

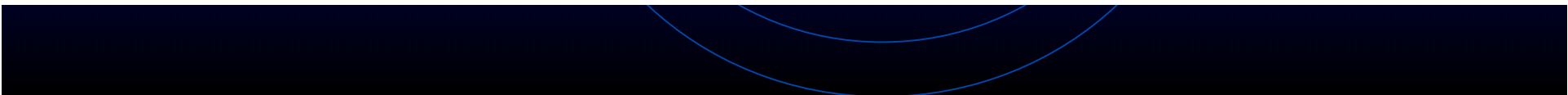
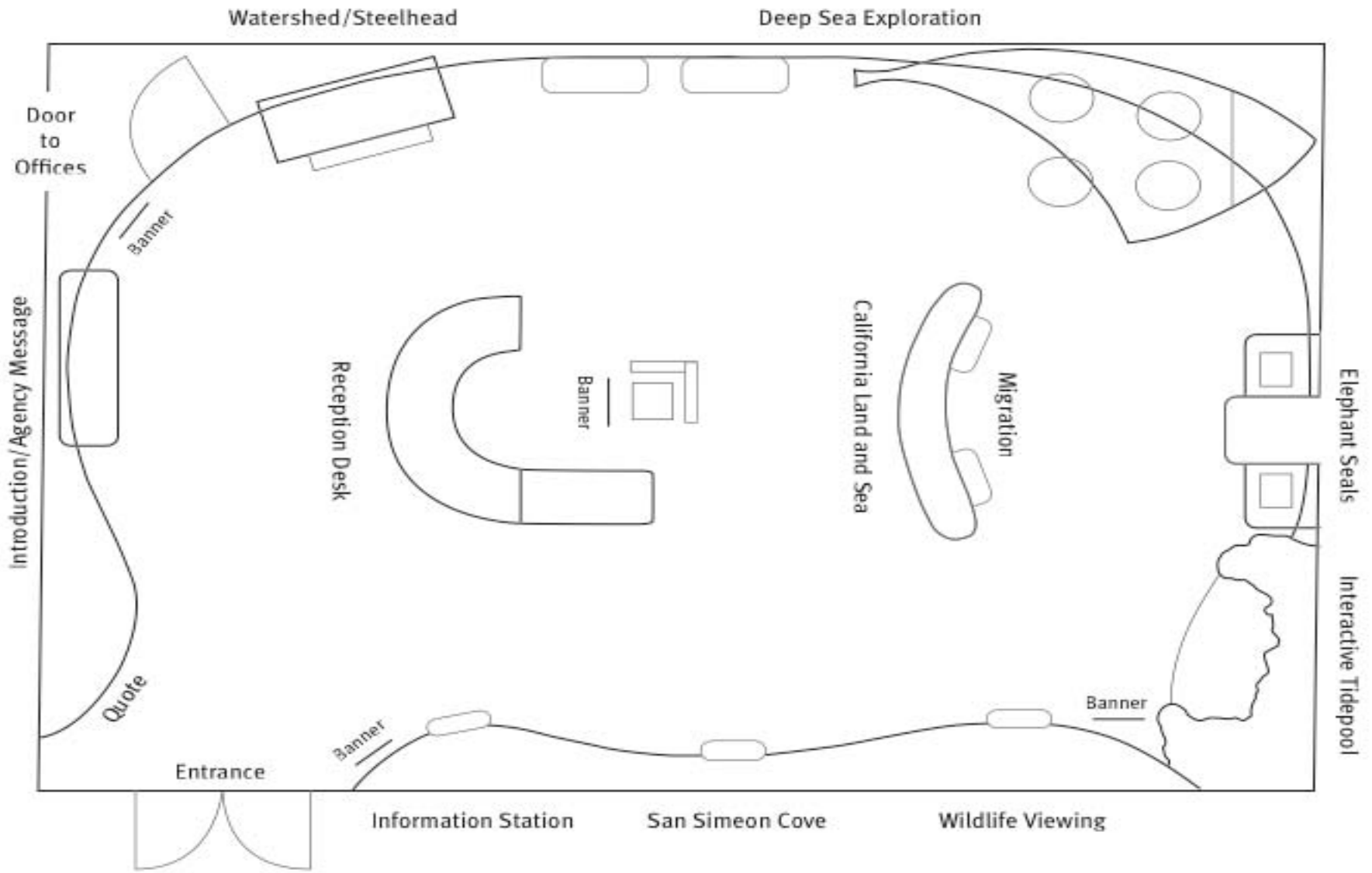
MBNMS Recent Activities, Southern Region

