COLLABORATIVE NETWORKING SESSION 2025 MRC CONFERENCE













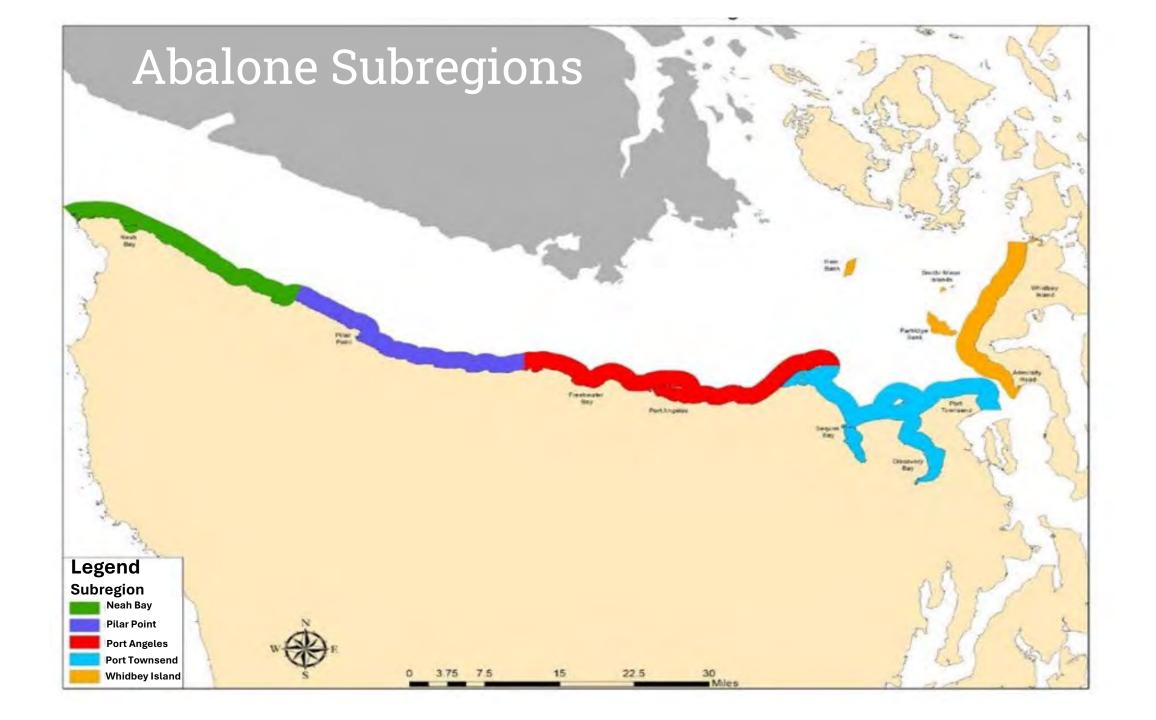










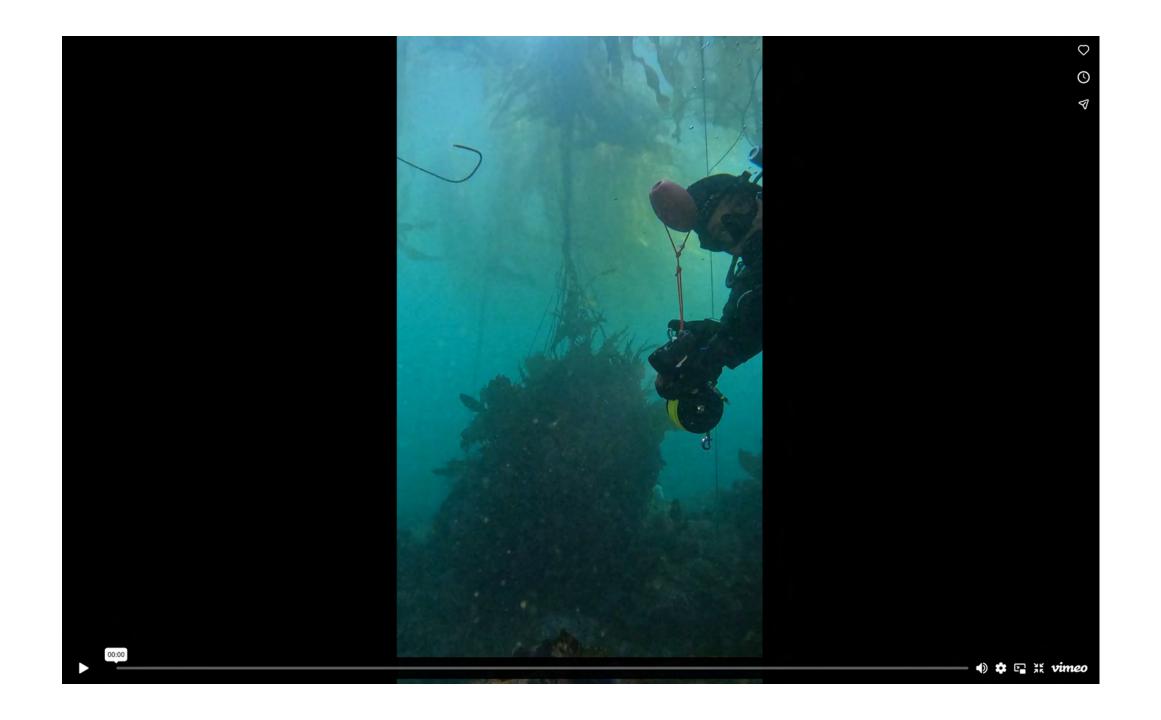


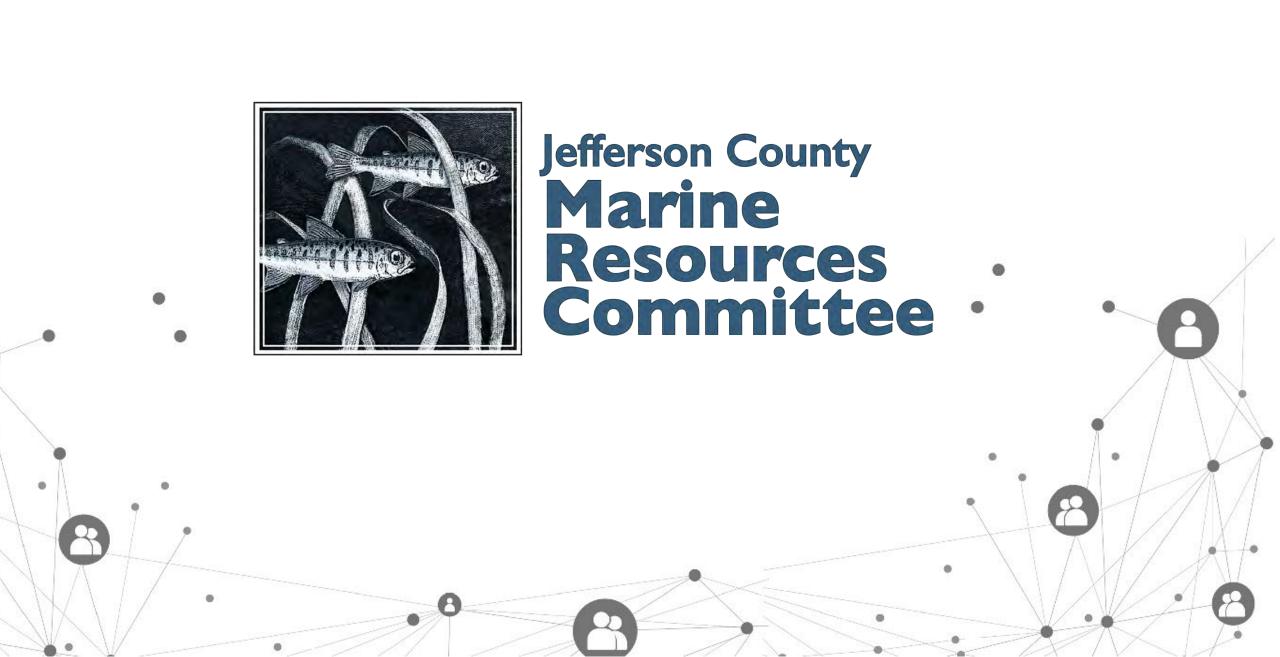
Accomplishments & Path Forward

- 47 abalone sighted (no juveniles) in 32 dives (11 dive days) in 2024-2025
- Identification of at least one potential outplant/index site east of Port Angeles
- Continue population monitoring surveys in 2026-2027 to identify potential index and outplant sites
- Explore partnership with Feiro Marine Science Lab to support education/outreach







