

**OPAC Territorial Sea Plan Working Group**  
 August 14, 2018 1 PM Pacific Time – 2 PM  
 Remote Connection Only  
**Meeting Materials**

## ROCKY SHORE MANAGEMENT STRATEGY EDITING TIMELINE

### General Section Editing Process

The working group will meet monthly to review, update, and edit TSP Part 3 Sections.

- 5 days before a working group meeting (or earlier) – submit suggested edits and comments to Deanna or directly into the [google documents](#).
- 3 days before a working group meeting – Deanna will return a clean summary of comments and edits for review.
- At the working group meeting – Discuss and review summary of comments and edits.

### General Section Editing Timeline (2018-2019)

The schedule below indicates the section(s) that will be focused on at each of these monthly meetings.

Section	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	→ Spring
A	Working group reviews and adds comments to all sections									Habitat Mapping Project Completed
B										
C										
D						Agency Presentation				
E										
New Sections										

\*The timeline is flexible and may be lengthened or shortened based on determination of new sections and efficiency in editing.

### Meeting Dates & Times

- September 10<sup>th</sup> 9:00 – 12:00pm, Location TBD.
- October 16<sup>th</sup>, 1:00 - 4:00pm, Location TBD.
- November 13<sup>th</sup>, 9:00 – 12:00pm, Location TBD
- December 6<sup>th</sup>, 9-12pm Location TBD
- January , 16<sup>th</sup> 9:00-12:00pm Location TBD

# Section Framework

## 1. Purpose

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Purpose Statement

Goals & Goal 19

Objectives

Agency Directives

Enforceable Policies

Key Terms

## 2. What is a Rocky Shore?

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Defining the Rocky Shore

Setting Context

## 3. Why the Rocky Shores?

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How do Rocky Shores fit into the Territorial Sea Plan?

Stressors & Sustainability

Uses

Commercial Uses

Recreational Uses Educational Use

Scientific Use

Educational Use

Cultural Significance

Ecological Significance

## 4. Rocky Shores Management Strategy Tools & Components

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Future Plan Updates

Reporting to OPAC

Community Process

Policy/process recommendations

Case studies (who is doing it right)

## 5. Rocky Shores Management Framework

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Policy

Ownership Management

Rules

Authorities

Action Guide

Lead Agencies

## 6. Rocky Shore Site Inventory

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Site context, characterization, history, trends, recommendations

## Appendix - Glossary

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\*\*This is a draft document and will be revised often to better communication of data goals for the Rocky Shores Update Process

**1. Are there things that make a site similar/unique?**

- a. Classification system for sites based on...? (communities; diversity metrics; key species)
- b. Biogeographic index - Species range/changes in species range
- c. *Application* - Help to determine where protections can/should be focused.

**2. Basic health index/assessment.**

- a. Possible indices examples - species richness, diversity, presence of predators
- b. May not be available at all sites equally.
- c. *Application* – act as a landscape level baseline for management; indicate where management can overlap low health metrics.

**3. Determine clear list of indicator species.**

- a. Focal species/indicator species for function/diversity/biogenic habitats
- b. Nearshore strategy may be able to help.
- c. Indicators of (list to be expanded)
  - i. Climate change
  - ii. Ocean acidification
  - iii. Community diversity

**4. Observations of change over time (or lack of change)**

- a. Trends to inform management

**5. Administrative connection between PISCO and management**

- a. Risks to PISCOs continued monitoring?
- b. Can planning lend support? (recognition of research/monitoring importance)
- c. Expanding sites in program – capacity and cost?