- CA Sanctuaries Signage Plan
- NOAA/State Parks Ranger Agreement
- Hearst Conservation Deal --> increased access to sanctuary --> expansion of Snapshot Day and BeachCOMBERS
- Building Use Agreement - State Parks
- New Office - Remodel complete
- Interpretive plan, Coastal Discovery Center



Front Doors





Welcome to

the Coastal Discovery Center: Land and Sea

The interface of the land and sea supports a unique environment, diverse in resources, evolving forever over time for its rich natural beauty, economic opportunity, recreation and inspiration. Our protection and careful management of these special places will preserve them for continued use and enjoyment for generations to come.



GP1

California State Parks



GP2

California State Parks manages and oversees 400 parks and recreation facilities across the state. The parks provide a wide variety of recreational opportunities and are a source of inspiration and education for all.

The National Marine Sanctuary Program



GP3

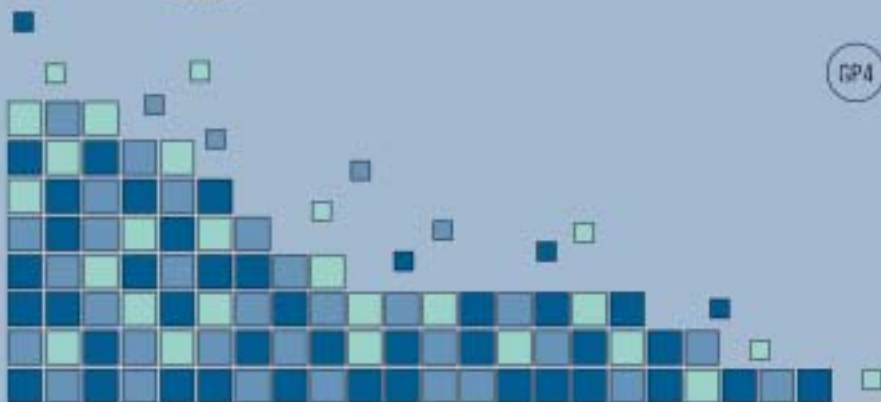
The National Marine Sanctuary Program is a national program that protects and preserves the most significant natural resources of the United States. Sanctuaries are established to protect and preserve the most significant natural resources of the United States.

GP4



GP5

GP6



GP2

California State Parks manages nearly one-third of California's scenic coastline, including wetlands, estuaries, beaches, and dune systems. Our mandate is to preserve the state's extraordinary biological diversity, protect its natural and cultural resources, and create opportunities for high-quality outdoor recreation.

GP3

The National Marine Sanctuary Program serves as trustee for fourteen marine protected areas, encompassing more than 150,000 square miles of marine and great lakes waters. Our mission is to protect America's sanctuaries while encouraging compatible recreational and commercial activities.

GP4

Together, these agencies cooperate with the public to understand and protect natural and cultural resources and enhance public awareness and enjoyment of California's spectacular land and sea.



Make a caption would be nice for all of these photos!
Make a caption would be nice for all of these photos!



GP5

What Are Cultural Resources?

Cultural resources are items representing human history and use.

GP6

What Are Natural Resources?

Natural resources occur in nature and are used or enjoyed by all living things.

Watersheds

Protecting Land & Sea

GP1

Watersheds
Direct water from surrounding hillside to collect in creeks and streams. Keeping watersheds free of pollutants, including trash, toxins, pesticides, and fertilizers is essential for the health of steelhead and the aquatic plants they inhabit.



