



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

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.□records the observations of the biobands in the unit and looks for indicator species,
2.□assigns a bio-(wave) exposure category

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.

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- the biobands observed,
- the wave exposure as indicated by the bands, and

- the wave exposure as indicated by the bands, and
- the substrate types in the unit.

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Legend Definitions
CC - Coastal Classification number

Wave Exposure
E - Exposed - Very high wave exposure, open ocean swellsm usually fetches >500km

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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

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

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

VI - 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_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-DOMINATED	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)	E	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	<i>Verrucaria</i> <i>Enteromorpha</i>	<i>Verrucaria</i> <i>Enteromorpha</i>	<i>Verrucaria</i> <i>Enteromorpha</i>	<i>Verrucaria</i> <i>Enteromorpha</i>	<i>Verrucaria</i> <i>Enteromorpha</i>	<i>Verrucaria</i> <i>Enteromorpha</i>	grasses & rushes <i>Salicornia virginica</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. Assemblage observed is 'anomalous' for the wave energy of the site.	<i>Balanus glandula</i> <i>Fucus distichus</i>
	<i>Balanus glandula</i>	<i>Balanus glandula</i>	<i>Balanus glandula</i>	<i>Balanus glandula</i>	<i>Balanus glandula</i>	<i>Balanus glandula</i>	<i>Balanus glandula</i>			
		<i>Fucus distichus</i>	<i>Fucus distichus</i>	<i>Fucus distichus</i>	<i>Fucus distichus</i>	<i>Fucus distichus</i>	<i>Fucus distichus</i>			
middle	<i>Pollipices polymerus</i> <i>Mytilus californianus</i>	<i>Mytilus californianus</i>	<i>Mytilus trossulus</i> * <i>Semibalanus cariosus</i>	<i>Mytilus trossulus</i> * <i>Semibalanus cariosus</i>			<i>Mytilus trossulus</i> "			
			<i>Ulva/ Ulvaria spp.</i>	<i>Ulva/ Ulvaria spp.</i>	<i>Semibalanus cariosus</i>	<i>Ulva/ Ulvaria spp.</i>	<i>Ulva/ Ulvaria spp.</i>	<i>Ulva/ Ulvaria spp.</i>	<i>Ulva/ Ulvaria</i>	ponded water in lagoon creates narrow intertidal and a reduced biota in brackish water, may have associated current dominated at outflow
mid/low	<i>Hedophyllum sessile</i> <i>Alaria 'nana' morph</i>									
		<i>Phyllospadix scouleri</i>								
lower	<i>Lessoniopsis littoralis</i>	<i>Laminaria groenlandica</i>	<i>Laminaria saccharina</i>	<i>Laminaria saccharina</i>	<i>Laminaria groenlandica</i>	<i>Laminaria saccharina</i>	<i>Laminaria saccharina</i>			
		<i>Alaria 'marginata' morph</i>	<i>Alaria 'marginata' morph</i>		<i>Alaria 'marginata' morph</i>					
	<i>Lithothamnion</i>	<i>Lithothamnion</i>			<i>Lithothamnion</i>					
subtidal	<i>Nereocystis luetkeana</i>	<i>Nereocystis luetkeana</i>	<i>Nereocystis luetkeana</i>		<i>Macrocystis integrifolia</i>	<i>Macrocystis integrifolia</i>	<i>Macrocystis integrifolia</i>			
		<i>Macrocystis integrifolia</i>	<i>Agarum spp.</i>		<i>Agarum spp.</i>		<i>Agarum spp.</i>			
		<i>Strongylocentrotus</i>	<i>Strongylocentrotus</i>		<i>Strongylocentrotus</i>		<i>Strongylocentrotus</i>			

