Title	Crawney Pass National Park Vegetation 2009. VIS_ID 4193		
Alternative title(s)	CrawneyPassNP_2009_E_4193		
Abstract	Vegetation community mapping for Crawney Pass National Parks by Stephen Bell, Eastcoast Flora Survey, completed February 2009. An Upper Hunter Area NPWS Region contract. Mapped at 1:25000 scale. Murrurundi Pass and Crawney Pass National Parks collectively conserve 464ha of high elevation land between Murrurundi and Nundle in the Upper Hunter Valley. Both reserves were proclaimed in 2005 and occupy former Crown Reserves. Investigations of the two reserves, including mapping, full floristic survey and classification, were undertaken on behalf of the NSW Department of Environment and Climate Change(NSW). VIS_ID 4193		
Resource loca	tor		
<u>Data Quality</u> <u>Statement</u>	Name: Data Quality Statement		
	Protocol: WWW:DOWNLOAD-1.0-httpdownload		
	Description:		
	DQS for vegetation map		
	Function: download		
<u>Download</u>	Name: Download package		
<u>package</u>	Protocol: WWW:DOWNLOAD-1.0-httpdownload		
	Description:		
	Data and documents		
	Function: download		
Unique resourd	ce identifier		
Code	69d7bd21-c8a1-4a85-a25b-45523ee6b50b		
Presentation form	mapDigital		
Edition	unknown		
Dataset language	eng		
Metadata standard			
Name	ANZLIC Metadata Profile: An Australian/New Zealand Profile of AS/NZS ISO 19115:2005, Geographic information - Metadata		
Version	1.1		
Dataset URI	https://datasets.seed.nsw.gov.au/dataset/69d7bd21-c8a1-4a85-a25b-45523ee6b50b		
Purpose	Information obtained will be used to develop appropriate management strategies for conserving biodiversity, including plans of management, fire management strategies, weed control strategies and rehabilitation plans.		
Status	completed		
Spatial representation			
Туре	vector		
Spatial reference system			

Authority code	GDA94 Geographic (Lat\Long)	
Code identifying the spatial reference system	4283	
Equivalent scale	1:None	
Additional information source	Bell,S.A. (2009). Vegetation and floristics of Murrurundi Pass & Crawney Pass National Parks, Hunter Valley, New South Wales. Eastcoast Flora Survey, Kotara Fair NSW.	
Topic category	у	

Keyword set	
keyword value	Vegetation
Originating controlled vocabulary	
Title	ANZLIC Search Words
Reference date	2008-05-16
Geographic location	
West bounding longitude	150.940094
East bounding longitude	150.988846
North bounding latitude	-32.068565
South bounding latitude	-32.01432
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	2009-01-01
End position	N/A
Dataset reference date	
Date type	publication
Effective date	2015-01-21
Resource maintenance	
Maintenance and update frequency	None
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Responsible party role	pointOfContact

