



Palos Verdes Kelp Forest Restoration Project

Project Year 10: July 2022 – June 2023 (S-183390001-19133-001)

Prepared for: **California Department of Fish and Wildlife**

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3. Report of Kelp Restoration Activities Including Stated Components in Scientific Collecting Permit (SCP).

A) Kelp Restoration Goals

Macrocystis pyrifera (giant kelp) canopy cover at Palos Verdes Peninsula has decreased by approximately 80% since the first large-scale survey in 1911 (Ford and Meux 2010, MBC 2019). Sedimentation, development, urban runoff, and storms slowed kelp growth. At the same time, the loss of key urchin predators and competitors allowed urchins to overrun the reef and devour the remaining kelp. Subtidal observations based upon mapping efforts conducted in 2010 identified large expanses of nearshore rocky reef that were dominated by high densities of *Strongylocentrotus purpuratus* (purple sea urchins) and *Mesocentrotus franciscanus* (red sea urchins). In total, 152 acres were described to exist in an urchin barren state.

It is within this context that The Bay Foundation initiated the Palos Verdes Kelp Restoration Project through *in situ* culling of *S. purpuratus* on the Palos Verdes Peninsula. The goal is to reduce populations of *S. purpuratus* to natural densities (associated with stable giant kelp communities in southern California) to catalyze recruitment and development of giant kelp and other macroalgae. Decreased *S. purpuratus* grazing pressure allows for the enhancement of the biogenic habitat of rocky reefs that have historically supported kelp forests. Ultimately, this increases the spatial and temporal stability, as well as biomass and production associated with the rocky reef ecosystems on the Palos Verdes Peninsula.

B) Timeline of Restoration Goals

Restoration and monitoring activities have been conducted in kelp reference, restoration, and barren sites since July 2013. The field work involved in this project is subject to sea state, oceanographic conditions, and weather. At the beginning of the project, urchin suppression efforts expanded each year to encompass two coves (Underwater Arch and Honeymoon) and three open shore areas (Marguerite, Resort Point, and Hawthorne). These areas are located somewhat centrally on the Palos Verdes Peninsula. These sites are nearly contiguous and share similarities in ocean exposure. An additional site, Point Fermin, was started to the south and east of these other locales in the summer of 2015. Point Fermin is roughly the south-east terminus of the Palos Verdes Peninsula. White Point, located just north of Point Fermin, was established as a new site in summer 2018. During this reporting period (Year 10) of July 1, 2022 through June 30, 2023, all restoration efforts were focused at Point Fermin.

The progression of restoration activities is outlined in Table 1, while Table 2 provides hours of diver effort to achieve these results. Restoration efforts projected for this operational year, July 1, 2022 through June 30, 2023 are listed in Table 3.



Table 1. Restoration progress by site Years 1-10. Marguerite includes Marguerite North, South and Central. Specific areas restored at Underwater Arch Cove in Years 1-2 were re-cleared in Years 4 and 5 due to incursion from an assumed *S. purpuratus* refuge population in a large tide pool. Some areas of Point Fermin that were partially restored in Years 3-5 were re-worked in Year 9 and 10. Expanding restored area at Point Fermin was the objective in Year 10.

Site Name	Area Cleared (Acres) Year 1 July 2013 - June 2014	Area Cleared (Acres) Year 2 July 2014 - June 2015	Area Cleared (Acres) Year 3 July 2015 - June 2016	Area Cleared (Acres) Year 4 July 2016 - June 2017	Area Cleared (Acres) Year 5 July 2017 - June 2018	Area Cleared (Acres) Year 6 July 2018 - June 2019	Area Cleared (Acres) Year 7 July 2019 - June 2020	Area Cleared (Acres) Year 8 July 2020 - June 2021	Area Cleared (Acres) Year 9 July 2021 - June 2022	Area Cleared (Acres) Year 10 July 2022 - June 2023	Total Area (acres)
Honeymoon Cove	4.84	3.56	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8.40
Underwater Arch Cove	3.77	4.49	0	2.34	0.28	0	0	0	0	0	10.88
Marguerite	0	5.07	3.68	5.27	0	0	0	0	0	0	14.01
Hawthorne	0	2.72	1.56	0	0.89	0	0	0	0	0	5.17
Point Fermin	0	0	3.93	1.13	0.22	0	0	0	0.89	3.56	9.73
Resort Point	0	0	0	0	3.78	0.22	0	0	0	0	4.00
White Point	0	0	0	0	0	3.11	4.38	1.33	1.33	0	10.15
Total Area	8.61	15.84	9.16	8.74	5.17	3.33	4.38	1.33	2.22	3.56	62.33

Table 2. Total diving effort to meet project goals Years 1-10.

July 1, 2013 - June 30, 2023		
Effort (dive hours)	Monitoring	Restoration
The Bay Foundation	2,441	97
Commercial Sea Urchin Harvesters	0	8,479
LA Waterkeeper	133	1,031
Subtotal	2,575	9,607
Total Dive Hours	12,181	

Table 3. Restoration areas targeted for July 1, 2022 through June 30, 2023. Periodic monitoring of all sites will continue to ensure that *S. purpuratus* densities remain at no more than two per m². All sites are monitored with the following methods: video transects, photo points, urchin dissections, and response monitoring. Exploration of rocky reef along the Palos Verdes Peninsula will continue to identify existing or potentially emergent urchin barrens in the coming year.

Site Name	Estimated Total Barren Area (Acres)	Start Date	Total Restored Area (Acres)	Area Restored 7.1.2022-6.30.2023 (Acres)	Status	Centroid
Point Fermin	11.5	July 2015	9.73	3.56	In progress	33.704, -118.291



Table 4. Restoration start and completion dates for all sites. Dates are based on TBF biologist post monitoring dates for each site.

Site Name	Post Restoration Started	Restoration Completed	Notes *start/completion date based on post monitoring date
Honeymoon Cove	11/4/2013	1/6/2015	Constant work, no inactive periods
Underwater Arch Cove	7/31/2013	In Progress	Main restoration accounting for 8.26 acres; Incursion from tidepool requiring additional clearing in 2.62 acres from 4/7/17 - 7/6/17. Will require additional clearing in Year 11.
Marguerite	10/2/2015	6/23/2017	6 month break from 11/24/15 - 6/27/16 on account of wasting disease.
Hawthorne	1/20/2015	5/31/2016	14 month break from 5/31/16 to 7/25/17 where 0.89 acres were restored ending work on 8/25/17.
Point Fermin	7/22/2015	In Progress	Initial work from 7/22/15 through 2/4/16; 7 month break until 10/7/16 where work continued until 12/14/16; then 7 month break until 0.22 acres on 7/7/17; subsequent surveys have identified large expansive barren thought to be a result from intrusion from a refuge urchin population. Restoration started again in January 2022 and will continue into Year 11.
Resort Point	9/20/2017	7/3/2018	Constant work, no inactive periods.
White Point	7/10/2018	In Progress	Inactive periods were common during year 8 due to a combination of COVID restrictions and poor ocean conditions precluding restoration activities from occurring. The only post-restoration monitoring occurred from 9/15/20 through 11/11/20. Restoration activities began again during the Year 9 reporting period and were paused in the summer of 2022. No work was completed in Year 10, but the site will be revisited in the next reporting period.



Description of Restoration, Control, and Reference Sites

All project restoration and reference sites are located on the Palos Verdes Peninsula, Los Angeles County, California. Table 5 shows all potential restoration sites along with the area in hectares initially described in 2010 surveys, and representative central GPS coordinates for each.

Table 5. Area and GPS coordinates for restoration, reference, and control sites.

Restoration Site Name	Area (Hectares)	Perimeter (Meters)	Centroid (Decimal Degrees)
Honeymoon Cove	4.07	1,509	33.764, -118.423
Christmas Tree Cove	4.09	2,264	33.761, -118.419
Marguerite	5.19	2,522	33.757, -118.418
Underwater Arch	5.36	2,183	33.752, -118.415
Hawthorne	8.96	1,789	33.747, -118.414
Portuguese Point	1.73	1,604	33.737, -118.376
Inspiration Point	2.57	1,965	33.736, -118.368
White Point	6.07	2,395	33.713, -118.315
Point Fermin	4.37	3,367	33.704, -118.291
The following sites were identified as urchin barrens in 2010 and are located within the Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) surrounding Point Vicente. Thus far these sites have only been monitored and will continue to be monitored as part of the experimental design of the overall project. Three of these sites received restoration work in the past, pre-MPA, (2005-2011) i.e., Kaplan Cove, Long Point and Old Marineland. Restoration work was conducted on a limited basis inside the MPA in the early part of 2012. Further restoration efforts within the MPAs might yield benefits to the goals of the MPAs generally and specifically to the MPA cluster on PV.			
Site Name	Area (Hectares)	Perimeter (Meters)	Centroid (Decimal Degrees)
Point Vicente East	4.8	2,812	33.740, -118.406
Kaplan Cove	2.3	1,115	33.737, -118.401
Long Point	0.82	1,240	33.736, -118.398
Old Marineland	1.2	744	33.737, -118.395
120 Reef	1.74	1,226	33.738, -118.392
Abalone Cove Kelp	9.1	3,397	33.740, -118.385
Reference Site Name	Area (Hectares)	Perimeter (Meters)	Centroid (Decimal Degrees)
Point Vicente West	-	-	33.740, -118.412
Rocky Point North	-	-	33.779, -118.426
Ridges North	-	-	33.787, -118.420
Control Site Name			
Abalone Cove West	9.10	3,397	33.740, -118.385
Marguerite Central*	5.19	2,522	33.757, -118.418
*Marguerite Central was initially a control site. Urchin suppression started in 2015, changing the status of this site to a restoration site.			



C) Pre-Restoration Monitoring

Seven restoration sites have been established off Palos Verdes: Honeymoon Cove, Marguerite, Underwater Arch Cove, Hawthorne, Resort Point (a geographical extension of Honeymoon Cove), White Point, and Point Fermin. Pre-restoration monitoring is conducted on all sites per California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) standards stipulated in the terms of the SCP. Restoration sites are divided into 30m by 30m blocks each comprised of 15 transects (2m by 30m swath) monitored by divers. Each 30m transect is divided into three 10m long segments to estimate the density of *S. purpuratus*, *M. franciscanus*, *M. pyrifera* and a characterization of the substrate and relief. In certain instances, these blocks, or the individual transects comprising them, are truncated to fit the natural topography. This fine scale and spatially comprehensive methodology allows for greater resolution of inter-block variability and has been beneficial to the adaptive management of restoration teams. During the initial phase of the project (July 2013 to March 2014), all 15 transects (per block), covering 100% of the restoration block were pre-monitored. Field staff engaged in the adaptive management of the project noted the time-consuming nature of pre-monitoring transects in comparison to post monitoring. To continue to make progress in a manner consistent with contracts and the ecology of the region, program management staff at TBF, in consultation with National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) biologists, conducted an applied power analysis on the pre-monitoring data set from July 2013 through February 2014. This analysis described no loss in statistical strength, and equally, no gain in accuracy in continuing to pre-monitor all transects within any given restoration block. Based on the applied power analysis, a reduction of sampling area by 66% allowed for a substantial increase in restoration efforts, while making the pre-restoration monitoring more efficient and cost-effective. TBF biologists pre-monitor five transects per restoration block.

The urchin density graph (Figure 1) is derived from data collected along the 2m x 30m swaths within a restoration block, five transects for pre and all fifteen for post. The values of those data are averaged across the 30m x 30m restoration block to estimate the total abundance of *S. purpuratus* pre and post restoration. The site map in Figure 2 shows the location of each restoration block corresponding to pre and post survey densities in Figure 1. All data collected (i.e., date, area, team members, level of effort, *M. franciscanus* and *S. purpuratus* densities, *M. pyrifera* density, rugosity, and substrate) are entered, quality assured and quality controlled (QAQC), and managed utilizing a georeferenced database.

During Year 10 of the project, pre-monitoring activities occurred exclusively at Point Fermin (Figure 2). Specific areas of Point Fermin were previously restored between July 2015 – December 2016. Visual surveys in 2020 and 2021 of Point Fermin reported high densities of *S. purpuratus* in the area. Resultingly, restoration activities were reinitiated in January 2022 and continued throughout Year 10. The following graph displays the estimated *S. purpuratus* densities before and after restoration activities for areas monitored in Year 10 at Point Fermin [within each 30m by 30m block]. Site maps are also included in Appendix A.

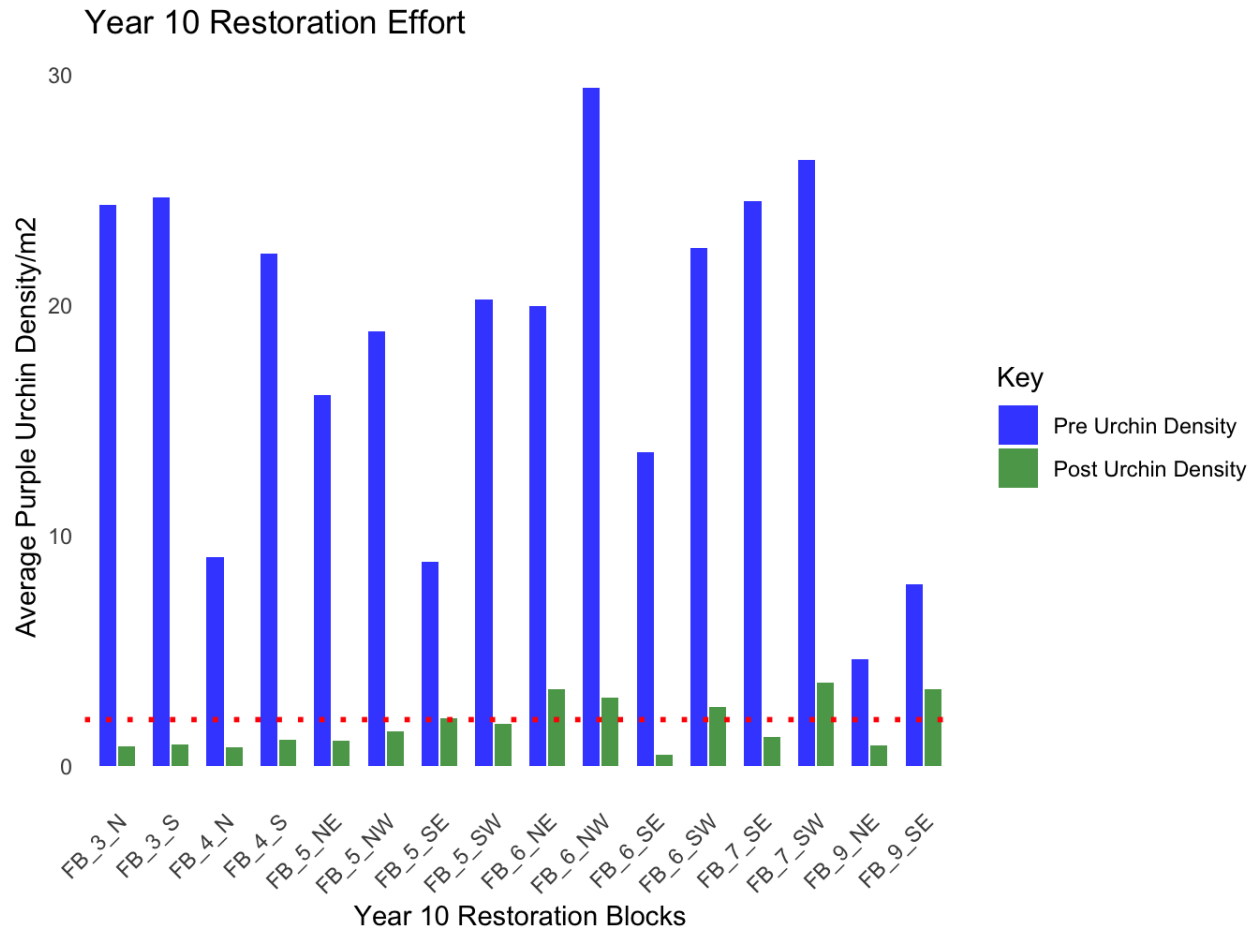


Figure 1. Density of *S. purpuratus* (individuals per square meter) pre-restoration (blue), and post-restoration (green) at Point Fermin, Palos Verdes Peninsula, California. Average pre-restoration *S. purpuratus* density for Point Fermin was 18.31 per m². Average post restoration *S. purpuratus* density for Point Fermin was 1.84 per m² (ESRI 2021).

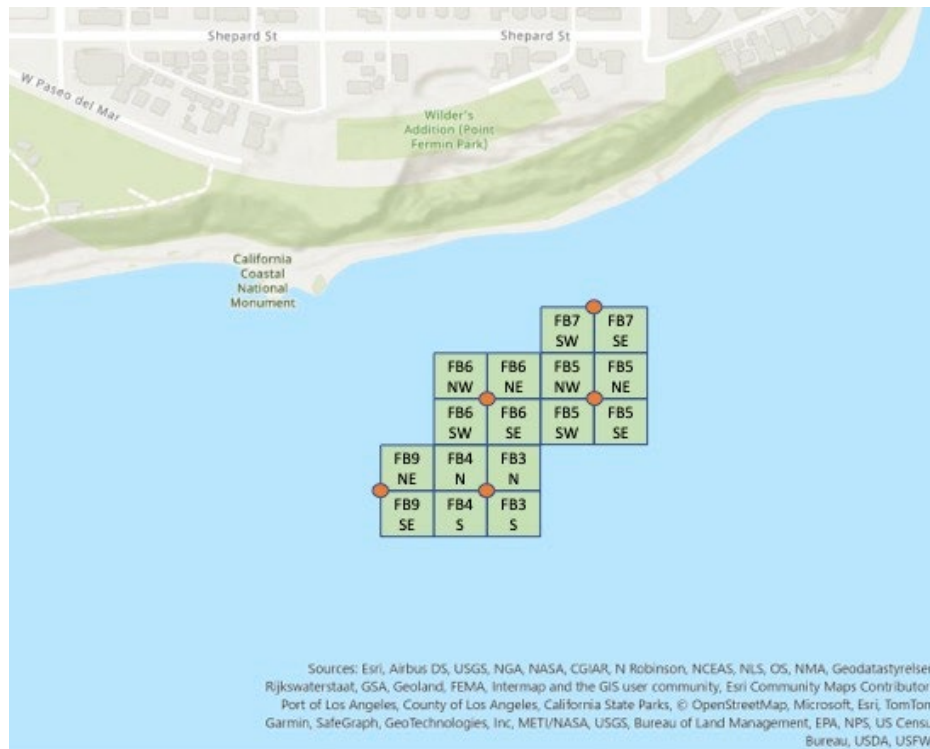


Figure 2. Restoration blocks at Point Fermin, Palos Verdes Peninsula, California corresponding to pre and post survey densities in Figure 1.

D) Monitoring of all Permitted sites

i. **Monitoring Timeline**

Table 6. Restoration and monitoring timeline July 2022 - January 2024.

Task	2022						2023												2024	
	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	
Urchin Suppression																				
Compliance Monitoring																				
Response Monitoring																				
Analysis and Reporting																				

The project year ended June 30th, 2023. Response monitoring for Honeymoon Cove, Margarite, Underwater Arch and Hawthorn is conducted by Vantuna Research Group and is completed in summer of each project year. Response monitoring for White Point and Point Fermin is conducted by TBF and Paua Marine Research Group biologists. This monitoring was delayed into winter 2024 due to ocean conditions and availability of divers.

Compliance Monitoring (July 2022 through June 2023)

Monitoring is conducted weekly to bi-monthly depending upon the rate of activity of restoration teams in the preceding week. These sites support very high *S. purpuratus* densities, limiting macroalgae development and growth. In addition, the topography of these sites consists of high relief, deep crevices, and stacked boulder complexes making restoration activities challenging. Furthermore, due to the location of the active restoration blocks at Point Fermin (less than 20ft depth), combined with the typical inclement oceanic conditions (persistent wind and swell), TBF and restoration divers are often precluded from working continuously throughout the reporting period. TBF endeavors to utilize all workable weather opportunities that allow for safe, effective, and productive restoration activities. In normal circumstances, compliance monitoring work is performed by TBF biologists to ensure that restoration work is achieving performance standards. The standards are (1) the initial reduction of *S. purpuratus* to a density of two per square meter and (2) that this is being applied in a comprehensive manner sweeping through an area and not leaving patches and pockets of high *S. purpuratus* densities. All restoration areas are surveyed before and after *S. purpuratus* suppression to determine the success of restoration, and the results are entered in a georeferenced database. Post-monitoring can be completed more quickly than pre-monitoring as only the densities of *M. franciscanus* and *S. purpuratus* are counted. All 15 transects, covering 100% of the block are surveyed during post-monitoring to ensure that no pockets of high-density *M. franciscanus* and *S. purpuratus* remain at the site. Figure 1 displays the estimated *S. purpuratus* densities before and after restoration activities within each 30m by 30m restoration block of Point Fermin. All restoration sites are re-surveyed, by roaming over the area, on a quarterly to annual basis to ensure that *S. purpuratus* densities remain at two per m² and to observe the response of the biota to the restoration actions.



Response Monitoring (June 2022 through July 2023)

This monitoring focuses on responses of the natural community to restoration activities. The focus of this effort is subtidal utilizing an adapted Cooperative Resource Assessment of Nearshore Ecosystems (CRANE) methodology led by the Vantuna Research Group. These data provide values relating to production, species richness, and biomass.

In April 2021, *Sea Urchin Mass Mortality Rapidly Restores Kelp Forest Communities* was published in the *Marine Ecology Progress Series*, (Williams et al 2021). This study focused on the effects of reduced *S. purpuratus* densities on the kelp forest, resulting from culling and disease. The results describe a convergence across “every community data type (kelp and macroinvertebrates, benthic cover, fish density, fish biomass), the community composition at all 3 site types (Kelp Reference, Barren-Control, Barren-Restoration) became more similar following the impact” (Williams et al 2021). In the discussion, the authors note that restoration through culling mimics sea urchin mass wasting events via the reduction of sea urchin densities and grazing pressure. The effect of this impact being the drastic reduction of sea urchin densities can be successful in pushing rocky reef systems back over their ecological tipping point from an urchin barren stable state to a kelp forest stable state (Williams et al 2021). It is noted elsewhere in the study that the effect of this shift was present and consistent across several sites for the five years following the reduction of the urchin density.

ii. Quantity of urchins removed and collected for GSI studies and justification for removal

The estimated total number of *S. purpuratus* culled within restoration sites is 4,792,181, therefore reducing the overall average density across all sites from 19.54 per m² to 1.19 per m². *S. purpuratus* density in some sites are less than the target density of 2/m². These low values may, in part, be attributed to habitat patchiness, physical differences among sites, and presence or accretion of sediment. Also, the cryptic nature of *S. purpuratus* indicates that the average density is likely higher than observed during compliance monitoring. Table 7 below shows the estimated number of urchins removed from each site by year.

Table 7. Estimated quantity of *S. purpuratus* culled by restoration site (July 1, 2013 – June 30, 2023)

Specific areas restored at Underwater Arch Cove in Years 1 and 2 were re-cleared in Years 4 and 5. It has been postulated that the source of these urchins may be from a neighboring refuge i.e., a large neighboring tide pool system and associated mussel bed. Some areas of Point Fermin that were partially restored in Years 3-5 were re-cleared in Year 9.

