



Legend	
○ Unit Break Points	
~ Undefined	
Immobile Substrates	
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/SP
4 - Bedrock/Gravel - CC 1-23, 33 - SP	9 - Sediment - CC 21 - 30 - SE/E
5 - Bedrock/Gravel - CC 1-23, 33 - P/V	10 - Bedrock or Sediment - CC 34 - VP/P/SP
Tidal Lagoon	11 - Bedrock or Sediment - CC 35 - VP/P/SP
CC	Type
Rock Shores	characterized by a lack of clastic sediments such as gravel or sand.
1 Rock Rampe, Wide	Sediment types have substrates that have little or no bedrock crossing out
2 Rock Platform, Wide	21 Gravel Flat, Wide
3 Rock Rampe, Narrow	22 Gravel Beach
4 Rock Rampe, Narrow	23 Sand and Gravel Flat
5 Rock Platform, Narrow	24 Sand and Gravel Flat or Fan, Narrow
6 Rampe with Gravel Beach, Wide	25 Sand Beach, Wide
7 Platform with Gravel Beach, Wide	26 Sand Beach, Fan
8 Rampe with Gravel Beach, Narrow	27 Sand Beach, Narrow
9 Rampe with Gravel Beach, Narrow	28 Sand Beach, Narrow
10 Platform with Gravel Beach, Narrow	29 Littoral
11 Cliff with Sand and Gravel Beach, Wide	30 Cliffs
12 Platform with Sand and Gravel Beach, Wide	31 Cliffs
13 Cliff with Sand and Gravel Beach, Narrow	32 Man-made, permeable
14 Cliff with Sand and Gravel Beach, Narrow	33 Channel
15 Rampe with Sand and Gravel Beach, Narrow	34 Total Lagoon
16 Rampe with Sand Beach, Wide	
17 Rampe with Sand Beach, Narrow	
18 Cliff with Sand Beach, Wide	
19 Rampe with Sand Beach, 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 biomapper looks at the along-shore Units as designated and described by the physical mapper, and 1. reviews the physical mapped information, and the biobands in the unit and looks for indicator species,

2. assigns a bio-breakwave 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 wave exposure as indicated by the bands, and

- the substrate types in the unit.

Legend Definitions

CC - Coastal Classification number

Wave Exposure

E - Exposed - High wave exposure, open ocean swellism usually fetches >500km

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

SUBSTRATE STABILITY	IMMOBILE SUBSTRATES				MOBILE OR PARTIALLY MOBILE SUBSTRATES				CURRENT DOMINATED	TIDAL IAGOON
	SAND & GRAVEL	SAND & GRAVEL	SAND & GRAVEL	SEDIMENT	BEDROCK OR SEDIMENT	BEDROCK OR SEDIMENT	SE	SP		
MAJOR SUBSTRATE	BEDROCK	BEDROCK/BOULDER	BEDROCK/GRAVEL	BEDROCK/GRAVEL						
COASTAL CLASSES	1-20	1-23, 32, 33	1-23, 33	1-23, 33						
EXPOSURE	E	SE	SP	VP, P						
COMMUNITY CODE	2	3	4	5						
old class										
upper	Verrucaria	Verrucaria	Verrucaria	Verrucaria	Verrucaria	Verrucaria	grasses & rushes			
	Enteromorpha	Enteromorpha	Enteromorpha	Enteromorpha	Enteromorpha	Enteromorpha	algae			
	Balanus glandula	Balanus glandula	Balanus glandula	Balanus glandula	Balanus glandula	Balanus glandula	vegatation			
	Fucus distichus	Fucus distichus	Fucus distichus	Fucus distichus	Fucus distichus	Fucus distichus				
middle	Palicourea polymorpha	Mytilis californiana	Mytilis californiana	Mytilis californiana	Mytilis californiana	Mytilis californiana	grass & rushes			
	Mytilis californiana	Semibalanus cariosus	Semibalanus cariosus	Semibalanus cariosus	Semibalanus cariosus	Semibalanus cariosus	algae			
		Utricularia spp.	Utricularia spp.	Utricularia spp.	Utricularia spp.	Utricularia spp.	vegatation			
mid low	Aleuria marginata	Hedophyllum sente					no visible microfauna			
		Phyllospadix scouleri					due to sediment mobility			
lower	Lessonia littoralis		Laminaria groenlandica	Laminaria saccharina	Laminaria saccharina	Laminaria saccharina				
			Alaria marginata	Alaria marginata	Alaria marginata	Alaria marginata				
			morph	morph	morph	morph				
			Lithothamnion	Lithothamnion	Lithothamnion	Lithothamnion				
subtidal	Nereocystis luetkeana		Nereocystis luetkeana	Macrocystis integrifolia	Macrocystis integrifolia	Macrocystis integrifolia				
				Agarum spp.	Agarum spp.	Agarum spp.				
				Strongorhynchus franciscanus	Strongorhynchus franciscanus	Strongorhynchus franciscanus				
				Zostera marina	Zostera marina	Zostera marina				

