Area is shown in the map below:



Regulatory Requirements for Vessels Operating in the Gully Marine Protected Area

- See ***Section 5A - General Regulatory Requirements for all Oceans Act Marine Protected Areas.***
- **Specific requirements for the Gully Marine Protected Area**
  - Be aware that for the Gully Marine Protected Area, the **prohibitions extend to the vicinity** of the Marine Protected Area. It is prohibited to carry out any activity in the vicinity of the Gully Marine Protected Area that is likely to result in the disturbance, damage, destruction or removal of any living marine organism or any part of its habitat within the Marine Protected Area.
  - Vessels must avoid discharge of ballast water in the Marine Protected Area. Please see the *Ballast Water Regulations* for additional guidance (including exceptions) on ballast water management in and around the Marine Protected Area.
  - Any person involved in an incident that is likely to result in any prohibited activity shall, within two hours after its occurrence, report the incident to the Canadian Coast Guard.

Guidelines for Vessels Operating in the Area (Year Round)

The following procedures are recommended in order to safeguard the Marine Protected Area and its resources.

Marine Mammal Protection

All marine mammal species are protected in the Marine Protected Area. The main species of concern are northern bottlenose, blue, fin, and Sowerby's beaked whales. The key threats associated with shipping are acoustic disturbances and vessel collisions. Vessels should adhere to the following measures to ensure marine mammal protection:

1. Vessels should avoid passage through this area if possible. Avoidance is the most effective means to eliminate or reduce acoustic disturbances and vessel collisions.
2. If passage through this area is required, decrease vessel speed to 10 knots or less and post a look-out to increase the likelihood of sighting and avoiding marine mammals. Increased caution must be exercised in conditions of reduced visibility, such as rain, fog, rough sea state, or at night. Be aware that marine mammals often travel in small groups dispersed over an area of several miles.
3. Vessels should adhere to the following operating measures while maneuvering around marine mammals:
   - Avoid any sudden changes in speed or direction.
   - Avoid heading directly toward marine mammals.
   - Travel parallel to marine mammals.
   - If it is not possible to maneuver around a marine mammal or group of marine mammals, slow down immediately, maintain a minimum distance of 100 metres and wait until animals are more than 400 metres away before slowly resuming speed.

     Note: some marine mammal species require different minimum distances – please refer to individual species' needs in Section 5 of this Notices to Mariners.
   - If operating a sailing vessel with an auxiliary motor, leave it in idle or use the echo sounder to signal presence.
4. Vessels must comply with all relevant provisions of the Marine Mammal Regulations pursuant to the *Fisheries Act*. Further guidance is found in ***Section 5 - General Guidelines for Aquatic Species at Risk and Important Marine Mammal Areas*.**
5. Marine mammal collisions, entanglements, distressed or dead animals should be reported to the Marine Animal Response Society's emergency hotline (1-866-567-6277), or via VHF channel 16. Sightings of healthy marine mammals should be reported to XMARwhalesightings@dfo-mpo.gc.ca. The following information about the sighting should be included: date, time, location, and species. Photos and videos should be submitted if available.

Pollution Prevention

The Marine Protected Area regulations apply to activities that may cause harm to the marine environment. Vessels must adhere to the following measures to ensure the protection of marine environmental quality:

1. Vessels must avoid discharges, including ballast water, in the Marine Protected Area. Vessels should also avoid such discharges within a minimum distance of 50 kilometers (27 nautical miles) from the Marine Protected Area.
2. Vessels must report any pollution sightings or incidents to the Canadian Coast Guard (1-800-565-1633 or VHF channel 16).

1.2 The Musquash Estuary Marine Protected Area

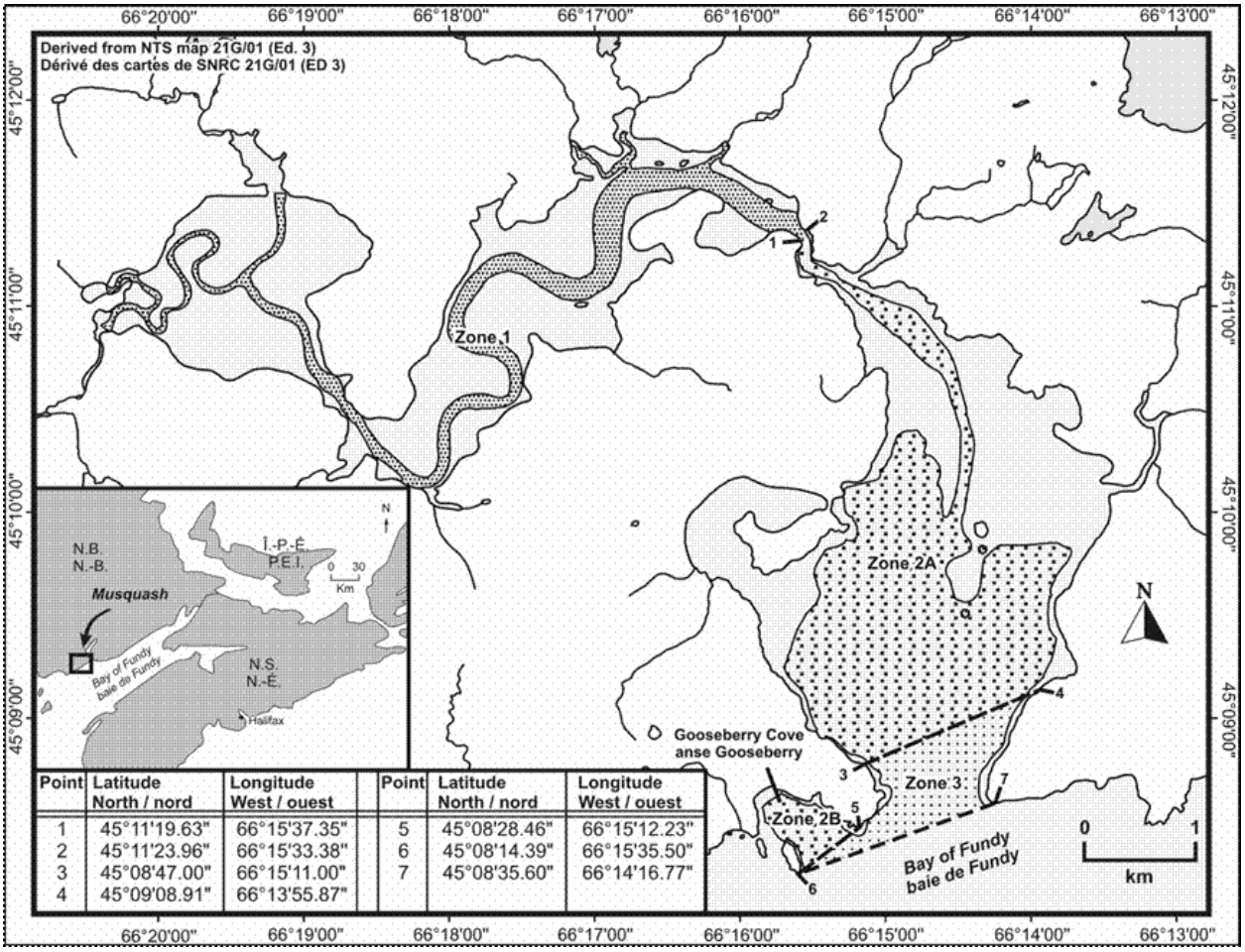
The Musquash Estuary Marine Protected Area was designated pursuant to the *Oceans Act* on December 14th, 2006. The full text of the regulations may be accessed in the *Canada Gazette Part II, Vol. 140, No. 26, 2324-2343*.

Coordinates

The Musquash Marine Protected Area consists of the waters that are within an area bounded by the low-water line of the estuary and by the following rhumb lines to their respective points of intersection with the low-water line. All geographical coordinates (latitude and longitude) are expressed in the North America Datum 1983 (NAD 83) geodetic reference system.

Point	Latitude (North)	Longitude (West)
1	45° 11' 19.63”	66° 15' 37.35”
2	45° 11' 23.96”	66° 15' 33.38”
3	45° 08' 47.00”	66° 15' 11.00”
4	45° 09' 08.91”	66° 13' 55.87”
5	45° 08' 28.46”	66° 15' 12.23”
6	45° 08' 14.39”	66° 15' 35.50”
7	45° 08' 35.60”	66° 14' 16.77”

The Musquash Estuary Marine Protected Area is shown in the map below:



Point	Latitude North / nord	Longitude West / ouest	Point	Latitude North / nord	Longitude West / ouest
1	45°11'19.63"	66°15'37.35"	5	45°08'28.46"	66°15'12.23"
2	45°11'23.96"	66°15'33.38"	6	45°08'14.39"	66°15'35.50"
3	45°08'47.00"	66°15'11.00"	7	45°08'35.60"	66°14'16.77"
4	45°09'08.91"	66°13'55.87"			

Regulatory Requirements for Vessels Operating in the Musquash Estuary Marine Protected Area

- See ***Section 5A - General Regulatory Requirements for all Oceans Act Marine Protected Areas*****.**
- **Specific requirements for the Musquash Estuary Marine Protected Area**

  The Musquash Estuary Marine Protected Area is composed of three internal management zones (Zone 1, Zones 2A and 2B, and Zone 3) in which different activities may be permitted, provided that they do not compromise the overall conservation objectives of the Marine Protected Area.

  - The operation of a motorized vessel is not permitted in Zone 1.
  - The operation of a vessel **in Zones 2A and 2B** is permitted at a speed no greater than **5 knots**.
  - The operation of a vessel in **Zone 3** is permitted at a speed no greater than **8 knots**.
  - Any person involved in an incident that is likely to result in any prohibited activity shall, within two hours after its occurrence, report the incident to the Canadian Coast Guard.

1.3 The St. Anns Bank Marine Protected Area

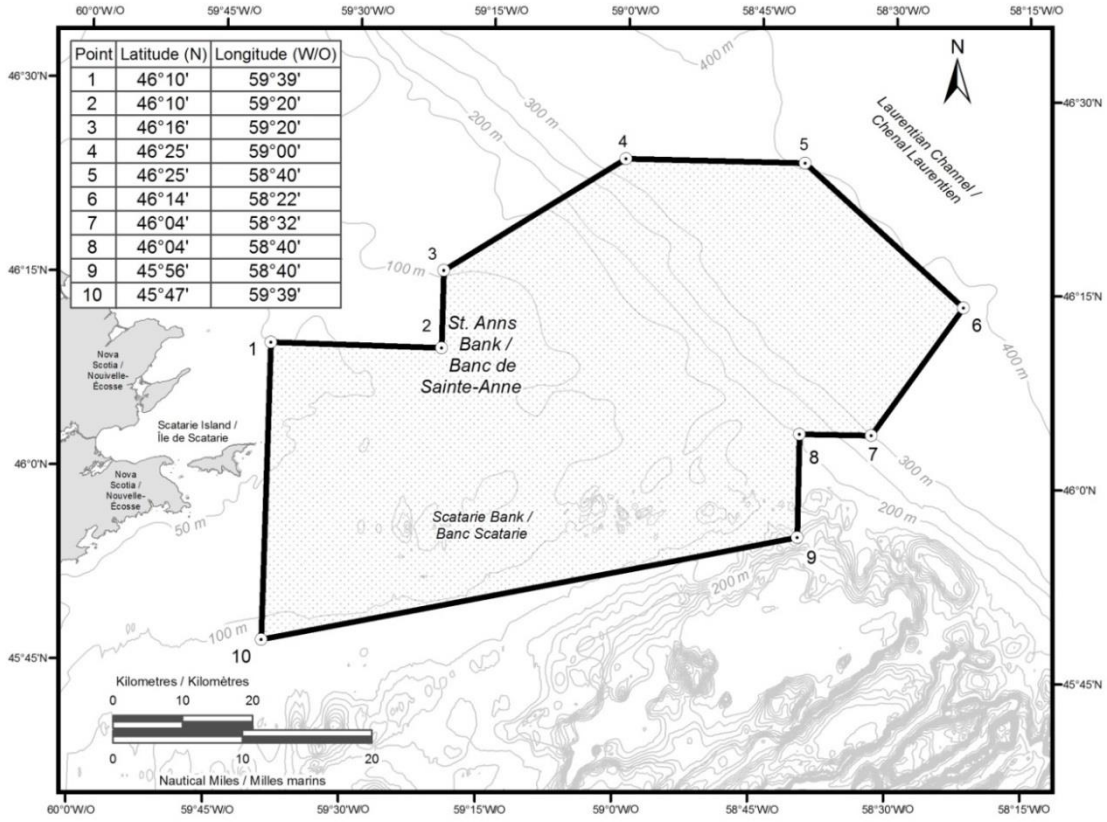
The St. Anns Bank Marine Protected Area was designated pursuant to the *Oceans Act* on June 2, 2017. The full text of the regulations may be accessed in the *Canada Gazette Part II, Vol. 151, No. 12, 1199-1205*.

Coordinates

The St. Anns Bank Marine Protected Area is bounded by a series of rhumb lines drawn from points 1 to 10, and then back to point 1. All geographical coordinates (latitude and longitude) are expressed in the North America Datum 1983 (NAD83) reference system.

Point	Latitude (North)	Longitude (West)
1	46° 10'	59° 39'
2	46° 10'	59° 20'
3	46° 16'	59° 20'
4	46° 25'	59° 00'
5	46° 25'	58° 40'
6	46° 14'	58° 22'
7	46° 04'	58° 32'
8	46° 04'	58° 40'
9	45° 56'	58° 40'
10	45° 47'	59° 39'

The St. Anns Bank Marine Protected Area is shown in the map below:



Regulatory Requirements for Vessels Operating in the St. Anns Bank Marine Protected Area

- See ***Section 5A - General Regulatory Requirements for all Oceans Act Marine Protected Areas*****.**
- **Specific requirements for the St. Anns Bank Marine Protected Area**
  - Vessels must avoid discharge of ballast water in the Marine Protected Area. However, under certain circumstances, vessels when navigating on transoceanic voyages may conduct ballast water exchanges in the portion of the Marine Protected Area that overlaps with the Laurentian Channel, where the water depth is at least 300 m, and only from December 1 to May 1. Please see the *Ballast Water Regulations* for additional guidance (including exceptions) on ballast water management in and around the Marine Protected Area.

Guidelines for Vessels Operating in the Area (Year Round)

The following procedures are recommended in order to safeguard the Marine Protected Area and its resources:

1. Vessels must comply with all relevant provisions of the Marine Mammal Regulations pursuant to the *Fisheries Act*. Further guidance is found in ***Section 5 - General Guidelines for Aquatic Species at Risk and Important Marine Mammal Areas*****.**
2. Marine mammal collisions, entanglements, distressed or dead animals should be reported to the Marine Animal Response Society's emergency hotline (1-866-567-6277), or via VHF channel 16. Sightings of healthy marine mammals should be reported to XMARwhalesightings@dfo-mpo.gc.ca. The following information about the sighting should be included: date, time, location, and species. Photos and videos should be submitted if available.
3. All live and dead sea turtle sightings and incidents (e.g. entanglements, collisions) should be reported to the Canadian Sea Turtle Network's hotline (1-888-729-4667) or online at Turtle Sighting. The following information about the sighting or incident should be included: date, time, location, species, and condition of the animal. Photos and videos should be submitted if available.

1.4 Eastport Marine Protected Areas

The Eastport Marine Protected Areas were designated pursuant to the *Oceans Act* on September 26th, 2005. The full text of the regulations may be accessed in the *Canada Gazette Part II, Vol. 139, No. 21, 2277-2290*.

Coordinates

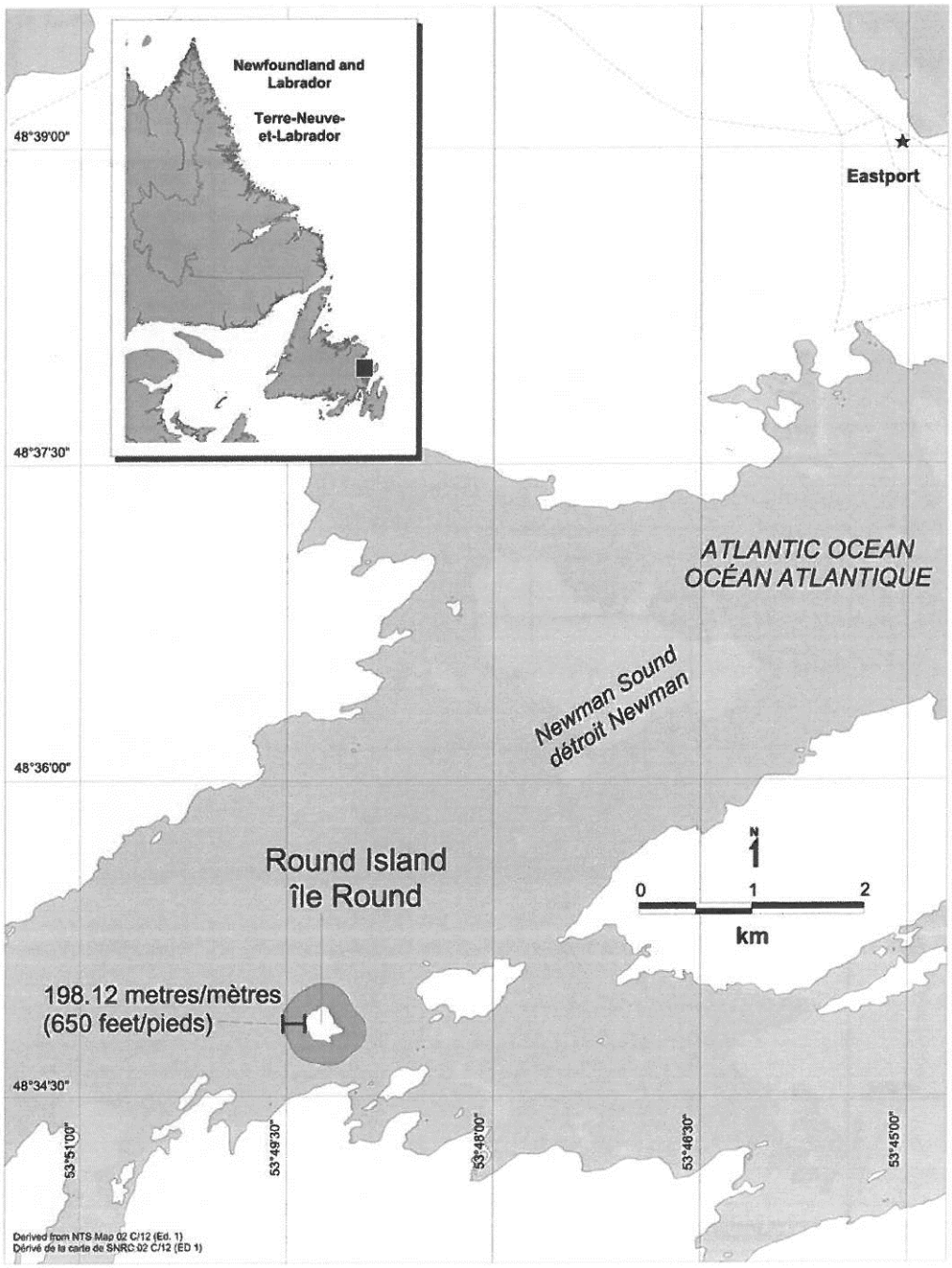
The Eastport Marine Protected Areas encompass an area of 2.1 km^2, consisting of the waters surrounding Round Island and Duck Islands, in Bonavista Bay, Newfoundland as described below. All geographical coordinates (latitude and longitude) are expressed in the North America Datum 1983 (NAD 83) geodetic reference system.

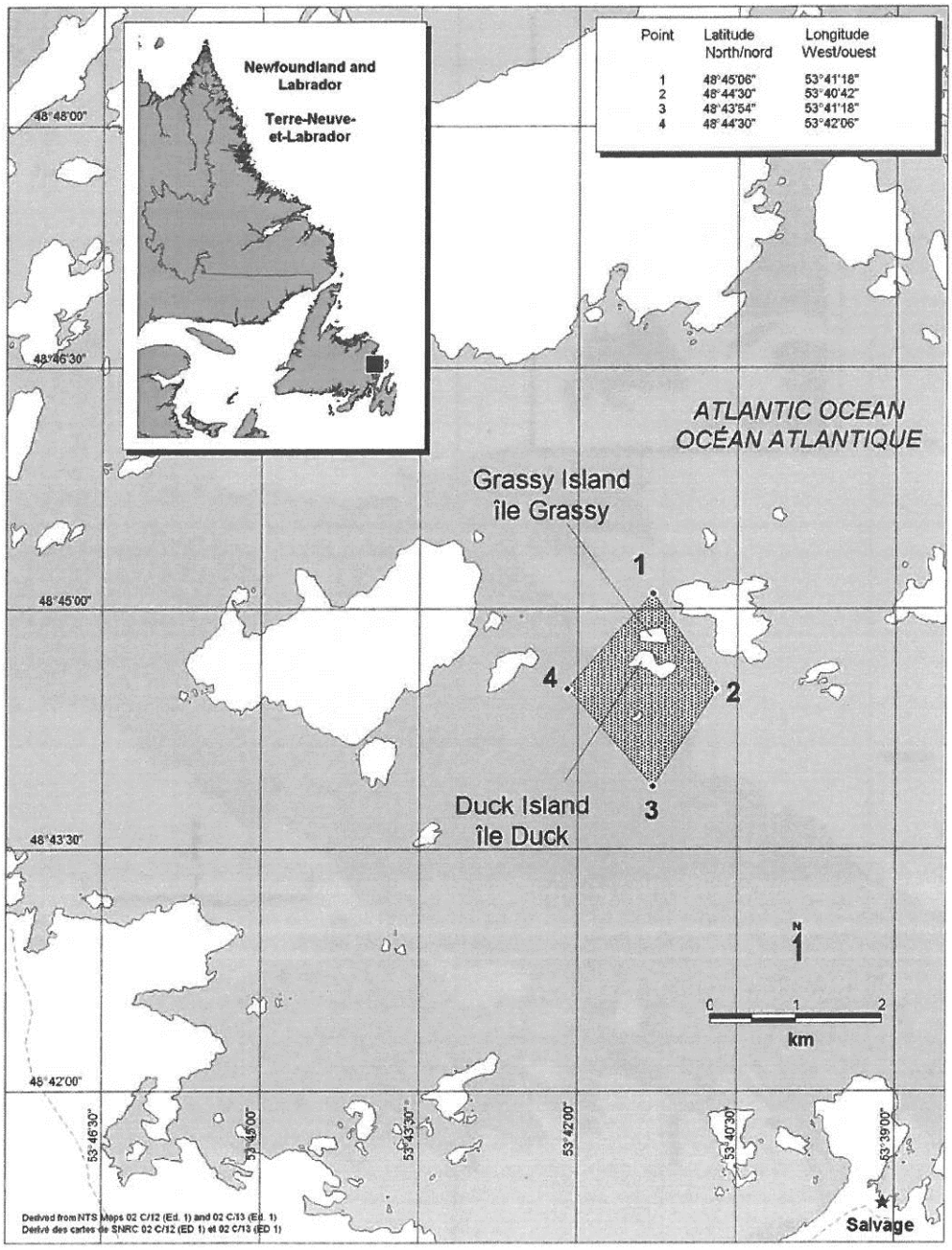
The **Round Island Marine Protected Area** comprises the area 198.12 m (650 ft) seaward from the low water line of the island.

The **Duck Island Marine Protected Area** comprises the waters that are within an area bounded by the island's low water line to the outer limit defined by the following series of rhumb lines.

Point	Latitude (North)	Longitude (West)
1	48° 45′ 06"	53° 41′ 18"
2	48° 44′ 30"	53° 40′ 42"
3	48° 43′ 54"	53° 41′ 18"
4	48° 44′ 30"	53° 42′ 06"

The Duck Island and Round Island Marine Protected Areas are shown on the maps below:





Regulatory Requirements for Vessels Operating in the Eastport Marine Protected Areas

- See ***Section 5A - General Regulatory Requirements for all Oceans Act Marine Protected Areas.***

Guidelines for Vessels Operating in the Area (Year Round)

- Boaters are permitted to sail through the Marine Protected Areas, but are asked to take every precaution and exercise due diligence while operating a vessel near these waters.
- Any person involved in an incident within the Eastport MPAs that is likely to result in any prohibited activity shall, within two hours after its occurrence, report the incident to the Canadian Coast Guard.

1.5 Gilbert Bay Marine Protected Area

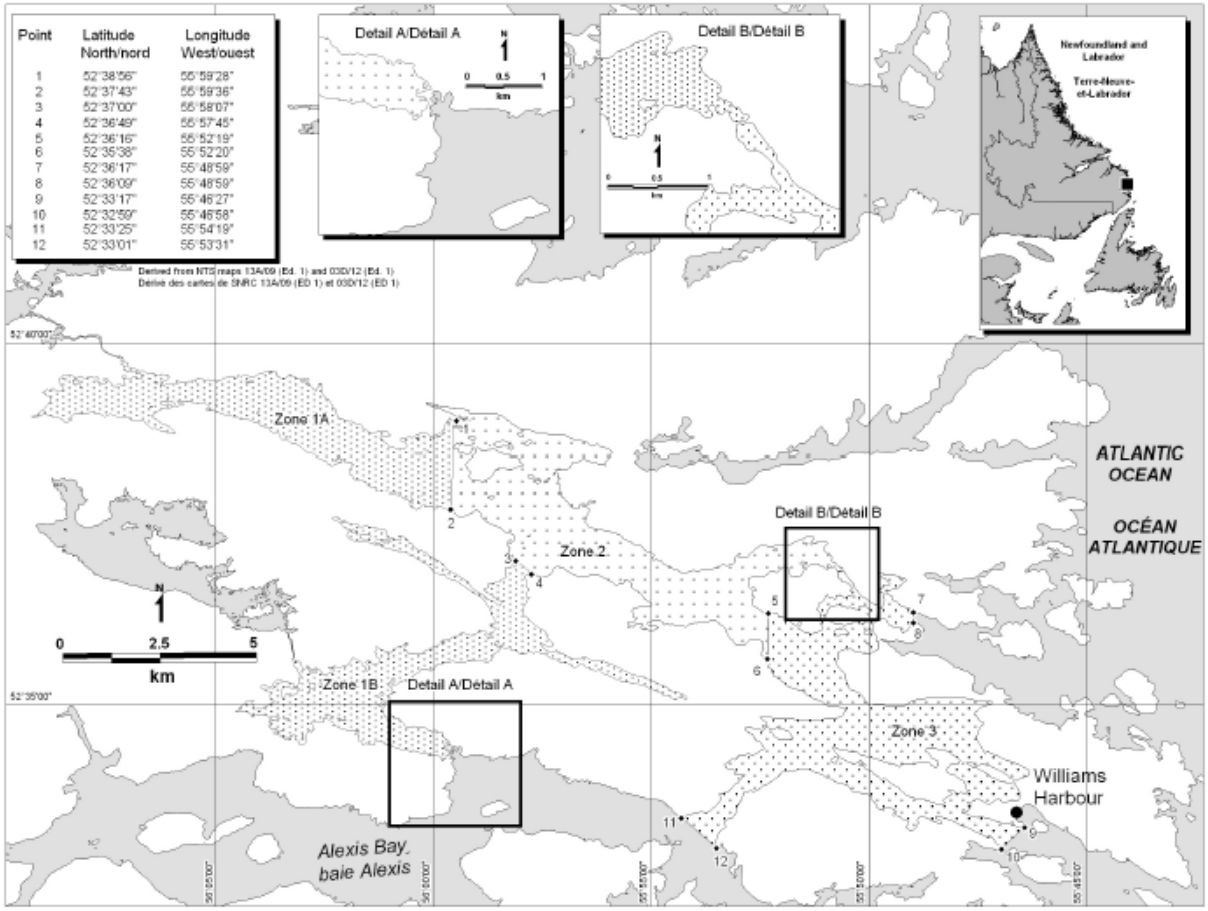
The Gilbert Bay Marine Protected Area was designated pursuant to the *Oceans Act* on September 26th, 2005. The full text of the regulations may be accessed in the *Canada Gazette Part II, Vol. 139, No. 21, 2291-2308*.

Coordinates

The Gilbert Bay Marine Protected Area is 60.1 km^2, and comprises the waters of Gilbert Bay contained within the lines drawn across the three entrances to the bay defined by the rhumb lines below, and extending to the coastal low water line. All geographic coordinates (latitude and longitude) are expressed in the North America Datum 1983 (NAD 83) geodetic reference system.

Point	Latitude (North)	Longitude (West)
1	52° 38′ 56"	55° 59′ 28"
2	52° 37′ 43"	55° 59′ 36"
3	52° 37′ 00"	55° 58′ 07"
4	52° 36′ 49"	55° 57′ 45"
5	52° 36′ 16"	55° 52′ 19"
6	52° 35′ 38"	55° 52′ 20"
7	52° 36′ 17"	55° 48′ 59"
8	52° 36′ 09"	55° 48′ 59"
9	52° 33′ 17"	55° 46′ 27"
10	52° 32′ 59"	55° 46′ 58"
11	52° 33′ 25"	55° 54′ 19"
12	52° 33′ 01"	55° 53′ 31"

The Gilbert Bay Marine Protected Area is shown on the following map:



Regulatory Requirements for Vessels Operating in the Gilbert Bay Marine Protected Area

- See ***Section 5A - General Regulatory Requirements for all Oceans Act Marine Protected Areas.***

Guidelines for Vessels Operating in the Area (Year Round)

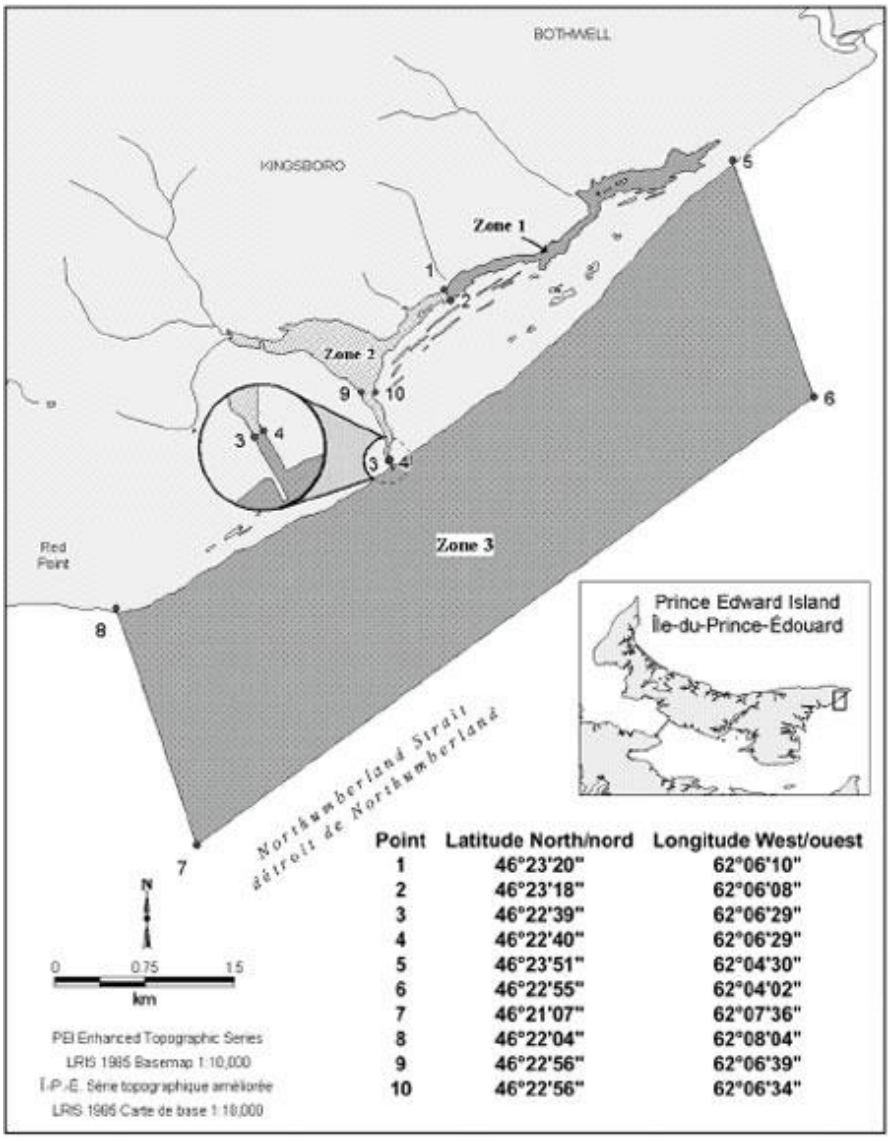
- Boaters are permitted to sail through the Marine Protected Areas, but are asked to take every precaution and exercise due diligence while operating a vessel near these waters.
- Any person involved in an incident in the Gilbert Bay MPA that is likely to result in any prohibited activity shall, within two hours after its occurrence, report the incident to the Canadian Coast Guard.

1.6 Basin Head Marine Protected Area

The Basin Head Marine Protected Area was designated pursuant the *Oceans Act* on September 26th, 2005. The full text of regulations can be accessed in the *Canada Gazette Part II Vol. 139, No. 21, 2264-2276*.

Coordinates

The Basin Head Marine Protected Area and the management zones coordinates are shown in the following map (geographic coordinates are expressed in the North America Datum 1983 (NAD 83) geodetic reference system).



Point	Latitude North/nord	Longitude West/ouest
1	46°23'20"	62°06'10"
2	46°23'18"	62°06'08"
3	46°22'39"	62°06'29"
4	46°22'40"	62°06'29"
5	46°23'51"	62°04'30"
6	46°22'55"	62°04'02"
7	46°21'07"	62°07'36"
8	46°22'04"	62°08'04"
9	46°22'56"	62°06'39"
10	46°22'56"	62°06'34"

Regulatory Requirements for Vessels Operating in the Basin Head Marine Protected Area

- See ***Section 5A - General Regulatory Requirements for all Oceans Act Marine Protected Areas.***
- **Specific requirements for the Basin Head Marine Protected Areas**
  - **Zone 1** (The inner channel) – This zone has the highest level of protection. Swimming, diving, use of motorized vessels, and fishing are not permitted.
  - **Zone 2** (The lagoon) – This zone acts as a buffer zone for the more sensitive Zone 1 area. Swimming and diving, and fishing (with licence) is allowed but the use of a motorized vessel is only permitted south of the rhumb line connecting points 9 and 10 (see map above) solely for the purpose of transiting Zone 2 in order to launch a vessel from, or land it at, a boat launch.
  - **Zone 3** (The outer coast) - Swimming, diving, fishing (with licence), and the use of motorized vessels are permitted in this zone.
  - Any person involved in an incident in the Basin Head Marine Protected Area that is likely to result in any prohibited activity shall, within two hours after its occurrence, report the incident to the Canadian Coast Guard.

1.7 The Banc-des-Américains Marine Protected Area

The Banc-des-Américains Marine Protected Area Regulations, under the Oceans Act, were published on March 6, 2019. The full text of the regulations designating this area can be found in the *Canada Gazette*, Part II, Vol. 153, No. 5, 439-481.

These Regulations constitute the federal portion of the joint Banc-des-Américains Marine Protected Area project, created under the Canada-Quebec collaborative agreement for establishing a marine protected areas network in Quebec and the specific Agreement for this project, signed on March 4, 2019.

Coordinates

The Regulations establish two management zones within the MPA:

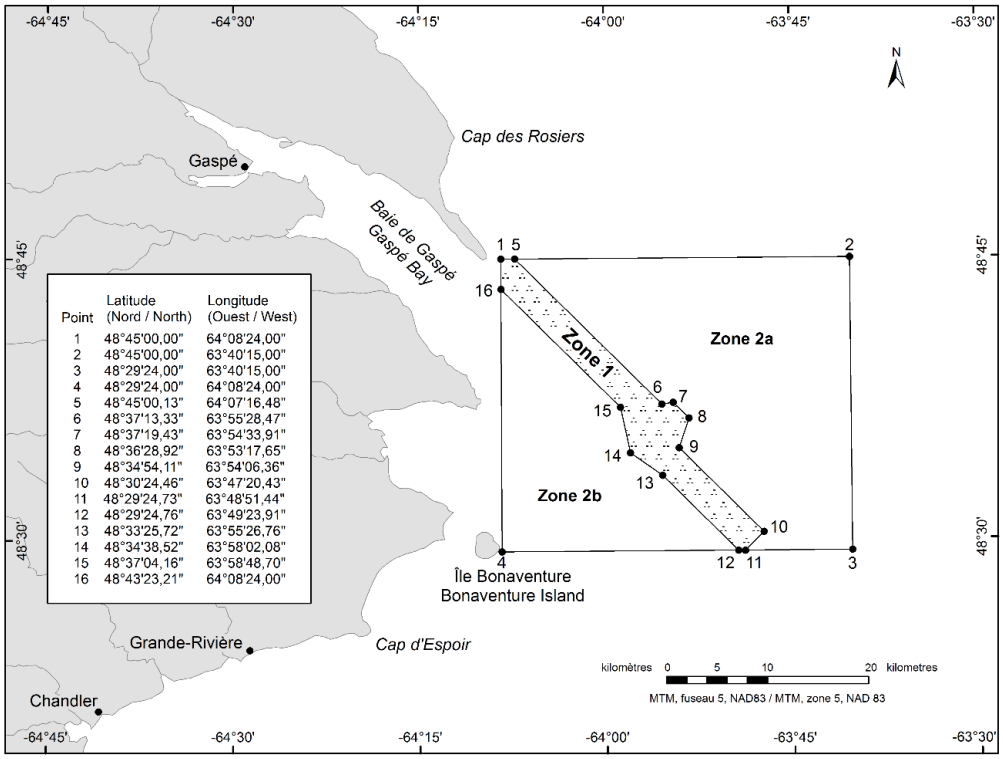
Zone 1 (core protection zone): This zone covers an area of 127 km^2. It covers all of the rocky ridges associated with the American Bank, as well as their escarpments and the surrounding sea floor.

Zones 2a and 2b (adaptive management zone): These zones cover an area of 873 km^2 and include almost 90% of the MPA. They include the deep plains on either side of the American Bank.

The Banc-des-Américains Marine Protected Area (1,000 km^2) is bounded by rhumb lines connecting the following geographical coordinates (points 1 to 16) [North American Datum 1983 (NAD 83)]. Zone 1 is bounded by a series of rhumb lines drawn from point 1 to point 5, then to points 6 to 16 and then back to point 1. Zone 2a is bounded by a series of rhumb lines drawn from point 5 to point 2, then to point 3, then to point 11, then to point 10, then to point 9, then to point 8, then to point 7, then to point 6 and then back to point 5. Zone 2b is bounded by a series of rhumb lines drawn from point 16 to point 15, then to point 14, then to point 13, then to point 12, then to point 4 and then back to point 16.

