

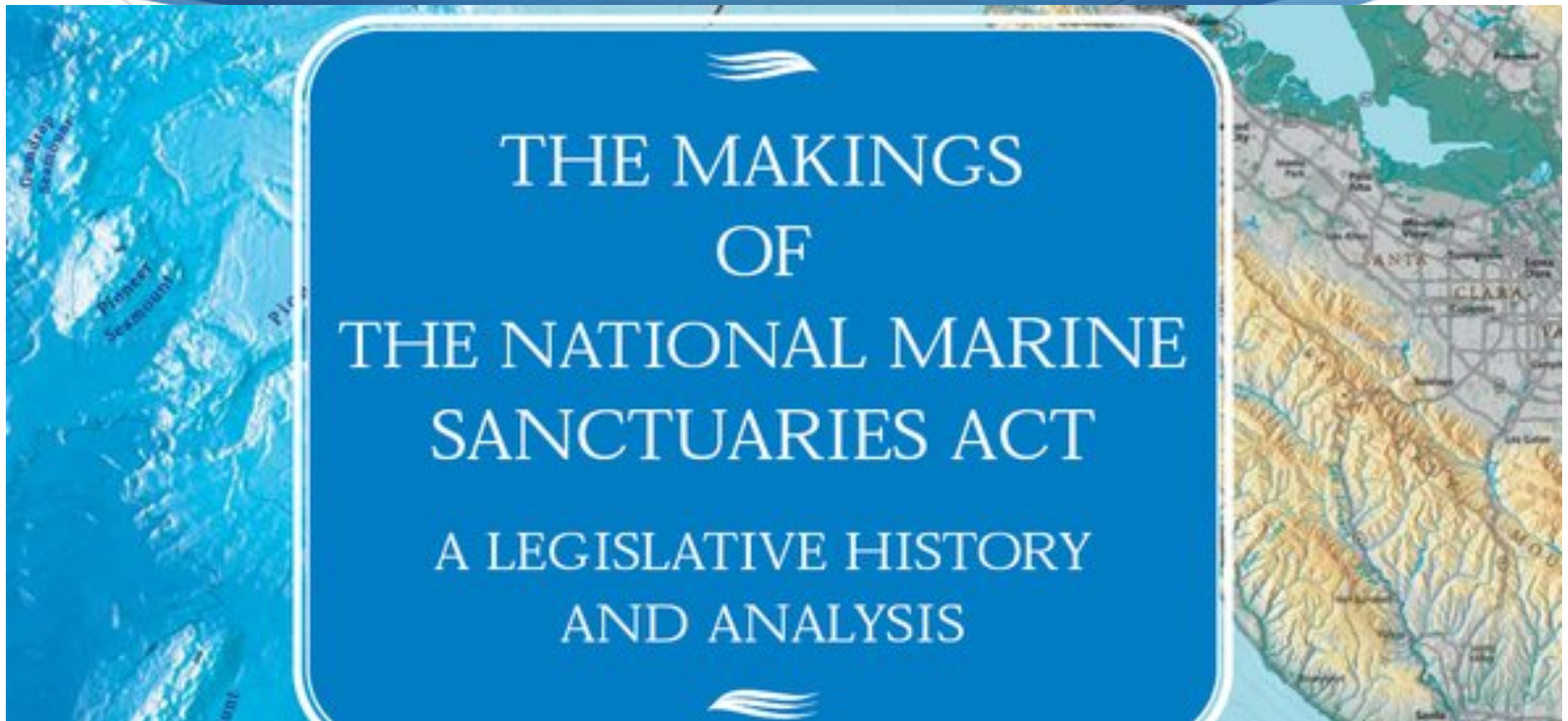
Chumash Heritage National Marine Sanctuary

Presented by Various Members
of
Chumash Nation

v5



1972 Marine Protection Research and Sanctuaries Act



Protect Natural & Cultural Features



Secure Habitat for Species Close to Extinction



Promote Understanding and Tending Care of Our Oceans



Cherished Recreational Areas



For Sport Fishing & Diving



Support Commercial Industries & Tourism



Fishing



Kelp Harvesting



Significant International & National Marine Species



Historical Shipwrecks

1923 Honda Point Disaster



& Light Houses



Archaeological Sites



& Cultural History of Native Communities

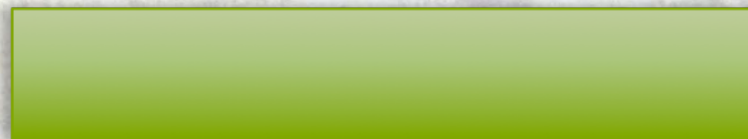


CORE AREAS

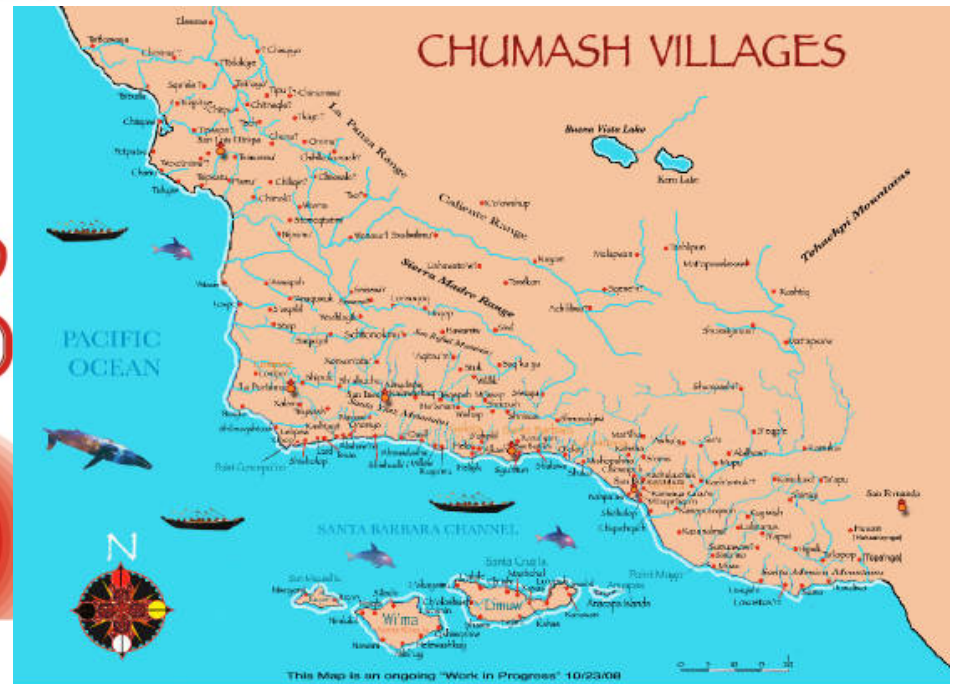


LET'S BRIDGE THE GAP!

Help us connect the Channel Islands National Marine Sanctuary and the Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary.

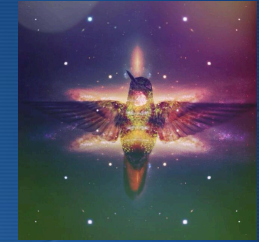


Territories of Chumash Nation



Core Area 1

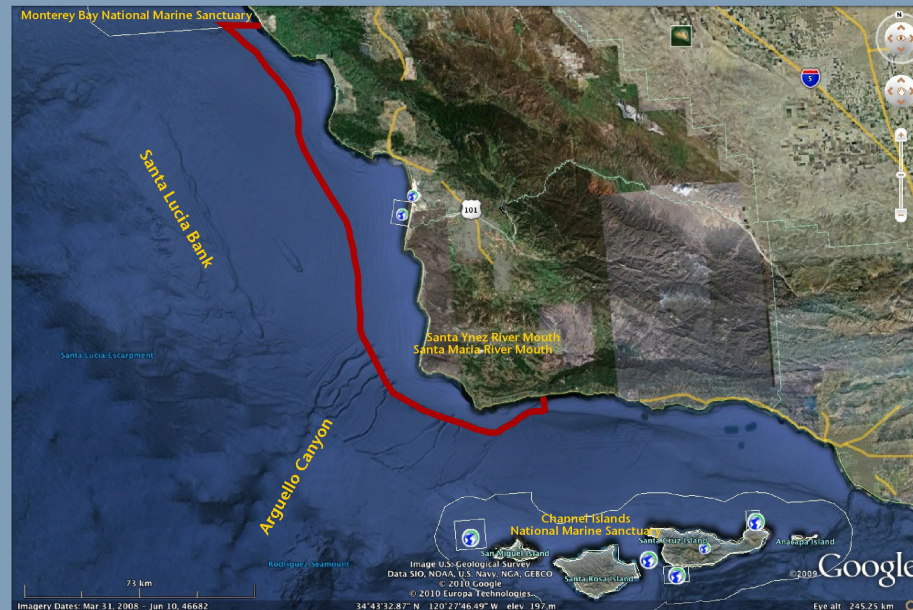
Chumash Sacred Sites



Area 1

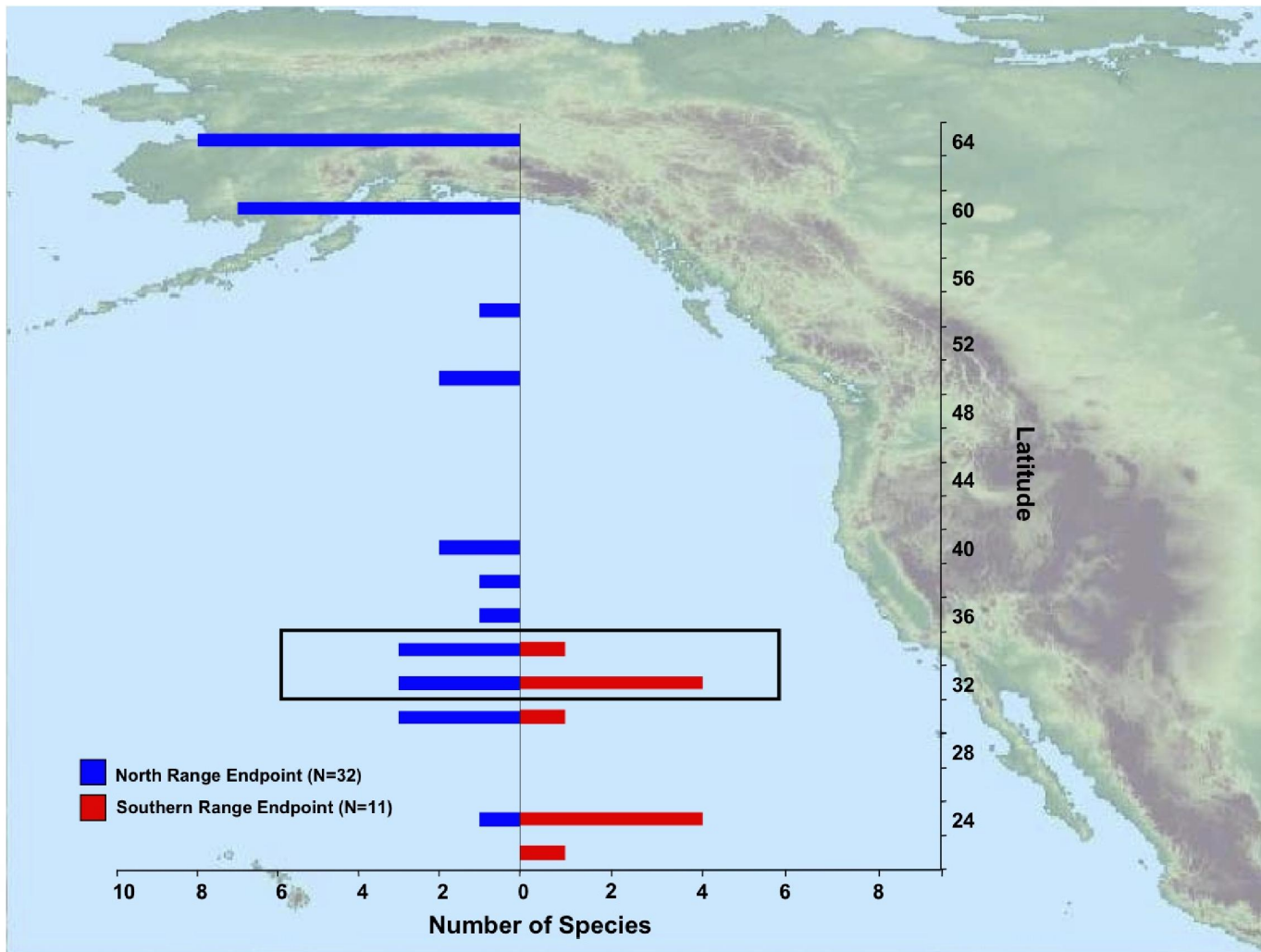
Chumash Submerged Sacred Sites

Coastline to -400 feet




- The Santa Lucia Bank, a Cretaceous uplift block to within 400 meters of the surface
- The five-fingered Arguello Canyon, running NE-SW to a depth of 3000 meters
- The Rodriguez Seamount, similar to and south of the Davidson Seamount
- The West Coast's internationally and nationally significant persistent nutrient-rich upwelling passing through the Arguello Canyon and rising between Point Sal and Point Conception that feeds the web of life of two National Marine Sanctuaries, waters in between and beyond
- The vast array of marine life: benthic (deep water) community of world-wide significance, simultaneous gathering of 13 whale and porpoise species, and large numbers of birds and fish, all of which come from near and far in the Autumn.

