

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

RELATIVE ABUNDANCE OF MAJOR MACROBIOTA*

Taxa	A	B	C	D
ROCKY INTERTIDAL MACROBIOTA				
Acorn barnacles				
Chlorophyta				
Porphyra spp.				
Pelvetiopsis limitata				
Endocladia muricata				
Pelvetia fastigiata				
Fucus distichus				
Gigartina spp.				
Pollicipes polymerus				
Mytilus californianus				
Corallina spp./Gigartina spp.				
Postelsia palmaeformis				
Halosaccion glandiforme				
Iridaea spp.				
Odonthalia spp./Rhodomela larix				
Coralline algae				
Phyllospadix spp.				
Alaria marginata				
Egregia menziesii				
Laminaria spp.				
Lessoniopsis littoralis				
OTHER MACROBIOTA				
Kelp beds:				
Macrocystis spp.				
Nereocystis luetkeana				
Marine mammals:				
Elephant seal				
Harbor seal				
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				
Black oystercatcher				
Western gull				
Common murre				
Pigeon guillemot				
Cassin's auklet				
Rhinoceros auklet				
Tufted puffin				
Threatened/Endangered Species:				
Aleutian Canada goose				
Southern sea otter	C			

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

PHYSICAL SHORE-ZONE CHARACTERISTICS

UNIT IDENTIFIERS	A	B	C	D
ALONGSHORE LENGTH (km)	14.3	0.3	0.1	0.1
ACROSS-SHORE WIDTH (m)	100-150	-	-	-
WAVE EXPOSURE	10	1-10	1-10	1-10
ACROSS-SHORE COMPONENTS (morphology, texture)	Dls, Csp Bw, Cs Bs, At Csp Bb, Cs Bf, Cs Bt, Cs Ca, Cg Bi, Cg Bf, Cs Bt, Cs	Ee, Cs Is, Cs	Ee, Cs Is, Cs	Ee, Cs Is, Cs
Primary				
Secondary				
MICRO RELIEF	S	-	-	-
MACRO RELIEF	S	-	-	-
SUMMARY CHARACTERISTICS	bs	IeE	IsE	Is
OIL RESIDENCE INDEX	1-2	1	1	1
GROUND TRUTH	3	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, Csp ← 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 i 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)
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)
h high-tide platform 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 elastic 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 t logs
e concrete (individually formed) u wood (structural; e.g., pilings or boards)

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 d silt R gravel
p pebble cl clay r rubble

Bedrock (R)
I 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., Ca/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:R).

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