Site Name	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	Year 7	Year 8	Year 9	Year 10	Total by Site
Underwater Arch Cove	503,189	762,649	0	35,866	9,348	0	0	0	0	0	1,311,050
Honeymoon Cove	821,425	514,811	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,336,236
Hawthorne Cove	0	136,997	60,320	0	8,778	0	0	0	0	0	206,095
Marguerite	0	378,523	151,114	47,847	0	0	0	0	0	0	577,483
Point Fermin	0	0	160,862	27,263	6,529	0	0	0	59,388	404,078	658,120
Resort Point	0	0	0	0	49,632	8,559	0	0	0	0	58,191
White Point	0	0	0	0	0	330,686	230,479	50,105	33,736	0	645,006
Total Urchins Culled	1,324,613	1,792,979	372,296	110,975	74,287	339,245	230,479	50,105	93,124	404,078	4,792,181

Survey Dates														
Designation	Site	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Restoration	Underwater Arch Cove	2/7/11	6/12/12	6/13/13	7/11/14	9/23/15	6/22/16	7/18/17	6/22/18	6/12/19	6/26/20	Aug-21	Aug-22	Aug-23
	Honeymoon Cove	1/28/11	3/13/12	5/31/13	7/2/14	8/19/15	6/22/16	7/18/17	6/22/18	6/12/19	6/24/20	Aug-21	Aug-22	Aug-23
	Hawthorne	5/3/11	6/12/12	6/11/13	6/19/14	10/7/15	9/30/16	8/25/17	7/11/18	6/14/19	6/26/20	Aug-21	Aug-22	Aug-23
	Marguerite Central	5/3/11	6/8/12	7/3/13	6/20/14	9/23/15	7/26/16	7/18/17	7/20/18	6/28/19	7/9/20	Aug-21	Aug-22	Aug-23
Reference	Ridges North	8/12/11	7/17/12	4/26/13	10/29/14	9/11/15	6/3/16	6/30/17	7/11/18	6/12/19	7/23/20	Aug-21	Aug-22	Aug-23
	Rocky Point North	6/24/11	6/29/12	7/2/13	7/11/14	9/25/15	6/10/16	6/29/17	7/6/18	6/19/19	7/2/20	Aug-21	Aug-22	Aug-23
	Point Vicente West	10/12/11	8/10/12	4/24/13	4/18/14	9/23/15	6/22/16	7/25/17	7/18/18	6/14/19	8/14/20	Aug-21	Aug-22	Aug-23
Bottom Temperature (°C)														
Designation	Site	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Restoration	Underwater Arch Cove	15.0	19.0	15.0	15.8	21.5	15.0	18.5	18.0	15.5	16.0	NA	NA	NA
	Honeymoon Cove	15.0	11.5	18.0	16.5	18.8	16.2	20.3	18.3	15.8	16.0	NA	NA	NA
	Hawthorne	14.4	19.0	17.0	17.0	21.0	18.0	16.8	20.6	16.0	15.0	NA	NA	NA
	Marguerite Central	15.0	17.0	17.0	20.0	22.0	14.0	20.0	20.0	18.0	19.7	NA	NA	NA
Reference	Ridges North	18.0	16.6	13.7	19.8	21.0	15.0	17.9	22.0	16.5	12.6	NA	NA	NA
	Rocky Point North	18.0	15.0	18.0	21.0	21.0	14.3	16.8	19.5	16.5	17.0	NA	NA	NA
	Point Vicente West	11.0	19.0	13.2	13.5	21.0	15.2	19.7	19.5	16.5	16.2	NA	NA	NA
Coordinates														
Designation	Site	Latitude	Longitude											
Restoration	Underwater Arch Cove	33.75291	-118.41499											
	Honeymoon Cove	33.76459	-118.42406											
	Hawthorne	33.75068	-118.41558											
	Marguerite Central	33.75694	-118.41772											
Reference	Ridges North	33.78697	-118.42065											
	Rocky Point North	33.77966	-118.42739											
	Point Vicente West	33.74073	-118.41283											

iii. Species Richness

Species richness is the number of unique species found at a site. The species richness values are derived from the CRANE surveys provided by VRG. Since restoration events, species richness has increased in all restored sites (Table 9). Though these values are variable from year to year, the restored sites post 2013-14 (post 2015 for Marguerite Central) have similar richness values and sometimes even higher values than reference sites.

Table 9. Fish Species Richness (total number of species).

Designation	Site	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Restoration	Underwater Arch Cove	6	9	6	12	8	8	11	9	9	9	8	8	8
	Honeymoon Cove	0	2	4	8	5	12	7	8	8	5	5	6	2
	Marguerite Central	6	10	10	9	11	11	8	9	12	9	11	12	5
	Hawthorne	10	6	8	7	10	13	12	12	12	7	9	8	9
Reference	Ridges North	6	11	7	6	5	10	5	12	8	7	5	3	8
	Rocky Point North	8	8	8	9	6	7	9	11	8	4	6	6	9
	Point Vicente West	8	6	10	11	12	14	9	11	10	12	8	8	9

iv. Density of Kelp Forest and Ecosystem Species

As a measure of kelp forest density, we analyze the number of stipes per 100 m² that are greater than one meter in height. The *M. pyrifera* stipe density is provided by VRG during their annual CRANE surveys. The years following restoration activities (2016) showed an immediate increase in the *M. pyrifera* stipe density for all four restoration sites (Figure 3). Increases in stipe density post-2015 are orders of magnitudes higher than the years prior to restoration (2011-2014). Differences in stipe density post-restoration are likely explained by natural inter and intra-annual variation; e.g., kelp canopy cover, transmissivity, temperature, nutrient availability, wave events, and upwelling. It should be noted that restoration events did coincide with a natural mass mortality event that contributed to decreased urchin density in 2015-2016. The peninsula has experienced multiple large wave events during the winters of 2021 through 2023 and some marked periods of prolific precipitation.

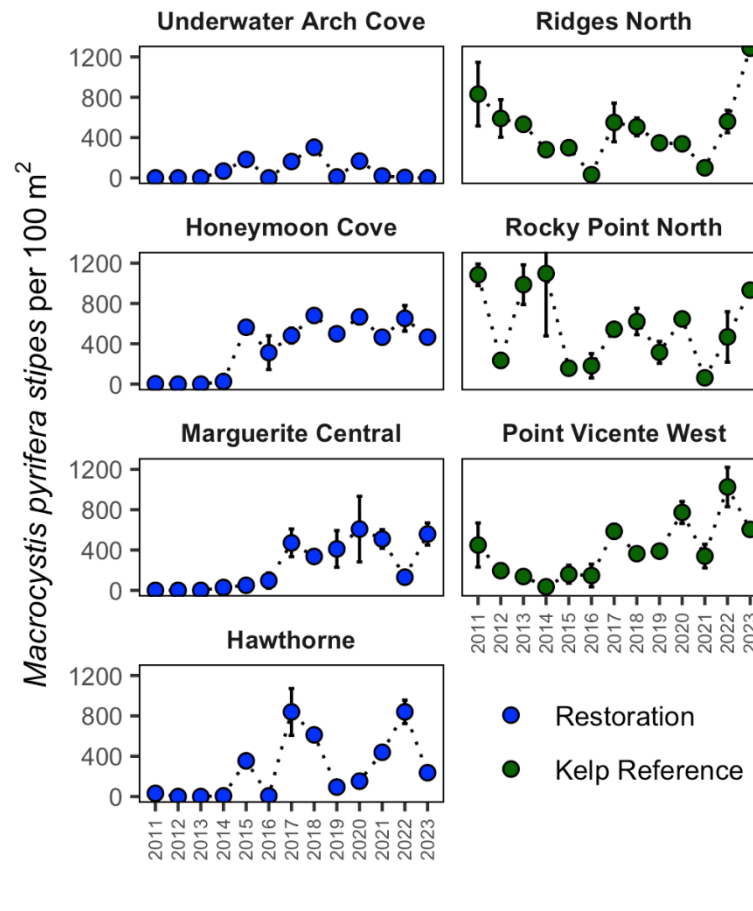


Figure 3. *Macrocyctis pyrifera* stipe density (individuals per 100 m²). Sites Underwater Arch, Honeymoon Cove, and the majority of Hawthorne were restored as of 2015. Restoration began in 2015 at the site Marguerite Central (previously a control site) and was completed in the Spring of 2017. Stipe density was not significantly different by site designation in 2023 ($t = -2.68$, $p = 0.063$).

Densities of *Mesocentrotus franciscanus* and *Strongylocentrotus purpuratus*

Both *M. franciscanus* and *S. purpuratus* densities began declining in 2013-2014, commensurate with the initiation of sea urchin culling (Figures 5 & 7). Their numbers remained low except for increases in *S. purpuratus* densities in Underwater Arch Cove. Although VRG CRANE surveys show a sharp decline prior to restoration activities at Marguerite Central, TBF fine-scale density data shows that our restoration efforts did decrease purple urchin high-density patches further between 2014-2016. Decreases prior to restoration activities could possibly be a result of early effects of the observed 2015-2016 natural wasting event, or discrepancies in CRANE surveying. TBF suspended *S. purpuratus* suppression from the fall of 2015 through the spring of 2016 to monitor the wasting event. Suppression continued in the late spring of 2016 once lesions on *M. franciscanus* and *S. purpuratus* were no longer found and densities of greater than 2 per m² persisted within our restoration sites. *M. franciscanus* densities also dropped during this time, even though TBF does not cull this species. The decline in abundance was most likely caused by three factors, (1) *M. franciscanus* and *S. purpuratus* wasting event, (2) commercial sea urchin harvesters extracting the *M. franciscanus* for the fishery, and (3) an increase in cryptic behavior. The increase in *S. purpuratus* density at Underwater Arch Cove will be a target of restoration efforts in year 11 of this project.

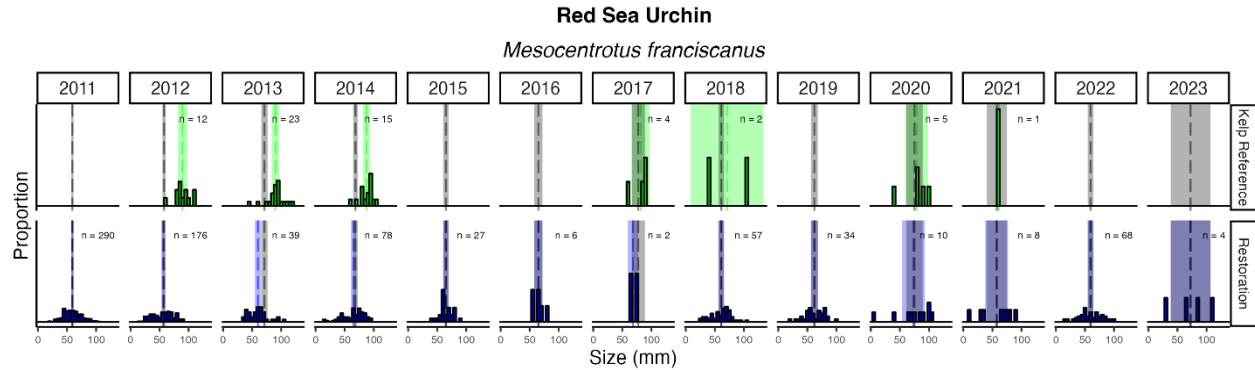


Figure 4. Mean *M. franciscanus* density (Individuals per 100 m²) and size at kelp forest reference sites shown in green (Ridges North, Rocky Point North, and Point Vicente West) and restoration sites shown in blue (Underwater Arch, Honeymoon Cove, Marguerite Central and Hawthorne).

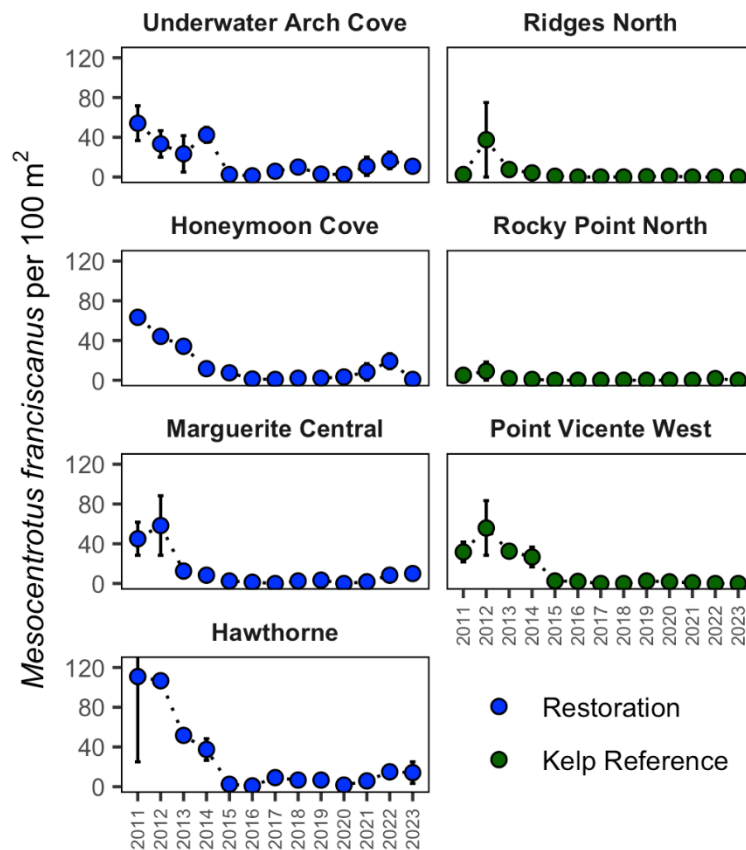


Figure 5. *M. franciscanus* density (individuals per 100 m²). Sites Underwater Arch, Honeymoon Cove, and the majority of Hawthorne were restored as of 2015. Restoration began in 2015 at the site Marguerite Central (previously a control site) and was completed in the Spring of 2017. *M. franciscanus* density was significantly different by site designation in 2023 ($t = 3.14$, $p = 0.0052$).

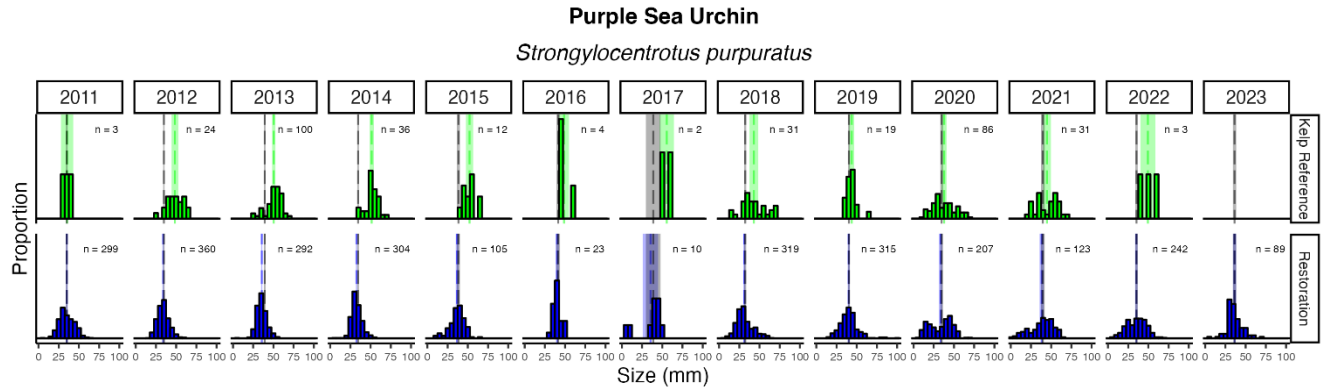


Figure 6. Mean *S. purpuratus* density (Individuals per 100 m²) and size at kelp forest reference sites shown in green (Ridges North, Rocky Point North, and Point Vicente West) and restoration sites shown in blue (Underwater Arch, Honeymoon Cove, Marguerite Central and Hawthorne).

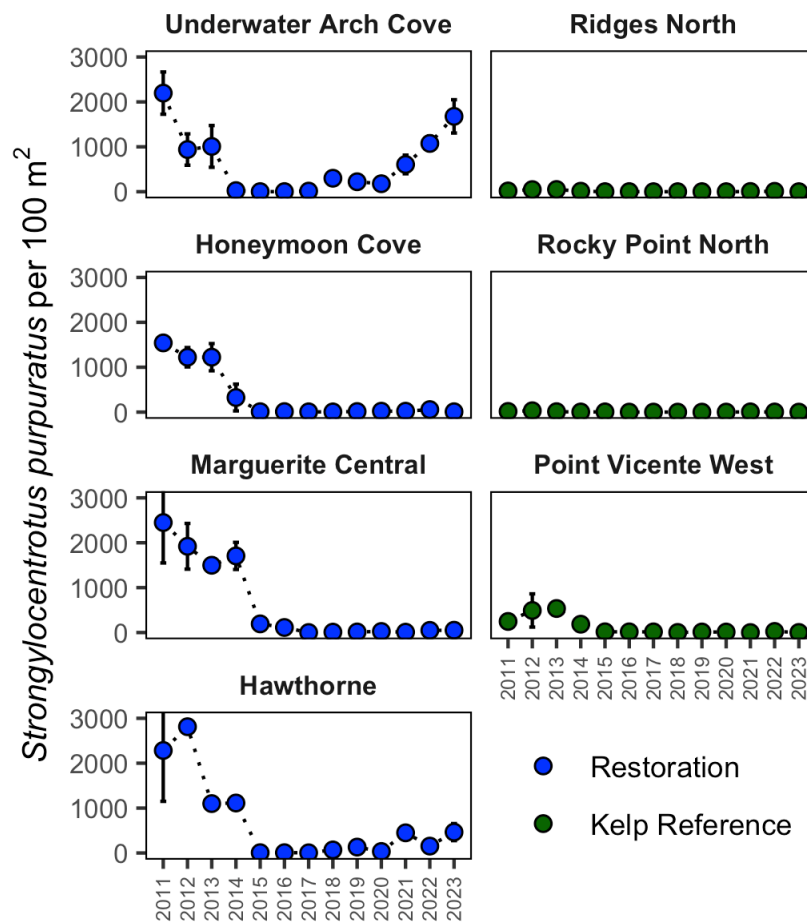
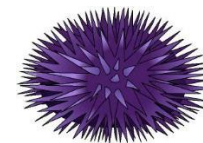


Figure 7. *S. purpuratus* density (individuals/100 m²). Sites Underwater Arch, Honeymoon Cove, and the majority of Hawthorne were restored as of 2015. Restoration began in 2015 at the site Marguerite Central (previously a control site) and was completed in the Spring of 2017. *S. purpuratus* density was not significantly different by site designation in 2023 ($t = 1.41$, $p = 0.253$).

Panulirus interruptus



Panulirus interruptus (California Spiny Lobster) were quantified in CRANE invertebrate swaths. Prior to *S. purpuratus* removal in restoration sites, *P. interruptus* were not found within the sites (Figure 8). There has been a notable increase in the abundance of *P. interruptus* within restoration sites since 2016. While the abundance in restoration sites declined in 2019, the population observed remained larger than pre-restoration abundance levels. In 2020, the population in restored areas exceeded the population observed in reference sites. In 2021, the population in reference sites was slightly larger than the population observed in restored sites. In 2022, abundance levels increased in both restoration and reference sites with numbers in the reference sites surpassing all previous years dating back to 2011. In Year 10 (2023), zero lobsters were observed on any transects in restoration or reference sites, hence their exemption from Figure 8. It should be noted that *P. interruptus* abundance is highly variable among sites and years, exemplified by the variability in populations across both kelp reference and restoration sites. This variability could be attributed to two factors: (1) commercial lobster fishing pressure is heavy throughout the Palos Verdes region, (2) *P. interruptus* are mobile and can select for areas based off preferable habitat and oceanographic conditions.

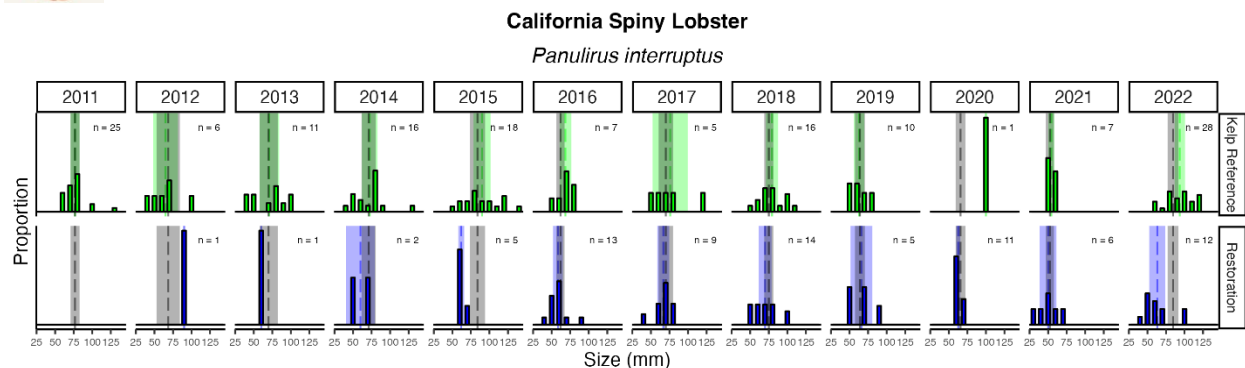


Figure 8. Mean *P. interruptus* density (Individuals per 100 m²) and size at kelp forest reference sites shown in green (Ridges North, Rocky Point North, and Point Vicente West) and restoration sites shown in blue (Underwater Arch, Honeymoon Cove, Marguerite Central and Hawthorne). In 2023, zero observations were made during CRANE surveys and has not been included in the plot.



v. Density and biomass of kelp bass and California sheephead

Fish Data Processing

Sites were sampled over a period of several months and seasons. Therefore, young-of-the-year (YOY) were removed prior to fish density calculations because they could numerically dominate the assemblage at some sites sampled early in the season but decline later in the year due to natural mortality. YOY were generally defined as fishes <10 cm, except for some smaller species, where they were defined as individuals less than between 1.5 and 5 cm based on published species-specific growth rates and expert opinion. Total length (TL) estimates were converted to biomass using standard species-specific length-weight conversions from the literature. YOY were not excluded from biomass calculations, as their small size will influence biomass estimation less than abundance estimation. Density and biomass were then summed across all three portions (bottom, midwater, and canopy) of each transect, except for when the water depth is less than 6m, meaning that the volumes of the canopy and midwater portions would overlap, in which case no midwater portion was included. Density values were then scaled to the number per 100m².

Paralabrax clathratus (kelp bass) abundance and biomass has gradually increased in restoration sites since restoration efforts were started (Figures 9 & 11). Overall, density and biomass in restoration sites depict the same trends as kelp reference sites, with no significant difference by site type. (Williams et al 2021)

Kelp bass recruit to kelp canopy and use kelp as a refuge to hide from predators or to ambush prey. Biomass of kelp bass from all years shows that the largest biomass of kelp bass is within the Point Vicente MPA site, which is markedly higher than other reference and restoration sites. This is expected as fishing is not allowed within this area, allowing for fish to grow larger without fishing pressure. All current restoration sites are outside MPAs where fishing is allowed. Restoration sites may have a larger density compared to reference sites, yet smaller biomass, on account of fishing pressure for larger sized individuals, thus leaving a high abundance of smaller sized fish in restoration sites. In 2023, kelp bass biomass was not statistically significant between sites indicating that restoration sites are performing similarly.

Semicossyphus pulcher (California sheephead) abundance and biomass has been variable among monitoring years for all sites (Figures 10 & 12). That being said, surveys from 2023 revealed a mostly site wide increase in *S. pulcher* density, with no sites decreasing in recorded density. The observed biomass in 2023 did continue to exhibit the expected annual variation, with various sites displaying slight increases in density and biomass from 2022, while other sites show slight decreases. However, density and biomass in restoration sites depict the same trends as kelp reference sites, with no significant difference by site type.

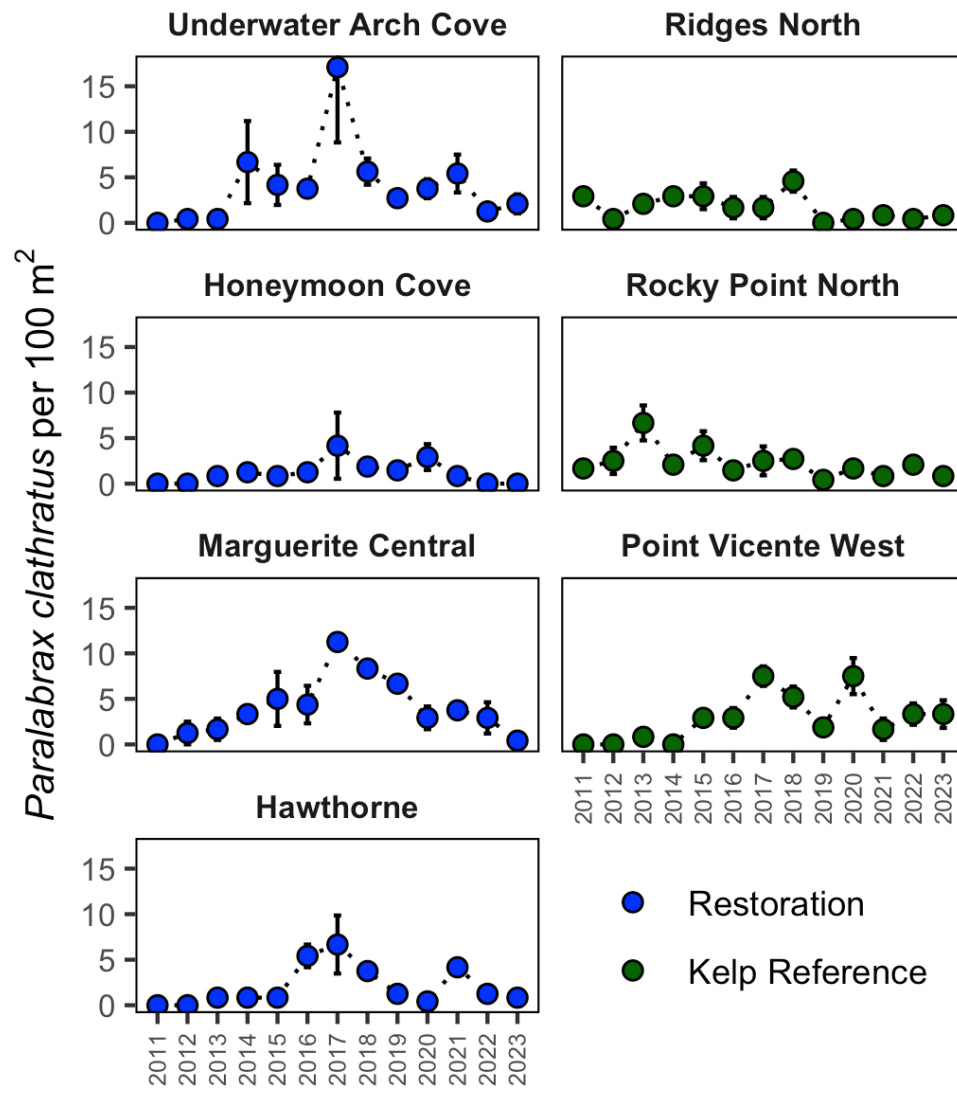


Figure 9. Density of *P. clathratus* by site type: restoration and reference. Sites Underwater Arch, Honeymoon Cove, and the majority of Hawthorne were restored as of 2015. Restoration began in 2015 at the site Marguerite Central (previously a control site) and was completed in the Spring of 2017. *P. clathratus* density was not significantly different by site designation in 2023 ($t = -0.88$, $p = 0.441$).