GP2

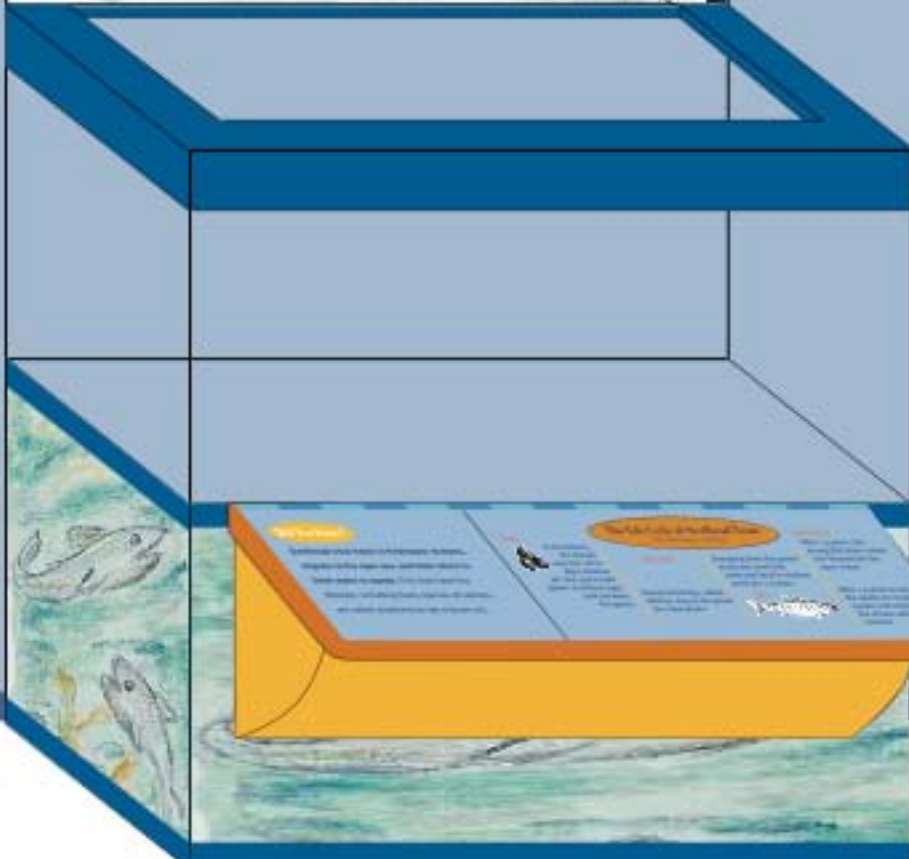
Steelhead salmon require cool, clear water for reproduction and survival. Their ideal habitat includes streams with clean gravel bottoms and shady year-round ponds. Storms, erosion and deforestation reduced the number of spawning streams, causing the steelhead population to drop.



GP3

What You Can Do

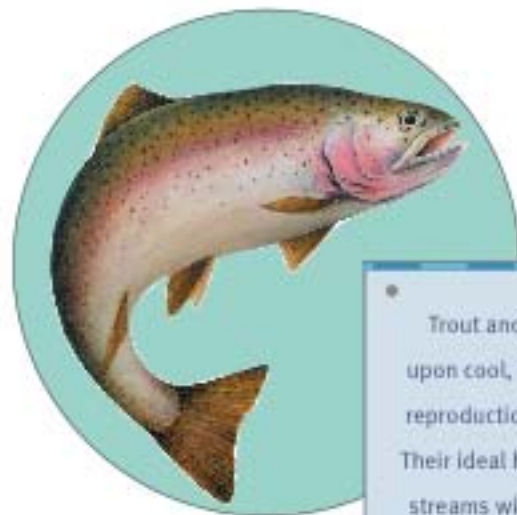
- Avoid using pesticides and herbicides on your lawn and garden.
- Use only natural soaps and detergents.
- Do not use lawn mowers or trimmers with gas engines.
- Do not use fertilizers on your lawn or garden.
- Do not use motor vehicles on roads or trails.
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GP4

GP1

Watersheds direct water from surrounding hillsides to collect in creeks and streams. Keeping watersheds free of pollutants, including trash, toxins, pesticides, and fertilizers is essential for the health of steelhead and the aquatic insects they feed on.



