



Legend

- Unit Break Points
- Undefined
- Mobile/Partially Mobile Substrates**
 - 6 - Sand & Gravel - CC 24-26, 32 - SP
 - 7 - Sand & Gravel - CC 24-26,32 - VP/P
 - 8 - Estuary or Sand/Mud - CC 27-31 - VP/SP
 - 9 - Sediment - CC 21 - 30 - SE/E
- Immobile Substrates**
 - 1 - Bedrock - CC 1-20 - VE
 - 2 - Bedrock - CC 1-20 - E
 - 3 - Bedrock/Boulder - CC 1-23, 32, 33 - SE
 - 4 - Bedrock/Gravel - CC 1-23, 33 - SP
 - 5 - Bedrock/Gravel - CC 1-23,33 - P/VP
- Tidal Lagoon**
 - 11 - Bedrock or Sediment - CC 35 - VP/P/SP

CC	Type
Rock Shores	Characterized by a lack of clastic sediments such as gravel or sand.
Rock Shores	Substrate types have substrates that have little or no bedrock crossing out
1	Rock Ramp, Wide
2	Rock Platform, Wide
3	Rock Platform, Narrow
4	Rock Ramp, Narrow
5	Rock Platform, Narrow
6	Rock with Gravel Beach, Wide
7	Platform with Gravel Beach, Wide
8	Platform with Gravel Beach, Narrow
9	Rock with Gravel Beach, Narrow
10	Platform with Gravel Beach, narrow
11	Cliff with Gravel Beach, Wide
12	Cliff with Gravel Beach, Narrow
13	Cliff with Sand and Gravel Beach, Wide
14	Cliff with Sand and Gravel Beach, Narrow
15	Platform with Sand and Gravel Beach, Wide
16	Platform with Sand and Gravel Beach, Narrow
17	Cliff with Sand Beach, Wide
18	Cliff with Sand Beach, Narrow
19	Platform with Sand Beach, Wide
20	Platform with Sand Beach, Narrow

Shoreline Habitat

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 unit's biological and geomorphological features.

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 1. reviews the physical mapping for the biobands in the unit and looks for indicator species,

2. assigns a bio-stratigraphic 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 substrate type in the unit,

• 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 - High wave exposure, open ocean swellism 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 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

Table SOG, GOES WITH SSOG AND NSOG, part of CR
Habitat Classification for "Exposure Bio" (EXP_BIO) and "Habitat Observed" (HAB_OBS) based on visible macro-biota assemblages for the Georgia Basin. Species assemblages revised according to analysis of field observations. See summary in Table 5 and Table 6.

MAJOR SUBSTRATE	BEDROCK/BOULDER	BEDROCK/BOULDER	BEDROCK/BOULDER	SAND & GRAVEL	SAND & GRAVEL	SAND/MUD	SEDIMENT	BEDROCK OR SEDIMENT
COASTAL CLASSES	I-20	I-23, 32, 33	I-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	SB, E	VP, P, SP
HABITAT OBSERVED (HAB_OBS)	3 *	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
"*	Forecraze	Forecraze	Forecraze					
	Bottoms, gravelly	Bottoms, gravelly	Bottoms, gravelly	Bottoms, gravelly	Bottoms, gravelly	Bottoms, gravelly	Seafloor, seagrass & rocks	
	Face(s) sheltered	Face(s) sheltered	Face(s) sheltered	Face(s) sheltered	Face(s) sheltered	Face(s) sheltered		
	middle	Seashoreline, corrugated						
	bottom	Metula brevicornis						
	midlow	Metula brevicornis						
	upper	Gobius pacificus						
	high	Gobius pacificus						
	middle	Gobius pacificus						
	low	Gobius pacificus						
	bottom	Gobius pacificus						
	upper	Chromis gibba						
	middle	Chromis gibba						
	low	Chromis gibba						
	bottom	Chromis gibba						
	upper	Zoster marinae						
	middle	Zoster marinae						
	low	Zoster marinae						
	bottom	Zoster marinae						

* 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).

