

Data Source:
 Shoreline Type
 GeoBC Coastal Resource Shorezone Database, 2008
 Base Information
 1:20,000 GeoBC Terrain Resource Information
 Management (TRIM) Database
 1:20,000

Legend	
○ Unit Break Points	
— Undefined	
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 - 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	
Current Dominated	
Tidal Lagoon	
CC Type	CC Type
Rock Shore - <i>glaciated by a lack of clastic sediments such as gravel or sand.</i>	Sediment Shore Types - <i>have substrates that have little or no bedrock cropping out.</i>
13 Rock Ramp, Wide	21 Gravel Flat, Wide
14 Rock Platform, Wide	22 Gravel Beach
15 Rock Cliff, Narrow	23 Gravel Flat or Fan
16 Rock Ramp, Narrow	24 Sand and Gravel Flat or Fan, Wide
17 Rock Platform, Narrow	25 Sand and Gravel Beach
18 Rock and Sediment Shore Types - <i>rock and pockets of classic sediments</i>	26 Sand and Gravel Flat or Fan, narrow
19 Beach with Gravel Beach, Wide	27 Sand Beach, Wide
20 Beach with Gravel Beach, Wide	28 Mud Flat
21 Beach with Gravel Beach, Narrow	29 Mud Flat
22 Beach with Sand and Gravel Beach, Wide	30 Sand Beach, narrow
23 Platform with Gravel Beach, narrow	31 Estuaries
24 Beach with Sand and Gravel Beach, Wide	32 Man-made, permeable
25 Cliff with Sand and Gravel Beach	33 Man-made, impermeable
26 Beach with Sand and Gravel Beach, narrow	Current Dominated
27 Platform with Sand and Gravel Beach, narrow	34 Channel
28 Beach with Sand Beach, Wide	35 Tidal Lagoon
29 Platform with Sand Beach, Wide	
30 Cliff with Sand Beach	
31 Beach with Sand Beach, narrow	
32 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 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. 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:

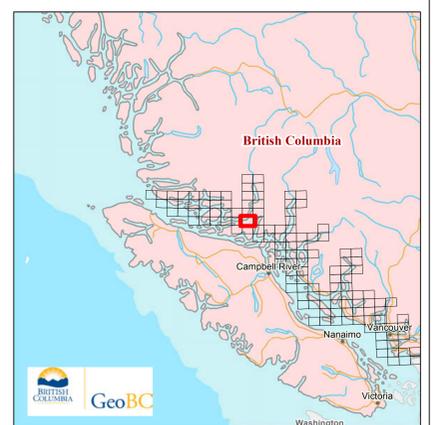
- the biobands observed,
- the wave exposure as indicated by the bands, and
- the substrate types in the unit.

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 1-20	BEDROCK/BOULDER 1-23, 32, 33	BEDROCK/BOULDER 1-23, 33	SAND & GRAVEL 24, 25, 26, 32	SAND & GRAVEL 24, 25, 26, 32	SAND/MUD 27, 28, 29, 30, 31	SEDIMENT 24 - 30	BEDROCK OR SEDIMENT
EXPOSURE (EXP_BIO)	SE	SP	P, VP	SP	P, VP	SP, P, VP	SE, E	VP, P, SP
HABITAT OBSERVED (HAB_OBS)	3 *	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
type	Tomah	Tomah	Tomah				marsh grasses & rushes	
indicator	<i>Palanus platensis</i>							
bioband	<i>Saxidomus carterii</i>							
midlow	<i>Chthamalus stephensoni</i>							
low	<i>Mytilus peruvianus</i>							
subtidal	<i>Nereocystis luetkeana</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).
 ** *Saxidomus* does not occur in Very protected (VP).