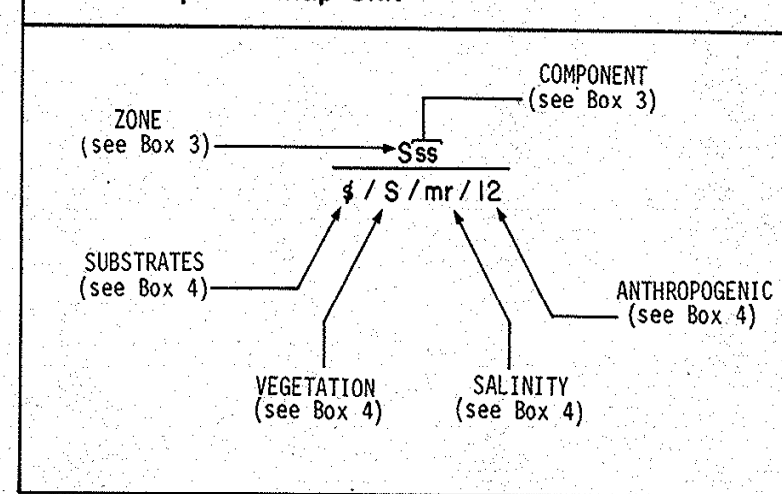


1. Explanatory Notes

The estuarine habitat mapping and classification system is designed to delineate habitat types and their characteristics. This information is derived from observations of field data, aerial photography, and ground truthing, and is supplemented by information derived from historical maps and other sources. Specific descriptions of habitat types are provided in the accompanying tables. Because of the dynamic nature of estuarine systems, some habitat types may change over time. Therefore, the classification system is designed to be flexible and adaptable to future changes in habitat types and their characteristics. For descriptions of habitat types, refer to the accompanying tables.

2. Example of Map Unit



3. Habitat Type

ZONE	SYMBOL	COMPONENT	SYMBOL
DISTAL	S	deep silt/clay	CS
		shallow silt/clay	CS
		bar	BS
		bar/beach face	BS
		bar channel	CS
		tidal channel	CS
		tidal channel	CS
		flat	FI
		marsh	MA
		intermediate marsh	MI
INTERMEDIATE	I	bar	BS
		bar channel	CS
		bar/beach face	BS
		bar channel	CS
		tidal channel	CS
		tidal channel	CS
		flat	FI
		marsh	MA
		intermediate marsh	MI
		platform	PL
BACKSHORE	B	bar	BS
		bar channel	CS
		bar/beach face	BS
		bar channel	CS
		tidal channel	CS
		tidal channel	CS
		flat	FI
		marsh	MA
		intermediate marsh	MI
		platform	PL

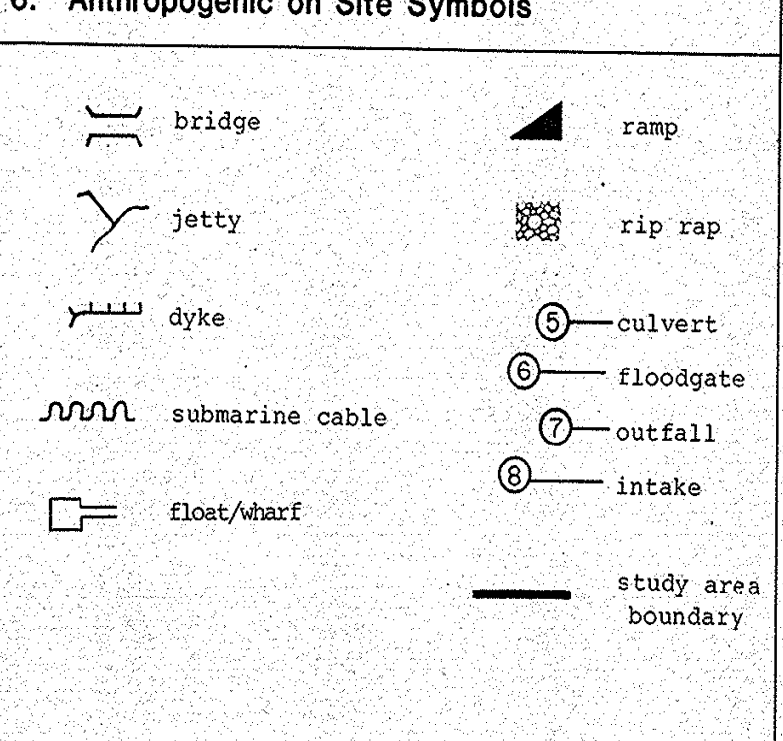
4. Habitat Modifier

TYPE	SYMBOL	TYPE	SYMBOL
SUBSTRATES	S	clay	C
		silt	S
		fine	F
		medium	M
		large pebbles	L
		small pebbles	S
		barriers	B
		barrier	B
		organic	O
		shell	SH
HYDROLOGIC	H	log handling	L
		agriculture	A
		deforestation	D
		land reclamation	R
		roadway	R
		submerged structure	S
		tidal flat	T
		tidal flat	T
		tidal flat	T
		tidal flat	T

