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COASTAL CLASSIFICATION

Table with 3 columns: CODE, CLASS AND DESCRIPTION, DIAGRAMS. Row Bc: CONTEMPORARY BEACH COMPLEX - High energy depositional environments, which are usually extensive. Spits, lagoons, and narrow channels are common. Coarse sand and gravel foralls and raised beaches inland. Coarse sands and gravels are typical foralls.

Row Br: RAISED BEACH SLOPES - Series of beach ridges occurring on slopes steeper than 5° to 10° extending up to 2 km inland. Surface materials are gravel. Narrow contemporary beaches of low energy are typically deposited on the raised beach and stratigies of generally level plains are classed as Pg.

Row Ca: CLIFFS WITH NO TALUS. Precipitous rock slopes, that range from 65° to vertical or overhanging. The cliff face may include gravelly talus. This class occurs mostly in the western part of the island, where the low bay normally barren to up to one third of the height covered by typically deposited talus. This class is normally barren to up to one third of the height covered by typically deposited talus. This class grades into Hc.

Row Cb: CLIFFS WITH LESS THAN 1/3 COVERED BY ROCK, RUBBY COLLIUM. As class Ca, but with up to one third of the height covered by typically deposited talus. This class grades into Cc.

Row Cc: CLIFFS WITH 1/3 TO 2/3 COVERED BY ROCK, RUBBY COLLIUM. As class Cb, but with more extensive collium.

Row Cd: CLIFFS WITH MORE THAN TWO-THIRDS TALUS. As class Cc, but mostly talus covered. As talus attains complete cover, this class grades into Hc.

Row Gi: GLACIERS - glacier ice which reaches the sea and results in calving. Unit includes associated lateral moraines and bluffs of till with small gravel beaches. Classes Cb, Cc and Cd are normally found in association with glaciers. Where the low bay is normally barren to up to one third of the height covered by typically deposited talus. This class grades into Gd with talus and reefs are common offshore.

Row Hb: BLUFFS - ERODING HILLS. Steep slopes over 10m high of unconsolidated materials. Generally free of talus, resulting from erosion of the hill slopes. Collines and narrow beach at low tide are common.

Row Hc: COLLUVIAL HILLSLOPES. Slope along colluvium, typically undergoing sheet wash or rillification extending to narrow gravel beaches. This class occurs mostly in the western part of the island, where the low bay normally barren to up to one third of the height covered by typically deposited talus. This class grades into Hb with talus and reefs are common offshore.

Row Hr: ROCKY HILLS. Mainly bedrock controlled slopes, over 5-10° high, and sections of precipitous rock slopes are common. Strata of the hill slopes, where the low bay normally barren to up to one third of the height covered by typically deposited talus. This class grades into Hs with talus and reefs are common offshore.

Row Hs: BLUFFS - ERODING HILLS. Steep slopes over 10m high of unconsolidated materials. Generally free of talus, resulting from erosion of the hill slopes. Collines and narrow beach at low tide are common.

Row Pb: ERODED PLAINS - OUTRIMS. Coastal plains of unconsolidated, eroded materials such as clay - till and lacustrine sediments which are eroded at the shoreline to produce low bluff backshores and typically narrow beaches. Similar coasts in bedrock are classified Po.

Row Pc: ROCKY PLAINS WITH LOW CLIFFS. These normally occur as low rock forelands in front of rocky hills or high cliffs with talus. These rock forelands range in width from 10 to 100 m and are typically barren to up to one third of the height covered by typically deposited talus. This class grades into Pd with talus and reefs are common offshore.

Row Pd: FLUVIAL PLAINS - SANDPLATS - Extensive deposits (up to 100 m) of unconsolidated alluvial sand and/or silt resulting from rapid river channel migration and/or silt resulting from rapid river channel migration. This class occurs mostly in the western part of the island, where the low bay normally barren to up to one third of the height covered by typically deposited talus. This class grades into Pe with talus and reefs are common offshore.

Row Pf: BROAD PLAINS - RAMPARTS - Extensive deposits (up to 100 m) of unconsolidated alluvial sand and/or silt resulting from rapid river channel migration and/or silt resulting from rapid river channel migration. This class occurs mostly in the western part of the island, where the low bay normally barren to up to one third of the height covered by typically deposited talus. This class grades into Pg with talus and reefs are common offshore.

Row Pg: TERRACED PLAIN (formerly till plain, Pt). Similar to Pt in broad relief - plains of legs less than 10 m elevation near the coast and slopes typically less than 10°. Coupled with limited beach development and shallow nearshore. Fine to medium textures. Shores are low banks of organic accumulation or progressively more intertidal. The plain changes abruptly to a steep backshore marine deposits or pediments. Local drainage is typically parallel and perpendicular to the coast.

Row Ph: LEVEL PLAIN. Extensive deposits of marine and/or fluvial deposits of fine textured materials coinciding with wave and current free nearshore conditions. Backshore is typically an almost zero relief plain with numerous small ponds, and typically, the plain extends offshore with wide near-shore or tidal flats.

Row Pi: ORGANIC PLAINS. A very low, often featureless plain or fringe of organic materials, usually associated with very sheltered waters. Shores are low banks of organic accumulation or progressively more intertidal. The plain changes abruptly to a steep backshore marine deposits or pediments. Local drainage is typically parallel and perpendicular to the coast.

Row Pj: ROCKY PLAINS. Rocky slopes of low elevation usually less than 10 m elevation near the coast and slopes typically less than 10°. Coupled with limited beach development and shallow nearshore. Fine to medium textures. Shores are low banks of organic accumulation or progressively more intertidal. The plain changes abruptly to a steep backshore marine deposits or pediments. Local drainage is typically parallel and perpendicular to the coast.

Row Pk: RIVER MOUTH AND FLUVIAL COMPLEXES - Includes features associated with river mouths, fans, deltas, estuaries, tidal flats, marshes, bays, bays, bays, etc. Smaller fans grade into Pk where incision has occurred and the stream to incise.

Row Pl: UNDIFFERENTIATED CLIFFS, HILLS OR PLAINS. In cases where imagery is poor and the field checks were made, it may be impossible to determine the class.

Row Pm: NEARSHORE FLAT. Indicates the presence of a low-lying tidal or near-shore flat extending 200 m seaward of the beach where the flat may be composed of low textured materials, particularly if associated with a level plain (Pi), or it may be a raised beach or platform with a patchy, irregular, flat, i.e. where tidal range is typically greater than 1.5m, ice-raised boulders may occur, spits, in nets or as boulder barchises.

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HUNTING AND TRAPPING

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