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Native Vegetation Data Sets on Freehold Lands within NSW: A collation

**A report for the RIRDC/L&WA/FWPRDC
Joint Venture Agroforestry Program**

by Ian Geers and Keith Emery

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Foreword

This report addresses the need to collate New South Wales vegetation metadata into a single publication and make it available to the public. A vegetation metadata statement is a brief description or summary of the vegetation maps and data that can be accessed at a particular source. Regional natural resource management groups, planners and forest managers use this information when they are looking for maps or data to understand and manage forest resources for a range of purposes. Vegetation metadata has not previously been collated into a single publication for private lands in NSW despite the fact that several data audits have previously been undertaken.

Data sets from Federal, State and local government agencies and community groups were identified and described. The report lists, evaluates and outlines public access to the current NSW vegetation data sets on private land. Emphasis is given to the most current and useful data sets for private native forestry purposes, to assist in identifying the location of commercial timber species. The project also catalogued the data sets and made them accessible via the NSW Natural Resource Atlas website. The report and website will assist search and access to vegetation information for a range of purposes.

Metadata summary information should be provided for all data sets, but is generally not presented consistently between regions or agencies, making it hard to search. Recommendations are included to assist mappers, data custodians, funding agencies and policy makers to remedy identified problems with metadata statements.

This project was funded by the Natural Heritage Trust through the Joint Venture Agroforestry Program (JVAP), which is supported by three R&D Corporations—Rural Industries Research and Development Corporation (RIRDC), Land & Water Australia (L&WA), and Forest and Wood Products Research and Development Corporation (FWPRDC), together with the Murray-Darling Basin Commission (MDBC). The R&D Corporations are funded principally by the Australian Government. State and Australian Governments contribute funds to the MDBC.

This report is an addition to RIRDC's diverse range of over 1600 research publications. It forms part of our Agroforestry and Farm Forestry R&D program, which aims to integrate sustainable and productive agroforestry within Australian farming systems. The JVAP, under this program, is managed by RIRDC.

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- downloads at www.rircd.gov.au/fullreports/index.html
- purchases at www.rircd.gov.au/eshop

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Abbreviations

ANZLIC	Australia New Zealand Land Information Council
CANRI	Community Access to Natural Resource Information
CMA	NSW Catchment Management Authority
CRA	Comprehensive Regional Assessment
DEC	NSW Department of Environment and Conservation
DIPNR	NSW Department of Infrastructure, Planning and Natural Resources
DLWC	NSW Department of Land and Water Conservation (now part of DIPNR)
DPI	NSW Department of Primary Industries
LGA	Local Government Area
NPWS	NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service
NRA	NSW Natural Resource Atlas (can be accessed at http://www.nratlas.nsw.gov.au)
NRDD	NSW Natural Resource Data Directory (can be accessed at http://www.canri.nsw.gov.au/nrdd)
RBG	Royal Botanic Gardens (now part of DEC)

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Executive Summary

What the report is about

This report lists and describes the native vegetation data sets available for freehold lands in NSW, and outlines public access to them. The report also recommends key data fields to include in future vegetation metadata statements to assist public search and access. The project also catalogued all the data sets and stored them for access via the NSW Natural Resource Atlas web site. This will make it easier for potential users to access the vegetation data sets.

Who is the report targeted at?

All users of vegetation data will benefit from this project as it will simplify their search requirements. University students, industry groups with interests in private native forests, environmental planners, scientists and vegetation practitioners are just a few of these. The project is targeted at those individuals and groups interested in native forest operations on private lands, but it will also assist any users of vegetation data.

Background

Regional natural resource management groups, planners and forest managers use maps and other vegetation information to understand and manage forest resources for a range of purposes. Such vegetation information is prepared by a range of organisations, often with varying vegetation measures and descriptors. Metadata statements describing these data are key to searching for available maps and data. A vegetation metadata statement is a brief description or summary of the vegetation data and maps that can be accessed at a particular source. This summary information should be provided for all data sets, but is generally not presented consistently between regions or agencies, making it hard to search.

There is a need to collate vegetation metadata into a single publication for private lands in NSW, to improve access. This has not previously been done, despite the fact that several data audits have been undertaken previously. Also, previous audits have not identified all relevant data sets because they have missed those where the categorisation or name of the data set prevents ready recognition of its individual components. For example, some data sets held by the NSW Department of Infrastructure, Planning and Natural Resources are referred to as multiple attribute data sets. These may provide information on slope, terrain, land use, land degradation, vegetation, soils and site limitations features.

There has also been no previous attempt to collect all the data in a single archive and to make it available to the public via the web.

Aims/Objectives

The aims of this project were to:

- identify relevant native vegetation data sets over freehold lands;
- retrieve these spatial data sets and metadata statements and store them within a dedicated archive;
- where the vegetation data are part of a multiple attribute data set, separate the appropriate vegetation layers, store within the established archive and prepare metadata statements.

As a result of reviewing and compiling the metadata, the project also recommended key fields to include in metadata statements, to improve consistency and assist future searches.

Methods used

A review of previous NSW vegetation data audits was conducted, followed by collation of current and previous vegetation data audits. Various key groups were then contacted, including government agencies, local government and community groups, and asked to supply information regarding their current NSW vegetation data sets. All data sets were then evaluated, described and amalgamated into a master list. Emphasis was given to the most current and useful data sets on private land for private native forestry purposes, to assist in identifying the location of commercial timber species. Data sets were reviewed up to August 2005.

Results/Key findings

All relevant native vegetation data sets over freehold lands, including some projects that are still in the process of being completed, were identified. This list of current available vegetation data sets on freehold land is given in Appendix 1. Fifty-five data sets are listed, and described using 13 data fields. The mapped regions span much of NSW, at various scales. The NSW data are available via the NSW Natural Resources Atlas website (<http://www.nratlas.nsw.gov.au>). More detailed data will be provided by NSW Department of Natural Resources (DNR) via the Community Access to Natural Resources Information (CANRI) website.

Various problems have been identified with metadata statements during this project. The main issues are insufficient documentation of the data set involved; not placing the metadata on the NSW Natural Resources Data Directory (NRDD) website; and multiple metadata statements for the same data set (ie. mainly because it was a joint project with two custodians or because one agency captures the data electronically from another agency and treats it as its own data set).

Metadata statements were inconsistent, sometimes unclear, and varied in the information they provided. Therefore, this project has recommended the key data that it is desirable to include in metadata statements.

Implications for relevant stakeholders

A listing of vegetation mapping data sets is now available through this report and the CANRI website. A substantial number of new vegetation data sets have been identified through this project.

This will assist regional catchment management groups, and natural resource managers to utilise existing information more efficiently, and minimise duplication of mapping and survey effort.

Recommendations

It is recommended that:

- data custodians give more emphasis to completion of detailed metadata statements for their data products.
- if these data sets are produced via external funding that the requirements for metadata statement become attached to the funding.
- when data sets are described, a standard metadata title should be used when discussing data sets in a report.

The following recommendations are targeted at data custodians, funding agencies and policy makers. Metadata statements should include the following:

- the level of vegetation classification, type of attributes and how many are used

- the date of the source information used
- the 1:100 000 map sheet coverage of the study area
- the smallest polygon size eg. remnants > 5ha were mapped or remnants > 20% canopy cover were mapped
- known limitations ie. not reliable on private land because of lack of sampling on this tenure
- comments regarding more up-to-date data or versions (essential in previous product metadata statements)
- contact details of metadata statements are diligently reviewed and updated.

Metadata (statements) as described here are dataset descriptions that comply with ANZLIC Core Metadata Guidelines Version 2 (February 2001).

Introduction

Regional natural resource management groups, planners and forest managers use maps and other vegetation information to understand and manage forest resources for a range of purposes. Such vegetation information is prepared by a range of organisations, often with varying types of vegetation measures and descriptors. Metadata statements describing these data are key to searching for available maps and data. A vegetation metadata statement is a brief description or summary of the vegetation data and maps that can be accessed at a particular source. This summary information should be provided for all data sets, but is generally not presented consistently between regions or agencies, making it hard to search.

There is a need to collate vegetation metadata into a single publication for private lands in NSW, to improve access for a range of users. This has not previously been done, despite the fact that several data audits have been undertaken previously. Also, previous reviews of native vegetation data sets of freehold lands have failed to identify a series of relevant data sets. This is because the information, often recording the spatial extent of woody vegetation, tree canopy cover and features of vegetation condition, are within multiple-layered or multiple attribute data sets. These multiple attribute data sets are often recorded under a title that does not easily indicate the presence of vegetation information and particularly with older data sets, the metadata statements are minimal. An additional problem has been that whilst the projects have identified many of the data sets, they have not brought them together into a single directory. Thus, whilst these data records may be tabulated, it's not been easy for potential users to access them.

Previous work in NSW has been done principally by the former NSW National Parks & Wildlife Service (now part of the NSW Department of Environment & Conservation) for the National Land and Water Resources Audit (Phase I) and the NSW Department of Planning, Infrastructure and Natural Resources for the NSW Catchment Management Authorities.

One other issue is that many of these data trawls are done by staff with skills in information technology and management but limited skills in the science of vegetation data. This project aims to reverse this situation and give greater emphasis to speaking to the original authors of the information.

Objectives

Aims

The aims of this project were:

- identify and locate spatial data sets that provide relevant information on native vegetation over freehold lands. Sources include federal, state and local government agencies and community groups
- retrieve spatial data sets and metadata statements and store within a dedicated archive
- where the data sets are part of a multiple attribute data set, separate the appropriate vegetation layers, store within a dedicated archive and prepare metadata statements.

As a result of reviewing and compiling the metadata, the project also recommended key fields to include in metadata statements, to improve consistency and assist future searches.

Methodology

Data sets and literature were searched up to August 2005. The literature review found past vegetation data lists for NSW compiled by Pickard (1972), Bryant & Benson (1981), Keith (1988), Thomas & Dlugaj (1990) and Benson & Melrose (1993).

Collation of current and previous audits

The following list comprises large scale vegetation data audits of spatial data (including area covered and main components):

- Sinclair Knight Merz Pty Ltd (1995): NSW list of data sets only
- Jones (1998): DLWC North Coast Region with some metadata elements
- Blair (1998): DLWC Barwon Region with key diagrams & metadata statements
- Charlton (1998): DLWC Central West Region with key diagrams & metadata statements
- Dunn & Menz (1999): DLWC Murrumbidgee Region with key diagrams & metadata statements
- DLWC (incomplete draft): DLWC Murray Region with some metadata statements
- Palmer & Bonjer (1999): DLWC Hunter Region with key diagrams & metadata statements
- Bell & Palmer (2000): DLWC Hunter Region with some metadata statements
- NPWS (2001): NSW with some metadata elements
- Keith (2002): NSW with some metadata elements
- DEC (2003): Coastal NSW with some metadata elements
- Keith (2004): NSW with some metadata elements
- DEC (in prep 1): Central West CMA with some metadata elements
- DEC (in prep 2): Lachlan CMA with some metadata elements.

These provide information on the extent of vegetation data sets and metadata statements at varying levels of detail.

One particular previous project that is worth mentioning only because quite a few current data sets have used this as a base is the Murray-Darling Basin Project M305. The data produced for the NSW portion were the woody/non-woody layer (digitally derived from Landsat satellite image analysis by DIPNR) and the structural vegetation layer (visually interpreted from Landsat satellite imagery supported by air photo interpretation and ground truthing by DEC).

Organisations contacted

The following organisations were contacted to provide information for inclusion in this report:

- DIPNR Regional Resource Information Units
- DIPNR Resource and Conservation Division
- DIPNR Natural Resources and Regional Planning Policy Unit, Wellington

- DEC Parks & Wildlife Division—Dubbo, Parks & Wildlife Division—Merimbula; and Head Office—Hurstville
- NSW Rural Fire Service
- NSW Catchment Management Authorities
- NSW Coastal and Tableland Councils (see Table 1 for details).

Collation of information

The previous audits were amalgamated into a master list. This was then checked against the current listings for vegetation within the NSW Natural Resources Data Directory (NRDD). Duplicates were deleted and additional products from some projects were added. A subset list of projects known to have a private land component was then established. Mapping mainly concerned with public land and fauna habitat quality is not included in this audit.

