

# Blacklock Point

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## Marine Conservation Area Management Plan

Oregon Rocky Habitat Management Strategy



FEBRUARY 2026



**OREGON**

Coastal Management Program  
DEPARTMENT OF LAND CONSERVATION & DEVELOPMENT

## Land Acknowledgement

Indigenous tribes and bands have been with the lands that we inhabit today throughout Oregon and the Northwest since time immemorial and continue to be a vibrant part of Oregon today.

We would like to express our respect to the First Peoples of this land, the nine federally recognized tribes of Oregon: Burns Paiute Tribe, Confederated Tribes of Coos, Lower Umpqua & Siuslaw Indians, Confederated Tribes of Grand Ronde, Confederated Tribes of Siletz Indians, Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation, Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation, Coquille Indian Tribe, Cow Creek Band of the Umpqua Tribe of Indians, and The Klamath Tribes.

It is important that we recognize and honor the ongoing legal and spiritual relationship between the land, plants, animals, and people indigenous to this place we now call Oregon. The interconnectedness of the people, the land, and the natural environment cannot be overstated; the health of one is necessary for the health of all.

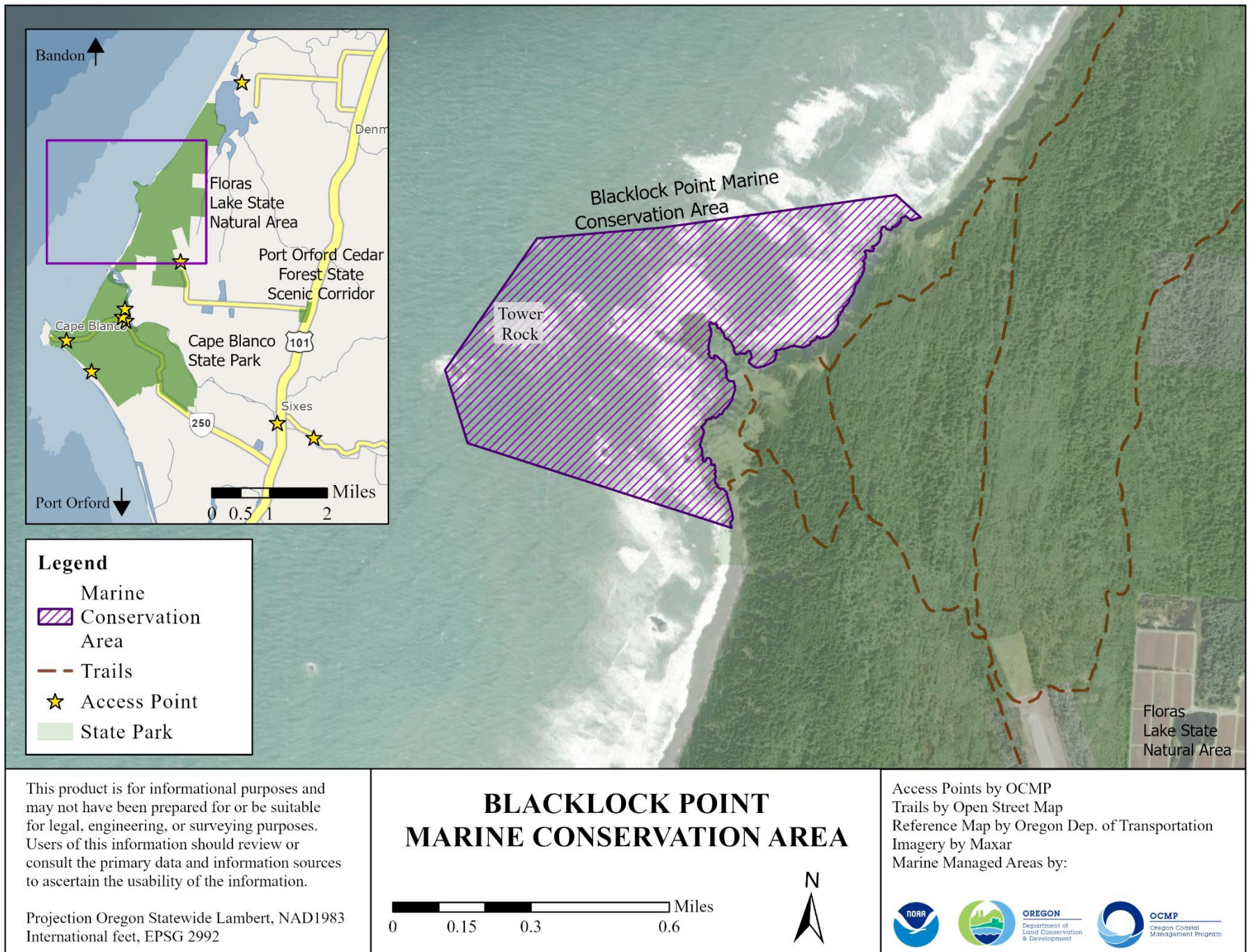
We recognize the pre-existing and continued sovereignty of the nine federally recognized tribes who have ties to this place and thank them for continuing to share their traditional ecological knowledge and perspective on how we might care for one another and the land, so it can take care of us. We commit to engaging in a respectful and successful partnership as stewards of these lands. And as we are obliged by state law and policy, we will uphold government-to-government relations to advance strong governance outcomes supportive of tribal self-determination and sovereignty.

*Legislative Commission on Indian Services. Land Acknowledgment Guidance. Retrieved July 2024, from <https://www.oregonlegislature.gov/cis/Pages/education.aspx>*

over Photo

Image 1: Blacklock Point, Oregon ShoreZone, 2011.

Oregon Department of Land Conservation and Development  
635 Capitol Street NE Suite 150  
Salem, OR 97301  
(503) 373-0050



Eva Krukowski, OCMP, Date Modified 12/21/2025

**Map 1. The Blacklock Point Marine Conservation Area Boundary includes all state-owned submerged and submersible land in the coastal area of Floras Lake State Natural Area between Langlois and Port Orford.**

## Acknowledgements

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DLCD would like to thank those who provided input to this planning guide and associated resources:

### Rocky Habitat Partners

\*Project partner and workshop participant

Andy Lanier, Dept. Land Conservation and Development (DLCD)\*

Angela Whitlock, North Coast Land Conservancy

Annie Merrill, Oregon Shores

Cara Gates, Oregon Bird Alliance

Caroline Rice, Redfish Rocks Community Team

Charlie Plybon, Oregon Surfrider

Cloud Spengler, Friends of Otter Rock\*

Dennis White, Friends of Otter Rock\*

Eric Anderson, ODFW

Fran Recht, Pacific States Marine Fisheries Commission\*

Heather Goble, Seven Capes Bird Alliance

Jim Carlson, Seven Capes Bird Alliance

Joe Liebezeit, Oregon Bird Alliance\*

Kaia Hazard, Oregon Surfrider\*

Katie Darr, Oregon Dept. of Fish and Wildlife (ODFW)

Kelli Ennis, Haystack Rock Awareness Program

Kent Doughty, Seven Capes Bird Alliance, site proposal author\*

Larry Basch, Oregon Shores, Oregon Institute of Marine Biology, South Coast Rocky Habitat Group

Laurel Hillmann, Oregon Parks and Recreation Department (OPRD)\*

Lisa Habecker, Haystack Rock Awareness Program

Lisa Phipps, Dept. Land Conservation and Development\*

Mandy Watson, Oregon Shores\*

Maria Zapetis, ODFW

Mary Garrett, Shoreline Education for Awareness (SEA)

Michelle Schwegmann, North Coast Land Conservancy, Haystack Rock Awareness Program

Mylasia Miklas, North Coast Land Conservancy

Nancy Mesner, SEA

Sam Derrenbacher, Oregon Shores

Scott Groth, ODFW

Steve Griffiths, Seven Capes Bird Alliance\*

Tabea Goossen, North Coast Rocky Habitat Group, Oregon Bird Alliance

### **Community Contributors and Workshop Participants**

Andrea Sumerau, Confederated Tribes of Siletz Indians (CTSI)

Angela Sondenaar, CTSI

Amanda Macnab, DLCD

Amelia O'Conner, OPAC

Brenda Steuer, Resident

Brett Estes, DLCD

Burke Martin, OPRD

Claire Fiegner, DLCD

David Cancino, Seven Capes Bird Alliance

Dawn Harris, USFWS

Kate Iaquinto, USFWS

Jessica Watson, ODFW

John O'Leary, Lincoln County

Julia Johanos, USFS

Lindsay Aylesworth, ODFW

Mark C. Freeman, ODFW

Mark Steuer, Resident

Margaret Treadwell, McKenzie River Trust

Megan Hoff, Lincoln County

Melissa Miner, UCSC, MARINE

Nataliya Stranadko, DSL

Nick Schoeppner, OPRD

Preson Phillips, OPRD

Rhiannon Bezore, DLCD

Ryan Howell, OSP

Scot Marion, ODFW

Stephanie Templeton, OPRD

Steven Rumrill, ODFW

Susan Riemer, ODFW

Summer Henricksen, ODFW

Vaughn Robinson, Resident

Valerie Berseth, Oregon Sea Grant

### **Government Partners**

City of Depoe Bay

Lincoln City

Lincoln County

Oregon Parks and Recreation Department

Oregon Department of State Lands

Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife

Oregon State Police

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

### **Tribal Partners**

Confederated Tribes of the Siletz Indians

**Other Partners**

Seven Capes Bird Alliance

Bird Alliance of Oregon

Friends of Otter Rock

Ocean Policy Advisory Council

Land Conservation and Development  
Commission

*Native people have lived and used beaches, dunes, and rocky environments since time immemorial. We strongly encourage Oregonians and others to learn about the people indigenous to Oregon from the materials and resources made available by the tribes themselves. Learn how the state interacts with Tribes from the [Legislative Commission on Indian Services](#).*

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# Chapter 1: Introduction

## Summary

A Marine Conservation Area is any area within Oregon’s territorial sea or adjacent rocky intertidal area that the State designates to conserve the ecological integrity of the habitat. The Marine Conservation Area designation allows for different types of management prescriptions based on site conservation goals and needs allowing for variation and adaptability overtime. These sites are characterized by high levels of biodiversity.

The Blacklock Point Marine Conservation Area was established through a public proposal process outlined in the [Territorial Sea Plan \(TSP\) Part Three, Section E.](#), facilitated by the Oregon Ocean Policy Advisory Council (OPAC), and approved by the Land Conservation and Development Commission (LCDC). The LCDC is the public governing board of the Department of Land Conservation and Development, and agency responsible for stewardship of the TSP with the OPAC. Once the LCDC approves amendments to the TSP, state agencies like Oregon Parks and Recreation Department (OPRD), Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife (ODFW), and the Oregon Department of State Lands (DSL) may adopt new rules through their agency rulemaking process to conform their rules to the amended TSP.

Any future changes to the designated Marine Conservation Areas will also require completion of a public amendment process that would be led by OPAC and adopted via rulemaking at the LCDC.

The goals of the Blacklock Point Marine Conservation Area are to:

1. Educate, monitor, and apply adaptive, ecosystem-based management to conserve the ecological structure, function, and resiliency of nearshore rocky habitat species facing the effects of changing ocean conditions.
2. Allow for continued legal sustainable human uses of their goods, services, and resources including fisheries, using non-regulatory management measures.
3. Provide long-term ecological, economic, and social benefits for current and future generations on Oregon’s south coast.

This Plan provides a framework for implementing site-based management actions at the Blacklock Point Marine Conservation Area. Management focuses on education, stewardship, and community science to protect the rich biodiversity at this site. As visitation at Blacklock Point and the Floras Lake State Natural Area continues to increase, management efforts by the State and coastal communities can help to preserve the natural beauty of the South Coast.

## Site Information

Blacklock Point is a part of the Floras Lake State Natural Area known for its amazing views of sandstone cliffs and views of Oregon's oldest lighthouse, Cape Blanco Lighthouse. Although a 4-mile hike roundtrip is required, the extensive headland and beach is worth it. The forested trails provide a unique perspective of Oregon vegetation and walking on the sandy beaches gives a unique perspective of the large bluffs that make up this area. Please remember to keep our beaches clean and pick up your jaws when the shock of such beauty wears off. This unique beach features many unique features including the natural sandstone arch, secluded waterfall, tall sandstone cliff faces, unique coastal vegetation, and Floras Lake.

Blacklock Point in Curry County is a rich blend of serpentine rock, tide pools, kelp forests, rare plants, nesting shore and sea birds, sea lions, seals, and several other species of concern.

Blacklock Point provides critical habitat for shore birds and seabirds like the Black oystercatcher, Peregrine falcon, Common murre, Brown pelican, Ospreys and Bald eagle. The tidepools and other intertidal habitat at Blacklock Point nurture diverse marine life like Ochre sea stars, Giant green anemones, California mussels, Red rock crabs, chitons, fish, and many kinds of seaweeds.

