

# Biogeographic Setting

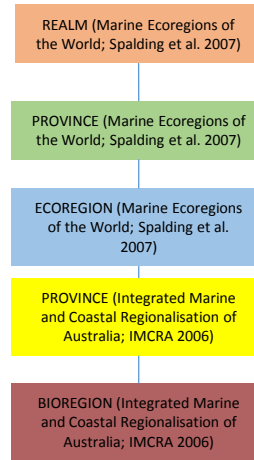


Figure 1. The Biogeographic Setting hierarchy. This Biogeographic Setting comprises 5 levels that partition the marine environment according to the bioregionalisations described in Spalding et al. 2007 and IMCRA 2006. Definitions for each level are found in Section 3.1.1 of the Seemap Australia [Version 1.0] report (Butler et al. 2017), and lists of individual bioregions can be found in the relevant publications.

# Aquatic Setting

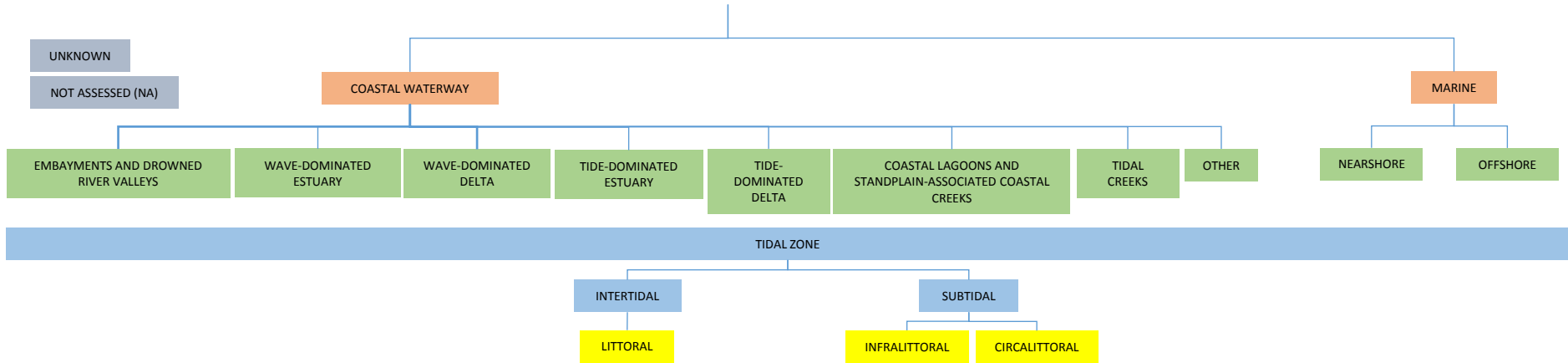


Figure 2. The Aquatic Setting hierarchy. The Aquatic Setting partitions the marine environment into four levels describing the freshwater influence, geomorphology, depth, tidal regime and benthic light environment. The third and fourth levels (blue and yellow) are nested (replicated) within each of the level 2 (green) classes. An Unknown or Not Assessed classification (top left) can be applied at any level within the hierarchy. Definitions for all terms can be found in Section 3.2.1 of the Seemap Australia [Version 1.0] report (Butler et al. 2017).

