

• 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/P

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/P/SP
- 9 - Sediment - CC 21 - 30 - SE/E

Current Dominated

- 10 - Bedrock or Sediment - CC 34 - VP/P/SP

Tidal Lagoon

- 11 - Bedrock or Sediment - CC 35 - VP/P/SP

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
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
Rock and Sediment Stone Types, rock and pockets of clastic sediments		26	Sand and Gravel Fat of Fan, Narrow
6	Plains with Gravel, Wide	27	Sand and Gravel, Wide
7	Plains with Gravel, Narrow	28	Sand Fat
8	Cliff with Cravel, Wide	29	Mud Fat
9	Plains with Gravel, Narrow	30	Sand Beach, Narrow
10	Platform with Gravel Beach, Narrow	31	Estuaries
11	Plains with Sand and Gravel Beach, Wide	Mar-Made materials	
12	Platform with Sand and Gravel Beach, Wide	32	Mar-made, permeable
13	Plains with Sand and Gravel Beach	33	Mar-made, impermeable
14	Plains with Sand and Gravel Beach, Narrow	Current Deposits	
15	Platform with Sand and Gravel Beach, Wide	34	Downcut
16	Plains with Sand and Beach, Wide	35	Deltaic Lacoon
17	Platform with Sand and Beach, Wide		
18	Cliff with Sand Beach		
19	Plains 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:

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 swelllines usually fetches >500km

VE - Very Exposed - Extreme high wave exposure

SE - Semi-Exposed - High wave exposure, open swelllines, areas usually fetches up to more sheltered, usually fetches 50 to 500

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

VP - Very 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]