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### MARINE CONSERVATION AREA DESCRIPTION

The Blacklock Point Marine Conservation Area encompasses roughly 247 acres covering about 1.5 miles of shoreline along the Floras Lake State Natural Area. There are around 17.3 acres of intertidal habitat area and 2.4 acres of offshore rocks and islands within the boundary.

The Blacklock Point Marine Conservation Area Boundary includes all state-owned submerged and submersible land in the coastal area of Floras Lake State Natural Area between Langlois and Port Orford.

The government agencies with jurisdiction within or nearby Blacklock Point Marine Conservation Area are the Oregon Department of State Lands, Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife, Oregon Parks and Recreation Department, and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. See Appendix D and Appendix E for more information about specific state and federal regulations that apply within the Marine Conservation Area.

## How To Use This Document

The Blacklock Point Marine Conservation Area Management Plan, (further referred to as "the Plan") is a tool for community members to learn about rocky habitat management and to coordinate and support programming in the area. The Plan will also help State agencies implement regulations associated with the Blacklock Point Marine Conservation Area and coordinate stewardship of the habitat.

The Plan describes both the regulatory and non-regulatory strategies for achieving the management goals. Regulatory strategies describe the restrictions to the harvest of marine plants and animals associated with the Marine Conservation Area designation. Non-regulatory strategies describe the resources and existing or desired efforts or programs for educational programming and scientific monitoring. Because the Blacklock Point Marine Conservation Area does not have any added regulations associated with it, non-regulatory strategies are the focus of this Plan.

The audience for this Plan is all individuals and groups with an interest in the ecological health and resilience of Blacklock Point. These groups could include Tribal Nations, state, local, and federal government agencies, NGO's, community groups, charter and commercial fishing companies, residents, local businesses, tourists, researchers, and local schools. The Plan can help communities:

- Understand how the policies and principles from the [Oregon Rocky Habitat Management Strategy](#) are applied at Blacklock Point.
- Share the goals and objectives for management priorities at Blacklock Point.
- Document what efforts community groups and government agencies can contribute towards achieving Plan goals.
- Foster increased engagement between interested groups and the public.
- Participate in scientific monitoring at Blacklock Point.
- Access outreach and educational materials about rocky habitats.

## Chapter 2: Blacklock Point Marine Conservation Area Management Objectives

Chapter 2 covers objectives and implementation actions for habitat management strategies such as information sharing, interpretation, site monitoring, and compliance.

Management strategies and objectives for the Blacklock Point Marine Conservation Area will foster cooperation and coordination among local, state, and federal resource management agencies, and Tribal Nations, to ensure that ecosystem-based management principles guide decision-making for marine resources, wildlife, and habitat.

Communities should coordinate stewardship efforts at Blacklock Point Marine Conservation Area with the following government agencies and Tribal Governments, as appropriate:

- Coquille Indian Tribe
- Confederated Tribes of Siletz Indians
- Confederated Tribes of the Coos, Lower Umpqua, and Siuslaw Indians
- Any other interested Tribe
- U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
- Oregon Parks and Recreation Department
- Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife
- Oregon Department of State Lands
- Department of Land Conservation and Development
- City of Port Orford
- Curry County

### Site Management Objectives and Recommended Actions

The following site objectives are designed to align public activities within the Blacklock Point Marine Conservation Area with both the community-identified goals for Blacklock Point and the broader guidance from the Territorial Sea Plan Part III: Rocky Habitat Management Strategy. These objectives and implementation actions build upon the coastwide standards for management of Marine Conservation Areas while also addressing site-specific needs for the habitat and local community.

Nonprofits, community groups, research teams, government agencies, and other interested parties planning projects in or involving the Blacklock Point Marine Conservation Area should use these objectives and recommended actions as a framework to guide their activities and ensure consistency with site management priorities. Common themes for the objectives below include collaborative planning, natural resource conservation, inclusive and equitable access to views and public marine education, long-term site monitoring, and public safety.

Workshop participants developed recommended implementation actions during the 2025 South Coast Rocky Habitat Workshop, following consultation with community

groups, state agencies, and other partners. The list below categorizes six main objectives and 50 associated actions. It should be noted that the following actions are all suggestions, not requirements, and completion of the actions should not be used to evaluate success of the management plan implementation. For the complete table of the recommended implementation action matrix, see Appendix H.

**Objective 1: Foster regular coordination among Tribal Nations and local, state, and federal resource management agencies to ensure that ecosystem-based management principles guide management decisions for marine resources, wildlife, and habitat at the Marine Conservation Area.**

See Actions: 15, 18\*, 23\*, 43\*, and 46

Sub-Objectives:

- 1.1. Coordinate with the Coquille Indian Tribe, Confederated Tribes of Siletz Indians, and the Confederated Tribes of the Coos, Lower Umpqua, and Siuslaw Indians, and any other interested Tribes about stewardship decisions at the Blacklock Point Marine Conservation Area.
- 1.2. Support Tribal-led monitoring, stewardship, interpretation efforts at Blacklock Point
- 1.3. Preserve cultural resources at Blacklock Point, ensuring they are respected and protected in any activity within the Marine Conservation Area.
- 1.4. Include all interested Tribes in resource monitoring efforts.
- 1.5. Coordinate with all interested Tribes on the appropriate handling and collection of marine life particularly if the research involves a tribally significant species or in the event of marine mammal stranding<sup>1</sup>.

**Objective 2: Prioritize the long-term conservation of natural resources in rocky habitats.**

See Actions 1\*, 2\*, 3-5, 6\*, 12\*, 16\*, 20, 21, 23\*, 27, 32\*, 34, 43\*, and 46

Sub-Objectives:

- 2.1. Conserve biodiversity and support ecosystem functions by monitoring site conditions and minimizing human disturbance.
- 2.2. Maintain the ecological integrity of the Blacklock Point Marine Conservation Area by preserving habitat complexity, species diversity, and healthy populations of keystone species as identified in the State Wildlife Action Plan (SWAP).
- 2.3. Prevent human disturbance of wildlife or habitats, particularly during shorebird nesting season (April – September) and Harbor seal pupping season (March – June).

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<sup>1</sup> Read about an example of agency partners coordinating with the Confederated Tribes of Siletz Indians during a whale stranding response in 2025. <https://ctsi.nsn.us/confederated-tribes-of-siletz-indians-assist-in-yachats-whale-stranding-response/>.

- 2.4. Encourage responsible public behavior through education about proper etiquette around marine plants and animals, fostering stewardship and minimizing ecological impacts.
- 2.5. Support targeted research, monitoring, and community science initiatives to inform adaptive, science-based conservation practices.

**Objective 3: Monitor and maintain existing physical access to rocky habitats, trails and visibility of signage at Blacklock Point while balancing visitor impact on the environment.**

See Actions 1\*, 2\*, 3, 6\*, 7, 8, 12\*, 16\*, 25, 31\*, 32\* 36\*, 38\*, 43\*, and 44\*

Sub-Objectives:

- 3.1. Maintain visual access of the offshore rocks and islands like Tower Rock by preserving unobstructed views of the ocean from the viewpoints along Blacklock Point Trail.
- 3.2. Enhance safe, physical access to the Blacklock Point Trail by supporting projects from the [2024 Floras Lake Trail Investment Plan](#).
- 3.3. Implement strategies to minimize visitor impact on the environment.
- 3.4. Reduce trampling, littering, wildlife disturbance, and other physical impacts on sensitive habitats through education, signage, and controlled access when necessary.

**Objective 4: Enhance public appreciation, awareness, and understanding of rocky habitats and resources within the Blacklock Point Marine Conservation Area while balancing visitor impact on the environment.**

See Actions: 1\*, 2\*, 6\*, 7, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 16\*, 18\*, 26-28, 29\*, 30, 31\*, 32\*, 33, 35, 37, 38\*, 43\*, and 47

Sub-Objectives:

- 4.1. Enhance appreciation for and foster personal stewardship of rocky habitats through education, interpretation, and outreach.
- 4.2. Provide educational and interpretive opportunities to advance public appreciation of rocky habitats and the species dependent upon these habitats.
- 4.3. Design educational opportunities for diverse communities and user groups.
- 4.4. Enhance public awareness of rocky habitat stewardship practices, tidepool etiquette, and responsible behavior.

**Objective 5: Support site monitoring projects at Blacklock Point Marine Conservation Area.**

See Actions 1\*, 4, 5, 12\*, 14, 15, 17, 19-21, 22, 23\*, 24, 25, 27, 32\*, 36\*, 43\*, 44\*, 48, and 49

- 5.1. Identify knowledge and management gaps for fully achieving site designation goals and implement monitoring, research including citizen science, or other

- actions to fill those gaps (e.g., invasive species identification and control, tracking trends in sea star wasting disease, trampling, etc.).
- 5.2. Provide accessible engagement in community science and monitoring opportunities for diverse communities and user groups.
  - 5.3. Prioritize public safety during field research.
  - 5.4. Prioritize research projects that contribute to a deeper understanding of changing ocean conditions and habitat resiliency.
  - 5.5. Use standardized data collection practices across all community science projects.
  - 5.6. Monitor visitor use and regularly assess visitation patterns and their impacts on the habitat.

**Objective 6: Encourage public safety and regulatory compliance from all visitors.**

See Actions 1\*, 2\*, 8, 9, 11, 17, 18\*, 19, 26, 28, 29\*, 31\*, 33, 36\*, 37, 38\*, 39-42, 43\*, 44\*, 45, and 50

- 6.1. Support visitor awareness of site rules, regulations, and ecological sensitivities through clear and consistent messaging (e.g. watch your step or look don't touch).
- 6.2. Ensure State and Federal regulations are accessible and visible.
- 6.3. Center public safety in planning discussions about site improvements and programming.
- 6.4. Support informed stewardship programs by empowering program staff, volunteers, and other visitors to evaluate the appropriate response to an unsafe event or violation.
- 6.5. Use public education as the primary enforcement mechanism to obtain compliance with existing site and coastwide policies, rules and regulations.

**# Recommended Implementation Actions List:**

\*Priority Actions support three or more objectives

<b>1</b>	Develop a site-based volunteer stewardship program shared between Cape Blanco and Blacklock Point to assist and support OPRD and other agencies in carrying out management activities on site into the future.
<b>2</b>	Develop messaging to prevent onsite human caused disturbances, threats, or impacts to marine resources within the Blacklock Point Marine Conservation Area. For example, disturbance from drones, off leash dogs, or from trampling rocky intertidal organisms, or over-harvest of shellfish.
<b>3</b>	Encourage appropriate government agencies and interested groups to coordinate specifically to develop and implement solutions to land use practices outside of the Blacklock Point Marine Conservation Area that are impacting nearshore rocky habitats and resources within it.
<b>4</b>	Support the Oregon Kelp Alliance research and restoration work to maintain the spatial area of canopy-forming kelp beds.
<b>5</b>	Support the conditions for recovery of kelp forests and other Blacklock Point Marine Conservation Area rocky coast habitats catastrophically impacted by changing ocean

	conditions, as measured by changes in habitat complexity, biodiversity, and population structure of dominant, keystone, State Wildlife Action Plan (SWAP) identified, or other species of concern.
<b>6</b>	Organize public engagement, education, and interpretation opportunities about the natural and cultural resources at Blacklock Point located on or offsite.
<b>7</b>	Host events that build a community sense of ownership of place and foster a public stewardship ethic.
<b>8</b>	Work with Curry County, Oregon Department of Transportation, and the Airport Operator to improve conditions of Airport Road and the parking lot. Open discussion about land transfer of the parking lot to OPRD.
<b>9</b>	Ensure interpretation about Blacklock Point Marine Conservation Area says that the site is best for views not for tidepooling. Blacklock Point is generally not a safe place to go tidepooling.
<b>10</b>	Coordinate volunteer training with people interpreting at Cape Blanco, Blacklock Point, Battle Rock and Redfish Rocks to coordinate messaging.
<b>11</b>	Provide emergency services information at the Airport Road trail head including messaging like “stay on trail”.
<b>12</b>	Work with Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife and the USFWS to report pinniped observations from the viewpoint on the Blacklock Point Trail.
<b>13</b>	Connect with the Pacific High School to promote opportunities for summer jobs volunteering at Blacklock Point.
<b>14</b>	Support local teachers at Pacific High School to host an annual guided hike to Blacklock Point.
<b>15</b>	Engage tribes during the planning of community science and monitoring projects.
<b>16*</b>	Inform Oregon Coast Trail hikers about sensitive areas like during harbor seal pupping season.
<b>17</b>	Participate in bioblitz(es) to measure site diversity on a regular basis.
<b>18*</b>	Host educational seminars for community members to learn about ongoing updates or results of monitoring efforts. Topics could also include basic ecological theory to discuss resilience. This is an opportunity to invite Tribal representatives to speak.
<b>19</b>	Ensure community science trip guides follow beach safety recommendations.
<b>20</b>	Help develop, host, or find community science projects that collect data to inform management.
<b>21</b>	Develop community science monitoring protocols consistent with all designated Marine Reserves and Rocky Habitats.
<b>22</b>	Train community science volunteers to implement the protocols.
<b>23</b>	Ensure datasets about research at Blacklock Point held by state, federal, or research institutions is accessible to Tribes, researchers, and community groups.