The following are other sources of flora site data:

- Atlas of NSW Wildlife database (Incidental records & site survey data) (DEC)
- Vegetation Survey Database (DEC)
- National Herbarium, Sydney (DEC)
- NCW Beadle Herbarium, Armidale (University of New England)
- Australian Herbarium, Canberra
- Coffs Harbour Botanic Gardens
- National Herbarium of Victoria, Melbourne
- Queensland Herbarium, Brisbane
- State Herbarium of South Australia, Adelaide
- Ex-Soil Conservation Service Herbarium, Condobolin (DIPNR)
- Australian National Botanic Gardens, Canberra
- Flora records database (Forests NSW, part of DPI).

Results

Description

A map of the key datasets is shown in Figure 1. These datasets are indicated in bold within Appendix 1. This details all the current vegetation data sets. If there are two versions of a data product only the most up-to-date is described here. Previous versions of data sets are considered obsolete if they have since been updated using land use change, clearing, more site survey data or more detailed mapping techniques. Western division areas have been included for completeness as these leasehold lands are managed similarly to freehold lands.

Format

Appendix 1, the list of vegetation data sets on freehold land in NSW, comprises thirteen (13) fields. These fields are:

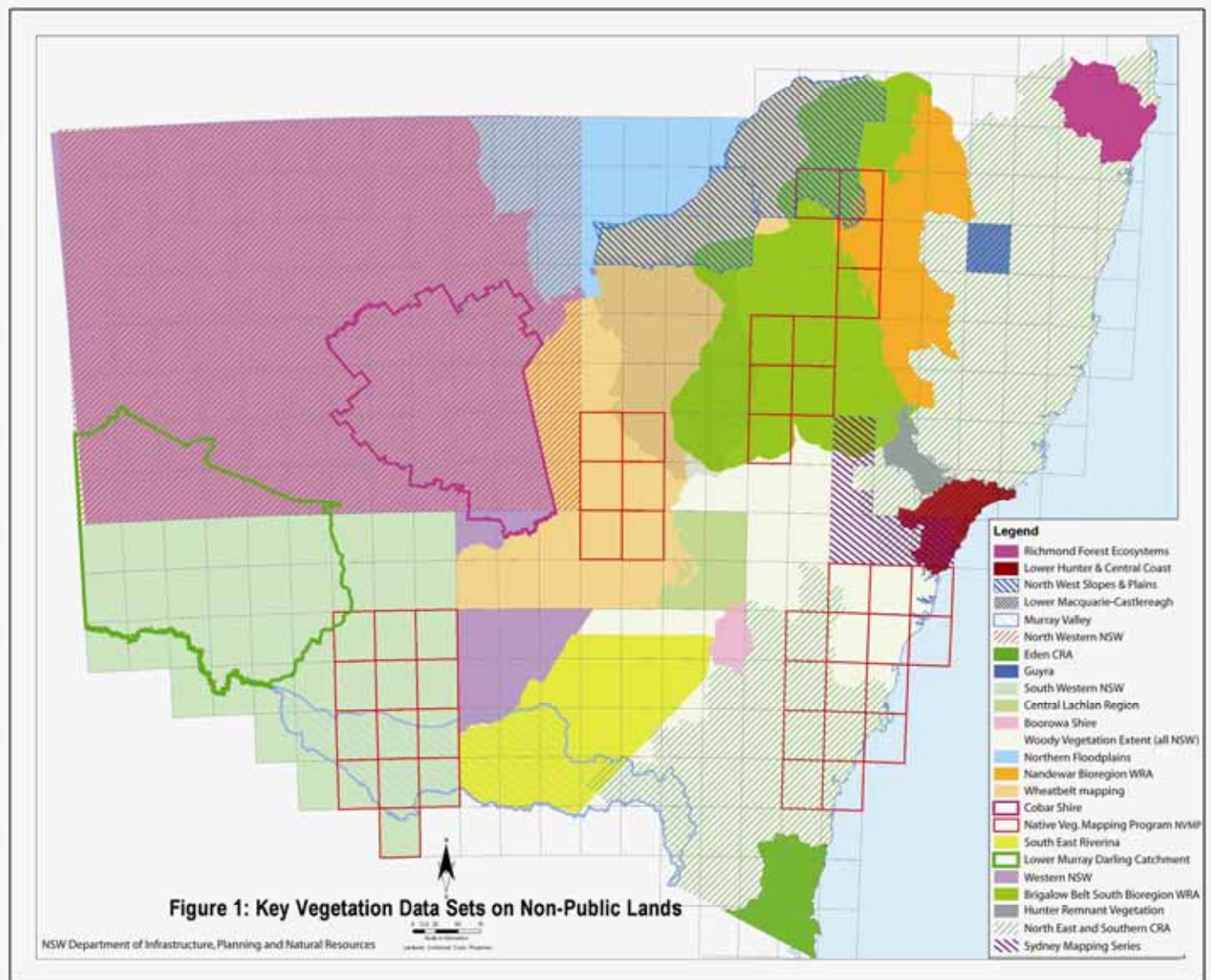
- **Dataset Name:** As listed on the NRDD, previous vegetation data audit or if new data set, a clear and concise name
- **Custodian:** Organisation that owns the copyright on the data
- **Map Coverage:** 1:100 000 map sheet title and number. The entry will indicate if the coverage is only part of a map sheet.
- **Description:** brief description of the dataset if the details are not readily apparent including whether existing or preclearing vegetation is mapped
- **Type:** type of data set ie. a digital map and/or report or non-digital map and/or report
- **Date:** the date when the project was completed/published or date of data used
- **Classification:** type of vegetation classification used and also how many defined
- **Method:** methodology used to classify the vegetation eg. air photo interpretation, satellite image analysis, field checking/ground truthing, field survey
- **Scale:** the scale at which it was published
- **Reference:** name of report this project is found in.
- **Contact & Details**
- **Other comments**
- **Metadata Location:** NRDD website address.

Current mapping projects

The following relevant current projects are not included in the results because, as at August 2005, they were still in the process of being developed:

- Ballina Shire Council is mapping their Local Government Area. Due in 2006.
- DEC at Dubbo on behalf of Central West & Lachlan CMAs is mapping data gaps for eastern areas of these CMAs. Due in 2006.
- DEC in Sydney on behalf of Hawkesbury Nepean CMA is mapping data gaps for western areas of the CMA. Due in September 2005.
- Hunter Environmental Councils Inc. on behalf of Hunter-Central Rivers CMA is mapping the Local Government Areas of Gosford, Lake Macquarie, Wyong at a scale of 1:16 000 by end of 2005. Also for the CMA they are mapping the Hunter-Central Rivers CMA at a scale of 1:25 000 by 2007.
- Far North Coast Planning Area Vegetation Survey. Area covers Local Government Areas of Tweed, Byron, Ballina, Kyogle, Lismore & Richmond Valley. Due in September 2005.
- Hawkesbury City Council is mapping their Local Government Area. Due in 2006.
- Port Stephens Council will be doing detailed mapping across their Local Government Area. Due in mid 2006.
- DEC at Merimbula is mapping the Far South Coast of NSW. Due late 2005.
- DEC is integrating the Priority 5 Mapping Area (P5MA) mapping with the Far South Coast mapping to produce a seamless coverage from Sydney to the Victorian border. Due October 2005

Figure 1 Key vegetation data sets on non-public lands



Data available from councils

Table 1 below lists councils that are identified as likely to have vegetation mapping data and if they have any available ie. as custodians.

Council	Data available	Council	Data available
Armidale/Dumaresq	no	Kyogle	yes
Ballina	yes	Lake Macquarie	yes
Bega Valley	no	Lismore City	yes
Bellingen	yes	Maitland	yes
Blue Mountains	yes	Muswellbrook	no
Bombala	no	Nambucca	yes
Byron	yes	Newcastle	no
Cessnock	no	Palerang	no
Clarence Valley	no	Port Stephens	no
Coffs Harbour	yes	Richmond Valley	yes
Cooma-Monaro	no	Shellharbour	yes
Dungog	no	Shoalhaven	yes
Eurobodalla	yes	Singleton	no
Glen Innes Severn	no	Sutherland	yes
Gloucester	no	Tenterfield	no
Gosford	yes	Tweed	yes
Goulburn Mulwaree	no	Upper Hunter	no
Great Lakes	yes	Uralla	no
Greater Queanbeyan	no	Walcha	no
Greater Taree	yes	Wingecarribee	yes
Guyra	no	Wollondilly	no
Hastings	yes	Wollongong	no
Kempsey	no	Wyong	yes
Kiama	yes		

Discussion

In this section, a brief description of the features of the vegetation surveys, mapping scales and the purposes of the surveys is given.

Style

The records comprise a range of site survey and mapping data based on the presence or absence of woody vegetation, dominant species through to broad and detailed vegetation types. Most floristic data are done at site specific point source locations.

Mapping scales

Generally mapping is done at 1:100 000 scale in the eastern part of the state and at 1:250 000 scale in the floristically simpler inland areas, but can range in scale anywhere from 1:25 000 to 1:4000 000. Areas mapped range in size from a local government area or smaller than a 1:25 000 map sheet, through nearly 16% of NSW (or 10 x 1:250 000 map sheets) to the whole of NSW itself.

Purposes of vegetation surveys

The purposes range from botanical research, testing of a mapping methodology, fire hazard planning, vegetation planning and assessment to regional assessment for conservation and industry sustainability.

Specific usefulness

The majority of these data sets are useful in identifying the location of commercial timber species on private land.

The appropriate vegetation maps can be used to stratify areas for completion of resource inventories, assess commercial extraction potential and identify possible environmental impacts.

Vegetation condition attributes can give useful insights to the private native forester. Disturbance can give an indication of the extent to which the timber resource has been modified and also its commercial potential. Existence of weeds and exotics may result in specific actions for control of weed species in pre- and post-logging management plans.

Metadata shortfall

The project has shown there is a real problem with the usefulness of the ANZLIC metadata statements. For non-users of specific data it is very time consuming to fully comprehend the uses and limitations of datasets.

Data use and access via the web

The NSW data will be made available via the Natural Resource Atlas (NRA) website at:

<http://www.nratlas.nsw.gov.au/wmc/savedapps/nratlas>

It can be used over the web using the spatial viewer on this site. If more advanced querying of the data is required, contact details are available for sourcing electronic copies at the NRDD website www.canri.nsw.gov.au/nrdd.

The metadata or documentation of the data is also available via the NRDD website.

DIPNR has extracted data for this project from sources where it is not readily apparent that they contain any vegetation data ie. the Multiple Attribute Land Condition and Land Use data layers. These will also be made available via the NRA website.

Recommendations

Based upon the work done for this project, the following recommendations are made:

- Information relevant to forest production should also be collected during vegetation mapping projects on private land as the majority of these attributes are common to both processes. Examples of purely forestry attributes at the plot level include basal area factor or gauge used, management type and access to the site. At the tree level: diameter at breast height (1.3 m above the ground), individual tree height, individual height to canopy break, description of the stem, hollows and other environmental features are appropriate. It is recognised that this would require additional time and funds to any project but the usefulness of this data is important.
- Data custodians (are more rigorous about the metadata process) give more emphasis to completion of detailed metadata statements for their data products.
- If these data sets are produced via external funding that the metadata statement becomes attached to that funding.
- When data sets are described, a standard metadata title should be used to refer to that data set in reports.

The following recommendations are targeted at data custodians, funding agencies and policy makers. Metadata statements should include the following:

- the level of vegetation classification, type of attributes and how many are used
- the date of the source information used
- the 1:100 000 map sheet coverage of the study area
- the smallest polygon size eg. remnants > 5ha were mapped or remnants > 20% canopy cover were mapped
- known limitations ie. not reliable on private land because of lack of sampling on this tenure
- comments regarding more up to date data or versions (essential in previous product metadata statements)
- contact details of metadata statements are diligently reviewed and updated

Metadata (statements) as described here are dataset descriptions that comply with ANZLIC Core Metadata Guidelines Version 2 (February 2001).

DIPNR is committed to the ongoing update of the key data sets and their metadata that will be stored in the dedicated archive and uploaded onto the CANRI web site. It is also committed to describing in more detail the information in metadata statements.

