PART THREE:
Rocky Shores Management Strategy

G. SITE DESIGNATIONS

NOTE: All management designations applied to sites are mandatory. Sites shall be managed consistent with the management objectives and management prescriptions indicated on the following pages.

This section contains management summaries and maps for rocky-shoreline areas that have been designated as

- Marine Garden;
- Habitat Refuge;
- Research Reserve;

or are identified as

- Not Yet Designated;
- Priority Rock/Reef Site.

If an area is not listed or mapped in one of the above five categories, it is designated as Marine Shore.

These summaries are arranged in geographic order beginning at Tillamook Head on the north coast and ending with Harris Beach State Park on the south.

Refer to subsection F.2., above, for description of all management categories and subsection F.3, above, for a list of all area designations other than Marine Shore.)

MAP NOTE: <u>Map boundaries of management areas are for planning purposes only.</u> More accurate mapping and boundary delineation will be necessary to indicate precise boundaries for on-site management purposes. In addition, the seaward extent of boundaries is not meant to accurately portray any specific distance from shore or depth of water unless specified in the accompanying text.

Maps are simplified and do not show many on-shore features. The map data bases of all rocky shore areas, resources, uses, and adjacent landward features was derived from information provided by the state Parks and Recreation Department, Department of Fish and Wildlife, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and Oregon GIS (Geographic Information System) Service Center in the Oregon Department of Energy.

Rocky Shore Management Areas

1. Area Name: Tillamook Head

Designation: ***Habitat Refuge*** (Map 1)
Area Included: 3.6 miles of cliffs, rocky intertidal, and nearshore rocks at tip of Tillamook Head.

Description
The area is one of the few inaccessible, undisturbed shorelines on the north coast and provides an excellent representation of several north coast ecosystem types. Marine bird and mammal usage is significant. The area has one of the larger Brandt's cormorant colonies in the state. There are large rocky intertidal bedrock and boulder habitats that have had very little human influence and can provide a baseline for documenting undisturbed habitat conditions. The adjacent upland has pristine coastal forest communities and is managed for protection of natural resource values.

Access: The site is virtually inaccessible to foot traffic.

Ownership: Submerged and intertidal lands: Division of State Lands; offshore rocks above Mean High Water (MHW): U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service; upland: Oregon Park and Recreation Department.

Key Resources: Nine seabird colony sites with over 1000 birds total (Brandt's cormorant; common murre; pigeon guillemot; western gull); use by bald eagle and peregrine falcon (threatened and endangered species); harbor seal haulouts and pupping area (approx. 150 animals); large (approx. 12 acres), nearly inaccessible rocky intertidal platform between Bird Point and Indian Point.

Use and Management

Current Use: None or extremely low because of inaccessibility.

Current Management: Oregon State Park management for publicaccess and recreation to beach and ocean shore.

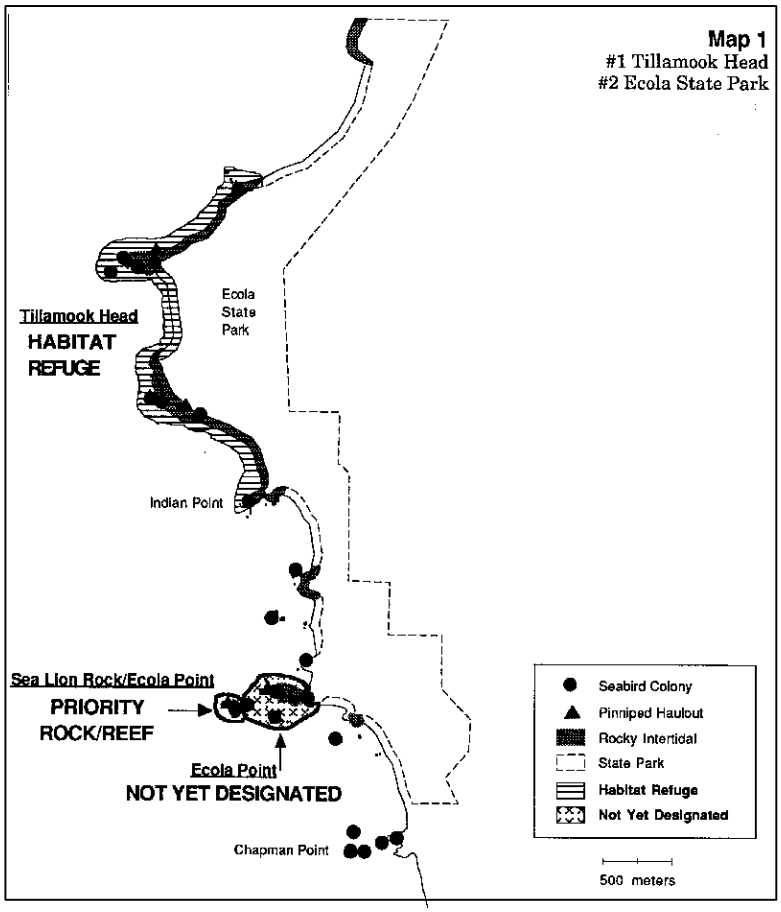
Impact Concerns: Boat and low flying aircraft disturbance to birds and mammals

Management Objective: Maintain current undisturbed nature of the area while allowing appropriate use of adjacent ocean waters.

Management Prescriptions: Continue existing management; in addition:

- discourage trail improvements and prohibit new trail access to shore sites in refuge area;
- prohibit commercial or recreational harvest of intertidal algae (seaweed) and invertebrates.

Informational Needs: Post informational signs that describe marine wildlife and disturbance concerns.



2. Area Name: Ecola Point/Sea Lion Rock

Designation: Not Yet Designated/Priority Rock (Map 1)
Area Included: 0.5 mile of cliff, rocky intertidal, and nearshore rocks south of Tillamook Head.

Description: This site is part of the rocky shores complex at Ecola State Park that includes cliffs, intertidal areas, associated rocks and submerged reefs, and offshore rocks. In addition to its rich biological resources, Ecola Point has exceptional scenic qualities that make it very attractive for day visitors. These biological and scenic values, coupled with its proximity to the Portland metropolitan area, result in high visitor usage (540,800 day visitors, 1991-92).

Access: The entire site is easily accessed by road into a large parking area. Access to the rocky shore areas is relatively easy on improved trails leading to the beach on the south side of Ecola Point.

Ownership: Submerged and submersible lands (intertidal area): Division of State Lands; rocks above Mean High Water: U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service; upland is all owned by Oregon State

Parks and Recreation Department.

Key Resources: Intertidal areas have typical assemblages of marine invertebrates including exceptionally large colonies of aggregating anemones. Sea Lion Rock, associated unnamed small rocks, and cliff face are breeding habitat for five species of seabirds including approximately 2,700 common murres. This site was formerly one of the three largest haulout sites on the north Oregon coast for Steller sea lions but has now been abandoned for unknown reasons. However, other threatened or endangered species use this site including bald eagles and brown pelicans.

Use and Management

Current Use: Heavy visitor use of the upland park area for picnicking and sightseeing. Some unknown percentage of users explore tidepool areas and beachcomb.

Current Management: Oregon State Park.

Impact Concerns: Trampling from people exploring the intertidal zone, climbing (illegally) on National Wildlife Refuge rocks, and noise from low flying aircraft.

Management Objectives: Maintain habitat values while accommodating high visitor use.

Management Prescription: None at present.

NOTE: Because the site contains a complex mixture of resources and high usage, this entire area needs more detailed study and assessment before designation into one or more rocky shore management categories.

NOTE: Sea Lion Rock is designated as a "priority rock" site for possible study and future management measures.

3. Area Name: Haystack Rock

Designation: ***Marine Garden*** (Map 2)
Area Included: 0.4 miles of intertidal habitat and offshore rocks at Cannon Beach.

Description

Haystack Rock is a large basalt monolith at on the sandy beach at the City of Cannon Beach. The rock itself is a breeding site for seabirds but it is the rocky intertidal area at the base of the rock that is of most management concern. Cannon Beach is a principal destination for coastal visitor from the Willamette Valley. The broad beach receives heavy recreational use, especially in late spring, summer, and fall. Heavy visitor use that seriously degraded the intertidal area prompted

formation of the Haystack Rock Awareness Program, a community-based organization that provides interpretive programs for visitors to try to reduce adverse impacts to intertidal resources. The area is designated a Marine Garden by the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife. No change in status is proposed.

Access: Multiple, open access from the beachfront in the City of Cannon Beach.

Ownership: Submerged and intertidal lands: Division of State Lands; offshore rocks above Mean High Water (MHW): U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service; dry sands beach is a state recreation area under jurisdiction of Oregon Park and Recreation Department; upland beyond the statutory line of vegetation is privately owned.

Key Resources: Very accessible intertidal habitat; 3 seabird colonies with over 2,000 birds total (second largest tufted puffin nesting colony in the state).

Uses and Management

Current Use: Tidepooling, sightseeing, and sport fishing from shore. Haystack Rock is an educational resource for school groups. The Haystack Rock Awareness Program provides interpretive and educational activities. The area is closed to the taking of any marine invertebrates (except single mussels may be taken for bait).

Current Management: The rock above MHW is managed by the USFWS as a National Wildlife Refuge and the beach and intertidal area are managed by the Oregon Parks and Recreation Department as part of the ocean shore (neither has active on-site management). Some law enforcement is provided by city police (certain violations).

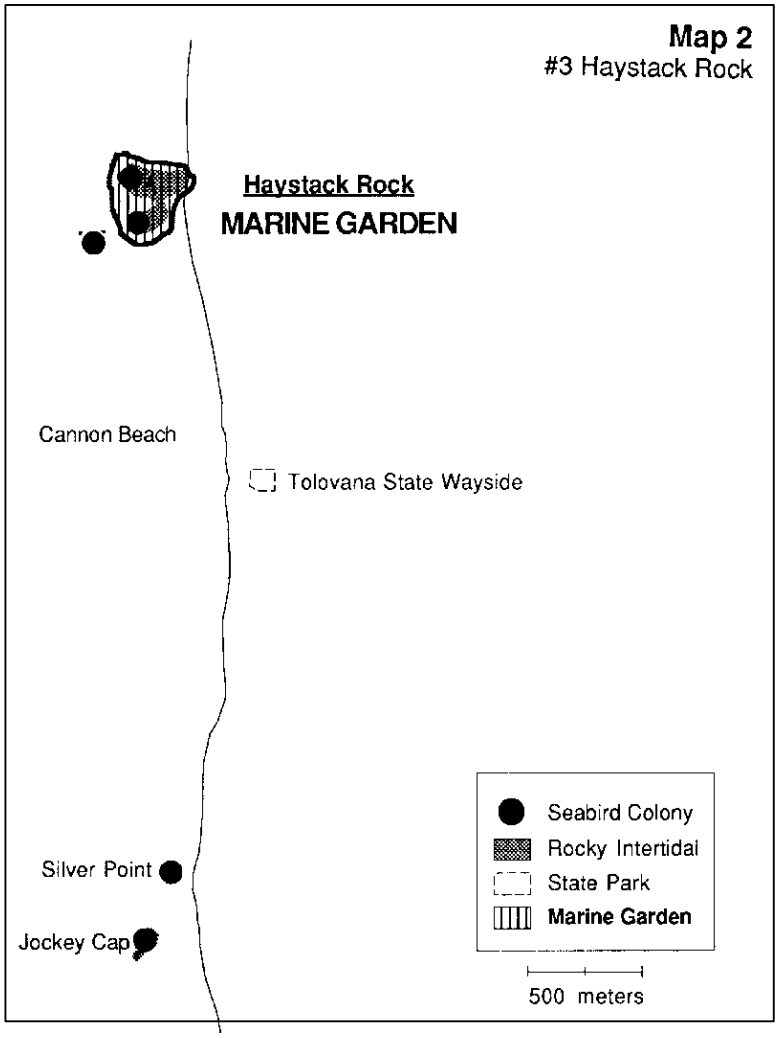
Impact Concerns: Overuse of intertidal areas and depletion of some species; disturbance to seabird colonies from people illegally climbing on the rock.

Management Objective: To enhance enjoyment and appreciation of intertidal resources while protecting these areas from effects of overuse.

Management Prescriptions: Continue use as a Marine Garden; in addition

- prohibit harvest of intertidal algae (seaweeds).

Educational Opportunities: Continue, support and expand Haystack Rock Awareness Program.



4. Area Name: Cape Falcon

Designation: Not Yet Designated (Map 3)
Area Included: 1.2 miles of cliff, associated rocks, and intertidal areas in two sections separated by Short Sand Beach in Smuggler's Cove at the tip of Cape Falcon.

Description

Cape Falcon is a rugged, densely-forested headland with steep cliffs up to 300 feet high of sedimentary rock on a resistant basalt base. The upland area is heavily used Oswald West State Park (366,000, 1991-92) but use is confined primarily to a forest campground and Short Sand Beach. Virtually all of the rocky headland at water level is inaccessible from land although some intertidal areas along the south side of the cove can be reached at low tide. The Oregon Coast Trail provides view access only to other cliff and rock areas on the north side of the Cove.

Access: Very limited or inaccessible.

Ownership: Submerged and intertidal lands: Division of State Lands; offshore rocks above Mean High Water (MHW): USFWS (National Wildlife Refuge); the beach and upland are owned by Oregon Park and Recreation Department as Oswald West State Park.

Key Resources: Limited intertidal habitat; 6 seabird colonies of about 1,000 birds total (Brandt's cormorant, pelagic cormorant, western gull, pigeon guillemot); harbor seals use rocks as haulout; Bald eagles live in the adjacent forest.

Uses and Management

Current Use: Very limited use of intertidal area except rock-fishing and some tidepooling, sightseeing. No access to associated offshore rocks. Most park use is confined to Short Sand Beach or Oregon Coast Trail on the clifftop.

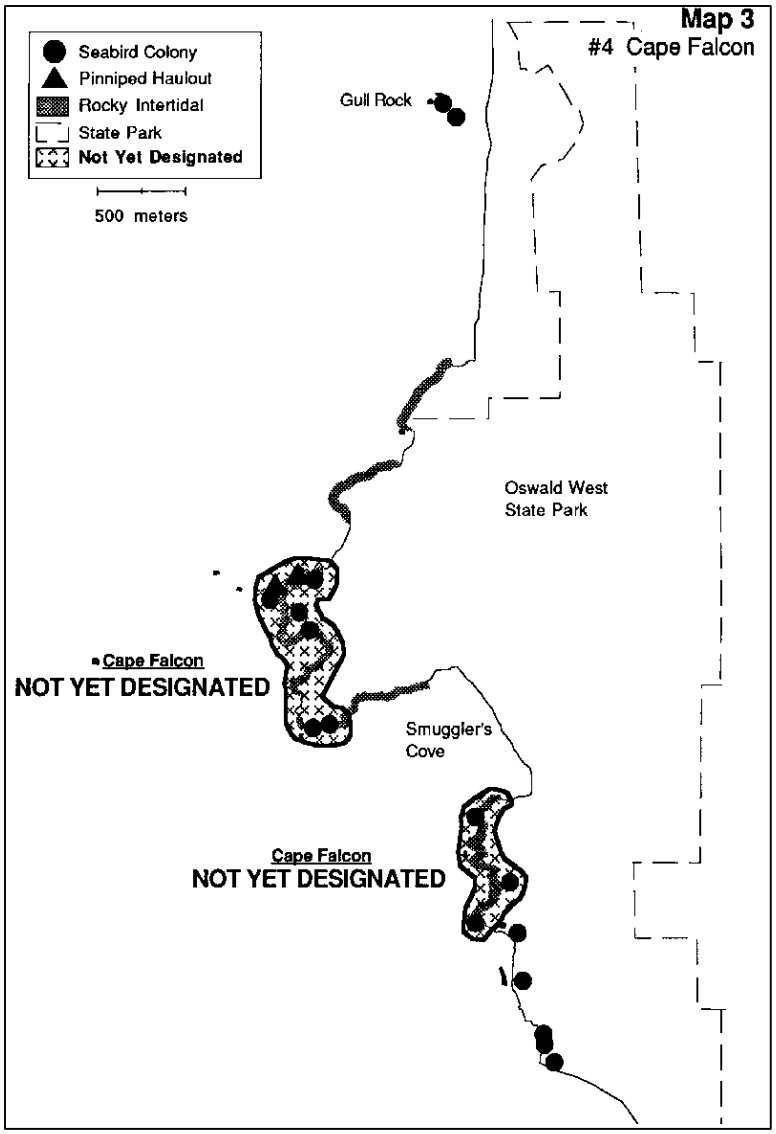
Current Management: No on-site management of rocky shores; upland area is managed by Oregon State Parks.

Impact Concerns: Limited concerns from aircraft overflight; access from a trail spur in the south section leading to seabird nesting site.

Management Objective: Maintain isolated habitat values of the area.

Management Prescriptions: None at present.

NOTE: This area needs more detailed study and assessment before designation into one or more rocky shores management categories.



Map 3
#4 Cape Falcon

5. Area Name: Three Arch Rocks

Designation: ***Habitat Refuge (National Wildlife Refuge)*** (Map 4)
Area Included: Three large rocks and six smaller ones totaling about 17 acres, 1/2 to 1 mile off Maxwell Point at Oceanside eight miles south of Tillamook Bay.

Description

Three Arch Rocks National Wildlife Refuge, established in 1907, is the oldest National Wildlife Refuge in the West. It has extremely valuable wildlife and habitat resources important to the northeastern Pacific region. This rock and reef complex is the center of very heavy recreational boating and aircraft activity especially during summer.

Access: The rocks are reached only by boat, chiefly from Tillamook Bay although some boats launch at Netarts Bay in good weather and a few small craft from the beach at Oceanside. The cliffs of the large rocks are inaccessible but several smaller rocks can be boarded from the water although it is illegal to do so.

Ownership: Submerged rocks and reefs: Division of State Lands; rocks above Mean High Water owned by U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service managed as a National Wildlife Refuge and Wilderness area; the water area around the rocks is subject to a 500-foot seasonal boating closure implemented by the State Marine Board.

Key Resources: Thirteen species of seabirds including 220,000 common murres, the largest colony south of Alaska, and the largest Tufted puffin colony on the Oregon coast. Four species of threatened or endangered birds frequently use the rocks and three species of marine mammals, including the threatened Steller sea lion use the rocks for haulout or pupping. Gray whales migrate close to these rocks.

