Title	Soil Landscapes of the Tamworth 1:100,000 Sheet
Abstract	This map is one of a series of soil landscape maps that are intended for all of central and eastern NSW, based on standard 1:100,000 and 1:250,000 topographic sheets. The map provides an inventory of soil and landscape properties of the area and identifies major soil and landscape qualities and constraints. It integrates soil and topographic features into single units with relatively uniform land management requirements. Soils are described in terms of soil materials in addition to the Australian Soil Classification and the Great Soil Group systems.
	Related Datasets: The dataset area is also covered by the mapping of the <u>Soil and</u> Land Resources of the Liverpool Plains Catchment.
	Online Maps: This and related datasets can be viewed using <u>eSPADE</u> (NSW's soil spatial viewer), which contains a suite of soil and landscape information including soil profile data. Many of these datasets have hot-linked soil reports. An alternative viewer is the <u>SEED Map</u> ; an ideal way to see what other natural resources datasets (e.g. vegetation) are available for this map area.
	Reference: Banks R.G., 2001, <i>Soil Landscapes of the Tamworth 1:100,000 Sheet</i> , NSW Department of Land and Water Conservation, Sydney.
Resource loca	tor
Data quality	Name: Data quality statement
statement	Protocol: WWW:DOWNLOAD-1.0-httpdownload
	Description:
	DQS - Soil Landscapes of the Tamworth 1:100,000 Sheet
	Function: download
Show on	Name: Show on eSPADE Web Map
<u>eSPADE Web</u> <u>Map</u>	Protocol: WWW:DOWNLOAD-1.0-httpdownload
map	Description:
	View dataset on eSPADE spatial viewer.
	Function: download
<u>NSW</u>	Name: NSW Government Online Shop
<u>Government</u> Online Shop	Protocol: WWW:DOWNLOAD-1.0-httpdownload
<u></u>	Description:
	Purchase hardcopy map and report from Shop.DPIE website
	Function: download
<u>Soil map</u>	Name: Soil map information
information	Protocol: WWW:DOWNLOAD-1.0-httpdownload
	Description:
	Web page about soil maps in NSW.
	Function: download
Land and soil	Name: Land and soil information
<u>information</u>	Protocol: WWW:DOWNLOAD-1.0-httpdownload
	Description:
	Web page about land and soil information in NSW. Function: download
<u>Soil landscape</u>	Name: Soil landscape map
map	Protocol: WWW:DOWNLOAD-1.0-httpdownload

	Description:
	Download high quality JPG map
	Function: download
GIS data	Name: GIS data
	Protocol: WWW:DOWNLOAD-1.0-httpdownload
	Description:
	Download shapefile and ESRI layer file
	Function: download
Soil landscape	Name: Soil landscape data package
<u>data package</u>	Protocol: WWW:DOWNLOAD-1.0-httpdownload
	Description:
	Download complete package: GIS data, soil landscape reports and JPG map.
	Function: download
<u>Soil landscape</u>	Name: Soil landscape report
<u>report</u>	Protocol: WWW:DOWNLOAD-1.0-httpdownload
	Description:
	Download complete soil landscape report & individual landscape descriptions
	Function: download
Unique resour	ce identifier
Code	6906e36e-6c9f-4d33-aacc-239ecb079242
Presentation form	Map digital
Edition	1.0
Dataset language	English
Metadata star	ıdard
Name	ISO 19115
Edition	2016
Dataset URI	https://datasets.seed.nsw.gov.au/dataset/6906e36e-6c9f-4d33-aacc-239ecb079242
Purpose	Support natural resource management and decision making.
Status	Completed
Spatial repres	entation
Туре	vector
Geometric Object Type	surface
Geometric	672
Object Count	

Code identifying the spatial reference system	4283
Equivalent scale	1:None
Additional	GIS Field name descriptions
information source	CODE - Soil landscape code NAME - Soil landscape name PROCESS - Process Group of the soil landscape. Groups are named after either recent or current land-forming processes, or conditions that influence soil parent material or soil type. Descriptions of these groups are available within soil landscape reports and on the DPIE website. LANDSCAPE - A string combining process group and the soil landscape code. The first two capital letters are the process groups abbreviation and the remaining letters are the soil landscape code. VERSION - Version number
	Available Formats
	 View online using <u>eSPADE</u> Spatial viewer Download JPG map, report or GIS ESRI shapefiles(.shp) & layer files (.lyr) from <u>SEED</u> data portal. Purchase a hard-copy map and report from <u>Shop.DPIE</u> Soil profile points data is also available in MS spreadsheet format by contacting the data custodians at soils@environment.nsw.gov.au
Topic categor	ry
Keyword set	
keyword value	AGRICULTURE
	GEOSCIENCES-Geology
	GEOSCIENCES-Geomorphology
	HAZARDS-Flood
	HAZARDS-Landslip
	LAND-Topography
	SOIL
	SOIL-Chemistry
	SOIL-Erosion
	SOIL-Physics
Originating cont	
	rolled vocabulary
Title	ANZLIC Search Words
Reference date	
Geographic lo	ocation
West bounding lo	ongitude 150.501
East bounding lo	ngitude 151.001
North bounding l	atitude -31.498
South bounding	latitude -30.998

