

5 - Bedrock/Gravel - CC 1-23,33 - P/VP Tidal Lagoon 11 - Bedrock or Sediment - CC 35 - VP/P/SP CC Type

Rock Shore Types - characterized by a lack of clastic sediments such as gravel or sand.

Sediment Shore Types - have substrates that have little or no bedcrock cropping out 1 Rock Ramp, Wide 2 Rock Platform Wide 22 Gravel Beach
23 Gravel Flat or Fan
24 Sand and Gravel Flat or Fan, Wide
25 Sand and Gravel Beach 3 Rock Cliff Narrow
4 Rock Ramp, Narrow
5 Rock Platform Narrow 26 Sand and Gravel Flat or Fan, Narrow
27 Sand Beach, Wide Rock and Sediment Shore Types - rock and pockets of clastic sediments 6 Ramp with Gravel Beach, Wide 7 Platform with Gravel Beach, Wide 29 Mud Flat
30 Sand Beach, Narrow
31 Estuaries
Man-Made Materials
32 Man-made, permeable
33 Man-made, impermeable
Current Dominated 8 Cliff with Gravel Beach 9 Ramp with Gravel Beach, Narrow
10 Platform with Gravel Beach, Narrow
11 Ramp with Sand and Gravel Beach, Wide
12 Platform with Sand and Gravel Beach, Wide 12 Platform with Sand and Gravel Beach, Wide 12 Platform with Sand and Gravel Be
13 Cliff with Sand and Gravel Beach 14 Ramp with Sand and Gravel Beach, Narrow Current Dominated 15 Platform with Sand and Gravel Beach, Narrow 16 Ramp with Sand Beach, Wide
17 Platform with Sand Beach, Wide
18 Cliff with Sand Beach
19 Ramp with Sand Beach, Narrow
20 Platform with Sand Beach, Narrow

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

E - Exposed - Very high wave exposure, open ocean swellsm usually fetches >500km

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

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

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 expsoure, sheltered inlets, usually fetches less than 10km

(HAB_OBS) marsh grasses & rushes tidal current dominated; Balanus glandula Fucus distichus may be a Protected wave Balanus glandula Balanus glandula Balanus glandula exposure but shows an assemblage of indicator species from higher way Semibalanus carriosus Mytilus trossulus Mytilus trossulus Mytilus trossulus Mytilus trossulus Mytilus trossulus due to sediment Ulva/ Ulvaria spp. Leathesia/ Prionitis/ other bleached reds Leathesia/ Prionitis/ Leathesia/ Prionitis/ other bleached reds rassostrea gigas Crassostrea gigas (Agarum sp. Laminaria saccharina Agarum sp. Laminaria saccharina





