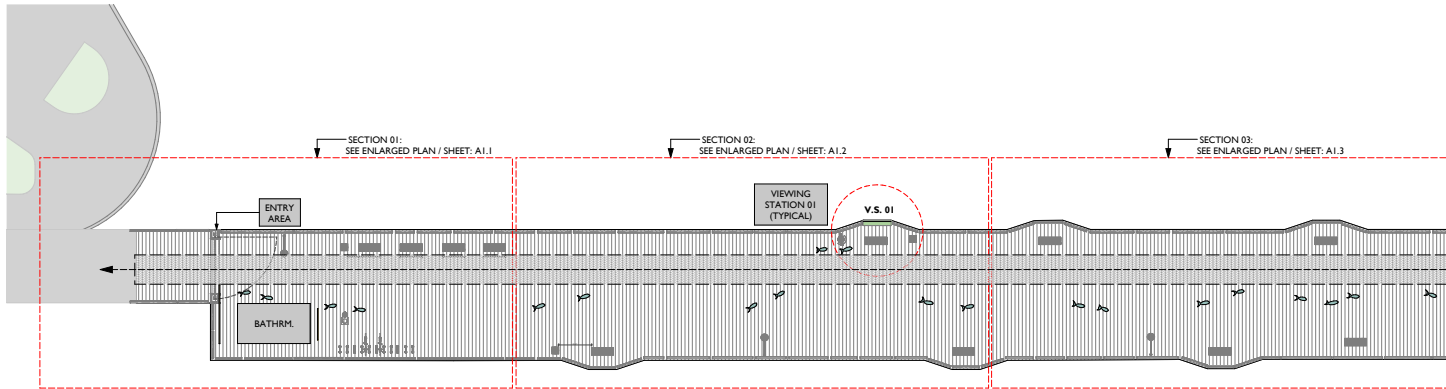
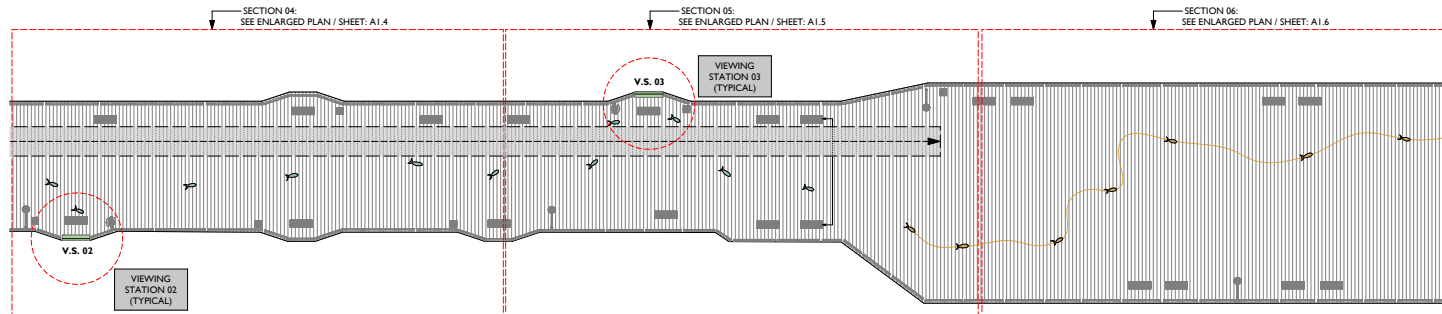




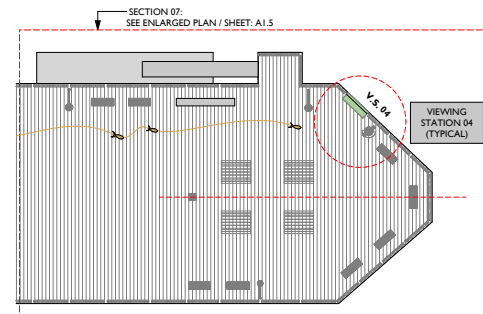
REVISIONS TO WHARF ENTRY - MONUMENT SIGNS



OVERALL WHARF SITE MAP / SECTION #01 THROUGH #03



OVERALL WHARF SITE MAP - SECTION: #04 THROUGH #06



OVERALL WHARF SITE MAP - SECTION: #07

KEYNOTES



KEY NOTES

CAPITOLA WHARF

1400 Wharf Rd -Capitola
CA, 95010

fuse architects + builders
512 Capitola Ave + Capitola + California + 95010
fusearchitecture.com 831.479.9295

Project Submittal Record		
Revision	Date	Issue Description
	03/07/2024	PLANNING SUBMITTAL
I	03/21/2024	PLANNING RE-SUBMITTAL

