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TASMANIAN VEGETATION MONITORING AND MAPPING PROGRAM
Specialist support and advice to Government through research, vegetation mapping, inventory, impact assessment and monitoring.
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TASVEG 4.0 – METADATA STATEMENT

Dataset

Unique ID:	b5c7a079-14bc-4b3c-af73-db7585d34cdd
Title:	TASVEG 4.0
Custodian:	Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment (DPIPWE)
Jurisdiction:	Tasmania
Citation:	Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment. *TASVEG 4.0*, Released July 2020. Tasmanian Vegetation Monitoring and Mapping Program, Natural and Cultural Heritage Division.

Description

Abstract: TASVEG is a Tasmania-wide vegetation map produced by the Tasmanian Vegetation Monitoring and Mapping Program (TVMMP). TASVEG comprises 157 mapping units captured at a nominal scale of 1:25,000. TASVEG is continually revised and updated via photographic and satellite image interpretation and is verified in the field where possible. This version (4.0) represents the fourth major release of the TASVEG layer since 2004.

Search Words: vegetation, flora, TASVEG, Tasmania

Reference System

Reference System: EPSG:28355
(GDA94 / MGA zone 55)

Geographic Extent

Name: Tasmania

Bounding Box:

-39.2

143.5E 149.0E

-44.0

Dataset Currency

Beginning Date: 1998-04-01
Publication Date: 2020-07-22
Ending Date: On next release (date to be advised)

Dataset Status

Progress: Complete for release version 4.0
Maintenance and Update: Continual

Dataset Access

Stored Data Format(s): Digital – ESRI ArcSDE geodatabase
Available Format Type(s): Digital – ESRI Shapefile
Digital – ESRI file geodatabase

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Data Quality

Lineage: The first version of TASVEG (TASVEG 1.0) was released in 2004. The initial TASVEG release incorporated existing information from the Regional Forest Agreement mapping program and from the World Heritage Area (WHA) mapping program, with remaining areas of the state mapped by the TVMMP. Since TASVEG 1.0 there have been three minor versions released; 1.1 and 1.2 released in 2005 and 1.3 released in 2007. Two major versions have been released since TASVEG 1.0, these were 2.0 in 2009 and 3.0 in 2013. Each new

version of TASVEG has been accompanied by a statement indicating which new mapping data has been incorporated since the last release.

Photographic interpretation (PI) of DPIPWE's most current aerial photography is the primary method of data collection for TASVEG updates, with field verification of representative polygons undertaken where practicable. Some aerial photography is analysed stereoscopically where feasible, but the majority of imagery is analysed orthographically within a Geographic Information System. Imagery is interpreted by vegetation scientists within DPIPWE who directly edit a master version of the TASVEG layer. Ancillary information such as such as geology maps, species records from the Natural Values Atlas, elevation data, hydrographic information and ecology texts are consulted to assist in the accurate typing of vegetation during PI.

TASVEG also incorporates updated mapping supplied by external stakeholders where the veracity of such data can be confirmed.

Positional Accuracy: TASVEG data is predominately captured via on-screen digitising at a nominal scale of 1:25,000 with generalisation of vegetation boundaries necessary for conceptual representation. The aerial photography primarily used in the mapping process is orthorectified and registered to between ±2.5m and ±17.5m of true position at the 90% confidence level. Horizontal accuracy of orthophoto data varies according to imagery age and source, which can be obtained from the State Aerial Photo Index.

Attribute Accuracy: TASVEG uses 157 distinct mapping units. The forest vegetation mapping units (which primarily originate from the RFA forest vegetation communities mapping) are largely based on the dominant canopy layer, with one or more species consistently present. A smaller selection of forest vegetation communities are defined by the combination of dominant canopy species and known understory type. Some forest mapping units are also characterised by geology, topographic features, altitude or the height of dominant trees. Non-forest vegetation community mapping units may be characterised by geology, environmental and topographic features and dominant species. Field verification of data is strategic, with priority given to rare or threatened communities, and communities where remote identification is less reliable. WHA mapping was largely derived from PI and verified in the field.

