



To protect, maintain, enhance and restore California's marine ecosystems for their ecological values and their use and enjoyment by the public through good science and effective communication.

California Department of Fish and Wildlife,
Marine Region

Image above: Montara State Beach (Sieboldianus)
below: black oystercatcher (Ron Wolf)



San Mateo County Harbor District
Pillar Point Harbor
(650) 726-4382 or
harbormaster@smharbor.com
www.smharbor.com/pillarpoint

California Department of Fish and Wildlife

For more information:
www.wildlife.ca.gov

For boundaries and regulations, go to:
www.dfg.ca.gov/marine/MPA

Help stop poaching & polluting, call:
1-888-334-CALTIP (1-888-334-2258)

Report lost fishing gear:
1-888-491-GEAR (4237)
or
www.lostfishinggear.org

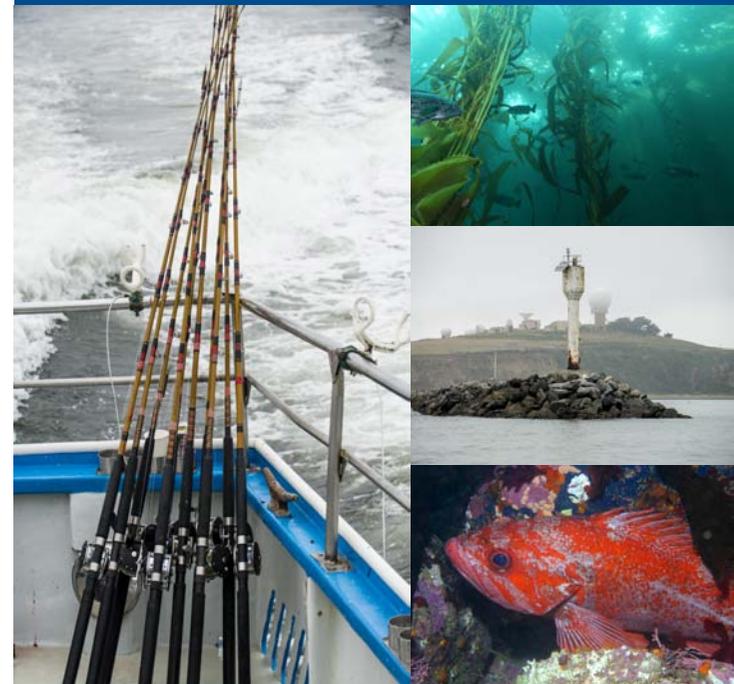
This publication is available in alternate formats by contacting
Monterey Bay Sanctuary Foundation:
831-647-4209
or info@mbnmsf.org



Cover: left and center right (Bart Selby); top & bottom right (Chad King)

A Guide to Fishing and Marine Protected Areas

Pillar Point Harbor



- Duxbury Reef State Marine Conservation Area
- North Farallon Islands State Marine Reserve
- North Farallon Islands Special Closure
- Southeast Farallon Island Special Closure
- Southeast Farallon Island State Marine Reserve
- Southeast Farallon Island State Marine Conservation Area
- Montara State Marine Reserve
- Pillar Point State Marine Conservation Area
- Año Nuevo State Marine Conservation Area
- Greyhound Rock State Marine Conservation Area

Fishing and California's Marine Protected Areas

What are Marine Protected Areas?

Marine protected areas (MPAs) are special designated underwater areas, similar to the nation's parks, forests and wilderness areas on land, that prohibit or limit the take of marine life.

Why does California need MPAs?

MPAs are proven tools for protecting, enhancing and restoring marine life. MPAs foster healthy habitats and natural diversity, safeguarding the ocean's bounty for the economic and recreational opportunities of future generations.

How many MPAs are in California?

California was the first state in the nation to establish a statewide network of MPAs. There are now 124 MPAs from the border of Oregon down to Mexico. These MPAs protect a variety of key habitats and link protected areas along the coast.

Photo credit: top left (Tressa Bronner); top right (NOAA/NOS); middle center (Bart Selby)



kelp bass (Steve Lonhart)



black rockfish (Chad King)



kayaking (Claire Fackler)



copper rockfish (Chad King)



crab pots (Bart Selby)



dungeness crab (Bart Selby)

Is Fishing Allowed in MPAs?

Fishing and the take of marine life such as shellfish or seaweed is not allowed in about half of California's marine protected areas. An inset map of local MPAs with their regulations is provided in this brochure.



Is Anchoring Allowed in MPAs?

Boats are allowed to anchor in an MPA with catch onboard unless otherwise specified in the MPA regulations. However, fishing gear may not be deployed when anchored in a no-take state marine reserve. For additional information, scan the barcode on the right to visit the California Department of Fish and Wildlife's website.

MPAs & Fishing Regulations



Scan the QR code to the left with your smartphone or other internet enabled device to visit the California Dept. of Fish and Wildlife's MPA mobile website.

The website allows you to search for information about MPA boundaries and regulations. You can also use your GPS location to locate the closest MPA(s) and determine whether or not you are currently in an MPA.

Go Fishing

Recreational & Commercial Fishing Information:
phone: 831-649-2870
website: www.dfg.ca.gov/marine/fishing

Recreational Groundfish "hotline"
831-649-2801
Recreational Salmon "hotline"
707-576-3429

California Marine Protected Areas

The California statewide MPA network includes four different types of MPAs that vary in their purposes and level of protection, ranging from limited to no-take. The MPA designations are:

State Marine Reserves (SMR):

No damage or take of living, geologic, or cultural marine resources is allowed.