Number of Species Map



Core Area 2 In Need of Protection: THE SANTA LUCIA BANK

Area 2
Santa Lucia Bank,
Arguello Canyon,
Rodriguez Seamount,
Persistent Upwelling



Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary

Santa Lucia Bank

Arguello Canyon

Santa Maria River Mouth

Santa Ynez River Mouth

Channel Islands National Marine Sanctuary

71 km

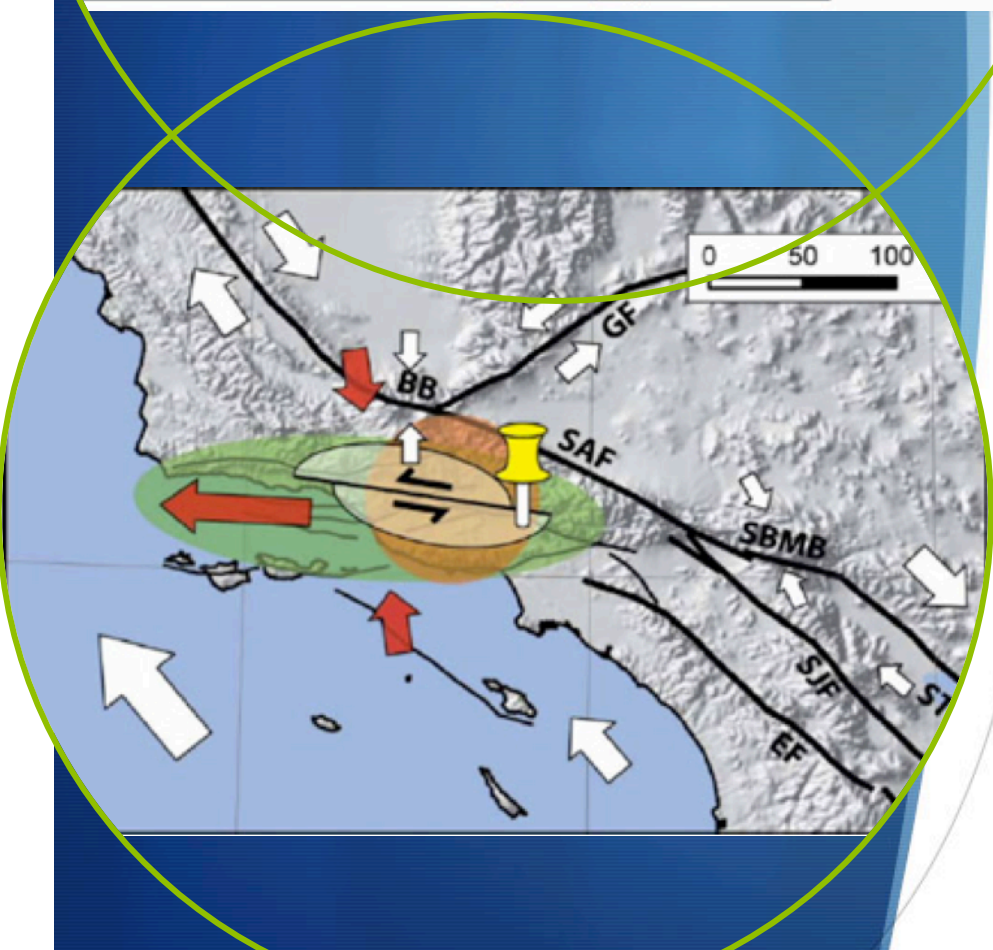
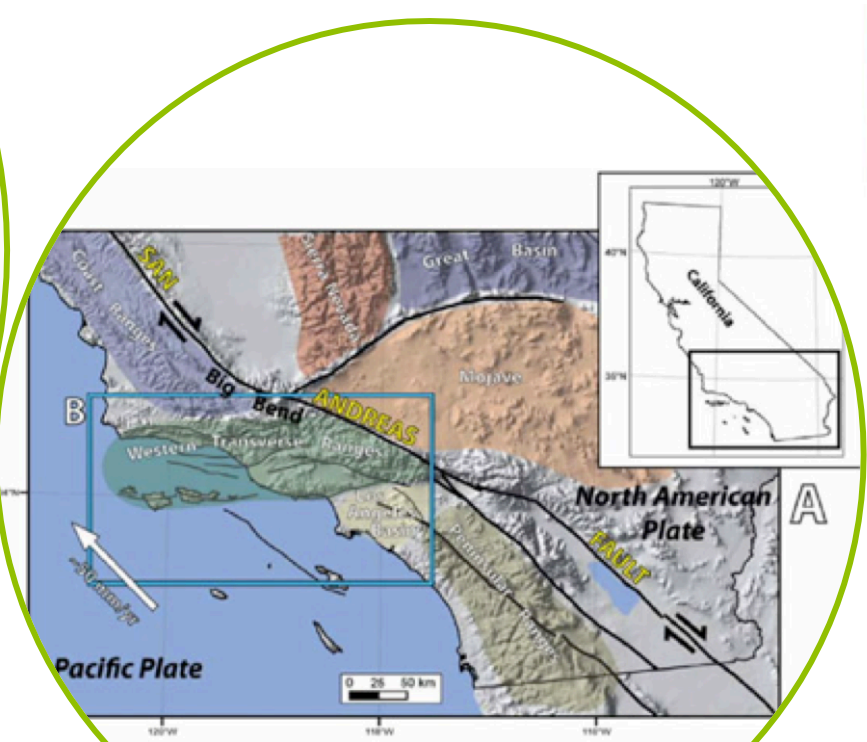
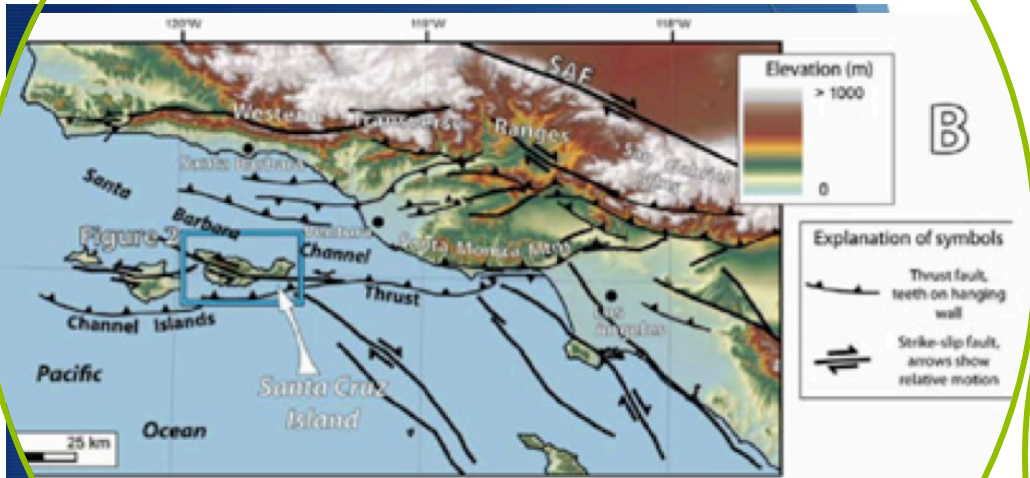
Imagery Date: Mar 11, 2008 - Jun 10, 2008

