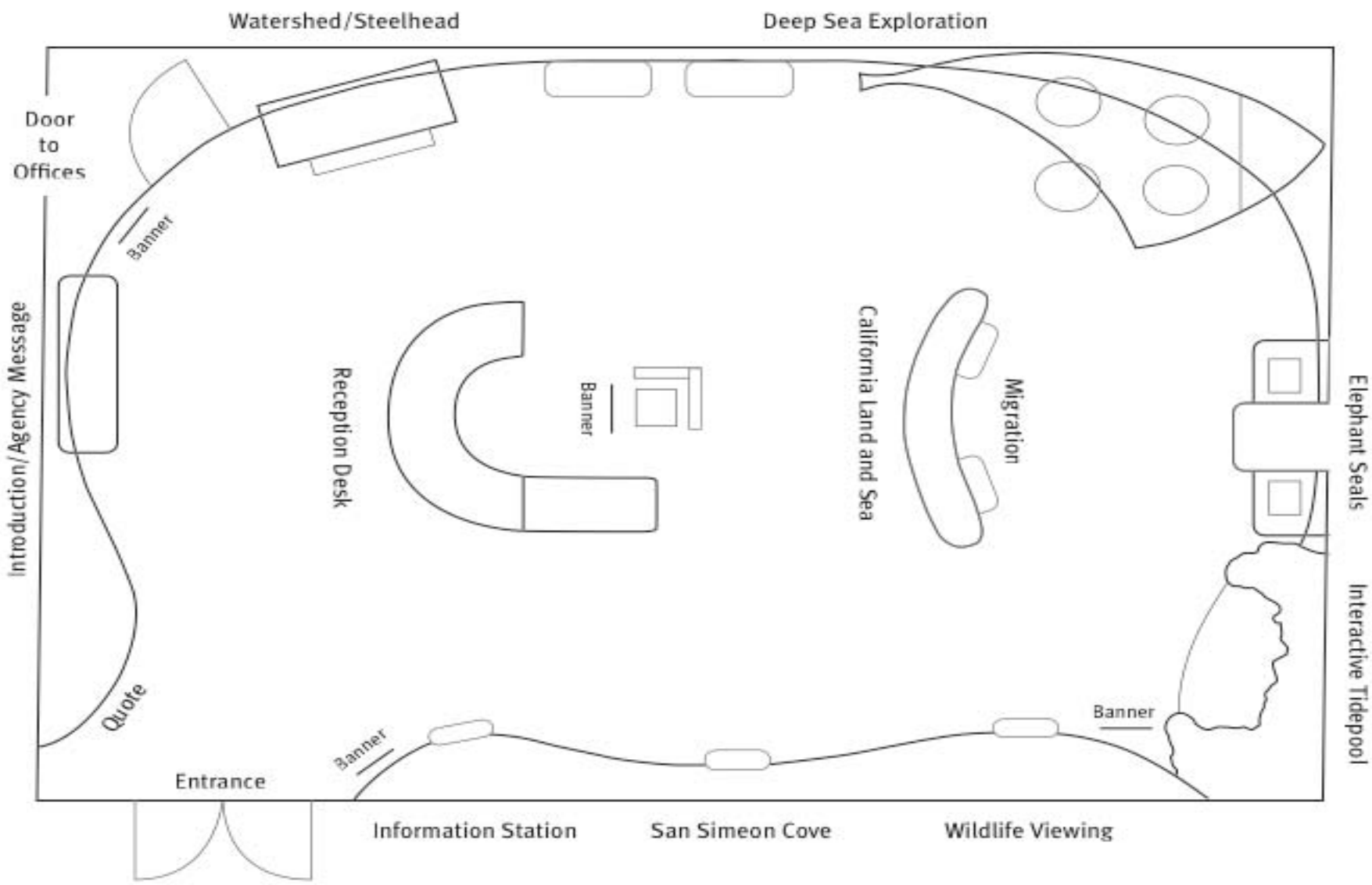
MBNMS Recent Activities, Southern Region

- 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

Scale: 3/4" =

Front Doors


Watershed/Steelhead
Deep Sea Exploration
Door to Offices
Banner
Introduction/Agency Message
Reception Desk
Banner
California Land and Sea
Migration
Elephant Seals
Interactive Tidepool
Quote
Banner
Banner
Entrance
Information Station
San Simeon Cove
Wildlife Viewing

Graphic Pan
Scale: 3/4" =

Graphic Panel
Scale: 3" =

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.

