Title	Byron Bay Graminoid Dry Clay Heath Endangered Ecological Community (EEC) 2007. VIS_ID 77
Alternative title(s)	ByronBayDryClayEEC_2007_E_77
Abstract	Byron Bay Dry Graminoid Clay Heath (BBDGCH) Endangered Ecological Community (EEC) mapping by Andy Baker. Also known as Clay Heath or Graminoid Clay Heath or Byron Bay Clay Heath. This is the updated layer generated as part of the Cape Byron and Arakwal veg mapping project, reports dated March 2009 and September, 2010. A vegetation survey, classification and mapping program of Cape Byron State Conservation Area and Arakwal National Park was carried out during 2007-8. The main aims of the study were to identify, classify and map all extant vegetation within the study area, identify vegetation and flora of conservation significance, and also identify any processes currently threatening the vegetation. All vegetation was surveyed and mapped via API, exhaustive ground truthing and data analysis. Actual presence of Byron Bay Dry Graminoid Clay Heath mapped – as either dominant or low strata. Pure EEC is mapped by selecting “Clay Heath” in the Label field. This is what is mapped as Clay Heath in the Arakwal veg map. The other categories are broadly known as Clay Heath. VIS_ID 77

Resource locator

Data Quality Statement	Name: Data Quality Statement Protocol: WWW:DOWNLOAD-1.0-http--download Description: Data quality statement for Byron Bay Graminoid Dry Clay Heath Endangered Ecological Community (EEC) 2007. VIS_ID 77 Function: download
Download Package	Name: Download Package Protocol: WWW:DOWNLOAD-1.0-http--download Description: Data (Shapefile) Function: download

Unique resource identifier

Code	d87dc9e2-d0dd-4f3d-946b-5db213b3a84f

Presentation form	Map digital
Edition	01/01/2007
Dataset language	English

Metadata standard

Name	ISO 19115
Edition	2016
Dataset URI	https://datasets.seed.nsw.gov.au/dataset/d87dc9e2-d0dd-4f3d-946b-5db213b3a84f
Purpose	Park and fire management
Status	Completed

Spatial representation

Type	vector

Spatial reference system

Code identifying the spatial reference system	4283

Equivalent scale	1:None
Additional information source	Vegetation and Flora of Cape Byron SCA and Arakwal NP-DRAFT.pdf Clay Heath Site Action Plan FINAL.pdf Baker,A. (2010). Restoration Plan: Byron Clay Heath Sites. Wildsite Ecological Services. September, 2010. Footprint only supplied. Download package includes a readme file with information about data access.

Topic category

Keyword set

keyword value	ECOLOGY-Community FLORA-Native HERITAGE-Natural VEGETATION-Floristic
Originating controlled vocabulary	
Title	ANZLIC Search Words
Reference date	2008-05-16

Geographic location

West bounding longitude	153.6052
East bounding longitude	153.6425
North bounding latitude	-28.6963
South bounding latitude	-28.6218

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	2007-01-01
End position	N/A

Dataset reference date

Resource maintenance

Maintenance and update frequency	Not planned
Contact info	
Contact position	Data Broker
Organisation name	NSW Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water
Telephone number	131555
Email address	data.broker@environment.nsw.gov.au
Web address	https://www.nsw.gov.au/departments-and-agencies/dcceew
Responsible party role	pointOfContact

Lineage	Targeted sampling was undertaken using 62 survey plots each of 0.04ha. Examination of floristic relationships and refinement of the final classification was undertaken using the PATN hierarchical clustering program. Floristic Assessment of Byron Bay Dry Graminoid Clay Heath: Although analysis of the data was not undertaken, the association appears to be of a different floristic composition than that originally described by other authors and myself. The association was described in the nomination as Banksia oblongifolia - Allocasuarina littoralis - Themeda australis - Schoenus brevifolius. A quick scan of this data suggests the (co-)dominance of Hibbertia vestita, and the proportionately high abundance of Patersonia sericea and Pultanaea villosa. Aristida warburgii is quite common, however, at this stage of community development it appears not to be co-dominant. Additionally, Allocasuarina littoralis was relatively underrepresented. I've included some additional points below that I felt needed highlighting. Statement of Survey Adequacy: The sampling appears to be sufficiently representative. The survey sites were chosen so as to sample the range of variation across the community and included sites across aspect and altitudinal ranges. A high percentage (61%) of species previously recorded were again recorded during this survey (80% when including opportunistic records). The number of species recorded per site ranged between 23 and 39. Additional species recorded for the community through plot sampling total 24. Each site (10 x 10m) was subject to about 1 hour of sampling effort. Pure EEC is mapped by applying the following filter to the Label field: Label = "Clay Heath"
Limitations on public access	
Scope	dataset
DQ Completeness Commission	
Effective date	2001-01-01
DQ Completeness Omission	
Effective date	2001-01-01

Responsible party

Contact position	Data Broker
Organisation name	NSW Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water
Telephone number	131555
Email address	data.broker@environment.nsw.gov.au
Web address	https://www.nsw.gov.au/departments-and-agencies/dcceew
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Metadata date

2024-02-26T13:01:02.652846

Metadata language