

Brown Pelican Figures

Table 1. The number of California Brown Pelicans observed at roosts in the Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary during aerial surveys completed in the fall of 1998, 1999, and 2000 ([15]Strong and Jaques 2001). The highest and lowest numbers observed at each roost are shown. Roosts are listed from North to South. Names in italics identify sites that were listed as important roosts by Briggs and colleagues in 1983.

Roost	1998-2000
Rodeo Lagoon	0-277
Bird Rock, Pt. Bonita	325-1262
Seal Rocks, San Francisco	13-1003
Mussel Rock	0-40
<i>Devil's Slide/Pt. San Pedro</i>	177-602
Pillar Point Harbor	460-787
Seal and Eel Rocks, San Mateo Co.	64-218
Pigeon Pt/Martin's Creek Rock	17-93
Gazos Creek	12-77
<i>Año Nuevo Island</i>	1388-5229
Año Nuevo Mainland	38-1438
Greyhound Rock	0-233
Wilder State Beach	3-115
Santa Cruz Point Rocks	38-280
Santa Cruz Wharf	0-96
Black Point	0-198
Cement Ship Pier	55-79
Pajaro River mouth	23-695
<i>Moss Landing Wildlife Management Area</i>	449-1189
Elkhorn Slough NERR	449-1189
Moss Landing Harbor	0-42
<i>Salinas River mouth</i>	165-1086
Monterey Harbor & Jetty	95-235
Point Piños & Hopkins Rock	20-67
Bird and Seal Rocks	74-266
Pescadero Rock	172-348
Carmel River	0-160
<i>Point Lobos Rocks (including Bird Island)</i>	461-2519
Plaskett Rocks	58-203
Cape San Martin Rock	50-787
La Cruz Rock	68-103
Point Piedras Blancas	84-377
Rocks S of Pt. Piedras Blancas	114-275



Figure 1. Distribution of the Brown Pelican in North and Central America and the western Caribbean. The dashed lines indicate the limits of post-breeding dispersal. This species also is a resident in the eastern Caribbean, along the coast of Ecuador, and in the Galápagos Islands. [modified from [12]Shields 2002].

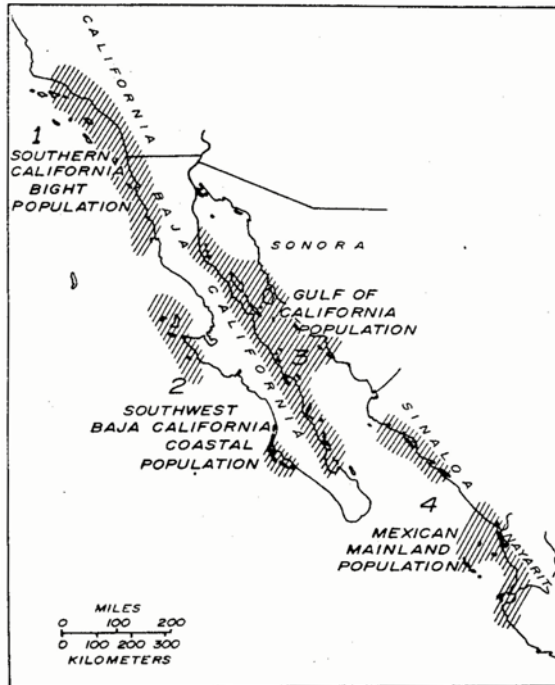
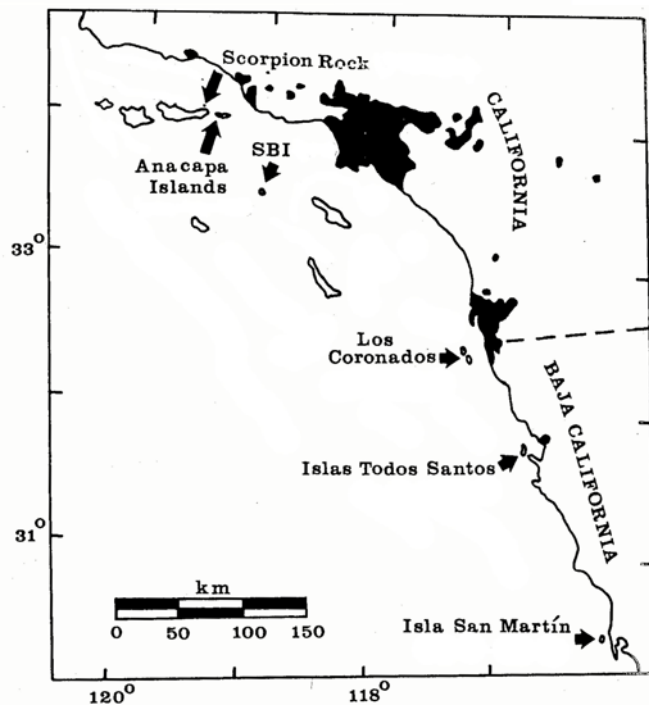
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Figure 2. Map showing (A) the breeding populations and range of the California Brown Pelican and (B) the Southern California Bight region indicating the location of past and present California Brown Pelican nesting colonies (SBI = Santa Barbara Island) [reprinted with permission from [1]Gress and Anderson 1983].