Graphic Pan
Scale: 1 1/2" =

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.

Maybe a caption would be nice for all of these photos? Maybe a caption would be nice for all of these photos?

GP5

What Are Cultural Resources?

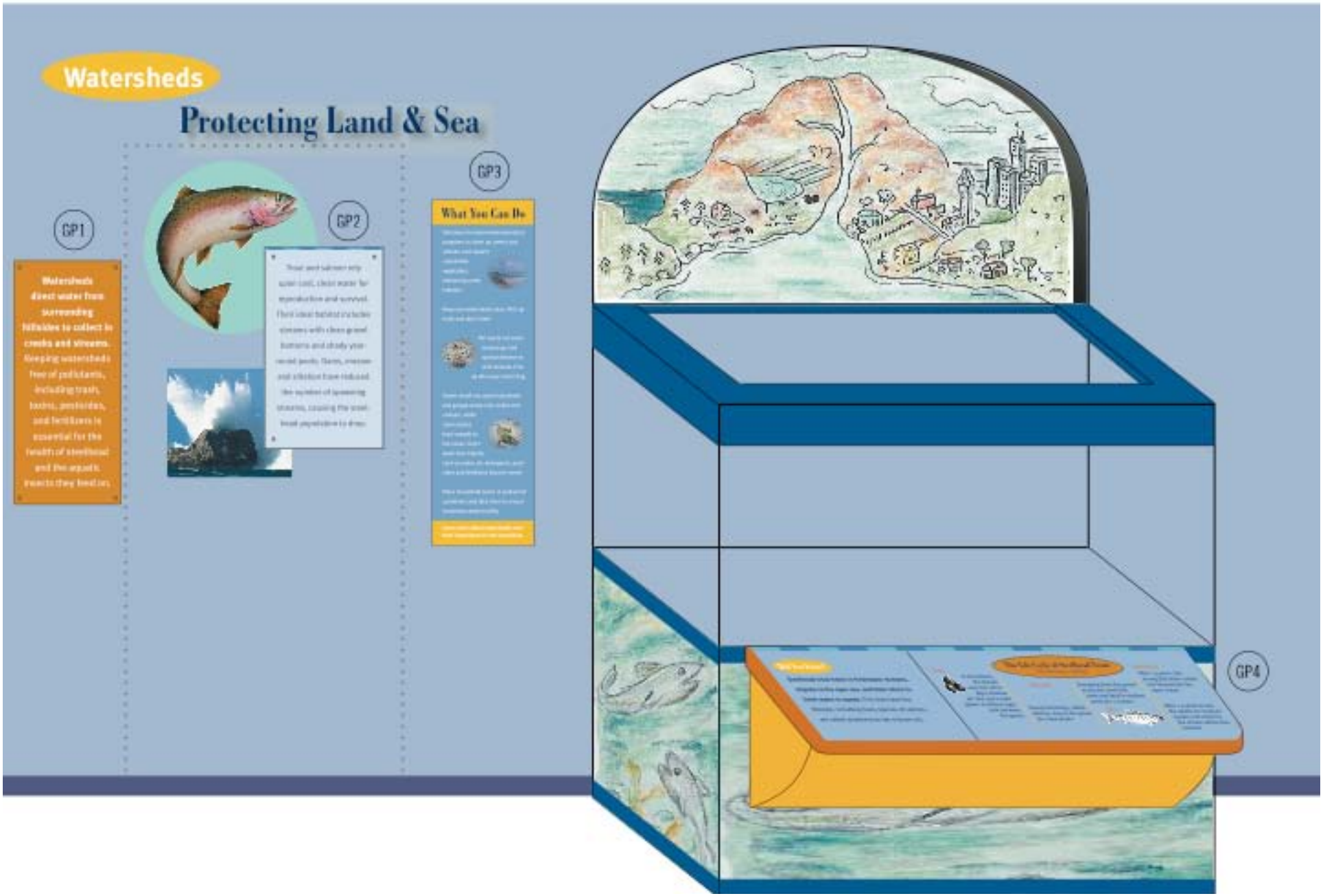
Cultural resources are items representing human history and use..