Uses and Management

Current Use: High levels of boating activity around the rocks; recreational and charter fishing, SCUBA diving, sea kayaking, and occasional jet-skis. Frequent overflight of civilian and military fixed-wing aircraft and helicopters.

Current Management: The entire rock complex above Mean High Water is managed by the US Fish and Wildlife Service as a National Wildlife Refuge. The Oregon State Marine Board has enacted a 500-foot wide boating closure area around the main rocks from May 1 to September 1 to protect nesting and rearing of wildlife. Informational signs about the refuge and the boating closure are located off-site at the Garibaldi boat ramp on Tillamook Bay and at the Netarts Bay boat ramp.

Impact Concerns: Disturbance to seabirds from boats and low-flying aircraft.

Management Objective: Protect habitat refuge values of the complex while allowing compatible uses of adjacent ocean waters.

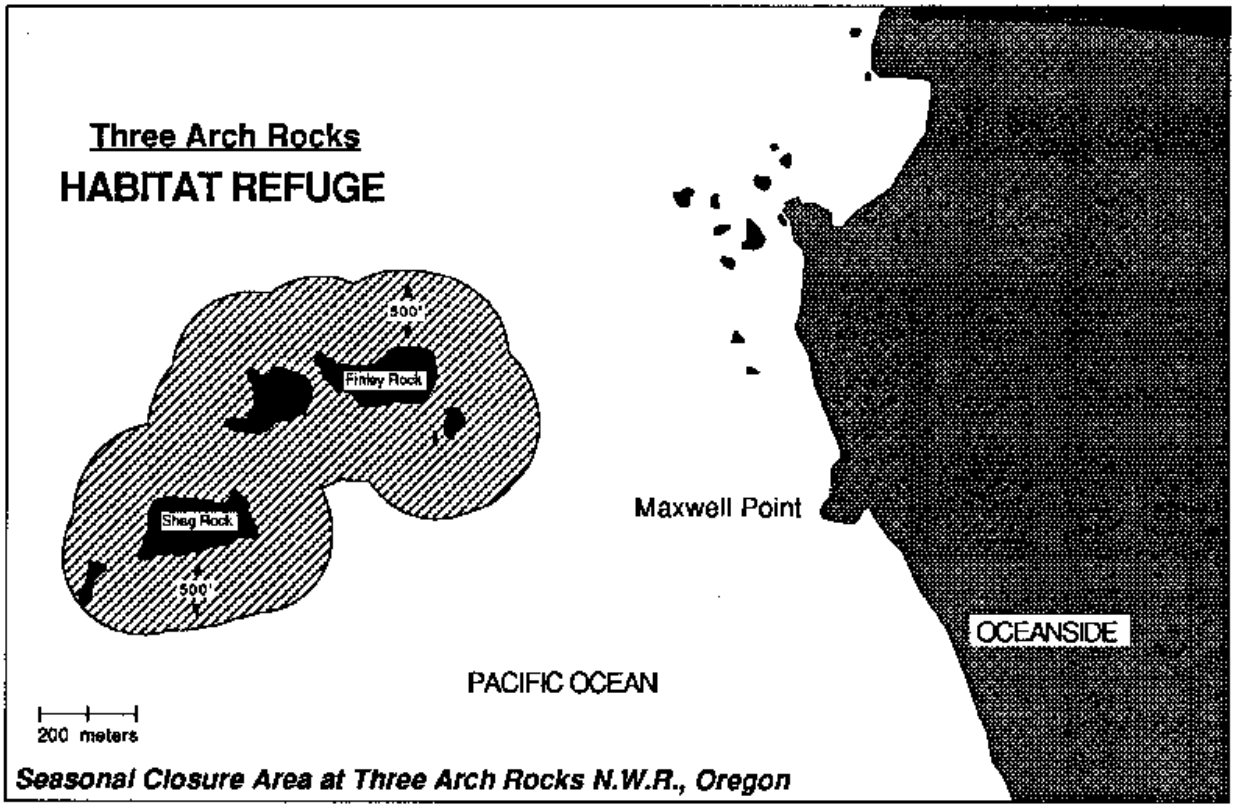
Management Prescriptions:

- prohibit boating activity within 500-feet of major rocks between May 1 to Sept. 1 and prohibit aircraft from flying below 2000 feet over the rocks (see Appendix I).
- conduct informational programs to inform boaters, divers, pilots, and others of wildlife values, seasonal boating-closure area, and minimum aircraft ceiling.
- monitor effectiveness of boating closure and informational efforts.

Informational Needs: Informational and interpretive materials and displays about Three Arch Rocks and its resources at

- Area boat ramps;
- Oceanside and Cape Lookout State Parks;
- local motels, restaurants, campgrounds, and RV parks;
- local and regional dive shops;
- local and regional Fixed Base Operators;
- other locations as appropriate.

Map 4
#5 Three Arch Rocks



6. Area Name: Cape Lookout (south side)

Designation: ***Habitat Refuge*** (Map 5)
Area Included: 2 miles of cliffs, rocky intertidal, and subtidal reef on the south side and tip of Cape Lookout.

Description

Cape Lookout projects nearly a mile and a half into the ocean and provides an excellent representation of several types of north-coast marine ecosystems including cliff nesting sites for marine birds, large rocky intertidal area at the base of the south face cliff, subtidal bull kelp (*Nereocystis*) beds on the south side, and climax coastal forest communities on the top and flanks of the cape. The westerly tip of the Cape is a popular gray whale-watching site during migration.

Access: Intertidal area: private access from Camp Clark (Boy Scout camp) to the south; public access via long, steep trail from Cape Lookout State Park. A trail traverses the entire length of the cape and in places is at the top of the south cliff face. There is no access down the face of the cliff.

Ownership: Submerged and intertidal lands: Division of State Lands; the beach and upland are owned by Oregon Park and Recreation Department as Cape Lookout State Park.

Key Resources: Two seabird colony sites on the south cliff face with over 10,000 birds total (Oregon's largest mainland common murre colony; double-crested, pelagic, and Brandt's cormorant; pigeon guillemot; western gull; tufted puffin; black oystercatcher); used by bald eagle and peregrine falcon (threatened or endangered species); productive and diverse rocky intertidal habitat; one of the only bull kelp (Nereocystis) beds on the north coast.

Uses and Management

Current Use: Trail hiking through the forest to the tip of the cape for whale watching and general scenic views is primary use of cape. Actual use of the rocky shore areas is low because few visitors hike to the intertidal area from the cape trail. Surfers, SCUBA divers and boats seeking protection from the wind use the ocean waters below the south cliff face. Camp Clark uses the rocky intertidal area for outdoor education.

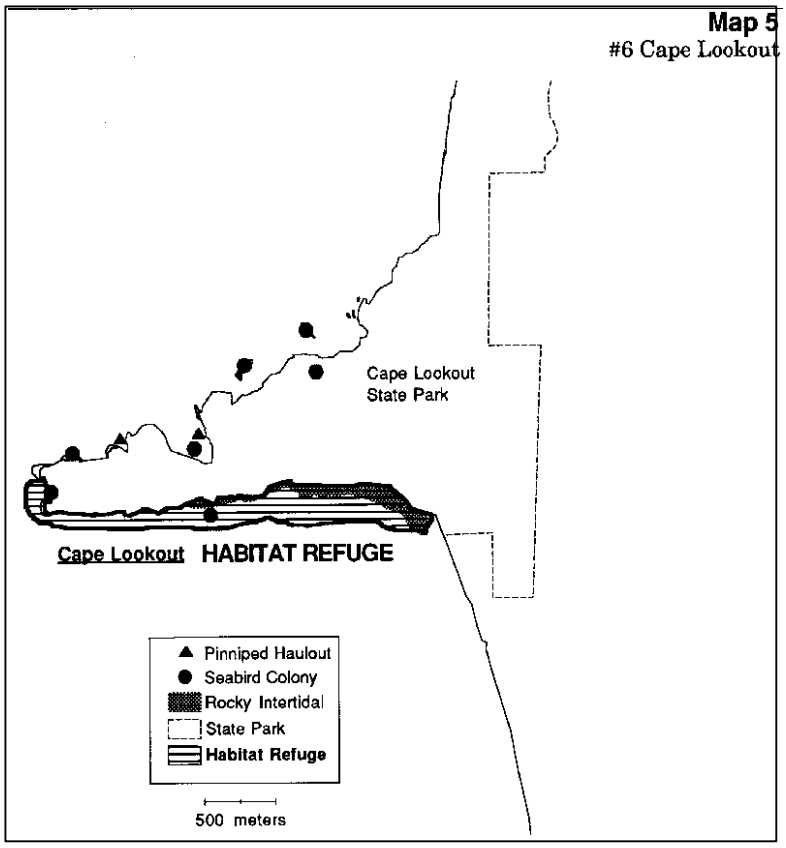
Current Management: The entire cape is managed by State Parks for general recreation and natural resource use.

Impact Concerns: Disturbance to seabirds from boats and low flying aircraft and from hikers climbing on the cliffs at the tip of the cape; potential overuse of rocky intertidal habitat if use significantly increases in the future.

Management Objective: Protect habitats and living resources of the shoreline and cliff on the south side of the cape while continuing traditional uses of the park and adjacent ocean waters.

Management Prescriptions: Continue existing management; in addition:

- discourage significant improvements to south side beach trail and build no new trails to intertidal area (maintenance of existing trails to continue);
- prohibit use of informal trail down the cliff at the west end of cape;
- allow no commercial kelp (Nereocystis) harvest in the area;
- require a permit to collect intertidal invertebrates or algae.
- monitor aircraft and boat disturbance to marine birds and mammals to determine if additional educational or management measures are needed.



6. Area Name: Cascade Head (Cliff Creek Cove)

Designation: ***Habitat Refuge*** (Map 6)
Area Included: 2.4 miles of cliffs, rocky intertidal, and offshore rocks at Harts Cove, Cliff Creek Cove, and some surrounding areas on Cascade Head in northern Lincoln County.

Description
The Cliff Creek Cove and adjacent Harts Cove has the most significant shoreline marine bird and mammal usage on the central Oregon coastline. The large sea lion haulout area in virtually undisturbed by humans from land because the cliffs are high, steep, and isolated. The adjacent upland is the Cascade Head Scenic Research Area with undisturbed coastal forest managed by the U.S. Forest Service for human use and enjoyment, protection of resources, and scientific research. Two Arches Rock and other small rocks lie just offshore from the base of the cliffs.

Access: Access trail to Harts Cove; no improved access into Cliff Creek Cove.

Ownership: Submerged and intertidal lands: Division of State Lands; beach: Oregon Park and Recreation Department; offshore rocks above MHW: the US Fish and Wildlife Service; upland adjacent to the coves: U.S. Forest Service; Nature Conservancy lands abut to the south.

Key Resources: Nine seabird colony sites with over 15,000 birds total (common murre; double-

crested, pelagic, and Brandt's cormorant; pigeon guillemot; western gull; tufted puffin; rhinoceros auklet; black oystercatcher); large mammal haulout area on the beach of the two coves for Steller and California sea lions and harbor seals; threatened and endangered species (Steller sea lion, brown pelican, bald eagle, and peregrine falcon). The isolation of the area is itself a valuable resource.

Uses and Management

Current Use: Human use of the area is primarily the surrounding uplands with some hikers into Harts Cove to fish or sightsee; use of Cliff Creek Cove is minimal due to poor access.

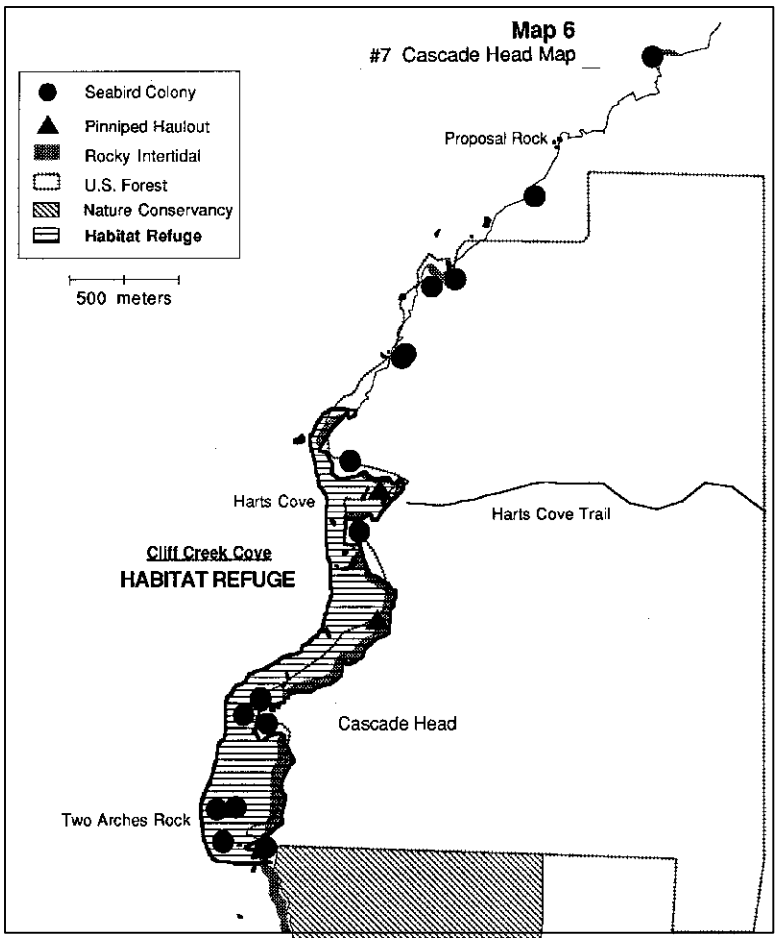
Current Management: The adjacent upland is managed by the US Forest Service.

Impact Concerns: Boat and low flying aircraft disturbance to seabird colonies on nearby Two Arches Rock and Cliff Creek Cove; possible disturbance to seals and endangered bird species from hikers in Harts Cove; disturbance to sea lions should trails ever be built into Cliff Creek Cove.

Management Objective: Maintain current undisturbed nature of refuge area while allowing appropriate use of adjacent ocean waters.

Management Prescription: Continue existing management; in addition:

- ensure that no trail access is built into Cliff Creek Cove or the rocky point near Two Arches Rock;
- post signs that describe marine wildlife and disturbance concerns.



7. Area Name: Boiler Bay

Designation: ***Research Reserve*** (Map 7)
Area Included: 2.7 miles of intertidal habitat located about 2 miles north of Depoe Bay in Lincoln County.

Description
The rocky intertidal area between Boiler Bay and Fogarty Creek State Park provides a variety of intertidal habitat types that are ideal for various types of marine scientific research. The area has traditionally been used for research, especially by staff and students at OSU. This area is currently an area where scientific research/educational collection permits are required.

Access: Steep, unimproved trails to Boiler Bay; access through private property at the north end of area. No direct access to intertidal area from Boiler Bay State Wayside.

Ownership: Submerged and intertidal lands: Division of State Lands; the upland on the south side of Boiler Bay is owned by Oregon Park and Recreation Department; the US Fish and Wildlife Service owns offshore rocks above MHW that are not connected to land at high tide.

Most of the land adjacent to the research reserve is in private ownership.

Key Resources: Diverse intertidal habitat.

Uses and Management

Current use: Scientific research, educational activities, sport fishing from shore, and tidepooling.

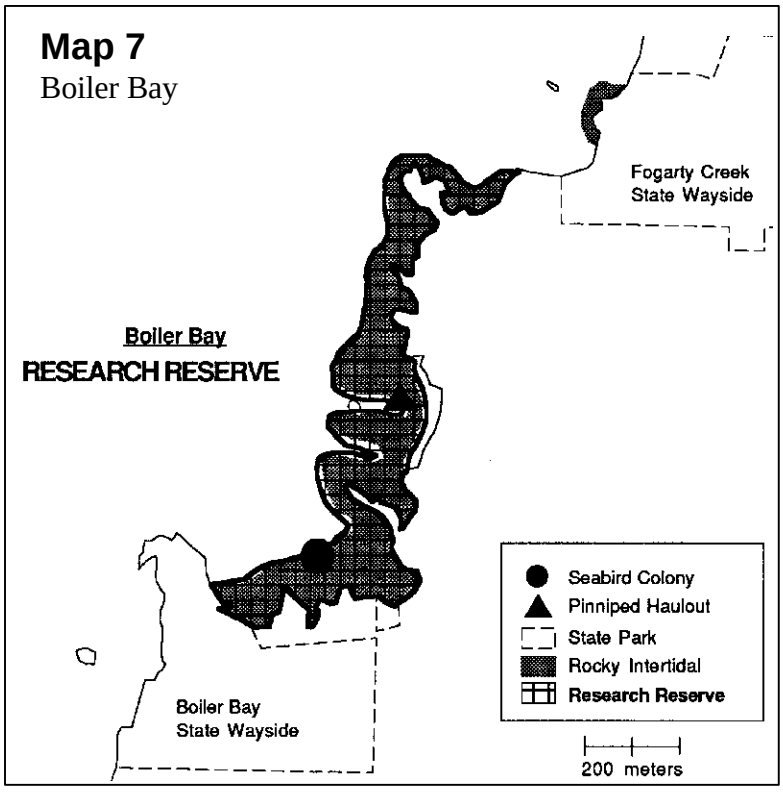
Current Management: Permits from the Department of Fish and Wildlife are required to take invertebrates in an area from Fogarty Creek to Boiler Bay State Wayside; State Parks manages Boiler Bay State Wayside on the bluff above on the south side of the bay.

Impact Concerns: Potential trampling impact to rocky intertidal habitat; possible disturbance to harbor seal haulout.

Management Objectives: To maintain the ecological integrity of the site for long-term research projects; allow continued level of use that does not interfere with research objectives.

Management Prescription: Continue current use and management (no collecting except through scientific/educational permit); in addition

- discourage improvement of existing trail to the site;
- direct school groups to other sites for general educational activities;
- prohibit harvest of intertidal algae (seaweeds) except by permit.



9. Area Name: Pirate Cove

Designation*: Research Reserve* (Map 8)
Area Included: 5.2 acres of intertidal and 3.3 acres of subtidal habitat just north of Depoe Bay.

Description
Pirate Cove is a very small semi-enclosed shallow embayment directly open to the ocean that provides an excellent area for both basic and applied subtidal research.

Access: Public access is from the ocean only.

Ownership: Submerged and intertidal lands are owned by the Division of State Lands. All adjacent uplands are in private ownership.

