

California MLPA South Coast Study Region
Description of Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) in Draft MPA Array Topaz A
Created March 4, 2009
Revised April 7, 2009

MLPA Study Region: South Coast
Name: Topaz_A_Round 1_090312
Author: Topaz Work Group
Revised: April 7, 2009

Total number of MPAs/closures: 48
 Number of SMRs: 36
 Number of SMCAs: 5
 Number of SMPs: 7
 Number of Military Closures: 0

MPA Name	MPA ID	Bioregion	MPA Boundaries (Exact or Approximate)	Designation	Level of Protection	Proposed Take Regulations	Other Proposed Regulations
Point Conception SMR TopA 01	5386	North Mainland	Left boundary runs directly off the point and the right boundary is exact on the lat/long	SMR	Very High	All take is prohibited	None Specified
Point Conception SMR TopA 01 (continued)	5386						
Refugio SMP TopA 01	5391	North Mainland	Intent to use boundaries proposed by State Parks, as proposed in their Master Plan	SMP	Low	Allow all recreational take	None Specified

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MPA Name	Regional Goals/ Objectives	Site Specific Rationale	Other Considerations
Point Conception SMR TopA 01	G1: (O-1,O-2,O-3,O-4,O-5), G2: (O-1,O-2,O-3), G3: (O-1,O-2), G4: (O-1,O-2), G5: (O-1,O-3,O-5), G6: (O-3,O-4)	Backbone regional SMR for ecologically important size and spacing linkages. Connectivity with Vandenberg SMR. Captures major biogeographic boundary, with mixing of differing oceanic current systems. Possible retention zone for plankton/larvae. Coastline change from N/S to W/E creates greatest upwelling system in SoCal, resulting in high productivity cold nutrient-rich water. Great representation of intertidal, shallow subtidal, and deepwater rocky reef systems. Wide diversity of productive, moderate exposure rock and sand habitats. Extensive kelp forests. Diverse rocky intertidal communities represented; MARINe monitoring site inside MPA at Govt Pt. Includes surfgrass habitats; mussel beds; owl limpets; rockweeds. Includes significant habitat to aid potential recovery of endangered black abalone as well as valuable subtidal habitat for diminished populations of pink and red abalone. Includes harbor seal haulouts and seabird roosts around Pt Conception. Endangered sea otters observed here at times. Protects fishes and invertebrates that could benefit from MPAs, including rockfishes, sheephead, kelp bass, abalone, lobster, and rock scallops.	Utilizes whole minutes of lat/lon to extent possible while keeping area moderate-size to minimize socio-economic impacts.
Point Conception SMR TopA 01 (continued)		Contains several oil seeps. Important cultural area. Area of interest for ecological research studies due to biogeographic boundary/ key upwelling. Continuation of kelp reefs E of MPA allows for comparison of fished vs non-fished areas. Offshore extension to 3mi boundary captures deepwater rock and sand habitats. Relatively remote region with not much recreational or commercial use; no nearby ports; extremely limited shoreline access due to private ownership/private roads.	
Refugio SMP TopA 01	G1: (O-1,O-3,O-4), G2: (O-4), G3: (O-1), G4: (O-1), G5: (O-1,O-3,O-4,O-5)	Slight expansion of existing MPA; now extends further offshore to reach ~120' depths. Set up to utilize existing Park along shore boundaries. No commercial fishing allowed; no extraction of archaeological or geological resources; all recreational take allowed. Area is underwater unit of state park system (Refugio State Beach) and would connect land park to underwater park. Important tradeship uses and desire to protect. Intent to protect archaeological sites. Area was leased from State Lands Commission for significant natural values as well as extremely sensitive archeological sites. Would give higher levels of protection to the many submerged historical resources in once popular trading ship anchorage. Representation of intertidal, rocky reef, and sandy bottom habitats. It includes many of access points in Santa Barbara. One of the few coastline parks with easy access to recreational divers. Local dive clubs already support the park by maintaining a kiosk and dive map of area. Includes surfgrass habitats; mussel beds; owl limpets; rockweeds; and may include subtidal eelgrass beds. Complement State Park's Master Plan	1) Consider state park master plan, 2) Keep size small to minimize socioeconomic impacts.

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Naples SMP TopA 01	5379	North Mainland	Utilizes whole minutes of lat/long to extent possible	SMP	Low	All recreational fishing allowed.	None Specified
Naples SMP TopA 01 (continued)	5379						
Isla Vista SMR TopA 01	5378	North Mainland	Utilizes whole minutes of lat/long to extent possible	SMR	Very High	All take is prohibited	None Specified
Isla Vista SMR TopA 01 (continued)	5378						
Deveraux_SMP_TopA_01	5549	North Mainland	See MarineMap	SMP	Low	plants, recreational, by hand	None Specified
Goleta_SMP_TopA_01	5557	North Mainland	See MarineMap	SMP	Low	plant gathering, recreational, by hand	None Specified
Carp Reef_SMR_TopA_02	2985	North Mainland	See MarineMap	SMR	Very High	All take is prohibited	None Specified
Carp Marsh_SMR_TopA_01	2987	North Mainland	See MarineMap	SMR	Very High	All take is prohibited	None Specified