GP6

What Are Natural Resources?

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

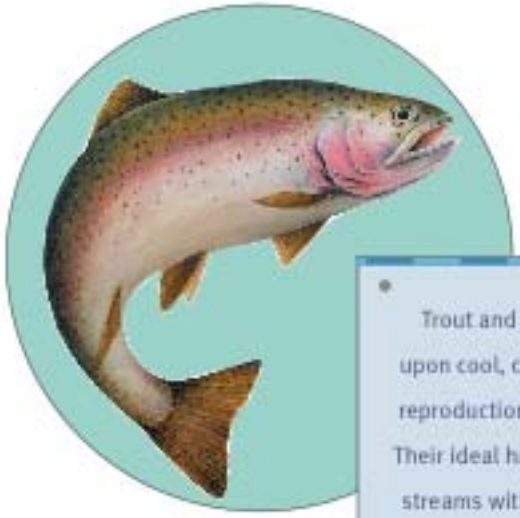
Scale: 3/4" =


Watersheds
Protecting Land & Sea
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
GP3
What You Can Do
GP4

Graphic Panel
Scale: 1 1/2" =

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.

Scale: 3/4"

Deep Sea Voyages

Seamounts

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 "oases of life," with larger numbers and kinds of organisms found on and around the seamount than on the seafloor.

About Davidson Seamount

- Location: 90 miles (144 km) off the coast of California
- Size: 24 miles (40 km) long and 8 miles (13 km) wide
- Depth: From base to crest, Davidson Seamount is 7,874 feet (2,400 meters) tall.
- Distance from surface: The peak sits 4,265 feet (1,300 meters) below the sea surface.

