Title	Lachlan Valley National Park and State Conservation Area (Kalyarr)vegetation map, 2013. VIS_ID 4208
Alternative title(s)	KalyarrNP_SCA_2013_E_4208
Abstract	Vegetation of Lachlan Valley NP & SCA (Kalyarr) - Norwood, Darcoola and Thelangerin precincts. The native vegetation of Lachlan Valley NP & SCA (Kalyarr) - Norwood, Darcoola and Thelangerin precincts (Porteners, 2013) was commissioned by National Parks and Wildlife Service, South West Area, to provide a map and report describing the native vegetation interpreted for conservation reserve management. The existing 'Native Vegetation (Multi Attribute) - Hay 7828'dataset (Horner et al. 2002) was used as the basis for mapping. The native vegetation for the Hay 7828 1:100,000 scale map sheetwascaptured as part of the Native Vegetation Mapping Program (NVMP)(ANZLIC unique identifier: ANZNS0359100124; VIS_ID 899). In that projec, native vegetation was delineated and each polygon described by ten attributes, based on the interpretation of 1:50 000 scale colour aerial photography and supplemented by geo-rectified Landsat TM false colour satellite imagery. A complementary botanical survey was undertaken in order to improve the accuracy of the dataset, determine if any corrections were necessary and assist in defining a final native vegetation community for each polygon. The Hay NVMP map was ground-truthed and reattributed by Marianne Porteners. To assist with reattribution and provide a local-scale stratification, twenty-four quadrat-based sites were sampled for full floristics, supplementing existing data from 76 sites inthe VIS Flora Survey module (11 sites sampledwithin the study area and 65 regional sites relevant to the study area).Analysis was undertaken to determine if vegetation in the study area fitted within the existing NSW Master Plant Community Type (PCT) Classification, or if new vegetation types needed to be created. Fourteen communitiesare described that align directly to the PCT classification. More recent high-resolution aerial photography (ADS40 One Tree 1:100,000 mapsheet captured January 2012) was used to identify possible discrepancies in the draft map prior to field survey. The remainder of the study area is covered by 1:50,000 scale stereo aerial photography captured in 2003, which was also used to check vegetation boundaries. VIS_ID 4208

Resource locator

Data Quality Statement	Name: Data Quality Statement Protocol: WWW:DOWNLOAD-1.0-http--download Description: Data quality statement for Lachlan Valley National Park and State Conservation Area (Kalyarr)vegetation map, 2013. VIS_ID 4208 Function: download
Vegetation KalyarrNP 4208	Name: Vegetation KalyarrNP 4208 Protocol: WWW:DOWNLOAD-1.0-http--download Description: File for download Function: download

Unique resource identifier

Code	6fa13f8b-987b-4c4d-b18d-bf4ffbfb595e

Presentation form	Map digital
Edition	Not known

Dataset language	English

Metadata standard

Name	ISO 19115
Edition	2016

Dataset URI	https://datasets.seed.nsw.gov.au/dataset/6fa13f8b-987b-4c4d-b18d-bf4ffbfb595e
Purpose	This product is intended for use in park planning, operations and environmental assessments. It will provide a basis for managing threatened species, preparation of weed control strategies, plans of management and rehabilitation plans, as well as developing appropriate fire management strategies for the protection of life and property on and surrounding the study area.
Status	Completed

Spatial representation

Type	vector

Spatial reference system

Code identifying the spatial reference system	4283

Equivalent scale	1:None
Additional information source	Native Vegetation Mapping Program (NVMP). ANZLIC unique identifier: ANZNS0359100124Horner G, McNellie M, Nott TA, Vanzella B, Schliebs M, Kordas GS, Turner B & Hudspith TJ (2002) Native vegetation map report series: No. 2 Dry Lake, Oxley, Hay, One Tree, Moggumbill & Gunbar 1:100 000 map sheets. NSW Department of Infrastructure, Planning & Natural Resources, Wagga Wagga.Porteners MF (2013) Vegetation Survey of Thelangerin Addition to Lachlan Valley State Conservation Area and Lachlan Valley National Park. Unpublished report to the Office of Environment & Heritage, NPWS South West Area Office, Hay.Attribute/field description:MapUnit: Map unit identifier, corresponds with numbering in report.MapDesc: Vegetation description used in reportPCT_ID: Unique identifier for NSW Plant Community Type (PCT)PCT_Name: Plant Community Type (PCT) name NSWClass: NSW Vegetation Class as per (Keith 2004)NSWForm: NSW Vegetation Formation as per (Keith 2004)TSCAct: : Status under NSW Threatened Species Conservation Act 1995Area_ha: Polygon area in hectares