Apart from the presence or otherwise of field verification, attribute reliability can be inferred from the mapping source date and source type, and from the source interpretability rating scale.

Logical Consistency: TASVEG 4.0 has been quality assured for topological correctness including the omission of overlaps. Checking of attribute values has been performed to ensure all attributes comply with the valid values set out in the TASVEG editing business rules. Preliminary logical consistency checking has been performed on suspicious locations of tagged communities to correct gross errors in geographical distribution.

Completeness: The TASVEG dataset covers the entire State including its larger islands and a number of smaller offshore islands. This dataset is complete for the purpose of the current TASVEG release (version 4.0). The data is suited for use as a statewide and regional overview, for reporting purposes and for determining the probable location of vegetation communities. Tasks requiring more current or precise vegetation boundaries should seek alternate data sources or undertake field verification.

Contact

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Metadata date: 15/05/2020
Additional Metadata: http://www.dpipwe.tas.gov.au/tasveg

Mapping updates since version 3.0

AGOL_EDITS-TLC-2020

Mapping updates provided by the Tasmanian Land Conservancy via the ArcGIS Online platform.

APCA_REMAPPING-DPIPWE-2017

Mapping updates for the Arthur Pieman Conservation Area. Updates were completed using the state orthophoto (2017) combined with field observations from 2007.

ATHROTAXIS-DPIPWE-2016

Updated mapping of the six *Athrotaxis* plant communities existing within TASVEG. This project better defined the true extent of viable *Athrotaxis* communities within the TWWHA by separating them from larger mosaic polygons and differentiating them from one another.

ATHROTAXIS-DPIPWE-2018

A continuation of the *Athrotaxis* based community mapping and differentiation first begun by the ATHROTAXIS-DPIPWE-2016 project.

CENT_HIGHLAND_REV-DPIPWE-2019

Improved mapping for the central highlands region following the acquisition of high resolution digital imagery. Priority effort was given to fire sensitive communities and to GPH and MGH (project is still underway).

CENTRAL_PLATEAU_WETLANDS-DPIPWE-2017

Mapping updates aimed at better classification of undifferentiated water bodies within existing mapping in the central highlands. Classification was facilitated by field work and aquatic plant sampling in 2017.

COAL_MINES_HS-ECOTAS-2015

Comprehensive remapping of vegetation communities within the boundaries of the Coal Mines Historic Site, including extensive field validation.

EAST_KANGAROO_UPDATES-DPIPWE-2015

Updates to communities on East Kangaroo Island (Furneaux group).

FPL_1415_INTEGRATION-PFT-2016

Plantation mapping updates for 2014/2015.

FPL_ESTATE-ECOTAS-2019

Ecological survey and remapping work across the state.

FPL_RESOURCE-FPL-2019

Plantation updates for managed plantations.

FPU_REVISION-DPIPWE-2020

Revision of accumulated FPU polygons following several consecutive plantation updates.

FPX_2019_INTEGRATION-DPIPWE-2019

Plantation updates 2019 (split into hardwood and softwood communities).

HALLS_IS-NBES-2017

Remapping work covering Halls Island and some adjacent areas.

KING_ISLAND_REVIEW-DPIPWE-2019

Comprehensive high-resolution remapping of King Island.

LOGICAL_CONSISTENCY-DPIPWE-2017

Logical consistency checking of TASVEG codes. Inconsistent/illogical vegcode attribution was discovered using rules related to rainfall, geology, elevation etc.

MAATSUYKER_ISLAND-FOMI-2014

Field checking and adjustment of vegetation polygons mapped for Maatsuyker Island.

MEEHAN_REDGATE-PWS-2017

Mapping updates for Meehan Range (Redgate section).

MIDLANDS_REFINEMENTS-DPIPWE-2018

Updates to mapping in the Midlands region based on field validation data provided by Tasmanian Irrigation. Checks on baseline mapping from 2014 were also undertaken for priority communities.