GP2

FB1

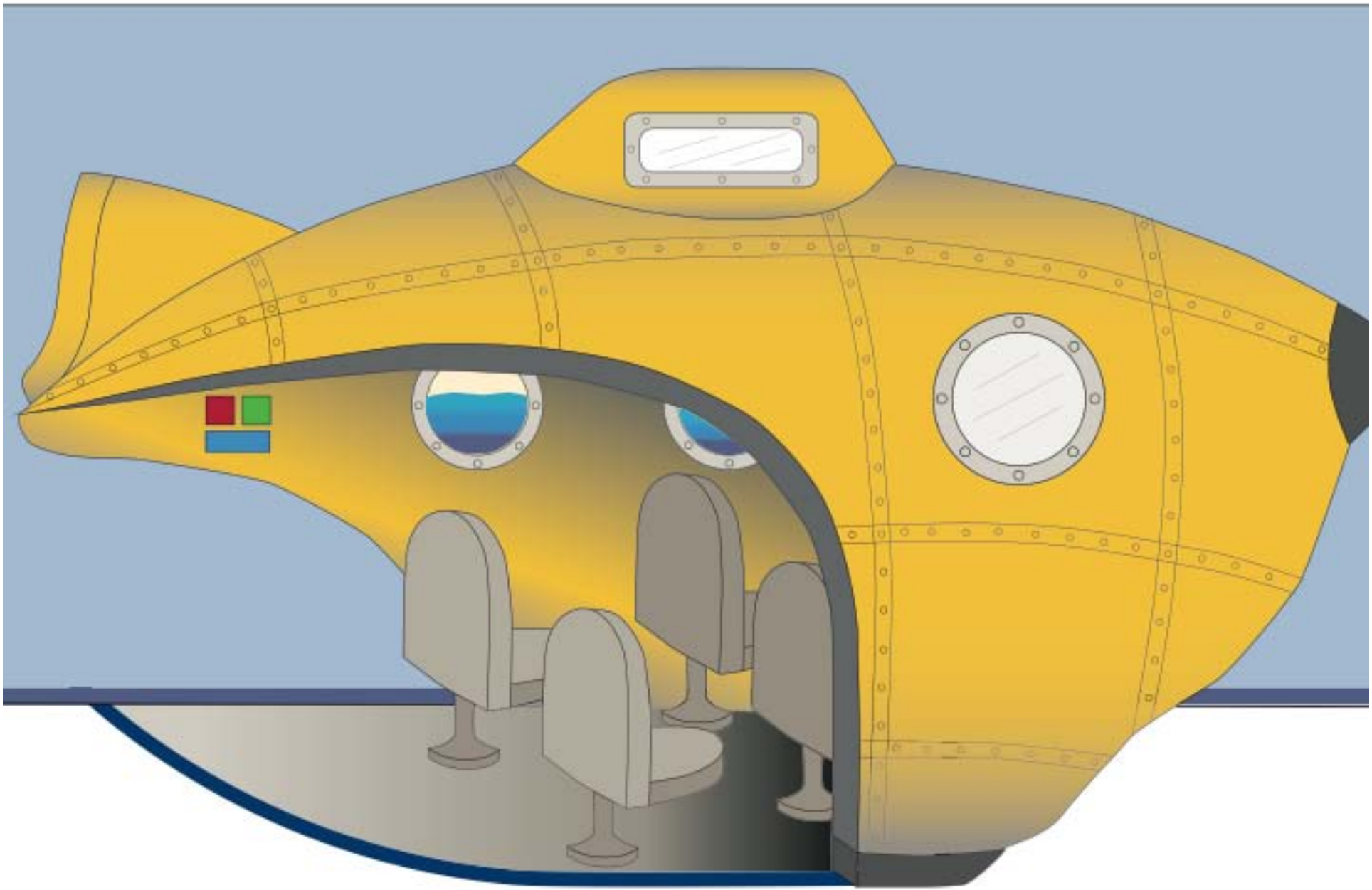
Shipwrecks

FB2

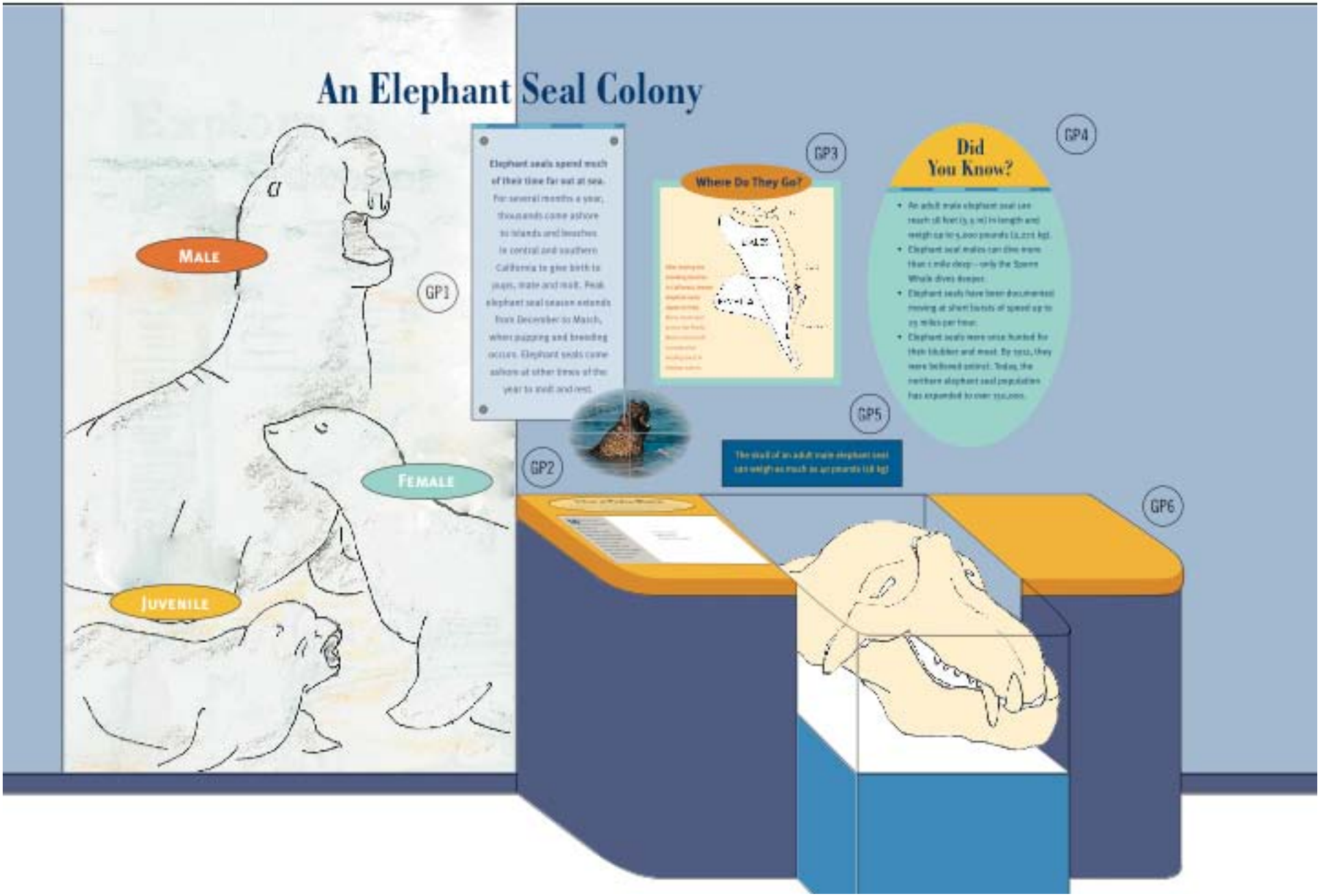
Scientists use modern technology to study the deep sea.

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 submarines 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.



Scale: 3/4" =


An Elephant Seal Colony
Male
Female
Juvenile
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 molt. 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.
GP2
GP3
Where Do They Go?
GP4
Did You Know?
GP5
GP6

FEBRUARY through MARCH

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.

Photo of male and female mating

APRIL through JUNE

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.

Photo of weaner and molting females.

JUNE through AUGUST

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

Photo of molting males.