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Sinclair Knight Merz Pty Ltd (1995) NSW status report on vegetation mapping: NSW Vegetation Forum 1995. Department of Land and Water Conservation.

Thomas, J. & Dlugaj, H.H. (1990) Index to vegetation maps and related surveys of New South Wales and the Australian Capital Territory (1945–1986). *Cunninghamia* 2(2): 183–196.

Appendix 1 Current vegetation data sets on freehold land

Notes

1. CRA Data sets are still included here because even though they are modelled over private land they can still be used but with a lower expectancy of accuracy. Survey sites were from public land that was extrapolated for private land. As these were forest ecosystems they did not deal well with non-forest areas ie woodlands and heaths.
2. The Eurobodalla local government area of the Southern CRA data set has a higher accuracy on private land as this tenure was the focus of a concentrated survey program by consultants engaged by the Shire Council.
3. Any specific non forest or woodland vegetation mapping is not included in this list (ie. grassland, heath, shrubland, mangrove or wetland mapping) as it is considered not relevant to private native forestry.
4. In the tables below, the text in bold indicates data sets mapped in Figure 1.

Appendix 1, Part 1

Dataset name	Custodian	Map coverage	Description	Dataset type	Date	Classification	Method	Map scale	Reference	Contact and details	Other comments	Metadata location
Boorowa Extant Vegetation	DEC	Yass (8628) part, Boorowa (8629) part, Cowra (8630) part, Gunning (8728) part, Crookwell (8729) part, Blayney (8730) part.	Existing vegetation of Boorowa Shire and surrounds	Digital map & reports.	2002	8 Vegetation Communities.	Based on classified vegetation survey data, environmental modelling layers, ground truthing and Landsat satellite image analysis.	1:250 000	1. NPWS (2002) The Vegetation of Boorowa Shire. NSW NPWS, Hurstville. 2. EcoGIS (2001) Vegetation Classification and Modelling of Pre-European and Extant Vegetation—Boorowa Shire. Report to NSW NPWS.	Malcolm Stephens, GIS Manager, Ph: 02 9585 6611.	Also preclearing data available.	http://canri.nsw.gov.au/nrdd/records/ANZNS0208000217.html and Report 1 at http://www.nationalparks.nsw.gov.au/pdfs/sbs_nss_scope_boorowa.pdf and Report 2 at http://www.nationalparks.nsw.gov.au/PDFs/sbs_nss_scope_brwa_methods.pdf

Dataset name	Custodian	Map coverage	Description	Dataset type	Date	Classification	Method	Map scale	Reference	Contact and details	Other comments	Metadata location
Brigalow Belt South Joint Vegetation Mapping	DIPNR	Peak Hill (8532) part, Narromine (8533) part, Bundemar (8534) part, Gulargambone (8535) part, Coonamble (8536) part, Walgett (8537) part, Wellington (8632) part, Dubbo (8633) part, Gilgandra (8634), Tenandra (8635) part, Gwabegar (8636) part, Pilliga (8637) part, Cobbora (8733) part, Mendooran (8734), Coonabarabran (8735), Baradine (8736), Wee Waa (8737) part, Bunna Bunna (8738) part, Gulgong (8833) part, Coolah (8834), Tambar Springs (8835), Baan Baa (8836), Narrabri (8837), Bellata (8838) part, Moree (8839) part, Boomi (8840) part, Merriwa (8933) part, Blackville (8934), Curlewis (8935), Boggabri (8936) part, Horton (8937) part, Gravesend (8938) part, Croppa Creek (8939), Goondiwindi (8940) part, Muswellbrook (9033) part, Murrurundi (9034) part, Tamworth (9035) part, Manilla (9036) part, Bingara (9038) part, Yallaro (9039) part, Yetman (9040), Ellerston (9134) part, Ashford (9139) part, Texas (9140) part.	Existing native woody vegetation within area of Brigalow Belt South Bioregion plus 15km buffer	Digital map & report.	2004	119 structural vegetation communities.	Air photo interpretation, field survey and predictive modelling.	1:100 000	DIPNR (2004) Joint Vegetation Mapping Project Brigalow Belt South Western Regional Assessment Stage 2. Project No. WRA/24. Final Report February 2004. Undertaken for Resource and Conservation Assessment Council.	Mick Dwyer, Team Leader Natural Resource Decision Support—Landscapes. Ph: 02 9895 7963	Preclearing map also available. Limited sampling in non-woody vegetation and on private land.	http://www.racac.nsw.gov.au/rfa/wra/western.shtml and http://www.racac.nsw.gov.au/pdf/wra24.pdf
Byron flora and fauna study	Byron Shire Council	Lismore (9540) part, Murwillumbah (9541) part, Ballina (9640) part, Tweed Heads (9641) part.	Existing vegetation of Byron LGA excluding State Forests & National Parks	Digital map	2004	8 vegetation communities.	Air photo interpretation and ground truthing.	1:25 000	Unpublished.	Hank Bower. Ph: 66267135.	Byron Shire Flora & Fauna Study 1999 partly updated in Nov 04 under Byron, Suffolk and Ewingsdale LEP.	

Dataset name	Custodian	Map coverage	Description	Dataset type	Date	Classification	Method	Map scale	Reference	Contact and details	Other comments	Metadata location
Central Lachlan Region	CSIRO	Condobolin (8331), Boona Mount (8332), Marsden (8430), Bogan Gate (8431), Tullamore (8432), Grenfell (8530), Parkes (8531), Cowra (8630), Molong (8631).	Existing vegetation	Digital map & report.	2000	Vegetation alliances	Field survey and predictive modelling.	1:250 000	Austin, M.P., Cawsey, E.M., Baker, B.L., Grice, D.J. & Briggs, S.V. (2000) Predicted Vegetation Cover in the Central Lachlan Region. Final Report—Project: AA 1368.97. CSIRO.		Vegetation defined using tree and woody shrub cover. Also preclearing data available.	More information at http://www.cse.csiro.au/research/aglands/vegmapping/index.htm
Cobar Shire Vegetation Mapping	DIPNR	Baden Park (7733) part, Woolakulkra (7734) part, Nelyambo (7735) part, Thoolabool (7736) part, Conoble (7832) part, Neckarboo (7833) part, Barnato (7834) part, Innesowen (7835), Winbar (7836) part, Coombie (7932) part, Keewong (7933), The Meadows (7934), Booroondarra (7935), Louth (7936) part, Hillston (8031) part, Mount Allen (8032) part, Lachlan Downs (8033), Wrightville (8034), Cobar (8035), Gunderbooka (8036) part, Cargelligo (8131) part, Kilparney (8132), Nymagee (8133) part, Canbelego (8134) part, Sussex (8135) part, Byrock (8136) part, Tullibigeal (8231) part, Gindoono (8232) part, Bobadah (8233) part, Coolabah (8235) part.	Existing vegetation	Digital map & non digital report.	2001	Updated M305 structural vegetation codes which indicate dominant species & crown cover. Mosaics are also assigned.	Air photo interpretation, satellite image analysis, ground truthing and some field traverses.	1:100 000	Report not completed at this stage. Data will not be released until report complete.	Mick Dwyer, Team Leader Natural Resource Decision Support—Landscapes. Ph: (02) 9895 7963.	Some mosaics broken up and smaller polygons added. Smallest polygon mostly 50ha with some smaller additions.	
Great Lakes Vegetation Mapping	Great Lakes Council	Newcastle (9232) part, Port Stephens (9332) part, Bulahdelah (9333) part, Forster (9433) part.	Existing Vegetation of the eastern two-thirds of the Great Lakes LGA excluding State Forests & National Parks.	Digital map & report.	2005	Forest types from Baur, G.N. (ed) (1989) Forest types in NSW. Research Note 17. Forestry Commission of NSW.	Air photo interpretation, incorporation of previous field inspections and extensive ground truthing.	1:25 000	Great Lakes Council (2005) Great Lakes Council Vegetation Strategy. Eastern Portion. Volume 1. Draft for public display.	Gerard Tuckerman Ph: (02) 65917274.	Includes all remnants greater than 0.5 ha. However some patches smaller than 0.5ha were also mapped.	
Greater Taree Vegetation Mapping	Greater Taree City Council	Upper Manning (9234) part, Yarrowitch (9235) part, Bulahdelah (9333) part, Wingham (9334) Part, Cowarral (9335) part, Forster (9433) part, Camden Haven (9434) part.	Existing Vegetation of Greater Taree LGA excluding State Forests and National Parks	Digital map	1998	Forest types from Baur, G.N. (ed) (1989) Forest types in NSW. Research Note 17. Forestry Commission of NSW.	Air photo interpretation and ground truthing.	1:25 000	Unpublished.	Marilyn Thomas Ph: (02) 6592 5226 or Peter Hatton Ph: (02) 6592 5227. GIS Section.	Map edge matching is incomplete. Forested Ecosystems good but doesn't delineate well open woodland, rainforest, shrubland, heath, wetland, rushland, sedgeland.	

Dataset name	Custodian	Map coverage	Description	Dataset type	Date	Classification	Method	Map scale	Reference	Contact and details	Other comments	Metadata location
Hunter Remnant Vegetation Project	Hunter Central Rivers CMA	Howes Valley (9032) part, Muswellbrook (9033) part, Murrurundi (9034) part, Cessnock (9132) part, Camberwell (9133) part.	Existing Vegetation	Digital map & report.	2005	Vegetation association, canopy height, canopy cover, presence or absence of an understorey and presence or absence of regeneration.	Air photo interpretation, field survey, ground truthing and predictive modelling.	1:25 000	Peake, T.C. (2005 draft) The Vegetation of the Central Hunter Valley, New South Wales—A Report on the Findings of the Hunter Remnant Vegetation Project, Volume 1: Main Report, Draft Version 1, Hunter-Central Rivers Catchment Management Authority, Paterson, NSW.	Anna Ferguson, Catchment Officer. Ph: 49301030.	Remnants were arbitrarily defined as patches of native woody vegetation with the canopy stratum at least 1.5 m in height and have at least 5% crown canopy cover with at least 90% of the tallest plants being native species. Mapped remnants were generally no smaller than 0.2 ha.	
Lake Macquarie City Vegetation	Lake Macquarie City Council	Gosford (9131) part, Cessnock (9132) part, Lake Macquarie (9231) part, Newcastle (9232) part.	Existing vegetation of Lake Macquarie LGA except State Forests & NPWS	Digital map & non digital report.	1997	19 vegetation communities.	Air photo interpretation, field survey and ground truthing.	1:16 000	Hall, C. (1997) Lake Macquarie Vegetation/Habitat/Biodiversity Mapping Project. Report to Lake Macquarie City Council. August 1997. Biosis Research Pty Ltd.	Robbie Economos, Ph: 4921 0312	30–40m out in spatial accuracy.	
Lower Hunter and Central Coast Regional Environmental Management Strategy (LHCCREMS) Extant Vegetation	Hunter Environmental Councils Inc.	St. Albans (9031) part, Howes Valley (9032) part, Sydney (9130) part, Gosford (9131) part, Cessnock (9132) part, Lake Macquarie (9231), Newcastle (9232) part, Port Stephens (9332) part.	Existing vegetation of Cessnock, Gosford, Lake Macquarie, Maitland, Newcastle, Port Stephens & Wyong LGAs	Digital map & report.	2003	Vegetation communities	Air photo interpretation, field survey, predictive modelling and ground truthing.	1:25 000	House, S (2003) Lower Hunter & Central Coast Regional Biodiversity Conservation Strategy, Technical Report, Digital Aerial Photo Interpretation & Updated Extant Vegetation Community Map, May 2003. Lower Hunter & Central Coast Regional Environmental Management Strategy, Callaghan, NSW.	Lower Hunter and Central Coast Regional Environmental Management Strategy, Regional Biodiversity Coordinator Ph: 02 4962 0916.	Revised version of original 2000 version.	In report at http://www.hccrems.com.au/pdf_xls_zip/pdf_bio/API_TechReportMay2003.PDF

Dataset name	Custodian	Map coverage	Description	Dataset type	Date	Classification	Method	Map scale	Reference	Contact and details	Other comments	Metadata location
Lower Macquarie-Castlereagh Extant Vegetation	DEC	Tottenham (8333) part, Nynghan (8334) part, Canonba (8335) part, Hermidon (8336) part, Geera (8337) part, Tullamore (8432) part, Dandaloo (8433) part, Warren (8434), Mount Harris (8435) part, Quambone (8436) part, Carinda (8437) part, Peak Hill (8532) part, Narromine (8533), Bundemar (8534), Gulgambone (8535), Coonamble (8536) part, Walgett (8537) part, Wellington (8632) part, Dubbo (8633) part, Gilgandra (8634) part, Tenandra (8635) part, Gwabegar (8636) part, Cobbora (8733) part, Mendooran (8734) part, Coonabarabran (8735) part.	Existing vegetation of Coonamble, Dubbo, Gilgandra, Narromine & Warren LGAs	Digital map & non digital report.	2003	Floristic vegetation community with landscape descriptor	Amalgamation of existing vegetation datasets and air photo interpretation for gap areas.	1:250 000	Kerr, M., Jowett, A. & Robson, D. (2003) Reconstructed Distribution and the Extent of Native Vegetation within the Lower Macquarie-Castlereagh Region.	Malcolm Stephens, GIS Manager, Ph: 02 9585 6611.	Also preclearing data available.	

