

Legend	
• Unit Break Points	
— Undefined	
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	
Rock Shores characterized by a lack of clastic sediments such as gravel or sand.	
1 - Rock Rump, Wide	
2 - Rock Platform, Wide	
3 - Rock Platform, Narrow	
4 - Rock Rump, Narrow	
5 - Rock Platform, narrow	
6 - Rump with Gravel Beach, Wide	
7 - Platform with Gravel Beach, Wide	
8 - Platform with Gravel Beach, Narrow	
9 - Rump with Gravel Beach, Narrow	
10 - Platform with Gravel Beach, narrow	
11 - Cliff with Sand and Gravel Beach, Wide	
12 - Platform with Sand and Gravel Beach, Wide	
13 - Cliff with Sand and Gravel Beach, Narrow	
14 - Platform with Sand and Gravel Beach, Narrow	
15 - Cliff with Sand Beach, Wide	
16 - Platform with Sand Beach, Wide	
17 - Cliff with Sand Beach, Narrow	
18 - Platform with Sand Beach, Narrow	
19 - Cliff with Sand Beach, Narrow	
20 - Platform with Sand Beach, narrow	
Coastal Features	
21 - Headland, permeable	
22 - Headland, impermeable	
23 - Channel	
24 - Estuary	
25 - Very Exposed - Extreme high wave exposure	
26 - Semi Exposed - High wave exposure, open shorelines, areas between fully exposed and more sheltered, usually fetches 50 to 500km	
27 - Protected - Low wave exposure, sheltered inlets, usually fetches less than 10km	
28 - Semi Protected - Moderate wave exposure, partly sheltered, usually fetches 10-50km	
29 - Very Protected - Very low wave exposure, fetches < 1km, sheltered anchorages at heads of bays and inlets	

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 characteristics of the biobands in the unit and looks for indicator species,
2. assigns a bio-breakwave 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.

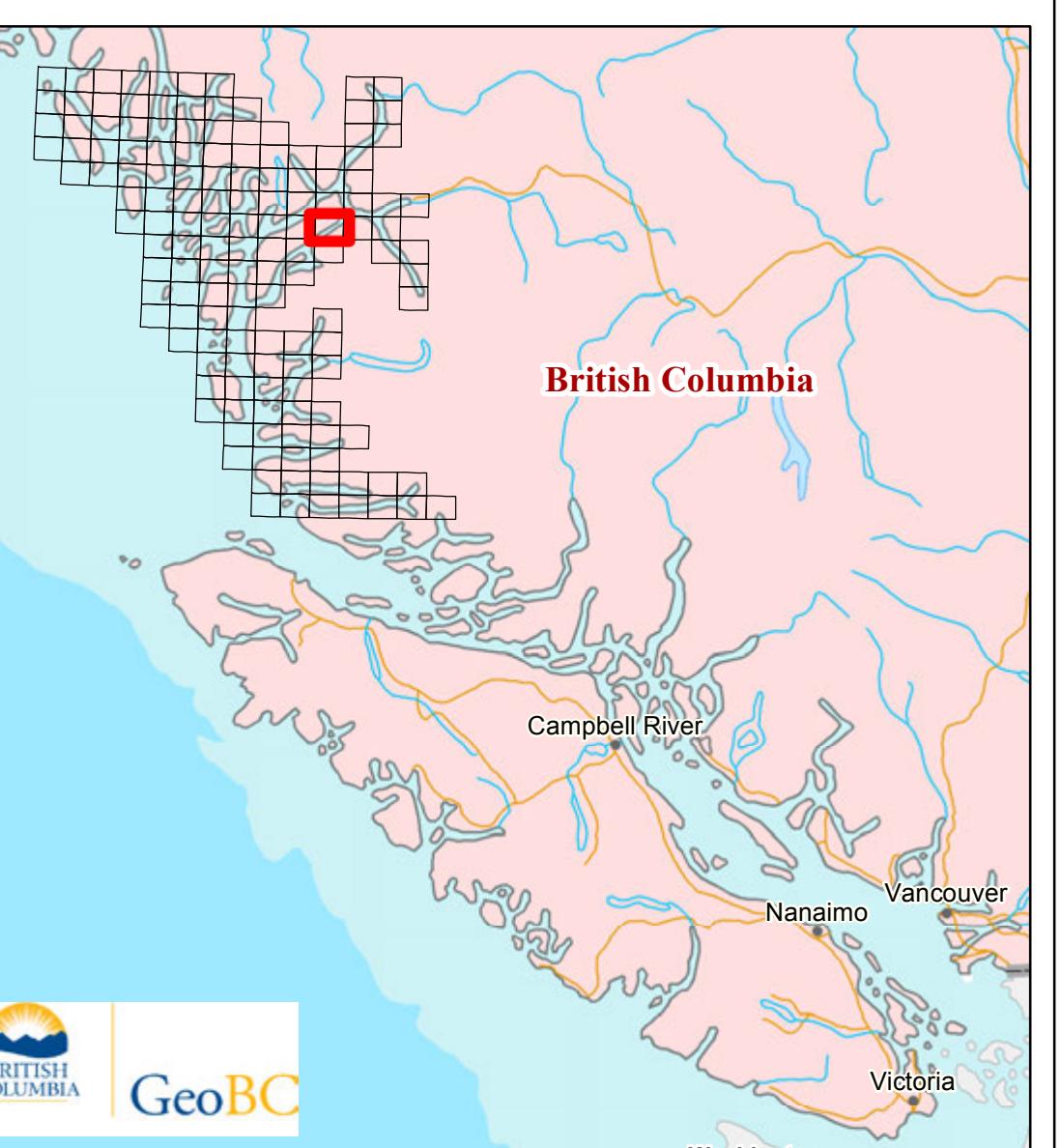
Habitat Type is a summary of the biophysical classification of the whole shore unit, based on:
• the wave exposure as indicated by the bands, and
• the substrate types in the unit.

