

11 - Bedrock or Sediment - CC 35 - VP/P/SP CC 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 bedcrock cropping out 1 Rock Ramp, Wide
2 Rock Platform Wide
3 Rock Cliff Narrow
4 Rock Ramp, Narrow
5 Rock Platform Narrow
Rock and Sediment Shore Types - rock and pockets of clastic sediments 21 Gravel Flat, Wide
22 Gravel Beach
23 Gravel Flat or Fan
24 Sand and Gravel Flat or Fan, Wide
25 Sand and Gravel Flat or Fan, Narrow 26 Sand and Gravel Flat or Fan, Narrow
27 Sand Beach, Wide
28 Sand Flat 6 Ramp with Gravel Beach, Wide 7 Platform with Gravel Beach, Wide 7 Platform with Gravel Beach, Wide
8 Cliff with Gravel Beach, Narrow
10 Platform with Gravel Beach, Narrow
11 Ramp with Sand and Gravel Beach, Wide
12 Platform with Sand and Gravel Beach, Wide
13 Cliff with Sand and Gravel Beach, Wide
14 Ramp with Sand and Gravel Beach, Narrow
15 Platform with Sand and Gravel Beach, Narrow
16 Ramp with Sand Beach, Wide
17 Platform with Sand Beach, Wide
18 Cliff with Sand Beach
19 Ramp with Sand Beach, Narrow
20 Platform with Sand Beach, Narrow 29 Mud Flat
30 Sand Beach, Narrow
31 Estuaries
Man-Made Materials
32 Man-made, permeable
33 Man-made, impermeable
Current Dominated
34 Channel

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. 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

E - Exposed - Very high wave exposure, open ocean swellsm 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 expsoure, sheltered inlets, usually fetches less than 10km SP - Semi Protected - Moderate wave expsoure, partly sheltered, usually fetches 10-50km

VP - Very Protected - Very low wave exposure, fethces < 1km, sheltered anchorages at heads of bays and inletes

| 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 | IMMOBILE SUBSTRATES | | | | MOBILE OR PARTIALLY MOBILE SUBSTRATES | | | | CURRENT- DOMI- NATED | TIDAL IAGOON |
| MAJOR SUBSTRATE | BEDROCK | BEDROCK/BOULDER | BEDROCK/GRAVEL | BEDROCK/GRAVEL | SAND & GRAVEL | SAND & GRAVEL | SAND/MUD | SEDIMENT | BEDROCK OR SEDIMENT | BEDROCK OR SEDIMENT |
| COASTAL CLASSES | 1-20 | 1-23, 32, 33 | 1-23, 33 | 1-23, 33 | 24 – 30, 32 no SAL band | 24 – 30, 32 no SAL band | 24 - 30, 31 has SAL band | 24-30 | 34 | 35 |
| EXPOSURE (EXP BIO) | Е | SE | SP | VP, P | SP | VP, P | VP, P, SP | SE, E | VP, P, SP | VP, P, SP |
| COMMUNITY CODE (HAB OBS) | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| upper | Verrucaria Balanus glandula | Verrucaria Enteromorpha Balanus glandula Fucus distichus | Verrucaria Enteromorpha Balanus glandula Fucus distichus | Verrucaria Enteromorpha Balanus glandula Fucus distichus | Verrucaria Enteromorpha Balanus glandula Fucus distichus | Verrucaria Enteronorpha Balanus glandula Fucus distichus | grasses & rushes Salicornia virginica Balanus glandula Fucus distichus | no visible macrobiota due to sediment mobility be a Protected wave exposure but shows an assemblage of indicator species from higher wave exposures. Assemblage observed is 'anomalous' for the wave energy of the site. | tidal current | Balanus glandula Fucus distichus |
| middle | Pollicipes polymerus Mytilus californianus Semibalanus carriosus | Mytilus californianus Semibalanus carriosus | Mytilus trossulus* Semibalanus carriosus Ulva/ Ulvaria spp. | Mytilus trossulus * Ulva/ Ulvaria spp. | Semibalanus carriosus Ulva/ Ulvaria spp. | Uwa/ Uwaria spp. | Mytilus trossulus** Ulva/ Ulvaria | | ponded water in lagoon creates | |
| mid/low | Alaria 'nana' morph | Hedophyllum sessile Phyllospadix scouleri | | | | | | | indicator species from higher wave exposures. Assemblage observed is 'anomalous' for the wave energy | narrow intertidal and a reduced biota in brackish water, may have associated current dominated at outflow |
| lower | Lessoniopsis littoralis Lithothamnion | Alaria 'marginata' morph Lithothamnion | Laminaria groenlandica Laminaria saccharina Alaria 'marginata' morph Lithothamnion | Laminaria saccharina | Laminaria groenlandica Laminaria saccharina Alaria 'marginata' morph Lithothamnion | Laminaria saccharina | | | | |
| subtidal | Nereocystis luetkeana | Nereocystis luetkeana Macrocystis integrifolia Agarum spp. Strongylocentrotus franciscanus | Nereocystis luetkeana Macrocystis integrifolia Agarum spp. Strongylocentrotus franciscanus | Macrocystis integrifolia Agarum spp. | Nereocystis luetkeana Macrocystis integrifolia Agarum spp. Strongylocentrotus franciscanus | Macrocystis integrifolia Agarum spp. | | | | |
| | | ,· | Zostera marina | Zostera marina | Zostera marina | Zostera marina | Zostera marina | | | |