Dataset name	Custodian	Map coverage	Description	Dataset type	Date	Classification	Method	Map scale	Reference	Contact and details	Other comments	Metadata location
Lower Murray Darling Catchment	DIPNR	Lindsay (7129), Lake Victoria (7130), Scotia (7131), Buckalow (7132), Thackaringa (7133) part, Broken Hill (7134) part, Wentworth (7229), Bunnerungee (7230), Popiltah (7231), Middle Camp (7232), Redan (7233) part, Taltingan (7234) part, Nowingi (7328), Mildura (7329), Para (7330), Cuthero (7331), Lake Tandou (7332), Menindee (7333) part, Robinvale (7428), Wild Dog (7429), Arumpo (7430), Pooncarie (7431), Bono (7432) part, Nartooka (7433) part, Weimby (7528) part, Bidura (7529), Turlee (7530), Mulurulu (7531), Boolaboolka (7532) part, Balranald (7628) part, Paika (7629) part, Hatfield (7630), Manfred (7631) part, Darnick (7632) part, Oxley (7729) part, Culpataro (7730) part, Kilfera (7731) part, Ivanhoe (7732) part.	Existing vegetation of Lower Murray Darling CMA. Note: Bold map has extra than Southern Mallee so should be used as well as it.	Digital map & report.	2001	M305 had 8625 veg types within the catchment. This was reduced to 18 by merging categories based on dominant species & structural formation.	Update of M305 data using satellite image analysis, field survey and ground truthing.	1:250 000	Val, J., Foster, E. & Le Breton, M. (2001) Biodiversity survey of the Lower Murray Darling. Department of Land and Water Conservation, Buronga, NSW. Report for National Heritage Trust, Environment Australia.	Mick Dwyer, Team Leader Natural Resource Decision Support—Landscapes. Ph: (02) 9895 7963.	Includes previous data & uses same methodology as Southern Mallee project. Also preclearing map.	
Maitland LGA Vegetation	Maitland City Council	Cessnock (9132) part, Newcastle (9232) part.	Existing vegetation	Digital map & report.	2003	Vegetation communities	Air photo interpretation, field survey and ground truthing.	1:25 000	Hill, L. (2003) The Natural Vegetation of Maitland Local Government Area, New South Wales. Report for Maitland City Council, September 2003.	Dianne Murray, GIS technician, Ph:4934 9823, diannem@maitland.nsw.gov.au.	The minimum size of vegetation units is generally 1ha in area and 50m in width.	

Dataset name	Custodian	Map coverage	Description	Dataset type	Date	Classification	Method	Map scale	Reference	Contact and details	Other comments	Metadata location
Murray Valley	DIPNR	Nyah (7527), Weimby (7528) part, Kerang (7626), Swan Hill (7627) part, Balranald (7628) part, Cohuna (7726), Moulamein (7727) part, Echuca (7825), Mathoura (7826), Wanganella (7827) part, Tuppall (7926), Conargo (7927) part, Dookie (8025), Berrigan (8026), Jerilderie (8027) part, Wangaratta (8125), Buraja (8126), Urana (8127) part, Yanco (8128) part, Albury (8225), Walbundrie (8226) part, Lockhart (8227) part, Narrandera (8228) part, Tallangatta (8325), Holbrook (8326) part, Wagga Wagga (8327) part, Corryong (8425), Rosewood (8426) part, Tarcutta (8427) part, Jacobs River (8524) part, Kosciusko (8525) part, Yarrangobilly (8526) part.	Existing vegetation	Digital map & non digital report.	2001	12 Broad Vegetation types.	Air photo interpretation	1:500 000	Miles, C. (2001) NSW Murray catchment bioiversity action plan. Nature conservation working group inc., Albury.	Mick Dwyer, Team Leader Natural Resource Decision Support—Landscapes. Ph: (02) 9895 7963.		
Nambucca Vegetation Survey	Nambucca Shire Council	Carrai (9336) part, Ebor (9337) part, Macksville (9436) part, Nambucca (9536) part.	Existing vegetation of Nambucca Shire excluding National Parks & State Forests	Digital map & report.	2003	48 different vegetation communities.	Air photo interpretation and field survey.	1:25 000	Kendall & Kendall Ecological Services (2003) Nambucca Vegetation Survey. Report to Nambucca Shire Council.	Scott Mair, GIS manager. Ph: 65682555.		

Dataset name	Custodian	Map coverage	Descripton	Dataset type	Date	Classification	Method	Map scale	Reference	Contact and details	Other comments	Metadata location
Nandewar Regional Assessment	DIPNR	Narrabri (8837) part, Curlewis (8935) part, Boggabri (8936) part, Horton (8937) part, Gravesend (8938) part, Croppa Creek (8939) part, Murrurundi (9034) part, Tamworth (9035) part, Manilla (9036) part, Cobbadah (9037) part, Bingara (9038) part, Yallaroi (9039) part, Yetman (9040) part, Ellerston (9134) part, Nundle (9135) part, Bendemeer (9136) part, Inverell (9138) part, Ashford (9139) part, Texas (9140) part, Clive (9239) part, Stanthorpe (9240) part.	Existing native woody vegetation for Nandewar Bioregion.	Digital map & report.	2004	113 structural vegetation communities.	Air photo interpretation, field survey and predictive modelling.	1:100 000	DEC (2004) Nandewar Biodiversity Surrogates: Vegetation. Report for the Resource and Conservation Assessment Council (RACAC), NSW Western Regional Assessments, coordinated by Department of Infrastructure, Planning and Natural Resources, Project no. NAND06. Department of Environment and Conservation, Coffs Harbour.	Mick Dwyer, Team Leader Natural Resource Decision Support—Landscapes. Ph: (02) 9895 7963.	Preclearing map also available. Limited sampling in non-woody vegetation and on private land.	http://www.racac.nsw.gov.au/pdf/nand06.pdf
Natural Vegetation of the Ana Branch—Mildura 1:250 000 map sheets	RBG	Lindsay (7129), Lake Victoria (7130), Scotia (7131), Wentworth (7229), Bunnerungee (7230), Popiltah (7231), Nowingi (7328), Mildura (7329), Para (7330), Cuthero (7331).	Part of South Western NSW series. Existing vegetation of SW NSW.	Digital map & non digital report.	1991	15 vegetation communities	Quadrat samples, field traverses, air photo interpretation and Landsat satellite image analysis.	1:250 000	Fox, M.D. (1991) The natural vegetation of the Ana Branch—Mildura 1:250 000 map sheet (New South Wales). Cunninghamia 2(3): 443-494 Cunninghamia 2(3): 443-493	Ecology Coordinator—Ecology Section (RBG) Telephone: 02 9231 8147	Precision: 50m to 100m. The smallest Polygon is 50 Ha.	http://canri.nsw.gov.au/nrdd/records/ANZNS026300006.html
Natural Vegetation of the Balranald—Swan Hill area	RBG	Robinvale (7428), Wild Dog (7429), Nyah (7527), Weimby (7528), Bidura (7529), Kerang (7626), Swan Hill (7627), Balranald (7628), Paika (7629).	Part of South Western NSW series. Existing vegetation of SW NSW.	Digital map & non digital report.	1992	Broad Floristic Formation. 20 vegetation communities are described.	Quadrat samples, field traverses, air photo interpretation and Landsat satellite image analysis.	1:250 000	Scott, J.A. (1992) The natural vegetation of the Balranald—Swan Hill area. Cunninghamia 2(4): 597-652.	Ecology Coordinator—Ecology Section (RBG) Telephone: 02 9231 8147	Little non-woody separation. Precision: 50m to 100m. The smallest Polygon is 51 Ha.	http://canri.nsw.gov.au/nrdd/records/ANZNS026300007.html
Natural Vegetation of the Gosford Local Government Area	Gosford City Council	St. Albans (9031) part, Sydney (9130) part, Gosford (9131) part.	Existing Vegetation	Digital map & reports.	2004	92 Vegetation communities, subcommunities and variants defined by floristic & structural characteristics.	Air photo interpretation, field survey & ground truthing in the east, and predictive modelling in the west.	1:8 000	1. Bell, S.A.J. (2004) The Natural Vegetation of the Gosford Local Government Area, Central Coast, NSW. Technical Report. Final Report to Gosford City Council. 2. Bell, S.A.J. (2004) The Natural Vegetation of the Gosford Local Government Area, Central Coast, NSW. Vegetation Community Profiles. Final Report to Gosford City Council.	Council's GIS section, Natural Resources Unit (email tony.miller@gosford.nsw.gov.au or phone 4325 8941).	Mapping and both reports are available for purchase.	Information at http://www.gosford.nsw.gov.au/environment/plants-animals/vegetation.html

Dataset name	Custodian	Map coverage	Description	Dataset type	Date	Classification	Method	Map scale	Reference	Contact and details	Other comments	Metadata location
Natural Vegetation of the Hay Plain: Booligal-Hay, Deniliquin-Bendigo maps	RBG	Cohuna (7726), Moulamein (7727), Dry Lake (7728), Oxley (7729), Culpataro (7730), Kilfera (7731), Echuca (7825), Mathoura (7826), Wanganella (7827), Hay (7828), One Tree (7829), Booligal (7830), Mossgiel (7831), Tuppal (7926), Conargo (7927), Moggumbil (7928), Gunbar (7929), Muckerumba (7930), Willandra (7931).	Part of South Western NSW series. Existing vegetation of SW NSW.	Digital map & non digital report.	1993	Broad Floristic Formation	Air photo interpretation and Landsat satellite image analysis.	1:250 000	Porteners, M.F. (1993) The natural vegetation of the Hay Plain: Booligal-Hay and Deniliquin-Bendigo 1:250 000 maps Cunninghamia 3(1):1-87	Ecology Coordinator—Ecology Section (RBG) Telephone: 02 9231 8147	Little non-woody separation. Precision: 50m to 100m. The smallest Polygon is 15 Ha.	http://canri.nsw.gov.au/nrdd/records/ANZNS0263000008.html
Natural Vegetation of the Mt. Pomany 1:100 000 map sheet. (Incomplete Unpublished Draft)	RBG	Mount Pomany (8932) part.	Part of Sydney series. Existing Vegetation. Mapping is complete for approx. 80% of the mapsheet, being unfinished for the north eastern portion.	Digital map & non digital report.	1997	Broad Strutural Formation with Dominant Species	Air photo interpretation and ground truthing.	1:100 000	Benson, D.H. & Howel, J. (1997). Natural Vegetation of the Mt Pomany 1:100 000 Mapsheet. Unpublished Draft.	Ecology Coordinator—Ecology Section (RBG) Telephone: 02 9231 8147	Estimated Precision: 75m to 100m.	http://canri.nsw.gov.au/nrdd/records/ANZNS0263000344.html
Natural Vegetation of the Pooncarie 1:250 000 map sheet	RBG	Arumpo (7430), Pooncarie (7431), Turlee (7530), Mulurulu (7531), Hatfield (7630), Manfred (7631).	Part of South Western NSW series. Composition & extent of present natural vegetation on Pooncarie 1:250, 000 mapsheet	Digital map & non digital report.	1996		Quadrat samples, field traverses, air photo interpretation and Landsat satellite image analysis.	1:250 000	Porteners, M.F., Ashby, E.M. & Benson, J.S. (1997) The natural vegetation of the Pooncarie 1:250 000 map. Cunninghamia 5(1): 139-232.	Ecology Coordinator—Ecology Section (RBG) Telephone: 02 9231 8147	Precision: 100m to 200m. Smallest polygon is 16 Ha.	http://canri.nsw.gov.au/nrdd/records/ANZNS0263000196.html
Natural Vegetation of the St Albans 1:100 000 map sheet.	RBG	St Albans (9031)	Part of Sydney series. Composition and extent of present natural vegetation are mapped and described in terms of structure and characteristic species.	Digital map & non digital report.	1996	Broad Strutural Formation with Dominant Species	Air photo interpretation and ground truthing.	1:100 000	Ryan, K., Fisher, M. & Schaeper, L. (1996) The natural vegetation of the St Albans 1:100 000 map sheet. Cunninghamia 4(3): 433-482.	Ecology Coordinator—Ecology Section (RBG) Telephone: 02 9231 8147	Precision: 25m to 50m.	http://canri.nsw.gov.au/nrdd/records/ANZNS0263000343.html
Natural Vegetation of the Wallerawang 1:100 000 map sheet.	RBG	Wallerawang (8931)	Part of Sydney series. Existing Vegetation.	Digital map & non digital report.	1990	Broad Strutural Formation with Dominant Species. 18 map units and 29 plant communities	Air photo interpretation and ground truthing.	1:100 000	Benson, D.H. & Keith, D.A. (1990) The natural vegetation of the Wallerawang 1:100 000 map sheet. Cunninghamia 2(2):305-335.	Ecology Coordinator—Ecology Section (RBG) Telephone: 02 9231 8147	Estimated Precision: 75m to 100m.	http://canri.nsw.gov.au/nrdd/records/ANZNS0263000012.html

