

## **Appendix 1. Glossary of nearshore priority habitat terminology.**

Embayment – An indentation in a shoreline forming an open bay.

Extreme Lower Low Water – The lowest tide occurring during a lunar month, usually near the new or full moon.

Habitat-forming species – An organism that creates or modifies habitats that are in turn used by other organisms for shelter, feeding, or other purposes. In the marine environment, this typically is a sessile organism such as corals or barnacles.

Ordinary High Water Mark – A mark that will be found by examining the bed and banks and ascertaining where the presence and action of waters are so common and usual, and so long continued in all ordinary years, as to mark upon the soil a character distinct from that of the abutting upland.

Relatively Undisturbed Nearshore – Any nearshore habitats that retain some essential elements or functions important to the maintenance of native species use (e.g., native eelgrass for herring spawning).

Rocky substrate – Seafloors and land consisting of rocks, boulders, bedrock, and consolidated sediments exceeding 10 inches in diameter. Consolidated sediments consist of aggregates of clay, sand, gravel, and cobble compressed in to hard texture features resembling rock.