MSP_WENTWORTH_HILLS-DPIPWE-2015

Opportunistic mapping of missing MSP (now coded as ASP) within the Wentworth Hills area.

MT_FIELD_EXT_PWS-DPIPWE-2017

High-resolution revision mapping of the vegetation within Mount Field National Park. Improvements made to the distribution of:

- fire sensitive communities (alpine, coniferous and sphagnum)
- rainforest and tall wet forest
- recently burnt areas

MVEP2017-DPIPWE-2018

Integration of woody change polygons identified via the Monitoring Vegetation Extent Program (MVEP) 2018.

MWS_BASELINE_REFINEMENTS-DPIPWE-2018

As part of establishing a 2014 baseline for priority habitat communities in the Midlands Irrigation Scheme Area, MVEP woody change polygons (from 2005 and 2010) were identified and refined before being integrated in to TASVEG.

NRMN_SALTMARSH-DPIPWE-2014

Updates to coastal saltmarsh mapping undertaken by UTas on behalf of NRM North for the NRM North region.

PLANTATION_2017_INTEGRATION-PFT-2018

Plantation updates for 2017

RODONDO_IS-DPIPWE-2015

New mapping of Rodondo Island using aerial photography from 2012 and detailed field notes from 2015.

SALTMARSH_ASSET_MAPPING-CCNRM-2016

Updated and new mapping of coastal saltmarsh and wetland communities for the Cradle Coast NRM region as part of their Coastal Saltmarsh and Wetland Asset Mapping project. Mapping work was undertaken by UTas and includes extensive aerial and ground survey of mapped areas.

SPHAGNUM_REVIEW-DPIPWE-2015

Priority updates for poorly mapped and fire sensitive MSP (now coded as ASP) communities with the TWWHA. Updates followed access to high resolution aerial imagery for the mapping areas.

PLCP_UPDATES-DPIPWE-YYYY

Integration of mapping updates provided by DPIPWE's Private Land Conservation Program (various areas). YYYY indicates mapping year for updates.

HSMIP_XXXX-DPIPWE-YYYY

Remapping work undertaken as part of the Hamish Saunders Memorial Island Program. XXXX indicates the island and YYYY indicates the year.

TASVEG_ADMIN-DPIPWE-YYYY

TASVEG administrator editing projects represent general maintenance and improvements carried out by the TVMMP within DPIPWE. These improvements are largely represented by the removal of legacy map sheet boundaries and by the mapping of new polygons not tied to a specific TVMMP project. Edits are of variable location and extent, largely resulting from ad hoc mapping opportunities. YYYY indicates the mapping year.

NVA_NOTIFICATION-DPIPWE-YYY

Updates from the notifications lodged in the Natural Values Atlas. YYYY indicates year of mapping.

PAPL-DPIPWE-YYYY

Mapping updates provided by the Protected Areas on Private Land program (PAPL). This program is a joint initiative between the National Reserve System Program, the Department and the Tasmanian Land Conservancy.

TASVEG 4.0 Attribute Fields

Attribute Changes

There has been one attribute field change since TASVEG 3.0. The attribute field previously known as 'EMERG_TREE' ('EMERGENT_TREE') has been renamed to 'CANOPY_TRE' ('CANOPY_TREE'). This field is now considered mandatory whenever a vegcode of 'FAC' (Improved pasture with native tree canopy) is applied.

A description of the current TASVEG attribute structure and tables of valid values are given below.