SEPTEMBER through NOVEMBER

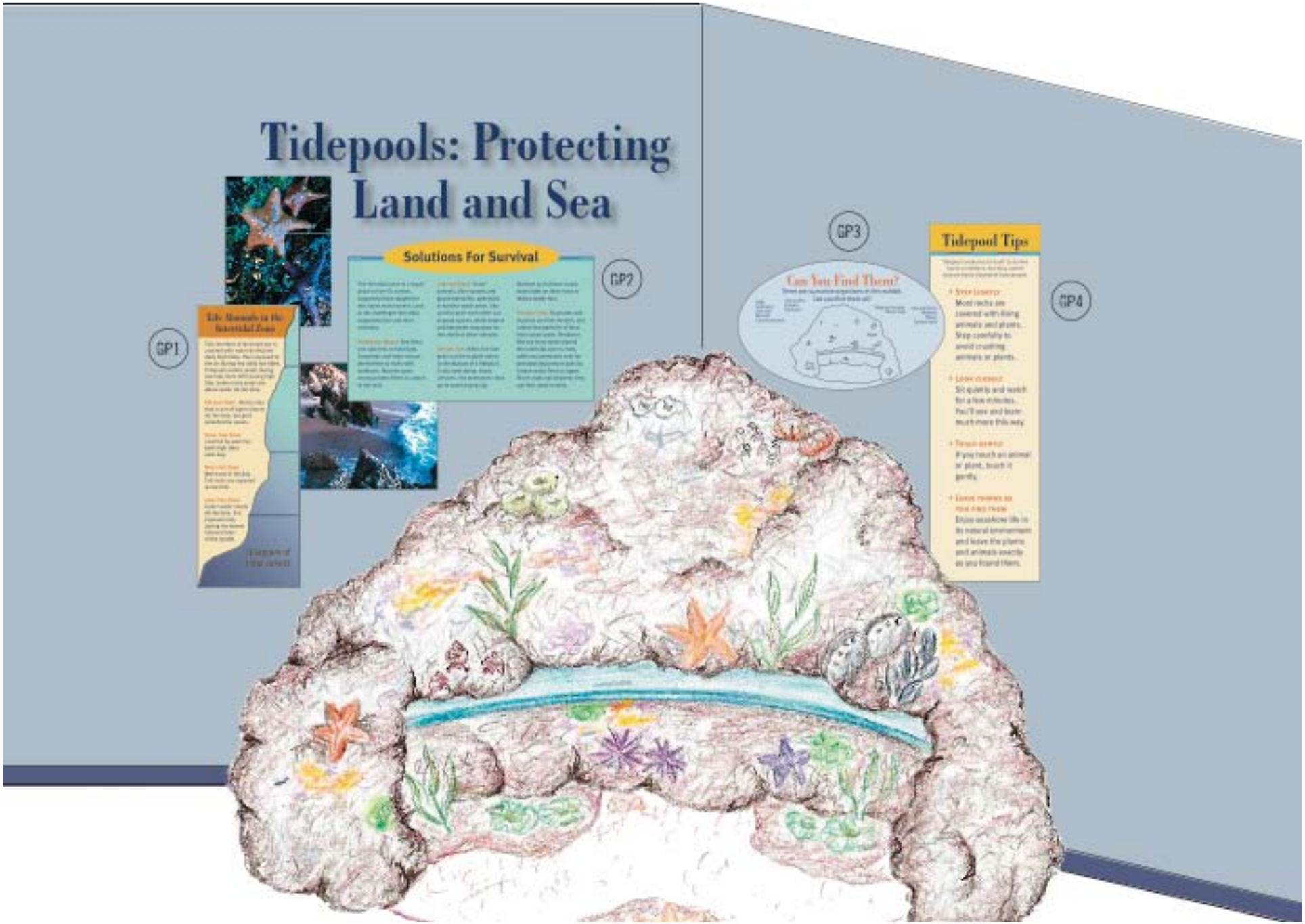
During the Fall, breeding beaches are nearly bare of elephant seals. Most are feeding in productive northern waters before the breeding cycle begins again.

Photo of nearly empty beach.

Scale: 3/4" =


Migration
GP1
Migratory Animals
Residential Animals
Did You Know?
GP4
GP2
GP3
What Is Here Now?
WINTER
GP5

Scale: 3/4" =


Tidepools: Protecting Land and Sea
GP1
Solutions For Survival
GP2
GP3
Can You Find Them?
Tidepool Tips
GP4

Graphic Panel
Scale: 1 1/2" =

GP1

Life Abounds in the Intertidal Zone

This interface of land and sea is covered with water during two 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 (neaps) tides of the month.

GP3

Can You Find Them?

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

GP4

Tidepool Tips

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.

Forceful Waves Sea Stars use tube feet to hold tight. Seaweeds and kelps secure themselves to rocks with holdfasts. Mussels grow strong protein fibers to attach to the rock.

Limited Space Some animals, like mussels and goose 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.

Drying Out When the tide goes out the sculpin 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.

Limited 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.

Scale: 3/4 =


Central California Wildlife
GP1
Local Wildlife
GP2
Wildlife Viewing Tips
Did You Know?
GP3

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.