Dataset name	Custodian	Map coverage	Description	Dataset type	Date	Classification	Method	Map scale	Reference	Contact and details	Other comments	Metadata location
North West Slopes & Plains—Walgett Shire East & Moree Shire	DIPNR	Geera (8337) part, Quambone (8436) part, Carinda (8437) part, Coonamble (8536) part, Walgett (8537), Dungalear (8538) part, Gwabegar (8636) part, Pilliga (8637) part, Collarenebri (8638), Mogil Mogil (8639) part, Wee Waa (8737) part, Bunna Bunna (8738), Bunarba (8739), Burrenbar (8740), Bellata (8838) part, Moree (8839), Boomi (8840), Horton (8937) part, Gravesend (8938) part, Croppa Creek (8939) part, Goondiwindi (8940).	Existing native vegetation within Walgett Shire East (1999) & Moree Shire (2001)	Digital map & report.	1999 & 2001	Vegetation Associations. Also Timber Regrowth (5 classes), Tree and Shrub Canopy Density (12 classes), Understorey Type (9 classes).	Air photo interpretation, satellite image analysis and ground truthing.	1:50 000	Peasley, B. & Walsh, A. (2001) Mapping Vegetation Landscapes of the NSW North West Slopes & Plains. NHT Project NW0339.97. Interim Report: July 1998 – March 2001.	Mick Dwyer, Team Leader Natural Resource Decision Support—Landscapes. Ph: (02) 9895 7963.	Also parts of Brewarrina, Coonamble, Narrabri, Warren & Yallaro Shires.	http://canri.nsw.gov.au/nrdd/records/ANZNS0359090013.html
NPWS NSW Extension Mapping for Riverina Bioregion	DEC	Conoble (7832) part, Berrigan (8026), Jerilderie (8027), Coleambally (8028), Kooroongal (8029) part, Merriwagga (8030) part, Hillston (8031) part, Buraja (8126) part, Urana (8127) part, Yanco (8128) part, Griffith (8129) part, Walbundrie (8226) part.	Coarse, rapid, interpretation mapping of existing vegetation.	Digital map & report.	1999	16 vegetation communities.	Landsat satellite image analysis and ground truthing for the eastern extent of the mapping.	1:250 000	Eardley, K.A. (1999) A Foundation for Conservation in the Riverina Bioregion. Unpublished Report, NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service.	Malcolm Stephens, GIS Manager, Ph: 02 9585 6611.		
NVMP 1—Central West [North Lachlan-Bogan]	DIPNR	Condobolin (8331), Boona Mount (8332), Tottenham (8333), Bogan Gate (8431), Tullamore (8432), Dandaloo (8433)	Native Vegetation Mapping Program (NVMP). Multi attribute existing native vegetation maps.	Digital map & report.	2002	Structural formation and vegetation communities. Also Total Woody Vegetation Cover (%), Tallest Stratum Cover (%), Emergents (Presence/Absence), Land Cover (Pasture, Timber, Agricultural, Non-agricultural (7 options) & Landform Pattern (floodplain, plain, plateau etc. 39 options).	Air photo interpretation, field survey and ground truthing.	1:100 000	Lewer, S., Ismay, K., Grounds, S., Gibson, R., Harris, M., Armstrong, R., Deluca, S. & Ryan, C. (2002) Native vegetation map report. Abridged version. No. 1: Bogan Gate, Boona Mount, Condobolin, Dandaloo, Tottenham and Tullamore 1:100 000 map sheets. Internal Report. NSW Department of Infrastructure, Planning and Natural Resources.	Mick Dwyer, Team Leader Natural Resource Decision Support—Landscapes. Ph: (02) 9895 7963.	Minimum remnant size is 2 ha. Single attribute (ie. only vegetation code) maps are also available.	

Dataset name	Custodian	Map coverage	Description	Dataset type	Date	Classification	Method	Map scale	Reference	Contact and details	Other comments	Metadata location
NVMP 2— South West [Hay Plain] Hay 1:250k	DIPNR	Dry Lake (7728), Oxley (7729), Hay (7828), One Tree (7829), Moggumbill (7928), Gunbar (7929)	Native Vegetation Mapping Program (NVMP). Multi attribute existing native vegetation maps.	Digital map & report.	2002	Structural formation and vegetation communities. Also Total Woody Vegetation Cover (%), Tallest Stratum Cover (%), Emergents (Presence/Absence), Land Cover (Pasture, Timber, Agricultural, Non-agricultural (7 options) & Landform Pattern (floodplain, plain, plateau etc. 39 options).	Air photo interpretation, field survey and ground truthing.	1:100 000	McNellie, M., Greenwood, G., Vanzella, B., Horner, G., Schliebs, M., Turner, B., Davy, M.C., Hudspith, T.J. & Nott, T.A. (2002) Native vegetation map report. Abridged version. No. 2: Dry Lake, Oxley, Hay, One Tree, Moggumbill and Gunbar 1:100 000 map sheets. Internal Report. NSW Department of Infrastructure, Planning and Natural Resources.	Mick Dwyer, Team Leader Natural Resource Decision Support—Landscapes. Ph: (02) 9895 7963.	Smallest polygon size is 2 ha. Single attribute (ie. only vegetation code) maps are also available.	
NVMP 3— Northern [Nandewar region]	DIPNR	Bellata (8838), Boggabri (8936), Horton (8937), Gravesend (8938)	Native Vegetation Mapping Program (NVMP). Multi attribute existing native vegetation maps.	Digital map & report.	2002	Structural formation and vegetation communities. Also Total Woody Vegetation Cover (%), Tallest Stratum Cover (%), Emergents (Presence/Absence), Land Cover (Pasture, Timber, Agricultural, Non-agricultural (7 options) & Landform Pattern (floodplain, plain, plateau etc. 39 options).	Air photo interpretation, field survey and ground truthing.	1:100 000	Cannon, G., Cannon, M., Harding, W., McCosker, R., Spinner, B., Steenbeeke, G. & Watson G. (2002) Native vegetation map report. Abridged version. No 3: Bellata, Gravesend, Horton and Boggabri 1:100 000 map sheets. Internal Report. NSW Department of Infrastructure, Planning and Natural Resources.	Mick Dwyer, Team Leader Natural Resource Decision Support—Landscapes. Ph: (02) 9895 7963.	Smallest polygon size is 2 ha. Single attribute (ie. only vegetation code) maps are also available.	
NVMP 4— South Coast: Priority 5 Mapping Area (P5MA)	DEC	Araluen (8826), Braidwood (8827), Goulburn (8828), Taralga (8829), Batemans Bay (8926), Ulladulla (8927), Moss Vale (8928), Burragorang (8929), Katoomba (8930), Jervis Bay (9027), Kiama (9028), Wollongong (9029), Penrith (9030), Port Hacking (9129), Sydney (9130)	Native Vegetation Mapping Program (NVMP). Existing Vegetation Mapping.	Digital map & report.	2005	Structural vegetation communities.	Air photo interpretation, field survey and ground truthing.	1:100 000	Tindall, D., Pennay, C., Tozer, M.G., Turner, K. & Keith, D.A. (2005) Native Vegetation Map Report Series. No. 4: Araluen, Batemans Bay, Braidwood, Burragorang, Goulburn, Jervis Bay, Katoomba, Kiama, Moss Vale, Penrith, Port Hacking, Sydney, Taralga, Ulladulla, Wollongong. Version 2.2. NSW Department of Environment & Conservation and NSW Department of Infrastructure, Planning & Natural Resources, Sydney.	Malcolm Stephens, GIS Manager, Ph: 02 9585 6611.	Smallest polygon size is 2 ha.	For 2004 version at http://canri.nsw.gov.au/nrdd/records/ANZNS0359100129.html

Dataset name	Custodian	Map coverage	Description	Dataset type	Date	Classification	Method	Map scale	Reference	Contact and details	Other comments	Metadata location
NVMP 5— South West [Murray] Deniliquin 1:250k + 1	DIPNR	Tuppal (7926), Conargo (7927), Cohuna (7726), Moulamein (7727), Echuca (7825), Mathoura (7826), Wanganella (7827)	Native Vegetation Mapping Program (NVMP). Multi attribute existing native vegetation maps.	Digital map & report.	2004	Structural formation and vegetation communities. Also Total Woody Vegetation Cover (%), Tallest Stratum Cover (%), Emergents (Presence/Absence), Land Cover (Pasture, Timber, Agricultural, Non-agricultural (7 options) & Landform Pattern (floodplain, plain, plateau etc. 39 options).	Air photo interpretation, field survey and ground truthing.	1:100 000	McNellie, M., Greenwood, G., Vanzella, B., Horner, G., Schliebs, M., Turner, B., Davy, M.C., Hudspith, T.J. & Nott, T.A. (2004) Native vegetation map report. Abridged version. No. 5: Moulamein, Wanganella, Conargo, Cohuna, Mathoura, Tuppal and Echuca 1:100 000 map sheets. Internal Report. NSW Department of Infrastructure, Planning and Natural Resources.	Mick Dwyer, Team Leader Natural Resource Decision Support—Landscapes. Ph: 02 9895 7963.	Smallest polygon size is 2 ha. Single attribute (ie. only vegetation code) maps are also available.	1 example at http://canri.nsw.gov.au/nrdd/records/ANZNS0359100154.html
NVMP 6— Brigalow Belt South	DIPNR	Cobbora (8733), Mendooran (8734), Coonabarabran (8735), Coolah (8834), Tambar Springs (8835)	Native Vegetation Mapping Program (NVMP). Multi attribute existing native vegetation maps.	Digital map	2004	Structural formation and vegetation communities. Also Total Woody Vegetation Cover (%), Tallest Stratum Cover (%), Emergents (Presence/Absence), Land Cover (Pasture, Timber, Agricultural, Non-agricultural (7 options) & Landform Pattern (floodplain, plain, plateau etc. 39 options).	Air photo interpretation, field survey and ground truthing.	1:100 000	Unpublished.	Mick Dwyer, Team Leader Natural Resource Decision Support—Landscapes. Ph: 02 9895 7963.	Data is available even though it is draft, not field checked and unpublished. Smallest polygon size is 2 ha. Single attribute (ie. only vegetation code) maps are also available.	
Richmond Refined Forest Ecosystems Layer	DEC	Tenterfield (9339) part, Drake (9340) part, Coaldale (9439) part, Bonalbo (9440), Mount Lindesay (9441) part, Woodburn (9539) part, Lismore (9540) part, Murwillumbah (9541) part, Ballina (9640) part.	Update of Northern CRA mapping of existing vegetation in Richmond Valley, Kyogle, Lismore, Ballina LGAs	Digital map	2000	Forest Ecosystem Layer. Ecosystem map units	Air photo interpretation, field survey and some ground truthing.	1:100 000.	Unpublished.	Malcolm Stephens, GIS Manager, Ph: 02 9585 6611.	Covers all tenures. Areas of forest less than 10ha are not included.	
Richmond Valley LGA Bushland Mapping Project	Richmond Valley Council	Coaldale (9439) part, Bonalbo (9440) part, Woodburn (9539) part, Lismore (9540) part.	Existing vegetation of Richmond Valley LGA	Digital map	Jun-05	Vegetation communities	Air photo interpretation and ground truthing.	1:25 000	Unpublished.	Tony McAteer. Ph: 66600276, Tony.McAteer@richmondvalley.nsw.gov.au		

