

California MLPA South Coast Study Region
MPA Options for Consideration and Review by BRTF: Description of Palos Verdes MPA Options
Created October 22, 2009; File revised Oct. 30, 2009

Option	MPA Name	MPA ID	Bioregion	MPA Boundaries (Exact or Approximate)	Designation	LoP	Proposed Take Regulations	Other Proposed Regulations
Option 1	Rocky Point SMR	75660	South Mainland	Northern Boundary: 33 46.9 - This boundary lines up with a steep shore access point off the bluff and a road onshore. Southern Boundary: 33 44.8 - This boundary lines up with a point of land, an access trail coming from a cul de sac, the end of houses demarcated by a drainage ditch, and a permanent storm water outfall on the beach.	SMR	very high	Take of all living marine resources is prohibited.	
Option 2	Point Vicente SMR	75645	South Mainland	MPA Boundaries: North -33.44.8 East -118.23.8 South - Out to state waters	SMR	very high	Take of all living marine resources is prohibited.	Collection for monitoring wastewater discharge and EPA superfund site should continue in this area with valid permits.
	Point Vicente SMR (continued)	75645						

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Option	MPA Name	Regional Goals/ Objectives	Site Specific Rationale	Other Considerations
Option 1	Rocky Point SMR	G1: (O-1,O-2,O-3,O-4,O-5), G2: (O-1,O-2,O-3), G3: (O-1,O-2,O-3), G4: (O-1,O-2), G5: (O-2,O-3,O-5), G6: (O-1,O-2,O-3,O-4)	Backbone regional SMR for ecologically important size and spacing linkages. Protection is especially needed for protecting intertidal and shallow subtidal life from extractive activities. Excellent representation of wide variety of rocky headland habitats, including diverse rocky intertidal, shallow kelp reefs, important deepwater rocky habitat; all with varying degrees of oceanographic exposures. Diverse and productive major kelp forests.	<p>Impacts on sport fishing and consumptive users accessing the coast from shore.</p> <p>Concerns: Sport fishermen on the north and commercial fishermen on the south. Lobster around the rocks, close to Redondo Beach so concerns about potential impacts to recreational fishermen. Several important sites excluded from the SMR for recreational activities (e.g., Flat Rock, Lunada Bay, Abalone Cove) they are easily accessible and are popular locations for visitor exploration and educational field trips.</p> <p>While keeping area moderate-size to minimize socio-economic impacts. Farther away from LA Harbor, leaving south peninsula open for fishing. Minimize socio-economic impacts by keeping area to smallest effective and practical size. Avoids Whites Point outfall for City of LA sewage. Avoids SoCals worst hotspot for DDT contamination off Whites Pt. Avoids heavily sedimented murky water off southern portion of peninsula and pollution influences from LA Harbor.</p>
Option 2	Point Vicente SMR	G1: (O-1,O-2,O-3,O-4,O-5), G2: (O-1,O-2), G3: (O-3), G4: (O-1,O-2), G5: (O-1,O-2,O-3,O-4,O-5), G6: (O-1,O-3)	Located at the only true headland (Palos Verdes Peninsula--ref. SAT definition) within the Southern Biogeographical Region (ref. Draft Master Plan) and the South Coast Study region, this Point Vicente SMR/Abalone Cove SMCA cluster captures all but 3 key habitats across a broad range of depths. It provides a high level of protection, at larger than preferred size (19.85 sq. statute miles) and solves the complex puzzle of accomplishing all of this within the most highly populated coastal county in all of California, while being mindful of the likelihood of extreme negative socioeconomic impacts to the surrounding ports, communities and and coastal dependent entities.	<p>This MPA does not include much hard 30-100 meter habitat, which is rare in the study region and can only be found in this area at Rocky Point, much farther to the north. The socioeconomic consequences of placing an MPA that includes Rocky Point would be excessively high and affect many commercial, recreational fisheries and the infrastructure of several diverse working ports and harbors. Sufficient persistent kelp to satisfy SAT guidelines does not exist in this cluster and can only be achieved by generating unacceptable cost and conflict by going either north or east on the peninsula.</p> <p>This cluster along the Palos Verdes peninsula provides a unique opportunity in that numerous studies for water and sediment quality have been conducted for many years, providing baseline information.</p> <p>This MPA is lacking persistent kelp and hard 30-100 meter habitat due to socioeconomic impacts and water/sediment quality issues.</p>
	Point Vicente SMR (continued)			<p>The Point Vicente Interpretive Center and museum is a famous spot for observing migrating whales from shore looking south, due in part to its high elevation. This area has all the right conditions to attract large whale species: steep, deep drop-off coupled with robust upwelling. Additionally, there is interpretive signage the California Coastal National Monument has placed on an east facing overlook at the Center, describing the ecological importance of the exposed offshore rocks there, which are under federal jurisdiction above mean high tide.</p>

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Option 2	Abalone Cove SMCA	75646	South Mainland	Western boundary is 118 23.8, and lines up with Long Point. Eastern boundary is 118 22.5, and also lines up with an easily recognizable coastal point. Southern Boundary is out to state waters	SMCA	high	The take of all living marine resources is prohibited except: 1. The recreational take of Pelagic finfish by Spearfishing; Pacific bonito by Spearfishing; White seabass by Spearfishing; and Market squid by Dip net. 2. The commercial take of Pacific bonito by Pelagic round haul nets; Coastal pelagic finfish by Pelagic round haul nets; Market squid by Pelagic round haul nets; Market squid by Dip net; and Swordfish by Harpoon.	Collection for monitoring wastewater discharge and EPA superfund site should continue in this area with valid permits.
	Abalone Cove SMCA (continued)	75646						

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Option 2	Abalone Cove SMCA	G1: (O-1,O-2,O-3,O-4,O-5), G2: (O-1,O-2,O-4), G3: (O-1,O-2), G4: (O-1,O-2), G5: (O-1,O-2,O-3,O-4,O-5), G6: (O-1,O-4)	<p>This MPA cluster protects the only true south-facing headland in the study region. Species afforded protection are lobsters, sea urchins, rockfish, and rocky inter-tidal (tide pool) inhabitants.</p> <p>Together with Point Vincente SMR a total area of 19.85sq statute miles is covered. For additional details refer to rationale for Point Vincente SMR.</p>	<p>This MPA is near an EPA superfund site and has been consistently monitored for a number of years. Studies have found no adverse effects on marine species; however some residual human health risks are present from consumption of certain fish species. Collection of samples for monitoring activities should continue in this area. Rocky inter-tidal and shallow rock habitats and caves provide shelter for many species. The area may also contain hydrothermal vents and oil seeps. San Pedro traditional [small-vessel] seine fleet uses area for approximately 50% of income therefore this high LOP activity will be allowed.</p> <p>Small seiners use this area and would be impacted if this MPA was turned into a no take SMR.</p>
	Abalone Cove SMCA (continued)			<p>Persistent kelp guideline is not met in this area due to requirement to stay 1/2 mile from major outfall, however this MPA cluster should meet maximum kelp guideline. This MPA contains nearly a third of the available deep rock in the study area, the rarest habitat in this region. In addition coupled with the Point Vincente SMR, this MPA cluster achieves the preferred size in the most densely populated area of the south coast.</p>