

Immobile Substrates	→ 7 - Sand & Gravel - CC 24-26,32 - VP/P
1 - Bedrock - CC 1-20 - VE	→ 8 - Estuary or Sand/Mud - CC 27-31 - VP/P/SP
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 <b>Tidal Lagoon</b>	
11 - Bedrock or Sediment - CC 35 - VP/P/SP	
CC Type	СС Туре
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	21 Gravel Flat, Wide
2 Rock Platform Wide	22 Gravel Beach
3 Rock Cliff Narrow	23 Gravel Flat or Fan
4 Rock Ramp, Narrow	24 Sand and Gravel Flat or Fan, Wide
5 Rock Platform Narrow	25 Sand and Gravel Beach
Rock and Sediment Shore Types - rock and pockets of clastic sediments	26 Sand and Gravel Flat or Fan, Narrow
6 Ramp with Gravel Beach, Wide	27 Sand Beach, Wide
7 Platform with Gravel Beach, Wide	28 Sand Flat
8 Cliff with Gravel Beach	29 Mud Flat
9 Ramp with Gravel Beach, Narrow	30 Sand Beach, Narrow
10 Platform with Gravel Beach, Narrow	31 Estuaries
11 Ramp with Sand and Gravel Beach, Wide	Man-Made Materials
12 Platform with Sand and Gravel Beach, Wide	32 Man-made, permeable
13 Cliff with Sand and Gravel Beach	33 Man-made, impermeable
14 Ramp with Sand and Gravel Beach, Narrow	Current Dominated
15 Platform with Sand and Gravel Beach, Narrow	34 Channel
16 Barra with Sand Barch Wide	

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

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 indictor 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

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

E - Exposed - Very high wave exposure, open ocean swellsm 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 expsoure, sheltered inlets, usually fetches less than 10km





