



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

CC Type	CC Type
1 - Bedrock - CC 1-20 - VE	6 - Sand & Gravel - CC 24-26, 32 - SP
2 - Bedrock - CC 1-20 - E	7 - Sand & Gravel - CC 24-26, 32 - VP/P
3 - Bedrock/Boulder - CC 1-23, 32, 33 - SE	8 - Estuary or Sand/Mud - CC 27-31 - VP/P/SP
4 - Bedrock/Gravel - CC 1-23, 33 - SP	9 - Sediment - CC 21 - 30 - SE/E
5 - Bedrock/Gravel - CC 1-23, 33 - PNP	10 - Bedrock or Sediment - CC 34 - VP/P/SP
	11 - Bedrock or Sediment - CC 35 - VP/P/SP

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', 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	IMMOBILE SUBSTRATES					MOBILE OR PARTIALLY MOBILE SUBSTRATES				CURRENT-DOMINANT	TIDAL LAGOON
	BEFROCK	BEFROCK/BOULDER	BEFROCK/GRAVEL	BEFROCK/GRAVEL	SAND & GRAVEL	SAND & GRAVEL	SAND/SED.	SEDIMENT	BEFROCK OR SEDIMENT		
COASTAL CLASSES	1-20	1-23, 32, 33	1-23, 33	1-23, 33	24-30, 32 no SAL band	24-30, 31 has SAL band	24-30	34	34	35	
EXPOSURE	E	SE	SP	VP, F	SP	VP, P, SP	SE, E	VP, P, SP	VP, P, SP	VP, P, SP	
COMMUNITY CODE (HAB, OBS)	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
upper	<i>Ferrocarya</i>	<i>Ferrocarya</i> <i>Enteromorpha</i>	<i>Ferrocarya</i> <i>Enteromorpha</i>	<i>Ferrocarya</i> <i>Enteromorpha</i>	<i>Ferrocarya</i> <i>Enteromorpha</i>	<i>Ferrocarya</i> <i>Enteromorpha</i>	<i>grasses & fishes</i> <i>Sargassum</i> <i>Ulva</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 observed "anomalous" for the wave energy of the site.	<i>Balanus glandula</i> <i>Fucus distichus</i>	
middle	<i>Balanus glandula</i> <i>Mytilus californianus</i> <i>Semibalanus cariosus</i>	<i>Balanus glandula</i> <i>Mytilus californianus</i> <i>Semibalanus cariosus</i>	<i>Balanus glandula</i> <i>Mytilus californianus</i> <i>Semibalanus cariosus</i>	<i>Balanus glandula</i> <i>Mytilus californianus</i> <i>Semibalanus cariosus</i>	<i>Balanus glandula</i> <i>Mytilus californianus</i> <i>Semibalanus cariosus</i>	<i>Balanus glandula</i> <i>Mytilus californianus</i> <i>Semibalanus cariosus</i>	<i>Aplysia prolifera</i>			<i>Balanus glandula</i> <i>Fucus distichus</i>	
mid-low	<i>Alaria 'sensu' morph</i>	<i>Hyalophyllum scaberr</i>									
lower	<i>Laminaria litorea</i>		<i>Laminaria glandulosa</i> <i>Laminaria saccharina</i> <i>Alaria 'marginata' morph</i> <i>Lithothamnion</i>	<i>Laminaria saccharina</i>	<i>Laminaria glandulosa</i> <i>Laminaria saccharina</i> <i>Alaria 'marginata' morph</i> <i>Lithothamnion</i>	<i>Laminaria saccharina</i>					
subtidal	<i>Nereocystis luetkeana</i>	<i>Nereocystis luetkeana</i> <i>Macrocystis integrifolia</i> <i>Agavea spp</i> <i>Strongylocentrotus franciscanus</i>	<i>Nereocystis luetkeana</i> <i>Macrocystis integrifolia</i> <i>Agavea spp</i> <i>Strongylocentrotus franciscanus</i> <i>Zostera marina</i>	<i>Macrocystis integrifolia</i> <i>Agavea spp</i> <i>Strongylocentrotus franciscanus</i> <i>Zostera marina</i>	<i>Nereocystis luetkeana</i> <i>Macrocystis integrifolia</i> <i>Agavea spp</i> <i>Strongylocentrotus franciscanus</i> <i>Zostera marina</i>	<i>Macrocystis integrifolia</i> <i>Agavea spp</i> <i>Strongylocentrotus franciscanus</i> <i>Zostera marina</i>					

