

CC	Type	CC	Type
<b>Rock Shore</b> Types, characterized by a lack of clastic sediments such as gravel or sand.		<b>Sediment Shore</b> 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 and Fan
4	Black Barre, Narrow	26	Sand and Gravel Flat of Fan, Wide
5	Black Platform, Narrow	27	Sand and Gravel Beach
<b>Rock and Sediment Shore</b> 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 Beach, 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	Estuaries
11	Plains with Sand and Gravel Beach, Wide	<b>Mar-Mud Materials</b>	
12	Plains with Sand and Gravel Beach, Wide	34	Estuaries, impervious
13	Cliff with Sand and Gravel Beach	35	Mud, impervious
14	Plains with Sand and Gravel Beach, Narrow	<b>Current Observations</b>	
15	Plains with Sand and Gravel Beach, Narrow	36	Phenols
16	Plains with Sand Beach, Wide	37	Fossil Lacoon
17	Plains with Sand Beach, Wide		
18	Cliff with Sand Beach		
19	Plains with Sand Beach, Narrow		
20	Plains with Sand Beach, Narrow		

## Tidal Lagoon

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?

1. The Habitat Type is a categorical biological features (including both an indicator species list and typical associated biobands).

2. 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**

**Wave Exposure**

E - Exposed - Very high wave exposure, open ocean swelliness usually fetches >500km  
 VE - Very Exposed - Extreme high wave exposure  
 SE - Semi-Exposed - High wave exposure, open shorelines, areas below wave exposure and more sheltered, usually fetches 50 to 500 km  
 P - Protected - Low wave exposure, sheltered inlets, usually sheltered less than 10km  
 MP - Moderate wave exposure, partly sheltered, usually fetches 10-50km  
 VP - Very Protected - Very low wave exposure, fetches < 1km, sheltered anchorage at heads of bays and inlets

[illegible]