State Marine Parks (SMP):

No commercial take of resources is allowed, but some recreational take may be allowed (restrictions vary)

State Marine Conservation Areas (SMCA):

Some recreational and/or commercial take of marine resources may be allowed (restrictions vary)

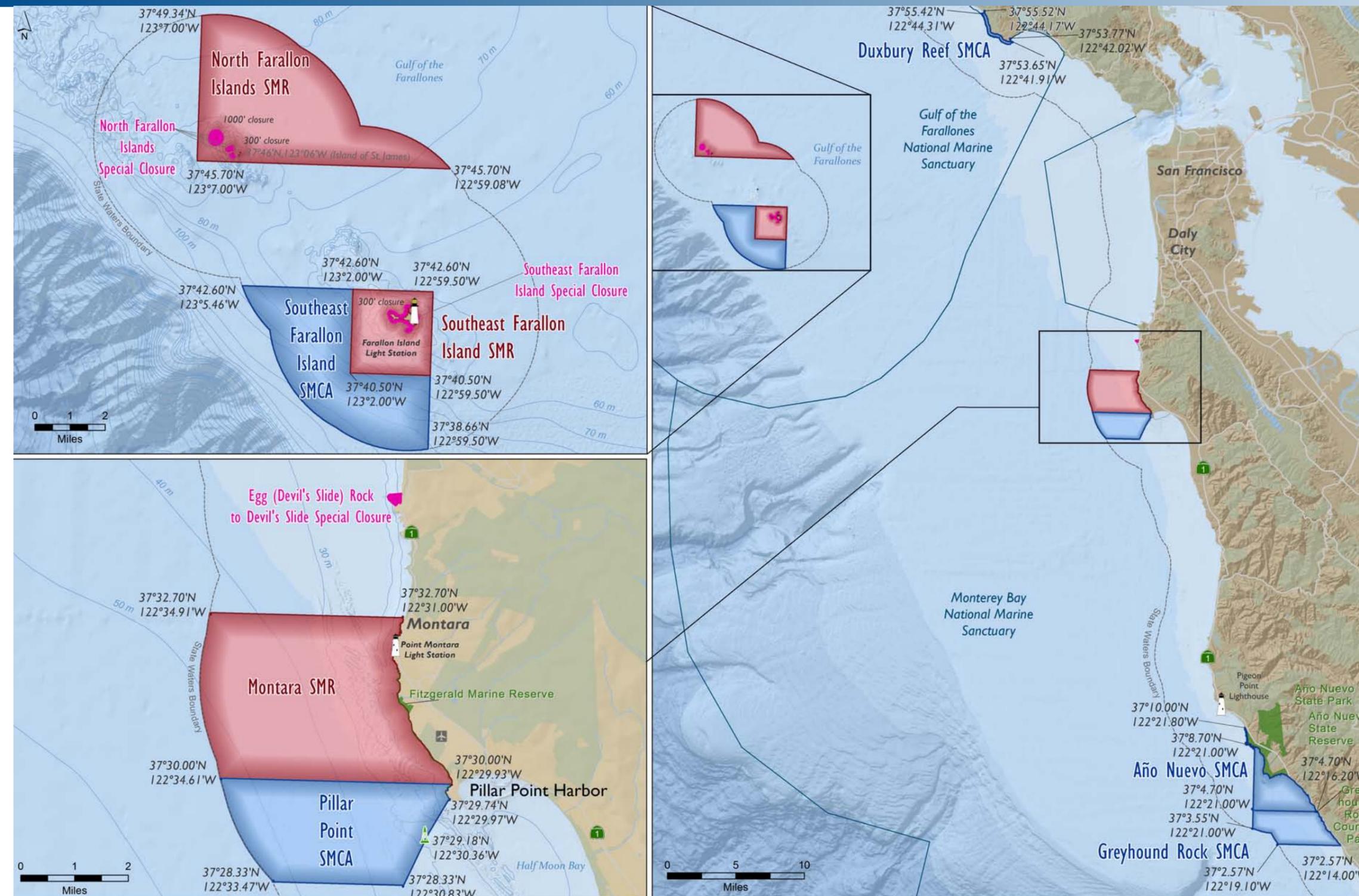
State Marine Recreational Management Areas (SMRMA):

Restricts the take of living marine resources while allowing for waterfowl hunting to occur (restrictions vary)



black rockfish (Steve Lonhart)

Pillar Point Harbor Marine Protected Areas (MPAs)



Pillar Point Harbor MPAs

| MPA | Allowed Uses |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Montara, Southeast Farallon Island & North Farallon Islands SMRs | Take of all living marine resources is prohibited. |
| Take of all living marine resources is prohibited EXCEPT: | |
| Año Nuevo SMCA | Commercial take of giant kelp by hand. |
| Greyhound Rock SMCA | Recreational and commercial take of giant kelp by hand, squid and salmon. Recreational take of finfish by hook and line from shore only. |
| Pillar Point SMCA | Recreational take of pelagic finfish by trolling, Dungeness crab by trap & market squid by hand-held dip net. Commercial take of pelagic finfish by troll or round-haul net, Dungeness crab by trap & market squid by round-haul net. |
| Southeast Farallon Island SMCA | Recreational take of salmon by trolling and commercial take of salmon with troll fishing gear. |
| Duxbury Reef SMCA | Recreational take of finfish from shore only and abalone. |
| For information and regulations on Special Closures, visit: www.dfg.ca.gov/marine/MPA | |

Regulations

This document does not replace the official regulatory language found in the California Code of Regulations Title 14, Section 632.

- A fishing license is required for any fishing
- All existing take regulations still apply in addition to the ones listed above
- Unless otherwise stated, all non-consumptive recreational activities are allowed.
- "Take" means to hunt, pursue, catch, capture or kill fish, mollusks, or crustaceans, or attempting to do so.