

California Marine Life Protection Act Initiative
Seasonality of Sensitive Life Stages of Birds and Mammals Most Likely to Benefit from Marine Protected Areas
Revised December 10, 2007

		Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Seabirds (breeding)													
cormorant, Brandt's	<i>Phalacrocorax penicillatus</i>												
cormorant, double-crested	<i>Phalacrocorax auritus</i>												
cormorant, pelagic	<i>Phalacrocorax pelagicus</i>												
guillemot, pigeon	<i>Cephus columba</i>												
murre, common	<i>Uria aalge</i>												
murrelet, marbled	<i>Brachyramphus marmoratus</i>				Year-round in foraging areas								
Seabird (migrant)													
brant	<i>Branta bernicla</i>												
grebe, Western/Clark's	<i>Aechmophorus occidentalis, clarkii</i>												
sandpiper, western	<i>Calidris mauri</i>												
scaup, lesser	<i>Aythya affinis</i>												
scoter, surf	<i>Melanitta perspicillata</i>												
willet	<i>Catoptrophorus semipalmatus</i>												
Marine mammals													
porpoise, harbor	<i>Phocoena phocena</i>				Year-round								
sea lion, Steller	<i>Eumetopias jubatus</i>				Year-round at haulout sites								
sea otter, southern	<i>Enhydra lutris</i>				Year-round in kelp beds with otters (near Half Moon Bay)								
seal, harbor	<i>Phoca vitulina</i>												

Buffers of 1,000 feet at rookeries, haulouts, and foraging areas are recommended during the times indicated with light grey.
 Protection during the times indicated in dark grey would also benefit the species.
 Light grey indicate sensitive life stages, primarily breeding/nesting times for resident species and foraging times for migrant species.

Sources: Dr. Sarah Allen, Point Reyes National Seashore and Dr. Gerry McChesney, U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service