

1

Undefined

1 - Bedrock - CC 1-20 - VE

3 - Bedrock/Boulder - CC 1

4 - Bedrock/Gravel - CC 1-23, 33 - SP

CC	Type
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1	Rock Ramp, Wide
2	Rock Platform Wide
3	Rock Cliff Narrow

5	Rock Platform Narrow
Rock and Sediment Shore Types - rock and pockets of clastic sediments	
6	Ramp with Gravel Beach, Wide

8	Cliff with Gravel Beach
9	Ramp with Gravel Beach, Narrow
10	Platform with Gravel Beach, Narrow

12	Platform with Sand and Gravel Beach, Wide
13	Cliff with Sand and Gravel Beach
14	Ramp 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, Accessory

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6 - Sand & Gravel - CC 24-26, 32 -SP

8 - Estuary or Sand/Mud - CC 27-31 - VP/P

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

	Sediment core types - have substrates that have little or no bedrock cropping
21	Gravel flat, Wide
22	Gravel Beach

24	Sand and Gravel Flat or Fan, Wide
25	Sand and Gravel Beach
26	Sand and Gravel Flat or Fan, Narrow

28	Shallow Bay
29	Mud Flat
30	Sand Beach, Narrow
31	Estuarine

	32	Man-made, permeable
	33	Man-made, impermeable
	Current Dominated	

		35	Tidal Lagoon

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 500 km
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 along at heads of bays and inlets

MAJOR SUBSTRATE	BEUDOCK/BOULDER	BEUDOCK/BOULDER	BEUDOCK/BOULDER	SAND & GRAVEL	SAND & GRAVEL	SAND/MUD	SEDIMENT	BEUDOCK 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	SE, E	VP, P, SP
HABITAT OBSERVED (HAB OBS)	3 *	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

[illegible]

* 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).