Point	Latitude (North)	Longitude (West)
1	48° 45' 00.00"	64° 08' 24.00"
2	48° 45' 00.00"	63° 40' 15.00"
3	48° 29' 24.00"	63° 40' 15.00"
4	48° 29' 24.00"	64° 08' 24.00"
5	48° 45' 00.13"	64° 07' 16.48"
6	48° 37' 13.33"	63° 55' 28.47"
7	48° 37' 19.43"	63° 54' 33.91"
8	48° 36' 28.92"	63° 53' 17.65"
9	48° 34' 54.11"	63° 54' 06.36"
10	48° 30' 24.46"	63° 47' 20.43"
11	48° 29' 24.73"	63° 48' 51.44"
12	48° 29' 24.76"	63° 49' 23.91"
13	48° 33' 25.72"	63° 55' 26.76"
14	48° 34' 38.52"	63° 58' 02.08"
15	48° 37' 04.16"	63° 58' 48.70"
16	48° 43' 23.21"	64° 08' 24.00"

The Banc-des-Américains Marine Protected Area is shown in the map below:



Point	Latitude (Nord / North)	Longitude (Ouest / West)
1	48°45'00,00"	64°08'24,00"
2	48°45'00,00"	63°40'15,00"
3	48°29'24,00"	63°40'15,00"
4	48°29'24,00"	64°08'24,00"
5	48°45'00,13"	64°07'16,48"
6	48°37'13,33"	63°55'28,47"
7	48°37'19,43"	63°54'33,91"
8	48°36'28,92"	63°53'17,65"
9	48°34'54,11"	63°54'06,36"
10	48°30'24,46"	63°47'20,43"
11	48°29'24,73"	63°48'51,44"
12	48°29'24,76"	63°49'23,91"
13	48°33'25,72"	63°55'26,76"
14	48°34'38,52"	63°58'02,08"
15	48°37'04,16"	63°58'48,70"
16	48°43'23,21"	64°08'24,00"

Regulatory Requirements for Vessels Operating in the Banc-des-Américains Marine Protected Area

- See ***Section 5A – General Regulatory Requirements for all Oceans Act Marine Protected Areas.***
- **Specific requirements for the Banc-des-Américains Marine Protected Area**
  - All activities related to shipping and transportation continue to be allowed within the MPA. However, anchoring of vessels is not permitted in Zone 1. In addition, discharge of sewage and release of grey water (as defined in the *Vessel Pollution and Dangerous Chemicals Regulations*) from vessels with a gross tonnage of 400 tonnes or more, or certified to carry 15 or more passengers, are prohibited in the MPA.

Guidelines for Vessels Operating in the Area (Year Round)

It is recommended that the following guidelines be followed to safeguard the Marine Protected Area and its resources.

Marine Mammal Protection

1. Vessels must comply with all relevant provisions of the *Marine Mammal Regulations* under the *Fisheries Act*. Further details can be found in **Section 5 – *General Guidelines for Aquatic Species at Risk and Important Marine Mammal Areas.***
2. Report all collisions with marine mammals or turtles, entanglements of marine mammals or turtles and animals in distress or those found dead by calling the toll-free number of the *Réseau québécois d'urgences pour les mammifères marins* (1-877-722-5346). Before releasing a whale carcass caught in fishing gear, it is important to contact the emergency service.

N.B. In this document, the term “Banc-des-Américains” is used to refer to the marine area that is designated as a Marine Protected Area, while the term “American Bank” is used to refer to the underwater bank (i.e. the physical structure) in the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

1.8 Laurentian Channel Marine Protected Area

The *Laurentian Channel Marine Protected Area Regulations*, under the *Oceans Act*, were published on May 1, 2019. The full text of the regulations designating this area can be found in the *Canada Gazette, Part II, Vol. 153, No. 9, 1416-1455* .

Coordinates

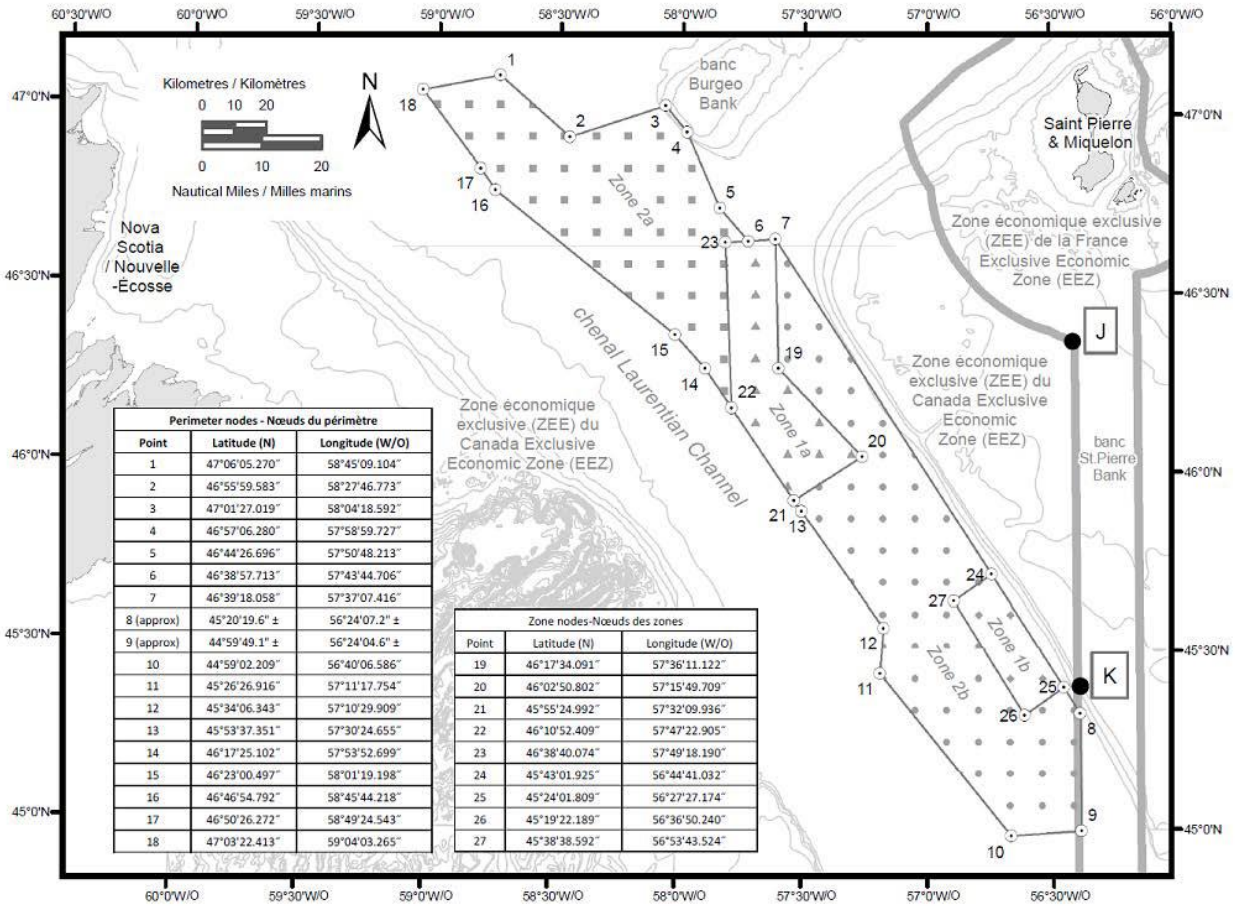
The Laurentian Channel Marine Protected Areas and the management zones coordinates are shown in the following map (geographic coordinates are expressed in the North America Datum 1983 (NAD 83) geodetic reference system).

Perimeter nodes

Point	Latitude (North)	Longitude (West)
1	47°06'05.270"	58°45'09.104"
2	46°55'59.583"	58°27'46.773"
3	47°01'27.019"	58°04'18.592"
4	46°57'06.280"	57°58'59.727"
5	46°44'26.696"	57°50'48.213"
6	46°38'57.713"	57°43'44.706"
7	46°39'18.058"	57°37'07.416"
8 (approx)	45°20'19.6" ±	56°24'07.2" ±
9 (approx)	44°59'49.1" ±	56°24'04.6" ±
10	44°59'02.209"	56°40'06.586"
11	45°26'26.916"	57°11'17.754"
12	45°34'06.343"	57°10'29.909"
13	45°53'37.351"	57°30'24.655"
14	46°17'25.102"	57°53'52.699"
15	46°23'00.497"	58°01'19.198"
16	46°46'54.792"	58°45'44.218"
17	46°50'26.272"	58°49'24.543"
18	47°03'22.413"	59°04'03.265"

Zone nodes

Point	Latitude (North)	Longitude (West)
19	46°17'34.091"	57°36'11.122"
20	46°02'50.802"	57°15'49.709"
21	45°55'24.992"	57°32'09.936"
22	46°10'52.409"	57°47'22.905"
23	46°38'40.074"	57°49'18.190"
24	45°43'01.925"	56°44'41.032"
25	45°24'01.809"	56°27'27.174"
26	45°19'22.189"	56°36'50.240"
27	45°38'38.592"	56°53'43.524"



Perimeter nodes - Nœuds du périmètre		
Point	Latitude (N)	Longitude (W/O)
1	47°06'05.270"	58°45'09.104"
2	46°55'59.583"	58°27'46.773"
3	47°01'27.019"	58°04'18.592"
4	46°57'06.280"	57°58'59.727"
5	46°44'26.696"	57°50'48.213"
6	46°38'57.713"	57°43'44.706"
7	46°39'18.058"	57°37'07.416"
8 (approx)	45°20'19.6" ±	56°24'07.2" ±
9 (approx)	44°59'49.1" ±	56°24'04.6" ±
10	44°59'02.209"	56°40'06.586"
11	45°26'26.916"	57°11'17.754"
12	45°34'06.343"	57°10'29.909"
13	45°53'37.351"	57°30'24.655"
14	46°17'25.102"	57°53'52.699"
15	46°23'00.497"	58°01'19.198"
16	46°46'54.792"	58°45'44.218"
17	46°50'26.272"	58°49'24.543"
18	47°03'22.413"	59°04'03.265"

Zone nodes-Nœuds des zones		
Point	Latitude (N)	Longitude (W/O)
19	46°17'34.091"	57°36'11.122"
20	46°02'50.802"	57°15'49.709"
21	45°55'24.992"	57°32'09.936"
22	46°10'52.409"	57°47'22.905"
23	46°38'40.074"	57°49'18.190"
24	45°43'01.925"	56°44'41.032"
25	45°24'01.809"	56°27'27.174"
26	45°19'22.189"	56°36'50.240"
27	45°38'38.592"	56°53'43.524"

Regulatory Requirements for Vessels Operating in the Laurentian Channel Marine Protected Area

- See ***Section 5A – General Regulatory Requirements for all Oceans Act Marine Protected Areas*****.**
- **Specific Requirements for Laurentian Channel Marine Protected Area**
  - Navigation of vessels may be carried out provided that there is no anchoring in Zone 1a or 1b.
  - Vessels must avoid discharge of ballast water in the Marine Protected Area. However, under certain circumstances (*Ballast Water Regulations*, and *List of Canada's Designated Alternate Ballast Water Exchange Areas and Fresh Waters (TP 13617E)*), vessels when navigating on transoceanic voyages may conduct ballast water exchanges in the portion of the Marine Protected Area that overlaps with the Laurentian Channel, where the water depth is at least 300 m, and only from December 1 to May 1. Please see the *Ballast Water Regulations* for additional guidance (including exceptions) on ballast water management in and around the Marine Protected Area.

Environmental Emergencies

- In case of environmental emergencies (such as collisions with marine mammals and turtle entanglements, or oil/chemical spills) please contact: Canadian Coast Guard at Environmental Emergencies 1 709 772 2083 or Canadian Coast Guard Radio (VHF 16)

2. Marine Protected Areas in the Pacific Region of Canada

The following section provides information on Marine Protected Areas that have been designated under the *Oceans Act* in Canada's Pacific Region.

2.1 Bowie Seamount Marine Protected Area

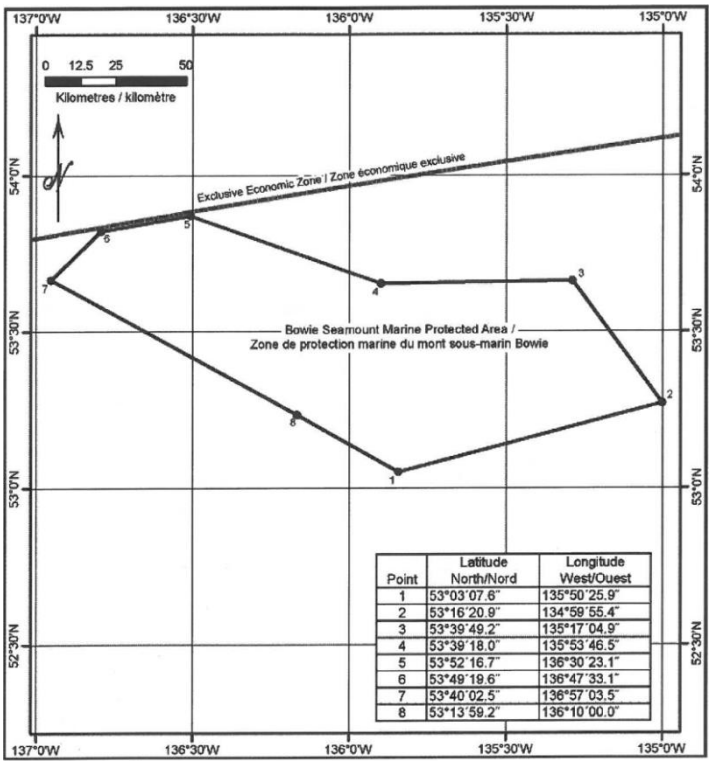
The Bowie Seamount Marine Protected Area was designated pursuant to the *Oceans Act* on April 17th, 2008. The full text of the regulations may be accessed in the *Canada Gazette Part II, Vol. 142, No. 9, 1037-1055*.

Coordinates

The Bowie Seamount (SGaan Kinghlas) is located 180 km west of Haida Gwaii (Queen Charlotte Islands) on Canada's Pacific Coast, and is comprised of Bowie, Hodgkins and Davidson Seamounts of the Kodiak-Bowie Seamount chain. The Bowie Seamount Marine Protected Area is bounded by rhumb lines connecting the following geographical coordinates. All geographic coordinates (latitude and longitude) are expressed in the North America Datum 1983 (NAD 83) geodetic reference system.

Point	Latitude (North)	Longitude (West)
1	53º 03' 07.6"	135º 50' 25.9"
2	53º 16' 20.9"	134º 59' 55.4"
3	53º 39' 49.2"	135º 17' 04.9"
4	53º 39' 18.0"	135º 53' 46.5"
5	53º 52' 16.7"	136º 30' 23.1"
6	53º 49' 19.6"	136º 47' 33.1"
7	53º 40' 02.5"	136º 57' 03.5"
8	53º 13' 59.2"	136º 10' 00.0"

The Bowie Seamount Marine Protected Area is shown in the map below:



Regulatory Requirements for Vessels Operating in the Bowie Seamount Marine Protected Area

- See ***Section 5A - General Regulatory Requirements for all Oceans Act Marine Protected Areas.***
- **Specific Requirements for the Bowie Seamount Marine Protected Area**
  - Vessels must avoid discharge of ballast water in the Marine Protected Area or within 50 nautical miles of the Bowie Seamount pinnacle (*Ballast Water Regulations*). Please see the *Ballast Water Regulations* for additional guidance (including exceptions) on ballast water management in and around the Marine Protected Area.
  - Any person involved in an incident that is likely to result in any prohibited activity shall, within two hours after its occurrence, report the incident to the Canadian Coast Guard.
  - Every person involved in an accident that is likely to result in any disturbance, damage, destruction or removal prohibited under section 3 shall, within two hours after its occurrence, report the accident to the Canadian Coast Guard.

2.2 Endeavour Hydrothermal Vents Marine Protected Area

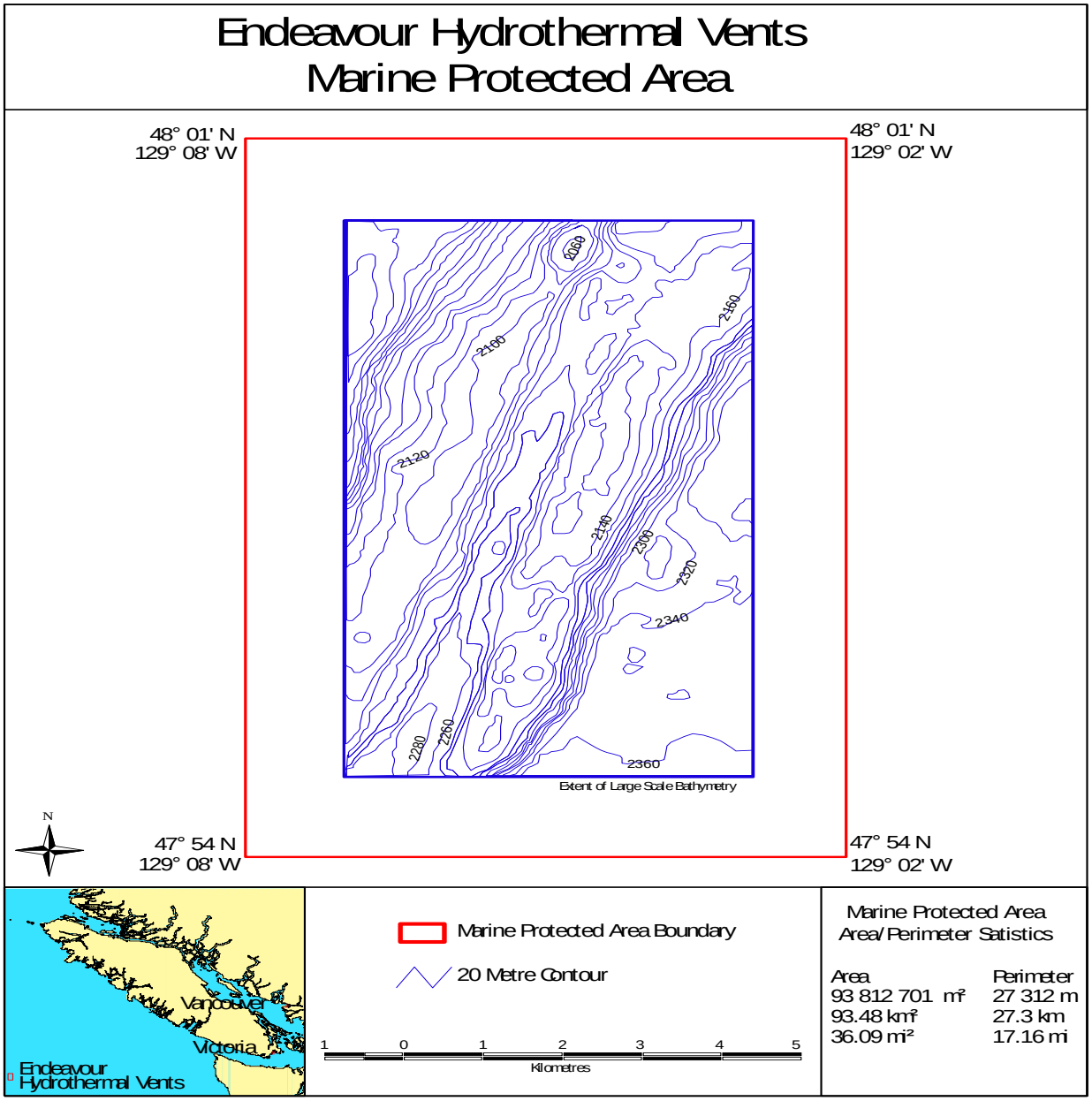
The Endeavour Hydrothermal Vents Marine Protected Area was designated pursuant to the *Oceans Act* on March 4th, 2003. The full text of the regulations may be accessed in the *Canada Gazette Part II, Vol. 137, No. 6, 944-957*.

Coordinates

The Endeavour area of the Juan de Fuca Ridge is a seismically active area of seafloor formation and hydrothermal venting. The Endeavour Hydrothermal Vent Marine Protected Area is located 250 km offshore from Vancouver Island. The Marine Protected Area is approximately 94 km^2 and includes the water, seabed and subsoil. The Marine Protected Area is bounded by rhumb lines connecting the following geographical coordinates. All geographic coordinates (latitude and longitude) are expressed in the North America Datum 1983 (NAD 83) geodetic reference system.

Point	Latitude (North)	Longitude (West)
1	47º 54’	129º 02’
2	47º 54’	129º 08’
3	48º 01’	129º 08’
4	48º 01’	129º 02’

The Endeavour Hydrothermal Vents Marine Protected Area is shown in the map below:



Regulatory Requirements for Vessels Operating in the Endeavour Hydrothermal Vents Marine Protected Area

- See ***Section 5A - General Regulatory Requirements for all Oceans Act Marine Protected Areas.***

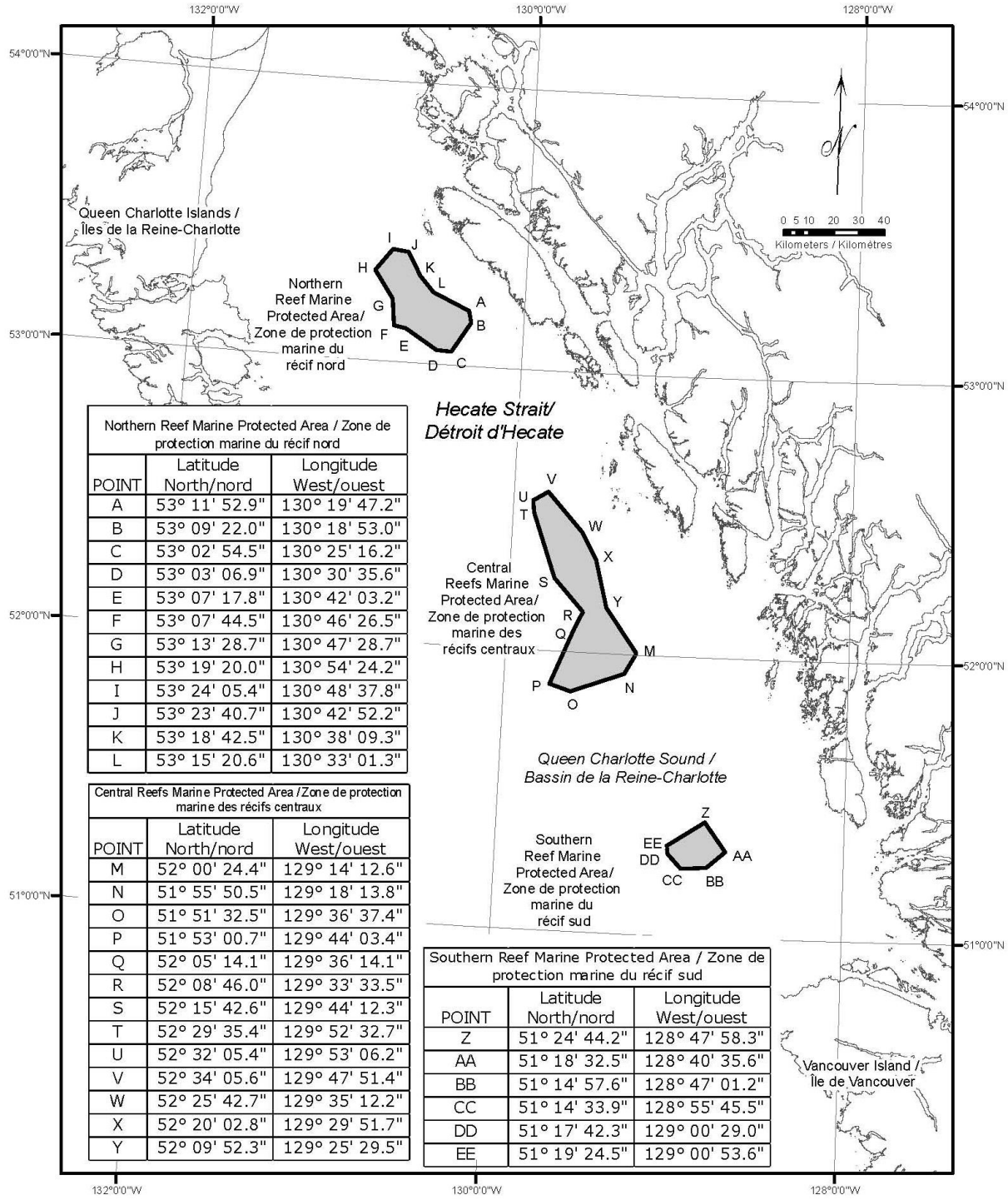
2.3 Hecate Strait and Queen Charlotte Sound Glass Sponge Reefs Marine Protected Areas

The Hecate Strait and Queen Charlotte Sound Glass Sponge Reefs Marine Protected Areas were designated pursuant to the *Oceans Act* on February 13, 2017. The full text of the regulations may be accessed in the *Canada Gazette Part II, Vol. 151, No. 4*, 349-397.

Coordinates

The Hecate Strait and Queen Charlotte Sound Glass Sponge Reefs Marine Protected Areas consist of four individual sponge reefs located between Haida Gwaii and the mainland of British Columbia. The Northern Reef, the Central Reefs (Zone A and B), and the Southern Reef areas all have a core protection zone (CPZ) (two in the Central Reefs), a vertical adaptive management zone, and an adaptive management zone. The CPZ consists of the seabed, the subsoil to a depth of 20m and the water column above the seabed to a depth of 100 m below the sea surface for the Northern Reef, 120 m for the Central Reefs, and 146 m for the Southern Reef. The vertical adaptive management zones consist of the water column that extends above the CPZ to the sea surface. The adaptive management zones consist of the seabed, subsoil and waters of the MPA that are not part of the CPZ or the vertical adaptive management zones.

The three areas are bounded by rhumb lines connecting the geographical coordinates presented in the following map, expressed in the North America Datum 1983 (NAD 83) geodetic reference system.



Northern Reef Marine Protected Area / Zone de protection marine du récif nord		
POINT	Latitude North/nord	Longitude West/ouest
A	53° 11' 52.9"	130° 19' 47.2"
B	53° 09' 22.0"	130° 18' 53.0"
C	53° 02' 54.5"	130° 25' 16.2"
D	53° 03' 06.9"	130° 30' 35.6"
E	53° 07' 17.8"	130° 42' 03.2"
F	53° 07' 44.5"	130° 46' 26.5"
G	53° 13' 28.7"	130° 47' 28.7"
H	53° 19' 20.0"	130° 54' 24.2"
I	53° 24' 05.4"	130° 48' 37.8"
J	53° 23' 40.7"	130° 42' 52.2"
K	53° 18' 42.5"	130° 38' 09.3"
L	53° 15' 20.6"	130° 33' 01.3"

Central Reefs Marine Protected Area / Zone de protection marine des récifs centraux		
POINT	Latitude North/nord	Longitude West/ouest
M	52° 00' 24.4"	129° 14' 12.6"
N	51° 55' 50.5"	129° 18' 13.8"
O	51° 51' 32.5"	129° 36' 37.4"
P	51° 53' 00.7"	129° 44' 03.4"
Q	52° 05' 14.1"	129° 36' 14.1"
R	52° 08' 46.0"	129° 33' 33.5"
S	52° 15' 42.6"	129° 44' 12.3"
T	52° 29' 35.4"	129° 52' 32.7"
U	52° 32' 05.4"	129° 53' 06.2"
V	52° 34' 05.6"	129° 47' 51.4"
W	52° 25' 42.7"	129° 35' 12.2"
X	52° 20' 02.8"	129° 29' 51.7"
Y	52° 09' 52.3"	129° 25' 29.5"

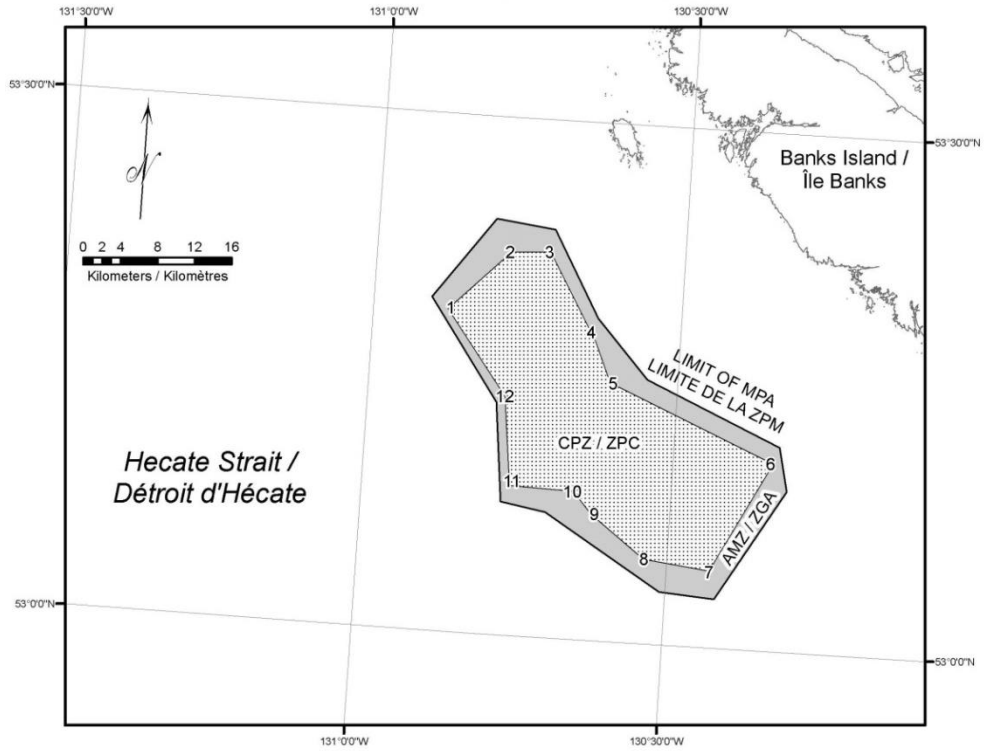
Southern Reef Marine Protected Area / Zone de protection marine du récif sud		
POINT	Latitude North/nord	Longitude West/ouest
Z	51° 24' 44.2"	128° 47' 58.3"
AA	51° 18' 32.5"	128° 40' 35.6"
BB	51° 14' 57.6"	128° 47' 01.2"
CC	51° 14' 33.9"	128° 55' 45.5"
DD	51° 17' 42.3"	129° 00' 29.0"
EE	51° 19' 24.5"	129° 00' 53.6"

Regulatory Requirements for Vessels Operating in the Hecate Strait and Queen Charlotte Sound Glass Sponge Reefs Marine Protected Areas:

- See **Section 5A, General Regulatory Requirements for all *Oceans Act* Marine Protected Areas.**
- **Specific Requirements for the Hecate Strait and Queen Charlotte Sound Glass Sponge Reefs Marine Protected Areas:**
  - No anchor is permitted to enter a core protection zone
  - Vessels must avoid exchanging ballast within the MPA

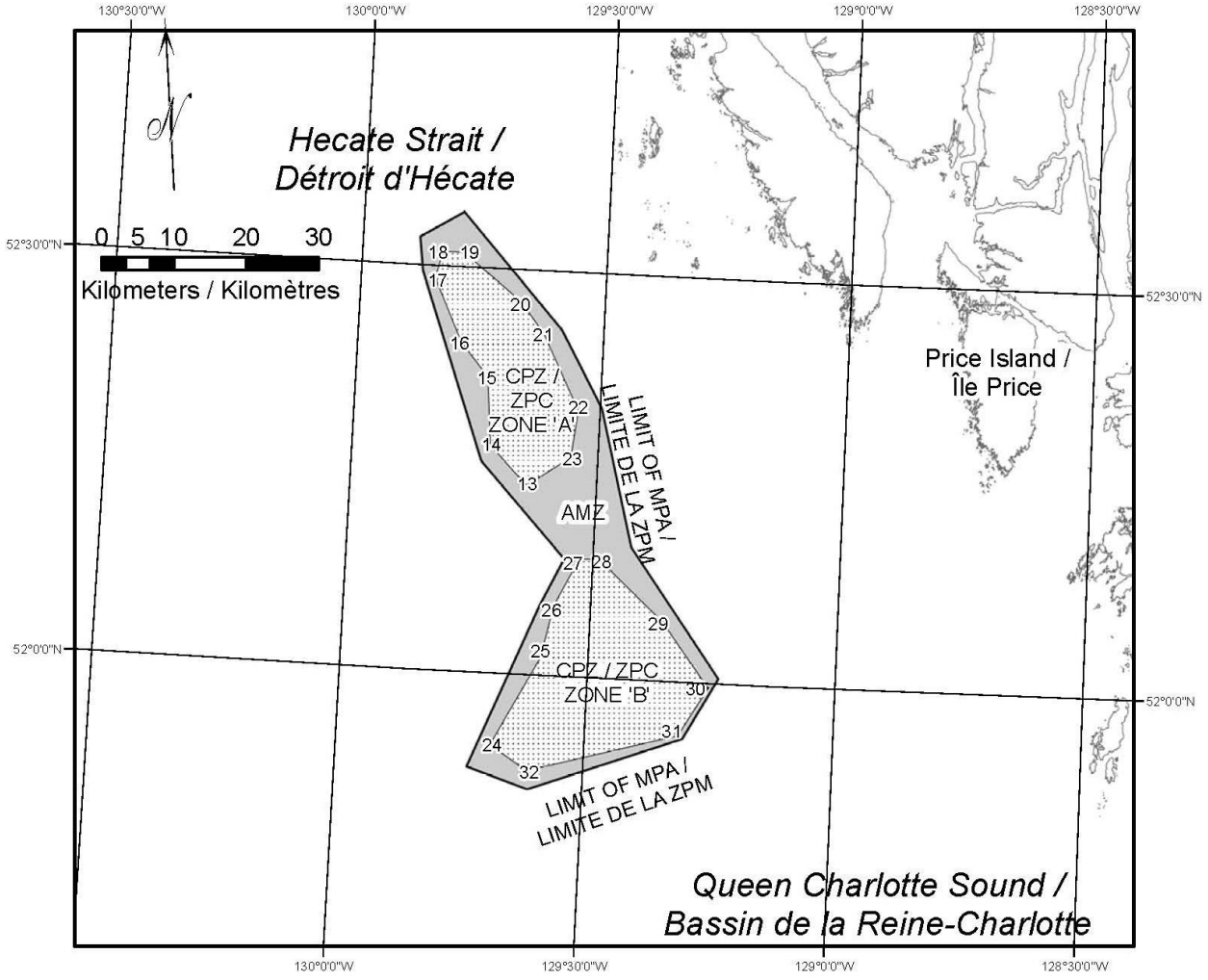
Coordinates for the Marine Protected Areas and their core protection zone (CPZ) are found in the maps below:

Northern Reef Marine Protected Area



Northern CPZ / ZPC nord		
POINT	Latitude North/nord	Longitude West/ouest
1	53° 18' 40.4"	130° 52' 46.5"
2	53° 22' 12.1"	130° 47' 01.7"
3	53° 22' 20.2"	130° 43' 12.5"
4	53° 17' 22.8"	130° 38' 18.2"
5	53° 15' 01.7"	130° 36' 35.5"
6	53° 10' 55.2"	130° 20' 19.3"
7	53° 04' 30.2"	130° 25' 53.6"
8	53° 04' 58.0"	130° 32' 16.9"
9	53° 07' 22.2"	130° 37' 37.6"
10	53° 08' 36.6"	130° 39' 29.5"
11	53° 08' 41.8"	130° 45' 40.0"
12	53° 13' 51.2"	130° 46' 41.2"

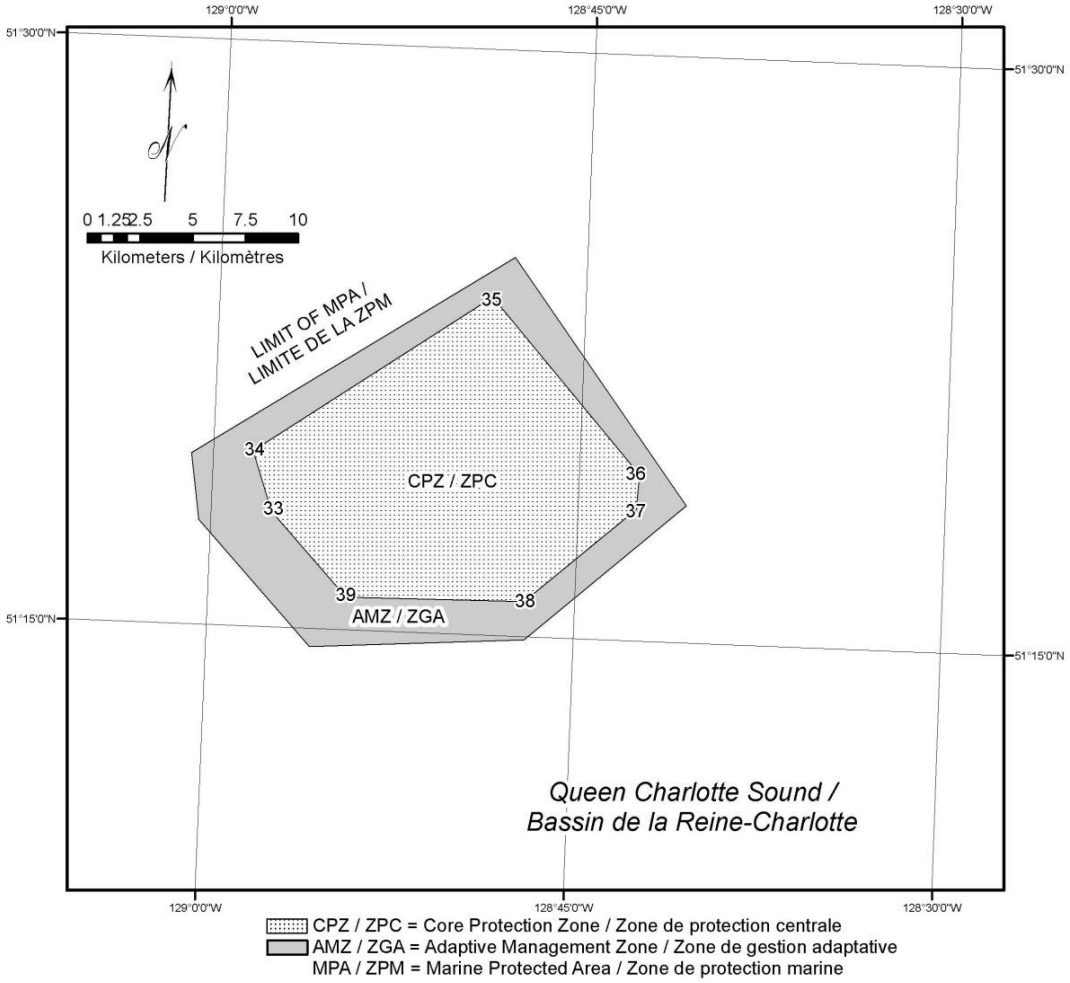
Central Reefs Marine Protected Area



Central CPZ / ZPC centrale - Zone 'A'		
POINT	Latitude North/nord	Longitude West/ouest
13	52° 14' 03.4"	129° 38' 33.2"
14	52° 16' 54.8"	129° 43' 13.4"
15	52° 21' 57.1"	129° 43' 56.5"
16	52° 24' 24.5"	129° 47' 22.8"
17	52° 29' 05.9"	129° 50' 59.4"
18	52° 31' 05.2"	129° 50' 13.9"
19	52° 31' 06.7"	129° 47' 40.9"
20	52° 27' 42.0"	129° 40' 25.1"
21	52° 25' 22.9"	129° 37' 24.0"
22	52° 19' 47.0"	129° 32' 43.2"
23	52° 16' 18.2"	129° 33' 22.8"

Central CPZ / ZPC centrale - Zone 'B'		
POINT	Latitude North/nord	Longitude West/ouest
24	51° 54' 43.1"	129° 41' 22.2"
25	52° 01' 22.5"	129° 35' 48.4"
26	52° 05' 13.5"	129° 34' 32.5"
27	52° 08' 48.5"	129° 31' 44.1"
28	52° 08' 51.3"	129° 29' 18.0"
29	52° 04' 27.1"	129° 21' 17.3"
30	51° 59' 40.8"	129° 15' 23.9"
31	51° 56' 04.5"	129° 18' 46.2"
32	51° 52' 55.7"	129° 36' 49.8"

Southern Reef Marine Protected Area



Southern CPZ / ZPC sud		
POINT	Latitude North/nord	Longitude West/ouest
33	51° 17' 59.2"	128° 57' 31.9"
34	51° 19' 30.8"	128° 58' 22.7"
35	51° 23' 41.9"	128° 48' 50.9"
36	51° 19' 17.5"	128° 42' 33.6"
37	51° 18' 24.5"	128° 42' 37.7"
38	51° 15' 56.0"	128° 47' 04.2"
39	51° 15' 52.2"	128° 54' 20.4"

3. Marine Protected Areas in the Canadian Arctic

The following section provides information on Marine Protected Areas that have been designated under the *Oceans Act* in the Canadian Arctic.

