

Puget Sound Marine Habitats

To experience the whole array of species that live in the Puget Sound, be aware of the habitats you are diving in.



Eelgrass: Abundant in many places along the fringes of Puget Sound, Eelgrass blades (up to 3 feet long) ripple in the current and provide a place where salmon, other fish, and shellfish feed and hide.

Kelp Beds: Kelps are one of the many types of seaweed that inhabit Puget Sound. They are the forests of the nearshore



waters. They need a solid surface for attachment and are generally found in about 20-60 feet of water. The complex habitat they create is home to a wide variety of fish and crabs.

Mud & Sand: Although these flat areas may look like deserts, they are more like productive grasslands. Thriving in sand and mud are swarms of clams, worms and shrimp that get gobbled up by all kinds of fish and crabs. These habitats

provide the life-needs for creatures such as gobies, starfish and sea pens, a type of soft coral.



Rocky Habitats: Rocky habitats include current-swept walls, solitary boulders, fields of stacked boulders, and aggregates of cobbles and gravel. Rockfish, lingcod, greenlings, sculpins and a unique community of anemones, barnacles, sponge, snails, and other invertebrates live in these habitats

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27Turn Point (Stuart Island):

Another great island wall dive, Turn
Point actually offers two distinct dive environments. The south side of the wall offers a
nearly vertical descent to 300', with small
caves in its depths for adventurous divers to
find. The north side of the point is a gently sloping boulder garden to investigate macro life. Currents are strong, plan your dive at slack tide with a small exchange.

San Juan County Park: A great place to camp and dive with a variety of sites. SmallPox Bay at its south perimeter is sandy and fairly protected. North Bay is also sandy and gives access to the park's north shoreline. It also is the jumping off point to Low Island located just offshore. Strong currents make this an advanced dive better accessed by kayak or small boat.

A picturesque location along Haro Strait, Lime Kiln is a Voluntary Marine Sanctuary that is a look at "old school" Puget Sound with a dense array of invertebrate and other marine life. Coves on either side allow for entry and exit in protected back eddies, but the point itself has strong currents.

Reuben Tarte Picnic Area:
Offers rocky shorelines and a beautiful reef,
divers can explore either side of the cove, and investigate boulders and rocky habitats where Puget Sound king crab, Irish lords, small fish and a host of invertebrate life await you. This area can be silty, especially when wind-driven waves are present.

Jones Island: This small island park is accessible from nearby Orcas or San Juan islands, and offers several dive sites and reefs to explore. The reef off it's north end is a sandstone structure descending to moderate depths and harboring lingcod and other fish in small overhangs and caves.

Bell Island: A small island with rock ledges that are home to lingcod, rockfish and wolf eels.

Doe Island: A protected bay with an island dive that is good for snorkeling, diving and just plain exploring. Lots of kelp and rocks loaded with scallops, fish and more.

James Island: There are many different walls and rocky ledges on each side to explore depending on tide and current. Kelp forests in several places offer hiding places for fish, colorful anemones, and all the usual

critters of the deep.



Turn Island State Park: Directly offshore from Friday Harbor is this jewel of a park and dive site. Short rocky walls and boulder fields are covered with purple encrusting hydrocoral, sponges and invertebrates that offer homes to many animals. The wall off its east side is a deep drop-off and an exciting advanced drift dive. The site should only be dove at slack, and divers should be aware of very strong currents and rotating downdrafts that can be extremely hazardous.

Dong Island: One of the best wall dives in the Pacific Northwest is found on its south side. Its steep, current-washed slopes are covered with strawberry anemones, sponge, barnacles and invertebrate life of every hue. Overhangs and a cave are found deeper. Nearby Whale Rocks, or the south side of Iceberg Point, offer boulder-strewn terrain for a second dive.

Giant Pacific Octopus

Rosario Beach: A beautiful beach within stunning Deception Pass State Park, Rosario Beach offers several options for all levels of divers. There's a long pebble beach entry to the large cove, or small islands and rocky bluffs on either end.

