

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

RELATIVE ABUNDANCE OF MAJOR MACROBIOTA*

Taxa	A	B
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
Steller sea lion	0	
California sea lion	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
ALONGSHORE LENGTH (km)	2.5	0.0
ACROSS-SHORE WIDTH (m)	100	-
WAVE EXPOSURE	10	1-2
ACROSS-SHORE COMPONENTS (morphology, texture)	Dl, Cs Bs, At Cs Bb, Cs Bf, Cs S, Cs	Eb, Cm: Bo
Primary		
Secondary		
MICRO RELIEF	S	S
MACRO RELIEF	S	S
SUMMARY CHARACTERISTICS	bs	E
OIL RESIDENCE INDEX	2	1
GROUND TRUTH	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)
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)
e 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 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 # silt g gravel
p pebble d 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:Ri).

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Sheet 2 of 2