<b>24</b>	Ensure data collected by community groups is accessible to the OCMP, ODFW, OPRD, and DSL. Oregon SeaSketch could be a potential data-sharing platform.
<b>25</b>	Establish consistent photo point locations where visitors can take repeatable photos and share them to a central database to document long-term change.
<b>26</b>	Translate all printed materials into Spanish. Make digital materials available in Spanish as well. Consider making translations available for the other most common languages spoken in Oregon: Russian, Mandarin, and Vietnamese.
<b>27</b>	Provide species ID guides and resources to visitors.
<b>28</b>	Make all plans, signs, and brochures available online.
<b>29*</b>	Monitor and maintain the interpretive panels at the site. If a sign needs maintenance, notify USFWS Refuge Manager and the OPRD Humbug Mountain Park Manager.
<b>30</b>	Host public presentations for community and school groups, individuals and organizations about the marine environment and ocean literacy. Locations for presentations could include rotary clubs, schools, library, and guided tours for people with mobility challenges.
<b>31</b>	Increase availability of information about protected areas where visitors are already going to look (e.g. State Parks, ODFW Website, Curry County, local radio, etc.)
<b>32*</b>	Partner with local schools to share education about tidepool etiquette and marine education. Organize school field trips to Blacklock Point with a hands-on component (ex. tidepooling, complete a CoastWatch mile survey). Support Pacific High School science teachers work at Blacklock Point.
<b>33</b>	Participate in the development of a Rocky Habitat Communications Plan with ODFW and the Rocky Habitat Partners.
<b>34</b>	Connect interpretation materials or events to sustainable seafood networks.
<b>35</b>	Support tidepool education offsite to encourage marine education in urban areas and to minimize onsite visitation. Partners could include the Oregon Coast Aquarium, Portland Aquarium, Charleston Marine Life Center, Oregon Museum of Science and Industry, and the Eugene Science Center.
<b>36</b>	Volunteer tidepool ambassadors monitor visitor use by collecting data like the number of visitors and dogs to the Marine Conservation Area at low-tide.
<b>37</b>	Provide handouts, social media kits, or hospitality packets that includes information about designated sites nearby and guidance for responsible tidepooling and safe recreation. Distribute information at Battle Rock Visitor Center and the gift shop at Cape Blanco.
<b>38</b>	Work with Oregon Coast Visitor Association to support awareness campaigns like the 'Coast Like a Local Campaign'.
<b>39</b>	Support volunteers' comprehension of state and federal regulations that apply on the beach and within the Marine Research Area by providing Appendix D and Appendix E of the Plan.

<b>40</b>	Increase the number of available enforcement officers who could respond to emergencies or violations on the beach. Support discussions between Curry County Sheriff, OSP, USFWS, and OPRD so Patrol officers can respond at Blacklock Point, if necessary.
<b>41</b>	Train tidepool ambassador volunteers to recognize when action is needed and how to respond appropriately in cases of violations or emergencies. Share Appendix F with volunteers for reference.
<b>42</b>	Provide an overview of state and federal regulations at annual tidepool ambassador training for volunteers and seasonal staff. Reach out to State Agency staff at OPRD, ODFW, USFWS, or DLCD to find staff to provide this training.
<b>43*</b>	Research a dedicated funding stream to support implementation of site goals.
<b>44*</b>	Participate in media campaigns that promote etiquette like leave-no-trace.
<b>45</b>	Invite OPRD Beach Rangers, an OSP Lieutenant, and other law enforcement officers to train volunteers and staff on how to properly engage with the public and respond to different scenarios.
<b>46</b>	Notify the Tribal Historic Preservation Officer or the Natural Resources Department Director from any other interested Tribes before any resource monitoring or extractive activity occurs within the Marine Conservation Area.
<b>47</b>	Interact with tourists through interpretation programs, tabling, junior ranger packets, and sharing outreach materials.
<b>48</b>	Rely on established scientific monitoring and data collection protocols with current research in the region.
<b>49</b>	Vet data collection methods through a science-based group such as the Scientific and Technical Advisory Committee (STAC) or Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife.
<b>50</b>	Notify USFWS, DSL, ODFW, OPRD, or DLCD if regulations are not clear or accessible online or on signage.

## Chapter 3: Rocky Habitat Management Strategies

Learn more about the main themes of rocky habitat management strategies that are currently being implemented on the Oregon Coast and what programs are being developed. See Chapter 4 to learn more about Tribal engagement.

### Natural Resource Conservation

The protection of natural resources at Blacklock Point is everyone's responsibility: visitors, community members, researchers, planners, and land managers alike. Organizations that host public programs — such as beach walks, field trips, or community events at Blacklock Point — will carefully plan their activities to protect the environment and avoid disturbing wildlife or natural habitats. Examples of habitat disturbance are trampling, removing plants or shells from the beach, or handling animals.

### Public Access

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#### INFORMATION SHARING

Visitors learn about Blacklock Point from a variety of sources. Goals about sharing information should focus on efforts to simplify and coordinate messaging about the Blacklock Point Marine Conservation Area. Information sharing could include signage, information available on websites or maps, tidepool etiquette materials, safety info/tide charts, etc.

When organizations or agencies design materials for public consumption, the content should be inclusive of diverse user groups. For example, including options for translated materials, sharing relevant information about different types of recreation activities, and using plain language to be accessible to varying levels of education and ocean literacy.

As part of the 2019-2023 Oregon Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP), the Oregon Parks and Recreation Department (OPRD) conducted a statewide visitor survey of Oregon State Park users. The five most common information sources for visitors in the Coastal Region were official OPRD websites, relying on knowledge from previous visits, recommendations from friends and family, highway signs, and brochures (Bergerson, 2019).

Community discussions during the rocky habitat workshop series suggested that many people in the community get their information from social media, local radio, newspapers, and local businesses. Communications that use these pathways are a good way to reach local audiences and visitors. Community members identified local hubs where they seek or find information:

- Cape Blanco State Park
- Oregon Parks and Recreation Department website
- Social media

- Local newspapers and magazines
- Local radio
- Local churches
- Local fishing organizations
- Whale watching charters
- Hatfield Marine Science Center
- Oregon Coast Aquarium
- Bandon Library
- Port Orford Public Library

## Education and Interpretation

The Blacklock Point Marine Conservation Area offers a unique opportunity to inform visitors about statewide marine conservation efforts and the value of those areas to the nearby communities. For many coastal visitors, Oregon’s beaches and tidepools are often their first experience of the ocean. Education and interpretation are the best way to spread awareness about ocean systems, encourage best practices for viewing marine life, and enhance the visitor experience.

An informed and aware public is critical to protecting rocky habitat resources and carrying out the goals and strategies of the Blacklock Point Marine Conservation Area Management Plan. In many cases, education is the strongest tool to increase informed visitation habits and discourage disturbance. Themes for interpretation at Blacklock Point should include coastal cliffs and forests ecology, geology, the land-sea connection, and public safety in coastal environments.

For the most effective results, education and interpretation should be a collaborative effort among community groups to develop a comprehensive plan aimed at raising awareness about marine ecosystems. Examples of collaborations are sharing marine education curriculums with educators and summer camps, coordinating social media posts, publishing articles, designing interpretive signage, and organizing interpretive events.

The Shoreline Education for Awareness (SEA) is a non-profit organization dedicated to promoting education and awareness of shoreline habitats and the wildlife found on the southern Oregon Coast. SEA workshops focus on marine education and safe marine wildlife viewing practices. They train volunteer wildlife interpreters every year on topics like tidepool etiquette, harbor seal pups, seabirds, and more. While most of their work is focused in Bandon, they are a great group to collaborate with for events at Blacklock Point.

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### MARINE EDUCATION CURRICULUM

Coastal communities have a long-term goal for state investment in the development of a marine education curriculum focused on rocky habitat ecosystems that would be incorporated into the [science standards](#) for school-age children. Marine educators, local school-age educators, Coastal Tribal educators, and state agencies would contribute to the K–12 education program to teach students about the ecology of marine habitats.

Outside of the classroom, there are many other opportunities for incorporating rocky habitat education into youth programming. [Outdoor School](#), afterschool programs, day camps and sleep-away camps are all great opportunities to bring young people into the field for hands-on learning experiences.

### **Rocky Habitat Educational Resources**

<a href="#">Oregon Tidepools</a>	Great resource for field trips and general visitors.
<a href="#">Tidepools Are Alive!</a> Brochure, Oregon Parks and Recreation Department	Printable brochure with tidepool etiquette and an interpretive species guide. The map on the back is not up to date with new restrictions.
<a href="#">Oregon Coast Stem Hub</a>	The Oregon Coast STEM Hub is a great resource for educators. They have a library of equipment for outdoor education (rain boots, microscopes, scales, ROV kits, etc.)
<a href="#">Oregon Sea Grant K-12 Science Curricula</a>	Tidepool Tussle (Grades 6-8): <a href="https://seagrant.oregonstate.edu/orsea-tidepool-tussle">https://seagrant.oregonstate.edu/orsea-tidepool-tussle</a>  Check out the Oregon Sea Grant website for more resources and events for educators: <a href="https://seagrant.oregonstate.edu/visitor-center/marine-education">https://seagrant.oregonstate.edu/visitor-center/marine-education</a>
<a href="#">Redfish Rocks Community Team</a>	The Redfish Rocks Community Team has compiled a list of education resources.
<a href="#">Ocean Literacy Guide</a>	Guide for all ages.
<a href="#">Charleston Marine Life Center</a>	Online and onsite school programs.
<a href="#">Oregon Coast Aquarium Education Programs</a>	Online and onsite school programs, youth camps, and marine education for all ages.
<a href="#">CoastWatch in the Schools</a>	Coordinates guest educators to be on the beach with teachers and students; provides training for community science projects; introduces classrooms to scientists and researchers. Schools submit miles reports just like all CoastWatch volunteers.
<a href="#">Tidepool Unit Study</a> , Teachers Pay Teachers	Downloadable tidepool curriculum for a variety of ages designed by an Oregon educator.

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## [Rocky Shores Training 2025](#)

Video recordings and summary of the 2025 Rocky Shores Training intended for volunteers, seasonal staff, and interns who provide front-line rocky shore interpretation along the coast of Oregon.

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Education should emphasize proper tidepool etiquette, measures to protect wildlife, and ecology of nearshore and subtidal habitats. Indigenous traditional uses of marine resources, both past and present, is an educational topic that is best informed through involvement of local Tribes. This collaborative effort will help ensure future generations have the knowledge and appreciation of these sites to help maintain and protect them.

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## EQUITABLE ACCESS TO MARINE EDUCATION

A wide range of legal standards exist for the design, alteration, construction, and maintenance of interpretive signs. This includes the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) Standards for Accessible Design and the Architectural Barriers Act (ABA) Accessibility Standards, which ensure baseline access to public lands for the disability community. Planners must holistically consider the full spectrum of disability identities within the ADA and ABA frameworks to ensure that built environments accommodate the diverse experiences and needs of people with disabilities.

Access and enjoyment of Blacklock Point matter to a diverse population. Interpretive signage will be bilingual (English and Spanish). OPRD and USFWS will strive to provide translated versions of English-only signs on their websites.

## Site Monitoring

Blacklock Point Marine Conservation Area offers an opportunity for researchers and community members to collaboratively monitor the effects of changing conditions on coastal environments. The intertidal at Blacklock Point is not consistently accessible throughout the year, so intertidal monitoring is not recommended. But other kinds of environmental monitoring are possible. Monitoring these ecologically sensitive areas is crucial for effective management of the Marine Conservation Area and of rocky habitats coastwide. Monitoring efforts should track indicator species.

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## U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE NESTING SURVEYS

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) conducts [aerial surveys of breeding birds](#) at seabird colonies along the Oregon coast. This project provides valuable data to both the Migratory Bird and National Wildlife Refuge programs within the USFWS, as both seek to understand and manage the many seabird species that are an integral part of the Pacific Northwest coast.

Observers enter nesting count data into the [Oregon Seabird Colony Database](#), which helps identify the current distribution and abundance of Common Murres and cormorants at colonies on the Oregon coast. These counts are part of a large historical data set that goes back to the early 20th century.

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## OREGON DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND WILDLIFE PINNIPED SURVEYS

Rocky habitats along the Oregon coast provide critical resting and breeding areas for pinnipeds. The Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife's Marine Mammal Program conducts periodic aerial surveys of these habitats to monitor pinniped distribution and abundance in support of coastal conservation, management, and coastal development activities.



## Atlas of Pinniped Haulout Locations in Oregon

Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife

Survey results are publicly available through an online dashboard:

<https://www.arcgis.com/apps/dashboards/530f6596548941aeb1cbb24b7bd3e6ab>

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## COMMUNITY SCIENCE OPPORTUNITIES

Community science is about working with communities to engage science in locally relevant problem-solving that addresses community priorities, values, and aspirations. Community science is a monitoring and research approach that empowers anyone, regardless of educational background, to collect and contribute data to research efforts. Community science projects at Blacklock Point will build upon ongoing projects and emerging opportunities.

