Title	Gosford LGA Vegetation 2009. VIS_ID 3908
Alternative title(s)	GosfordLGA_2009_E_3908
Abstract	Gosford LGA Vegetation 2009. Vegetation mapping for Gosford LGA by Stephen Bell in 2004. A vegetation survey, classification and mapping program was undertaken during 2003. A revision to the 2004 study was undertaken in 2009 principally to complete a pre-1750 vegetation map for the LGA, but also to update the extant vegetation map and address various issues involving conservation significance, including the presence of Threatened Ecological Communities listed post-2004. A revised report detailing the background, methodology, results, and conservation significance of this project was prepared in 2009 and includes information on the pre-1750 vegetation.

Footprint only supplied. For data access to the vegetation map, please contact Central Coast Council - https://www.centralcoast.nsw.gov.au/.

VIS_ID 3908 |

Resource locator

Data Quality Statement	Name: Data Quality Statement
	Protocol: WWW:DOWNLOAD-1.0-http--download
	Description:
	Data quality statement for Gosford LGA Vegetation 2009. VIS_ID 3908
	Function: download
Vegetation GosfordLGA 2009 3908	Name: Vegetation GosfordLGA 2009 3908
	Protocol: WWW:DOWNLOAD-1.0-http--download
	Description:
	Data & documents
	Function: download

Unique resource identifier

Code	e1cd1849-c26e-4b1a-92f4-2f602c5e3718
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/e1cd1849-c26e-4b1a-92f4-2f602c5e3718
Purpose	The project was designed to assist strategic planning in the region, and also to form the basis of a new Local Environment Plan for the City.
Status	Completed

Spatial representation

Type	vector

Spatial reference system

Code identifying the spatial reference system	4283

Equivalent scale	1:None

Additional information source	Vegetation mapping commissioned by Gosford City Council. Metadata entered by OEH.
	Bell,S.A.J (2009). The Natural Vegetation of the Gosford Local Government Area, Central Coast, New South Wales Revised and Updated Report to Gosford City Council Version 3.0, November 2009. Stephen A. J. Bell.
	Footprint only supplied. Download package includes a readme file with information about data access.

Topic category

Keyword set

keyword value	VEGETATION-Floristic
	NVR

Originating controlled vocabulary

Title	ANZLIC Search Words
Reference date	2008-05-16

Geographic location

West bounding longitude	151.3703
East bounding longitude	151.8546
North bounding latitude	-33.1289
South bounding latitude	-32.7192

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
Telephone number	131555
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Responsible party role	pointOfContact

Lineage	Aerial photographic interpretation:

Aerial photographic interpretation:

One of the requirements of the mapping phase of the project was to utilise the existing API linework of Eco Logical Pty Ltd (2002) as the basis upon which new API interpretation was made. This linework was undertaken using high resolution, orthorectified digital aerial photo mosaics, to a relatively high degree of accuracy, and was in effect updating the linework of NPWS (2000a). However, it soon became apparent that this linework was not adequate for local planning purposes. Many instances of overlapping and multiple polygons, coarse and poor resolution of linework, poor definition of disturbance classes, and inaccurate allocation of vegetation communities (a carry-over from the modeling process) meant that its use at a local scale was questionable. Consequently, the same digital photo mosaics were obtained by Gosford Council and extant vegetation and condition classes were re-digitised on-screen prior to API, using Mapinfo 6.0 GIS. This proved to be a time-consuming process, and not all of the LGA could be mapped to this level. Digital photographic mosaics used for API were flown in 1998, while hard copy photo pairs flown in 1999 were examined using traditional stereo-viewing techniques to complement digital interpretation. Working at a base scale of 1:3000 in urban areas, and 1:5000 elsewhere, the existing linework of Eco Logical Pty Ltd (2002) was reviewed and amended to better reflect the distribution of extant

woody and non-woody vegetation. Roads, farm dams, unmapped clearings and other such features were cut out of existing polygons, while polygon boundaries were also adjusted where necessary. In addition, mapped polygons of extant vegetation which included disturbed vegetation were segregated, and other areas added. Interpretation, using both on-screen images and hardcopy photos viewed under stereoscopic vision, also enabled merging of many existing vegetation modeling units and the differentiation of obvious structural types such as hanging swamps, heaths and other non-woody types. Tagging and re-tagging of polygons followed the nomenclature of the NPWS (2000a) classification, except where variants could be recognised.

Data analysis and derivation of vegetation communities:

All available high quality plot data was subjected to PATN analysis to assist in understanding the trends present in the native vegetation. Analysis of vegetation data using this software package is widespread in major land management agencies (eg: York, Binns and Shields 1991; Wilson, Gott and Schofield 1997) and has also been employed for numerous vegetation studies elsewhere (eg: Benson 1999; Keith and Bedward 1999; Griffith, Wilson and Maryott-Brown 2000; NPWS 2000a). Relationships within the full dataset were explored using both the Kulzcynski and Bray-Curtis association measures and the default PATN settings. Both the raw cover abundance data and a simpler presence-absence dataset were analysed separately in order to test the rigidity of the data. Weeds species were separately included or excluded in the various analyses. In all cases, an unweighted pair-group arithmetic averaging clustering strategy (UPGMA) was applied to the data matrix to derive a hierarchical classification, and the default beta value of –0.1 was used. Dissimilarity between individual sites and groups of sites were illustrated through the generation of dendrograms (DEND) and group definition (GDEF) files. Interpretation of the resulting dendrograms involved accepting progressively similar groups of sites until no further logical splitting could be justified (based on the analysis as well as an intimate knowledge of the data and the field situation). In most cases, splitting of the dendrogram commonly occurs at around the 0.6-0.9 level of dissimilarity, depending on dataset size and other factors. Scrutinisation of all sites within all groups was undertaken to confirm apparent trends. The large number of sites surveyed by external parties required that this latter process be particularly thorough. Where necessary, provision was made in the classification for additional communities or subcommunitiesto be identified and included, despite there being little or no floristic plot data to describe them. This process relies heavily on expert intuition and familiarity with both the study area and existing classifications, and effectively highlights areas for future survey and analysis. In the main, such communities are those occupying distinct niches in the environment (such as saltmarsh, Typha swamp), and which tend to be overlooked during plot sampling because they are so distinct, and therefore may not require statistical analysis to distinguish them from other vegetation types.

Floristic vegetation map for Gosford LGA

The final floristic vegetation map of the entire LGA was of necessity a hybrid between the existing LHCCREMS GIS model, and the revised map completed using aerial photographic interpretation and ground truthing. Consequently, the map should be interpreted using two levels of confidence: high confidence (resolution) for Council, privately owned, and Crown lands under the management of Council, but lower confidence (resolution) within National Park and State Forest estate. In the western half of the LGA, it should be noted that while vegetation condition classes are accurate within the high resolution area, floristic vegetation types may not be as accurate in all areas. This is primarily due to the limited access to much of this area for ground truthing exercises, in particular the Mangrove Dam catchment area, and south to the settlement of Mangrove Creek. In low resolution areas in the west, a small number of changes have been made to the existing REMS mapping, but much refinement is still required. Figure 6 shows the final floristic map of the extant vegetation of Gosford City. This map should be regarded as indicative only, and no legend has been provided: due to the complexity of vegetation patterns evident, it is best viewed within a compatible GIS.

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
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Responsible party role	pointOfContact

Metadata point of contact

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Metadata date	2024-02-26T15:36:02.411558
Metadata language	