

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

## RELATIVE ABUNDANCE OF MAJOR MACROBIOTA\*

ROCKY INTERTIDAL MACROBIOTA	A
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	
Egremia 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	

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

## PHYSICAL SHORE-ZONE CHARACTERISTICS

UNIT IDENTIFIERS	A
ALONGSHORE LENGTH (km)	0.0
ACROSS-SHORE WIDTH (m)	-
WAVE EXPOSURE	1
ACROSS-SHORE COMPONENTS (morphology, texture)	Ee, Cs; Bo
Primary	
Secondary	
MICRO RELIEF	-
MACRO RELIEF	-
SUMMARY CHARACTERISTICS	E
OIL RESIDENCE INDEX	1
GROUND TRUTH	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 + Bh, 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.

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

<b>Platform (P)</b>	b high-tide platform	f horizontal	t terraced
	l low-tide platform	r ramp	i irregular
<b>River (R)</b>	b braided	m multiple	s single channel
<b>Bar/Trough (S)</b>	subtidal	r with rip channels	
<b>Delta (T)</b>	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.

<b>Anthropogenic materials (A)</b>	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)	
<b>Biogenic sediments (B)</b>	l trees or wood particles	o organic litter	
	s shell hash (with a texture as described below)		
<b>Clastic sediments (C)</b>	s sand	m mud	
	b boulder	g gravel	
	c cobble	l silt	
	p pebble	cl clay	
<b>Bedrock (R)</b>	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., 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:Ri).

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Los Angeles, California

by  
**Woodward-Clyde Consultants**  
Environmental Systems Division  
San Francisco, California

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**Sheet 2 of 2**