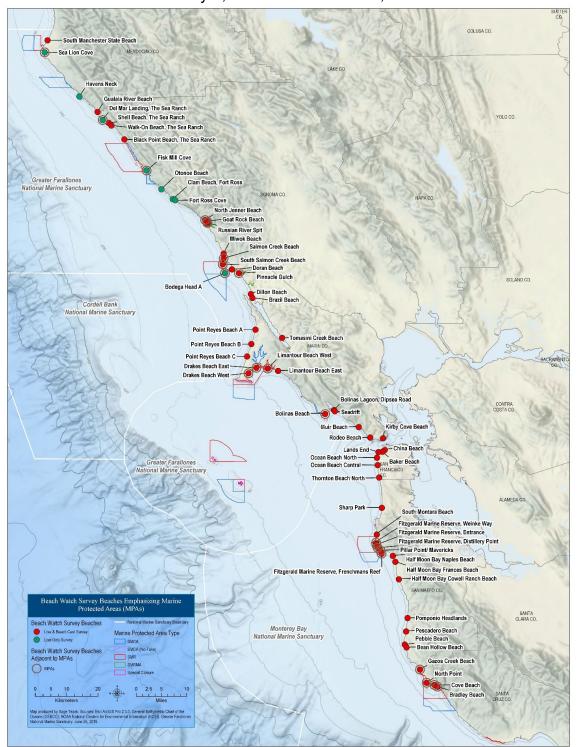




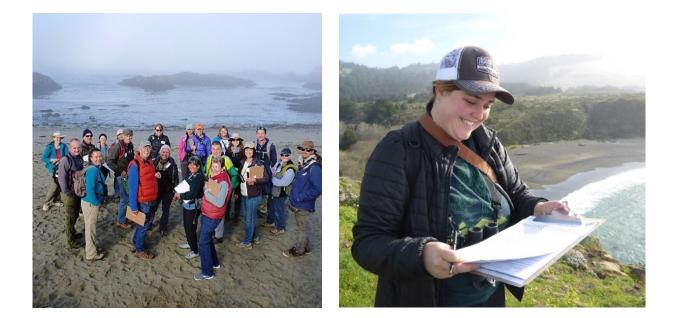
Marine Protected Area (MPA) Watch

Regional Report

Mendocino, Sonoma, Marin, San Francisco, and San Mateo Counties January 1, 2019 – December 31, 2019



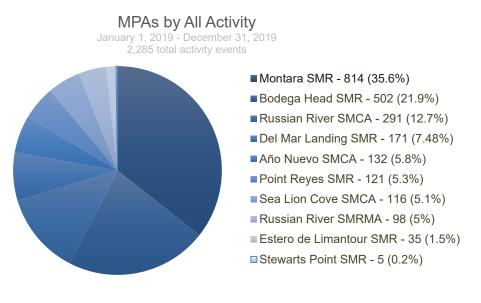
MPA Watch is a statewide collaborative effort to collect critical human use data to enhance the management and conservation of marine protected areas (MPAs). MPA Watch data informs the management, enforcement, and science of California's MPAs and allows us insight on how human uses are changing as a result of MPA implementation. By involving local communities in this important work, MPA Watch programs inspire and empower stewardship, and educate California communities about ocean ecosystems. MPA Watch trains volunteers to observe and collect unbiased data on coastal and marine resource use. The North-central Coast Marine Protected Area (MPA) Watch Program, organized by Greater Farallones Association's Beach Watch program, engages 150 community scientists in 10 MPAs, spanning 5 counties.