There are many community science projects to get involved in along the Oregon coast. Learn more about all these projects here:

- [Oregon Ocean Information Links](#)
- [Oregon Marine Reserves Partnership Links](#)
- [Oregon Tidepools Links](#)
- [Oregon Shores Community Science Links](#)
- [Multi-Agency Rocky Intertidal Network \(MARINe\) Links](#)

### Learn More and Get Involved

Community members can get involved with one or more community science projects. Whether you are looking for a one-day educational family adventure or an ongoing commitment, there is something for everyone.

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## INATURALIST

iNaturalist is an online social network platform for people to share biodiversity information and observations publicly. Users can learn how to identify plants and animals while also generating spatial data points that contribute research-quality data for science and conservation efforts.

[iNaturalist project observations](#) for Blacklock Point can now be viewed using [Oregon SeaSketch](#) - the marine spatial planning tool for the State of Oregon. Through Oregon SeaSketch, users can view a variety of human use, physical, and biological datasets pertaining to the Oregon coast. Projects and maps can then be created using Oregon SeaSketch to fit a wide variety of spatial planning needs.

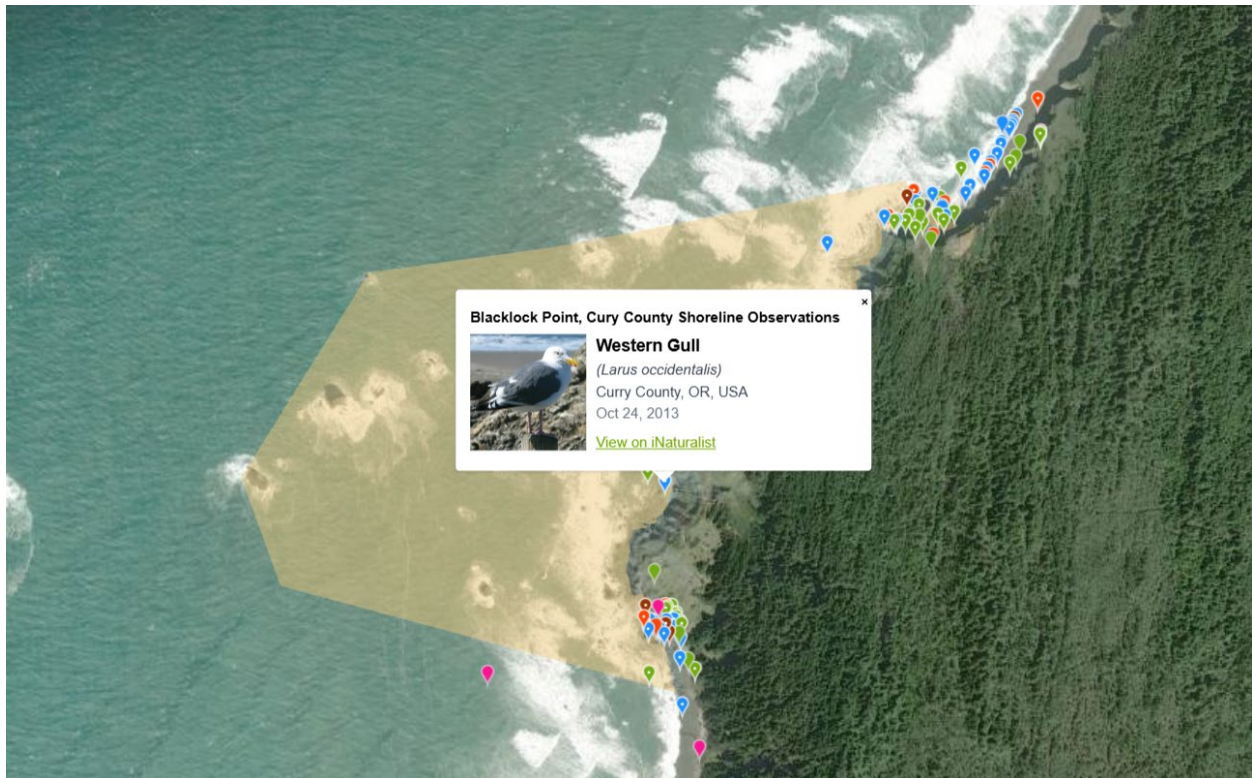


Image 2: SeaSketch iNaturalist observations for Blacklock Point. Generated February 2026.

Oregon Parks and Recreation Department facilitates an ongoing project on iNaturalist called the [Oregon State Parks Coastal Species Inventory](#). Start adding observations today!

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## COASTWATCH

[CoastWatch](#) is a coastwide program initiated and managed by Oregon Shores. CoastWatch engages people in documenting Oregon's sandy beaches and rocky shores for natural and human-caused changes, wildlife, and phenomena. Volunteers adopt a section of the Oregon coast to observe seasonally. The program offers education about shoreline ecology and natural history, with opportunities to contribute data to community science.

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## BLACK OYSTERCATCHER MONITORING

The Bird Alliance of Oregon organizes an ongoing community science project to [monitor Black Oystercatchers nests](#) coastwide. The Black Oystercatcher (*Haematopus bachmani*) is a shorebird found in rocky habitats along the Oregon coast and elsewhere along the west coast of North America. The species' global population is relatively small with a low reproductive rate. According to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service in 2021, Black Oystercatchers are a species of high conservation concern and may act as an indicator of intertidal ecosystem health.

The Bird Alliance of Oregon monitors the nesting and fledgling success for Black Oystercatchers along the Oregon coast. Researchers will use monitoring information as part of a regionwide effort in California and Oregon to assess Black Oystercatcher population viability and estimate impacts from human disturbance, predation, and other factors. They will use all collected data to inform the conservation and management of this species.

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## KELP MONITORING

The Oregon Kelp Alliance (ORKA) published a status report on kelp (*Nereocystis luetkeana*) that documents the distribution and condition of kelp forests within Oregon's Territorial Sea. The [status report](#) includes monitoring recommendations. Opportunities to integrate the monitoring recommendations in the kelp status report with ongoing long-term monitoring by the ODFW Marine Reserve Program should be explored.

## Compliance and Enforcement

The best way to avoid instances of rule violation or habitat disturbance is by following an education-first model that the Oregon Department of Parks and Recreation practices. Education-first in this context means prioritizing public education about the marine ecosystem, followed by sharing information about rules, regulations, and tidepool etiquette, and relying on enforcement measures as a last resort.

Robust public education and interpretation programs are the State's greatest compliance tool to combat violations. By centering public education, nonprofit organizations, volunteers, and beach visitors can support compliance efforts. Individuals and groups that do not have enforcement authority can share information about tidepool etiquette, marine ecosystems, and general information about regulations to support public compliance within Marine Conservation Areas.

Enforcement of rules and regulations on the ocean shore is the responsibility of Oregon State Police, Oregon Parks and Recreation Department Beach Rangers, and some local police units. Volunteers should not engage directly with members of the public who appear to be committing a violation. If a concern arises within the Blacklock Point Marine Conservation Area, pause, collect information, and evaluate the appropriate response.

Severe wildlife disturbance like poaching is a serious violation of state and federal law; see Appendix F for a list of whom to contact about an emergency, habitat law violation, or other scenarios on the beach.

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## COMPLIANCE WITH TIDEPOOL ETIQUETTE

Education is the best way of addressing wildlife disturbance and compliance with site regulations. Staff and volunteers will share rules, regulations, and tidepool etiquette at Blacklock Point through signs and oral interpretation.

Beach visitors and site stewards who witness wildlife or habitat disturbance should document the scenario and report it to the appropriate channel. Do not intervene during an instance of wildlife violation because it could be unsafe and cause more harm to do so. For violations needing an urgent response, see Appendix F for more details.

An essential element of site-based management for Marine Conservation Area is public education about how to responsibly visit rocky habitats. Public education about best practices for interacting with marine plants and wildlife can be accessible as signage, informational flyers, guided outings, and stewardship interactions.

Tidepool etiquette includes respecting the fragile marine ecosystem found in tidepool. Below is a list of recommended guidelines that the public should follow when visiting rocky habitats. Following these guidelines helps to keep visitors and wildlife safe. Many agencies and organizations have developed their own lists of visitor guidance in rocky habitats.

<b>Website</b>	<b>Outreach Materials and Best Messaging about Viewing Marine Life</b>
Oregon Tidepools	<a href="#">Being Good Visitors</a> Webpage
Haystack Rock Awareness Program	<a href="#">It's Their Home. We're Just Visiting</a> Webpage
Oregon Coast Visitor Association	<a href="#">How to Visit Oregon's Coastal Tidepools</a> Webpage <a href="#">Coast Like a Local</a> Campaign
Shoreline Education for Awareness	<a href="#">Tidepool Etiquette</a> Webpage
Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife	<a href="#">It's All Connected</a> Handout
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration	<a href="#">Viewing Marine Life</a> Webpage

## Chapter 4: Guidance on Tribal Engagement



Image 3: Tribal Tradition interpretive panel at Coquille Point Marine Garden designed by the Coquille Indian Tribe in partnership with USFWS, Shoreline Education for Awareness, Wild Rivers Coast Alliance, and art by Ram Papish. Photo by Micky Franks, 2025.

### Sign Text:

This intertidal ecosystem has nourished the bodies and spirits of the Coquille Indian Tribe since time immemorial. Before colonization, two traditional Coquille Languages, Nuu-wee-ya' and miluk, echoed across beaches and waves as Tribal members worked and played. These languages are being reawakened today.

Generations of Coquille women have carried handwoven burden baskets (*miige* in miluk; *dv-le* in Nuu-wee-ya') down to the shore at low tide to harvest the coast's bounty. Baskets are a cornerstone of Coquille culture. The gapped weave of burden baskets allows water to flow through as mussels (*q'walxwen* in miluk; *dee-lhat* in Nuu-wee-ya') pried from the rockfaces are placed inside. Mussels are prepared through smoking and turning into jerky or are used as ingredients in other dishes.

The Coquille Indian Tribe retains the right to harvest traditional materials and first foods as a sovereign people. Please be respectful of this place and the traditions it carries.

## Indigenous Significance of Rocky Habitats

Rocky habitats, ecosystems uniquely positioned between land and the Pacific Ocean, have provided rich marine resources for thousands of years. Since time immemorial, Indigenous communities have lived around estuaries and bays, near marine resources found in rocky habitats, like clams, mussels, and seaweed that provide sustenance and materials for their families and culture.

Today, Coastal Tribes continue a meaningful connection with Ancestral Homelands between land and sea in rocky areas. These lands are locations for gathering first foods, ceremonies, traditional cultural practices, and are a part of coastal, indigenous identities. The health of these coastal lands is inextricably linked to the wellbeing of coastal indigenous communities, which is why indigenous communities and Tribes must be included in stewardship, monitoring, protection, and restoration efforts that occur in rocky habitats.

The Blacklock Point Marine Conservation Area Management Plan cannot begin to appropriately summarize the rich lineage of tribal use of the coast and traditional lifeways related to abundant rocky habitats. Rocky habitat management strategies implemented at Blacklock Point by the State of Oregon and members of the public should prioritize Tribal interests. Management strategies should be planned and conducted in coordination with appropriate Tribal Staff and Governments including:

- [The Coquille Indian Tribe](#)
- [The Confederated Tribes of Siletz Indians](#)
- [The Confederated Tribes of the Coos, Lower Umpqua, and Siuslaw Indians](#)
- [The Confederated Tribes of the Grand Ronde](#)
- [The Cow Creek Band of the Umpqua Tribe of Indians](#)
- [Chinook Indian Nation](#)
- [Clatsop-Nehalem Confederated Tribes](#)

Communities may contact the [Legislative Commission on Indian Services](#) to determine which Tribal nations have an interest in specific geographic areas in Oregon and to inquire about project collaboration.

Interested community members should visit the Tribal websites listed above and review content published by the Tribes to learn more about individual cultural history surrounding these areas.

### Tribally Significant Species

The cultural sensitivity of the species listed below should be prioritized when researching and managing wildlife and their habitats.

#### **Marine and Estuary Plants:**

- Eelgrass
- Giant kelp
- Bull Kelp
- Sea lettuce
- Surf grass

#### **Marine and Estuary Animals:**

- Shellfish (crab, snails, mussels, barnacles, abalone, dentalium)
- Rockfish (lingcod, sculpin, perch, greenling)
- Lamprey (all species)
- Flounder
- Eulachon
- Sea urchin
- Salmon (all species)
- Sea mammals
- Halibut
- Herring
- Chiton

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## KEY THEMES TO CONSIDER WHEN ENGAGING WITH TRIBES:

The State of Oregon has a formal relationship to Federally Recognized Tribes in Oregon and must follow legal requirements for Tribal coordination. Although not legally obligated, community organizations working on rocky habitat stewardship are strongly encouraged to develop relationships with the local indigenous communities, Tribal representatives, and Tribal Governments. Below are some key themes and contexts to consider when reaching out to indigenous communities and Tribal Nations.