Seal/ Signature



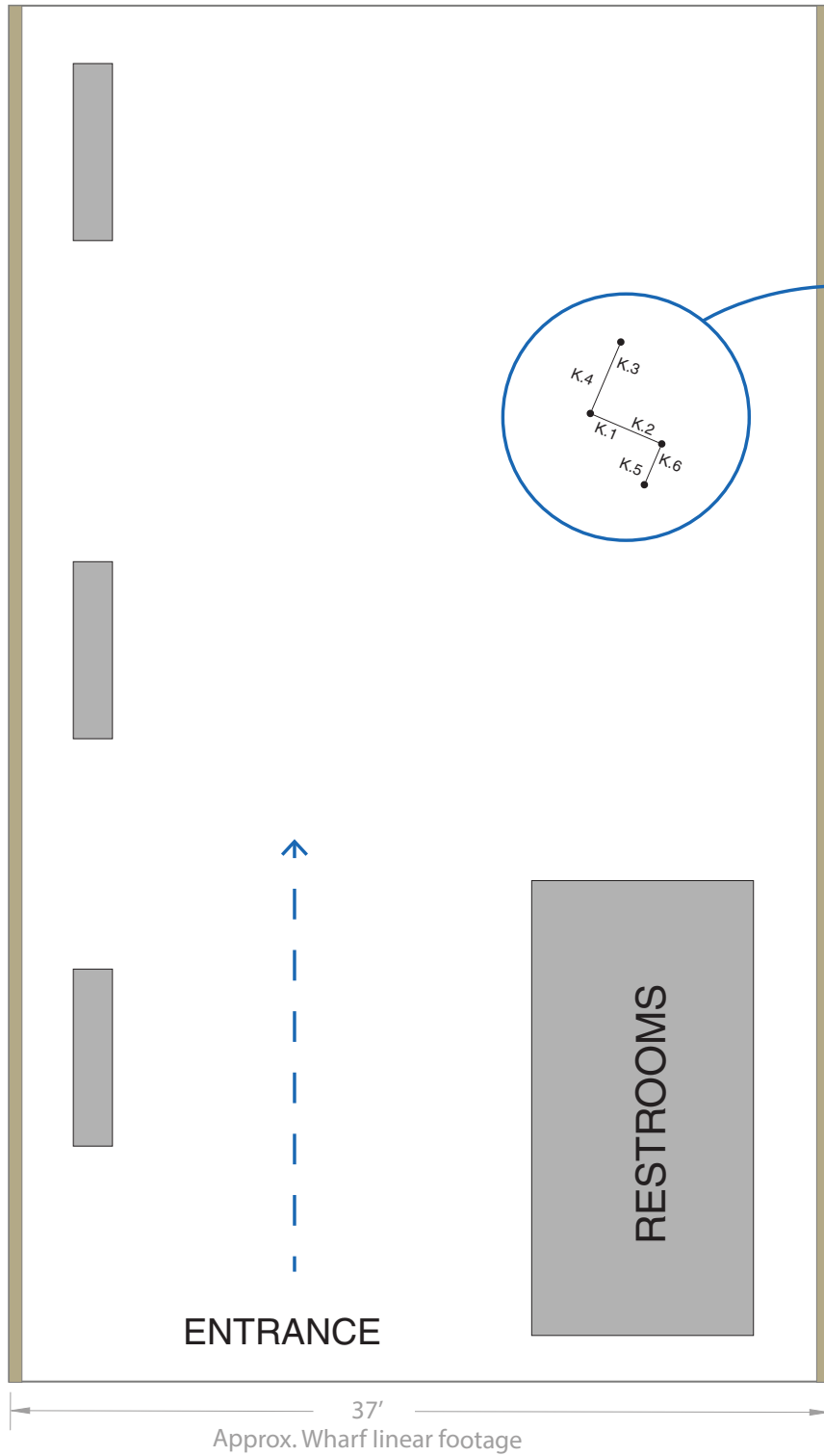
Project Name
Capitola Wharf

Accessor's Parcel Number
APN #: 123-456-78

Sheet Title
WHARF SITE PLAN - OVERALL

Scale
As Indicated

A1.0

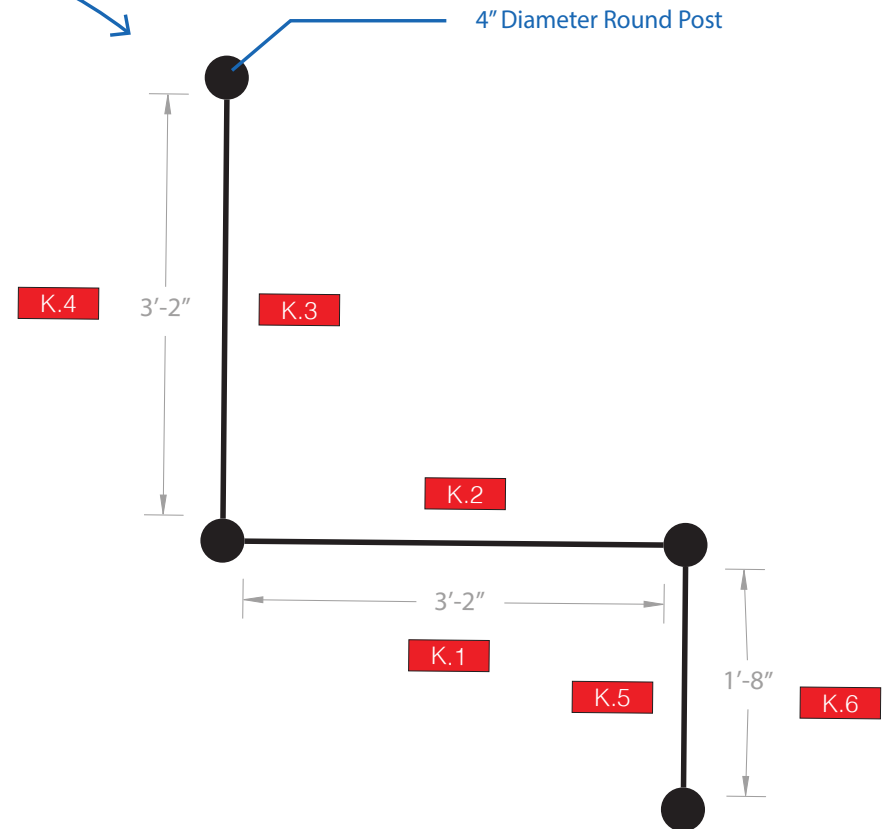


Multi-Pane Interpretive Kiosk | TOP VIEW

Graphic panels to be High Pressure Laminate (HPL) signs

HPL signs are graffiti and vandal resistant

