

CC	Type	CC	Type
<b>Rock Shore Types - characterized by a lack of classic sediments such as gravel or sand</b>		<b>Sediment Shore Types - have substrates that have little or no bedrock cropping out</b>	
1	Black Beach, Wide	21	Gravel Flat, Wide
2	Rock Platform, Wide	22	Gravel Beach
3	Rock Cliff, Narrow	23	Gravel Flat, Fan
4	Rock Ramp, Narrow	24	Sand and Gravel Flat or Fan, Wide
5	Gravel Platform, Narrow	25	Sand and Gravel
6	Sand and Gravel Flat or Fan, Narrow	26	Sand and Gravel Flat or Fan, Narrow
7	Sand and Gravel Beach, Wide	27	Sand/Gravel, Wide
8	Platform with Gravel Beach, Wide	28	Sand Flat
9	8C Cliff with Gravel Beach	29	Mud Flat
10	Ramp with Gravel Beach, Narrow	30	Sand Beach, Narrow
11	Platform with Gravel Beach, Narrow	31	Shoals
12	Ramp with Sand and Gravel Beach, Wide	<b>Man-Made Materials</b>	
13	Platform with Sand and Gravel Beach, Wide	32	Man-made, permeable
14	13C Cliff with Sand and Gravel Beach	33	Man-made, impermeable
15	Ramp with Sand and Gravel Beach, Narrow	<b>Current Dominated</b>	
16	Platform with Sand and Gravel Beach, Narrow	34	Shoal
17	Ramp with Sand Beach, Wide	35	Deep Lagoon
18	Platform with Sand Beach, Wide		
19	18C Cliff with Sand Beach		
20	Ramp with Sand Beach, Narrow		
21	Platform with Sand Beach, Narrow		

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 units' biological and geomorphological characteristics.

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?

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 shorelines usually fetches >500km  
VE - Very Exposed - Extreme high wave exposure  
H - Semi Exposed - High wave exposure, open shorelines, areas below fetch exposure and more sheltered, usually fetches 50 to 500m  
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

[illegible]