



MARINE LIFE
and the
ENVIRONMENT
of
LA JOLLA



a
VOLUNTEER
EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM



Initiated Summer, 1995



San Diego
Oceans Foundation

This program is designed to assist visitors in understanding and appreciating La Jolla's unique coastal environment and associated marine life.

Este folleto está destinado, para que los visitantes puedan apreciar el magnífico medio-ambiente de esta costa y su vida marina, desde La Jolla.

Ce programme est destiné aux visiteurs a fin qu'ils découvrent et apprécient le remarquable environnement côtier et sa vie marine, à La Jolla.

Points of Interest and Activities

COVE -- one of the most protected natural beaches on the Southern California Coast; very actively used for swimming and diving; site of annual Rough Water Swim.

CAVES -- visited by most tourists; entrance through the Cave Store

ECOLOGICAL RESERVE -- excellent location for snorkeling and SCUBA diving; may be entered from the Cove or the Shores.

BOOMER BEACH -- site of tremendous body surfing; experts only!

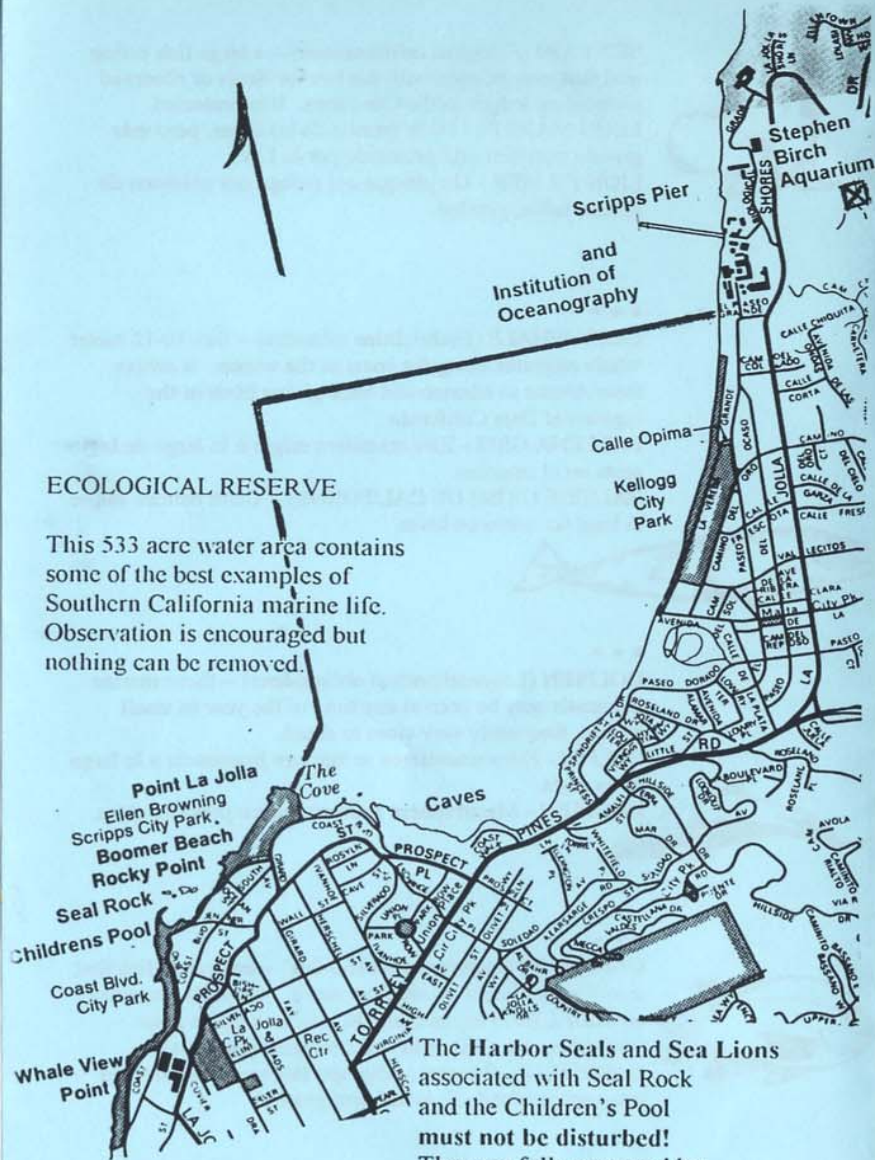
SEAL ROCK -- occupied by Harbor Seals and an occasional Sea Lion when the rock is not covered by waves. It is a preserve for these animals.

CHILDREN'S POOL -- wonderful place for one's first exposure to the sea; the sand is now occupied by seals during much of the year.

SCRIPPS PARK -- actively used all year for sports, picnics, weddings, etc.; concerts are held on summer Sunday afternoons.

KELLOGG PARK -- used intensely all year with a large parking area; most novice divers are trained here and it is a popular surfing area.

SCRIPPS INSTITUTION OF OCEANOGRAPHY -- this world renowned marine science center was established in 1908; on the hill above is the Stephen Birch Aquarium.



ECOLOGICAL RESERVE

This 533 acre water area contains some of the best examples of Southern California marine life. Observation is encouraged but nothing can be removed.

Map - Courtesy of
La Jolla Blue Book

The Harbor Seals and Sea Lions associated with Seal Rock and the Children's Pool **must not be disturbed!** They are fully protected by state and federal laws.

Las focas están protegidas por la Ley. ¡Favor de no molestarlas!