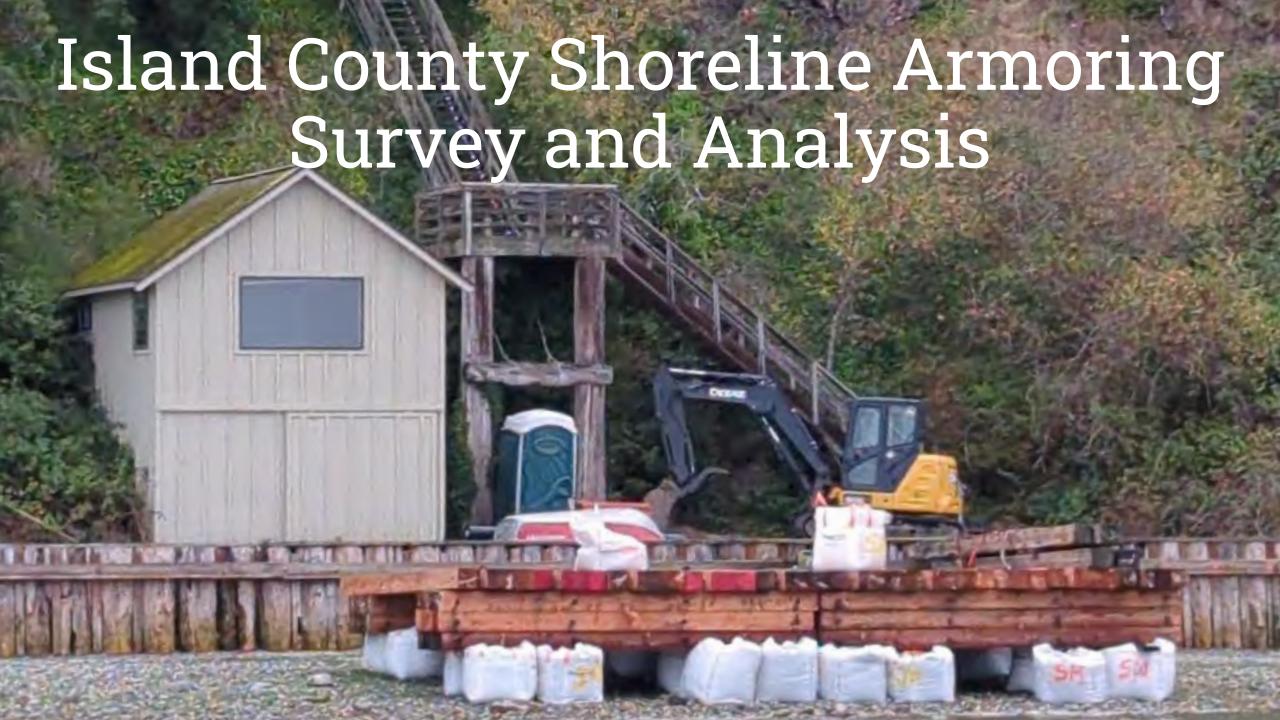




Partnering with a local festival to provide marine science education and outreach.

- Hosting a marine science speaker series at water-focused festivals/events reaches an audience already engaged in the marine environment.
- The programming enhances the overall festival experience while delivering educational value.
- The initiative benefits everyone involved: the public, event organizers, and the MRC.





Island County and their contractor completed a comprehensive, boat-based shoreline survey of existing armoring and armor structures, comparing results in 2023 to those in 2016 to identify changes over a 7-year period.

