

MPA Regulations: Del Norte & Humboldt Counties

MPA NAME		PERMITTED/PROHIBITED ACTIVITIES
SMR	Reading Rock, South Cape Mendocino, Mattole Canyon, Sea Lion Gulch	It is unlawful to injure, damage, take, or possess any living, geological, or cultural marine resource.
	It is unlawful to injure, damage, take, or possess any living, geological, or cultural marine resource, EXCEPT:	
SMCA	Pyramid Point	Recreational take of surf smelt by dip net or Hawaiian type throw net is allowed. Includes take exemptions for some tribes ¹
	Point St. George Reef Offshore	Recreational and commercial take of salmon by trolling or troll fishing gear, and Dungeness crab by trap is allowed. Includes take exemptions for some tribes ¹
	Reading Rock, Samoa	Recreational take of salmon by trolling, surf smelt by dip net or Hawaiian-type throw net, and Dungeness crab by trap, hoop net or hand is allowed. Commercial take of salmon with troll fishing gear, surf smelt by dip net, and Dungeness crab by trap is allowed. Includes take exemptions for some tribes ¹
	Big Flat	Recreational take of salmon by trolling and Dungeness crab by trap, hoop net or hand is allowed. Commercial take of salmon with troll fishing gear and Dungeness crab by trap is allowed. Includes take exemptions for some tribes ¹
SMRMA	South Humboldt Bay	Take of waterfowl in accordance with general waterfowl hunting regulations is allowed. Includes take exemptions for some tribes ¹
Special Closure	YEAR ROUND: Southwest Seal Rock, Castle Rock, Sugarloaf Island	Except as permitted by federal law or emergency caused by hazardous weather, no vessel shall be operated or anchored at any time from the mean high tide line to a distance of 300 ft. seaward of the lower low tide line of any shoreline of the special closure area.
	MAR. 1–AUG. 31 ONLY: False Klamath Rock, Steamboat Rock	No person except employees of CDFW, USFWS, NOAA or USCG during performance of their official duties, or unless permission is granted by CDFW, shall enter the area.



MPA Mobile

¹ Certain federally recognized tribes are exempt from the area and take regulations for this MPA. For information regarding tribal take, please see California Code of Regulations Title 14, Section 632(a)(11). This document does not replace the official regulatory language found in California Code of Regulations, Title 14, Section 632."

www.mpacollaborativenetwork.org • <https://wildlife.ca.gov/MPAs>



Explore the MARINE PROTECTED AREAS of DEL NORTE and HUMBOLDT COUNTIES

An Overview of Regional Ecology,
Tribes, and Regulations





Emma Levy

Elephant seals near the
Lost Coast MPAs



Angie Edwards

Rockfish

MPAs Overview/Ecology

Marine protected areas (MPAs) are coastal waters set aside primarily to protect or conserve marine life and habitats. MPAs have varying levels of protection and allowed activities, with special regulations in addition to general fishing regulations.

The California MPA Network includes MPAs with different levels of protection; some MPAs prohibit the disturbance of any marine resource while others allow the take of particular species. The presence of MPAs may increase the size, abundance, and diversity of species that spend all or portions of their lives within them. MPAs may also provide resilience to climate change impacts. California uses these MPA classifications: State Marine Reserve (SMR), State Marine Conservation Area (SMCA), State Marine Recreational Management Area (SMRMA), and Special Closures (another state designated protection).

In order to benefit California's marine and estuarine environments, the MPA Network protects habitats representative of California's coastal waters, including estuaries, intertidal zones, rocky reefs, kelp forests, submarine canyons, and sandy ocean bottoms.

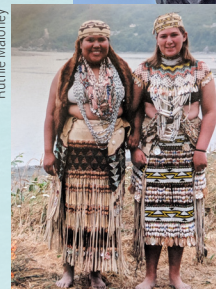
Know before you go by following the regulations outlined in this brochure.

Tribes and MPAs

Since time immemorial, Tribal people across the state have had an ongoing relationship with the ocean. They continue to manage, depend on, and have a sacred relationship with ocean and marine resources today. With differences in language and culture, the tribes within and beyond California are all unique and recognized as sovereign nations. A long history of caring for the coast allows tribes to contribute not only important traditional ecological knowledge but also contemporary Western science to the ongoing management of California's MPAs, ocean, and coast.



Ruthie Maloney



Ruthie Maloney

Traditional Yurok
Regalia is worn by Yurok
Tribal members during
ceremony

Yurok Tribal Member Ruthie Maloney leads a citizen science group of many local tribal members that volunteer to survey at False Klamath Rock Special Closure and elsewhere. This information is used to protect mussels, surf fish, salmon, seaweed, and native plants and to keep the rookery for 30,000 seabirds safe



Resighini Rancheria



Tolowa Dee-ni' Nation

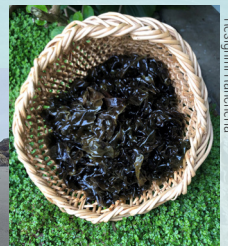
Surf Smelt

Jaytuk Steinruck, Councilmember at Tolowa Dee-ni' Nation, assists Tylor Jones, Natural Resources Technician at Resighini Rancheria, with getting the surf fish dip net ready for use. Omen Hipur, Klamath, CA



Resighini Rancheria

Bradford Norman, Resighini Rancheria Wetlands Program Coordinator and Tylor Jones, Natural Resources Technician, collecting mussels for a tissue sample to be submitted to CDPH, Omen Hipur, Klamath, CA



Resighini Rancheria

Traditional seaweed gathered by Resighini Rancheria Tribal Citizens