14 41 52.87' N 120 27 46.49' W elev. 197 m

Google

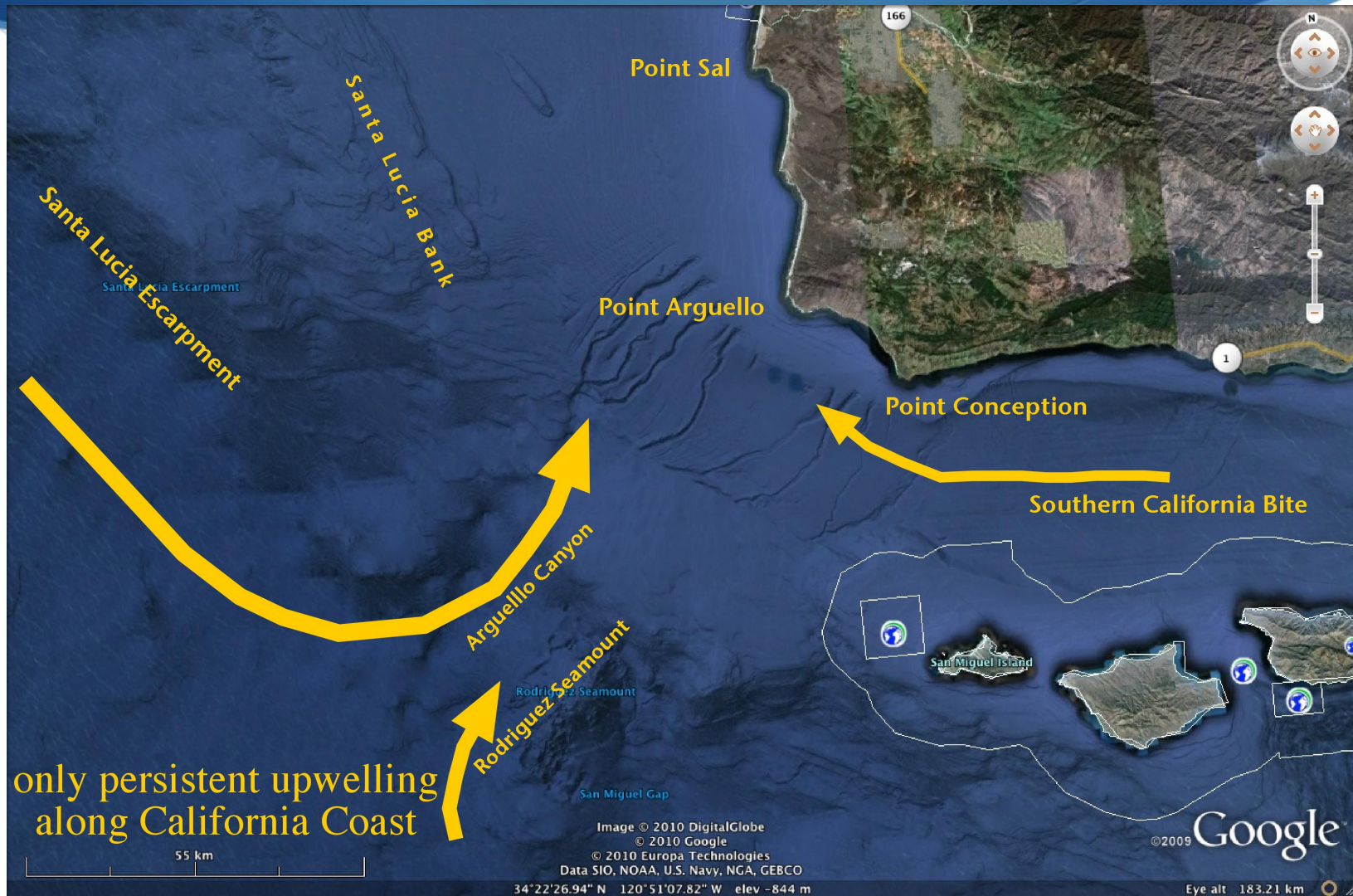
Eye alt: 245.25 km

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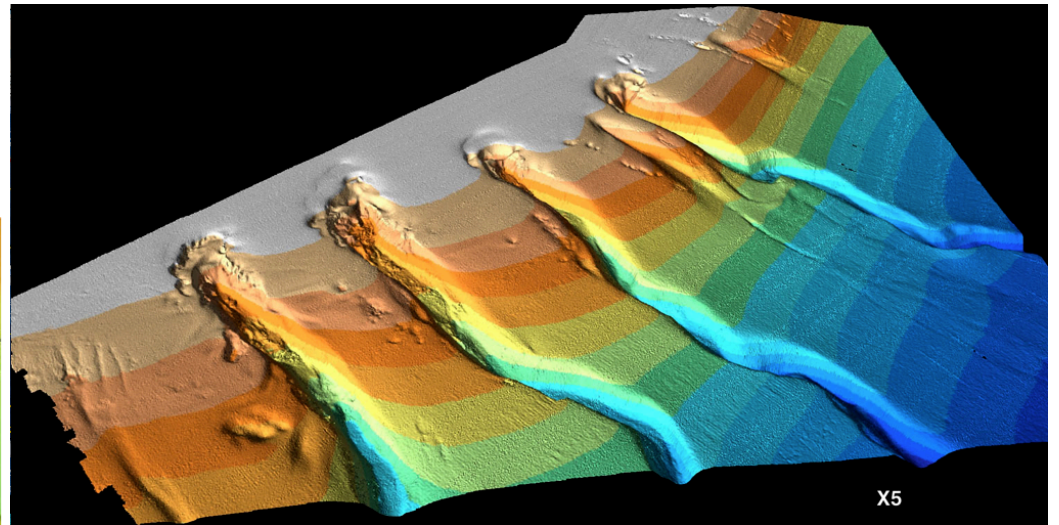
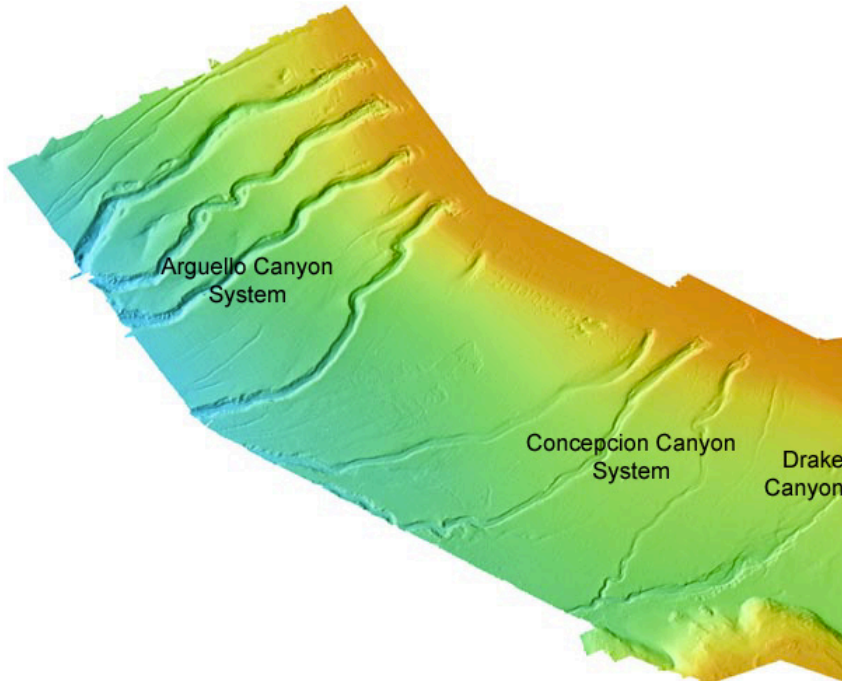
Core Area 2 TOPOGRAPHY

Core Area 2 – Only major persistent upwelling flows along CA Coast

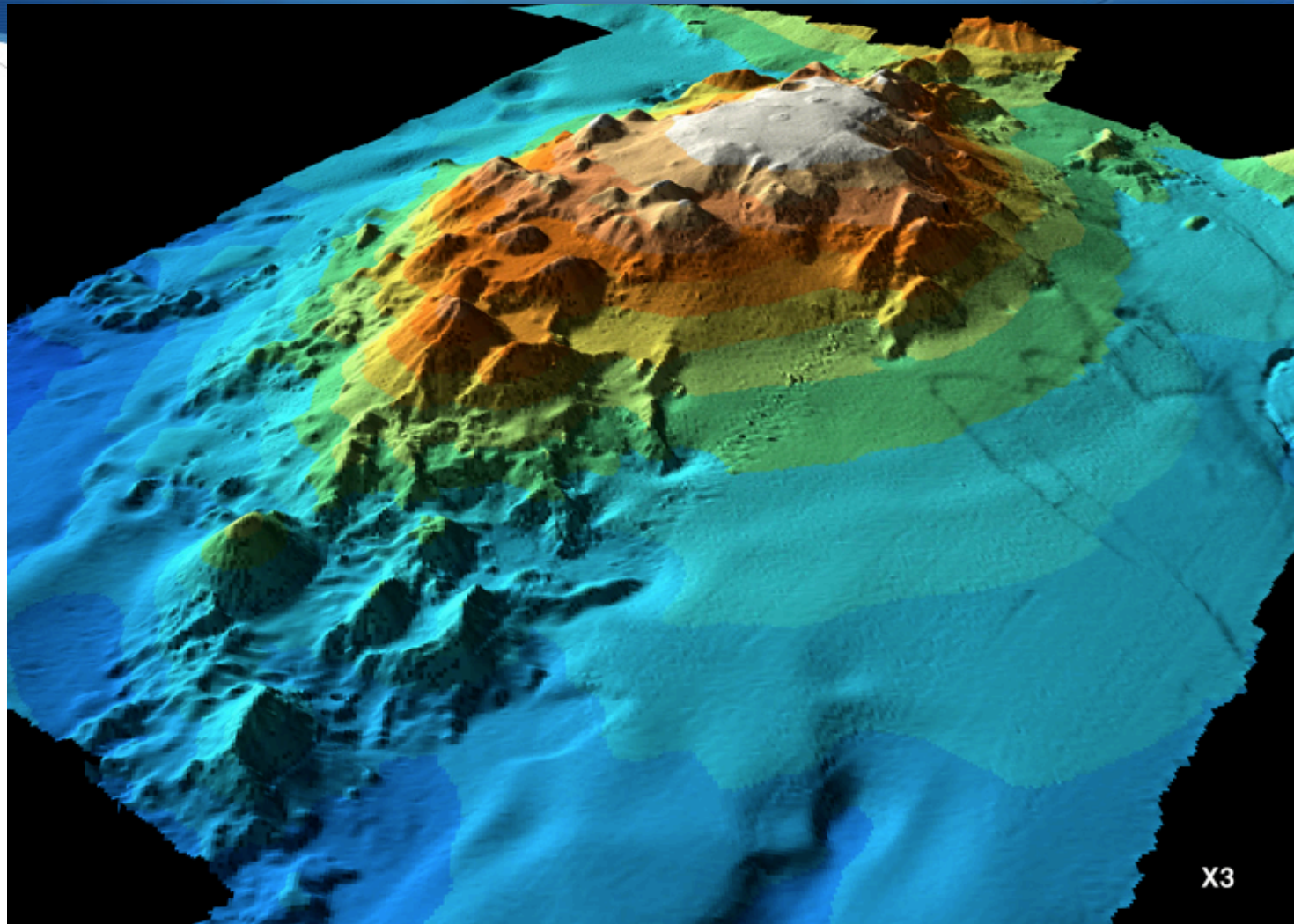


Core Area 2

Arguello Canyon



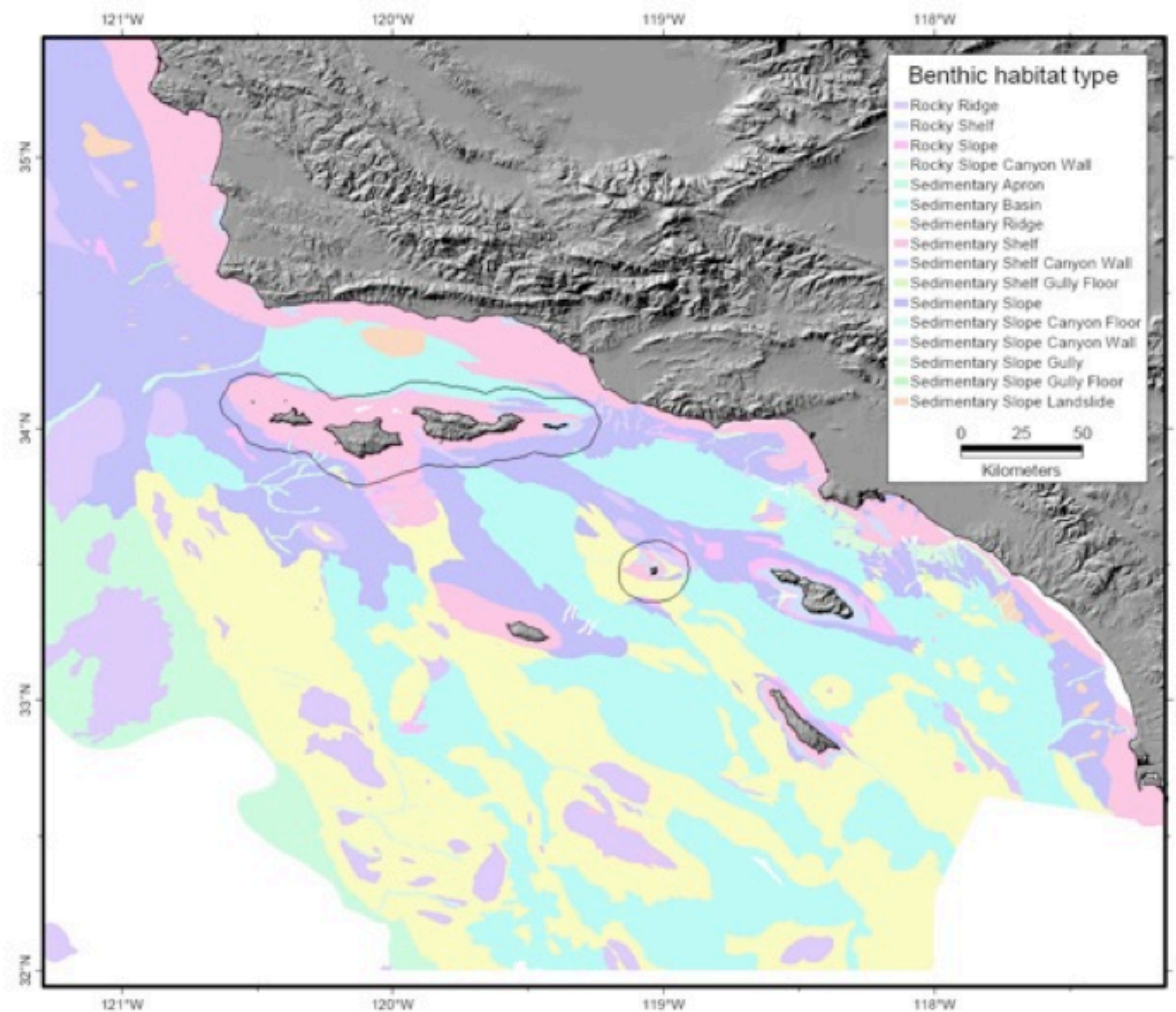
Core Area 2 - Detailed image of Rodriguez Seamount Summit



Core Area 2 - Rodriguez Seamount Rare & New Species Found



Core Area 2 Highly Significant Benthic Communities



Core Area 2

Research Needed on Important Hard-Rock Environments



What is the U.S. Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ)

- ◆ Within the EEZ, the U.S. has: Sovereign rights for the purpose of exploring, exploiting, conserving and managing natural resources, whether living and nonliving, of the seabed and subsoil and the superjacent waters and with regard to other activities for the economic exploitation and exploration of the zone, such as the production of energy from the water, currents and winds;
- ◆ Jurisdiction as provided for in international and domestic laws with regard to the establishment and use of artificial islands, installations, and structures, marine scientific research, and the protection and preservation of the marine environment; and / Other rights and duties provided for under international and domestic laws.
- ◆ *Note: Under certain U.S. fisheries laws, such as the [Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act](#), the term "exclusive economic zone" is defined as having an inner boundary that is coterminous with the seaward (or outer) boundary of each of the coastal states.*

Core Area 2 - Economic Impact of Commercial Fishing

- The commercial fishing industry is very important in the economy of many coastal communities as a source of food and as a source of employment.



*Table 2
Commercial Fisheries and Fish Hatcheries:
1992 Employment and Income Effects by Region*

<i>Region</i>	<i>Indirect Income Effect (Dollars)</i>	<i>Total Income Effect (Dollars)</i>	<i>Indirect Employment</i>	<i>Total Employment (Direct plus Indirect)</i>
North Coast (Del Norte, Humboldt and Mendocino)	31,065,124	57,391,500	1,113	1,401
North Central (Alameda, Contra Costa, Marin, Napa, San Francisco, Santa Clara, Solano and Sonoma.)	10,255,827	18,947,206	368	599
Central Coast (Monterey, San Mateo and Santa Cruz)	7,805,882	14,421,036	280	419
South Central Coast (San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara and Ventura)	5,892,667	10,886,453	211	302
South Coast (Los Angeles, Orange and San Diego)	93,363,400	172,484,925	3,346	4,115
All Coastal Counties	148,382,900	274,131,120	5,318	6,836

Core Area 2

Point Arguello = NOCTO

Historic Lighthouse & Shipwrecks

◆ Yankee Blade shipwreck



Britten & Rey Lith.

DISASTER AT POINT CONCEPTION

A contemporary lithographer's impression of the wreck of the steamer *Yankee Blade*. Courtesy of [California Maritime Museum](#), San Francisco, CA. © [San Luis Obispo Tribune](#).