Key Resources: Subtidal habitat

Uses and Management

Current Use: Scientific research, SCUBA diving, and some commercial urchin harvest. Boaters occasionally fish in the cove. ODFW and the Urchin Commodity Commission are jointly conducting a red sea urchin outplanting experiment. Adjacent upland use is residential and a recreational vehicle campground.

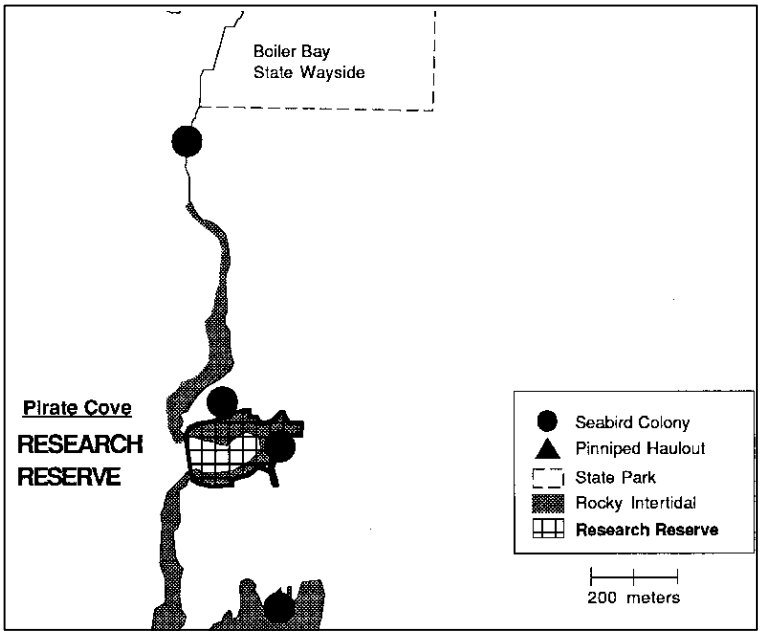
Current Management: No on-site management in the cove.

Impact Concerns: None.

Management Objective: To maintain the ecological integrity of the site for long-term research projects; allow continued level of use that does not interfere with research objectives.

Management Prescriptions: Allow all existing uses except

- prohibit all commercial and recreational invertebrate harvest including red urchins unless specifically allowed through an agreement between the ODFW and the harvest industry;
- prohibit harvest of intertidal and subtidal algae (seaweed);
- allow scientific or research collecting of intertidal invertebrates and algae by permit from ODFW.



Map 8
#9 Pirate Cove

10. Area Name: Whale Cove

Designation: ***Habitat Refuge*** (Map 9)
Area Included: 0.9 miles of cliffs, rocky intertidal habitat, and subtidal habitat located about a mile south of Depoe Bay in Lincoln County.

Description
This small cove is currently closed to all harvest of marine fish and shellfish.

Access: Access is through private property and is restricted to the residents and guests of the adjacent housing subdivision. There is no access to the rocky shore area from the Rocky Creek State Wayside on the bluff above.

Ownership: Submerged and intertidal lands: Division of State Lands; beaches: Oregon State Parks. All adjacent upland properties are in private ownership.

Key Resources: Rich and diverse intertidal habitat; harbor seal haulout; Use by bald eagle (threatened or endangered species); 2 small seabird nesting colony sites (pigeon guillemot).

Uses and Management

Current Use: Use of the area from shore is relatively low and restricted to the nearby residents and guests on the adjacent private property Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife has on-going monitoring studies in the cove.

Current Management: The area is closed to harvest of all marine finfish and invertebrates and

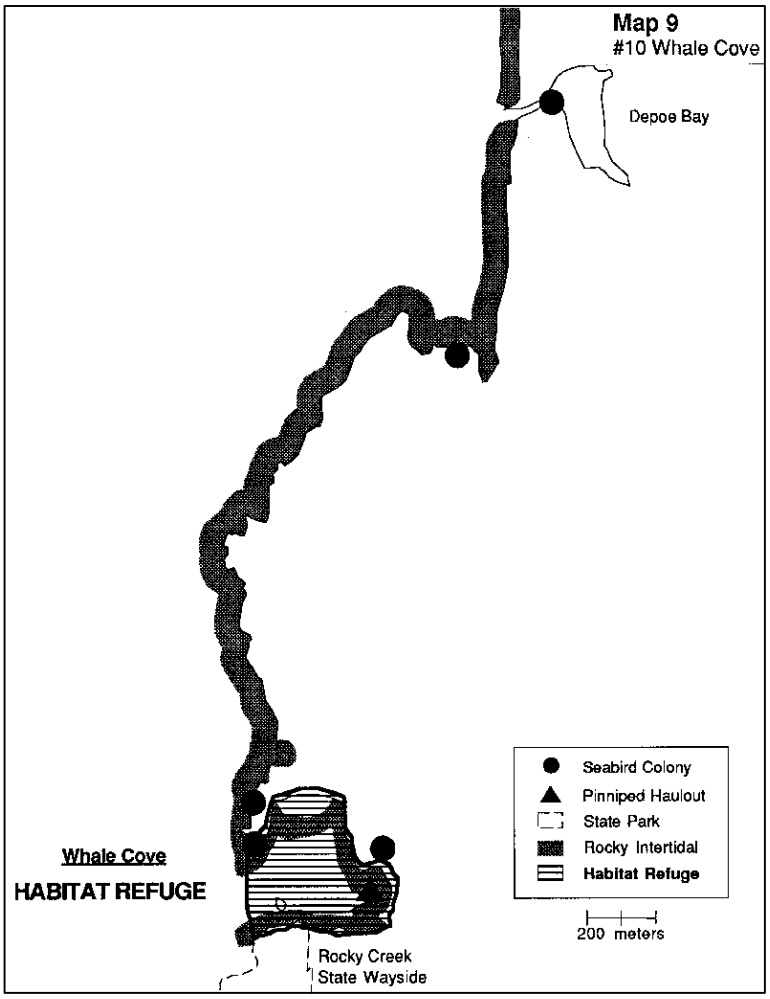
is managed as a habitat refuge and research natural area by the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife.

Impact Concerns: Possible future development may impact harbor seals

Management Objective: Maintain current undisturbed intertidal and subtidal habitats and resource values while allowing appropriate use of adjacent ocean waters.

Management Prescription: Continue current management; in addition:

- prohibit all marine algae collection except by permit.



Map 9
#10 Whale Cove

11. Area Name: Otter Crest

Designation: ***Marine Garden*** (Map 10)
Area Included: 1 mile of intertidal habitat approx. 5 miles south of Depoe Bay.

Description
This area is a popular, easily reached intertidal area that is currently managed as a marine garden. No change is status is proposed.

Access: Public access at Devil's Punch Bowl State Park; private access from the Inn at Otter Crest.

Ownership: Submerged and intertidal lands: Division of State Lands; beaches: Oregon Park and Recreation Department which also owns the adjacent section of park. All other adjacent upland is in private ownership.

Key Resources: High public-use intertidal habitat; 3 small seabird colonies; harbor seal haulout; opportunities for natural resource interpretation.

Uses and Management

Current Use: Very popular and heavily used area for tidepooling, sightseeing, and sport fishing from shore. Otter Crest is used as an educational resource by school groups. Oregon Park and Recreation Department provides some interpretive services on site.

Current Management: Currently managed as a Marine Garden by ODFW (taking of marine invertebrates, except single mussels for bait, prohibited). Some on-site interpretive programs by State Parks.

Impact Concerns: Overuse of the intertidal; disturbance to harbor seals

Management Objective: To enhance enjoyment and appreciation ofintertidal resources while protecting intertidal area from effects of overuse.

Management Prescription:

- implement rotational area closures as necessary to allow recovery of intertidal
- areas receiving greatest use;
- prohibit harvest of intertidal algae (seaweeds).

Educational Opportunities: Expand informational and interpretive programs in state parks to accommodate increased visitor usage, including educational groups; coordinated informational programs with those at Yaquina Head Outstanding Natural Area.

12. Area Name: Gull Rock

Designation: ***Priority Rock*** (Map 10)
Area Included: 0.4 miles offshore about six miles north of Yaquina Head.

Description
Gull Rock is a small rock that is breeding and nesting habitat for six species of marine birds and a haulout area for harbor seals.

Access: The rock is accessible only by boat.

Ownership: Submerged and submersible parts of the rock: Division of State Lands; rock area above Mean High Water: U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

Key Resources: Six species of seabirds breed here including approximately 23,000 common murres and 550 Brandt's cormorants. Over 100 harbor seals use this site. Bald eagles and brown pelicans (threatened and endangered species) use this site.

Uses and Management

Current Use: No human use of the rock.

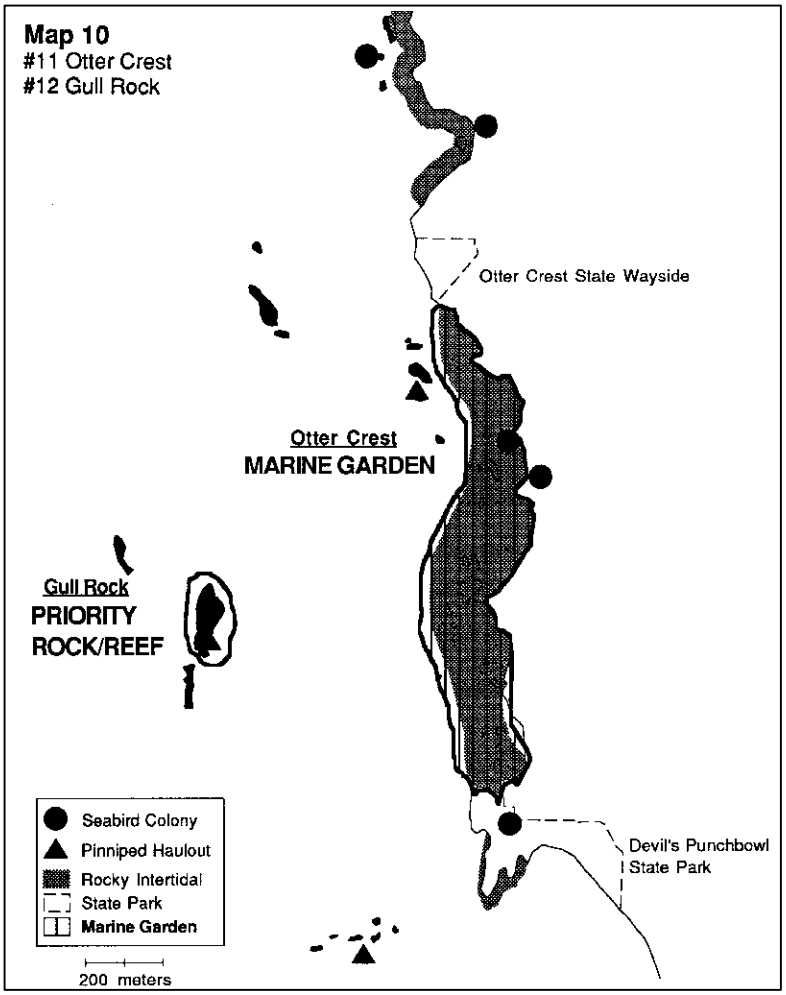
Current Management: National Wildlife Refuge (no on-site management).

Impact Concerns: The rock is located between two nearby ports, Yaquina Bay and Depoe Bay, and adjacent waters have substantial commercial and recreational nearshore fisheries. Low flying aircraft are common in the area and an airport is located nearby.

Management Objective: Protect wildlife habitat values of the rock while allowing appropriate use of adjacent ocean waters.

Management Prescription: None at present;

NOTE: Gull Rock is designated as a "priority rock" site for possible study leading to future management measures, if warranted.



Map 10
#11 Otter Crest
#12 Gull Rock

13. Area Name: Yaquina Head

Designation: ***Marine Garden*** (Map 11)
Area Included: 1.8 miles of intertidal habitat, intermixed with sand or cobble beaches, and associated submerged and submersible rocks on Yaquina Head.

Description
Yaquina Head has many rocky shore types including intertidal, cliff, and offshore rock habitats. It is part of a headland that was purchased pursuant to Congressional action and is managed by the Bureau of Land Management for public enjoyment as well as protection of habitat and scenic values. This is a popular and heavily used site by school groups. The intertidal area is currently a Marine Garden; no change is proposed. In addition to natural habitats, the BLM has constructed tide pools in an old quarry at sea level and provided extensive public access into this area. A major visitor center is scheduled for construction on the headland.

Access: A staircase from Yaquina Lighthouse parking area provides steep but safe access to the natural intertidal area. A road has been constructed to a parking area near the base of the south cliff face where paved trails lead to and through the newly constructed tidepool area. These trails

will accommodate wheel chairs. There is outstanding visual access to major seabird breeding colonies on rocks just offshore the tip of the Head.

Ownership: Submerged and submersible (intertidal) lands: Division of State Lands; offshore rocks above Mean High Water: U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service; upland above MHW: Bureau of Land Management; dry sands beach areas: Oregon Department of Parks and Recreation.

Key Resources: High use intertidal habitat; 12 seabird colony sites with over 16,000 birds total (common murre; pelagic and Brandt's cormorant; pigeon guillemot; western gull; tufted puffin; rhinoceros auklet; black oystercatcher); use by peregrine falcon and brown pelican (threatened or endangered species); harbor seal haulout and pupping area.

Use and Management

Current Use: Use of the entire Head is high (500,000+ visitors 1993) and use of the intertidal area is very high during peak late spring and early summer low tides. Uses include tidepooling, sight seeing, and sport fishing from shore. Yaquina Head intertidal area receives more use by school groups than any other intertidal area in the state. BLM provides interpretive services on site and supervision of users.

Current Management: Management is fragmented among several agencies. The intertidal area is managed by the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife as a Marine Garden (no taking of intertidal invertebrates except single mussels for bait). The BLM manages the upland as an Outstanding Natural Area that attempts to protect natural resource and scenic qualities while providing high visitor use. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service manages offshore rocks above MHW as National Wildlife Refuge. The BLM operates a volunteer docent program to assist in providing educational and interpretive services.

Impact Concerns: Overuse of the natural intertidal area; disturbance to seabirds and harbor seals on some rocks from illegal climbing at low tide.

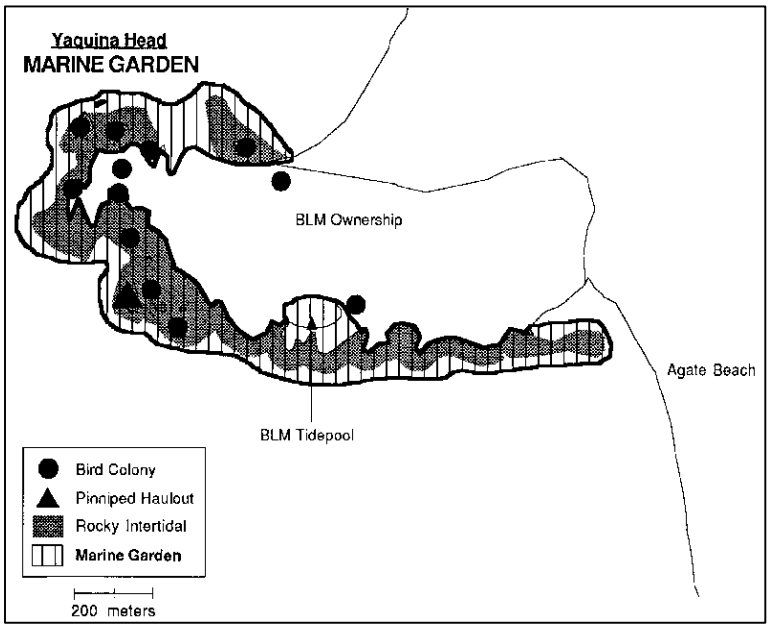
Management Objectives: To enhance enjoyment and appreciation of intertidal resources while protecting intertidal area from effects of overuse; coordinate management of intertidal area with management of nearby sites at Otter Crest and Seal Rocks.

Management Prescriptions: Develop strategies to control impacts including

- prohibit harvest of intertidal marine algae (seaweeds);
- close monitoring of intertidal ecosystem health;
- rotational closures of intertidal areas as necessary to allow recovery from use;
- seasonal access restrictions to cliff areas as necessary to protect bird and mammal reproduction.

Educational Opportunities: The existing BLM educational programs plus the recently created tidepools and the proposed new interpretive center provide high potential for improved educational and information programs both on-site and as a focal point for the region.

Map 11
#13 Yaquina Head



14. Area Name: Seal Rock

Designation: Not Yet Designated (Map 12)
Area Included: 0.6 mile of intertidal area and associated rocks, about twelve miles south of Yaquina Head.

Description
Seal Rock is composed of a large basalt rock formation with many smaller associated rocks that abut a sandstone bluff along the shore. The intertidal area is protected from the open ocean by Seal Rock and other offshore rocks.

Access: The area is immediately adjacent to Highway 101 and Seal Rock State Wayside and has easy access from several points.

Ownership: Submerged and submersible (intertidal) lands: Division of State Lands; rock area above Mean High Water: U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service; beach and upland wayside: State Parks and Recreation Department; highway right-of-way and pullouts: State Department of Transportation Highway Division; remaining upland: private ownership.

Key Resources: Diverse intertidal communities because of mix of substrate types and wave exposure regimes. Limited seabird nesting and some roosting on offshore rocks by brown pelicans. Rocks throughout the site are used as haulout sites for harbor seals while Steller sea lions haulout on offshore rocks.

Use and Management

Current Use: High use of the area by the general public for recreational sightseeing, beachcombing, tide-pooling, bird-watching, clamming, and rock fishing. One of the best sites on the open coast for littleneck clams. Some use by school groups for educational field trips.

