



Mission:

To advance ocean conservation through education, exploration and experience







Noyo Center's Three Locations











Class Field Trips

Summer Camps

Paid Summer Internships



Talking Trash in Schools

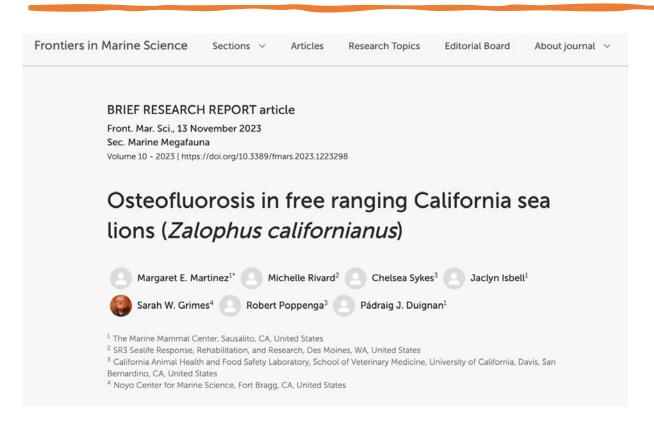


Fun For All After School Program

GOALS

- Making the harbor accessible to kids grades 5-8
- Focus on nature-based social and emotional learning after tough covid years.

Highlights: Marine Mammal Stranding





Scientific Paper

National News

Highlights:

Marine Mammal Stranding

We have now contributed over 250 specimen to the research collection











Annual Species (April-Oct)