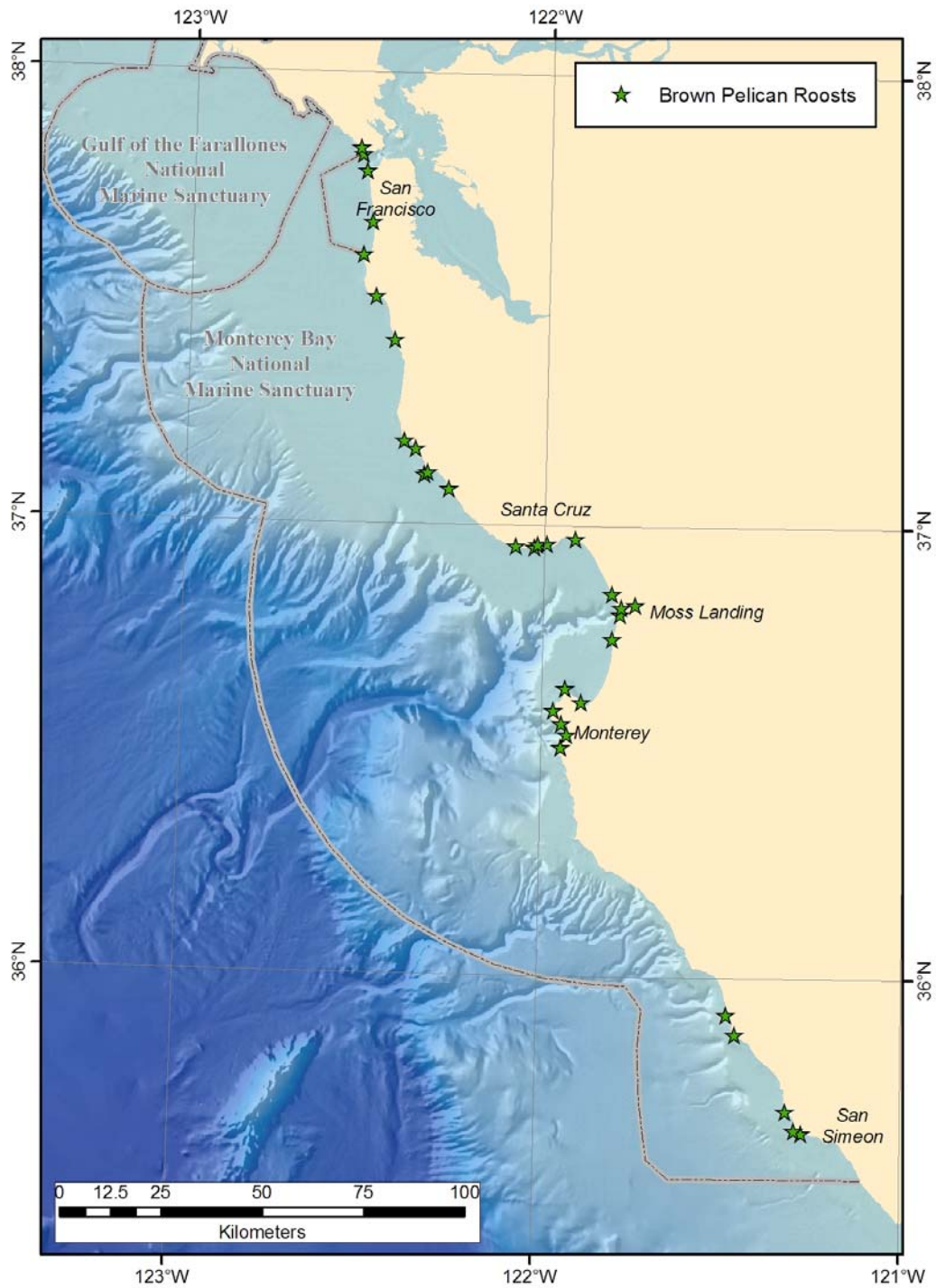


Figure 3. California Brown Pelican roost observed in the Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary during aerial surveys completed in the fall of 1998, 1999, and 2000 ([15]Strong and Jaques 2001).