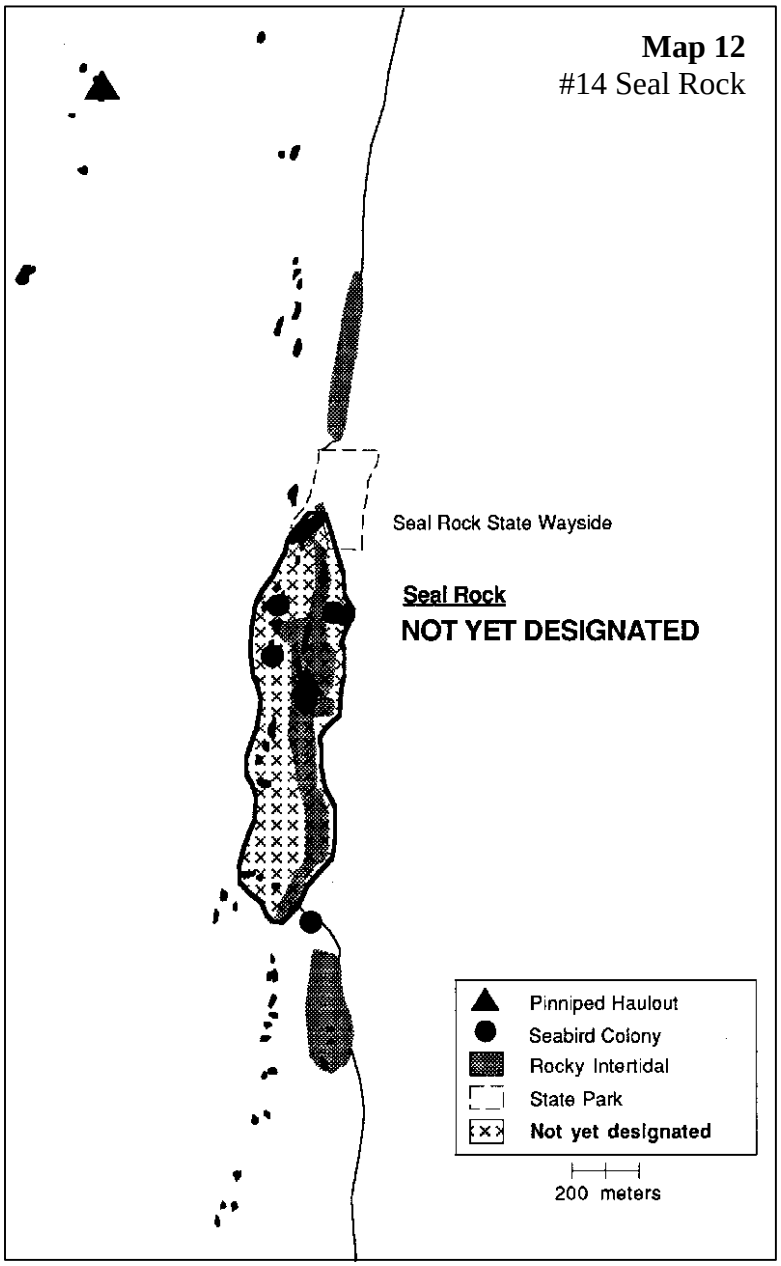
Current Management: Shoreline and onshore areas are managed as an ocean shore recreation area by State Parks and Recreation Department; offshore rocks are managed by the USFWS as a National Wildlife Refuge (no on-site management) .

Impact Concerns: Overuse of intertidal area, especially trampling in very accessible spots; effects from turning over rocks during clam harvest, some disturbance to seabirds and mammals from rock climbers.

Management Objective: Protect variety of habitat values of the site while accommodating public access and use.

Management Prescription: none at present.

NOTE: Because the site is relatively small but contains a complex mixture of resources and high usage, this entire area needs more detailed study and assessment before designation into one or more rocky shores management categories.



15. Area Name: Part of Yachats State Park

Designation: ***Marine Garden*** (Map 13)
Area Included: 0.8 miles of intertidal habitat north of the Yachats River

Description
The entire intertidal area fronting the City of Yachats has extensive mussel beds and supports highest commercial mussel harvest in the state as well as educational and general recreational use. The area designated as Marine Garden is near the mouth of the Yachats river and fronts Yachats State Park. It represents about 12% of the total intertidal habitat along the Yachats

oceanfront.

Access: Short trail from Yachats State Park and adjacent city streets.

Ownership: Submerged and submersible (intertidal) lands: Division of State Lands; beach and part of adjacent uplands: Oregon Park and Recreation Department as Yachats State Park; balance of uplands are adjacent City of Yachats streets or private ownership.

Key Resources: Rich intertidal habitat with extensive mature mussel beds.

Use and Management

Current Use: Use of the area is relatively high and include commercial mussel harvest, recreational mussel harvest, tidepooling, sight seeing, and sport fishing from shore.

Current Management: No on-site management; commercial mussel harvest regulations by Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife.

Impact Concerns: Overuse of the intertidal areas.

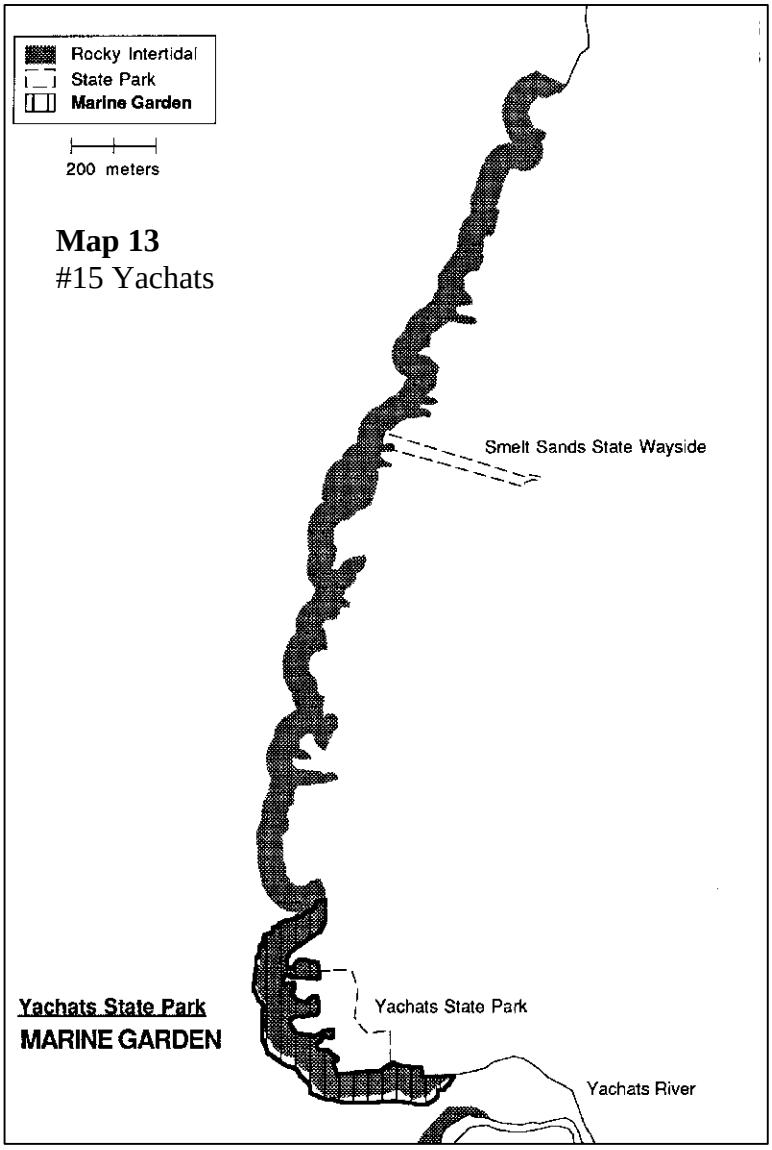
Management Objectives: To enhance enjoyment and appreciation of intertidal resources while protecting intertidal area from effects of overuse; to provide an educational resource for the public.

Management Prescriptions: Continue public use of the entire area; in addition:

- prohibit collection or harvest of intertidal invertebrates of all kinds (except single mussels for bait);
- prohibit harvest of intertidal algae (seaweed).

NOTE: The balance of the Yachats intertidal area (to the north) and south of the Yachats River is Marine Shore where collection or harvest is allowed within general ODFW regulations.

Educational Opportunities: The Yachats State Park abutting the Marine Garden area is an ideal location for public education and interpretive programs about rocky-shore and other coastal resources.



16. Area Name: Part of Cape Perpetua

Designation: ***Marine Garden*** (Map 14)
Area Included: 1.3 miles of intertidal habitat near the Cape Perpetua Visitor Center

Description
This area is part of an extensive a basalt rock bench and intertidal habitat area along the foot of Cape Perpetua. It is part of the Cape Perpetua Visitor Center complex and is currently designated as a Marine Garden by the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife. No change in status is proposed.

Access: Several well-developed access trails in Cape Perpetua Park, including one from the visitor center, and from Devil's Churn State Wayside.

Ownership: Submerged and submersible (intertidal) lands: Division of State Lands; beach areas: Department of Parks and Recreation; upland: U.S. Forest Service and Oregon Park and Recreation Department.

Key Resources: Publicly accessible intertidal habitat, including mature mussel beds.

Human Uses and Management

Current Use: Visitor use of the proposed area is relatively high and includes tidepooling, sightseeing, and sport fishing from shore. School groups use Cape Perpetua as an outdoor educational resource.

Current Management: Designated by ODFW as Marine Garden (intertidal area); Cape Perpetua Visitor's Center (U.S. Forest Service) provides information and interpretive services.

Impact Concerns: Potential overuse of the intertidal area.

Management Objectives: To enhance enjoyment and appreciation ofintertidal resources while protecting intertidal area from effects of overuse; to provide an educational resource for the public.

Management Prescriptions: Continue existing Marine Garden status. In addition

- prohibit intertidal algae (seaweed) harvest or collection.

Educational Opportunities: Continue public information and interpretive programs at Cape Perpetua Visitor Center; link these programs to other sites in the Cape Perpetua area.

17. Area Name: Neptune State Park

Designation: Not Yet Designated (Map 14)
Area Included: Intertidal habitat south of the Cape Perpetua Visitor Center fronting Neptune State Park.

Description
This area is part of an extensive a basalt rock bench and intertidal habitat area along the foot of Cape Perpetua that gradually tapers out to the south. The rocky intertidal area and associated rocks are interspersed with or backed by sand beaches that grow more extensive from north to south.

Access: Highway 101 runs very close to the shore along this stretch of coast. There is a short access trails to the shore from Neptune State Park and from a highway pullout area. A narrow and winding highway and seasonally heavy traffic create safety concerns at entrances to pullouts

and waysides.

Ownership: Submerged and submersible (intertidal) lands: Division of State Lands; beach and upland areas: Department of Parks and Recreation.

Key Resources: Intertidal communities; some seabird nesting on nearby cliff sites.

Use and Management

Current Use: Primarily sightseeing and fishing from shore.

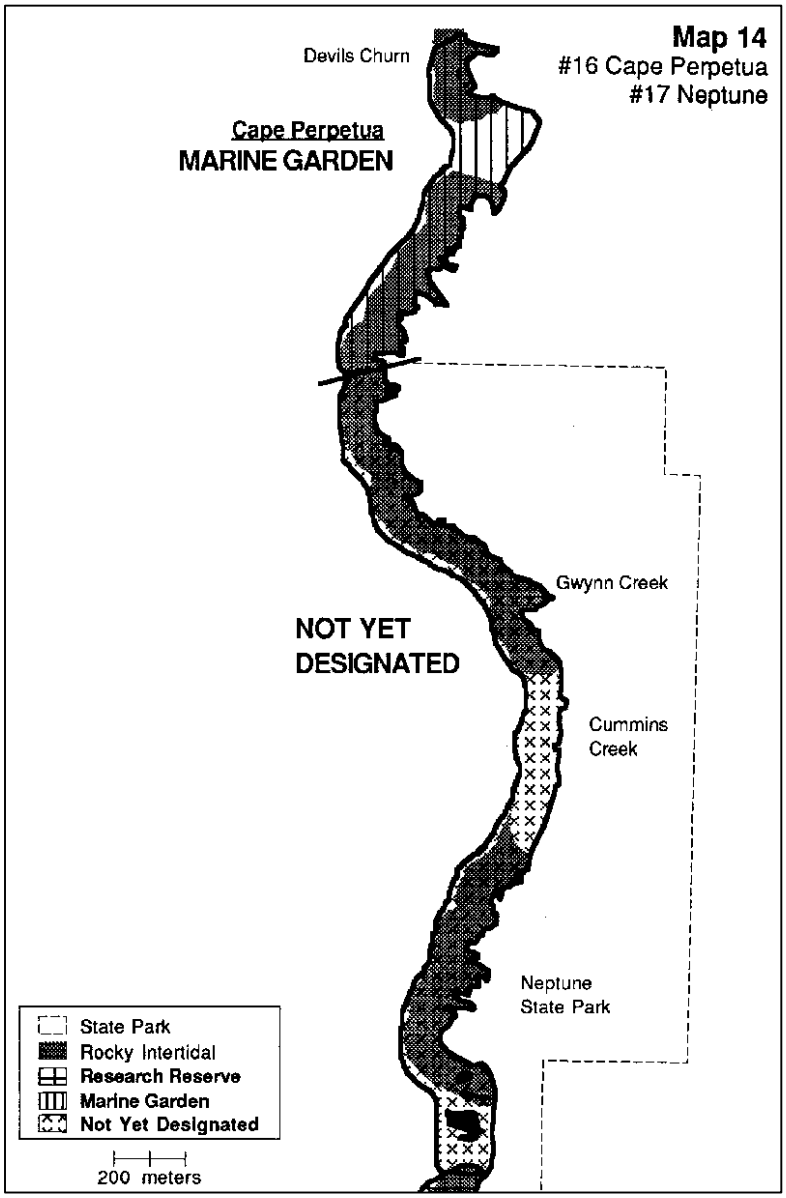
Current Management: Neptune Oregon State Park.

Impact Concerns: None

Management Objectives: Allow continued level of visitation and educational opportunities.

Management Prescriptions: None at present.

NOTE: More detailed study and assessment is needed before designation into one or more rocky shores management categories because this area includes several sites each with different management needs.



Map 14
#16 Cape Perpetua
#17 Neptune

18. Area Name: Strawberry Hill

Designation: ***Research Reserve*** (Map 15)
Area Included: 0.8 miles of intertidal habitat approx. 5 miles south of Yachats.

Description
The Strawberry Hill area, part of a series of rocky outcroppings along the base of Cape Perpetua, provides a variety of intertidal habitat types that make it ideal for various types of scientific research. The area has traditionally been used for research, especially by staff and students at OSU. This area is currently managed as a research/educational permit collection area.

Access: Unimproved trail from Strawberry Hill parking overlook area.

Ownership: Submerged and submersible (intertidal) lands: Division of State Lands; beach and upland areas: Department of Parks and Recreation.

Key Resources: Diverse intertidal habitat; Harbor seal haulout and pupping areas

Use and Management

Current Use: Human use of the proposed research area includes scientific research, sightseeing, sport fishing from shore, and tidepooling. This is one of the best areas on the coast to view harbor seals close up.

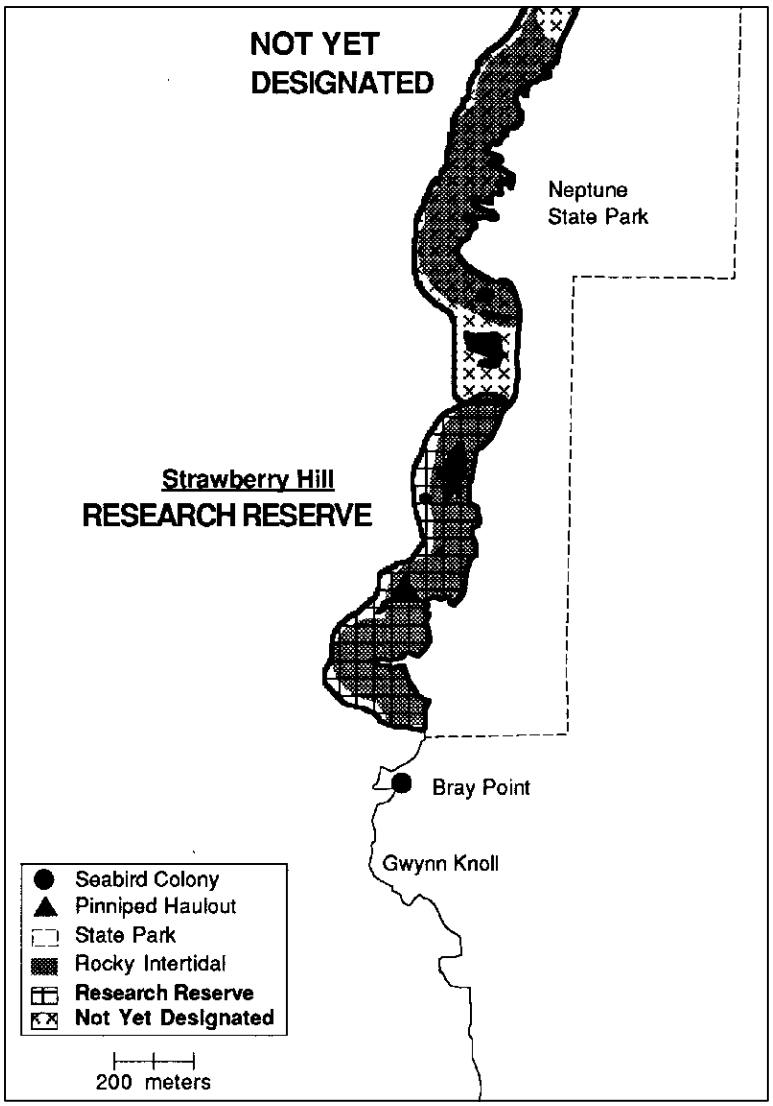
Current Management: Currently managed as a scientific/education permit area.

Impact Concerns: Potential trampling impact to rocky intertidal habitat; possible disturbance to harbor seal haulouts.

Management Objectives: Ensure that overall non-research use of the area does not significantly increase in the future, while protecting the values of the area as a harbor seal viewing site.

Management Prescriptions: Continue existing site management (no collecting except through scientific/educational permit) except for the following:

- the capacity of the existing parking area at the site should not be increased;
- school groups should be encouraged to use other nearby sites for intertidal educational activities;
- prohibit harvest of intertidal algae (seaweeds);
- prohibit mussel harvest (except single mussels as bait);
- monitor disturbance impacts on harbor seal haulout area



Map 15
#18 Strawberry Hill

19. Area Name: Heceta Head

Designation: Not Yet Designated (Map 16)
Area Included: .75 miles of cliff and associated rocks 10 miles north of Florence.

Description
Heceta Head is the southernmost of a series of basalt headlands on the Oregon coast. The cliffs are extremely steep and virtually inaccessible. Heceta Head is renowned for its scenic beauty. There are a number of small offshore rocks associated with the headland. Together, the rocks and ledge at the toe of the cliff provide isolated haulout opportunities for marine mammals and nesting locations for several small colonies of seabirds.