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Naples SMP TopA 01	G1: (O-1,O-2,O-3,O-4,O-5), G2: (O-1,O-2,O-3,O-4), G3: (O-1,O-2,O-3), G4: (O-1,O-2), G5: (O-1,O-2,O-3,O-4,O-5), G6: (O-1,O-2,O-3,O-4)	Paired with adjacent Isla Vista SMR. Varied rocky topography includes Naples Reef, one of the few offshore reefs along mainland coast. Naples Reef has been major focus of long-term ecological studies by UCSB, with scientific understanding of coastal ecosystems greatly enhanced by research at this site. Naples Reef is one of the core monitoring sites of National Science Foundation's (NSF) Santa Barbara Coast Long Term Ecological Research (LTER) program, which examines long term changes in ecosystems in face of climate change and human use. Representation of diverse intertidal, shallow subtidal, and deepwater rocky reef systems interspersed with sand habitats. Good kelp forests. Moderate rocky intertidal communities represented; MARINE monitoring site upcoast at Arroyo Hondo. Includes surfgrass habitats; mussel beds; owl limpets; rockweeds. Grunion spawning on sandy beaches. Includes subtidal habitat for diminished populations of pink and red abalone. Includes one harbor seal haulout.	Not preferred size but above minimum size and keeps area moderate-size to minimize socio-economic impacts. No nearby ports.
Naples SMP TopA 01 (continued)		Sea otters observed here occasionally. Contains several oil seeps. Continuation of kelp reefs on either side of MPA allows for comparison of fully-fished vs sport-fished vs non-fished areas. Offshore extension to 3mi boundary captures deepwater rock and sand habitats.	
Isla Vista SMR TopA 01	G1: (O-1,O-2,O-3,O-4,O-5), G2: (O-1,O-2,O-3,O-4), G3: (O-1,O-2,O-3), G4: (O-1,O-2), G5: (O-1,O-2,O-3,O-4,O-5), G6: (O-1,O-3,O-4)	Backbone regional SMR for ecologically important size & spacing linkages. Representation of great shallow subtidal, & important deepwater rocky reef systems interspersed with sand habitats. Diverse, notably persistent & productive kelp forests. Rocky intertidal communities represented; MARINE monitoring site in MPA at Coal Oil Point. Includes surfgrass habitats; mussel beds. Grunion spawning on sandy beaches. Includes subtidal habitat for diminished populations of pink & red abalone and supported populations of endangered white abalone in past. Endangered sea otters observed here occasionally. Contains more oil seeps (listed as unique habitats by SAT) than any other SoCal area. Paired with adjacent Naples SMP. Continuation of kelp reefs on either side of MPA allows for comparison of fished vs non-fished areas. Captures sheltered sand habitat in Goleta Bay with portion of eelgrass habitat. Offshore extension to 3mi boundary captures deepwater rock & sand habitats.	While keeping area moderate-size to minimize socio-economic impacts. Avoids areas close to Santa Barbara Harbor. Avoids Goleta public fishing pier and Goleta Sewer outfall.
Isla Vista SMR TopA 01 (continued)		Adjacent to UCSB, particularly at Campus Pt, with great opportunities for education (e.g., UCSB REEF Program). Existing UCSB research and easy access from Goleta pier for expanded research. Compliments adjacent Devereaux Slough (great bird habitat) and UC Natural Reserve. Protects fishes and invertebrates that could benefit from MPAs, including rockfishes, sheephead, kelp bass, abalone, lobster, and rock scallops. Sheephead and lobster in particular has been identified in scientific studies as important urchin predators that help maintain balanced kelp forest ecosystems.	
Devereaux_SMP_TopA_01	None Specified	Protect the slough, bird life. Area is highly productive.	Interested in exploring options to retain access for Native American plant uses (parallel process).
Goleta_SMP_TopA_01	None Specified	Existing MPA here	Prefer to limit to traditional uses
Carp Reef_SMR_TopA_02	None Specified	Adjacent to estuarine habitat, rocky reef, persistent kelp, high species diversity, research and education, and study opportunities.	
Carp Marsh_SMR_TopA_01	None Specified	Estuarine habitat, serves as a nursery, monitoring, research, and education	Acknowledge issues with dogs in estuaries

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Muwu_SMP_TopA_01	5595	North Mainland	See MarineMap	SMP	Low	plant gathering, recreational, by hand	None Specified
Point Dume_SMR_TopA_01	2972	North Mainland	See MarineMap	SMR	Very High	All take is prohibited	None Specified
Palos Verdes SMR TopA 01	5388	South Mainland	Utilizes whole minutes of lat/long to extent possible	SMR	Very High	All take is prohibited	None Specified
Palos Verdes SMR TopA 01 (continued)	5388						
Bolsa Chica_SMP_TopA 01	5602	South Mainland	See MarineMap	SMP	Mod-Low	Prohibits take of all living marine resources is prohibited except the recreational hook and line take of species other than marine aquatic plants from designated areas around outer Bolsa Bay.	Boating, swimming, wading, and diving are prohibited. Other restrictions exist regarding: time of entry, accessible areas and allowed management activities.
Upper Newport Bay_SMP_TopA_01	5601	South Mainland	See MarineMap	SMP	Mod-Low	Prohibits all recreational take except hook and line take of species other than kelp. Prohibits all commercial take.	Restrictions exist regarding: swimming areas, boat speed, shoreline access and access fees.