**Engage Early and Often:** The best time to engage with Tribal Nations is before the initiation of a project (ideally during the grant writing stage) or at the beginning of a project. Building partnerships takes time, so it's essential to begin relationship-building early. Each Tribal Government is unique and will have specific procedures and policies for coordination.

If you are working directly with individual Tribal members rather than formally engaging with a Tribal Government, remember that one person's perspective may not represent the views of the entire Tribal Nation. It is important to understand when someone is speaking on behalf of a Tribe in an official or subject matter expert capacity.

**Respecting Tribal Sovereignty:** Recognize and respect the sovereignty of Tribal governments. Unlike treaty rights, Tribal sovereignty was not bestowed on Tribes by the U.S. Government; tribes always possessed sovereignty rights and never gave them up. Tribal Nations have their own laws, regulations, and government structures.

**Indigenous Data Sovereignty:** Openly share data and findings about marine resources at Blacklock Point with Tribal Governments. Respect Tribal Nation's right to protect and steward their own data about cultural and natural resources.

**Protecting Access to First Foods:** Beaches and rocky shores provide essential habitats for fish, marine plants, and shellfish that have long supported the traditional sustenance and cultural practices of coastal Indigenous peoples. Shirod Younker of the Coquille Indian Tribe explains how, "Exercising that ancestral right to gather traditional food helps exercise what we call food sovereignty," (Museum of Natural and Cultural History, 2020).

Some Marine Conservation Areas limit the harvest of shellfish and marine plants for non-tribal community members. Tribal members have the right to collect marine resources within the Blacklock Point Marine Conservation Area in accordance with Tribal laws and regulations.

**Respecting Traditional Ecological Knowledge:** Traditional ecological knowledge is the cumulative body of place-based knowledge and practices passed down through generations within Indigenous communities, reflecting thousands of years of place-based wisdom. It is a powerful form of cultural teachings and ways of knowing.

Traditional ecological knowledge should be integrated into natural resource or area-based stewardship plans through respectful collaboration with Tribes. Implementation of traditional knowledge in natural resource management can result in increasing

biodiversity, strengthening relationships between people and the natural environment, and fostering meaningful collaboration with Indigenous communities.

**Including Tribal Voices in Interpretive Materials:** Interpretation at Blacklock Point should celebrate traditional cultural uses of the habitat and offer educational opportunities for all member of the public to learn about the indigenous significance of coastal environments.

Engage with Tribes to include indigenous voices and stories in rocky habitat interpretive materials. Include Tribes in planning for interpretive materials associated with rocky habitats early in the development and plan for enough time for meaningful engagement and review of materials by Tribes.

Before publishing materials, ensure that the Tribe has granted appropriate permissions. Multiple Tribes may have an interest in Blacklock Point, and each Tribe may have different perspectives, stories, and experiences associated with the area.

The [Ancestral Waters Coloring and Activity Book](#) is an example of successful collaboration between nonprofits, state agencies, multiple Tribal Nations, and Indigenous voices to develop a powerful interpretive material about Marine Protected Areas.

**Revitalizing Native Languages:** Many Tribes and Indigenous communities are actively working to preserve native languages by reintroducing ancestral languages into common practice. Interpretive materials about rocky habitats present an opportunity to support native language revitalization. For example, signs, brochures, tidepool species guides, website content, or other learning materials could include translations of common terms like “clams”, “sea star”, “rock”, “seal”, etc. in multiple native languages.

Learn more about coastal native languages:

- Miluk, Hanis, and Athabaskan: [Languages – Coquille Indian Tribe](#)
- Hanis Coos, Miluk Coos, and the Sha'yuushtl'a uhl Quuiich: [Languages - CTCLUSI](#)
- Athabaskan: [Language - Confederated Tribes of Siletz Indians](#)
- Chinuk Wawa: [Language - Confederated Tribes of Grand Ronde](#)



Image 4: Ancestral Waters Coloring and Activity Book was designed by the California MPA Collaborative Network and the North Coast Native Protectors in 2024.

- Takelma: [Language – Cow Creek Education](#)



Image 5: The Kalapuya Talking Stones are an example of an Indigenous interpretive display along the Willamette River in Eugene, Oregon that features fifteen basalt boulders carved with Yoncalla Kalapuya words and their English translation Eugene Parks & Open Space, 2022.

**Deepening Relationships:** Building relationships with Tribal Governments and communities is a long-term commitment that requires trust, respect, and consistency. One way to strengthen these relationships is by participating in public events hosted by local Tribes, such as Powwows or cultural gatherings, and by inviting Tribal representatives to community events. Reaching out to Tribal Education, Cultural, or Natural Resource departments can also open doors for meaningful dialogue and collaboration. Above all, prioritize clear, respectful communication and focus on building authentic partnerships not only achieving specific outcomes.

The Oregon Coastal Management Program developed the [Oregon Coastal Public Access Guide for Local Government Planners](#) that includes a detailed chapter on Tribal Engagement Guidance. While written for local planners, the guide can also be helpful for organizations and other government agencies pursuing Tribal engagement.

## Chapter 5: Marine Ecosystem

The rocky coastline which makes up Oregon's intertidal zone, is a dynamic and ecologically significant environment. The rocky intertidal and subtidal zones serve as a biodiversity hotspot by providing homes and breeding habitats for marine life like fish, seabirds, marine mammals, shellfish, invertebrates, and marine plants that have all become well adapted to the ever-changing landscape of the tides. These habitats also play an important role in breaking wave action and the movement of sand on the beach.

The coastal economy in Oregon depends on a healthy marine ecosystem for industries like commercial fishing, shellfish harvesting, recreational fishing and foraging, and the tourism industry to thrive. Millions of visitors come to the Oregon Coast every year to enjoy the unique coastline and coastal communities. Protected areas like the Blacklock Point Marine Conservation Area will benefit local industries by strengthening local environmental integrity and supporting the growing biodiversity of marine resources for the surrounding region.

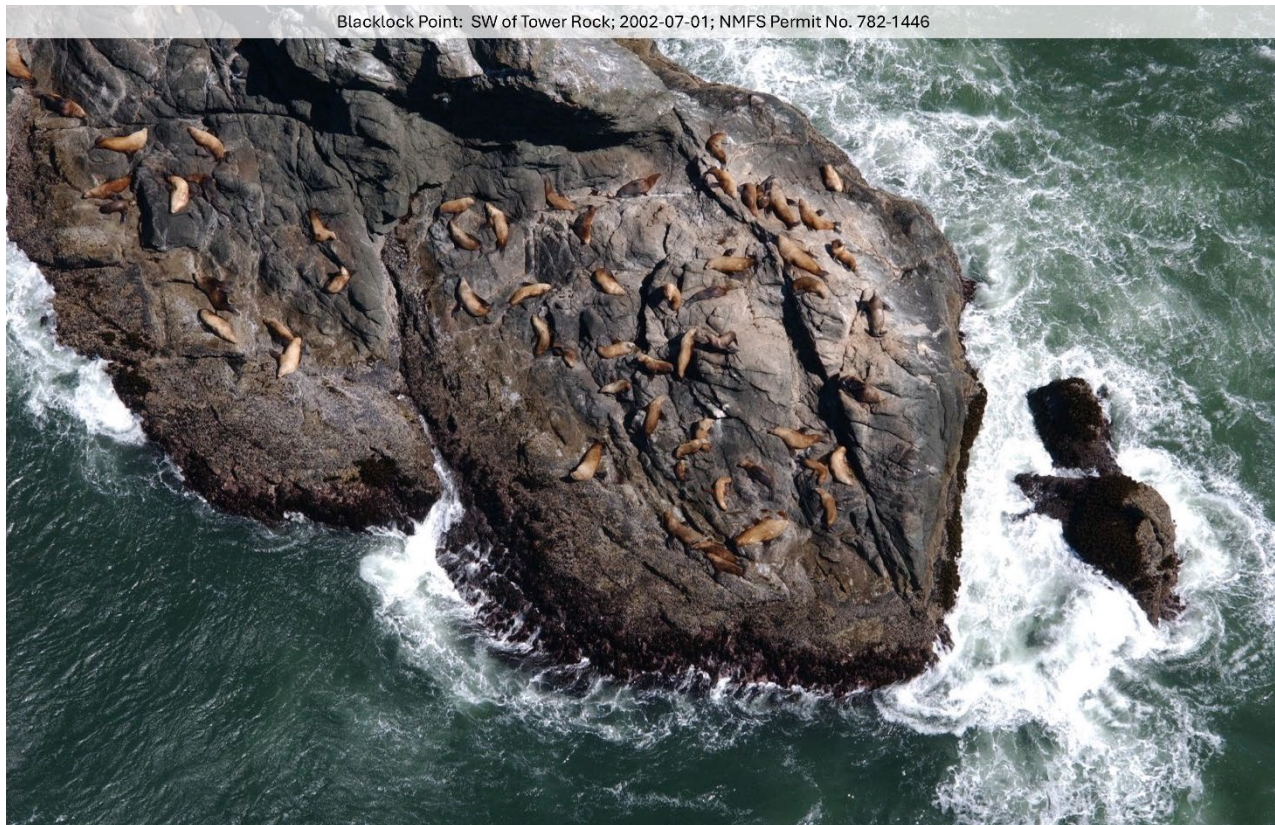


Image 6: Steller sea lions on a rock SW of Tower Rock at Blacklock Point, Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife Marine Mammal Atlas, 2024

The kelp forests around Blacklock Point and Cape Blanco were historically some of the largest and most significant kelp beds along Oregon's south coast. However, there has been a significant decline in the extent of kelp beds on the South Coast in recent years. Kelp forests are threatened by the exploding purple sea urchin population in the region. Purple sea urchins feed extensively on algae like bull kelp, resulting in dramatic losses

of kelp forests, putting the area's biodiversity at risk. Review the [Oregon Kelp Forest Status Report and Restoration Plan](#) to learn more about kelp forests.

## Environmental Stressors

Rocky habitats, including subtidal and intertidal zones, are vulnerable to stressors like marine debris, habitat disturbance, pollution from both land and sea, and changing ocean conditions. These environmental stressors have various implications for the economic, environmental, and cultural value of rocky habitats in Oregon.

These unique habitats are subject to the growing risks associated with warming ocean temperatures, ocean acidification, and hypoxia. Oceans take on some of the worst impacts of changing environmental conditions (Juranek, et al., 2024). Carbon dioxide emissions mixed with seawater produce carbonic acid, which decreases the pH level in the chemical make-up of the ocean. More acidified seawater, or ocean acidification, results in negative implications for all marine life, particularly for shell-forming species found in intertidal habitats.

In recent years, the Pacific Ocean has experienced record-breaking marine heatwaves and disease outbreaks that negatively affected key rocky habitat species like the Sunflower Sea Star (Prentice, et al, 2025). Marine heatwaves and disease outbreaks are causing abrupt changes in community structures and food webs. These environmental stressors result in changes in tide patterns and intensity, which in turn influence nutrient availability and oxygen levels. Similar marine heatwave events are likely to continue for the foreseeable future. Learn more about Oregon regulations on [Climate and Ocean Change Policy](#).

Some of the impacts of changing ocean conditions along rocky coastlines are:

- Ocean warming and marine heat waves
- More frequent and increased intensity of storms
- Loss of marine life and habitat
- Sea-level rise and Sea ice melt
- Change in ocean circulation
- Hypoxia (low or depleted oxygen levels in seawater)
- Ocean acidification (more acidic seawater)
- Harmful algal blooms
- Increased ocean stratification

Research and monitoring efforts are necessary to understand the current state of ocean conditions related to intertidal habitats and to assess the extent of these long-term impacts. (Meunier 2024, and Deluca 2025).

## Sea Star Wasting Disease and Marine Heat Wave

The sea star wasting disease outbreak and the coinciding marine heat wave occurred on the West Coast between 2014 and 2016. This event negatively impacted intertidal and subtidal marine species resulting in a severe decline of ochre sea star (*Pisaster ochraceus*) and sunflower sea star (*Pycnopodia helianthoides*) populations in Oregon.

Biological communities in Oregon's rocky habitats shifted in response to the marine heatwave and disease outbreak (Meunier 2024). Some invertebrate populations like gooseneck barnacles, California mussels, and purple urchins increased during this time because of the decline in predators like sea stars (Hamilton et al., 2024). Ochre sea star populations have recovered since the event, but research suggests that sea stars may have lower resilience than other intertidal organisms.

## Sea Level Rise

Sea level rise refers to the increase in the level of the world's oceans caused by many factors. The two major causes of global sea level rise are thermal expansion caused by warming ocean water and increased melting of land-based ice, like glaciers. Rising sea levels affect the Oregon Coast in a variety of ways like increased storm surge intensity, higher tide levels, and reduced river drainage during precipitation events.

The extent to which sea level rise will change the ecological structure of the rocky habitats in Oregon is unclear. Rising sea levels over time are likely to reduce the availability of low-lying islands and headlands, which could lead to habitat loss for seabirds and marine mammals. Other intertidal plants and animals are vulnerable to habitat loss because many organisms evolved to survive in specific intertidal zones (e.g. low tide zone, middle tide zone, high tide zone, splash zone).