Access: Very difficult access by trail to some points on the cliff; others inaccessible.

Ownership: Submerged and submersible (intertidal) lands: Division of State Lands; adjacent beach at the mouth of Cape Creek and some upland areas: Department of Parks and Recreation; other upland ownership: U.S. Coast Guard (Heceta Head Lighthouse).

Key Resources: Six seabird nesting sites; one marine mammal haulout site.

Use and Management

Current Use: Primarily sightseeing on cliff above and general recreation on beach nearby; some shore fishing for rock fish from locally-known access points.

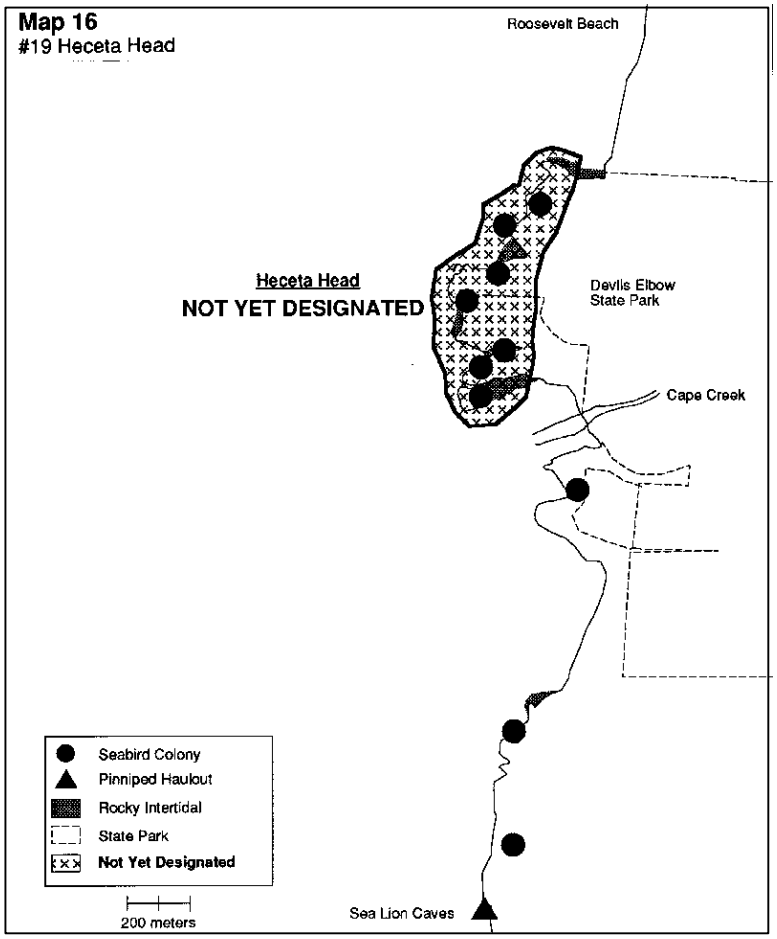
Current Management: Devil's Elbow State Park.

Impact Concerns: Disturbance to seabird colonies from people climbing on cliff; possible disturbance from aircraft.

Management Objectives: Allow continued level of visitation while protecting isolated habitat values.

Management Prescriptions: None at present.

NOTE: More detailed study and assessment is needed before designation into one or more rocky shores management categories.



Map 16
#19 Heceta head

20. Area Name: Gregory Point

Designation: ***Research Reserve*** (Map 17)
Area Included: 57 acres of subtidal, 3.5 acres of intertidal area with associated rocks northwest of the mouth of Sunset Bay.

Description
Gregory Point, Lighthouse Island, and nearby Squaw Island are remnants of steeply upturned sedimentary rock formations that underlie all of the Cape Arago region. The area is adjacent to one of the most popular public recreation sites on the coast, is difficult to reach, and thus receives relatively little use. Because of its isolation, the area has been used for many years for study and research by staff and students at the nearby University of Oregon Institute of Marine Biology.

Access: Shore level is reached with difficulty via hiking trails through coastal forest from Sunset Bay, from parking area at the old Coast Guard housing site off Lighthouse Way, by climbing over rocks at low tide from Sunset Bay, or by boat.

Ownership: Submerged and submersible (intertidal) lands: Division of State Lands; beach and most upland area: Department of Parks and Recreation; other upland: U.S. Bureau of Land Management (former U.S. Coast Guard sites).

Key Resources: Seabird nesting sites on Lighthouse Island; extensive intertidal and subtidal rocky habitat between Lighthouse Island and Squaw Island.

Use and Management

Current Use: Primarily sightseeing from cliff above and general recreation at Sunset Beach nearby; some fishing from shore for rockfish at locally known access points; recreational fishing and SCUBA diving from boats launched at Sunset Bay during good weather; some commercial harvest of red urchin.

Current Management: Adjacent to Sunset Bay State Park; intertidal area managed by ODFW as a scientific/educational collecting permit area.

Impact Concerns: Disturbance to seabird colonies on Lighthouse Island from future development on mainland cliff; potential changes in composition of subtidal invertebrate communities from commercial harvest of invertebrates.

Management Objectives: To maintain the ecological integrity of the site for long-term research projects; allow continued level of use that does not interfere with research objectives.

Management Prescriptions: Continue existing on-site measures (permit required for scientific/educational collecting); in addition:

- discourage new or improved access to water area (not to affect trail maintenance or

improvement on cliff above);
- discourage any public access to Lighthouse Island;
- prohibit commercial and recreational shellfish harvest, including red urchins;
- prohibit harvest of intertidal marine algae (seaweeds);
- allow no commercial kelp (Nereocystis) harvest within the area.

21. Area Name: Sunset Bay

Designation: ***Marine Garden*** (Map 17)
Area Included: 1.0 miles of intertidal habitat located about 2 miles north of the tip of Cape Arago.

Description
Like other Cape Arago intertidal areas, Sunset Bay has a very productive intertidal environment. Both habitat diversity and the diversity of flora and fauna are high. Sunset Bay is a very attractive, popular, and accessible site for a wide variety of recreational activities. The intertidal area on the north side of Sunset Bay is a level platform of sedimentary rock that receive a great deal of use from both the general public and school groups.

Access: Very easily reached with short, level walk on sand from parking lot on north side of Sunset Bay; south side intertidal area is reached with some difficulty over rocks and promontory at low tide from Sunset Bay or via steep trail at Norton Gulch trail 1/2 mile south off Coast Trail and Cape Arago Highway.

Ownership: Submerged and submersible (intertidal) lands: Division of State Lands; beach and upland area: Department of Parks and Recreation.

Key Resources: Rich, high-use intertidal habitat that is very accessible to the public.

Uses and Management

Current Use: Recreational use of the park area is very high (839,400 visitors in 1991-92). The intertidal area receives high use for outdoor educational activities, tidepool exploration, and general exploration of the ocean shore.

Current Management: The intertidal area is managed as a scientific/educational permit area by the ODFW; the upland and beaches are managed as Sunset Bay State Park.

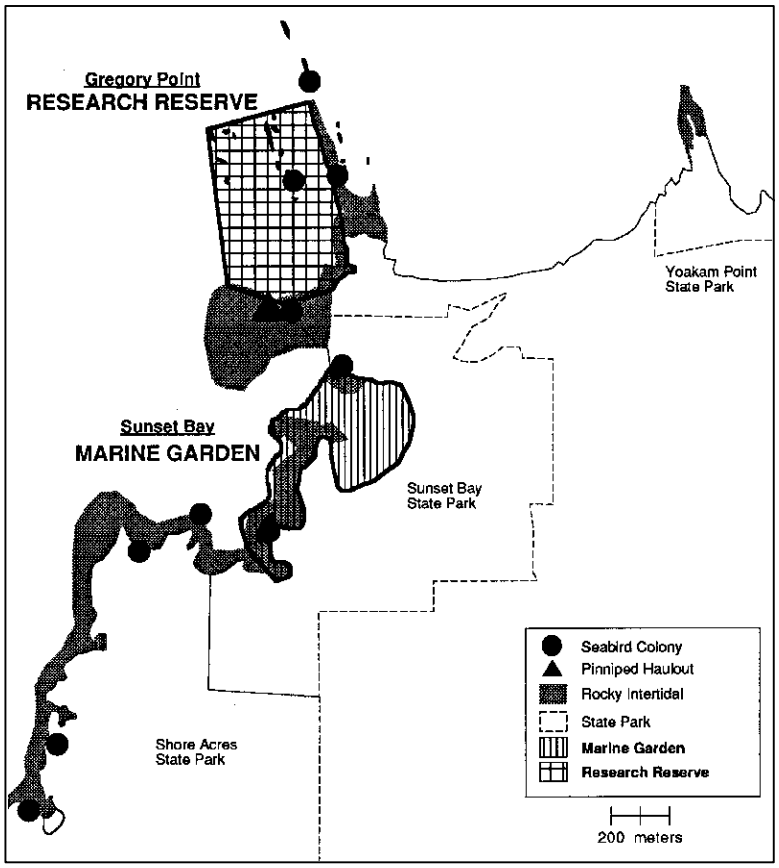
Impact Concerns: Overuse of the intertidal from trampling.

Management Objective: To enhance enjoyment and appreciation of intertidal resources while protecting intertidal area from effects of overuse.

Management Prescriptions: Continue public use of entire area;

- monitor impacts to intertidal area and implement rotational area closures as
- necessary to allow recovery of habitat;
- prohibit harvest of intertidal algae (seaweeds);
- prohibit mussel harvest (except single mussels as bait).

Educational Opportunities: Sunset Bay State Park and campground offer an excellent opportunity for a natural resource interpretive and other educational programs.



Map 17
#20 Gregory Point
#21 Sunset Bay

22. Area Name: Simpson Reef/North Cove Cape Arago

Designation: ***Habitat Refuge (also Priority Rock/Reef)*** (Map 18)
Area Included: 0.8 miles of cliffs, rocky intertidal, and subtidal reef/kelp beds, and offshore rocks in and near North Cove of Cape Arago

Description
The north cove at Cape Arago is an especially rich and diverse habitat area for a wide variety of intertidal plant and animal species, seabirds and marine mammals. The entire cove is somewhat sheltered from the open ocean by Simpson Reef, a linear rock feature about one-half mile

offshore. The area provides an excellent representation of several south coast ecosystem types. The semi-protected rocky intertidal habitat has a high diversity of marine plants and animals more typical of areas farther south. The rich habitat is also reflected in the subtidal reef/kelp bed ecosystem.

Near the center of the cove is Shell Island, a large rock with a sand beach on its landward side that, with other large rocks and shallow water, provides ideal haulout and pupping sites for marine mammals. It is the largest haulout site in Oregon for California sea lions (>2,000), the largest pupping site for harbor seals outside of the Columbia River (>1,000) and is the largest haulout/pupping site for northern elephant seals in Oregon. Over 100 Steller sea lions also use this site and small numbers of northern fur seals and sea otters have been seen here in recent years. However, these rocks are accessible by foot at low tide, especially the very low tides of late spring and early summer.

This site is within an area of diverse uses, activities, and resources; Shell Island and surrounding intertidal rocks are easily accessible on foot through North Cove at Cape Arago State Park. The reef is a popular fishing and diving area readily reached from the nearby Port of Charleston. Low flying aircraft are common in the area and the largest coastal airport in Oregon is located nearby in North Bend. This is an extremely popular wildlife viewing area from a visitor overlook at the top of the bluff off the Cape Arago Highway. Shell Island and Simpson Reef are part of the Cape Arago/Sunset Bay Rocky Shore cell that has been identified for more detailed planning.

Access: Trail from Cape Arago State Park to the cove beach, low tide foot access through tidepools and sand spit to Shell Island; visual access from scenic overlook on Cape Arago Highway; boat access from launch at Sunset Bay in good weather and from mouth of Coos Bay.

Ownership: Submerged and submersible (intertidal) lands: Division of State Lands; rocks above Mean High Water (Shell Island, Simpson Reef, other smaller rocks) U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service; beach and adjacent uplands: Oregon Parks and Recreation Department.

Key Resources: Large seal and sea-lion haulouts and pupping areas (Steller sea lion, harbor seal, California sea lion, elephant seal); largest and among the richest rocky intertidal habitats in the state; kelp beds with both Nereocystis and Macrocystis (giant kelp, the largest such bed in the state); rich subtidal reef habitat; three small seabird colony sites; use by brown pelican (threatened species), gray whale feeding area.

Uses and Management

Current Use: During good weather there is a relatively high level of use including boat fishing, sport fishing from shore, commercial urchin harvest, recreational SCUBA diving, surfing, nature watching, tidepooling, educational activities, and scientific research.

Current Management: The upland is managed as Cape Arago State Park; the intertidal area is managed by ODFW as a scientific/educational permit area; rocks and reefs in the cove are

managed as National Wildlife Refuge; the only access trail to North Cove is closed by State Parks from March 1 to June 1 to protect marine mammals pupping and rearing from human disturbance.

Impact Concerns: Boat and low flying aircraft disturbance to seals and sea lions; foot traffic disturbance to seals and sea lions and to the rocky intertidal habitat during low tides of late spring and summer, the pupping and rearing season.

Management Objectives: preserve the habitat values of the area and protect them from degradation or destruction while allowing appropriate use of adjacent ocean waters.

Management Prescriptions: Continue existing uses and management with the following additions:

- monitor effectiveness of seasonal trail closure;
- discourage trail improvements (except routine maintenance);
- provide no new physical access;
- expand and develop public educational and informational opportunities and services at the scenic overlook site ;
- encourage intertidal users to use other locations in the area;
- allow no commercial kelp (Nereocystis) harvest within the area;
- monitor impacts to marine mammals from boat and aircraft activity;
- closely coordinate management of this site with other parts of Cape Arago/Sunset Bay area.

Educational Opportunities: The Simpson Reef overlook off Cape Arago State Highway and sites within Cape Arago State Park offer excellent opportunities for educational and interpretive materials, displays, or facilities about the natural resources of the North Cove/Simpson Reef area; these educational and interpretive programs could be part of a program for the entire Sunset Bay/Cape Arago region.

23. Area Name: Middle Cove

Designation: ***Research Reserve*** (Map 18)
Area Included: 0.3 miles of intertidal habitat at the tip of Cape Arago

Description
Middle Cove provides a rich intertidal habitat that has relatively low use and is near a marine research facility (Univ. of Oregon Institute for Marine Biology). The area has traditionally been used for research, especially by staff and students at OIMB.

Access: steep, unimproved trail from Cape Arago State Park

Ownership: Submerged and submersible (intertidal) lands: Division of State Lands; adjacent upland: Oregon Department of Parks and Recreation.

Key Resources: Rich, undisturbed intertidal habitat.

Human Uses and Management

Current Use: Low level of use, includes scientific research, sport fishing from shore, and tidepooling.

Current Management: Intertidal: Scientific/education permit area; upland: Cape Arago State Park.

Impact Concerns: none

Management Objectives: protect the research values of the site by ensuring that overall non-research use of the site does not increase significantly.

Management Prescriptions: Continue existing uses and management with the addition that

- discourage any improvements to the existing trail;
- prohibit collection or harvest of intertidal algae (seaweeds);
- prohibit recreational mussel harvest (except single mussels as bait).

24. Area Name: South Cove Cape Arago

Designation: ***Marine Garden*** (Map 18)
Area Included: 0.42 miles of intertidal habitat just south of the tip of Cape Arago.

Description
South Cove, like other intertidal areas on Cape Arago, has a very productive intertidal environment. The diversity of intertidal habitats and the diversity of flora and fauna are high. Although the trail to the cove is steep and long, the cove attracts a fair number of visitors, both general public and school groups because of the intertidal marine life, fishing opportunities, scenic views, and shelter from northwest winds in the south-facing cove.

Access: Steep but improved trail from Cape Arago State Park.

Ownership: Submerged and submersible (intertidal) lands: Division of State Lands; adjacent upland: Oregon Department of Parks and Recreation.

Key Resources: Rich, diverse, accessible intertidal habitat; scenic views to the south.

Uses and Management

Current Use: Relatively high level of use including educational activities, tidepooling, sightseeing, and sport fishing from shore.

Current Management: The intertidal area is currently managed as a scientific/educational permit area by the ODFW; the uplands are managed as Cape Arago State Park.

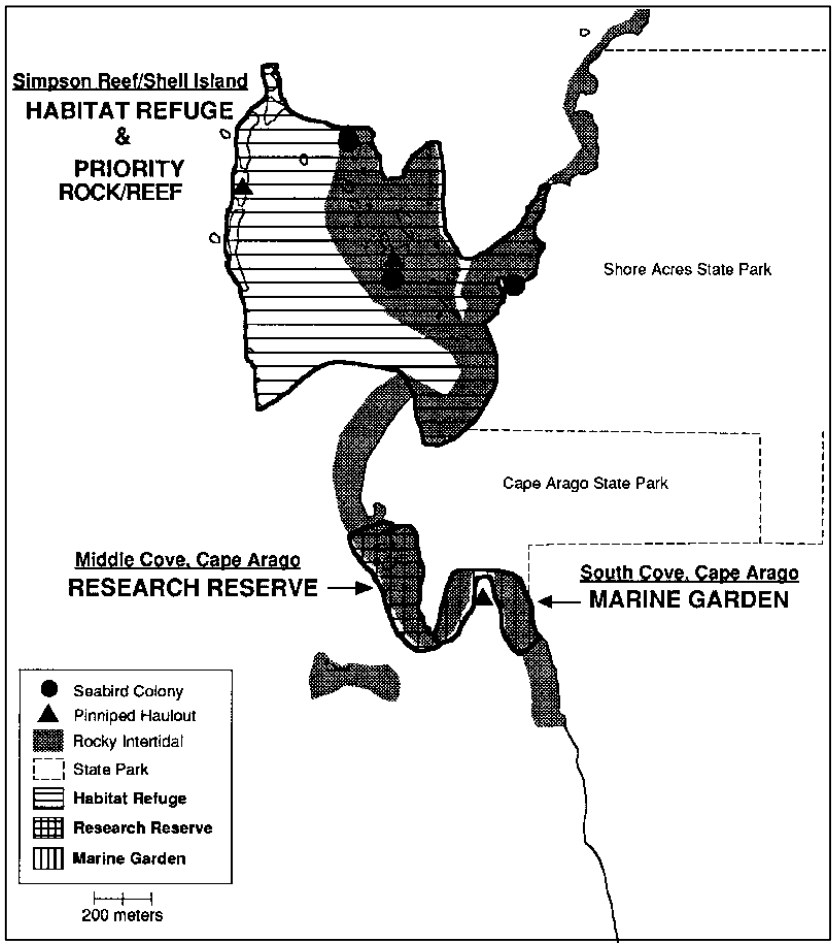
Impact Concerns: Overuse of intertidal areas through trampling and collecting.