NSW Place Name	Tamworth 1:100,000 map sheet			
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	ce 5711			
Temporal extent				
Begin position	1993-01-01			
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			
road reconnaissance dominant geomorphic secondly, on the geol landscapes were map white aerial photogra dates) were used to o such as Glenmore (gr Liverpool Plains portio These boundaries we and editing. After field provisional landscape landscapes are prese geomorphic processe	Initial steps included a literature search, interviews with local experts and a series of initial road reconnaissance transects. Provisional soil landscapes were initially established on the dominant geomorphic processes responsible for the formation of the landscape and secondly, on the geological parent material. The boundaries of these provisional soil landscapes were mapped using stereoscopic interpretation of 1984 1:40,000 scale black and white aerial photographs. Principal component analyses of LANDSAT imagery (of various dates) were used to determine the boundaries of landscapes with little surface expression, such as Glenmore (gm). Airborne Gamma Radiometrics imagery (AGSO) was used in the Liverpool Plains portion of the map to more precisely define soil landscape boundaries. These boundaries were delinated onto 1:25,000 topographic base maps for field observation and editing. After field-checking boundaries and detailed investigation of the soils, the provisional landscapes were confirmed, amalgamated or sub-divided. The resulting soil landscapes are presented on the map at 1:100,000 scale in groups based on their dominant geomorphic processes. A colour has been allocated to each group.			
Limitations on public access				
Scope dataset				
DQ Completeness Commission				
Effective 2001-07-01 date 2001-07-01				

Explanation	All polygons in the GIS layer are labeled with a soil landscape code and other key soil attributes.		
	Each soil landscape generally has at least six soil profile descriptions and six soil/landscape observations. Each soil landscape with difficult access has at least three soil profile descriptions and three soil/landscape observations. The number of soil profile descriptions and observations are within the recommended range specified in the Australian Soil and Land Survey Handbook (McDonald et al. 1990). Field, technical and general editing has occurred on this dataset.		
DQ Completene	ess Omission		
Effective date	2001-01-01		
DQ Conceptual	Consistency		
Effective date	2001-07-01		
Explanation	The map and report have been checked for technical consistency and compliance with soil landscape map series standards. Map unit concepts and polygons, major soil types and soil landscape descriptions have been field verified by a peer soil surveyor or soils quality officer. Soil landscape boundaries have been checked and refined using iterative field and aerial photo checks.		
DQ Topological	DQ Topological Consistency		
Effective date	2001-07-01		
Explanation	ArcGIS was used to ensure all polygons in the shapefile are topologically correct.		
DQ Absolute Ex	ternal Positional Accuracy		
Effective date	2001-07-01		
Explanation	Observations and soil profiles were determined by map reading (with accuracy to 25 m) and where this is not possible, using Global Positioning Systems (with accuracy within 30m). Soil profile descriptions are then more precisely located using site notes. Soil boundaries on this 100,000 scale map is generally accurate to within 100m on the ground but variations will occur especially where soil boundaries are diffuse or difficult to identify.		
DQ Non Quantit	tative Attribute Correctness		
Effective date	2001-07-01		
Explanation	Soil landscape map units are individualised by unique combinations of soil type, topography, geology, vegetation, land use existing erosion/land degradation and constraints to development. The land and soil attributes in this product were predominantly assessed from field observations and aerial photo interpretation.		
	The soil material is a categorical attribute stated in the map legend (it is not mapped and consists of soil field morphological characteristics). The detailed description is recorded in the report that accompanies the soil landscape map sheet. The associated attribute accuracy as tested by Dewar et al. (1996) determined that soil landscapes predicted the distribution of the selected soil attributes, significant at the 95 percent confidence interval (CI).		
	Soil laboratory tests are undertaken for at least one representative sample for each soil material. Where possible, the chemical test methods adopted are the same as those in Rayment and Higginson (1992). Single test results provided for each soil material are intended as a guide only and variation in physical and chemical properties within each soil material should be anticipated.		
	Soils were examined and described in detail at 335 sites. At each site, soil morphological data and site information were recorded on Soil and Land Information System (SALIS) cards. In addition, about 2000 soil and landscape observations and inspections were made over the 52 soil landscapes. Sufficient field work was undertaken within each soil landscape to identify the range of soil materials present and to enable their distribution within the landscape to be described.		

Responsible party				
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Organisation name	NSW Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water			
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Responsible party role	pointOfContact			
Metadata point of contact				
Contact position	Data Broker			
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Responsible party role	pointOfContact			
Metadata date	2024-02-26T13:44:43.714604			
Metadata language				