

Title	Biliirrgan Glossy Black-Cockatoo habitat mapping
Abstract	Mapping of Glossy Black-Cockatoo habitat in the Biliirrgan project area (the Nambucca, Bellingen, Coffs and Clarence Local Government Areas in northern NSW). The mapping for Nambucca, Bellingen and Clarence LGAs is derived from the State Vegetation Type Map (SVTM, release C1.1M1) using Plant Community Type data; the mapping for Coffs LGA is derived from the fine-scale mapping of the Coffs Harbour Local Government Area (VIS_ID 4189) using vegetation community data. PCTs/vegetation communities were classified as Glossy Black-Cockatoo habitat if either <i>Allocasuarina torulosa</i> (Forest Oak) or <i>Allocasuarina littoralis</i> (Black She-oak) had a mean cover-abundance score of at least 2 (equating to at least 5 plants, and at least 5% cover, in a 20 m by 20 m plot) AND the frequency (i.e. the proportion of flora survey plots in which a species was recorded) of Forest Oak and Black She-oak in that community summed to at least 10%. Habitat was subdivided into classes (e.g. <i>littoralis_High</i> ) based on the frequency and cover abundance of the most frequent <i>Allocasuarina</i> species. Sites from all habitat classes were surveyed in the field, and the density of <i>Allocasuarina</i> cones was estimated, allowing the calculation of the mean number of <i>Allocasuarina</i> cones per hectare for each habitat class.
Resource locator	
<a href="#">Data Quality Statement</a>	Name: Data Quality Statement Protocol: WWW:DOWNLOAD-1.0-http--download Description: Data quality statement for Biliirrgan Glossy Black-Cockatoo habitat mapping Function: download
<a href="#">Download Package</a>	Name: Download Package Protocol: WWW:DOWNLOAD-1.0-http--download Description: Data (Shapefile) Function: download
Unique resource identifier	
Code	7109b8c8-792d-4fc8-bdc2-776cad439f86
Presentation form	Map digital
Edition	Version 1
Dataset language	English
Metadata standard	
Name	ISO 19115
Edition	2016
Dataset URI	<a href="https://datasets.seed.nsw.gov.au/dataset/7109b8c8-792d-4fc8-bdc2-776cad439f86">https://datasets.seed.nsw.gov.au/dataset/7109b8c8-792d-4fc8-bdc2-776cad439f86</a>
Purpose	Enabling informed planning and management decisions about Glossy Black-Cockatoo habitat
Status	On going
Spatial representation	
Type	vector

Spatial reference system	Code identifying the spatial reference system4283
Equivalent scale	1:None
Additional information source	<p>The Biliirrgan Glossy Black-Cockatoo habitat mapping was derived from the best available existing vegetation mapping for each Local Government Area. However, the existing mapping was not designed specifically for recording Allocasuarina densities, and was done at a scale which means that there are often discrepancies between mapped vegetation communities and the vegetation on the ground. Also, Allocasuarinas are not evenly distributed across a community, but tend to be clumped as a result of factors such as fire history. Therefore, even where the underlying vegetation mapping is correct, Allocasuarina densities may differ substantially from the average for a given vegetation community.</p> <p>Field investigations found that the Biliirrgan Glossy Black-Cockatoo habitat mapping was reliable at larger scales: for instance, landscapes where there are large areas of mapped high quality Glossy Black-Cockatoo habitat did indeed tend to have large areas of high quality habitat. However, because of the limitations outlined above, at finer scales the mapping is less reliable – e.g. Allocasuarinas may be completely absent from a site mapped as High or Very High quality habitat, or may occur in high densities at sites not mapped as habitat at all. At finer scales, the map should not be assumed to be a true representation of habitat on ground.</p>
Topic category	

<b>Keyword set</b>	
keyword value	FAUNA-Vertebrates ECOLOGY-Habitat VEGETATION-Floristic
<b>Originating controlled vocabulary</b>	
Title	ANZLIC Search Words
Reference date	2008-05-16
<b>Geographic location</b>	
West bounding longitude	152.13
East bounding longitude	153.41
North bounding latitude	-30.95
South bounding latitude	-28.95
NSW Place Name	Coffs Harbour
<b>Vertical extent information</b>	
Minimum value	-100
Maximum value	2228
<b>Coordinate reference system</b>	
Authority code	urn:ogc:def:cs:EPSG::
Code identifying the coordinate reference system	5711
<b>Temporal extent</b>	
Begin position	2023-07-24
End position	N/A
<b>Dataset reference date</b>	
<b>Resource maintenance</b>	
Maintenance and update frequency	As needed
<b>Contact info</b>	
Contact position	Data Broker
Organisation name	NSW Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water
Telephone number	131555
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Web address	<a href="https://www.nsw.gov.au/departments-and-agencies/dcceew">https://www.nsw.gov.au/departments-and-agencies/dcceew</a>
Responsible party role	pointOfContact