Core Area 2 Point Arguello Historical Shipwrecks

- ◆ Santa Rosa Steamer Shipwreck



Core Area 2

Honda Point Disaster



Core Area 2 - NOCTO Submerged Chumash Sacred Sites



ROBERT V. SCHWEMMER

Core Area 3 In Need Of Protection: SOUTH OF POINT CONCEPTION TO PURISIMA POINT

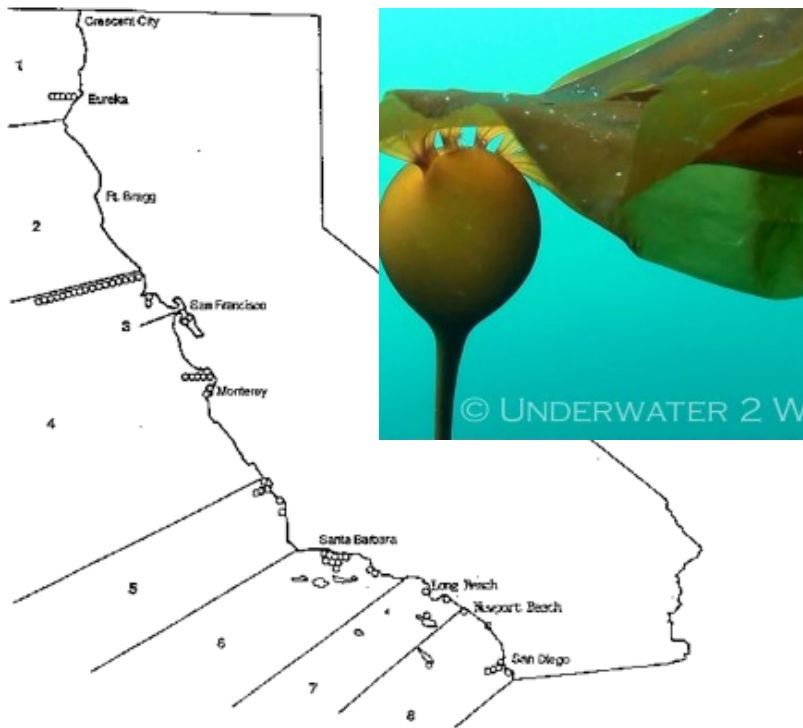


Core Area 3

Kelp & Sea Vegetable Harvest

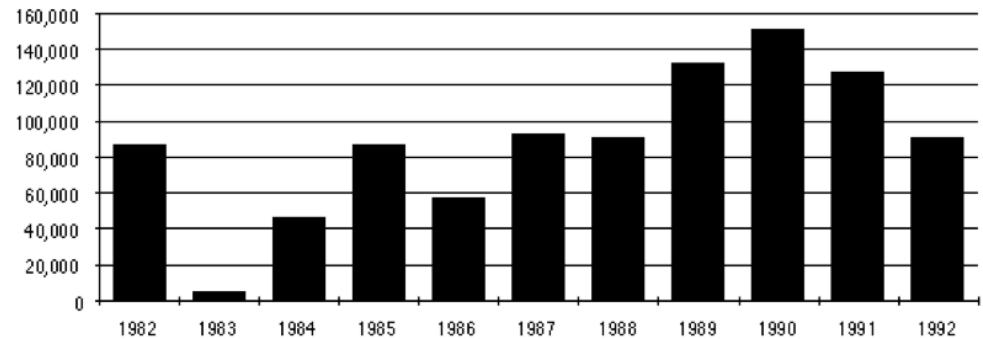
MAP 2

DISTRIBUTION OF MARICULTURE LEASE SITES IN CALIFORNIA



California Revenue Bureau

Chart 5
State Kelp Production
(Tons)



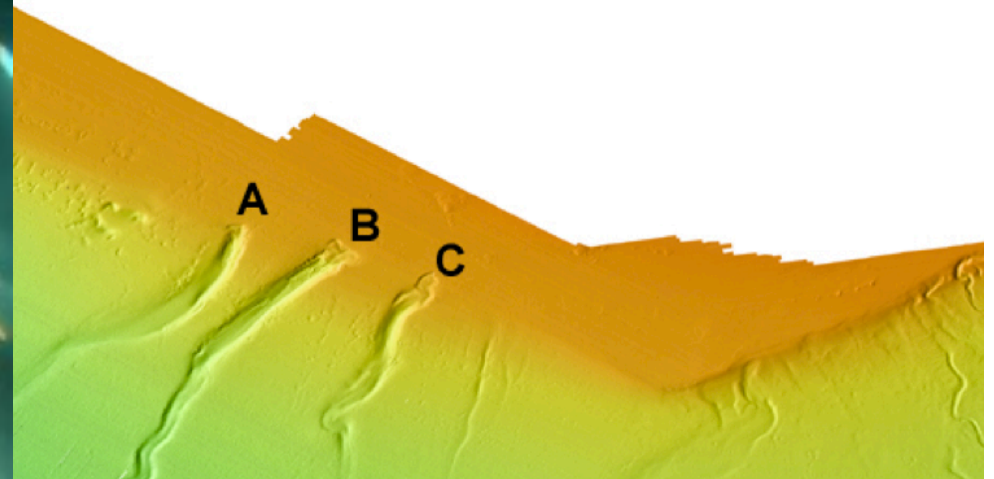
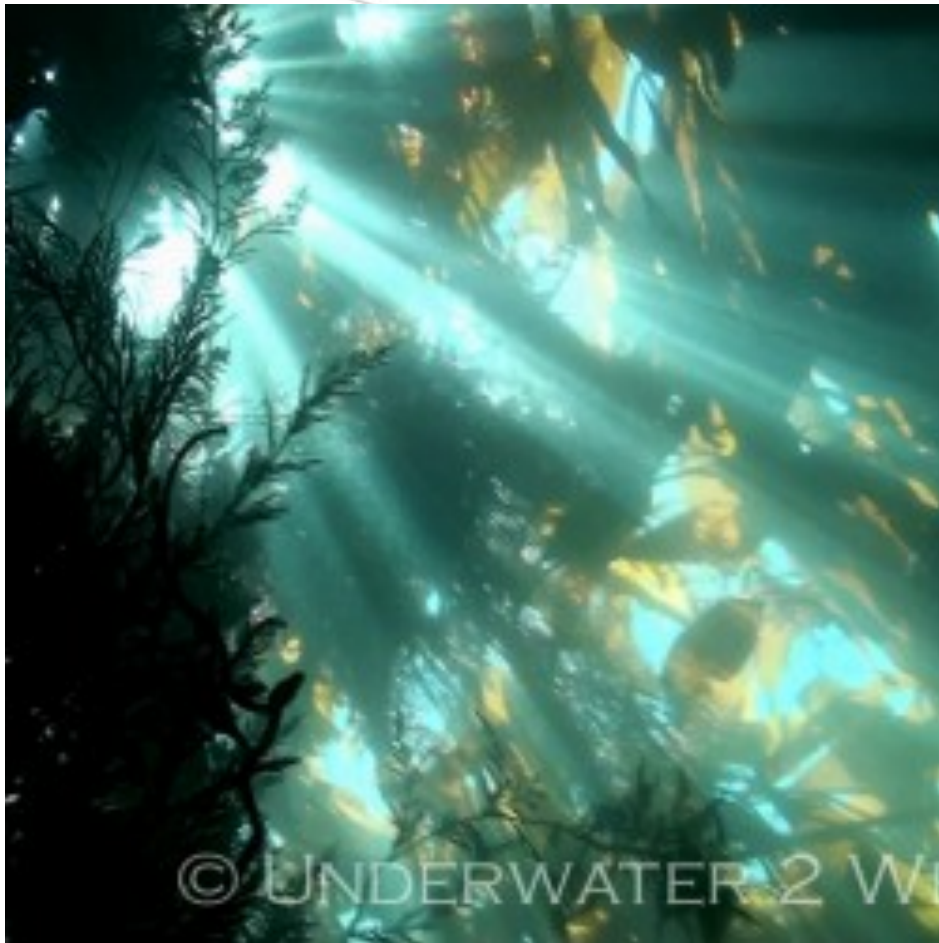
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

Core Area 3

Giant Kelp

Macrocystis pyrifera

Canyons offshore of Point Conception



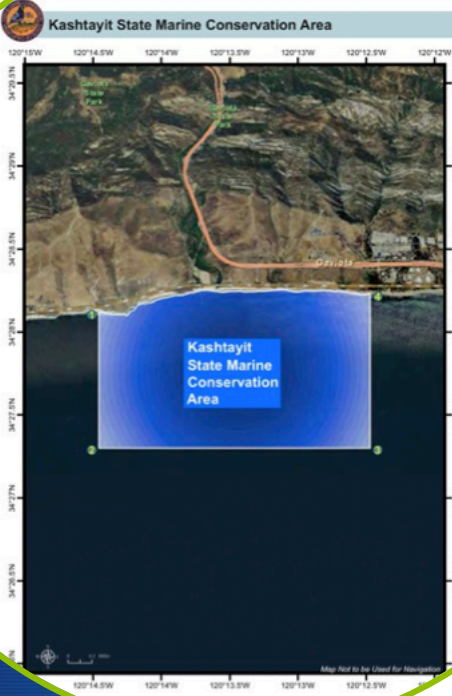
Core Area 3 Point Conception Lighthouse Historic District

1882 USCG Photo

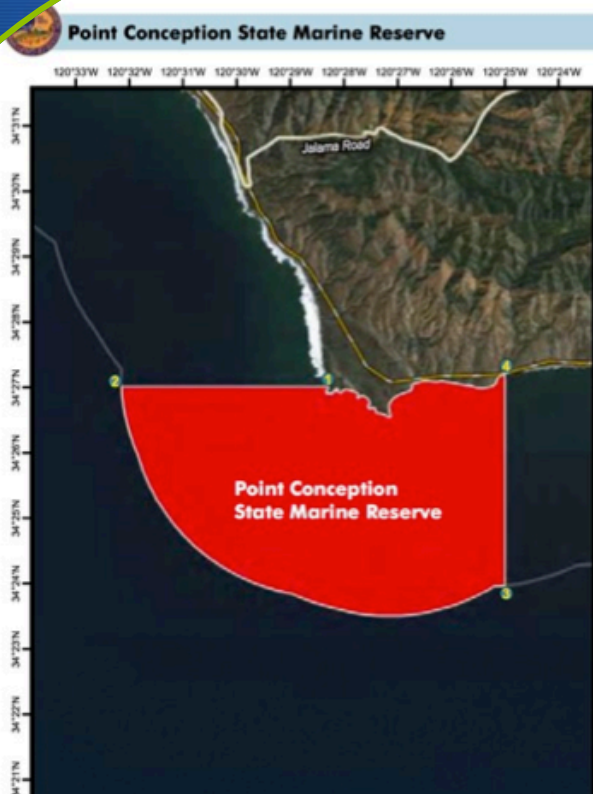


Core Area 3 Tourism





Core Area 3 Conception Coast Region



SUMMARY OF ECOLOGICAL THREATS IN THE CONCEPTION COAST REGION

Core Area 3

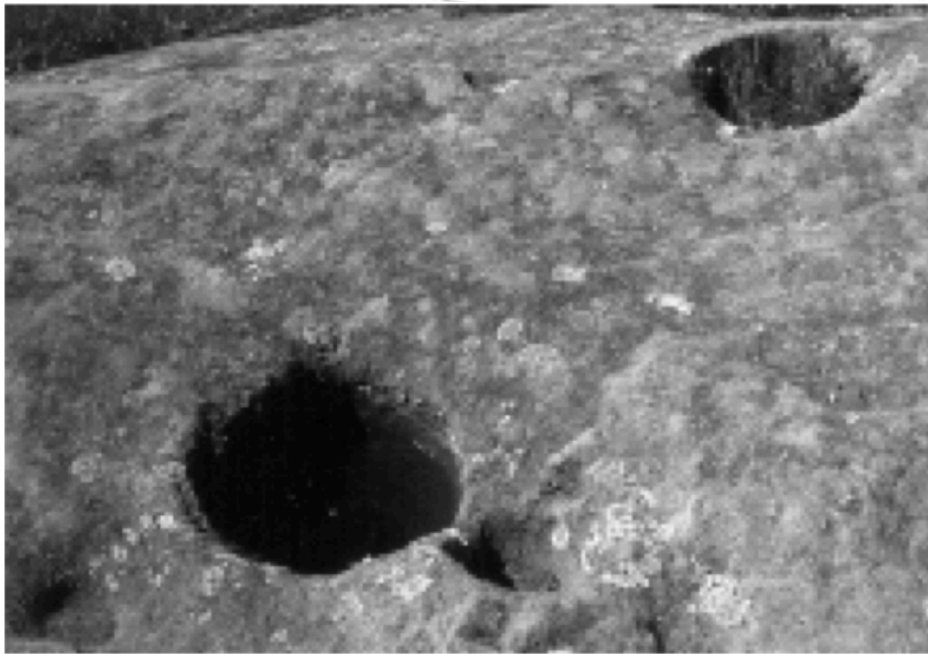
Jalama Creek & County Beach

Halama Chumash Sacred Site



Core Area 3

Important Chumash Sacred Rock Art Site



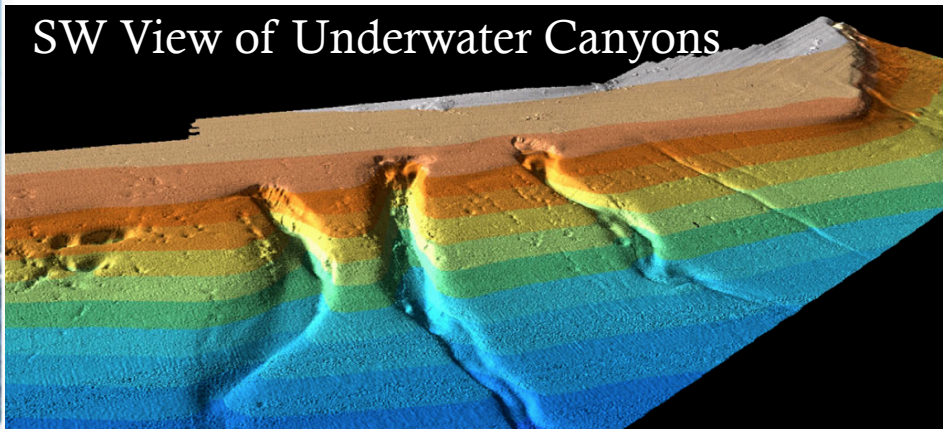
mortar holes, NPS photo

A prehistoric Chumash pictograph of a hummingbird. From CA-SBA-550 at Honda Ridge on Vandenberg AFB Santa Barbara County.