3.1 The Tarium Niryutait Marine Protected Areas

The Tarium Niryutait Marine Protected Areas were designated pursuant to the *Oceans Act* on August 25th, 2010. The full text of the regulations may be accessed in the *Canada Gazette Part II, Vol. 144, No. 19*, *1742-1762* .

Coordinates

The Tarium Niryutait Marine Protected Areas consist of three areas of the Mackenzie Bay: Okeevik, Kittigaryuit and Niaqunnaq. The ocean bottom is soft and sediment laden and the waters are fairly shallow. The three areas are bounded by rhumb lines connecting the following geographical coordinates [North America Datum 1983 (NAD 83)/World Geodetic System (WGS 84)].

Okeevik Sub Area

Point	Latitude (North)	Longitude (West)
1	69° 38′ 19"	135° 25′ 09"
2	69° 38′ 03"	135° 25′ 11"
3	69° 37′ 46"	135° 24′ 52"
4	69° 29′ 49"	135° 12′ 49"
5	69° 30′ 45"	135° 16′ 56"
6	69° 29′ 26"	135° 18′ 53"
7	69° 29′ 23"	135° 19′ 06"
8	69° 28′ 07"	135° 20′ 25"
9	69° 27′ 36"	135° 24′ 25"
10	69° 25′ 51"	135° 32′ 27"
11	69° 26′ 32"	135° 34′ 54"
12	69° 28′ 21"	135° 35′ 24"
13	69° 28′ 35"	135° 36′ 40"
14	69° 28′ 39"	135° 37′ 58"
15	69° 30′ 34"	135° 45′ 54"
16	69° 35′ 18"	135° 35′ 42"
17	69° 36′ 00"	135° 22′ 10"
18	69° 34′ 40"	135° 20′ 09"
19	69° 34′ 00"	135° 20′ 09"
20	69° 34′ 00"	135° 27′ 39"
21	69° 36′ 00"	135° 27′ 39"
22	69° 27′ 00"	135° 31′ 11"
23	69° 27′ 00"	135° 34′ 45"

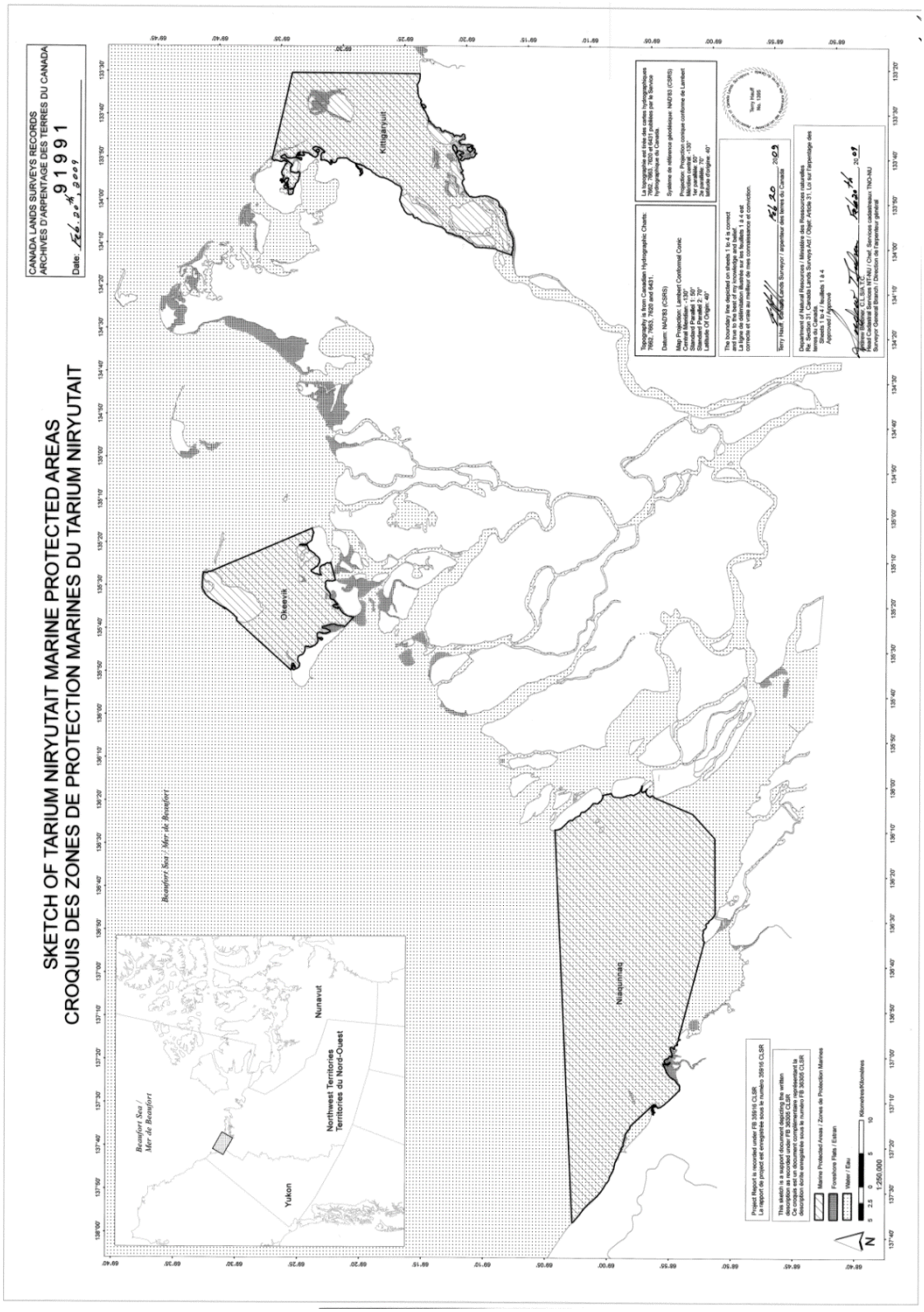
Kittigaruit Sub Area

Point	Latitude (North)	Longitude (West)
1	69° 35′ 10"	133° 48′ 26"
2	69° 34′ 00"	133° 28′ 00"
3	69° 23′ 37"	133° 26′ 40"
4	69° 20′ 34"	133° 40′ 37"
5	69° 19′ 05"	133° 42′ 21"
6	69° 19′ 01"	133° 42′ 31"
7	69° 20′ 39"	133° 43′ 20"
8	69° 16′ 42"	133° 54′ 54"
9	69° 15′ 20"	134° 06′ 53"
10	69° 16′ 33"	134° 05′ 56"
11	69° 20′ 42"	134° 02′ 44"
12	69° 24′ 00"	133° 59′ 10"
13	69° 24′ 34"	133° 53′ 49"
14	69° 28′ 21"	133° 48′ 15"
15	69° 28′ 02"	133° 50′ 59"
16	69° 33′ 20"	133° 47′ 29"
17	69° 34′ 33"	133° 47′ 42"
18	69° 32′ 55"	133° 51′ 09"
19	69° 32′ 56"	133° 51′ 54"
20	69° 33′ 46"	133° 55′ 48"
21	69° 33′ 46"	133° 55′ 31"

Niaqunnaq Sub Area

Point	Latitude (North)	Longitude (West)
1	69° 08′ 00"	136° 16′ 44"
2	69° 04′ 25"	136° 07′ 45"
3	69° 03′ 43"	136° 07′ 08"
4	69° 01′ 19"	136° 04′ 45"
5	69° 01′ 14"	136° 04′ 45"
6	69° 00′ 57"	136° 05′ 42"
7	69° 00′ 12"	136° 07′ 08"
8	68° 57′ 00"	136° 10′ 00"
9	68° 55′ 00"	136° 15′ 00"
10	68° 54′ 22"	136° 31′ 50"
11	68° 55′ 00"	136° 38′ 33"
12	68° 56′ 15"	137° 00′ 41"
13	68° 56′ 29"	137° 03′ 03"
14	68° 55′ 48"	137° 11′ 00"
15	68° 57′ 50"	137° 16′ 40"
16	68° 59′ 20"	137° 21′ 30"
17	69° 03′ 09"	137° 44′ 54"

The Tarium Niryutait Marine Protected Areas are shown in the map below:



Regulatory Requirements for Vessels Operating in the Tarium Niryutait Marine Protected Areas

- See ***Section 5A - General Regulatory Requirements for all Oceans Act Marine Protected Areas.***

  Specific Requirements for the Tarium Niryutait Marine Protected Areas

  - The regulations prohibit ship activities to disturb, damage or destroy a marine mammal in the Areas, or remove a marine mammal from the Areas.
  - Any person involved in an incident that is likely to result in any prohibited activity shall, within two hours after its occurrence, report the incident to the Canadian Coast Guard.

  Other Requirements for the Tarium Niryutait Marine Protected Areas

  - It is forbidden for ships to approach the traditional marine mammal harvest grounds, or to approach marine mammals unless they are directly associated with the traditional harvest of these animals. Information regarding the traditional harvest can be gained from the community Hunter and Trappers Committees: Aklavik HTC aklavikahtc@gmail.com, hunteraklavik@gmail.com, (867) 978-2723; Inuvik HTC, inuvikhtc@hotmail.com, (867) 777-2478; Tuktoyaktuk HTC, tuk.htc@outlook.com, (867) 340-0057 or the Fisheries Joint Management Committee (fjmc-rp@jointsec.nt.ca).
  - Any incident with a marine mammal within the MPAs must be reported within two hours after its occurrence, to the Canadian Coast Guard. For marine wildlife sightings and incidents such as collisions that occur outside the MPAs or for any situation involving a marine mammal that is dead or in trouble, contact Fisheries and Oceans Canada, Inuvik office at (867) 777-7500.

Voluntary Guidelines for Ships Operating in the Areas

The following procedures are recommended year round in order to safeguard the Marine Protected Areas and its resources.

Vessels should adhere to the following measures for safety reasons and to ensure marine mammal protection:

- It is strongly advised that commercial vessels remain in the community supply routes. These routes are generally marked by Canadian Coast Guard buoys and they should be followed whenever possible.

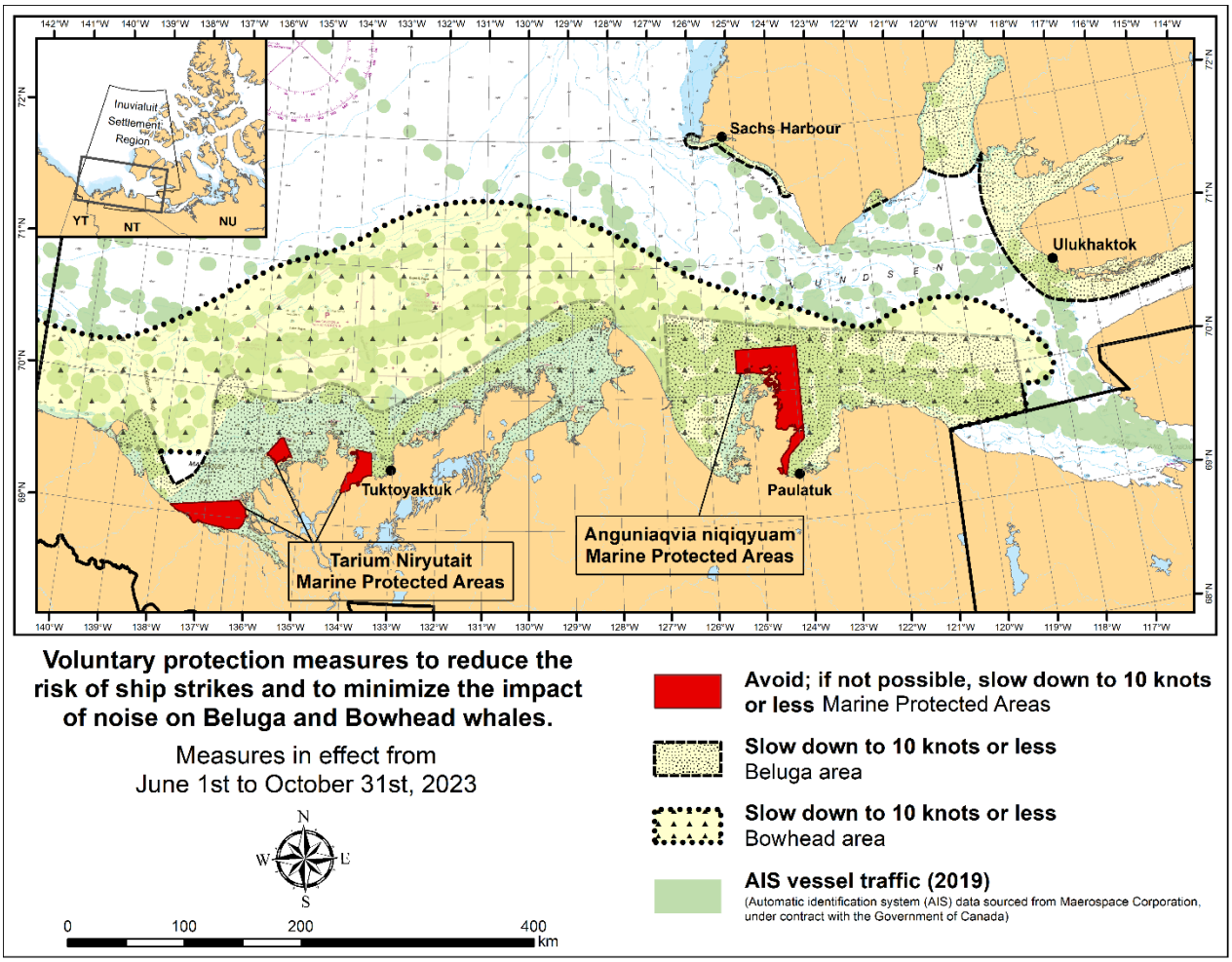
The following measures are in effect from June 1st to October 31st. See map below.

These measures apply to merchant vessels, cruise ships, small vessels and adventure craft within the boundaries of the MPAs and the additional identified areas to prevent collisions with whales and to mitigate the underwater noise generated by the vessels. These measures should only be taken when they will not jeopardize navigational safety.

Avoid (red area): To reduce the risk of underwater noise disturbance and collisions with whales within the MPAs, vessels should avoid transiting through the MPAs if possible. If passage through this area is required, vessels should slow down to a maximum speed through the water of 10 knots and post a lookout such as a marine mammal observer in order to increase the chances of seeing the whales and thus taking necessary measures to avoid them. If bypassing the whales is not possible, slow down and wait for the animals to move away to a distance greater than 400 metres (0.215 nautical miles) before resuming original speed up to 10 knots. It is more difficult to see the animals in rain, fog, or in rough sea states, therefore increased caution is recommended.

Slow down to 10 knots or less (yellow area): To reduce the risk of underwater noise disturbance and collisions with whales within this area, it is recommended that vessels should slow down to a maximum speed through the water of 10 knots, remain in the marked community supply channels and post a lookout.

These voluntary measures are secondary to rights under the Inuvialuit Final Agreement.


Inuvialuit Settlement Region
YT
NT
NU
Sachs Harbour
Ulukhaktok
Tuktoyaktuk
Paulatuk
Tarium Niryutait Marine Protected Areas
Anguniaqvia niqiqyuam Marine Protected Areas
Voluntary protection measures to reduce the risk of ship strikes and to minimize the impact of noise on Beluga and Bowhead whales.
Measures in effect from June 1st to October 31st, 2023
N
W
E
S
0
100
200
400
km
Avoid; if not possible, slow down to 10 knots or less Marine Protected Areas
Slow down to 10 knots or less Beluga area
Slow down to 10 knots or less Bowhead area
AIS vessel traffic (2019)
(Automatic identification system (AIS) data sourced from Maerospace Corporation, under contract with the Government of Canada)

3.2 The Anguniaqvia niqiqyuam Marine Protected Areas

The Anguniaqvia niqiqyuam Marine Protected Areas were designated pursuant to the *Oceans Act* on November 16th, 2016. The full text of the regulations may be accessed in the *Canada Gazette Part II, Vol. 150, No. 23*, *4134-4168* .

Coordinates

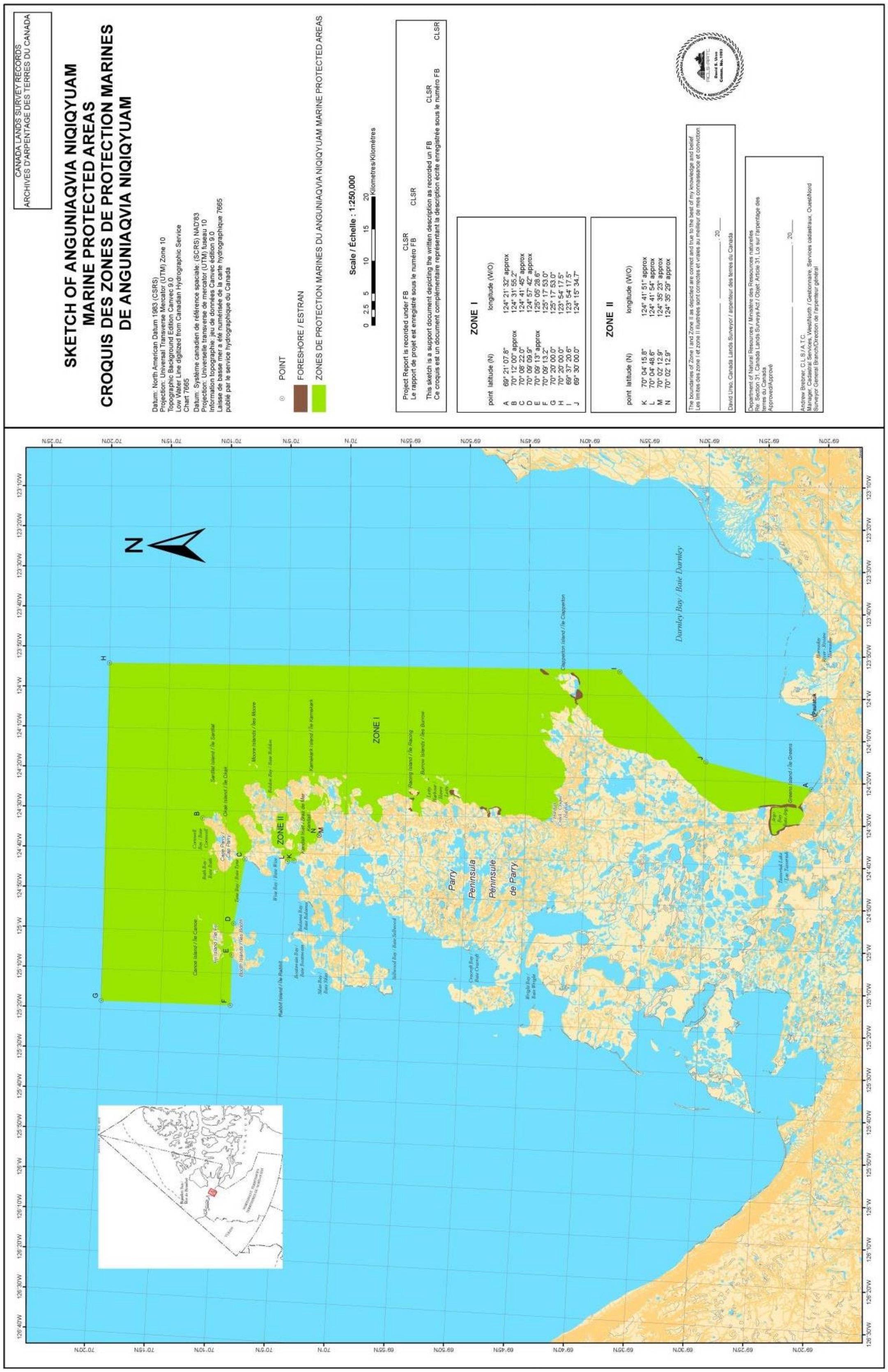
The Anguniaqvia niqiqyuam Marine Protected Areas consist of two areas in Darnley Bay and Amundsen Gulf in the Beaufort Sea: Zone 1 and Zone 2. The areas consist of the seabed, the subsoil to a depth of five metres and the water column, including the sea ice. The two areas are bounded by straight lines connecting the following geographical coordinates [North America Datum 1983 (NAD 83)].

Zone 1

Point	Latitude (North)	Longitude (West)
A	69° 21’ 07.8”	124° 21’ 32” approx
B	70° 12’ 00” approx	124° 31’ 55.2”
C	70° 08’ 22.0”	124° 41’ 45” approx
D	70° 09’ 09.9”	124° 57’ 42” approx
E	70° 09’ 13” approx	125° 05’ 28.6”
F	70° 09’ 13.2”	125° 17’ 53.0”
G	70° 20’ 00.0”	125° 17’ 53.0”
H	70° 20’ 00.0”	123° 54’ 17.5”
I	69° 37’ 20.6”	123° 54’ 17.5”
J	69° 30’ 00.0”	124° 15’ 34.7”

Zone 2

Point	Latitude (North)	Longitude (West)
K	70° 04’ 15.8”	124° 41’ 51” approx
L	70° 04’ 48.6”	124° 41’ 54” approx
M	70° 02’ 12.9”	124° 35’ 23” approx
N	70° 02’ 12.9”	124° 35’ 29” approx


CANADA LANDS SURVEY RECORDS
ARCHIVES D'ARPENTAGE DES TERRES DU CANADA
SKETCH OF ANGUNIAQVIA NIQIQYUAM MARINE PROTECTED AREAS
CROQUIS DES ZONES DE PROTECTION MARINES DE ANGUNIAQVIA NIQIQYUAM
Datum: North American Datum 1983 (CSRS)
Projection: Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) Zone 10
Topographic Background Edition Canvec 9.0
Low Water Line digitized from Canadian Hydrographic Service Chart 7665
Datum: Système canadien de référence spaciale: (SCRS) NAD'83
Projection: Universelle transverse de mercator (UTM) fuseau 10
Information topographie: jeu de données Canvec édition 9.0
Laisse de basse mer a été numérisée de la carte hydrographique 7665 publié par le service hydrographique du Canada
POINT
FORESHORE / ESTRAN
ZONES DE PROTECTION MARINES DU ANGUNIAQVIA NIQIQYUAM MARINE PROTECTED AREAS
Scale / Échelle : 1:250,000
0 2.5 5 10 15 20 Kilometres/Kilomètres
Project Report is recorded under FB CLSR
Le rapport de projet est enregistré sous le numéro FB CLSR
This sketch is a support document depicting the written description as recorded un FB CLSR
Ce croquis est un document complémentaire représentant la description écrite enregistrée sous le numéro FB CLSR
ZONE I
point latitude (N) longitude (W/O)
A 69° 21' 07.8" 124° 21' 32" approx
B 70° 12' 00" approx 124° 31' 55.2"
C 70° 08' 22.0" 124° 41' 45" approx
D 70° 09' 09.9" 124° 57' 42" approx
E 70° 09' 13" approx 125° 05' 28.6"
F 70° 09' 13.2" 125° 17' 53.0"
G 70° 20' 00.0" 125° 17' 53.0"
H 70° 20' 00.0" 123° 54' 17.5"
I 69° 37' 20.6" 123° 54' 17.5"
J 69° 30' 00.0" 124° 15' 34.7"
ZONE II
point latitude (N) longitude (W/O)
K 70° 04' 15.8" 124° 41' 51" approx
L 70° 04' 48.6" 124° 41' 54" approx
M 70° 02' 12.9" 124° 35' 23" approx
N 70° 02' 12.9" 124° 35' 29" approx
The boundaries of Zone I and Zone II as depicted are correct and true to the best of my knowledge and belief
Les limites des zone I et zone II illustrées sont correctes et vraies au meilleur de mes connaissance et conviction
David Urso, Canada Lands Surveyor / arpenteur des terres du Canada
Department of Natural Resources / Ministère des Ressources naturelles
Re: Section 31, Canada Lands Surveys Act / Objet: Article 31, Loi sur l'arpentage des terres du Canada
Approved/Approvè
Andrew Brebner, C.L.S./A.T.C.
Manager, Cadastral Services, West/North / Gestionnaire, Services cadastraux, Ouest/Nord
Surveyor General Branch/Direction de l'arpenteur général
Project Number/Projet Numéro 2011-18-014
N
ZONE I
ZONE II
Parry Peninsula
Péninsule de Parry
Darnley Bay / Baie Darnley
Clapperton Island / Île Clapperton
Canoe Island / Île Canoe
Sardlat Island / Île Sardlat
Moore Islands / Îles Moore
Racing Island / Île Racing
Burrow Islands / Îles Burrow
Greens Island / Île Greens
Rabbit Island / Île Rabbit
Paulatuk

Regulatory Requirements for Vessel Operating in the Anguniaqvia niqiqyuam Marine Protected Areas

- See ***Section 5A - General Regulatory Requirements for all Oceans Act Marine Protected Areas.***

Other Requirement for the Anguniaqvia niqiqyuam Marine Protected Areas

- It is forbidden for ships to approach the traditional marine mammal harvest grounds, or to approach marine mammals unless they are directly associated with the traditional harvest of these animals. Information regarding the traditional harvest can be gained from Paulatuk Hunter and Trappers Committee: paulatukhtc@gmail.com, (867) 580-3004, or the Fisheries Joint Management Committee (fjmc-rp@jointsec.nt.ca).
- Any incident with a marine mammal within the MPAs must be reported within two hours after its occurrence, to the Canadian Coast Guard. For marine wildlife sightings and incidents such as collisions that occur outside the MPAs or for any situation involving a marine mammal that is dead or in trouble, contact Fisheries and Oceans Canada, Inuvik office at (867) 777-7500.

Voluntary Guidelines for Ships Operating in the Areas

Vessels should adhere to the following measures year round for safety reasons and to ensure marine mammal protection:

- It is strongly advised that commercial vessels remain in the community supply routes. These routes are generally marked by Canadian Coast Guard buoys and they should be followed whenever possible.
- Ice breaking activities should be avoided in the Cape Parry polynya whenever possible due to the high level of marine mammal aggregations.

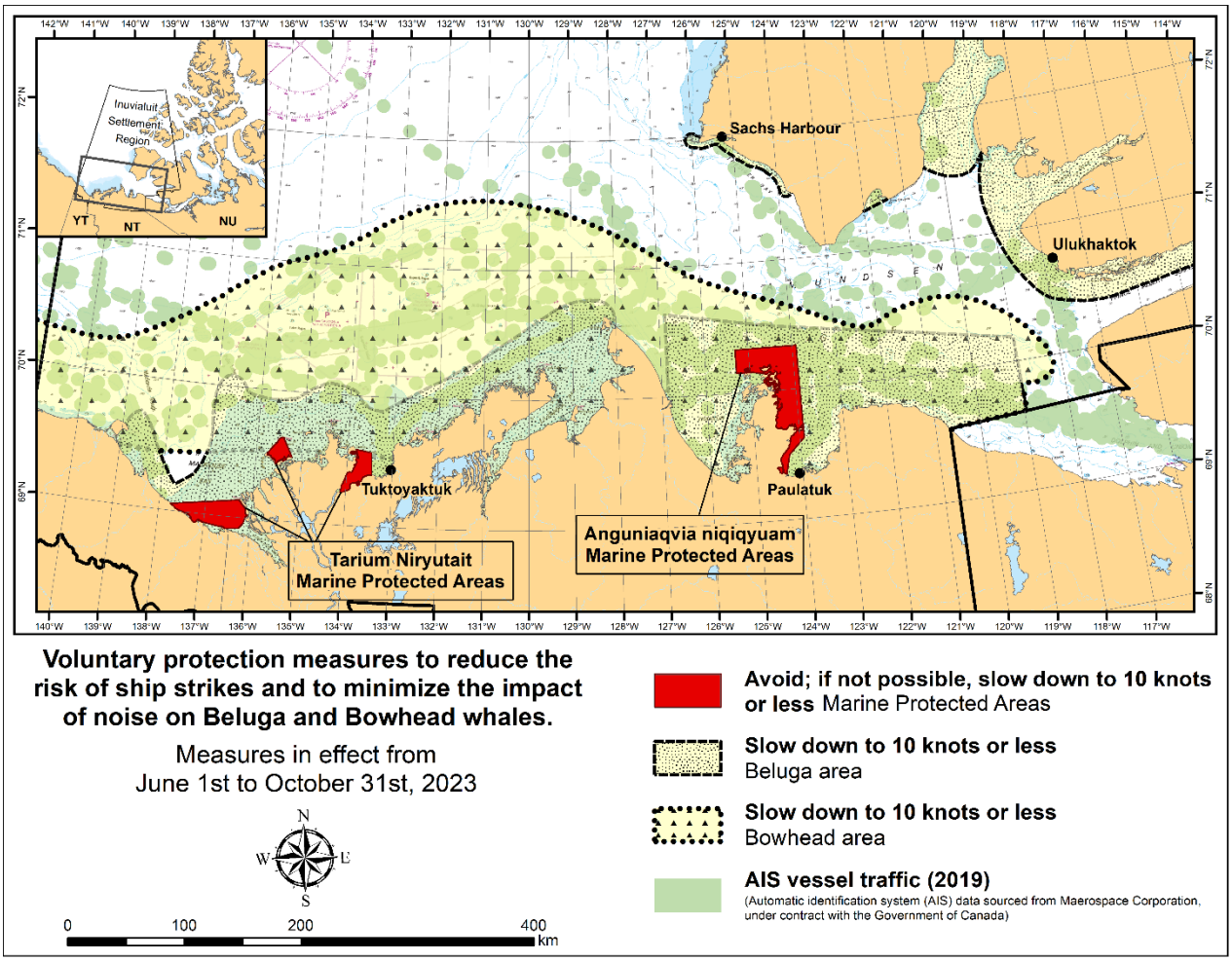
The following measures are in effect from June 1st to October 31st. See map below.

These measures apply to merchant vessels, cruise ships, small vessels and adventure craft within the boundaries of the MPAs and the additional identified areas to prevent collisions with whales and to mitigate the underwater noise generated by the vessels. These measures should only be taken when they will not jeopardize navigational safety.

Avoid (red area): To reduce the risk of underwater noise disturbance and collisions with whales within the MPAs, vessels should avoid transiting through the MPAs if possible. If passage through this area is required, vessels should slow down to a maximum speed through the water of 10 knots and post a lookout such as a marine mammal observer in order to increase the chances of seeing the whales and thus taking necessary measures to avoid them. If bypassing the whales is not possible, slow down and wait for the animals to move away to a distance greater than 400 metres (0.215 nautical miles) before resuming original speed up to 10 knots. It is more difficult to see the animals in rain, fog, or in rough sea states, therefore increased caution is recommended.

Slow down to 10 knots or less (yellow area): To reduce the risk of underwater noise disturbance and collisions with whales within this area, it is recommended that vessels should slow down to a maximum speed through the water of 10 knots, remain in the marked community supply channels and post a lookout.

These voluntary measures are secondary to rights under the Inuvialuit Final Agreement.



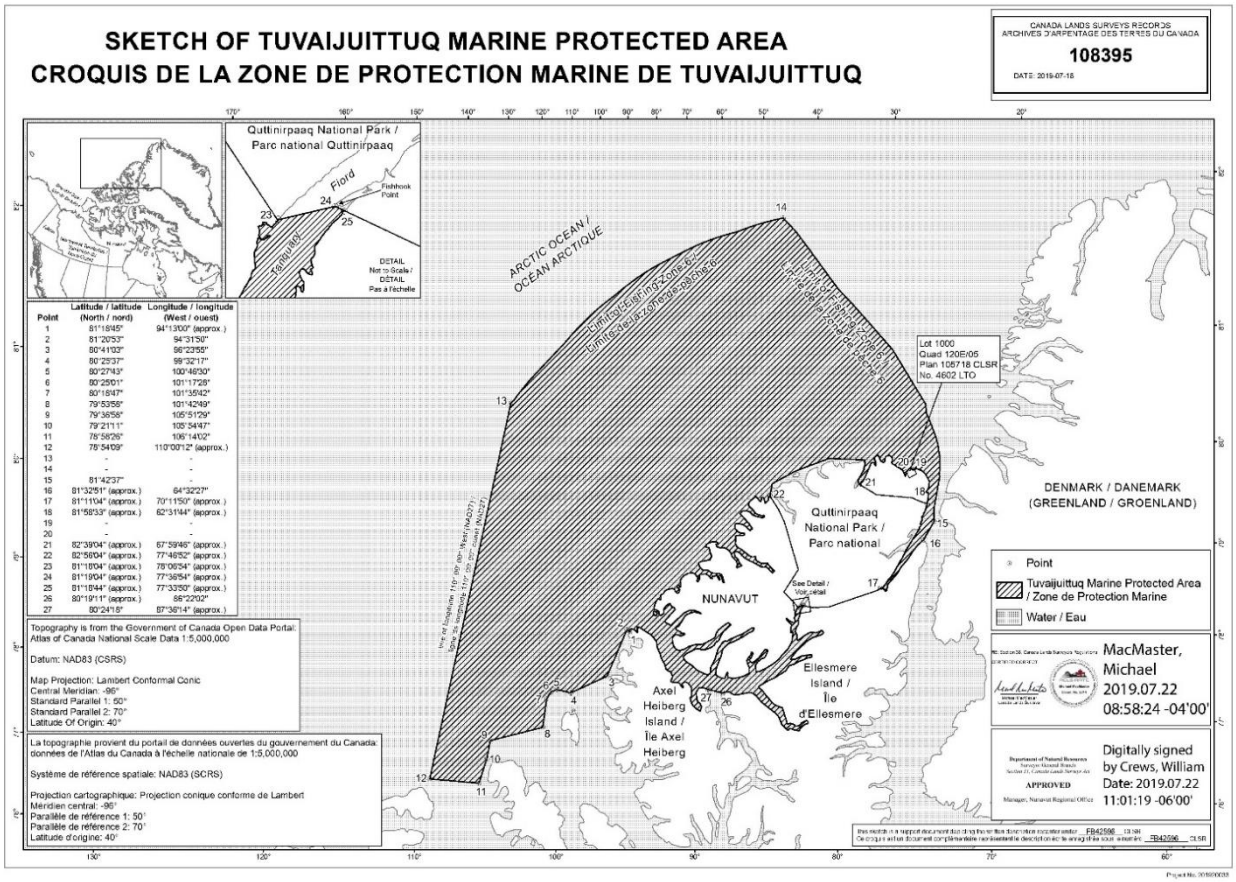
3.3 The Tuvaijuittuq Marine Protected Area

The Tuvaijuittuq Marine Protected Area was designated pursuant to the *Oceans Act* on July 29, 2019. The full text of the regulations may be accessed in the *Canada Gazette Part II, Vol. Volume 153, Number 17, 5585-5607.*

Coordinates

The Tuvaijuittuq Marine Protected Area encompasses an area of the sea in the Arctic Ocean consisting of the waters off northern Ellesmere Island, as described in plan number FB42596, certified on July 16, 2019 and depicted in plan number CLSR 108395 plans are deposited in the Canada Lands Surveys Records.

The Marine Protected Area consists of the seabed, the subsoil to a depth of five metres and the water column, including the sea ice, each of which is below the low-water line.



Regulatory Requirements for Vessel Operating in the Tuvaijuittuq Marine Protected Area

- See ***Section 5A - General Regulatory Requirements for all Oceans Act Marine Protected Areas.***

Other Requirement for the Tuvaijuittuq Marine Protected Area

- It is prohibited in the Marine Protected Area to carry out any activity — other than the purposes of (a) national defence activities carried out by the Department of National Defence; and (b) marine scientific research activities — that disturbs, damages, destroys or removes from the Marine Protected Area any unique geological or archeological features or any living marine organism or any part of its habitat, or is likely to do so. Despite the prohibition listed above, the following activities may be carried out in the Marine Protected Area: (a) marine navigation by a foreign national, a foreign ship or a foreign state, or an entity incorporated or formed by or under the laws of a country other than Canada; and (b) the laying, maintenance and repair of cables and pipelines by a foreign state. This Order does not apply with respect to the wildlife harvesting rights of the Inuit in the Nunavut Settlement Area, as provided for in the Agreement Between the Inuit of the Nunavut Settlement Area and Her Majesty the Queen in Right of Canada, as approved, given effect and declared valid by the Nunavut Land Claims Agreement Act.

Requirements for Marine Refuges

General Information on Marine Refuges

Marine refuges are area-based measures that meet the Government of Canada's criteria of an other effective area-based conservation measure. These measures help protect important species and their habitats, including unique corals and sponges, from the impacts of fishing. These measures are intended to be in place for the long-term, so they will make a lasting contribution to biodiversity. As of 2023, all marine refuges are fisheries area closures established through variation orders (6(1)) and/or licence conditions (22(1)) under the *Fisheries Act (1985).*

1 - Marine Refuges in Eastern Canada

The following section provides information on area-based measures that have been recognized as marine refuges in Eastern Canada.