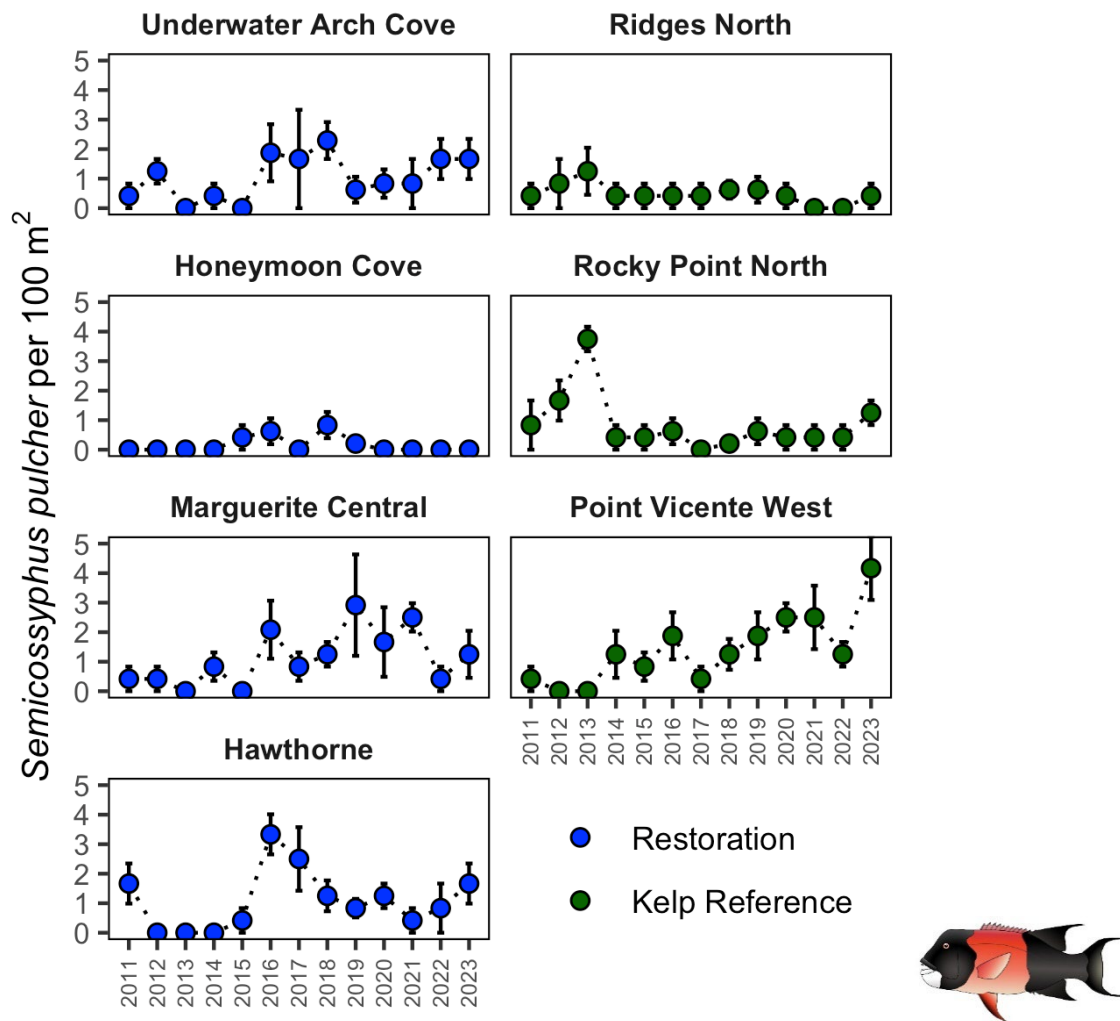


Figure 10. Density of *S. pulcher* by site type: restoration and reference. Sites Underwater Arch, Honeymoon Cove, and the majority of Hawthorne were restored as of 2015. Restoration began in 2015 at the site Marguerite Central (previously a control site) and was completed in the Spring of 2017. *S. pulcher* density was not significantly different by site designation in 2023 ($t = -0.66$, $p = 0.563$).

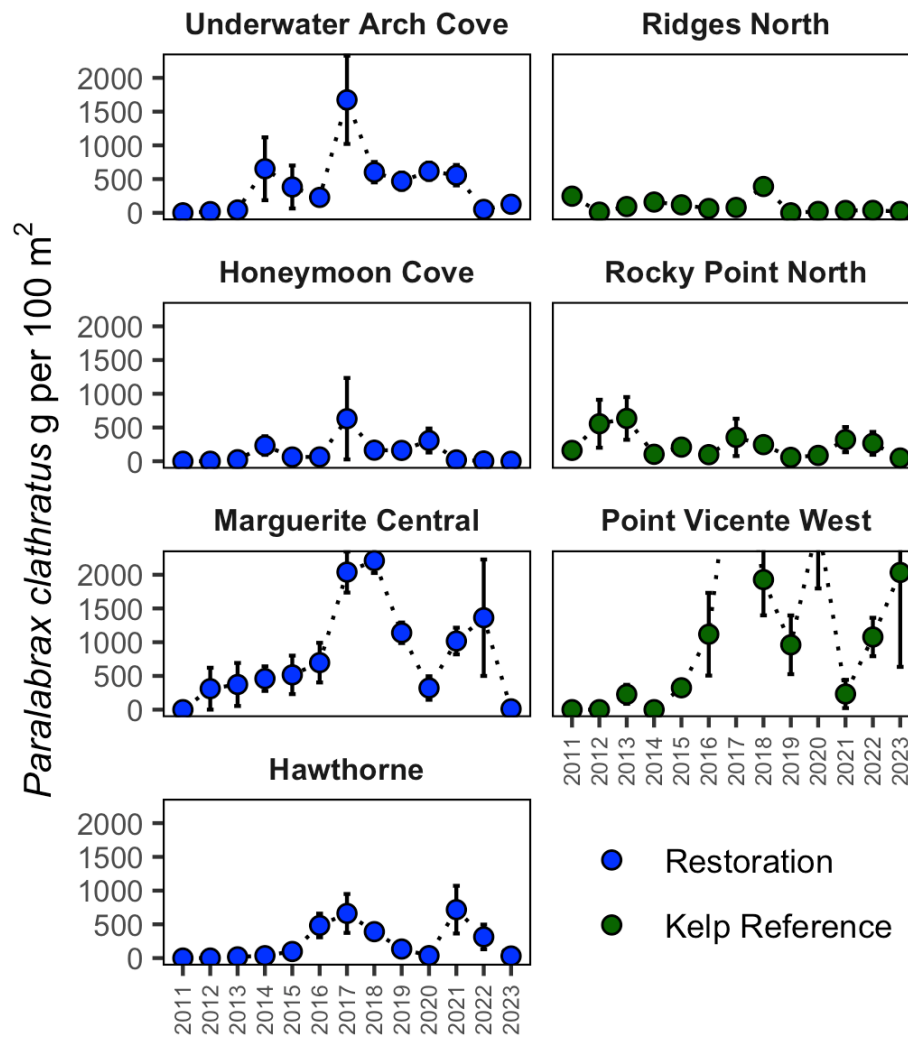


Figure 11. Biomass of *P. clathratus*, per 100 m², by site type: restoration and reference. Sites Underwater Arch, Honeymoon Cove, and the majority of Hawthorne were restored as of 2015. Restoration began in 2015 at the site Marguerite Central (previously a control site) and was completed in the Spring of 2017. *P. clathratus* biomass was not significantly different by site designation in 2023 ($t = -0.99$, $p = 0.427$).

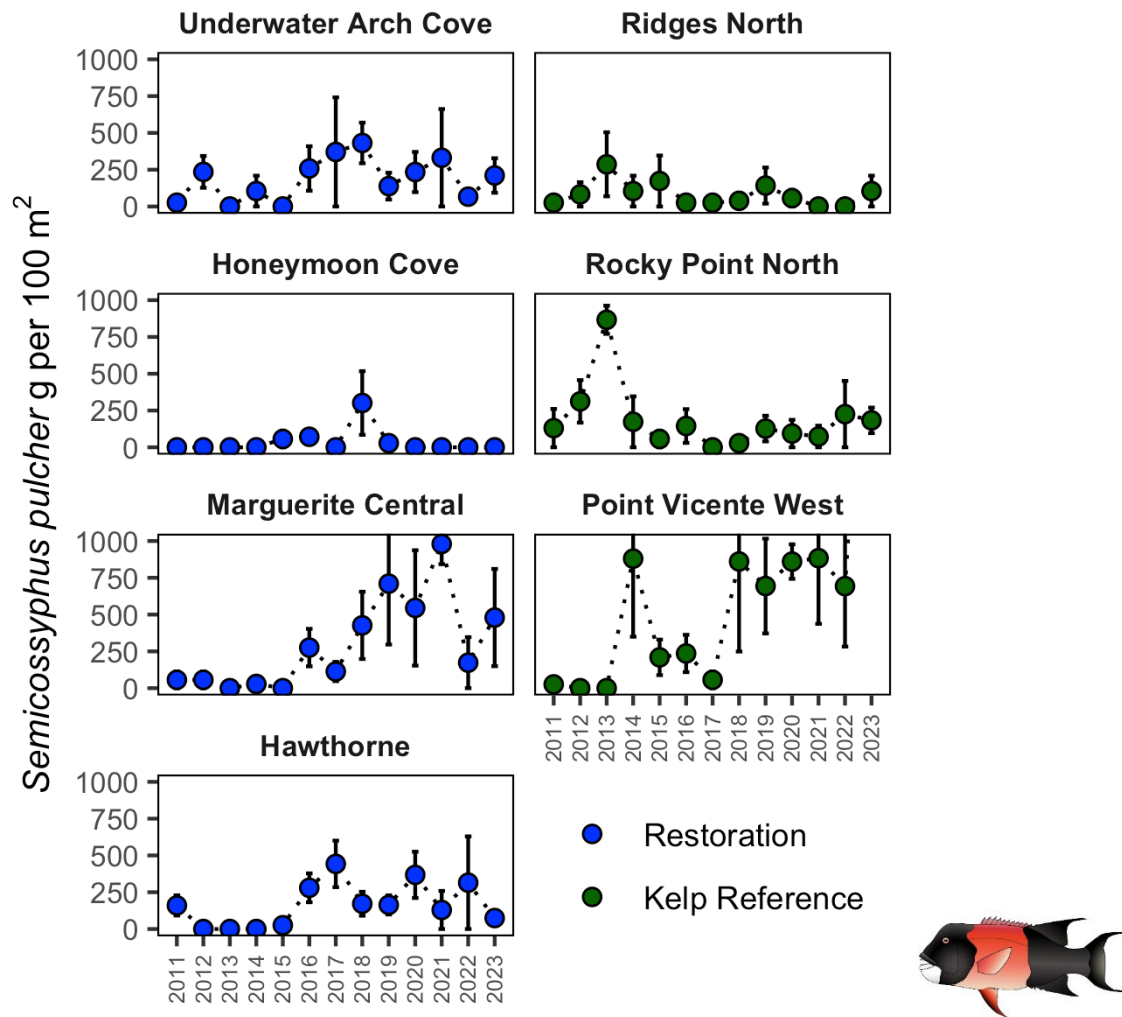


Figure 12. Biomass of *S. pulcher*, per 100 m², by site type: restoration and reference. Sites Underwater Arch, Honeymoon Cove, and the majority of Hawthorne were restored as of 2015. Restoration began in 2015 at the site Marguerite Central (previously a control site) and was completed in the Spring of 2017. *S. pulcher* biomass was not significantly different by site designation in 2023 ($t = -0.95$, $p = 0.44$).

Community Diversity

The Shannon-Wiener diversity index came from information theory and measures the order (or disorder) observed within a particular system. The Simpson's index of diversity accounts for both richness and proportion of each species. Both of these diversity indexes are similar in that increasing diversity is represented by values approaching zero. It has been a useful tool to terrestrial and aquatic ecologists. Both diversity measures show a rapid increase of algal/invertebrate diversity once restoration was completed in Underwater Arch, Honeymoon Cove, and Hawthorne (Figure 13). After restoration activity, diversity measures show little fluctuation, apart from Marguerite Central, as it appears diversity decreased slightly in the year after restoration was completed. In 2023, we see nearly all restoration sites follow a trend toward increasing diversity indicating that restoration efforts have been successful at improving the overall system condition as compared to when they persisted in an urchin barren state. Interestingly many reference sites trended in the other direction for this reporting period. (Figure 13 & 14).

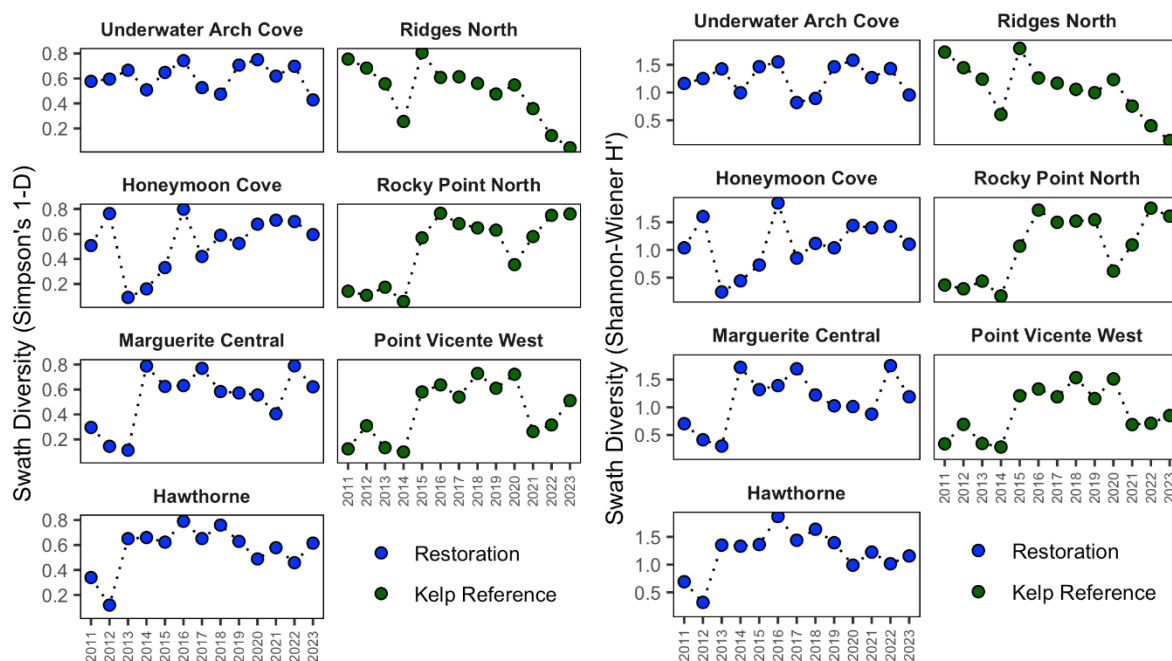


Figure 13. Algal and invertebrate diversity at restoration sites (Underwater Arch, Honeymoon Cove, Marguerite Central and Hawthorne) and reference sites (Ridges North, Rocky Point North, and Point Vicente West). Sites Underwater Arch, Honeymoon Cove, and the majority of Hawthorne were restored as of 2015. Restoration began in 2015 at the site Marguerite Central (previously a control site) and was completed in the Spring of 2017. Both diversity measures used, Simpson's Diversity ($t = 0.59$, $p = 0.612$) (Left) and Shannon-Wiener ($t = 0.55$, $p = 0.635$) (Right), were not significantly different by site designation in 2023.

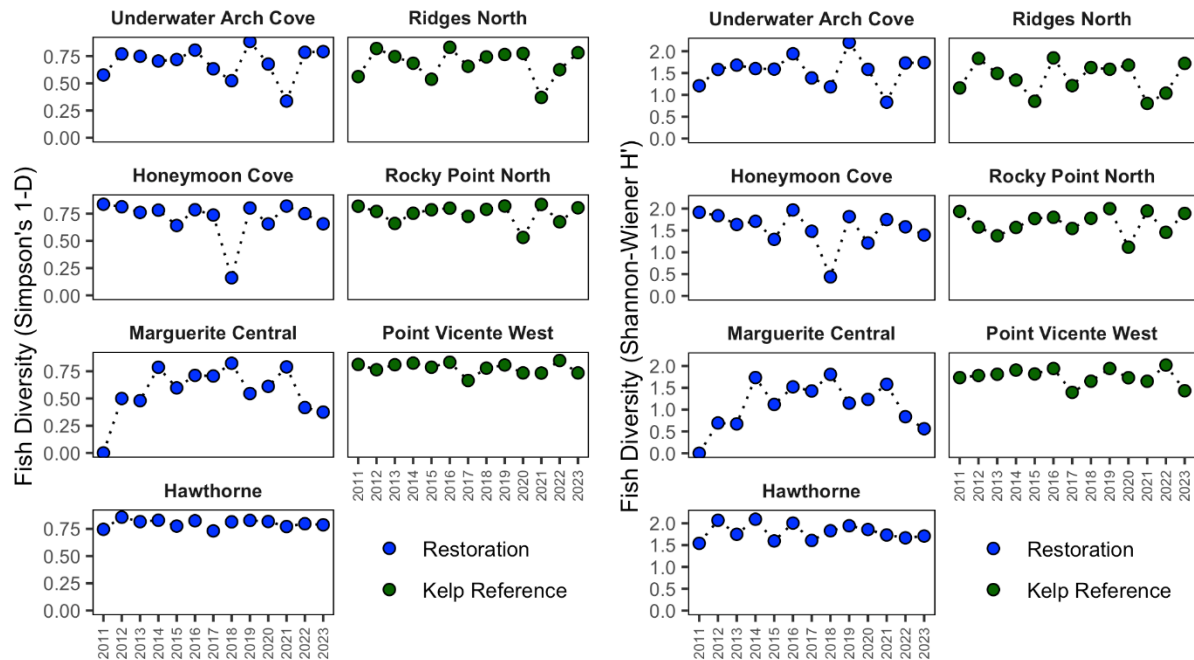


Figure 14. Fish diversity at restoration sites (Underwater Arch, Honeymoon Cove, Marguerite Central and Hawthorne) and reference sites (Ridges North, Rocky Point North, and Point Vicente West). Sites Underwater Arch, Honeymoon Cove, and the majority of Hawthorne were restored as of 2015. Restoration began in 2015 at the site Marguerite Central (previously a control site) and was completed in the Spring of 2017. Both diversity measures used, Shannon-Wiener ($t = -1.08$, $p = 0.338$) (Left) and Simpson's Diversity ($t = 1.65$, $p = 0.307$) (Right), were not significantly different by site designation in 2023.

vi. Gonadosomatic indices of *M. franciscanus* and *S. purpuratus*

The measurement of gonad development in *M. franciscanus* and *S. purpuratus* is an important indicator of secondary production in the kelp forest ecosystem and is used to inform adaptive management of the restoration project and research related to kelp forests and associated fisheries. The gonadosomatic index is the ratio of the weight of the gonad to the overall weight of the animal.

No urchins were collected for the years 8, 9, and 10 annual reports. In order to process urchins in a timely manner (to reduce stress and water loss from their gonads), collection and dissection requires a large effort consisting of student and community volunteers. In previous years, TBF divers were able to collect urchins at one kelp reference, two restoration, and one barren control site before transporting all urchins to LMU. More than 50 student and community volunteers would then process urchins throughout the day/night. Due to COVID-19 restrictions with organizing large groups of people, as well as LMU closing lab spaces, TBF was not able to hold this event in 2020-2021. The Bay Foundation staff published Urchin Gonad Response to Kelp Forest Restoration on the Palos Verdes Peninsula in August 2023 in the Bulletin of the Southern California Academy of Sciences.

- E) Analysis of the ecosystem response to the restoration activities at the restoration sites, including species that are key indicators of a healthy and persistent kelp forest ecosystem.

Community Analysis Methods

As part of the quantitative characterization of the community structure of the reefs, we examined patterns in the overall kelp forest community using fish and swath (benthic macroinvertebrates and kelps) data combined. Density metrics were square root transformed (fish and swath data). Two-dimensional, non-metric multidimensional scaling (nMDS) was used to examine patterns among kelp forest communities and fish density (Figure 15) and fish biomass (Figure 16) at sites using the 'metaMDS' function in the 'vegan' package (Oksanen et al. 2016) in R (R Core Team 2016). A similarity matrix constructed with transformed taxon-specific values (site means for each site/sampling period combination) and the Bray-Curtis similarity. To provide context to the observed relationships amongst sites, patterns of taxa densities were visualized across the nMDS ordination plots using the 'ordisurf' function in the R package 'vegan' (Oksanen et al. 2016) which fits a smooth surface using generalized additive modeling (GAM) with thin plate splines (Wood 2003, Oksanen et al. 2016). These visualizations help inform drivers of community structure as seen in nMDS plots.

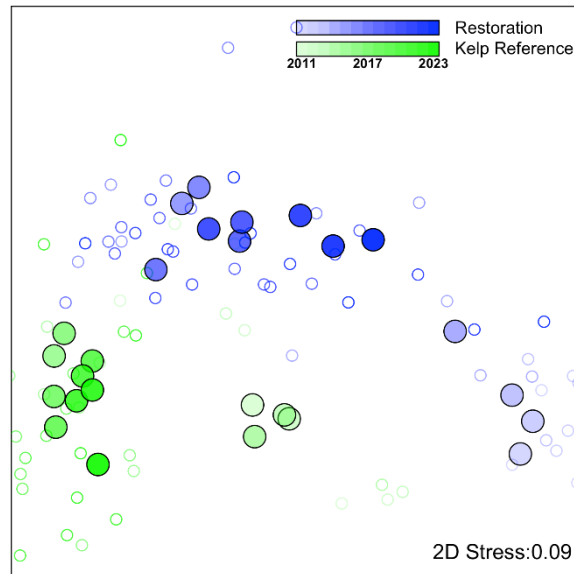


Figure 15. Two-dimensional, non-metric multidimensional ordination plot of kelp and macroinvertebrate communities using Bray-Curtis similarity based on the square-root transformed mean taxa density for each site/sampling period combination.

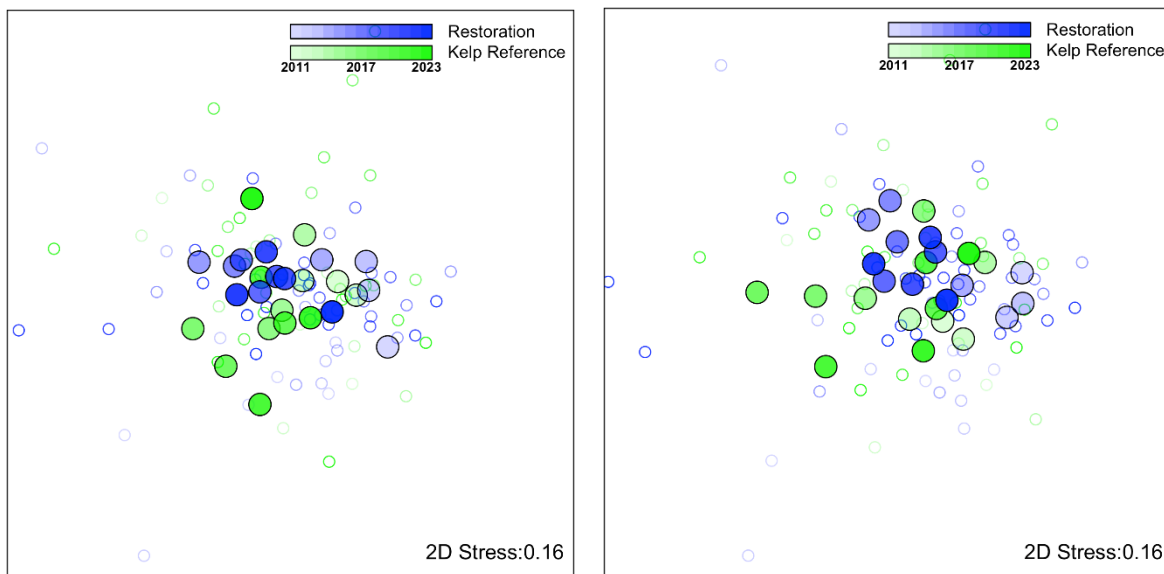


Figure 16. (Left) Two-dimensional, non-metric multidimensional ordination plot of fish biomass using Bray-Curtis similarity based on the square-root transformed mean taxa density for each site/sampling period combination. (Right) Two-dimensional nMDS plot of fish density for each site/sampling period combination. Open circles indicate every site sampled, while closed dots indicate the mean values for the site type. Fish communities depict an evolution of restoration sites, forming a large significant cluster near kelp reference sites, which are visibly differentiated from pre-restoration values.

