

CC	Type	CC	Type
Beach Shores Types, characterized by a lack of classic sediments such as gravel or sand.		Beach Shores Types, have substrates that have little or no bedrock cropping out.	
1	Black Beach, Wide	23	Gravel Flat, Wide
2	Black Platform, Wide	24	Gravel Beach
3	Black Cliff, Narrow	25	Gravel Flat, Fan
4	Black Beach, Narrow	26	Sand and Gravel Flat or Fan, Wide
5	Black Platform, Narrow	27	Sand and Gravel Flat or Fan, Narrow
Beach and Seafloor Shores Types, rock and pebbles of classic sediments		28	Gravel Beach, Wide
6	Platform with Gravel Beach, Wide	29	Sand Flat
8	Cliff with Gravel Beach	30	Gravel Flat
9	Platform with Gravel Beach, Narrow	31	Gravel Beach, Narrow
10	Platform with Gravel Beach, Narrow	32	Shoals
11	Platform with Sand and Gravel Beach, Wide	Man-Made Materials	
12	Platform with Sand and Gravel Beach, Wide	33	Stone-made, permeable
13	Cliff with Sand and Gravel Beach	34	Man-made, impermeable
14	Platform with Sand and Gravel Beach, Narrow	Current dominated	
15	Platform with Sand and Gravel Beach, Narrow	35	Flumes
16	Platform with Sand Beach, Wide	36	Drift
17	Platform with Sand Beach, Wide	37	Long Lagoon
18	Cliff with Sand Beach		
19	Platform with Sand Beach, Narrow		
20	Platform with Sand Beach, Narrow		

Tidal 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?

1. The Habitat Type is a categorical biological features (including both an indicator species list and typical associated biobands).
 2. To determine the Habitat Type, the biomapper looks at the along-shore Units as designated and described by the physical mapper, and:
 a. records the observations of the biobands in the unit and looks for indicator species,
 b. assigns a bio-wave exposure category,
 c. reviews the physical mapped information, and
 d. 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 swelliness usually fetches >500km
 VE - Very Exposed - Extreme high wave exposure
 SE - Semi-Exposed - High wave exposure, open shorelines, areas below wave exposure and more sheltered, usually fetches 50 to 500 km
 P - Protected - Low wave exposure, sheltered inlets, usually sheltered less than 10km
 MP - Moderate wave exposure, partly sheltered, usually fetches 10-50km
 VP - Very Protected - Very low wave exposure, fetches < 1km, sheltered anchorage at heads of bays and inlets

SUBSTRATE STABILITY MAJOR CLASS	IMMOBILE SUBSTRATES								MOBILE OR PARTIALLY MOBILE SUBSTRATES				CURRENT-DOMINATED	TIDAL LAGOON
	REFROCK	REFROCK/BOULDER	REFROCK/GRAVEL	REFROCK/GRAVEL	SAND & GRAVEL 24-30, 32 no SAL band	SAND & GRAVEL 24-30, 32 no SAL band	SAND/MUD 24-30, 31 has SAL band	SEDIMENT	REFROCK OR SEDIMENT	REFROCK OR SEDIMENT				
EXPORSE	1-20	1-23, 32, 33	1-23, 33	1-23, 33	VP, P, SP	VP, P, SP	VP, P, SP	VP, P, SP	SEL.E	VP, P, SP	VP, P, SP	34	35	
COMMUNITY CODE (SAL. ORB.)	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11				
upper	<i>Verrucaria</i>	<i>Verrucaria</i> <i>Ectocarpus</i>	<i>Verrucaria</i> <i>Ectocarpus</i>	<i>Verrucaria</i> <i>Ectocarpus</i>	<i>Verrucaria</i> <i>Ectocarpus</i>	<i>Verrucaria</i> <i>Ectocarpus</i>	<i>grasses & rubers</i> <i>Salicornia</i> <i>virginica</i>							
	<i>Balanus glandula</i>	<i>Balanus glandula</i> <i>Puccinellatia</i>	<i>Balanus glandula</i> <i>Puccinellatia</i>	<i>Balanus glandula</i> <i>Puccinellatia</i>	<i>Balanus glandula</i> <i>Puccinellatia</i>	<i>Balanus glandula</i> <i>Puccinellatia</i>	<i>Balanus glandula</i> <i>Puccinellatia</i>	no visible microcrusts but a sediment mobility				tidal current dominated; may be wave exposed but below species assemblage of mud	<i>Balanus glandula</i> <i>Puccinellatia</i>	
middle	<i>Polysiphia polynorum</i> <i>Polysiphia</i>	<i>Mytilus californianus</i>	<i>Mytilus californianus</i>	<i>Mytilus tomentosus</i> * <i>Semibalanus cariosus</i>	<i>Mytilus tomentosus</i> *	<i>Semibalanus cariosus</i>	<i>Mytilus tomentosus</i> *							
	<i>Semibalanus cariosus</i>	<i>Semibalanus cariosus</i>	<i>Semibalanus cariosus</i>	<i>Uva Uvaia</i> spp.	<i>Uva Uvaia</i> spp.	<i>Semibalanus cariosus</i>	<i>Uva Uvaia</i> spp.							
mid low		<i>Hypophyllum verticis</i>												
	<i>Alaria nana</i> morph	<i>Phyllospora scandens</i>												
lower	<i>Laminaria littoralis</i>		<i>Laminaria gracilior</i>	<i>Laminaria saccharina</i>	<i>Laminaria saccharina</i>	<i>Laminaria saccharina</i>	<i>Laminaria saccharina</i>							
		<i>Alaria "virginica" morph</i> <i>Lithothamnion</i>												
mid/hi	<i>Nereocystis luetkeana</i>	<i>Nereocystis luetkeana</i>	<i>Nereocystis luetkeana</i>	<i>Macrocystis integrifolia</i> <i>Agardh</i> spp.	<i>Macrocystis integrifolia</i> <i>Agardh</i> spp.	<i>Macrocystis integrifolia</i> <i>Agardh</i> spp.	<i>Macrocystis integrifolia</i> <i>Agardh</i> spp.							
		<i>Strongylocentrotus purpuratus</i>	<i>Strongylocentrotus purpuratus</i>	<i>Zostera marina</i>	<i>Zostera marina</i>	<i>Zostera marina</i>	<i>Zostera marina</i>							