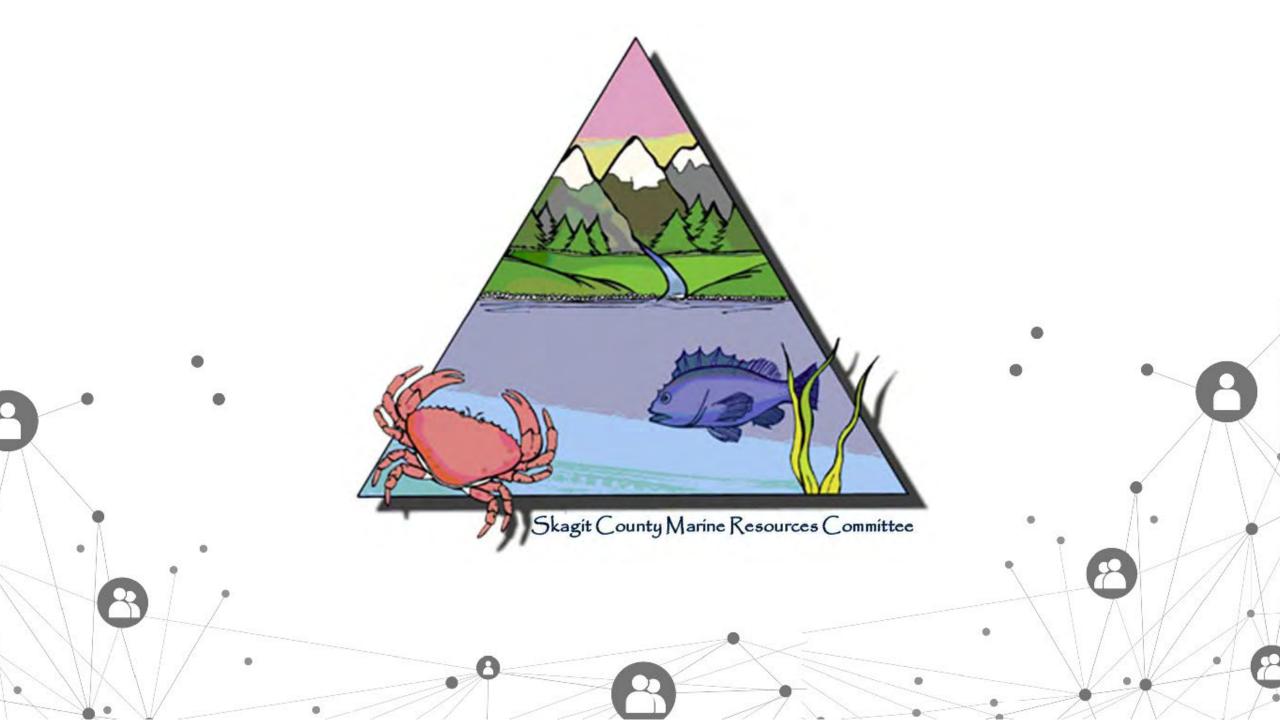
The structures identified in the 2023 survey were then compared to Island County permit records to ascertain which structures were permitted, unpermitted, or under-permitted.

The results of this study created opportunities to:

- Advise County Commissioners,
- Educate shoreline owners and permit managers, and
- Guide conservation and restoration efforts along the shoreline.

The findings have informed regulators and decision-makers at the state level, supported ecosystem recovery and enforcement efforts at regional and local levels, and even attracted federal attention.

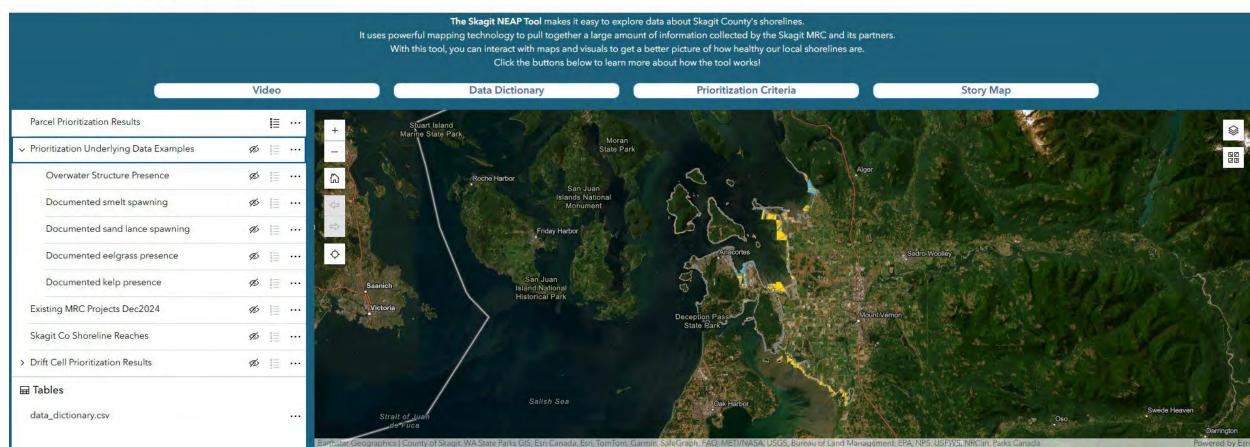
Although the project itself was simple, its impact has been and continues to be far-reaching.



Skagit Shoreline Needs Assessment



About Map Data ✓



What Skagit shoreline parcels have documented surf smelt spawning presence?

