WELCOME TO THE MAGNIFICENT AND DIVERSE CHANNEL ISLANDS NATIONAL MARINE SANCTUARY & NATIONAL PARK

Close to the California mainland, yet worlds apart, the Channel Islands National Marine Sanctuary and National Park encompass the ocean environment and five of the eight Channel Islands: Anacapa, Santa Cruz, Santa Rosa, San Miguel and Santa Barbara. The sanctuary and park provide unique biological provinces, and, in a remarkably small area, encompass nearly all of the species of plants and animals. One hundred and forty-five of these species are unique to the islands. Collectively, Channel Islands National Park is one of the world's most important areas for scientific research and monitoring.

How to Enjoy Your Sanctuary and Park

The Channel Islands is a popular destination to observe aerial wildlife and coastal migrations, spectacular wildlife, and abundant marine life. The sanctuary and park encourage responsible visitor use when hiking, swimming, boating, fishing, kayaking, snorkeling, and wildlife viewing.

Diving
Spot checks, leopard, sea caves, and caves, and caves of the Channel Islands offer some of the best diving in the world.把握住海洋中的一些潜藏的秘密，享受潜水的乐趣。

Boating and Kayaking
For Channel Islands visitors wishing to explore national marine sanctuaries and protected areas, Channel Islands National Park offers a wide range of fishing and boating opportunities. The Channel Islands National Park provides visitors with access to the islands through a system of national marine sanctuaries and protected areas, which encompass a variety of marine environments, from rocky reefs to open ocean.

Watching Wildlife
The waters around the Channel Islands offer unparalleled wildlife viewing opportunities.

Hiking
More than 30 miles of hiking trails lead visitors to some of the most remote and scenic locations on the Channel Islands. Visitors can hike along the coast, explore the interior of the islands, or simply enjoy the beauty of the natural environment.

Fishing
Access to the Channel Islands National Marine Sanctuary and National Park is open to all, and visitors are encouraged to explore the marine environment and the resources it provides. The park encourages responsible use of marine resources, including合理、健康、可持续的渔业管理，以保护海洋生物多样性和生态系统。

Getting Involved
How Can You Have a Positive Effect on the Sanctuary and Park Environment

- Sign up for the Channel Islands National Park email newsletter to receive updates on park activities and resources.
- Volunteer with the National Park Service to help with park maintenance and conservation efforts.
- Participate in the Channel Islands National Park's Junior Ranger program to learn about the park's natural and cultural resources and to help protect them for future generations.
- Report oil and pollution discharges to the park's oil spill hotline at (805) 642-0345.
- Follow all federal fishing regulations and guidelines to protect marine life and resources.
- Follow all park rules and regulations to preserve the park's natural and cultural resources.
- Support local businesses and organizations that contribute to the park's mission and goals.
- Spread the word about the park's offerings and the importance of protecting marine environments.

Remember, your actions can make a difference.

To report oil and pollution discharges, contact the Channel Islands National Park's oil spill hotline at (805) 642-0345 or visit http://channelislands.noaa.gov.

The Channel Islands National Park, a special intertidal and marine protected area of national and global significance, is administered by the National Park Service within the Department of Interior. The park encompasses 250,000 acres of land and marine resources. The park consists of 250,000 acres of land and marine resources, and it is one of the busiest parks in the United States. The park consists of four major islands: Santa Cruz, Santa Rosa, San Miguel, and Santa Barbara. The park is one of the most popular destinations in the world, attracting over 1 million visitors each year.

Marine protected areas (MPAs) are sections of the ocean set aside to protect and/or regulate the use of the environment. Marine protected areas provide a refuge for fish, invertebrates, marine mammals, and other marine species. Marine protected areas are used to protect and restore marine ecosystems, and they are managed to allow sustainable use.

Marine reserves (MRs) provide a refuge for species that may be threatened or endangered. Marine reserves are used to protect and restore marine ecosystems, and they are managed to allow sustainable use.

Marine conservation areas (MCAs) protect specific areas and/or resources of high ecological, cultural, or commercial importance. Marine conservation areas are used to protect and restore marine ecosystems, and they are managed to allow sustainable use.

Marine protected area (MPA) designation is a program that identifies marine areas that are protected from certain uses, such as fishing, boating, and mining. Marine protected areas are used to protect and restore marine ecosystems, and they are managed to allow sustainable use.

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San Miguel is the westernmost Channel Island and is located invertebrates that are not found on the southern islands, but are invertebrates. The colder waters support a distinct group of fish and marine life associated with Santa Rosa Island is influenced by the cold California Current, much like San Miguel Island.

Santa Barbara Island

Santa Barbara Island hosts a large

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San Miguel Island

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