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Muwu_SMP_TopA_01	None Specified	Pristine area that allows for traditional native uses (muwu, chumash tomol). Some of the ecological benefits include: a nursery area, haul out sites, and an important area for birds. In addition, there is a lot of scientific research, within political boundary for Santa Monica Bay parks system.	Only one point on the base where people have access.
Point Dume_SMR_TopA_01	None Specified	Submarine canyon, rich rocky reef habitat, high species diversity, lots of non-consumptive, and grunion spawning.	Preferred size SMR
Palos Verdes SMR TopA 01	G1: (O-1,O-2,O-3,O-4,O-5), G2: (O-1,O-2), G3: (O-1,O-2,O-3), G4: (O-1,O-2), G5: (O-1,O-2,O-3,O-4,O-5), G6: (O-3,O-4)	Backbone regional SMR for ecologically important size & spacing linkages. Protection especially needed for habitat located within 1000 ft of shore, with emphasis on protecting intertidal & shallow subtidal life from extractive activities. Encompasses Abalone Cove MPA. 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 & productive major kelp forests. Rich diversity of bedrock & boulder intertidal communities represented; Several sites (e.g., Flat Rk, Lunada Bay, Abalone Cove) easily accessible & popular locations for visitor exploration & educational field trips. MARINE monitoring sites downcoast of MPA at Whites Pt & Pt Vicente. Includes valuable surfgrass habitats that serve as nurseries for lobster; mussel beds; rockweed; owl limpets. Includes subtidal habitat for diminished populations of pink & green abalone & important habitat that once supported numerous now-endangered black abalone.	Keep 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, so did not extend this proposed MPA to 3-mile state boundary. 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.
Palos Verdes SMR TopA 01 (continued)		Contains 4 long-term intertidal monitoring sites, esp for black abalone by Miller & Lawrenz-Miller. Continuation of kelp reefs on either side of MPA allows for comparison of fished vs no fished areas. Protects fishes and invertebrates that could benefit from MPAs, including rockfishes, sheephead, kelp bass, abalone, lobster, and rock scallops. Sheephead and lobster in particular has been identified in scientific studies as important urchin predators that help maintain balanced kelp forest ecosystems.	
Bolsa Chica_SMP_TopA 01	None Specified	None Specified	None Specified
Upper Newport Bay_SMP_TopA_01	None Specified	None Specified	None Specified

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Laguna Coast SMR TopA 01	5368	South Mainland	See MarineMap	SMR	Very High	All take is prohibited	None Specified
Laguna Coast SMR TopA 01 (continued)	5368						
Agua Hedionda Lagoon SMR TopA 01	5838	South Mainland	As is	SMR	Very High	All take is prohibited	None Specified
Encinitas SMR TopA 01	5376	South Mainland	Utilizes whole minutes of lat/long to extent possible	SMR	Very High	All take is prohibited	None Specified
La Jolla Shores SMR TopA 01	5367	South Mainland	Utilizes whole minutes of lat/long to extent possible	SMR	Very High	All take is prohibited	None Specified

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Laguna Coast SMR TopA 01	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-1,O-3,O-4,O-5), G6: (O-1,O-3)	Backbone regional SMR for ecologically important size & spacing linkages. Protection especially needed for habitat located within 1000 ft of shore, with emphasis on protecting intertidal & shallow subtidal life from extractive activities. Much of area is very accessible to public & receives high levels of human use, including high collection of intertidal resources. Intertidal areas much studied by Cal State Fullerton ecologists & students. Encompasses Crystal Cove SMCA, Irvine Coast SMCA, Heisler Park SMR, Laguna SMCA, South Laguna SMCA. Compromise for added restrictions in Laguna Coast SMR is opening up Robert Badham SMCA for less restrictions near Newport Harbor. Consider local restrictions to protect intertidal communities at Badham. Impt to standardize MPA regulations and boundaries. Onshore state & local parks (including Crystal Cove State Park); Crystal Cove includes an underwater park; local governments very active in conservation and education efforts. On-site presence at Crystal Cove, Little Corona & portions of Laguna Beach.	Minimize socio-economic impacts by keeping area to smallest effective and practical size, so did not extend this proposed MPA to 3-mile state boundary. Avoids areas of water quality concern. Compromise area to allow access to fishing areas near Newport Harbor and Dana Pt Harbor. Offshore boundary will allow edge fishing.
Laguna Coast SMR TopA 01 (continued)		Good representation of variety of rocky and sandy habitats, including diverse rocky intertidal, shallow kelp reefs. Much of area is ASBS (includes 3 separate ASBSs). Diversity of rocky intertidal communities represented; Many sites are easily accessible and are popular locations for visitor exploration and educational field trips. MARINE monitoring sites in MPA at Crystal Cove, Shaws Cove, and Treasure Island. Includes valuable surfgrass habitats that serve as nurseries for lobster; mussel beds; rockweed; owl limpets. Grunion spawning on sandy beaches. Includes subtidal habitat for diminished populations of pink and green abalone. Connection with Dana Pt SMP to south allows for comparison of partially-fished vs non-fished areas. Protects fishes and invertebrates that could benefit from MPAs, including rockfishes, sheephead, kelp bass, abalone, lobster, and rock scallops. Sheephead and lobster in particular has been identified in scientific studies as important urchin predators that help maintain balanced kelp forest ecosystems.	
Agua Hedionda Lagoon SMR TopA 01	None Specified	None Specified	None Specified
Encinitas SMR TopA 01	G1: (O-1,O-2,O-3,O-4,O-5), G2: (O-1,O-2,O-3), G3: (O-2), G4: (O-1,O-2), G5: (O-1,O-2,O-3,O-5), G6: (O-3,O-4)	Backbone regional SMR for ecologically important size and spacing linkages. Nice mix of kelp and sand subtidal, rocky intertidal and sand beach habitats. Adjacent to San Elijo estuary. Adjacent to several state beaches. MARINE monitoring site. Considerable surfgrass habitat as lobster nursery. Likely grunion spawning beaches. Protects fishes and invertebrates that could benefit from MPAs, including rockfishes, sheephead, kelp bass, abalone, lobster. Park rangers can aid enforcement and education.	While keeping area small to minimize socio-economic impacts.
La Jolla Shores SMR TopA 01	G1: (O-1,O-2,O-3,O-4,O-5), G2: (O-1,O-2,O-3), 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-3,O-4)	Encompasses San Diego-Scripps SMCA and La Jolla SMCA. Includes UC Coastal Reserve. Adjacent to Scripps Inst Oceanography; important research, education, and enforcement aspects. Area has been extremely well studied, with research indicating existing small MPA has clear benefits to marine life. Good representation of variety of rocky and sandy habitats, including sand beaches, rocky intertidal, shallow kelp reefs, and 2 submarine canyons (La Jolla Canyon and Scripps Canyon). Area of special biological significance. Kelp forests north and south of MPA allow fished vs non-fished comparisons. Rocky intertidal communities represented; They are easily accessible and are popular locations for visitor exploration and educational field trips. MARINE monitoring site in MPA at Scripps Reef. Includes valuable surfgrass habitats that serve as nurseries for lobster; mussel beds; rockweed; owl limpets. Grunion spawning on sandy beaches.	While keeping area small-size to minimize socio-economic impacts. Not near harbor. Leaves major kelp forest fishing area to south open for commercial and sport harvest. Popular surfing areas in MPA. Minimize socio-economic impacts by keeping area to smallest effective and practical size, so did not extend this proposed MPA to 3-mile state boundary. Avoids areas of water quality concern. Avoid offshore conflict with military activities. Minor expansion of existing MPA boundaries to simplify boundaries and better capture portions of canyons.

