

**Legend**

- Unit Break Points
- Undefined

**Immobilized 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

**Tidal Lagoon**

- 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.
1) Rock Ramp, Wide	21) Gravel Flat, Wide
2) Rock Platform, Wide	22) Gravel Beach
3) Rock Cliff, Narrow	23) Gravel Flat or Fan
4) Rock Ramp, Narrow	24) Sand and Gravel Flat or Fan, Wide
5) Rock Platform, Narrow	25) Sand and Gravel Beach
6) Rock and Sediment Shores Types - rock and pockets of classic sediments	26) Sand and Gravel Flat or Fan, narrow
7) Beach with Gravel Beach, Wide	27) Sand Beach, Wide
8) Beach with Gravel Beach, Wide	28) Mud Flat
9) Beach with Gravel Beach, Narrow	29) Mud Flat
10) Platform with Gravel Beach, Narrow	30) Sand Beach, Narrow
11) Beach with Sand and Gravel Beach, Wide	31) Estuaries
12) Cliff with Sand and Gravel Beach	32) Man-made, permeable
13) Beach with Sand and Gravel Beach, Narrow	33) Man-made, impermeable
14) Platform with Sand and Gravel Beach, Narrow	Current Observed
15) Platform with Sand and Gravel Beach, Narrow	34) Channel
16) Beach with Sand Beach, Wide	35) Tidal Lagoon
17) Platform with Sand Beach, Wide	
18) Cliff with Sand Beach	
19) Beach with Sand Beach, Narrow	
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 units 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, Immobilized 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 biographer 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:

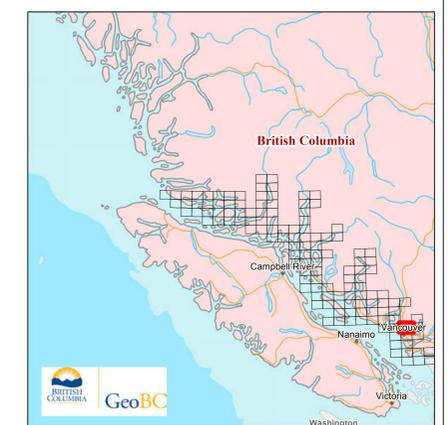
- the biobands observed,
- the wave exposure as indicated by the bands, and
- the substrate types in the unit.

**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 SOG. GOES WITH NSOG 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 CLASS	BEDROCK/BOULDER	BEDROCK/BOULDER	BEDROCK/BOULDER	SAND & GRAVEL	SAND & GRAVEL	SAND/MUD	SEDIMENT	SEDIMENT	SEDIMENT
CLASS	1-20	1-23, 32, 33	1-23, 33	24, 25, 26, 32	24, 25, 26, 32	27, 28, 29, 30, 31	34 - 30	34 - 30	34 - 30
EXPOSURE (EXP_BIO)	SE	SP	P, VP	SP	P, VP	SP, P, VP	SE, E	SE, E	VP, P, SP
HABITAT OBSERVED (HAB_OBS)	3 *	4	5	6	7	8	9	9	10
Upper	<i>Tremacaris</i>	<i>Tremacaris</i>	<i>Tremacaris</i>			<i>small grasses &amp; rushes</i>			
Midline	<i>Balanus alpinus</i>								
Lower	<i>Macoma</i>	<i>Macoma</i>	<i>Macoma</i>	<i>Macoma</i>	<i>Macoma</i>	<i>Macoma</i>			



\* 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).