Management Objectives: To enhance enjoyment and appreciation of intertidal resources while protecting intertidal area from effects of overuse.

Management Prescriptions: continue public use of entire area;

- monitor impacts to intertidal area and implement rotational area closures if
- necessary to allow recovery of habitat;
- prohibit harvest of intertidal algae (seaweeds);
- prohibit intertidal invertebrate harvest (except single mussels as bait).

Educational Opportunities: Cape Arago offers an excellent site to provide fixed interpretive displays that complement those at Sunset Bay and Simpson Reef overlook.



Map 18
#22 North Cove
#23 Middle Cove
#24 South Cove Cape Arago

25. Area Name: Rocks off of Coquille Point

Habitat Refuge

Designation: (Map 19)
Area Included: 1.1 miles of shoreline and offshore rocks adjacent to Coquille Point (including Table Rock, Coquille Point Rocks, Cat and Kittens Rock, Face Rock, and several unnamed rocks).

Description
The rocks in this area provide the only major seabird nesting habitat in the 30-mile stretch of coast from Cape Arago to Cape Blanco. The diversity of nesting seabirds is high. Land at the tip of Coquille Point was recently acquired by U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and is being managed as a refuge and educational resource. The Bandon/Coquille Point area provides an excellent opportunity to develop a marine/estuarine/terrestrial refuge complex within an area of high human use.

Access: Some rocks in the refuge area are adjacent to the ocean beach at Bandon and are

accessible from the beach at low tide. Most rocks, however, are beyond the surf and accessible only by boat.

Ownership: Submerged and submersible (intertidal) lands: Division of State Lands; rocks above MHW not connected to land at high tide: US Fish and Wildlife Service; adjacent beach: Oregon Parks and Recreation Department; adjacent upland: mix of private, county, city, State Parks, and US Fish and Wildlife Service.

Key Resources: Nine species of seabirds use some 13 colony sites with over 30,000 birds total (common murre, pelagic and Brandt's cormorant, pigeon guillemot, western gull, tufted puffin, rhinoceros auklet, Leaches storm petrel, black oystercatcher); Aleutian Canada goose and brown pelican (threatened and endangered species); harbor seal haulouts and pupping areas; rocky intertidal habitat.

Uses and Management

Current Use: Recreational use of the adjacent beach is very high. With the exception of Cat and Kittens rocks, there is little boat traffic near the offshore rocks because they are either in or very near the surf most of the time. Boats sometimes approach Cat and Kittens rocks during calm weather. Low-flying aircraft frequently fly over the rocks.

Current Management: Rocks are managed as National Wildlife Refuge; beach is managed as ocean shore recreational area.

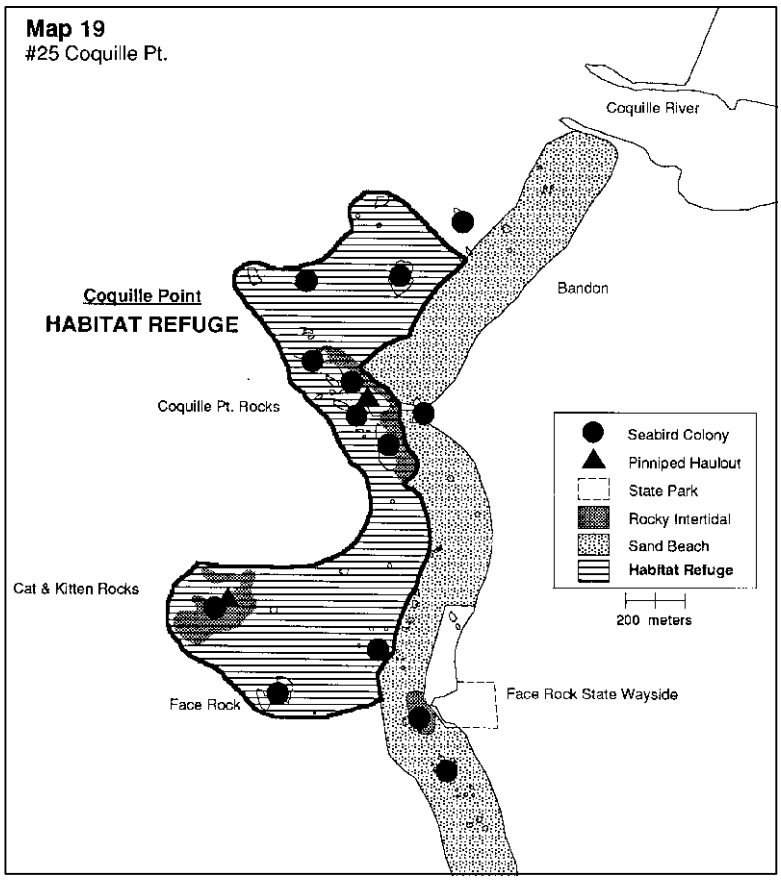
Impact Concerns: Disturbance to seabirds from boat traffic, low-flying aircraft, and illegal climbing on rocks; disturbance to harbor seals in haulout area from illegal climbing on the rocks.

Management Objectives: Protect and maintain the diversity and productivity of seabird marine mammal habitats while allowing appropriate use of adjacent ocean waters.

Management Prescriptions: Continue recreational uses and opportunities on nearby beaches; in addition:

- address problems of climbers on shoreline-accessible rocks through education rather than regulation;
- expand and support educational and informational programs of local volunteer groups and state and federal agencies.

Educational Opportunities: The Coquille Point site is well-suited to providing interpretive and informational materials and programs to increase public awareness of wildlife resources and values of the area. The existing Shoreline Education for Awareness organization could provide a nucleus for a strong community-based, on-site informational program to protect resources.



Map 19
#25 Coquille Point

26. Area Name: Blacklock Point

Designation: Not Yet Designated (Map 20)
Area Included: 1 mile of intertidal habitat at Blacklock Point 2.5 miles north of Cape Blanco.

Description
Blacklock Point is composed of ancient, resistant metamorphic rocks that were once quarried for use in San Francisco. Sedimentary rock layers on top of the point slope gradually to the north. The intertidal area on the south side of the point is composed of high-relief broken bedrock and very large boulders (remnants of the quarrying operation) with smaller sedimentary rocks and ledges on the north side.

Access: A mile-long trail through forest from Cape Blanco airport to the point, then a climb down a steep slope to the intertidal area.

Ownership: Submerged and submersible (intertidal) lands: Division of State Lands; offshore rocks above Mean High Water: U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service; upland above MHW and dry sands beach areas and uplands: Oregon Department of Parks and Recreation.

Key Resources: Rocky intertidal communities.

Uses and Management

Current Use: Use of the area is low due to remoteness and includes sightseeing, sport fishing from shore, and tidepooling.

Current Management: Uplands are part of Floras Lake State Park;

Impact Concerns: None

Management Objectives: None at present

Management Prescriptions: None at present

NOTE: Blacklock Point requires more information and assessment before assigning a management designation and prescriptions.

27. Area Name: Cape Blanco

Designation: ***Research Reserve*** (Map 20)
Area Included: 1.4 miles of intertidal and subtidal habitat at the tip of Cape Blanco.

Description
Excellent representation of several south coast marine ecosystem types are present at Cape Blanco. The rocky intertidal habitat has a very high diversity of plants and animals. Several species that are normally subtidal can be found in the intertidal area at Cape Blanco. The proximity of rich intertidal habitat and the dense kelp bed indicates that the subtidal reef habitat is very rich. Cape Blanco is subject to upwelling of ocean waters that brings important nutrients into marine food webs and probably contributes to the importance of the area for larval recruitment. The area is still relatively undisturbed due to low human use. The diversity of habitats and Cape Blanco's unique upwelling regime make it an ideal area for examining larval recruitment processes as well as conducting other types of scientific research.

Access: Trail from Cape Blanco State Park on north side; beach on south side.

Ownership: Submerged and submersible (intertidal) lands: Division of State Lands; offshore rocks above Mean High Water: U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service; upland above MHW: Bureau of Land Management; dry sands beach areas and nearby uplands: Oregon Department of Parks and Recreation.

Key Resources: Diverse, rich intertidal habitat; Harbor seal haulout and pupping areas; rocky subtidal habitat and kelp bed.

Uses and Management

Current Use: Uses of the area include scientific research, sightseeing, sport fishing from shore, clamming, and tidepooling. Use is relatively low due to difficult access and the remoteness of the area.

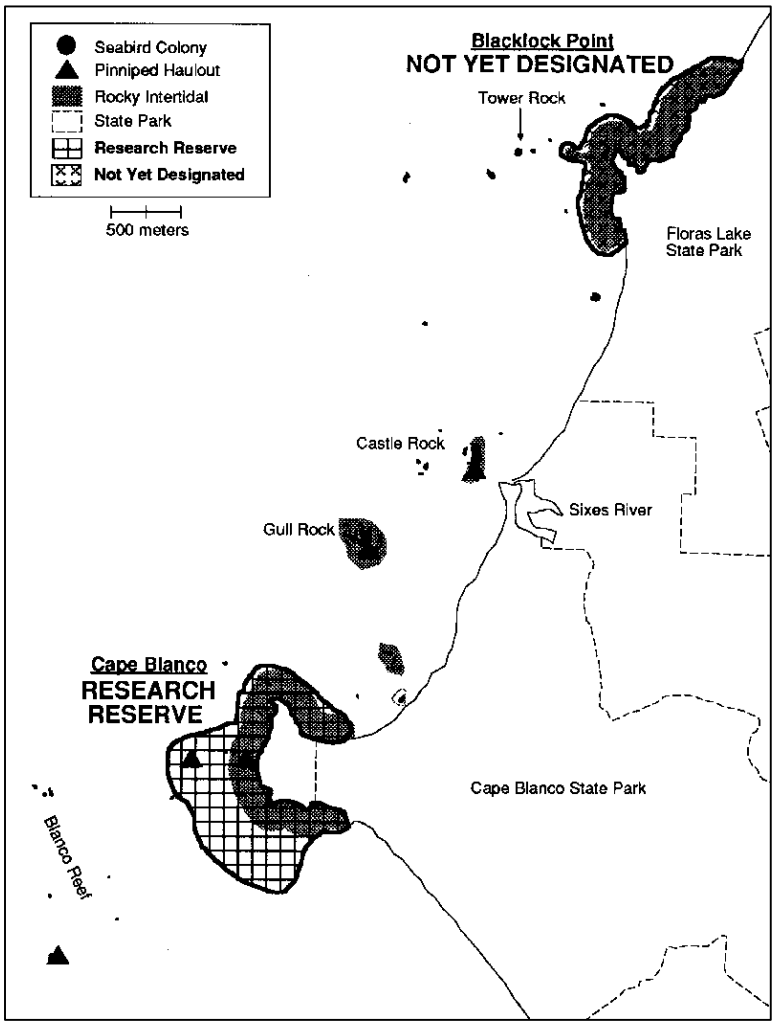
Current Management: Uplands managed as Cape Blanco State Park; BLM has recently acquired the lands to the Coast Guard lighthouse at the tip of cape.

Impact Concerns: Potential trampling impact to rocky intertidal habitat if use increases in the future; possible disturbance to harbor seal haulouts.

Management Objectives: To maintain the ecological integrity of the site for long-term research projects; allow continued level of use that does not interfere with research objectives.

Management Prescriptions: Continue low-level of uses; in addition:

- discourage improvements to trails to the rocky intertidal (other than routine maintenance;
- prohibit recreational and commercial collecting of intertidal invertebrates (except single mussels as bait);
- prohibit harvesting of intertidal marine algae (seaweeds);
- allow scientific research and educational collecting by permit.



Map 20
#26 Blacklock Point
#27 Cape Blanco

28. Area Name: Orford Reef

Designation: ***Priority Rock/Reef Area*** (Map 21)
Area Included: 3 miles southwest of Cape Blanco.

Description
This reef complex includes eight larger rocks and numerous smaller rocks over an area of about one and one-half square miles. The reef, its rocks, and the extensive bull kelp beds (Nereocystis) attached to the rocky bottom, provide diverse, rich habitat for marine life of all kinds, including marine mammals, seabirds, and reef communities. Although this area is located well offshore, its rich and varied resources are attracting increased numbers of users.

Access: Only by boat.

Ownership: Submerged and submersible rocks: Division of State Lands; offshore rocks above Mean High Water: U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

Key Resources: Seven species of seabirds breed here including approximately 38,000 common murres and 1,000 cormorants. Three species of pinnipeds use this area including 1,000 threatened Steller sea lions (25% of state total). This is the second largest pupping site for this threatened species in the U.S., south of Alaska. Orford Reef is especially rich in marine life because of the extensive beds of bull kelp that provide cover and upwelling that brings nutrients for marine life. The reef abounds in rockfish (Sebastes), many species of invertebrates including commercially valuable red sea urchins.

Uses and Management

Current Use: Recreational and commercial rock fishing, commercial sea urchin harvest.

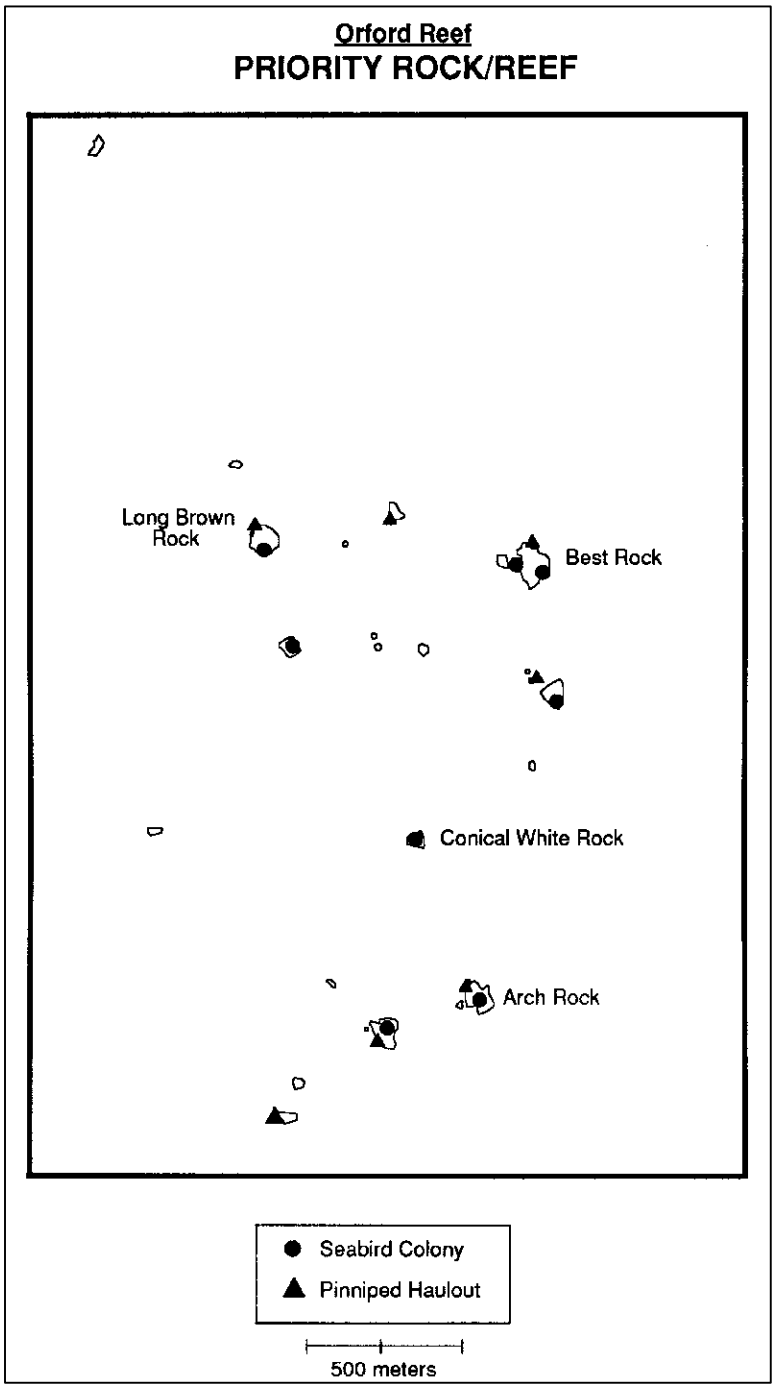
Current Management: Rocks are managed as National Wildlife Refuge; ODFW has instituted a 1,000-foot-wide seasonal urchin fishery closure around Long Brown Rock and Seal Rock that has been supplanted by a voluntary seasonal closure of the urchin fishery for the entire reef during marine mammal pupping season. The National Marine Fisheries Service has designated a 3000-foot wide area around Orford Reef as critical habitat but has enacted no additional regulations. The reef complex is the site of small-scale experimental kelp harvest sponsored by the Division of State Lands.

Impact Concerns: Disturbance to marine mammal habitat and Steller sea lion reproductive success.

Management Objectives: Protect habitat values for marine mammals while allowing appropriate uses in adjacent ocean waters.

Management Prescriptions: No additional management measures at present;

NOTE: Orford Reef is designated as a "priority rock/reef" site for monitoring and possible study leading to additional management measures, if warranted.



Map 21
#28 Orford Reef

29. Area Name: Redfish Rocks/Island Rock

Designation: ***Priority Rock/Reef*** (Map 22)
Area Included: South of Port Orford: group of six Redfish Rocks are approximately 2 miles northwest of Humbug Mountain; Island Rock is about 1.5 mile west of Humbug Mountain.

Description)
These two sites, both with significant seabird breeding habitat, were combined into one since they are located near each other, have similar problems, and could probably be studied at the same time. Boat and aircraft traffic are potential sources of disturbance to seabird colonies on these
rocks.

Access: By boat only.

Ownership: Submerged and submersible (intertidal) lands: Division of State Lands; rocks above Mean High Water: U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

Key Resources: There are seven species of seabirds breeding at Redfish Rocks including approximately 22,300 common murres and more than 600 cormorants. On Island Rock there are 11 species of seabirds breeding including more than 21,600 common murres, 1,000 cormorants, 1,500 western gulls, and 300 tufted puffins.