Dataset name	Custodian	Map coverage	Description	Dataset type	Date	Classification	Method	Map scale	Reference	Contact and details	Other comments	Metadata location
South East Riverina	DIPNR/CSIRO	Dookie (8025), Berrigan (8026), Jerilderie (8027) part, Wangaratta (8125), Buraja (8126), Urana (8127) part, Yanco (8128) part, Albury (8225) part, Walbundrie (8226), Lockhart (8227), Narrandera (8228) part, Ardlethan (8229) part, Tallangatta (8325) part, Holbrook (8326) part, Wagga Wagga (8327), Coolamon (8328), Barmedman (8329) part, Rosewood (8426) part, Tarcutta (8427) part, Junee (8428), Temora (8429) part, Tumut (8527) part, Cootamundra (8528) part, Young (8529) part, Yass (8628) part, Boorowa (8629) part.	Preclearing vegetation	Digital map & non digital report.	1953	Vegetation alliances and associations	Air photo interpretation	1:500 000	Moore, C.W.E. (1953) The Vegetation of the South-eastern Riverina, New South Wales, 1. The climax communities. Australian Journal of Botany, 1(3): 485-547.	Mick Dwyer, Team Leader Natural Resource Decision Support—Landscapes. Ph: 02 9895 7963.		

Dataset name	Custodian	Map coverage	Description	Dataset type	Date	Classification	Method	Map scale	Reference	Contact and details	Other comments	Metadata location
Southern CRA Forest Ecosystems	DEC	Tallangatta (8325) part, Holbrook (8326) part, Corryong (8425), Rosewood (8426) part, Tarcutta (8427) part, Jacobs River (8524), Kosciusko (8525), Yarrangobilly (8526), Tumut (8527) part, Bendock (8623, Numbla (8624), Berridale (8625), Tantangara (8626), Brindabella (8627), Yass (8628) part, Craigie (8723), Bombala (8724), Cooma (8725), Michelago (8726), Canberra (8727), Gunning (8728) part, Crookwell (8729) part, Blayney (8730) part, Cobargo (8825) part, Araluen (8826), Braidwood (8827), Goulburn (8828), Taralga (8829) part, Oberon (8830) part, Narooma (8925) part, Batemans Bay (8926), Ulladulla (8927), Moss Vale (8928) part, Burragorang (8929) part, Katoomba (8930) part, Jervis Bay (9027), Kiama (9028) part.	Existing vegetation of Southern NSW.	Digital map & non digital report.	2004	Forest Ecosystems	Air photo interpretation, field survey and some ground truthing.	1:100 000	Thomas, V., Gellie, N. & Harrison, T. (2000). Forest Ecosystem Classification and Mapping for the Southern CRA Region. A report undertaken for the NSW CRA/RFA Steering Committee, Project number NS 08EH. NSW National Parks & Wildlife Service, Queanbeyan.	Malcolm Stephens, GIS Manager, Ph: 02 9585 6611.	Also preclearing data.	

Dataset name	Custodian	Map coverage	Description	Dataset type	Date	Classification	Method	Map scale	Reference	Contact and details	Other comments	Metadata location
Southern Mallee	DIPNR	Lindsay (7129), Lake Victoria (7130), Scotia (7131) part, Buckalow (7132) part, Wentworth (7229), Bunnerungee (7230), Popiltah (7231) part, Middle Camp (7232) part, Nowingi (7328), Mildura (7329), Para (7330), Cuthero (7331) part, Lake Tandou (7332) part, Robinvale (7428), Wild Dog (7429), Arumpo (7430), Pooncarie (7431) part, Bono (7432) part, Weimby (7528) part, Bidura (7529), Turlee (7530), Mulurulu (7531), Boolaboolka (7532) part, Balranald (7628) part, Paika (7629) part, Hatfield (7630), Manfred (7631) part, Darnick (7632) part, Oxley (7729) part, Culpataro (7730) part, Kilfera (7731) part, One Tree (7829) part, Booligal (7830) part.	Existing vegetation of Balranald & Wentworth LGAs. Note: Bold maps have more than Lower Murray Darling Catchment so these are the only ones of interest here.	Digital map & report.	1999	M305 veg types were amalgamated into 16 by merging categories based on dominant species & structural formation.	Update of M305 data using satellite image analysis, field survey and ground truthing.	1:250 000	Val, J.D. (1999) The Pre-clearing Natural Vegetation of the Southern Mallee Planning Region. Department of Land & Water Conservation. Report and data prepared for the Southern Mallee Regional Planning Committee.	Mick Dwyer, Team Leader Natural Resource Decision Support—Landscapes. Ph: 02 9895 7963.	Also preclearing map.	

Dataset name	Custodian	Map coverage	Description	Dataset type	Date	Classification	Method	Map scale	Reference	Contact and details	Other comments	Metadata location
Southern Wheatbelt	DEC	Merriwagga (8030), Hillston (8031) part, Rankins Springs (8130), Cargelligo (8131) part, Nymagee (8133) part, Canbelego (8134) part, Sussex (8135) part, Ungarie (8230), Tullibigeal (8231) part, Gindoono (8232) part, Bobadah (8233) part, Hermidale (8234), Coolabah (8235) part, Wyalong (8330), Condobolin (8331), Boona Mount (8332), Tottenham (8333), Nyngan (8334), Canonba (8335), Marsden (8430) part, Bogan Gate (8431), Tullamore (8432), Dandaloo (8433), Warren (8434), Mount Harris (8435), Grenfell (8530) part, Parkes (8531) part, Peak Hill (8532) part, Narromine (8533) part, Bundemar (8534) part, Gulargambone (8535), Dubbo (8633) part, Gilgandra (8634) part.	Existing native woody vegetation map	Digital map & non digital reports.	2000	Vegetation communities	Air photo interpretation and field survey.	1:250 000	1. Sivertsen, D. & Metcalfe, L. (1995) Natural vegetation of the southern wheat-belt (Forbes and Cargelligo 1:250 000 map sheets). Cunninghamia 4(1): 103-128. 2. Metcalfe, L., Sivertsen, D.P., Tindall, D. & Ryan, K.M. (2003) Natural vegetation of the New South Wales Wheat-belt (Cobar-Nyngan-Gilgandra, Nymagee-Narromine-Dubbo 1:250 000 vegetation sheets). Cunninghamia 8(2): 253-284.	Malcolm Stephens, GIS Manager, Ph: 02 9585 6611.	Includes remnant patch sizes of greater than 10ha.	http://canri.nsw.gov.au/nrdd/records/ANZNS026300192.html . For wheatbelt mapping on page 44 at http://www.racac.nsw.gov.au/pdf/d ata_audit.pdf
Tweed Vegetation Management Plan (Tweed LEP Amendment No 21)	Tweed Council	Lismore (9540) part, Murwillumbah (9541) part, Tweed Heads (9641) part.	Existing vegetation of Tweed LGA	Digital map & reports.	2004	54 specific vegetation associations.	Incorporation of existing mapping, air photo interpretation and field survey.	1:25 000	Kingston, M.B., Turnbull, J.W. & Hall, P.W. (2004) Tweed Vegetation Management Strategy Volume 2—Technical Reports and Volume 3—Appendices. Ecograph reports prepared for Tweed Shire Council.	Doug Jardine. Ph: 66702503.	Remnants less than 1ha or connections less than 25m wide could not be recognised.	Info at http://www.tweed.nsw.gov.au/stpuweb/VMS2004/index.htm
Vegetation of Coffs Harbour City Council Local Government Area	Coffs Harbour City Council	Dorrigo (9437) part, Coffs Harbour (9537) part, Bare Point (9538) part.	Existing vegetation of Coffs Harbour City LGA.	Digital map & non digital report.	2004	Vegetation communities	Air photo interpretation, field survey and ground truthing.	1:25 000	Fisher, M., Body, M & Gill, J. (1996) The Vegetation of the Coffs Harbour Local Government Area. Unpublished Report to Coffs Harbour City Council. North East Vegetation Surveys.	Ron Graham. Ph: 66484311.	Maps remnant vegetation over 0.5ha. Originally done in 1996 but updated in 2003/04 to include expanded land area (due to amalgamation). New land areas added to Council has just been mapped (Red Rock/Corindi) (still with consultants).	http://canri.nsw.gov.au/nrdd/records/ANZNS020800125.html

Dataset name	Custodian	Map coverage	Description	Dataset type	Date	Classification	Method	Map scale	Reference	Contact and details	Other comments	Metadata location
Vegetation of Gosford and Lake Macquarie 1:100 000 vegetation map sheet	RBG	Gosford (9131), Lake Macquarie (9231).	Part of Sydney series. Existing Vegetation.	Digital map & non digital report.	1986	Broad Strutral Formation with Dominant Species. 12 plant communities mapped.	Grouped by air photo interpretation, field survey, geology and landform.	1:100 000	Benson, D.H. (1986) The vegetation of the Gosford and Lake Macquarie 1:100 000 vegetation map sheet. Cunninghamia 1(4): 467-489.	Ecology Coordinator—Ecology Section (RBG) Telephone: 02 9231 8147	Estimated Precision: 75m to 100m.	http://canri.nsw.gov.au/nrdd/records/ANZNS0263000014.html
Vegetation of Guyra 1:100 000 map sheet.	RBG	Guyra (9237)	Composition & extent of present natural vegetation on the Guyra 1:100 000 mapsheet is described and mapped in terms of floristics, structure and disturbance.	Digital map & non digital report.	2000	Vegetation communities	Air photo interpretation, field survey and extensive ground truthing.	1:100 000	Benson, J.S. & Ashby, E.M. (2000) Vegetation of the Guyra 1:100 000 map sheet New England Bioregion, NSW. Cunninghamia 6(3): 747-872.	Ecology Coordinator—Ecology Section (RBG) Telephone: 02 9231 8147	Precision: GIS data accurate to 25 metres. Area of smallest polygon is 1 Ha. Riparian shrubland (community 23) is restricted to narrow strips along watercourses and is not shown on the maps. Small clumps of isolated trees in land >70% cleared are not delineated, also native grasslands remaining after the removal of woody canopy species are not shown.	http://canri.nsw.gov.au/nrdd/records/ANZNS0263000190.html
Vegetation of Merriwa area (1:100 000)	RBG	Merriwa (8933)	Part of Sydney series. Existing Vegetation.	Digital map & non digital report.	1985	Broad Strutral Formation with Dominant Species. 10 plant communities mapped.	Air photo interpretation and ground truthing.	1:100 000	McRae, R.H.D. & Cooper, M.G. (1985) Vegetation of the Merriwa area, New South Wales. Cunninghamia 1: 351-369.	Ecology Coordinator—Ecology Section (RBG) Telephone: 02 9231 8147	Estimated Precision: 75m to 100m.	http://canri.nsw.gov.au/nrdd/records/ANZNS0263000013.html
Vegetation of the Brewarrina Shire	DIPNR	Byrock (8136) part, Mount Oxley (8137) part, Warraweena (8138) part, Gerara (8139) part, Glenariff (8236) part, Gongolgon 8237, Brewarrina (8238) part, Weilmoringle (8239) part, Hermidon (8336) part, Geera (8337) part, Narran (8338) part, Goodooga (8339) part, Lightning Ridge (8439) part.	Part of Northern Floodplains series. Existing vegetation.	Digital map & report.	2003	Updated M305 structural vegetation codes which indicate dominant species & crown cover. Mosaics are also assigned.	Derived from M305 structural vegetation data. Upgraded & enhanced through satellite image analysis supported by field survey, ground truthing and air photo interpretation	1:100 000	Northern Floodplains Regional Planning Committee (2004) Vegetation Communities of the Northern Floodplains Brewarrina Shire Western New South Wales—Book 2 Northern Floodplains Regional Planning Committee.	Mick Dwyer, Team Leader Natural Resource Decision Support—Landscapes. Ph: 02 9895 7963.	The minimum mapping area was 50 ha however there are some smaller polygons identified. Preclearing data also available.	