Overall Size: 46" Wide x 71" High



Signage Area: 46" Wide x 71" High
22.7 Sq. Ft.

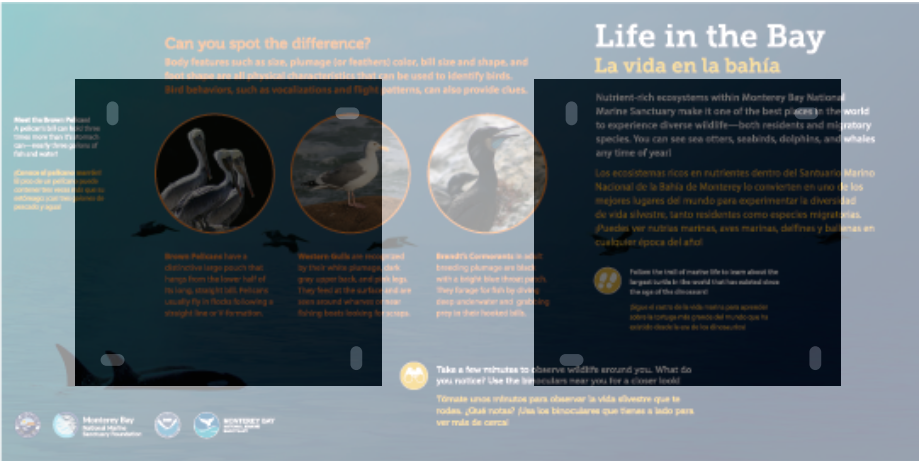
Reader Rails (V.S.01, V.S.02, V.S.03, V.S.04)

Panels to measure 36" wide x 18" high x 1/2" Depth

Graphic panels to be High Pressure Laminate (HPL) signs.

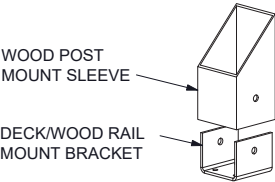
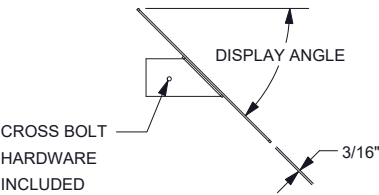
Plate Mount w/ Sleeve + Flat Railing Mount Bracket