Core Area 3

Humqaq Chumash Sacred Site



Core Area 4 In Need of Protection: POINT SAL to ARROYO GRANDE CREEK



Core Area 4 Historical & Present Day Commercial Sport Fishing Site

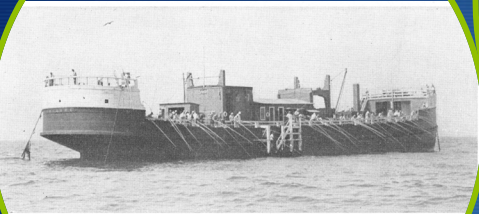


Figure 10. An old sailing vessel converted to a pleasure fishing barge anchored in Southern California waters. Photograph by R. S. Croker, September, 1911.



Productive stocks of salmon, halibut, shrimp, and other species are harvested by commercial and sport fishermen.

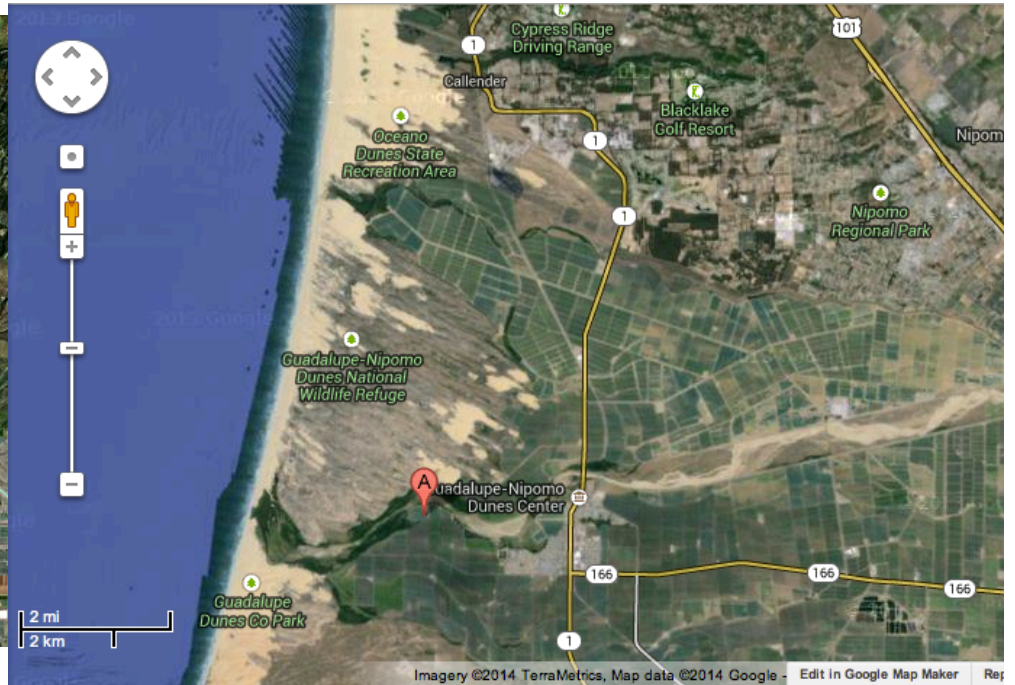
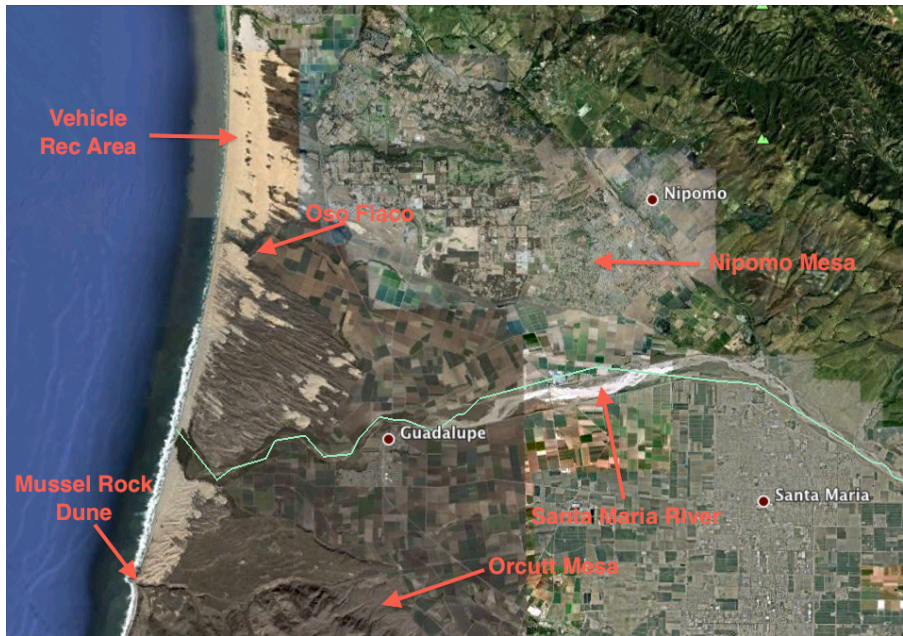
Core Area 4 - Point Sal Tourism Gray Whale Migration Site



Core Area 4

Nipomo Dune Complex

National Landmark



Core Area 4 Oceano/Guadalupe Dunes



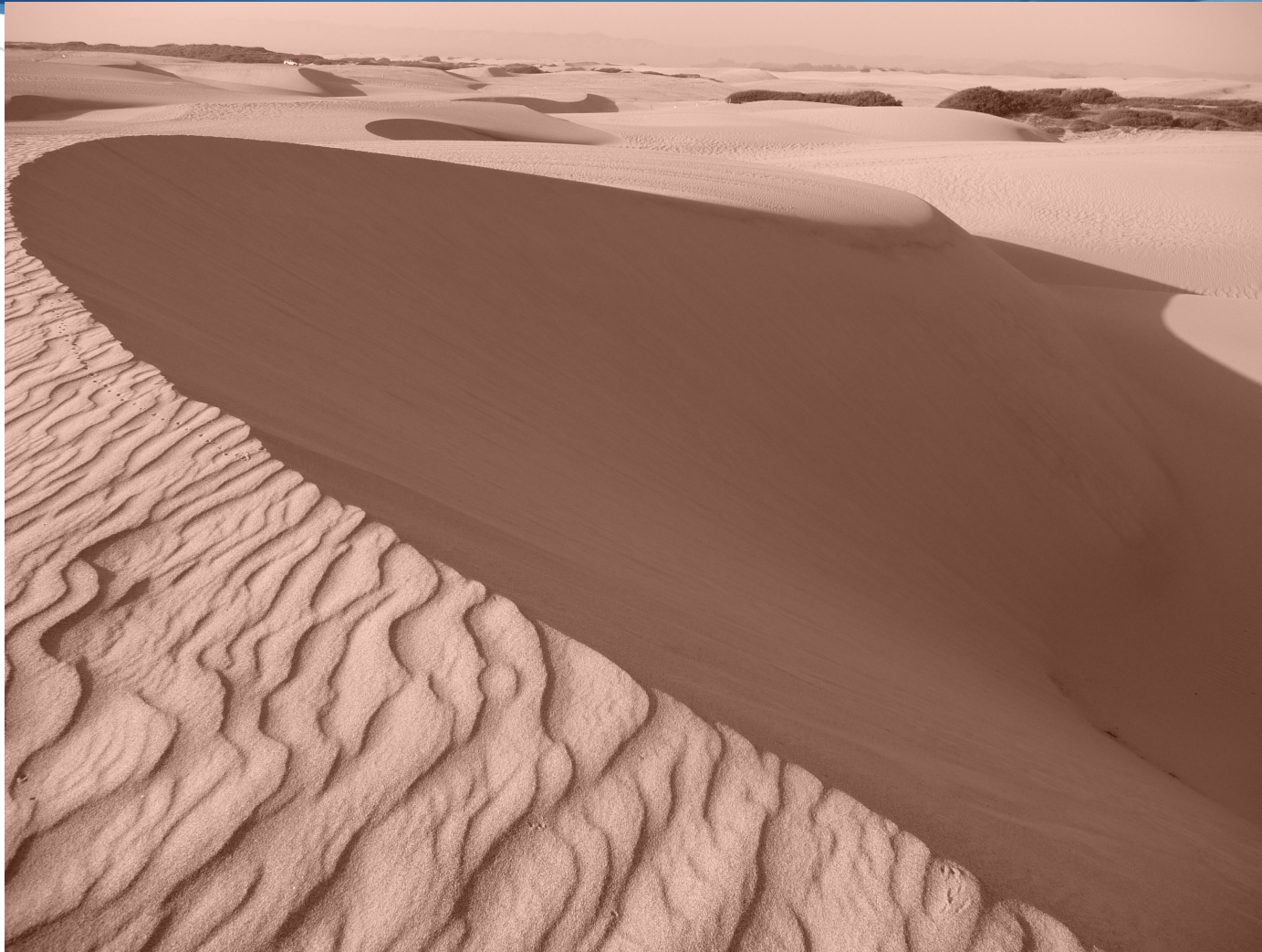
Core Area 4 Oso Flaco Dunes

- ◆ Mussell Rock Dune viewed from the South



Core Area 4

Point Sal - Oceano Dunes



Core Area 4
Plant Species Found Nowhere Else
Within the Point Sal Nipomo Dune Complex



Core Area 4 Wetland and Ocean Habitat Supports an Abundance of Wildlife

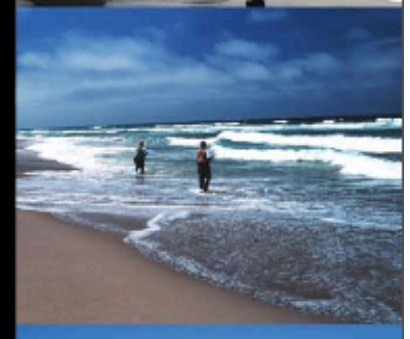
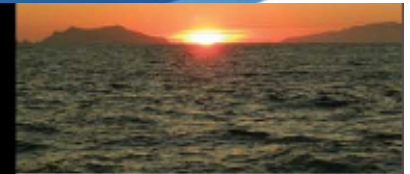


Chumash Sacred Sites

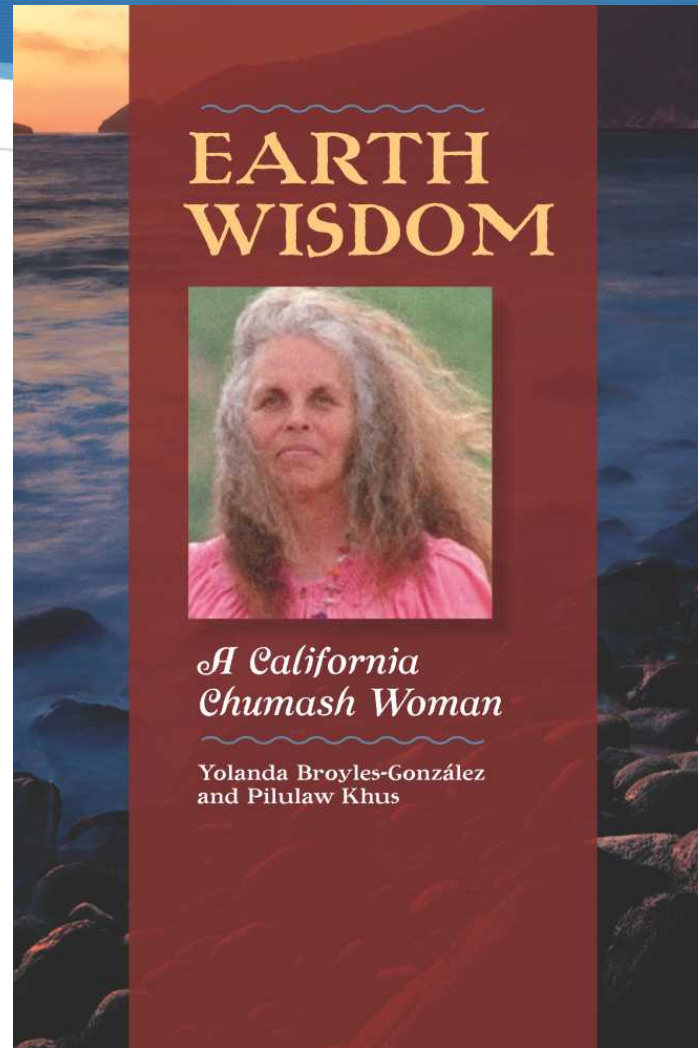
PORT SAN LUIS to ESTERO BAY

San Luis Bay and Estero Bay with Morro Bay Estuary

Port San Luis, California



CHUMASH WISDOM FROM OUR ELDER, PILULAW KHUS
“We humans cannot live without our brothers and sisters who fly in the sky, swim in the ocean, walk, hop or crawl on the Earth. In our interconnectedness is an interdependency.” Chumash Elder, Pilulaw Khus