Community Analysis Results

The three plots presented above display a convergence over time in which restoration sites begin to resemble, structurally, the reference sites after purple urchin density reduction. The earlier years depicted in these plots show that the converse was true in advance of restoration efforts; that the structure of restoration sites, pre restoration, resembled control sites (sites that contained urchin barrens for comparison early in the project).

Two restoration sites were completed near the close of 2014. The community analyses show a convergence of restoration and reference sites in 2014 as the restoration sites changed from barrens to young kelp forests. The occurrence of a mass wasting event of *M. franciscanus* and *S. purpuratus* happened with considerable severity off the Palos Verdes Peninsula impacting reference and restoration sites in 2015 into 2016. This further loss of top-down pressure from *M. franciscanus* and *S. purpuratus* on the development of *M. pyrifera* and other macroalgae and the freeing from competition, of other grazers, likely caused this progression from barren to young kelp forest to continue in 2015-2016.

These plots indicate, with confidence, that the loss of *M. franciscanus* and *S. purpuratus* i.e., a reduction in their density, allows for the growth and development of other benthic organisms that are no longer limited by the direct and indirect impacts of *M. franciscanus* and *S. purpuratus* densities and grazing. Further monitoring of these sites may, over time, detect trends that elucidate more subtle or developing relationships in community structure. Likely, these characteristics will be displayed via divergence of these site types over time, or in response to other forms of disturbance and other stressors.

The plots also support the idea that *S. purpuratus* suppression creates similar near-term changes in community structure to widespread reductions in *M. franciscanus* and *S. purpuratus* due to disease. These different causes of *M. franciscanus* and *S. purpuratus* density reduction have both driven formerly barren reef states to resemble reference sites (i.e., sites with persistent kelp and more complex community structure). These results suggest that in the near-term, *S. purpuratus* suppression is a fair mimic for natural losses in *M. franciscanus* and *S. purpuratus* populations driving kelp forest community structure on a local scale. See Williams et al. 2021, for further discussion on the community analysis depicting the convergence of structural metrics of restoration sites to resemble reference sites.

F) Evaluation of successes and failures of restoration activities for each site

Honeymoon Cove, Marguerite Central, and Hawthorne

These three sites have remained in a spatiotemporal stable kelp forest state shortly following the conclusion of restoration actions. The results of two studies cited elsewhere in this report, (Williams et al 2021 and Grime et al 2023) elucidate the extant condition of these restoration sites. Ecologically these sites present themselves as kelp forests, not as restored barrens or some other eco-type. To further our collective understanding of the long-term efficacy of this work these sites will be periodically surveyed to see if the kelp forest state persists or if other notable trends or novel observations warrant further exploration. In Year 11, these sites will continue to be characterized by CRANE based community monitoring i.e., response monitoring. TBF is invested in maintaining the continuity of the response monitoring to advance the state of the science as it relates to sea urchin density reduction as a method to enhance and restore giant kelp forests in southern California.



Underwater Arch Cove, White Point, and Point Fermin

These sites currently contain expanses of urchin barren within the site boundaries. For Underwater Arch Cove, these barrens are not a persistent urchin barren as the cove was cleared of excess urchins resulting in a phase shift to a kelp forest. This shift was impermanent and the site has supported areas or patches of high sea urchin densities over the past few years. Data from Years 9 and 10, and recent observations, indicate that this site has reverted to a barren state and the reinitiation of sea urchin reduction to target densities to 2 per m² has ensued. Teams continue to map, set up restoration blocks, and conduct all requisite pre and post restoration monitoring in conformance with this permit. These efforts will continue in Year 11. As we have yet to survey the entire expanse of the barren within this cove, an estimate of completion is unavailable.

Efforts to systematically and comprehensively address expanses of urchin barren present in White Point and Point Fermin will continue in Year 11. To increase capacity for sea urchin reduction across these three sites, i.e., Underwater Arch Cove, White Point, and Point Fermin, TBF has instituted a volunteer dive program for certified scientific divers. These divers are trained and directly supervised by TBF staff to ensure safe and effective operations. Volunteer divers and TBF staff work as dive teams to conduct sea urchin culling, pre and post restoration monitoring, and related tasks.

TBF anticipates that the success realized at Honeymoon Cove, Marguerite Central, and Hawthorne can be replicated at Underwater Arch Cove, White Point, and Point Fermin. Ongoing annual response monitoring will inform and complement these other efforts in understanding the effects of this project's approach to kelp forest restoration.

Table 10: Community analysis monitoring data for White Point.

White Point CRANE data - September 2021-2023			
Analysis	2021	2022	2023
Coordinates:			
Latitude	33.71287	33.71287	33.71287
Longitude	-118.3159	-118.3159	-118.3159
Temperature	16.1	17.9	17.6
Fish Richness	10	7	11
Fish Diversity H	0.48	1.68	2.042
Fish Diversity 1-D	0.17	0.79	0.843
Fish Density:			
<i>Paralabrax clathratus</i> (/100m ²)	3.3 ± 2.3	0	4.17 ± 1.5
<i>Semicossyphus pulcher</i> (/100m ²)	1.3 ± 0.4	1.3 ± 0.8	4.17 ± 3.78
Fish Biomass:			
<i>Paralabrax clathratus</i> (g/100m ²)	514.3 ± 350	0	347.3 ± 74.63
<i>Semicossyphus pulcher</i> (g/100m ²)	572.4 ± 572.4	917.4 ± 743.1	494.7 ± 215.7
Swath Diversity H	1.997	2.56	1.615
Swath Diversity 1-D	0.832	0.91	0.732
Swath Density:			
<i>Macrocystis pyrifera stipes</i> (/100m ²)	687.5 ± 60.8	375.8 ± 144.2	-
<i>Panulirus interruptus</i> (/100m ²)	1.67 ± 1.67	9.2 ± 9.2	-
<i>Mesocentrotus franciscanus</i> (/100m ²)	15 ± 3.3	20 ± 5	29.17 ± 1.17
<i>Strongylocentrotus purpuratus</i> (/100m ²)	160.9 ± 6.3	258.3 ± 45	366.38 ± 34.78

Table 11. Community analysis monitoring data for Point Fermin.

Point Fermin CRANE data January 2024	
Analysis	2023
Coordinates:	
Latitude	33.704,
Longitude	-118.291
Temperature	16.7
Fish Richness	5
Fish Diversity H	1.322
Fish Diversity 1-D	0.685
Fish Density:	
<i>Paralabrax clathratus</i> (/100m ²)	1.67 ± 1.4
<i>Semicossyphus pulcher</i> (/100m ²)	5.83 ±
Fish Biomass:	
<i>Paralabrax clathratus</i> (g/100m ²)	349.51 ± 103.5
<i>Semicossyphus pulcher</i> (g/100m ²)	92.22 ± 92.1
Swath Diversity H	1.302
Swath Diversity 1-D	0.584
Swath Density:	
<i>Macrocystis pyrifera stipes</i> (/100m ²)	-
<i>Panulirus interruptus</i> (/100m ²)	0.83 ± 0.4
<i>Mesocentrotus franciscanus</i> (/100m ²)	103.27 ± 6.5
<i>Strongylocentrotus purpuratus</i> (/100m ²)	705.9 ± 56.69

Note: Figure 17 below displays all the restoration sites on the same map for a comprehensive look at the scale of the project in relation to the Palos Verdes peninsula.

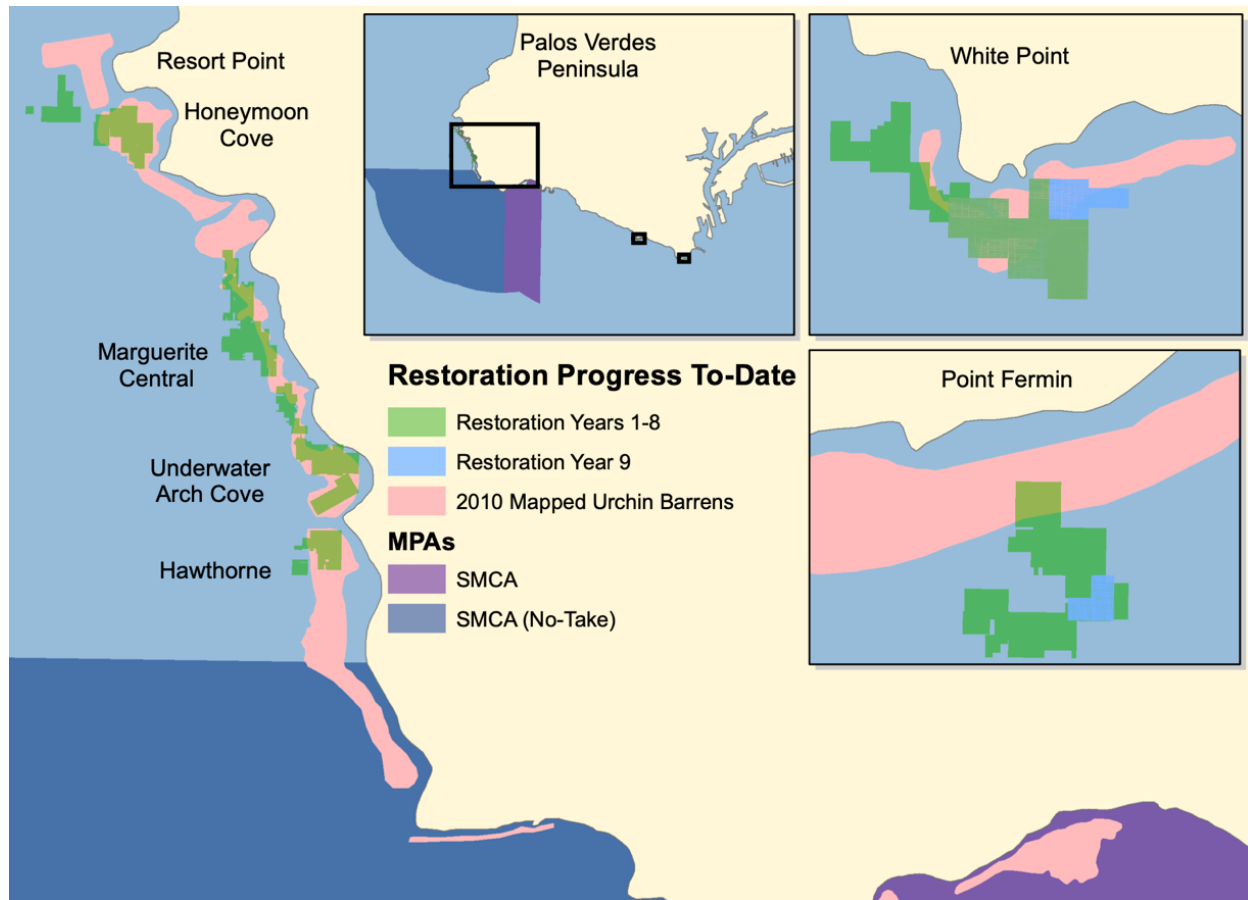


Figure 17. Urchin barrens as mapped in 2010 and areas restored, representing a possible expansion and/or shift of urchin barrens. The locations of urchin barren areas are in pink, restoration areas completed in Years 1 through 8 are green, and restoration areas completed in Year 9 are blue (ESRI 2021). Due to GIS software upgrades and data formatting incompatibility, year 10 has not been updated on this map. See Figure 2 for year 10 restoration area.



Looking Ahead

To complete the Palos Verdes Kelp Restoration Project, TBF estimates 20 acres of sea urchin barren remain. By continuing purple sea urchin suppression, sea urchin grazing pressure will be reduced and biogenic habitat will be restored to the rocky reefs that have historically supported kelp forests. TBF will utilize its long-standing partnerships with academic researchers, commercial sea urchin harvesters, and recently launched volunteer diver program to restore 7 acres of rocky reef each year over the next three years off the Palos Verdes Peninsula. This project will be implemented according to previously proven methods utilized by the project. Timeline and total area cleared each year will be directly dependent upon available funding and diver support.

Annual progress will be tracked using the following metrics:

- Pre-restoration biological community analysis monitoring
- Pre-restoration urchin density monitoring
- Post-restoration biological community analysis monitoring
- Post-restoration urchin density monitoring
- Number of acres kelp forest restored
- Active volunteer dive program training 12-20 scientific divers each year
- 4-6 volunteers dive days per month
- Annual report detailing changes in urchin density, biological community (fish, invertebrates, and algae), and enhanced habitat photos.
-

Long term project outcomes:

- Restored kelp forests will return 3-dimensional structure to the habitat providing increased richness and biomass of algae, fish, kelp canopy, and lobster.
- Resilient ecosystem providing improved water quality, wave attenuation, carbon sequestration, and spatiotemporal stability of the kelp forest.
- Increased biological production resulting in increased opportunity for recreation, commercial, sport, and sustenance fishing.

To further the scalability of nearshore monitoring and kelp forest restoration, TBF in partnership with Marauder Robotics, is trialing an integrated platform of seafloor to cloud communication, coupled with sensors and remotely operated vehicles (ROV). This work focuses on the following three objectives and is supported by funding through the Schmidt Marine Technology Partners and Paul G. Allen Family Foundation.

1. Test Marauder's ability to collect comparable baseline, biological, and compliance monitoring data. Assess the success of strategic restoration practices (collection or culling) of urchins.
2. Highlight the kelp forest management implications for reconnaissance data gathering and active restoration at remote site locations or during inclement diving conditions.
3. Demonstrate ability to scale restoration and data collection efforts with technology.

G) Geo-referenced images before and after restoration activities

Between July 1, 2013 and January 16, 2024, photos and videos were taken at various locations within six restoration sites both pre and post restoration efforts (excludes Resort Point extension of HMC site). The GPS coordinates and maps displaying locations of these photos and videos are listed in Appendix C.

Permanent photo points have been identified in six sites, which will be photographed over time (Table 12). These locations were chosen due to either, a unique geological feature, or frequency of diving due to other projects occurring in the area. Some sites have distinct, recognizable rock structures, but once kelp recruits back into the area these features are often obscured. Video transects were also established in each site starting from a known GPS coordinate and laying 30m transect tapes at a predetermined heading. The paths of these video transects and photo points are mapped in Appendix C. We aim to increase our efficiency by revisiting the permanent photo points and a select subset of transects for video at minimum once per year during late summer to early winter (June to November), providing an overview of the conditions and response within each site. Full video transects for 2023 have been recorded and time-lapse videos were edited together to show changes over time within each site.

Table 12. Permanent photo point selections in restoration sites.

Restoration Site	Latitude	Longitude	Notes
Honeymoon Cove - T2	33.76426	-118.4237	East-west running ridge
Honeymoon Cove - R5	33.7653	-118.4242	<i>Haliotis fulgens</i> outplant site monitored annually
Marguerite - T16	33.75756	-118.4178	Annual surveys conducted
Underwater Arch J1 - J2 - T7	33.7526	-118.4146	Original video transect, repeated annually
Hawthorne - T2	33.75064	-118.4161	Large pinnacle within block 2
Point Fermin - J7	33.70303	-118.2902	North-south running ridge
White Point - T12	33.71297	-118.3165	Large boulder 7meters 0 degrees from block 12 smile



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Appendix A. Palos Verdes Kelp Restoration Project Map Images

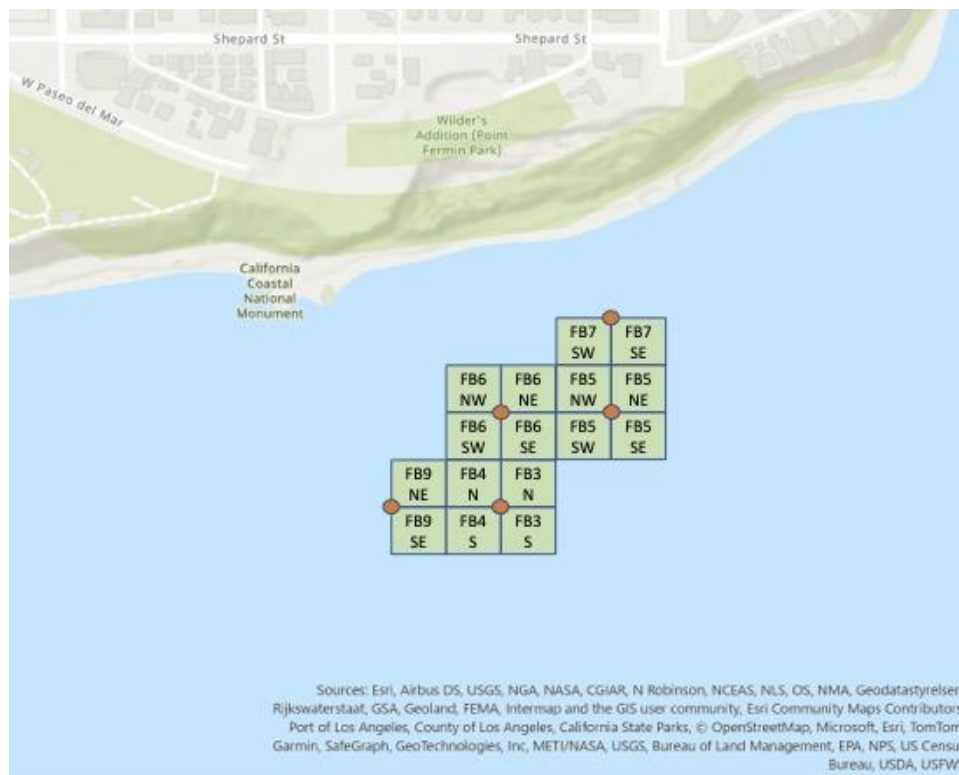
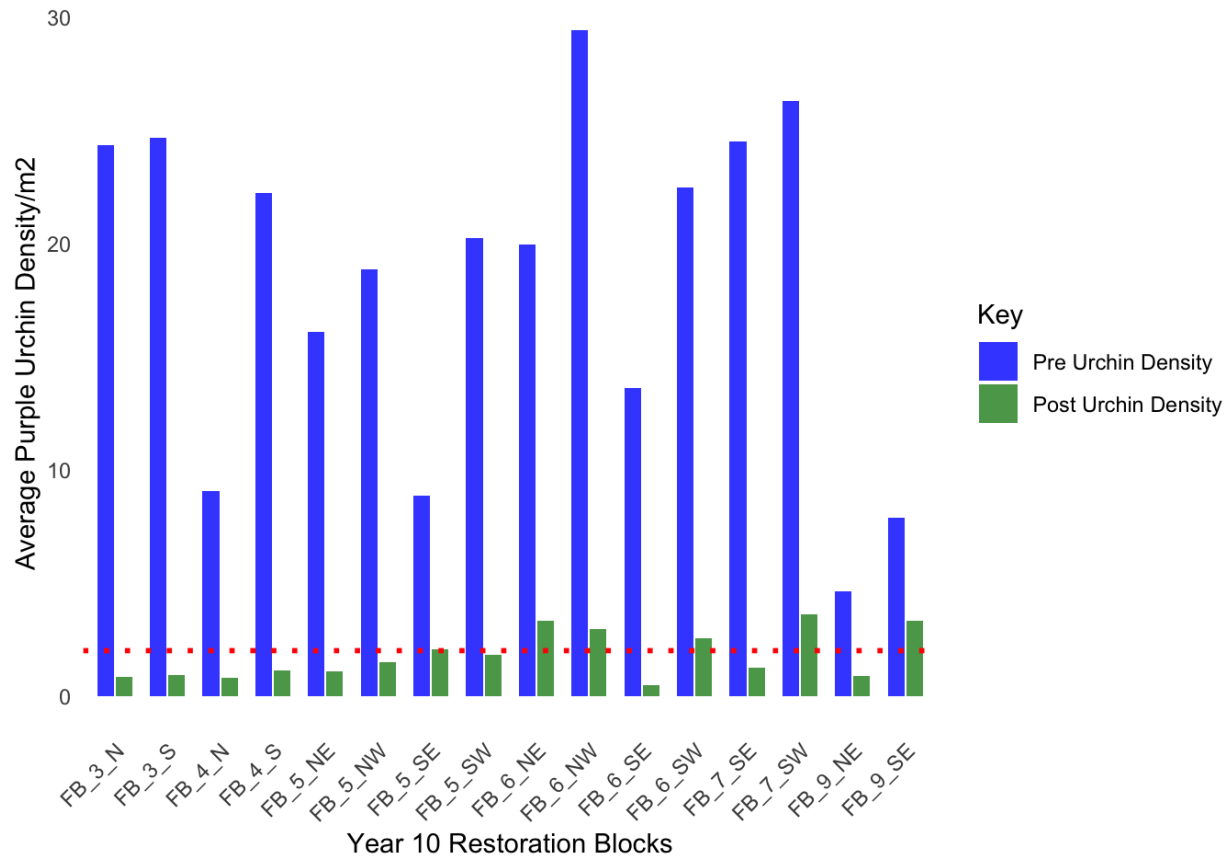


Figure A1. Restoration blocks at Point Fermin, Palos Verdes Peninsula, California corresponding to pre and post survey densities in Figure 1.

Figure A2. Pre and Post Restoration Urchin Density Values – July 1, 2022 through June 30, 2023
Year 10 Restoration Effort





Appendix B: CRANE Data Tables 2011 – 2023.

Restoration began at the end of 2014 leading into 2015 at the site Marguerite Central (previously a control site) and was completed in the winter of 2016. Marguerite Central is designated as Restoration for the 2017 surveys. Hawthorne Control was added as a previous control site by Vantuna Research Group of Occidental College as this isolated reef within the cove maintained low urchin densities, high giant kelp densities, and is West facing site similar to our restoration sites included in this report.

Table B1. CRANE Survey Metadata.

