

BEACH WATCH: SIMoN MARINE PROTECTED AREAS MAPPING TOOL



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Outline

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- Results
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- Acknowledgements



Background

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- 1981 — GFNMS designated
- 1993 — Beach Watch program begins
- 1995 — FMSA created



Background

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- Networking
- Communication
- Directory of resources



Sanctuary Integrated Monitoring Network -- SIMoN --

http://www.sanctuarysimon.org/

Apple Yahoo! Google Maps YouTube Wikipedia News (60) Popular

SIMoN
SANCTUARY INTEGRATED MONITORING NETWORK

HOME CORDELL BANK GULF OF THE FARALLONES MONTEREY BAY

NATIONAL MARINE SANCTUARIES

ROCKY SHORES
KELP FORESTS
BEACHES
CONTINENTAL SHELF
SANDY FLOOR
ESTUARIES
SEAMOUNTS & BANKS
SUBMARINE CANYONS
ROCKS & ISLANDS
DEEP SEA
OPEN OCEAN
GEOLOGY
OCEANOGRAPHY
WATER QUALITY
FISHES
SEABIRDS & SHOREBIRDS
MARINE MAMMALS

SPECIAL TOPICS
- Select a topic -

SEARCH
Enter search here GO

Cordell Bank
Gulf of the Farallones
Monterey Bay

Northern California
National Marine Sanctuaries

WHAT'S NEW

[White and Basking Sharks seen off Big Sur Coast After Marine Mammal Aerial Survey Over Davidson Seamount Aborted](#)

On July 6, 2011 marine mammal observers flew in a NOAA twin otter to conduct MBNMS' annual aerial survey for marine mammals over and near the Davidson Seamount, 80 miles southwest of Monterey.

[First census of white sharks finds surprisingly small population off central California](#)

Shark populations worldwide have experienced significant declines in recent decades. In order to shape management to best protect remaining shark populations, it is crucial that we increase our understanding of these apex predators through population assessment and monitoring.

Photo Library

Objectives

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Photo credit: NOAA GFNMS BW

- Contribute to the characterization of sanctuary bird and mammal resources
- Contribute to the body of information to help determine resources at risk
- Increase awareness of availability and application of Beach Watch data to researchers, natural resource managers, and the public

Methodology

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- Run queries
- Select photos
- Compile tables
- Create graphs
- Upload photos and data to SIMoN



Results

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Results

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Point Reyes Beach A, 1-14, Marin County



Beach profiles showing seasonal change Mar 2007 (left), Oct 2007 (right).

Photo credit: GFNMS/FMSA

Results

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Cumulative encounter rates (#/km) for the three most common dead marine mammal and bird species at Point Reyes Beach A (1-14), 1993-2011 (number of surveys= 397)			
California Sea Lion	0.063	Common Murre	0.662
Harbor Seal	0.021	Northern Fulmar	0.588
Northern Elephant Seal	0.011	Western Gull	0.113

Cumulative encounter rates (#/km) for the three most common live marine mammal and bird species at Point Reyes Beach A (1-14), 1993-2011 (number of surveys= 397)			
California Sea Lion	0.110	Sanderling	34.520
Cetacean (unidentified)	0.068	Brown Pelican	5.817
Harbor Seal	0.261	California Gull	12.157

Results

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Highest rates of dead bird deposition on Point Reyes Beach A:

