

Appendix A: Glossary

The definitions herein only apply to the purposes of this strategy and are not intended to be used in regulatory or policy contexts unrelated to Oregon's territorial sea.

adverse effects: degradation of ecosystem function and integrity, including but not limited to, direct habitat damage, burial of habitat, habitat erosion, a reduction of biological diversity, or a degradation of marine living organisms including, but not limited to, abundance, growth, density, species diversity, and species behavior.

algae, marine: this term is used loosely in this plan to include all the so-called "seaweeds", especially of the intertidal area. Marine algae range in size from microscopic blue-green algae and diatoms to the many species of larger brown and red algae that are commonly recognized as "seaweed" in tidepools.

appropriate use: a term used to imply a balance between human use or exploitation of a natural resource, including its environment, and the ability of the resource to tolerate the use. For any given site or resource, managers must consider nature, sensitivity, durability, and regenerative capacity of the resource against the amount, kind, duration, and intensity of the use as well as the goals, objectives, and policies of the administrative or management authority, including the Territorial Sea Plan.

awareness: knowledge that something exists, or understanding of a situation or subject at the present time, based on information or experience.

biota: all organisms found in a specified area.

cell (rocky shore): a major shore feature with a predominant set of similar shore types. On the Oregon Coast, there are two types of cells: littoral cells where nearshore circulation is enclosed between headlands, and rocky cells composed of headlands, capes and associated reefs or rocks.

coast: the area where land and sea meet and where the physiographic, hydrographic, oceanographic, atmospheric, and biological features and conditions of each strongly influence the other.

coastal biodiversity: at its simplest, a term meaning the diversity of lifeforms and biotic communities that occur in the coastal zone, including nearshore ocean waters. Diversity is a concept that means "variety or multiformity, a condition of being different in character and quality."²⁵ There is no single way to define, measure, or evaluate diversity of life; rather there are at least four interrelated ways:

- species diversity, which refers to the variety and abundance of species in an ecosystem;
- ecological diversity, which refers to the variety of types of biological communities found on Earth;

²⁵ Patrick, R., ed. 1983. Diversity. Benchmark Papers in Ecology/13. Hutchinson Ross, Stroudsburg, Pa. 413 pp.

- genetic diversity, which refers to the genetic variation that occurs among members of the same species; and
- functional diversity, which refers to the variety of biological processes or functions characteristic of a particular ecosystem. This may be the most important way of referring to biodiversity in a coastal management sense.

Coastal biodiversity refers to the richness of variety and interactions of biological resources in the coastal zone, which is a transition zone or ecotone between the land and the sea. Coastal biodiversity therefore encompasses not only the range and multitude of sea creatures that live in the rocky intertidal zone, but also the varieties of seabirds and shorebirds, marine mammals, hundreds of species of fish, shellfish, invertebrates, marine algae or "seaweeds", plankton, and insects. This extends to the complexity of their interactions, evolved and adapted to fit the dynamics of this transition environment.

coastal shorelands: those areas immediately adjacent to the ocean, all estuaries and associated wetlands, and all coastal lakes. (Oregon Statewide Land Use Planning Goals)

coastal zone: the area lying between the Washington border on the north to the California border on the south, bounded on the west by the extent of the state's jurisdiction, and in the east by the crest of the Oregon Coast Range, with the exception of: (a) the Umpqua River basin, where the coastal zone shall extend to Scottsburg; (b) the Rogue River basin, where the coastal zone shall extend to Agness; (c) the Columbia River basin, where the coastal zone shall extend to the downstream end of Puget Island (Oregon Statewide Land Use Planning Goals).

community: the full complement of plant and animal species living and interacting in a specified habitat or, a "distinct and recurring assemblage of plants and animals naturally associated with each other and with a particular physical environment."²⁶ Like human communities, the exact composition of marine communities may vary for myriad reasons: seasonal changes in light, temperature, or nutrients; water depth, which affects food, light, temperature, and pressure; mixing of different water masses with different temperatures, salinity, or nutrient levels; etc.

conservation: to manage in a manner which avoids wasteful or destructive uses and provides for future availability. A principle of action guiding Oregon's ocean resources management, which seeks to protect the integrity of marine ecosystems while giving priority to the protection and wise use of living marine resources; as used in the Oregon Ocean Resources Management Plan, the act of conservation means "that the integrity, diversity, stability, complexity, and the productivity of marine biological communities and their habitats are maintained or, where necessary, restored" and "accommodate[ing] the needs for economic development while avoiding wasteful uses and maintaining future availability."

