



Legend

- Unit Break Points
- Undefined
- 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
- 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 - P/VP
- Tidal Lagoon**
 - 11 - Bedrock or Sediment - CC 35 - VP/P/SP

CC Type

Rock Shores	characterized by a lack of clastic sediments such as gravel or sand.	Sediment Shores	have substrates that have little or no bedrock crossing out
1 Rock Rampe, Wide		21 Gravel Flat, Wide	
2 Rock Platform, Wide		22 Gravel Beach	
3 Rock Rampe, Narrow		23 Sand and Gravel Flat or Fan, Wide	
4 Rock Rampe, Narrow		24 Sand and Gravel Beach	
5 Rock Platform, Narrow		25 Sand Beach, Narrow	
6 Rock with Gravel Beach, Wide		26 Sand Beach, Wide	
7 Platform with Gravel Beach, Wide		27 Sand Beach, Wide	
8 Platform with Gravel Beach, Narrow		28 Sand Beach	
9 Platform with Gravel Beach, Narrow		29 Sand Beach, Narrow	
10 Platform with Gravel Beach, narrow		30 Shallow	
11 Platform with Gravel Beach, wide		31 Shallows	
12 Platform with Sand and Gravel Beach, Wide		32 Shallow	
13 Cliff with Sand and Gravel Beach, Wide		33 Shallow	
14 Cliff with Sand and Gravel Beach, Narrow		34 Channel	
15 Platform with Sand and Gravel Beach, Narrow		35 Tidal Lagoon	
16 Ramps with Sand Beach, Wide			
17 Ramps with Sand Beach, Narrow			
18 Cliff with Sand Beach, Narrow			
19 Platform 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 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. reviews the typical biological features of the biobands in the unit and looks for indicator species,

2. assigns a bio-stratigraphic 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 along-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 substrate type in the unit,
- 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 - High wave exposure, open ocean swellism 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, GOFS WITH SSOG 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	BEDROCK/BOULDER	BEDROCK/BOULDER	BEDROCK/BOULDER	SAND & GRAVEL	SAND & GRAVEL	SAND/MUD	SEDIMENT	BEDROCK OR SEDIMENT
COASTAL CLASSES	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)	SE	SP	P, VP	SP	P, VP	SP, P, VP	SB, E	VP, P, SP
HABITAT OBSERVED (HAB_OBS)	3 *	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Forecoral	Forecoral	Forecoral					
"*	Bottom Algal	Seicornia stimpsonii						
	Bottom Algal	Seicornia stimpsonii						
	Face's ditcher	Face's ditcher						
	middle							
	Sandbottom coralline							
	Mollusca bivalves							
	Other bivalves							
	midlow							
	Algal/glove eelgrass							
	Gobiodon/Gobiesox/bottom	Gobiodon/Gobiesox/bottom	Gobiodon/Gobiesox/bottom	Gobiodon/Gobiesox/bottom	Gobiodon/Gobiesox/bottom	Gobiodon/Gobiesox/bottom		
	other bivalves							
	upper							
	Plaster or schistose							
	blasted coralline rock							
	lower							
	Leptomyces seychellensis							
	Leptomyces gigas							
	upper							
	Sargassum muticum							
	Micromesistius fuscus							
	other							
	subtidal							
	Strongylacanthus	Strongylacanthus	Strongylacanthus	Strongylacanthus	Strongylacanthus	Strongylacanthus		
	Zostera marina							

* 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).