Topic category

Keyword set

keyword value	Vegetation Environment PCTs
Originating controlled vocabulary	
Title	ANZLIC Search Words
Reference date	2008-05-16

Geographic location

West bounding longitude	144.26159
East bounding longitude	144.6163
North bounding latitude	-34.43971
South bounding latitude	-34.13959

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	2013-01-01
End position	N/A

Dataset reference date

Resource maintenance

Maintenance and update frequency	As needed
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	Linework generated by Horner et al. 2002 for the Native Vegetation Mapping Program (NVMP) was used as a basis for NPWS reserve vegetation mapping. NVMP spatial information was "captured through the interpretation of 1:50 000 scale colour aerial photography supplemented by geo-rectified Landsat TM false colour satellite imagery. The aerial photography was dated 12/12/96 and 24/12/97 and the date of the imagery was 27/04/00. Pairs of aerial photographs were viewed in stereo using a stereoscope. This process revealed a series of patterns which reflected soil, landform and vegetation types. Satellite imagery was viewed to aid in pattern identification. In general, patterns were delineated as polygons for the stereo overlap area of each air photo. Polygons were drawn onto individual transparent acetate overlays. The minimum polygon size was 25ha. However, when possible, communities of significance less than 25ha were sometimes delineated. In general, linework from each overlay was then transferred to 1:50 000 transparent mylars, which were referenced to a geo-rectified satellite image to minimise distortion. The final line work was captured digitally through scanning each mylar and was edited and built as a polygon coverage using Genamap GIS software." 2013: Original linework was not altered, apart from reducing extent by clipping to NPWS reserve boundary.
Limitations on public access	

Scope	dataset

DQ Completeness Commission

Explanation	The original spatial coverage for the Hay 7828 1:100 000 map sheet was clipped to the NPWS estate boundary for Lachlan Valley National Park and State Conservation Area (Norwood, Darcoola and Thelangerin precincts).

DQ Completeness Omission

Explanation	The original spatial coverage for the Hay 7828 1:100 000 map sheet was clipped to the NPWS estate boundary for Lachlan Valley National Park and State Conservation Area (Norwood, Darcoola and Thelangerin precincts).

DQ Topological Consistency

Explanation	2002: Genamap GIS software was used to check and edit final spatial information according to standard DIPNR GIS procedures. Topological checks were completed and spatial information was edge matched if necessary using Genamap and UNIX scripts. All lines were tagged, all areas formed and verified, spurious nodes or over-shoots (dangles) were eliminated, all areas were tagged and the attribute tables completed. The final spatial layer was plotted as a hard copy map and visually checked (over a light table) against the base map to ensure that linework and tagging was correct. Edits were carried out where required. 2013: The Hay 7828 1:100,000 map sheet was clipped to the NPWS estate boundary in ArcMap 9.3. Following field checking, a new attribute for reserve vegetation type was added and NVMP attributes removed. Topologically correct.

DQ Absolute External Positional Accuracy

Explanation	2002: The estimated positional accuracy of the line work is between 12.5m and up to 75m, dependent upon the intensity of pre existing location reference data (such as contours, cadastre, etc). The dataset was based partly on the interpretation of 1:50 000 scale colour aerial photography. While most plant communities could be readily identified at this scale, some communities were difficult to positively identify. Also, defining the boundary between communities was sometimes a subjective process. In addition, the extent and distribution of native vegetation communities can expand or contract over time due to environmental influences. These factors should be considered when using the dataset.

DQ Non Quantitative Attribute Correctness

Explanation	2002: The dataset was based partly on the interpretation of 1:50 000 scale colour aerial photography. Interpretation methods were based on the standard procedures outlined in the DIPNR (2001) Guidelines for mapping native vegetation (V2.1). Air photo interpreters made every attempt to undertake extensive fieldwork to check and correct polygon attributes. In addition, a three-week floristic survey was undertaken from July 25, 2001 to August 24, 2001. During this time, trained botanists visited a series of survey sites (quadrats) to aid in validating the interpretation. The location of these quadrats was based on random sampling of Environmental Stratification Units (ESU) generated through stratifying the study area using existing digital spatial layers. The Hay 7828 1:100 000 map sheet was partitioned into 33 environmental stratification units using land capability, landscape and coefficient of variation of monthly precipitation spatial layers. This resulted in a total of 108 quadrats being surveyed across the area covered by the dataset. In spite of these efforts, some sections of the study area were not visited.2013: Stratification at a reserve-scale was used and 24 new floristic sites were sampled. Existing vegetation attribution was correlated with the NSW Master Plant Community Type (PCT) list and polygons assigned a draft PCT. Field validation was then undertaken throughout the reserve using rapid survey.

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

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 date

2024-08-28T02:03:57.231381

Metadata language