The risk of sea level rise within the Blacklock Point Marine Conservation Area ranges from no risk to moderate risk depending on the severity of the water level increase. Low risk level could result in an 11-29% habitat loss while moderate risk could result in a 30-49% loss by 2100 (Oregon SeaSketch, 2025). See Appendix B for more details on this report.

## Natural Resource Protection

The SWAP now includes the Oregon Nearshore Strategy. The [Oregon Nearshore Strategy](#) is a tool developed by the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife (ODFW) Marine Resources Program to coordinate management efforts and support the long-term sustainability of nearshore resources in Oregon. Species in the Oregon Nearshore Strategy are found to have the greatest conservation needs in a broad social and

ecological context. The Blacklock Point Marine Conservation Area management strategies should align with recommendations in the Oregon Nearshore Strategy.

Understanding the distribution and abundance of marine resources is critical for any kind of natural resource management. At Blacklock Point, it is important to consider key protected species and [critical habitats](#) when making management decisions.

The list of marine fish and invertebrate species that have been assessed as the [2026 Species of Greatest Conservation Need \(SGCN\)](#) is available on the [Oregon State Wildlife Action Plan \(SWAP\)](#) website.

## Chapter 6: Tools and Resources

### Plan Evaluation

Program leaders on the South Coast will incorporate the strategies, objectives, and actions from the Blacklock Point Marine Conservation Area Management Plan into their internal program evaluations.

Communities will have the opportunity to periodically update the Plan based on changing recommendations over time. The Plan evaluators will assess the implementation of this management plan by answering three key questions:

1. Have recommended actions in the plan been implemented?
2. Are the site-based actions helping achieve the plan’s goal and objectives?
3. What adaptive management measures can improve progress toward the goal and objectives?

The outcome of evaluation is to inform adaptive management of this plan. Adaptive management is a structured, iterative process of robust decision-making in the face of uncertainty, with an aim to reduce uncertainty over time via system monitoring (Holling 1978). Adaptive management allows for future improvements to both natural resource protection and enriching visitor experiences.

Community organizations and agencies stewarding rocky habitats should be empowered to make small updates to this Plan as needed for their own programming or work plans.

### Essential Species and Critical Habitats

#### Learn More About Essential Species and Habitats

Natural Resource Management	Essential Species and Critical Habitats
NOAA & USFWS: Endangered Species Act <a href="#">Threatened, Endangered, and Candidate Fish and Wildlife Species</a>	Statewide species list from ODFW that includes state-listed status and federal-listed status.
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service: <a href="#">USFWS Threatened and Endangered Species Active Critical Habitat Report</a>	Critical Habitat Designations near Blacklock Point: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <a href="#">Pacific marten, coastal distinct population segment</a> – Threatened</li> </ul>
NOAA Fisheries Pacific Fishery Management Council: <a href="#">West Coast Essential Fish Habitat</a>	Essential Fish Habitats (EFH) on the Oregon Coast: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <a href="#">Coho salmon</a> – Threatened</li> <li>▪ <a href="#">Chinook salmon</a> – Candidate</li> <li>▪ <a href="#">Groundfish EFH</a></li> <li>▪ <a href="#">Coastal Pelagic Species</a> EFH</li> <li>▪ <a href="#">Highly Migratory Species</a> EFH</li> </ul>

<p>NOAA Fisheries: Cetacean <a href="#">Biologically Important Areas</a></p>	<p>The nearshore around Blacklock Point is a Biologically Important Area for Grey whale migration, feeding, reproduction, and cow/calf rearing.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <a href="#">Grey whale</a> – State Listed Endangered</li> <li>▪ <a href="#">Southern Resident Killer Whale</a> – Endangered</li> </ul>
<p>Oregon Department of Agriculture: <a href="#">State Listed Coastal Plants</a></p>	<p>Threatened and endangered plants in Curry County:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <a href="#">Pink sand verbena</a> – Endangered</li> <li>▪ <a href="#">McDonald’s rockress</a> – Endangered</li> <li>▪ <a href="#">Howell’s mariposa lily</a> – Threatened</li> <li>▪ <a href="#">Howell’s microseris</a> – Threatened</li> <li>▪ Mendocino coast paintbrush – Endangered</li> <li>▪ Stansell’s daisy – Endangered</li> <li>▪ <a href="#">Seaside gilia</a> – Endangered</li> <li>▪ Large-flowered goldfields – Endangered</li> <li>▪ <a href="#">Western lily</a> – Endangered</li> <li>▪ <a href="#">Wolf’s evening-primrose</a> - Threatened</li> <li>▪ <a href="#">Silvery phacelia</a> – Threatened</li> </ul>



North of Cape Blanco in Curry County sits an incredible rocky shore area called Blacklock Point.



For those able to walk the trails to the coast, Blacklock Point offers a scenic headland, dramatic sea cliffs, Oregon's iconic tidepools, intertidal boulder fields, nesting seabirds, marine mammals, and offshore kelp forests and islands.

Prior to and especially since COVID-19 and the closures of other natural areas, more people have discovered Blacklock Point, and it is now experiencing higher levels of visitor use. By enhancing its level of protection, we can help to care for this special place and assure that its wild inhabitants flourish, especially as visitor use increases. This fall, the community is proposing a new designation for this important site that will help ensure that visitors know how to appreciate this area responsibly, so Blacklock Point stays healthy for current and future generations.

## About Blacklock

- Home to shore- and seabirds like the Black Oystercatcher, a federally listed "species of concern," as well as Peregrine Falcons, Common Murres, Brown Pelicans, Surfbirds, Ospreys and Bald Eagles. The tidepools and other intertidal habitat at Blacklock Point nurture diverse marine life including ochre sea stars, giant green anemones, California mussels, red rock crabs, and countless other animals, from chitons to fish, and many seaweeds.
- Blacklock Point has critically important offshore kelp beds, some of the most productive ocean ecosystems on earth, helping with carbon sequestration, acting as nurseries for fish and invertebrates, and providing a vital food source and habitat for fish and wildlife.
- Sea Lions, Seals and their pups use rocks and coves as haul outs (places where they can rest when not out foraging for food). Sea Otters have occurred historically, and River Otters feed and move throughout the area.
- Blacklock Point is a hidden gem that includes unusual rock formations and sea cliffs. It has recently been experiencing an increase in use, bringing problems such as off-leash dogs, drones, visitors leaving human and pet waste and trash, and trampling on intertidal habitats and occupants.

Image 7: Factsheet about Blacklock Point, South Coast Rocky Shores Group, Larry Basch, 2020

## Maps

Map 1: Blacklock Point Marine Conservation Area Boundary Map, Oregon Coastal Management Program, 2025

Map 2: Floras Lake State Natural Area Trail Map, Oregon Parks and Recreation Department, 2024

## Appendix

### Appendix A – Site Designation Snapshot

The Blacklock Point Marine Conservation Area boundary includes the intertidal and subtidal habitats in the coastal area of Floras Lake State Natural Area between Langlois and Port Orford.

At Blacklock Point there are no special fishing, shellfish harvest restrictions for this Marine Conservation Area, follow statewide ODFW harvest rules. The collection of marine plants, kelps, and seaweeds is limited to a souvenir quantity as defined by the Oregon Parks and Recreation Department (see Appendix D for more details).

The harvest of marine resources by members of Federally Recognized Tribal Nations are unaffected by the Blacklock Point Marine Conservation Area designation regulations.

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#### WORKSHOP SUMMARIES

The meeting summary from the South Coast Rocky Habitat Workshop Part 1 from [September 9, 2024](#) is available online.

The South Coast Rocky Habitat Workshop Part 2 was held on [July 29, 2025](#). More information about this event is online.

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#### SITE PROPOSAL

In 2019, the Department of Land Conservation and Development invited community groups to propose sites to be added to the inventory of designated sites included in the Rocky Habitat Management Strategy. Following a robust review of potential sites, the South Coast Rocky Shores Group proposed the nearshore environment at Blacklock Point to be a Marine Conservation Area. Extensive stakeholder consultation was an integral component of the proposal development process.

In December 2020, community groups and individuals submitted twelve sites for the Ocean Policy and Advisory Council to evaluate. Eight of these sites were eventually adopted. The proposals underwent an extended review process by an Ocean Policy Advisory Council (OPAC) Working Group. The membership of the Working Group included representatives from federal and state agencies, non-government organizations, port authorities, and marine industries. Based on the Working Group's review and further evaluations, OPAC recommended that the Land Conservation and Development Commission designate two of the sites in 2020 and an additional six sites in 2022.

On April 20, 2023, the Land Conservation and Development Commission unanimously adopted the Rocky Habitat Management Strategy as an amendment to Part Three of the Oregon Territorial Sea Plan. This decision added Blacklock Point Marine Conservation Area and five other sites that reflect the interests of the communities that

proposed them. These designations completed a multi-year effort led by OPAC to revise the Rocky Habitat Management Strategy.

The original goals and management strategies from the proposal were the foundation of the Blacklock Point Marine Conservation Area Management Plan. Read the [original proposal](#) written by the South Coast Rocky Shores Group in 2020. [View a StoryMap](#) of the six sites studied for further consideration.

## Appendix B Sea Level Rise Projections

The [Sea Level Calculator](#) is a tool developed by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) Office for Coastal Management that produces location-specific scenarios for sea level and flooding. The Sea Level Calculator uses projection scenarios to help communities and planners make informed decisions about adaptive coastal management. The scenario projections range from low to extreme water levels (mean sea level) by the year 2100.

[Oregon SeaSketch](#) is an online mapping tool that facilitates participatory marine spatial planning processes based on relevant science, observations, and public information. The table below shows the risk to intertidal areas under three different sea level rise projections: 50 cm, 100 cm, and 150 cm.

Sea Level Rise			
Sea level rise is predicted to cause the following changes in the intertidal habitat within this designated area.			
Sea Level Rise Scenario	Remaining Intertidal Habitat (in Acres)*		
0.5 Meters	15.2		
1 Meter	8.2		
1.5 Meters	3.8		
* due to the fact that future intertidal areas may be above present-day MHW, this analysis is based on intertidal area contained in the unclipped site polygon.			
Sea Level Rise Risk			
Nearby sites have the following estimated risk from sea level rise (slr) of 0.5, 1.0, and 1.5 meters.			
Name	SLR 0.5m	SLR 1.0m	SLR 1.5m
Blacklock Point / Tower Rock	None	Low	Moderate
Ranges for Estimated SLR Risk Levels:			
<b>Minor.</b> Increase or Less than 10% Loss			
<b>Low.</b> 11-29% Loss			
<b>Moderate.</b> 30-49% Loss			
<b>High.</b> More than 50% Loss			

The risk of sea level rise within the Blacklock Point Marine Conservation Area ranges from none to moderate depending on the severity of the water level increase. Currently, there are approximately 17.3 acres of intertidal habitat in the Marine Conservation Area. The 0.5-meter (1.6 feet) sea level rise scenario projects that Blacklock Point could lose up to 2.1 acres of intertidal habitat by 2100. The more severe scenario of 1.5-meters (4.9 feet) of sea level rise could result in the loss of 13.5 acres of intertidal habitat by 2100. Low risk level could result in an 11-29% habitat loss whereas moderate risk could result in a 30-49% loss by 2100.

Researchers must conduct more studies on potential habitat impacts to accurately project the ecosystem implications at Blacklock Point.

Table 1: SeaSketch Reporting Tool, Generated December 2025, <https://www.seasketch.org/oregon/app>.

## Appendix C – Public Access

The two main access points to Floras Lake State Natural Area are from Boice Cope County Park to the north and from Cape Blanco State Airport to the south. Access to Blacklock Point Marine Conservation Area is only possible through trails within the Floras Lake State Natural Area managed by the Oregon Parks and Recreation Department or from the Oregon Coast Trail. The trail from the Airport Road parking lot to the Blacklock Point Viewpoint is 4 miles round trip.

# Floras Lake State Natural Area

-  Trailhead
-  Existing Trails
-  Floras Lake Natural Area



Map 2: Floras Lake State Natural Area Trail Map, Oregon Parks and Recreation Department, 2024

Access to the beach and intertidal habitats at Blacklock Point is possible, but the unmaintained trail to the beach from the viewpoint is not always accessible due to loose rocks and steep terrain. The [Floras Lake Trail Investment Plan](#) from 2024 identified ideas for projects to improve public facilities and trails within the Floras Lake State Natural Area. One project in the Plan is to improve the trail to the beach from the Blacklock Point lookout point. Other investment recommended include adding more signage to the parking lot at the Airport and to add destination distances to the trail signs.

## Appendix D- State Regulations for Marine Conservation Areas

All current state and local regulations relevant to the Territorial Sea and beaches apply to Blacklock Point. In addition, there are specific regulations that apply within the Marine Conservation Area. The following is not an exhaustive list of all applicable State regulations.

At Blacklock Point Marine Conservation Area there are no special fishing or shellfish harvest restrictions, follow statewide ODFW harvest rules. The collection of marine plants is limited to a souvenir quantity.

