

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

RELATIVE ABUNDANCE OF MAJOR MACROBIOTA*

Taxa	A	B	C
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	0		
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	B	C
ALONGSHORE LENGTH (km)	10.0	0.3	0.0
ACROSS-SHORE WIDTH (m)	100-150	-	-
WAVE EXPOSURE	10	1-10	1
ACROSS-SHORE COMPONENTS (morphology, texture)	Dl, Cs Bs, At Cs Bw, Cs Bb, Cs Bf, Cs Bt, Cs S, Cs	Rs, Cs Ie, Cs Bb, Cs Bf, Cs	Ee, Csm: Bo
Primary			
Secondary			
MICRO RELIEF	S	S	-
MACRO RELIEF	S	S	-
SUMMARY CHARACTERISTICS	bs	IeE	E
OIL RESIDENCE INDEX	1-2	1-2	1
GROUND TRUTH	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, Cs; 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)	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	u concrete (solid)	w bark or wood debris
	d debris, rubble	l 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	g silt	g 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., Cl/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).

Prepared for
Minerals Management Service
Pacific Outer Continental Shelf Region
Los Angeles, California
by
Woodward-Clyde Consultants
Environmental Systems Division
San Francisco, California
November, 1982

M.M.S. Map# 119
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