Uses and Management

Current Use: Submerged rocks are targeted for commercial urchin harvest; some commercial and recreational fishing (lingcod, Sebastes, etc.) in the waters adjacent to rocks.

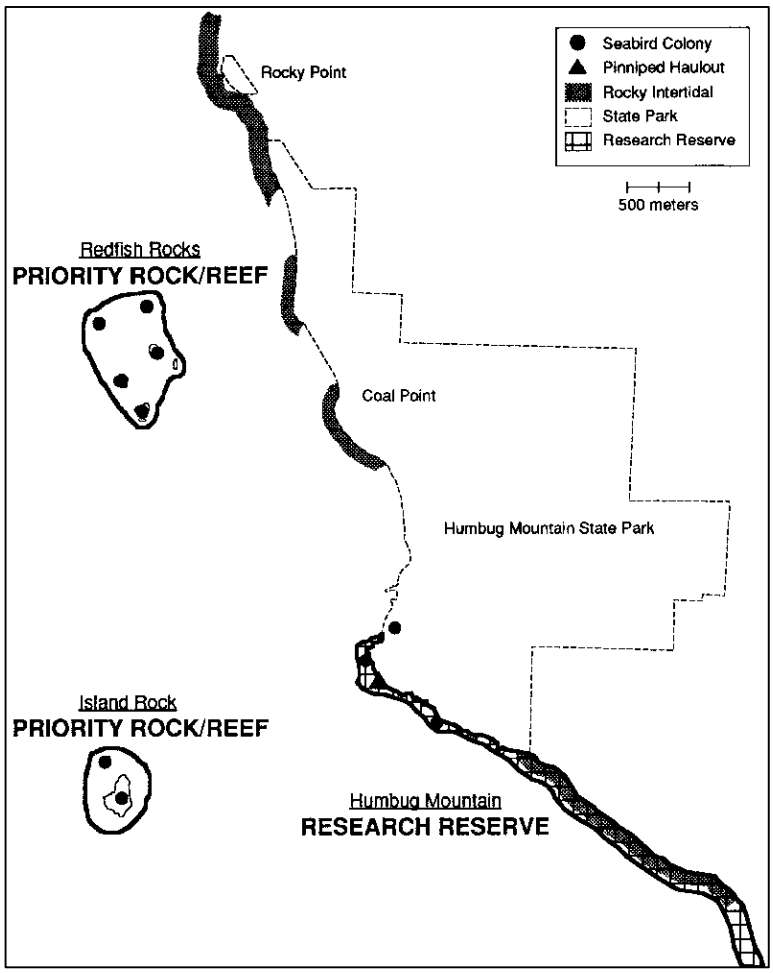
Current Management: Rocks are part of the Oregon Islands National Wildlife Refuge managed by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

Impact Concerns: Boat and aircraft traffic, particularly during late spring and summer seabird nesting and rearing season.

Management Objectives: Protect wildlife habitat values of the rocks while allowing appropriate use of adjacent ocean waters.

Management Prescriptions: No additional management measures at present;

NOTE: Redfish Rocks and Island Rock are designated as a "priority rock/reef" site for monitoring and possible study leading to additional management measures, if warranted.



Map 22
#29 Redfish Rocks &
Island Rock
#30 Humbug Mountain

30. Area Name: Humbug Mountain/Lookout Rock

Designation: ***Research Reserve*** (Maps 22 & 23)
Area Included: 5.4 miles of intertidal habitat located south of the westerly tip of Humbug Mountain.

Description
The area provides an excellent representation of several south coast ecosystem types. The rocky intertidal habitat has a very high diversity of marine plants and animals. The area is still relatively undisturbed due to low human use; this makes it an excellent area for conducting various types of scientific research.

Access: Several informal and somewhat difficult trails from Highway 101

Ownership: Submerged and submersible (intertidal) lands: Division of State Lands; several small offshore rocks above Mean High Water: U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service; dry sands beach areas and portions of adjacent uplands: Oregon Department of Parks and Recreation; other

adjacent uplands: private ownership.

Key Resources: Extensive, undisturbed, productive intertidal habitats; extensive kelp bed offshore.

Uses and Management

Current Use: Use of the intertidal area is very low, primarily hiking, tidepooling, and sport fishing from shore. There is significant commercial urchin harvest in the adjacent offshore kelp/reef area.

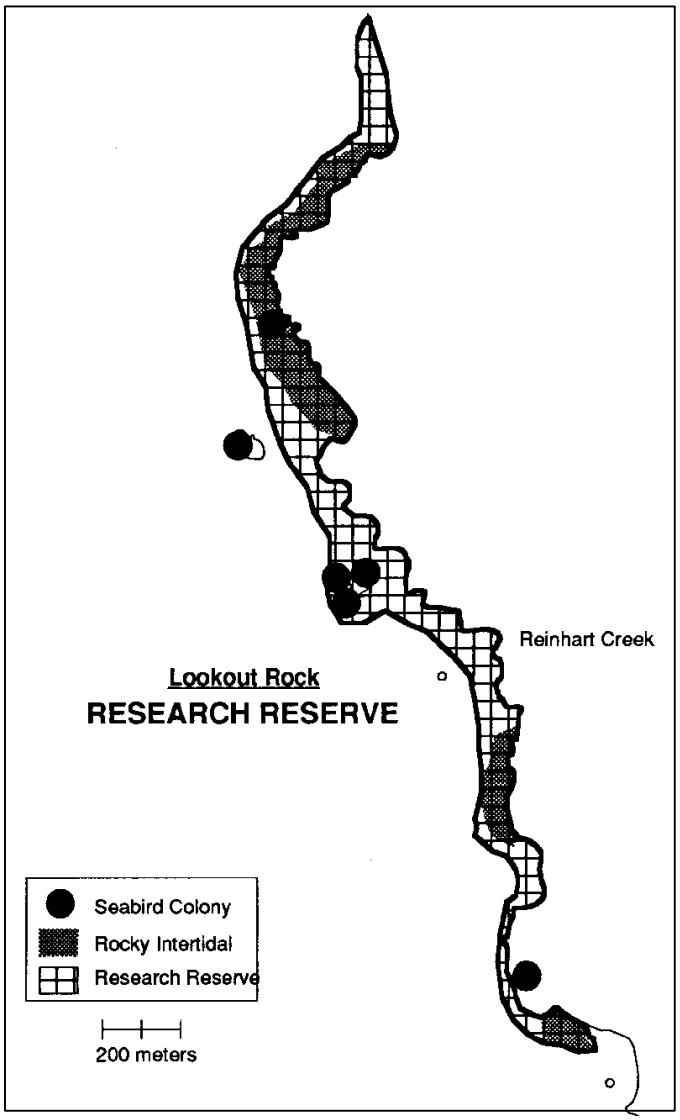
Current Management: None

Impact Concerns: None at present

Management Objectives: To maintain the ecological integrity of the site for long-term research projects; allow continued level of use that does not interfere with research objectives.

Management Prescriptions: Continue low-level of use of the area; in addition:

- make no improvements to access trails or parking on public lands;
- work with private landowners to discourage access improvements;
- prohibit recreational and commercial harvest of intertidal plants and invertebrates (except single mussels as bait);
- allow research collection of intertidal invertebrates and marine algae (seaweeds) by permits.



Map 23
#30 Humbug Mountain/Lookout Rock

31. Area Name: Sisters Rock/Devil's Backbone

Designation: Not Yet Designated (Map 24)
Area Included: 2.7 miles of cliffs, offshore rocks, and rocky intertidal habitat located about midway between Port Orford and Gold Beach.

Description
The area includes a cluster of large sea stacks that form Sisters Rocks and a series of rocky intertidal areas separated by sandy beaches and small headlands. The area is still relatively undisturbed due to limited access and low use.

Access: Access to the Sisters Rocks area is from a short gravel road off of Highway 101. Most of the area south of Sisters Rocks to Devils Backbone is private and has restricted access.

Ownership: Submerged and submersible (intertidal) lands: Division of State Lands; several small offshore rocks above Mean High Water: U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service; dry sands beach areas: Oregon Department of Parks and Recreation; North Sisters Rock on adjacent uplands: Bureau of Land Management; other adjacent uplands: private ownership.

Key Resources: Rocky intertidal habitat; six seabird colony sites.

Uses and Management

Current Use: Activities include beachcombing, tidepooling, sport fishing, bird watching, SCUBA diving, and sea kayaking. The beach at Sisters Rocks is easily accessible to vehicles but receives only low to moderate use due to the relatively undeveloped nature of this site. Devil's Backbone and the rocky shoreline to the north receive little use due to difficult or restricted access.

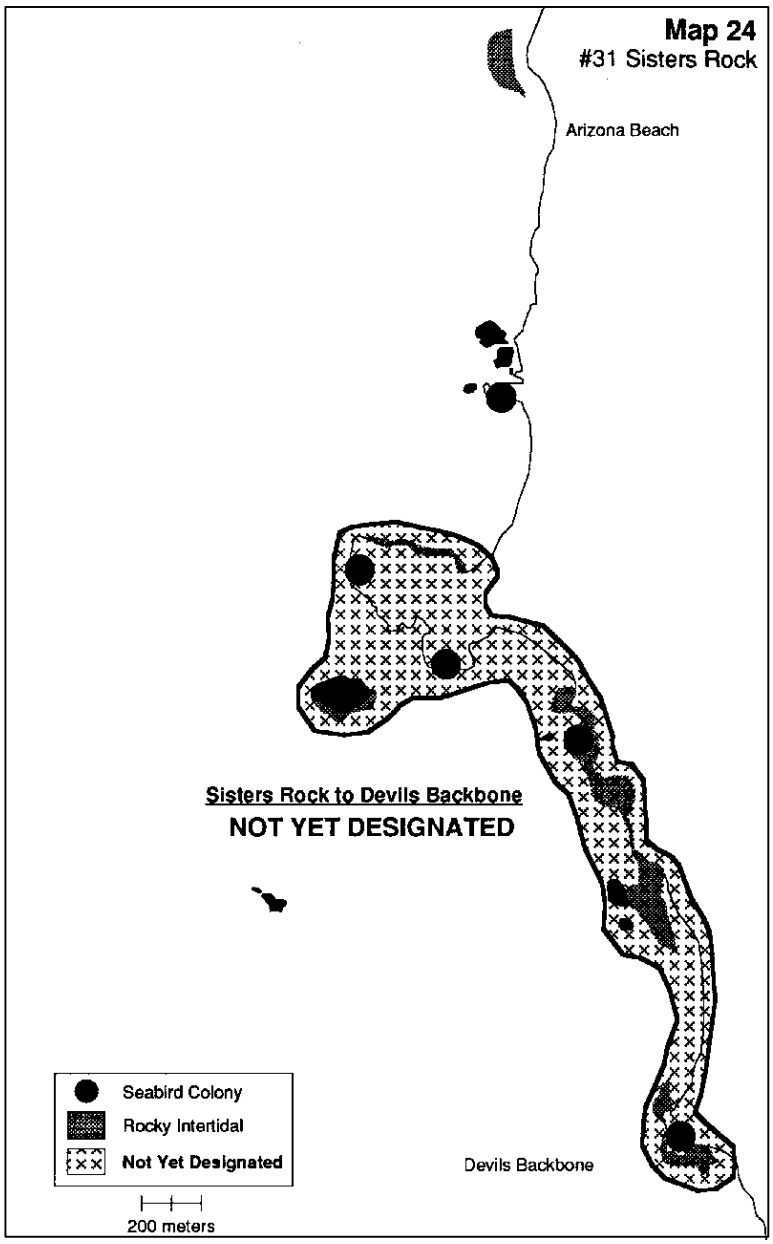
Current Management: General wildlife regulations.

Impact Concerns: Possible disturbance to seabirds by boaters and kayakers at Sisters Rocks; possible increase in disturbance if BLM develops day-use facilities at Sisters Rocks.

Management Objectives: None at present

Management Prescriptions: None at present

NOTE: This area needs more detailed study and assessment before designation into one or more rocky shore management categories.



Map 24
#31 Sisters Rock

32. Area Name: Nesika Head to Otter Pt.

Designation: Not Yet Designated (Map 25)
Area Included: 4.1 miles of cliffs and rocky intertidal habitat located just north of the Rogue River in Curry County.

Description
This area includes extensive rocky intertidal areas, steep cliffs, sand and gravel beaches, and numerous low-elevation offshore rocks. Otter Point State Wayside provides public access

facilities at the south end of the area.

Access: Access to the Otter Point and the beach to the north is from the Otter Point Wayside. Most of the area to the north is private and has restricted access.

Ownership: Submerged and submersible (intertidal) lands: Division of State Lands; several small offshore rocks above Mean High Water: U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service; dry sands beach areas and adjacent uplands at Otter Point: Oregon Department of Parks and Recreation; other adjacent uplands: private ownership.

Key Resources: Extensive rocky intertidal habitat; six seabird colony sites

Uses and Management

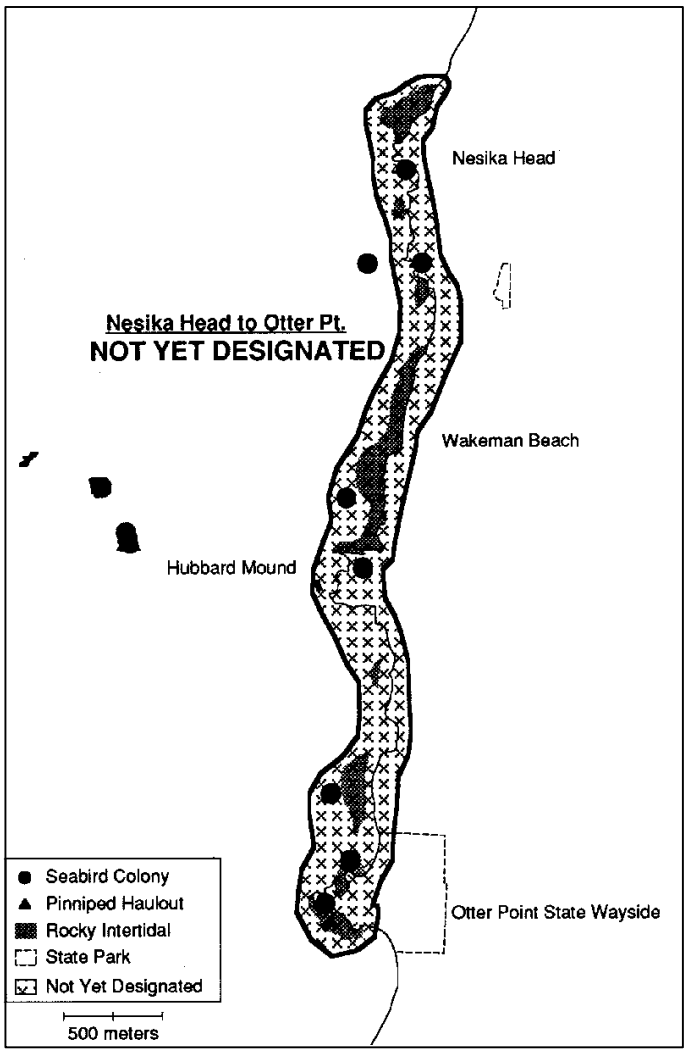
Current Use: Uses include picnicking, beachcombing, tidepooling, sport fishing, bird watching and whale watching. Rocky intertidal areas at each site receive low to moderate human use, primarily by local residents. Use of Otter Point State Wayside is currently low. Beach access to areas near Hubbard Mound and Nesika Beach is limited by private land ownership.

Current Management: General wildlife regulations.
Impact Concerns: Possible disturbance to seabirds and other nesting birds at Otter Point due to foot traffic.

Management Objectives: None at present.

Management Prescriptions: None at present.

NOTE: This area needs more detailed study and assessment before designation into one or more rocky shore management categories.



Map 25
#32 Nesika Head/Otter Point

33. Area Name: Rogue Reef

Designation: ***Priority Rock/Reef*** (Map 26)
Area Included: Approximately 2 miles northwest of the mouth of the Rogue River.

Description
Rogue Reef complex includes three large rocks and many smaller ones over one and one-quarter square miles. Seven species of seabirds and three species of pinnipeds, including Steller sea lions, use this area. The rocky reef substrate, bull kelp (Nereocystis), and strong summer upwelling result in a very productive reef ecosystem that includes commercially valuable red sea urchins, several species of rockfish, and kelp. The reef is a destination for commercial and recreational fisheries.

Access: By boat only

Ownership: Submerged and submersible portions of rocks and reef: Division of State Lands; rocks above Mean High Water: U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

Key Resources: Approximately 4,000 common murres and more than 500 Brandt's cormorants nest here. More than 1,800 threatened Steller sea lions (45% of state total) use this reef, forming the largest pupping site for this species in the U.S., south of Alaska. Over 300 harbor seals are also found here. There is significant harvest of red sea urchins from the reef. There are large kelp beds (Nereocystis) in the reef complex.

Uses and Management

Current Use: Commercial harvest of red sea urchins; commercial and recreational fishing for Sebastes, lingcod, and other fish; some sport SCUBA diving.

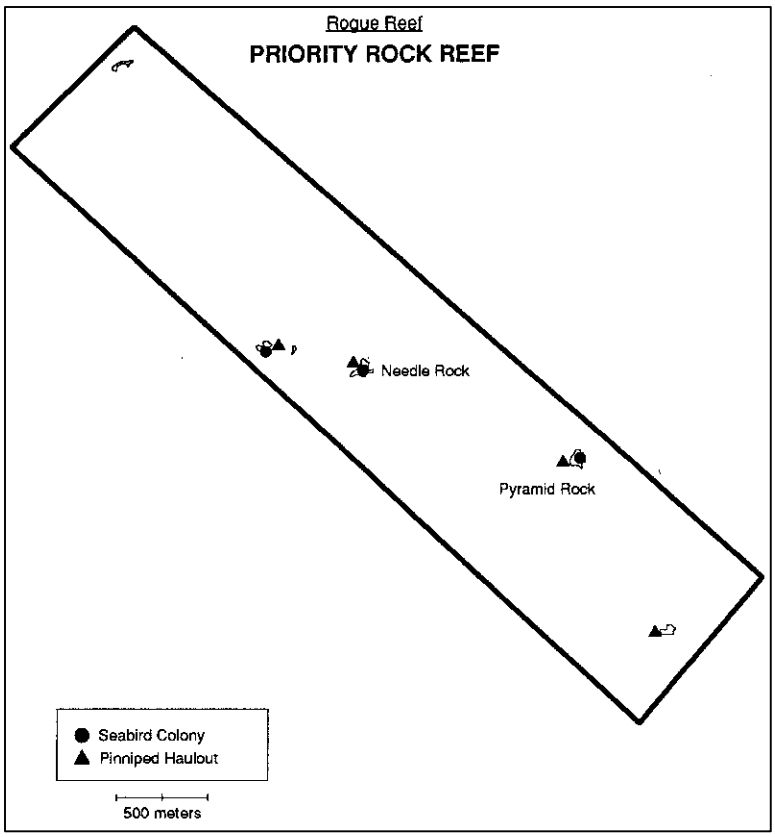
Current Management: Rocks are managed as Oregon Islands National Wildlife Refuge. The ODFW has established a 1000-foot seasonal closure to all fishing around Pyramid Rock from May 1 to August 31. The National Marine Fisheries Service has designated a 3000-foot wide area around Pyramid Rock as critical habitat but has enacted no additional regulations.

