Abalone Cove State Marine Conservation Area
Southern California Marine Protected Areas (MPAs), Established January 2012

Site Overview

What is an MPA?

MPAs are a type of marine managed area (MMA) where marine or estuarine waters are set aside primarily to protect or conserve marine life and associated habitats. California has a coastal network of 124 protected areas designed to help increase the coherence and effectiveness of protecting the state’s marine life, habitats, and ecosystems. The network includes three types of MPA: state marine reserve (SMR), state marine conservation area (SMCA), and state marine park (SMP); one MMA: state marine recreational management area (SMRMA); and special closures. There are 119 MPAs, 5 MMAs and 15 special closures, each with unique boundaries and regulations in the network. Non-consumptive activities, restoration, and permitted scientific research are allowed.

What is an SMCA?

An SMCA is a type of MPA that protects resources by allowing for only specific types of recreational and/or commercial take to occur. (Area restrictions are defined in Title 14, Section 632(a)(1)(C)).

Abalone Cove SMCA Overview & Key Habitats

- MPA size: 4.79 square miles
- Depth range: 0 to 2237 feet
- Along-shore span (shoreline): 1.2 miles
- Beaches: 1.43 miles
- Rocky shores: 0.86 miles
- Surfgrass: 1.22 miles
- Sand (all depths): 4.59 square miles
- Rock (all depths): 0.16 square miles
- Average kelp (1989 to 2008): 0.02 square miles
- Unidentified (all depths): 0.03 square miles

Where is Abalone Cove SMCA?

Boundaries and Regulations

Boundary: This area is bounded by the mean high tide line and straight lines connecting the following points in the order listed except where noted:

- 33° 44.198' N. lat. 118° 23.800' W. long.;
- 33° 41.155' N. lat. 118° 23.800' W. long.; thence southeastward along the three nautical mile offshore boundary to
- 33° 40.851' N. lat. 118° 22.500' W. long.; and
- 33° 44.240' N. lat. 118° 22.500' W. long.

Only the following take is allowed in Abalone Cove SMCA:

1. The recreational take by spearfishing of white seabass and pelagic finfish; and market squid by hand-held dip net.
2. The commercial take of swordfish by harpoon; and coastal pelagic species and Pacific bonito by round haul net, brail gear, and light boat. Not more than five percent by weight of any commercial coastal pelagic species or Pacific bonito catch landed or possessed shall be other incidentally taken species.
3. Take pursuant to remediation activities associated with the Palos Verdes Shelf Operable Unit of the Montrose Chemical Superfund Site are allowed inside the conservation area per the Interim Record of Decision issued by the United States Environmental Protection Agency and any subsequent Records of Decision.
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How and Why Abalone Cove was Chosen for an SMCA

MPAs were designed through a collaborative, regional public process by a cross-interest regional stakeholder group (RSG). Using scientific criteria, public input and local resource knowledge the RSG developed MPA proposals. RSG proposals included site specific rationale (why the site should be an MPA included below), the classification (type of MPA), boundaries, and regulations. Final MPA proposals were sent to the California Fish and Game Commission (Commission) for their adoption process. Abalone Cove SMCA was adopted by the Commission in 2012.

South Coast RSG Identified Rationale for Abalone Cove SMCA:

This MPA cluster protects the only true south-facing headland in the region. Species afforded protection are lobsters, sea urchins, rockfish, and rocky inter-tidal (tide pool) inhabitants. Together with Point Vicente SMR a total area of 19.85sq statute miles is covered. For additional details refer to rationale for Point Vicente SMR.

Species Likely to Benefit from the Establishment of MPAs in California

Species likely to benefit from establishing an MPA are those, whose home range, behavior, reproduction, exploitation rate or population status indicates that they may benefit from spatial management. This includes species that are directly targeted by fisheries, those which are caught incidental to fishing for the target species (bycatch) and which cannot be returned to the water with a high rate of survival, and those which may be indirectly impacted through ecological changes within MPAs.

For a list of species likely to benefit from MPAs statewide:  www.dfg.ca.gov/marine/mpa/species.asp
For a list of species likely to benefit from south coast MPAs:  www.dfg.ca.gov/marine/pdfs/binders_sc/b2q.pdf

South Coast Regional Resources

California MPA Overview:  www.wildlife.ca.gov/MPAs/Network-Overview
South Coast Regional Goals and Objectives:  www.dfg.ca.gov/marine/pdfs/binders_sc/b1n.pdf
California MLPA South Coast Study Region Description of MPAs:  www.dfg.ca.gov/marine/pdfs/binders_sc/b1pv.pdf
Methods Used to Evaluate MPAs in the South Coast:  www.dfg.ca.gov/marine/pdfs/binders_sc/b2b.pdf
MPA Research and Monitoring Activities:  www.wildlife.ca.gov/MPAs/Research-And-Monitoring
Regional MPA Statistics:  www.wildlife.ca.gov/MPAs/Statistics
Regional Planning History:  www.wildlife.ca.gov/Conservation/Marine/MPAs/Planning-Process

California MPA Network Resources

Detailed MPA guidebooks maps and brochures:  www.wildlife.ca.gov/MPAs/Network
California Marine Life Protection Act Marine Protected Areas Master Plan:  www.wildlife.ca.gov/Conservation/Marine/MPAs/Master-Plan
Marine Life Protection Act Summary and Network Goals:  www.wildlife.ca.gov/MPAs/Network-Goals