1.1 - Beaugé Bank Sponge Conservation Area

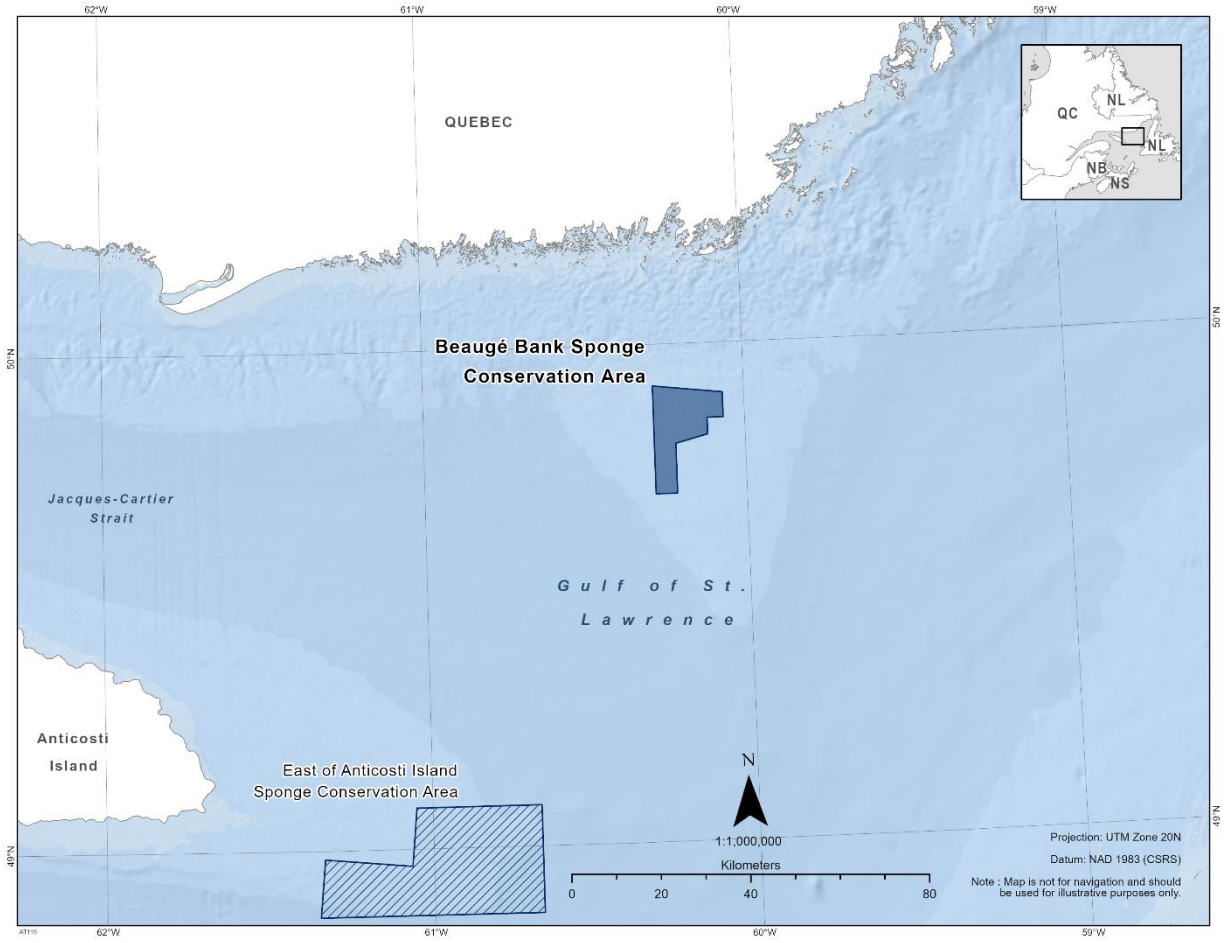
The Beaugé Bank Sponge Conservation Area is found within the Estuary and Gulf of St. Lawrence Bioregion. The fishery area closure was established in 2017 as a variation order. This fishery area closure was granted marine refuge status due to the additional benefits it provides to protect cold-water sponges. The fishery area closure prohibits all fishing that uses bottom-contact gear, such as bottom trawls, dredges, bottom seining, traps, gillnets, and bottom longlines.

Coordinates of the Beaugé Bank Sponge Conservation Area:

The Beaugé Bank Sponge Conservation Area is approximately 215 km2 in size. The geographic boundary of this area is expressed in Latitude and Longitude and these point references are based on the Geodetic System North American Datum 1983 (NAD83). Positions are expressed in degrees, minutes and seconds. The Beaugé Bank Sponge Conservation Area is bounded by a line connecting the points in the order they are listed:

Point	Latitude (North)	Longitude (West)
1	49° 55' 00"	60° 17' 00"
2	49° 54' 00"	60° 04' 00"
3	49° 51' 00"	60° 04' 00"
4	49° 51' 00"	60° 07' 00"
5	49° 49' 00"	60° 07' 00"
6	49° 48' 00"	60° 13' 00"
7	49° 42' 00"	60° 13' 00"
8	49° 42' 00"	60° 17' 00"
9	49° 55' 00"	60° 17' 00"

The Beaugé Bank Sponge Conservation Area is shown in the map below:



1.2 - Central Gulf of St. Lawrence Coral Conservation Area

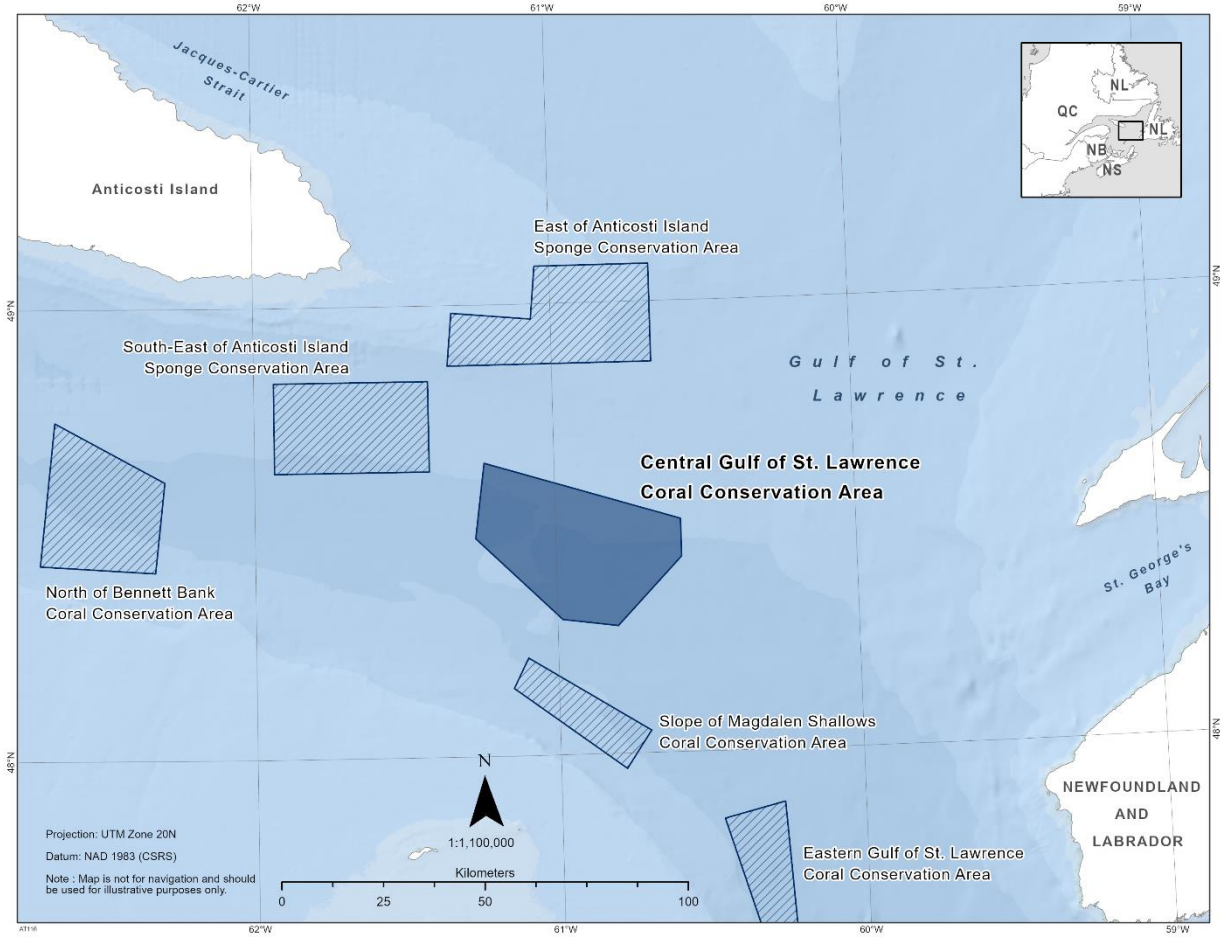
The Central Gulf of St. Lawrence Coral Conservation Area is found within the Estuary and Gulf of St. Lawrence Bioregion. The fishery area closure was established in 2017 as a variation order. This fishery area closure was granted marine refuge status due to the additional benefits it provides to protect cold-water corals. The fishery area closure prohibits all fishing that uses bottom-contact gear, such as bottom trawls, dredges, bottom seining, traps, gillnets, and bottom longlines.

Coordinates of the Central Gulf of St. Lawrence Coral Conservation Area:

The Central Gulf of St. Lawrence Coral Conservation Area is approximately 1,284 km2 in size. The geographic boundary of this area is expressed in Latitude and Longitude and these point references are based on the Geodetic System North American Datum 1983 (NAD83). Positions are expressed in degrees, minutes and seconds. The Central Gulf of St. Lawrence Coral Conservation Area is bounded by a line connecting the points in the order they are listed:

Point	Latitude (North)	Longitude (West)
1	48° 39' 00"	61° 14' 00"
2	48° 31' 00"	60° 35' 00"
3	48° 26' 00"	60° 35' 00"
4	48° 17' 00"	60° 48' 00"
5	48° 18' 00"	60° 59' 00"
6	48° 29' 00"	61° 16' 00"
7	48° 39' 00"	61° 14' 00"

The Central Gulf of St. Lawrence Coral Conservation Area is shown in the map below:



Additional Measures

Due to the presence of the endangered North Atlantic Right Whale (*Eubalaena glacialis*), vessels travelling through the Estuary and Gulf of St. Lawrence should familiarize themselves with the set speed restrictions in specific zones. For more information on the speed restrictions view the Ship Safety Bulletin.

1.3 - East of Anticosti Island Sponge Conservation Area

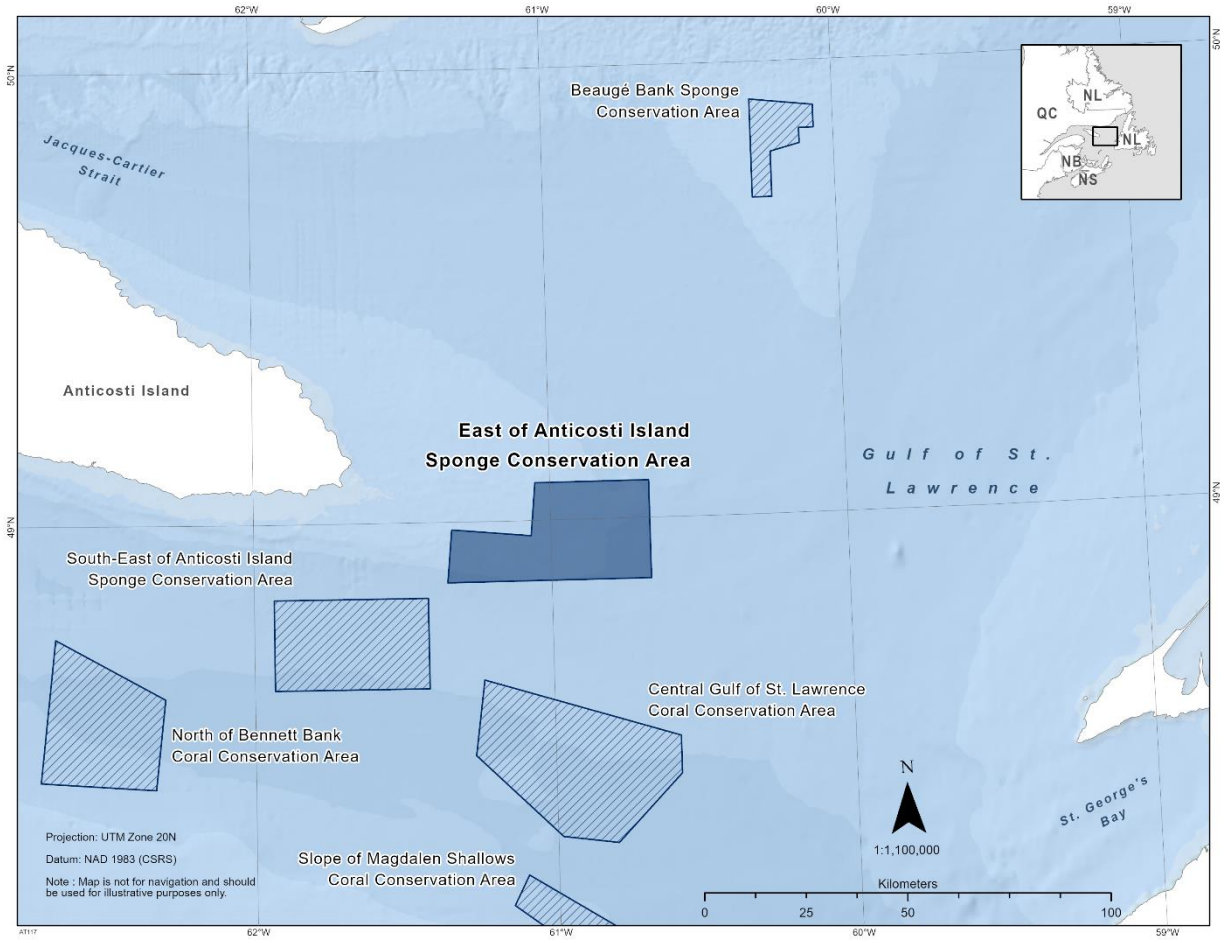
The East of Anticosti Island Sponge Conservation Area can be found within the Estuary and Gulf of St. Lawrence Bioregion. The fishery area closure was established in 2017 as a variation order. This fishery area closure was granted marine refuge status due to the additional benefits it provides to protect cold-water sponges. The fishery area closure prohibits all bottom fishing activities.

Coordinates of the East of Anticosti Island Sponge Conservation Area:

The East of Anticosti Island Sponge Conservation Area is approximately 939 km2 in size. The geographic boundary of this area is expressed in Latitude and Longitude and these point references are based on the Geodetic System North American Datum 1983 (NAD83). Positions are expressed in degrees, minutes and seconds. The East of Anticosti Island Sponge Conservation Area is bounded by a line connecting the points in the order they are listed:

Point	Latitude (North)	Longitude (West)
1	49° 05' 00"	61° 03' 00"
2	49° 05' 00"	60° 40' 00"
3	48° 52' 00"	60° 40' 00"
4	48° 52' 00"	61° 21' 00"
5	48° 59' 00"	61° 20' 00"
6	48° 58' 00"	61° 04' 00"
7	49° 05' 00"	61° 03' 00"

The East of Anticosti Island Sponge Conservation Area in the map below:



Additional Measures

Due to the presence of the endangered North Atlantic Right Whale (*Eubalaena glacialis*), vessels travelling through the Estuary and Gulf of St. Lawrence should familiarize themselves with the set speed restrictions in specific zones. For more information on the speed restrictions view the Ship Safety Bulletin.

1.4 - Eastern Gulf of St. Lawrence Coral Conservation Area

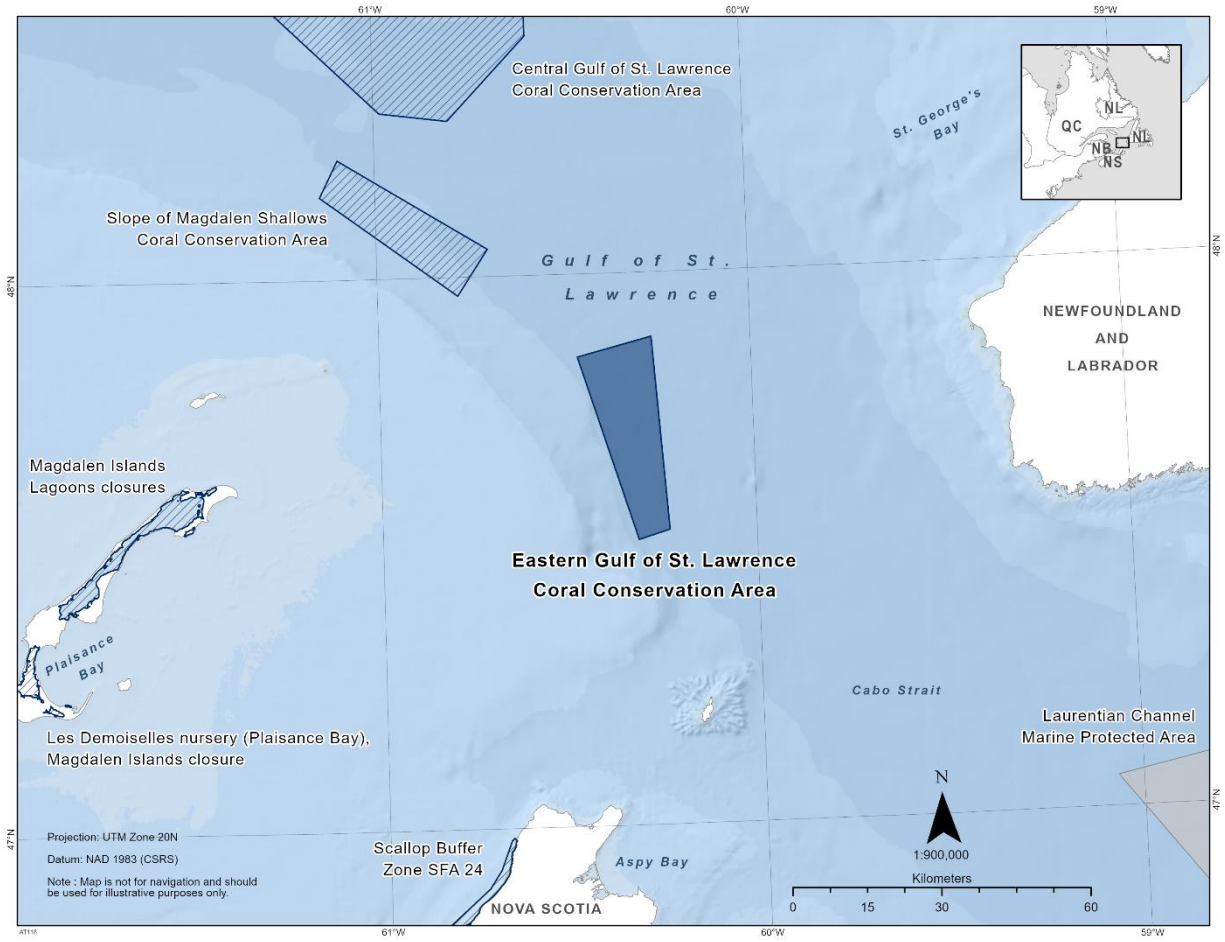
The Eastern Gulf of St. Lawrence Coral Conservation Area can be found within the Estuary and Gulf of St. Lawrence Bioregion. The fishery area closure was established in 2017 as a variation order. This fishery area closure was granted marine refuge status due to the additional benefits it provides to protect cold-water corals. The fishery area closure prohibits all fishing that uses bottom-contact gear, such as bottom trawls, dredges, bottom seining, traps, gillnets, and bottom longlines.

Coordinates of the Eastern Gulf of St. Lawrence Coral Conservation Area:

The Eastern Gulf of St. Lawrence Coral Conservation Area is approximately 423 km^2 in size. The geographic boundary of this area is expressed in Latitude and Longitude and these point references are based on the Geodetic System North American Datum 1983 (NAD83). Positions are expressed in degrees, minutes and seconds. The Eastern Gulf of St. Lawrence Coral Conservation Area is bounded by a line connecting the points in the order they are listed:

Point	Latitude (North)	Longitude (West)
1	47° 51' 00"	60° 28' 00"
2	47° 53' 00"	60° 16' 00"
3	47° 32' 00"	60° 14' 00"
4	47° 31' 00"	60° 19' 00"
5	47° 51' 00"	60° 28' 00"

The Eastern Gulf of St. Lawrence Coral Conservation Area in the map below:



Additional Measures

Due to the presence of the endangered North Atlantic Right Whale (*Eubalaena glacialis*), vessels travelling through the Estuary and Gulf of St. Lawrence should familiarize themselves with the set speed restrictions in specific zones. For more information on the speed restrictions view the Ship Safety Bulletin.

1.5 - Eastern Honguedo Strait Coral and Sponge Conservation Area

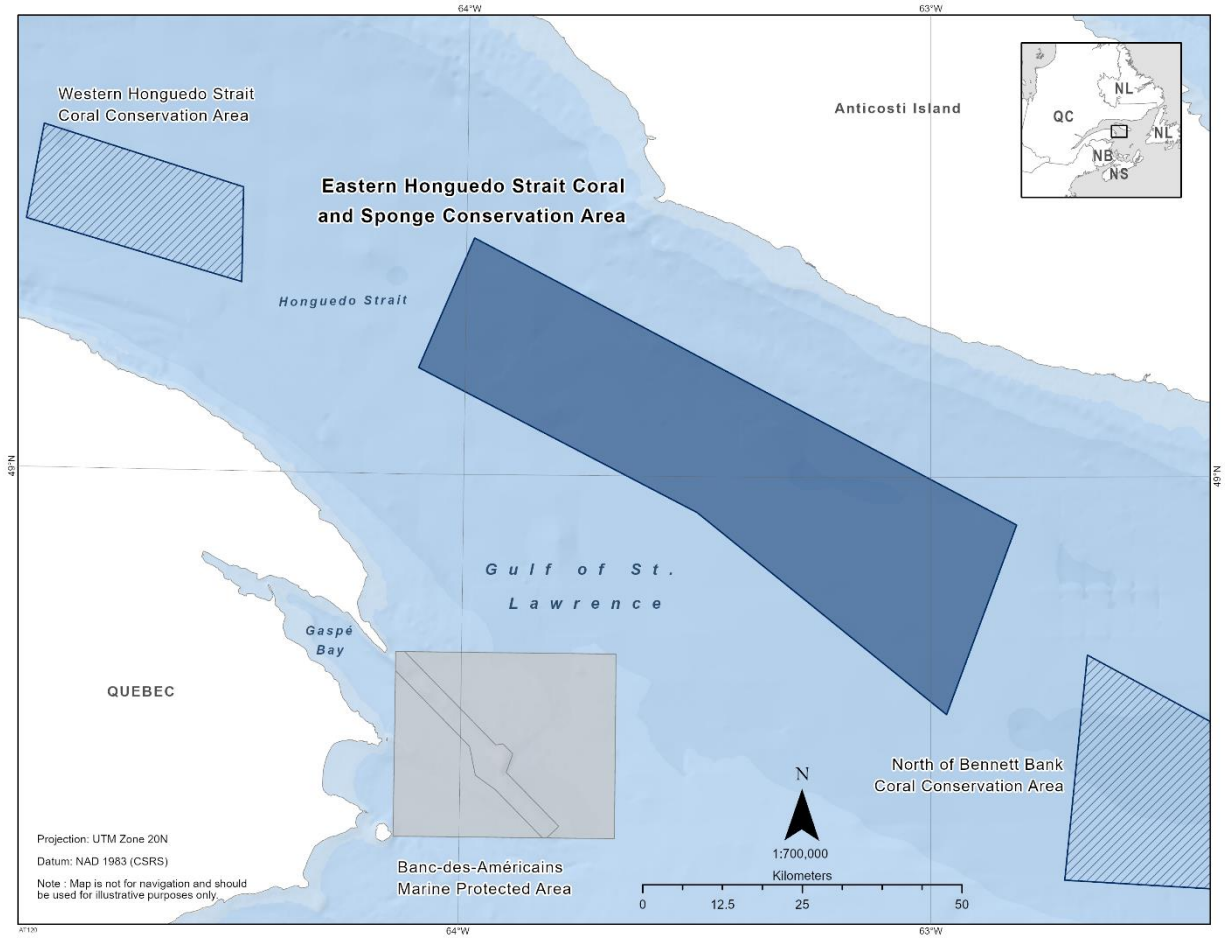
The Eastern Honguedo Strait Coral and Sponge Conservation Area can be found within the Estuary and Gulf of St. Lawrence Bioregion. The fishery area closure was established in 2017 as a variation order. This fishery area closure was granted marine refuge status due to the additional benefits it provides to protect cold-water corals and sponges. This fishery area closure prohibits all fishing that uses bottom-contact gear, such as bottom trawls, dredges, bottom seining, traps, gillnets, and bottom longlines.

Coordinates of the Eastern Honguedo Strait Coral and Sponge Conservation Area:

The Eastern Honguedo Strait Coral and Sponge Conservation Area is approximately 2,338 km^2 in size. The geographic boundary of this area is expressed in Latitude and Longitude and these point references are based on the Geodetic System North American Datum 1983 (NAD83). Positions are expressed in degrees, minutes and seconds. The Eastern Honguedo Strait Coral and Sponge Conservation Area is bounded by a line connecting the points in the order they are listed:

Point	Latitude (North)	Longitude (West)
1	49° 20' 00''	63° 59' 00''
2	48° 56' 00''	62° 49' 00''
3	48° 40' 00''	62° 58' 00''
4	48° 57' 00''	63° 30' 00''
5	49° 09' 00''	64° 06' 00''
6	49° 20' 00''	63° 59' 00''

The Eastern Honguedo Strait Coral and Sponge Conservation Area in the map below:



Additional Measures

Due to the presence of the endangered North Atlantic Right Whale (*Eubalaena glacialis*), vessels travelling through the Estuary and Gulf of St. Lawrence should familiarize themselves with the set speed restrictions in specific zones. For more information on the speed restrictions view the Ship Safety Bulletin.

1.6 - Jacques-Cartier Strait Sponge Conservation Area

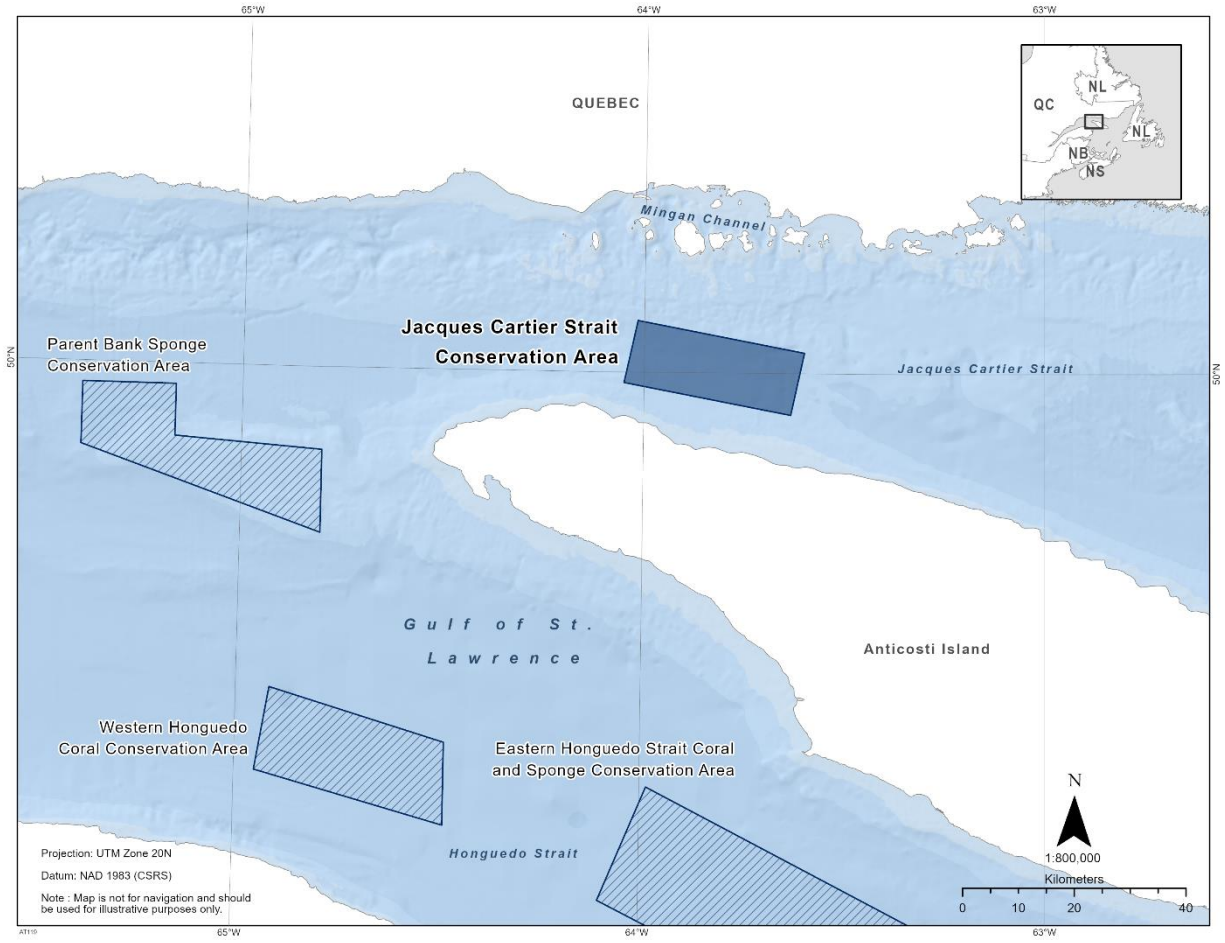
The Jacques-Cartier Strait Sponge Conservation Area can be found within the Estuary and Gulf of St. Lawrence Bioregion. The fishery area closure was established in 2017 as a variation order. The fishery area closure was granted marine refuge status due to the additional benefits it provides in to protect cold-water sponges. The fishery area closure prohibits all fishing that uses bottom contact gear, such as bottom trawls, dredges, bottom seining, traps, gillnets, and bottom longlines. The area is also home to marine mammals.

Coordinates of the Jacques-Cartier Strait Sponge Conservation Area:

The Jacques-Cartier Strait Sponge Conservation Area is approximately 346 km^2 in size. The geographic boundary of this area is expressed in Latitude and Longitude and these point references are based on the Geodetic System North American Datum 1983 (NAD83). Positions are expressed in degrees, minutes and seconds. The Jacques-Cartier Strait Sponge Conservation Area is bounded by a line connecting the points in the order they are listed:

Point	Latitude (North)	Longitude (West)
1	50° 05' 00"	64° 01' 00"
2	50° 02' 00"	63° 36' 00"
3	49° 56' 00"	63° 38' 00"
4	49° 59' 00"	64° 03' 00"
5	50° 05' 00"	64° 01' 00"

The Jacques-Cartier Strait Sponge Conservation Area in the map below:



Additional Measures

Due to the presence of the endangered North Atlantic Right Whale (*Eubalaena glacialis*), vessels travelling through the Estuary and Gulf of St. Lawrence should familiarize themselves with the set speed restrictions in specific zones. For more information on the speed restrictions view the Ship Safety Bulletin.

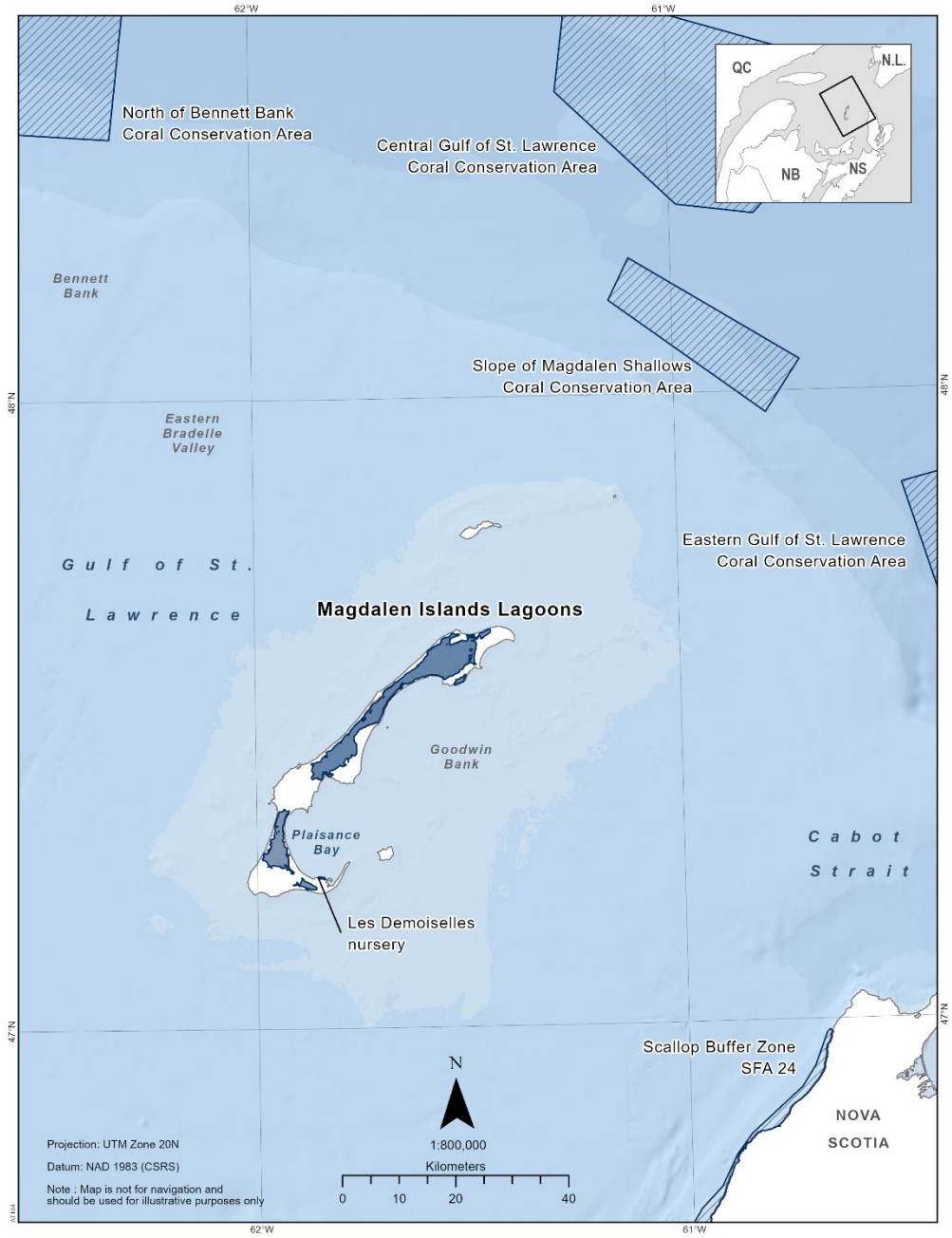
1.7 - Magdalen Islands Lagoons

The Magdalen Islands Lagoons can be found within the Estuary and Gulf of St. Lawrence Bioregion. The Magdalen Islands Lagoons marine refuge includes six fishery area closures implemented by licence conditions or legislation. These closures were granted marine refuge status in 2017 because of the additional benefits they offer in protecting lobster habitat and preserving herring spawning grounds. These fishery closures prohibit hydraulic dredging for razor clams and Atlantic surf clams, gillnetting and tile fishing for winter flounder, gillnetting for Atlantic herring, otter trawling and Danish and Scottish seines for yellowtail flounder and winter flounder, and trap fishing for American lobster.

Coordinates of the Magdalen Islands Lagoons:

The Magdalen Islands Lagoons is approximately 136 km^2 in size. The boundary of the closure is defined as the lagoons of the Magdalen Islands in Lobster Fishing Area 22 or the interior bodies of water of the Magdalen Islands.

The Magdalen Islands Lagoons in the map below:



1.8 - Miramichi Bay Closure

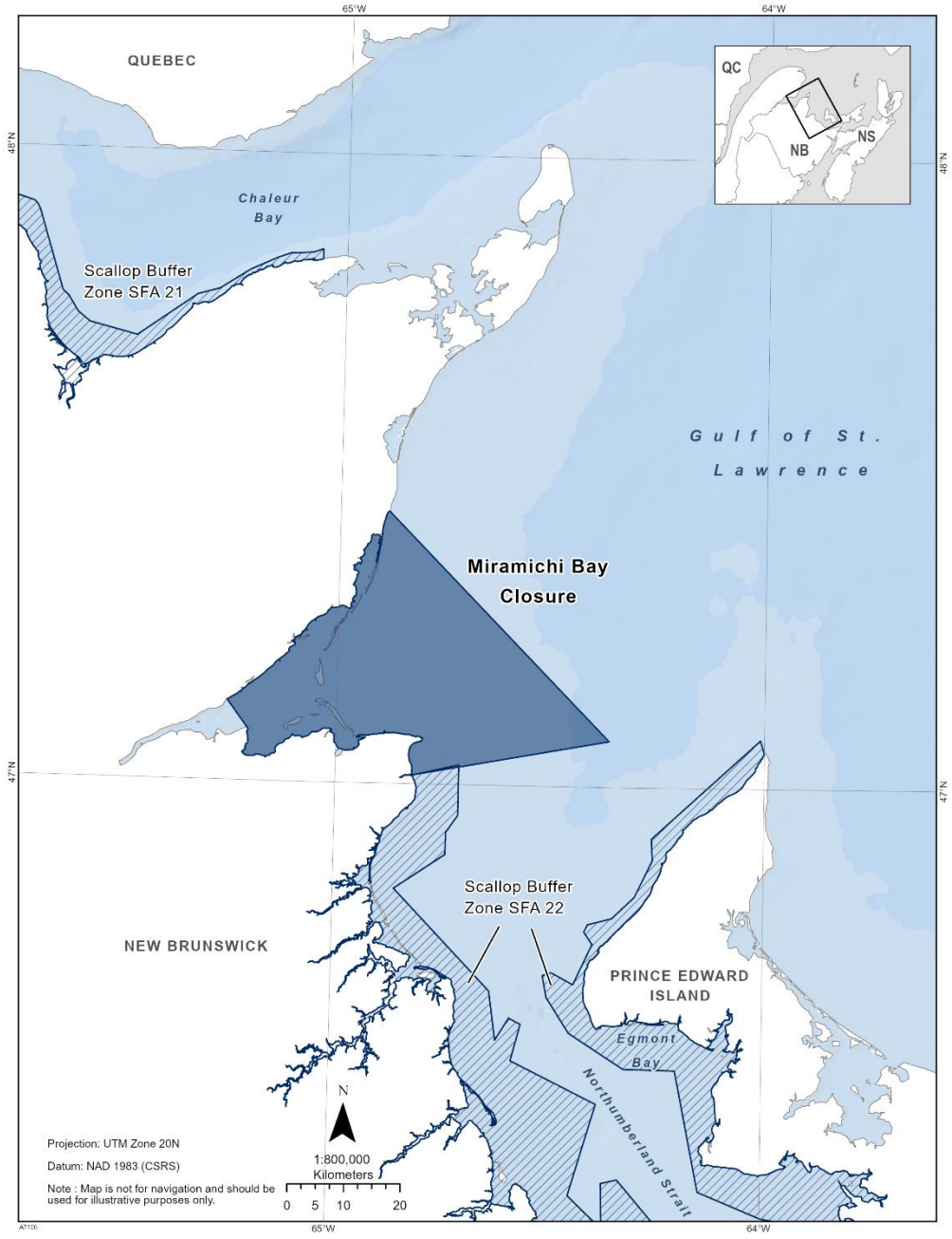
The Miramichi Bay Closure can be found within the Estuary and Gulf of St. Lawrence Bioregion. The fishery area closure was established in 1985 as a variation order. This fishery area closure was granted marine refuge status due to the additional benefits it provides to protect adult Atlantic salmon and an important migration corridor. The fishery area closure prohibits the use of gillnets for all commercial groundfish fisheries.