Qty: 4



*ghost image to show where post mounts will be placed behind the HPL panel

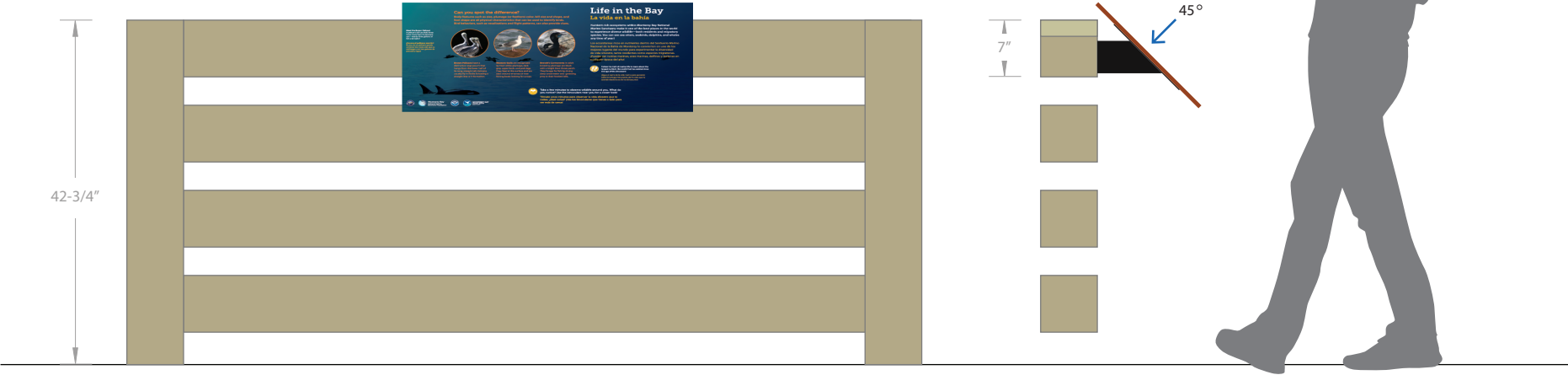
Plate Mount w/ Sleeve



W/ FLAT RAILING MOUNT BRACKET

Front View

Side View





Capitola Wharf Interpretive Signage
Design Development 100%
FINAL ARTWORK

28235.01

03.24.25

CAPITOLA WHARF

ESTABLISHED IN 1857

Welcome!

¡Bienvenidos!

The Capitola Wharf was built in 1857 by Sedgwick Lynch under the direction of Frederick Augustus (F.A.) Hihn upon the traditional homeland of the Aptos, Cajastaca (Ka-yo-stah-sha), and Uypi peoples.

Since its establishment, the wharf has undergone multiple renovations and improvements. The wharf was first restored by the City of Capitola in 1981 with support from the Wildlife Conservation Board and rebuilt in 2024 with funding from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) and the California Coastal Conservancy.

Operated and maintained by the City, this public fishing pier has served as a vital part of Capitola's fishing culture and community life for over 160 years. Enjoy recreational fishing and take in the stunning views of NOAA's Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary. We hope you enjoy your visit and take part in the rich traditions that the Capitola Wharf has to offer.

El muelle de Capitola se construyó en 1857 bajo la dirección de Frederick Augustus Hihn por encima del territorio tradicional de las tribus Aptos, Cajastaca, y Uypi.

Desde su fundación, el muelle ha sido objeto de múltiples renovaciones y mejoras. El muelle fue restaurado por primera vez por la ciudad de Capitola en 1981 con el apoyo de la Junta de Conservación de la Vida Silvestre y reconstruido en 2024 con fondos del U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) y la California Coastal Conservancy.

Operado y mantenido por la ciudad de Capitola, este muelle de pesca pública ha sido una parte vital de la cultura pesquera de Capitola y de la vida de la comunidad durante más de 160 años. Esperamos que disfrute de su visita y participe en las ricas tradiciones que ofrece el Muelle de Capitola.



This panorama of Capitola, circa 1888, looking from the wharf, shows F.A. Hihn era resort developments. From left to right, is the railroad trestle over Sequel Creek, the wagon bridge, the large white structure containing the Skating Rink and Dance Pavilion, the first beach cottages along Ocean Front Avenue (later the Esplanade), and the original 1870s hotel and bathhouse below Depot Hill.

Water Safety

This is a Tsunami Hazard Zone

- In case of an earthquake, go to high ground or inland.

Be Aware of Ocean Conditions

- Swim near a lifeguard.
- Stay at least 100 feet away.

Avoid Rip Currents

If caught in a rip current:

- Don't swim against the outgoing current.
- Swim parallel to shore to escape.
- If you can't escape, float or tread water and yell or wave for help.



Rip currents/Mareas de resaca

Seguridad en el agua

Esta es una zona de riesgo de tsunami

- En caso de un terremoto, vaya a un terreno elevado o tierra adentro.

Tenga en cuenta las condiciones del océano

- Nade cerca de un salvavidas.
- Manténgase alejado al menos 100 pies de los pilotes del muelle.

Evite las mareas de resaca

Si queda atrapado en una marea de resaca:

- No nades contra la corriente saliente.
- Nadar paralelo a la orilla para escapar.
- Si no puede escapar, flote o pise agua y pida ayuda gritando o con la mano.



Photo: Medusa



Protect Our Coast and Ocean

Proteger Nuestra Costa y Océano

Capitola is at the heart of one of our nation's largest marine protected areas—Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary. Encompassing 6,094 square miles, the sanctuary is part of NOAA's National Marine Sanctuary System, a network of underwater parks designated for conservation, research, education, and sustainable human use.