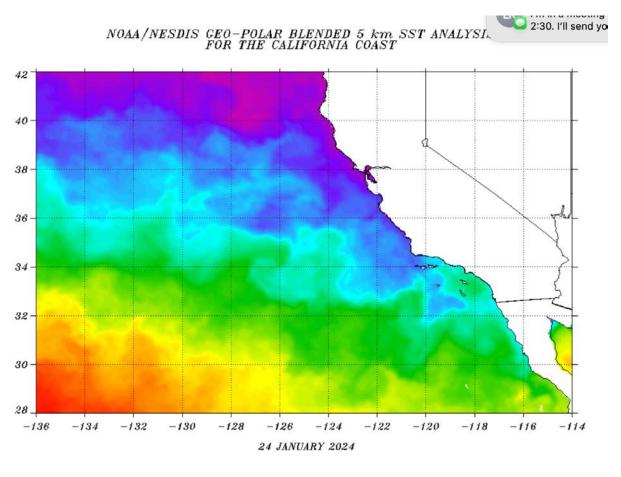
Grows up to 16 inches per day

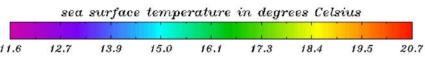
Supports over 800 species

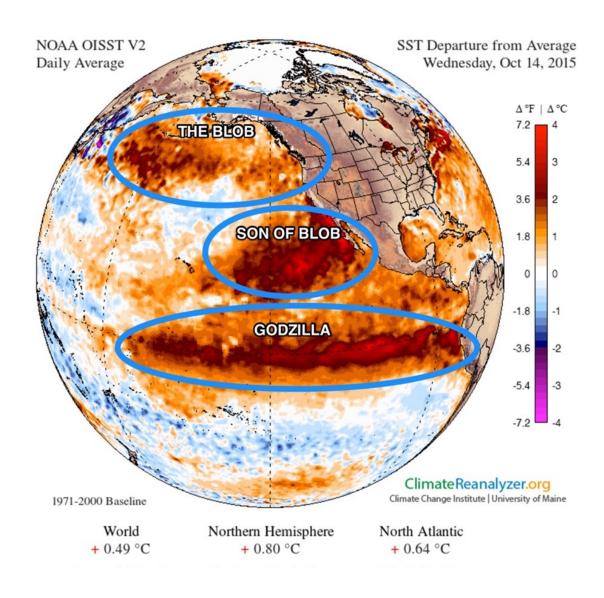
Sequesters carbon

Buffers shoreline from wave action

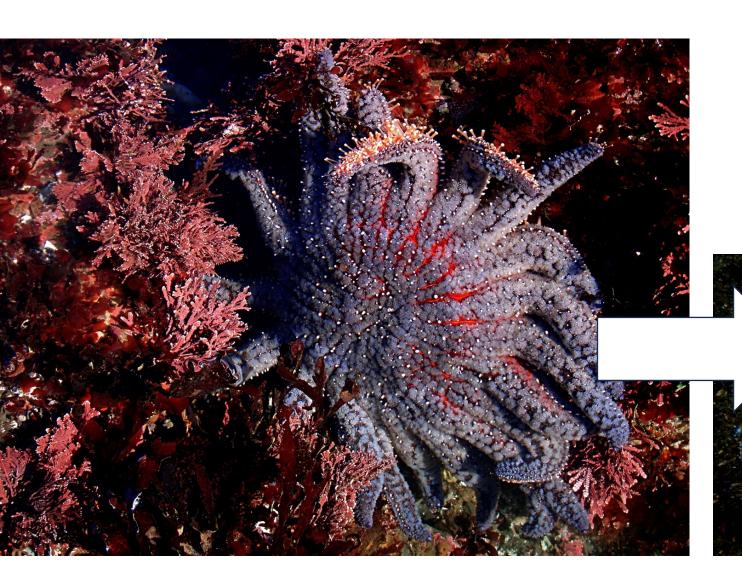
Upwelling and Marine Heat Waves







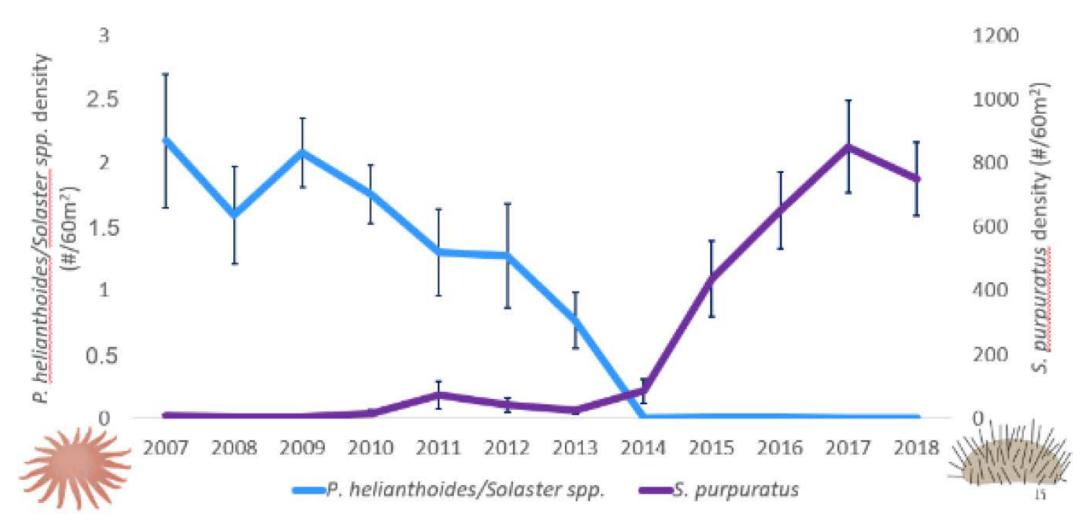
Sea Star Wasting Disease



Sunflower sea stars usually have 16 to 24 limbs and up to 3ft across. They are a voracious predator of urchin, but their population was decimated by the sea star wasting disease.



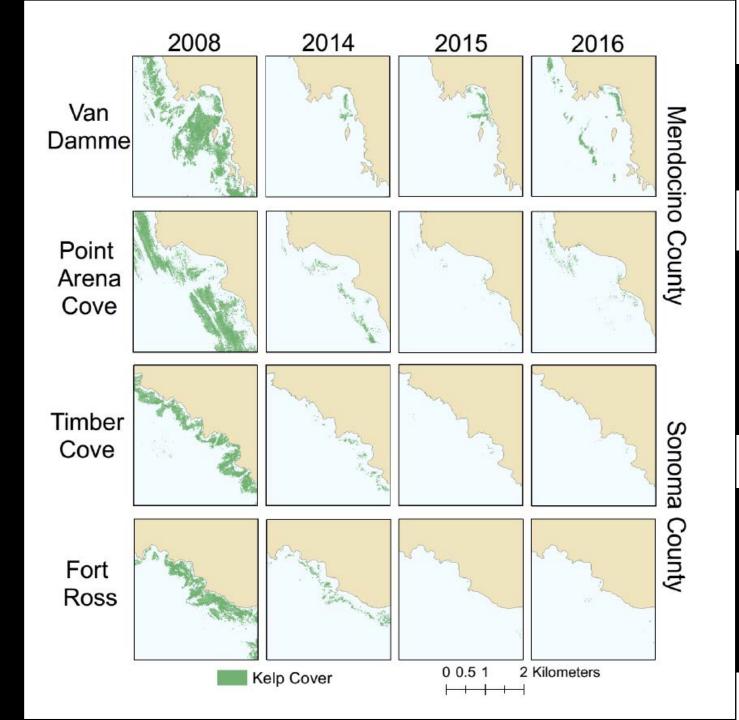
implications for *P. helanthoides*.