Coordinates of the Miramichi Bay Closure:

The Miramichi Bay Closure is approximately 1,468 km^2 in size. The geographic boundary of this area is expressed in Latitude and Longitude and these point references are based on the Geodetic System North American Datum 1983 (NAD83). Positions are expressed in degrees, minutes and seconds. The waters adjacent to the coast of New Brunswick enclosed by the coastline, excluding rivers and brooks (ex.: Miramichi River, Napan River, Black River, Eel River, Tabusintac River etc.), and straight lines joining the following points in the order in which they are listed:

Point	Latitude (North)	Longitude (West)
1	47° 26′ 00.0”	64° 53′ 12.0″
2	47° 04′ 24.0″	64° 21′ 45.0″
3	47° 00′ 48.0″	64° 49′ 40.0″

The Miramichi Bay Closure in the map below:



Additional Measures

Due to the presence of the endangered North Atlantic Right Whale (*Eubalaena glacialis*), vessels travelling through the Estuary and Gulf of St. Lawrence should familiarize themselves with the set speed restrictions in specific zones. For more information on the speed restrictions view the Ship Safety Bulletin.

1.9 - North of Bennett Bank Coral Conservation Area

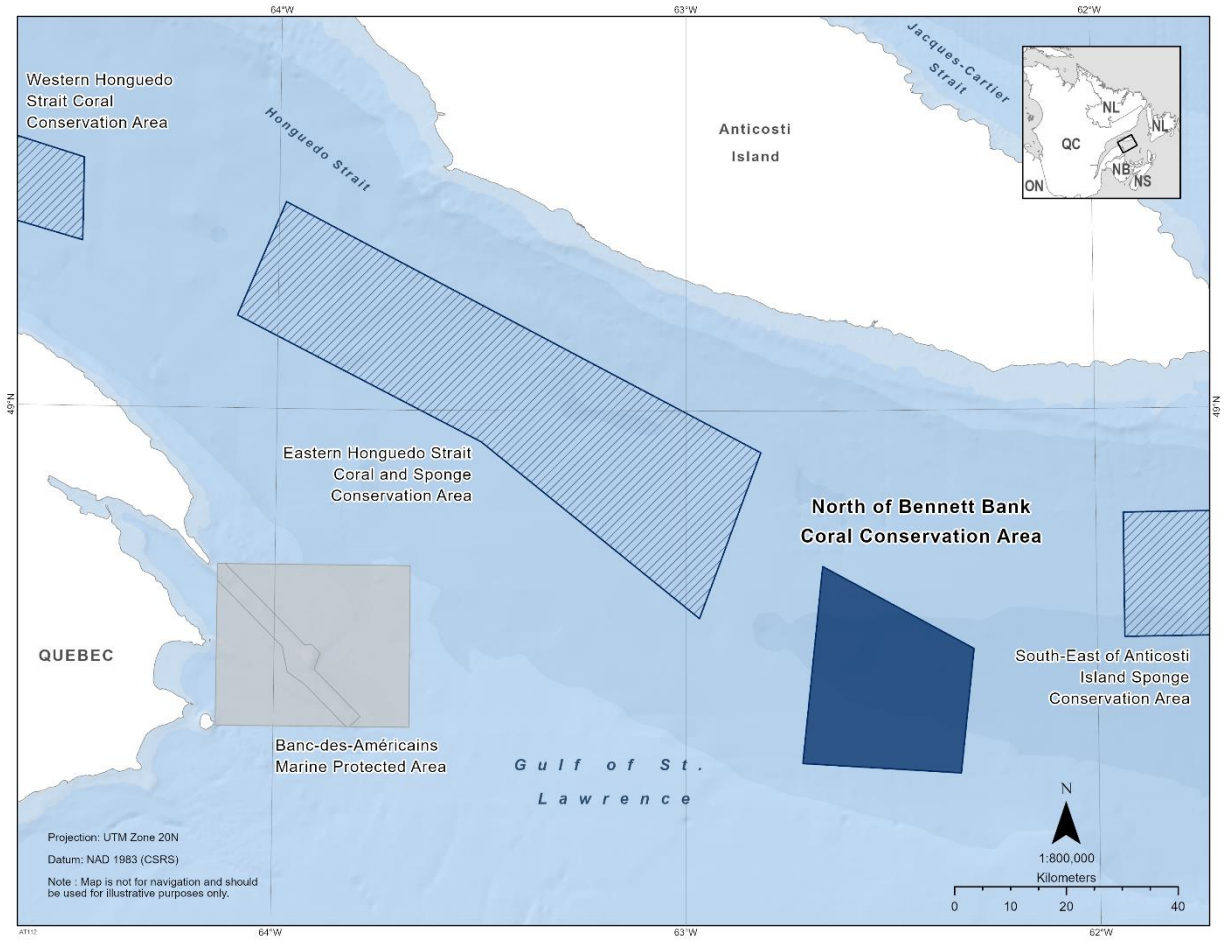
The North of Bennett Bank Coral Conservation Area can be found within the Estuary and Gulf of St. Lawrence Bioregion. The fishery area closure was established in 2017 as a variation order. This fishery area closure was granted marine refuge status due to the additional benefits it provides to protect cold-water corals. The fishery area closure prohibits all fishing that uses bottom-contact gear, such as bottom trawls, dredges, bottom seining, traps, gillnets, and bottom longlines.

Coordinates of the North Of Bennett Bank Coral Conservation Area:

The North of Bennett Bank Coral Conservation Area is approximately 821 km^2 in size. The geographic boundary of this area is expressed in Latitude and Longitude and these point references are based on the Geodetic System North American Datum 1983 (NAD83). Positions are expressed in degrees, minutes and seconds. The North of Bennett Bank Coral Conservation Area is bounded by a line connecting the points in the order they are listed:

Point	Latitude (North)	Longitude (West)
1	48° 45' 00"	62° 40' 00"
2	48° 37' 00"	62° 18' 00"
3	48° 25' 00"	62° 20' 00"
4	48° 26' 00"	62° 43' 00"
5	48° 45' 00"	62° 40' 00"

The North of Bennett Bank Coral Conservation Area in the map below:



Additional Measures

Due to the presence of the endangered North Atlantic Right Whale (*Eubalaena glacialis*), vessels travelling through the Estuary and Gulf of St. Lawrence should familiarize themselves with the set speed restrictions in specific zones. For more information on the speed restrictions view the Ship Safety Bulletin.

1.10 - Parent Bank Sponge Conservation Area

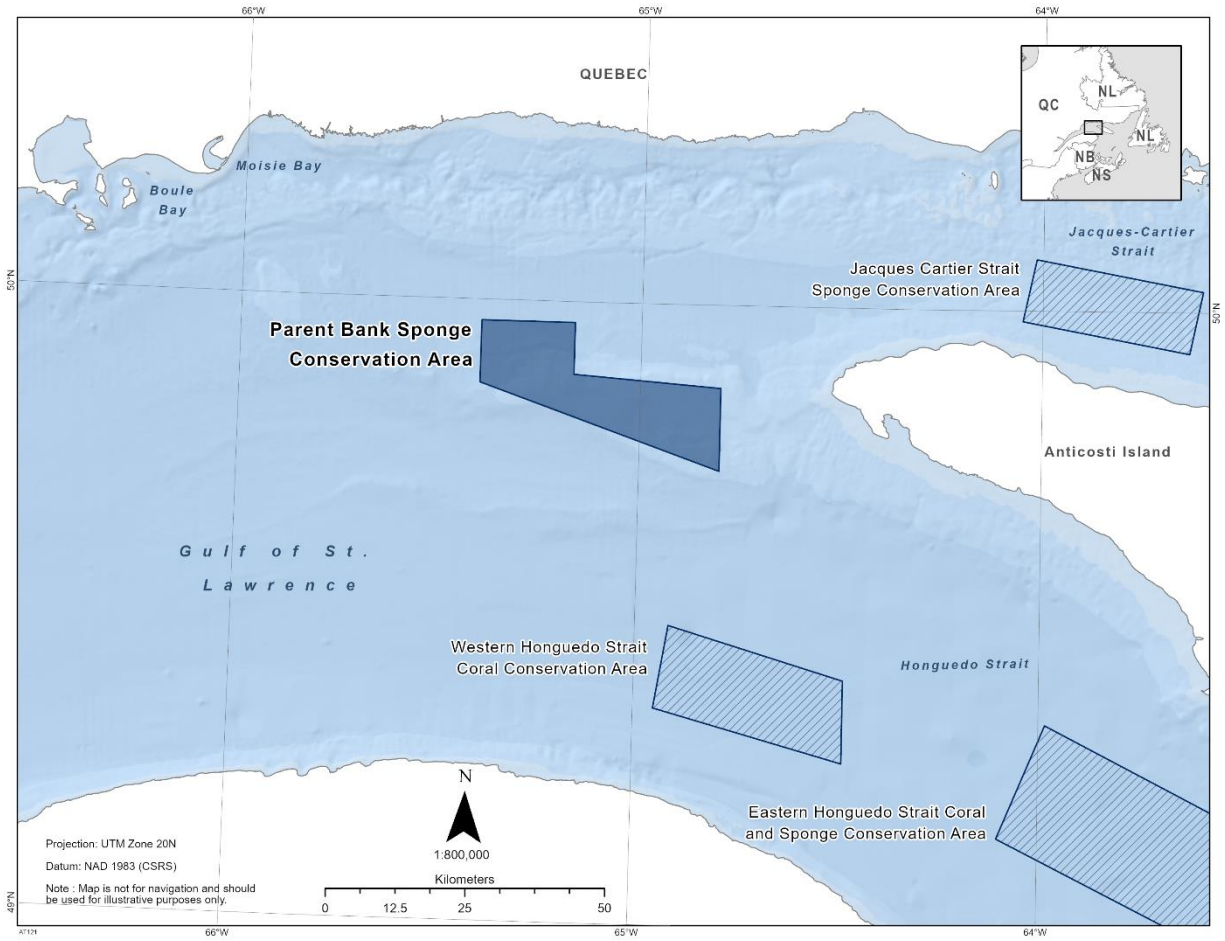
The Parent Bank Sponge Conservation Area can be found within the Estuary and Gulf of St. Lawrence Bioregion. The fishery area closure was established in 2017 as a variation order. This fishery area closure was granted marine refuge status due to the additional benefits it provides to protect cold-water sponges. The fishery area closure prohibits all fishing that uses bottom-contact gear, such as bottom trawls, dredges, bottom seining, traps, gillnets, and bottom longlines.

Coordinates of the Parent Bank Sponge Conservation Area:

The Parent Bank Sponge Conservation Area is approximately 530 km^2 in size. The geographic boundary of this area is expressed in Latitude and Longitude and these point references are based on the Geodetic System North American Datum 1983 (NAD83). Positions are expressed in degrees, minutes and seconds. The Parent Bank Sponge Conservation Area is bounded by a line connecting the points in the order they are listed:

Point	Latitude (North)	Longitude (West)
1	49° 58' 00''	65° 24' 00''
2	49° 58' 00''	65° 10' 00''
3	49° 53' 00''	65° 10' 00''
4	49° 52' 00''	64° 48' 00''
5	49° 44' 00''	64° 48' 00''
6	49° 52' 00''	65° 24' 00''
7	49° 58' 00''	65° 24' 00''

The Parent Bank Sponge Conservation Area in the map below:



Additional Measures

Due to the presence of the endangered North Atlantic Right Whale (*Eubalaena glacialis*), vessels travelling through the Estuary and Gulf of St. Lawrence should familiarize themselves with the set speed restrictions in specific zones. For more information on the speed restrictions view the Ship Safety Bulletin.

1.11 - Scallop Buffer Zones (SFA 21, 22, 24)

The Scallop Buffer Zones can be found within the Estuary and Gulf of St. Lawrence Bioregion and is composed of three zones: SFA 21, SFA 22, and SFA 24. The fishery area closure was initially established in 1999 as a variation order in SFA 21, since then the buffer zones have increased in 2013 and again in 2015. The fishery area closure for SFA 22 was established in 2005 as a variation order and the closure for SFA 24 was initially established in 1996. In 1999 and 2006 additional buffers were added and the zone increased. These portions of the scallop fishing area were granted marine refuge status due to the additional benefits it provides to protect juvenile lobster habitat. The fishery area closure prohibits scallop dragging.

Coordinates of the Scallop Buffer Zones:

In total, the Scallop Buffer Zones are approximately 5,835 km^2 in size and are composed of three separate zones with the coordinates outlined for each below. The geographic boundary of this area is expressed in Latitude and Longitude and these point references are based on the Geodetic System North American Datum 1983 (NAD83). Positions are expressed in degrees, minutes and seconds. All Scallop Buffer Zones are bounded by a line connecting the points in the order they are listed.

SFA 21

Point	Latitude (North)	Longitude (West)
1	48° 03' 23.66"	66° 21' 28.29"
2	48° 01' 59.47"	66° 15' 21.45"
3	48° 02' 23.08"	66° 11' 35.94"
4	48° 01' 47.66"	66° 07' 55.34"
5	48° 00' 37.47"	66° 04' 50.03"
6	47° 58' 50.55"	66° 02' 46.49"
7	47° 58' 04.63"	66° 01' 11.38"
8	47° 57' 15.43"	65° 57' 06.26"
9	47° 54' 41.27"	65° 44' 42.08"
10	47° 54' 26.81"	65° 44' 18.05"
11	47° 53' 52.87"	65° 43' 50.28"
12	47° 46' 14.86"	65° 40' 14.42"
13	47° 45' 43.37"	65° 39' 23.43"
14	47° 45' 03.35"	65° 38' 45.20"
15	47° 44' 14.81"	65° 38' 00.09"
16	47° 43' 18.76"	65° 36' 15.89"
17	47° 42' 11.50"	65° 29' 29.89"
18	47° 46' 15.64"	65° 21' 05.27"
19	47° 46' 51.71"	65° 17' 59.21"
20	47° 48' 45.05"	65° 13' 41.81"
21	47° 49' 53.71"	65° 10' 02.63"
22	47° 50' 22.88"	65° 08' 07.94"
23	47° 50' 31.46"	65° 04' 51.70"
24	47° 50' 52.07"	65° 03' 27.70"
25	47° 49' 45.20"	65° 03' 27.60"

The SFA 22 is divided into two zones, one along the coast of New Brunswick and the other along the coast of Prince Edward Island.

New Brunswick Coastal Buffer Zone

Point	Latitude (North)	Longitude (West)
1	47° 00' 48.2"	64° 49' 37.7"
2	47° 01' 54.7"	64° 42' 42.7"
3	46° 57' 05.2"	64° 42' 42.7"
4	46° 55' 26.2"	64° 44' 21.7"
5	46° 53' 20.2"	64° 44' 21.7"
6	46° 50' 00.2"	64° 51' 27.7"
7	46° 40' 23.2"	64° 37' 52.7"
8	46° 35' 43.3"	64° 36' 54.7"
9	46° 37' 50.3"	64° 35' 02.7"
10	46° 37' 15.3"	64° 33' 25.7"
11	46° 33' 46.3"	64° 34' 43.7"
12	46° 29' 45.3"	64° 22' 48.7"
13	46° 20' 59.3"	64° 26' 29.7"
14	46° 17' 51.3"	64° 21' 43.7"
15	46° 22' 12.3"	64° 21' 55.7"
16	46° 22' 34.3"	64° 19' 42.7"
17	46° 14' 50.2"	64° 10' 07.7"
18	46° 12' 27.2"	63° 49' 09.7"
19	46° 03' 33.2"	63° 36' 55.7"
20	45° 54' 47.5"	63° 40' 19.2"
21	45° 51' 45.3"	63° 42' 39.7"

Prince Edward Island Coastal Buffer Zone

Point	Latitude **(North)**	**Longitude (West)**
1	47° 03' 15.2"	64° 59' 57.7"
2	47° 04' 41.2"	64° 00' 33.7"
3	46° 55' 09.3"	64° 15' 37.7"
4	46° 53' 06.3"	64° 15' 26.7"
5	46° 49' 34.3"	64° 17' 53.7"
6	46° 47' 30.3"	64° 20' 59.7"
7	46° 46' 53.3"	64° 24' 19.7"
8	46° 46' 11.3"	64° 24' 49.7"
9	46° 45' 00.3"	64° 23' 39.7"
10	46° 41' 08.3"	64° 26' 13.8"
11	46° 42' 14.3"	64° 29' 15.7"
12	46° 41' 57.3"	64° 30' 29.7"
13	46° 39' 52.3"	64° 29' 53.8"
14	46° 36' 29.3"	64° 26' 42.7"
15	46° 33' 08.3"	64° 19' 04.7"
16	46° 33' 03.3"	64° 11' 56.7"
17	46° 21' 30.3"	64° 08' 32.7"
18	46° 19' 02.2"	63° 59' 50.7"
19	46° 17' 35.2"	63° 48' 08.7"
20	46° 07' 54.0"	63° 30' 12.8"
21	46° 10' 35.2"	63° 28' 00.7"
22	46° 12' 58.2"	63° 29' 23.7"

SFA 24

Those waters adjacent to the Province of Nova Scotia within one (1) nautical mile from the nearest point of land in the counties of Cumberland, Colchester, Pictou, including Pictou Island in the Northumberland Strait and Antigonish. Those waters adjacent to the western coast of Cape Breton, Nova Scotia, within one (1) nautical mile from the nearest point of land, from the Canso Causeway, northward including Henry Island and Port Hood Island, to the Mabou Harbour entrance range lights. Those waters adjacent to the Province of Prince Edward Island inside rhumb lines (similar to straight lines plotted on a nautical chart) joining the following points in the order they are listed:

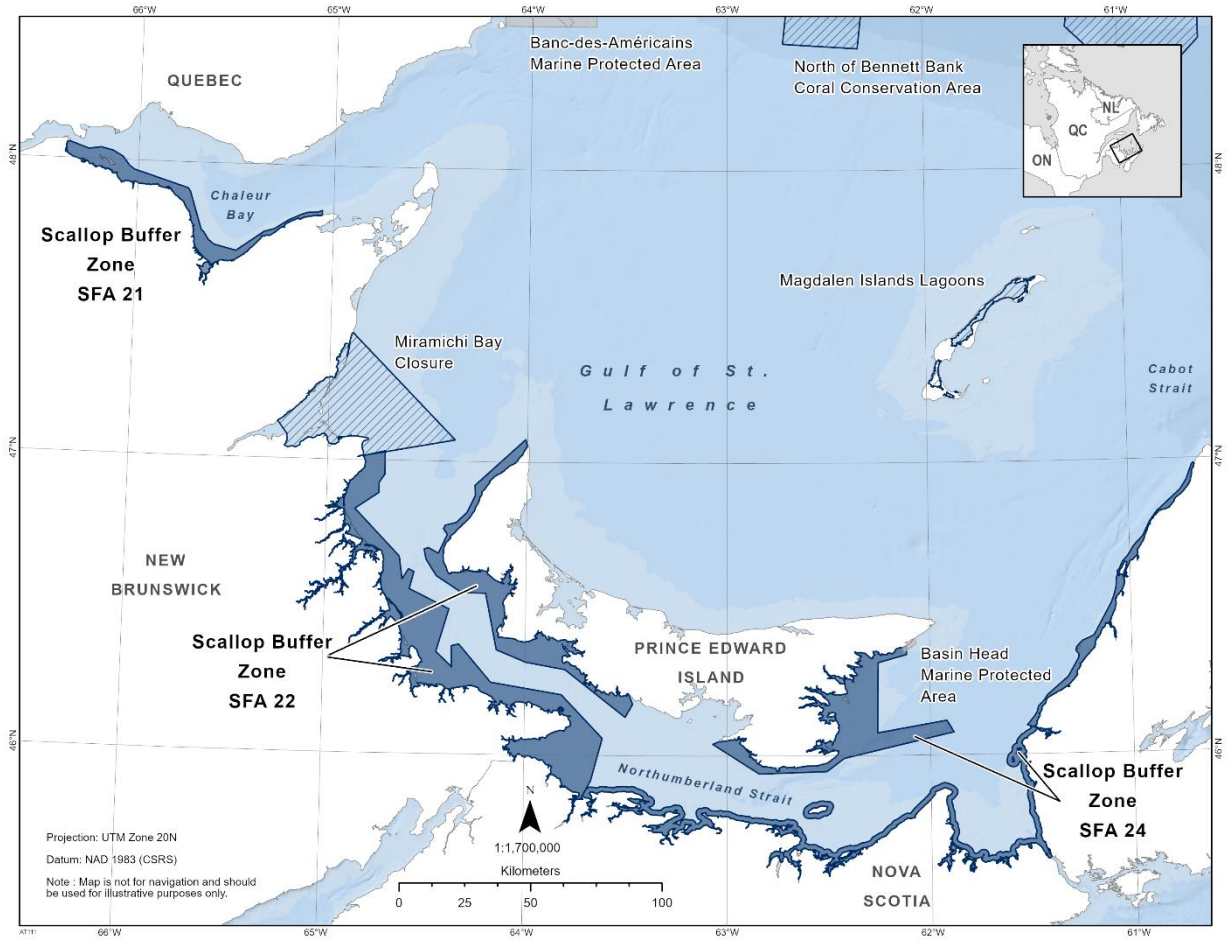
Point	Latitude (North)	Longitude (West)
1	46° 22' 17.0"	62° 06' 55.0"
2	46° 20' 39.0"	62° 06' 54.0"
3	46° 19' 03.0"	62° 15' 18.0"
4	46° 04' 39.0"	62° 15' 38.0"
5	46° 07' 06.0"	61° 55' 09.0"
6	46° 04' 42.0"	61° 53' 06.0"
7	45° 59' 28.0"	62° 25' 31.0"
8	45° 56' 47.0"	62° 30' 38.0"
9	45° 56' 20.0"	62° 50' 36.0"
10	46° 02' 25.0"	63° 04' 17.0"
11	46° 03' 00.0"	63° 02' 25.0"

Those waters adjacent to the western coast of Cape Breton, Nova Scotia, inside rhumb lines (similar to straight lines plotted on a nautical chart) joining the following points in the order they are listed:

Point	Latitude (North)	Longitude (West)
1	46° 05' 09.2"	61° 27' 55.2"
2	46° 05' 54.0"	61° 31' 24.0"
3	46° 07' 42.0"	61° 29' 15.0"
4	46° 08' 34.0"	61° 28' 29.0"
5	46° 09' 44.0"	61° 28' 02.0"
6	46° 10' 56.0"	61° 26' 18.0"
7	46° 11' 57.0"	61° 25' 24.0"
8	46° 15' 42.0"	61° 19' 03.0"
9	46° 18' 37.0"	61° 16' 35.0"
10	46° 19' 43.0"	61° 15' 44.0"
11	46° 20' 17.0"	61° 15' 49.0"
12	46° 20' 55.0"	61° 16' 33.0"
13	46° 21' 43.0"	61° 16' 25.0"
14	46° 22' 59.0"	61° 14' 41.0"
15	46° 24' 03.0"	61° 11' 10.0"
16	46° 28' 44.0"	61° 07' 23.0"
17	46° 30' 44.0"	61° 05' 47.0"
18	46° 31' 55.0"	61° 05' 06.0"
19	46° 33' 35.0"	61° 04' 22.0"
20	46° 35' 45.0"	61° 04' 06.0"
21	46° 36' 38.0"	61° 03' 41.0"
22	46° 36' 59.0"	61° 03' 52.0"
23	46° 37' 46.0"	61° 03' 03.0"
24	46° 39' 05.0"	61° 02' 10.0"
25	46° 40' 19.0"	61° 00' 30.0"
26	46° 42' 11.0"	60° 58' 50.0"

27	46° 44' 14.0"	60° 55' 57.0"
28	46° 47' 15.0"	60° 53' 46.0"
29	46° 49' 12.0"	60° 51' 38.0"
30	46° 53' 33.0"	60° 44' 27.0"
31	46° 55' 34.0"	60° 42' 32.0"
32	46° 58' 42.0"	60° 40' 47.0"
33	46° 58' 59.2"	60° 40' 20.8"
34	46° 58' 42.2"	60° 39' 57.2"

The Scallop Buffer Zones in the maps below:



Additional Measures

Due to the presence of the endangered North Atlantic Right Whale (*Eubalaena glacialis*), vessels travelling through the Estuary and Gulf of St. Lawrence should familiarize themselves with the set speed restrictions in specific zones. For more information on the speed restrictions view the Ship Safety Bulletin.

1.12 - Slope of Magdalen Shallows Coral Conservation Area

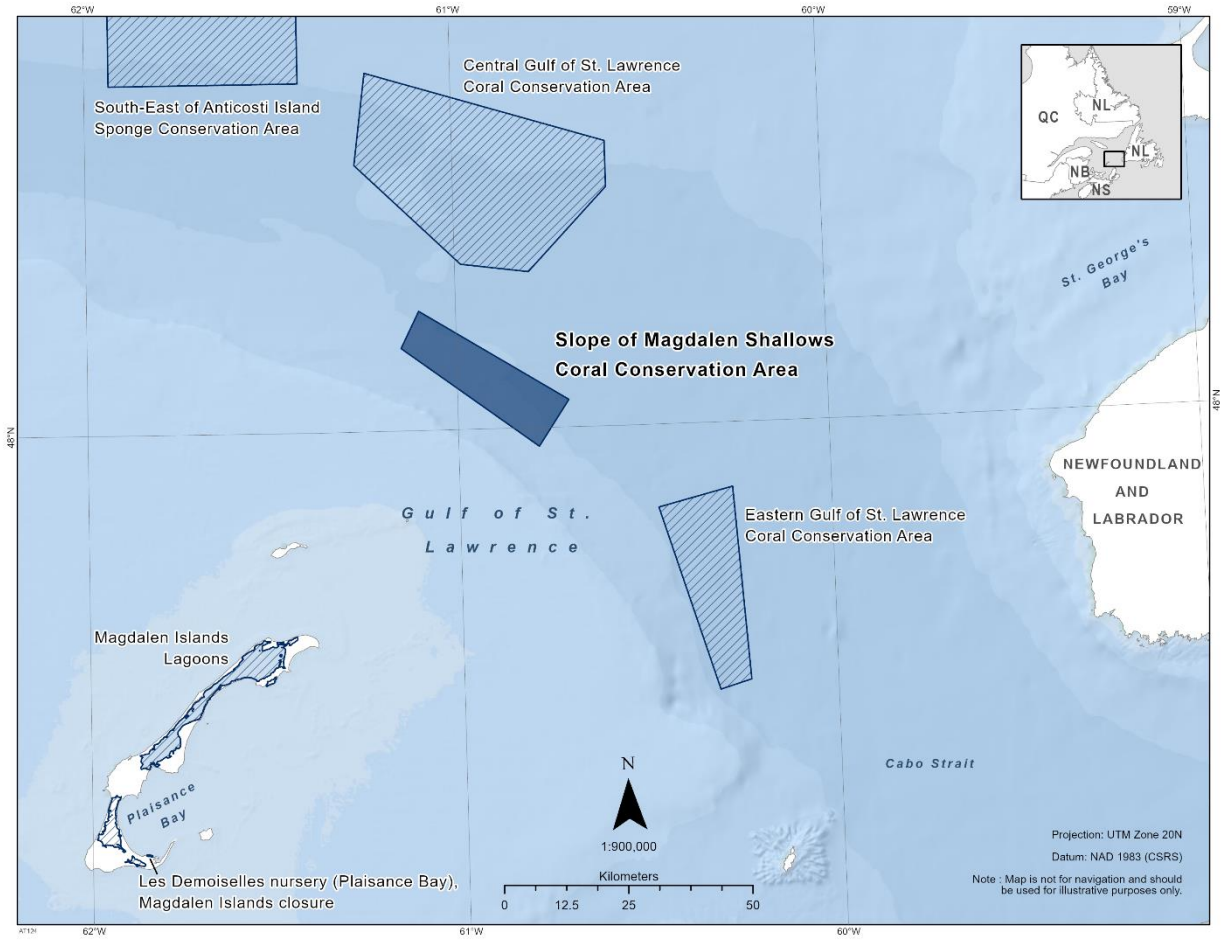
The Slope of Magdalen Shallows Coral Conservation Area can be found within the Estuary and Gulf of St. Lawrence Bioregion. The fishery area closure was established in 2017 as a variation order. This fishery area closure was granted marine refuge status due to the additional benefits it provides to protect cold-water corals. The fishery area closure prohibits all fishing that uses bottom-contact gear, such as bottom trawls, dredges, bottom seining, traps, gillnets, and bottom longlines.

Coordinates of the Slope Of Magdalen Shallows Coral Conservation Area:

The Slope of Magdalen Shallows Coral Conservation Area is approximately 335 km^2 in size. The geographic boundary of this area is expressed in Latitude and Longitude and these point references are based on the Geodetic System North American Datum 1983 (NAD83). Positions are expressed in degrees, minutes and seconds. The Slope of Magdalen Shallows Coral Conservation Area is bounded by a line connecting the points in the order they are listed:

Point	Latitude (North)	Longitude (West)
1	48° 13' 00"	61° 06' 00"
2	48° 03' 00"	60° 42' 00"
3	47° 58' 00"	60° 47' 00"
4	48° 09' 00"	61° 09' 00"
5	48° 13' 00"	61° 06' 00"

The Slope of Magdalen Shallows Coral Conservation Area in the map below:



Additional Measures

Due to the presence of the endangered North Atlantic Right Whale (*Eubalaena glacialis*), vessels travelling through the Estuary and Gulf of St. Lawrence should familiarize themselves with the set speed restrictions in specific zones. For more information on the speed restrictions view the Ship Safety Bulletin.

1.13 - South-East of Anticosti Island Sponge Conservation Area

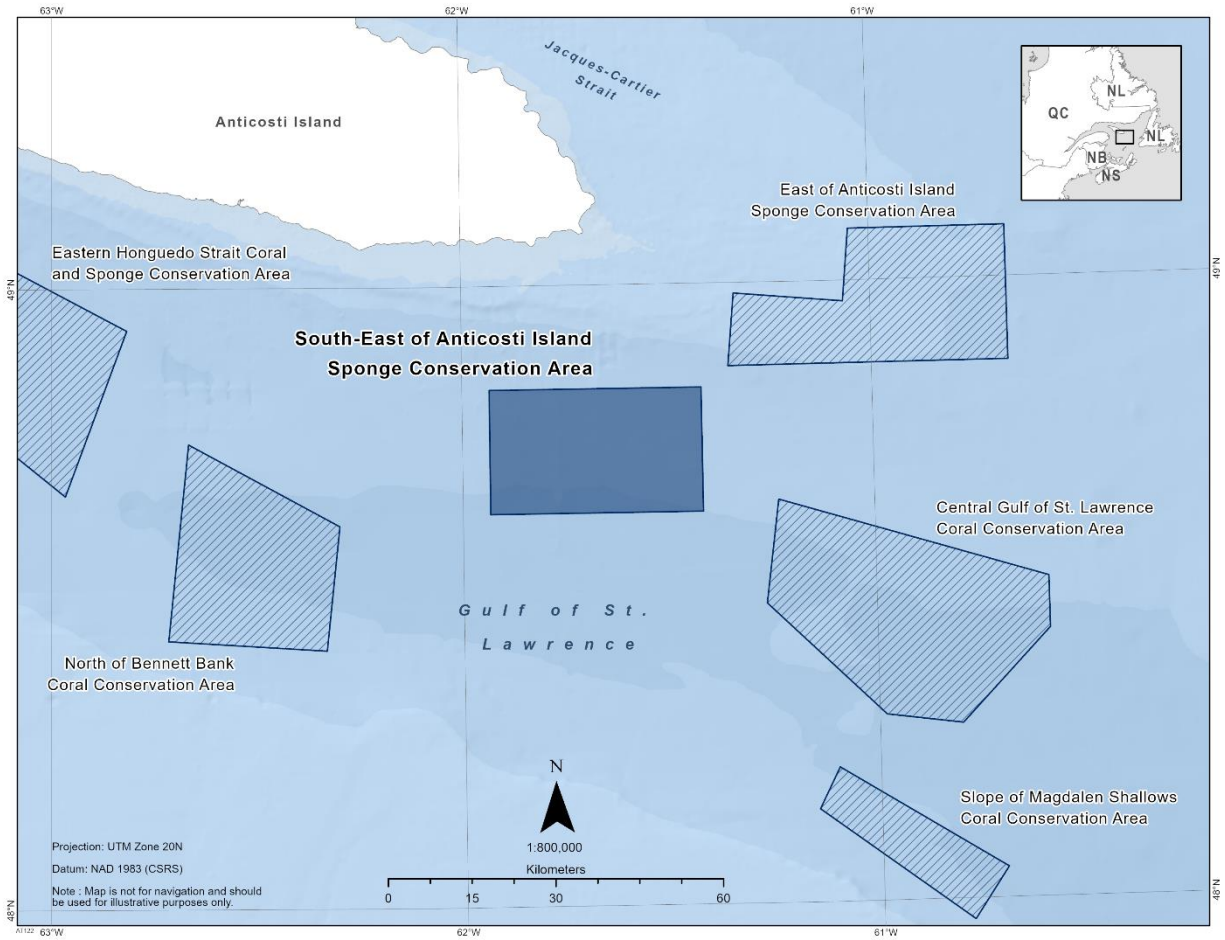
The South-East of Anticosti Island Sponge Conservation Area can be found within the Estuary and Gulf of St. Lawrence Bioregion. The fishery area closure was established in 2017 as a variation order. This fishery area closure was granted marine refuge status due to the additional benefits it provides to protect cold-water sponges. The fishery area closure prohibits all fishing that uses bottom-contact gear, such as bottom trawls, dredges, bottom seining, traps, gillnets, and bottom longlines.

Coordinates of the South-East Of Anticosti Island Sponge Conservation Area:

The South-East of Anticosti Island Sponge Conservation Area is approximately 845 km^2 in size. The geographic boundary of this area is expressed in Latitude and Longitude and these point references are based on the Geodetic System North American Datum 1983 (NAD83). Positions are expressed in degrees, minutes and seconds. The South-East of Anticosti Island Sponge Conservation Area is bounded by a line connecting the points in the order they are listed:

Point	Latitude (North)	Longitude (West)
1	48° 50' 00"	61° 56' 00"
2	48° 50' 00"	61° 25' 00"
3	48° 38' 00"	61° 25' 00"
4	48° 38' 00"	61° 56' 00"
5	48° 50' 00"	61° 56' 00"

The South-East of Anticosti Island Sponge Conservation Area in the map below:



Additional Measures

Due to the presence of the endangered North Atlantic Right Whale (*Eubalaena glacialis*), vessels travelling through the Estuary and Gulf of St. Lawrence should familiarize themselves with the set speed restrictions in specific zones. For more information on the speed restrictions view the Ship Safety Bulletin.

1.14 - Western Honguedo Strait Coral Conservation Area

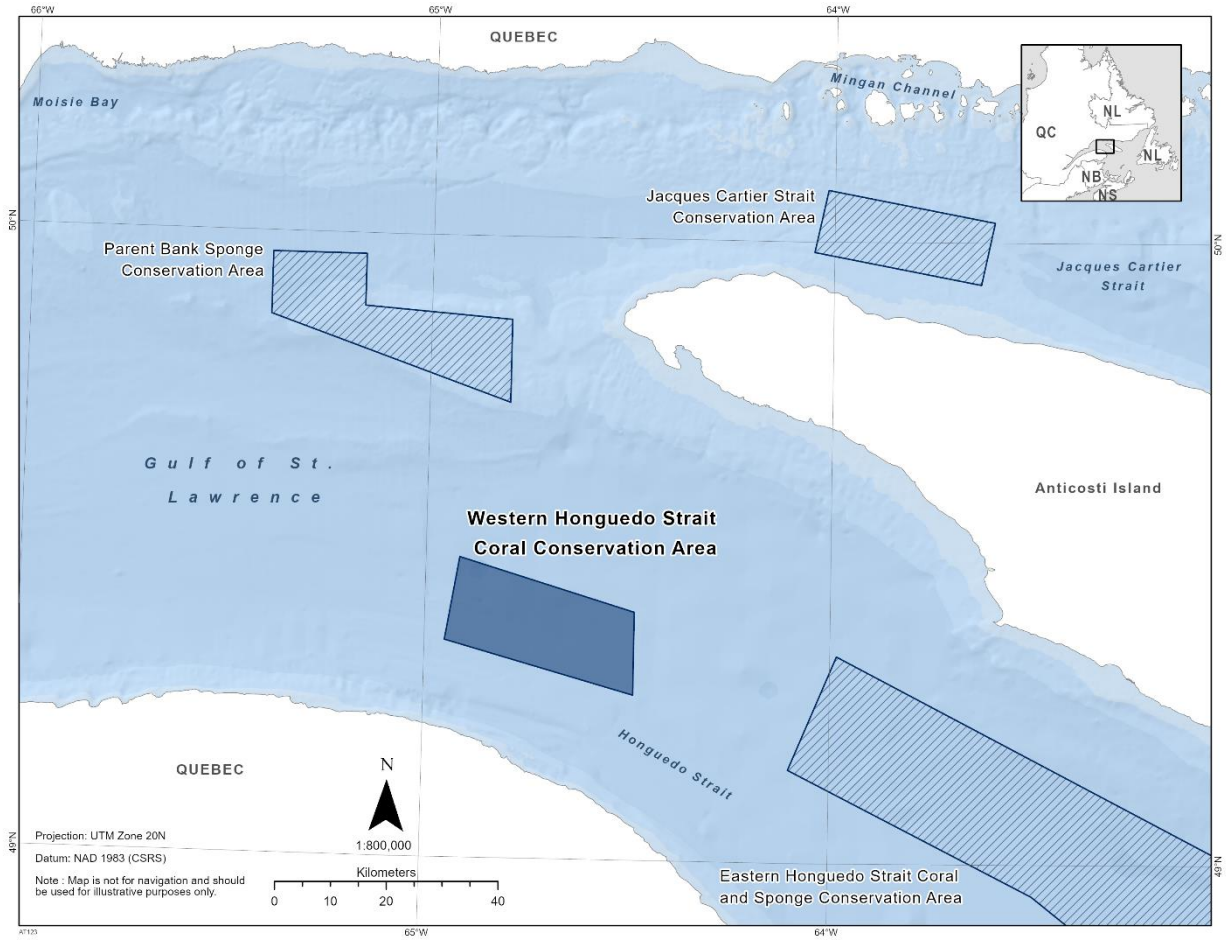
The Western Honguedo Strait Coral Conservation Area can be found within the Estuary and Gulf of St. Lawrence Bioregion. The fishery area closure was established in 2017 as a variation order. This fishery area closure was granted marine refuge status due to the additional benefits it provides to protect cold-water corals. The fishery area closure prohibits all fishing that uses bottom-contact gear, such as bottom trawls, dredges, bottom seining, traps, gillnets, and bottom longlines.

