

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	0			
Harbor seal	0-A		0-A	0-A
Steller sea lion	0			
California sea lion	0		0	0
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	B	C	D
ALONGSHORE LENGTH (km)	10.8	0.0	1.0	1.7
ACROSS-SHORE WIDTH (m)	100	-	-	100
WAVE EXPOSURE	10	1	1-10	1-10
ACROSS-SHORE COMPONENTS (morphology, texture)	D1, Cs Bs, At Cs Bb, Cs Bf, Cs S, Cs Primary Secondary	Ee, Cm: Bo	Ee, Cs: Bo If, Cs Is, Cs	Ded, Cs Bw, Cs Bb, Cs Bf, Cs
MICRO RELIEF	S	-	-	S
MACRO RELIEF	S	-	-	S
SUMMARY CHARACTERISTICS	bs	E	IsE	bs
OIL RESIDENCE INDEX	2	1	1-2	1-2
GROUND TRUTH	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 J Inlet K 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 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 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 # silt g gravel
p pebble f 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., 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:R).

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