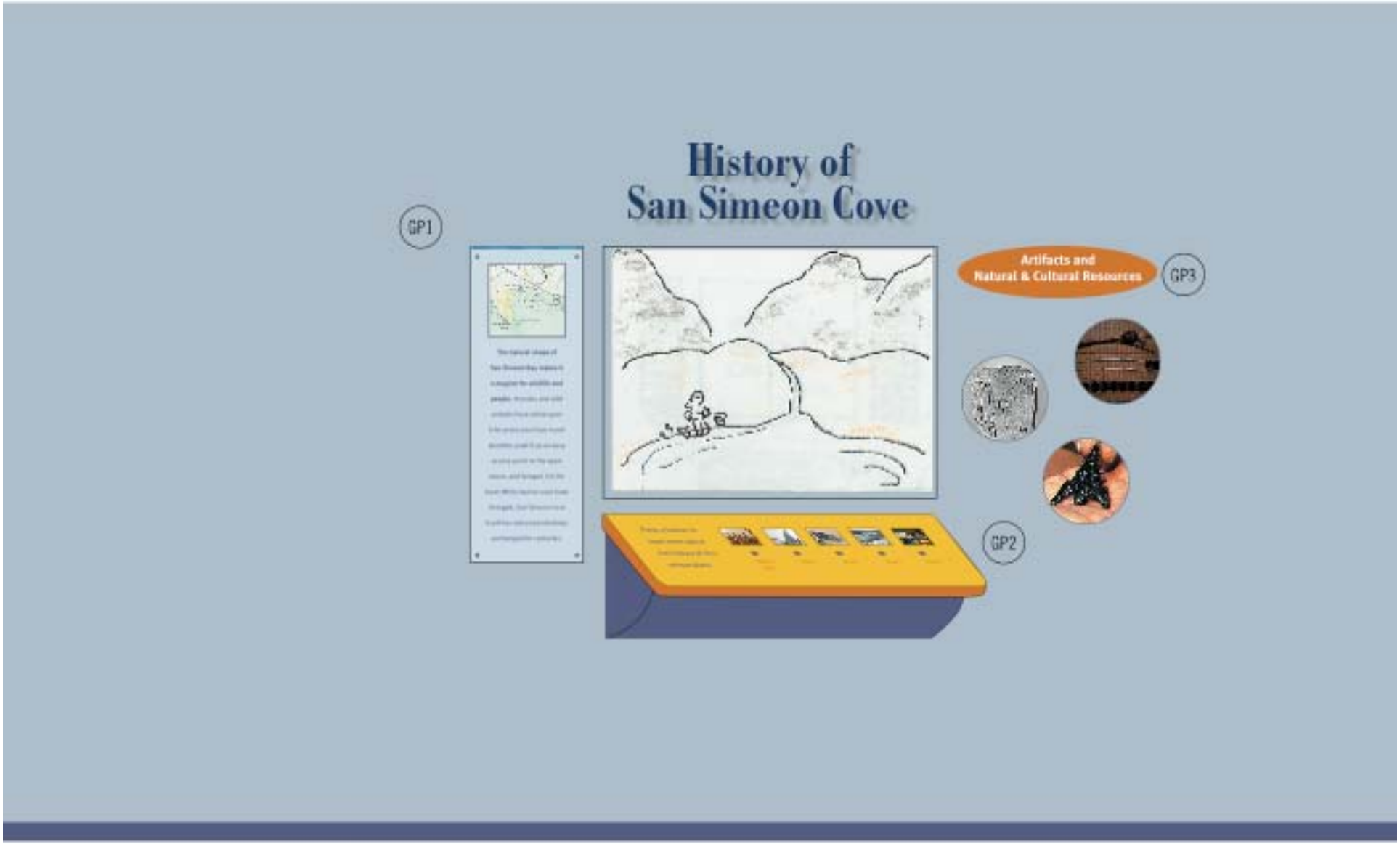
- **Do not feed wildlife**
  Junk food is not digested well by wild animals and can make them sick.

- **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.

GP2

Graphic Pane
Scale: 3" =

Scale: 3/4" =


History of
San Simeon Cove
GP1
Artifacts and
Natural & Cultural Resources
GP3
GP2

Scale: 3/4 =