TASVEG 4.0 attributes and their meaning

Attribute Name (shapefile)	Attribute Name (geodatabase)	Full Name	Description	Type
VEG_GROUP	-	Vegetation Group	The broad vegetation community group to which the polygon belongs. This field can be used for rapid categorisation of polygons for display.	text(50)
-	VEG_GROUP_CODE	Vegetation Group Code	The broad vegetation community group to which the polygon belongs. This field can be used for rapid categorisation of polygons for display.	Integer
VEGCODE	VEGCODE	Vegcode	Three letter code that defines the dominant TASVEG vegetation community present within the polygon.	text(3)
VEGCODE_D	-	Vegcode Description	The full name of the community described by the VEGCODE attribute.	text(80)
FOREST_STR	FOREST_STRUCT	Forest Structure	Indicates the forest structure where captured. *This field has been deprecated and is not actively populated*.	text(8)
CANOPY_TRE	CANOPY_TREE	Canopy Tree	Two letter code that defines the dominant tree species (if any) forming a scattered emergence (< 5% crown cover) over non-forest vegetation (including FAG) or, when used in conjunction with FAC, indicating the dominant tree species with a crown cover of ≥ 5%. This field is optional for all communities except for FAC, where a value must be specified.	text(2)
SOURCE_TYP	SOURCE_TYPE	Source Type	The data type that was used as the primary source for defining the vegetation community boundary.	text(15)

SOURCE_DAT	SOURCE_DATE	Source Date	The capture date of the data source listed in the 'SOURCE_TYPE' field.	date
SOURCE_IRS	SOURCE_IRS	Source Interpretability Rating Scale	Source Interpretability Rating Scale (SIRS) indicates what type of features where discernible in the source imagery (if imagery was the source) ranging from 0-9.	float
FIELD_CHEC	FIELD_CHECK	Field Check	A valid date for this attribute indicates field verification was performed on that date. If this attribute is missing, it is implied that no field checking was performed.	date
PROJECT	PROJECT	Project Code	A three-part project identification code used to record the project responsible for mapping the polygon.	text(50)
SHAPE_AREA	SHAPE_AREA	Shape Area	The area of the polygon (square metres)	double
SHAPE_LEN	SHAPE_LENGTH	Shape Length	The perimeter length of the polygon (metres)	double

Acceptable values for TASVEG attribute fields:

VEG_GROUP / VEG_GROUP_CODE

Acceptable values:

Dry eucalypt forest and woodland	1
Wet eucalypt forest and woodland	2
Rainforest and related scrub	3
Non-eucalypt forest and woodland	4
Saltmarsh and wetland	5
Scrub, heathland and coastal complexes	6
Highland treeless vegetation	7
Moorland, sedgeland and rushland	8
Native grassland	9
Modified Land	10
Other natural environments	11

VEGCODE (Acceptable values) and **VEGCODE_D / VEGCODE_DESC** (Descriptions)

Detailed descriptions of TASVEG vegetation communities can be found on the TVMMP website and in the TASVEG technical manual – From Forest to Fjaeldmark: Descriptions of Tasmania's Vegetation Edition 2

Dry eucalypt forest and woodland

Acceptable values:	Definitions:
DAC	*Eucalyptus amygdalina* coastal forest and woodland
DAD	*Eucalyptus amygdalina* forest and woodland on dolerite
DAS	*Eucalyptus amygdalina* forest and woodland on sandstone
DAM	*Eucalyptus amygdalina* forest on mudstone
DAZ	*Eucalyptus amygdalina* inland forest and woodland on Cainozoic deposits
DSC	*Eucalyptus amygdalina* - *Eucalyptus obliqua* damp sclerophyll forest
DBA	*Eucalyptus barberi* forest and woodland
DCO	*Eucalyptus coccifera* forest and woodland
DCR	*Eucalyptus cordata* forest
DDP	*Eucalyptus dalrympleana* - *Eucalyptus pauciflora* forest and woodland
DDE	*Eucalyptus delegatensis* dry forest and woodland
DGL	*Eucalyptus globulus* dry forest and woodland
DGW	*Eucalyptus gunnii* woodland
DMO	*Eucalyptus morrisbyi* forest and woodland
DNI	*Eucalyptus nitida* dry forest and woodland
DNF	*Eucalyptus nitida* Furneaux forest
DOB	*Eucalyptus obliqua* dry forest
DOV	*Eucalyptus ovata* forest and woodland
DOW	*Eucalyptus ovata* heathy woodland
DPO	*Eucalyptus pauciflora* forest and woodland not on dolerite
DPD	*Eucalyptus pauciflora* forest and woodland on dolerite

