Title	NSW Ocean Ecosystems 2002
Abstract	An environmental classification developed in conjunction with the NSW Marine Parks Authority Research Committee. The purpose of the mapping was for use in assessments to identify potential locations for marine protected areas in NSW.; ; For more information see:; Breen D.A. and R.P. Avery. (2002). Broad- scale biodiversity assessment of the Manning Shelf marine bioregion. Draft final report for the NSW Marine Parks Authority. Copies of the report may be borrowed from the library: Environment Australia, GPO Box 787, Canberra ACT 2601 Australia; ; This coverage is intended for used in regional level marine conservation assessment. It was prepared using very low cost techniques (ie. unrectified API) and should not be relied upon for navigation purposes. THIS DATA IS NOT SUITABLE FOR NAVIGATION PURPOSES. This represents an historic dataset providing transparency on the 2002 marine park systematic planning process. This product is one of three related datasets used in the assessment process: "NSW Ocean Ecosystems 2002", "NSW Estuarine Ecosystems 2002" & "NSW Marine Habitats 2002"
Resource locator	
Data Quality Statement	Name: Data Quality Statement
	Protocol: WWW:DOWNLOAD-1.0-httpdownload
	Description:
	DQS for NSW Ocean Ecosystems 2002
	Function: download
<u>marine</u> <u>OceanEcosystems2002</u>	Name: marine OceanEcosystems2002
<u>OCEAIIECOSystemis2002</u>	Protocol: WWW:DOWNLOAD-1.0-httpdownload
	Description:
	Data package for NSW Ocean Ecosystems
	Function: download
Unique resource iden	tifier
Code	5dbfd4f3-8fd0-4eb0-ac93-656bb7f74ba0
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/5dbfd4f3-8fd0-4eb0-ac93- 656bb7f74ba0
Purpose	Strategic spatial assessment - marine
Status	Completed
Spatial representatio	n
Туре	vector
Spatial reference system	

Code identifying the spatial reference 428 system	83
Equivalent scale 1:N	lone
Topic category	
Keyword set	
keyword value	ECOLOGY-Habitat
	FISHERIES-Marine
	MARINE
	MARINE-Biology
	MARINE-Coasts
	MARINE-Reefs
	OCEANOGRAPHY
Originating controlled vocabula	ıry
Title	ANZLIC Search Words
Reference date	2008-05-16
Geographic location	
West bounding longitude	149.4706
East bounding longitude	153.9032
North bounding latitude	-37.7478
South bounding latitude	-28.0258
Vertical extent informatio	n
Minimum value	-100
Maximum value	2228
Coordinate reference system	
Authority code	urn:ogc:def:cs:EPSG::
Code identifying the coordinate system	reference 5711
Temporal extent	
Begin position	2002-05-30
End position	N/A
Dataset reference date	
Resource maintenance	
Maintenance and update freque	ency Unknown
Contact info	
Contact position	Data Broker

Organisation name	NSW Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water
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Responsible party role	pointOfContact

Lineage

Mapping; The environmental classification adopted for the study, contains classes for each of the five major estuary ecosystems, the four ocean ecosystems classified by depth, and the nine habitat surrogates (mangrove, seagrass, saltmarsh, subtidal sediment, beach, intertidal rocky shore, subtidal reef and island).; ; NSW Estuary Ecosystems; Coastal waterbodies from the NSW Waterways GIS coast coverage (1:25,000 scale) were classified into five main groups according to a classification of NSW estuaries (Roy et al. 2001)which identified five main types of coastal waterbody based on coastal geology, entrance type and tidal exchange. Four sedimentary zones (marine tidal delta, central mud basin, fluvial delta and riverine channel/alluvial plain) were also identified within each waterbody. These groups and zones reflect characteristic ecosystems responding to variation in morphology, hydrology and sediments.Limitations: The large-scale, whole estuary units do not address finer scale variation among tributaries and sedimentary zones.; ; NSW Ocean Ecosystems; The continental shelf was partitioned into four depth zones 0-20 m, 20-60 m and 60-200 m with a fourth zone (>200 m) extending beyond the outer edge of the continental shelf (Table 7a and 9). Zones were mapped directly from the Waterway Authority's GIS layer of depth contours (derived from Australian Hydrographic Office data). The number and location of zones is not based on any defined ecological boundary, but rather reflects general patterns in the cross shelf variation in oceanography, sediments and biological diversity. Limitations:; Using depth alone to predict ocean biodiversity is an oversimplification of a complex environment.;; NSW Marine Habitats; Seagrass, Mangrove and Saltmarsh Habitats: Distributions of seagrass, mangrove and saltmarsh habitats were estimated from a GIS coverage digitised by the NPWS from maps of estuarine vegetation produced by West et al. (1985).; Intertidal Rocky Shore Habitats: A linear GIS coverage of intertidal rocky shore was prepared by defining lengths of rocky shore along the AMBIS (Australian Land Information Group's Australian Marine Baseline Information System) high water coastline using 1:25,000 topographic maps provided by the NSW Land and Property Information Centre (LPI). Areas of intertidal rocky shore were mapped as the difference between high and low water AMBIS coastlines and 1:10,000 scale aerial photographs provided by DLWC. ; Intertidal Beach Habitats: A linear GIS coverage of the length of individual ocean beaches was derived by splitting the AMBIS high water coastline according to digitised 1: 25,000 topographic maps (provided by LPI). Individual beaches were then classified according to Short (1993). Areas of intertidal beaches were mapped as the difference between the AMBIS high and low water GIS ocean coastlines and individual beaches identified using 1:10,000 scale aerial photographs (provided by DLWC).; Island Habitats: Islands and rocks were mapped using the AMBIS GIS low water coastline and emergent rocks. An 100 m buffer was extended around the low water mark to represent the pelagic zone around islands and rocks. These areas were categorised into those within 1 km of the shore and those greater than 1 km offshore.; Subtidal Reef Habitats: Two separate methods were used to define prominent reef habitats. Two additional reef mapping methods were investigated, but were not fully implemented in the assessment. Shallow near-shore reef systems were mapped from existing unrectified 1:10,000 - 1:25,000 scale aerial photographs, held by the NSW Department of Land and Water Conservation. Reef boundaries and intervening sediment patches were mapped to a depth of 10-20 m depending on sea conditions at the time the photographs were taken. This coverage of mostly inshore reefs was supplemented (particularly in deeper offshore waters) with an additional GIS map coverage derived from the commercially available nautical chart series (Australian Hydrographic Service, 1:150,000 scale charts). ; Subtidal Sediment Habitats:N earshore subtidal sediment was mapped using aerial photo interpretation as described for the mapping of nearshore subtidal reef systems. However no attempt was made to classify sediment types within the nearshore zone or to delineate the remaining areas of soft sediment beyond the nearshore zone or in estuaries as little digital information was available.

Limitations on public access

Metadata language		
Metadata date	2024-02-26T13:18:50.078578	
Responsible party role	pointOfContact	
Web address	https://www.nsw.gov.au/departments-and-agencies/dcceew	
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Contact position	Data Broker	
Responsible party		
Effective date	1900-01-01	
DQ Non Quantitative Attrib	oute Correctness	
Effective date	1900-01-01	
DQ Absolute External Positional Accuracy		
Effective date	1900-01-01	
DQ Topological Consisten	су	
Effective date	1900-01-01	
DQ Conceptual Consistend	су	
Effective date	2001-01-01	
DQ Completeness Omissio	on	
Effective date	2001-01-01	
DQ Completeness Commis	ssion	
Scope	dataset	