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				
<u>Data Quality</u>	Name: Data Quality Statement			
<u>Statement</u>	Protocol: WWW:DOWNLOAD-1.0-httpdownload			
	Description:			
	Data quality statement for Hunter Wetlands National Park (Tomago Precinct) Vegetation Map, 2012. VIS_ID 3924			
	Function: download			
<u>Vegetation</u>	Name: Vegetation HunterWetlandsNP 3924			
<u>HunterWetlandsNP</u> 3924	Protocol: WWW:DOWNLOAD-1.0-httpdownload			
<u> </u>	Function: download			
Unique resource identifier				
Code	b8c44336-fa62-4baa-bcff-98548e8fc8ce			
Presentation form	Map digital			
Edition	unknown			
Dataset language	English			
Metadata standa	rd			
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					
Туре	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			
Email address	data.broker@environment.nsw.gov.au			
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	dua	lic	access
	٠	Pur		40000

Scope dataset

DO Completeness Commission

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

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Responsible party role pointOfContact

Metadata point of contact

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Metadata date 2024-08-28T02:09:19.487585

Metadata language