

What is a California marine protected area (or "MPA")?

An MPA is a type of managed area whose main purpose is to protect or conserve marine life and habitats in ocean or estuarine waters. California's MPA Network consists of 124 areas with varying levels of protection and 14 special closures, all designed to help safeguard the state's marine ecosystems. Special closures such as Egg (Devil's Slide) Rock to Devil's Slide Special Closure are specifically designed to minimize human disturbance at significant marine mammal haulout sites and seabird rookeries by restricting boating and access, seasonally or year-round.

One goal for California's MPAs was to strategically place them near each other to form an interconnected network that would help to preserve the flow of life between marine ecosystems. Within that network each MPA has unique goals and regulations, and non-consumptive activities, permitted scientific research, monitoring, and educational pursuits may be allowed.

Why was this location chosen for a special closure?

One of the goals for Egg (Devil's Slide) Rock to Devil's Slide Special Closure is to shield nesting common murres and Brandt's cormorants from human disturbance. Egg Rock is the site of a significant seabird recovery project conducted by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Historically, both common murres and Brandt's cormorants bred on Egg Rock, but both species were decimated by the 1986 [Apex Houston oil spill](#). After a successful 10-year restoration effort, more than 400 breeding pairs of common murres, along with numerous cormorants, were counted on Egg Rock in 2007. Pigeon guillemots, gulls, and pelicans are also commonly spotted roosting on both the rock and mainland in the special closure. Marine mammals such as sea lions also use the rock as a haulout location.

Egg (Devil's Slide) Rock to Devil's Slide Special Closure overlaps a portion of [Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary](#). Placing a special closure here provides very high levels of protection for seabirds, marine mammals, and the habitats they use.



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or text 847411 - begin message with "Caltip"
followed by the details.



Quick Fact: Egg (Devil's Slide) Rock to Devil's Slide Special Closure

- **Size:** 0.05 square miles
- **Depth:** 0 to 10 feet
- **Habitat composition:**
Rock: 0.09 square miles
Sand/mud: 0.02 square miles



**NO
ENTRY**

[See Regulations On Back](#)

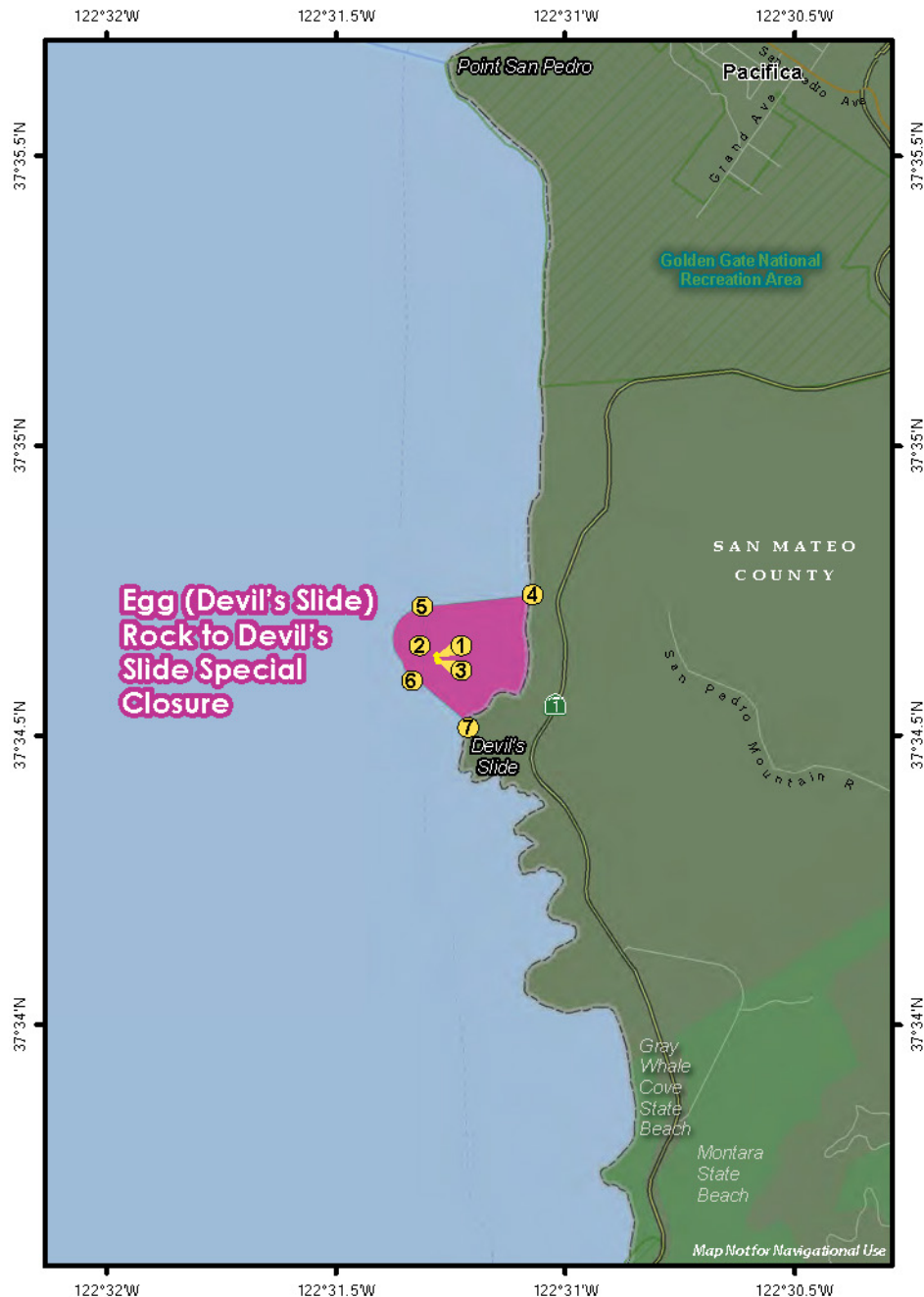
Further Information:

