

Sea Otter Recovery Fund



Photo by Gregory Slobirdr Smith



Coastal
Conservancy



California Sea Otter Fund Summary of Projects Funded

The California Sea Otter Fund was established in 2006 as an income tax check-off program allowing taxpayers to dedicate funds to facilitate sea otter recovery (Revenue and Taxation Code (RTC) Section 18754). The funds may be used for “research, science, protection projects or programs related to the Federal Sea Otter Recovery Plan or improving the nearshore ocean ecosystem, including, but not limited to, program activities to reduce sea otter mortality.” (RTC Section 18754.2(a)(3)). Each year, half of the available funds are appropriated to the Coastal Conservancy to undertake projects the advance the goals of the fund.

From 2008-2019, the Conservancy has awarded a total of \$1,471,667 in grants and contracts from the California Sea Otter Fund, as summarized below.

RECOVERY ACTIONS IMPLEMENTED

- **Electronic Tags for Sea Otter Population Monitoring** (2020, \$95,000): NASA is developing a new “smart tag” technology for sea otters to enable improved and cost-effective monitoring of sea otter populations.
- **Aquarium of the Pacific Sea Otter Surrogacy Enclosures** (2020, \$70,000) Aquarium of the Pacific is constructing two sea otter surrogacy enclosures, enabling them to serve as a surrogacy facility for the rehabilitation and release of stranded sea otter pups.
- **Be Otter Savvy Program** (2016-2020: \$182,400). Be Otter Savvy Program is educating the wildlife-viewing public (such as kayakers and photographers) on responsible viewing of wild sea otters to reduce the stress and harassment and is collecting data on disturbance impacts.
- **Speed Humps at Moss Landing State Beach** (2018, \$12,600) California State Parks installed two speed humps and advance warning markers on the entrance road to Moss Landing State Beach in order to slow traffic where sea otters are known to cross the road and reduce the risk of vehicles striking sea otters
- **Pinto Lake Carp Removal** (2014-2015, \$11,700). City of Watsonville undertook a project to remove carp from Pinto Lake to reduce production of a neurotoxin which had been identified as likely attributing to the deaths of at least 31 southern sea otters in the Monterey Bay region.
- **Sea Otter Awareness Outreach and Education** (2013-2015; \$58,640). Friends of the Sea Otter worked to inform the public, including policy makers and regulators, about the status of sea otters, their habitat, and additional research needed for sea otter recovery.

RESEARCH RELATED TO SEA OTTER RECOVERY

- **Drakes Estero and Tomales Bay Population Growth Model (2019-2020, \$60,000):**
To understand the potential for sea otter recolonization of Drakes Estero and Tomales Bay in Pt. Reyes National Seashore, researchers at Sonoma State University are developing a predictive population growth model and baseline food web model for sea otters in these estuaries.
- **Anthropogenic Risks to Sea Otters Re-settling San Francisco Bay (2018; \$14,770)**
San Francisco State University undertook a study to determine what human-induced threats sea otters face in recolonizing San Francisco Bay, such as vessels, oil spills, and contaminants, and their spatial distribution to inform managers on future recovery efforts.
- **Investigating Sea Otter Use of Elkhorn Slough to Inform Restoration (2013-2018; \$121,562).**
Researchers UC Santa Cruz and the Elkhorn Slough National Estuarine Research Reserve investigated sea otter feeding habits and behavior, and prey availability in Elkhorn Slough and developed guidelines for future management and restoration of the slough in order to support continued recovery of the otters.
- **Investigating Sea Otter Mortality Patterns (1998-2012) (2013-2017; \$165,543).**
Researchers at U.C. Davis undertook extensive epidemiological analyses on 560 deceased otters from fifteen years of samples to provide a broader understanding of drivers of sea otter mortality.
- **Risk Factors for Shark Bite Mortality in Southern Sea Otters (2012-2014; \$59,447).**
From 2009 through 2013, researchers observed an unprecedented 30-40% increase in sea otter mortality as a result of shark bites. Researchers at UC Davis investigated whether environmental, spatio-temporal, and/or health-related risk factors were associated with these attacks in order to help management agencies take appropriate action.
- **Sea Otter Population Biology at Big Sur & Monterey CA: Investigating Consequences of Resource Abundance and Anthropogenic Stressors for Sea Otter Recovery (2008-2013, \$498,690).** Researchers at UC Santa Cruz examined the effects of contaminants and human-caused stressors on southern sea otter populations and found food availability, not exposure to contaminants, was the most significant limiting factor on sea otter population and thus range expansion and thus an increase in food availability is required for population recovery.



Photo by Mike Baird