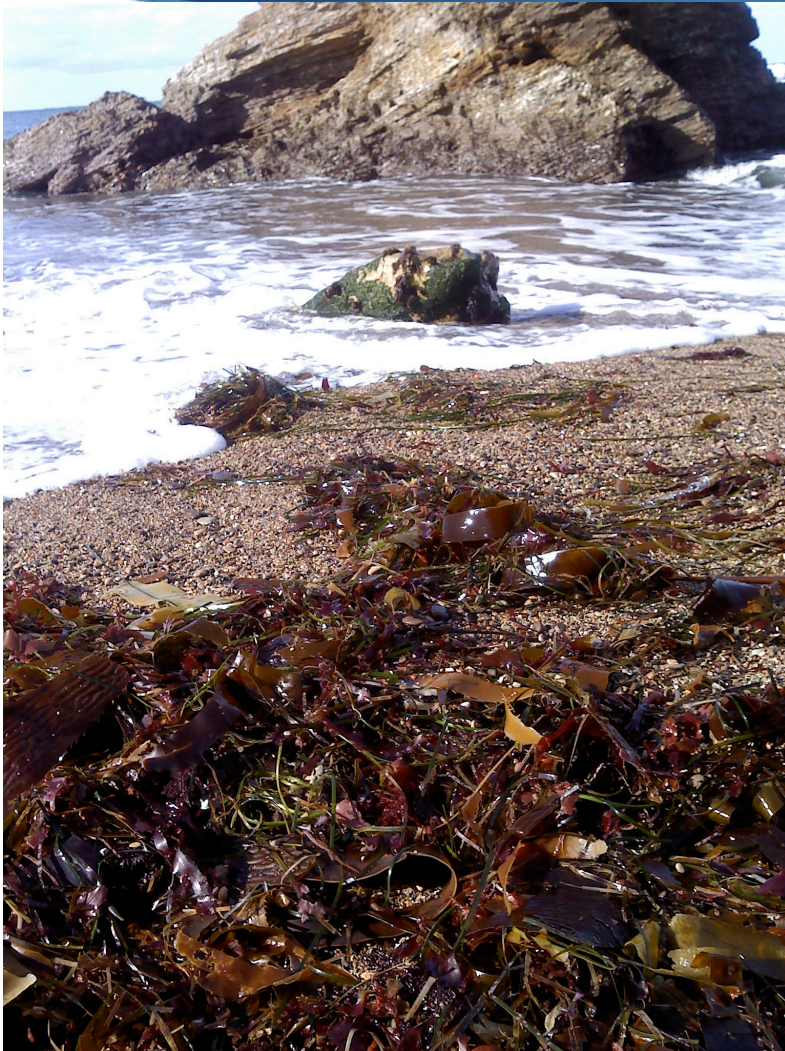
Core Area 5 in Need of Protection:
Nearshore
NORTHERN SAN LUIS BAY NORTH
PISMO BEACH to SOUTH AVILA BAY BEACH



Core Area 5



Core Area 5 Kelp Forest



Core Area 5
Wildlife Habitat
Significant Southern-Most
Population of Sea Otters



Core Area 5

Wildlife Web of Life



Core Area 5

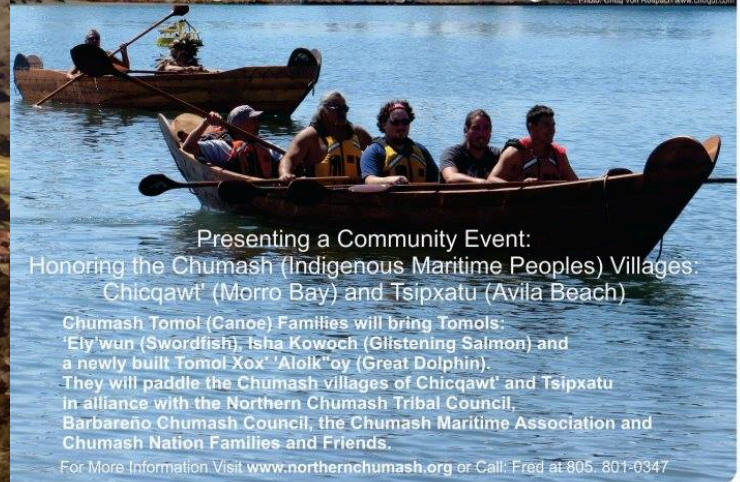
TSIPXATU – Avila Bay Beach

Chumash Village Sacred Site



*Chumash Nation Annual Tomol Village Hop
Chicqawt' (Morro Bay) and Tsipxatu (Avila Beach)
August 18 & 19 2012*

*Hosted by Northern Chumash Tribal Council with
Sunrise and Launch Ceremonies, Blessings, and Stories*



Presenting a Community Event:
Honoring the Chumash (Indigenous Maritime Peoples) Villages:
Chicqawt' (Morro Bay) and Tsipxatu (Avila Beach)

Chumash Tomol (Canoe) Families will bring Tomols:
'Ely'wun (Swordfish), Isha Kowoch (Glistening Salmon) and
a newly built Tomol Xox' 'Aloik'oy (Great Dolphin).
They will paddle the Chumash villages of Chicqawt' and Tsipxatu
in-alliance with the Northern Chumash Tribal Council,
Barbareno Chumash Council, the Chumash Maritime Association and
Chumash Nation Families and Friends.

For More Information Visit www.northernchumash.org or Call: Fred at 805-801-0347

Core Area 5

Major Chumash Sacred Site



Core Area 6 in Need of Protection: PECHO COAST: POINT SAN LUIS to MORRO ROCK



Area 5

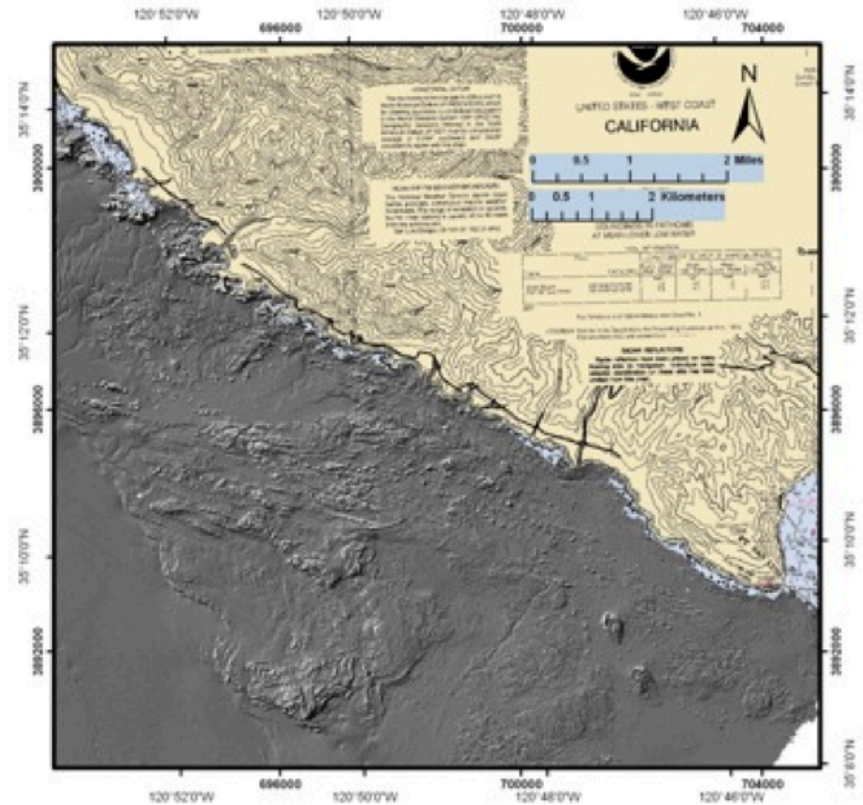
Pecho Coast: Point San Luis to Morro Rock



- Kelp Forests
- Morro Bay National Estuary
- Morro Rock State Landmark and Bird Sanctuary
- Threatened and Endangered Species
- Birds
- Rookeries
- Sea Mammals and Haulouts
- Significant California Sea Otter Cluster
- 2 MPAs
- Historic Lighthouse

Significant Chumash Coastal and Submerged Sacred Sites

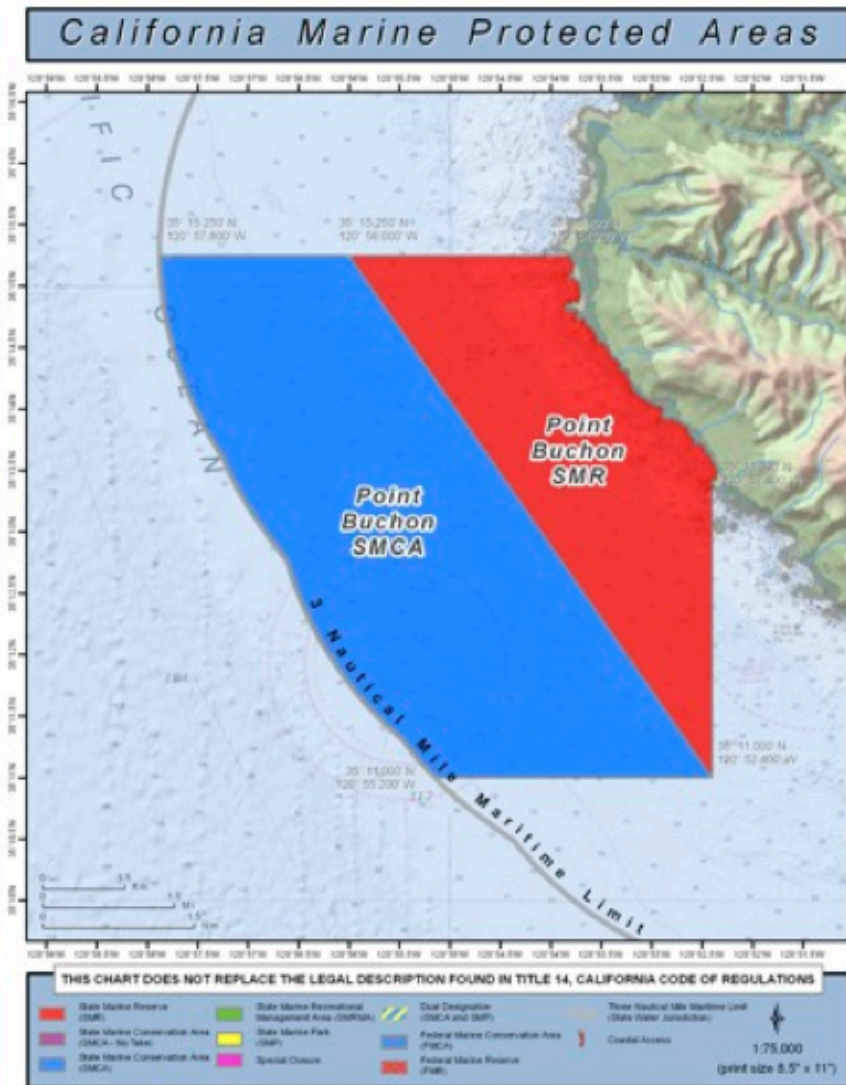
Core Area 6 Reef Fauna



map from seafloor.csumb.edu

Core Area 6 Morro Bay Tourism

MORRO BAY
—CALIFORNIA—



Core Area 6 Commercial Fishing & Tourism



Christy Anne Osborn

Core Area 6 – Historical Lighthouse
San Luis Obispo
Port Harford Light



Core Area 6

Allopora Coral



Core Area 6

Los Osos Tourism



Core Area 6
Morro Rock – LISAMU
Morro Bay – CHICQAWT'
Chumash Ancient Sacred Sites



Core Area 6 – Chumash Sacred Site Los Osos Oaks State Reserve Elfin Forest Natural Preserve