Les phoques sont totalement protégés. Ne les dérangez pas S.V.P.

ECOLOGICAL OVERVIEW

Despite man's intense use of the La Jolla marine environment, it contains the best comprehensive examples of various habitats to be found on Southern California's Coast. Numerous pools can be explored at the low tide in many locations. Sandy areas commonly contain rays, halibut, and sand dwelling snails, clams, etc. Rocky areas have lobsters, Garibaldi, and large Kelp Forests. Local fishes move throughout these habitats and large migratory "tunas", bass and other fish are in evidence during the warmer months.

LA JOLLA HISTORY

The town of La Jolla had its origin in 1887 when Frank Botsford subdivided 400 acres (182 hectares) and began selling the individual lots. Growth was rapid as people recognized La Jolla for its unique coastal beauty, and its fine climate. By 1925, there were 4000 residents; 1990-30,000. Its most prominent early resident was Miss Ellen B. Scripps who funded the Biological Institute (1905) which in 1909 became the Scripps Institution of Oceanography (SIO). She also built the Children's Pool in 1931 and funded many more prominent La Jolla institutions. SIO obtained a pier in 1916 at which time and place the annual Rough Water Swim originated. Some of the early buildings still exist near the Cove: 1894-The Brockton Villa; ca 1903 - The Cave Store; 1898 - 1051 Coast Blvd..

La Jolla has always had a rich fishing history, in part, because of the close proximity of deep oceanic waters, kelp beds, and a mixture of marine habitats. The first spearfishermen began taking game in the 1930's and La Jolla continues to be an active place for this sport. Nearly every day, sportfishing boats can be seen off the La Jolla coast, frequently making bountiful catches.

LA JOLLA COVE - Thanksgiving, 1908



PHOTO COURTESY OF LA JOLLA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

For More Information:

La Jolla Town Council 454-1444
Stephen Birch Aquarium 534-3474

WATER EMERGENCIES 911

or

LIFE GUARD HEADQUARTERS 224-2708

San Diego Oceans Foundation 523-1903
P.O. Box 90672
San Diego, CA 92169-2672



MARINE LIFE

PELICAN (Latin Name) -- a big billed fish eating bird; crashing diver, fully protected; now well established after Severe depletion due to pesticide pollution.

PELICANO - Pájaro de gran pico, se alimenta de peces, se clava fuertemente en el mar.

PÉLICAN - Un oiseau grand mangeur de poissons. Fait des plonge ons a pic spectaculaires.



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CORMORANT (Phalacrocorax) -- black underwater swimming bird that eats small fish. Frequently hunts in large groups.

PATO BUZO - Pájaro negro, bucea y se alimenta de peces pequeños.

CORMORANT - Un oiseau noir, nageur sous-marin, mangeur de petits poissons.



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GULL (Larus canus) -- large sea bird that eats anything, especially garbage and your picnic if you are not careful. There are many types of gulls.

GAVIOTA - Pájaro acuático, come de todo. Se pueda comer la comida que trajo para su día de campo, ¡Cuidela!

MOUETTE - Grand oiseau de mer qui mange tout; surveillez votre picnic.



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TERN () -- Small and noisy fish eating bird; graceful diver. There are 2 types, the rare and endangered California Least Tern and the Caspian Tern.

TERNO - Pájaro pequeño y ruidoso, se alimenta de peces.

STERNE - Petit oiseau bruyant; plongeur élégant.



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HARBOR SEAL (Phoca vitulina) -- a fully protected bottom feeding seal; fish eating seal; it congregates on and near Seal Rock and is frequently seen by divers .

FOCA - Mamífero, se alimenta en el fondo del mar. Su existencia está protegida por la Ley.

PHOQUE - Mammiphère qui se nourrit au fond de la mer; totalement protégé.



SEA LION (Zalophus californianus) -- a large fish eating seal that may be seen with the Harbor Seals or observed sunning on ledges in the Cave area. It is protected.

LEÓN MARION - De la familia de las focas, pero más grande, también está protegido por la Ley.

LION DE MER - Un phoque qui mange des poissons de grande taille; protégé.



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GREY WHALE (Eschrichtius robustus) -- this 10-12 meter whale migrates along the coast in the winter. It swims from Alaska to Mexico and back giving birth in the lagoons of Baja California.

BALLENA GRIS - Este mamífero migra a lo largo de la costa en el invierno.

BALEINE GRISE DE CALIFORNIE - Cette baleine migre le long des côtes en hiver.



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DOLPHIN (Lagenorhynchus obliquidens) -- these marine mammals may be seen at any time of the year in small groups, frequently very close to shore.

DELFIN - Estos mamíferos se ven con frecuencia a lo largo de la costa.

DAUPHIN - Mammiphère souvent aperçu près des côtes.



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GARIBALDI (hypisypops rubicundus) -- an orange fish that establishes "nests" in shallow water. It is fully protected.

GARIBALDI - Pez, anaranjado, anida en aguas poco profundas. Su existencia esta protegida por la Ley.

GARIBALDI - Poisson orange qui fait son "nid dano des eaup peu profondes"; totalement protégé.



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GIANT KELP (Macrocystis pyrifera) -- this very tall and fast growing algae creates unique underwater forests; within kelp forests are found all forms of coastal marine life.

ALGA GIGANTE - Este tipo de alga forma bosques submarinos.

KELP GÉANT - Cette très grande algue crée des forêts sous marines.