Lineage	<p>The mapping for Nambucca, Bellingen and Clarence LGAs is derived from the State Vegetation Type Map (SVTM, release C1.1M1) using Plant Community Type data; the mapping for Coffs LGA is derived from the fine-scale mapping of the Coffs Harbour Local Government Area (VIS_ID 4189) using vegetation community data. PCTs/vegetation communities were classified as Glossy Black-Cockatoo habitat if either <i>Allocasuarina torulosa</i> (Forest Oak) or <i>Allocasuarina littoralis</i> (Black She-oak) had a mean cover-abundance score of at least 2 (equating to at least 5 plants, and at least 5% cover, in a 20 m by 20 m plot) AND the frequency (i.e. the proportion of flora survey plots in which a species was recorded) of Forest Oak and Black She-oak in that community summed to at least 10%. Habitat was subdivided into classes (e.g. <i>littoralis_High</i>) based on the frequency and cover abundance of the most frequent <i>Allocasuarina</i> species, as follows:</p> <p><i>torulosa_Mod</i>: dominant (most frequent) <i>Allocasuarina</i> is <i>Allocasuarina torulosa</i>, summed <i>Allocasuarina</i> frequency is 10%-55%, mean cover-abundance is 2 or greater (equating to at least 5 plants, and at least 5% cover) <i>torulosa_High</i>: dominant (most frequent) <i>Allocasuarina</i> is <i>Allocasuarina torulosa</i>, summed <i>Allocasuarina</i> frequency is &gt;55%, mean cover-abundance is 2 or greater (equating to at least 5 plants, and at least 5% cover) <i>littoralis_Mod</i>: dominant (most frequent) <i>Allocasuarina</i> is <i>Allocasuarina littoralis</i>; summed <i>Allocasuarina</i> frequency is 10%-55%; mean cover-abundance is 2 or greater (equating to at least 5 plants, and at least 5% cover) <i>littoralis_High</i>: dominant (most frequent) <i>Allocasuarina</i> is <i>Allocasuarina littoralis</i>; summed <i>Allocasuarina</i> frequency is &gt;55%; mean cover-abundance is 2 or 3 (equating to at least 5 plants, and 5%-50% cover) <i>littoralis_VeryHigh</i>: dominant (most frequent) <i>Allocasuarina</i> is <i>Allocasuarina littoralis</i>; summed <i>Allocasuarina</i> frequency is &gt;55%; mean cover-abundance is 4 or greater (equating to at least 5 plants, and &gt;50% cover)</p> <p>A total of 150 sites were surveyed in the field, and the density of <i>Allocasuarina</i> cones was estimated at each site, allowing the calculation of the mean number of <i>Allocasuarina</i> cones per hectare for each habitat class.</p> <p>The Biliirrgan Glossy Black-Cockatoo habitat mapping was derived from the best available existing vegetation mapping for each Local Government Area. However, the existing mapping was not designed specifically for recording <i>Allocasuarina</i> densities, and was done at a scale which means that there are often discrepancies between mapped vegetation communities and the vegetation on the ground. Also, <i>Allocasuarinas</i> are not evenly distributed across a community, but tend to be clumped as a result of factors such as fire history. Therefore, even where the underlying vegetation mapping is correct, <i>Allocasuarina</i> densities may differ substantially from the average for a given vegetation community.</p> <p>Field investigations found that the Biliirrgan Glossy Black-Cockatoo habitat mapping was reliable at larger scales: for instance, landscapes where there are large areas of mapped high quality Glossy Black-Cockatoo habitat did indeed tend to have large areas of high quality habitat. However, because of the limitations outlined above, at finer scales the mapping is less reliable – e.g. <i>Allocasuarinas</i> may be completely absent from a site mapped as High or Very High quality habitat, or may occur in high densities at sites not mapped as habitat at all. At finer scales, the map should not be assumed to be a true representation of habitat on ground.</p>
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## Limitations on public access

## Responsible party

Contact position	Data Broker
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Responsible party role	pointOfContact

## Metadata point of contact

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Organisation name	NSW Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water
Telephone number	131555
Email address	<a href="mailto:data.broker@environment.nsw.gov.au">data.broker@environment.nsw.gov.au</a>
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Responsible party role	pointOfContact

Metadata date	2024-02-26T12:49:21.677174
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Metadata language
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