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ROMS Larval Connectivity Model

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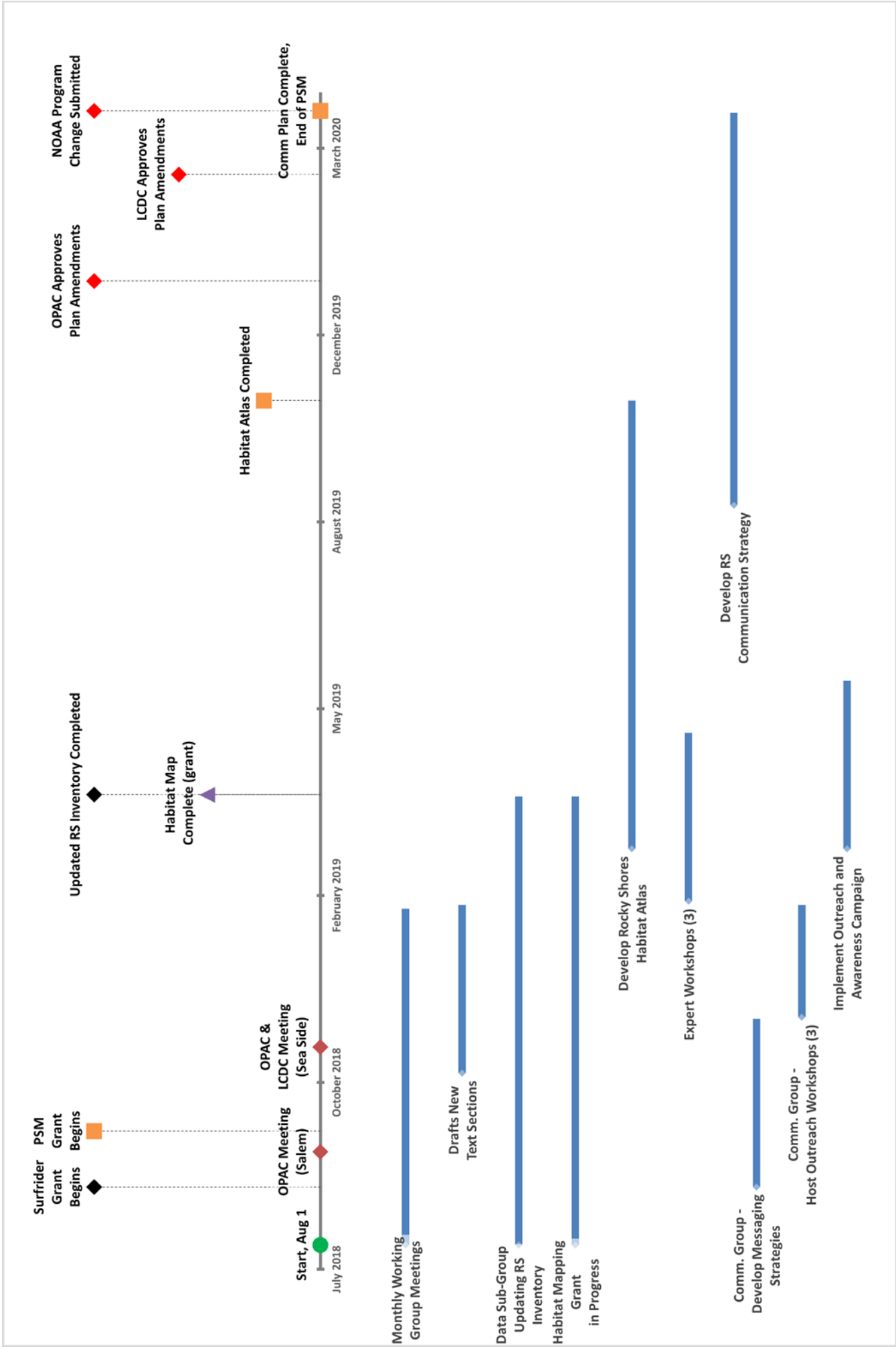
- Timeline, capacity needs, plans for publication or distribution of results, and applicability for informing management recommendations.

