

BIBLIOGRAPHY		COASTAL CLASSIFICATION	
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Environmental-Social Program, Northern Pipelines, Indian and Northern Affairs, Ottawa. ESCOM No. AI-25, 95 p.</p>		<p>CLASS AND DESCRIPTION</p> <p>DIAGRAMS</p> <p>Bc CONTEMPORARY BEACH COMPLEX - High energy depositional environments, which are usually attractive. Sticks, bars, lagoons, former beach ridges and storm beaches all common, as are gravel forelands and raised beach sequences. Coarse sands and gravels are typical materials.</p> <p>Br RAISED BEACH SEQUENCE - 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 ubiquitous, including only blankets and/or veneers on bedrock. Generally level plains are classed as Pg.</p> <p>Ca CLIFFS WITH NO TALUS. Precipitous rock slopes, that range from 65° to vertical or overhanging. The cliff face may include prominent rock ledges. This class has no beach and occurrence is 10% or less.</p> <p>Cb CLIFFS WITH LESS THAN ONE THIRD TALUS COVER. As class Ca, but with up to one-third of the height covered by talus, free-fallen from precipitous rock above. The talus may be of valuable thickness, including only blankets and/or veneers on bedrock. Narrow (1-3 m) coarse gravel or boulder beaches are common.</p> <p>Cc CLIFFS WITH ONE THIRD TO TWO THIRDS TALUS COVER AS class Cb, with more talus.</p> <p>Cd CLIFFS WITH MORE THAN TWO-THIRDS TALUS. As class Cb, but mainly talus covered. As talus attains complete cover, this class grades into Hc.</p> <p>G 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 steeply sloping and sections of precipitous rock slopes are common. Plain, class Pg or Ps takes precedence.</p> <p>Hb BLUFFS - ERODING HILLS. Steep slopes over 10m high of unconsolidated materials, generally free of talus, resulting from past or present erosion at the base. Gullies and a narrow beach at low tide are common.</p> <p>Hc COLLUVIAL HILLSLOPES: Smooth sloping colluvium typically undergirding sheet wash or siltification extending to narrow gravel beaches. This class occurs mostly in sheltered waters, exposure to waves and currents quickly erode these materials and create beach or foreland conditions. This class grades into Cd with increasing slope.</p> <p>Hr ROCKY HILLS. Mainly bedrock controlled slopes, over 5-10° which extend from over 10m elevation. Pockets of colluvium small pocket beaches, and sections of precipitous rock slopes are common. Stretches of narrow, coarse textured beaches may extend along the shoreline. Islands and reefs are common offshore.</p> <p>Hs SLUMPS: Steep over 10 m high slopes of unconsolidated, or weakly consolidated materials, which display rotational or planar slumping. Bowl scars, mud flows, gullies and narrow tidal beaches are common.</p> <p>Pb ERODED PLAINS - OUTLINES. Coastal plains of unconsolidated, cohesive materials such as clay - till or lacustrine sediments which are eroded at the shoreline to produce low bluff backshores and typically narrow beaches. Similar coasts in bedrock are classified Pp.</p> <p>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's of metres to 1-2 km and are typically less than 10 m high. They are usually vertical cliffs at the seaward end and are common. Beaches of any kind are rare.</p> <p>Pf FLUVIAL PLAINS - SANDFLATS - Extensive deposits (up to 100 m² of unconsolidated alluvium and/or silt) resulting from fluvial or terrestrial erosion inland, and coinciding with wave and current free nearshore conditions; microrelief features such as channels and beach ridges are quickly obliterated by wind action. Shorelines may be marked by push ridges, but it is also common to find no beach forms whatever, just a smooth progression from talus to sea.</p> <p>Pg IRREGULAR PLAIN (formerly till plain, Pn). Similar to Pn in broad relief - plains of less than 10 m elevation near the coast and slopes typically less than 5° to 10°, coupled with limited beach development and shallow nearshore. Medium to coarse sediments and irregular terrain prevail, usually as related to moraine or stratiflute. Stratiflutes on progressively inclined surfaces are classified as Br.</p> <p>Pi INCLINED PLAIN: Plains of less than 10 m elevation near the coast and slopes typically less than 5-10° coupled with limited beach development and shallow nearshore. Fine to medium textured materials and smooth terrain prevail, such as related to emergent marine deposits or sediments. Local drainage is typically parallel and perpendicular to the coast.</p> <p>Po ORGANIC MATERIALS. A very low, often featureless plain or fringe of organic materials, usually associated with very sheltered waters. Beaches are low bands of organic accumulations or progressive intertiding of open water and emergent vegetation. Usually recorded as the minor component in a shoreline rating.</p> <p>Pr ROCKY PLAINS. Rocky slopes of low elevation usually less than 10 m and slopes generally less than 5-10°. Patchy colluvial or moraine veneer and pocket beaches and fans and intermittently to scattered narrow gravel beaches occur. Islands, reefs and shoals are common offshore.</p> <p>Ps PLAINS WITH STEEP BACKSHORE (other than rock controlled). Forelands or plains consisting of unconsolidated sediments, usually as raised fans or raised marine platforms covered by beach deposits past or present. The plain changes abruptly to a steep backshore usually 20-35° with a narrow contemporary beach.</p> <p>Rf RIVER MOUTH AND FLUVIAL COMPLEXES - includes features associated with river mouths: fans, deltas, estuaries, tidal flats marshes, baymouth bars, spits, etc. Similar fans grade into Ps where isotatic rebound exceeds the stream's debris supply, causing the fan to be raised and the stream to incise.</p> <p>Cu UNDIFFERENTIATED CLIFFS, HILLS OR PLAINS. In cases where imagery is poor and no field checks were made, it may be impossible to determine the sub-class.</p> <p>Pu</p>	
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