²⁶ Dethier, M. N., & Kunze, L. M. (1997). *A marine and estuarine habitat classification system for Washington State*. [Washington State] Department of Natural Resources, Washington Natural Heritage Program.

develop: to bring about growth or availability, to construct or alter a structure, to conduct a mining operation, to make a physical change in the use or appearance of the land, to divide land into parcels, or to create or terminate rights to access. (Oregon Statewide Land Use Planning Goals)

development activity: a use involving the planning, construction, modification, or removal of facilities, or other structures. These activities may consist of the construction or exterior alteration of structures; dredging; drilling; dumping; filling; removal of any sand; gravel, or minerals; bulkheads; driving of piling; placing of obstructions; or any project of a permanent or temporary nature which interferes with the normal public use of the surface of the overlying lands.

disturbance: to interfere or attempt to interfere with natural processes. Often referred to with respect to marine mammals and/or seabird colonies.

ecosystem: the living and non-living components of the environment which interact or function together, including plant and animal organisms, the physical environment, and the energy systems in which they exist. All the components of an ecosystem are understood to be interrelated. (Oregon Statewide Land Use Planning Goals)

ecotone: a transition area between different habitats or environments. The Oregon Coast is within an ecotone between the subarctic waters of the Gulf of Alaska and the subtropical waters of California and Mexico. Further, the waters of Oregon's territorial sea are coastal waters - an ecotone between marine habitats in waters over the continental margin and terrestrial habitats of Oregon's coastal watersheds and shoreline.

educate: to provide with knowledge or training in a particular area or for a particular purpose.

enhancement: improvement in condition. In natural resources management, this refers to objective tasks undertaken to improve the condition, numbers, or prospects for survival of populations, habitats, or ecosystems.

environment: the natural physical space in which all living things occur.

extreme high water line: the highest elevation reached by the sea as recorded by a tide gauge during a given period. The National Ocean Service routinely documents monthly and yearly extreme high waters for its control stations (NOS CO-OPS 1 2000).

extreme low water line: the lowest elevation reached by the sea as recorded by a tide gauge during a given period.

habitat: the particular portion of the environment in which an organism, species, or community lives. Just as humans live in houses, within neighborhoods, within a town or geographic area, within a certain region, etc., marine organisms live in habitats which may be referred to at different scales (see also "critical marine habitat", "important marine habitat").

headlands: bluffs, promontories or points of elevated shoreland jutting out into the ocean, typically sloping abruptly into the water. Oregon Coast headlands are generally identified in the report on Visual Resource Analysis of the Oregon Coastal Zone, OCCDC, 1974. (Oregon Statewide Land Use Planning Goals)

holistic: referring to an interconnected system as a whole rather than by its individual parts.

important marine habitat: marine habitats that must be specifically considered when an inventory-and-effects evaluation is conducted pursuant to Goal 19, including but not limited to: habitat necessary for the survival and conservation of Oregon renewable resources (e.g. areas for spawning, rearing, or feeding), kelp and other algae beds, seagrass beds, seafloor gravel beds, rocky reef areas and areas of important fish, shellfish and invertebrate concentration. (Oregon Statewide Land Use Planning Goal 19).

marine aquatic vegetation: naturally occurring macroalgae (e.g. kelps and seaweeds), vascular plants (e.g. seagrasses such as surfgrass and eelgrass), and other marine vegetation. This does not include phytoplankton or non-planktonic single-celled algae. This definition does not apply to marine aquatic vegetation grown for aquaculture or mariculture.

niche: the range of environmental variables (such as temperature, salinity, nutrients, etc.) within which a species can exist and reproduce. The preferred niche is the one in which the species performs best in the absence of competition or interference from extraneous factors. The realized niche is the one in which it actually comes to live in a particular environment.

organism: an individual living entity or lifeform.

outreach: an effort to bring services or information to people where they live or spend time.

pollution: the violation or threatened violation of applicable state or federal environmental quality statutes, rules and standards. (Oregon Statewide Land Use Planning Goals)

preserve: to save from change or loss and reserve for a special purpose. (Oregon Statewide Land Use Planning Goals)

program: proposed or desired plan or course of proceedings or action. (Oregon Statewide Land Use Planning Goals)

protect: save or shield from loss, destruction, or injury or for future intended use. (Oregon Statewide Land Use Planning Goals)

population: a set of organisms belonging to the same species and occupying a clearly delimited space at the same time.