To safeguard this special place, activities that could harm the sanctuary's health, such as oil and gas drilling, ocean dumping, or seabed mining, are not allowed.

Capitola está en el corazón de una de las áreas marinas protegidas más grandes de nuestra nación: el Santuario Marino Nacional de la Bahía de Monterey. Con una extensión de 6,094 millas cuadradas, el santuario forma parte del Sistema Nacional de Santuarios Marinos de la NOAA, una red de parques submarinos designados para la conservación, la investigación, la educación y el uso humano sostenible.

Para proteger este lugar especial, no se permiten actividades que puedan dañar la salud del santuario, como la perforación de petróleo y gas, el vertido en el océano o la minería del fondo marino.

Explore the Map

Within the sanctuary's boundary lie Davidson Seamount, a 7,489-foot volcano undersea mountain, and the Monterey Canyon, which extends below the surface to more than two miles deep and rivals the Grand Canyon in size and depth. These unique visual features support abundant deep-sea life and make this region one of the most diverse marine ecosystems in the world.

Meet the Giant Pacific Octopus!

The giant Pacific octopus is incredibly smart. They can learn to escape enclosures, solve mazes, open jars, and even recognize people's faces!

El pulpo gigante del Pacífico es increíblemente inteligente. Pueden aprender a escapar de recintos, resolver laberintos, abrir frascos e incluso reconocer los rostros de las personas.



Responsible Wildlife Viewing

Avistamiento responsable de la vida silvestre

Sanctuary waters provide an incredible place to recreate and encounter marine life. For their safety as well as yours, responsibly observe wildlife from a safe distance by following all laws and recommended guidelines. Do not approach, disturb, feed, or touch wildlife.

Las aguas del santuario ofrecen un lugar increíble para recrearse y encontrarse con la vida marina. Por su seguridad y la suya, observe responsablemente la vida silvestre desde una distancia segura siguiendo todas las leyes y pautas recomendadas. No se acerque, moleste, alimente ni toque a la vida silvestre.



Keep Hands Off Animals
Mantén las manos alejadas de los animales



Give Wildlife Space
Dale espacio a la vida silvestre



Help with Trash
Ayuda con los residuos



Keep Pets on a Leash
Mantén a tu mascota atada



Report Sick Wildlife
Reporta animales salvajes enfermos o heridos



NOAA Information Hotline
+1 (800) 853-1964



Hang Back and Enjoy the View
Mantente atrás y disfruta de la vista



Scan the QR code to learn more about Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary.



Report Wildlife Disturbance

Reportar Perturbación de Fauna Silvestre

NOAA Enforcement Hotline: (800) 853-1964
CallTIP Hotline: (888) 334-2258 or text to 847411: "CallTIP [your message]"



Report Sick or Injured Wildlife

Informar sobre animales salvajes enfermos o heridos

The Marine Mammal Center (mammals): (415) 289-7325 (SEAL)
Native Animal Rescue (seabirds): (831) 462-0726





sky design



Did You Know?

Some fish species are endangered species found only in Monterey Bay. Such as the Garibaldi, the Harbor Seal, the Shortfin Mako, the California Pacific Ocean from Monterey Bay north to San Francisco. So many fish species from collectors, the Garibaldi was named the state marine fish of California and a ban was placed on their sale or possession.



Fishing on Capitola Wharf
Pesca en el muelle de Capitola

While a fishing license is not required to fish from a public fishing pier in ocean waters, there are rules and regulations you must follow. For ocean fishing laws and size limits, scan the QR code to visit the California Department of Fish and Wildlife's website.

Aunque no se requiere una licencia de pesca para pescar en un muelle de pesca público en aguas oceánicas, existen reglas y regulaciones que debe seguir. Para conocer las leyes de pesca oceánica y los límites de tamaño, escanee el código QR para visitar el sitio web del Departamento de Pesca y Vida Silvestre de California.

 Scan the QR code to access state fishing regulations.

Be an Ocean Steward!

- Use the fish cleaning stations, available for public use.
- Keep the wharf clean! No bait cutting or fish cleaning on railings or benches.
- Prevent wildlife entanglements by disposing of used fishing line in the receptacles located next to trash cans.
- No more than 2 poles, drop lines, or nets per person allowed at the same time.
- Protect your neighbor! No overhead casting.

¡Conviértete en un guardián del Océano!

- Use la estación de limpieza de pescado, disponible para uso público.
- Mantén limpio el muelle! No se permite el corte de cebo ni la limpieza de peces en barandillas o bancos.
- Evita los enredos de vida silvestre desechando el hilo de pescar usado en los recipientes ubicados junto a los botes de basura.
- No se permiten más de 2 postes, cuerdas o redes por persona al mismo tiempo.
- ¡Protege a tu prójimo! No lanzar para pescar por encima de la cabeza.



