Title	Hunter Wetlands National Park (Tomago Precinct) Vegetation Map, 2012. VIS_ID 3924
Alternative title(s)	HunterWetlandsTomago_E_3924
Abstract	Vegetation Mapping of the Tomago Precinct of Hunter Wetlands National Park undertaken by ecobiological for NPWS in 2012. Field data was collected at 647 points and 12 permanent monitoring points in May to June 2012. Six vegetation types consisting of 14 variants or sub-units were observed and mapped within the study area: • Saline Wetland Complex (230 ha) • Freshwater Wetland Complex (16 ha) • Swamp Oak Forest (69 ha) • Exotic Vegetation (40 ha) • Paperbark – Swamp Mahogany Forest (8ha) • Smooth-barked Apple – Red Bloodwood – Banksia Forest (5 ha) Four threatened ecological communities and two threatened species were recorded during the survey. Twenty (20) species of exotic plant were recorded during surveys and maps showing the distribution of noxious and environmental weeds are provided. VIS_ID 3924

Resource locator

Data Quality Statement	Name: Data Quality Statement Protocol: WWW:DOWNLOAD-1.0-http--download Description: Data quality statement for Hunter Wetlands National Park (Tomago Precinct) Vegetation Map, 2012. VIS_ID 3924 Function: download
Vegetation HunterWetlandsNP 3924	Name: Vegetation HunterWetlandsNP 3924 Protocol: WWW:DOWNLOAD-1.0-http--download Function: download

Unique resource identifier

Code	b8c44336-fa62-4baa-bcff-98548e8fc8ce

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/b8c44336-fa62-4baa-bcff-98548e8fc8ce
	To survey and map the current floristic composition and extent of vegetation and to

Purpose	establish fixed vegetation survey points which can be used to monitor changes occurring as a result of restoration of tidal inundation.Recommendations are provided for future monitoring and mapping using methods established by this study.
Status	Completed
Spatial representation	
Type	vector
Spatial reference system	
Code identifying the spatial reference system	4283
Equivalent scale	1:None
Additional information source	Hunter Wetlands National Park - Tomago Precinct Vegetation Report. Vegetation Mapping and Monitoring by ecobiological for NPWS, June 2012. Hunter Wetlands NP (Tomago Precinct) Vegetation Report 2012.pdf
Topic category	

Keyword set

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

Geographic location

West bounding longitude	151.6683
East bounding longitude	151.7428
North bounding latitude	-32.8682
South bounding latitude	-32.8309

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	2012-06-30
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
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Web address	https://www.nsw.gov.au/departments-and-agencies/dcceew
Responsible party role	pointOfContact

Lineage

Searches were conducted to identify spatial datasets that could be used to inform development of a vegetation map of the study area (Table 2). The spatial resolution of datasets traditionally used as inputs to vegetation mapping such as geology and soils, were too coarse for use in this study. A much more useful predictor of the distribution of saltmarsh vegetation is height above sea level. High resolution terrain data with a vertical resolution of 15cm captured using an airborne LiDAR sensor (DoP, 2008) was available for the study area and acquired for the project. Inundation models derived from this terrain data by the UNSW WRL (Rayner and Glamore, 2011) were also available.

The best available recent aerial photography for the study area was from July 2011 but had a rather coarse 50cm resolution and was captured early or late in the day when tall features cast heavy shadows. The next best available photo was from 2008 and had a 10cm resolution and contained less shadowing. Linework was drawn primarily from 2011 photo with cross checking of the better quality earlier photo.

The Study Area was divided into 100 m grid squares and a systematic visual inspection of 2-dimensional digital orthophotos was undertaken using a Geographic Information System (GIS). Imagery was examined at a 1: 800 scale and polygons were digitised around vegetation patches that appeared to have a relatively homogenous photo pattern:

For woody cover an assessment was made of cover and growth stage and a relative score was recorded for these parameters within each polygon, according to the codes shown in Table 3 below. A “woody cover” threshold of 5% (crown separation ratio = 3), was used to categorise polygons as either Woody (c, d, e, f, g) or Non-Woody (z, a, b, c) (see National Committee on Soil and Terrain, 2009). The minimum-sized features delineated by mapping included vegetation patches with an area of 0.06 ha or greater (equivalent to a circle with a radius of 5 metres (m)), and linear features 3 m or greater. Non-vegetated areas, such as roads, bare ground, and water were also delineated.

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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
Responsible party role	pointOfContact

Metadata point of contact

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Responsible party role	pointOfContact

Metadata date

2024-08-28T02:09:19.487585

Metadata language