Abstract	Extant natural vegetation is mapped to local scale plant community level in the Cobbadah, Manilla and Tamworth 1: 100 000 mapsheets. The mapsheets fall within the Namoi and Border Rivers/Gwydir Catchment Management Areas. Extant (or existing) vegetation includes, unlike potential vegetation, derived grassland communities and human impact of urbanisation and cropping.; ; The mapping	
	methodology involved: (i) using full floristic data to derive a plant community classification, (ii) deriving numerous environmental spatial layers, (iii) combining floristics and environmental layers in a statistical model i.e. generalized dissimilarity model (GDM), (iv) constraining model results with aerial photograph interpretation (API) linework and a constraints matrix, and (v) combining individual community probability layers into one natural vegetation map based on the highest probability per grid cell. Mapping was conducted at a 25m grid cell resolution.	
Resource locator		
Data Quality	Name: Data Quality Statement	
<u>Statement</u>	Protocol: WWW:DOWNLOAD-1.0-httpdownload	
	Description:	
	Data quality statement for Extant natural vegetation for Cobbadah, Manilla and Tamworth VIS_ID 3796	
	Function: download	
Vegetation cob	Name: Vegetation cob man tam ext VIS 3796	
man tam ext VIS 3796	Protocol: WWW:DOWNLOAD-1.0-httpdownload	
	Function: download	
Unique resource identifier		
Code	bee433af-1e42-48ad-ab45-9a28a1ec2b96	
Presentation form	Map digital	
Edition	unknown	
Dataset language	English	
Metadata standard		
Name	ISO 19115	
Edition	2016	
Dataset URI	https://datasets.seed.nsw.gov.au/dataset/bee433af-1e42-48ad-ab45-9a28a1ec2b96	
Purpose	To provide a resource for vegetation conservation and sustainable management at the local and regional level. To provide a baseline for monitoring vegetation change over time. To understand floristic diversity, composition and structure.;;Credit to: Ross Peacock; Andres Rolhauser; Jillian Thonell; Glenn Manion.	
	time. To understand floristic diversity, composition and structure.;;Credit to: Ross	
Status	time. To understand floristic diversity, composition and structure.;;Credit to: Ross	
Status Spatial represe	time. To understand floristic diversity, composition and structure.;;Credit to: Ross Peacock; Andres Rolhauser; Jillian Thonell; Glenn Manion. Completed	
	time. To understand floristic diversity, composition and structure.;;Credit to: Ross Peacock; Andres Rolhauser; Jillian Thonell; Glenn Manion. Completed	
Spatial represe	time. To understand floristic diversity, composition and structure.;;Credit to: Ross Peacock; Andres Rolhauser; Jillian Thonell; Glenn Manion. Completed entation vector	

Extant natural vegetation for Cobbadah, Manilla and Tamworth VIS_ID 3796

Title

spatial reference system	4283
Equivalent scale	1:None
Topic category	1

Keyword set			
keyword value	VEGETATION		
Originating controlled vocabulary			
Title	ANZLIC Search Words		
Reference date	2008-05-16		
Geographic location			
West bounding longitude	150.461974		
East bounding longitude	151.031905		
North bounding latitude	-31.507177		
South bounding latitude	-29.989887		
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	2009-09-14		
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

Floristic data were compiled from databases held by DECC (such as YETI) and the literature. Elevation data in the form of a 25m DEM (from the Department of Lands, Land and Property Information) was used to derive numerous topographic indices (slope, aspect, curvature, topographic position, wetness index, ruggedness, and Prescott Index). The DEM was coupled with ESOCLIM climate surface model (ANUCLIM software) to derive estimates of temperature, rainfall and solar radiation. Soil fertility was derived from the SLAM database (provided by DECC). Radiometic data were downloaded from Geoscience Australia web site. API linework were derived from numerous sources at various scales. Human impact of urbanisation and cropping were extracted from the most current Land Use Mapping - NSW dataset (provided by DECC).

Limitations on public access

Scope dataset

DQ Completeness Commission

Effective date 2009-09-14

DQ Completeness Omission

Effective date 2009-09-14

Responsible party

Contact position Data Broker

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Metadata date 2024-02-26T12:50:54.834852

Metadata language