<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of dataset or data source:</th>
<th>State Vegetation Type Map: Western Region v1.0. VIS_ID 4492</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Custodian of the dataset or data source:</td>
<td>ED Science</td>
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<tr>
<td>Description:</td>
<td>The NSW Office of Environment and Heritage (OEH) is producing a new map of the State’s native vegetation. This seamless map of NSW’s native vegetation types will enable government, industry and the community to better understand the composition and the relative significance of the native vegetation in their local area. The State Vegetation Type Map (SVTM) (<a href="http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/vegetation/state-vegetation-type-map.htm">http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/vegetation/state-vegetation-type-map.htm</a>) is constructed from the best available imagery, site survey records, and environmental information. The primary thematic layer in this dataset is a regional scale map of Plant Community Type (PCT) - &quot;quickview&quot; map. This Version 1.0 release is comprehensive revision of the interim version 0.1 released in 2016. - - - A summary of the revisions are listed below: * An established one-to-one relationship between PCT and Vegetation Photo Pattern (vegStruct) * Integration of existing mapping, including: * VIS_ID 4186 - Survey and mapping of Darling floodplain vegetation communities in 2014 * Balonne mapping 2016 (VIS_ID 4453) * Darling mapping 2016 (VIS_ID 4454) * Manual revision of Vegetation Photo Pattern (VPP's, vegStruct) with Aerial Photo Interpretation of time series enhanced time-series 2.5m SPOT 5 imagery * Reprojection of PCT models across updated VPP's. * Manual revisions of individual PCT's with Aerial Photo interpretation of time series enhanced time-series 2.5m SPOT 5 imagery * Addition of the following PCT's: * 5: River Red Gum herbaceous-grassy very tall open forest wetland on inner floodplains in the lower slopes sub-region of the NSW South Western Slopes Bioregion and the eastern Riverina Bioregion * 8: River Red Gum - Warrego Grass - Couch Grass riparian tall woodland wetland of the semi-arid (warm) climate zone (Riverina Bioregion and Murray Darling Depression Bioregion) * 21: Slender Cypress Pine - Sugarwood - Western Rosewood open woodland on sandy rises mainly in the Riverina Bioregion and Murray Darling Depression Bioregion * 44: Forb-rich Speargrass - Windmill Grass - White Top grassland of the Riverina Bioregion * 82: Western Grey Box - Poplar Box - White Cypress Pine tall woodland on red loams mainly of the eastern Cobar Peneplain Bioregion * 130: Horse Mulga - Umbrella Mulga shrubland on ranges in the arid and semi-arid climate zones * 133: Western Bloodwood - Whitewood low open woodland on Tibooorba Granite * 135: Coobah - Western Rosewood low open tall shrubland or woodland mainly on outwash areas in the Brigalow Belt South Bioregion * 140: Broombush shrubland in dunefields of the arid climate zone * 151: Sandhill Cane Grass hummock grassland on siliceous sands on dune crests of the arid zone * 167: Kerosene Grass - Mulka grass - short grassland/forbland of the arid zone * 176: Green Mallee - White Cypress Pine very tall mallee woodland on gravel rises mainly in the Cobar Peneplain Bioregion * 181: Common Reed - Bushy Groundsel aquatic tall reedland grassland wetland of inland river systems * 189: Ephemeral forbland wetland of low-saline lake-beds of the arid and semi-arid (warm) climate zones *190: Mallee Box open woodland mainly in the Murray Darling Depression Bioregion * 196: Australian Boxthorn</td>
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open shrubland in the semi-arid or arid climate zones * 200: River Red Gum woodland wetland of lake fringes in the semi-arid (hot) and arid climate zones * 205: Marsh Club-rush wetland very tall sedgeland of inland watercourses, mainly Darling Riverine Plains Bioregion * 206: Dirty Gum - White Cypress Pine tall woodland of alluvial sand (sand monkeys) in the Darling Riverine Plains Bioregion and Brigalow Belt South Bioregion * 208: River Red Gum low woodland of rocky gorges and creeks in the Cobar Peneplain * 220: Purple Wood (Dead Finish) wattle shrubland of the arid zone sandplains * 222: Low Bluebush - Bladder Saltbush open shrubland of the arid zone * 231: Coolabah open woodland wetland dunefield depressions of the arid zone * 240: River Coobah tall shrubland wetland of the floodplains in the Riverina Bioregion and Murray Darling Depression Bioregion * 242: Rats Tail Couch sod grassland wetland of inland floodplains * 250: Derived tussock grassland of the central western plains and lower slopes of NSW * 261: Swamp Paper-bark shrubland wetland ringing depressions in the Mulga Lands Bioregion * 264: Supplejack woodland of the NSW north-western semi-arid plains * 359: Porcupine Grass - Red Mallee - Gum Coolabah hummock grassland / low sparse woodland on metamorphic ranges on the Barrier Range, Broken Hill Complex Bioregion * 375: Budda Pea - Channel Millet ephemeral reedland wetland on floodplains in north-western NSW * 630: Black Box - Silver Saltbush chenopod open woodland on terrace rises on alluvial plains in the lower Darling River and lower Murray River region of the Murray Darling Depression Bioregion * 1203: Speargrass natural grassland of the sandplains of the Murray Darling Bioregion - - - QuickView map fields: * PCTID – Plant Community Type identifier. * PCTName – Plant Community Type common names * vegClass – The PCT’s Keith Class * vegFormation – The PCT’s Keith Formation * mapSource - The source of the polygon’s PCT attribution. * MapName – The 100k sheet map name Note that this is a dissolved surface and does not highlight the fine internal line-work within each map unit. Please refer to the 100k full data sheets for the complete editable internal linework, available by request from the Data.Broker@environment.nsw.gov.au. - - - The 100K full data fields are shown below: * polygonID – Unique map polygon identifier * PCTID – Plant Community Type identifier. * PCTName – Plant Community Type common names * vegetationClass – The PCT’s Keith Class * vegetationFormation – The PCT’s Keith Formation * mapSource - The source of the polygon’s PCT attribution. Possible values are: * Manual editing (Aerial Photo Interpretation) * Expert rules and manual edits * Spatial Modelling * Darling_vegetation_20160120 * Balonne_vegetation_20160113 * Existing Mapping VISP4186 * Site Survey (a site survey exists) * PCTIDMod1 - The most likely Plant Community Type identifier as derived from the spatial model. * PCTIDMod2 - The second most likely Plant Community Type identifier as derived from the spatial model. * PCTIDMod3 - The third most likely Plant Community Type identifier as derived from the spatial model. * vegStruct - Vegetation Structural Class as derived from initial manual aerial photo interpretation. These values may have been changed during later PCT manual editing to maintain the one-to-one relationship between PCT and Vegetation Structural Class. Possible values for vegStruct are listed in the table below: * vegStruct (VPP) Description: * 0 Unknown * 1 Candidate Grasslands * 2 Eucalyptus woodlands * 3 Casuarina woodlands * 4 Cypress Pine woodlands * 5 Floodplain forest * 6 Non woody wetlands * 7 Brigalow * 8 Mulga * 9 Chenopods * 10 Myall woodlands * 11 Riparian woody * 12 Acacia Tall Shrublands >2m * 13 Tall Shrublands >2m * 14 Lignum * 15 Mallee * 16 Nitre wetlands and
floodways * 17 Hopbush * 18 Leopard wood * 19 Low shrublands <2m * PCTmapAccuracyConfidence - Modelling Confidence for PCTIDMod1 – Note that this reflects the modelling surface (PCTIDMod1) only and may not reflect the confidence of the mapped attribution (PCTID). PCTallocationConfidence can only be accurately applied to the published map surface (PCTID) where mapSource = ‘Spatial Modelling’. * PCTSiteValidation - Type of field validation used to assess PCT reliability: * Possible Values are: * Not validated * RPD (Rapid) * Full floristic validation - Full details will be provided in the pending Technical Report.

VIS_ID 4492

Data quality rating:

★ Institutional Environment - 5
★ Accuracy - 4
★ Coherence - 4
☆ Interpretability - 3
★ Accessibility - 4

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

Very Good

✔ 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.)
✔ 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.
✔ The data collection met the objectives of the primary user. The data correctly represents what it was designed to measure, monitor or report.

✗ 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**  
**Very Good**

- Standard definitions, common concepts, classifications and data recording practices have been used.
- Elements within the data can be meaningfully compared.
- This data is generally consistent with similar or related data sources from the same discipline.
- 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**  
**Good**

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

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

**ACCESSIBILITY**  
**Very Good**

- Data is available online with an open licence
- Data is available in machine-processable, structured form (e.g. CSV format instead of an image scan of a table)
DATA DISCLAIMER

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For more information about this dataset or data source, contact:
Department of Planning, Industry and Environment
Data Broker email: data.broker@environment.nsw.gov.au
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.

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.

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Points</th>
<th>Quality Level</th>
<th>Star / No Star</th>
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<tbody>
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| ✔      | ✔              | ✔              |
| ✔      | ✔              | ✔              |
| ✗      |                |                |
| ✔      |                | ✔              |

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