DPE	*Eucalyptus perriniana* forest and woodland
DPU	*Eucalyptus pulchella* forest and woodland
DRI	*Eucalyptus risdonii* forest and woodland
DRO	*Eucalyptus rodwayi* forest and woodland
DSO	*Eucalyptus sieberi* forest and woodland not on granite
DSG	*Eucalyptus sieberi* forest and woodland on granite
DTD	*Eucalyptus tenuiramis* forest and woodland on dolerite
DTG	*Eucalyptus tenuiramis* forest and woodland on granite
DTO	*Eucalyptus tenuiramis* forest and woodland on sediments
DVF	*Eucalyptus viminalis* Furneaux forest and woodland
DVG	*Eucalyptus viminalis* grassy forest and woodland
DVC	*Eucalyptus viminalis* - *Eucalyptus globulus* coastal forest and woodland
DKW	King Island eucalypt woodland
DMW	Midlands woodland complex

Highland treeless vegetation

Acceptable values: Definitions:

HCH	Alpine coniferous heathland
HCM	Cushion moorland
HHE	Eastern alpine heathland
HSE	Eastern alpine sedgeland
HUE	Eastern alpine vegetation (undifferentiated)
HHW	Western alpine heathland
HSW	Western alpine sedgeland/herbland

Modified Land

Acceptable values:	Definitions:
FAG	Agricultural land
FAC	Improved pasture with native tree canopy (greater than or equal to 5% cover)
FUM	Extra-urban miscellaneous
FMG	Marram grassland
FPE	Permanent easements
FPH	Plantations for silviculture - hardwood
FPS	Plantations for silviculture – softwood
FPF	*Pteridium esculentum* fernland
FRG	Regenerating cleared land
FSM	*Spartina* marshland
FPU	Unverified plantations for silviculture
FUR	Urban areas
FWU	Weed infestation

Moorland, sedgeland and rushland

Acceptable values:	Definitions:
MBU	Buttongrass moorland (undifferentiated)
MBS	Buttongrass moorland with emergent shrubs
MBE	Eastern buttongrass moorland
MGH	Highland grassy sedgeland
MBP	Pure buttongrass moorland
MRR	Restionaceae rushland
MBR	Sparse buttongrass moorland on slopes
MDS	Subalpine *Diplarrena latifolia* rushland
MBW	Western buttongrass moorland

MSW	Western lowland sedgeland

Native grassland

Acceptable values: Definitions:

GHC	Coastal grass and herbfield
GPH	Highland *Poa* grassland
GCL	Lowland grassland complex
GSL	Lowland grassy sedgeland
GPL	Lowland *Poa labillardierei* grassland
GTL	Lowland *Themeda triandra* grassland
GRP	Rockplate grassland

Non-eucalypt forest and woodland

Acceptable values: Definitions:

NAD	*Acacia dealbata* forest
NAR	*Acacia melanoxylon* forest on rises
NAF	*Acacia melanoxylon* swamp forest
NAL	*Allocasuarina littoralis* forest
NAV	*Allocasuarina verticillata* forest
NBS	*Banksia serrata* woodland
NBA	*Bursaria - Acacia* woodland
NCR	*Callitris rhomboidea* forest
NLE	*Leptospermum* forest
NLM	*Leptospermum lanigerum - Melaleuca squarrosa* swamp forest
NLA	*Leptospermum scoparium - Acacia mucronata* forest
NME	*Melaleuca ericifolia* swamp forest
NLN	Subalpine *Leptospermum nitidum* woodland

Other natural environments

Acceptable values:	Definitions:
ORO	Lichen lithosere
OSM	Sand, mud
OAQ	Water, sea