Core Area 6 Los Osos Over 60 Chumash Sacred Sites



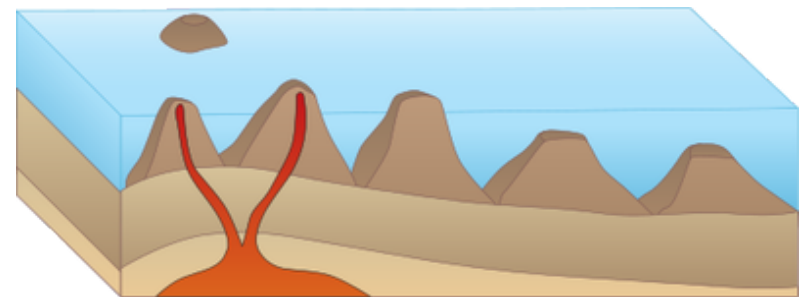
Core Area 7 in Need of Protection: CAYUCOS CREEK to SANTA ROSA CREEK



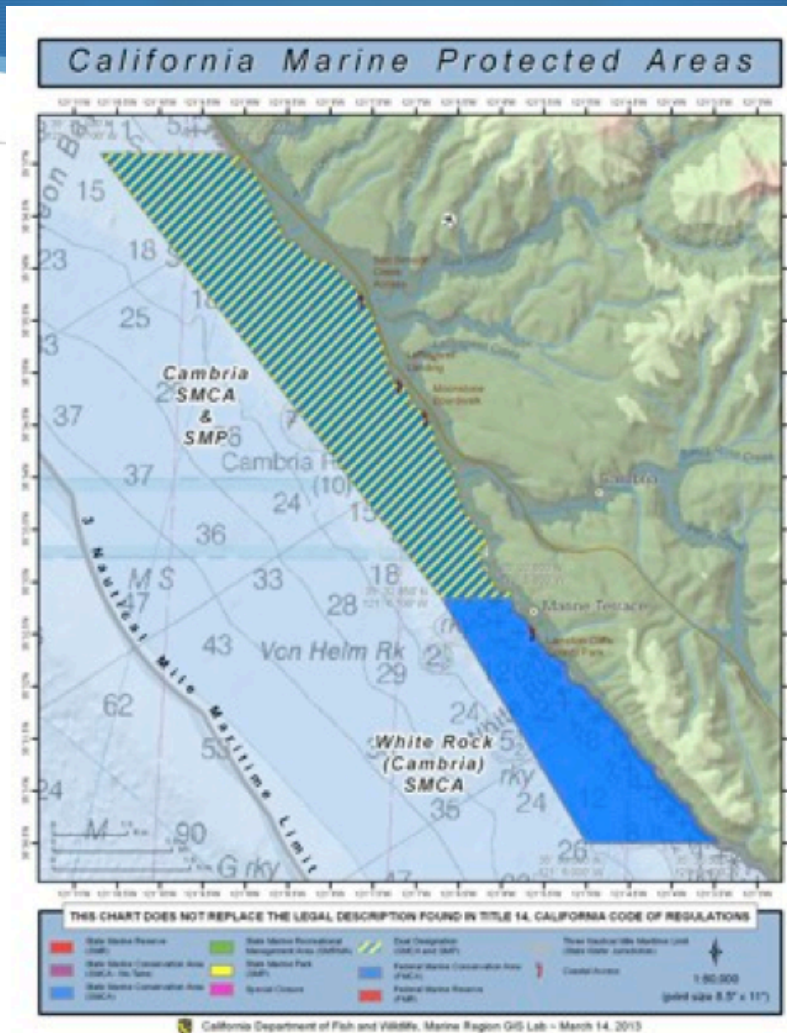
Kelp Forests
Threatened and Endangered Species
Birds
Rookeries
Sea Mammals and Haulouts
Significant California Sea Otter Cluster
2 MPAs
Significant Chumash Coastal and Submerged Sacred Sites

Core Area 7

Northern-Most Estero Bay to Santa Rosa Creek



Core Area 7 Marine Protected Area

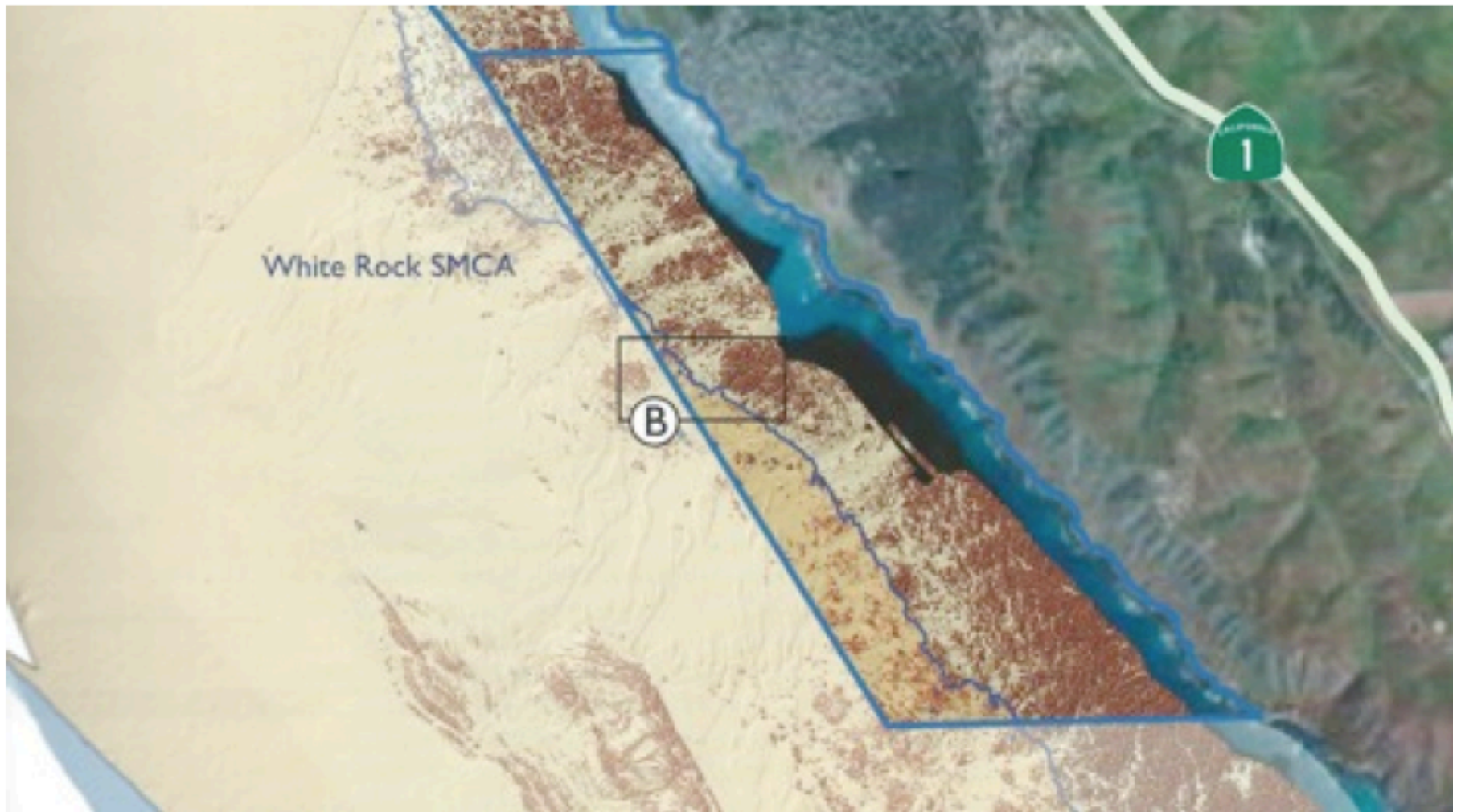


Core Area 7

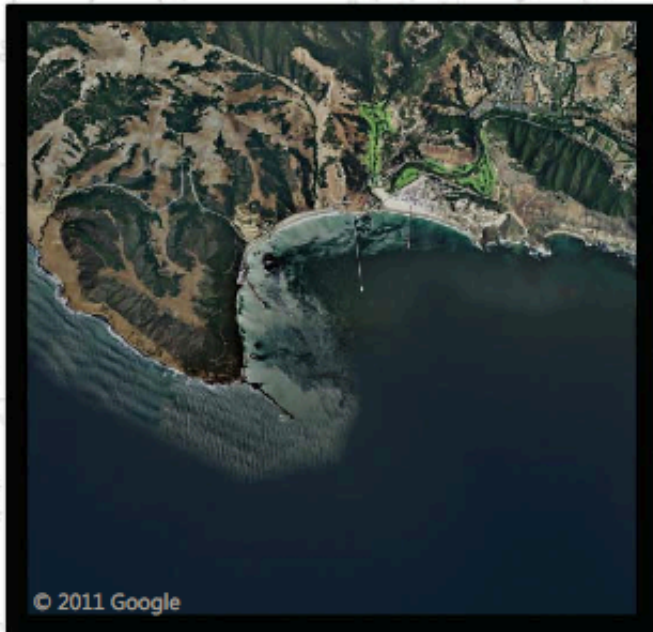
Historical Abalone Farm



Core Area 7 Chumash Sacred Site



Per NOAA – San Luis Obispo County is an Economic Niche



Why Model Port San Luis, California?

Port San Luis is located between Los Angeles and San Francisco, in San Luis Obispo County near the coastal communities of Avila Beach, Pismo Beach, and Morro Bay. The area has a total population of roughly 247,000 people. This "Central Coast" area retains some of the older Californian characteristics that are said to have been lost in the large coastal towns. The towns in the area are more rural and agricultural, supporting fishing industries and outdoor activities. Overall, San Luis Obispo county is the third largest producer of wine in California, which provides a large tourism outlet and economic niche for local residents. In and along the bay, volcanic formations and fault lines increase the risk for tectonic activity, earthquakes, landslides, and tsunamis. Strong earthquakes with epicenters off the coast of Alaska and across the Pacific can threaten this area, potentially causing severe damage to seaside towns and communities. The Port San Luis DEM is an important tool for community planners as they prepare for future hazards and coastal flooding.

Who Provided the Data?

- NOAA National Geophysical Data Center (NGDC)
- NOAA National Ocean Service (NOS)
- NOAA Coastal Services Center (CSC)
- NOAA Office of Coast Survey (OCS)
- U.S. Geological Survey (USGS)
- U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE)
- University of California, San Diego (UCSD)



Sanctuary benefits for the Indigenous Community and the Counties of San Luis Obispo & Santa Barbara, California

- ◆ *Strengthen the security for and education of Chumash Tribal Sacred Sites
- ◆ *Provide a legacy of thriving in our currently healthy local coastal waters
- ◆ *Preserve our unique and significant coastal ecosystems
- ◆ *Strengthen the tourism-based economy of the Central Coast
- ◆ *Bring funding for needed marine research
- ◆ *Enhance opportunities for local recreation
- ◆ *No offshore oil drilling
- ◆ *No acoustic testing
- ◆ *No regulation of harbors, or recreational or commercial fishing

Chumash World View



Chumash Coastlines are Inseparable from Our Identity & Our Sovereignty



Our Spirit People, Our First People

There are many great minds on Earth. Not all are human.



Endangered Species Live Here



Morro shoulderband
(banded dune) snail.