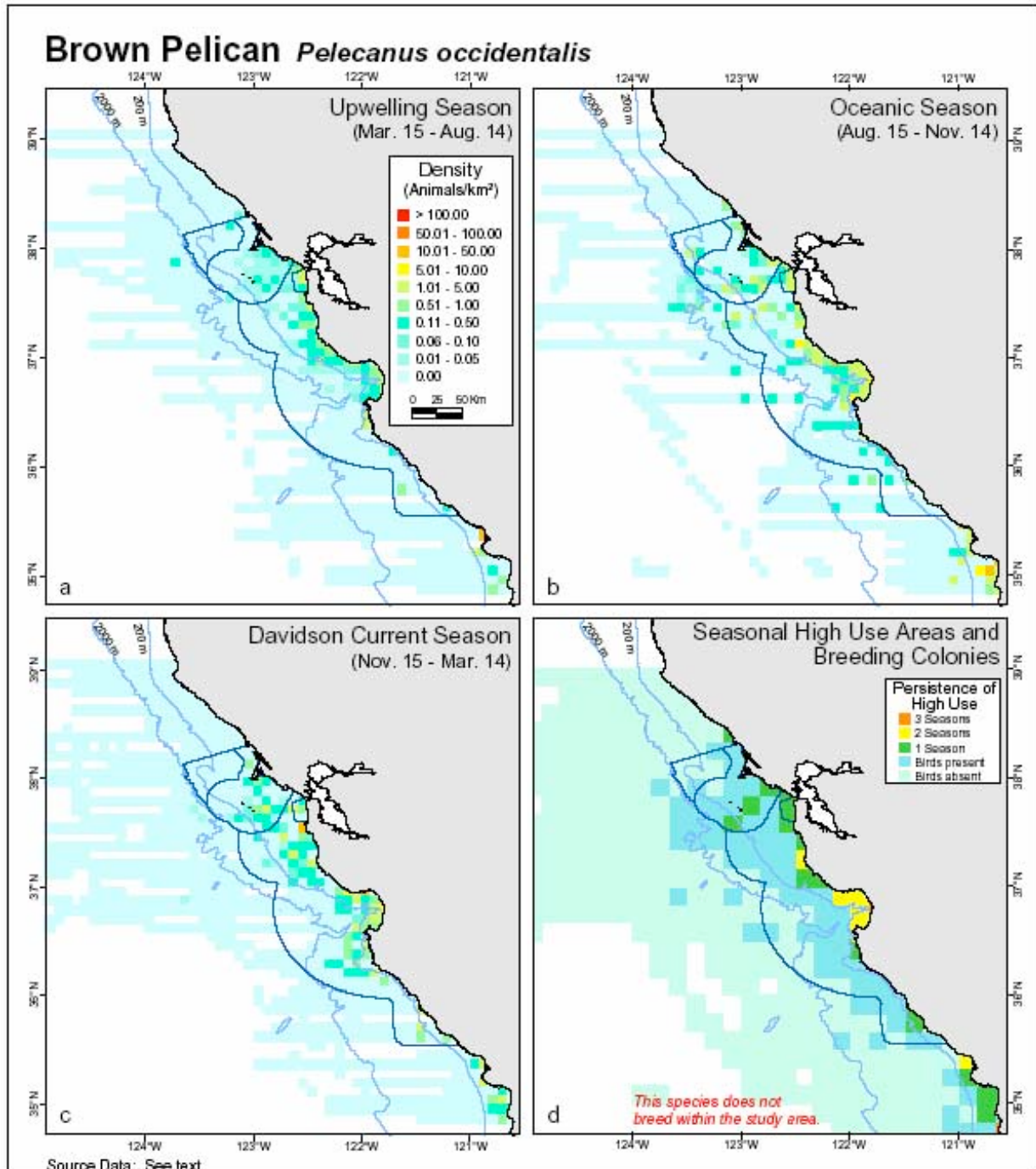


Figure 4. These maps show the density of the California Brown Pelican (*Pelecanus occidentalis californicus*) in the Monterey Bay, Gulf of the Farallones and Cordell Bank National Marine Sanctuaries during three seasons: Upwelling season (March 15 - August 14); Oceanic season (August 15 - November 14); and Davidson Current season (November 15 - March 14). These data are provided by the California Biogeographic Assessment prepared for the Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary's Management Plan.

