

Central and Northern California Coastal Marine Habitats: Oil Residence and Biological Sensitivity Indices

RELATIVE ABUNDANCE OF MAJOR MACROBIOTA*

Taxa	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
ROCKY INTERTIDAL MACROBIOTA										
Acorn barnacles	0	0	0	0		0	0	0		0
Chlorophyta	0	0	0	0		0	0	0		0
Porphyra spp.										
Pelvetiopsis limitata										
Endocladia muricata	C	C	C	C		0	0	0		0
Pelvetia fastigiata	C	C	0-C	0-C			0	0		0
Fucus distichus										
Gigartina spp.	C	C	C	C		C	0	0		0
Pollicipes polymerus	C	C	C	C		0	C	0		C
Mytilus californianus	C	C	C	C		0	C	0		C
Corallina spp./Gigartina spp.	C	C	C	C		C	C	C		C
Postelsia palmaeformis										
Halosaccion glandiforme						C	C	C		
Iridaea spp.										
Odonthalia spp./Rhodomela larix										
Coralline algae	C	C	C	C		C	C	C		C
Phyllospadix spp.	C	C	C	C		0-C	0-C	0-C		C
Alaria marginata	0-C	0-C	0-C	0-C			0-C			0
Egregia menziesii	C	C	C	C		C	C	C		C
Laminaria spp.	0-C	0-C	0-C	0-C						
Lessoniopsis littoralis										
OTHER MACROBIOTA										
Kelp beds:										
Macrocystis spp.	C	C	C	0-C				C-A		C
Nereocystis luetkeana										
Marine mammals:										
Elephant seal										
Harbor seal				0		0-A	0-A			
Steller sea lion										
California sea lion										
Seabird nesting colonies:										
Fork-tailed storm petrel										
Leach's storm petrel										
Ashy storm petrel										
Brandt's cormorant										
Double-crested cormorant										
Pelagic cormorant							0			
Black oystercatcher										
Western gull										
Common murre										
Pigeon guillemot							0			
Cassin's auklet										
Rhinoceros auklet										
Tufted puffin										
Threatened/Endangered Species:										
Aleutian Canada goose										
Southern sea otter										

*Relative abundance for summer conditions: 0 = occasional, C = common, A = abundant

PHYSICAL SHORE-ZONE CHARACTERISTICS

UNIT IDENTIFIERS	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	
ALONGSHORE LENGTH (km)	0.6	0.3	1.3	1.0	2.5	0.7	0.7	1.3	0.3	0.5	
ACROSS-SHORE WIDTH (m)	25-50	150	25-75	100-200	100	20	<10	50-200	25	50-100	
WAVE EXPOSURE	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	8	10	10	
ACROSS-SHORE COMPONENTS (morphology, texture)	Ca, Rs Bf, Csp Bt, Csp	Ca, Rs Bi, Cgb Pf, Rs	Ca, Rs Bi, Csp Pf, Rs	Ca, Rs Bi, Csp Pf, Rs	Ca, Rs Bi, Csp Bt, Csp	Ca, Rs Bf, Csp Bt, Csp	Ca, Rs Bf, Csp Bt, Csp Pf, Rs Or, Rs	Cc, Rs	Ca, Rs Bi, Csp Pf, Cb Rs	Ca, Rs Bi, Cs	Ca, Rs Pf, Rs
Primary				Ca, Rs As, An Pf, Rs							
Secondary											
MICRO RELIEF	S	R	R	R	S	S	R	R	S	R	
MACRO RELIEF	S	R	S	S	S	S	R	S	S	R	
SUMMARY CHARACTERISTICS	bm	RPbm	bm	RPbm	bs	RPbmO	R	RP	RPbs	RP	
OIL RESIDENCE INDEX	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	
GROUND TRUTH	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

ABBREVIATED PHYSICAL SHORE-ZONE CODING EXPLANATION

This is an abbreviated legend for the physical shore-zone coding sheets; consult the main text for a complete discussion of codes and rationale. Only the across-shore descriptors for morphology and texture are discussed.

ACROSS-SHORE COMPONENTS - dominant morphologic and textural character of each across-shore component, described in a landward to seaward sequence. Each component consists of a geomorphic form descriptor and a substrate descriptor:
FORM → Bb, Csg + TEXTURE

The primary geomorphic forms are initially described by a series of 12 codes:

A Anthropogenic	E Coastal Bay, Lagoon, Estuary	P Platform
B Beach	I Inlet	R River
C Cliff	M Marsh	S Bar/Trough
D Dune	O Offshore Rocks	T Delta

Each of these groups is then further modified by codes as indicated below.

Anthropogenic (A)			
e causeway	j jetty	m marina	t trench
f float	g groin	r boat ramp	s seawall
			w wharf
Beach (B)			
b berm	l inclined slope	s storm ridge	
c washover channel	m multiple intertidal bars	t low-tide terrace	
f beach face	r single intertidal bar	w washover	
Cliff (C)			
a active or erosional	p passive	c caves present	
Dune (D)			
b blowout	f foredune	s ridge and swale	
d stabilized	r random form	l longitudinal	
Coastal Bay, Lagoon, Estuary (E)			
b enclosed bay	e estuary		
Inlet (I)			
e ephemeral	a opening fixed by offshore structures		
s stable	f flood-tidal delta	l ebb-tidal delta	
Marsh (M)			
	c tidal creek		
Offshore Rocks (O)			
e intertidal reef	s sea stack		
r rock outcrop (>2 m above M.S.L. and <10 m in width or length)			

Platform (P)		
b high-tide platform	f horizontal	t terraced
l low-tide platform	r ramp	i irregular
River (R)		
b braided	m multiple	s single channel
Bar/Trough (S)		
subtidal	r with rip channels	
Delta (T)		
c channel	m multiple channels	p delta plain
f fan	s single channel	v crevasse
l levee		
Substrate type or sediment texture are described in detail by a series of codes. The sediments or materials of the shore are initially coded into one of four groups:		
A anthropogenic materials	C clastic sediments	
B biogenic sediments	R bedrock	
Each of these groups is then further modified by texture or composition as indicated below.		
Anthropogenic materials (A)		
a metal	n concrete (solid)	w bark or wood debris
d debris, rubble	l logs	u wood (structural; e.g., pilings or boards)
e concrete (individually formed)		
Biogenic sediments (B)		
l trees or wood particles	o organic litter	
s shell hash (with a texture as described below)		
Clastic sediments (C)		
b boulder	s sand	m mud
c cobble	z silt	g gravel
p pebble	cl clay	r rubble
Bedrock (R)		
l igneous	m metamorphic	s sedimentary

Where more than one texture is present in an across-shore component, several substrates or textures may be indicated. Where one texture physically overlies another, it is indicated by a slash (e.g., Cs/Rs, and over rock). Where several mutually exclusive textures occur within a component, such as rock outcrops within a sand beach, a colon is used to indicate that association (e.g., Cs:Rl).

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by
Woodward-Clyde Consultants
Environmental Systems Division
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