Impact Concerns: Commercial and recreational boat activity from Gold Beach is the main concern that has prompted the seasonal fishery closure around Pyramid Rock. Low-flying aircraft from nearby Gold Beach airport pose an additional concern.

Management Objectives: Protect wildlife habitat values of the reef while allowing appropriate use of adjacent ocean waters.

Management Prescriptions: No additional management measures at present;

NOTE: Rogue Reef is designated as a "priority rock" site for monitoring and possible study leading to additional management measures, if warranted.



Map 26
#33 Rogue Reef

34. Area Name: Crook Point/Mack Reef

Designation: ***Habitat Refuge*** (Map 27)
Area Included: 1.4 miles of offshore rocks, cliffs, rocky intertidal, and subtidal reef/kelp beds on Mack Reef and near Crook and Mack Points in Curry County.

Description
The area provides an excellent representation of several south-coast ecosystem types, including sea cliffs, rocky intertidal and associated subtidal rocks, and offshore rocks and reefs. The larger rocky intertidal area to the south is one of the most diverse in Oregon (see also Hooskanaden Creek).

Access: Access to the Crook Point area is a two-mile walk along the beach from Pistol River State Park.

Ownership: Submerged and submersible (intertidal) lands: Division of State Lands; offshore rocks above Mean High Water: U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service; dry sands beach area and portions of adjacent uplands: Oregon Department of Parks and Recreation; other adjacent uplands: private ownership.

Key Resources: Rocks off Crook Point and within the Mack Reef complex support the second

largest seabird nesting area in Oregon (the largest is at Three Arch Rocks); 11 of the 13 seabird species that nest in Oregon use the area at 14 colony sites with over 200,000 birds total; peregrine falcon and brown pelican (threatened species); harbor seal haulout and pupping area; small rocky intertidal habitats that support a diverse array of invertebrates and algae; a large (300-acre) bed of bull kelp (Nereocystis) indicates rich subtidal reef habitat on Mack Reef.

Uses and Management

Current Uses: Little use of the shoreline due to the poor access; use of Mack Reef includes commercial hook-and-line fishing and some commercial urchin harvest.

Current Management: National Wildlife Refuge (offshore rocks).

Impact Concerns: Disturbance to seabirds from boats and low flying aircraft; possible disturbance to upland seabird colonies at Crook Point if site is developed.

Management Objectives: Protect habitat values of the rock/reef complex while allowing compatible uses of adjacent ocean waters.

Management Prescriptions: Maintain current ocean and shore uses; in addition:

- discourage improvements to public access at Crook Point;
- allow no commercial kelp (Nereocystis) harvest in the area;
- monitor status of seabird colonies and any effects from uses of the area;
- if development is proposed, work with landowners at Crook Point to address needs for habitat protection.

35. Area Name: Hooskanaden Creek

Designation: ***Habitat Refuge*** (Map 27)
Area Included: 0.7 miles of intertidal habitat located about 3 miles south of Crook Point in Curry County.

Description
The intertidal habitat has one of the most diverse assemblages of marine invertebrates on the entire coast. The habitat is still relatively intact and undisturbed because of difficult access and low use.

Access: trail from a small turnout off Highway 101.

Ownership: Submerged and submersible (intertidal) lands: Division of State Lands; adjacent beaches and upland: Oregon Park and Recreation Department.

Key Resources: Productive and diverse intertidal habitat; two small seabird nesting colonies.

Uses and Management

Current Use: Relatively low level of use due to remote location and lack of well-marked access and parking. Uses include hiking, scientific research, tidepooling, and sport fishing from shore.

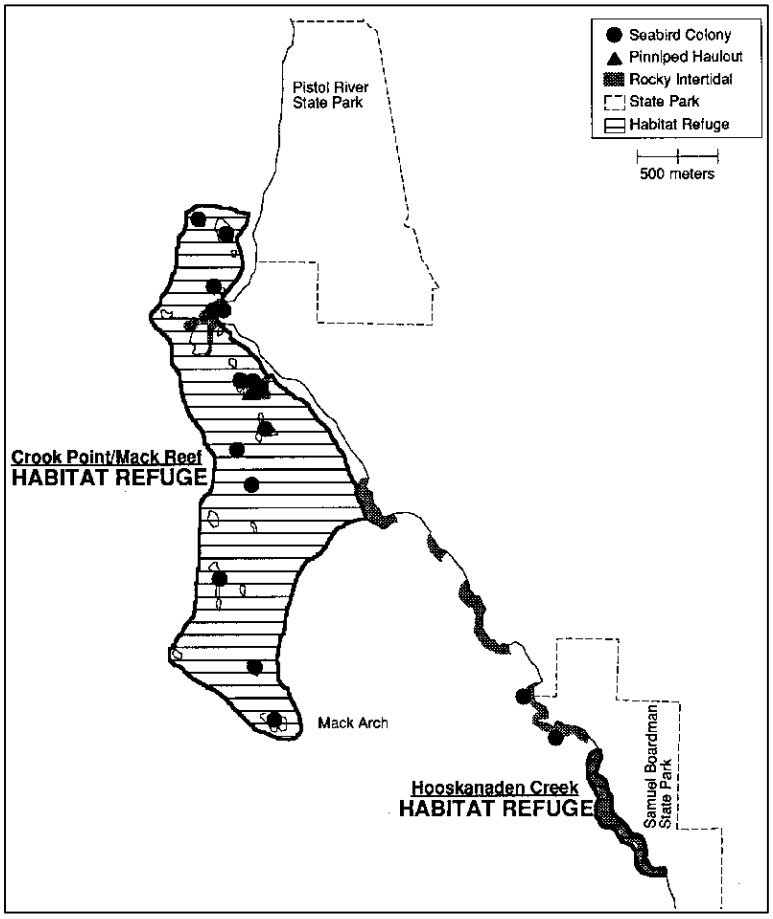
Current Management: Sam Boardman State Park (upland).

Impact Concerns: Degradation of unique intertidal habitat if use increases in the future.

Management Objectives: Maintain undisturbed intertidal habitat.

Management Prescriptions: Continue existing management; in addition:

- discourage additional use of intertidal area by not improving or adding new access or parking;
- prohibit collection or harvest of intertidal organisms, including marine invertebrates and marine algae (seaweeds), except single mussels for bait;
- allow research-related collection by permit only.



Map 27
#34 Mack Reef
#35 Hooskanaden Cr

36. Area Name: Cape Ferrelo

Designation: ***Habitat Refuge*** (Map 28)
Area Included: 2.8 miles of cliff and intertidal habitat at Cape Ferrelo in Curry County.

Description
The intertidal habitat has a very diverse collection of marine invertebrates and algae. The habitat and marine biologic communities are relatively intact and undisturbed.

Access: There is no access to most of the shore in the area. The wayside at Lone Ranch Beach provides shore access at the south end of the area. Steep, unimproved, locally known trails provide access to some other segments of beach within the area.

Ownership: Submerged and submersible (intertidal) lands: Division of State Lands; offshore rocks above Mean High Water: US Fish and Wildlife Service; adjacent beaches and upland: Oregon Park and Recreation Department.

Key Resources: Rich and diverse undisturbed intertidal habitat; three small seabird colony sites; harbor seal haulout.

Uses and Management

Current Use: Low use due to remote location, the lack of access and limited parking, especially the north end. Most use is restricted to the area near Lone Ranch Beach and includes hiking, tidepooling, sport fishing from shore, and educational uses.

Current Management: Upland managed as Sam Boardman State Park.

Impact Concerns: Degradation of productive and undisturbed intertidal habitat if use increases in the future.

Management Objectives: Maintain undisturbed intertidal and associated subtidal habitat.

Management Prescriptions: Continue existing management; in addition:

- discourage additional use of intertidal area by not improving or adding new access or parking except at Lone Ranch where public facilities are provided;
- prohibit collection or harvest of intertidal organisms, including marine invertebrates and marine algae (seaweeds), except single mussels for bait;
- allow research-related collection by permit only.

37. Area Name: South Sam Boardman State Park

Designation: Not Yet Designated (Map 28)
Area Included: 1.6 miles of intertidal habitat located just north of Brookings.

Description
This area has extensive intertidal habitat composed of bedrock, boulders, and cobbles, partly protected from the open sea by numerous offshore rocks. The intertidal communities are probably very diverse due to the many types of substrate and wave exposure.

Access: Access is a short walk along Lone Ranch Beach starting from Lone Ranch State Wayside.

Ownership: Submerged and submersible (intertidal) lands: Division of State Lands; offshore rocks above Mean High Water: US Fish and Wildlife Service; adjacent beaches and upland: Oregon Park and Recreation Department.

Key Resources: Rich and diverse intertidal habitat

Uses and Management

Current Use: Activities include sightseeing, beachcombing, tidepooling, bird watching, sport fishing, SCUBA diving, and sea kayaking. Lone Ranch Beach has a large parking lot and day-use facilities and receives heavy use from local residents and tourists traveling along Highway 101.

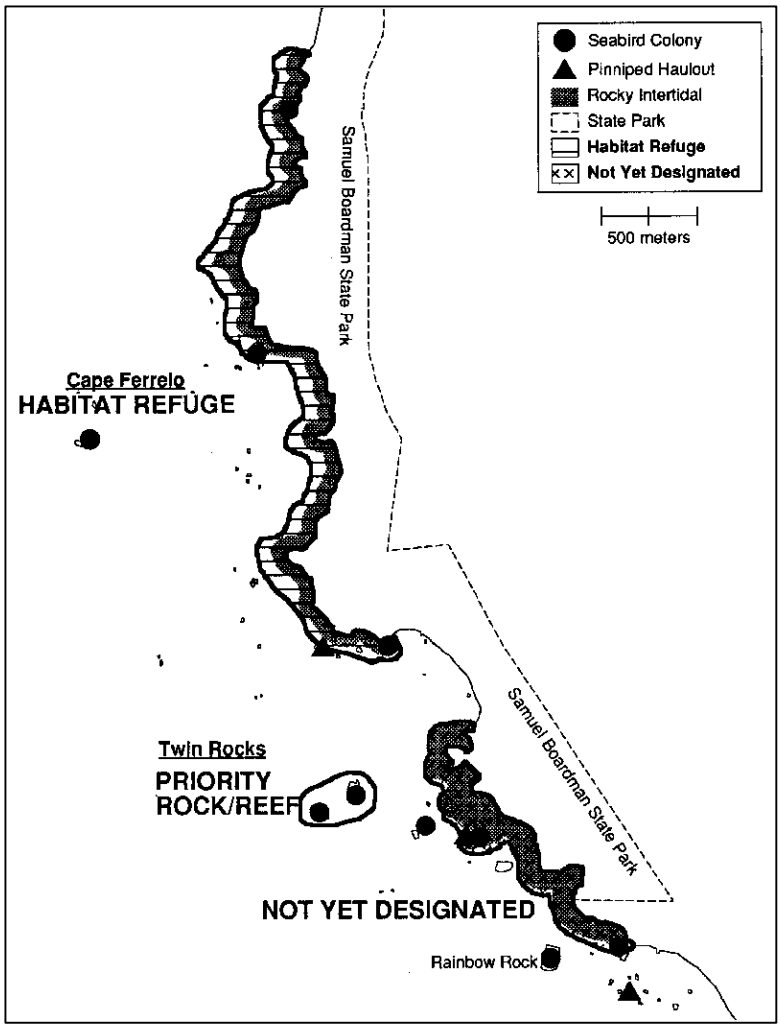
Current Management: Sam Boardman State Park.

Impact Concerns: Degradation of productive and undisturbed intertidal habitat if use increases in the future.

Management Objectives: None at present

Management Prescriptions: None at present

NOTE: This area needs more detailed study and assessment before designation into one or more rocky shore management categories.



Map 28
#36 Cape Ferrelo
#37 South Sam Boardman

38. Area Name: Twin Rocks/Goat Island

Designation: ***Priority Rock/Reefs*** (Maps 28 & 29)
Area Included: Twin Rocks is 500 yards offshore Lone Ranch Beach, Goat Island is approximately four miles to the south about 500 yards offshore Harris Beach State Park just north of Brookings. These two sites and the area in between them were combined into one since they are located near each other, having similar problems, and could be studied at the same time as a unit.

Description
These two offshore sites have significant seabird breeding colonies on them and are located in an area of high recreational boating traffic.

Access: By boat only from Chetco River entrance at Brookings.

Ownership: Submerged and submersible (intertidal) lands: Division of State Lands; offshore

rocks above Mean High Water: US Fish and Wildlife Service; adjacent beaches and upland: Oregon Park and Recreation Department.

Key Resources: There are six species of seabirds breeding at Twin Rocks including more than 10,000 common murres. On Goat Island there are 11 species of seabirds breeding including more than 4,800 common murres, 400 Brandt's cormorants and 1,300 western gulls. Threatened or endangered species using the area include peregrine falcons, brown pelicans, and Aleutian Canada geese. Small groups of harbor seals occur throughout the area.

Uses and Management

Current Use: Recreational and commercial fisheries in surrounding ocean waters, including red sea urchins.

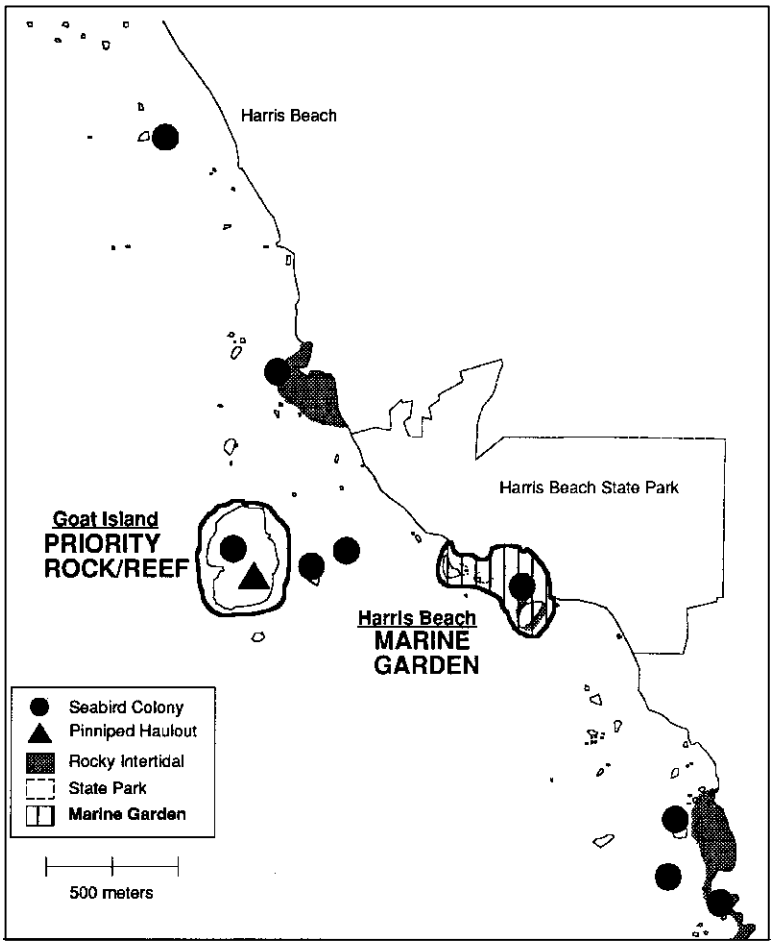
Current Management: Rocks managed as National Wildlife Refuge; upland managed as Sam Boardman State Park.

Impact Concerns: Disruption of seabird breeding colonies and degradation of seabird populations.

Management Objectives: Protect wildlife habitat values of the reef while allowing appropriate use of adjacent ocean waters.

Management Prescriptions: No additional management measures at present.

NOTE: Twin Rocks and Goat Island are designated as "priority rock and reef" sites for monitoring and possible study leading to additional management measures if warranted.



Map 29
#38 Goat Island
#39 Harris Beach

39. Area Name: Harris Beach

Designation: ***Marine Garden*** (Map 29)
Area Included: 0.4 miles of intertidal habitat at north end of City of Brookings.

Description
Harris Beach has a substantial intertidal environment that is one of the highest use intertidal area on the south coast.

Access: Well-marked, easy trail from Harris Beach State Park.

Ownership: Submerged and submersible (intertidal) lands: Division of State Lands; offshore rocks above Mean High Water: US Fish and Wildlife Service; adjacent beaches and upland: Oregon Park and Recreation Department.

Key Resources: Easily accessible intertidal habitat; Goat Island is just offshore.

Uses and Management

Current Use: Relatively high use from adjacent state park; uses include educational activities, tidepooling, sightseeing, and sport fishing from shore. State Park provides interpretive services on site.

Current Management: The intertidal area is currently managed by the ODFW as an area where collecting or harvesting of invertebrates except by scientific/educational permit. The upland is managed as Harris Beach State Park.

Impact Concerns: Overuse of the intertidal area from visitor trampling.

Management Objectives: To enhance enjoyment and appreciation of intertidal resources while protecting intertidal area from effects of overuse.

Management Prescriptions: Continue public use of entire area;

- monitor impacts to intertidal area and implement rotational area closures as necessary to allow recovery of habitat;
- prohibit harvest of intertidal algae (seaweeds);
- prohibit harvest of intertidal invertebrates (except single mussels as bait).

Educational Opportunities: Harris Beach, the southernmost Marine Garden, is ideally situated as a site for public interpretive and informational displays about Oregon's rocky-shore resources and areas. Such a program could include material on all kinds of rocky shores, including intertidal and offshore rocks and reefs.