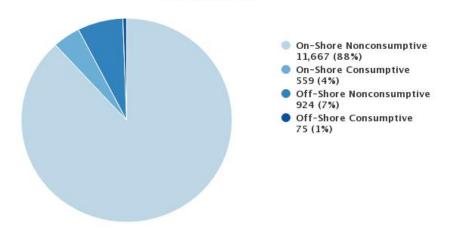
Human Use of MPAs January - December 2019

Overview



All MPAs Combined

January 1, 2019 – December 31, 2019 13,225 activity events

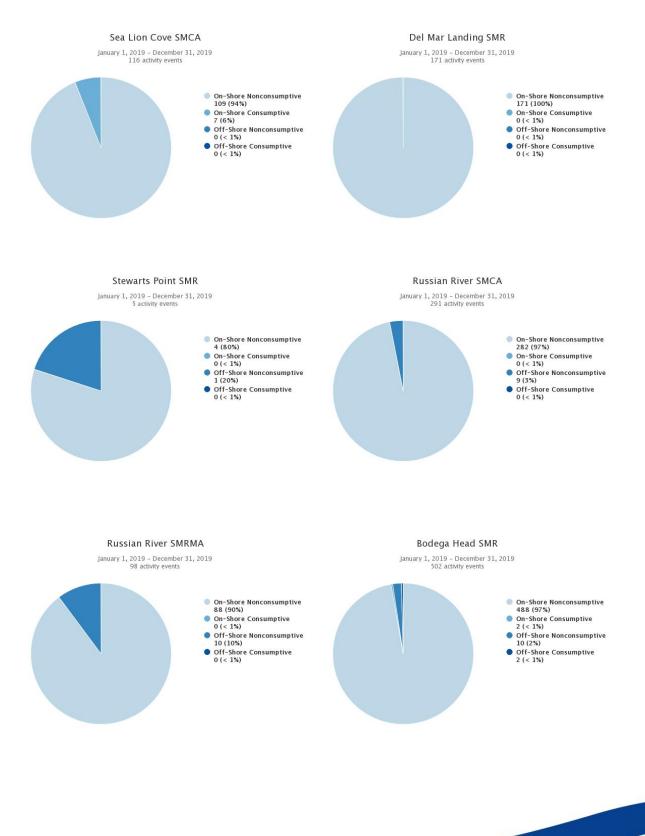


Activity Classifications

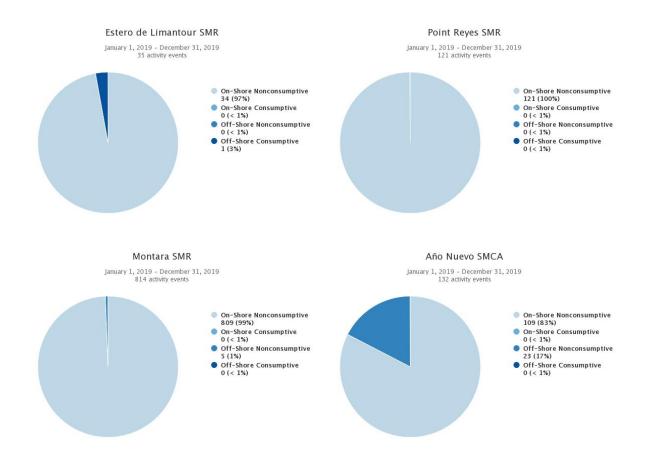
On-Shore - Activities that take place on a sandy or rocky beach. Excludes bluffs, trails, sea walls, parking lots, or other man-made structures. Includes recreation, tidepooling, shore-based fishing, etc. **Off-Shore** - Activities that take place offshore, typically in knee-deep water or deeper. Includes surfing, SCUBA diving, kayaking, boat fishing, etc.

Consumptive - An activity in which a natural resource (i.e. fish, kelp, shells) is being collected. **Non-Consumptive -** An activity in which a natural resource is not collected.