- MPA Website: www.wildlife.ca.gov/MPAs
- MPA and Sportfishing Interactive Map: www.wildlife.ca.gov/OceanSportfishMap
- Email: AskMarine@wildlife.ca.gov

Photos - Upper: Egg (Devil's Slide) Rock. photo © phoca 2004, CC BY-NC-ND 2.0 Lower right: Common murres on Egg (Devil's Slide) Rock. photo © Leslie Flint, CC BY-NC 2.0 Lower left: Heermann's gull at the special closure. photo © kgerner, CC BY-NC 2.0

Egg (Devil's Slide) Rock to Devil's Slide Special Closure

North Central California - San Mateo County



Egg (Devil's Slide) Rock to Devil's Slide Special Closure Boundary and Regulations from California Code of Regulations Title 14, Section 632

Special restrictions on boating and access apply as follows.

1. A special closure is designated from the mean high tide line to a distance of 300 feet seaward of the mean lower low tide line of any shoreline of any of the three rocks comprising Egg (Devil's Slide) Rock, located in the vicinity of:

- 37° 34.640' N. lat. 122° 31.290' W. long. ①;
- 37° 34.660' N. lat. 122° 31.320' W. long. ②; and
- 37° 34.630' N. lat. 122° 31.290' W. long. ③; and the area bounded by the mean high tide line and straight lines connecting the following points in the order listed:
 - 37° 34.740' N. lat. 122° 31.080' W. long. ④;
 - 37° 34.720' N. lat. 122° 31.310' W. long. ⑤;
 - 37° 34.600' N. lat. 122° 31.330' W. long. ⑥; and
 - 37° 34.520' N. lat. 122° 31.210' W. long. ⑦

2. Transit in between the rock and the mainland between these points is prohibited at any time.

3. No person except Department employees or employees of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service, U.S. Bureau of Land Management, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, or United States Coast Guard, in performing their official duties, or unless permission is granted by the Department, shall enter this area.

Take may be authorized for research, restoration, and monitoring purposes under a scientific collecting permit. See California Code of Regulations Title 14, Section 632(a).

The information in this document does not replace the official regulatory language found in the California Code of Regulations Title 14, Section 632. View these regulations online at www.wildlife.ca.gov/Conservation/Marine/MPAs/Network.