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| Name of dataset or data source: | Grey-headed Flying-fox Camps |
| Custodian of the dataset or data source: | ED Biodiversity & Conservation (E&H) |
| Description: | <p>Note: The NSW database of flying-fox camps is no longer maintained.</p> <p>An interactive flying-fox web viewer hosted by the Australian Government Department of the Environment and Energy has been developed to visually present data from the National Flying-fox Monitoring Programme.</p> <p>The viewer allows users to explore flying-fox camps and the numbers of each species counted over time. This information spans the data gathered from November 2012 to present.</p> <p>http://www.environment.gov.au/webgis-framework/apps/ffc-wide/ffc-wide.jsf</p> <hr/> <p>See below for superseded data description; this dataset is no longer updated as of 25/10/16.</p> <p>This dataset contains information on grey-headed and black flying-fox camp locations for coastal New South Wales and notes whether little red flying-foxes are also present. The data represents locations that have been used by grey-headed flying-foxes or black flying-foxes since 1990. Flying-foxes change their use of these areas from season to season and year to year. Few sites will be occupied continuously, and some may only be used every few years. The use of sites by flying-foxes will generally reflect the availability of native food (pollen and fruits of native trees). It is intended to be indicative of the location of such camps and is not exact.</p> <p>The majority of camp locations were documented during range-wide surveys of grey-headed flying-foxes conducted from 1998 to 2004. The dataset provides presence/absence data only, ie. it does not include abundance estimates.</p> <p>The flying-fox camp database is an Excel spreadsheet which contains AMG Zone 56 Eastings and Northings. The spreadsheet has been converted to a point locality GIS layer (ESRI shapefile) via these coordinates but then reprojected to GDA GCS. The AMG coordinates in the table have also been converted to MGA coordinates.</p> <p>An accompanying polygon shapefile is also provided for camp boundaries. Camp boundaries are only present if the coverage of the camp is known. There was no set cut off size however all boundaries would be >10x10m. Camp dimensions and boundaries vary through time with changing population size and movement of animals around the site. The boundaries provided are the greatest extent documented and are not static.</p> <p>In 2006/7 DEC engaged a contractor to update the Grey-headed Flying-fox (GHFF) and the Black Flying-fox (BFF) database for NSW. The current dataset contains information on the locations of camps known to be used by grey-headed flying-foxes as of April 2008.</p> <p>Please note that users should refer to the Wildlife Atlas (and any other datasets) to obtain the latest information.</p> |
| Data quality rating: | <p>★Institutional Environment - 5</p> <p>☆Accuracy - 2</p> <p>☆Coherence - 2</p> |

INSTITUTIONAL ENVIRONMENT

Excellent



- ✓ Does the information have the potential to enhance services or service delivery?
- ✓ The data aligns with the Data Quality Framework, including:
 - Legislation
 - Policies
 - Information Asset Governance
 - Standards
 - Data Management Plans
- ✓ The following governance roles and responsibilities for this asset are clearly assigned:
 - Information Asset Owner
 - Information Asset Custodian
 - Information Steward
- ✓ Data collection is authorised by law, regulation or agreement
- ✓ The Custodial agency has no commercial interest or conflict of interest in the data

ACCURACY

Fair



- ✓ Data has been subject to a data assurance process (for example: Checking for errors at each stage of data collection and processing, or verifying data entry and making corrections if necessary.)
- ✓ The data collection met the objectives of the primary user. The data correctly represents what it was designed to measure, monitor or report.
- ✗ Data is revised and the revision is published if errors are identified
- ✗ There are no known gaps in the data or if there are gaps (for example: non-responses, missing records, data not collected), they have been identified in caveats attached to the dataset.
- ✗ No changes have been made or other factors identified (for example: weighting, rounding, de-identification of data, changes or flaws in data collection or verification methods) that could affect the validity of the data; or any changes/factors have been identified in caveats attached to the asset.

