Title	Nambucca Local Government Area Vegetation 2013. VIS_ID 4473
Alternative title(s)	NambuccaLGA_2015_E_4473
Abstract	This dataset represents fine-scale floristic vegetation mapping within eastern freehold lands of the Nambucca Local Government Area (LGA) and targeted mapping of Threatened Ecological Communities (TEC) outside public lands throughout the LGA. Vegetation has been classified into Plant community types (PCT), classes and formations, with the composition of respective vegetation species identified. Mapping was conducted by vegetation mapping 'experts' (NSW Office of Environment and Heritage) between 2013 and 2015, and was based on 3-D PLANAR modelling, aerial photography interpretation and field floristic assessment. Additionally, basic disturbance information is captured along with a selection of prominent weeds where identified by interpreters. Vegetation mapping and a field verification program were conducted, in two stages, for parts of the Nambucca Shire Council Local Government Area (Nambucca LGA) using high-resolution digital aerial imagery. The aim of the project was to map the vegetation and plant community types in the coastal and lowland areas of the Nambucca LGA outside National Park and State Forest Estate in order to: • Define the extent of vegetation on the valley floors, to provide a refined and accurate layer of woody and non-woody vegetation cover for private land and coastal Crown Land within the Nambucca LGA. • Delineate the potential occurrence of Threatened Ecological Communities (TECs) on freehold lands and coastal Crown Land in the Nambucca LGA (Stage 1). • Map all coastal and lowland vegetation communities on freehold land and coastal Crown Land (Stage 2). • Identify areas of the Stage 2 mapped vegetation to be used in habitat modelling for the Koala (Phascolarctos cinereus). The vegetation map is suitable for use at a scale of 1:5000 and will support environmental planning and assessment at the level of local government areas and regions. The map is indicative of the vegetation and threatened ecological communities occurring within an individual property or development land area. However, it is recommended that decision making be based on further flora surveys and expert-driven site assessment to meet the requirements of the TSC Act and other planning instruments on a case-by-case basis. VIS_ID 4473

Resource locator

Show on SEED Web Map	Name: Show on SEED Web Map Protocol: WWW:DOWNLOAD-1.0-http--download Description: Display dataset on SEED's map Function: download
Data Quality Statement	Name: Data Quality Statement Protocol: WWW:DOWNLOAD-1.0-http--download Description: Data quality statement for Nambucca Local Government Area Vegetation 2013. VIS_ID 4473 Function: download
WMS	Name: WMS Protocol: WWW:DOWNLOAD-1.0-http--download Description: Web Map Service Function: download
REST Service	Name: REST Service Protocol: WWW:DOWNLOAD-1.0-http--download Description:

	ESRI REST Services directory Function: download
Download Package	Name: Download Package Protocol: WWW:DOWNLOAD-1.0-http--download Description: Data and Documents Function: download

Unique resource identifier

Code	d808a540-1a22-45bb-a080-8bac94d99e0d

Presentation form	Map digital
Edition	1
Dataset language	English

Metadata standard

Name	ISO 19115
Edition	2016

Dataset URI	https://datasets.seed.nsw.gov.au/dataset/d808a540-1a22-45bb-a080-8bac94d99e0d
Purpose	The study aimed to examine the historical and recent distribution of koalas, in the eastern,
Status	Completed

Spatial representation

Type	vector
Geometric Object Type	curve

Spatial reference system

Code identifying the spatial reference system	4283

Equivalent scale	1:None
Additional information source	OEH (2015). Vegetation Mapping within the Nambucca Local Government Area — Coastal Lowland Vegetation Communities and Potential Threatened Ecological Communities. Volume 1: Project Report.

