

CC	Type	CC	Type
Rock		Sediment	
Rock types, characterized by a lack of clastic sediments such as gravel and sand		Sediment types, have substrates that have little or no bedrock cropping out	
1	Black Barre, Wide	21	Gravel Fat, Wide
2	Black Platform, Wide	22	Gravel Beach
3	Black Cliff, Narrow	23	Gravel Fat and Fan
4	Black Barre, Narrow	24	Sand and Gravel Fat of Fan, Wide
5	Black Platform, narrow	25	Sand and Gravel Beach
Rock and Sediment Shore Types, rock and pockets of clastic sediments		26	Sand and Gravel Fat of Fan, Narrow
6	Platform with Gravel Beach, Wide	27	Sand and Gravel Beach, Wide
7	Platform with Gravel Beach, Wide	28	Sand Fat
8	Cliff with Cravel Beach	29	Mud Fat
9	Platform with Gravel Beach, Narrow	30	Sand Beach, Narrow
10	Platform with Gravel Beach, Narrow	31	Estuaries
11	Platform with Sand and Gravel Beach, Wide	Mar-Made Materials	
12	Platform with Sand and Gravel Beach, Wide	32	Mar-made, permeable
13	Platform with Sand and Gravel Beach	33	Mar-made, impermeable
14	Platform with Sand and Gravel Beach, Narrow	Current Deposition	
15	Platform with Sand and Gravel Beach, Narrow	34	Point
16	Platform with Sand Beach, Wide	35	Bar
17	Platform with Sand Beach, Wide	36	Local Lagoon
18	Cliff with Sand Beach		
19	Platform with Sand Beach, Narrow		
20	Platform 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 500m

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]