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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 |

ded biota abundance should be made. The strategy for estimating the abundance of stranded biota will depend, in part, on how those organisms are distributed on the shoreline. In most cases, dead organisms will be distributed in a relatively narrow band at the last high tide line parallel to the shoreline. At selected segments:

- lay out a 30-m tape parallel to the shore at the high tide line

- randomly select at least 5 locations along the tape. Lay out a transect perpendicular to the shore (shore-normal) at each of the five locations

- scale the width of the shore-normal transects to the size and abundance of the stranded organisms. This could vary from 0.1 to 1 m wide

- count (or collect) the number of individual organisms or oil type (e.g., tarballs) within each shore-normal transect; for very large numbers of individuals, it may be necessary to conduct counts in randomly located quadrats along the transect

- estimate the total number of stranded organisms by multiplying the average density of the five transect belts by the total length of the segment

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