Dataset name	Custodian	Map coverage	Description	Dataset type	Date	Classification	Method	Map scale	Reference	Contact and details	Other comments	Metadata location
Vegetation of the North Eastern section of Bourke Shire	DIPNR	Bourke (8037) part, Lower Lila (8038) part, Enngonia (8039) part, Mount Oxley (8137) part, Warraweena (8138) part, Gerara (8139) part, Brewarrina (8238) part, Weilmoringle (8239) part.	Part of Northern Floodplains series. Existing vegetation.	Digital map & report.	2004	Updated M305 structural vegetation codes which indicate dominant species & crown cover. Mosaics are also assigned.	Derived from M305 structural vegetation data. Upgraded & enhanced through satellite image analysis supported by field survey, ground truthing and air photo interpretation	1:100 000	Northern Floodplains Regional Planning Committee (2004) Vegetation Communities of the Northern Floodplains north-eastern section of Bourke Shire Western New South Wales—Book 3 Northern Floodplains Regional Planning Committee.	Mick Dwyer, Team Leader Natural Resource Decision Support—Landscapes. Ph: 02 9895 7963.	The minimum mapping area was 50 ha however there are some smaller polygons identified. Preclearing data also available.	
Vegetation of the Scotia 1:100 000 map sheet	RBG	Scotia (7131).	Part of South Western NSW series. Existing vegetation of part of SW NSW.	Digital map & non digital report.	1998	12 vegetation communities defined by computer based classification.	Satellite image analysis and field survey.	1:100 000	Westbrooke, M.E., Miller, J.D. & Kerr, M.K.C. (1998) The vegetation of the Scotia 1:100 000 map sheet, western New South Wales. Cunninghamia 5(3): 665-684.	Ecology Coordinator—Ecology Section (RBG) Telephone: 02 9231 8147		http://canri.nsw.gov.au/nrdd/records/ANZNS0263000352.html
Vegetation of the Western Division section of Walgett Shire	DIPNR	Geera (8337) part, Narran (8338) part, Goodooga (8339) part, Lightning Ridge (8439) part, Carinda (8437) part, Cumborah (8438), Walgett (8537) part, Dungallear (8538) part, Dunumbra (8539), Collarenebri (8638) part, Mogil Mogil (8639) part.	Part of Northern Floodplains series. Existing vegetation.	Digital map & report.	2003	Updated M305 structural vegetation codes which indicate dominant species & crown cover. Mosaics are also assigned.	Derived from M305 structural vegetation data. Upgraded & enhanced through satellite image analysis supported by field survey, ground truthing and air photo interpretation	1:100 000	Northern Floodplains Regional Planning Committee (2004) Vegetation Communities of the Northern Floodplains Western Division section of Walgett Shire Western New South Wales—Book 1 Northern Floodplains Regional Planning Committee.	Mick Dwyer, Team Leader Natural Resource Decision Support—Landscapes. Ph: 02 9895 7963.	The minimum mapping area was 50 ha however there are some smaller polygons identified. Preclearing data also available.	
Vegetation Study of the Bellingen Shire	Bellingen Council	Carrai (9336) part, Ebor (9337) part, Macksville (9436) part, Dorrigo (9437) part, Nambucca (9536) part, Coffs Harbour (9537) part.	Existing vegetation of Bellingen LGA excluding State Forests & National Parks	Digital map	2000	Vegetation communities	Air photo interpretation and ground truthing.	1:50 000	Unpublished.	Ian Turnbull@bellingen.nsw.gov.au Ph: 66557338.		
Woody vegetation extent of NSW	DIPNR	All of NSW	Current woody vegetation cover	Digital map & report.	2004	Extent of woody vegetation, > 20% canopy cover.	Landsat satellite image analysis.	1:100 000	Australian Greenhouse Office (2005) NSW Vegetation Change and Extent Mapping.	Mick Dwyer, Team Leader Natural Resource Decision Support—Landscapes. Ph: 02 9895 7963.	Only to be used at this scale or lower resolution.	

Dataset name	Custodian	Map coverage	Description	Dataset type	Date	Classification	Method	Map scale	Reference	Contact and details	Other comments	Metadata location
Woody Vegetation on Private Land from Multiple Attribute Mapping of the North Coast	DIPNR	Nundle (9135) part, Bendemeer (9136) part, Yarrowitch (9235) part, Armidale (9236) part, Guyra (9237) part, Glen Innes (9238) part, Stanthorpe (9240) part, Wingham (9334) part, Cowarral (9335) part, Carrai (9336), Ebor (9337), Newton Boyd (9338) part, Tenterfield (9339) part, Drake (9340) part, Warwick (9341), Camden Haven (9434) part, Kempsey (9435), Macksville (9436), Dorrigo (9437), Grafton (9438), Coaldale (9439), Bonalbo (9440), Mount Lindesay (9441), Korogoro Point (9535), Nambucca (9536), Coffs Harbour (9537), Bare Point (9538), Woodburn (9539), Lismore (9540), Murwillumbah (9541), Ballina (9640), Tweed Heads (9641).	Existing woody vegetation on private land of DIPNR North Coast Region	Digital map	2005	Extracted from 35 vegetation codes and additional sub codes, codes for regeneration, canopy density and understorey used in Multiple Attribute Mapping program.	Air photo interpretation and ground truthing.	1:25 000	Unpublished.	Keith Emery, Team Leader, Land Use and Salinity Mapping, Ph: 02 9895 6161.		For Multiple Attribute Mapping at http://canri.nsw.gov.au/nrdd/records/ANZNS0359000824.html
Wyong LGA Vegetation	Wyong Shire Council	Gosford (9131) part, Lake Macquarie (9231) part.	Existing vegetation	Digital map & report.	2002	43 vegetation communities	Air photo interpretation & ground truthing in the east, and predictive modelling in the west.	1:16 000	Bell, S.A.J. (2002) The natural vegetation of Wyong Local Government Area, Central Coast, New South Wales. Technical Report & Community Profiles. Unpublished Report to Wyong Shire Council. Eastcoast Flora Survey.	Scott Duncan, Environmental Strategic Planner. Ph: 4350 5547.	Minimum polygon size is 1ha.	

Appendix 1, Part 2 (large data sets)

Dataset name	Custodian	Map coverage	Maps (continued)	Description	Dataset type	Date	Classification	Method	Map scale	Reference	Contact and details	Other comments	Metadata location
Natural Vegetation of North Western NSW	RBG	Buckalow (7132), Thackaringa (7133), Broken Hill (7134), Corona (7135), Teilita (7136), Smithville (7137), Hawker Gate (7138), Fort Grey (7139), Middle Camp (7232), Redan (7233), Taltingan (7234), Fowlers Gap (7235), Bancannia (7236), Mount Arrowsmith (7237), Milparinka (7238), Olive Downs (7239), Lake Tandou (7332), Menindee (7333), Topar (7334), Nuchea (7335), Wonnaminta (7336), Cobham Lake (7337), Yantara (7338), Tibooburra (7339), Bono (7432), Nartooka (7433), Bunda (7434), Grasmere (7435), Kayrunnera (7436), Yancannia (7437), Clifton Bore (7438), Tongowoko (7439), Boolaboolka (7532), Teryaweynya (7533), Wilcannia (7534), Mena Murtee (7535), White Cliffs (7536), Monolon (7537), Urella (7538), Thurloo Downs (7539), Darnick (7632), Manara (7633), Murtee (7634), Callindra (7635), Yantabangee (7636), Tongo (7637), Urisino (7638), Berawinnia Downs (7639), Ivanhoe (7732), Baden Park (7733), Woolakulkra (7734), Nelyambo (7735), Thoolabool (7736), Kango (7737), Wanaaring (7738), Talyealye (7739), Conoble (7832), Neckarboo (7833), Barnato (7834), Innesowen (7835), Winbar (7836),	Utah Lake (7837), Tinchelooka (7838), Brindigabba (7839), Coombie (7932), Keewong (7933), The Meadows (7934), Booroondarra (7935), Louth (7936), Toorale (7937), Fords Bridge (7938), Yantabulla (7939), Mount Allen (8032), Lachlan Downs (8033), Wrightville (8034), Cobar (8035), Gunderbooka (8036), Bourke (8037), Lower Lila (8038), Enngonia (8039), Kilparney (8132), Nymagee (8133), Canbelego (8134), Sussex (8135), Byrock (8136), Mount Oxley (8137), Warraweena (8138), Gerara (8139), Gindoono (8232), Bobadah (8233), Hermidale (8234), Coolabah (8235), Glenariff (8236), Gongolgon (8237), Brewarrina (8238), Weilmoringle (8239).	Preclearing vegetation map	Digital map & non digital report.	1994	Broad Floristic Formation	Reinterpretation of existing 1:250 000 scale geological maps, vegetation maps, air photo interpretation and ground truthing.	1:1000 000	Pickard, J. & Norris, E.H. (1994). The Natural Vegetation of North-western NSW: notes to accompany the 1:1 000 000 Vegetation Mapsheet. Cunninghamia 3(3): 423-462.	Ecology Coordinator— Ecology Section (RBG) Telephone: 02 9231 8147.	Mapping done over a period of 7 years (1971 to 1978). Communities less than 3km wide/long were excluded from the final map due to scale.	http://canri.nsw.gov.au/nrdd/records/ANZNS0263000005.html

Dataset name	Custodian	Map coverage	Maps (continued)	Description	Dataset type	Date	Classification	Method	Map scale	Reference	Contact and details	Other comments	Metadata location
North East CRA Forest Ecosystems	DEC	Wallerawang (8931) part, Mount Poman (8932) part, Merriwa (8933) part, Blackville (8934) part, St Albans (9031) part, Howes Valley (9032), Muswellbrook (9033), Murrurundi (9034) part, Tamworth (9035) part, Cobbadah (9037) part, Bingara (9038) part, Sydney (9130) part, Gosford (9131) part, Cessnock (9132) part, Camberwell (9133) part, Ellerston (9134), Nundle (9135) part, Bendemeer (9136) part, Bundarra (9137), Inverell (9138) part, Ashford (9139) part, Newcastle (9232) part, Dungog (9233), Upper Manning (9234), Yarrowitch (9235), Armidale (9236), Guyra (9237), Glen Innes (9238) part, Clive (9239), Stanthorpe (9240), Port Stephens (9332), Bulahdelah (9333), Wingham (9334), Cowarral (9335), Carrai (9336), Ebor (9337), Newton Boyd (9338), Tenterfield (9339), Drake (9340), Warwick (9341), Forster (9433), Camden Haven (9434), Kempsey (9435), Macksville (9436), Dorrigo (9437), Grafton (9438), Coaldale (9439), Bonalbo (9440), Mount Lindesay (9441), Korogoro Point (9535), Nambucca (9536), Coffs Harbour (9537), Bare Point (9538), Woodburn (9539), Lismore (9540),	Murwillumbah (9541), Ballina (9640), Tweed Heads (9641).	Existing vegetation of North East NSW	Digital map & report.	1999	Forest ecosystem units	Air photo interpretation, field survey, some ground truthing and predictive modelling into unmapped areas (ie. non State forest & National Park tenures).	1:100 000	National Parks & Wildlife Service (1999) Forest ecosystem classification and mapping for the Upper and Lower North East Comprehensive Regional Assessment. NSW NPWS, Coffs Harbour.	Malcolm Stephens, GIS Manager, Ph: 02 9585 6611.	Areas of forest less than 5ha (Lower North East—LNE) & 10ha (Upper North East—UNE) will not be included in the extant forest layer. Since the forest ecosystem layer is derived from mapped forest types where available small areas less than 2ha in size or 50m in width, are not represented.	UNE at http://canri.nsw.gov.au/nrdd/records/ANZNS0208000212.html . LNE at http://canri.nsw.gov.au/nrdd/records/ANZNS0208000206.html