ReefCheck California



aerial surveys)



>93% kelp loss in 2014

Additional 33% loss in 2015

Very limited growth in 2016-2023







Abalone are weak and starving

Fishery closed until 2026

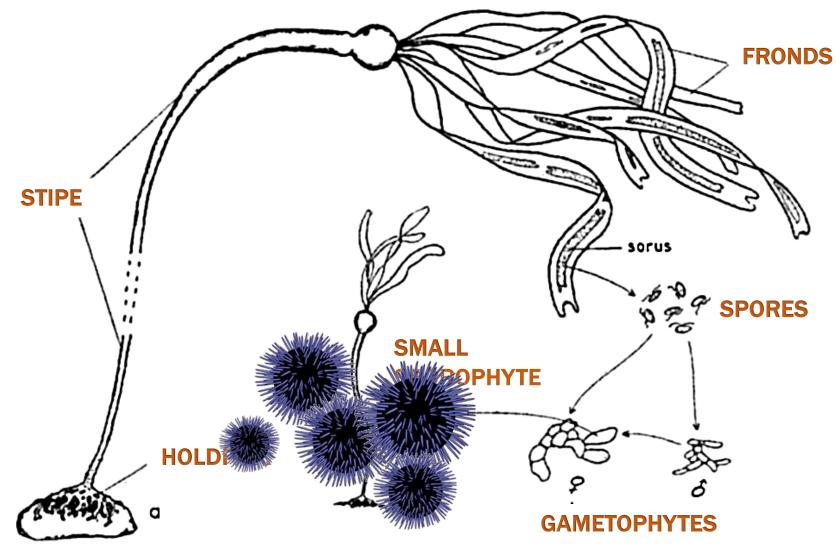
Red urchin Strongylocentrotus franciscanus



Bull Kelp (*Nereocystis luetkeana*) Life Cycle

Bull kelp is very easy to recognize. They have long stipes that can grow over 30m long, one gas filled bulb at the top to keep it afloat, and long blades the spread out and eventually float on the surface.

Bull kelp is an annual species, and the stipes can grow up to 5 in per day. After summer growth, the blades or fronds begin to release spores, which grow into tiny gametophytes. The gametophytes shed sperm and eggs in winter and early spring. When fertilized, the eggs develop into sporophytes.

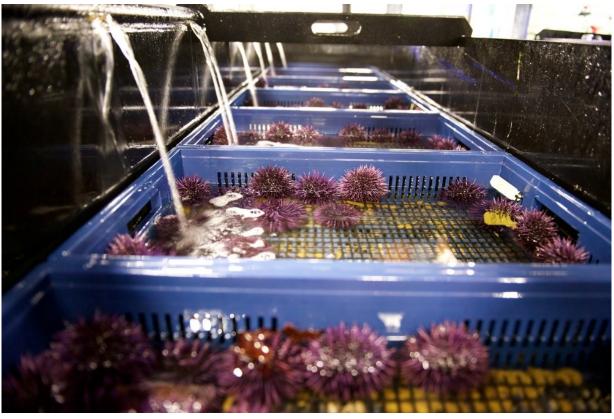




Urchin Ranching

Turning empty urchin into high quality, restorative seafood to the benefit of our environment and economy.









GOALS

- Develop a simple aquaculture system with recirculating seawater that can be easily replicated by others in the harbor and elsewhere in our region.
- Showcase restorative seafood through our FS's commercial kitchen; build local markets
- Determine the economic potential of this effort and whether we can scale to commercial production on the headlands property
- Build education program around this: classroom, research, community science





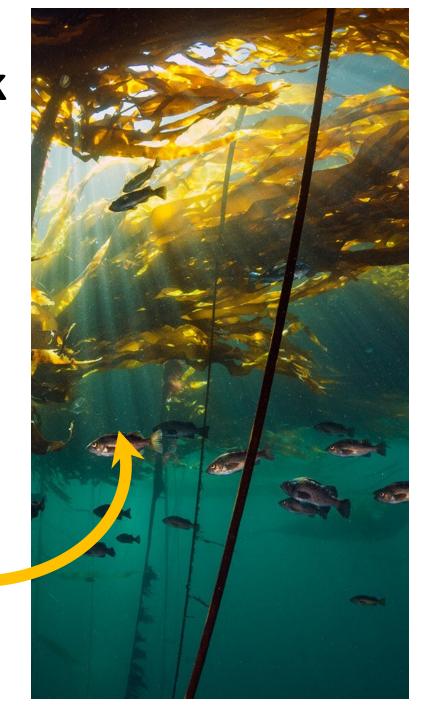
Abalone Broodstock Program

Partnership with Kashia Band of Pomo and UC Davis

PHASE 1

Feed starving adults

Create kelp oasis zones for reintroduction



Abalone Broodstock Program

PHASE 2

- Grow out juvenile abalone
- Outplant into restoration zones





BLUE ECONOMY.