Activity by MPA

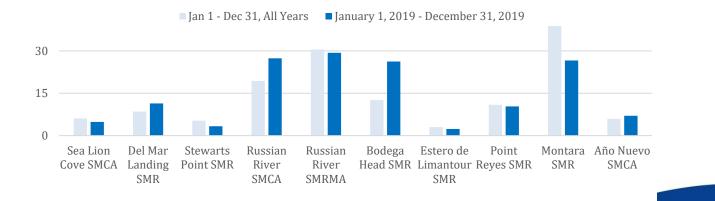


North Central California MPA Watch Report January 1, 2019 – December 31, 2019 Page 4

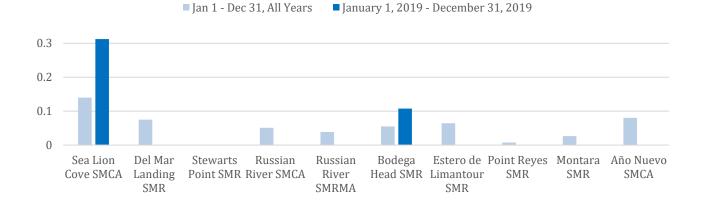


Activity Incidence by MPA

The charts below show incidence values for each MPA monitored by Greater Farallones Association Beach Watch program. **Incidence is calculated as number of activities recorded divided by total survey-miles.**

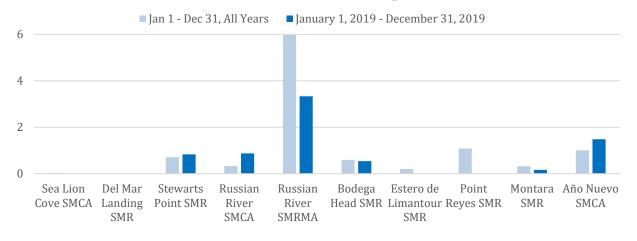


On-Shore, Non-Consumptive



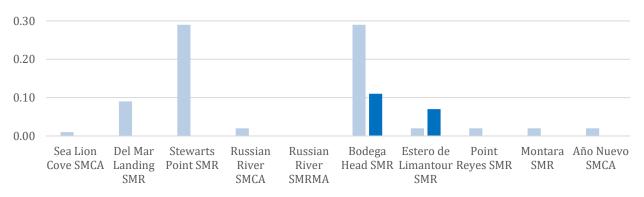
On-Shore, Consumptive

Off-Shore, Non-Consumptive



Off-Shore, Consumptive

Off-Shore, Consumptive Jan 1 - Dec 31, All Years Off-Shore, Consumptive January 1, 2019 - December 31, 2019



Activity Incidence by MPA

| | On-Shore | | | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|--|
| | Non-Consumptive | | Consumptive | | |
| | Jan 1 | | Jan 1 | | |
| | Dec 31 | Jan 1, 2019 | Dec 31 | Jan 1, 2019 | |
| MPA | All Years | Dec 31, 2019 | All Years | Dec 31, 2019 | |
| Sea Lion Cove SMCA | 6.09 | 4.87 | 0.14 | 0.31 | |
| Del Mar Landing SMR | 8.50 | 11.40 | 0.08 | 0.00 | |
| Stewarts Point SMR | 5.29 | 3.33 | 0.00 | 0.00 | |
| Russian River SMCA | 19.35 | 27.38 | 0.05 | 0.00 | |
| Russian River SMRMA | 30.50 | 29.33 | 0.04 | 0.00 | |
| Bodega Head SMR | 12.58 | 26.24 | 0.06 | 0.11 | |
| Estero de Limantour SMR | 3.01 | 2.36 | 0.06 | 0.00 | |
| Point Reyes SMR | 10.92 | 10.34 | 0.01 | 0.00 | |
| Montara SMR | 38.83 | 26.61 | 0.03 | 0.00 | |
| Año Nuevo SMCA | 5.92 | 7.03 | 0.08 | 0.00 | |
| All MPAs Combined | 28.17 | 24.61 | 1.02 | 1.18 | |