 Follow the trail of marine animals to learn about a common protein source for the Indigenous Peoples of the Capitola-Soquel region.

Siga el rastro de los animales marinos para aprender sobre una fuente de proteínas común para los pueblos indígenas de la región de Capitola-Soquel.

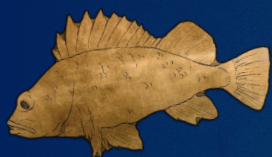


Bronze Marine Life Elements Design and fabrication by Sean M. Monaghan
Kelp Forest Mosaic Artwork Design by Heidi Alonso; Mosaic fabrication by Community Arts and Empowerment

sky design





**Meet the Rockfish!**

Rockfish of various species were on the menu for Indigenous Peoples of this region. While most fish were caught in basketry traps or nets, rockfish are more likely to have been fished nearshore from tule rafts on calm water days with hook and line fishing tackle.

¡Conoce al pez rocal!

Varias especies de los peces de roca estaban en el menú de los pueblos indígenas de esta región. Los peces de roca se pescaban cerca de la costa desde balsas de tule en días de aguas tranquilas con aparejos de pesca con anzuelo y línea.

History of Capitola Wharf

Historia del muelle de Capitola

Indigenous Peoples of the Capitola-Soquel Area

The Capitola-Soquel area is the ancestral homeland of the Aptos and Cajastaca (Kai-ya-stah-ka) people who for more than 10,000 years were the stewards and beneficiaries of its natural resources. Descendants of this region's Indigenous Peoples who survived extraordinary hardships are today involved in re-establishing Native resource traditions and cultural practices.

Pueblos indígenas del área de Capitola-Soquel

La zona de Capitola-Soquel es la patria ancestral de los pueblos Aptos y Cajastaca (Kai-ya-stah-ka) que durante más de 10.000 años fueron los administradores y beneficiarios de sus recursos naturales. Los descendientes de los pueblos indígenas de esta región que sobrevivieron a dificultades extraordinarias están involucrados en el restablecimiento de las tradiciones y prácticas culturales de los recursos nativos.

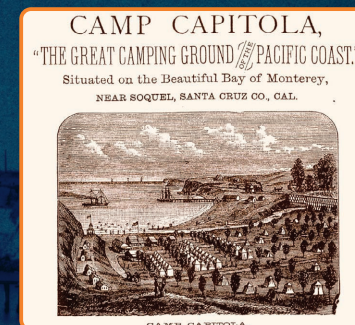


This detail from the painting, *The First Peoples of Capitola*, by local artist and muralist, Ann Thiermann, depicts traditional Indigenous fishing and foraging. Native women, using loosely woven dogbane baskets, gathered anemones, mussels, and red abalone, then returned to a seasonal encampment to dry or smoke their catch. Native men caught surf perch using cast pole nets and lowered rock weighted baskets from tule boats in the lagoon to catch fish including steelhead.



View of Grand Hotel Capitola from the wharf in 1895 with the latest catch of tuna piled on the wharf's decking.

BACKGROUND IMAGE: SOQUEL LANDING WHARF 1880s



Camp Capitola Advertisement, 1879

The Wharf — Est. 1857

1833

Rancho Soquel is granted to Martina Castrol Lodge.

1863

The wharf was extended to 1200 ft. to accommodate the arrival of large steamships.

1874

The seaside resort Camp Capitola was founded on the beach by farmer Samuel A. Hall. The Santa Cruz-Watsonville Railroad trestle was built over Soquel Creek.

1895

Captain George Mitchell began running fishing excursion boats from the wharf. F.A. Hihn built the Grand Hotel Capitola on the beach at the base of the eastern bluff (site of today's Esplanade Park). The hotel burned in 1929.

1857

Frederick Augustus (F. A.) Hihn hired Sedgwick Lynch to build a 450-foot wharf at the mouth of Soquel Creek. Originally known as "La Playa de Soquel," the site became Soquel Landing.

1870s

Italian fishermen began leasing land at the base of the wharf from F.A. Hihn, creating a twenty-boat fleet fishing village.

1880s

Annually, thousands of board feet of redwood lumber were shipped from the wharf to San Francisco and Hawaii. F.A. Hihn began his first Capitola sub-division.

1896

The wharf was the site of the Gerlach Wave Motor, a short-lived, but failed, experiment to generate electricity from wave action.



Scan the QR code to learn more about the Capitola Historical Museum



Did you know?

Camp Capitola was the first camping ground (1874) on the Pacific Coast and its street names (San Jose Avenue, Stockton Avenue, etc.) reflect the Santa Clara and Central Valley towns where Capitola's first campers visited from to escape the oppressive inland heat.

Follow the trail of marine animals to learn about an invertebrate commonly found in kelp forest habitats!