The Blue Economy is sustainable use of ocean resources for economic growth, improved livelihoods and jobs, and ocean ecosystem health.

The Blue Economy encompasses many activities...

RENEWABLE ENERGY

Sustainable marine energy can play a vital role in social and economic development.

FISHERIES

Marine fisheries contribute more than US\$270 billion annually to global GDP. More sustainable fisheries can generate more revenue, more fish and help restore fish stocks.

MARITIME TRANSPORT

Over 80% of international goods traded are transported by sea, and the volume of seaborne trade is expected to double by 2030 and quadruple by 2050.





Ocean and coastal tourism can bring jobs and economic growth.
Coastal Least Developed Countries and Small Island Developing States receive more than 41 million visitors per year.

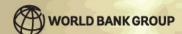
CLIMATE CHANGE

The impacts of climate change on oceans—rising sea-levels, costal erosion, changing ocean current patterns, and acidification—are staggering. At the same time, oceans are an important carbon sink and help mitigate climate change.



WASTE MANAGEMENT

80% of litter in the ocean is from land-based sources. Better waste management on land can help oceans recover.

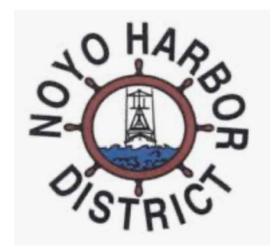




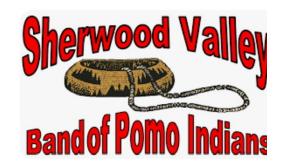




NOYO OCEAN COLLECTIVE









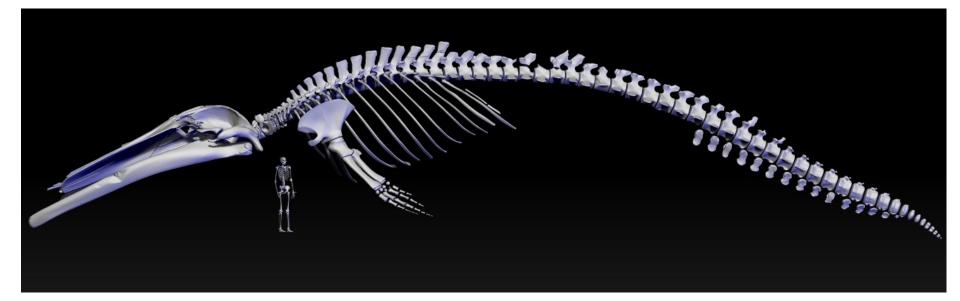
Collaboration with the City of FB and Noyo Harbor District will support Noyo's conservation aquaculture programs

Noyo Center for Marine Science

Ocean Science Center

A net-zero building supporting marine education and research

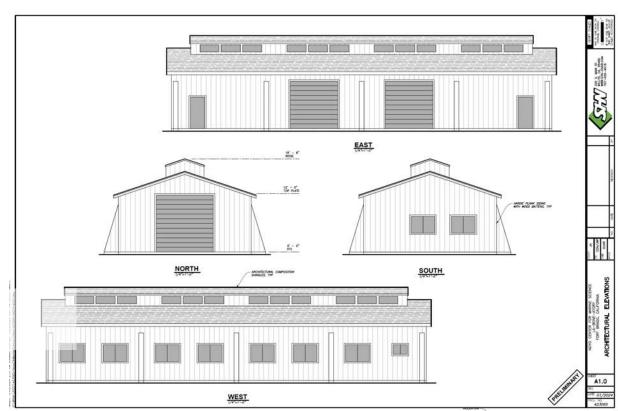




La-BONE-atory

- Site work and plans with SHN
- Working with the City on CEQA and CDP
- Funding from CA Resources Agency and CA Coastal Conservancy

Hope to break ground in 2024!







Property Boundary Adjustment

Objective: locate Ocean Science Center near end of the runway

- Cleared administrative issues with State Coastal Conservancy
- Record conservation
 easements over wetlands
 restoration area and establish
 connectivity with Noyo
 Headlands Park
- Next steps: survey new boundaries; prepare and record new grant deeds for Ocean Science Center and Noyo Headlands Park parcels