Survey Dates		2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Designation	Site													
Restoration	Underwater Arch Cove	2/7/11	6/12/12	6/13/13	7/11/14	9/23/15	6/22/16	7/18/17	6/22/18	6/12/19	6/26/20	Aug-21	Aug-22	Aug-23
	Honeymoon Cove	1/28/11	3/13/12	5/31/13	7/2/14	8/19/15	6/22/16	7/18/17	6/22/18	6/12/19	6/24/20	Aug-21	Aug-22	Aug-23
	Hawthorne	5/3/11	6/12/12	6/11/13	6/19/14	10/7/15	9/30/16	8/25/17	7/11/18	6/14/19	6/28/20	Aug-21	Aug-22	Aug-23
	Marguerite Central	5/3/11	6/8/12	7/3/13	6/20/14	9/23/15	7/26/16	7/18/17	7/20/18	6/28/19	7/9/20	Aug-21	Aug-22	Aug-23
Reference	Ridges North	8/12/11	7/17/12	4/26/13	10/29/14	9/11/15	6/3/16	6/30/17	7/11/18	6/12/19	7/23/20	Aug-21	Aug-22	Aug-23
	Rocky Point North	6/24/11	6/29/12	7/2/13	7/11/14	9/25/15	6/10/16	6/29/17	7/6/18	6/19/19	7/2/20	Aug-21	Aug-22	Aug-23
	Point Vicente West	10/12/11	8/10/12	4/24/13	4/18/14	9/23/15	6/22/16	7/25/17	7/18/18	6/14/19	8/14/20	Aug-21	Aug-22	Aug-23
Bottom Temperature (°C)		2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Designation	Site													
Restoration	Underwater Arch Cove	15.0	19.0	15.0	15.8	21.5	15.0	18.5	18.0	15.5	16.0	NA	NA	NA
	Honeymoon Cove	15.0	11.5	18.0	16.5	18.8	16.2	20.3	18.3	15.8	16.0	NA	NA	NA
	Hawthorne	14.4	19.0	17.0	17.0	21.0	18.0	16.8	20.6	16.0	15.0	NA	NA	NA
	Marguerite Central	15.0	17.0	17.0	20.0	22.0	14.0	20.0	20.0	18.0	19.7	NA	NA	NA
Reference	Ridges North	18.0	16.6	13.7	19.8	21.0	15.0	17.9	22.0	16.5	12.6	NA	NA	NA
	Rocky Point North	18.0	15.0	18.0	21.0	21.0	14.3	16.8	19.5	16.5	17.0	NA	NA	NA
	Point Vicente West	11.0	19.0	13.2	13.5	21.0	15.2	19.7	19.5	16.5	16.2	NA	NA	NA
Coordinates		Latitude	Longitude											
Designation	Site													
Restoration	Underwater Arch Cove	33.75291	-118.41499											
	Honeymoon Cove	33.76459	-118.42406											
	Hawthorne	33.75068	-118.41558											
	Marguerite Central	33.75694	-118.41772											
Reference	Ridges North	33.78697	-118.42065											
	Rocky Point North	33.77966	-118.42739											
	Point Vicente West	33.74073	-118.41283											

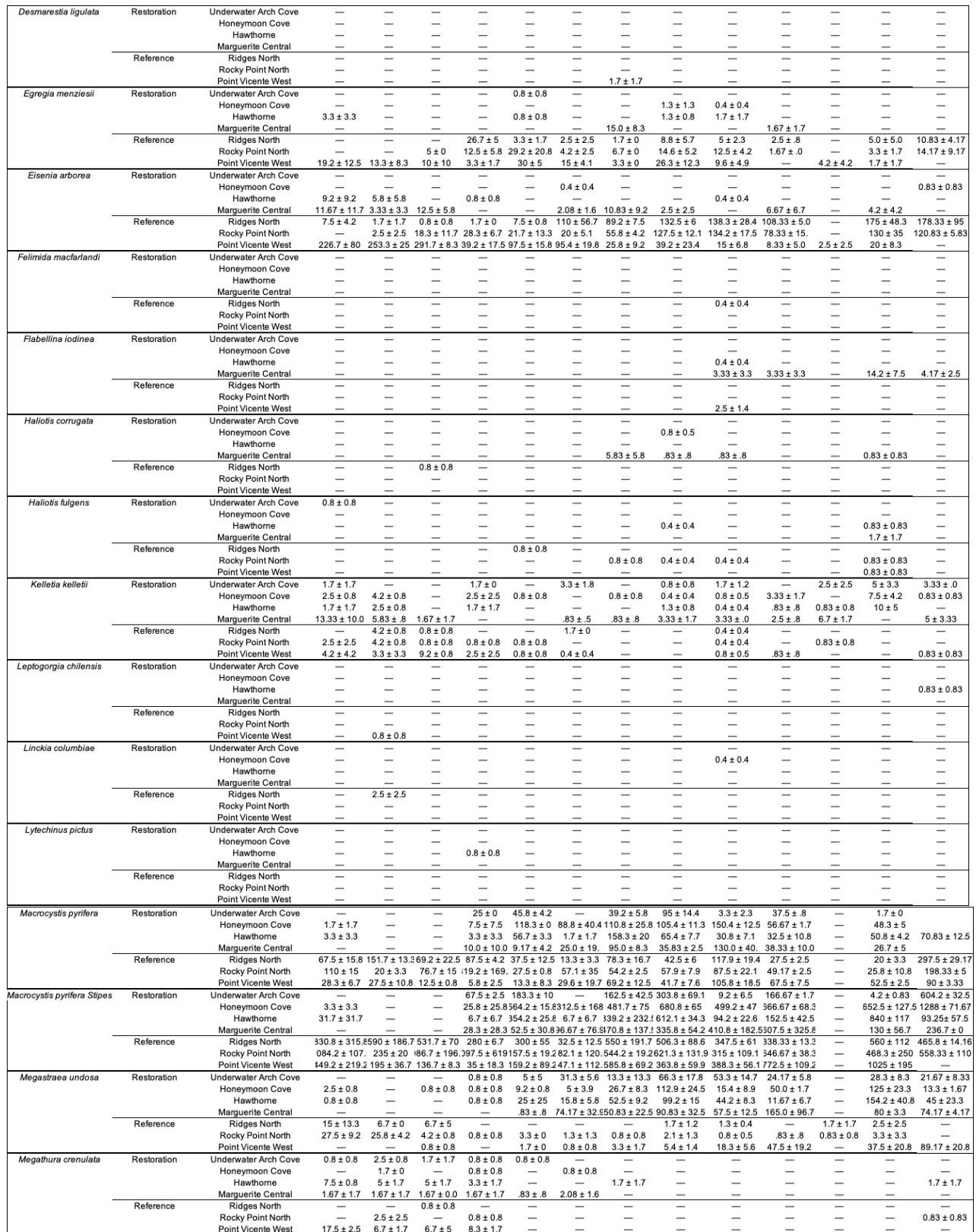
Table B2. Fish Species Richness (total number of species).

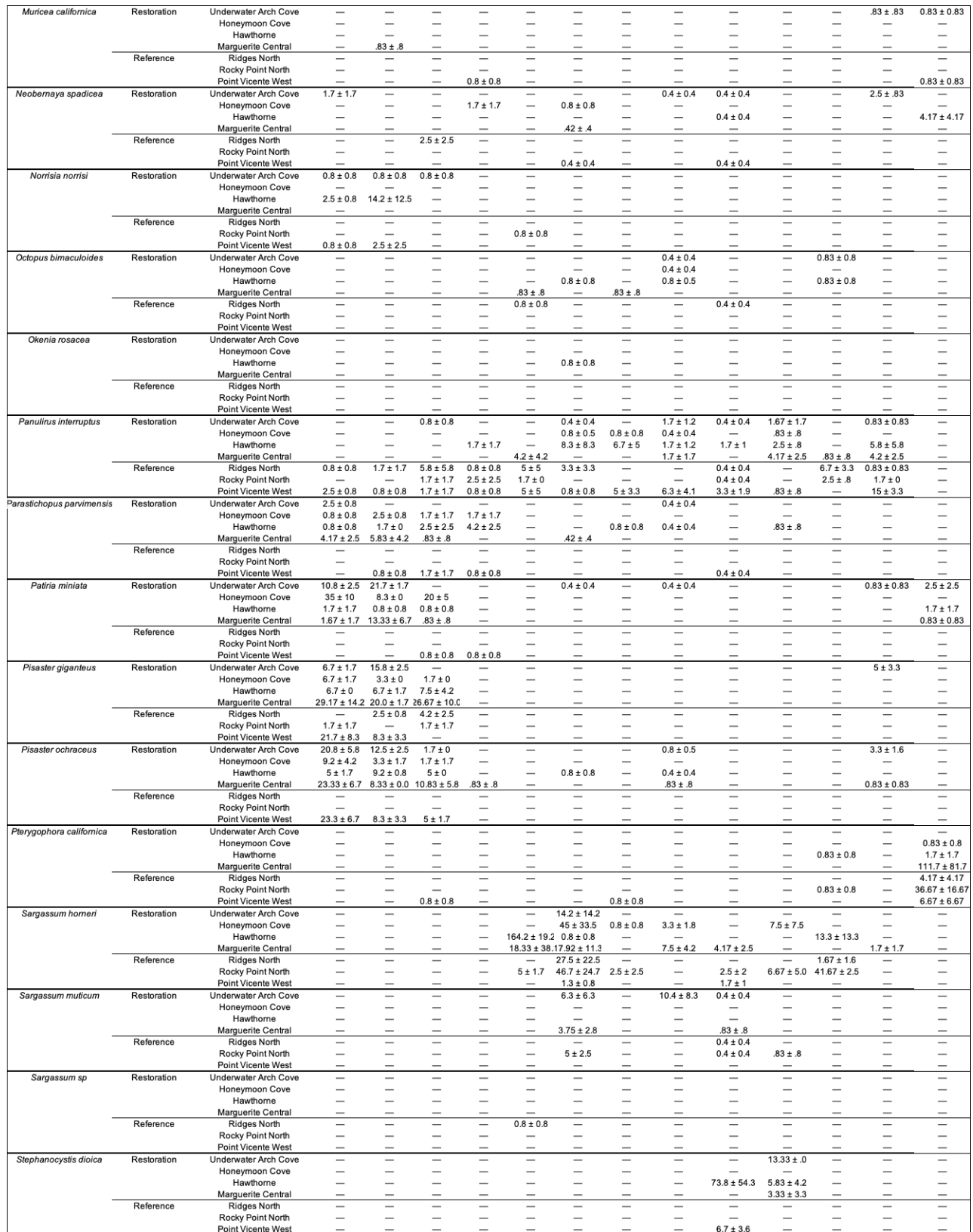
Designation	Site	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Restoration	Underwater Arch Cove	6	9	6	12	8	8	11	9	9	9	8	8	8
	Honeymoon Cove	0	2	4	8	5	12	7	8	8	5	5	6	2
	Marguerite Central	6	10	10	9	11	11	8	9	12	9	11	12	5
	Hawthorne	10	6	8	7	10	13	12	12	12	7	9	8	9
Reference	Ridges North	6	11	7	6	5	10	5	12	8	7	5	3	8
	Rocky Point North	8	8	8	9	6	7	9	11	8	4	6	6	9
	Point Vicente West	8	6	10	11	12	14	9	11	10	12	8	8	9



Table B3. Density of kelp, understory algal species, and invertebrates (individuals per 100 meters squared).

Species	Designation	Site	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	
<i>Anthopleura sola</i>	Restoration	Underwater Arch Cove	52.5 ± 5.8	115 ± 51.7	24.2 ± 10.8	18.3 ± 5	4.2 ± 2.5	29.6 ± 7.5	11.7 ± 10	2.1 ± 0.8	3.3 ± 2.4	—	0.83 ± 0.83	—	—	
		Honeymoon Cove	—	5 ± 1.7	—	1.7 ± 1.7	—	2.5 ± 1.6	—	0.8 ± 0.8	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Hawthorne	118.3 ± 408.3	43.3 ± 6.7	10 ± 8.3	1.7 ± 1.7	6.7 ± 5	4.2 ± 2.5	3.3 ± 3.3	8.3 ± 2.4	1.7 ± 1	—	0.83 ± 0.83	—	0.83 ± 0.83	—
	Reference	Marguerite Central	79.17 ± 52.5	34.17 ± 20.8	85.83 ± 9.2	33.33 ± 10	16.67 ± 0	36.67 ± 15.5	7.5 ± 8	—	—	—	—	—	1.7 ± 0	—
		Ridges North	—	1.7 ± 1.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.83 ± 0.83	—	—
		Rocky Point North	0.8 ± 0.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Point Vicente West	85.8 ± 4.2	155.8 ± 77.5	144.2 ± 44.2	198.3 ± 6.7	0.8 ± 0.8	5.8 ± 1.7	—	1.7 ± 1.2	0.4 ± 0.4	6.67 ± 5.0	—	2.5 ± 0.83	13.3 ± 6.67	—
<i>Aplysia californica</i>	Restoration	Underwater Arch Cove	—	—	—	4.2 ± 2.5	—	0.4 ± 0.4	10.8 ± 7.5	—	0.4 ± 0.4	—	—	—	—	
		Honeymoon Cove	—	0.8 ± 0.8	0.8 ± 0.8	0.8 ± 0.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Hawthorne	0.8 ± 0.8	—	0.8 ± 0.8	1.7 ± 1.7	—	2.5 ± 2.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Reference	Marguerite Central	4.17 ± 4.2	—	—	—	—	3.75 ± 2.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Ridges North	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rocky Point North	—	—	—	—	—	0.8 ± 0.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Point Vicente West	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Aplysia vaccaria</i>	Restoration	Underwater Arch Cove	—	—	—	—	—	6.3 ± 4	—	0.8 ± 0.8	1.7 ± 1.7	—	2.5 ± 2.5	—	—	
		Honeymoon Cove	—	—	—	0.8 ± 0.8	—	3.3 ± 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Hawthorne	—	—	—	—	—	—	5.8 ± 2.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Reference	Marguerite Central	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5.83 ± 5.8	—	—	—	—	—
		Ridges North	—	—	—	—	—	0.8 ± 0.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rocky Point North	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Point Vicente West	—	—	—	—	—	1.3 ± 1.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Arbacia incisa</i>	Restoration	Underwater Arch Cove	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.4 ± 0.4	—	—	—	—	
		Honeymoon Cove	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Hawthorne	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Marguerite Central	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Reference	Ridges North	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rocky Point North	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Point Vicente West	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Centrostephanus coronatus</i>	Restoration	Underwater Arch Cove	—	—	—	—	0.8 ± 0.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
		Honeymoon Cove	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Hawthorne	—	0.8 ± 0.8	—	—	—	—	0.8 ± 0.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Reference	Marguerite Central	—	—	—	—	—	2.08 ± 1.3	—	5.83 ± 5.8	.83 ± .8	.83 ± .8	—	—	—	—
		Ridges North	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rocky Point North	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Point Vicente West	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.4 ± 0.4	0.4 ± 0.4	1.67 ± 0	—	—	—	—
<i>Crassadoma gigantea</i>	Restoration	Underwater Arch Cove	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
		Honeymoon Cove	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Hawthorne	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.5 ± 2.5	0.8 ± 0.5	1.7 ± 1.2	—	2.5 ± 0.8	—	0.83 ± 0.83	—
	Reference	Marguerite Central	.83 ± .8	—	—	—	—	—	.83 ± .8	1.67 ± 1.7	—	1.67 ± 1.7	6.67 ± 3.3	2.5 ± 2.5	0.83 ± 0.83	—
		Ridges North	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rocky Point North	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Point Vicente West	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.3 ± 1.7	—	0.4 ± 0.4	.83 ± .8	0.83 ± 0.8	0.83 ± 0.83	4.17 ± 2.5	—





<i>Urophycis centroura</i>	Restoration	Underwater Arch Cove	—	—	11.7 ± 1.7	10.8 ± 4.2	22.5 ± 22.5	0.4 ± 0.4	3.3 ± 3.3	9.2 ± 7	27.1 ± 10.1	—	—	20.8 ± 15.8	—
		Honeymoon Cove	2.5 ± 2.5	—	—	—	0.8 ± 0.8	—	2.5 ± 2.5	8.8 ± 2.6	47.9 ± 6.1	20.83 ± 14.2	—	12.5 ± 5.8	—
		Hawthorne	6.7 ± 6.7	3.3 ± 3.3	—	3.3 ± 1.7	9.2 ± 9.2	—	0.8 ± 0.8	9.6 ± 4.7	5.8 ± 2.9	2.5 ± 8	—	18.3 ± 15	—
	Reference	Marguerite Central	—	8.3 ± 8	—	—	—	30.83 ± 73.8	6.67 ± 1.7	4.17 ± 2.5	12.5 ± 8	3.33 ± 1.7	—	1.7 ± 0	—
		Ridges North	—	—	—	—	10 ± 8.3	40 ± 6.7	3.3 ± 1.7	7.1 ± 4.5	12.9 ± 4.4	—	—	1.7 ± 1.7	—
		Rocky Point North	—	—	—	2.5 ± 0.8	17.5 ± 17.5	21.7 ± 12.8	4.2 ± 0.8	10 ± 2.7	20 ± 5	—	2.5 ± 2.5	10.8 ± 5.8	—
<i>Urophycis centroura</i>	Restoration	Point Vicente West	0.8 ± 0.8	—	—	—	1.7 ± 1.7	—	0.8 ± 0.8	6.7 ± 6.1	—	—	—	5 ± 3.3	—
		Underwater Arch Cove	54.2 ± 17.5	33.3 ± 13.3	23.3 ± 18.3	42.5 ± 7.5	2.5 ± 0.8	1.3 ± 0.4	5.8 ± 0.8	10 ± 2.5	2.9 ± 1.4	2.5 ± 2.5	—	16.7 ± 8.3	—
		Honeymoon Cove	63.3 ± 1.7	44.2 ± 0.8	34.2 ± 4.2	11.7 ± 1.7	7.5 ± 2.5	1.3 ± 0.8	0.8 ± 0.8	2.1 ± 1	2.1 ± 0.8	3.33 ± 0	0.83 ± 0.8	19.2 ± 7.5	—
	Reference	Hawthorne	110.8 ± 85.8	106.7 ± 6.7	51.7 ± 0	37.5 ± 10.8	2.5 ± 0.8	0.8 ± 0.8	9.2 ± 4.2	6.7 ± 3.6	6.7 ± 5.6	1.67 ± 0	—	15 ± 1.7	—
		Marguerite Central	45.0 ± 16.7	58.3 ± 30.0	12.5 ± 0.8	8.3 ± 3.3	2.5 ± 2.5	1.25 ± 8	—	2.5 ± 0.8	3.3 ± 3.3	—	1.67 ± 0	8.3 ± 0	—
		Ridges North	2.5 ± 0.8	37.5 ± 37.5	7.5 ± 0.8	4.2 ± 0.8	0.8 ± 0.8	—	—	—	0.4 ± 0.4	.83 ± 8	—	—	—
<i>Urophycis centroura</i>	Restoration	Rocky Point North	5 ± 5	9.2 ± 9.2	1.7 ± 1.7	0.8 ± 0.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.7 ± 1.7	—
		Point Vicente West	31.7 ± 10	55.8 ± 27.5	32.5 ± 4.2	26.7 ± 10	2.5 ± 0.8	2.1 ± 0.8	—	—	2.5 ± 1.4	1.67 ± 0	0.83 ± 0.8	—	—
		Underwater Arch Cove	195.8 ± 470	39.2 ± 349	100.8 ± 46	24.2 ± 10.8	1.7 ± 0	2.1 ± 1.6	13.3 ± 5	299.6 ± 141	422.1 ± 115.4	177.5 ± 4.2	—	1075 ± 163.3	1678 ± 370.8
	Reference	Honeymoon Cove	541.7 ± 141	222.5 ± 215	223.3 ± 303	325 ± 298.3	9.2 ± 0.8	11.7 ± 7.7	6.7 ± 1.7	5 ± 1.5	13.3 ± 2.5	20.83 ± 19.2	20.8 ± 17.5	56.7 ± 1.7	8.3 ± 5
		Hawthorne	283.3 ± 1133	312.5 ± 104	100 ± 108	1113.3 ± 75	6.7 ± 5	6.7 ± 3.3	4.2 ± 2.5	68.3 ± 5.7	131.7 ± 83.1	33.33 ± 10.0	—	153.3 ± 85	465 ± 19
		Marguerite Central	450.0 ± 900	20.83 ± 50	499.2 ± 80	705.8 ± 302	193.3 ± 50	12.92 ± 41	0.8 ± 0.8	9.17 ± 2.5	13.3 ± 3.3	24.17 ± 7.5	8.3 ± 1.7	48.3 ± 35	51.7 ± 3.33
<i>Tegula regina</i>	Restoration	Ridges North	16.7 ± 3.3	46.7 ± 45	49.2 ± 0.8	10.8 ± 5.8	0.8 ± 0.8	1.7 ± 0	—	—	0.8 ± 0.5	—	4.17 ± 0.8	8.3 ± 1.7	—
		Rocky Point North	15.8 ± 7.5	30.8 ± 12.5	10 ± 8.3	3.3 ± 0	5.8 ± 5.8	0.4 ± 0.4	0.8 ± 0.8	—	.83 ± 8	—	—	3.3 ± 1.7	—
		Point Vicente West	247.5 ± 75.8	491.1 ± 370	35.8 ± 47.5	185.8 ± 5.8	16.7 ± 5	15.8 ± 5.5	15 ± 3.3	2.9 ± 2	12.5 ± 5.9	11.67 ± 8.3	—	25 ± 6.7	2.5 ± 2.5
	Reference	Underwater Arch Cove	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Honeymoon Cove	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Hawthorne	—	0.8 ± 0.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Tethys californiana</i>	Restoration	Marguerite Central	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Ridges North	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rocky Point North	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Reference	Point Vicente West	0.8 ± 0.8	0.8 ± 0.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Underwater Arch Cove	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Honeymoon Cove	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Tethys californiana</i>	Restoration	Hawthorne	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Marguerite Central	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Ridges North	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Reference	Rocky Point North	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Point Vicente West	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Underwater Arch Cove	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Tethys californiana</i>	Restoration	Honeymoon Cove	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Hawthorne	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Marguerite Central	—	—	—	—	—	42 ± 4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Reference	Ridges North	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rocky Point North	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.4 ± 0.4	—	—	—	—	—
		Point Vicente West	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table B4. Fish Density (individuals per 100 meters squared).

Species	Designation	Site	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
#/100 m ² ± SE															b
<i>Anisotremus davidsonii</i>	Restoration	Underwater Arch Cove	—	—	—	—	0.4 ± 0.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Honeymoon Cove	—	—	—	—	—	0.4 ± 0.3	2.5 ± 2.5	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Hawthorne	—	—	—	—	—	0.8 ± 0.8	5.8 ± 4.2	—	0.2 ± 0.2	0.2 ± 0.2	—	—	—
	Reference	Marguerite Central	—	—	—	—	27.9±20.9	6±6	1.3±1.3	—	—	8±8	—	—	—
		Ridges North	—	—	—	—	—	0.4 ± 0.4	—	9.4 ± 6	0.2 ± 0.2	—	9.17 ± 8.1	—	—
		Rocky Point North	—	—	—	—	—	—	5.4 ± 4.9	8.8 ± 6	0.2 ± 0.2	—	—	—	—
<i>Atherinopsidae</i>	Restoration	Underwater Arch Cove	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Honeymoon Cove	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Hawthorne	—	—	—	—	—	—	54.6 ± 47.6	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Reference	Marguerite Central	—	—	—	—	5.4±5.4	—	4±4	—	22.9±15.7	—	—	—	—
		Ridges North	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rocky Point North	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Brachyistius frenatus</i>	Restoration	Underwater Arch Cove	—	—	—	1.3 ± 1.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Honeymoon Cove	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Hawthorne	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.8 ± 0.8	0.2 ± 0.2	—	—	0.8 ± 0.5	3.6 ± 2.2	1.25 ± 0.4
	Reference	Marguerite Central	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.7 ± 1.5	—	—	1.25 ± 0.8	—	—
		Ridges North	0.4 ± 0.4	0.4 ± 0.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.5±1.1	—	0.83 ± 0.83	0.4 ± 0.4
		Rocky Point North	1.7 ± 0.7	0.4 ± 0.4	0.8 ± 0.8	0.4 ± 0.4	—	—	0.4 ± 0.4	2.5 ± 0.6	0.2 ± 0.2	4±4	0.8 ± 0.5	—	—
<i>Chromis punctipinnis</i>	Restoration	Point Vicente West	0.4 ± 0.4	2.5 ± 1.6	0.8 ± 0.5	—	14.2 ± 5.9	0.8 ± 0.8	33.8 ± 16.9	29.6 ± 17.9	—	4±4	44.6 ± 33.2	2.9 ± 2.0	—
		Underwater Arch Cove	1.3 ± 1.3	1.3 ± 1.3	0.4 ± 0.4	2.1 ± 0.8	—	10.6 ± 5.6	2.5 ± 2.5	0.6 ± 0.3	0.4 ± 0.3	—	0.42 ± 0.4	—	—
		Honeymoon Cove	—	—	—	—	—	1.3 ± 1.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Reference	Hawthorne	0.4 ± 0.4	—	—	—	—	10.4 ± 10.4	—	—	0.4 ± 0.3	—	2.9 ± 2.9	—	—
		Marguerite Central	8±8	—	6.3±5.2	—	—	—	—	—	20.4±18.3	—	41.7 ± 41.7	—	—
		Ridges North	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.7±1.7	—	—	2.5 ± 2.5
<i>Damalichthys vacca</i>	Restoration	Rocky Point North	0.4 ± 0.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.4 ± 0.4	—	—	—	0.4 ± 0.4	—
		Point Vicente West	—	—	—	8.3 ± 5.5	—	12.7 ± 10.6	—	0.2 ± 0.2	1.7 ± 0.8	41.3 ± 15.5	1.25 ± 0.8	—	—
		Underwater Arch Cove	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Reference	Honeymoon Cove	—	—	—	0.4 ± 0.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.42 ± 0.4	—	—
		Hawthorne	—	—	—	0.4 ± 0.4	—	—	0.4 ± 0.4	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Marguerite Central	8±5	8±5	—	3.3±3.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.25 ± 1.25	—	—
<i>Embiotoca jacksoni</i>	Restoration	Ridges North	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rocky Point North	—	—	—	0.4 ± 0.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Point Vicente West	—	0.8 ± 0.5	—	0.4 ± 0.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Reference	Underwater Arch Cove	2.9 ± 2.4	0.4 ± 0.4	0.4 ± 0.4	0.8 ± 0.8	0.8 ± 0.5	0.2 ± 0.2	0.4 ± 0.4	3.1 ± 0.7	0.6 ± 0.4	1.3±4	0.8 ± 0.5	0.42 ± 0.42	—
		Honeymoon Cove	—	0.4 ± 0.4	—	—	—	—	—	1 ± 0.5	0.2 ± 0.2	4±4	0.4 ± 0.4	—	—
		Hawthorne	3.8 ± 0.4	2.5 ± 1.1	2.1 ± 0.4	2.9 ± 1.3	8.3 ± 8.3	1.3 ± 1.3	2.5 ± 1.1	—	2.9 ± 1.7	2.1 ± 1.6	0.4 ± 0.4	0.42 ± 0.42	2.1 ± 1
<i>Gibbonsia elegans</i>	Restoration	Marguerite Central	4±4	2.1±8	1.7±7	2.1±1.3	1.3±8	8±3	2.1±1.3	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Ridges North	0.4 ± 0.4	—	—	—	—	—	0.4 ± 0.4	—	0.4 ± 0.3	0.8 ± 0.5	—	0.42 ± 0.42	0.83 ± 1.7
		Rocky Point North	2.9 ± 1.4	3.8 ± 1.7	0.4 ± 0.4	0.8 ± 0.5	0.8 ± 0.5	1.7 ± 1.4	—	0.8 ± 0.4	0.6 ± 0.3	—	0.83 ± 0.83	—	—
	Reference	Point Vicente West	1.7 ± 0.7	0.4 ± 0.4	6.3 ± 0.8	2.5 ± 1.1	1.3 ± 0.8	1.7 ± 0.8	—	0.2 ± 0.2	1.9 ± 0.6	7.5±6.4	0.8 ± 0.5	7.1 ± 3.8	5 ± 1.7
		Underwater Arch Cove	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.4 ± 0.4	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Honeymoon Cove	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Reference	Hawthorne	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Marguerite Central	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Ridges North	—	0.4 ± 0.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Reference	Rocky Point North	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Point Vicente West	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	