5. Description of Habitat Types

SYMBOL	DESCRIPTION	Area (ha)	total
Bf/C	Distal habitats with bottom depths less than 10 metres. These areas support a variety of organisms as well as providing habitat for salmonids (pink and chum) and other species. This zone includes flat and shallow bar channels for feeding, spawning and resting. The water column with respect to salinity is evident with surface layers being fresher.	8.5	2.0
Ipl	Intermediate habitats with bottom depths less than 10 metres. The one unit of this habitat type is located south of the Moore Cove.	64.1	29.4
IC	Many temporary creeks flow into the main river channel, most of which dry at low tide exposing flats of silty clay. The main river channel has a bed of silt and small pebbles and is formed by Roman Creek from the east and another unnamed creek from the west. The channel is important for salmonid migration, spawning and rearing. The water column with respect to salinity is evident with surface layers being fresher.	21.7	7.4
IE	A wide channel, dominated by marine processes, drains the intertidal flats on the western side of Moore Cove. The substrate is fine and small pebbles. This habitat type is important for salmonid migration, spawning and rearing. The water column with respect to salinity is evident with surface layers being fresher.	1.1	0.4
IEI	Extensive tidal flats often overlain by mats of green algae are located adjacent to the lower portion of the main river channel. These flats also support tidal marsh habitats serving as channels at high tide. Flats are exposed only at low tide and have fine silt and small pebbles. These habitats serve as nursery areas for juvenile salmonids and as a pre-spawning staging area. Other fish utilize areas for spawning and resting. The water column with respect to salinity is evident with surface layers being fresher.	23.8	9.2
IM	High marsh habitats are found on silty clay substrates between tidal marsh and low marsh areas and also on and behind dikes. These habitats are dominated by silt and small pebbles. The water column with respect to salinity is evident with surface layers being fresher.	10.9	3.7
IMH	High marsh habitats are found on silty clay substrates between tidal marsh and low marsh areas and also on and behind dikes. These habitats are dominated by silt and small pebbles. The water column with respect to salinity is evident with surface layers being fresher.	15.4	5.3
IML	High marsh habitats are found on silty clay substrates between tidal marsh and low marsh areas and also on and behind dikes. These habitats are dominated by silt and small pebbles. The water column with respect to salinity is evident with surface layers being fresher.	9.5	3.3
IMH	High marsh habitats are found on silty clay substrates between tidal marsh and low marsh areas and also on and behind dikes. These habitats are dominated by silt and small pebbles. The water column with respect to salinity is evident with surface layers being fresher.	1.7	0.6
IMH	High marsh habitats are found on silty clay substrates between tidal marsh and low marsh areas and also on and behind dikes. These habitats are dominated by silt and small pebbles. The water column with respect to salinity is evident with surface layers being fresher.	0.1	0.0
IMH	High marsh habitats are found on silty clay substrates between tidal marsh and low marsh areas and also on and behind dikes. These habitats are dominated by silt and small pebbles. The water column with respect to salinity is evident with surface layers being fresher.	39.1	14.1
IMH	High marsh habitats are found on silty clay substrates between tidal marsh and low marsh areas and also on and behind dikes. These habitats are dominated by silt and small pebbles. The water column with respect to salinity is evident with surface layers being fresher.	1.7	0.6
IMH	High marsh habitats are found on silty clay substrates between tidal marsh and low marsh areas and also on and behind dikes. These habitats are dominated by silt and small pebbles. The water column with respect to salinity is evident with surface layers being fresher.	307.8	117.7
Total of entire area		282.14	108.8

6. Anthropogenic on Site Symbols



7. Sources of Further Information

Fisheries and Resource Management Division, Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources, Fisheries and Aquaculture Branch, 1000 Lakeshore Blvd. East, Toronto, Ontario, Canada. Government of Canada, Fisheries and Oceans, Department of Fisheries and Aquaculture, 1100 Lakeshore Blvd. East, Toronto, Ontario, Canada. Department of Fisheries and Aquaculture, 1100 Lakeshore Blvd. East, Toronto, Ontario, Canada.

8. Credits

Map prepared by A. A. Hunter, M. J. Hunter, and S. J. Hunter. Date of Field Work: June/July 1983. Photographed by S. J. Hunter. Date of Photo: 1983/10/14 and 1983/10/15. Map by S. J. Hunter. Map prepared by D. W. Richards.