



Data Source:
 Shoreline Type
 GeoBC Coastal Resource Shorezone Database, 2008
 Base Information
 1:20,000 GeoBC Terrain Resource Information
 Management (TRIM) Database
 1:20,000
 0 0.25 0.5 1
 Kilometers

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 - PNP

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
 10 - Bedrock or Sediment - CC 34 - VP/P/SP
 11 - Bedrock or Sediment - CC 35 - VP/P/SP

Current Dominated

10 - Bedrock or Sediment - CC 34 - VP/P/SP
 11 - Bedrock or Sediment - CC 35 - VP/P/SP

Tidal Lagoon

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

CC Type

Rock Shore Types - characterized by a lack of classic sediments such as gravel or sand.

1) Rock Ramp, Wide	23) Gravel Flat, Wide
2) Rock Platform, Wide	24) Gravel Beach
3) Rock Cliff, Narrow	25) Sand and Gravel Flat or Fan, Wide
4) Rock Ramp, Narrow	26) Sand and Gravel Beach
5) Rock Platform, Narrow	27) Sand and Gravel Flat or Fan, Narrow
6) Beach with Gravel Beach, Wide	28) Sand Beach, Wide
7) Beach with Gravel Beach, Narrow	29) Mud Flat
8) Cliff with Gravel Beach	30) Estuary
9) Beach with Gravel Beach, Wide	31) Sand Beach, Wide
10) Platform with Sand and Gravel Beach, Wide	32) Man-made, permeable
11) Cliff with Sand and Gravel Beach	33) Man-made, impermeable
12) Beach with Sand and Gravel Beach, Narrow	34) Channel
13) Platform with Sand and Gravel Beach, Wide	35) Tidal Lagoon
14) Beach with Sand Beach, Wide	
15) Cliff with Sand Beach	
16) Beach with Sand Beach, Narrow	
17) Platform with Sand Beach, Narrow	

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. 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 cross-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 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 BCO AREAS CC, JS and NC. The Species/wave exposure/substrate table for Habitat Classification (HAB_OBS), for the Mid-coast BC study area, from Johnstone Strait/Central Coast Mapping Regions 5, 6 and 7.

SUBSTRATE STABILITY MAJOR SUBSTRATE	IMMOBILE SUBSTRATES					MOBILE OR PARTIALLY MOBILE SUBSTRATES			CURRENT-DOMINATED	TIDAL LAGOON	
	BEDROCK	BEDROCK/BOULDER	BEDROCK-GRAVEL	BEDROCK-GRAVEL	SAND & GRAVEL	SAND & GRAVEL	SAND/MUD	SEDIMENT			BEDROCK OR SEDIMENT
COASTAL CLASSES	1-20	1-23, 32, 33	1-23, 33	1-23, 33	24 - 30, 32 no SAL band	24 - 30, 32 has SAL band	24 - 30, 31	24-30	34	35	
EXPOSURE	E	SE	SP	VP, F	SP	VP, P	VP, P, SP	SE, E	VP, P, SP	VP, P, SP	
COMMUNITY CODE (HAB_OBS)	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
upper	<i>Fernaria</i>	<i>Fernaria</i> <i>Enteromorpha</i>	<i>Fernaria</i>	<i>Fernaria</i> <i>Enteromorpha</i>	<i>Fernaria</i> <i>Enteromorpha</i>	<i>Fernaria</i> <i>Enteromorpha</i>	<i>Fernaria</i> <i>Enteromorpha</i>	grasses & rushes <i>Sallieria</i> <i>Sargassum</i> <i>Ulva lactuca</i>	no visible macrobenthos due to sediment mobility	tidal current dominated may be a Protected wave exposure but shows an assemblage of indicator species from higher wave exposures. An assemblage observed "anomalous" for the wave energy of the site.	<i>Balanus glandula</i> <i>Fucus distichus</i>
middle	<i>Pilayella littoralis</i> <i>Mylus californianus</i> <i>Semibalanus cariosus</i>	<i>Mylus californianus</i> <i>Semibalanus cariosus</i>	<i>Balanus glandula</i> <i>Fucus distichus</i>	<i>Balanus glandula</i> <i>Fucus distichus</i>	<i>Balanus glandula</i> <i>Fucus distichus</i>	<i>Balanus glandula</i> <i>Fucus distichus</i>	<i>Balanus glandula</i> <i>Fucus distichus</i>	<i>Asteris trosulus</i>			<i>Balanus glandula</i> <i>Fucus distichus</i>
mid-low	<i>Alaria 'sensu' morph</i>	<i>Hyalophyllum scaberr</i>		<i>Asteris trosulus</i>	<i>Asteris trosulus</i>	<i>Semibalanus cariosus</i>	<i>Ulva 'Littoralis' spp.</i>				
lower	<i>Laminaria littoralis</i>		<i>Laminaria groenlandica</i> <i>Laminaria saccharina</i> <i>Alaria 'marginata' morph</i> <i>Lithothamnion</i>	<i>Laminaria saccharina</i>	<i>Laminaria groenlandica</i> <i>Laminaria saccharina</i> <i>Alaria 'marginata' morph</i>	<i>Laminaria saccharina</i> <i>Alaria 'marginata' morph</i>	<i>Laminaria saccharina</i>				poorly water in liquor creates narrow intertidal and a reduced biota in brackish water, may have associated current dominated at outflow
subtidal	<i>Nereocystis luetkeana</i>	<i>Nereocystis luetkeana</i> <i>Macrocystis integrifolia</i> <i>Agavea spp.</i> <i>Strongylocentrotus purpuraceus</i>	<i>Nereocystis luetkeana</i> <i>Macrocystis integrifolia</i> <i>Agavea spp.</i> <i>Strongylocentrotus purpuraceus</i> <i>Zostera marina</i>	<i>Macrocystis integrifolia</i> <i>Agavea spp.</i>	<i>Nereocystis luetkeana</i> <i>Macrocystis integrifolia</i> <i>Agavea spp.</i> <i>Strongylocentrotus purpuraceus</i> <i>Zostera marina</i>	<i>Nereocystis luetkeana</i> <i>Macrocystis integrifolia</i> <i>Agavea spp.</i> <i>Strongylocentrotus purpuraceus</i> <i>Zostera marina</i>	<i>Nereocystis luetkeana</i> <i>Macrocystis integrifolia</i> <i>Agavea spp.</i> <i>Strongylocentrotus purpuraceus</i> <i>Zostera marina</i>				