A. Common Murre, *Uria aalge*
0.219 individuals/km

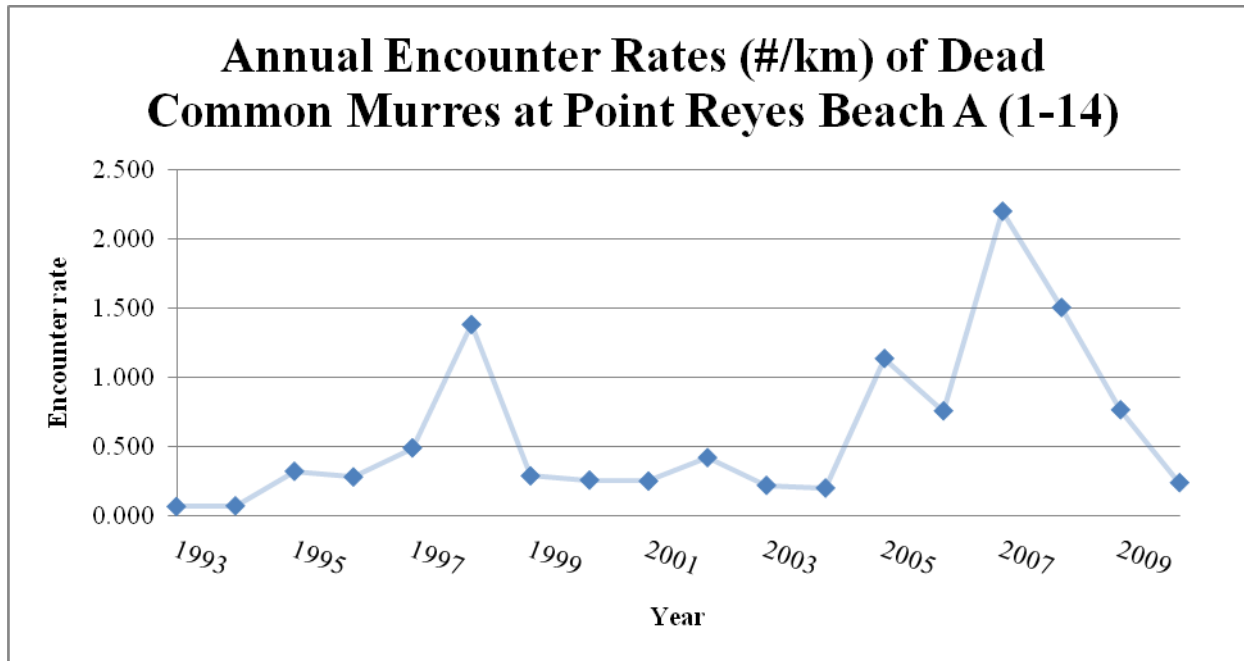
B. Western Gull, *Larus occidentalis*
0.071 individuals/km

C. Northern Fulmar, *Fulmarus glacialis*
0.068 individuals/km

Photo credit: GFNMS/FMSA

Results

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Results

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Results

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Tomasini Creek Beach, 7-06, San Mateo County



Beach profiles showing seasonal change Aug 2010 (left), Dec 2010 (right).

Photo credit: GFNMS/FMSA

Results

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Cumulative encounter rates (#/km) for the three most common dead marine mammal and bird species at Tomasini Creek Beach Beach (7-06), 1994-2011 (number of surveys= 307)			
California Sea Lion	0.002	Surf Scoter	0.049
Harbor Seal	0.001	Common Murre	0.025
		Western Grebe	0.025
		Glaucous-winged Gull	0.013

Cumulative encounter rates (#/km) for the three most common live marine mammal and bird species at Tomasini Creek Beach Beach (7-06), 1994-2011 (number of surveys= 307)			
Harbor Seal	0.044	Greater Scaup	10.620
		Double-crested Cormorant	9.465
		Bufflehead	7.234

Results

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Highest rates of dead bird deposition on Tomasini Creek Beach:

A. Surf Scoter, *Melanitta perspicillata*
0.049 individuals/km

B. Western Grebe, *Aechmophorus occidentalis*
0.025 individuals/km

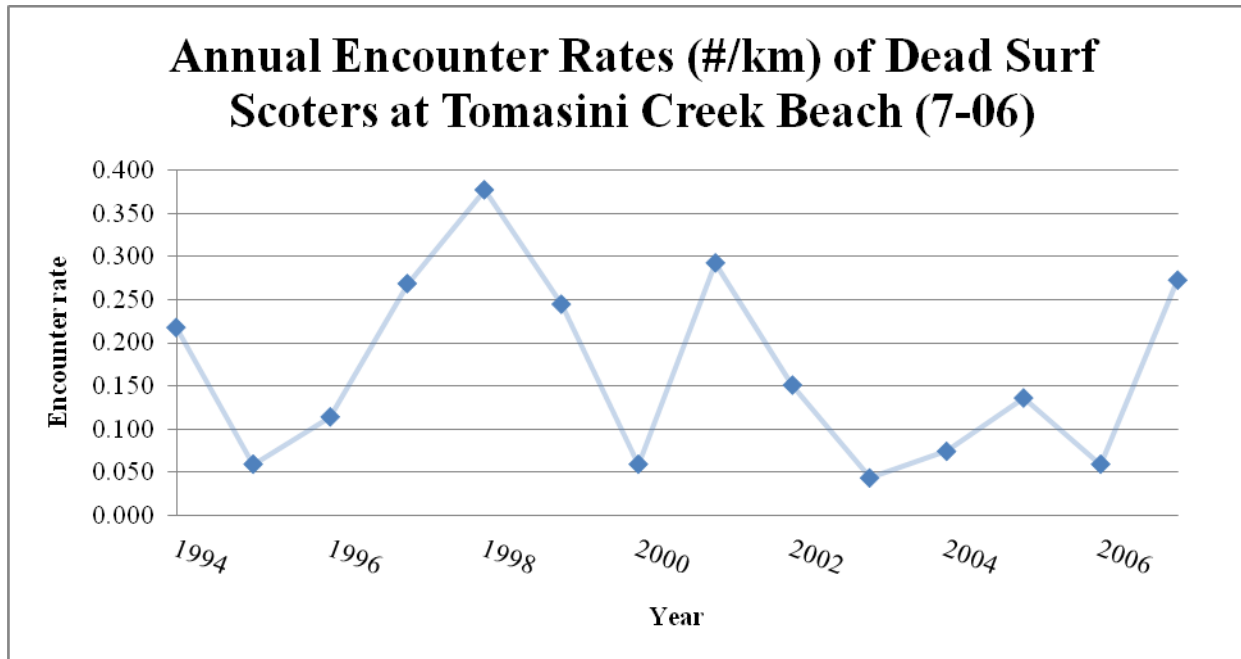
C. Common Murre, *Uria aalge*
0.025 individuals/km