GP2

Trout and salmon rely upon cool, clean water for reproduction and survival. Their ideal habitat includes streams with clean gravel bottoms and shady year-round pools. Dams, erosion and siltation have reduced the number of spawning streams, causing the steelhead population to drop.



GP3

What You Can Do

Volunteer for watershed restoration programs to clean up creeks and streams and replant streamside vegetation, enhancing creek habitats.



Keep our watersheds clean. Pick up trash and don't litter!



Pet waste can enter waterways and spread disease to wild animals. Pick up after your cat or dog.

Street runoff can wash household and garage waste into creeks and streams, while storm drains lead straight to the ocean. Don't wash toxic liquids such as motor oil, detergents, pesticides and fertilizers into the street.



Place household toxics in spill-proof containers and take them to a local hazardous waste facility.

Learn more about watersheds and their importance to the ecosystem.

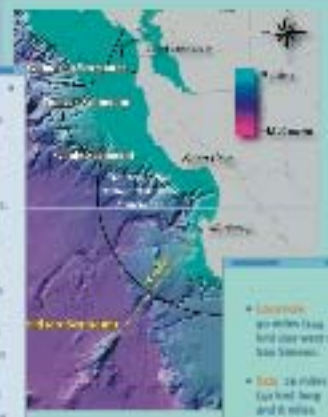
Deep Sea Voyages

Seamounts

Shipwrecks

GP1

Seamounts are underwater mountains rising high above the surrounding seafloor. Their steep sides influence water currents, affecting what lives on and above them. Seamounts provide a place where organisms can settle and grow. Scientists have found seamounts to be "hotspots of life," with larger numbers and kinds of organisms found on and around the seamount than on the seafloor.



About Davidson Seamount

- Location:** 60 miles east of the coast of New Zealand.
- Height:** From base to crest, Davidson Seamount is 2,815 feet (858 m) tall.
- Size:** 26 miles (41.8 km) long and 8 miles (12.8 km) wide.
- Discovery:** Discovered in 1968 by the U.S. Navy's research ship the USS Albatross (AGOR-19).

GP2

Scientists use modern technology to study the deep sea.



A Remotely Operated Vehicle (ROV) is a motorized metal frame equipped with lights and cameras. The ROV is attached to a research vessel by an electronic tether, and is controlled by a technician.



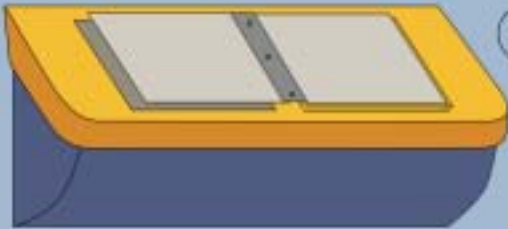
Small submersibles carrying 2 or 3 passengers for a few hours at a time are equipped with oxygen and other life support systems, as well as lights and cameras.



