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- | Rock Type | Ec | Type | Ec | Type |
|--|----|--|---|------|
| Rock Shore Type - characterized by a lack of clastic sediments such as gravel or sand. | | Rock Shore Type - has substrates that have little or no bedrock cropping out | | |
| 1 Rock Beach, Wide | 21 | 21 | Rock Tidal Flat, Wide | 21 |
| 2 Rock Platform, Wide | 22 | 22 | Rock Beach, Narrow | 22 |
| 3 Rock Cliff, Narrow | 23 | 23 | Gravel Tidal Flat | 23 |
| 4 Rock Beach, Narrow | 24 | 24 | Sand and Gravel Tidal Flat or Fan, Wide | 24 |
| 5 Sand Platform, Narrow | 25 | 25 | Sand and Gravel Beach | 25 |
| | | | Sand and Gravel Tidal Flat or Fan, Narrow | 26 |
| Rock and Sediment Shore Types - rock and pebbles of clastic sediments | | | | |
| 6 Ramp with Gravel Beach, Wide | 27 | 27 | Sand Beach, Wide | 27 |
| 7 Platform with Gravel Beach, Wide | 28 | 28 | Sand Tidal Flat | 28 |
| 8 Cliff with Gravel Beach | 29 | 29 | Gravel Tidal Flat | 29 |
| 9 Ramp with Gravel Beach, Narrow | 30 | 30 | Sand Beach, Narrow | 30 |
| 10 Platform with Gravel Beach, Narrow | 31 | 31 | Cliff face | 31 |
| 11 Ramp with Sand and Gravel Beach, Wide | | | Man-Made Materials | |
| 12 Platform with Sand and Gravel Beach, Wide | | | 32 Man-made, permeable | |
| 13 Cliff with Sand and Gravel Beach | | | 33 Man-made, impermeable | |
| 14 Ramp with Sand and Gravel Beach, Narrow | | | Current Dominated | |
| 15 Platform with Sand and Gravel Beach, Narrow | | | 34 Channel | |
| 16 Ramp with Sand Beach, Wide | | | 35 Deep Lagoon | |
| 17 Platform with Sand Beach, Wide | | | | |
| 18 Cliff with Sand Beach | | | | |
| 19 Ramp 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 then:

1. records the observations of the biobands in the unit and looks for indicator species,
2. assigns a wave (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 swells usually fetches 500km
- VE - Very Exposed - Extreme high wave exposure
- SE - Semi Exposed - High wave exposure, open sheltered, areas between fully exposed and more sheltered, usually fetches 50 to 500 km
- 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

[illegible]