

CC	Type	CC	Type
<b>Beach Shores Types, characterized by a lack of classic sediments such as gravel or sand.</b>		<b>Beach Shores Types, have substrates that have little or no bedrock cropping out.</b>	
1	Black Beach, Wide	23	Gravel Flat, Wide
2	Black Platform, Wide	24	Gravel Beach
3	Black Cliff, Narrow	25	Gravel Flat, Fan
4	Black Beach, Narrow	26	Sand and Gravel Flat or Fan, Wide
5	Black Platform, Narrow	27	Sand and Gravel Flat or Fan, Narrow
<b>Beach and Seafloor Shores Types, rock and pebbles of classic sediments</b>		28	Gravel Beachs, Wide
6	Platform with Gravel Beachs, Wide	29	Sand Flat
8	Cliff with Gravel Beachs	30	Gravel Flat
9	Platform with Gravel Beachs, Narrow	31	Gravel Beachs, Narrow
10	Platform with Gravel Beachs, Narrow	32	Shoals
11	Platform with Sand and Gravel Beachs, Wide	<b>Man-Made Materials</b>	
12	Platform with Sand and Gravel Beachs, Wide	33	Stone-made, permeable
13	Cliff with Sand and Gravel Beachs	34	Man-made, impermeable
14	Platform with Sand and Gravel Beachs, Narrow	<b>Current Deposited</b>	
15	Platform with Sand and Gravel Beachs, Narrow	35	Flumes
16	Platform with Sand Beachs, Wide	36	Drift
17	Platform with Sand Beachs, Wide	37	Long Lagoon
18	Cliff with Sand Beachs		
19	Platform with Sand Beachs, Narrow		
20	Platform with Sand Beachs, 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

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 shoreline, usually fetches >500km

VE - Very Exposed - Extreme high wave exposure

SE - Semi Exposed - High wave exposure, open swells, areas between fully exposed and more sheltered, usually fetches 50 to 500m

P - Protected - Low wave exposure, sheltered inlets, usually fetches less than 10km

VP - 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]