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La Jolla Shores SMR TopA 01 (continued)	5367						
Pacific Beach SMR TopA_01	5380	South Mainland	Utilizes whole minutes of lat/long to extent possible	SMR	Very High	All take is prohibited	None Specified
Pacific Beach SMR TopA_01 (continued)	5380						
Point Loma SMR TopA 01	5389	South Mainland	Utilizes whole minutes of lat/long to extent possible	SMR	Very High	All take is prohibited	None Specified
Cabrillo SMR TopA 01	5387	South Mainland	See MarineMap	SMR	Very High	All take is prohibited	None Specified

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La Jolla Shores SMR TopA 01 (continued)		Includes subtidal habitat for diminished populations of pink and green abalone. Protects fishes and invertebrates that could benefit from MPAs, including rockfishes, sheephead, kelp bass, abalone, lobster, and rock scallops. Sheephead and lobster in particular has been identified in scientific studies as important urchin predators that help maintain balanced kelp forest ecosystems.	
Pacific Beach SMR TopA_01	G1: (O-1,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-1,O-2,O-3,O-5), G6: (O-3)	Designed to include reserve proposed by Parnell et al. (2006) in Ecological Applications, crafted with careful scientific studies based on fine-scale habitats, affinities of exploited species to these habitats, adult mobility, and physical forces affecting the dynamics of these habitats. Diverse, persistent kelp forests here in south La Jolla found to be ecologically better suited for reserve here than at north La Jolla. Northern area is most productive for red urchins, so better to leave that area open for harvest. Surfgrass habitats provide nursery for lobster. Rocky intertidal communities represented; They are easily accessible and are popular locations for visitor exploration and educational field trips. Protects fishes and invertebrates that could benefit from MPAs, including rockfishes, sheephead, kelp bass, abalone, lobster, and rock scallops. Sheephead and lobster in particular has been identified in scientific studies as important urchin predators that help maintain balanced kelp forest ecosystems.	Other SAT consideration is the intent to have an SMR at 9.01 sq miles, while keeping area small-size to minimize socio-economic impacts.
Pacific Beach SMR TopA_01 (continued)		Position adjacent to La Jolla Strand SMP allows comparisons between fully-fished, sport-fished, and unfished areas. It is the intent that combination of La Jolla Shores SMR, Pacific Beach SMR, and Pt Loma SMR combined will provide backbone MPA while maintaining creative flexibility for commercial and recreational fishing.	
Point Loma SMR TopA 01	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-1,O-3,O-5), G6: (O-3,O-4)	Designed to capture portion of rich, extensive Pt Loma kelp forest, which is more diverse in central and northern portion of Pt Loma than southern portion. Capture deepwater elk kelp community. Extensive surfgrass habitats provide nursery for lobster. Ecologically important rocky intertidal communities represented. Protects fishes and invertebrates that could benefit from MPAs, including rockfishes, sheephead, kelp bass, abalone, lobster, and rock scallops. Sheephead and lobster in particular has been identified in scientific studies as important urchin predators that help maintain balanced kelp forest ecosystems. Allows comparisons between fully-fished and unfished areas. It is the intent that combination of La Jolla Shores SMR, Pacific Beach SMR, and Pt Loma SMR combined will provide backbone MPA while maintaining creative flexibility for commercial and recreational fishing.	Situating between Mission Bay and San Diego Harbor to provide considerable fishing areas near harbors. Avoids water quality issues near these harbor mouths. Keeping area moderate-size to minimize socio-economic impacts.
Cabrillo SMR TopA 01	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), G5: (O-1,O-2,O-4), G6: (O-1,O-3)	Cabrillo National Monument has administrative jurisdiction in this area and is committed to managing the area in a manner consistent with the goals and values of a national park. No take is allowed in national parks. There are long term monitoring studies as well as valuable coastal access for non-consumptive users at the park.	Cabrillo has a 20 year long term monitoring study. -part of the area is maintained as a human exclusion zone -The National Park Service will aid in enforcement -A State Marine Reserve is consistent with the federal laws governing National Park Management -It is recognized that the areas offshore are valuable fishing grounds for urchins and lobsters as well as vessels travelling from San Diego Bay. This design protects the resources under the jurisdiction of Cabrillo while still allowing the majority of the water in the area to be open for fishing. -Over 100 000 people visit the area which provides access to the ocean for thousands of school children and other groups.