<i>Girella nigricans</i>	Restoration	Underwater Arch Cove	4.2 ± 3.6	0.4 ± 0.4	—	0.4 ± 0.4	—	0.2 ± 0.2	0.8 ± 0.5	0.8 ± 0.3	—	—	—	—	3.75 ± 3.75	
		Honeymoon Cove	—	—	—	—	0.8 ± 0.8	0.6 ± 0.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
		Hawthorne	2.1 ± 0.8	2.5 ± 1.6	0.8 ± 0.5	—	1.7 ± 1.7	0.4 ± 0.4	1.7 ± 1.2	—	1.9 ± 1.6	—	—	—	1.7 ± 0.6	
		Marguerite Central	—	1.7 ± 1.7	—	—	4 ± 4	20 ± 13.1	18.5 ± 8.1	4 ± 4	8 ± 8	3.8 ± 1.7	1.3 ± 1.3	15 ± 9.3	21.7 ± 17.2	0.4 ± 0.4
	Reference	Ridges North	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.4 ± 0.3	0.2 ± 0.2	—	—	—	1.3 ± 0.4	
		Rocky Point North	—	0.8 ± 0.8	—	—	1.7 ± 1	1.3 ± 0.8	2.1 ± 1.2	—	—	0.2 ± 0.2	—	—	5 ± 3.3	
		Point Vicente West	—	—	1.3 ± 0.8	1.7 ± 1.2	0.4 ± 0.4	0.8 ± 0.3	1.3 ± 0.8	0.8 ± 0.6	1.3 ± 0.5	2.1 ± 1.3	—	—	11.7 ± 4.6	
			—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
<i>Gobiidae</i>	Restoration	Underwater Arch Cove	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
		Honeymoon Cove	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
		Hawthorne	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.9 ± 2.9	2.9 ± 2.9	—
		Marguerite Central	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Reference	Ridges North	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
		Rocky Point North	—	—	4.2 ± 4.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Point Vicente West	—	—	—	—	—	—	12.5 ± 8.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
			—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Haemulon californiensis</i>	Restoration	Underwater Arch Cove	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
		Honeymoon Cove	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Hawthorne	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Marguerite Central	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Reference	Ridges North	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7.7 ± 7.2	—	—	—	—	—	
		Rocky Point North	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8.3 ± 8.3	224 ± 84.5	—	—	0.8 ± 0.5	—	—
		Point Vicente West	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
			—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Halichoeres semicinctus</i>	Restoration	Underwater Arch Cove	0.8 ± 0.5	—	0.4 ± 0.4	0.8 ± 0.8	2.1 ± 0.8	1.9 ± 0.7	16.3 ± 11.8	3.1 ± 1	1.7 ± 0.7	1.7 ± 7	—	0.42 ± 0.42	—	
		Honeymoon Cove	—	—	—	2.9 ± 1.7	—	4.8 ± 0.7	6.7 ± 1.2	2.3 ± 0.9	4.4 ± 1.5	8 ± 8	0.83 ± 0.5	—	—	
		Hawthorne	0.8 ± 0.8	—	—	—	—	3.3 ± 1.5	8.8 ± 4.2	16.7 ± 11	3.5 ± 0.8	4.4 ± 1.1	5.8 ± 3.8	1.25 ± 0.8	2.1 ± 0.8	1.7 ± 1.2
		Marguerite Central	—	—	—	—	—	7.5 ± 1.6	18.1 ± 7.2	—	7.1 ± 2.4	2.1 ± 1.0	1.3 ± 4	1.6 ± 0.9	0.42 ± 0.42	—
	Reference	Ridges North	—	1.3 ± 0.8	1.3 ± 0.8	—	4.2 ± 0.5	2.1 ± 0.8	0.4 ± 0.4	0.6 ± 0.3	0.6 ± 0.3	1.3 ± 8	—	—	—	
		Rocky Point North	2.1 ± 1.6	—	5 ± 2.4	0.4 ± 0.4	8.3 ± 2	1.9 ± 0.9	4.2 ± 1.6	2.5 ± 1.1	1 ± 0.6	—	0.42 ± 0.4	0.42 ± 0.42	—	
		Point Vicente West	0.4 ± 0.4	—	0.4 ± 0.4	—	1.3 ± 0.4	3.3 ± 0.3	1.3 ± 0.4	1.3 ± 0.5	1.3 ± 0.5	3.8 ± 1.3	—	0.42 ± 0.43	0.4 ± 0.4	
			—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Hermosilla azurea</i>	Restoration	Underwater Arch Cove	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.4 ± 0.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	
		Honeymoon Cove	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
		Hawthorne	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
		Marguerite Central	—	—	—	—	1.3 ± 8	11.5 ± 7.5	—	1.3 ± 8	—	—	—	9.6 ± 7.9	—	
	Reference	Ridges North	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4 ± 4	0.4 ± 0.4	—	—	
		Rocky Point North	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
		Point Vicente West	—	—	—	—	0.4 ± 0.4	0.4 ± 0.3	0.8 ± 0.5	—	1.3 ± 0.8	4 ± 4	—	—	—	
			—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Heterodontus francisci</i>	Restoration	Underwater Arch Cove	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
		Honeymoon Cove	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.2 ± 0.2	—	—	—	—	
		Hawthorne	0.4 ± 0.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
		Marguerite Central	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Reference	Ridges North	—	—	—	—	—	0.4 ± 0.4	—	—	0.2 ± 0.2	—	—	—	—	
		Rocky Point North	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
		Point Vicente West	—	—	—	—	—	0.2 ± 0.2	—	—	—	0.2 ± 0.2	—	—	—	
			—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Heterostichus rostratus</i>	Restoration	Underwater Arch Cove	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.4 ± 0.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	
		Honeymoon Cove	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.42 ± 0.42	—
		Hawthorne	—	—	—	—	—	0.4 ± 0.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Marguerite Central	—	—	—	—	4 ± 4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Reference	Ridges North	0.4 ± 0.4	—	—	—	—	—	0.4 ± 0.4	—	—	0.2 ± 0.2	—	—	—	
		Rocky Point North	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
		Point Vicente West	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.2 ± 0.2	—	—	—	
			—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Hypsurus caryl</i>	Restoration	Underwater Arch Cove	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
		Honeymoon Cove	—	—	—	—	—	0.2 ± 0.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
		Hawthorne	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.7 ± 1.7	—	—	—	
		Marguerite Central	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Reference	Ridges North	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
		Rocky Point North	—	—	0.4 ± 0.4	—	—	—	—	0.8 ± 0.8	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Point Vicente West	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.83 ± 0.48	—
			—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Hypsypops rubicundus</i>	Restoration	Underwater Arch Cove	1.3 ± 0.8	0.8 ± 0.8	0.4 ± 0.4	3.3 ± 1.5	3.3 ± 1.9	3.8 ± 0.9	6.3 ± 3.8	4.8 ± 0.7	1.5 ± 0.7	2.5 ± 1.1	1.2 ± 0.8	1.7 ± 0.7	1.7 ± 1	
		Honeymoon Cove	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Hawthorne	1.7 ± 0.7	2.9 ± 0.4	6.7 ± 0.7	4.6 ± 0.4	10.8 ± 2	18.8 ± 3.6	21.3 ± 8.8	6.7 ± 1.3	6.9 ± 1	6.3 ± 2.1	5.4 ± 1.3	5.8 ± 1.1	6.3 ± 0.4	
		Marguerite Central	—	5.8 ± 2.2	4.2 ± 1.1	6.3 ± 2.3	7.1 ± 4.4	9.4 ± 4.5	5.4 ± 3.8	12.1 ± 2.6	8.8 ± 3.6	10.4 ± 3.8	19.6 ± 8.1	9.6 ± 1.8	2.1 ± 0.8	
	Reference	Ridges North	—	0.4 ± 0.4	1.7 ± 1.7	1.7 ± 1.7	—	2.1 ± 0.4	0.8 ± 0.8	1.5 ± 0.7	1.5 ± 0.4	—	0.4 ± 0.4	—	0.4 ± 0.4	
		Rocky Point North	1.7 ± 0.7	2.1 ± 1	1.7 ± 0.7	—	0.8 ± 0.5	0.8 ± 0.3	—	2.7 ± 1	1.7 ± 0.5	8 ± 5	0.8 ± 0.8	0.83 ± 0.48	0.4 ± 0.4	
		Point Vicente West	5 ± 1.7	2.1 ± 0.8	5.4 ± 1.8	7.9 ± 3	7.9 ± 2.3	5.4 ± 0.6	5 ± 1.7	4.8 ± 1.5	1.7 ± 0.7	8.8 ± 3.2	2.1 ± 1	7.5 ± 2.5	1.7 ± 3.1	
			—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Labrisomus xanti</i>	Restoration	Underwater Arch Cove	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
		Honeymoon Cove	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
		Hawthorne	—	—	—	—	—	0.4 ± 0.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
		Marguerite Central	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.2 ± 0.2	—	—	—	—	—	
	Reference	Ridges North	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
		Rocky Point North	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
		Point Vicente West	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
			—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Lythrypnus dalli</i>	Restoration	Underwater Arch Cove	—	0.4 ± 0.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
		Honeymoon Cove	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
		Hawthorne	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
		Marguerite Central	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Reference	Ridges North	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
		Rocky Point North	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
		Point Vicente West	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
			—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Medialuna californiensis</i>	Restoration	Underwater Arch Cove	—	—	—	—	2.5 ± 1.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.8 ± 0.8	
		Honeymoon Cove	—	—	—	—	—	0.2 ± 0.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
		Hawthorne	0.4 ± 0.4	—	—	—	4.6 ± 2.3	1.3 ± 0.4	—	0.4 ± 0.3	0.2 ± 0.2	—	—	—	0.4 ± 0.4	
		Marguerite Central	—	4 ± 4	—	—	4.2 ± 2.5	2 ± 2	—	—	8 ± 5	4 ± 4	0.4 ± 0.4	0.42 ± 0.42	—	
	Reference	Ridges North	—	—	—	—	—	2.1 ± 1.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
		Rocky Point North	—	—	—	—	—	0.6 ± 0.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
		Point Vicente West	0.4 ± 0.4	—	—	—	2.5 ± 0.8	1 ± 0.5	0.8 ± 0.8	—	—	4 ± 4	—	—	—	
			—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Oxyjulis californica</i>	Restoration	Underwater Arch Cove	—	0.4 ± 0.4	0.8 ± 0.8	1.7 ± 1.2	—	—	—	—	1 ± 0.8	1.7 ± 1.7	2.1 ± 2.1	—	0.4 ± 0.4	
		Honeymoon Cove	—	—	—	0.8 ± 0.8	2.9 ± 1.3	0.2 ± 0.2	12.1 ± 5.6	—	—	—	—	—	0.42 ± 0.42	
		Hawthorne	5 ± 3.													

<i>Paralabrax nebulifer</i>	Restoration	Underwater Arch Cove	—	—	—	1.3 ± 0.8	—	0.4 ± 0.3	1.3 ± 0.8	0.2 ± 0.2	0.4 ± 0.4	4 ± 4	2.5 ± 1.6	1.3 ± 0.42	0.4 ± 0.4
		Honeymoon Cove	—	—	—	0.8 ± 0.5	—	—	—	1.5 ± 0.6	0.2 ± 0.2	4 ± 4	0.8 ± 0.8	0.42 ± 0.42	0.4 ± 0.4
		Hawthorne	—	0.4 ± 0.4	—	0.8 ± 0.5	—	0.4 ± 0.4	2.1 ± 0.8	0.6 ± 0.4	0.4 ± 0.3	4 ± 4	—	0.42 ± 0.43	—
		Marguerite Central	4 ± 4	—	4 ± 4	1.3 ± 0.8	—	1.5 ± 0.7	0.8 ± 0.5	—	0.8 ± 0.8	—	—	—	—
	Reference	Ridges North	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rocky Point North	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Rhacochilus toxotes</i>	Restoration	Underwater Arch Cove	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Honeymoon Cove	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Hawthorne	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Marguerite Central	—	4 ± 4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Reference	Ridges North	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rocky Point North	—	0.4 ± 0.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Rhinogobiops nicholsii</i>	Restoration	Underwater Arch Cove	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Honeymoon Cove	—	—	—	1.3 ± 0.8	1.3 ± 0.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Hawthorne	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Marguerite Central	—	—	4 ± 4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Reference	Ridges North	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rocky Point North	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Scomber japonicus</i>	Restoration	Underwater Arch Cove	—	—	—	—	4.2 ± 4.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Honeymoon Cove	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Hawthorne	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Marguerite Central	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Reference	Ridges North	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rocky Point North	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Sebastes atrovirens</i>	Restoration	Underwater Arch Cove	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Honeymoon Cove	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Hawthorne	0.4 ± 0.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Marguerite Central	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Reference	Ridges North	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rocky Point North	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Sebastes auriculatus</i>	Restoration	Underwater Arch Cove	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Honeymoon Cove	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Hawthorne	—	0.4 ± 0.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Marguerite Central	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Reference	Ridges North	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rocky Point North	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Sebastes camatus</i>	Restoration	Underwater Arch Cove	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Honeymoon Cove	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Hawthorne	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Marguerite Central	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Reference	Ridges North	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rocky Point North	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Sebastes chrysomelas</i>	Restoration	Underwater Arch Cove	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Honeymoon Cove	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Hawthorne	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Marguerite Central	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Reference	Ridges North	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rocky Point North	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Sebastes rastrelliger</i>	Restoration	Underwater Arch Cove	—	—	—	—	0.8 ± 0.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Honeymoon Cove	—	—	—	—	0.8 ± 0.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Hawthorne	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Marguerite Central	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Reference	Ridges North	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rocky Point North	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Sebastes serranoides</i>	Restoration	Underwater Arch Cove	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Honeymoon Cove	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Hawthorne	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Marguerite Central	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Reference	Ridges North	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rocky Point North	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Semicossyphus pulcher</i>	Restoration	Underwater Arch Cove	0.4 ± 0.4	1.3 ± 0.4	—	0.4 ± 0.4	—	1.9 ± 1	1.7 ± 1.7	2.3 ± 0.6	0.6 ± 0.4	8 ± 5	0.83 ± 0.8	1.7 ± 0.7	1.7 ± 0.7
		Honeymoon Cove	—	—	—	—	0.4 ± 0.4	0.6 ± 0.4	—	0.8 ± 0.4	0.2 ± 0.2	—	—	—	—
		Hawthorne	1.7 ± 0.7	—	—	—	0.4 ± 0.4	3.3 ± 0.7	2.5 ± 1.1	1.3 ± 0.5	0.8 ± 0.3	1.3 ± 4	0.4 ± 0.4	0.83 ± 0.83	1.7 ± 0.7
		Marguerite Central	0.4 ± 0.4	0.4 ± 0.4	—	0.8 ± 0.5	—	2.9 ± 1.8	0.8 ± 0.5	1.3 ± 0.4	2.9 ± 1.7	1.7 ± 1.2	2.5 ± 0.5	0.42 ± 0.42	1.3 ± 0.8
	Reference	Ridges North	0.4 ± 0.4	0.8 ± 0.8	1.3 ± 0.8	0.4 ± 0.4	0.4 ± 0.4	0.4 ± 0.4	0.4 ± 0.4	0.6 ± 0.3	0.6 ± 0.4	4 ± 4	—	—	0.4 ± 0.4
		Rocky Point North	0.8 ± 0.8	1.7 ± 0.7	3.8 ± 0.4	0.4 ± 0.4	0.4 ± 0.4	0.6 ± 0.4	—	0.2 ± 0.2	0.6 ± 0.4	4 ± 4	0.4 ± 0.4	0.42 ± 0.42	1.3 ± 4
<i>Syngnathus californiensis</i>	Restoration	Underwater Arch Cove	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Honeymoon Cove	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Hawthorne	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Marguerite Central	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Reference	Ridges North	—	0.4 ± 0.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rocky Point North	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Urobatis halleri</i>	Restoration	Underwater Arch Cove	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.2 ± 0.2	—	—	—	—
		Honeymoon Cove	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Hawthorne	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Marguerite Central	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Reference	Ridges North	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Rocky Point North	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Urobatis halleri</i>	Reference	Point Vicente West	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.2 ± 0.2	—	—	—	—	—

Table B5. Fish Biomass (individuals per 100 meters squared).

[illegible]

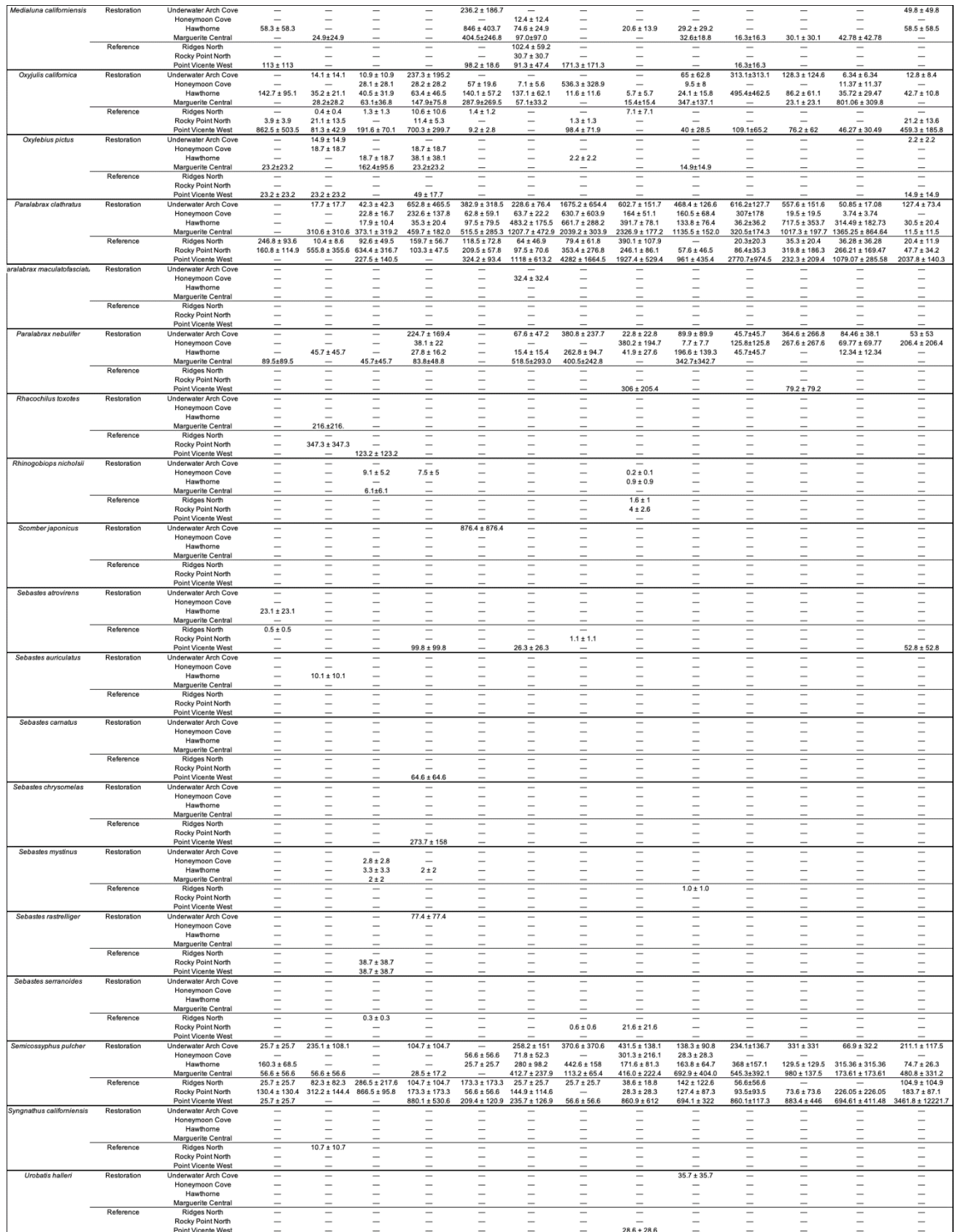


Table B6. White Point CRANE survey data for Years 8-10.

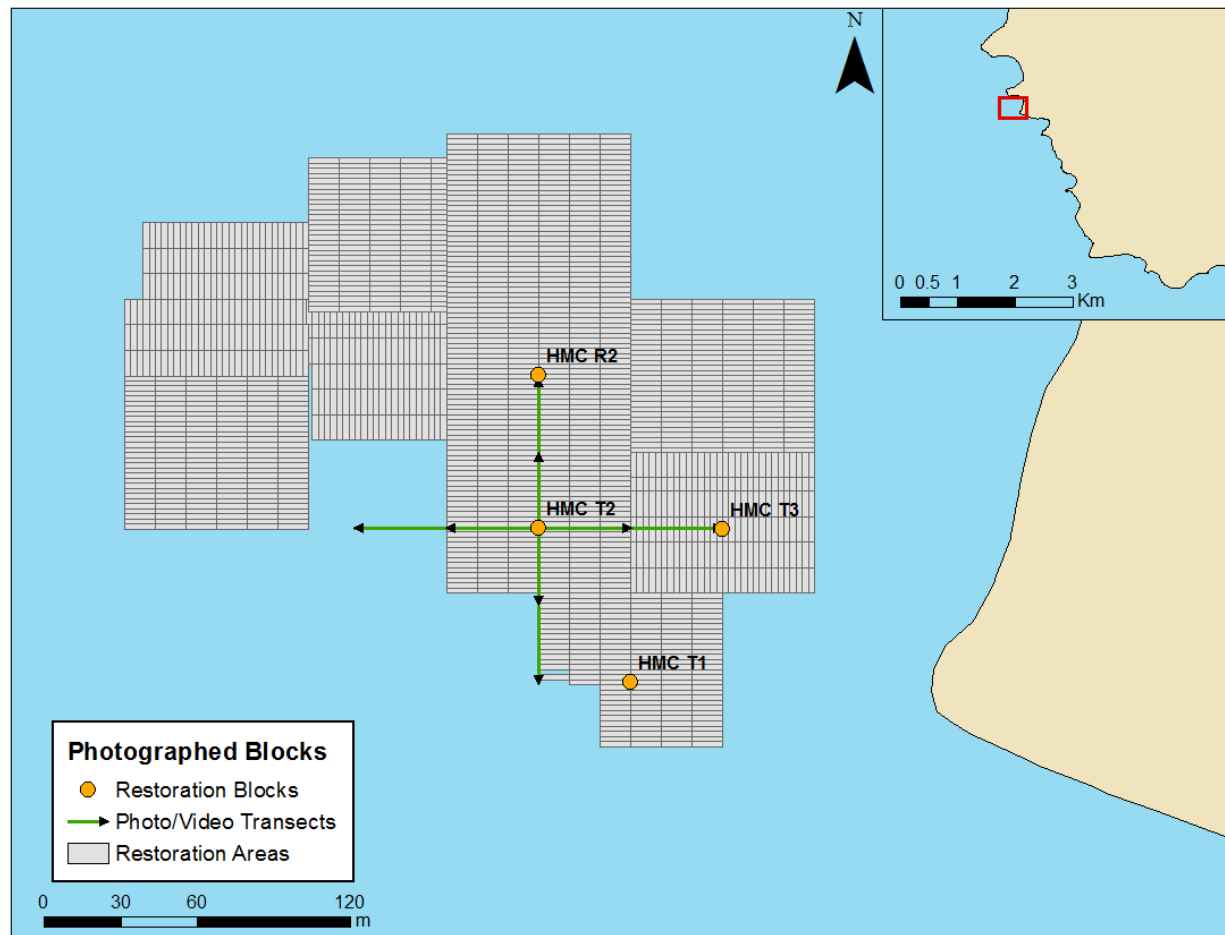
White Point CRANE data - September 2021-2023			
Analysis	2021	2022	2023
Coordinates:			
Latitude	33.71287	33.71287	33.71287
Longitude	-118.3159	-118.3159	-118.3159
Temperature	16.1	17.9	17.6
Fish Richness	10	7	11
Fish Diversity H	0.48	1.68	2.042
Fish Diversity 1-D	0.17	0.79	0.843
Fish Density:			
<i>Paralabrax clathratus</i> (/100m ²)	3.3 ± 2.3	0	4.17 ± 1.5
<i>Semicossyphus pulcher</i> (/100m ²)	1.3 ± 0.4	1.3 ± 0.8	4.17 ± 3.78
Fish Biomass:			
<i>Paralabrax clathratus</i> (g/100m ²)	514.3 ± 350	0	347.3 ± 74.63
<i>Semicossyphus pulcher</i> (g/100m ²)	572.4 ± 572.4	917.4 ± 743.1	494.7 ± 215.7
Swath Diversity H	1.997	2.56	1.615
Swath Diversity 1-D	0.832	0.91	0.732
Swath Density:			
<i>Macrocystis pyrifera stipes</i> (/100m ²)	687.5 ± 60.8	375.8 ± 144.2	-
<i>Panulirus interruptus</i> (/100m ²)	1.67 ± 1.67	9.2 ± 9.2	-
<i>Mesocentrotus franciscanus</i> (/100m ²)	15 ± 3.3	20 ± 5	29.17 ± 1.17
<i>Strongylocentrotus purpuratus</i> (/100m ²)	160.9 ± 6.3	258.3 ± 45	366.38 ± 34.78

Table B7. Point Fermin CRANE survey data for Year 10.