| | Off-Shore | | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|
| | Non-Consumptive | | Consumptive | |
| | Jan 1 | | Jan 1 | |
| | Dec 31 | Jan 1, 2019 | Dec 31 | Jan 1, 2019 |
| MPA | All Years | Dec 31, 2019 | All Years | Dec 31, 2019 |
| Sea Lion Cove SMCA | 0.02 | 0.00 | 0.01 | 0.00 |
| Del Mar Landing SMR | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.09 | 0.00 |
| Stewarts Point SMR | 0.71 | 0.83 | 0.29 | 0.00 |
| Russian River SMCA | 0.33 | 0.87 | 0.02 | 0.00 |
| Russian River SMRMA | 5.97 | 3.33 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Bodega Head SMR | 0.59 | 0.54 | 0.29 | 0.11 |
| Estero de Limantour SMR | 0.20 | 0.00 | 0.02 | 0.07 |
| Point Reyes SMR | 1.08 | 0.00 | 0.02 | 0.00 |
| Montara SMR | 0.32 | 0.16 | 0.02 | 0.00 |
| Año Nuevo SMCA | 1.01 | 1.48 | 0.02 | 0.00 |
| All MPAs Combined | 2.39 | 1.95 | 0.30 | 0.16 |

| | Total | | | |
|-------------------------|-----------|--------------|--|--|
| | Combined | | | |
| | Jan 1 | | | |
| | Dec 31 | Jan 1, 2019 | | |
| MPA | All Years | Dec 31, 2019 | | |
| Sea Lion Cove SMCA | 6.26 | 5.18 | | |
| Del Mar Landing SMR | 8.66 | 11.40 | | |
| Stewarts Point SMR | 6.29 | 4.17 | | |
| Russian River SMCA | 19.75 | 28.25 | | |
| Russian River SMRMA | 36.51 | 32.67 | | |
| Bodega Head SMR | 13.53 | 26.99 | | |
| Estero de Limantour SMR | 3.29 | 2.43 | | |
| Point Reyes SMR | 12.03 | 10.34 | | |
| Montara SMR | 39.19 | 26.78 | | |
| Año Nuevo SMCA | 7.03 | 8.52 | | |
| All MPAs Combined | 31.88 | 27.90 | | |

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Notes on Calculating Incidence

The baseline rate for the reporting period was calculated by summing the total use count for each category during the same period from each previous year and dividing this value by the transect miles surveyed at each site. The miles surveyed were calculated by first identifying the length of each transect for all the MPA's in question and multiplying the length of the transect by the number of surveys that had been taken along that transect during the same time period. For MPA's with multiple transects, the total distance traveled for each transect within the MPA were summed together to get the total miles surveyed within that MPA.

Breakdown by MPA

Sealion Cove State Marine Conservation Area

Between the months of January and December 2019, GFA's MPA Watch data suggests a rate of 5.2 total uses per mile surveyed in this MPA. This is a comparable to the baseline data rate (2014-2018). People observed in the MPA were primarily taking part in non-consumptive activities both on and off-shore, such as beach and ocean recreation. This accounted for almost 94% of the activities logged in the MPA Watch surveys. 6% of human use was comprised of onshore consumptive activities, an increase of 50%.

Del Mar Landing State Marine Reserve

Between the months of January and December 2019, GFA's MPA Watch data suggests a rate of 11.4 total uses per mile surveyed in this MPA. This is a slight inclrease compared to the baseline data rate (2014-2018). People observed in the MPA were primarily taking part in non-consumptive activities both on and off-shore, such as beach and ocean recreation. This accounted for almost 100% of the activities logged in the MPA Watch surveys. Less than 1% of human use was comprised of onshore consumptive activities.

Stewarts Point State Marine Reserve

Between the months of January and December 2019, GFA's MPA Watch data suggests a rate of 4.2 total uses per mile surveyed in this MPA. This is a slight decrease compared to the baseline data rate (2014-2018). 100% of people observed in the MPA were taking part in non-consumptive activities both on (80%) and off-shore (20%), such as beach and ocean recreation.

Russian River State Marine Conservation Area

Between the months of January and December 2019, GFA's MPA Watch data suggests a rate of 28.3 total uses per mile surveyed in this MPA. This is a slight decrease compared to the baseline data rate (2014-2018). 100% of people observed in the MPA

were taking part in non-consumptive activities both on (80%) and off-shore (20%), such as beach and ocean recreation.