FB1

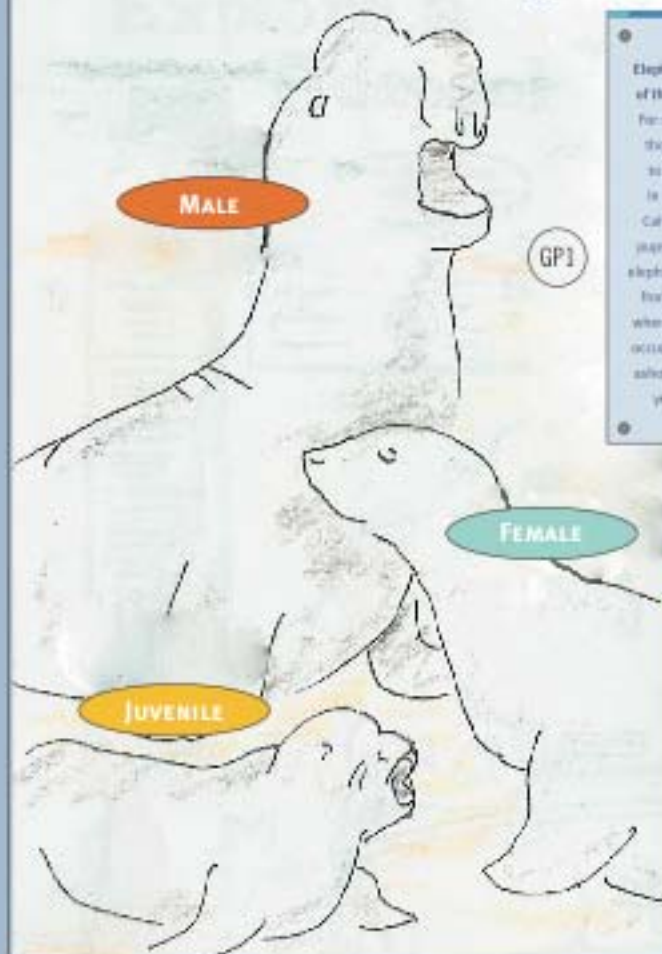


FB2





An Elephant Seal Colony



GP1

Elephant seals spend much of their time far out at sea. For several months a year, thousands come ashore to islands and beaches in central and southern California to give birth to pups, mate and rest. Peak elephant seal season extends from December to March, when pupping and breeding occurs. Elephant seals come ashore at other times of the year to molt and rest.

Where Do They Go?



GP3

Did You Know?

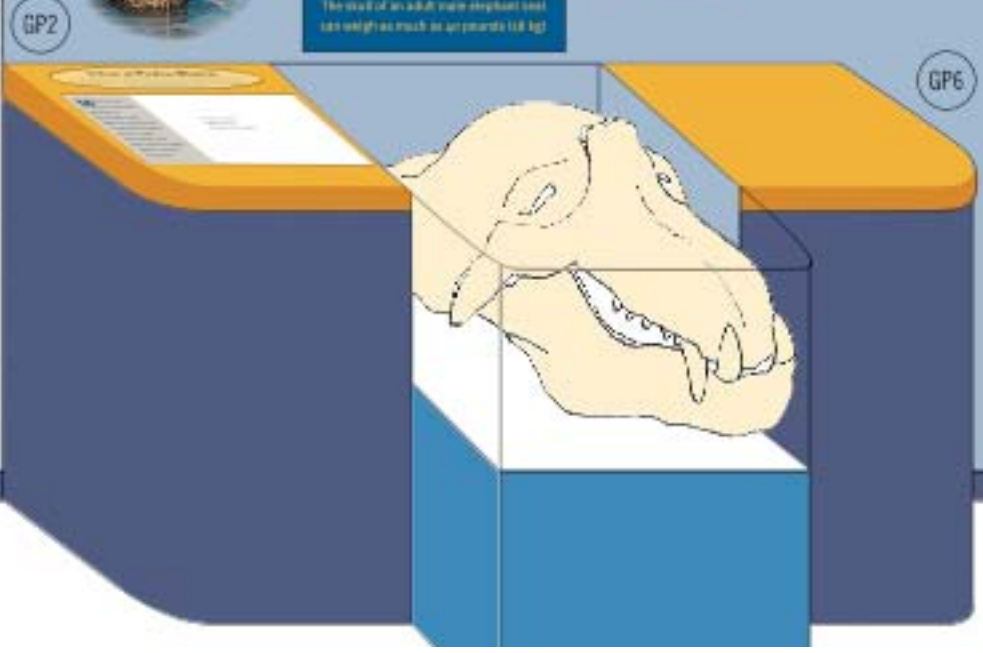
- An adult male elephant seal can reach 11 feet (3.4 m) in length and weigh up to 5,000 pounds (2,273 kg).
- Elephant seal males can dive more than 1 mile deep—only the Sperm Whale dives deeper.
- Elephant seals have been documented moving at short bursts of speed up to 20 miles per hour.
- Elephant seals were once hunted for their blubber and meat. By 1911, they were believed extinct. Today, the northern elephant seal population has expanded to over 100,000.

GP4



The skull of an adult male elephant seal can weigh as much as upwards 100 kg!

GP5



GP6

Pups are weaned, and females mate with males and depart. By March, the males leave breeding beaches for northern foraging areas. Weaned pups remain on the beaches where they were born.

