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| • The extent and abundance of stranded, dead, or moribund organisms | • Abundance or percent cover of certain oiling types (e.g., tarballs) |

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| • site markers (appropriate for substrate type)  • surveying flags, tape  • 30 m fiberglass tape measure, marked in cm  • quadrats (1.0, 0.25, and 0.063 m2)  • GPS  • compass  • hand counter  • meter stick, rulers  • identification charts/guides  • field notebook (water-proof paper)  • pencils, waterproof pens, markers | • percentage estimation charts  • shoreline oil terminology code sheet  • standardized data sheets (waterproof)  • 35 mm camera, video camera  • slide and print film, video tapes  • photo scales, photo log forms  • specimen sample bags/jars, cooler and ice  • waterproof labels  • chain of custody forms and labels |

g an initial classification system based on degree of oiling or relative rate of biota stranding. Develop a segment numbering system.

•For each shoreline segment, focus initially on documenting obvious impacts, delineating areas according to the relative degree of oiling/biota stranding, and determining potential locations for more detailed surveys. Record the locations of survey sites actually visited on a basemap and with a GPS. Field observations and descriptions for each shoreline segment should include the:

- shoreline segment number, date, time, weather conditions, tide level, and names of observers

- physical setting (shoreline orientation, exposure to wave energy and tidal currents, wind, potential for burial by sediment accumulation)

- shoreline habitat type

- dominant species or types of biota present

- presence of stranded dead or moribund animals

- extent and degree of shoreline oiling (use shoreline oil terminology codes and % cover charts)

- type or degree of shoreline cleanup performed (particularly note removal of stranded biota)

•If significant strandings of biota are observed, they must be documented promptly to avoid loss to predation, or removal by tidal action or beach cleanup. Qualitative documentation of strandings would include systematic observations at representative sites, including:

- location of the survey sites using a GPS and an appropriate basemap; field markings so that repeat surveys can be conducted as needed

- photodocumentation using scales and/or quadrats of the general area and stranded organisms so that the relative abundance of species can be identified

- estimates of the approximate length and width of the stranding area

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