



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 - P/P/P

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

Current Dominated

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

CC	Type	CC	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	Shore with Gravel Beach, Wide	27	Sand Beach, Wide
8	Shore with Gravel Beach, Narrow	28	Mud Flat
9	Shore with Gravel Beach, Very Narrow	29	Mud Flat
10	Platform with Gravel Beach, Narrow	30	Sand Beach, Narrow
11	Shore with Sand and Gravel Beach, Wide	31	Estuaries
12	Shore with Sand and Gravel Beach, Narrow	32	Man-made, permeable
13	Shore with Sand and Gravel Beach, Very Narrow	33	Man-made, impermeable
14	Shore with Sand Beach, Wide	34	Channel
15	Shore with Sand Beach, Narrow	35	Trail Lagoon
16	Shore with Sand Beach, Very Narrow		
17	Shore with Sand Beach, Wide		
18	Shore with Sand Beach, Narrow		
19	Shore with Sand Beach, Very Narrow		
20	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 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 OCHL Original spp/lab table from Gwaii Haanas
Habitat Classification based on Visible Macro-Biota Assemblages for the Queen Charlotte shoreline

SUBSTRATE STABILITY CLASS	IMMOBILE SUBSTRATES					MOBILE OR PARTIALLY MOBILE SUBSTRATES				CURRENT-DOMINATED
	BECKROCK	BECKROCK	BECKROCK/BOULDER	BECKROCK/GRAVEL	BECKROCK/GRAVEL	SAND & GRAVEL	SAND & GRAVEL	ESTUARY or SAND/MUD	BERMMENT	
EXPOSURE	1-20	1-20	1-23, 32, 33	1-23, 33	1-23, 33	24, 25, 26, 32	24, 25, 26, 32	27, 28, 29, 30, 31	21-30	34
COASTAL CLASS	VE	E	SE	SP	VP, P	SP	VP, P	VP, P, SP	SE, E	VP, P, SP
COASTAL CLASS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Upper	<i>Ferrucaria</i>	<i>Ferrucaria</i>	<i>Ferrucaria</i> <i>Enteromorpha</i>	<i>Ferrucaria</i> <i>Enteromorpha</i>	<i>Ferrucaria</i> <i>Enteromorpha</i>	<i>Ferrucaria</i> <i>Enteromorpha</i>	<i>Ferrucaria</i> <i>Enteromorpha</i>	grasses & rushes <i>Mollusca</i> <i>algae</i>		
Middle	<i>Balanus glandula</i>	<i>Balanus glandula</i>	<i>Balanus glandula</i> <i>Fucus distichus</i>	<i>Fucus distichus</i>		with current dominated may be a protected wave exposure but diverse assemblage of indicator species from higher wave exposures.				
Mid-low			<i>Halosaccion glandiforme</i> <i>Halophyllum sordidum</i>		no visible indicator macrobiota due to sediment mobility					
Lower	<i>Laminaria saccharina</i> <i>Laminaria setchellii</i> <i>Fucus vesiculosus</i> <i>Enteromorpha flexilis</i> <i>Enteromorpha linza</i>	<i>Laminaria setchellii</i> <i>Laminaria saccharina</i> <i>Fucus vesiculosus</i> <i>Enteromorpha flexilis</i> <i>Enteromorpha linza</i>		Assemblage observed is "nomination" for the wave energy of the site.						
Subtidal	<i>Nereocystis luetkeana</i>	<i>Nereocystis luetkeana</i>	<i>Nereocystis luetkeana</i> <i>Ulva lactuca</i>							

