

SUGGESTED READING LIST

Canada Hydrographic Service. Canadian tide and current tables. DFO, Ottawa.

Fisheries and Oceans Canada. Sailing directions for the British Columbia coast. South (coast) portion, Vol. 1, 1990. 15th Edition, Fs72-2/1990-1E. North (coast) portion, Vol. 2, 1991, 12th, Edition, Fs72-2/1991-2E.

Harbo, R.M. 1997. Shells & shellfish of the Pacific northwest: a field guide. Harbour Publishing, Madeira Park, B.C. 270 pp.

Kozloff, E.N. 1996. Seashore life of the northern Pacific coast. University of Washington Press, Seattle. 370 pp.

Lessard, J., C.D. Levings, M.S. North, and D.J.H. Nishimura. 1996. Annotated bibliography of nearshore fish habitat maps for the Strait of Georgia. Canadian Manuscript Report of Fisheries and Aquatic Sciences, No. 2350: 31 pp.

Pojar, J., and A. MacKinnon. 1994. Plants of coastal British Columbia, including Washington, Oregon & Alaska. Lone Pine Publishers, Edmonton, Alberta. 527 pp.

Scagel, R.F. 1971. Guide to common seaweeds of British Columbia. British Columbia Provincial Museum, Handbook No. 27. Victoria, B.C., 330 pp.

Snively, G. 1985. Exploring the seashore in British Columbia, Washington and Oregon: a guide to shorebirds and intertidal plants and animals. Gordon Soules Book Publishers, Vancouver, B.C.

Southam, T., and E. A. Curran. (eds.) 1996. The Wetlandkeepers Handbook: a practical guide to wetland care. B.C. Wildlife Federation, Surrey, B.C. and Environment Canada, Delta, B.C.

Yates, S. 1988. Marine wildlife of Puget Sound, the San Juans, and the Strait of Georgia. Globe Pequot Press, Chester, Connecticut. 262 pp.

GLOSSARY

*Definitions specific to this Guide.

Abney level: a device used to determine the slope, also known as a clinometer.

attached plant/animal: a plant or animal that remains fixed to the substrate as adults. For the purposes of this guide, all plants, barnacles, oysters, mussels and anemones are classified as attached.

backshore zone: area from the higher high water line landward, to 20 m past the top of a coastal cliff or limit of marine processes.

biodiversity: the variety and quantity of plants and animals in an area.

chart datum: in Canada, the point on the shore where the lowest low tides reach. In the United States, chart datum refers to mean lower low water, and can differ from Canadian chart datum by as much as 1.50 m.

clinometer: a device used to determine the slope of a site – also known as an Abney level.

dead animal: a dead animal with at least half of its body intact. Includes crab, snail, or clam shells if animal tissue is still attached, but does not include empty crab shells.

dead plant: a plant that is not attached to the substrate.

ecology: the relationship between organisms and their natural environment.

elevation range: change in height from the high to the low part of the beach. Values are given relative to chart datum.

GPS: Global Positioning System.

habitat: the place where organisms live and find food and shelter, defined by physical and biological attributes, including substrate, slope, elevation, temperature, humidity, vegetation. There are 19 habitat types identified by substrate and vegetation in this Guide.

intertidal zone: area between the higher high water line and the lower low water line (chart datum).

inventory: to survey a study area once to get a snapshot of its ecology.

lower edge of habitat: edge of habitat closest to the water's edge.

monitor: to track a parameter(s) over time at a study area using standard methods to evaluate change over time.

mobile animal: an animal that is capable of relatively noticeable motion.

plant/animal mobility category: a classification used to identify plant and animals based on their degree of mobility.

quadrat: a square frame used for sampling to isolate a small section of an area, so that plants and animals in it can be counted.

slope: steepness of a site, measured in degrees from horizontal.

species: a classification used to identify plants and animals, based on minute characteristics of their size, shape, colouration, etc. Indicates that individuals can generally only interbreed among themselves.

survey: an examination and gathering of ecological information about an area.

transect: a straight line along which samples are taken at regular intervals. Used extensively in surveys.

upper edge of habitat: edge of habitat furthest from the water's edge.