COHERENCE

Fair



- ✓ Elements within the data can be meaningfully compared.
- ✓ This data is generally consistent with similar or related data sources from the same discipline
- ✗ Standard definitions, common concepts, classifications and data recording practices have been used.
- ✗ The data can be analysed over time (for example, there have not been any significant changes in the way items are defined, classified or counted over time).
- ✗ The data does not form part of a collection or, if it is the latest in a series of data releases, there have not been any changes in methodology or external impacts since the last data release.

INTERPRETABILITY

Very Good



- ✓ Information is available about the primary data sources and methods of data collection (e.g. instruments, forms, instructions).
- ✓ Information is available to help users evaluate the accuracy of the data and any level of error
- ✓ Information is available to explain concepts, help users correctly interpret the data and understand how it can be used
- ✓ Information is available to explain ambiguous or technical terms used in the data

✗ A data dictionary is available to explain the meaning of data elements, their origin, format and relationships

- i Find out more about the data dictionary from the Custodian (contact details below).
- i Find out more about the primary data sources and methods of data collection from the Custodian (contact details below).
- i Find out more about concepts used in this dataset and how to understand or interpret the data from the Custodian (contact details below).
- i Find out more about ambiguous or technical terms used in the data from the Custodian (contact details below).

ACCESSIBILITY

Fair



- ✓ Data is available in machine-processable, structured form (e.g. CSV format instead of an image scan of a table)
- ✓ Data is linked to other data, to provide context (e.g. employee ID is linked to employee name or species name is linked to genus)

- ✗ Data is available online with an open licence
- ✗ Data is available in a non-proprietary format (e.g. CSV, XML)
- ✗ Data is described using open standards (e.g. RDF, SPARQL) and persistent identifiers (URIs or DOIs)

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For more information about this dataset or data source, contact:

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Data Broker email:

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Data Broker phone:

131555

Understanding the Data Quality Statement

The data quality statement aims to help you understand how a particular dataset could be used and whether it can be compared with other, similar datasets. It provides a description of the characteristics of the data to help you decide whether the data will be fit for your specific purpose.

The Data Quality statement is prepared by the data custodian (provider of the dataset), using a questionnaire that has been developed in accordance with the NSW Government Standard for Data Quality Reporting.

About the quality rating:

The reporting questionnaire asks five questions for each of these data quality dimensions:

- Institutional Environment
- Accuracy
- Coherence
- Interpretability
- Accessibility

For each question: “yes” = 1 point; “no” = 0 points

The number of points determines the Quality Level for each dimension (high, medium, low).

Only dimensions with four or five points receive a star.

| Points | Quality Level | Star / No Star |
|--------|---------------|----------------|
| 0 | Poor | No Star |
| 1 | Poor | No Star |
| 2 | Fair | No Star |
| 3 | Good | No Star |
| 4 | Very Good | Star |
| 5 | Excellent | Star |

Evaluating data quality

Quality relates to the data's “fitness for purpose”. Users can make different assessments about the data quality of the same data, depending on their “purpose” or the way they plan to use the data.

The following questions may help you evaluate data quality for your requirements. This list is not exhaustive. Generate your own questions to assess data quality according to your specific needs and environment.

- What was the primary purpose or aim for collecting the data?
- How well does the coverage (and exclusions) match your needs?
- How useful are these data at small levels of geography?
- Does the population presented by the data match your needs?
- To what extent does the method of data collection seem appropriate for the information being gathered?
- Have standard classifications (eg industry or occupation classifications) been used in the collection of the data? If not, why? Does this affect the ability to compare or bring together data from different sources?
- Have rates and percentages been calculated consistently throughout the data?
- Is there a time difference between your reference period, and the reference period of the data?
- What is the gap of time between the reference period (when the data were collected) and the release date of the data?
- Will there be subsequent surveys or data collection exercises for this topic?
- Are there likely to be updates or revisions to the data after official release?