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South San Diego Bay SMR TopA 01	3915	South Mainland	See MarineMap	SMR	Very High	All take is prohibited	None Specified
ImperialBeach_SMCA_TopA_01	3923	South Mainland	See MarineMap	SMCA	Mod-Low	Fishing for live bait.	None Specified
TijuanaRiverEstuary_SMR_TopA_01	3922	South Mainland	See MarineMap	SMR	Very High	All take is prohibited	None Specified
West End SMR TopA 01	5384	East Channel Islands	Utilizes whole minutes of lat/long	SMR	Very High	All take is prohibited	None Specified
Northeast Catalina SMCA TopA 01	5383	East Channel Islands	Utilizes whole minutes of lat/long where possible	SMCA	Low	None Specified	[Need specify]
Northeast Catalina SMCA TopA 01 (continued)	5383						

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South San Diego Bay SMR TopA 01	None Specified	Good combination of resources- eelgrass, salt flats, seahorses, birds, turtles, shallow water habitat.	None Specified
ImperialBeach_SMCA_TopA_01	None Specified	Connectivity between estuarine and coastal habitats	a lot of urchins here
TijuanaRiverEstuary_SMRTopA_01	None Specified	Ecological considerations include: nursery grounds for halibut, salt water marsh habitat, and habitat for numerous birds. There also exists study opportunities.	0
West End SMR TopA 01	G1: (O-1,O-2,O-3,O-4,O-5), G2: (O-1,O-2,O-3), G3: (O-2), G4: (O-1,O-2), G5: (O-1,O-3), G6: (O-3,O-4)	NW end of Santa Catalina Island hosts high diversity of habitats and communities representing productive, wave-exposed portion of east islands bioregion. Island tip, offshore islet, pinnacles, reefs, and deepwater sand plains add to biodiversity. Contains persistent key habitat giant elk kelp forests, surfgrass habitats, and foraging habitat for marine mammals and sea birds. Protects important deepwater soft-bottom squid-spawning habitats. Will protect and enhance fishes and invertebrates, including sea bass, rockfishes, sheephead, kelp bass, abalone, lobster, and rock scallops. Includes endangered black and likely white abalone habitat, and diverse rocky intertidal assemblages.	Minimizes socio-economic impacts by keeping area to smallest effective and practical size, plus 3 mile offshore to capture the deep marine habitats. Recommended for MPA status in Santa Catalina Island report by Parnell, Miller, & Dayton (2006).
Northeast Catalina SMCA TopA 01	G1: (O-1,O-2,O-3,O-4,O-5), G2: (O-1,O-2,O-3,O-4), G3: (O-1,O-2,O-3), G4: (O-1,O-2), G5: (O-1,O-2,O-3,O-4,O-5), G6: (O-1,O-2,O-3,O-4)	Represents warmer-water, partly-sheltered portion of east islands bioregion along northern side of Santa Catalina Island, with Lion's Head, various coves, Eagle Reef, Emerald Bay, Indian Rock, and Arrow Point providing highly diverse oceanographic and marine community conditions. Part of area of special biological significance. This is offshore expansion of existing special invertebrate closure, now codified as SMCA that allows take of all finfish, but no marine plants or invertebrates. Includes calm-water giant kelp forests (Macrocystis) and, as well as alongshore and offshore low- and high-relief boulder, bedrock, and sheltered sand habitats. Stable sand habitats harbor ecologically important communities, including burrowing worms, snails, clams, crabs, mantis shrimp, and fishes such as orange-throat pikeblennies, turbot, halibut, and giant sea bass. Includes sandy habitat form of special deepwater elk kelp (Pelagophycus), that occurs at depths below 60 ft, and whose 20 ft+ long blades drape over sheltered sand habitats to create important biogenic habitat for fishes and invertebrates.	While keeping area as small as feasible to minimize socio-economic impacts, since many leeward side island visitors enjoy sport fishing. To balance need for ecological protection with recreational fishing opportunities, design of this SMP and Blue Cavern SMR have been carefully constructed to provide 3 types of areas in this region of Catalina: 1) SMR with full protection, 2) SMCA continuing the special closure for marine invertebrates, but allowing fishing, and 3) open take areas around major anchorages, piers and reefs to provide convenient recreational fishing opportunities.
Northeast Catalina SMCA TopA 01 (continued)		Protects surfgrass (Phyllospadix) habitats, as well as island eelgrass (Zostera) communities in several coves, including species utilizing this meadow as nursery habitat. Several coves serve as aggregation areas for pregnant female leopard sharks. Proposed MPA includes sea camp coves extensively used for educational programs (e.g., Cherry Cove, Howlands Landing, and Emerald Bay), providing excellent opportunity for teaching values of Marine Protected Areas. Includes endangered black and white abalone habitat, as well as that for diminished populations of green and pink abalone. Offshore Eagle Reef is highly productive and diverse current-swept reef. Provides protection for invertebrates that could benefit from MPAs, including, abalone, lobster, mussels, clams, limpets, and rock scallops. MPA recommended by Santa Catalina Island report by Parnell, Miller, and Dayton (2006).	

