

CC		Type		EC		Type	
Rock Shore types - characterized by a lack of clastic sediments such as gravel or sand.				Sediment Shore types - have substrates that have little or no bedrock cropping out			
1C	1	1	1	2C	1	2	1
1C	2	2	1	2C	2	2	1
1C	3	3	1	2C	3	3	1
1C	4	4	1	2C	4	4	1
1C	5	5	1	2C	5	5	1
1C	6	6	1	2C	6	6	1
1C	7	7	1	2C	7	7	1
1C	8	8	1	2C	8	8	1
1C	9	9	1	2C	9	9	1
1C	10	10	1	2C	10	10	1
1C	11	11	1	2C	11	11	1
1C	12	12	1	2C	12	12	1
1C	13	13	1	2C	13	13	1
1C	14	14	1	2C	14	14	1
1C	15	15	1	2C	15	15	1
1C	16	16	1	2C	16	16	1
1C	17	17	1	2C	17	17	1
1C	18	18	1	2C	18	18	1
1C	19	19	1	2C	19	19	1
1C	20	20	1	2C	20	20	1
1C	21	21	1	2C	21	21	1
1C	22	22	1	2C	22	22	1
1C	23	23	1	2C	23	23	1
1C	24	24	1	2C	24	24	1
1C	25	25	1	2C	25	25	1
1C	26	26	1	2C	26	26	1
1C	27	27	1	2C	27	27	1
1C	28	28	1	2C	28	28	1
1C	29	29	1	2C	29	29	1
1C	30	30	1	2C	30	30	1
1C	31	31	1	2C	31	31	1
1C	32	32	1	2C	32	32	1
1C	33	33	1	2C	33	33	1
1C	34	34	1	2C	34	34	1
1C	35	35	1	2C	35	35	1
1C	36	36	1	2C	36	36	1
1C	37	37	1	2C	37	37	1
1C	38	38	1	2C	38	38	1
1C	39	39	1	2C	39	39	1
1C	40	40	1	2C	40	40	1
1C	41	41	1	2C	41	41	1
1C	42	42	1	2C	42	42	1
1C	43	43	1	2C	43	43	1
1C	44	44	1	2C	44	44	1
1C	45	45	1	2C	45	45	1
1C	46	46	1	2C	46	46	1
1C	47	47	1	2C	47	47	1
1C	48	48	1	2C	48	48	1
1C	49	49	1	2C	49	49	1
1C	50	50	1	2C	50	50	1
1C	51	51	1	2C	51	51	1
1C	52	52	1	2C	52	52	1
1C	53	53	1	2C	53	53	1
1C	54	54	1	2C	54	54	1
1C	55	55	1	2C	55	55	1
1C	56	56	1	2C	56	56	1
1C	57	57	1	2C	57	57	1
1C	58	58	1	2C	58	58	1
1							

11 - Bedrock or Sediment - CC 35 - VP/P/SP	
CC	Type
Sediments	Types - have substrates that have little or no bedrock cropping out
23	Gravel Flat, Wide
24	Gravel Beach
25	Gravel Flat or Fan
26	Hard and Gravel Flat or Fan, Wide
27	Hard and Gravel Beach
28	Hard and Gravel Flat or Fan, Narrow
29	Sand Beach, Wide
30	Sand Flat
31	Sand Flat
32	Sand Beach, Narrow
33	Clayflat
34	Clayflat
Map: Main Materials	
35	Gravel/sand, permeable
36	Gravel/sand, impermeable
Correct: Overlaid	
41	Channel
45	Nat'l Lagoon

CC	Type
Sediment Shore Types	have substrates that have little or no bedrock cropping out
23	Gravel Flat, Wide
23	Gravel Beach
23	Gravel Flat or Fan
24	Band and Gravel Flat or Fan, Wide
25	Sand and Gravel Beach
26	Sand and Gravel Flat or Fan, Narrow
27	Band Beach, Wide
28	Sand Flat
29	Mud Flat
30	Sand Beach, Narrow
31	Cobble
Major-Made Materials	
32	Man-made, permeable
33	Man-made, impermeable
Current Dominated	
34	Channel
35	Tidal Lagoon

EC	Type
	Sediment Shore Types - have substrates that have little or no bedrock exposed
21	Gravel Flat, Wide
22	Gravel Beach
23	Gravel Flat or Fan
24	Sand and Gravel Flat or Fan, Wide
25	Sand and Gravel Beach
26	Sand and Gravel Flat or Fan, narrow
27	Sand Beach, Wide
28	Sand Flat
29	Avul Flat
30	Sand Beach, narrow
31	Clayflat
	Man-Made Materials
32	Reinforced, permeable
33	Reinforced, impermeable
	Current Deposits
34	Channel
35	Flat Lagoon

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 units biological and geomorphological characteristics.

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 then:

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 ocean swells/s usually fetches 500km

VE - Very Exposed - Extreme high wave exposure

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

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