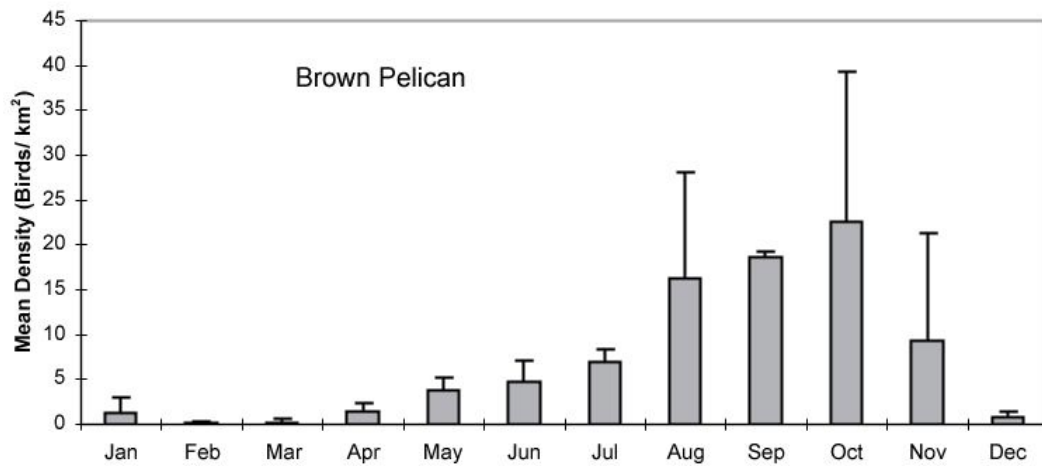


Figure 5. Mean monthly density of California Brown Pelicans occurring in Monterey Bay based on 34 surveys from 1999-2001 (reprinted with permission from [19]Henkel 2004)