D. Glaucous-winged Gull, *Larus glaucescens*
0.013 individuals/km

Photo credit: GFNMS/FMSA

Results

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Next Steps

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The screenshot shows a web browser window with the URL http://www.sanctuariesimon.org/regional_sections/maps/index.php. The page title is "SIMoN -- Interactive Maps". The browser's search bar contains "SIMoN interactive map". The website header includes the SIMoN logo and navigation tabs for "HOME", "CORDELL BANK", "GULF OF THE FARALLONES", and "MONTEREY BAY". A left sidebar lists various marine environments: ROCKY SHORES, KELP FORESTS, BEACHES, CONTINENTAL SHELF, SANDY FLOOR, ESTUARIES, SEAMOUNTS & BANKS, SUBMARINE CANYONS, ROCKS & ISLANDS, DEEP SEA, OPEN OCEAN, GEOLOGY, OCEANOGRAPHY, WATER QUALITY, FISHES, SEABIRDS & SHOREBIRDS, and MARINE MAMMALS. The main content area is titled "NATIONAL MARINE SANCTUARIES" and contains a "Home: Interactive maps" link, a "What is GIS?" link, and a PDF link for "interactive mapping tools". Below this is the "MPA Monitoring Map" section, which includes a "LAUNCH MAP VIEWER" button and a description of the map application. A yellow arrow points to the "LAUNCH MAP VIEWER" button.

SIMoN
SANCTUARY
INTEGRATED
MONITORING
NETWORK

HOME CORDELL BANK GULF OF THE FARALLONES MONTEREY BAY

NATIONAL MARINE SANCTUARIES

Home: Interactive maps

INTERACTIVE MAPS

What is GIS?

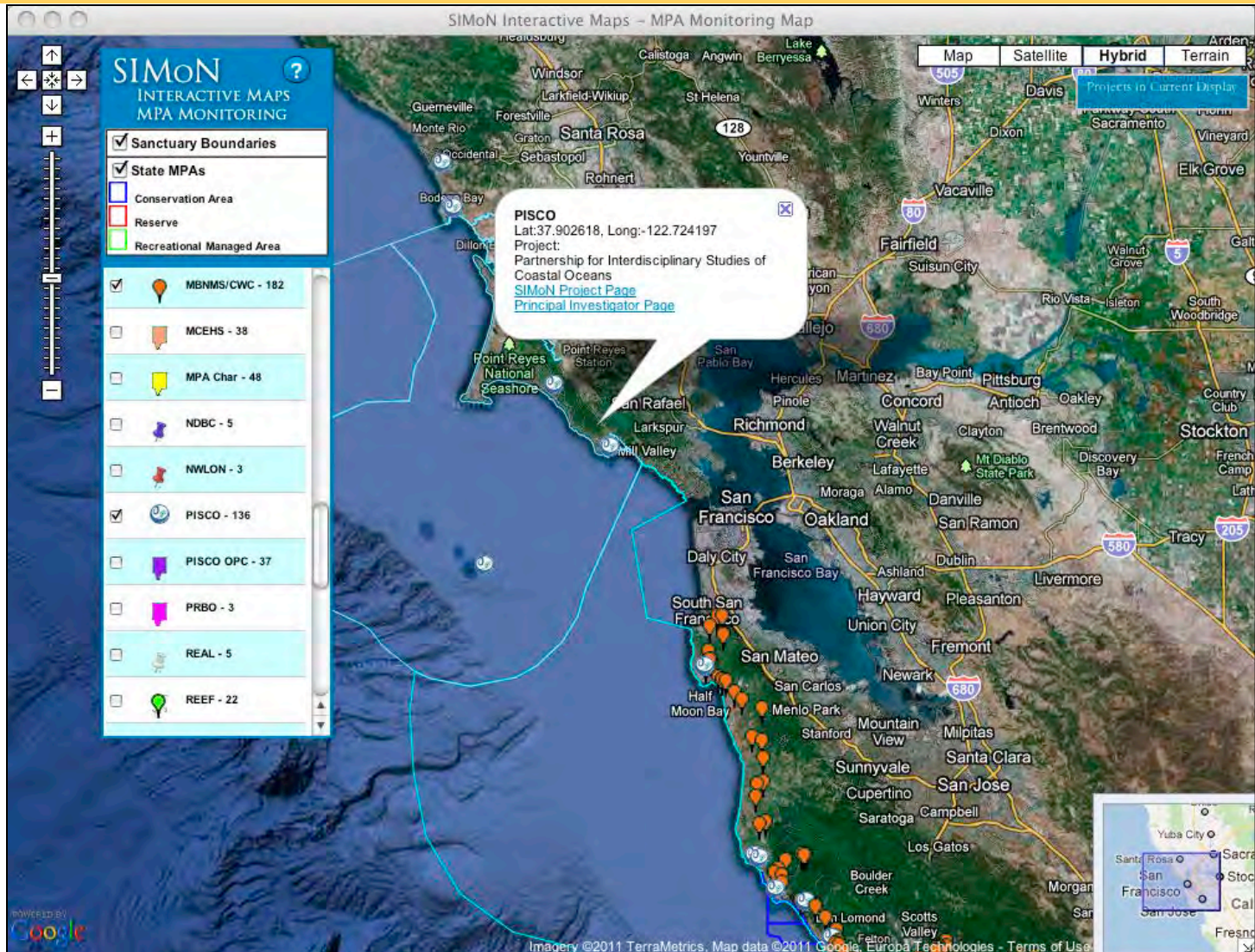
[Click here](#) for information on the interactive mapping tools. (68 KB PDF)