Russian River State Marine Recreational Management Area

Between the months of January and December 2019, GFA's MPA Watch data suggests a rate of 32.7 total uses per mile surveyed in this MPA. This is a slight decrease compared to the baseline data rate (2014-2018). 100% of people observed in the MPA were taking part in non-consumptive activities both on (80%) and off-shore (20%), such as beach and ocean recreation.

Bodega Head State Marine Reserve

Between the months of January and December 2019, GFA's MPA Watch data suggests a rate of 27 total uses per mile surveyed in this MPA. This is a 10% increase compared to the baseline data rate (2014-2018). People observed in the MPA were primarily taking part in non-consumptive activities both on and off-shore, such as beach and ocean recreation. This accounted for almost 98% of the activities logged in the MPA Watch surveys. Less than 2% of human use was comprised of onshore consumptive activities.

Estero de Limantour State Marine Reserve

Between the months of January and December 2019, GFA's MPA Watch data suggests a rate of 2.4 total uses per mile surveyed in this MPA. This is a slight increase compared to the baseline data rate (2014-2018). People observed in the MPA were primarily taking part in non-consumptive activities both on and off-shore, such as beach and ocean recreation. This accounted for almost 96% of the activities logged in the MPA Watch surveys. Less than 4% of human use was comprised of consumptive activities.

Point Reyes State Marine Reserve

Between the months of January and December 2019, GFA's MPA Watch data suggests a rate of 10.3 total uses per mile surveyed in this MPA. This is a slight decrease compared to the baseline data rate (2014-2018), which may be due to several Federal Park Closures in 2019. People observed in the MPA were primarily taking part in nonconsumptive activities both on and off-shore, such as beach and ocean recreation. This accounted for almost 100% of the activities logged in the MPA Watch surveys. No consumptive activities were observed.

Montara State Marine Reserve

Between the months of January and December 2019, GFA's MPA Watch data suggests a rate of 26.8 total uses per mile surveyed in this MPA. This is a decrease compared to



the baseline data rate (2014-2018). People observed in the MPA were primarily taking part in non-consumptive activities both on and off-shore, such as beach and ocean recreation. This accounted for almost 100% of the activities logged in the MPA Watch surveys. Less than 1% of human use was comprised of consumptive activities.

Año Nuevo State Marine Conservation Area between the months of January and December 2019, GFA's MPA Watch data suggests a rate of 8.5 total uses per mile surveyed in this MPA. People observed in the MPA were primarily taking part in non-consumptive activities on shore, this accounted for almost 100% of the activities logged in the MPA Watch surveys. However we observed an increase in offshore non-consumptive activities.

Next Steps

Greater Farallones Association intends to expand the volunteer pool in the Sonoma and Mendocino region in 2020. Increasing our knowledge in this remote region struggling with severe Abalone declines. MPA Watch intends to collaborate with the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) to distribute MPA Watch reports to regional managers in order to improve the management and enforcement of MPAs. MPA Watch is also looking to expand its network of partner organizations to enhance the scale and scope of MPA monitoring across California. MPA Watch will be making our human use data available on our website to make it accessible to partners, resource agencies, municipalities, and other interested parties. One of the hopes of MPA Watch is that volunteers and community members help spread knowledge and awareness of MPAs to the communities that surround them, inspiring marine stewardship in our populations.

Additional Information

For additional information on MPA Watch, including survey sites, participating organizations, protocols and datasheets, media kit, and how to get involved, please visit <u>mpawatch.org</u>. Connect with MPA Watch on social media @MPAWatchOrg.

For additional information regarding MPAs and regulations specific to the various classifications of MPAs please visit <u>wildlife.ca.gov/MPAs</u>. If you see an activity that violates MPA regulations, please call CalTip to report the violation at (888)-334-2258.

For more information about the work the Greater Farallones Association does to conserve California's Federal and California MPAs and other conservation projects please visit farallones.org.