

## 2 - Bedrock - CC 1-20 - E 9 - Sediment - CC 21 - 30 - SE/E 3 - Bedrock/Boulder - CC 1-23, 32, 33 - SE Current Dominated 4 - Bedrock/Gravel - CC 1-23, 33 - SP 10 - Bedrock or Sediment - CC 34 - VP/P/SP 5 - Bedrock/Gravel - CC 1-23,33 - P/VP Tidal Lagoon 11 - Bedrock or Sediment - CC 35 - VP/P/SP 22 Gravel Beach 23 Gravel Flat or Fan 24 Sand and Gravel Flat or Fan, Wide 25 Sand and Gravel Beach 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

## 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 3 Rock Cliff Narrow 4 Rock Ramp, Narrow 5 Rock Platform Narrow 7 Platform with Gravel Beach, Wide 28 Sand Flat 29 Mud Flat 30 Sand Beach, Narrow 31 Estuaries Man-Made Materials 32 Man-made, permeable 33 Man-made, impermeable Current Dominated 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 12 Platform with Sand and Gravel Beach, Wide 13 Cliff with Sand and Gravel Beach, Wide 13 Cliff with Sand and Gravel Beach 14 Ramp with Sand and Gravel Beach, Narrow 15 Platform 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

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 indictor 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, and4. □ 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

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

E - Exposed - Very high wave exposure, open ocean swellsm 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 expsoure, sheltered inlets, usually fetches less than 10km SP - Semi Protected - Moderate wave expsoure, partly sheltered, usually fetches 10-50km

CLASSES EXPOSURE P, VP SP, P, VP SE, E VP, P, SP P, VP (EXP\_BIO)
HABITAT OBSERVED (HAB\_OBS) marsh grasses & rushes tidal current dominated; Balanus glandula Fucus distichus Balanus glandula Fucus distichus may be a Protected wave Balanus glandula assemblage of indicator species from higher way Semibalanus carriosus Semibalanus carriosus 
 Mytilus trossulus
 Mytilus trossulus
 Mytilus trossulus
 Mytilus trossulus

 Ulva/ Ulvaria spp.
 Ulva/ Ulvaria spp.
 Ulva/ Ulvaria spp.
 Ulva/ Ulvaria spp.
 Mytilus trossulus Mytilus trossulus Mytilus trossulus due to sediment Leathesia/ Prionitis/ Leathesia/ Prionitis/ other bleached reds other bleached reds Leathesia/ Prionitis/ other bleached reds rassostrea gigas Crassostrea gigas ( Agarum sp. Laminaria saccharina Agarum sp. Laminaria saccharina | Sargassum muticum | Sarg mixed filamentous and foliose reds

\* 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)

