Title	Maitland LGA Vegetation 2003. VIS_ID 444
Alternative title(s)	MaitlandLGA_2003_E_444
Abstract	Maitland City Council(MCC)Vegetation Mapping by Lisa Hill in 2003. Vegetation distribution map for lands within the extent of the local government area, excluding those contained within National Park or State Forest Reserves. Systematic vegetation survey was carried out in Maitland LGA to provide Maitland Council with detailed information on natural vegetation for strategic planning purposes. Flora was sampled at 55 field sites (plots) and extensive field reconnaissance was carried out across the LGA. Agglomerative cluster analysis of plot data delineated eleven vegetation communities and an additional two communities were described by previous work in the LGA work (NPWS 2000). A total of 8,305 ha of extant vegetation was mapped in Maitland LGA using aerial photograph interpretation (API) at 1:25,000 scale. This included thirteen vegetation communities and areas of scattered trees and regeneration that did not constitute intact communities. Much of the vegetation in the LGA has affiliation with vegetation in the central, lower and mid Hunter valley, with areas in the south-east of the LGA more related to coastal vegetation in the lower Hunter-Central Coast Region. VIS_ID 444

Resource locator

Data Quality Statement	Name: Data Quality Statement Protocol: WWW:DOWNLOAD-1.0-http--download Description: Data quality statement for Maitland LGA Vegetation 2003. VIS_ID 444 Function: download
Vegetation Maitland LGA VIS ID 444	Name: Vegetation Maitland LGA VIS ID 444 Protocol: WWW:DOWNLOAD-1.0-http--download Description: Download Data Package Function: download

Unique resource identifier

Code	619fd4e1-3f46-4a43-a714-393e4270fc5e
Presentation form	Map digital
Edition	unknown
Dataset language	English

Metadata standard

Name	ISO 19115
Edition	2016
Dataset URI	https://datasets.seed.nsw.gov.au/dataset/619fd4e1-3f46-4a43-a714-393e4270fc5e
Purpose	Ecological assessment of extant vegetation in Maitland LGA was carried out to provide Council with indicative, relative conservation priorities in the LGA. Criteria used in the ecological assessment were based on attributes that could be measured remotely.
Status	Completed

Spatial representation

Type	vector

Spatial reference system

Code identifying the spatial reference system	4283

Equivalent scale	1:None

Additional information source	Vegetation mapping commissioned by Council. Metadata entered by OEH. Hill, L. 2003, The Natural Vegetation of the Maitland Local Government Area. Report prepared for Maitland City Council. September, 2003. Footprint only supplied. Download package includes a readme file with information about data access.

Topic category

Keyword set

keyword value	VEGETATION

Originating controlled vocabulary

Title	ANZLIC Search Words
Reference date	2008-05-16

Geographic location

West bounding longitude	151.929
East bounding longitude	152.2643
North bounding latitude	-32.4212
South bounding latitude	-32.0859

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	2003-01-01
End position	N/A

Dataset reference date

Resource maintenance

Maintenance and update frequency	Unknown

Contact info

Contact position	Data Broker
Organisation name	NSW Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water
Telephone number	131555
Email address	data.broker@environment.nsw.gov.au
Web address	https://www.nsw.gov.au/departments-and-agencies/dcceew
Responsible party role	pointOfContact

Lineage	SPOT5 imagery was acquired on 16th June 2005 and 17th July 2005 covering the full extent. The imagery was captured with a 10m pixel in the multispectral bands (Blue, Green, Near Infra-red) as well as a 2.5m pixel for the panchromatic band. The combination of these bands allow for both spectral analysis as well as enhanced visual

interpretation and definition of the spatial extent of the woody vegetation.

Image Analysis

Image analysis (segmentation and classification)was carried out using an object based image classification system. Objects were segmented at the resolution of the SPOT5 panchromatic band to maximise the detail attainable in the final product to be equivalent to mapping at 1:10,000 and to take advantage of the finer spatial definition of vegetation extents. Each scene was processed independently, with the resulting mapping mosaicked together, post-processing to form one continuous layer.

2.3.1 Delineation of Woody Vegetation

Each scene was processed to isolate woody vegetation by eliminating other types of land cover,using spectral thresholds. This method of systematic elimination of other land cover types was preferred to that of targeting woody vegetation directly as it allowed for the potential use of

associative rules. The other types of land cover identified were water, extreme shadow, grasslands, exposed soil, building/infrastructure, herbaceous vegetation, and "green flush". Such thresholds were able to isolate the majority of non-vegetative land cover types however various vegetation indices were necessary to help delineate woody from non-woody vegetation and non-woody vegetation from other land cover types.

2.3.2 Isolation of Horticulture and Timber Plantation

Each image was further processed to isolate horticulture and plantation forestry from within the woody vegetation, and to a lesser extent, the green flush classes. This enabled these classes to be excluded from further analysis in the generation of a woody vegetation classification, and

for these classes to form the basis of the horticulture/plantation mapping outcomes. A combination of textural and spectral thresholds was used to isolate these classes. By utilising contextual information such as the occurrence of plantation rows amongst the identified objects, these plantation areas were isolated and categorised accordingly. Areas automatically isolated

were visually reviewed and manually amended where necessary.

2.3.3 Classification of Remnant Vegetation

The remaining areas of woody vegetation were then 'seeded' with areas of known vegetation class 'samples', as determined by the field survey, from which spectral and topographic similarity was used to predict the presence of those types elsewhere in the image. A classification algorithm was used to predict the vegetation class according to Keith (2004) Type.

Limitations on public access	

Scope	dataset

DQ Completeness Commission	
Effective date	2001-01-01

DQ Completeness Omission	
Effective date	2001-01-01

Responsible party

Contact position	Data Broker
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Responsible party role	pointOfContact

Metadata point of contact

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Responsible party role	pointOfContact

Metadata date	2024-02-26T13:24:11.495071

Metadata language