Know your shorelines intimately -- down to the parcel level!

Increase visibility of your MRC shoreline project accomplishments!



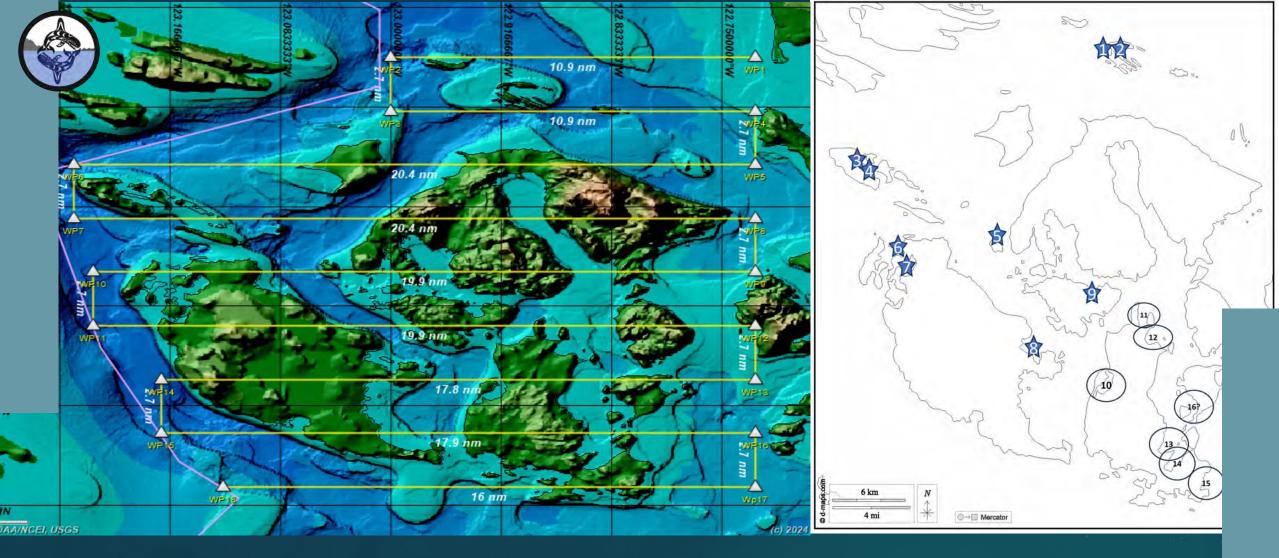
1 boat, 2 boat, 3 boat, 4. Understanding vessel presence and use in San Juan County

Frances Robertson, PhD
Marine Project Manager
San Juan County Marine Resources Committee



Northwest Straits Conference La Connor November 7-8, 2025

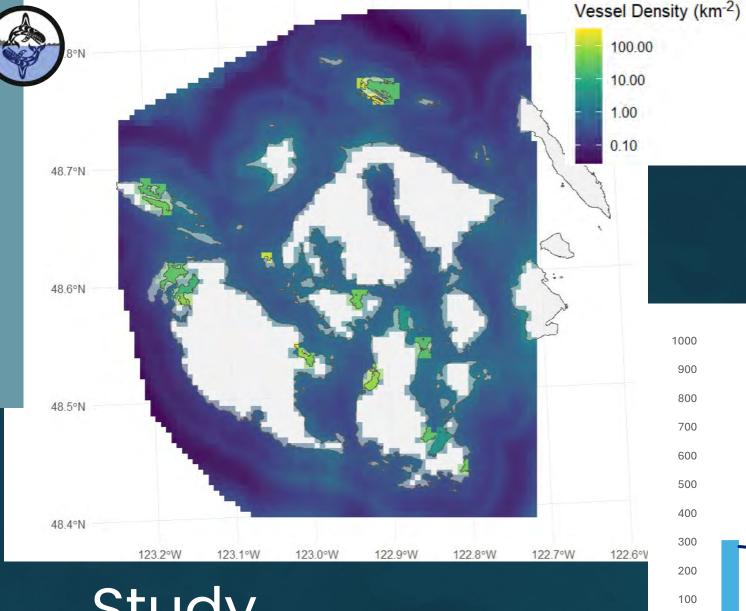




Study Methods

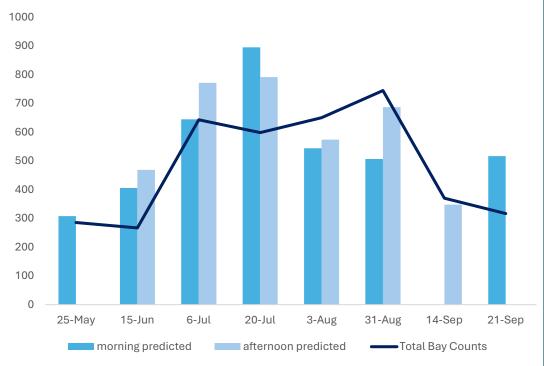
Line Transect approach:

