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- | CC | Type | CC | Type |
|---|---|---|-------------------------------------|
| Rock Shore Types, characterized by a lack of classic sediments such as gravel or sand. | | Sediment Shore Types, have substrates that have little or no bedrock cropping out. | |
| 1 | Black Barre, Wide | 23 | Gravel Flat, Wide |
| 2 | Black Platform, Wide | 24 | Gravel Beach |
| 3 | Black Cliff, Narrow | 25 | Gravel Flat, Fan |
| 4 | Black Barre, Narrow | 26 | Sand and Gravel Flat of Fan, Wide |
| 5 | Black Platform, Narrow | 27 | Sand and Gravel Beach |
| Rock and Sediment Shore Types, rock and pockets of clastic sediments | | 28 | Sand and Gravel Flat of Fan, Narrow |
| 6 | Plains with Gravel Beach, Wide | 29 | Sand and Gravel, Wide |
| 7 | Plains with Gravel Beach, Wide | 30 | Sand Flat |
| 8 | Cliff with Gravel Beach | 31 | Mud Flat |
| 9 | Plains with Gravel Beach, Narrow | 32 | Sand Beach, Narrow |
| 10 | Plains with Gravel Beach, Narrow | 33 | Islands |
| 11 | Plains with Sand and Gravel Beach, Wide | Mar-Made Materials | |
| 12 | Plains with Sand and Gravel Beach, Wide | 34 | Fill made, impervious |
| 13 | Plains with Sand and Gravel Beach | 35 | Fill made, impervious |
| 14 | Plains with Sand and Gravel Beach, Narrow | Current Observations | |
| 15 | Plains with Sand and Gravel Beach, Narrow | 36 | Phenon |
| 16 | Plains with Sand Beach, Wide | 37 | Fossil Lagoon |
| 17 | Plains with Sand Beach, Wide | | |
| 18 | Cliff with Sand Beach | | |
| 19 | Plains with Sand Beach, Narrow | | |
| 20 | Plains with Sand Beach, Narrow | | |

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 units biological and geomorphological characteristics.

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 then:

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 mapper 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/s usually fetches ~500km
- VE - Very Exposed - Extreme high wave exposure
- SE - Semi Exposed - High wave exposure, open sheltered, 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 anchorages at heads of bays and inlets

[illegible]