Acronyms: Oregon Administrative Rules (OAR), Oregon Revised Statutes (ORS)

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### OREGON DEPARTMENT OF STATE LAND

The Oregon Department of State Land has jurisdiction of the submerged and submersible land within the Territorial Sea. Rules regarding the Blacklock Point Marine Conservation Area can be found in [Chapter 141 Division 142](#).

General Provisions: OAR [141-142-0020](#)

The department will only grant an authorization or a removal-fill permit for a regulated removal-fill activity if the use, or removal, fill or alteration of material is necessary to study, monitor, evaluate, enforce or protect or otherwise further the studying, monitoring, enforcement and protection of the marine reserve, marine garden, marine conservation area, marine protected area, marine research area, or seabird protection area.

Blacklock Point Marine Conservation Area Boundary: [OAR 141-142-0100](#)

All state-owned submerged and submersible land in the coastal area of Floras Lake State Natural Area between Langlois and Port Orford is within the Blacklock Point Marine Conservation Area.

Learn more about [DSL Removal Fill Permits](#).

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### OREGON PARKS AND RECREATION DEPARTMENT

The Oregon Parks and Recreation Department (OPRD) is both a landowner of Oregon State Parks and manager of the ocean shore recreation area. The ocean shore is the

land between the extreme low tide line and the statutory vegetation line or headland. Rules regarding the Blacklock Point Marine Conservation Area can be found in [Chapter 736 Division 21](#).

Cultural, Historic, Natural and Wildlife Resources: OAR [736-021-0090](#)

A person may not pick, cut, mutilate, trim, uproot, remove or attempt to take or possess any living or non-living plants or seaweeds in areas designated for Rocky Habitat Site Management (Marine Research Areas, Marine Gardens (Marine Education Areas), and Marine Conservation Areas) under Oregon Territorial Sea Plan Part Three unless specifically allowed under management goals for the designated site or authorized under Section (3).

Section (3): A person who is an enrolled member of an Indian Tribe as defined in ORS 97.740 may collect natural products as part of their traditional cultural heritage or as authorized in any agreement between an Indian Tribe and the department, in accordance with procedures established by the department and in state rules. Upon request by a park employee, a person collecting natural products under this section must present tribal enrollment identification.

Learn more about [OPRD Scientific Research Permits](#).

Drone Usage on beaches and in State Parks: The Oregon Parks and Recreation Department started a rulemaking process in 2025-2026 to update State rules about take-off and landing regulations related to recreational drone usage. Follow the rulemaking process to learn about the [proposed OPRD rules](#).

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## OREGON DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND WILDLIFE

The Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife (ODFW) manages fish and wildlife in their habitats. Within rocky habitats this primarily includes marine invertebrates, shellfish, fish, and birds within the intertidal habitat, beach, and tidepools.

Sport fishing regulations that apply to fish, shellfish, and marine invertebrates can be found in [Chapter 635 Division 11](#) and [Division 39](#). Rules that apply can be found in the current annual [Oregon Sport Fishing Regulations](#).

Commercial harvest regulations that apply to commercial shellfish and marine invertebrate fisheries can be found in [Chapter 635 Division 5](#). Information about commercial harvest regulations within marine managed areas can be found in OAR [635-005-0260](#).

For more information on shellfish regulations and licenses, visit the [Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife](#). The [Oregon Sport Fishing Regulations](#) booklet is available online and updated annually. Most outdoor gear stores offer a free hard copy of the booklet. Always check the Oregon Department of Agriculture Shellfish Safety page for [recreational shellfish biotoxin closures](#) in your region before taking.

## Appendix E – Federal Regulations at Blacklock Point

There are several Federal Regulations that are relevant to the Blacklock Point Marine Conservation Area including policies that apply to protected species, critical habitats, airspace, and federally protected land. The following is not an exhaustive list of all applicable Federal regulations.

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### UNITED STATES FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

The United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) owns and manages the offshore rocks and islands within and adjacent to the Marine Conservation Area. All offshore rocks and islands above the mean high tide line are a part of the Oregon Islands National Wildlife Refuge (NWR) and are designated as Wilderness. (U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service, 2009). The federal regulations associated with the National Wildlife Refuge and Wilderness Designation supersede the state regulations associated with the Blacklock Point Marine Conservation Area designation.

Boaters should keep a 500-foot buffer zone around rocks and islands to prevent wildlife disturbance and damage to vessels. Pilots must always maintain a minimum altitude of 2,000 feet above offshore rocks and islands.

### Oregon Islands National Wildlife Refuge and Seabirds

Visit the [Oregon Islands National Wildlife Refuge Headquarters](#) and learn more about this work.

Explore a map of the [Oregon Islands National Wildlife Refuge](#).

Download the [Pacific Northwest Seabirds Brochure](#).

The United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) has enforcement authority of the [Migratory Bird Treaty Act](#). The USFWS is also jointly responsible for enforcing the [Endangered Species Act](#) and the [Marine Mammal Protection Act](#) with the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.

All activities within the Oregon Islands National Wildlife Refuge that require review, permits and clearances will undergo appropriate review and obtain necessary permits or clearances as needed. Examples of activities requiring review are Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, Section 7 endangered species consultation, and a 401-water quality permit.

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## NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION

The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's (NOAA) has multiple offices that have a role in coastal and rocky habitat management in Oregon. NOAA Fisheries, also known as the National Marine Fisheries Service or (NMFS), oversees fisheries management and is jointly responsible for implementing the Endangered Species Act (ESA) and the Marine Mammal Protection Act (MMPA) with the USFWS.

The Office for Coastal Management (OCM) implements the National Coastal Zone Management Program, providing federal consistency authority. Additionally, the Office of Response and Restoration coordinates the Oregon Marine Debris Action Plan.

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## FEDERAL AVIATION ADMINISTRATION

The Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) oversees Oregon's airspace and requires all recreational and non-recreational drone users to be licensed to fly legally in the United States. The FAA prohibits recreational use of unmanned aircraft at the Oregon Islands National Wildlife Refuge and in any congressionally designated Wilderness or Primitive Area. Learn more about recreational drone usage:

- FAA has information about flying drones legally: [Unmanned Aircraft Systems](#)
- OPRD developed a list of [Recreational Drone Best Practices](#)
- USFWS: [Tips for Responsible Drone Use](#)
- NOAA Fisheries: [Viewing Marine Life from the Air](#)

## Appendix F – Enforcement Contact List

**Urgent Response Contact List:** For rapid responses please use the contact information below depending on the circumstances.

Situation	Phone Number	More Information
Emergencies or Life-Threatening Situations	Dial 911	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Connects to a local emergency dispatch center.</li></ul>
Non-Emergency Assistance  Report a Wildlife or Habitat Law Violation	Dial <b>*OSP</b> or *677 from your mobile phone or dial <b>1-(800)-452-7888</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <a href="#">Fish &amp; Wildlife Division</a></li><li>• Phone number connects to one of Oregon State Police Command Centers.</li><li>• <a href="mailto:OSP.FWD@osp.oregon.gov">OSP.FWD@osp.oregon.gov</a></li><li>• <a href="mailto:TIP@osp.oregon.gov">TIP@osp.oregon.gov</a></li></ul>
Report a Stranded or Injured Marine Animal	West Coast Hotline: (866) 767-6114	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <a href="#">NOAA Fisheries Marine Mammal Health and Stranding Response Program</a></li></ul>

	OSU Marine Mammal Stranding Network: (541) 270-6830	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">Oregon Marine Mammal Stranding Network</a></li> <li>• Fill out an online <a href="#">form to report the stranding of a marine mammal or sea turtle</a>.</li> </ul>
Report an Entangled Whale	West Coast Hotline: (877) SOS-WHALE; (877) 767-9425	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">National Marine Mammal Entanglement Response Networks</a></li> </ul>

**Non-Urgent Contact List:** Other contacts for general information about enforcement not for emergencies or rapid response.

Division/Position	Agency	Contact Information
Lieutenant, Fish & Wildlife Division	<a href="#">Oregon State Police - Fish and Wildlife Division</a>	Office: (503) 378-3720 3565 Trelstad Ave SE Salem, OR 97317
Park Manager, Humbug Mountain	<a href="#">Oregon Parks and Recreation Department</a>	Park Office: 541-332-6774
Refuge Manager, Oregon Islands National Wildlife Refuge	<a href="#">U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service - Oregon Coast National Wildlife Refuge Complex</a>	Office: (541) 347-1470 Headquarters: (541) 867-4550 Bandon Marsh National Wildlife Refuge, 83673 N. Bank Ln, Bandon, OR 97411
Marine Resources Program	<a href="#">Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife - Marine Resources Program</a>	Office: (541) 867-4741 Marine Resources Main Office, 2040 SE Marine Science Drive, Newport, OR 97365

## Appendix G – Outreach Materials Example USFWS Poster

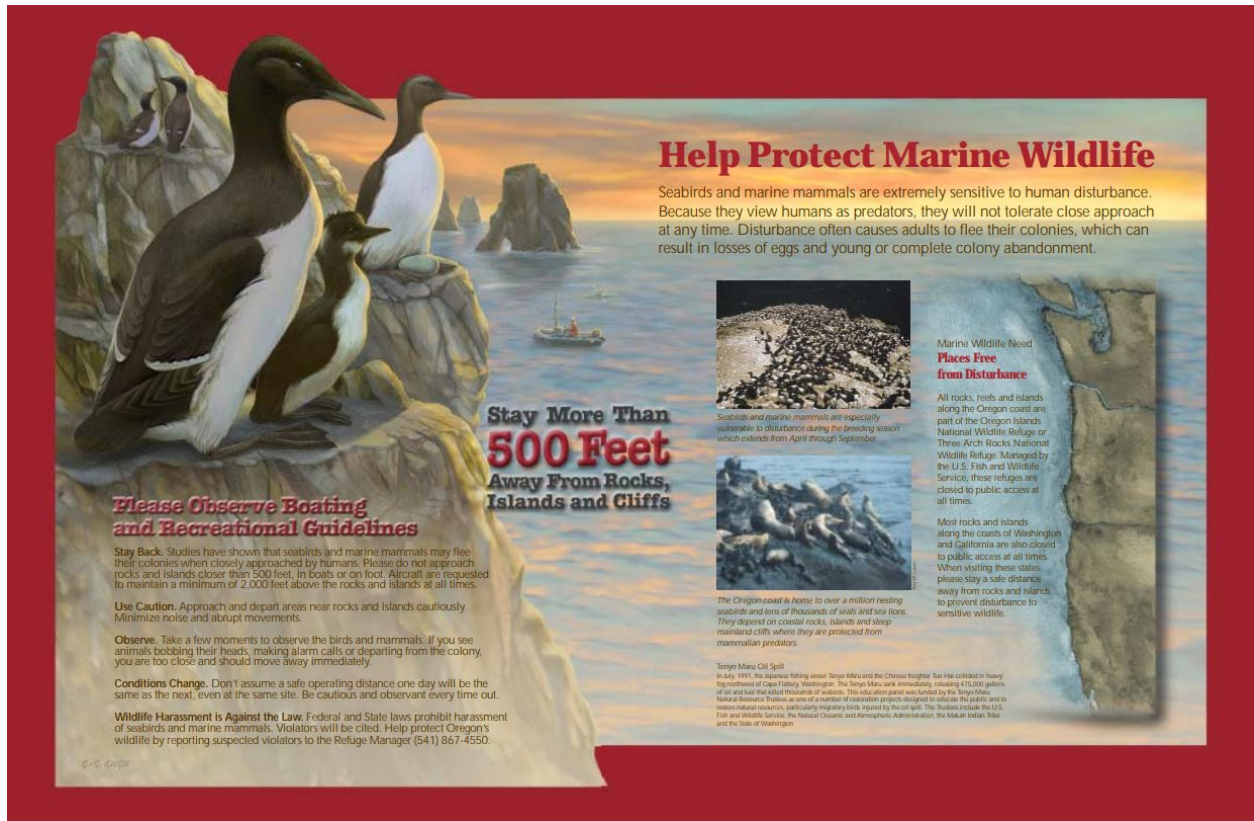


Image 8: U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Poster, “Help Protect Marine Wildlife”, <https://www.fws.gov/sites/default/files/documents/Boat%20Poster.pdf>

Messaging for observing boating and recreational guidelines:

- Stay back. Studies have shown that seabirds and marine mammals may flee their colonies when closely approached by humans. Please do not approach rocks and islands closer than 500 feet, in boats or on foot. Aircraft are requested to always maintain a minimum of 2,000 feet above the rocks and islands.
- Use Caution. Approach and depart areas near rocks and islands cautiously. Minimize noise and abrupt movements.
- Observe. Take a few moments to observe the birds and mammals. If you see animals bobbing their heads, making alarm calls, or departing from the colony, you are too close and should move away immediately.
- Conditions Change. Don't assume a safe operating distance one day will be the same as the next, even at the same site. Be cautious and observant every time out.
- Wildlife Harassment is Against the Law. Federal and State laws prohibit harassment of seabirds and marine mammals. Violators will be cited. Help protect Oregon's wildlife by reporting suspected violators to the Refuge Manager (541) 867-4550.