Dataset name	Custodian	Map coverage	Maps (continued)	Description	Dataset type	Date	Classification	Method	Map scale	Reference	Contact and details	Other comments	Metadata location
Northern Wheatbelt	DEC	Glenariff (8236) part, Hermidon (8336) part, Geera (8337) part, Quambone (8436), Carinda (8437) part, Coonamble (8536), Walgett (8537) part, Dungalear (8538) part, Gwabegar (8636), Pilliga (8637), Collarenebri (8638) part, Mogil Mogil (8639) part, Wee Waa (8737), Bunna Bunna (8738), Bunarba (8739), Burrenbar (8740), Narrabri (8837) part, Bellata (8838) part, Moree (8839), Boomi (8840), Gravesend (8938) part, Croppa Creek (8939) part, Goondiwindi (8940) part, Yetman (9040) part.	Note the following map sheets were not updated & remain from the original 1989 version: Hermidon (8336) part, Geera (8337) part, Quambone (8436), Carinda (8437) part, Coonamble (8536), Walgett (8537) part, Gwabegar (8636), Pilliga (8637), Wee Waa (8737), Narrabri (8837) part.	Existing native woody vegetation map	Digital map	2000	Vegetation communities	Air photo interpretation and field survey.	1:250 000	Unpublished.	Malcolm Stephens, GIS Manager, Ph: 02 9585 6611.	Includes remnant patch sizes of greater than 10ha.	For wheatbelt mapping on page 44 at http://www.racac.nsw.gov.au/pdf/data_audit.pdf

Appendix 1, Part 3 (Largest data sets)

Dataset name	Custodian	Map coverage	Maps (continued)	Maps (continued)	Maps (continued)	Descripton and dataset type	Classification and method	Date and map scale	Reference / metadata location	Contact and details
Vegetation Mapping of Western NSW	DIPNR	Lindsay (7129), Lake Victoria (7130), Scotia (7131), Buckalow (7132), Thackaringa (7133), Broken Hill (7134), Corona (7135), Teilita (7136), Smithville (7137), Hawker Gate (7138), Fort Grey (7139), Wentworth (7229), Bunnerungee (7230), Popiltah (7231), Middle Camp (7232), Redan (7233), Taltingan (7234), Fowlers Gap (7235), Bancannia (7236), Mount Arrowsmith (7237), Milparinka (7238), Olive Downs (7239), Nowingi (7328), Mildura (7329), Para (7330), Cuthero (7331), Lake Tandou (7332), Menindee (7333), Topar (7334), Nuchea (7335), Wonnaminta (7336), Cobham Lake (7337), Yantara (7338), Tibooburra (7339), Robinvale (7428), Wild Dog (7429), Arumpo (7430), Poocarie (7431), Bono (7432), Nartooka (7433), Bunda (7434), Grasmere (7435), Kayrunnera (7436), Yancannia (7437), Clifton Bore (7438), Tongowoko (7439), Nyah (7527), Weimby (7528), Bidura (7529), Turlee (7530), Mulurulu (7531), Boolaboolka (7532), Teryaweynya (7533), Wilcannia (7534), Mena Murtee (7535), White Cliffs (7536), Monolon (7537), Urella (7538), Thurloo Downs (7539), Swan Hill (7627), Balranald (7628), Paika (7629),	Hatfield (7630), Manfred (7631), Darnick (7632), Manara (7633), Murtee (7634), Callindra (7635), Yantabangee (7636), Tongo (7637), Urisino (7638), Berawinnia Downs (7639), Cohuna (7726), Moulamein (7727), Dry Lake (7728), Oxley (7729), Culpataro (7730), Kilfera (7731), Ivanhoe (7732), Baden Park (7733), Woolakulkra (7734), Nelyambo (7735), Thoolabool (7736), Kango (7737), Wanaaring (7738), Talyealye (7739), Echuca (7825), Mathoura (7826), Wanganella (7827), Hay (7828), One Tree (7829), Booligal (7830), Mossiel (7831), Conoble (7832), Neckarboo (7833), Barnato (7834), Innesowen (7835), Winbar (7836), Utah Lake (7837), Tinchelooka (7838), Brindingabba (7839), Shepparton (7925), Tuppal (7926) part, Conargo (7927), Moggumbil (7928), Gunbar (7929), Muckerumba (7930), Willandra (7931), Coombie (7932), Keewong (7933), The Meadows (7934), Booroondarra (7935), Louth (7936), Toorale (7937), Fords Bridge (7938), Yantabulla (7939), Berrigan (8026) part, Jerilderie (8027) part, Coleambally (8028), Kooroongal (8029), Merriwagga (8030), Hillston (8031), Mount Allen (8032),	Lachlan Downs (8033), Wrightville (8034), Cobar (8035), Gunderbooka (8036), Bourke (8037), Lower Lila (8038), Enngonia (8039), Urana (8127) part, Yanco (8128) part, Griffith (8129), Rankins Springs (8130), Cargelligo (8131), Kilparney (8132), Nymagee (8133), Canbelego (8134), Sussex (8135), Byrock (8136), Mount Oxley (8137), Warraweenaa (8138), Gerara (8139), Narrandera (8228) part, Ardlethan (8229) part, Ungarie (8230), Tullibigeal (8231), Gindoono (8232), Bobadah (8233), Hermidale (8234), Coolabah (8235), Glenariff (8236), Gongolgon (8237), Brewarrina (8238), Weilmoringle (8239), Barmedman (8329) part, Wyalong (8330) part, Condobolin (8331), Boona Mount (8332), Tottenham (8333), Nyngan (8334), Canonba (8335), Hermidon (8336), Geera (8337), Narran (8338), Goodooga (8339), Marsden (8430) part, Bogan Gate (8431) part, Tullamore (8432) part, Dandaloo (8433) part, Warren (8434), Mount Harris (8435), Quambone (8436), Carinda (8437), Cumborah (8438), Lightning Ridge (8439), Narromine (8533) part, Bundemar (8534) part, Gulargambone (8535) part,	Coonamble (8536) part, Walgett (8537) part, Dungalear (8538) part, Dunumbra (8539), Collarenebri (8638) part, Mogil Mogil (8639) part, Bunarba (8739) part.	Preclearing vegetation map. Digital map & non digital report.	Broad vegetation groups with dominant species. Air photo interpretation.	1948 1:1000 000	Beadle, N.C.W. (1948) The Vegetation and Pastures of Western New South Wales (Soil Conservation Service: Sydney).	Mick Dwyer, Team Leader Natural Resource Decision Support—Landscapes. Ph: 02 9895 7963

Dataset name	Custodian	Map coverage	Maps (continued)	Maps (continued)	Maps (continued)	Descriptor and dataset type	Classification and method	Date and map scale	Reference / metadata location	Contact and details
Woody Vegetation on Private Land from Land Use Mapping	DIPNR	Lindsay (7129), Lake Victoria (7130), Scotia (7131), Buckalow (7132), Thackaringa (7133), Broken Hill (7134), Wentworth (7229), Bunnerungee (7230), Popiltah (7231), Middle Camp (7232), Redan (7233), Nowingi (7328), Mildura (7329), Para (7330), Cuthero (7331), Lake Tandou (7332), Menindee (7333), Robinvale (7428), Wild Dog (7429), Arumpo (7430), Pooncarie (7431), Bono (7432), Nartooka (7433), Bunda (7434), Nyah (7527), Weimby (7528), Bidura (7529), Turlee (7530), Mulurulu (7531), Boolaboolka (7532), Teryaweynya (7533), Wilcannia (7534), Kerang (7626), Swan Hill (7627), Balranald (7628), Paika (7629), Hatfield (7630), Manfred (7631), Darnick (7632), Cohuna (7726), Moulamein (7727), Dry Lake (7728), Oxley (7729), Echuca (7825), Mathoura (7826), Wanganella (7827), Hay (7828), One Tree (7829), Tuppai (7926), Conargo (7927), Moggumbil (7928), Gunbar (7929), Dookie (8025), Berrigan (8026), Jerilderie (8027), Merriwagga (8030), Wangaratta (8125), Buraja (8126), Urana (8127), Yanco (8128), Griffith (8129), Rankins Springs (8130), Albury (8225), Walbundrie (8226), Lockhart (8227),	Narrandera (8228), Ungarie (8230), Tallangatta (8325), Holbrook (8326), Wyalong (8330), Condobolin (8331), Corryong (8425), Rosewood (8426), Temora (8429), Bogan Gate (8431), Tullamore (8432), Jacobs River (8524), Kosciusko (8525), Yarrangobilly (8526), Cootamundra (8528), Young (8529), Grenfell (8530), Parkes (8531), Peak Hill (8532), Tantangara (8626), Brindabella (8627), Boorowa (8629), Cowra (8630), Molong (8631), Wellington (8632), Gilgandra (8634), Canberra (8727), Gunning (8728), Crookwell (8729), Blayney (8730), Orange (8731), Euchareena (8732), Cobbora (8733), Mendooran (8734), Coonabarabran (8735), Eden (8823), Bega (8824), Bega (8824), Bega (8824), Cobargo (8825), Araluen (8826), Braidwood (8827), Goulburn (8828), Taralga (8829), Oberon (8830), Bathurst (8831), Mudgee (8832), Gulgong (8833), Coolah (8834), Tambar Springs (8835), Green Cape (8923), Goalen Point (8924), Narooma (8925), Batemans Bay (8926), Ulladulla (8927), Moss Vale (8928), Burragorang (8929), Katoomba (8930), Wallerawang (8931), Mount Pomany (8932), Merriwa (8933), Blackville (8934),	Curlewis (8935), Boggabri (8936), Horton (8937), Gravesend (8938), Croppa Creek (8939), Goondiwindi (8940), Jervis Bay (9027), Kiama (9028), Wollongong (9029), Penrith (9030), St Albans (9031), Howes Valley (9032), Muswellbrook (9033), Murrurundi (9034), Tamworth (9035), Manilla (9036), Cobbadah (9037), Bingara (9038), Yallaroi (9039), Yetman (9040), Port Hacking (9129), Sydney (9130), Gosford (9131), Cessnock (9132), Camberwell (9133), Ellerston (9134), Nundle (9135), Bendemeer (9136), Bundarra (9137), Inverell (9138), Ashford (9139), Texas (9140), Lake Macquarie (9231), Newcastle (9232), Dungog (9233), Upper Manning (9234), Yarrowitch (9235), Armidale (9236), Guyra (9237), Glen Innes (9238), Clive (9239), Stanthorpe (9240), Port Stephens (9332), Bulahdelah (9333), Wingham (9334), Cowarral (9335), Carrai (9336), Ebor (9337), Newton Boyd (9338), Tenterfield (9339), Drake (9340), Warwick (9341), Forster (9433), Camden Haven (9434), Kempsey (9435), Macksville (9436), Dorrigo (9437), Grafton (9438), Coaldale (9439), Bonalbo (9440), Mount Lindesay (9441),	Korogoro Point (9535), Nambucca (9536), Coffs Harbour (9537), Bare Point (9538), Woodburn (9539).	Existing woody vegetation for eastern half of NSW. Digital map.	Extracted using 9 woody vegetation codes used in Land Use Mapping program. Satellite image \ air photo mosaic back drop, air photo interpretation and ground truthing.	2005. 1:25 000.	Unpublished. For Land Use Mapping at http://canri.nsw.gov.au/nrdd/records/ANZN_S0359100_121.html	Keith Emery, Team Leader, Land Use and Salinity Mapping, Ph: 02 9895 6161.