Topic category

Keyword set	
keyword value	BOUNDARIES-Biophysical ECOLOGY-Landscape FLORA-Native VEGETATION
Originating controlled vocabulary	
Title	ANZLIC Search Words
Reference date	2008-05-16
Geographic location	
West bounding longitude	152.52275
East bounding longitude	153.01964
North bounding latitude	-30.89962
South bounding latitude	-30.52262
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	2013-05-30
End position	N/A
Dataset reference date	
Resource maintenance	
Maintenance and update frequency	Unknown
Contact info	
Contact position	Data Broker
Organisation name	Nambucca Shire Council
Responsible party role	pointOfContact

Lineage	The Nambucca LGA has was previously mapped by Kendall (2003). The Kendall mapping covered a net vegetation extent of 46,224 hectares of the Nambucca Shire covering private property on the valley floors and excluded the tenures of State Forests and National Parks. The current study done in 2 stages upgraded both the linework and classification of the Kendall map to match the current OEH standards in mapping and classification. Stage 1 of the study delineated all extant vegetation outside public land and mapped potential TECs, this covered an area of 86 741 ha. Stage 2 of the study, covered 36 301 ha of the eastern coastal plains and midland hills in the LGA. In Stage 2 all vegetation was attributed, where possible, to an existing Plant Community Type (PCT) within the new vegetation classification for the Northern Rivers Catchment Management Area (NRCMA). Source data for this layer has two components, the floristic field based site data and the other being high resolution aerial photography and LiDAR. SITE DATA. At the beginning of the mapping study, 91 flora survey plots from previous studies occurred in the study area. An additional 30 full floristic surveys and approximately 600 rapid floristic sites were surveyed to check vegetation type boundaries and attribution. AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHY and LiDAR. The NSW Land and Property Information (LPI) captures airborne ADS40 4-band digital imagery at 50cm resolution for most of NSW. The Macksville and Nambucca (April 09) 1:100k tile covered the Nambucca LGA study area. Two levels of imagery were utilised for the project, the 4-band 2-dimensional orthorectified images and the Level 1 Rectified stereo image pair strips. The Level 1 data were used for 3-dimensional mapping in a GIS stereo environment. LiDAR, also captured by LPI was used as 2D contextual data to help guide mapping decisons and to convert mapping data to 3D format. LiDAR only covered the eastern portion of the LGA and thus ADS40 derived elevation data was used where LiDAR was absent. MAPPING PROCESS. Mapping was conducted by API/botanical experts in a stereo view workstation comprising of PLANAR monitors, ESRI ArcMap software and ERDAS Stereo Analyst software. The environment allows the direct delineation and attribution of polygons in 3D stereo view (Level 1 imagery) whilst simultaneously having a 2D context view and any number of additional datasets to guide mapping decisions. Interpreters had the detailed Nambucca LGA landcover layer as the starting point for each tile as an efficiency for the process. Interpreters had at their disposal all site data in 3D. Interpreters routinely collected field check points with GPS to help extrapolate across areas of difficult interpretability. A total of 350 check points were collected for the project where public access was possible. The mapping was conducted on screen at a range of scales but the final reference scale is deemed to be 1:5000. Linework was digitised using live streaming with a stream tolerance average of 5 metres ie a vertex every 5 metres. The study area was divided into tiles for stereo mapping and the interpreters cross referenced each other whenever possible to help guide their mapping decisions. The tiles were stitched together in GIS and interpreters then reviewed the edges and remapped any inconsistencies. A final quality review of the stitched map was conducted by examining each community in isolation and reviewing it for errors and ecological distribution anomalies. This review process fed back in further refinements. Overall, the linework is very accurate as it is based upon the Nambucca LGA landcover layer. Minimal discrepancies were found between 3D and 2D spatial accuracies.
Limitations on public access	
Scope	dataset
DQ Topological Consistency	
Explanation	geometrically & topologically correct

Responsible party

Contact position	Data Broker
Organisation name	Nambucca Shire Council
Responsible party role	pointOfContact

Metadata point of contact

Contact position	Data Broker
Organisation name	Nambucca Shire Council
Responsible party role	pointOfContact

Metadata date

2024-02-26T12:50:30.664425

Metadata language