

3 - Bedrock/Boulder - CC 1-23, 32, 33 - SE Current Dominated 4 - Bedrock/Gravel - CC 1-23, 33 - SP 10 - Bedrock or Sediment - CC 34 - VP/P/SP 5 - Bedrock/Gravel - CC 1-23,33 - P/VP Tidal Lagoon 11 - Bedrock or Sediment - CC 35 - VP/P/SP

CC	Туре		cc	Туре			
Rock Shore Types - characterized by a lack of clastic sediments such as gravel or sand.			Sediment 9	Shore Types - have substrates that have little or no bedcrock cropping out			
	1 Rock Ramp, Wide		21	Gravel Flat, Wide			
	2 Rock Platform Wide 3 Rock Cliff Narrow 4 Rock Ramp, Narrow			22 Gravel Beach 23 Gravel Flat or Fan 24 Sand and Gravel Flat or Fan, Wide			
	5 Rock Platform Narrow		25	Sand and Gravel Beach			
Rock and Sediment Shore Types - rock and pockets of clastic sediments			26	Sand and Gravel Flat or Fan, Narrow			
	6 Ramp with Gravel Beach, Wide		27	Sand Beach, Wide			
	7 Platform with Gravel Beach, Wide		28	Sand Flat			
	8 Cliff with Gravel Beach		29	Mud Flat			
	9 Ramp with Gravel Beach, Narrow		30	Sand Beach, Narrow			
	10 Platform with Gravel Beach, Narrow		31	Estuaries			
	1 Ramp with Sand and Gravel Beach, Wide		Man-Made	Man-Made Materials			
	12 Platform with Sand and Gravel Beach, Wide		32	Man-made, permeable			
	13 Cliff with Sand and Gravel Beach		33	Man-made, impermeable			
	14 Ramp with Sand and Gravel Beach, Narrow		Current Dominated				
	15 Platform with Sand and Gravel Beach, Narrow		34	Channel			
	16 Ramp with Sand Beach, Wide		35	Tidal Lagoon			
	17 Platform with Sand Beach, Wide						
	18 Cliff with Sand Beach						
	19 Ramp with Sand Beach, Narrow						
	20 Platform with Sand Beach, Narrow	1					

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 indictor 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,
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

SUBSTRATE STABILITY	IMMOBILE SUBSTRATES				MOBILE	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	Verrucaria Enteromorpha Balanus glandula	Verrucaria Enteromorpha Balanus glandula	Verrucaria Enteromorpha Balanus glandula	Verrucaria Enteromorpha Balanus glandula	grasses & rushes Salicornia virginica Balanus glandula			Balanus glandul
		Fucus distichus	Fucus distichus	Fucus distichus	Fucus distichus	Fucus distichus	Fucus distichus	no visible	tidal current	Fucus distichus
middle	Pollicipes polymerus Mytilus californianus Semibalanus carriosus	Mytilus californianus Semibalanus carriosus	Mytilus trossulus* Semibalanus carriosus UNa/ UNaria spp.	Mytilus trossulus * Uwa/ Uwaria spp.	Semibalanus carriosus Ulva/ Ulvaria spp.	Uwa/ Uwaria spp.	Mytilus trossulus** Ulva/ Ulvaria	macrobiota due to sediment mobility	dominated; may be a Protected wave exposure but shows an assemblage of indicator species from higher wave exposures.	ponded water in lagoon creates narrow intertidal and a reduced biota in brackish
mid/low	Alaria 'nana' morph	Hedophyllum sessile	она онала грр.	Ova Ovaria spp.	Owa Owaria spp.	Свя Свяни ярр.	Olva Olvaria			
lower	Phyllospadix sco Lessoniopsis littoralis Alaria 'marginate morph Lithothamnion Lithothamnion		Laminaria groenlandica Laminaria saccharina Alaria 'marginata' morph Lithothamnion	Laminaria saccharina	Laminaria groenlandica Laminaria saccharina Alaria 'marginata' morph Lithothamnion	Laminaria saccharina			Assemblage observed is 'anomalous' for the wave energy of the site.	water, may have associated current dominated at outflow
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.				