FEBRUARY through MARCH

Photo of male and female mating

Weaned pups (called weaners) cluster in "pods" and learn to swim and find food. In April and May, females return to the breeding beaches from northern feeding grounds to molt their fur.

APRIL through JUNE

Photo of weaner and molting females.

Male elephant seals return to breeding beaches to molt. They depart in August for northern feeding grounds once again.

JUNE through AUGUST

Photo of molting males.

During the Fall, breeding beaches are nearly bare of elephant seals. Most are feeding in productive northern waters before the breeding cycle begins again.

SEPTEMBER through NOVEMBER

Photo of nearly empty beach.

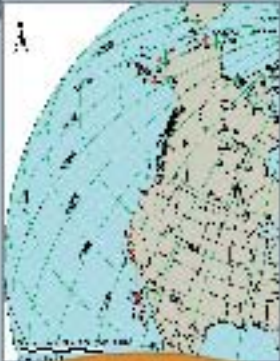
Migration

Migratory Animals



Did You Know?
Some animals travel south for the winter to find food. They travel from the north to the south to find food. They travel from the north to the south to find food. They travel from the north to the south to find food.


What Is Here Now?
WINTER
December, January and February



GP1


GP4

Residential Animals




Did You Know?
Some animals stay in the same place all year long. They stay in the same place all year long. They stay in the same place all year long. They stay in the same place all year long.

GP2



GP5



GP3

Tidepools: Protecting Land and Sea



Tide Animals in the Intertidal Zone

This band of ocean is the most diverse and productive. Many organisms, from sponges to sea stars, live here. They can survive both high and low tide. Some animals, like barnacles, are permanently attached to rocks. Others, like limpets, can move. Many animals have special adaptations to survive the changing conditions of this zone.

Sea anemones are sessile animals that can retract their bodies into their shells to avoid drying out. They have sticky tentacles to catch food.

Sea stars and **sea urchins** have a hard, calcium carbonate shell. They can move slowly across rocks. Sea stars have a unique ability to regenerate lost limbs.

Crabs and **snails** are mobile animals that can move between tide pools. Crabs have gills that can breathe air. Snails have a shell that protects them from drying out.

Small fish like **rockfish** and **sculpin** live in tide pools. They have gills that can breathe air. They also have special adaptations to survive the changing conditions of this zone.

Plants like **rockweed** and **sea purslane** are adapted to survive in tide pools. They have special adaptations to survive the changing conditions of this zone.

GP1

Solutions For Survival

Protection: Many organisms have protective shells or spines. Some animals, like sea stars, have a hard, calcium carbonate shell. They can move slowly across rocks. Sea stars have a unique ability to regenerate lost limbs.

Adaptation: Many organisms have special adaptations to survive the changing conditions of this zone. For example, sea anemones can retract their bodies into their shells to avoid drying out. They have sticky tentacles to catch food.

Survival: Many organisms have special adaptations to survive the changing conditions of this zone. For example, sea anemones can retract their bodies into their shells to avoid drying out. They have sticky tentacles to catch food.