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 MIDCOAST and NORTH COAST project area which includes BIO_AREAS CC, JS and NC.

SUBSTRATE STABILITY	IMMOBILE SUBSTRATES				MOBILE OR PARTIALLY MOBILE SUBSTRATES	CURRENT DOMINATED	TIDAL IAGOON
	MAJOR SUBSTRATE	BEDROCK	BEDROCK/BOULDER	BEDROCK/GRAVEL			
COASTAL CLASSES	1-20	1-23, 32, 33	1-23, 33	1-23, 33	SAND & GRAVEL	SAND & GRAVEL	BEDROCK OR SEDIMENT
EXPOSURE	E	SE	SP	VP, P	SAND & GRAVEL	SAND & GRAVEL	BEDROCK OR SEDIMENT
COMMUNITY CODE	2	3	4	5	SAND & GRAVEL	SAND & GRAVEL	BEDROCK OR SEDIMENT
upper	Vernonia	Vernonia	Vernonia	Vernonia	grasses & rushes	grasses & rushes	Balanus glandula
	Enserophytia	Enserophytia	Enserophytia	Enserophytia	algae	algae	Fucus distichus
	Balanus glandula	Balanus glandula	Balanus glandula	Balanus glandula	vegatation	vegatation	
	Pecten jacobaea	Pecten jacobaea	Pecten jacobaea	Pecten jacobaea	rocks	rocks	
middle	Polyplex polymers	Mystria californiensis	Mystria californiensis	Mystria californiensis	rocks	rocks	
	Mytilus californiensis	Semibalanus cariosus	Semibalanus cariosus	Semibalanus cariosus	rocks	rocks	
		Utricularia spp.	Utricularia spp.	Utricularia spp.	rocks	rocks	
					rocks	rocks	
mid low	Hedophyllum setiferum						
	Alaria marginata						
	Littorina littorea						
lower							
subtidal	Nereocystis luetkeana	Macrocystis integrifolia	Macrocystis integrifolia	Macrocystis integrifolia			
		Agarum spp.	Agarum spp.	Agarum spp.			
		Strongylocodium franciscanum	Strongylocodium franciscanum	Strongylocodium franciscanum			
		Zostera marina	Zostera marina	Zostera marina			



GeoBC