Deception Pass: A premier site with steep, spectacular walls covered with invertebrates and home to large fish. It should only be dove by advanced divers with local knowledge, as extremely strong currents make this site dangerous.

Fort Worden State Park: Two dives make this an interesting dive destination. One is off the beach to the artificial reef marked by a white buoy and consists of cement pipes, tires and scattered logs. The second is under the pier itself, where there's lots of life living amid plumose anemones and tubeworms.

Fort Flagler: M This site is on the east shore of the park. An easy, but exposed, entry has a small, colorful artifical reef that is an easy swim.

(MPA) Keystone Jetty: 153

(MPA) Keystone Jetty is quite possibly the richest dive site in Puget Sound for underwater life and is a marine preserve located on the south side of the Keystone Ferry dock. Dive on the south side of the jetty or among the old pilings located just offshore. Enjoy swimming through a small kelp forest and coming face to face with lingcod, kelp greenlings, and octopus



amid plumose anenome and invertibrate covered boulders. There are good shore facilities and a sandy beach to enjoy as well.

Scatchet Head: This is an undulating series of shallower sandy hills and gullys that have many patches of kelp that fish enjoy. These drop off into deep water to the southwest.

Possession Point Ferry: This is the large wreck of the *Kehloken* ferry, put down as an artificial reef along with piles of cement roadway and pilings. This is a huge area to explore with many different structures harboring sea life. The plumose anemone covered top of the wreck has become a nursery for schools of rockfish. Deeper wreckage is home to huge lingcod with lots of invertebrates in between. Beware of boat traffic and strong surface currents.

Possession Point Fingers: A 40' deep shelf drops off nearly vertically to deep water with several "fingers" of clay and sandstone that have many ledges, overhangs and caves to explore for large fish and octopus.

Access is down short stairs to Community Beach downtown next to a hotel and the ferry dock. The slope is fairly steep, so it's a good place to practice deeper dives. There are many artificial reef elements that divers have placed to explore. Currents can be moderate along the open slope.

Marine Protected Area Guidelines

Marine protected areas (MPA's) prohibit the taking of all species of invertebrates and fishes. The MPA's also offer marine life a refuge from fishing and poaching pressures. For more information go to wdfw.wa.gov/fish/mpa/puget_sound/index.htm





with small wrecks and lots of sea-life available; everyone can find their own favorite dive. Good facilities, access and one of the best views of downtown Seattle make it an enjoyable place for all levels of divers to enjoy Elliot Bay.

Blakely Rock: 🖄 🛳 Close to Seattle and with easy shore access for small boats and kayaks, Blakely Rock has many dive sites for divers and snorkelers to discover. To the east after anchoring on it's top, there is a ledge going out SE with sharply plunging boulder-covered slopes. Cracks along its top are favorite hiding places for octopus. Resident wolf eels are usually found under a small ledge on its north side. China Wall is on Blakely Rock's SW corner with a large crack starting at 65' down to 85' that rockfish enjoy. Further inshore at the NW entrance to the harbor is Norrander's Reef. It's rocky ledges are also accessible from Rockway Beach Park on Bainbridge Island.

Female Kelp Greenling

Point Defiance:

The north side of this prominent point continues downward with large sandstone boulders and clay ledges. Wolf eels and octopus are commonly found there. Dive at slack and beware of boat traffic.

Nature Center (not shown) www.nisquallyestuary.org • 360-459-0387 Les Davis Marine Park: (MPA) Les Davis

🚣 Foss Waterway Seaport

Point Defiance Zoo & Aquarium

www.pdza.org • 253-404-3637

The Nisqually Reach

www.fosswaterwayseaport.org • 253-272-2750

has been improved and developed for divers in a convenient, urban location along Tacoma's Commencement Bay. The site consists of large slabs of hollowed concrete roadway gathered in large piles from shallow to deeper depths. Be sure to carry a knife, as large amounts of fishing line can be found there. Do not swim eastward past the tire reef by the fishing pier.

Les Davis Marine Park

Wolf Eel