MPA Monitoring Map [LAUNCH MAP VIEWER](#)

The SIMoN MPA Monitoring Map is a Google Maps application designed to facilitate coordination amongst investigators to understand and manage State Marine Protected Areas in the region. Contact Steve Lonhart at (831) 420-3661 or steve.lonhart@noaa.gov for questions, comments, or assistance.

Next Steps

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Next Steps

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- **For resource managers:**
 - Photo access
 - Species at risk
- **For researchers:**
 - Examples of available data
 - Complimentary data set
- **For the public:**
 - Awareness of GFNMS, FMSA
 - Species recognition



Summary

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Connecting Beach Watch to these SIMoN outreach tools will further improve planning and response strategies to vessel spills and boat groundings in GFNMS and MBNMS, enhance public awareness of the National Marine Sanctuaries, and increase the distribution and availability of the Beach Watch data to the public.

Acknowledgements

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Beach Watch volunteers

NOAA Student Scholarships team

Regis and Associates



Photo credit: NOAA GFNMS BW

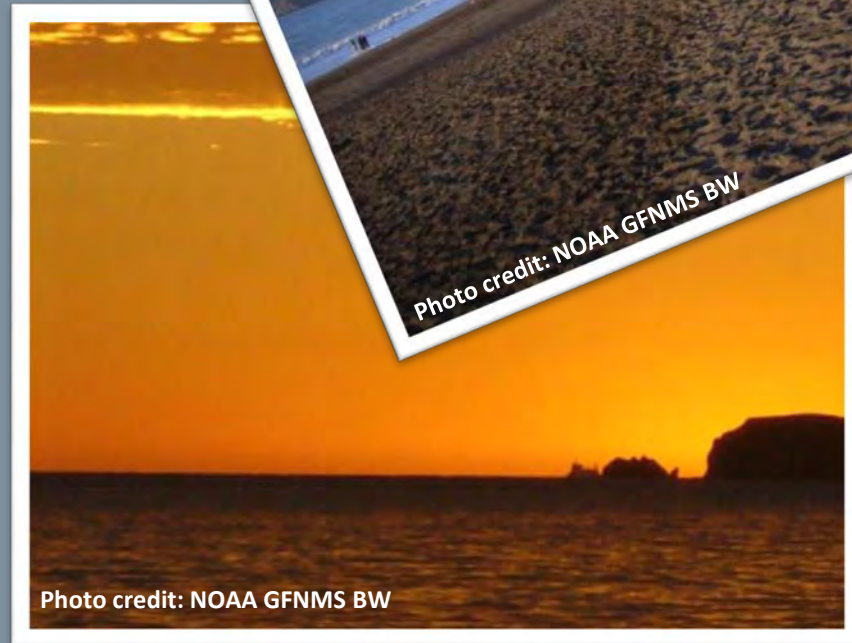


Photo credit: NOAA GFNMS BW