Title	Bell Miner Associated Dieback (BMAD) Mapping for the Greater Blue Mountains World Heritage Area 2012
Alternative title(s)	BMAD Survey 2004
Abstract	Bell Miner Associated Dieback (BMAD) mapping for the Greater Blue Mountains World Heritage Area as undertaken by Kleinfelder Ecobiological in 2012. Kleinfelder Ecobiological was commissioned by NSW NPWS to conduct vegetation assessments and bird census surveys at a number of known bell miner sites within National Parks estate. The estimated extent of dieback was recorded as part of this process. Surveys were conducted during October-November 2012. This data delineates the estimated extent of Bell Miner associated dieback around each of the affected survey sites. Each patch is attributed with a confidence level. Data created by Shawn Capararo and Gayle Joyce of Kleinfelder Ecobiological. Report was prepared by Kleinfelder Ecobiological for NSW Office of Environment and Heritage and is entitled: White G, Capararo S & Peters K (2013) Ecological Survey of Bell Miner Associated Dieback Sites - Greater Blue Mountains World Heritage Area.

Resource locator

Data Quality Statement	Name: Data Quality Statement Protocol: WWW:DOWNLOAD-1.0-http--download Description: Data quality statement for Bell Miner Associated Dieback (BMAD) Mapping for Greater Blue Mountains 2012 Function: download
Download Package	Name: Download Package Protocol: WWW:DOWNLOAD-1.0-http--download Description: Shapefile Data Function: download

Unique resource identifier

Code	58827382-1827-414f-8ba4-55af90d24ed7
Presentation form	Map digital
Edition	1
Dataset language	English

Metadata standard

Name	ISO 19115
Edition	2016
Dataset URI	https://datasets.seed.nsw.gov.au/dataset/58827382-1827-414f-8ba4-55af90d24ed7
Purpose	Fire and Pest (including lantana) Management
Status	Completed

Spatial representation

Type	vector
Geometric Object Type	complex
Geometric Object Count	376

Spatial reference system

Code identifying the spatial reference system	4283

Spatial resolution

50 m

Topic category

Keyword set

keyword value	HAZARDS-Pests
Originating controlled vocabulary	
Title	ANZLIC Search Words
Reference date	2008-05-16

Geographic location

West bounding longitude	150.908203
East bounding longitude	154.160156
North bounding latitude	-30.006698
South bounding latitude	-27.853059
NSW Place Name	North East NSW

Vertical extent information

Minimum value	-100
Maximum value	2228
Coordinate reference system	
Authority code	urn:ogc:def:cs:EPSG::
Code identifying the coordinate reference system	5711

Temporal extent

Begin position	2004-01-01
End position	N/A

Dataset reference date

Resource maintenance

Maintenance and update frequency	Unknown
Contact info	
Contact position	Data Broker
Organisation name	NSW Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water
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Responsible party role	pointOfContact

Lineage

The survey was carried out using the State Forest helicopter piloted by Grant Johnson. Two Forest Health Survey Officers Angus Carnegie and Grahame Price were seated on either side of the aircraft to gain a complete view of the forest. Two additional passengers who knew the region were present to assist in navigation and identifying useful features. Prior to the survey, A3 base maps were produced at 1:35,000 scale showing native forest within State Forests, National Parks and private estates. AGIS-GPS interface was used to navigate and map the aircraft movement, while the base maps were used for hand annotating the observed dieback. Post survey, the sketch maps were then digitised as polygons into a GIS package showing canopy damage categories for all forested areas within the region outlined. Visual classification of the dieback consisted of four main categories of susceptible forest types:

• Low - consisted of discoloured foliage, partial thinning of canopy and distinct epicormic buds on branches.

• Moderate - consisted of discoloured foliage, severe thinning of tree canopy and a few dead trees including distinct epicormic growth.

• Severe - consisted of many dead trees, severe thinning of crowns, low stocking rate of susceptible species and greatly increased mesophyllic ground story vegetation including weeds such as lantana.

•Stags - large trees that have been dead for a long time present in mesophyllic forest; unable to determine cause of death but potentially related to past occurrence of dieback.

Note: Fire and drought effects were observed during the survey and differ from BMAD through scaring, leaf colouration and appearance of epicormic placement on branches.

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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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Responsible party role	pointOfContact

Metadata date

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Metadata language