Coordinates of the Western Honguedo Strait Coral Conservation Area:

The Western Honguedo Strait Coral Conservation Area is approximately 496 km^2 in size. The geographic boundary of this area is expressed in Latitude and Longitude and these point references are based on the Geodetic System North American Datum 1983 (NAD83). Positions are expressed in degrees, minutes and seconds. The Western Honguedo Strait Coral Conservation Area is bounded by a line connecting the points in the order they are listed:

Point	Latitude (North)	Longitude (West)
1	49° 29' 00"	64° 55' 00"
2	49° 24' 00"	64° 29' 00"
3	49° 16' 00"	64° 29' 00"
4	49° 21' 00"	64° 57' 00"
5	49° 29' 00"	64° 55' 00"

The Western Honguedo Strait Coral Conservation Area in the map below:



Additional Measures

Due to the presence of the endangered North Atlantic Right Whale (*Eubalaena glacialis*), vessels travelling through the Estuary and Gulf of St. Lawrence should familiarize themselves with the set speed restrictions in specific zones. For more information on the speed restrictions view the Ship Safety Bulletin.

1.15 - Corsair and Georges Canyons Conservation Area

The Corsair and Georges Canyons Conservation Area is found within the Scotian Shelf Bioregion. The fishery area closure was established in 2016 as a condition of licence. This fishery area closure was granted marine refuge status due to the additional benefits it provides to protect cold-water corals. The fishery area closure prohibits all commercial bottom-contact fishing gear.

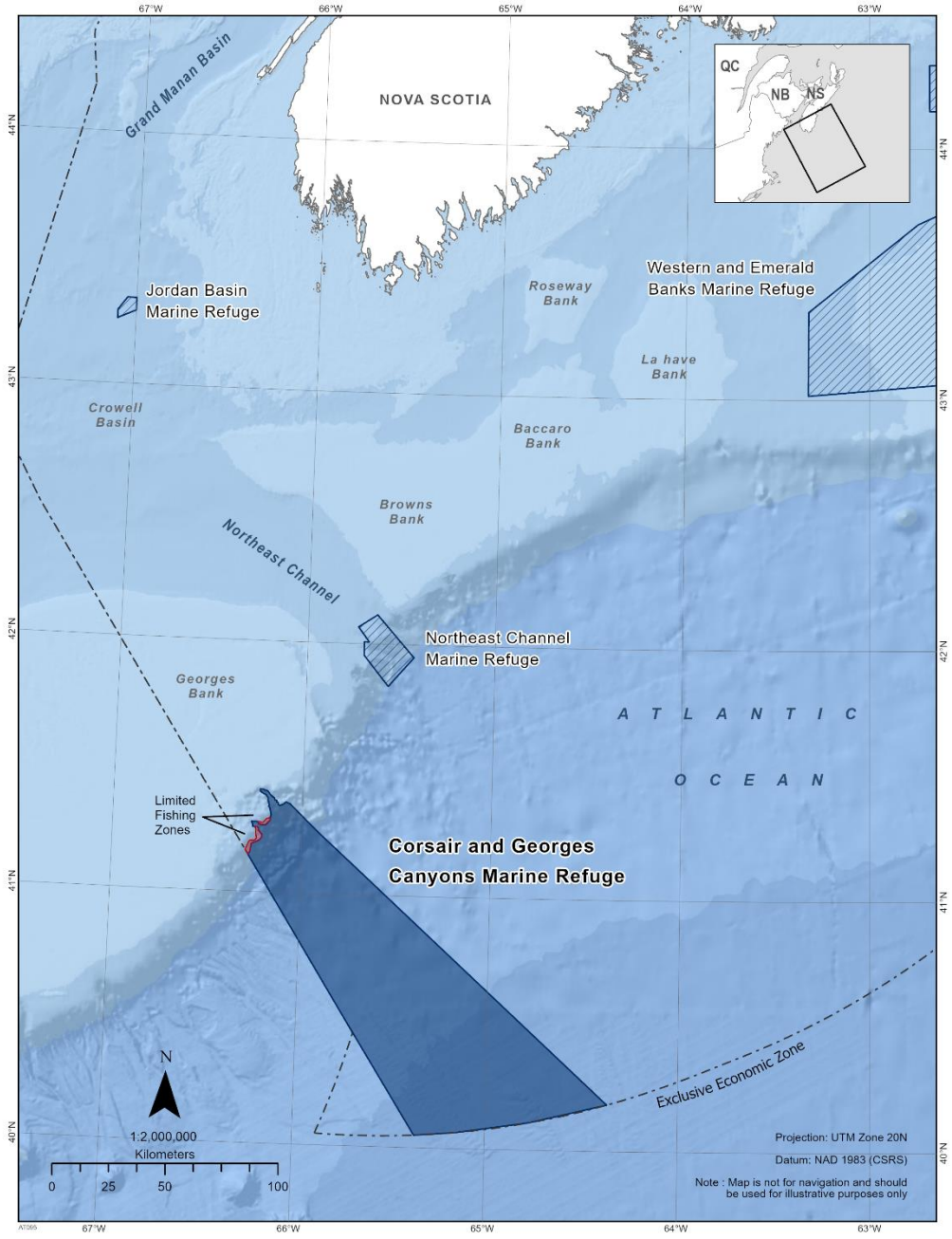
Coordinates of the Corsair and Georges Canyons Conservation Area:

The Corsair and Georges Canyons Conservation Area is approximately 8, 797 km^2 in size. The geographic boundary of this area is expressed in Latitude and Longitude and these point references are based on the Geodetic System North American Datum 1983 (NAD83). Positions are expressed in degrees, minutes and seconds. This site is located adjacent to the United States border on the outer edge of Georges Bank (of southern Nova Scotia) and extends to the outer limit of the Canadian Exclusive Economic Zone. The Corsair and Georges Canyons Conservation Area is bounded by a line connecting the points in the order they are listed:

Point	Latitude (North)	Longitude (West)
1	41° 09' 59.366"	66° 17' 41.547"
2	41° 11' 45.000"	66° 16' 45.000"
3	41° 12' 15.000"	66° 16' 15.000"
4	41° 12' 15.000"	66° 15' 00.000"
5	41° 12' 45.000"	66° 14' 15.000"
6	41° 14' 00.000"	66° 14' 30.000"
7	41° 15' 00.000"	66° 14' 30.000"
8	41° 15' 30.000"	66° 15' 00.000"
9	41° 15' 30.000"	66° 15' 30.000"
10	41° 16' 00.000"	66° 15' 30.000"
11	41° 16' 45.000"	66° 16' 00.000"
12	41° 16' 45.000"	66° 14' 00.000"
13	41° 16' 45.000"	66° 13' 30.000"
14	41° 16' 30.000"	66° 12' 30.000"
15	41° 17' 30.000"	66° 11' 15.000"
16	41° 17' 45.000"	66° 10' 15.000"
17	41° 18' 07.500"	66° 10' 00.000"
18	41° 18' 30.000"	66° 09' 45.000"
19	41° 18' 45.000"	66° 10' 00.000"
20	41° 19' 15.000"	66° 10' 00.000"
21	41° 19' 45.000"	66° 10' 15.000"
22	41° 20' 00.000"	66° 10' 15.000"
23	41° 20' 30.000"	66° 10' 45.000"
24	41° 20' 45.000"	66° 10' 30.000"
25	41° 21' 15.000"	66° 10' 45.000"
26	41° 21' 30.000"	66° 10' 45.000"
27	41° 21' 45.000"	66° 11' 00.000"

28	41° 22' 30.000"	66° 11' 00.000"
29	41° 23' 15.000"	66° 11' 45.000"
30	41° 23' 30.000"	66° 12' 30.000"
31	41° 24' 00.000"	66° 13' 30.000"
32	41° 24' 30.000"	66° 13' 30.000"
33	41° 24' 30.000"	66° 12' 30.000"
34	41° 24' 15.000"	66° 12' 00.000"
35	41° 24' 15.000"	66° 11' 30.000"
36	41° 24' 00.000"	66° 11' 00.000"
37	41° 23' 15.000"	66° 10' 15.000"
38	41° 22' 30.000"	66° 09' 00.000"
39	41° 22' 00.000"	66° 08' 45.000"
40	41° 22' 00.000"	66° 08' 15.000"
41	41° 21' 30.000"	66° 08' 15.000"
42	41° 21' 30.000"	66° 07' 45.000"
43	41° 21' 00.000"	66° 07' 45.000"
44	41° 20' 45.000"	66° 07' 15.000"
45	41° 21' 00.000"	66° 06' 15.000"
46	41° 21' 37.500"	66° 05' 15.000"
47	41° 21' 15.000"	66° 04' 00.000"
48	40° 11' 09.213"	64° 22' 02.502"
49	40° 03' 01.741"	65° 22' 00.138"

The Corsair and Georges Canyons Conservation Area is shown in the map below:



1.16 - Eastern Canyons Marine Refuge

The Eastern Canyons Marine Refuge can be found within the Scotian Shelf Bioregion. The fishery area closure was established in 2022 through variation orders. The final marine refuge was established in licence conditions in June 2022 and encompassed the pre-existing Lophelia Coral Conservation Area, which had been in place since 2004. This fishery area closure was granted marine refuge status due to the additional benefits it provides to protect cold-water corals and the *Lophelia pertusa* coral reef. The fishery area closure prohibits all commercial bottom-contact fishing gear.

Coordinates of the Eastern Canyons Marine Refuge:

The Eastern Canyons Marine Refuge is approximately 43, 976 km^2 in size with a limited fisheries zone of 76.4 km^2 which permits groundfish longline fishing with an at-sea observer while remaining closed to all other bottom-contact fisheries. The geographic boundary of this area is expressed in Latitude and Longitude and these point references are based on the Geodetic System North American Datum 1983 (NAD83). Positions are expressed in degrees, minutes and seconds. The Eastern Canyons Conservation Area is bounded by a line connecting the points in the order they are listed:

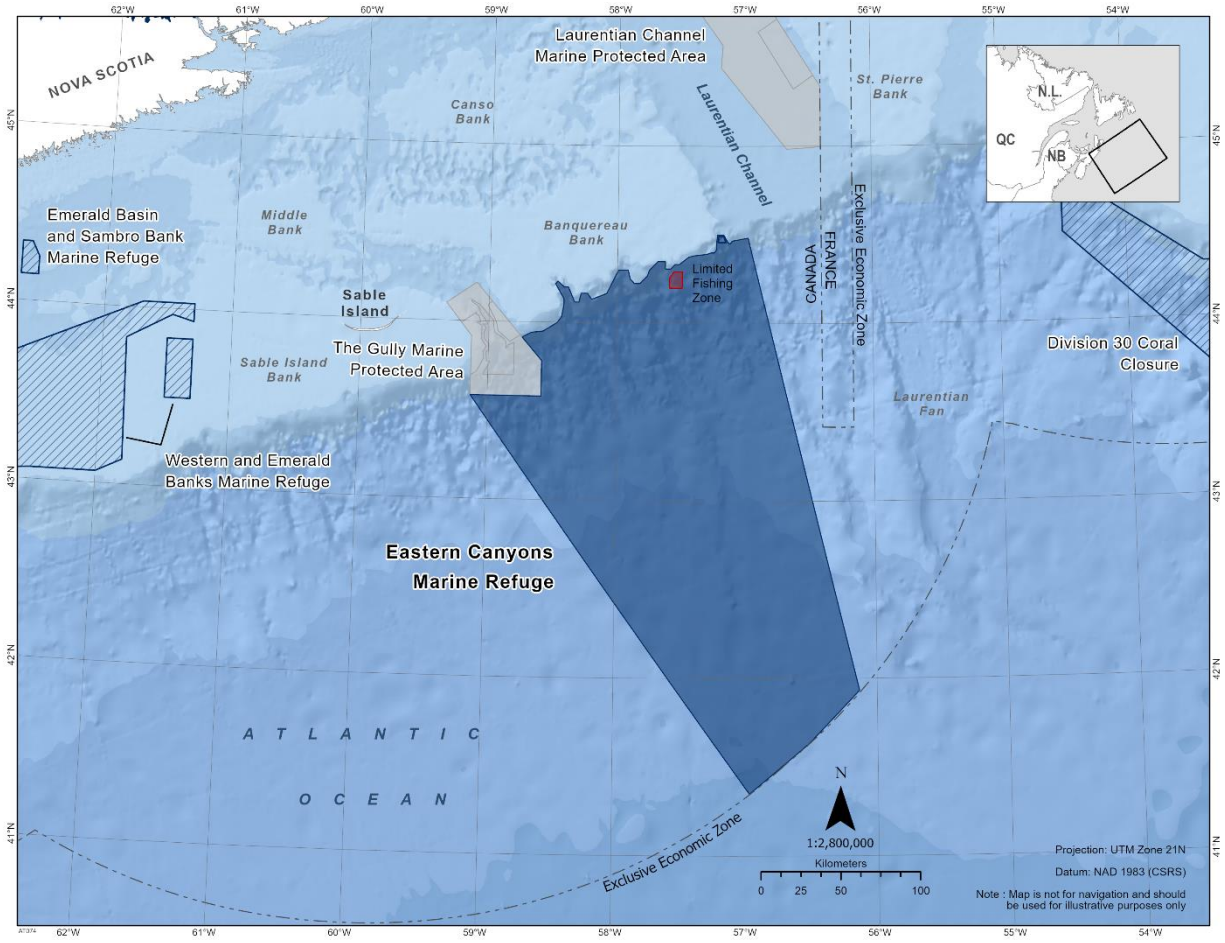
Point	Latitude (North)	Longitude (West)
1	43° 54' 51.339"	58° 44' 20.541"
2	43° 56' 30.000"	58° 40' 00.000"
3	43° 57' 00.000"	58° 34' 30.000"
4	44° 00' 00.000"	58° 28' 00.000"
5	44° 02' 00.000"	58° 26' 00.000"
6	44° 06' 00.000"	58° 25' 00.000"
7	44° 08' 00.000"	58° 25' 00.000"
8	44° 13' 00.000"	58° 29' 00.000"
9	44° 14' 00.000"	58° 28' 00.000"
10	44° 12' 00.000"	58° 25' 00.000"
11	44° 12' 00.000"	58° 23' 00.000"
12	44° 07' 00.000"	58° 20' 00.000"
13	44° 07' 00.000"	58° 18' 00.000"
14	44° 10' 00.000"	58° 17' 00.000"
15	44° 10' 00.000"	58° 14' 00.000"
16	44° 08' 00.000"	58° 12' 00.000"
17	44° 10' 00.000"	58° 05' 00.000"
18	44° 18' 00.000"	57° 59' 30.000"
19	44° 18' 00.000"	57° 55' 00.000"
20	44° 15' 00.000"	57° 54' 00.000"
21	44° 13' 30.000"	57° 52' 00.000"
22	44° 13' 30.000"	57° 49' 30.000"
23	44° 16' 00.000"	57° 46' 00.000"
24	44° 18' 00.000"	57° 45' 00.000"
25	44° 21' 00.000"	57° 41' 00.000"
26	44° 21' 00.000"	57° 37' 30.000"
27	44° 18' 30.000"	57° 37' 30.000"
28	44° 18' 30.000"	57° 35' 00.000"
29	44° 20' 00.000"	57° 33' 00.000"
30	44° 20' 00.000"	57° 31' 00.000"
31	44° 22' 30.000"	57° 26' 30.000"
32	44° 23' 00.000"	57° 24' 00.000"
33	44° 23' 30.000"	57° 18' 00.000"
34	44° 24' 00.000"	57° 16' 00.000"
35	44° 24' 00.000"	57° 14' 30.000"

36	44° 25' 00.000"	57° 13' 30.000"
37	44° 30' 00.000"	57° 13' 00.000"
38	44° 30' 00.000"	57° 10' 00.000"
39	44° 27' 30.000"	57° 08' 00.000"
40	44° 27' 00.000"	57° 07' 00.000"
41	44° 28' 00.000"	57° 06' 00.000"
42	44° 29' 00.000"	56° 58' 30.000"
43	41° 56' 00.000"	56° 08' 00.000"
44	41° 38' 00.000"	56° 31' 00.000"
45	41° 21' 00.000"	56° 58' 00.000"
46	43° 35' 00.000"	59° 08' 00.000"
47	43° 35' 00.000"	58° 35' 00.000"
48	43° 47' 00.000"	58° 35' 00.000"
49	43° 54' 51.339"	58° 44' 20.541"

The Limited Fisheries Zone is bounded by a line connecting the points in the order they are listed:

Point	Latitude (North)	Longitude (West)
1	44° 17' 30.000"	57° 33' 30.000"
2	44° 17' 30.000"	57° 29' 30.000"
3	44° 12' 00.000"	57° 29' 30.000"
4	44° 12' 00.000"	57° 35' 30.000"
5	44° 15' 30.000"	57° 35' 30.000"
6	44° 17' 30.000"	57° 33' 30.000"

The Eastern Canyons Marine Refuge in the map below:



Additional Measures

Northern bottlenose whale, Scotian Shelf population, (listed as endangered under the *Species at Risk Act*) and Sowerby's beaked whale (listed as special concern under the *Species at Risk Act*) regularly occur within the marine refuge. Under the *Species at Risk Act*, critical habitat has been designated and protected for the Scotian Shelf population of northern bottlenose whale, portions of which overlap with the Eastern Canyons Marine Refuge.

1. Vessels should avoid passage through this area if possible. Avoidance is the most effective means to eliminate or reduce acoustic disturbances and vessel collisions.
2. If passage through this area is required, vessels should decrease speed to 10 knots or less and post a look-out to increase the likelihood of sighting and avoiding marine mammals. Increased caution should be exercised in conditions of reduced visibility, such as rain, fog, rough sea state, or at night. Be aware that marine mammals often travel in small groups dispersed over an area of several miles.

3. Vessels should adhere to the following operating measures while maneuvering around marine mammals:
    a. Avoid any sudden changes in speed or direction.
    b. Avoid heading directly toward marine mammals.
    c. Travel parallel to marine mammals.
    d. If it is not possible to maneuver around a marine mammal or group of marine mammals, slow down immediately, maintain a minimum distance of 100 metres and wait until animals are more than 400 metres away before slowly resuming speed.
4. Vessels must comply with all relevant provisions of the *Marine Mammal Regulations* pursuant to the *Fisheries Act*.

5. It is mandatory to immediately report accidental contact with a marine mammal to DFO, pursuant to the *Marine Mammal Regulations* using the Marine Mammal Incident Report Form. A separate report form is required for each incident. Submit completed form to DFO.NAT.InteractionsMM-InteractionsMM.NAT.MPO@dfo-mpo.gc.ca. If the accidental contact involves an animal in distress, a call should also be placed to the Marine Animal Response Society's emergency hotline (1-866-567-6277), or via VHF channel 16.

6. Sightings of live, healthy marine mammals should be reported to XMARwhalesightings@dfo-mpo.gc.ca. The following information about the sighting should be included: vessel name, purpose of trip (e.g. fishing commercial shipping, research), recorder's name and affiliation, date (dd-mm-yy), time (24h please specify UTC or local time zone), location (latitude and longitude), and species (to the best of your knowledge). Photos and videos should be submitted if available. Information to make your observation more valuable can be found on the Maritimes Region Whale Sightings Database.

1.17 - Emerald Basin and Sambro Bank Marine Refuge

The Emerald Basin and Sambro Bank Marine Refuge can be found within the Scotian Shelf Bioregion. The fishery area closure was established in 2013 in a condition of licence. This fishery area closure was granted marine refuge status due to the additional benefits it provides to protect a globally unique concentration of *Vazella pourtalesi,* a structure forming species of glass sponge. The fishery area closure prohibits all commercial bottom-contact fishing gear.

Coordinates of the Emerald Basin and Sambro Bank Marine Refuge:

The Emerald Basin and Sambro Bank Marine Refuge is approximately 260 km^2 in size. The geographic boundary of this area is expressed in Latitude and Longitude and these point references are based on the Geodetic System North American Datum 1983 (NAD83). Positions are expressed in degrees, minutes and seconds. The Emerald Basin and Sambro Bank Sponge Marine Refuge is bounded by a line connecting the points in the order they are listed:

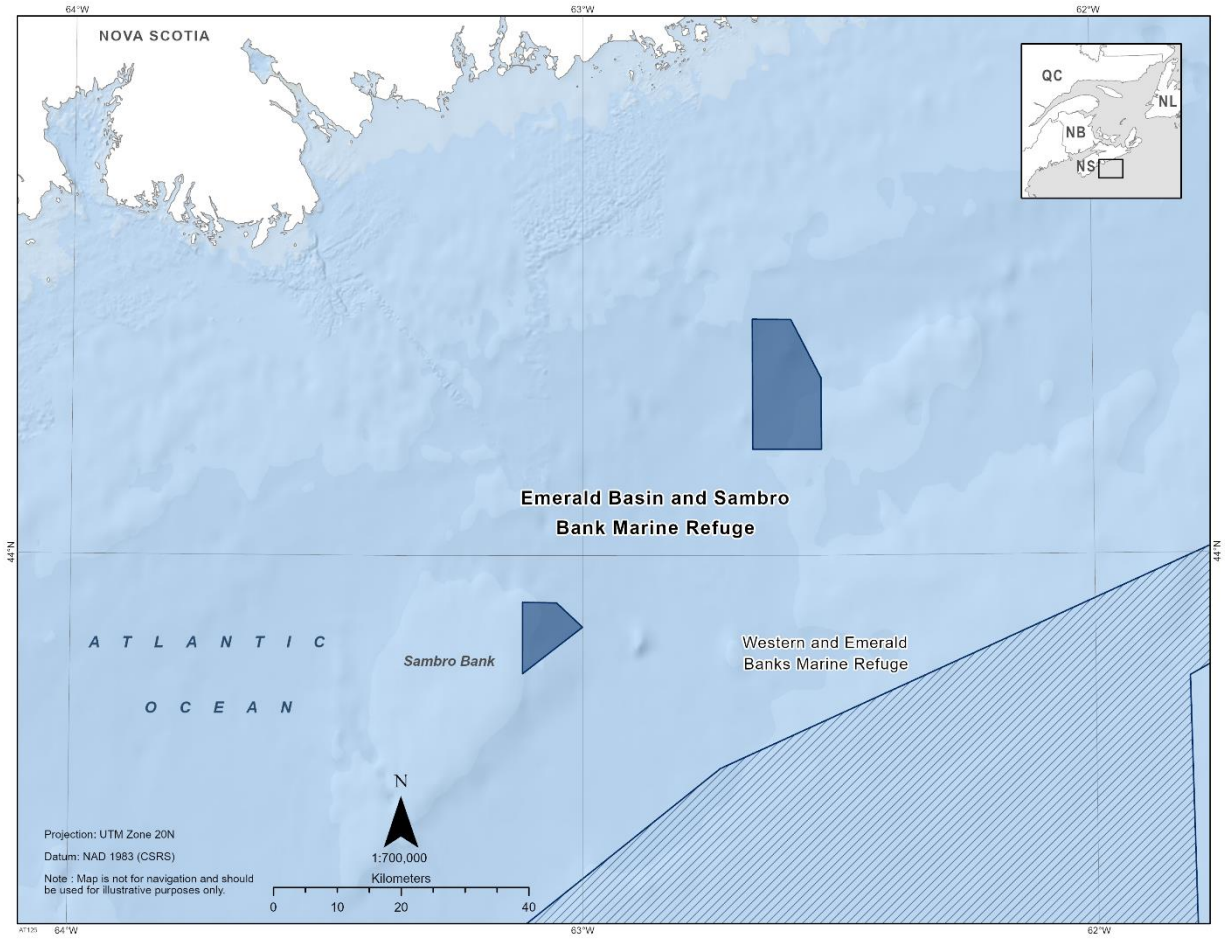
Emerald Basin

Point	Latitude (North)	Longitude (West)
1	44° 20′ 00″	62° 40′ 00″
2	44° 20′ 00″	62° 35′ 30″
3	44° 15′ 00″	62° 32′ 00″
4	44° 09′ 00″	62° 32′ 00″
5	44° 09′ 00″	62° 40′ 00″

Sambro Bank

Point	Latitude (North)	Longitude (West)
1	43° 56′ 00″	63° 07′ 00″
2	43° 56′ 00″	63° 03′ 00″
3	43° 54′ 00″	63° 00′ 00″
4	43° 50′ 00″	63° 07′ 00″

The Emerald Basin and the Sambro Bank Marine Refuge in the map below:



1.18 - Jordan Basin Marine Refuge

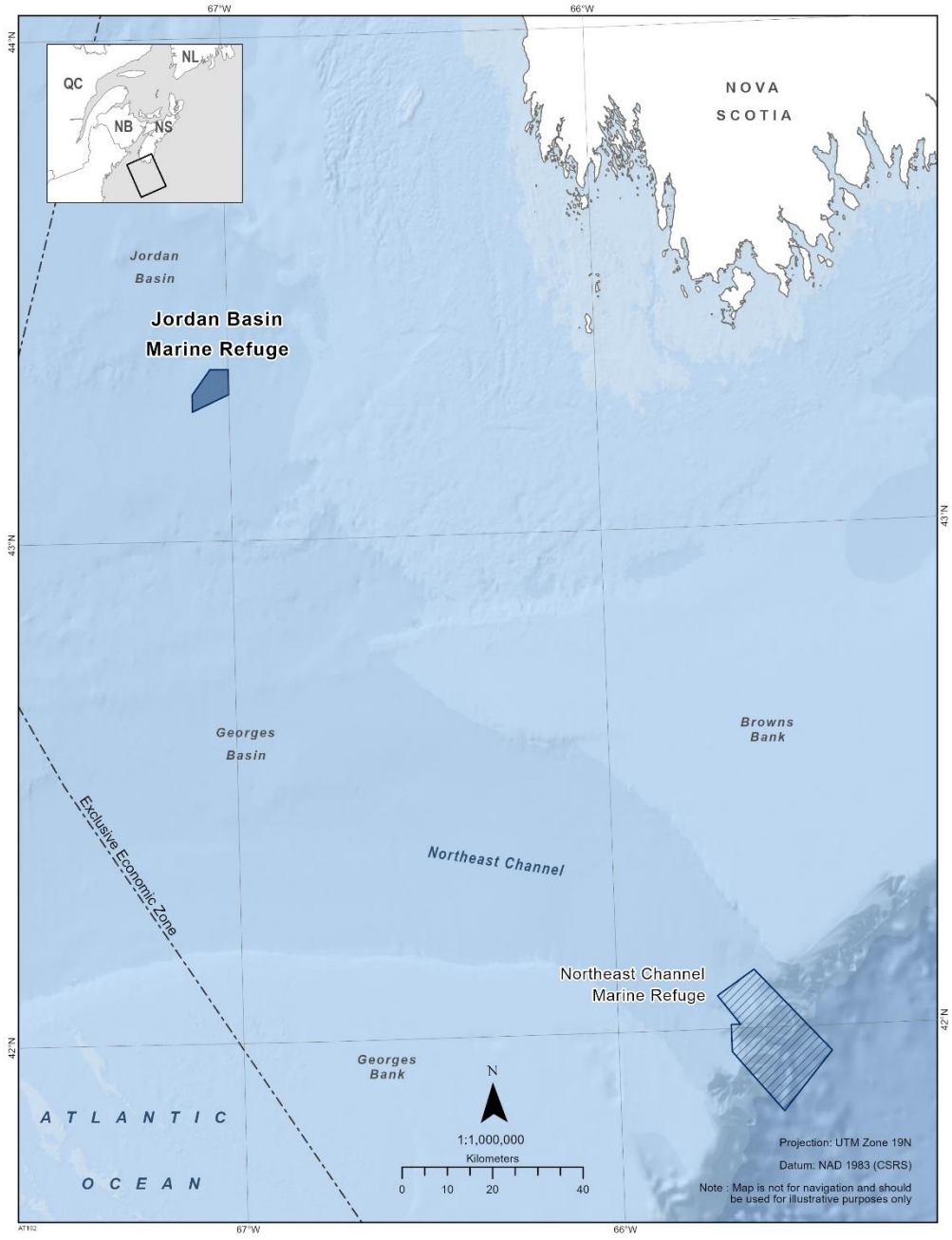
The Jordan Basin Marine Refuge can be found within the Scotian Shelf Bioregion. The fishery area closure was established in 2016 in licence conditions. This fishery area closure was granted marine refuge status due to the additional benefits it provides to protect cold water corals. The fishery area closure prohibits all commercial bottom-contact fishing gear.

Coordinates of the Jordan Basin Marine Refuge

The Jordan Basin Marine Refuge is approximately 49 km^2 in size. The geographic boundary of this area is expressed in Latitude and Longitude and these point references are based on the Geodetic System North American Datum 1983 (NAD83). Positions are expressed in degrees, minutes and seconds. The Jordan Basin Marine Refuge is bounded by a line connecting the points in the order they are listed:

Point	Latitude (North)	Longitude (West)
1	43° 20’ 30”	67° 00’ 00”
2	43° 17’ 30”	67° 00’ 00”
3	43° 15’ 30”	67° 06’ 00”
4	43° 17’ 30”	67° 06’ 00”
5	43° 20’ 30”	67° 03’ 00”

The Jordan Basin Marine Refuge in the map below:



1.19 - Northeast Channel Marine Refuge

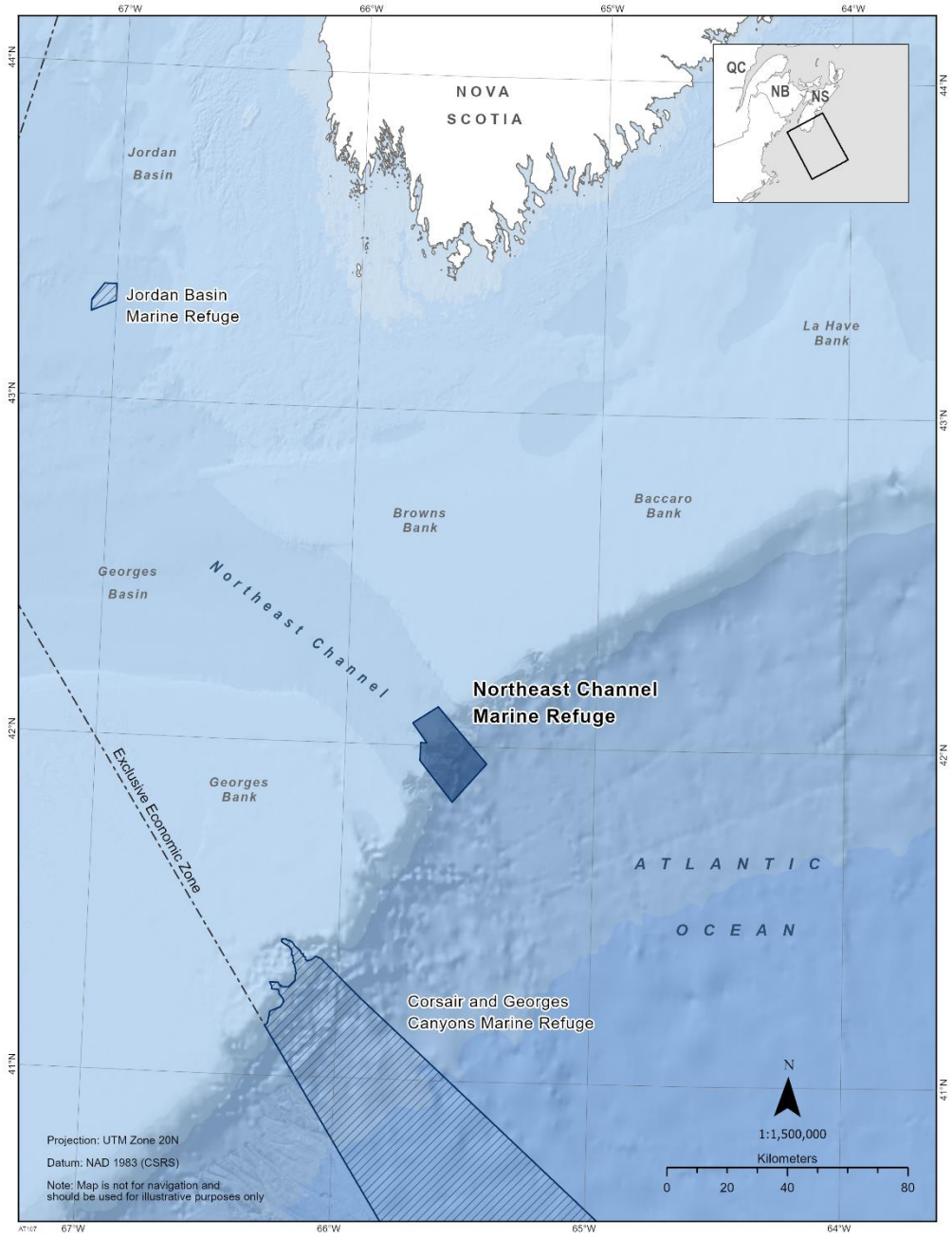
The Northeast Channel Marine Refuge can be found within the Scotian Shelf Bioregion. The fishery area closure was established in 2002 in a licence condition. This fishery area closure was granted marine refuge status due to the additional benefits it provides to protect cold water corals. The fishery area closure prohibits all commercial bottom-contact fishing gear.

Coordinates of the Northeast Channel Marine Refuge:

The Northeast Channel Marine Refuge is approximately 391 km^2 in size. The geographic boundary of this area is expressed in Latitude and Longitude and these point references are based on the Geodetic System North American Datum 1983 (NAD83). Positions are expressed in degrees, minutes and seconds. The Northeast Channel Marine Refuge is bounded by a line connecting the points in the order they are listed:

Point	Latitude (North)	Longitude (West)
1	42° 04′ 00″	65° 44′ 00″
2	42° 07′ 00″	65° 38′ 00″
3	41° 57′ 00″	65° 26′ 00″
4	41° 50′ 00″	65° 34′ 00″
5	41° 57′ 18″	65° 42′ 00″
6	42° 00′ 30″	65° 42′ 00″
7	42° 00′ 30″	65° 40′ 30″

The Northeast Channel Marine Refuge in the map below:



1.20 – Western and Emerald Banks Marine Refuge

The Western and Emerald Banks Marine Refuge can be found within the Scotian Shelf Bioregion. The fishery area closure was originally established in 1987 as a condition of licence and later revised in 2017. This fishery area closure was granted marine refuge status due to the additional benefits it provides to support productivity objectives for groundfish species of Aboriginal, commercial, and/or recreational importance, particularly NAFO Division 4VW haddock and manage the disturbance of benthic habitat that supports juvenile and adult haddock and other groundfish species. The fishery area closure prohibits all commercial and recreational fisheries using bottom-contact gear and/or gear known to interact with groundfish.

Coordinates of the Western and Emerald Banks Marine Refuge:

The Western and Emerald Banks Marine Refuge is approximately 10,234 km^2 in size and is separated into two zones. Zone 1 of the Western and Emerald Banks Marine Refuge is bounded by a line connecting the points in the order they are listed. Zone 2 of the Western and Emerald Banks Marine Refuge is bounded by a line connecting the points in the order they are listed. The geographic boundary of this area is expressed in Latitude and Longitude and these point references are based on the Geodetic System North American Datum 1983 (NAD83). Positions are expressed in degrees, minutes and seconds.