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Blue Cavern SMR TopA 01	5374	East Channel Islands	Utilizes whole minutes of lat/long where possible	SMR	Very High	All take is prohibited	None Specified
Long Point SMR TopA 01	5365	East Channel Islands	Utilizes whole minutes of lat/long where possible	SMR	Very High	All take is prohibited	None Specified
Long Point_SMCA_TopA 01	5634	East Channel Islands	See MarineMap	SMCA	High	Fishing for pelagic finfish, white sea bass & bonito using spear and H & L > 50m	None Specified
Avalon SMR TopA 01	5366	East Channel Islands	Utilizes whole minutes of lat/long where possible	SMR	Very High	All take is prohibited	None Specified

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Blue Cavern SMR TopA 01	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-1,O-2,O-3,O-4,O-5), G6: (O-1,O-3,O-4)	Northern region of Santa Catalina Island hosts highly diverse features including along-shore headland, coves, sea caves, walls, reefs and stable sand habitats; and unique offshore rocks and reefs, all representing warmer-water portion of east islands bioregion. Ship Rock is most unique offshore rock at Catalina Island, with current-exposed, productive biological assemblages, some species of which are quite rare. It is a premier dive and filming location that would greatly benefit from protection. Proposed MPA contains key habitat giant kelp, elk kelp, surfgrass, and eelgrass. Will protect and enhance fishes and invertebrates, including sea bass, rockfishes, sheephead, kelp bass, halibut, abalone, lobster, mussels, limpets, and rock scallops. Deep offshore reef once was very productive endangered white abalone habitat. This is expansion of existing reserve by USC Wrigley Marine Science Center, so great opportunity for enhanced research, monitoring, and education.	Minimizes socio-economic impacts by keeping area to smallest effective and practical size, while keeping area as small as feasible to minimize socio-economic impacts. Recommended for MPA status in Santa Catalina Island report by Parnell, Miller, & Dayton (2006). Great location for student and visitor education about values of Marine Protected Areas. Careful design of this and adjacent MPA balance protection and recreational fishing opportunities and provide unique opportunity for study of full take, partial, fish only take, and no take effects on similar marine communities. Reason for odd western boundary is to include Bird Rock in MPA, but exclude Isthmus Reef to provide recreational fishing opportunities at Isthmus Reef and allow fished vs non-fished comparisons between kelp reefs at Bird Rock and Isthmus Reef.
Long Point SMR TopA 01	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-1,O-3,O-5), G6: (O-3,O-4)	NE central region of Santa Catalina Island hosts diverse sheltered headland, bedrock, boulder, and sand habitats representing warmer-water portion of east islands bioregion. Stable sand habitats harbor ecologically important communities of invertebrates and fishes, including unusual mantis shrimp and orangethroat pikeblennies. Long Point is major headland that provides diverse oceanographic and marine community conditions. Proposed MPA includes the best known and most-visited giant sea bass (spawning) aggregation site in CA. Proposed MPA contains key habitat giant kelp, elk kelp, surfgrass, and eelgrass. Will protect and enhance fishes and invertebrates, including sea bass, rockfishes, sheephead, kelp bass, halibut, abalone, lobster, and rock scallops. Provides natural marine ecosystem convenient to popular cove camps where children and families enjoy educational programs and snorkeling.	Minimizes socio-economic impacts by keeping area to smallest effective and practical size. Recommended for MPA status in Santa Catalina Island report by Parnell, Miller, & Dayton (2006). Great location for children and visitor education about values of MPAs.
Long Point_SMCA_TopA 01	None Specified	None Specified	Intended High LOP
Avalon SMR TopA 01	G1: (O-1,O-2,O-3,O-4,O-5), G2: (O-1,O-2,O-3), G3: (O-1,O-2), G4: (O-1,O-2), G5: (O-1,O-3,O-4,O-5), G6: (O-3)	SE region of Santa Catalina Island hosts diverse sheltered cobble, boulder, pinnacle, and sand habitats representing unique warm-water portion of east islands bioregion. Little Farnsworth is special deepwater pinnacle with community adapted to high-relief, current-swept conditions. Proposed MPA contains key habitat giant kelp and elk kelp forests. Will protect and enhance fishes and invertebrates, including sea bass, rockfishes, sheephead, kelp bass, abalone, lobster, and rock scallops. Enlarges existing Lovers Cove MPA which is popular snorkeling and glass-bottom boat tour destination. Provides natural marine ecosystem convenient to Catalina's population center at Avalon for enjoyment and education of non-consumptive residents and visitors.	Minimizes socio-economic impacts by keeping area to smallest effective and practical size, while keeping area as small as feasible to minimize socio-economic impacts. Recommended for MPA status in Santa Catalina Island report by Parnell, Miller, & Dayton (2006). Avoids Avalon fishing Mole and Avalon Harbor. Ideal location for education about values of MPAs.