Point Fermin CRANE data January 2024	
Analysis	2023
Coordinates:	
Latitude	33.704,
Longitude	-118.291
Temperature	16.7
Fish Richness	5
Fish Diversity H	1.322
Fish Diversity 1-D	0.685
Fish Density:	
<i>Paralabrax clathratus</i> (/100m ²)	1.67 ± 1.4
<i>Semicossyphus pulcher</i> (/100m ²)	5.83 ±
Fish Biomass:	
<i>Paralabrax clathratus</i> (g/100m ²)	349.51 ± 103.5
<i>Semicossyphus pulcher</i> (g/100m ²)	92.22 ± 92.1
Swath Diversity H	1.302
Swath Diversity 1-D	0.584
Swath Density:	
<i>Macrocystis pyrifera stipes</i> (/100m ²)	-
<i>Panulirus interruptus</i> (/100m ²)	0.83 ± 0.4
<i>Mesocentrotus franciscanus</i> (/100m ²)	103.27 ± 6.5
<i>Strongylocentrotus purpuratus</i> (/100m ²)	705.9 ± 56.69

Appendix C: Permanent Photo Point and Video Transects

Honeymoon Cove



Honeymoon Cove Block T2 (HMC T2) east-west running ridge is a large distinguishable feature easily found by divers. This block was restored in March 2014. GPS: 33.764260, -118.423734



HMC T2 07/29/16



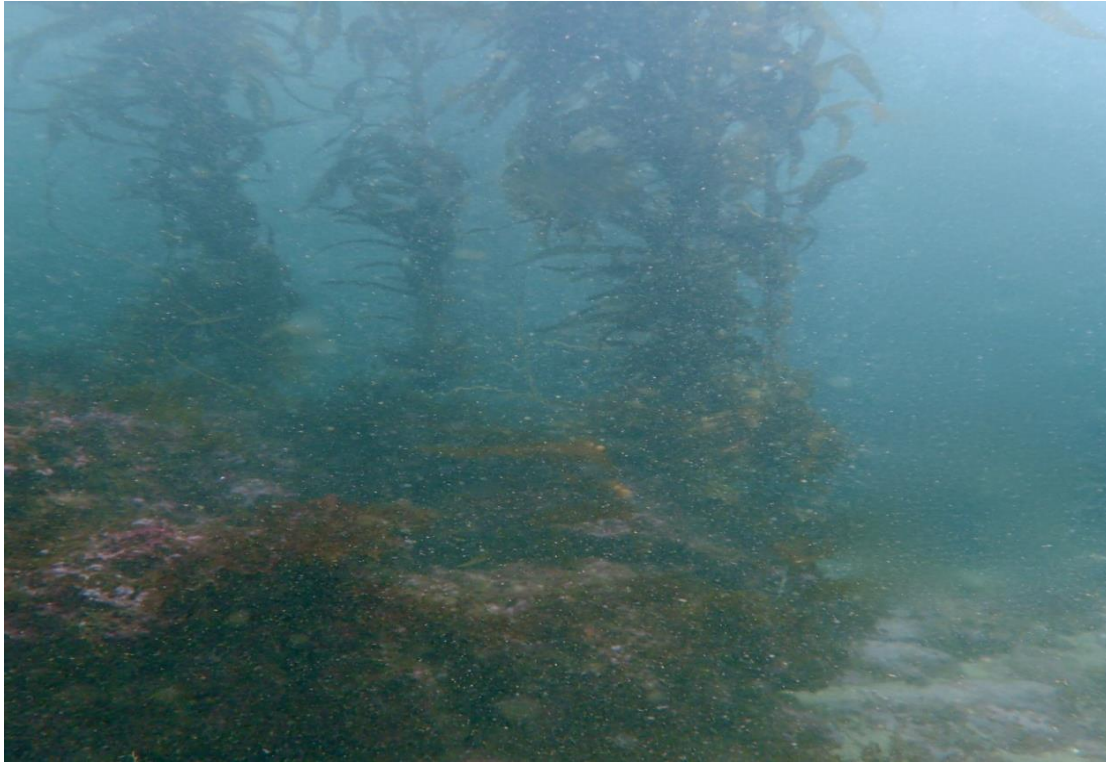
HMC T2 08/07/17



HMC T2 07/18/18



HMC T2 07/18/19



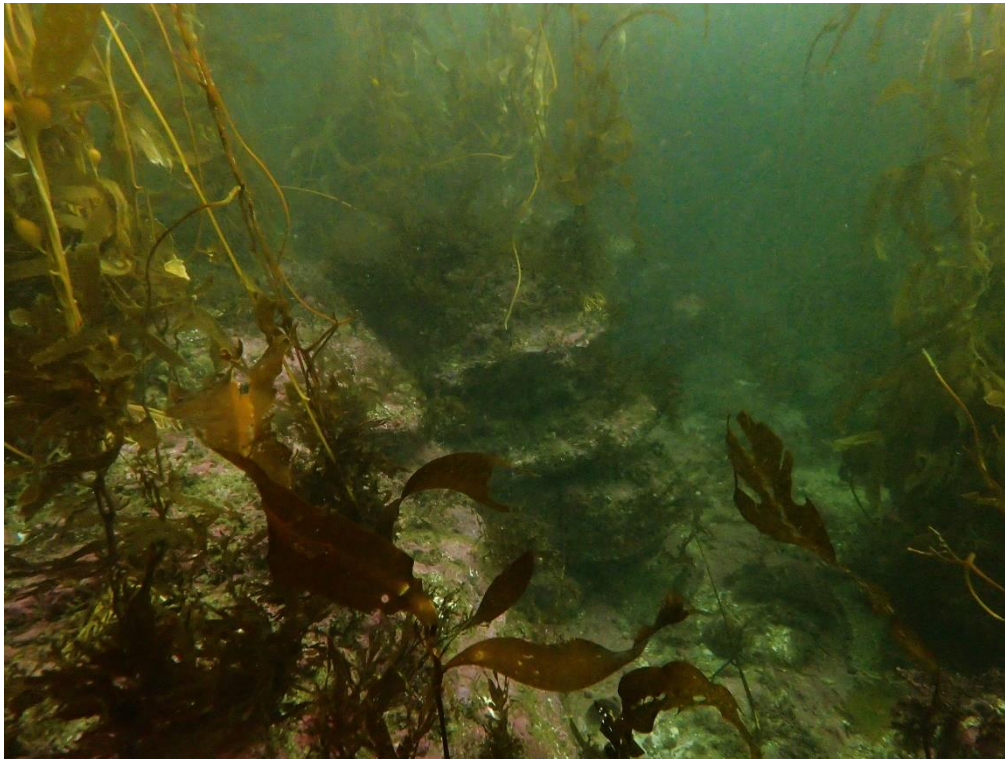
HMC T2 07/17/2020



HMC T2 08/31/21



HMC T2 08/16/22



HMC T2 10/6/23

Honeymoon Cove Block R5 (HMC R5) is the site of another TBF project with ongoing monitoring. Divers visit this area annually to conduct subtidal surveys allowing the opportunity to collect photos over time. This block was restored in November 2014. GPS: 33.765297, -118.424221



HMC R5 06/22/15



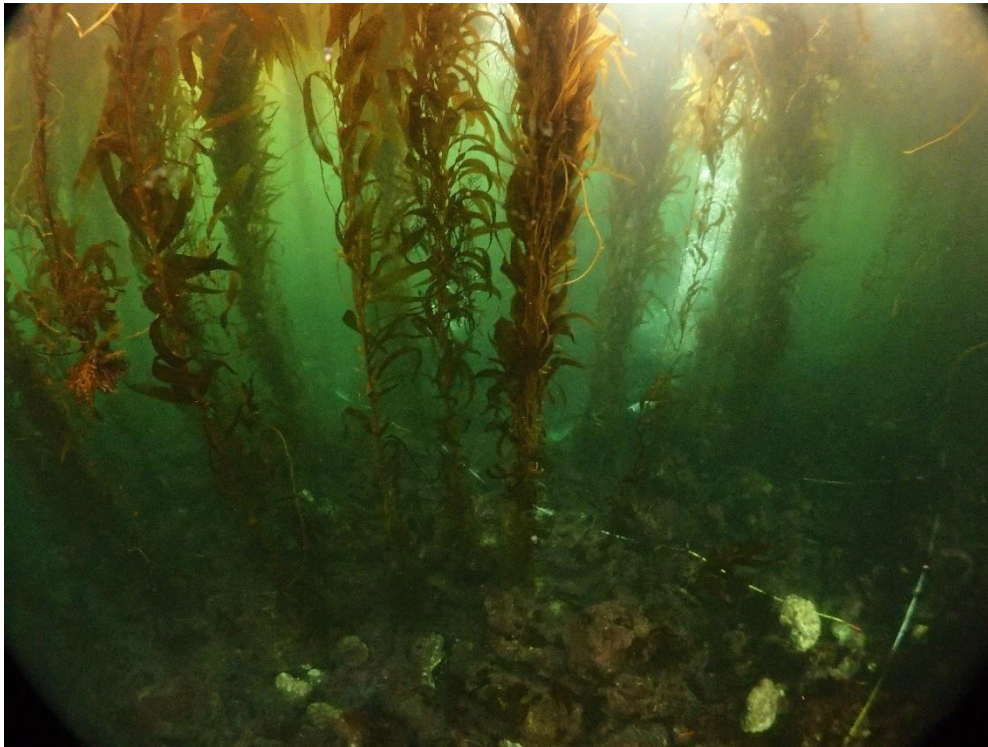
HMC R5 09/24/15



HMC R5 11/12/15



HMC R5 02/10/16



HMC R5 08/3/17



HMC R5 07/3/18



HMC R5 07/18/19



HMC R5 07/17/20



HMC R5 08/31/21

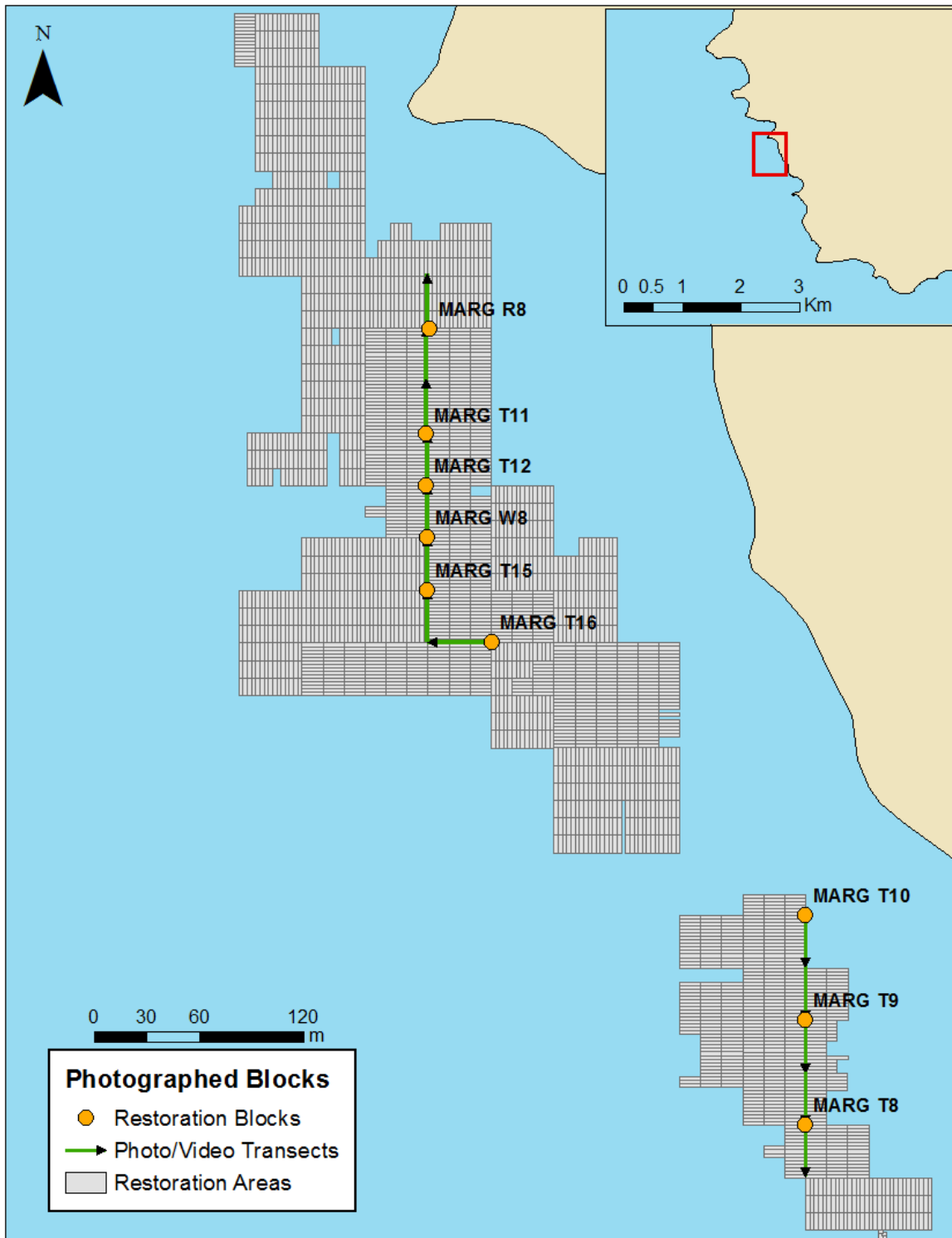


HMC R5 08/18/22

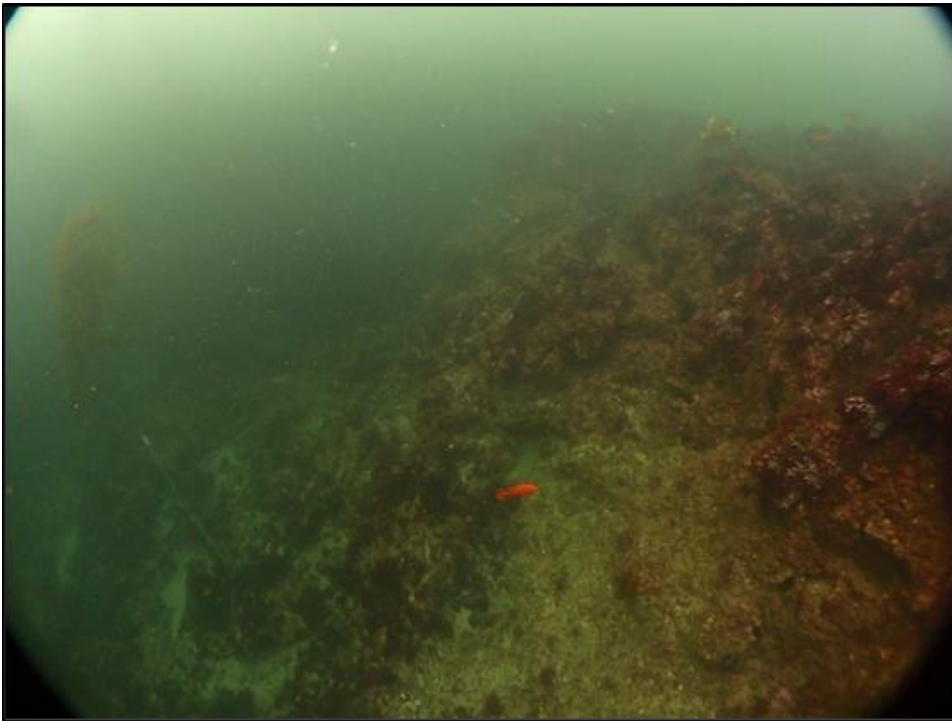


HMC R5 08/30/23

Marguerite



Marguerite Block T16 (MARG T16) was monitored monthly by TBF divers for 2 years starting in 2016 for a wave attenuation study. This block was restored in September 2016. Subsequent photo/videos occur annually. GPS: 33.757561, -118.41782



MARG T16 08/10/16



MARG T16 08/3/17



MARG T16 07/20/18



MARG T16 06/21/19



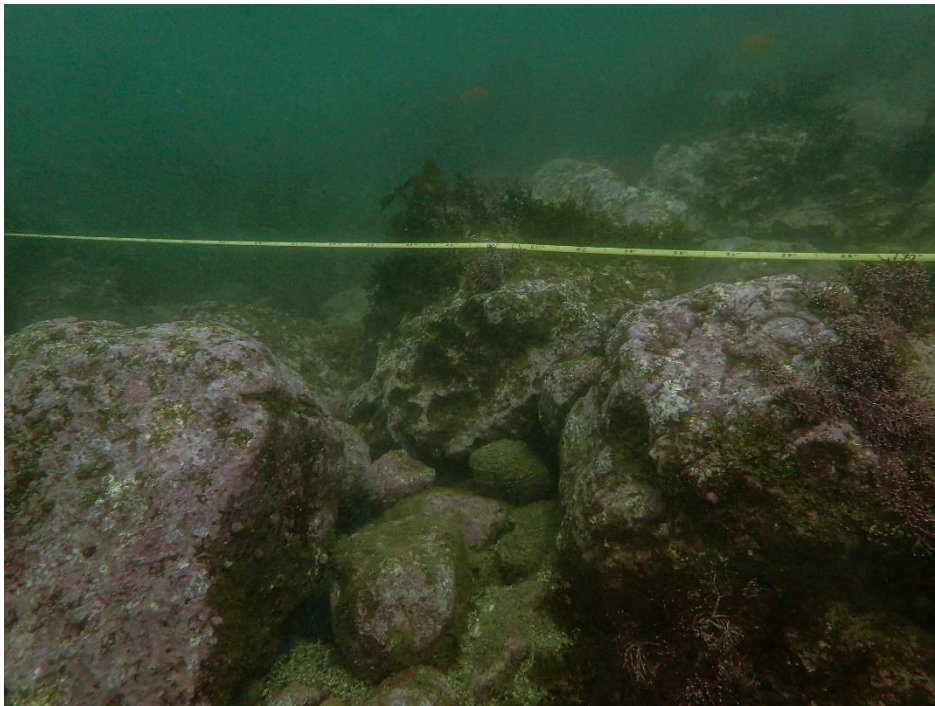
MARG T16 08/12/20



MARG T16 07/09/21

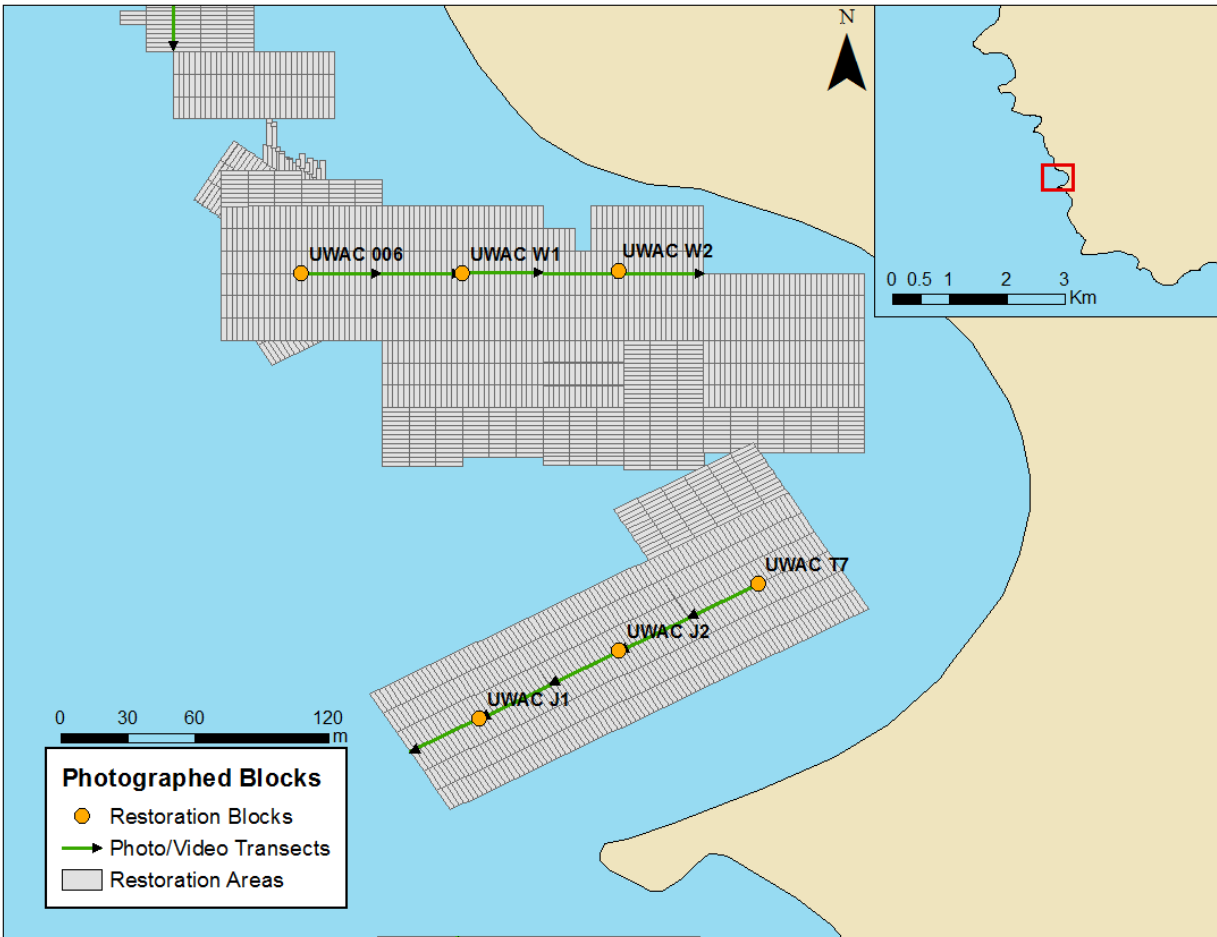


MARG T16 08/18/22



MARG T16 10/06/23

Underwater Arch Cove



Underwater Arch Cove Blocks (UWAC) J1, J2 and T7 were the locations of our first transect video shot in 2014. In 2016 and 2017, this video transect was recorded again and photos from both dates have been archived. Divers will continue to revisit this area annually for video and photography. GPS: 33.7526, -118.4146

UWAC J1 restoration was complete in November 2013. GPS: 33.75205979, -118.4156861