¡Siga el rastro de la vida marina para aprender sobre un invertebrado que se encuentra generalmente en los hábitats de los bosques de algas!



1913

Following a fierce November storm that destroyed a 35-foot center section of the wharf, most of the Italian fishermen relocated to Santa Cruz.

1924

The Venetian Court was built upon the former site of the Italian Fishing Village.

1973

1st Wharf to Wharf Race (5.8 miles) was held between the Santa Cruz Municipal Wharf and the Capitola Wharf.

1919

After oil entrepreneur Henry Allen Rispin purchased much of Capitola, including the wharf, from F.A. Hihn's daughter, he began a program to modernize the Victorian era resort.

1928

Henry Allen Rispin built the two-story Capitola Light Tackle Club on the wharf. The membership-based club was a failure after just two months. The club was burned in 1940.

1980

Title to the wharf was transferred to the City of Capitola.



Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary Foundation

Underwater Forests: Iconic Kelp

Bosque submarino: algas icónicas

Meet the Bat Star!

Bat stars play an important role in kelp forest habitats by scavenging dead animals and algae from the seafloor.

¡Conoce a la estrella murciélago!

Las estrellas murciélago desempeñan un papel importante en los hábitats de los bosques de algas marinas al desmenuar animales muertos y algas del fondo marino.

Kelp forests are ecosystem engineers—they provide habitat, refuge, and food while harboring an incredible diversity of marine life. Many animals use the kelp as protection from predators or during rough storms. It offers safe shelter for fish, sea stars, and sea otters. Giant kelp is among the fastest growing species on the planet, reaching up to 18 inches per day!

Kelp plays an important role in protecting the coast. It helps prevent coastal erosion and improves water quality. Kelp is exceptional at absorbing carbon dioxide from the atmosphere and ocean, helping regulate the Earth's climate.

Los bosques de algas marinas son ingenieros de ecosistemas: proporcionan hábitat, refugio y alimento, al tiempo que albergan una increíble diversidad de vida marina. Muchos animales utilizan las algas marinas como protección contra los depredadores o durante las fuertes tormentas. Ofrece un refugio seguro para peces, estrellas de mar y nutrias marinas. Las algas gigantes se encuentran entre las especies de más rápido crecimiento en el planeta, ¡alcanzando hasta 18 pulgadas por día!

Las algas marinas desempeñan un papel importante en la protección de la costa, ya que ayudan a prevenir la erosión costera y mejoran la calidad del agua. Ellas son excepcionales para absorber dióxido de carbono de la atmósfera y del océano, lo que ayuda a regular el clima de la Tierra.



Kelp Structure

Although kelp looks similar to plants, it is actually an algae or seaweed. It lacks the structures of land plants, such as a root system. Instead, kelp attach to submerged rocks using a unique holdfast system.



Did you know?

By consuming kelp-grazing sea urchins, sea otters help keep an important ecological balance in kelp forests.



Follow the trail of marine life to learn about a seabird that plunges into the water to catch its prey before swallowing it whole!

¡Sigue el rastro de la vida marina para aprender sobre un ave marina que se sumerge en el agua para atrapar a su presa antes de tragársela entera!



Monterey Bay
National Marine
Sanctuary Foundation



MONTEREY BAY
NATIONAL MARINE
SANCTUARY

V.S.02 | Reader Rail – Kelp forest habitat and its ecological importance

Size – 36" x 18" - Revised content



Meet the Brown Pelican!

A pelican's bill can hold three times more than its stomach can—nearly three gallons of fish and water!

¡Conoce al pelicano marrón!

El pico de un pelicano puede contener tres veces más que su estómago; ¡casi tres galones de pescado y agua!

Can you spot the difference?

Body features such as size, plumage (or feathers) color, bill size and shape, and foot shape are all physical characteristics that can be used to identify birds.

Bird behaviors, such as vocalizations and flight patterns, can also provide clues.



Brown Pelicans have a distinctive large pouch that hangs from the lower half of its long, straight bill. Pelicans usually fly in flocks following a straight line or V-formation.



Western Gulls are recognized by their white plumage, dark gray upper back, and pink legs. They feed at the surface and are seen around wharves or near fishing boats looking for scraps.



Brandt's Cormorants in adult breeding plumage are black with a bright blue throat patch. They forage for fish by diving deep underwater and grabbing prey in their hooked bills.

Life in the Bay

La vida en la bahía

Nutrient-rich ecosystems within Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary make it one of the best places in the world to experience diverse wildlife—both residents and migratory species. You can see sea otters, seabirds, dolphins, and whales any time of year!

Los ecosistemas ricos en nutrientes dentro del Santuario Marino Nacional de la Bahía de Monterey lo convierten en uno de los mejores lugares del mundo para experimentar la diversidad de vida silvestre, tanto residentes como especies migratorias. ¡Puedes ver nutrias marinas, aves marinas, delfines y ballenas en cualquier época del año!