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Southwest Catalina SMR TopA 01	5372	East Channel Islands	Utilizes whole minutes of lat/long where possible	SMR	Very High	All take is prohibited	None Specified
Begg Rock SMR_TopA_01	5373	West Channel Islands	See MarineMap	SMR	Very High	All take is prohibited	None Specified
San Nicolas Island SMR_TopA_01	5369	West Channel Islands	See MarineMap	SMR	Very High	All take is prohibited	None Specified
Castle Rock SMR TopA 01	5371	East Channel Islands	See MarineMap	SMR	Very High	All take is prohibited	None Specified

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Southwest Catalina SMR TopA 01	G1: (O-1,O-2,O-3,O-4,O-5), G2: (O-2,O-3), G3: (O-2), G4: (O-1,O-2), G5: (O-1,O-3,O-5), G6: (O-3,O-4)	SW region of Santa Catalina Island hosts high diversity of habitats and communities representing productive, wave-exposed portion of east islands bioregion. Differing exposure to swells, unique offshore Farnsworth Bank, productive reefs, and deepwater sand plains add to biodiversity. Contains persistent key habitat giant kelp forests, surfgrass habitats, portion largest Channel Island eelgrass bed, and foraging habitat for marine mammals and sea birds. Protects important deepwater soft-bottom squid-spawning habitats. Will protect and enhance fishes and invertebrates, including sea bass, rockfishes, sheephead, kelp bass, abalone, lobster, and rock scallops. Includes endangered black and likely white abalone habitat, and diverse rocky intertidal assemblages.	Minimizes socio-economic impacts by keeping area to smallest effective and practical size, while keeping area as small as feasible to minimize socio-economic impacts. Recommended for MPA status in Santa Catalina Island report by Parnell, Miller, & Dayton (2006). Avoids Little Harbor area which is used as anchorage and fished from small boats and kayaks.
Begg Rock SMR_TopA_01	G1: (O-1,O-3,O-4,O-5), G2: (O-1,O-2,O-3), G3: (O-2), G4: (O-1,O-2), G5: (O-1,O-3,O-5), G6: (O-3,O-4)	Unique, highly-exposed offshore rock/pinnacle ecosystem w/razor back ridges; Deepwater hard & soft bottom habitats; rare lumpy form of purple hydrocoral; Enhance rockfish, other large fishes, and rock scallops; CA Coastal National Monument; ASBS; minimal socio-economic impacts.	Scientific value: Ideal location to compare natural offshore, high relief communities with those on oil platforms. Shape/size designed to capture "key habitat" pinnacles and allow potential to link with NW San Nicolas MPA through federal waters, yet minimize socio-economic impacts by keeping area to smallest effective and practical size. MPA recommended here by CA Parks (2001). Considered by many divers and u/w photographers to be premier dive spot in San Nicolas area, when weather permits.
San Nicolas Island SMR_TopA_01	G1: (O-1,O-2,O-3,O-4,O-5), G2: (O-1,O-2,O-3), G3: (O-2,O-3), G4: (O-1,O-2), G5: (O-1,O-2,O-3,O-5), G6: (O-3,O-4)	Highly diverse habitats & communities, including differing exposures, 6% of SoCal kelp forests, valuable extent of 0-100m hard bottom, significant endangered white and black abalone habitat, primary foraging habitat for the only resident population of endangered sea otters, pinnipeds (all SoCal species), and sea birds; ecologically important rocky intertidal communities; ASBS; Protection for giant sea bass (from bycatch) & host of other overfished species; Key bioregion linkage; minimize overlap with commercial and recreational fishing areas;	Includes primary sea otter foraging area, allowing unprecedented opportunity to compare kelp forest ecosystem with sea otters against those without. Designed MPA to provide inside/outside sites for ongoing monitoring of intertidal, subtidal, and black abalone communities. Includes portions of both sides of island, yet avoids much of the commercial fishing areas for lobsters, urchins, cucumbers, and spot prawn. Avoids lee areas used as anchorages, for sport fishing, and military supply pier. Utilizes whole minutes of lat/lon, plus 3-mile offshore to capture significant deep-water habitats and allow possibility for future MPA connection to Begg Rock through federal waters.
Castle Rock SMR TopA 01	G1: (O-1,O-2,O-3,O-4,O-5), G2: (O-1,O-2,O-3), G3: (O-2), G4: (O-1,O-2), G5: (O-1,O-3,O-5), G6: (O-3,O-4)	NW end of San Clemente Island hosts high diversity of habitats and communities representing western portion of east islands bioregion. Offshore islets, pinnacles, & reefs add to biodiversity, and include significant populations of rare habitat-forming purple hydrocoral. Contains significant amounts of highly productive key habitat giant and deepwater elk kelp forests, and marine mammal and sea bird foraging habitats. Will protect and enhance fishes and invertebrates, including sea bass, rockfishes, sheephead, kelp bass, abalone, lobster, and rock scallops. Includes endangered white and black abalone habitat, surfgrass, and diverse rocky intertidal assemblages.	Designed to minimize conflict with military activities (e.g., by avoiding NW Harbor). Emphasized area that is closed periodically by military, hence fishing activities already are partially limited here. Avoids sheltered area used as anchorages (NW Harbor) and military mooring/supply pier areas (Wilson Cove). Includes kelp forest monitoring site outside NW Harbor.