Helminthoglypta walkeriana



White shark

Carcharodon carcharias



Steelhead Trout

Oncorhynchus mykiss



Southern sea otter *Enhydra lutris nereis*



Chrissy Anne Osborn

North Pacific right whale

Eubalaena japonica



Sei whale

Balaenoptera borealis



Blue whale

Balaenoptera musculus



PHILLIP COLLA
OCEANLIGHT.COM

Fin whale

Balaenoptera physalus



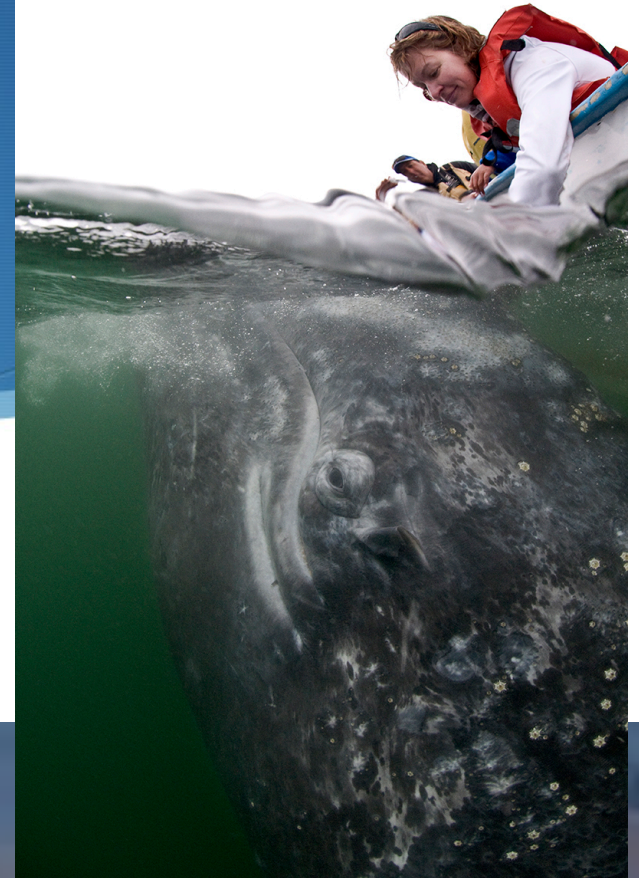
Humpback whale

Megaptera novaeangliae



Gray whale

Eschrichtius robustus

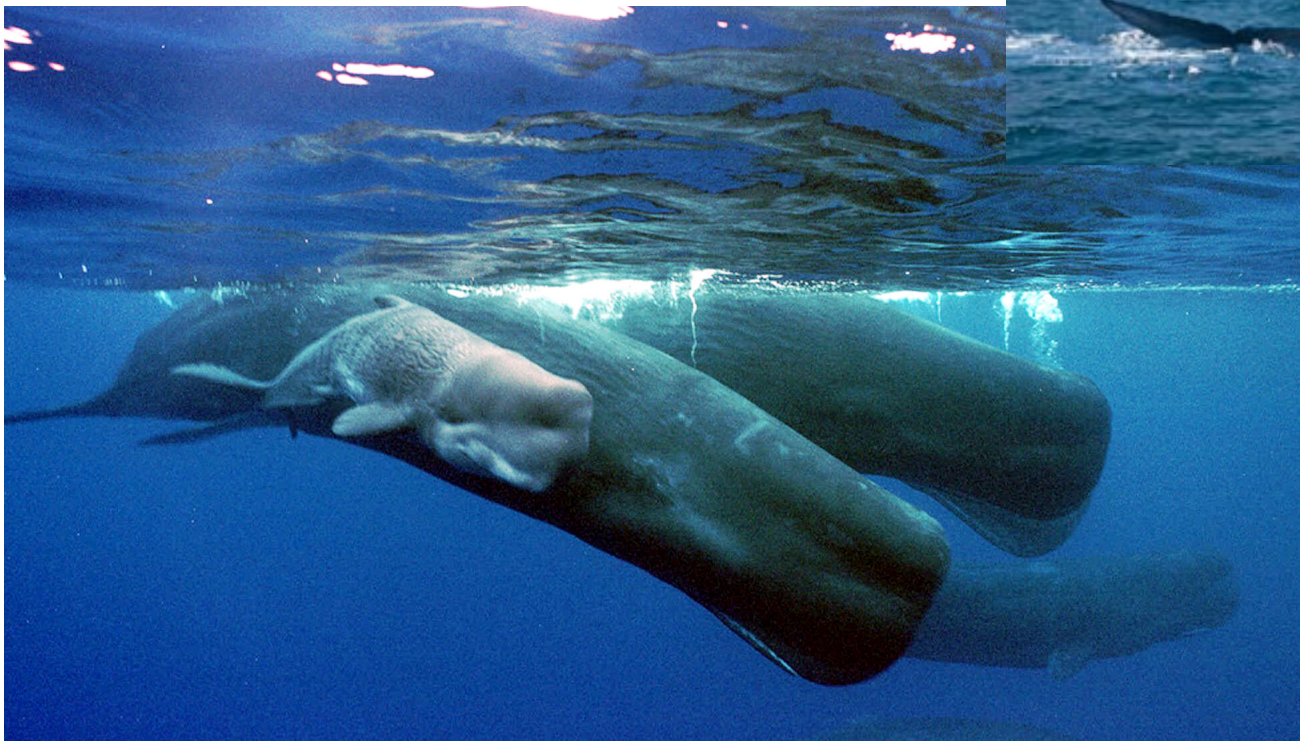


Killer whale
(Southern resident DPS)
Orcinus orca



Sperm whale

Physeter macrocephalus



Frost's Tiger Beetle

Cicindela senilis Subsp. frosti



Monarch Butterfly

Danaus plexippus



Salt Marsh Bird's Beak
Cordylanthus maritimus ssp. maritimus



Chumash Nations request the implementation of a Marine Sanctuary of the Chumash Nations' Coastal Waters to include education and a comprehensive risk assessment of:

- ◆ animal use of intertidal zones;
- ◆ archeological sites;
- ◆ social values;
- ◆ cultural values; and
- ◆ economic values (like eco-tourism and fisheries), each assigned values and then related to the probability of a spill if our coastal regions are not sanctioned as a Marine Sanctuary.

Chumash Nations request the implementation of a Marine Sanctuary of the Chumash Nations' Coastal Waters to include education and a comprehensive risk assessment of:

- ◆ an EIS for environmental risks introduced by tankers, which are first associated with the transportation of petroleum products such as:
 - ◆ Bitumen
 - ◆ Condensate
 - ◆ Light Fuel
 - ◆ Bunker Oil and Crude.

Many other contributors to environmental risk exist, and Chumash Nations request an EIS for:

- ◆ Tankers' garbage disposal,
- ◆ sewage discharge,
- ◆ water ballast, noise,
- ◆ ship wake and anti-fouling substances that are again cumulative to existing pressures.

One of the toughest tasks facing a Marine Sanctuary, or any protected area, is to stop illegal fishing.

Only a few things--such as drilling for oil, dumping anything that's not from a designated Chumash Heritage Marine Sanctuary, baiting white sharks and flying planes low in certain areas—should be banned outright.

- Chumash Nation along with fishermen want a Marine Sanctuary for protection from the threat of offshore oil and mining and pollution.
- In California, these protection zones are now at very high profile because of the Marine Life Protection Act, which mandates a network of reserve zones in the state's waters.
- Any approach to conservation has to be balanced.
- We realize that it is important to provide fishermen the opportunity to make a living just like everybody else.
- Local sustainable commercial fishing can be compatible with a Chumash Heritage Marine Sanctuary, but it has to be done at levels that continue to sustain life in balance.

The Chinook Salmon are anadromous, meaning they live in both salt and fresh water. Chinook are born in the tributaries of the Sacramento River, swim downstream to mature in the Pacific, then return to the river years later to spawn and die.

Along with other Salmon, the Chinook is on the Endangered Species Act's list of threatened animals. Fishing them is highly controlled, and others believe that other human effects on nature need to be examined--not only on the ocean but upstream as well--including dams, erosion, sediment and pollution.

◆ In the Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History, there is a symbolic parallel between the “hall of extinct animals” and the “hall of extinct Chumash”.

◆ These conventions and interpretations create a “common sense” acceptance of Native Peoples as outmoded, outdated, done in, or at least, done for.

◆ Both biological and cultural ecologies have been irrevocably transformed by economic regimes leading to historic emergence of industrialized capitalism.

There is a linkage between ecological transformations and the post-contact history of Native Peoples in the State. (See Bean and Blackburn 1976; Blackburn Anderson 1993),

William Preston writes:

The introduction of Old World pathogens during the Proto-historic period and the arrival of alien settlement during the Colonial period progressively removed Native Peoples from their uppermost position in the State's hierarchy of life. The weakening and eventual destruction of indigenous environmental relationships unleashed enormous ecological and cultural perturbations that directly influenced post-Columbian history. (Preston 2002: 136)

As long as we have beautiful, intact Chumash culture still thriving, we have a reason to continue the fight for the protection of our Lands, our Peoples and our Ancestors. A National Marine Sanctuary can insure education of the Chumash culture.



Elye'wun

Quality of Life & Regional Identity



Chumash community Limuw (Santa Cruz Island)

Photo: Robert Schwemmer/NOAA

Chumash Heritage National Marine Sanctuary



*Thunder Lived in the West
where The Sun sets.*



Thunder Stole Blue Hawk's Wife



*Hawk and Crow
went to get the wife*



They reached there and put the wife, who was a Red Dove, inside his flute.



Hawk fled, passing Maneka Mountain on the way, and reached Morro Rock (Lisamu)



*Red Abalone was Hawk's uncle,
and Hawk begged his uncle to open,
and he did and he was saved.*



*Thunder hit Lisamu
and it went all to pieces.*



Abalone



Its magnificent shell is also an integral part of its value, and its cultural significance.



◆ The Chumash Nations' most valuable asset is our quality of life –witness the profusion of our coastal communities on “best places” lists– and this quality is what hangs in the balance.

◆ For human beings, the right to live is akin to the right to eat.

◆ Whoever you may be, you do not have the right to deprive others of their staple food and pure waters.

◆ The health of the ocean is at the very core of our maritime cultural identity and tribal existence.

◆ We need salmon and abalone and all the endangered species who live within our Chumash Nations' Coastal Waters and Land based ranges to continue as physically, mentally and spiritually healthy People.

“The measure of my sincerity is how I treat the environment in which I live.
The question for all of us is, how will our Grandchildren,
up to the Seventh Generation, find this planet?
If we of this generation are sincere, then, there is hope.”
~ PILULAW KHUS

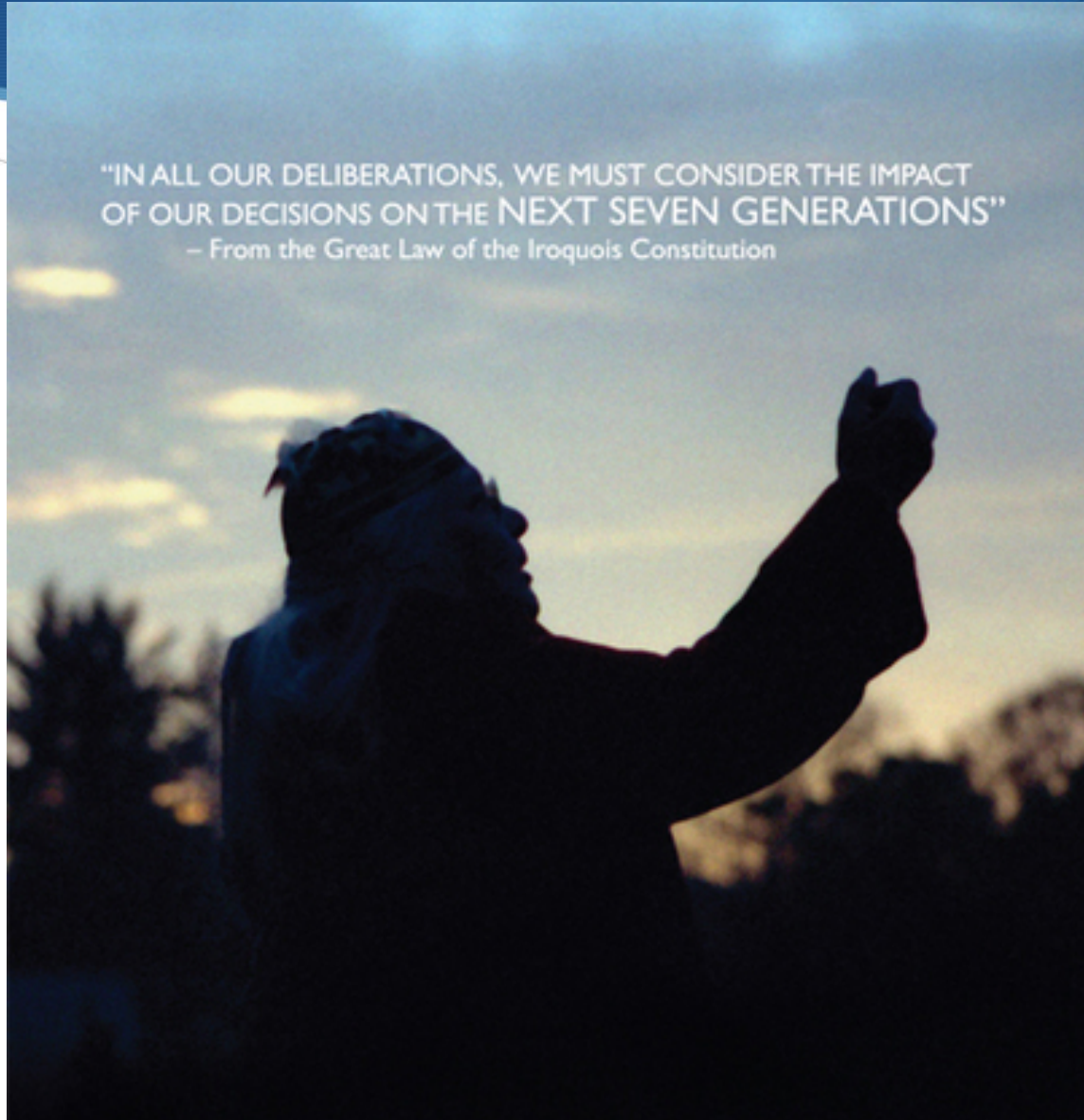


An environment where these sentient beings cannot live
will be where man cannot live.

For your every deliberation,
please consider the Seven Generations to come.

"IN ALL OUR DELIBERATIONS, WE MUST CONSIDER THE IMPACT
OF OUR DECISIONS ON THE NEXT SEVEN GENERATIONS"

– From the Great Law of the Iroquois Constitution



Spirit of The Tomol



Spirit of the Tomol
Photo: Robert Schwemmer/NOAA

Resources for this presentation
available upon request.



Kaqinalin li'ya kiykich

END