



Legend

- Unit Break Points
- Undefined

Immobile Substrates

- 1 - Bedrock - CC 1-20 - VE
- 2 - Bedrock - CC 1-20 - E
- 3 - Bedrock/Boulder - CC 1-23, 32, 33 - SE
- 4 - Bedrock/Gravel - CC 1-23, 33 - SP
- 5 - Bedrock/Gravel - CC 1-23, 33 - PNP

Mobile/Partially Mobile Substrates

- 6 - Sand & Gravel - CC 24-26, 32 - SP
- 7 - Sand & Gravel - CC 24-26, 32 - VP/P
- 8 - Estuary or Sand/Mud - CC 27-31 - VP/P/SP
- 9 - Sediment - CC 21 - 30 - SE/E
- 10 - Bedrock or Sediment - CC 34 - VP/P/SP
- 11 - Bedrock or Sediment - CC 35 - VP/P/SP

Current Dominated

- 10 - Bedrock or Sediment - CC 34 - VP/P/SP
- 11 - Bedrock or Sediment - CC 35 - VP/P/SP

Tidal Lagoon

- 10 - Bedrock or Sediment - CC 34 - VP/P/SP
- 11 - Bedrock or Sediment - CC 35 - VP/P/SP

CC Type	CC Type
Rock Shores - Rides characterized by a lack of classic sediments such as gravel or sand.	Sediment Shores Types - have substrates that have little or no bedrock cropping out.
13 Rock Ramp, Wide	21 Gravel Flat, Wide
14 Rock Platform, Wide	22 Gravel Beach
15 Rock Cliff, Narrow	23 Gravel Flat or Fan
16 Rock Ramp, Narrow	24 Sand and Gravel Flat or Fan, Wide
17 Rock Platform, Narrow	25 Sand and Gravel Beach
18 Rock and Sediment Shores Types - rock and pockets of classic sediments	26 Sand and Gravel Flat or Fan, Narrow
19 Beach with Gravel Beach, Wide	27 Sand Beach, Wide
20 Beach with Gravel Beach, Narrow	28 Mud Flat
21 Beach with Gravel Beach, Wide	29 Mud Flat
22 Beach with Gravel Beach, Narrow	30 Sand Beach, Narrow
23 Platform with Gravel Beach, Narrow	31 Estuary
24 Beach with Sand and Gravel Beach, Wide	32 Man-made, permeable
25 Platform with Sand and Gravel Beach, Wide	33 Man-made, impermeable
26 Beach with Sand and Gravel Beach, Narrow	34 Channel
27 Platform with Sand Beach, Wide	35 Tidal Lagoon
28 Platform with Sand Beach, Narrow	
29 Platform with Sand Beach, Wide	
30 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. records the observations of the biobands in the unit and looks for indicator species, 2. assigns a bio-wave 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 biobands observed,
- 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 - Very high wave exposure, open ocean swells 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 WCVI GOES WITH BIO_AREAS WCVI SCVI WCVI North, J4E
 Habitat Classification for "Exposure Bio" (EXP_BIO) and "Habitat Observed" (HAB_OBS) based on visible macro-biota assemblages for the West Coast Vancouver Island Bio-mapping.

MAJOR SUBSTRATE	BEDROCK/BOULDER	BEDROCK/BOULDER	BEDROCK/BOULDER	BEDROCK/BOULDER	SAND & GRAVEL	SAND & GRAVEL	SAND/MUD	SEDIMENT	BEDROCK OR SEDIMENT
COASTAL CLASSES	1-20	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)	E	SE	SP	P, VP	SP	P, VP	SP, P, VP	SE, E	VP, P, SP
HABITAT OBSERVED (HAB_OBS)	2	3*	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
upper	<i>Fenestrata</i>	<i>Fenestrata</i>	<i>Fenestrata</i>	<i>Fenestrata</i>	<i>Fenestrata</i>	<i>Fenestrata</i>	<i>marsh grasses & rocks</i>		
middle	<i>Balanus glandatus</i>	<i>Sabiduria spirogira</i>	100 percent dominant may be a Protected wave exposure but shows an assemblage of indicator species from higher wave exposures.						
lower	<i>Laminaria setacea</i>	<i>Laminaria setacea</i>	no visible macrobiota. 100 percent dominant.						