preservation: as used in the Oregon Ocean Resources Management Plan, means "that no adverse human-induced changes to a biological community or habitat should be allowed, and that human activities that could cause such changes need to be prohibited."

recommended site designation: ("site designation" or "designation") habitat designations are management categories that specify management objectives and actions for rocky habitat sites. Recommended site designations are the strategy's recommendation for assigning sites to their appropriate management category, thus

prescribing the types of management objectives and actions that agencies or other entities should implement at the sites.

recreation: any experience voluntarily engaged in largely during leisure (discretionary time) from which the individual derives satisfaction. (Oregon Statewide Land Use Planning Goals)

rocky habitat: consists of outcrops or deposits of the above-described material either along the shoreline or in submerged areas. The individual rock structures or fragments within a rocky habitat area are often interspersed with gravel or sediment and overlain with biogenic habitat features. This creates a complex mix of substrate characteristics that all contribute to the form and function of the rocky habitat. Thus, rocky habitat can have non-rock (sand, gravel, biological) components. These habitats are variously referred to as rocky reefs, rocky banks, rocky beaches, rocky intertidal areas, rocky subtidal areas, boulder fields, rocky debris fields, benches, rock pavement, sea stacks, wash rocks, pinnacles, and many other names.

To appropriately manage the resources within these rocky areas, the differences and similarities between the many rocky habitat types must be recognized. For the purpose of this management strategy, Oregon's rocky habitats are grouped into three major classifications based on proximity to shore, jurisdictional boundaries, and ecological zone. Within these main classifications many other sub-classifications may be present including rocky intertidal and subtidal, cliffs, tidepools, etc. Additional descriptions of rocky habitat environments can be found in Section B.

- c. Rocky Shoreline – all rocky habitat between the statutory vegetation line described in ORS 390.770 and extreme low water (encompasses cliffs, tidepools, and rocky intertidal). These areas may be reached by foot from shore (regardless of hazard or convenience).
 - i. Rocky upland – rocky habitat area between the statutory vegetation line and extreme high water line. In unvegetated areas, this is delineated at the 16-foot elevation contour.
 - ii. Rocky intertidal – rocky habitat area between extreme high water line and extreme low water line.
- c. Submerged Rocky Habitat – all rocky habitat below extreme low water, out to the deepest limits of the territorial sea. This area includes submerged rocky reefs, shallow rocky subtidal, and other submerged rocky habitats.
- d. Offshore Rocks and Islands - any rock or landform within the territorial sea separated from the mainland at mean high water which remains above the surface of the sea at mean high water.²⁷

rocky habitat sites: specific geographic areas in which the immediate underlying geologic substrate primarily consists of rock.

²⁷ As defined by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

shoreline: the boundary between a body of water and the land, measured on tidal waters at mean higher high water, and on non-tidal waterways at the ordinary high-water mark. (Oregon Statewide Land Use Planning Goals)

significant: involves the evaluation of context and intensity of an environmental effect. Context will vary with the physical setting of the proposed action, and may involve interests at the local, regional, state, or federal level. Intensity refers to the severity of the effect; that is, the magnitude and duration of the effect. The intensity of an effect should be weighed along with the likelihood of its occurrence. An effect may be significant even when its chance of occurrence is not great, but when the resulting effect would be severe if it occurred. Significance does not lend itself to a formula or quantifiable test when used to describe natural resources (unlike statistical analyses where "significance" does lend itself to mathematical expression). The agency with jurisdiction over the activity being reviewed has final authority over determining significance.

species: a population or collection of populations of closely related and similar organisms that are distinguished by typological, morphological, or hereditary characteristics, or the limitations of their reproductive compatibility.

submersible lands: lands lying between the line of ordinary (mean) high water and the line of ordinary (mean) low water. (ORS 274.005(8)).

take: to fish for, hunt, pursue, catch, capture or kill or attempt to fish for, hunt, pursue, catch, capture or kill. (OAR 635-012-0030).

territorial sea: the ocean and seafloor area from mean lower low water seaward three nautical miles. (Oregon Statewide Land Use Planning Goals).

tidal submerged lands: lands lying below the line of mean low tide in the beds of all tidal waters within the boundaries of this state are heretofore or hereafter established. (ORS 274.705(7)).

vegetation line: (statutory) a line of established upland shore vegetation and as described in ORS 390.770.