

## DISCUSSION

Information presented in this sheet is based on ground-truth surveys (see Fig. 6) conducted by the U.S. Geological Survey and National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) National Marine Fisheries Service for the California Seafloor Mapping Program. Benthic community structure was determined from 35 video towed-camera transects within California's State Waters limit in the Santa Barbara Channel. These transects produced a total of 523 10-second observations from Retnigs Bedge (34.5° N, 120.1° W) to Huey Island (34.5° N, 119.5° W) and the Santa Barbara Channel (34.5° N, 119.5° W) to the Santa Barbara Channel (34.5° N, 119.5° W). Generalized linear models were developed to predict the probability of occurrence and to create predictive distribution maps for the most frequently observed macro-invertebrates (tall sea pens, short sea pens, cup corals, hydroids, and brittle stars), which are all structure-forming components of valuable habitat for groundfish species (Krigsman and others, 2012). This sheet shows five predictive-distribution maps (Map A-E) and a transect map area, which is depicted by a profile in the Santa Barbara Channel regional maps (Map F).

Covariates in the generalised linear models were geographic location, bathymetry, and seafloor character. Geographic location was derived from analysis of five of the six map areas along the mainland coast of the Santa Barbara Channel, excluding the Offshore of Carpinteria map area where data were insufficient. From the five map areas, three statistically different locations were identified on the basis of a community-structure analysis of the invertebrate taxa and associated covariates (sometimes resulting in distinctly different predicted distributions across map boundaries): (1) the Hueneque Canyon and vicinity Offshore of Ventura map areas; (2) the Offshore of Santa Barbara and Offshore of Coal Oil Point map areas; and (3) the Offshore of Refugio Beach map area. Data for the two other covariates were provided in sheet 2 (shaded-relief bathymetry, Fig. 1) and sheet 3 (seafloor character, Fig. 2).

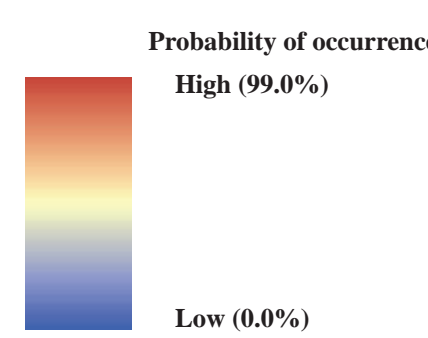
Although probability of occurrence for each invertebrate taxon was predicted for the entire Santa Barbara Channel region (Map F), this chart highlights predictions for the Offshore of Ventura map area (Maps A-E). Almost the entire Offshore of Ventura map area is made up of soft sediment, with a few small areas of isolated rocks and boulders. Despite the large area of what is considered to be suitable habitat for tall and short sea pens (Maps A and B, respectively), the probability of occurrence for these two invertebrates was considerably low (see Kringsman and others, 2012). In areas of isolated rocks and boulders, the probability of occurrence for cup corals (Map D) was moderate, whereas, in the same habitat, the probability of occurrence for hydroids (Map C) was high. The probability of occurrence for brittle stars, seen in the sediment with arms protruding from the substrate, increased as water depth increased (Map E).

## REFERENCES CITED

Gotshall, D.W., 2005, Guide to marine invertebrates—Alaska to Baja (2d ed.): Monterey, Calif., Sea

Krigsman, L.M., Yoklavich, M.M., Dick, E.J., and Cochrane, G.R., 2012, Models and maps—Predicting the distribution of corals and other benthic macro-invertebrates in shelf habitats: *Ecosphere*, v. 3(1), article 3.

**EXPLANATION**



**Area of “no data”**—Areas near shoreline not mapped owing to insufficient high-resolution seafloor mapping data; areas beyond 3-nautical-mile limit of California’s State Waters were not mapped as part of California Seafloor Mapping Program



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## Predicted Distribution of Benthic Macro-Invertebrates, Offshore of Ventura Map Area and Santa Barbara Channel Region, California

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