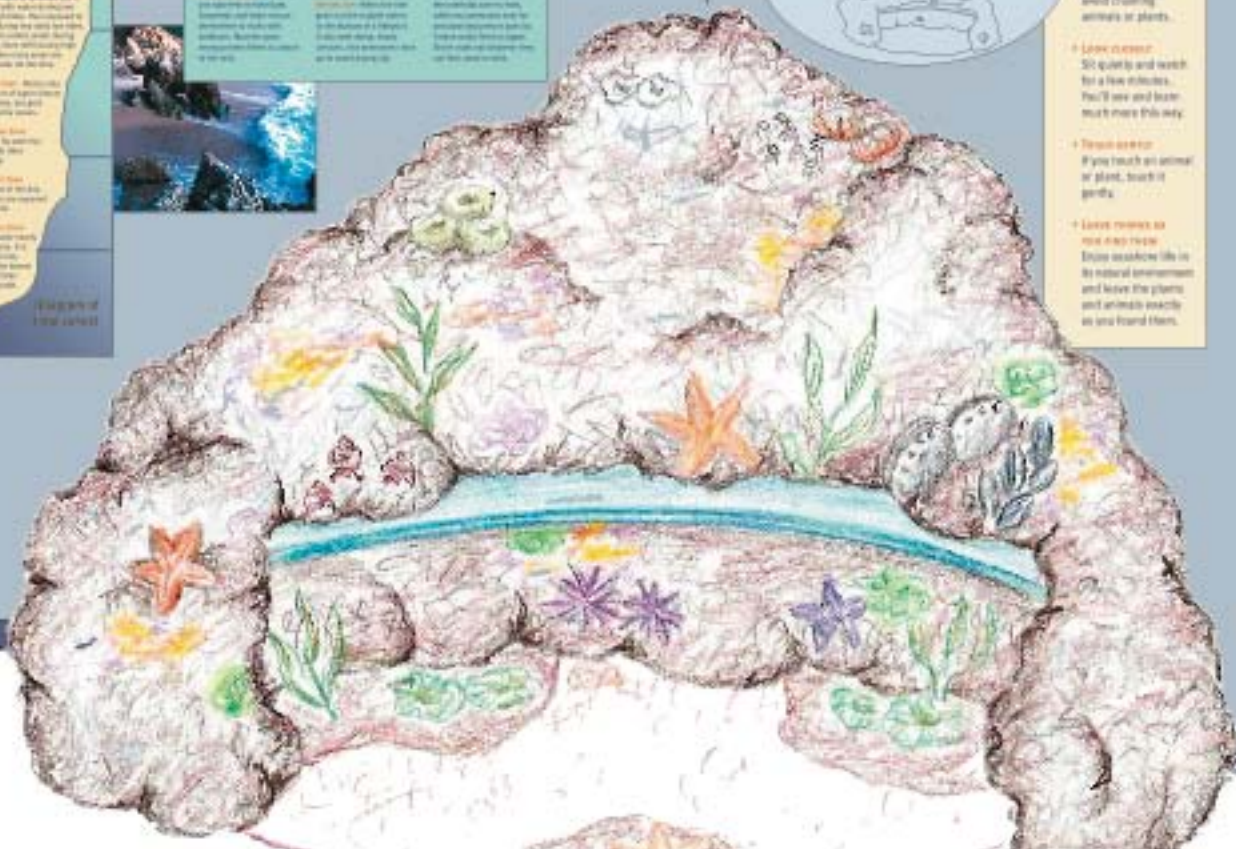
GP2



Tidepool Tips

- Stay Low:** Most rocks are covered with living animals and plants. Stay carefully to avoid crushing animals or plants.
- Look Quietly:** Sit quietly and watch for a few minutes. You'll see and learn much more this way.
- Touch Gently:** If you touch an animal or plant, touch it gently.
- Leave Things as You Find Them:** Enjoy watching life in its natural environment and leave the plants and animals exactly as you found them.

GP4



GP1

Life Abounds in the Intertidal Zone

This interface of land and sea is covered with water during low daily high tides, then exposed to the air during two daily low tides. Tidepools collect water during low tide, then refill during high tide. Some rocky areas are above water all the time.

Splash Zone Rocky area that is out of water almost all the time, but gets splashed by waves.

High-Tide Zone Covered by water by both high tides each day.

Mid-tide Zone Wet most of the day. Tall rocks are exposed at low tide.

Low-tide Zone Under water nearly all the time. It is exposed only during the lowest (or least) tides of the month.

GP3

Can You Find Them?

There are 14 marine organisms in this exhibit. Can you find them all?

Tidepool Tips

GP4

Tidepool creatures are built to survive harsh conditions, but they cannot tolerate harsh treatment from people.

- **STEP LIGHTLY**
Most rocks are covered with living animals and plants. Step carefully to avoid crushing animals or plants.
- **LOOK CLOSELY**
Sit quietly and watch for a few minutes. You'll see and learn much more this way.
- **TOUCH GENTLY**
If you touch an animal or plant, touch it gently.
- **LEAVE THINGS AS YOU FIND THEM**
Enjoy seashore life in its natural environment and leave the plants and animals exactly as you found them.