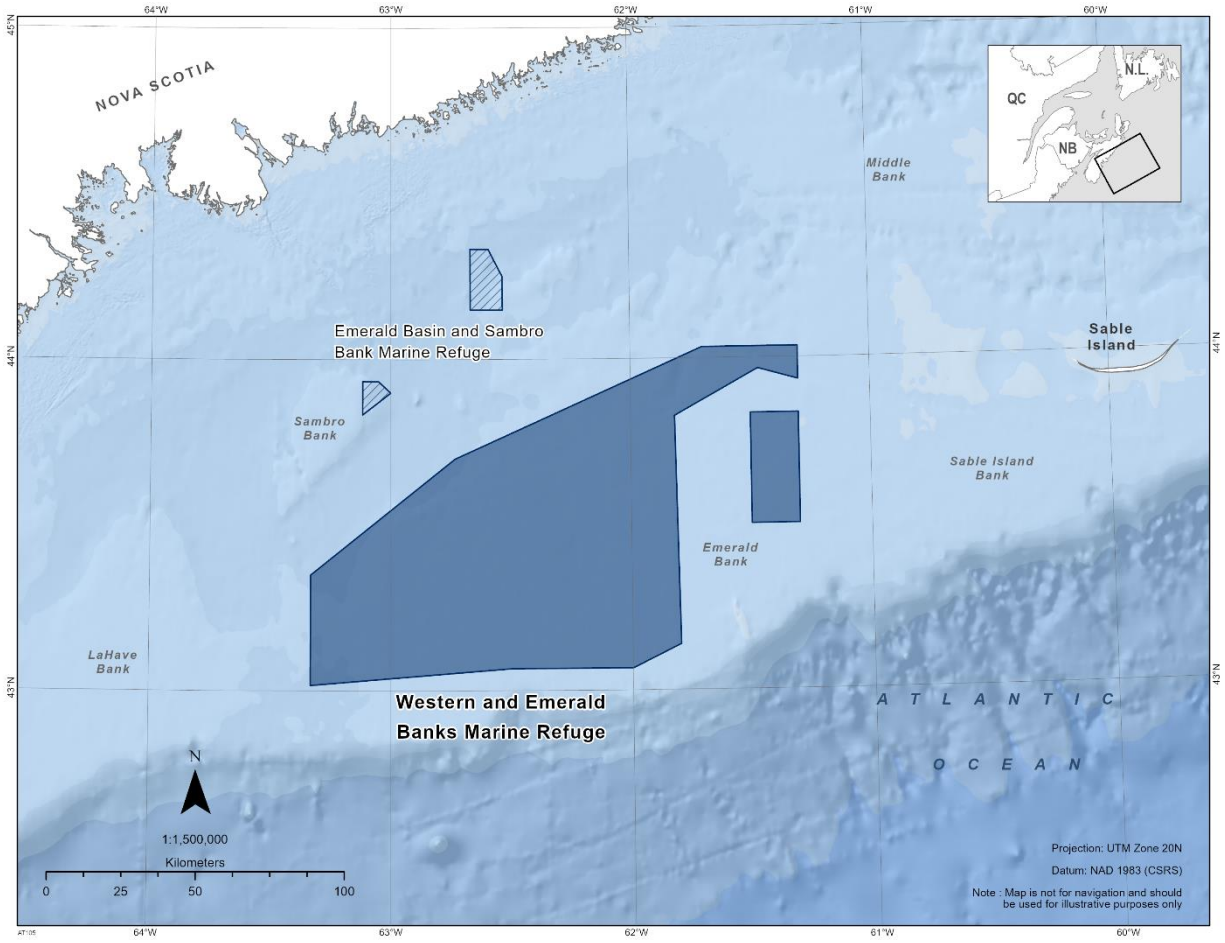
Zone 1

Point	Latitude (North)	Longitude (West)
1	43° 21’ 00”	63° 20’ 00”
2	43° 01’ 00”	63° 20’ 00”
3	43° 04’ 00”	62° 30’ 00”
4	43° 04’ 00”	62° 00’ 00”
5	43° 08’ 18”	61° 48’ 00”
6	43° 49’ 37”	61° 49’ 00”
7	43° 58’ 01”	61° 28’ 00”
8	43° 55’ 59”	61° 18’ 00”
9	44° 02’ 00”	61° 18’ 00”
10	44° 02’ 00”	61° 42’ 00”
11	43° 42’ 00”	62° 44’ 00”
12	43° 21’ 00”	63° 20’ 00”

Zone 2

Point	Latitude (North)	Longitude (West)
1	43° 50' 00"	61° 18' 00"
2	43° 50' 00"	61° 30' 00"
3	43° 30' 00"	61° 30' 00"
4	43° 30' 00"	61° 18' 00"

The Western and Emerald Banks Marine Refuge in the map below:



1.21 - Division 3O Coral Closure

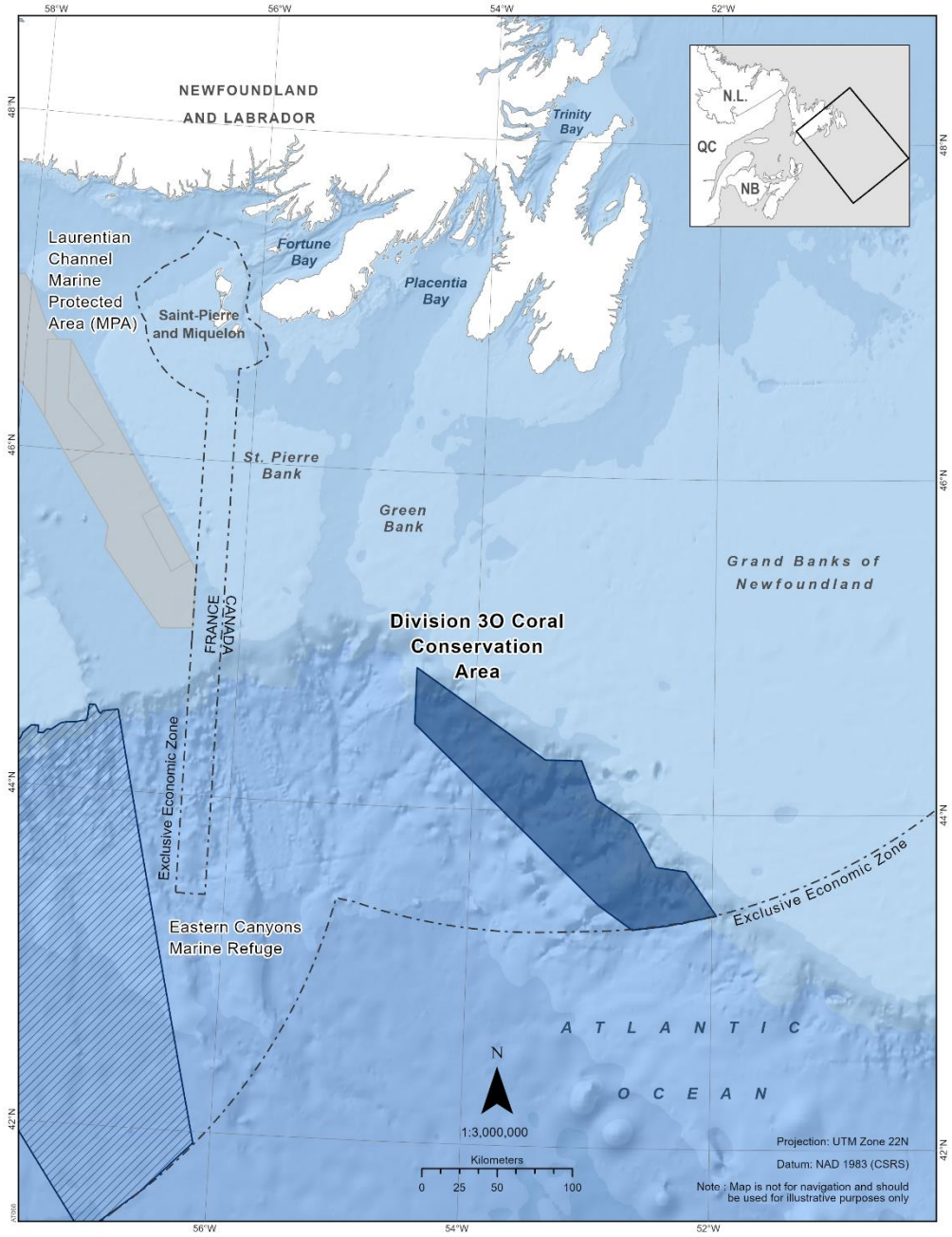
The Division 3O Coral Closure can be found within the Newfoundland-Labrador Shelves Bioregion. The fishery area closure was established in 2008 as a licence condition. This fishery area closure was granted marine refuge status due to the additional benefits it provides to protect corals and sponges. The fishery area closure prohibits all bottom-contact fishing activities.

Coordinates of the Division 3O Coral Closure:

The Division 3O Coral Closure is approximately 10, 422 km^2 in size. This site is located on the Grand Banks Slope in NAFO Subdivision 3O. Note that this is a portion of a larger closure extending beyond the exclusive economic zone. The geographic boundary of this area is expressed in Latitude and Longitude and these point references are based on the Geodetic System North American Datum 1983 (NAD83). Positions are expressed in degrees, minutes and seconds. The Division 30 Coral Closure is bounded by a line connecting the points in the order they are listed:

Point	Latitude (North)	Longitude (West)
1	44° 49' 59.002"	54° 30' 00.000"
2	44° 18' 36.000"	53° 24' 06.998"
3	44° 18' 38.002"	53° 06' 00.000"
4	44° 04' 53.000"	52° 58' 12.000"
5	43° 56' 19.000"	52° 39' 47.999"
6	43° 40' 59.002"	52° 27' 51.998"
7	43° 39' 38.002"	52° 13' 09.998"
8	43° 24' 20.002"	51° 58' 18.001"
9	43° 24' 13.000"	51° 58' 12.000"
10	42° 52' 04.001"	51° 31' 44.000"
11	42° 52' 59.988"	51° 00' 00.000"
12	42° 33' 02.002"	51° 00' 00.000"
13	42° 48' 00.000"	51° 41' 06.000"
14	43° 26' 58.999"	52° 55' 59.002"
15	44° 29' 55.000"	54° 30' 00.000"
16	44° 49' 59.002"	54° 30' 00.000"

The Division 3O Coral Closure is shown in the map below:



1.22 - Funk Island Deep Closure

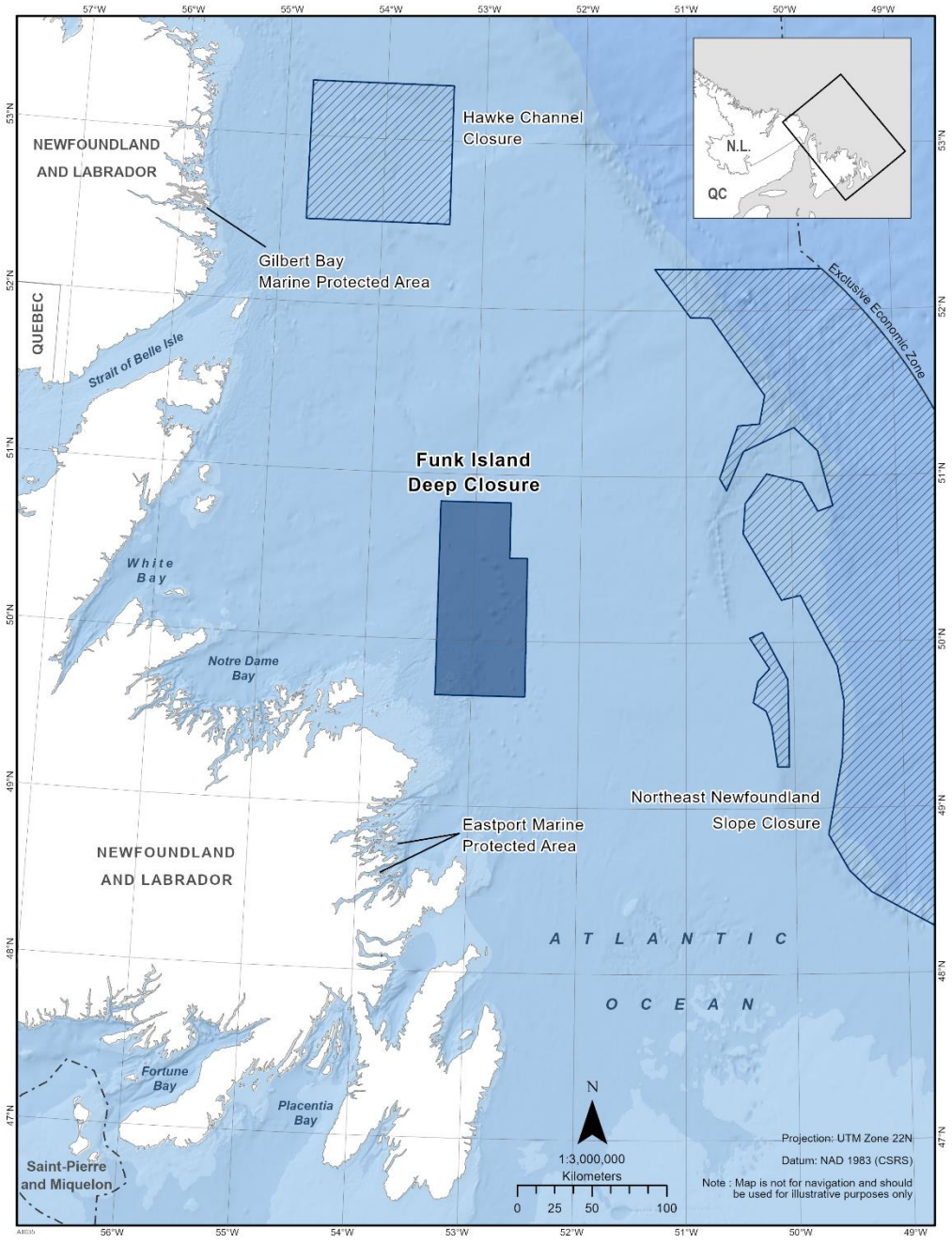
The Funk Island Deep Closure can be found within the Newfoundland-Labrador Shelves Bioregion. The fishery area closure was established in 2002/2003 as a variation order and/or condition of licence. There is a significant overlap with this closure and the Notre Dame Channel Ecologically and Biologically Significant Area and some overlap with the Fogo Shelf Ecologically and Biologically Significant Area in southern part of the closure. This fishery area closure was granted marine refuge status due to the additional benefits it provides to conserve benthic habitat and Atlantic cod. The fishery area closure prohibits bottom trawls, gillnets, cod pots, handlines, and longlines. However, crab pots are permitted.

Coordinates of the Funk Island Deep Closure:

The Funk Island Deep Closure is approximately 7, 274 km^2 in size. Funk Island Deep Closure is located in NAFO Subdivision 3K. The geographic boundary of this area is expressed in Latitude and Longitude and these point references are based on the Geodetic System North American Datum 1983 (NAD83). Positions are expressed in degrees, minutes and seconds. The Funk Island Deep Closure is bounded by a line connecting the points in the order they are listed:

Point	Latitude (North)	Longitude (West)
1	50° 49' 59.962"	53° 20' 00.019"
2	50° 49' 59.962"	52° 40' 00.022"
3	50° 29' 59.963"	52° 40' 00.022"
4	50° 29' 59.963"	52° 30' 00.021"
5	49° 39' 59.965"	52° 30' 00.021"
6	49° 39' 59.965"	53° 20' 00.019"
7	50° 49' 59.962"	53° 20' 00.019"

The Funk Island Deep Closure in the map below:



Voluntary Measures

1. Vessels should avoid passage through this area if possible. Avoidance is the most effective means to eliminate or reduce acoustic disturbances and vessel collisions to marine mammals.
2. If passage through this area is required, vessel speed should decrease to 10 knots or less and post a look-out to increase the likelihood of sighting and avoiding marine mammals. Increased caution should be exercised in conditions of reduced visibility, such as rain, fog, rough sea state, or at night. Be aware that marine mammals often travel in small groups dispersed over an area of several miles.
3. Vessels should adhere to the following operating measures while maneuvering around marine mammals:

a. Avoid any sudden changes in speed or direction.
b. Avoid heading directly toward marine mammals.
c. Travel parallel to marine mammals.
d. If it is not possible to maneuver around a marine mammal or group of marine mammals, slow down immediately, maintain a minimum distance of 100 metres and wait until animals are more than 400 metres away before slowly resuming speed.
e. If operating a sailing vessel with an auxiliary motor, leave it in idle or use the echo sounder to signal presence.

4. Vessels must comply with all relevant provisions of the Marine Mammal Regulations pursuant to the *Fisheries Act*.

5. Marine mammal collisions, entanglements, distressed or dead animals should be reported to the Marine Animal Response Society's emergency hotline (1-866-567-6277), or via VHF channel 16. Sightings of healthy marine mammals should be reported to XMARwhalesightings@dfo-mpo.gc.ca. The following information about the sighting should be included: date, time, location, and species. Photos and videos should be submitted if available.

1.23 - Hawke Channel Closure

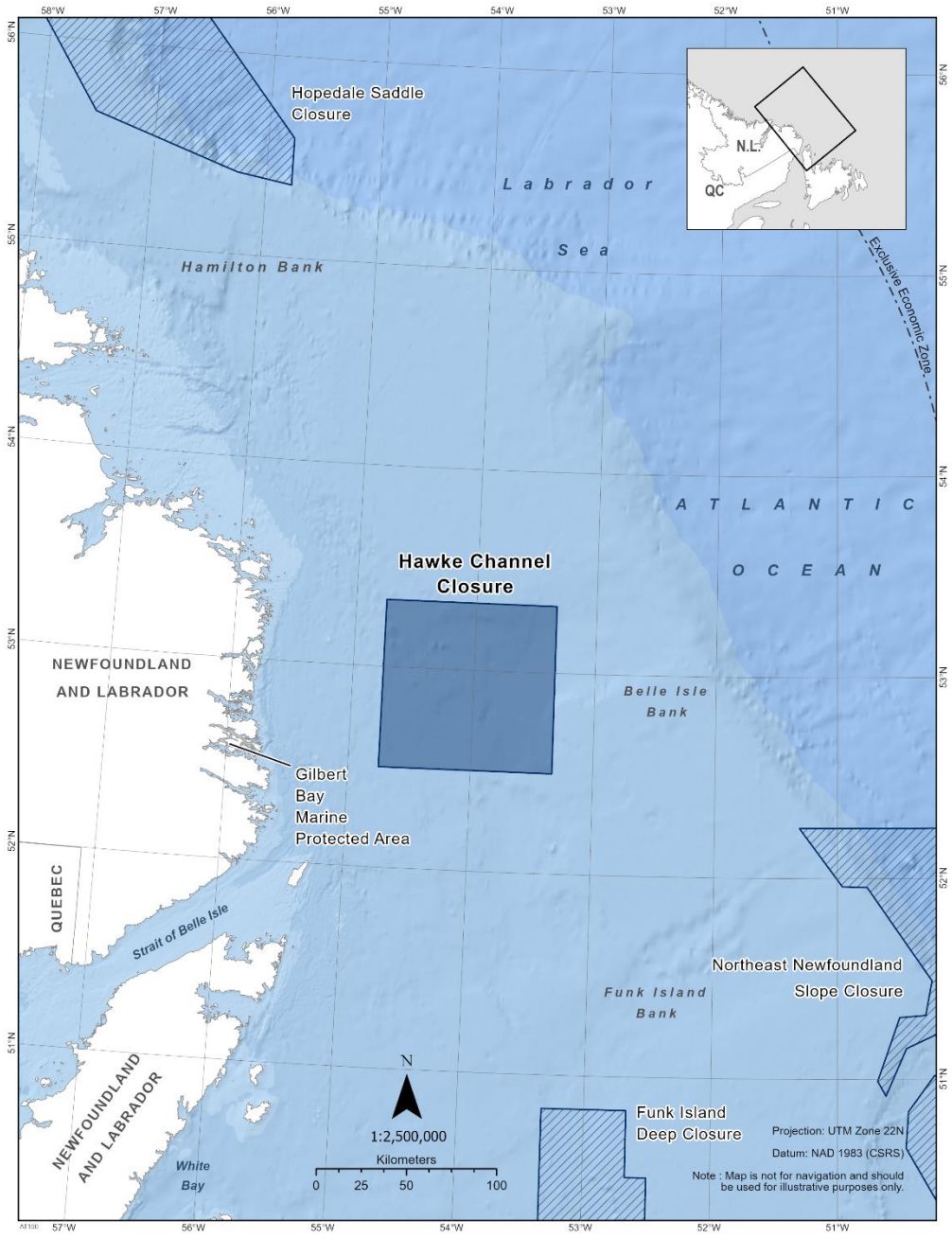
The Hawke Channel Closure can be found within the Newfoundland-Labrador Shelves Bioregion. The fishery area closure was established in 2002 as a variation order and/or condition of licence. The closure overlaps a significant portion of the Labrador Margin Trough Ecologically and Biologically Significant Area. This fishery area closure was granted marine refuge status due to the additional benefits it provides to conserve benthic habitat and Atlantic cod. The fishery area closure prohibits bottom trawl, gillnet, cod pots, handline, and longline fishing. However, crab pots are permitted.

Coordinates of the Hawke Channel Closure:

The Hawke Channel Closure is approximately 8,837 km^2 in size. The Hawke Channel Closure is located in NAFO Subdivision 2J. The geographic boundary of this area is expressed in Latitude and Longitude and these point references are based on the Geodetic System North American Datum 1983 (NAD83). Positions are expressed in degrees, minutes and seconds. The Hawke Channel Closure is bounded by a line connecting the points in the order they are listed:

Point	Latitude (North)	Longitude (West)
1	53° 19' 59.960"	54° 45' 00.018"
2	53° 19' 59.960"	53° 20' 00.019"
3	52° 29' 59.962"	53° 20' 00.019"
4	52° 29' 59.962"	54° 45' 00.018"
5	53° 19' 59.960"	54° 45' 00.018"

The Hawke Channel Closure in the map below:



1.24 - Hopedale Saddle Closure

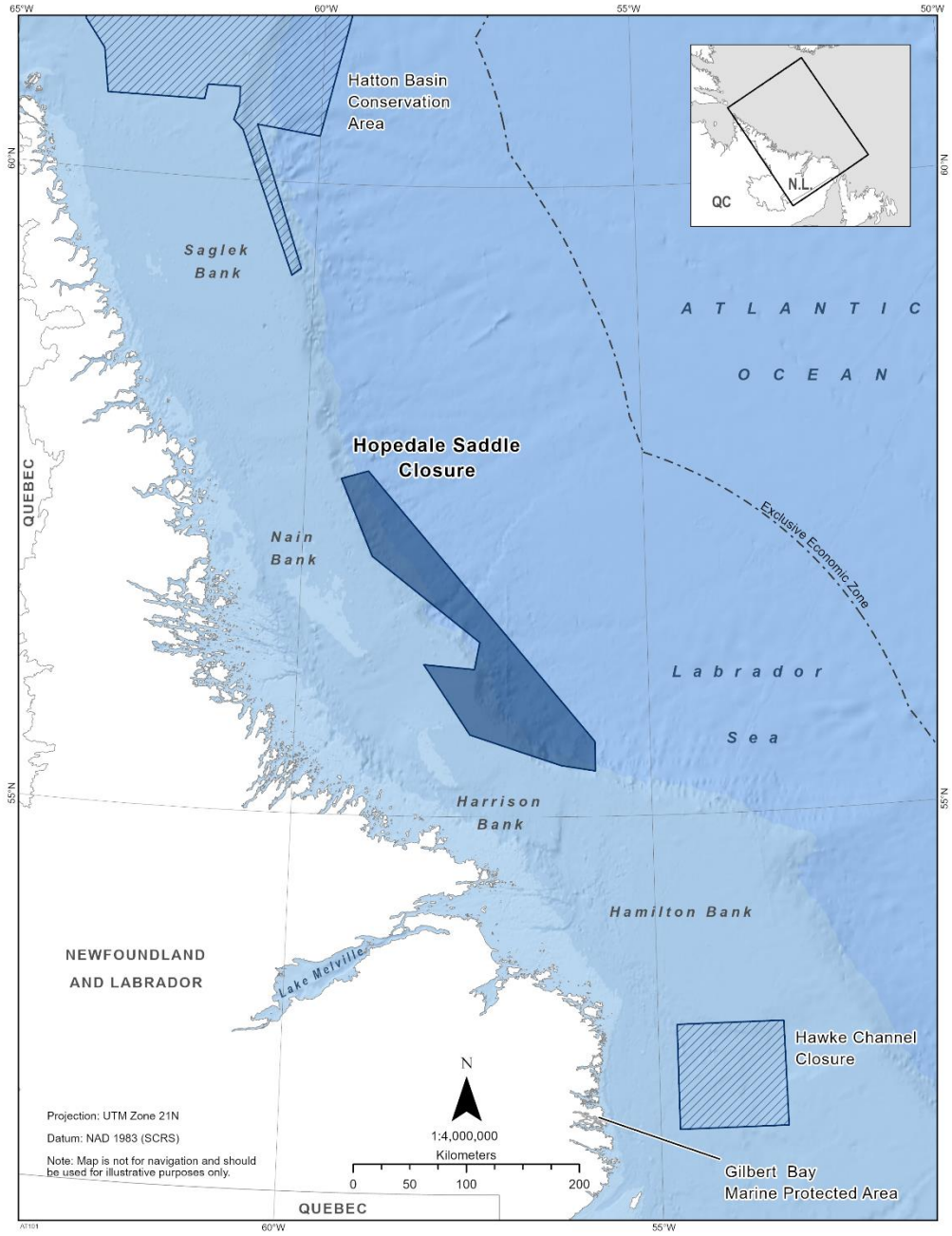
The Hopedale Saddle Closure can be found within the Newfoundland-Labrador Shelves Bioregion. The fishery area closure was established in 2017 as a variation order and/or condition of licence. This fishery area closure was granted marine refuge status due to the additional benefits it provides to protect corals and sponges and contribute to the long-term conservation of biodiversity. The fishery area closure prohibits all bottom-contact fishing activities.

Coordinates of the Hopedale Saddle Closure:

The Hopedale Saddle Closure is approximately 15,410 km^2 in size. The geographic boundary of this area is expressed in Latitude and Longitude and these point references are based on the Geodetic System North American Datum 1983 (NAD83). Positions are expressed in degrees, minutes and seconds. The Hopedale Saddle Closure is bounded by a line connecting the points in the order they are listed:

Point	Latitude (North)	Longitude (West)
1	57° 43' 57.680"	59° 04' 04.812"
2	55° 35' 42.680"	55° 46' 30.017"
3	55° 21' 44.960"	55° 46' 30.017"
4	55° 24' 29.120"	56° 15' 14.776"
5	55° 39' 07.160"	57° 31' 53.414"
6	56° 12' 21.560"	58° 11' 43.453"
7	56° 10' 17.720"	57° 28' 23.534"
8	56° 23' 15.320"	57° 24' 00.014"
9	57° 03' 26.960"	58° 58' 30.372"
10	57° 40' 00.080"	59° 28' 00.131"
11	57° 43' 57.680"	59° 04' 04.812"

The Hopedale Saddle Closure in the map below:



1.25 - Northeast Newfoundland Slope Closure

The Northeast Newfoundland Slope Closure can be found within the Newfoundland-Labrador Shelves Bioregion. The fishery area closure was established in 2017 as a variation order and/or condition of licence. This fishery area closure was granted marine refuge status due to the additional benefits it provides to protect corals and sponges and contribute to the long-term conservation of biodiversity. The fishery area closure prohibits all bottom-contact fishing activities.

Coordinates of the Northeast Newfoundland Slope Closure:

The Northeast Newfoundland Slope Closure is approximately 55,353 km^2 in size and is divided into two parts. The geographic boundary of this area is expressed in Latitude and Longitude and these point references are based on the Geodetic System North American Datum 1983 (NAD83). Positions are expressed in degrees, minutes and seconds. Part 1 of the Northeast Newfoundland Slope Closure is bounded by a line connecting the points in the order they are listed and subsequently follow the 200-mile limit boundary (EEZ) north returning to Point 30 to enclose the area. Part 2 of the Northeast Newfoundland Slope Closure is defined by straight lines joining the following points in the order in which they are listed.

Part 1

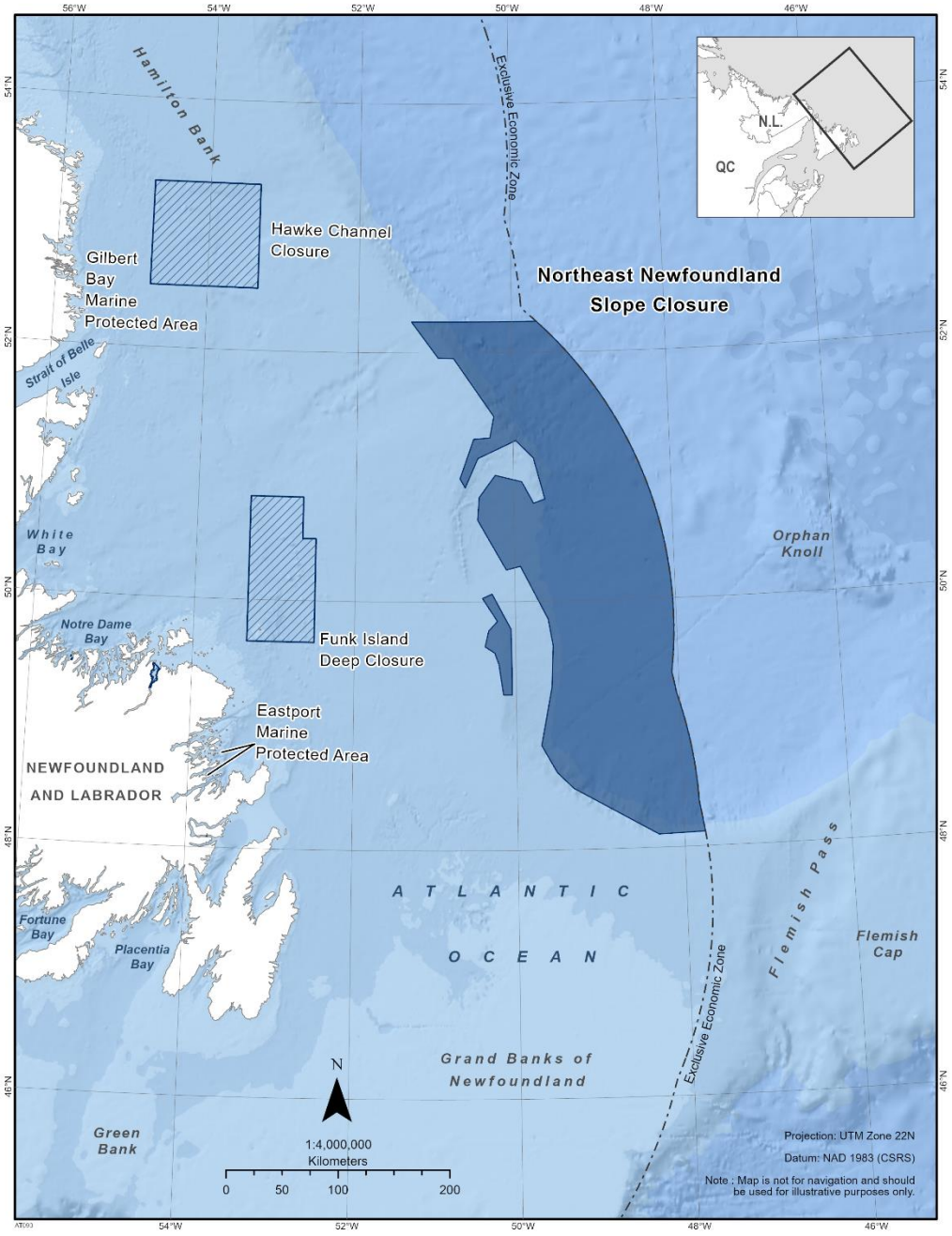
Point	Latitude (North)	Longitude (West)
1	52° 15' 00.000"	49° 40' 36.935"
2	52° 15' 00.000"	51° 18' 30.764"
3	51° 57' 36.998"	50° 57' 35.520"
4	51° 57' 22.244"	50° 45' 35.053"
5	51° 29' 22.704"	50° 14' 41.345"
6	51° 19' 03.367"	50° 17' 49.458"
7	51° 18' 27.775"	50° 30' 14.721"
8	50° 59' 26.585"	50° 40' 54.641"
9	50° 55' 00.083"	50° 37' 00.144"
10	51° 09' 09.816"	50° 27' 09.835"
11	51° 17' 39.534"	49° 57' 59.242"
12	51° 09' 08.453"	49° 44' 37.919"
13	50° 49' 16.121"	49° 36' 25.173"
14	50° 47' 19.186"	49° 45' 02.435"
15	50° 57' 46.870"	49° 53' 50.875"
16	51° 00' 59.057"	50° 14' 01.101"
17	50° 50' 19.539"	50° 26' 24.330"
18	50° 39' 26.300"	50° 27' 41.424"
19	50° 24' 08.250"	50° 14' 06.804"
20	50° 15' 21.894"	50° 06' 20.913"
21	50° 16' 59.588"	49° 55' 42.260"
22	49° 51' 25.666"	49° 35' 35.972"
23	49° 38' 37.707"	49° 32' 14.824"
24	49° 18' 37.187"	49° 33' 37.468"
25	48° 50' 28.462"	49° 41' 58.979"
26	48° 37' 13.864"	49° 30' 50.602"
27	48° 29' 30.522"	49° 19' 06.206"

28	48° 06' 23.596"	48° 18' 28.022"
29	48° 06' 58.943"	47° 45' 03.294"
Follows the boundary of the Exclusive Economic Zone northerly to:		
30	52° 15' 00.000"	49° 40' 36.935"

Part 2

Point	Latitude (North)	Longitude (West)
1	50° 03' 45.402"	50° 17' 16.808"
2	49° 46' 43.015"	50° 03' 23.651"
3	49° 27' 20.052"	50° 03' 00.041"
4	49° 15' 00.732"	50° 03' 06.914"
5	49° 15' 05.512"	50° 09' 25.704"
6	49° 29' 52.511"	50° 12' 40.079"
7	49° 35' 16.663"	50° 15' 39.672"
8	49° 38' 21.874"	50° 22' 45.902"
9	49° 46' 00.083"	50° 19' 59.904"
10	49° 50' 33.897"	50° 13' 26.392"
11	50° 01' 40.097"	50° 24' 27.854"
12	50° 03' 45.402"	50° 17' 16.808"

The Northeast Newfoundland Slope Closure in the map below:



2 - Marine Refuges in the Pacific Region of Canada

The following section provides information on area-based measures that have been recognized as marine refuges in Pacific Canada.

2.1 - Gwaxdlala/Nalaxdlala (Lull/Hoeya) Marine Refuge

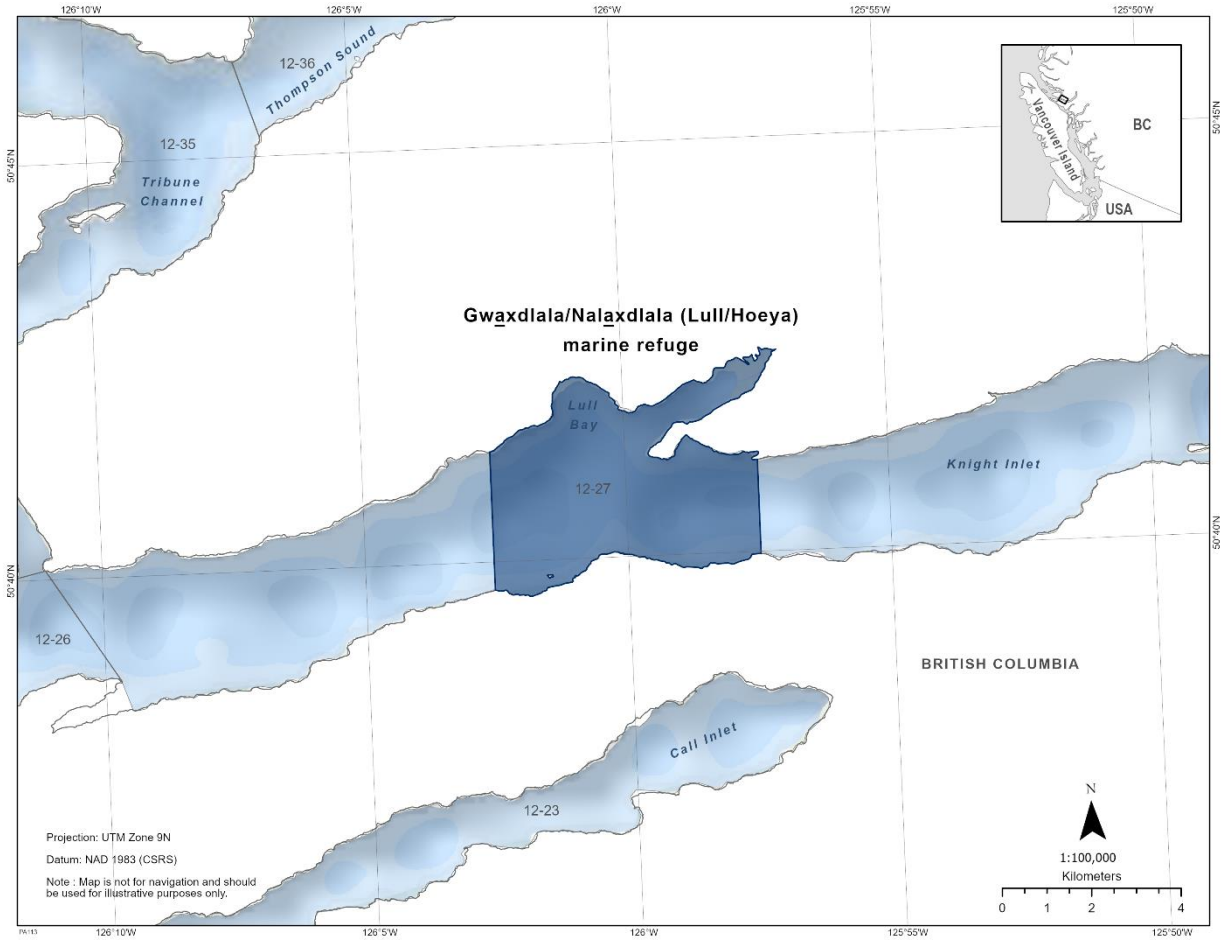
The Gwaxdlala/Nalaxdlala (Lull/Hoeya) Marine Refuge is found within the Northern Shelf Bioregion. The fishery area closure was established in 2023 through a variation order. This fishery area closure was granted marine refuge status due to the additional benefits it provides to protect corals and sponges and contribute to long-term conservation and species biodiversity. The fishery area closure prohibits all commercial, recreational, or Food, Social, and Ceremonial fishing activities within the areas indicated on the map.

Coordinates of the Gwaxdlala/Nalaxdlala (Lull/Hoeya) Marine Refuge:

The Gwaxdlala/Nalaxdlala (Lull/Hoeya) Marine Refuge is approximately 21.38 km^2 in size. The geographic boundary of this area is expressed in Latitude and Longitude and these point references are based on the Geodetic System North American Datum 1983 (NAD83). Positions are expressed in degree decimal minutes. That portion of Subarea 12-27 following the shoreline and including these points listed:

Point	Latitude (North)	Longitude (West)
1	50° 41.336'	126° 02.560'
2	50° 41.119'	125° 57.484'
3	50° 39.979'	125° 57.488'
4	50° 39.667'	126° 02.558'

The Gwa̲xdlala/Nala̲xdlala (Lull/Hoeya) Marine Refuge is shown in the map below:



2.2 - Strait of Georgia & Howe Sound Glass Sponge Reefs Marine Refuge

The Strait of Georgia and Howe Sound Glass Sponge Reef are a combination of 17 fisheries area closures within the Strait of Georgia Bioregion. The Strait of Georgia Glass Sponge Reef closures were first established in 2015 for commercial and recreational bottom contact fishing activities and later updated in 2016 to include Indigenous fishing for Food, Social, and Ceremonial Purposes using bottom contact gear. This fishery area closure was granted marine refuge status due to the additional benefits it provides to protect glass sponge reefs. The fishery area closure prohibits all bottom-contact fishing in all reefs, and additionally, fishing using a downrigger in recreational salmon trolling in select reefs. This includes fishing for prawn, shrimp, crab, and groundfish (including halibut).

Coordinates of the Strait of Georgia & Howe Sound Glass Sponge Reef Marine Refuge:

The Strait of Georgia and Howe Sound glass sponge reefs are part of the inland sea, the Salish Sea. Together, the Strait of Georgia (29.04 km^2) and Howe Sound Glass Sponge Reefs (3.27 km^2) are 32.6 km^2 in size. Each closure encompasses one or more glass sponge reef footprint(s) and buffer zones extending at least 150 m beyond reef footprint(s).The Strait of Georgia & Howe Sound Glass Sponge Reef coordinates are as follows divided into 17 fisheries closure areas bounded by a rhumb line connecting the points in the order they are listed. The geographic boundary of this area is expressed in Latitude and Longitude and these point references are based on the Geodetic System North American Datum 1983 (NAD83). Positions are expressed in degrees, decimal minutes.