## Appendix H – Recommended Implementation Actions Table

See table below on pages 52-57.

Blacklock Point Marine Conservation Area							
#	Implementation Action (*Priority objectives support three or more main objectives)	Objective 1. Coordinate with all interested Tribes on preserving and monitoring rocky habitat resources and site stewardship.	Objective 2. Prioritize the long-term conservation of natural resources in rocky habitats.	Objective 3. Maintain scenic viewpoints and access to the Blacklock Point Marine Conservation Area while balancing visitor impact on the environment.	Objective 4. Promote educational opportunities at Blacklock Point Marine Conservation Area while balancing visitor impact on the environment.	Objective 5. Support site monitoring projects at Blacklock Point Marine Conservation Area.	Objective 6. Encourage public safety and regulatory compliance from all visitors.
1*	Develop a site-based volunteer stewardship program shared between Cape Blanco and Blacklock Point to assist and support OPRD and other agencies in carrying out management activities on site into the future.		X	X	X	X	X
2*	Develop messaging to prevent onsite human caused disturbances, threats, or impacts to marine resources within the Blacklock Point Marine Conservation Area. For example disturbance from drones, off leash dogs, or from trampling rocky intertidal organisms, or over-harvest of shellfish.		X	X	X		X
3	Encourage appropriate government agencies and interested groups to coordinate specifically to develop and implement solutions to land use practices outside of the Blacklock Point Marine Conservation Area that are impacting nearshore rocky habitats and resources within it.		X	X			
4	Support the Oregon Kelp Alliance research and restoration work to maintain the spatial area of canopy-forming kelp beds.		X			X	
5	Support the conditions for recovery of kelp forests and other Blacklock Point Marine Conservation Area rocky coast habitats catastrophically impacted by changing ocean conditions, as measured by changes in habitat complexity, biodiversity, and population structure of dominant, keystone, State Wildlife Action Plan (SWAP) identified, or other species of concern.		X			X	
6*	Organize public engagement, education, and interpretation opportunities about the natural and cultural resources at Blacklock Point located on or offsite.		X	X	X		

7	Host events that build a community sense of ownership of place and foster a public stewardship ethic.			X	X		
8	Work with Curry County, Oregon Department of Transportation, and the Airport Operator to improve conditions of Airport Road and the parking lot. Open discussion about land transfer of the parking lot to OPRD.			X			X
9	Ensure interpretation about Blacklock Point Marine Conservation Area says that the site is best for views not for tidepooling. Blacklock Point is generally not a safe place to go tidepooling.				X		X
10	Coordinate volunteer training with people interpreting at Cape Blanco, Blacklock Point, Battle Rock and Redfish Rocks to coordinate messaging.				X		
11	Provide emergency services information at the Airport Road trail head including messaging like "stay on trail".				X		X
12*	Work with Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife and the USFWS to report pinniped observations from the viewpoint on the Blacklock Point Trail.		X	X		X	
13	Connect with the Pacific High School to promote opportunities for summer jobs volunteering at Blacklock Point.				X		
14	Support local teachers at Pacific High School to host an annual guided hike to Blacklock Point.				X	X	
15	Engage tribes during the planning of community science and monitoring projects.	X				X	
16*	Inform Oregon Coast Trail hikers about sensitive areas like during harbor seal pupping season.		X	X	X		X
17	Participate in bioblitz(es) to measure site diversity on a regular basis.					X	

18*	Host educational seminars for community members to learn about ongoing updates or results of monitoring efforts. Topics could also include basic ecological theory to discuss resilience. This is an opportunity to invite Tribal representatives to speak.	X			X		X
19	Ensure community science trip guides follow beach safety recommendations.					X	X
20	Help develop, host, or find community science projects that collect data to inform management.		X			X	
21	Develop community science monitoring protocols consistent with all designated Marine Reserves and Rocky Habitats.		X			X	
22	Train community science volunteers to implement the protocols.					X	
23*	Ensure datasets about research at Blacklock Point held by state, federal, or research institutions is accessible to Tribes, researchers, and community groups.	X	X			X	
24	Ensure data collected by community groups is accessible to the OCMP, ODFW, OPRD, and DSL. Oregon SeaSketch could be a potential data-sharing platform.					X	
25	Establish consistent photo point locations where visitors can take repeatable photos and share them to a central database to document long-term change.			X		X	
26	Translate all printed materials into Spanish. Make digital materials available in Spanish as well. Consider making translations available for the other most common languages spoken in Oregon: Russian, Mandarin, and Vietnamese.				X		X
27	Provide species ID guides and resources to visitors.		X		X	X	
28	Make all plans, signs, and brochures available online.				X		X

29*	Monitor and maintain the interpretive panels at the site. If a sign needs maintenance, notify USFWS Refuge Manager and the OPRD Humbug Mountain Park Manager.				X		X
30	Host public presentations for community and school groups, individuals and organizations about the marine environment and ocean literacy. Locations for presentations could include rotary clubs, schools, library, and guided tours for people with mobility challenges.				X		
31*	Increase availability of information about protected areas where visitors are already going to look (e.g. State Parks, ODFW Website, Curry County, local radio, etc.)			X	X		X
32*	Partner with local schools to share education about tidepool etiquette and marine education. Organize school field trips to Blacklock Point with a hands-on component (ex. tidepooling, complete a CoastWatch mile survey). Support Pacific High School science teachers work at Blacklock Point.	X		X	X	X	X
33	Participate in the development of a Rocky Habitat Communications Plan with ODFW and the Rocky Habitat Partners.				X		X
34	Connect interpretation materials or events to sustainable seafood networks.	X					
35	Support tidepool education offsite to encourage marine education in urban areas and to minimize onsite visitation. Partners could include the Oregon Coast Aquarium, Portland Aquarium, Charleston Marine Life Center, Oregon Museum of Science and Industry, and the Eugene Science Center.				X		
36*	Volunteer tidepool ambassadors monitor visitor use by collecting data like the number of visitors and dogs to the Marine Conservation Area at low-tide.			X		X	X

37	Provide handouts, social media kits, or hospitality packets that includes information about designated sites nearby and guidance for responsible tidepooling and safe recreation. Distribute information at Battle Rock Visitor Center and the gift shop at Cape Blanco.				X		X
38*	Work with Oregon Coast Visitor Association to support their 2025 'Coast Like a Local Campaign'.			X	X		X
39	Support volunteers' comprehension of state and federal regulations that apply on the beach and within the Marine Research Area by providing Appendix D and Appendix E of the Plan.						X
40	Increase the number of available enforcement officers who could respond to emergencies or violations on the beach. Support discussions between Curry County Sheriff, OSP, USFWS, and OPRD so Patrol officers can respond at Blacklock Point, if necessary.						X
41	Train tidepool ambassador volunteers to recognize when action is needed and how to respond appropriately in cases of violations or emergencies. Share Appendix F with volunteers for reference.						X
42	Provide an overview of state and federal regulations at annual tidepool ambassador training for volunteers and seasonal staff. Reach out to State Agency staff at OPRD, ODFW, USFWS, or DLCD to find staff to provide this training.						X
43*	Research a dedicated funding stream to support implementation of site goals.	X	X	X	X	X	X
44*	Participate in media campaigns that promote etiquette like leave-no-trace.			X		X	X
45	Invite OPRD Beach Rangers, an OSP Lieutenant, and other law enforcement officers to train volunteers and staff on how to properly engage with the public and respond to different scenarios.						X

46	Notify the Tribal Historic Preservation Officer or the Natural Resources Department Director from any other interested Tribes before any resource monitoring or extractive activity occurs within the Marine Conservation Area.	X	X				
47	Interact with tourists through interpretation programs, tabling, junior ranger packets, and sharing outreach materials.				X		
48	Rely on established scientific monitoring and data collection protocols with current research in the region.					X	
49	Vet data collection methods through a science-based group such as the Scientific and Technical Advisory Committee (STAC) or Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife.					X	
50	Notify USFWS, DSL, ODFW, OPRD, or DLCD if regulations are not clear or accessible online or on signage.						X

## Glossary

**Adaptive management:** Adaptive management is a structured, iterative process of robust decision-making in the face of uncertainty, with an aim to reduce uncertainty over time via system monitoring.

**Biodiversity:** The diversity of lifeforms and biotic communities that occur in the coastal zone, including nearshore ocean waters. Diversity is a concept that means "variety or multiformity, a condition of being different in character and quality."<sup>25</sup> There is no single way to define, measure, or evaluate diversity of life; rather there are at least four interrelated ways:

- Species diversity, which refers to the variety and abundance of species in an ecosystem.
- Ecological diversity, which refers to the variety of types of biological communities found on Earth.

**Conservation:** To manage in a manner which avoids wasteful or destructive uses and provides for future availability. A principle of action guiding Oregon's ocean resources management, which seeks to protect the integrity of marine ecosystems while giving priority to the protection and wise use of living marine resources; as used in the Oregon Ocean Resources Management Plan, the act of conservation means "that the integrity, diversity, stability, complexity, and the productivity of marine biological communities and their habitats are maintained or, where necessary, restored" and "accommodating the needs for economic development while avoiding wasteful uses and maintaining future availability."

**Critical Habitats:** Critical habitats refer to specific areas within the coastal zone or Pacific Ocean occupied by the species that have physical or biological features essential to conservation of the species and that may require special management considerations or protection.

**Cultural Areas:** Archaeological sites and landscape features of cultural interest. This includes landscape features that are:

- Integral to a tribe's history, legends, traditions, and stories.
- Traditionally used for wayfinding.
- Traditionally used for gathering first foods and materials.
- Integral to ongoing tribal cultural practices.
- Traditional trails.
- Sites that support traditions of a culturally identified group.

**Cultural Resources:** Resources vital to or the product of the perpetuation of traditional practices, ceremonies, and lifeways.

**Data Sovereignty:** The right of a nation to govern the collection, ownership, and application of its own data.

**Ecosystem:** The living and non-living components of the environment which interact or function together, including plant and animal organisms, the physical environment,

and the energy systems in which they exist. All the components of an ecosystem are interrelated.

**Extreme high-water line:** The highest elevation reached by the sea as recorded by a tide gauge during a given period.

**Extreme low-water line:** The lowest elevation reached by the sea as recorded by a tide gauge during a given period.

**Habitat:** The portion of the environment in which an organism, species, or community lives. Just as humans live in houses, within neighborhoods, within a town or geographic area, within a certain region, etc., marine organisms live in habitats which may be referred to at different scales.

**Holistic:** Referring to an interconnected system rather than by its individual parts.

**Important Marine Habitats:** Marine habitats that must be specifically considered when an inventory-and-effects evaluation is conducted following Goal 19, including but not limited to: habitat necessary for the survival and conservation of Oregon renewable resources (e.g. areas for spawning, rearing, or feeding), kelp and other algae beds, seagrass beds, seafloor gravel beds, rocky reef areas and areas of important fish, shellfish and invertebrate concentration.

**Indicator Species:** A species that is relatively common. A species that occurs frequently enough to be monitored and respond to certain actions or represent the desired condition.

**Rocky Habitat:** Consists of outcrops or deposits of the above-described material either along the shoreline or in submerged areas. The individual rock structures or fragments within a rocky habitat area are often interspersed with gravel or sediment and overlain with biogenic habitat features. This creates a complex mix of substrate characteristics that all contribute to the form and function of the rocky habitat. Thus, rocky habitat can have non-rock (sand, gravel, biological) components. These habitats are variously referred to as rocky reefs, rocky banks, rocky beaches, rocky intertidal areas, rocky subtidal areas, boulder fields, rocky debris fields, benches, rock pavement, sea stacks, wash rocks, pinnacles, and many other names.

Oregon's rocky habitats are grouped into three major classifications based on proximity to shore, jurisdictional boundaries, and ecological zone. Within these main classifications many other sub-classifications may be present including rocky intertidal and subtidal, cliffs, tidepools,

**Rocky Shoreline:** All rocky habitat between the statutory vegetation line described in ORS 390.770 and extreme low water (encompasses cliffs, tidepools, and rocky intertidal). These areas may be reached by foot from shore (regardless of hazard or convenience).

**Rocky Upland:** Rocky habitat area between the statutory vegetation line and extreme high-water line. In unvegetated areas, this is delineated at the 16-foot elevation contour.

**Rocky Intertidal:** Rocky habitat area between extreme high-water line and extreme low-water line.

**Submerged Rocky Habitat:** All rocky habitat below extreme low water, out to the deepest limits of the territorial sea. This area includes submerged rocky reefs, shallow rocky subtidal, and other submerged rocky habitats.

**Ocean Literacy:** An understanding of the ocean's influence on humanity and humanities influence on the ocean.

**Offshore Rocks and Islands:** Any rock or landform within the territorial sea separated from the mainland at mean high water which remains above the surface of the sea at mean high water.

**Territorial Sea:** The ocean and seafloor area from mean lower low water seaward three nautical miles.

**Vegetation line:** Statutory line of established upland shore vegetation and as described in ORS 390.770.

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