



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/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	

CC	Type
Rock Shores	characterized by a lack of clastic sediments such as gravel or sand.
Rock Shores	have substrates that have little or no bedrock crossing out
1	Rock Ramp, Wide
2	Rock Platform, Wide
3	Rock Platform, Narrow
4	Rock Ramp, Narrow
5	Rock Platform, Narrow
6	Rock with Gravel Beach, Wide
7	Platform with Gravel Beach, Wide
8	Platform with Gravel Beach, Narrow
9	Rock with Gravel Beach, Wide
10	Platform with Gravel Beach, narrow
11	Rock with Gravel Beach, narrow
12	Platform with Sand and Gravel Beach, Wide
13	Cleft with Sand and Gravel Beach, Wide
14	Platform with Sand and Gravel Beach, Narrow
15	Platform with Sand and Gravel Beach, Narrow
16	Ramp with Sand Beach, Wide
17	Ramp with Sand Beach, narrow
18	Cleft with Sand Beach, Wide
19	Ramp 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.

How is Habitat Type determined?

Each Habitat Type has typical biological features (including both an indicator species list and typical associated biobands).

- 1: Determines the typical substrate and the biobands in the unit and looks for indicator species,
- 2: Assigns a bio-breakwave 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 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

VP - 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 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	I-20	I-23, 32, 33	I-23, 33	24, 25, 26, 32	24, 25, 26, 32	27, 28, 29, 30, 31	24 - 30	
EXPOSURE (EXP_BIO)	SB	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
"*	Forescape	Forescape	Forescape					
	Bottoms, flat, wide	Bottoms, flat, wide	Bottoms, flat, wide					
	Facies, flat, flat	Facies, flat, flat	Facies, flat, flat					
	middle	Seashoreline, corrugate	Seashoreline, corrugate	Seashoreline, corrugate	Seashoreline, corrugate	Seashoreline, corrugate		
	Seashoreline, corrugate	Seashoreline, corrugate	Seashoreline, corrugate	Metella transversa	Metella transversa	Metella transversa		
	Metella transversa	Metella transversa	Metella transversa	Utricularia spp.	Utricularia spp.	Utricularia spp.		
	Utricularia spp.	Utricularia spp.	Utricularia spp.					
	midlow	Gobiodon Gobio, elongatus	Gobiodon Gobio, elongatus	Gobiodon Gobio, elongatus	Gobiodon Gobio, elongatus	Gobiodon Gobio, elongatus		
	Gobiodon Gobio, elongatus	Gobiodon Gobio, elongatus	Gobiodon Gobio, elongatus	other bleached rocks	other bleached rocks	other bleached rocks		
	other bleached rocks	other bleached rocks	other bleached rocks					
	lower	Plaxias schreberi	Plaxias schreberi	Chromis gibba	Chromis gibba	Chromis gibba		
	Plaxias schreberi	Plaxias schreberi	Plaxias schreberi					
	blasted coralline rock	blasted coralline rock	blasted coralline rock					
	upper	Utricularia spp.	Utricularia spp.					
	Utricularia spp.	Utricularia spp.	Utricularia spp.					
	upper	Lamprois seychellensis	Lamprois seychellensis					
	Lamprois seychellensis	Lamprois seychellensis	Lamprois seychellensis					
	upper	Sargassum muticum	Sargassum muticum	Sargassum muticum	Sargassum muticum	Sargassum muticum		
	Sargassum muticum	Sargassum muticum	Sargassum muticum					
	upper	Microtiale lindbergi	Microtiale lindbergi					
	Microtiale lindbergi	Microtiale lindbergi	Microtiale lindbergi					
	upper	Strongylacanthus stellatus	Strongylacanthus stellatus					
	Strongylacanthus stellatus	Strongylacanthus stellatus	Strongylacanthus stellatus					
	upper	Zostera marina	Zostera marina	Zostera marina	Zostera marina	Zostera marina		
	Zostera marina	Zostera marina	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).