Parksville (Portions of Subareas 14-2 and 14-3)

Point	Latitude (North)	Longitude (West)
1	49° 21.680'	124° 19.762'
2	49° 21.514'	124° 18.893'
3	49° 21.191'	124° 17.723'
4	49° 21.064'	124° 17.724'
5	49° 20.725'	124° 18.380'
6	49° 21.432'	124° 19.811'
7	49° 21.680'	124° 19.762'

East of Hornby Island (Achilles Bank, Portion of Subarea 14-6)

Point	Latitude (North)	Longitude (West)
1	49° 33.490'	124° 29.230'
2	49° 32.701'	124° 28.760'
3	49° 31.657'	124° 29.434'
4	49° 31.663'	124° 29.896'
5	49° 32.651'	124° 29.752'
6	49° 33.340'	124° 29.935'
7	49° 33.498'	124° 29.773'
8	49° 33.490'	124° 29.230'

Gabriola Island (Portion of Subarea 17-11)

Point	Latitude (North)	Longitude (West)
1	49° 13.672'	123° 47.577'
2	49° 13.235'	123° 47.429'
3	49° 13.185'	123° 47.882'
4	49° 13.391'	123° 48.119'
5	49° 13.623'	123° 48.166'
6	49° 13.672'	123° 47.577'

Outer Gulf Islands #1 (Portion of Subarea 18-1)

Point	Latitude (North)	Longitude (West)
1	48° 52.588'	123° 15.261'
2	48° 52.520'	123° 14.537'
3	48° 51.971'	123° 13.768'
4	48° 51.795'	123° 13.947'
5	48° 52.150'	123° 14.444'
6	48° 52.038'	123° 14.678'
7	48° 52.479'	123° 15.521'
8	48° 52.588'	123° 15.261'

Outer Gulf Islands #2 (Portion of Subarea 18-1)

Point	Latitude (North)	Longitude (West)
1	48° 51.602'	123° 13.233'
2	48° 51.309'	123° 12.751'
3	48° 50.913'	123° 12.938'
4	48° 50.844'	123° 13.059'
5	48° 51.163'	123° 13.662'
6	48° 51.579’	123° 13.378'
7	48° 51.602'	123° 13.233'

Outer Gulf Islands #3 (Portion of Subarea 18-1)

Point	Latitude (North)	Longitude (West)
1	48° 50.999'	123° 12.391'
2	48° 50.608'	123° 11.603'
3	48° 50.097'	123° 10.956'
4	48° 49.959'	123° 11.182'
5	48° 50.857'	123° 12.654'
6	48° 50.959'	123° 12.566'
7	48° 50.999'	123° 12.391'

Outer Gulf Islands #4 (Portion of Subarea 29-4)

Point	Latitude (North)	Longitude (West)
1	48° 54.936'	123° 19.589'
2	48° 54.283'	123° 18.529'
3	48° 54.114'	123° 18.619'
4	48° 54.065'	123° 18.771'
5	48° 54.787'	123° 19.929'
6	48° 54.902'	123° 19.793'
7	48° 54.936'	123° 19.589'

Sechelt Closure (Portion of Subarea 29-2)

Point	Latitude (North)	Longitude (West)
1	49° 25.948'	123° 48.889'
2	49° 25.899'	123° 47.266'
3	49° 25.373'	123° 46.494'
4	49° 24.734'	123° 47.083'
5	49° 24.910'	123° 47.951'
6	49° 24.253'	123° 48.283'
7	49° 24.845'	123° 49.914'
8	49° 25.948'	123° 48.889'

Howe Sound-Defence Islands (Portion of Subarea 28-4)

Point	Latitude (North)	Longitude (West)
1	49° 34.102'	123° 17.070'
2	49° 33.730'	123° 16.562'
3	49° 33.553'	123° 16.462'
4	49° 33.438'	123° 16.750'
5	49° 33.707'	123° 17.201'
6	49° 33.993'	123° 17.391'
7	49° 34.102'	123° 17.070'

Queen Charlotte Channel #1 – Howe Sound (Portion of Subarea 28-2)

Point	Latitude (North)	Longitude (West)
1	49° 21.486'	123° 17.254'
2	49° 20.528'	123° 17.690'
3	49° 20.401'	123° 17.956'
4	49° 20.765'	123° 18.794'
5	49° 20.982'	123° 18.584'
6	49° 21.098'	123° 18.037'
7	49° 21.501'	123° 17.737'
8	49° 21.486'	123° 17.254'

Queen Charlotte Channel #2 – Howe Sound (Portions of Subareas 28-2 and 29-3)

Point	Latitude (North)	Longitude (West)
1	49° 20.288'	123° 17.693'
2	49° 20.224'	123° 17.501'
3	49° 19.993'	123° 17.377'
4	49° 19.802'	123° 17.444'
5	49° 19.720'	123° 17.840'
6	49° 19.937'	123° 18.107'
7	49° 20.288'	123° 17.693'

Queen Charlotte Channel #3 – Howe Sound (Portion of Subarea 29-3)

Point	Latitude (North)	Longitude (West)
1	49° 19.918'	123° 19.847'
2	49° 19.296'	123° 19.905'
3	49° 19.307'	123° 20.344'
4	49° 19.643'	123° 20.421'
5	49° 19.819'	123° 20.361'
6	49° 19.947'	123° 20.097'
7	49° 19.918'	123° 19.847'

Queen Charlotte Channel #4 – Howe Sound (Portions of Subareas 28-2 and 29-3)

Point	Latitude (North)	Longitude (West)
1	49° 20.637'	123° 19.162'
2	49° 20.577'	123° 18.720'
3	49° 20.441'	123° 18.637'
4	49° 20.068'	123° 18.818'
5	49° 20.076'	123° 19.135'
6	49° 19.718'	123° 19.187'
7	49° 19.726'	123° 19.514'
8	49° 20.259'	123° 19.828'
9	49° 20.637'	123° 19.162'

Halibut Bank (Portion of Subarea 29-2)

Point	Latitude (North)	Longitude (West)
1	49° 21.768'	123° 41.501'
2	49° 21.174'	123° 40.045'
3	49° 20.961'	123° 40.139'
4	49° 20.803'	123° 39.860'
5	49° 20.565'	123° 40.182'
6	49° 21.610'	123° 41.843'
7	49° 21.673'	123° 42.643'
8	49° 21.895'	123° 43.908'
9	49° 22.174'	123° 44.748'
10	49° 22.555'	123° 44.456'
11	49° 22.188	123° 42.167'
12	49° 21.768'	123° 41.501'

Foreslope Hills (Portion of Subarea 29-3)

Point	Latitude (North)	Longitude (West)
1	49° 09.634'	123° 23.048'
2	49° 09.389'	123° 22.622'
3	49° 09.187'	123° 22.587'
4	49° 09.211'	123° 23.567'
5	49° 09.646'	123° 23.543'
6	49° 09.634'	123° 23.048'

East Defence Islands (Portion of Subarea 28-4)

Point	Latitude (North)	Longitude (West)
1	49° 34.731’	123° 16.555’
2	49° 34.848’	123° 16.357’
3	49° 34.854’	123° 16.120’
4	49° 34.580’	123° 16.084’
5	49° 34.535’	123° 16.539’
6	49° 34.731’	123° 16.555’

Anvil Island (Portion of Subarea 28-4)

Point	Latitude (North)	Longitude (West)
1	49° 32.874’	123° 17.425’
2	49° 32.865’	123° 16.815’
3	49° 32.533’	123° 16.869’
4	49° 32.482’	123° 17.118’
5	49° 32.574’	123° 17.483’
6	49° 32.874’	123° 17.425’

Lost Reef (Portion of Subarea 28-2)

Point	Latitude (North)	Longitude (West)
1	49° 29.799’	123° 18.203’
2	49° 29.935’	123° 18.007’
3	49° 29.882’	123° 17.832’
4	49° 29.591’	123° 17.519’
5	49° 29.547’	123° 17.941’
6	49° 29.547’	123° 17.941’

Brunswick Point (Portion of Subarea 28-2)

Point	Latitude (North)	Longitude (West)
1	49° 28.577’	123° 14.965
2	49° 28.434’	123° 14.732’
3	49° 28.177’	123° 15.031’
4	49° 28.397’	123° 15.377’
5	49° 28.577’	123° 14.965

Lions Bay and Kelvin Grove (Portion of Subarea 28-2)

Point	Latitude (North)	Longitude (West)
1	49° 27.629’	123° 15.761’
2	49° 27.315’	123° 14.516’
3	49° 26.950’	123° 14.595’
4	49° 26.952’	123° 15.046’
5	49° 27.195’	123° 15.655’
6	49° 27.629’	123° 15.761’

Halkett Point (Portion of Subarea 28-2)

Point	Latitude (North)	Longitude (West)
1	49° 27.036’	123° 18.686‘
2	49° 26.897’	123° 18.444’
3	49° 26.696’	123° 18.578’
4	49° 26.657’	123° 18.776’
5	49° 26.742’	123° 18.984’
6	49° 27.036’	123° 18.686‘

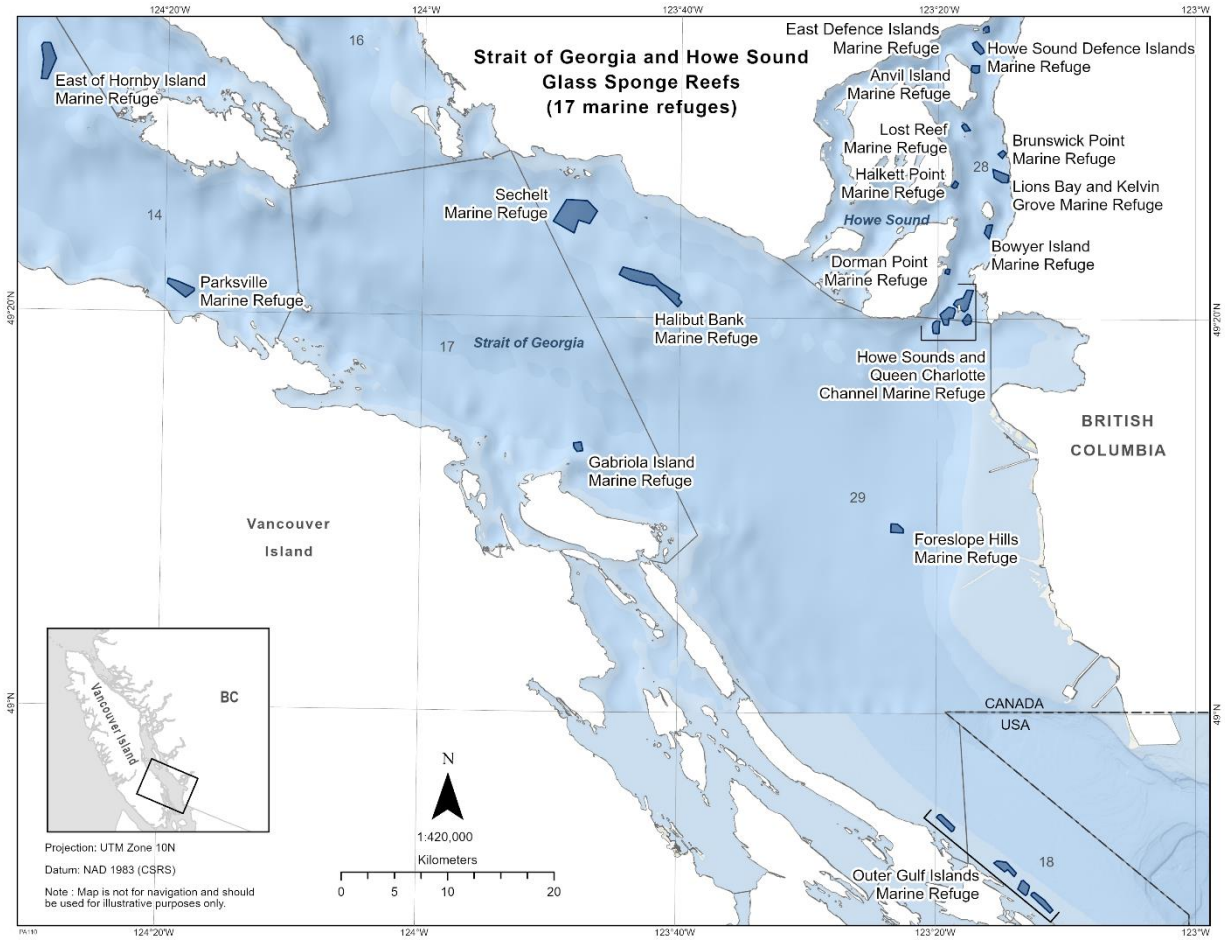
Bowyer Island (Portion of Subarea 28-2)

Point	Latitude (North)	Longitude (West)
1	49° 24.774’	123° 16.219’
2	49° 24.820’	123° 15.763’
3	49° 24.096’	123° 16.043’
4	49° 24.389’	123° 16.408’
5	49° 24.774’	123° 16.219’

Dorman Point (Portion of Subarea 28-2)

Point	Latitude (North)	Longitude (West)
1	49° 22.577’	123° 19.379’
2	49° 22.543’	123° 19.051’
3	49° 22.287’	123° 19.152’
4	49° 22.351’	123° 19.454’
5	49° 22.577’	123° 19.379’

The Strait of Georgia and Howe Sound Glass Sponge Reef Marine Refuge is shown in the map below:



Additional Measures

The glass sponge reefs are very fragile, in order to protect and conserve these reefs, avoid anchoring wherever possible, and do not fish. Furthermore, if you observe any fisheries violation reach out to the 24 hour hotline (1-800-465-4336) or email DFO.ORR-ONS.MPO@dfo-mpo.gc.ca

2.3 - Offshore Pacific Seamounts and Vents Closure

The Offshore Pacific Seamounts and Vents Closure is found within the Offshore Pacific Bioregion. The fishery area closure was established in 2017 as a variation order and/or condition of licence. This fishery area closure was granted marine refuge status due to the additional benefits it provides to protect seamounts, hydrothermal vents, and the ecosystems they support. The fishery area closure prohibits all bottom-contact commercial and recreational fishing activities.

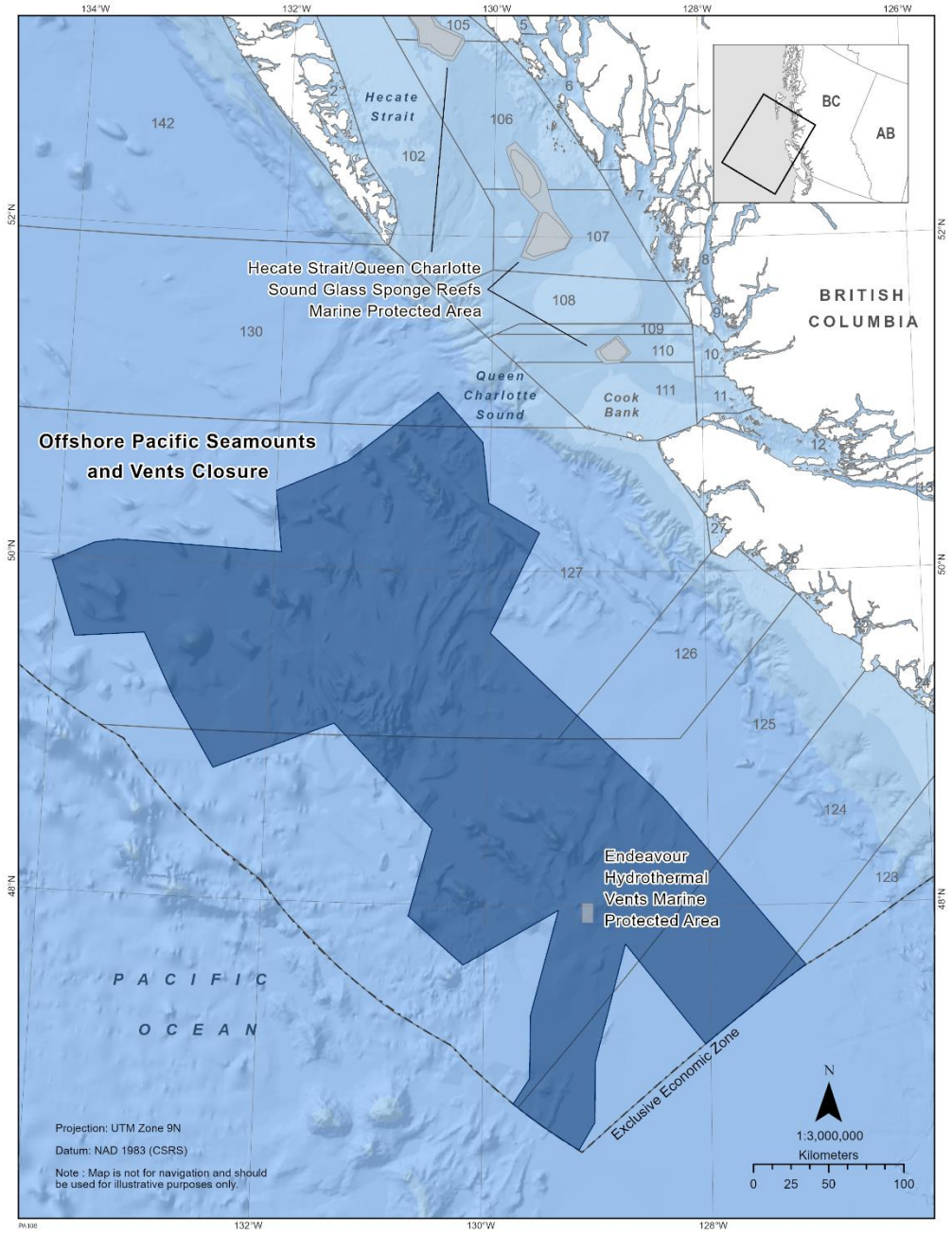
Coordinates of the Offshore Pacific Seamounts and Vents Closure:

The Offshore Pacific Seamounts and Vents Closure is approximately 82,431 km^2 in size. The geographic boundary of this area is expressed in Latitude and Longitude and these point references are based on the Geodetic System North American Datum 1983 (NAD83). Positions are expressed in degrees, minutes and seconds. Those waters within Pacific Fishery Management Subareas 123-9, 124-1, 124-2, 125-6, 126-3, 126-4, 127-2, 127-4, and 130-1 inside an area bounded by a series of rhumb lines connecting the points in the order they are listed:

Point	Latitude (North)	Longitude (West)
1	46° 48' 53"	129° 43' 56" W [on the boundary of the EEZ*, Subarea 125-6]
2	46° 58' 18"	129° 34' 59"
3	47° 21' 08"	129° 34' 45"
4	47° 58' 20"	129° 21' 10"
5	47° 38' 29"	130° 11' 09"
6	47° 55' 46"	130° 40' 55"
7	48° 27' 07"	130° 28' 55"
8	49° 04' 14"	131° 23' 35"
9	48° 46' 44"	132° 28' 38"
10	49° 11' 35"	132° 52' 15"
11	49° 33' 55"	133° 09' 51"
12	49° 31' 16"	133° 47' 59"
13	49° 57' 44"	134° 03' 07"
14	50° 05' 02"	133° 40' 17"
15	50° 06' 27"	133° 26' 56"
16	50° 05' 04"	131° 55' 58"
17	50° 26' 52"	132° 00' 12"
18	50° 38' 19"	131° 20' 40"
19	51° 03' 52"	130° 30' 22"
20	50° 46' 10"	130° 04' 41"
21	50° 24' 40"	130° 00' 42"
22	50° 14' 20"	129° 31' 40"
23	49° 37' 55"	129° 58' 23"
24	48° 39' 50"	128° 24' 04"
25	47° 38' 10"	127° 08' 52" [on the boundary of the EEZ*, Subarea 123-9]

26	Following the EEZ* to 47 °10' 18" N	128° 02' 44" [on the boundary of the EEZ*, Subarea 124-1]
27	47° 46' 08"	128° 44' 28"
28	47° 04' 23"	129° 00' 46"
29	46° 42' 34"	129° 00' 43"
30	46° 32' 20"	129° 09' 24" [on the boundary of the EEZ*, Subarea 124-2
31	46° 48' 53"	129° 43' 56" W [on the boundary of the EEZ*, Subarea 125-6]

The Offshore Pacific Seamounts and Vents Closure is shown in the map below:



3 - Marine Refuges in the Canadian Arctic

The following section provides information on area-based measures that have been recognized as marine refuges in Arctic Canada.

3.1 - Davis Strait Conservation Area

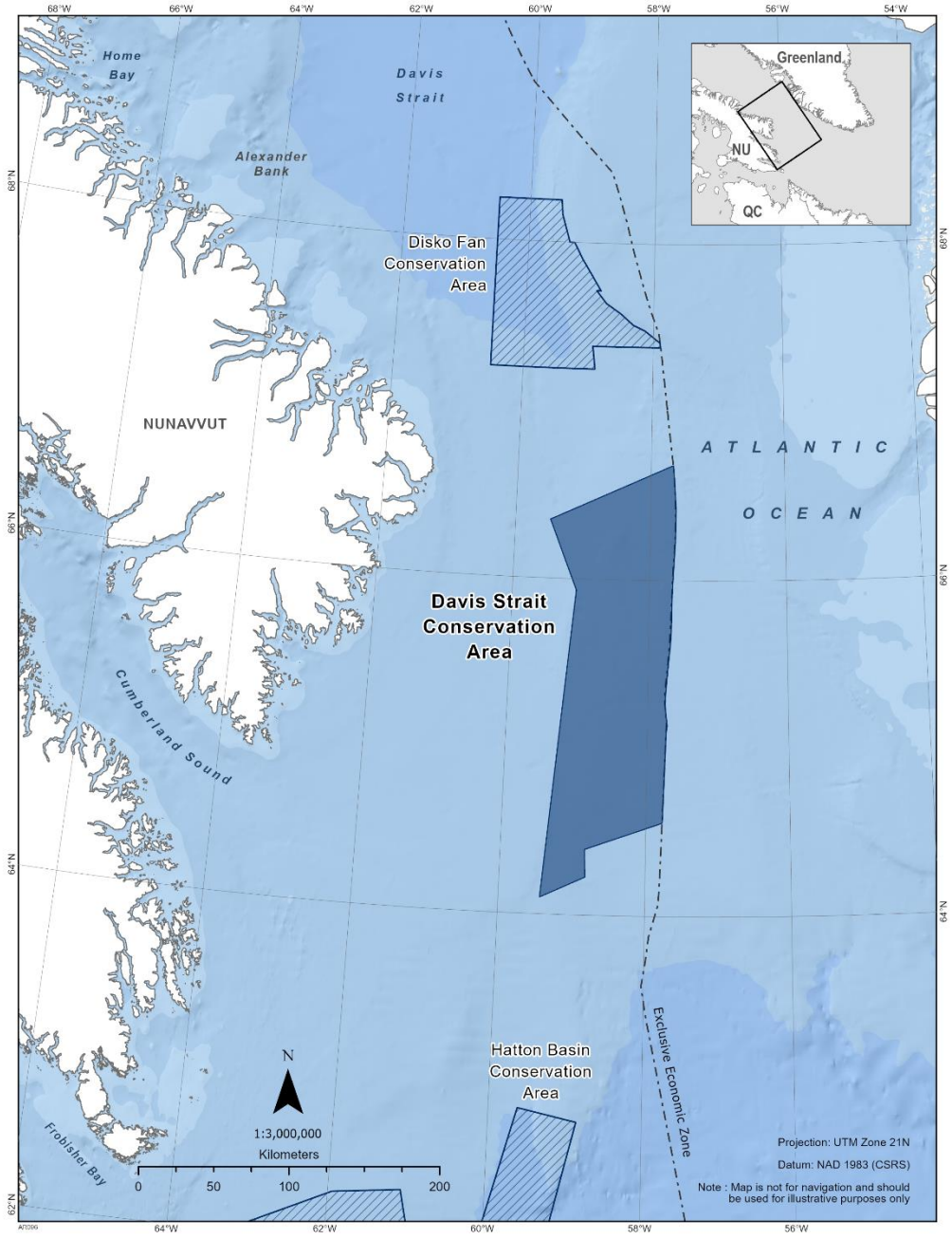
The Davis Strait Conservation Area is found adjacent to Nunavut within the Eastern Arctic Bioregion. It lies within the Hatton Basin/Labrador Sea/Davis Strait Ecologically and Biologically Significant Area. The fishery area closure was established in 2017 as a licence condition and variation order. This fishery area closure was granted marine refuge status due to the additional benefits it provides to conserve sensitive benthic areas. The fishery area closure prohibits all bottom-contact fishing activities.

Coordinates of the Davis Strait Conservation Area:

The Davis Strait Conservation Area is approximately 17, 298 km^2 in size. The geographic boundary of this area is expressed in Latitude and Longitude and these point references are based on the Geodetic System North American Datum 1983 (NAD83). Positions are expressed in degrees, minutes and seconds. The area (in Divisions 0A and 0B) is bounded by a line joining the following points in the order in which they are listed:

Point	Latitude (North)	Longitude (West)
1	66° 41' 06.100"	57° 40' 12.300"
2	66° 37' 52.600"	57° 39' 27.100"
3	66° 36' 01.000"	57° 38' 59.200"
4	66° 30' 16.300"	57° 38' 02.100"
5	66° 24' 30.000"	57° 37' 33.600"
6	66° 18' 40.900"	57° 37' 33.200"
7	66° 15' 00.000"	57° 37' 50.400"
8	66° 12' 50.400"	57° 38' 00.500"
9	66° 03' 29.800"	57° 39' 27.300"
10	65° 57' 37.000"	57° 39' 55.600"
11	65° 57' 30.000"	57° 39' 55.600"
12	65° 51' 44.900"	57° 40' 26.400"
13	65° 50' 48.600"	57° 40' 27.400"
14	65° 37' 35.300"	57° 41' 44.700"
15	65° 34' 44.700"	57° 42' 10.600"
16	65° 23' 19.500"	57° 44' 49.900"
17	65° 18' 05.000"	57° 45' 41.800"
18	65° 14' 31.300"	57° 44' 59.500"
19	65° 11' 29.700"	57° 44' 13.200"
20	65° 08' 47.400"	57° 43' 41.200"
21	65° 06' 02.500"	57° 43' 57.100"
22	64° 33' 22.400"	57° 46' 29.200"
23	64° 23' 30.400"	58° 50' 16.200"
24	64° 13' 36.400"	58° 49' 23.000"
25	64° 06' 00.500"	59° 26' 00.200"
26	65° 56' 00.000"	59° 04' 00.200"
27	66° 21' 00.000"	59° 29' 00.000"
28	66° 41' 06.100"	57° 40' 12.300"

The Davis Strait Conservation Area is shown in the map below:



Additional Measures

All commercial fishing vessels operating in NAFO Subarea 0 are required to carry a Vessel Monitoring System. This data is monitored regularly to aid compliance monitoring of the fishery closure. As well air surveillance is conducted. Other complementary tools (e.g. At-sea Observers, fishing logbooks) are also employed.

3.2 - Disko Fan Conservation Area

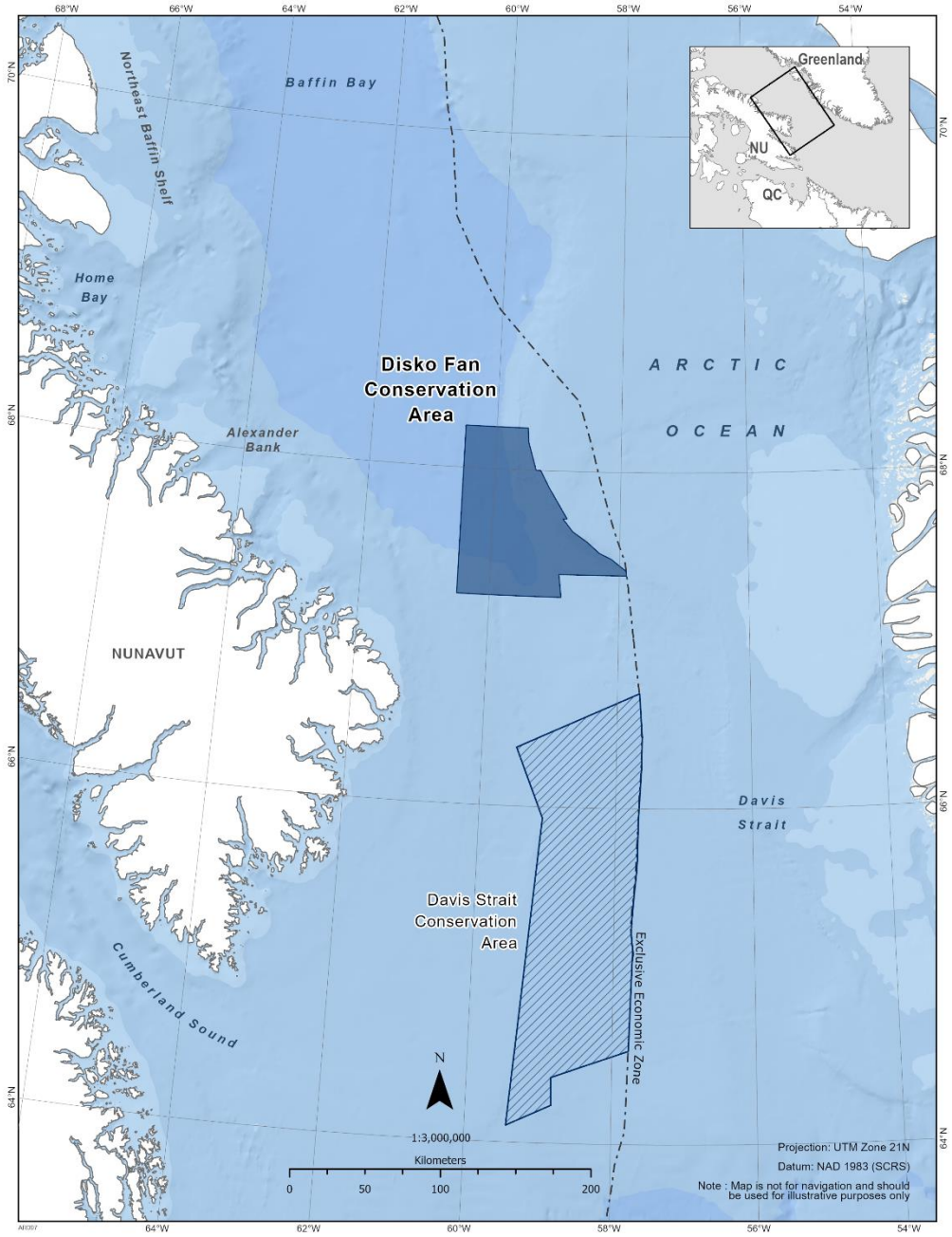
The Disko Fan Conservation Area is found adjacent to Nunavut within the southern Baffin Bay in the Eastern Arctic Bioregion. The fishery area closure was first established in 2008 via variation order and licence condition and later revised in 2017. Originally called the Narwhal Overwintering and Coldwater Coral Zone, it has been closed to all Greenland Halibut fishing since 2008 but was later revised following re-evaluation of the closure which led to prohibition on all bottom contact gear in waters deeper than 400m. In areas shallower than this extending northeast, commercial shrimp fishing is permitted. Greenland Halibut fishing with fixed gear is also now permitted in the southeast corner of the original closure. This fishery area closure was renamed to Disko Fan Conservation Area and the area closed to all bottom contact fishing activity was granted marine refuge status in 2017 due to the additional benefits it provides to conserve coral concentrations and minimize impacts on winter food source and overwintering habitat for narwhal.

Coordinates of the Disko Fan Conservation Area:

The Disko Fan Conservation Area is approximately 7,485 km^2 in size. The geographic boundary of this area is expressed in Latitude and Longitude and these point references are based on the Geodetic System North American Datum 1983 (NAD83). Positions are expressed in degrees, minutes and seconds. The Disko Fan Conservation Area (in NAFO Divisions 0A) is bounded by a line joining the following points in the order in which they are listed:

Point	Latitude (North)	Longitude (West)
1	67° 23' 08.001"	57° 53' 20.453"
2	67° 23' 08.000"	58° 56' 14.614"
3	67° 15' 00.068"	58° 53' 37.441"
4	67° 14' 60.000"	60° 30' 00.000"
5	67° 15' 00.000"	60° 30' 00.000"
6	67° 15' 00.000"	59° 30' 00.000"
7	67° 00' 00.000"	59° 20' 60.000"
8	67° 00' 00.000"	59° 16' 30.000"
9	67° 42' 60.000"	58° 49' 60.000"
10	67° 42' 60.000"	58° 54' 00.000"
11	67° 38' 30.000"	58° 44' 30.000”
12	67° 34' 60.000"	58° 30' 30.000"
13	67° 31' 00.000"	58° 19' 00.000"
14	67° 28' 60.000"	58° 08' 00.000"
15	67° 24' 50.000"	57° 53' 60.000"

The Disko Fan Conservation Area is shown in the map below:



Additional Measures

All commercial fishing vessels operating in NAFO Subarea 0 are required to carry a Vessel Monitoring System. This data is monitored regularly to aid compliance monitoring of the fishery closure. As well air surveillance is conducted. Other complementary tools (e.g. At-sea Observers, fishing logbooks) are also employed.

Voluntary Measures

1. Vessels should avoid passage through this area if possible. Avoidance is the most effective means to eliminate or reduce acoustic disturbances and vessel collisions to marine mammals.
2. If passage through this area is required, vessel speed should decrease to 10 knots or less and post a look-out to increase the likelihood of sighting and avoiding marine mammals. Increased caution should be exercised in conditions of reduced visibility, such as rain, fog, rough sea state, or at night. Be aware that marine mammals often travel in small groups dispersed over an area of several miles.
3. Vessels should adhere to the following operating measures while maneuvering around marine mammals:
    a. Avoid any sudden changes in speed or direction.
    b. Avoid heading directly toward marine mammals.
    c. Travel parallel to marine mammals.
    d. If it is not possible to maneuver around a marine mammal or group of marine mammals, slow down immediately, maintain a minimum distance of 100 metres and wait until animals are more than 400 metres away before slowly resuming speed.
    e. If operating a sailing vessel with an auxiliary motor, leave it in idle or use the echo sounder to signal presence.

4. Vessels must comply with all relevant provisions of the Marine Mammal Regulations pursuant to the *Fisheries Act*.

5. Marine mammal collisions, entanglements, distressed or dead animals should be reported to the Marine Animal Response Society's emergency hotline (1-866-567-6277), or via VHF channel 16. Sightings of healthy marine mammals should be reported to XMARwhalesightings@dfo-mpo.gc.ca. The following information about the sighting should be included: date, time, location, and species. Photos and videos should be submitted if available.

3.3 - Hatton Basin Conservation Area

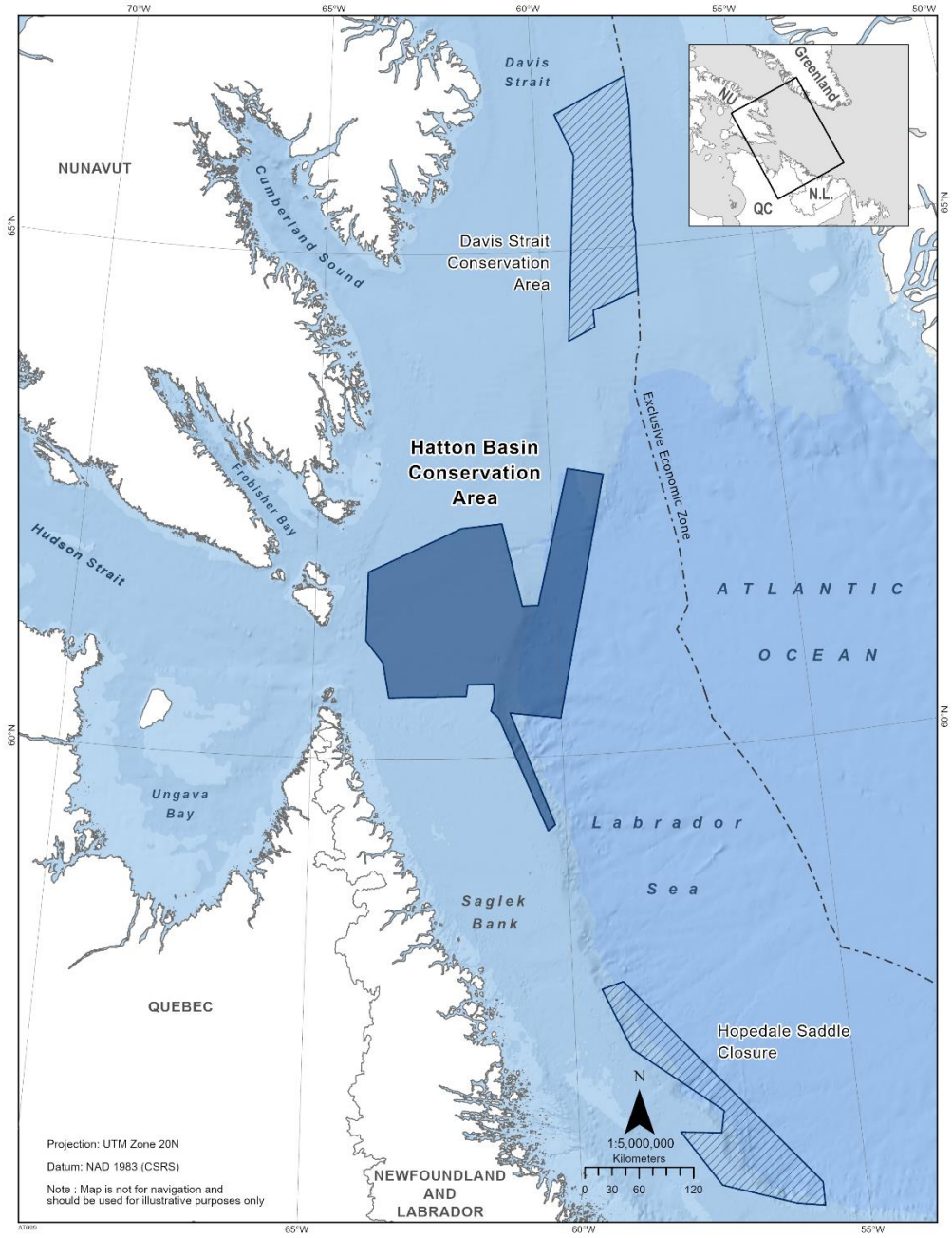
The Hatton Basin Conservation Area can be found in the Eastern Arctic and Newfoundland-Labrador Shelves Bioregions. The fishery area closure was established in 2017 as a variation order and licence of condition. This fishery area closure was granted marine refuge status due to the additional benefits it provides to conserve cold-water corals and sponges. The fishery area closure prohibits all bottom-contact fishing activities. This area is the only known overwintering area for northern Hudson Bay narwhal.

Coordinates of the Hatton Basin Conservation Area:

The Hatton Basin Conservation Area is approximately 42,459 km^2 in size. The geographic boundary of this area is expressed in Latitude and Longitude and these point references are based on the Geodetic System North American Datum 1983 (NAD83). Positions are expressed in degrees, minutes and seconds. The Hatton Basin Conservation Area (in NAFO Divisions 0B and 2G) is bounded by a line connecting the points in the order they are listed:

Point	Latitude (North)	Longitude (West)
1	62° 16' 49.758"	61° 56' 38.046"
2	62° 19' 06.918"	61° 04' 22.448"
3	61° 29' 59.958"	60° 41' 55.329"
4	61° 29' 59.958"	60° 22' 07.689"
5	62° 50' 31.518"	59° 37' 08.050"
6	62° 45' 58.278"	58° 51' 02.172"
7	60° 22' 28.159"	60° 00' 24.490"
8	60° 26' 32.959"	61° 01' 12.728"
9	59° 28' 37.519"	60° 19' 03.010"
10	59° 19' 14.839"	60° 12' 22.690"
11	59° 15' 45.679"	60° 20' 53.530"
12	60° 23' 43.399"	61° 15' 03.968"
13	60° 28' 06.199"	61° 24' 18.368"
14	60° 36' 37.399"	61° 19' 33.968"
15	60° 44' 01.279"	61° 20' 14.288"
16	60° 44' 00.559"	61° 51' 41.767”
17	60° 37' 00.799"	61° 53' 53.527"
18	60° 36' 22.639”	63° 27' 37.804"
19	60° 57' 04.639"	63° 35' 00.244"
20	61° 10' 15.199"	63° 56' 15.003"
21	61° 51' 01.038"	63° 54' 12.963"
22	62° 16' 49.758"	61° 56' 38.046"

The Hatton Basin Conservation Area is shown in the map below:



Authority: Department of Fisheries and Oceans (DFO)