UWAC J1 08/14/14



UWAC J1 07/07/16



UWAC J1 07/27/17



UWAC J1 07/18/18



UWAC J1 06/21/19



UWAC J1 07/24/20



UWAC J1 07/13/21



UWAC J1 08/18/22



UWAC J1 01/15/24

UWAC J2 was restored in July 2014. GPS: 33.7523302, -118.4151245



UWAC J2 PRE-RESTORATION 07/12/14



UWAC J2 08/14/14



UWAC J2 07/27/17



UWAC J2 07/18/18



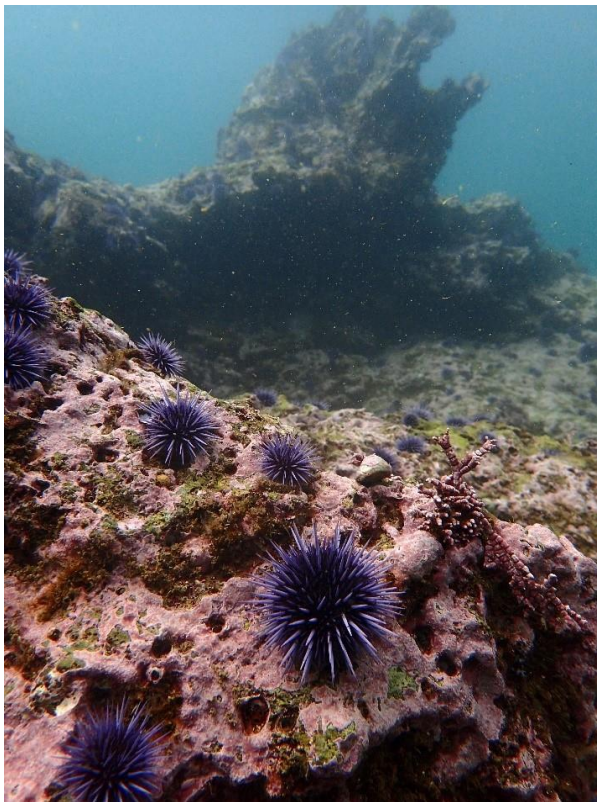
UWAC J2 06/21/19



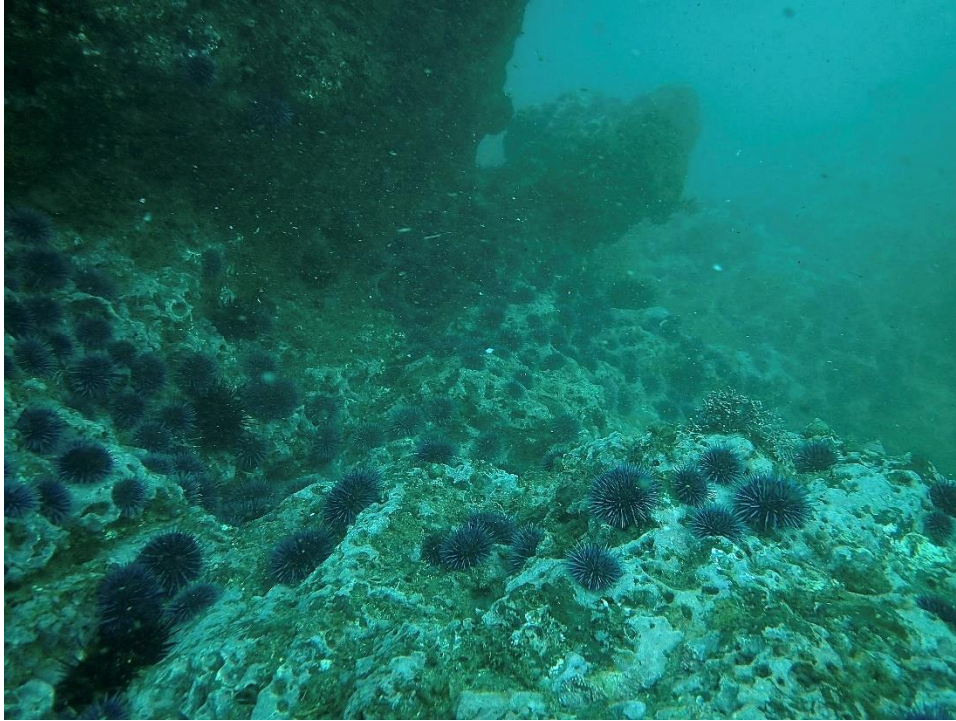
UWAC J2 07/24/20



UWAC J2 07/13/21



UWAC J2 08/18/22



UWAC J2 01/15/24

UWAC T7 was restored in September 2014. GPS: 33.7526, -118.414563



UWAC T7 PRE-RESTORATION 08/14/14



UWAC T7 07/07/16



UWAC T7 07/27/17



UWAC T7 07/18/18



UWAC T7 06/21/19



UWAC T7 07/24/20



UWAC T7 07/13/21

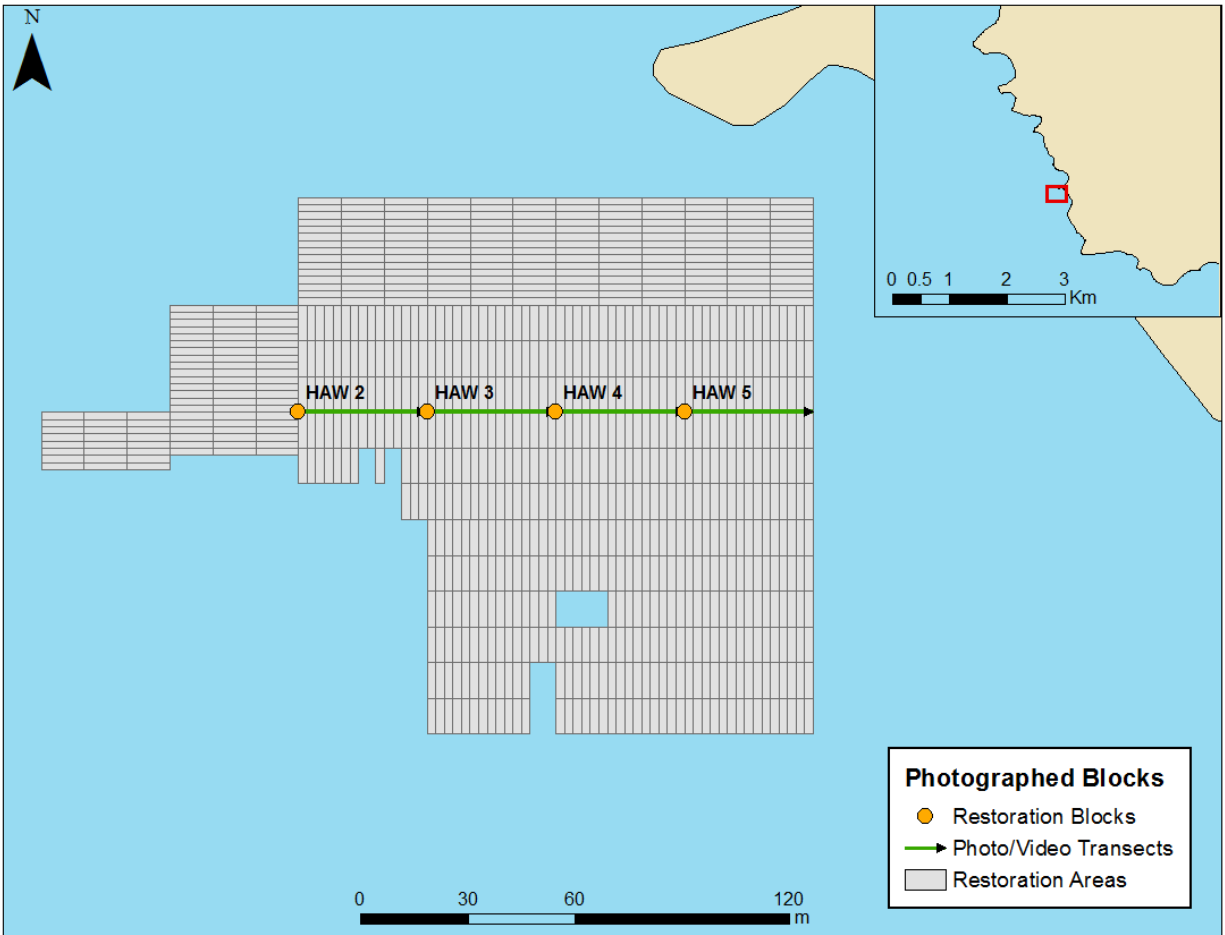


UWAC T7 08/18/22



UWAC T7 01/15/24

Hawthorne



Hawthorne Block 2 (HAW 2) is a large pinnacle easily found by divers and will serve as the starting point for video transects and photos of the site. The photos below show the pinnacle at heading 180 degrees and 90 degrees. GPS: 33.75064, 118.416097



HAW 2 Heading 180 08/10/16



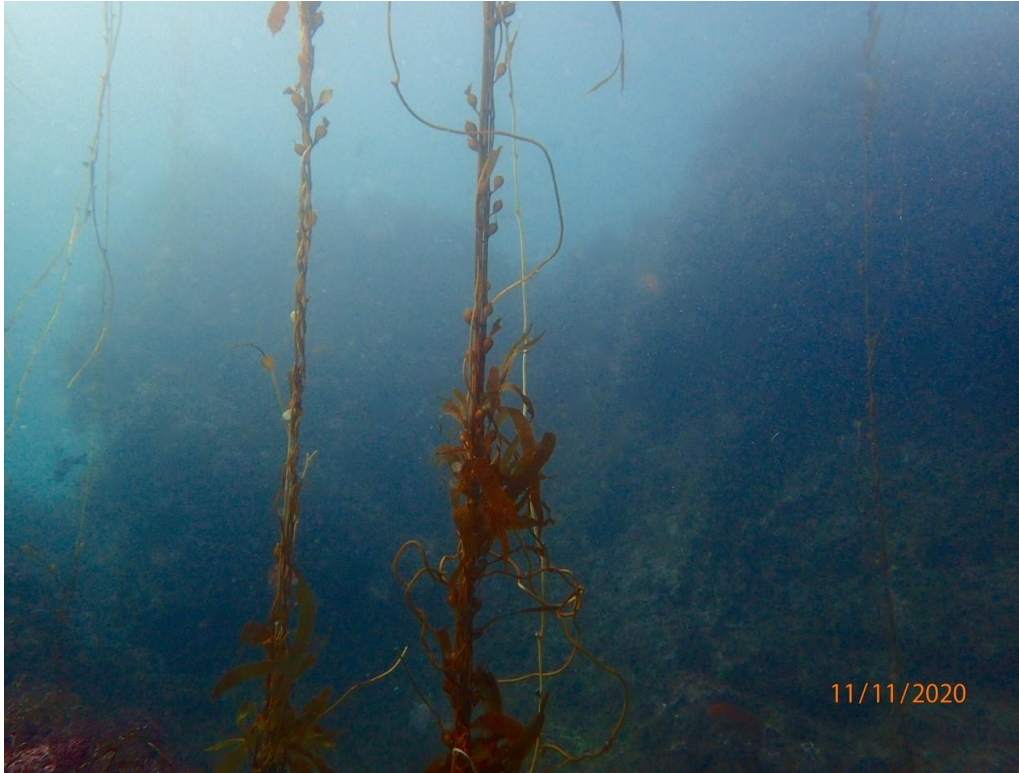
HAW 2 Heading 180 08/25/17



HAW 2 Heading 180 07/20/18



HAW 2 Heading 180 07/18/19



HAW 2 Heading 180 11/11/20



HAW 2 Heading 180 07/09/21



HAW 2 Heading 180 08/18/22



HAW 2 Heading 180 10/06/23



HAW 2 Heading 90 08/10/16



HAW 2 Heading 90 08/25/17



HAW 2 Heading 90 07/20/18



HAW 2 Heading 90 07/18/19



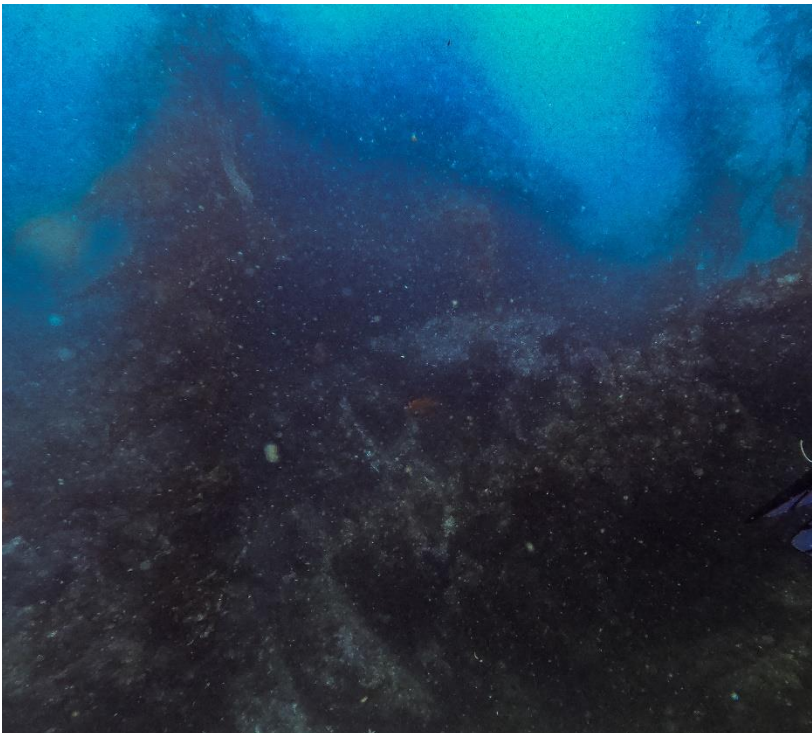
HAW 2 Heading 90 11/11/20



HAW 2 Heading 90 07/09/21

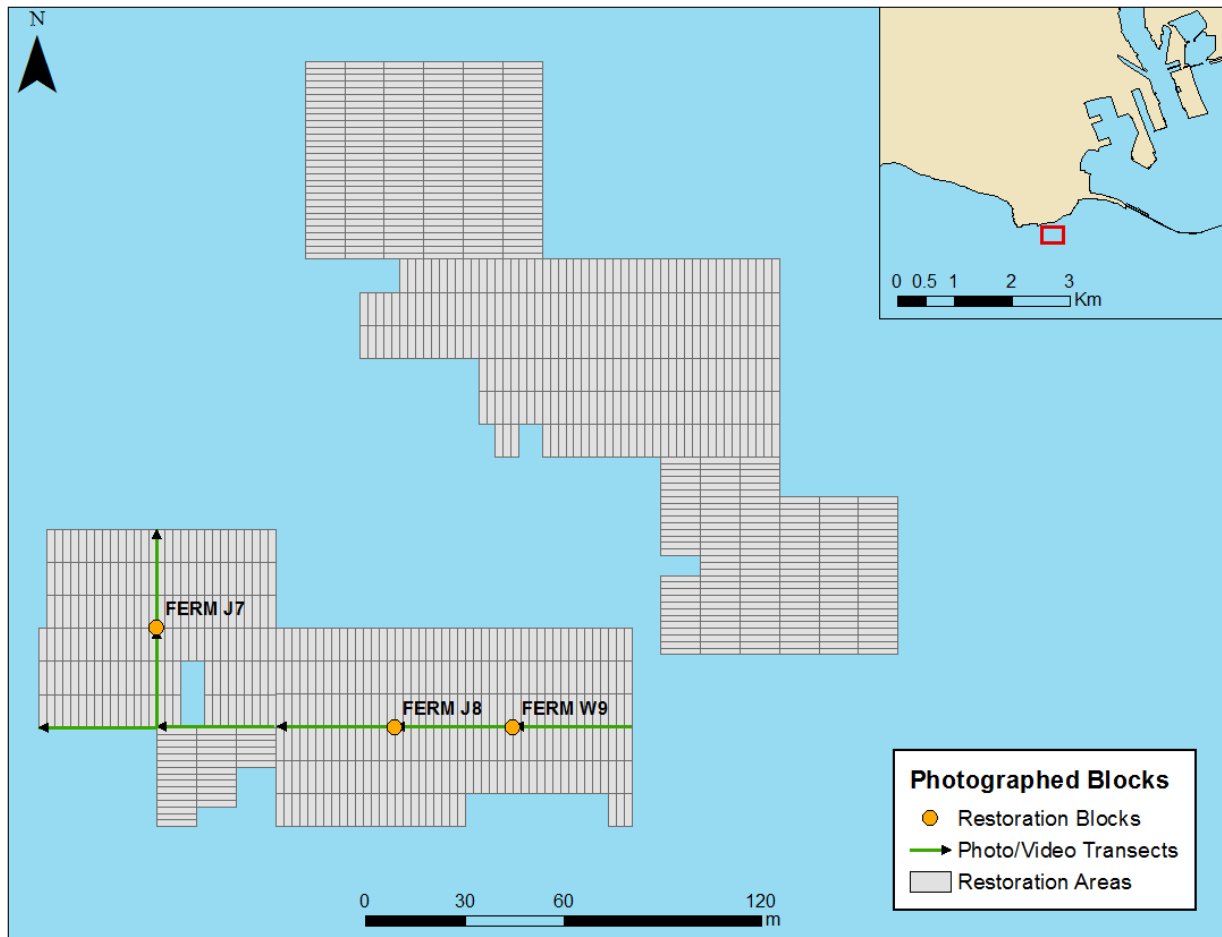


HAW 2 Heading 90 08/18/22

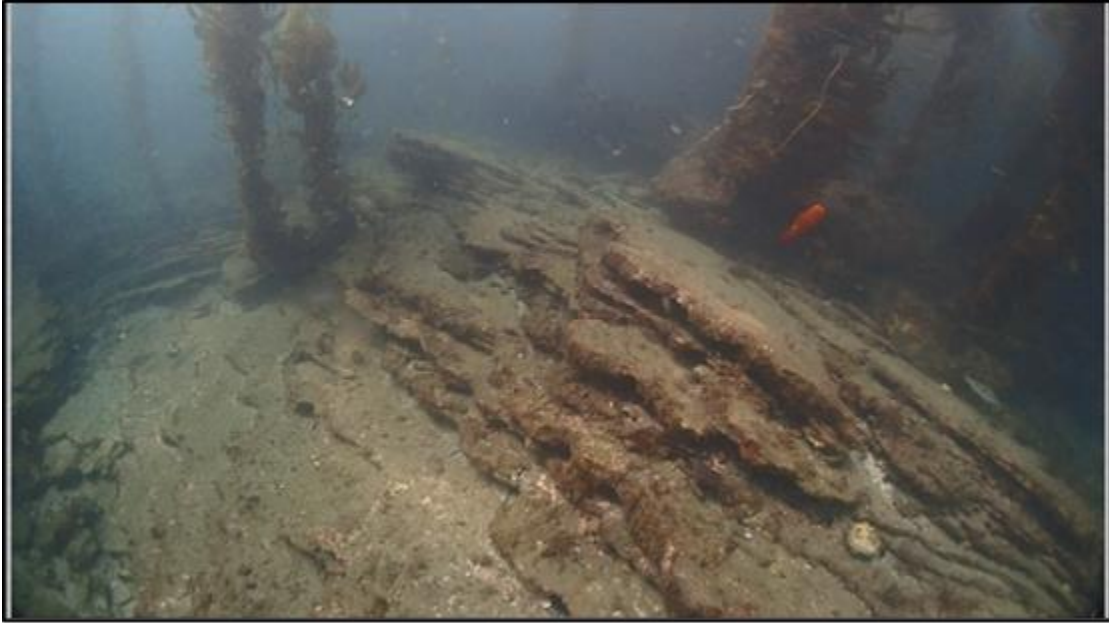


HAW 2 Heading 90 10/06/23

Point Fermin



Point Fermin Block J7 (FERM J7) is a north-south running ridge that has been well documented with video footage pre and post restoration. GPS: 33.703028, -118.290167



FERM J7 9/25/15



FERM J7 8/10/16



FERM J7 7/7/17



FERM J7 7/17/18



FERM J7 08/07/19



FERM J7 07/29/20



FERM J7 06/11/2021

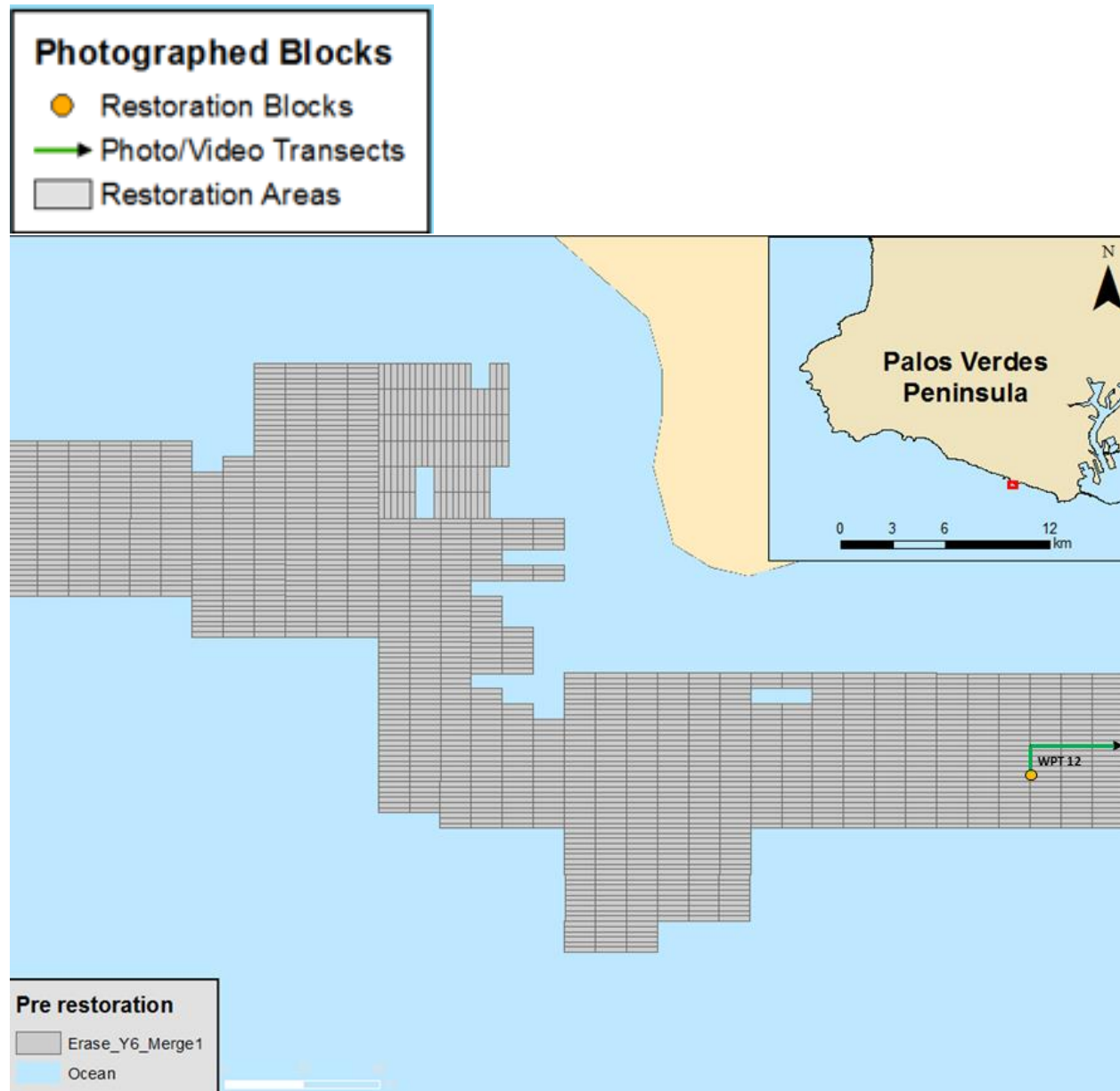


FERM J7 08/04/22



FERM J7 01/16/24

White Point



White Point Block 12 (WPT 12) video transect starts from the center of block 12 and goes 10-meters with a 0-degree heading. Then turns to a 90-degree heading and proceeds 30-meters. GPS: 33.71297, -118.3165



White Point. Shallow depth urchin density conditions. 01/17/2019

White Point, Block 12 (WPT 12) east-west running ridge with large boulder directly 7-meters from the center of block 12 with a 0-degree heading. Established permanent photo plot. GPS: 33.71297, -118.3165



WPT 12 02/07/2020



WPT 12 07/24/2020



WPT 12 06/11/2021



WPT 12 08/10/22



WPT 12 11/03/23



2023 Video Transects (video files available by request)

Video transects are recorded annually at specific GPS points per site. Transect lines are drawn on the maps above for each site. Marguerite T10 video transect was discontinued in 2020 due to budgetary restraints, as well as proximity to T16 video transect which displays similar condition.

Files

Honeymoon Cove:

1.0_Honeymooncove_VideoTransect_2023

Underwater Arch Cove:

2.0_UnderwaterArch_006_VideoTransect_2024

2.1_UnderwaterArch_T7-J1_VideoTransect_2024

Marguerite:

3.0_Marguerite_T16-T12_VideoTransect_2023

Hawthorne:

4.0_Hawthorne_VideoTransect_2023

Point Fermin:

5.0_PointFermin_Videotransect_2023

White Point:

6.0_Whitepoint_Videotransect_2023

Timelapse Videos of Sites (video files available by request)

Videos were taken at set blocks per site pre and post restoration. Each video consists of the same transect defined by GPS coordinates during summer months in different years.

Files

Honeymoon Cove:

1.1_Timelapse_HoneymoonCove_Videotransect_2023

Underwater Arch:

2.2_Timelapse_UnderwaterArch_Videotransect_2024

Marguerite:

3.1_Timelapse_Marguerite_Videotransect_2023

Hawthorne:

4.1_Timelapse_Hawthorne_Videotransect_2023

Point Fermin:

5.1_Timelapse_PointFermin_Videotransect_2024



White Point

6.1_Timelapse_Whitepoint_Videotransect_2023