GP2

Solutions For Survival

The intertidal zone is a tough place to live! To survive, organisms have adapted to this harsh environment. Look at the challenges intertidal organisms face and their solutions.

Preventing Water Loss Sea stars use tube feet to hold tight. Seaweeds and limpets secure themselves to rocks with holdfasts. Mussels grow strong protein fibers to attach to the rock.

Limpet Survival Some animals, like mussels and green barnacles, specialize in hard-to-reach areas. Sea urchins push each other out of good spaces, while limpets and barnacles may grow on the shells of other animals.

Beating the Heat When the tide goes out the scallop swims to the bottom of a tidepool. Crabs seek damp, shady crevices. Sea anemones close up to avoid drying out.

Abalone and chitons clamp down tight on their rocks to reduce water loss.

Feeding Food Barnacles and mussels are filter feeders, and collect tiny particles of food from ocean water. Predators like sea stars move around the intertidal zone to feed, while sea anemones wait for unsuspecting prey to pass by. Turban snails feed on algae. Shore crabs eat whatever they can find, dead or alive.

Central California Wildlife

GP1

Local Wildlife

California coastal birds
are found the best places
to see them in places
where it is natural
environment. Many of
the coastal birds have
been found with people
with cameras and people
who are interested about
birds wildlife.

Did You Know?

Many birds are protected by laws
and are rare. Some birds are
found only in California.

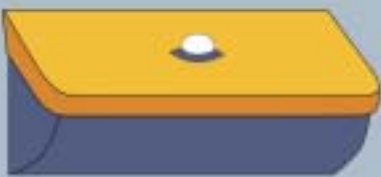
GP3



GP2

Wildlife Viewing Tips

- Be quiet and patient.** Many birds are shy and will only come out when they feel safe. Be patient and wait for the best viewing opportunity.
- Use binoculars or a telescope.** These tools can help you see birds from a distance and provide a closer view of their features.
- Don't feed the birds.** Feeding birds can alter their natural behavior and make them dependent on humans. It can also lead to health problems.
- Keep a safe distance.** Many birds are wild and can be unpredictable. Keep a safe distance to avoid disturbing them.
- Use a camera.** A camera can help you capture memories of the birds and their behavior. Use a camera that is suitable for wildlife photography.



GP1

Local Wildlife

California's central coast is one of the best places in the world to observe wildlife in its natural environment. Enjoy the abundant wildlife here and always treat wild animals with caution. Look here for more information about local wildlife.

Wildlife Viewing Tips



- **KEEP A DISTANCE**

Always keep your distance when observing wildlife—use binoculars and telephoto lenses to get good looks at them.



- **SIT QUIETLY AND WATCH**

Whistles, slaps and shouts frighten wildlife. You will enjoy them more when you observe them behaving naturally.



- **LEAVE PETS AT HOME**

Pets may startle, chase or even kill wildlife. Some wild animals carry diseases that can be transmitted to pets.



- **DO NOT FEED WILDLIFE**

Junk food is not digested well by wild animals and can make them sick.



- **NEVER PICK UP A WILD ANIMAL**

Some animals leave their young to hunt for food. If a human picks up a baby animal, it may be abandoned by its mother.

Graphic Page
Scale: 3" =

GP2

History of San Simeon Cove

GP1



The natural beauty of San Simeon Bay makes it a popular destination for visitors and residents alike. The area is rich in history and offers a unique experience for all who visit. The area is rich in history and offers a unique experience for all who visit. The area is rich in history and offers a unique experience for all who visit.



Artifacts and Natural & Cultural Resources

GP3



GP2

Information Station

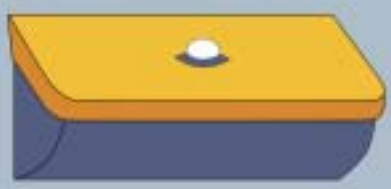
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Find out about local lodging, dining and recreation activities nearby.



GP2

The beach is a great place to relax and enjoy the sun. It's also a great place to enjoy the water and the sand.



front doors