Title	NSW 1500K Simplified Surface Geology
Alternative title(s)	NSW Simplified Geology
Abstract	The surface geology of NSW, including the type, location and age of rocks and deposits, and geological boundaries. The New South Wales 1:1 500 000 scale geology map represents an up-to-date synthesis of the surface geology of the state. The map has been compiled principally from 1:250 000 scale geological map data from the Geological Survey of New South Wales. This data has undergone substantial simplification and harmonisation both for display at 1:1 500 000 scale and to reconcile nomenclature and mapping mis-matches across the borders of its map tiles and jurisdictional boundaries. Due to the substantial simplification and generalisation which has occurred during editing, it is not recommended that the map or data be used at scales smaller than 1:1 500 000. For more detailed studies, the user is referred to the Geological Survey of New South Wales 1:250 000, 1:100 000 and 1:25 000 scale series geological maps.

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 NSW 1500K Simplified Surface Geology
	Function: download
WMS - NSW 1500K Simplified Surface Geology	Name: WMS - NSW 1500K Simplified Surface Geology
	Protocol: WWW:DOWNLOAD-1.0-http--download
	Description:
	Web Map Service (WMS) is a standard protocol for serving georeferenced map images over the internet that are generated by a map server using data from a GIS Database (NSW Government - Spatial Web Services Register June 2015). WMS allows a user to spatially visualise the dataset, but not query its features. This service is aimed at advanced geographical information users, and will require access to geographical information system (GIS) software such as QGIS and ArcGIS/ArcMap.
	Function: download
WFS - NSW 1500K Simplified Surface Geology	Name: WFS - NSW 1500K Simplified Surface Geology
	Protocol: WWW:DOWNLOAD-1.0-http--download
	Function: download

Unique resource identifier

Code	8e2820f4-e54e-4683-90bd-d494b899f28d
Presentation form	Document digital
Edition	1
Dataset	English

language		
Metadata standard		
Name	ISO 19115	
Edition	2016	
Dataset URI	https://datasets.seed.nsw.gov.au/dataset/8e2820f4-e54e-4683-90bd-d494b899f28d	
Purpose	Geological information	
Status	Completed	
Spatial representation		
Type	vector	
Geometric Object Type	surface	
Spatial reference system		
Code identifying the spatial reference system	4283	
Equivalent scale	1:None	
Topic category		

Keyword set	
keyword value	GEOSCIENCES-Geology
Originating controlled vocabulary	
Title	ANZLIC Search Words
Reference date	2008-05-16

Geographic location	
West bounding longitude	141
East bounding longitude	154
North bounding latitude	-37.7
South bounding latitude	-28.8

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	2009-01-05
End position	N/A

Dataset reference date	

Resource maintenance	
Maintenance and update frequency	Not planned
Contact info	
Contact position	Data Broker
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Responsible party role	pointOfContact

Lineage	Between 2001 and 2004, a 'best available' 1:250 000 scale geology of the NSW was compiled as part of the NSW Statewide Geology Geodatabase project (Xie 2003). The data for the project was obtained from the Geological Survey of New South Wales 1:250 000 series geological and metallogenic map sheets, along with several regional synthesis projects which were completed between 1995 and 2003 (Figure 1). These synthesis datasets were typically compilations of the existing best available series geological mapping with additional data added from thesis maps and geological interpretation of geophysical and remote sensing imagery. The various datasets were brought together in an ESRI geodatabase format by Xie (2003) and given a common data structure and attribute tables. No attempt was made to resolve edge-match problems between sheet and dataset boundaries. Between 2003 and 2005, a team from Geoscience Australia (Liu et al. 2005) generalised the New South Wales geology dataset of Xie (2003) to produce a seamless 1:1 000 000 scale geology map of NSW. In addition, the team added provisional datasets from the Goulburn and Cargelligo 1:250 000 mapping project areas and 1:100 000 scale mapping from the Cobar and Nymagee 1:250 000 map sheet areas. Synthesis datasets from western New South Wales (Laing et al. 1996) and the Murray Basin region (Brown & Stephenson 1991) were also integrated (Figure 1). The Geoscience Australia team then produced a seamless state dataset by edge matching the various source datasets which often did not agree due to their widely varying ages and compilation scales. Adjustment of some of the older geological datasets was made using geophysical data interpretation, particularly where poor edge matching or spatial accuracy (± 1 km) was identified in the source data. Due to the 1:1 000 000 scale, many smaller units from the 1:250 000 source datasets were deleted, merged or enlarged. Between 2006 and 2008, Gary Colquhoun (Geological Survey of New South Wales) performed substantial edits on the Geoscience Australia 1:1 million scale geology dataset with the aim of producing a New South Wales geology map at 1:1 500 000 scale. These edits comprised: Simplifying the geological unit symbology by changing from a stratigraphic unit-based code to an age-lithology code (see below for explanation). •Merging many units as a result of this code simplification. •Deleting, or merging many polygons which were too small for display at 1:1 500 000 scale. •Substantial generalisation of geological linework to reduce nodes for smoother display. •Subdividing plutonic and volcanic rocks based on type (I-type, Stype, etc). These data were derived from a variety of sources, namely: Eastern Lachlan Orogen Geoscience database (Glen et al. 2006); NSW AMIRA geochemical database; and numerous unpublished geochemical datasets held by the Geological Survey of New South Wales. •Many areas were reclassified to emphasise bedrock data rather than a thin veneer of regolith (eg. Qr/Ks was reclassified as Ks not Qc). This involved merging and simplifying many hundreds of rock unit polygons. •Minor changes in stratigraphic nomenclature were made to make the data consistent with the Eastern Lachlan Orogen dataset (Glen et al. 2006). •To enable easier simplification to 1:1 500 000 scale, the original Cobar and Nymagee 1:250 000 metallogenic sheet data were added, replacing many 1:100 000 scale datasets added by Geoscience Australia in these areas. •The finalised Cargelligo 1:250 000 geology map (Meakin et al. 2006) was added and simplified. An updated preliminary Goulburn 1:250 000 geology map was also added and simplified.

Limitations on public access	

Responsible party

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Metadata date

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Metadata language