

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 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 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 News 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 7 Platform with Gravel Beach, Wide 28 Sand Flat 8 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, Wide 29 Mud Flat 30 Sand Beach, Narrow 31 Estuaries Man-Made Materials 32 Man-made, permeable 33 Man-made, impermeable Current Dominated 12 Platform with Sand and Gravel Beach, Wide 12 Platform 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

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

Current Dominated

Semi-exposed, Immobile substrate Habitat Type, part of the definition of that class is a certain combination of the most likely

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

E - Exposed - Very high wave exposure, open ocean swellsm usually fetches >500km VE - Very Exposed - Extreme high wave exposure

SP - Semi Protected - Moderate wave expsoure, partly sheltered, usually fetches 10-50km

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

biobands and indictor species present at a bedrock shoreline with no mobile sediment present.

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

| Sargassum muticum | Sarg mixed filamentous and nixed filamentous and oliose reds

Balanus glandula Fucus distichus

Semibalanus carriosus

Mytilus trossulus Mytilus trossulus Mytilus trossulus Mytilus trossulus Mytilus trossulus Ulva/ Ulvaria spp. Ulva/ Ulvaria spp.

Leathesia/ Prionitis/ other bleached reds

Agarum sp. Laminaria saccharina

Crassostrea gigas (

Balanus glandula Fucus distichus

Balanus glandula

Leathesia/ Prionitis/ Leathesia/ Prionitis/ other bleached reds other bleached reds

Semibalanus carriosus

rassostrea gigas

Agarum sp. Laminaria saccharina

marsh grasses & rushes

due to sediment

Balanus glandula

tidal current dominated;

exposure but shows an

assemblage of indicator species from higher way

may be a Protected wave

OBSERVED

(HAB_OBS)

* 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)

