

CC	Type	CC	Type
Rock Shore Types - characterized by a lack of classic sediments such as gravel or sand		Sediment Shore Types - have substrates that have little or no bedrock cropping out	
1	Black Beach, Wide	21	Gravel Flat, Wide
2	Rock Platform, Wide	22	Gravel Beach
3	Black Cliff, Narrow	23	Gravel Flat, Fan
4	Rock Ramp, Narrow	24	Sand and Gravel Flat or Fan, Wide
5	Gravel Platform, Narrow	25	Sand and Gravel
6	Platform with Sand and Gravel Beach, Wide	26	Sand and Gravel Flat or Fan, Narrow
7	Platform with Gravel Beach, Wide	27	Gravel Beach, Wide
8	Cliff with Gravel Beach	28	Sand Flat
9	Ramp with Gravel Beach, Narrow	29	Mud Flat
10	Platform with Gravel Beach, Narrow	30	Sand Beach, Narrow
11	Ramp with Sand and Gravel Beach, Wide	31	Estuaries
12	Platform with Sand and Gravel Beach, Wide	Man-Made Features	
13	Cliff with Sand and Gravel Beach	32	Man-made, permeable
14	Ramp with Sand and Gravel Beach, Narrow	33	Man-made, impermeable
15	Platform with Sand and Gravel Beach, Narrow	Current Designations	
16	Ramp with Sand Beach, Wide	34	Barren
17	Platform with Sand Beach, Wide	35	Deep Lagoon
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?

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 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 shorelines usually fetches >500km
VE - Very Exposed - Extreme high wave exposure
H - Semi Exposed - High wave exposure, open shorelines, areas below fetch exposure and more sheltered, usually fetches 50 to 500m
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]