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West San Clemente Island SMR TopA 01	5370	East Channel Islands	See MarineMap	SMR	Very High	All take is prohibited	None Specified
Pyramid Head SMR TopA 01	5390	East Channel Islands	See MarineMap	SMR	Very High	All take is prohibited	None Specified
Richardson Rock_SMR	5352	West Channel Islands	See MarineMap	SMR	Very High	All take is prohibited	None Specified
Judith Rock SMR	5363	West Channel Islands	See MarineMap	SMR	Very High	All take is prohibited	None Specified
Harris Point SMR	5353	West Channel Islands	See MarineMap	SMR	Very High	All take is prohibited	None Specified
South Point SMR	5362	West Channel Islands	See MarineMap	SMR	Very High	All take is prohibited	None Specified
Carrington Point SMR	5355	West Channel Islands	See MarineMap	SMR	Very High	All take is prohibited	None Specified
Skunk Point SMR	5361	West Channel Islands	See MarineMap	SMR	Very High	All take is prohibited	None Specified
Painted Cave SMCA	5356	Mid Channel Islands	See MarineMap	SMCA	Mod-Low	Take of all living marine resources is prohibited except for the recreational take of lobster and pelagic finfish	None Specified
Gull Island SMR	5354	Mid Channel Islands	See MarineMap	SMR	Very High	All take is prohibited	None Specified
Scorpion SMR	5357	Mid Channel Islands	See MarineMap	SMR	Very High	All take is prohibited	None Specified
Footprint SMR	5360	Mid Channel Islands	See MarineMap	SMR	Very High	All take is prohibited	None Specified
Anacapa Island SMCA	5358	Mid Channel Islands	See MarineMap	SMCA	Mod-Low	Take of all living marine resources is prohibited except for the recreational take of lobster and pelagic finfish and the commercial take of spiny lobster.	None Specified

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West San Clemente Island SMR TopA 01	G1: (O-1,O-2,O-3,O-4,O-5), G2: (O-1,O-2,O-3), G3: (O-2), G4: (O-1,O-2), G5: (O-1,O-3,O-5), G6: (O-3,O-4)	SW side of San Clemente Island hosts high diversity of coastal habitats and communities representing western portion of east islands bioregion. Offshore islets, pinnacles, & reefs add to biodiversity, and include populations of rare habitat-forming purple hydrocoral. Contains significant amounts of highly productive key habitat giant and likely deepwater elk kelp forests, and important marine mammal and sea bird foraging habitats. Will protect and enhance fishes and invertebrates, including sea bass, rockfishes, sheephead, kelp bass, abalone, lobster, and rock scallops. Includes significant endangered white and black abalone habitat, surfgrass, and diverse, ecologically important rocky intertidal assemblages.	Designed to minimize conflict with military activities (e.g., by avoiding China & West Pyramid Coves). Emphasized area that is closed periodically by military, hence fishing activities already are partially limited here. Avoids sheltered area used as anchorages (West Pyramid Cove). Includes kelp forest monitoring site at Eel Point.
Pyramid Head SMR TopA 01	G1: (O-1,O-2,O-3,O-4,O-5), G2: (O-1,O-2,O-3), G3: (O-2), G4: (O-1,O-2), G5: (O-1,O-3,O-5), G6: (O-3,O-4)	SE corner of San Clemente Island hosts high diversity of coastal habitats and communities representing warm-water portion of east islands bioregion. Pinnacles, reefs, and sheltered sand habitats add to biodiversity. Contains forests of giant kelp, special sand habitat form of deepwater elk kelp, and relatively rare island eelgrass meadows that expand biogenic habitats on sand bottoms. Contains some of most extensive surfgrass beds at Channel Islands that serve as nurseries for lobster. Will protect and enhance fishes and invertebrates, including sea bass, rockfishes, sheephead, kelp bass, abalone, lobster, and rock scallops. Includes endangered black (& likely white) abalone habitat, surfgrass, and diverse, ecologically important rocky intertidal assemblages.	Designed to minimize conflict with military activities (e.g., by avoiding West Pyramid Coves). Emphasized area that is closed periodically by military, hence fishing activities already are partially limited here. Avoids sheltered area used as anchorages (West Pyramid Cove). Comparisons can be made with openly-fished kelp forest monitoring site at Horse Beach. Kept close to shore to minimize problems with fishing vessel transit (with catch).
Richardson Rock_SMR	N/A	N/A	N/A
Judith Rock SMR	N/A	N/A	N/A
Harris Point SMR	N/A	N/A	N/A
South Point SMR	N/A	N/A	N/A
Carrington Point SMR	N/A	N/A	N/A
Skunk Point SMR	N/A	N/A	N/A
Painted Cave SMCA	N/A	N/A	N/A
Gull Island SMR	N/A	N/A	N/A
Scorpion SMR	N/A	N/A	N/A
Footprint SMR	N/A	N/A	N/A
Anacapa Island SMCA	N/A	N/A	N/A

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Anacapa Island SMR	5359	Mid Channel Islands	See MarineMap	SMR	Very High	All take is prohibited	None Specified
Santa Barbara Island SMR	5364	Mid Channel Islands	See MarineMap	SMR	Very High	All take is prohibited	None Specified

SMCA = state marine conservation area SMP = state marine park SMR = state marine reserve

Bioregions:

- | | |
|--|---|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. North Mainland (Point Conception to Marina Del Rey) 2. South Mainland (Marina del Rey to the U.S.-Mexico border) 3. West Channel Islands (San Miguel, Santa Rosa and San Nicolas islands) | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Mid-Channel Islands (Santa Cruz, Anacapa and Santa Barbara islands) 5. East Channel Islands (Santa Catalina and San Clemente islands) |
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Santa Barbara Island SMR	N/A	N/A	N/A