

**Legend**

• Unit Break Points	
~ Undefined	
<b>Immobile Substrates</b>	
1 - Bedrock - CC 1-20 - VE	6 - Sand & Gravel - CC 24-26, 32 - SP
2 - Bedrock - CC 1-20 - E	7 - Sand & Gravel - CC 24-26,32 - VP/P
3 - Bedrock/Boulder - CC 1-23, 32, 33 - SE	8 - Estuary or Sand/Mud - CC 27-31 - VP/P/SP
4 - Bedrock/Gravel - CC 1-23, 33 - SP	9 - Sediment - CC 21 - 30 - SE/E
5 - Bedrock/Gravel - CC 1-23,33 - P/VP	10 - Bedrock or Sediment - CC 34 - VP/P/SP
<b>Tidal Lagoon</b>	11 - Bedrock or Sediment - CC 35 - VP/P/SP
CC - Type	Type
Rock Shores - characterized by a lack of clastic sediments such as gravel or sand.	Sediment types - have substrates that have little or no bedrock crossing out
1 Rock Ramp, Wide	21 Gravel Flat, Wide
2 Rock Platform, Wide	22 Gravel Beach
3 Rock Ramp, Narrow	23 Sand Beach, Wide
4 Rock Ramp, Narrow	24 Sand and Gravel Flat or Fan, Wide
5 Rock Platform, Narrow	25 Sand and Gravel Beach
Rock Platforms - characterized by rock and pockets of clastic sediments	26 Other
6 Rampe with Gravel Beach, Wide	27 Sand Beach, Narrow
7 Platform with Gravel Beach, Wide	28 Sand Flat
8 Rampe with Gravel Beach, Narrow	29 Gravel
9 Rampe with Gravel Beach, Narrow	30 Gravel Beach, Narrow
10 Platform with Gravel Beach, narrow	31 Clusters
11 Cliff with Gravel Beach, Wide	32 Channel
12 Cliff with Gravel Beach, narrow	33 Tidal Lagoon
13 Cliff with Sand and Gravel Beach, Wide	
14 Cliff with Sand and Gravel Beach, Narrow	
15 Platform with Sand and Gravel Beach, Wide	
16 Platform with Sand and Gravel Beach, Narrow	
17 Cliff with Sand Beach, Wide	
18 Cliff with Sand Beach, Narrow	
19 Rampe with Sand Beach, Wide	
20 Platform with Sand Beach, Narrow	

**Shoreline Habitat**

The Habitat Type provides a simplified picture of the "look" of the unit overall, based on the detailed biophysical attributes that have been mapped. The Habitat Type category is a summary of the observations of both the unit's biological and geomorphological features.

Each Habitat Type has a definition that includes the typical substrate, wave exposure and biobands. For example, for the Semi-exposed, Immobile substrate Habitat Type, part of the definition of that class is a certain combination of the most likely biobands and indicator species present at a bedrock shoreline with no mobile sediment present.

**How is Habitat Type determined?**

Each Habitat Type has typical biological features (including both an indicator species list and typical associated biobands). To determine the Habitat Type, the biomapper looks at the along-shore Units as designated and described by the physical mapper, and 1. reviews the typical biological features in the biobands in the unit and looks for indicator species,

2. assigns a bio-stratigraphic exposure category,

3. reviews the physical mapped information, and

4. assigns the Habitat Type that best describes the unit.

The Habitat Type is based on the whole unit and is similar to the physical mappers use of the 'Coastal Class' category, in that the detailed across-shore data are summarized into one attribute. The simplified category describes the features of the whole unit.

Habitat Type is a summary of the biophysical classification of the whole shore unit, based on:

- the substrate type in the unit,

- the wave exposure as indicated by the bands, and

- the substrate types in the unit.

**Legend Definitions**

CC - Coastal Classification number

Wave Exposure:

E - Exposed - High wave exposure, open ocean swellism usually fetches >500km

VE - Very Exposed - Extreme high wave exposure

SE - Semi Exposed - High wave exposure, open shorelines, areas between fully exposed and more sheltered, usually fetches 50 to 500km

P - Protected - Low wave exposure, sheltered inlets, usually fetches less than 10km

SP - Semi Protected - Moderate wave exposure, partly sheltered, usually fetches 10-50km

VP - Very Protected - Very low wave exposure, fetches < 1km, sheltered anchorages at heads of bays and inlets

**Table SOG, GOFS with SSOG and NSOG, part of CR**  
Habitat Classification for "Exposure Bio" (EXP\_BIO) and "Habitat Observed" (HAB\_OBS) based on visible macro-biota assemblages for the Georgia Basin. Species assemblages revised according to analysis of field observations. See summary in Table 5 and Table 6.

MAJOR SUBSTRATE	BEDROCK/BOULDER	BEDROCK/BOULDER	BEDROCK/BOULDER	SAND & GRAVEL	SAND & GRAVEL	SAND/MUD	SEDIMENT	BEDROCK OR SEDIMENT
COASTAL CLASSES	1-20	1-23, 32, 33	1-23, 33	24, 25, 26, 32	24, 25, 26, 32	27, 28, 29, 30, 31	24 - 30	
EXPOSURE (EXP_BIO)	SE	SP	P, VP	SP	P, VP	SP, P, VP	SB, E	VP, P, SP
HABITAT OBSERVED (HAB_OBS)	3 *	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
"*	Fornicaria	Fornicaria	Fornicaria					
	Bottoms, glaciogenic							
	Face(s) sheltered							
	middle							
	Sand/boulders/corrense							
	Molluscs, benthic							
	Metridium senile							
	Other organisms							
	midlow							
	Adults, glaciogenic							
	Gobius amoenus/Gobius pacificus							
	Leptoclinides punctatus							
	other bleached rocks							
	Chthamalus gigas							
	Crassostrea gigas							
	Plaster corallines							
	lower	bleached coralline rocks						
	Lomentaria aciculata							
	Graptularia setigera							
	Sargassum muticum							
	Microcoleus licheniformis							
	Enteromorpha linza							
	Gracilaria tikvahiae							
	subtidal							
	Nereocystis bulligera							
	Strongylocentrotus droebachiensis							
	Zostera marina							

\* The SE (Semi-exposed) shoreline "Habitat Observed" in the Strait of Georgia was observed to have the same species assemblage as typical species assemblages found in high SP (semi-protected).

\*\* Sargassum does not occur in Very-protected (VP).

