Title	Vegetation of the Cessnock-Kurri Region - Disturbed VIS_ID 186
Alternative title(s)	CessnockKurri_LGA_Dist_186
Abstract	A vegetation survey, classification and mapping program of the Cessnock-Kurri region was carried out during 2006-07 by Stephen Bell and Colin Driscoll. The survey was principally to clarify the composition and distribution of three Endangered Ecological Communities (EECs). Nearly 70000ha of land was examined between the foothills of the Watagan Range in the south, the Corrabare and Broken Back Ranges in the west, North Rothbury in the north, and the Wallis Creek floodplain in the east. The main aim of the study was to identify, classify and map all extant vegetation within the study area, as well as to provide a pre-1750 vegetation map of the area.; Vegetation Condition and Disturbed Vegetation mapping components were also included, to assist in determining priorities for future rehabilitation of sensitive lands. VIS_ID 186

Resource locator

Data Quality Statement	Name: Data Quality Statement Protocol: WWW:DOWNLOAD-1.0-http--download Description: Data quality statement for Vegetation of the Cessnock-Kurri Region - Disturbed VIS_ID 186 Function: download
Vegetation CessnockKurri LGA Dist 186	Name: Vegetation CessnockKurri LGA Dist 186 Protocol: WWW:DOWNLOAD-1.0-http--download Function: download

Unique resource identifier

Code	25b83ec4-959e-478e-86d0-caf4622f7449

Presentation form	Map digital
Edition	unknown
Dataset language	English

Metadata standard

Name	ISO 19115
Edition	2016
Dataset URI	https://datasets.seed.nsw.gov.au/dataset/25b83ec4-959e-478e-86d0-caf4622f7449
Purpose	Vegetation Mapping
Status	Completed

Spatial representation

Type	vector

Spatial reference system

Code identifying the	

spatial reference system	4283
Equivalent scale	1:None
Additional information source	Bell, S.A.J. & Driscoll, C. (2007) Vegetation of the Cessnock-Kurri Region, Cessnock LGA, New South Wales:; Survey, Classification & Mapping. Unpublished Report to Department of Environment & Climate Change.; Eastcoast Flora Survey. November 2007.
Topic category	

Keyword set

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

Geographic location

West bounding longitude	151.2958
East bounding longitude	151.6683
North bounding latitude	-32.9799
South bounding latitude	-32.6074

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	2000-01-01
End position	N/A

Dataset reference date

Resource maintenance

Maintenance and update frequency	Not planned
Contact info	
Contact position	Data Broker
Organisation name	NSW Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water
Telephone number	131555
Email address	data.broker@environment.nsw.gov.au
Web address	https://www.nsw.gov.au/departments-and-agencies/dcceew
Responsible party role	pointOfContact

Lineage	All vegetation was surveyed and mapped via an exhaustive ground-truthing program, involving nearly 17000 ground control data points. A targeted sampling methodology using 0.04ha survey plots was performed on the vegetation for newly collected data (~100 plots), which when combined with pre-existing good quality data provided 284 plots for analysis. Classification of all data was undertaken using the PATN hierarchical clustering program, defining vegetation communities at the 0.6 to 0.7 level of dissimilarity. This classification was also supported by several regional data analyses of significant vegetation, such as existing EEC's or candidate EEC's, which showed existing and newly-defined communities to be robust. Mapping of vegetation communities incorporated the results from data analysis, aerial photographic interpretation and extensive ground truthing.; ; The vegetation mapping process began with the generation of a base community layer in Manifold © GIS, extrapolating using Voronoi areas from the Rapid Data Points collected (Section 2.2), and the associated unit tags. The Voronoi area algorithm creates polygons such that the boundary of the polygon lies halfway between the next neighbouring point in any direction; in the absence of any other information as to where a community boundary lies, halfway is the only acceptable assumption. Within MapInfo © GIS, this linework was then overlaid onto digital orthorectified aerial photographs supplied by Lands & Property Information (LPI, 2004), and each polygon edited where necessary to reflect observable changes in photopatterns (eg. riparian vegetation, rainforest patches) which the extrapolation process did not adequately mirror. Subsequent to this, additional interpretation of areas was undertaken on-screen to highlight potentially different types of vegetation for later ground-truthing, and to apply vegetation condition codes to individual polygons. At all times in the vegetation mapping process, reference was made to the data collected during the RDP phase to confirm specific vegetation units. In some cases, perimeters of certain vegetation types were walked with a hand-held GPS to further refine the map.
Limitations on public access	
Scope	dataset
DQ Completeness Commission	
Effective date	2001-01-01
DQ Completeness Omission	
Effective date	2001-01-01

Responsible party

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Metadata date

2024-02-26T12:58:16.343778

Metadata language