Title	Soil Regolith Stability for North-East and South-East New South Wales

Abstract	The Soil Regolith Stability classification is used in the assessment of soil water erosion and water pollution hazards. It is currently in use as part of the EPA 1998/99 Pollution Control Licences within state forests. This map identifies soil regolith stability classes using linework and soil information from published soil landscape mapping and reconnaissance soil landscapes of Northern and Southern Comprehensive Regional Assessment (CRA) mapping projects.

Each soil landscape unit on the coverage has been allocated a regolith stability classification (soil erodibility), comprising of four classes:

- class R1 – High coherence soils with low sediment delivery potential
- class R2 – Low coherence soils (when wet) with low sediment delivery potential
- class R3 – High coherence soils with high sediment delivery potential
- class R4 – Low coherence soils (when wet)

A regolith stability classification consists of a dominant class and up to three sub-dominant classes (if necessary), for example, R1(R3,R4), where R1 is the dominant regolith stability class and (R3 & R4) are the sub-dominant regolith stability classes.

Online Maps: This dataset can be viewed using eSPADE (NSW's soil spatial viewer), which contains a suite of soil and landscape information including soil profile data. Many of these datasets have hot-linked soil reports. An alternative viewer is the SEED Map; an ideal way to see what other natural resources datasets (e.g. vegetation) are available for this map area.

Reference: Murphy, C.L., Fogarty, P.J. and Ryan P.J. 1998, Soil Regolith Stability Classification for State Forests in Eastern New South Wales, Technical Report No. 41, Department of Land and Water Conservation.

Resource locator

Data quality statement	Name: Data quality statement
	Protocol: WWW:DOWNLOAD-1.0-http--download
	Description:
	DQS - Soil Regolith Stability for North-East and South-East New South Wales
	Function: download
Show on eSPADE Web Map	Name: Show on eSPADE Web Map
	Protocol: WWW:DOWNLOAD-1.0-http--download
	Description:
	View dataset on eSPADE spatial viewer.
	Function: download
Download package	Name: Download package
	Protocol: WWW:DOWNLOAD-1.0-http--download
	Description:
	Download data package: shapefile and regolith information PDF tables of this package
	Function: download
Soil map information	Name: Soil map information
	Protocol: WWW:DOWNLOAD-1.0-http--download
	Description:
	Web page about soil maps in NSW.
	Function: download
Land and soil information	Name: Land and soil information
	Protocol: WWW:DOWNLOAD-1.0-http--download
	Description:

Web page about land and soil information in NSW.

Function: download

Unique resource identifier

Code	f998db52-8cdf-44a5-a9c2-4aaf43efd664

Presentation form	Map digital

Edition	1.0

Dataset language	English

Metadata standard

Name	ISO 19115
Edition	2016

Dataset URI	https://datasets.seed.nsw.gov.au/dataset/f998db52-8cdf-44a5-a9c2-4aaf43efd664

Purpose	Support natural resource management and decision making including as part of the EPA 1998/99 Pollution Control Licences within state forests.

Status	Completed

Spatial representation

Type	vector
Geometric Object Type	surface
Geometric Object Count	33689

Spatial reference system

Code identifying the spatial reference system	4283

Equivalent scale	1:None

Additional information source	For further information about soil regolith ruleset: Murphy, C.L., Fogarty, P.J. and Ryan P.J. 1998, Soil Regolith Stability Classification for State Forests in Eastern New South Wales, Technical Report No. 41, Department of Land and Water Conservation.

Topic category

Keyword set

keyword value	SOIL-Erosion
	SOIL-Chemistry
	POLLUTION-Soil
	GEOSCIENCES-Geomorphology

Originating controlled vocabulary

Title	ANZLIC Search Words
Reference date	2008-05-16

Geographic location

West bounding longitude	147.0012
East bounding longitude	153.6383
North bounding latitude	-37.50533
South bounding latitude	-28.15761
NSW Place Name	North-east and South-east NSW

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	1997-01-12
End position	N/A

Dataset reference date

Resource maintenance

Maintenance and update frequency	As needed

Contact info

Contact position	Data Broker
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Responsible party role	pointOfContact

Lineage	The Soil Regolith stability map was compiled from the following data sources: * Published and draft 1:100 000 and 1:250 000 Soil Landscape Mapping * Reconnaissance Northern and Southern Comprehensive Regional Assessment (CRA) mapping. Some areas of this mapping were modified and re-tagged to improve the dataset. * Soil Landscape mapping for the Sydney Catchment Authority (SCA) Hydrological Catchments, * New linework in small areas with no existing soil landscape mapping.
	New reconnaissance level soil landscape mapping was created using the following base data and methods: * existing published and pre-publication 1:100 000 soil landscape mapping nearby, - published geology data, * Soil profile data from the Soil and Land Information System database (SALIS), * radiometric imagery, * satellite imagery, such as Landsat TM. * very little or no field assessment was undertaken.
	Regolith Assessment: A Microsoft Access database was used to record soil and landscape information important for the determination of regolith classes across the mapping area. For soil map units, a regolith class (R1-4) was assigned to each facet/sub-landscape and the dominant of these class identified for the overall soil landscape map unit. On the map, the regolith classification consists of a dominant class and up to three sub-dominant classes (if necessary). For example, R1(R3,R4), where R1 is the dominant regolith stability class and (R3 & R4) are the sub-dominant regolith stability classes.
	Areas of rock outcrop, water bodies, disturbed terrain (e.g. quarries) were not assessed as part of the soil regolith mapping project. In addition a 201 km2 polygon within the mapping area was not assessed and has been identified as unmapped.

Limitations on public access	

Scope	dataset

DQ Completeness Commision

Effective date	2002-07-05
Explanation	All polygons are labelled with a regolith class or equivalent code. One 201 km 2 polygon within the mapping area was not assessed and has been identified as unmapped. Soil regolith stability classes have been checked.

DQ Conceptual Consistency

Effective date	2002-07-05
Explanation	The regolith classification was applied in a consistent manner for all map units within the mapping area. There was always a minimum soil and landscape inventory available to make the assessment.

DQ Topological Consistency

Effective date	2002-07-05
Explanation	All polygons in the coverage are topologically correct and all polygons have been attributed.

DQ Absolute External Positional Accuracy

Effective date	2002-07-05
Explanation	The accuracy of the coverage varies across the mapping area of South-east and North-east New South Wales. This is because map polygon boundaries were derived from different sources. Soil boundaries using published and draft 1:100 000 scale mapping and from Sydney Catchment Authority catchment are generally accurate within 100m. Soil boundaries using published 1:250 000 scale, and updated reconnaissance level Northern and Southern CRA mapping are approximate and generally accurate to within 250m.CRA mapping has had limited quality checking and is more likely to contain errors.

DQ Non Quantitative Attribute Correctness

Effective date	2002-07-05
Explanation	Soil regolith stability classes using published and draft soil landscapes and new SCA 1:100 000 scale mapping are generally accurate to 1:100 000 soil landscape mapping standards. Soil attributes using published 1:250 000 scale are generally accurate to 1:250 000 soil landscape mapping standards. Soil attributes using CRA reconnaissance level soil landscape mapping are approximate and should be used only as a guide because CRA mapping was rapidly collected, has had limited quality checking and is more likely to contain errors. Assigned regolith classes have undergone some broad level quality assurance including checking by local experts around NSW.

Responsible party

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Responsible party role	pointOfContact

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Metadata date

2024-02-26T13:45:35.607570

Metadata language