

CC	Type	CC	Type
<b>Rock Shore Types - characterized by a lack of classic sediments such as gravel or sand</b>		<b>Sediment Shore Types - have substrates that have little or no bedrock cropping out</b>	
1	Black Beach, Wide	21	Gravel Flat, Wide
2	Rock Platform, Wide	22	Gravel Beach
3	Rock 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	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	Platform 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	<b>Man-Made Features</b>	
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	<b>Current Designations</b>	
16	Ramp with Sand Beach, Wide	34	Shoal
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 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 lists 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 swell, usually fetches >500m

VE - Very Exposed - Extreme high wave exposure

SE - Semi Exposed - High wave exposure, open swell, areas between fully exposed and more sheltered, usually fetches 50 to 500m

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

SP - Semi Protected - Moderate wave exposure, partly sheltered, usually fetches 10-50km

VP - Very Protected - exposure, fetches < 1km, sheltered anchorages at bays of bays and inlets

\* Bolding indicates diagnostic species used to distinguish communities. Square brackets [ ] enclose species at VE AB\_OIS 1 which may be present but are in reduced abundance and size. Note that the absence of species assemblages are as diagnostic as species' presence. Community Code type 1 (VE – very exposed) occurs only on the southwest coast of Moresby Island.

