



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 - PNPV

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

Tidal Lagoon

CC - Coastal Classification number

CC Type	Type	CC Type	Type
1	Rock Shelf, Wide	21	Gravel Flat, Wide
2	Rock Platform, Wide	22	Gravel Beach
3	Rock Cliff, Narrow	23	Gravel Flat or Fan
4	Rock Ramp, Narrow	24	Sand and Gravel Flat or Fan, Wide
5	Rock Platform, Narrow	25	Sand and Gravel Beach
6	Rock and Sediment Shore Types, rock and pockets of classic sediments	26	Sand and Gravel Flat or Fan, narrow
7	Beach with Gravel Beach, Wide	27	Sand Beach, Wide
8	Beach with Gravel Beach, Wide	28	Sand Flat
9	Beach with Gravel Beach, Wide	29	Mud Flat
10	Beach with Gravel Beach, Narrow	30	Sand Beach, Narrow
11	Beach with Gravel Beach, Narrow	31	Estuary
12	Beach with Sand and Gravel Beach, Wide	32	Sand Beach, Wide
13	Beach with Sand and Gravel Beach, Wide	33	Marine Mire
14	Beach with Sand and Gravel Beach, Wide	34	Charcoal
15	Beach with Sand and Gravel Beach, Wide	35	Tidal Lagoon
16	Beach with Sand Beach, Wide		
17	Beach with Sand Beach, Wide		
18	Beach with Sand Beach, Wide		
19	Beach with Sand Beach, Wide		
20	Beach with Sand Beach, Wide		

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. Each 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 biographer 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 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 COASTAL CLASSES EXPOSURE COMMUNITY CODE (HAB_OBS)	IMMOBILE SUBSTRATES					MOBILE OR PARTIALLY MOBILE SUBSTRATES				CURRENT-DOMINATED	TIDAL LAGOON
	BEFROCK	BEFROCK/BOULDER	BEFROCK/GRAVEL	BEFROCK/GR	SAND & GRAVEL	SAND & GRAVEL	SAND/SED	SEDIMENT	BEFROCK OR SEDIMENT		
1-20	1-23, 32, 33	1-23, 33	1-23, 33	1-23, 33	24-30, 32 no SAL band	24-30, 32 has SAL band	24-30	34	34	35	
E	SE	SP	VP, F	VP, F	SP	VP, P	VP, P, SP	SE, E	VP, P, SP	VP, P, SP	
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		
upper	<i>Ferrocarya</i> <i>Enteromorpha</i> <i>Balanus glandula</i> <i>Mytilus californianus</i> <i>Semibalanus cariosus</i>	grasses & rushes <i>Salficornia virgata</i> <i>Balanus glandula</i> <i>Mytilus californianus</i>	no visible macrobiota 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 of macrobiota in brackish water, may have associated current dominated at outflow	<i>Balanus glandula</i> <i>Fucus distichus</i>						
middle	<i>Alaria 'sensu' morph</i>	<i>Hyalophyllum scribneri</i>	<i>Laminaria groenlandica</i> <i>Laminaria saccharina</i> <i>Alaria 'marginata' morph</i> <i>Lithothamnion</i>								
lower	<i>Leptocarpus littoralis</i>										
subtidal	<i>Nereocystis luetkeana</i>										