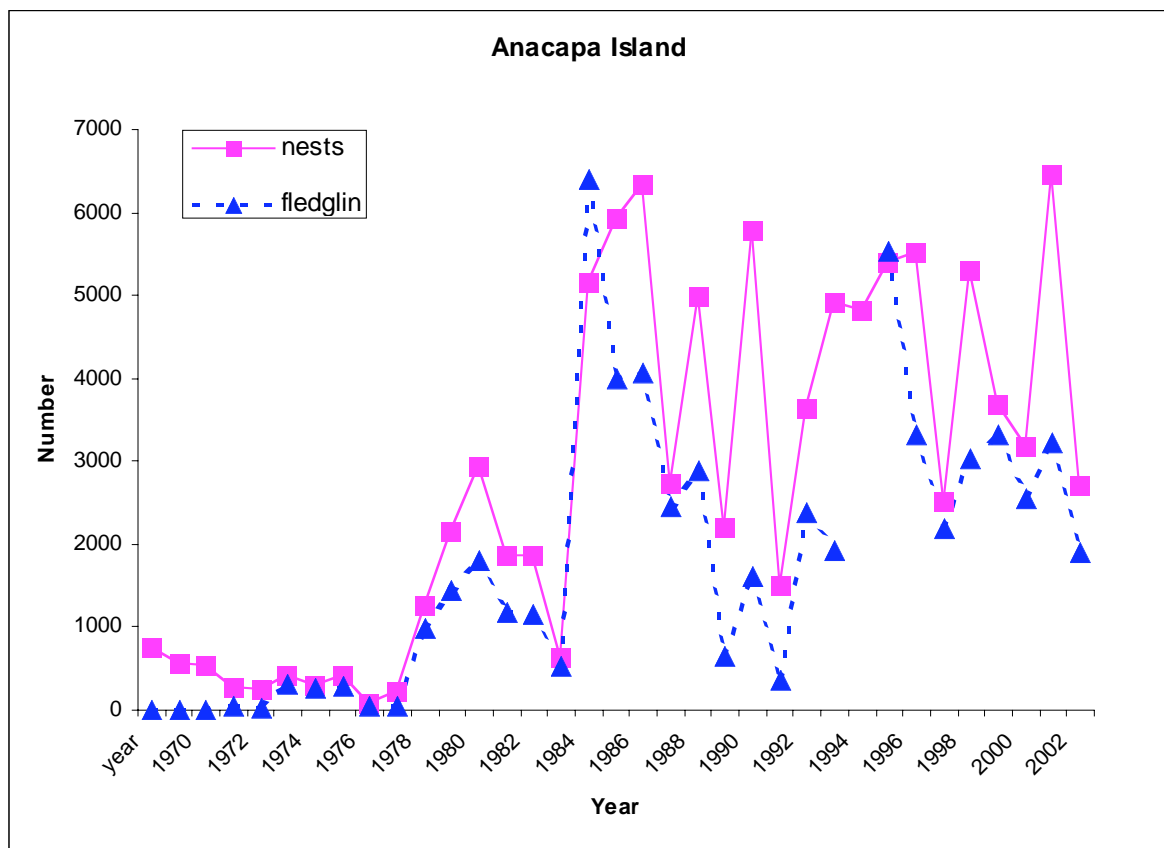


Figure 6. Temporal trends in the number of nesting attempts and the number of fledglings produced by California Brown Pelicans on West Anacapa Island and Scorpion Rock (reprinted with permission from [50]Gress and Harvey 2003).

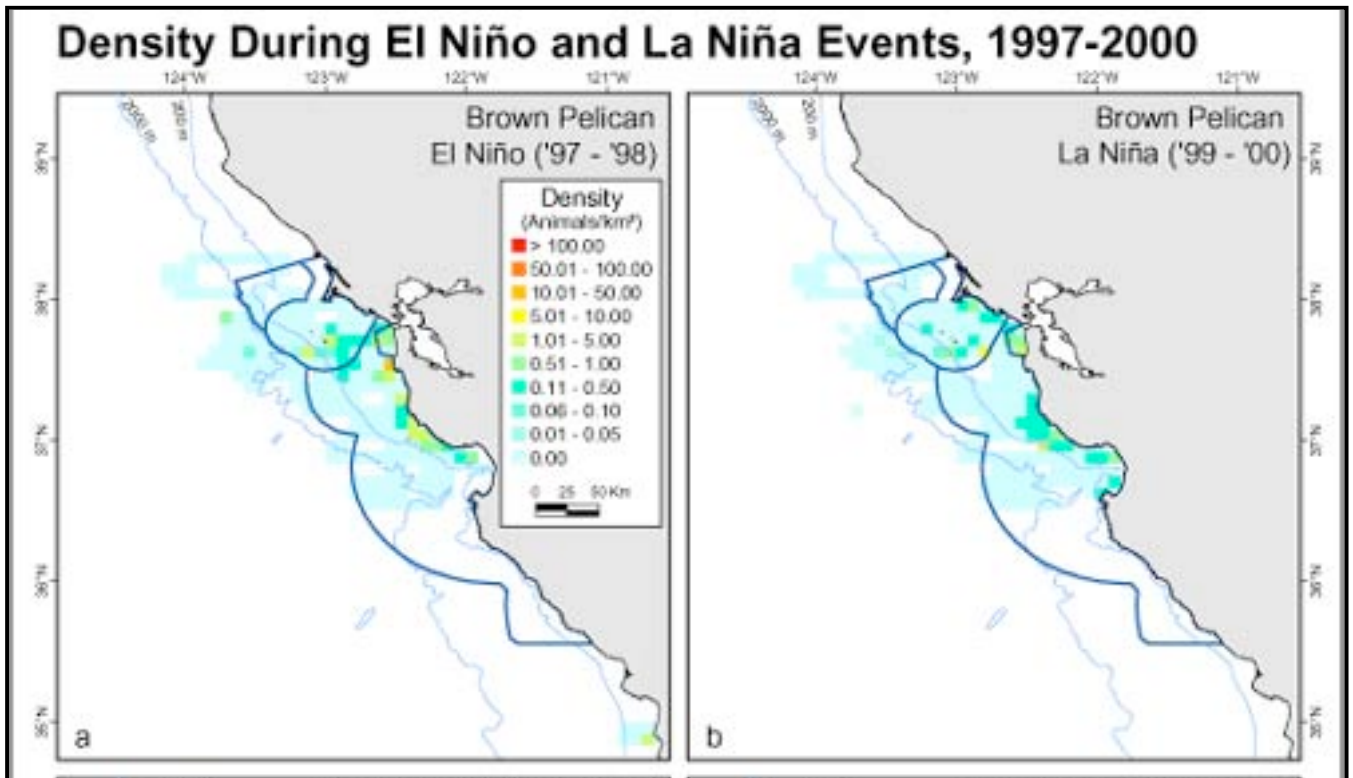


Figure 7. These maps show the density of the California Brown Pelican in the Monterey Bay, Gulf of the Farallones, and Cordell Bank National Marine Sanctuaries during El Niño and La Niña events. Densities are much higher in central California during warm-water periods (El Niño). Data provided by the California Biogeographic Assessment prepared for the Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary's Management Plan.