Lineage

Floristic survey

Vegetation survey was conducted within Murrurundi Pass NP in December 2008 and in Crawney Pass NP in January 2009. Sampling plots were surveyed across all parts of the reserves, and were selected on the basis of major observed differences in the vegetation (and recognising the existence of 15 pre-existing plots), so that all variations present could be examined. This entailed an initial reconnaissance of each reserve prior to sampling, viewing of colour aerial photographs (1:25000 scale, flown January 2005 for MPNP, January 2007 for CPNP), followed by allocation of sampling plots in representative locations and with as many replicates as possible. At least three replicates in each observed community were strived for. All sample plots were of 0.04ha (nominally 20 x 20m) and located within homogeneous stands of vegetation. Modified (1-6 scale). Braun-Blanquet cover abundance scores (Braun Blanquet 1928) were applied to all vascular plant species recorded within each quadrat. Plant nomenclature followed Harden (1990-1993) and revisions accepted by the National Herbarium of NSW. Coding of sample sites followed the regional convention of the first three consonants (if possible) of the 1:25000 map sheet on which it occurs, then the site number on that map sheet, followed by abbreviations of the parent geology, aspect, and topographical position. Aspect categories follow and are centred on the eight cardinal points of the compass, commencing with East as category 1. Data analysis & community definition Existing and newly collected plot data was stored and manipulated in a licensed copy of the NPWS "YETI" survey database held by Eastcoast Flora Survey. Cluster analysis and non-metric multidimensional scaling (nMDS) on the dataset (including previously collected data) was performed using Primer V6 (Clarke & Gorley 2006), utilizing the group averaging strategy, the Bray-Curtis association measure and a Beta value of -0.1. The SIMPER routine was used to generate diagnostic species lists for each defined floristic group. Analysis of similarity within and between pre-defined floristic groups was undertaken with the ANOSIM routine. Comparisons of the new classification were made with existing regional classifications and other nearbyreserves, including those of Keith (2004). Additional data analysis was also undertaken using the same methods for a larger upper Hunter Valley regional dataset, to investigate how the derived floristic groups for Murrurundi Pass and Crawney Pass NPs related to other native vegetation in the region. This analysis aimed to place the Murrurundi Pass and Crawney Pass vegetation within a wider regional context, but is somewhat restricted in its interpretation due to the lack of complete regional coverage. Targeted survey Threatened species searches were conducted in concert with full floristic plot sampling, as well as through targeted searches in habitats known to support specific species elsewhere. Foot traverses in selected areas were made with a hand-held GPS unit (Garmin GPSmap 60CSx) and significant plant species recorded where encountered. GPS data was downloaded and imported into mapping layers on completion of each field search. In particular, Eucalyptus oresbia, a Vulnerable species from the Nundle area with affinities to Eucalyptus cypellocarpa (Small-fruited Mountain Gum), potentially occurs within moist forests on Tertiary Basalt outside of the known locations around Nundle (Hunter & Bruhl 1999). Eucalyptus conjuncta (Murrurundi Stringybark) is known from the area immediately around the township of Murrurundi, and although not a listed threatened species it carries a conservation risk code of 2K (Briggs & Leigh 1996). This species is morphologically intermediate between Eucalyptus eugenioides and Eucalyptus sparsifolia, which is reflected in the specific epithet "conjuncta", from the Latin conjunctus, meaning joined (Johnson & Hill 1990). Community mapping The collection of Rapid Data Points (RDPs) is a relatively new method of vegetation mapping for accurate spatial depiction of vegetation biodiversity. Central to this method is the recognition that variability in vegetation distribution cannot yet be predicted blindly using computer GIS programs, and that documenting what actually occurs on the ground is an essential component of producing a reliable final map. Many recent mapping programs have relied heavily on GIS capabilities to predict where certain vegetation communities occur, with often disappointing results (eg: the LHCCREMS vegetation modelling, NPWS 2000). RDPs are essentially summaries of floristic information recorded at numerous points in the field. At specific and regular locations, summaries of the vegetation are noted and waypointed in a Garmin GPSmap 60CSx, and later transferred to the GIS. Information recorded includes: • Canopy layer dominant species • Shrub layer dominant species • Ground layer dominant species • Draft or field-recognised vegetation unit • Miscellaneous notes Within Mapinfo © GIS, observable photo-patterns from colour aerial photographs (1:25000 scale, supplied by NPWS) were scrutinised and compared against the Nandewar vegetation mapping supplied by NPWS. Any obvious changes were rectified on-screen and cross-referenced to RDP data collected in the field. All RDP data collected and recorded on GPS was attributed a map unit code reflecting the final floristic classification, and overlain on the base map to check and code each polygon accordingly. Results - Mapping data One hundred and thirty (130) Rapid Data Points (RDPs; 1 point per 1.7ha) were collected at Murrurundi Pass and 127 (1 point per 1.9ha) at Crawney Pass during field reconnaissance. At each of these points, information on dominant plant species in each stratum was recorded and was imported directly into the vegetation mapping process. All points were attributed a draft vegetation community code in the field, which was reviewed after classification analysis of full floristic data.

Limitations on public access

Scope dataset

Responsible party

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Metadata date 2015-01-21

Metadata language eng