Appendix C
Limiting Factors for Healthy Nearshore Resources
Current and potential threats (limiting factors) to the health of nearshore marine resources identified by public participants at meetings on the Nearshore Strategy in March and April, 2005:

Please note: This list shows the suggestions of individuals from the general public, industry, conservation groups and other non-governmental organizations heard at a series of public meetings on Oregon's Nearshore Strategy in March and April, 2005. This list does not represent the opinions of, or intent of future actions by, the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife.

* **lack of public awareness**
  - Invisibility of ocean resources
  - Lack of education on fish identification
  - Lack of public awareness (residents & visitors) on life history characteristics, vulnerability, etc.
    - Lack of seafood consumers’ awareness of issues
* **inadequate data collection, analysis, timely use**
  - Data not current when used
  - Not enough data
    - Have lots of data, not enough analysis & use of it
    - Inadequate fish distribution & movement patterns
  - Inadequate habitat mapping
  - Inadequate historic baseline info
  - Inadequate life history information
  - Inadequate nearshore fish stock assessments
  - Inadequate understanding of ecosystem function, predator-prey interactions
  - Lack of sufficient funding for research
  - Lack of local science
  - Lack of data on sand movement
    - Observer data not always recorded correctly, not available to public
* **habitat loss/alteration**
  - Altered nearshore oceanographic/sediment transport mechanisms due to jetties, estuary dredging
  - Altered river hydrology (due to dams, dredging, water use practices, etc.)
  - Coastal development (increasing; poorly planned/regulated; increased impervious surface area & runoff; estuarine/coastal wetland fill)
    - Dredge spoil disposal (habitat alteration; contaminants)
    - Freshwater export potential
    - Global climate change
  - Kelp beds vulnerable
  - Large storm events/natural disasters (tsunamis, earthquakes)
  - Oil/gas/mineral development potential
  - Other energy development (wind/wave)
  - Shoreline armoring
    - Upland impacts (alterations in sediment/freshwater input; nonpoint source pollution)
* **water quality**
  - Coastal development (poorly planned/regulated; increased impervious surface area & runoff; increased wastewater/sewage)
  - Dredge spoil disposal & increased turbidity
  - Ocean aquaculture potential
  - Oil spill potential
  - Pollution (point and non-point; examples were wastewater treatment/raw sewage discharges; pulp/paper mill effluent; agrochemicals/fertilizers; etc.)
    - Private dumping
  - Sewage overflows
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- **wildlife disturbance**
  - Light pollution from motels
  - Noise pollution/noise disturbance
  - Trampling intertidal habitats, animals, plants

- **harvest issues: localized/generalized overharvest, bycatch, spawner harvest**
  - Bycatch/discard
  - Efficient fishing gear/technology
  - Existing closed areas concentrate effort in remaining open areas (i.e., shift from offshore into nearshore)
    - High, continued sport harvest by some individuals
    - Inadequate management of algae collection
    - Inadequate management of urchin harvest
    - Increased shellfish harvest
    - Increasing sport & commercial fishing effort from neighboring states
    - Lack of upper length limit for lingcod & cabezon
    - Lingcod bycatch/discard high due to season closures
    - Nets
    - Overfishing (sport or commercial)
    - Overpopulation (human) & overconsumption
  - Inadequate management
    - Conflicting regulations & authorities
    - Disconnect between federal regulations and local conditions
    - Inadequate monitoring/enforcement of existing harvest regulations
    - Insufficient regulations on some types of harvest
    - Lack of comprehensive ecosystem or multi-species management
    - Lack of coordination between management authorities (state/local/federal government agencies & tribes)
    - Lack of local science & management
    - Management slow to respond to new information/changing conditions
    - Non-stakeholders making decisions / fishing industry not being listened to
    - Regulations without common sense
    - Separation of estuaries & upland from ocean in management & science

- **ecosystem imbalance**
  - Algae blooms
    - High lingcod population (prey on juvenile rockfish)
    - Invasive species
    - Marine mammals—high population levels
    - Ocean aquaculture potential