# Substratum Component

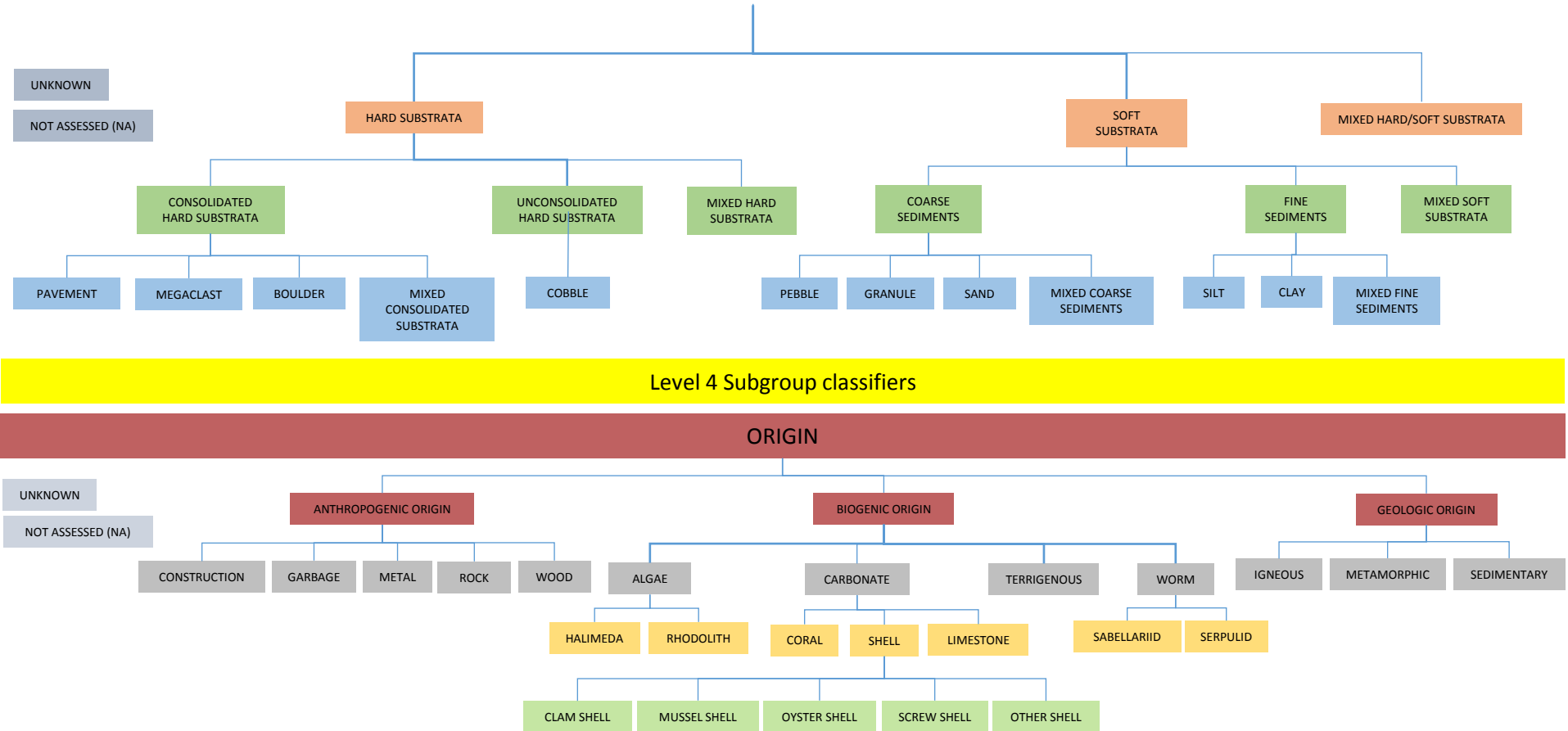


Figure 3. The Substratum Component hierarchy, the Substratum Component comprises eight levels in two nested hierarchies - the first describing hardness and grainsize, and the second describing the origin (or composition) of the substratum. The Level 4 Subgroup classifiers (yellow) apply to all level 3 classes excluding pavement and Granule. A detailed list of level 4 terms and definitions can be found in Section 3.4.1 of the Seemap Australia [Version 1.0] report (Butler et al. 2017). The Origin hierarchy is nested within each final grainsize class (level 3 or 4, as appropriate). However it acts as a 'floating' level, and can be nested at higher levels (e.g. level 2, green) if the mapping resolution is inadequate to reach the third and fourth tiers. An Unknown or Not Assessed classification (top left) can be applied at any level within the hierarchy. Definitions for all terms can be found in Section 3.4.1 of the Seemap Australia [Version 1.0] report (Butler et al. 2017).

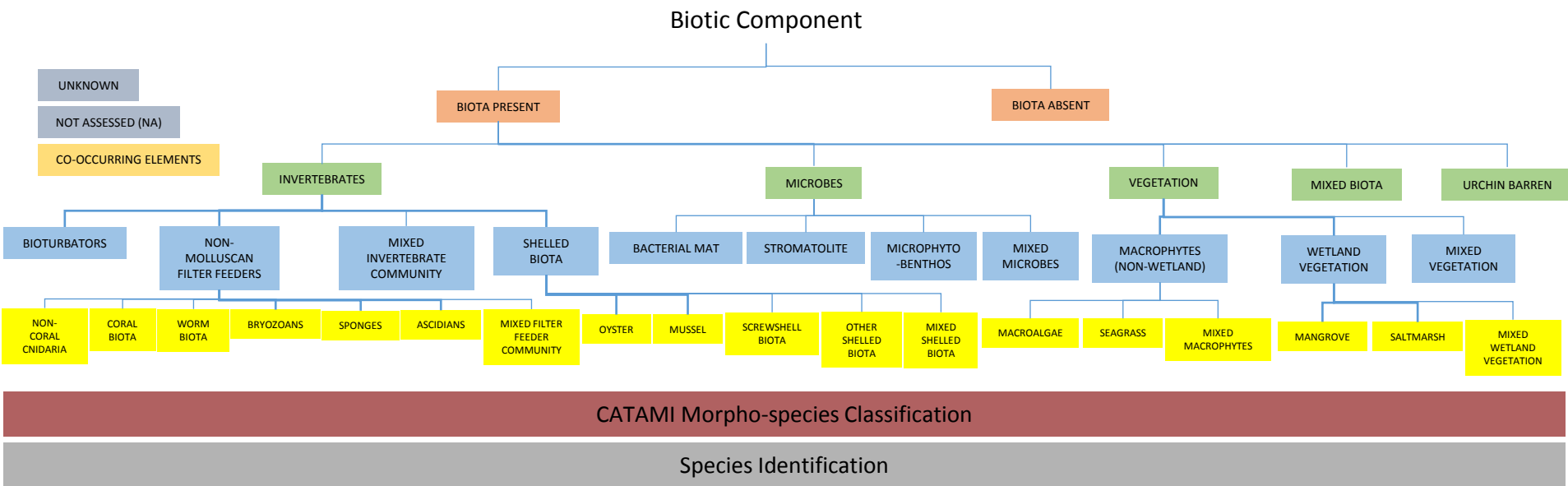


Figure 4. The Biotic Component hierarchy. This component uses broad phylogenetic and taxonomic groups to describe living biota. The lowest levels of the hierarchy (level 5 and 6 - red and grey) classify individual morpho-types and/or species within each of the level 4 (yellow) classes. An Unknown or Not Assessed classification or a Co-Occurring Element (top left) can be applied at any level within the hierarchy. Definitions for all terms can be found in Section 3.5.1 of Seemap Australia [Version 1.0] report (Butler et al. 2017).