Title	NVMP Hay Vegetation Map. VIS_ID 4153
Alternative title(s)	HayNVMP_E_4153
Abstract	The Native Vegetation (Multi Attribute) - Hay 7828 dataset is a digital spatial layer which identifies areas of native vegetation for the Hay 7828 1:100,000 scale map sheet. Areas of native vegetation are defined as polygons and each polygon is described according to ten attributes, which are listed below. Landcover (LCOV) Total Vegetation Cover Percentage (TVC) Total Woody Vegetation Cover Percentage (TWVC) Tallest Stratum Cover Percentage (TSC) Tallest Stratum Growth Form (TSGF) Emergents (EMERG) Tallest Stratum (TALSTRAT) Mid Stratum (MIDSTRAT) Third Stratum (RDSTRAT) Final Vegetation Code (VC) The dataset is 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. Although the principle use of the dataset was to aid in the generation of a native vegetation community map, the dataset can also potentially be used to produce other types of maps due to the availability of ten discrete polygon attributes. The dataset is part of a series of Native Vegetation (Multi Attribute) and Native Vegetation (Single Attribute) datasets captured as a set of 1:100,000 map sheet tiles by the Native Vegetation Mapping Program (NVMP). ANZLIC unique identifier: ANZNS0359100124. VIS_ID 4153
Resource locator	
Data Quality Statement	Name: Data Quality Statement Protocol: WWW:DOWNLOAD-1.0-http--download Description: DQS - NVMP Hay Vegetation Map. VIS_ID 4153 Function: download
Vegetation_HayNVMP_4153	Name: Vegetation_HayNVMP_4153 Protocol: WWW:DOWNLOAD-1.0-http--download Description: File for download Function: download
Unique resource identifier	
Code	f617ad24-418a-4a47-86ad-e4a27a571122
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/f617ad24-418a-4a47-86ad-e4a27a571122
Purpose	To map native vegetation in Hay as part of the NVMP.
Status	Completed

Spatial representation	
Type	vector
Spatial reference system	
Code identifying the spatial reference system	4283
Equivalent scale	1:None
Additional information source	Horner,G. et al. DLWC (2002). Native Vegetation map report series: Abridged version. No. 2. Dry Lake, Gunbar, Hay, Moggumbil, One Tree and Oxley 1:100000 Map Sheets. NSW DLWC.
Topic category	

Keyword set

keyword value	VEGETATION
Originating controlled vocabulary	
Title	ANZLIC Search Words
Reference date	2008-05-16

Geographic location

West bounding longitude	144.00127
East bounding longitude	145.50126
North bounding latitude	-34.998484
South bounding latitude	-33.99846

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	1990-01-01
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
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Responsible party role	pointOfContact

Lineage

Native vegetation information was collected in textual format as survey site data during a botanical survey. Trained botanists visited a series of survey sites (quadrats) and collected plant species data. 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. Once the survey was completed then botanical records were evaluated using PATN analysis to generate floristic groups. Simultaneously, 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. Nine attributes were captured for each polygon and the accuracy of these attributes was checked with limited fieldwork and corrected if necessary. These attributes were then merged with floristic group data to assist with the assignment of a final vegetation community code, which became a tenth attribute. A new spatial layer was then generated (Native Vegetation (Single Attribute) - Hay 7828). This layer was used to produce a final native vegetation map. The map describes the distribution and extent of extant native vegetation communities and is accompanied by a detailed report.

Limitations on public access

Scope: dataset

DQ Completeness Commission

Effective date: 1901-01-01

Explanation: Complete spatial coverage for the Hay 7828 1:100 000 map sheet. The minimum polygon size was 25ha, therefore native vegetation communities occupying less than 25ha may not be mapped. However, when possible, communities of significance less than 25ha were sometimes delineated. Nevertheless, some rare plant community types may not be adequately represented.

DQ Completeness Omission

Effective date: 1901-01-01

Explanation: Complete spatial coverage for the Hay 7828 1:100 000 map sheet. The minimum polygon size was 25ha, therefore native vegetation communities occupying less than 25ha may not be mapped. However, when possible, communities of significance less than 25ha were sometimes delineated. Nevertheless, some rare plant community types may not be adequately represented.

DQ Conceptual Consistency

Effective date: 1901-01-01

Explanation: 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.

DQ Topological Consistency

Effective date: 1901-01-01

DQ Absolute External Positional Accuracy

Effective date	1901-01-01
Explanation	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

Effective date	1901-01-01
Explanation	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

Responsible party

Contact position	Data Broker
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Responsible party role	pointOfContact

Metadata point of contact

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Metadata date

2024-08-28T02:02:30.251290

Metadata language