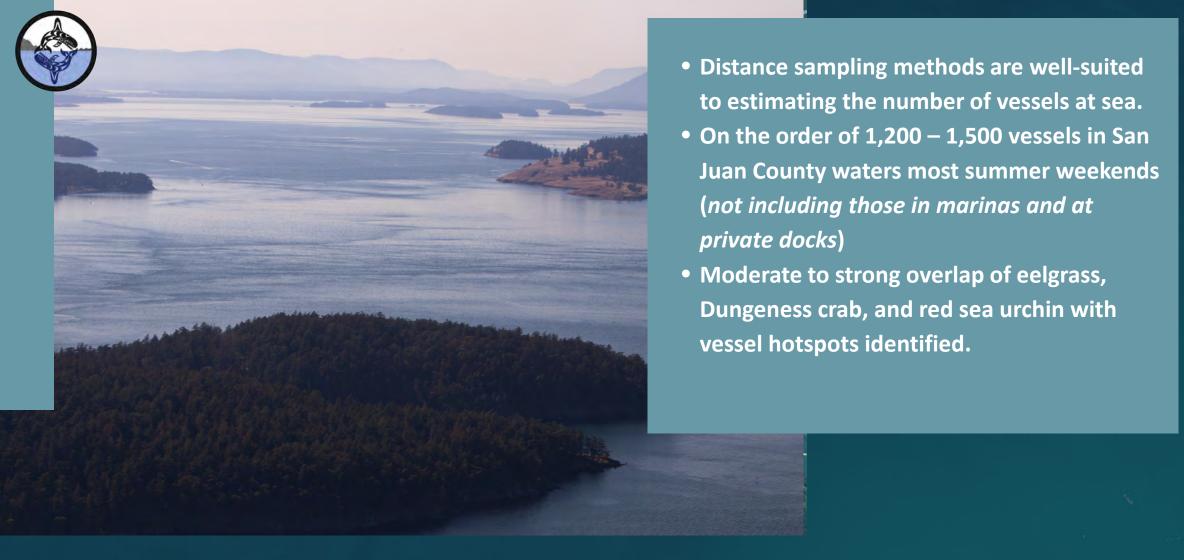
9 survey lines, 5 km apart with a total length, including transits and connectors, of 3,065.8 km



Study Results

- 4,631 boats counted on transect
- Modeling predicted 7,464 boats during the boating season for 8 survey days
- Highest numbers during July & August
- Highest densities focused at popular anchorages





Study Conclusions

San Juan County successfully applied Line Transect sampling methodology to estimate the numbers and density of boats in San Juan County during the 2024 boating season. The surveys highlighted both daily and seasonal fluctuations in vessel numbers. There are overlaps in high-density vessel areas with sensitive marine habitats, including eelgrass.

San Juan County attracts a lot of boaters during the boating season, especially to popular anchorages. Management strategies that consider vessel numbers and/or density restrictions are likely needed to minimize disturbance to the San Juan County Marine Stewardship Area.

ALR Whatcom County

Harmful Algal Bloom (HAB) Monitoring



Methods







Phytoplankton samples are collected at each site. Environmental conditions, including air and water temperature, salinity, wind speed and direction, and tide height and stage, are also recorded.

Sample Collection:









Sample Analysis: Plankton samples are analyzed microscopically with a focus on HAB species.



Reporting: Results are uploaded to the SoundToxins monitoring database. When present above their respective action levels, HAB species concentrations are directly reported to SoundToxins and WA DOH.



This project strengthens understanding of harmful algal blooms in our region while also building an informed network of citizen scientists.

Given the variability of phytoplankton concentrations, even on small spatial scales, a large network of citizen scientists can be utilized as a costeffective way to provide localized information to better inform shellfish closures and public health.

STAGE

MAIN MEETING ROOM



Jefferson



Clallam



Whatcom





Island



Skagit