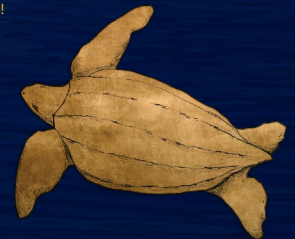
Follow the trail of marine life to learn about the largest turtle in the world that has existed since the age of the dinosaurs!

¡Sigue el rastro de la vida marina para aprender sobre la tortuga más grande del mundo que ha existido desde la era de los dinosaurios!



Take a few minutes to observe wildlife around you. What do you notice? Use the binoculars near you for a closer look!

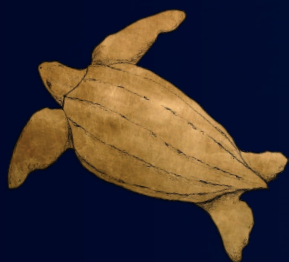
Tómate unos minutos para observar la vida silvestre que te rodea. ¿Qué notas? ¡Usa los binoculares que tienes a lado para ver más de cerca!



Monterey Bay
National Marine
Sanctuary Foundation



MONTEREY BAY
NATIONAL MARINE
SANCTUARY



Meet the Leatherback Turtle!

The endangered leatherback turtle is threatened by pollution and unintended entanglement in fishing gear. You can help to protect sea turtles by properly disposing of fishing hooks, lines, and nets and keeping trash out of the ocean.

¡Conoce a la tortuga laúd!

La tortuga laúd, en peligro de extinción, está amenazada por la contaminación y el enredo involuntario en los aparejos de pesca. Puede ayudar a proteger a las tortugas marinas desechando adecuadamente los anzuelos, líneas y redes de pesca y manteniendo la basura plástica fuera del océano.



Ocean Superpower: Blue Carbon

Superpotencia oceánica: carbono azul

When we burn fossil fuels, we add more carbon dioxide (CO₂) to the atmosphere where it acts like a “heat-trapping blanket” and warms the planet. With a majority of Earth covered by water, healthy coastal and ocean ecosystems capture about 30% of all CO₂ emissions, helping to reduce the warming effects on the planet. This is the ocean’s superpower, known as blue carbon.

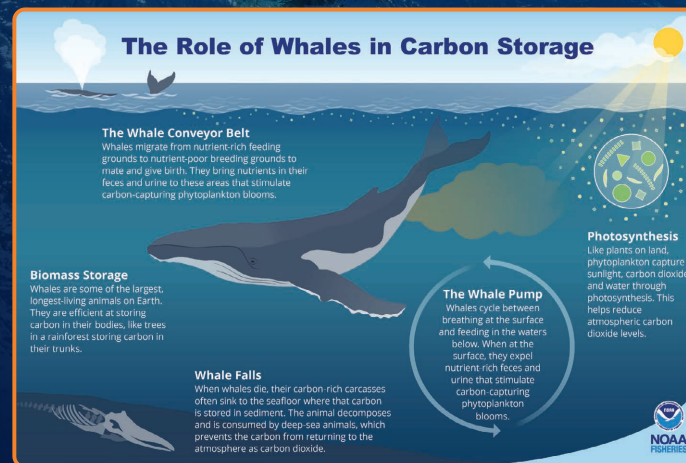
Cuando quemamos combustibles fósiles, añadimos más dióxido de carbono (CO₂) a la atmósfera, donde actúa como una “manta que atrapa el calor” y calienta el planeta. Con la mayor parte de la Tierra cubierta por agua, los ecosistemas costeros y oceánicos saludables capturan alrededor del 30% de todas las emisiones de CO₂, lo que ayuda a reducir los efectos del calentamiento en el planeta. Este es el superpoder del océano, conocido como carbono azul.

You too have climate superpowers!

By walking, riding your bike, or taking public transit more often, you are reducing the amount of CO₂ released in the air. Keep our planet healthy by picking up litter and reduce your use of single-use plastics. With great power comes great climate responsibility!

¡Tú también tienes superpoderes climáticos!

Al caminar, andar en bicicleta o tomar el transporte público con más frecuencia, está reduciendo la cantidad de CO₂ liberado en el aire. Mantenga nuestro planeta saludable recogiendo la basura y reduzca el uso de plásticos de un solo uso. ¡Un gran poder conlleva una gran responsabilidad climática!



Whales are efficient at capturing and storing carbon in their large bodies over their lifetime. By protecting wildlife and habitats that remove CO₂ from the atmosphere, you can help reduce the effects of climate change.



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NATIONAL MARINE
SANCTUARY



This signage was funded in part by the National Marine Sanctuary Foundation. Learn more about how you can help protect national marine sanctuaries near you by scanning the QR code.