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*Draft list of rocky intertidal indicator species shared by PISCO lab (Oregon State University)*  
*Species generally dominant, abundant, and/or indicative of community processes*

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Category	Genus	Species	What species indicates
brown alga	<i>Egregia</i>	<i>menziesii</i>	responsive to nutrient depletion
brown alga	<i>Fucus</i>	<i>distichus</i>	indicative of wave exposure; responsive to nutrient depletion
brown alga	<i>Lessoniopsis</i>	<i>littoralis</i>	responsive to nutrient depletion dominant competitor on most exposed low shores
brown alga	<i>Pelvetiopsis</i>	<i>limitata</i>	indicative of wave exposure; responsive to nutrient depletion
brown alga	<i>Postelsia</i>	<i>palmaeformis</i>	responsive to nutrient depletion
brown alga	<i>Saccharina</i>	<i>sessilis</i>	responsive to nutrient depletion; dominant competitor on exposed shores (but somewhat less exposed than <i>L. littoralis</i> )
invertebrate	<i>Mytilus</i>	<i>californianus</i>	dominant component of communities; declining, especially in lower intertidal
invertebrate	<i>Mytilus</i>	<i>trossulus</i>	major component of communities; short-lived, highly dynamic abundances, major food source for intertidal predators and gulls,
invertebrate	<i>Nucella</i>	<i>ostrina</i>	low to upper mid zone, responsive to abundance of <i>M. trossulus</i> but a more generalized predator eating barnacles as well
invertebrate	<i>Nucella</i>	<i>canaliculata</i>	mostly low intertidal, responsive to abundance of <i>M. trossulus</i> ; abundant only where <i>M. trossulus</i> is abundant
invertebrate	<i>Pisaster</i>	<i>ochraceus</i>	major role in structuring communities; declines due to sea star wasting
invertebrate	<i>Pollicipes</i>	<i>polymerus</i>	"boom - bust" species; currently very abundant, competes with <i>M. californianus</i> for space, also facilitates <i>M. calif</i>
red alga	<i>Bossiella</i>	<i>plumosa</i>	important to kelp recruitment
red alga	<i>Mazzaella</i>	<i>splendens</i>	patchily abundant among coastal sites, often a dominant species in low zone (e.g., around Cape Blanco), responsive to nutrient depletion
red alga	<i>Mazzaella</i>	<i>flaccida</i>	similar to <i>M. splendens</i> , a bit higher on shore
red alga	<i>Neorhodomela</i>	<i>larix</i>	characteristic of relatively less exposed benches, an important recruitment facilitator for surfgrass seeds
vascular plant	<i>Phyllospadix</i>	<i>scouleri</i>	dominant component of lower intertidal communities; dominant competitor to algal turfs



Start	End	Duration	Label
8/1/2018	1/30/2019	180	Monthly Working Group Meetings
8/1/2018	3/30/2019	240	Data Sub-Group Updating RS Inventory
8/1/2018	3/30/2019	240	Habitat Mapping Grant in Progress
11/1/2018	1/30/2019	90	Drafts New Text Sections
2/1/2019	4/30/2019	90	Expert Workshops (3)
3/1/2019	10/30/2019	240	Develop Rocky Shores Habitat Atlas
9/1/2019	3/30/2020	210	Develop RS Communication Strategy
9/1/2018	1/30/2019	90	Comm. Group - Develop Messaging Strategies
12/1/2018	1/30/2019	60	Comm. Group - Host Outreach Workshops (3)
3/1/2019	5/30/2019	90	Implement Outreach and Awareness Campaign

#### Milestones

Date	Label
8/1/2018	Start, Aug 1
9/1/2018	Surfrider Grant Begins
9/20/2018	OPAC Meeting (Salem)
10/1/2018	PSM Grant Begins
11/15/2018	OPAC & LCDC Meeting (Sea Side)
3/30/2019	Habitat Map Complete (grant)
3/30/2019	Updated RS Inventory Completed
10/27/2019	Habitat Atlas Completed
12/30/2019	OPAC Approves Plan Amendments
2/25/2020	LCDL Approves Plan Amendments
3/30/2020	Comm Plan Complete, End of PSM
3/30/2020	NOAA Program Change Submitted