Rainforest and related scrub

Acceptable values:	Definitions:
RPF	*Athrotaxis cupressoides* - *Nothofagus gunnii* short rainforest
RPW	*Athrotaxis cupressoides* open woodland
RPP	*Athrotaxis cupressoides* rainforest
RKF	*Athrotaxis selaginoides* - *Nothofagus gunnii* short rainforest
RKP	*Athrotaxis selaginoides* rainforest
RKS	*Athrotaxis selaginoides* subalpine scrub
RCO	Coastal rainforest
RSH	Highland low rainforest and scrub
RKX	Highland rainforest scrub with dead *Athrotaxis selaginoides*
RHP	*Lagarostrobos franklinii* rainforest and scrub
RMT	*Nothofagus* - *Atherosperma* rainforest
RML	*Nothofagus* - *Leptospermum* short rainforest
RMS	*Nothofagus* - *Phyllocladus* short rainforest
RFS	*Nothofagus gunnii* rainforest and scrub
RMU	*Nothofagus rainforest* (undifferentiated)
RFE	Rainforest fernland

Saltmarsh and wetland

Acceptable values:	Definitions:
AAP	Alkaline pans
AHF	Freshwater aquatic herbland
AHL	Lacustrine herbland
AHS	Saline aquatic herbland
ARS	Saline sedgeland/rushland
ASF	Freshwater aquatic sedgeland and rushland
ASP	*Sphagnum* peatland
ASS	Succulent saline herbland
AUS	Saltmarsh (undifferentiated)
AWU	Wetland (undifferentiated)

Scrub, heathland and coastal complexes

Acceptable values:	Definitions:
SAL	*Acacia longifolia* coastal scrub
SBM	*Banksia marginata* wet scrub
SBR	Broad-leaf scrub
SCH	Coastal heathland
SSC	Coastal scrub
SCA	Coastal scrub on alkaline sands
SRE	Eastern riparian scrub
SED	Eastern scrub on dolerite
SCL	Heathland on calcareous substrates
SKA	*Kunzea ambigua* regrowth scrub
SLG	*Leptospermum glaucescens* heathland and scrub
SLL	*Leptospermum lanigerum* scrub
SLS	*Leptospermum scoparium* heathland and scrub
SRF	*Leptospermum* with rainforest scrub
SMP	*Melaleuca pustulata* scrub
SMM	*Melaleuca squamea* heathland
SMR	*Melaleuca squarrosa* scrub
SRH	Rookery halophytic herbland
SSK	Scrub complex on King Island
SSZ	Spray zone coastal complex
SHS	Subalpine heathland
SWR	Western regrowth complex
SSW	Western subalpine scrub
SWW	Western wet scrub
SHW	Wet heathland

Wet eucalypt forest and woodland

Acceptable values:	Definitions:
WBR	*Eucalyptus brookeriana* wet forest
WDA	*Eucalyptus dalrympleana* forest
WDL	*Eucalyptus delegatensis* forest over *Leptospermum*
WDR	*Eucalyptus delegatensis* forest over rainforest
WDB	*Eucalyptus delegatensis* forest with broad-leaf shrubs
WDU	*Eucalyptus delegatensis* wet forest (undifferentiated)
WGK	*Eucalyptus globulus* King Island forest
WGL	*Eucalyptus globulus* wet forest
WNL	*Eucalyptus nitida* forest over *Leptospermum*
WNR	*Eucalyptus nitida* forest over rainforest
WNU	*Eucalyptus nitida* wet forest (undifferentiated)
WOL	*Eucalyptus obliqua* forest over *Leptospermum*
WOR	*Eucalyptus obliqua* forest over rainforest
WOB	*Eucalyptus obliqua* forest with broad-leaf shrubs
WOU	*Eucalyptus obliqua* wet forest (undifferentiated)
WRE	*Eucalyptus regnans* forest
WSU	*Eucalyptus subcrenulata* forest and woodland
WVI	*Eucalyptus viminalis* wet forest

FOREST_STR / FOREST_STRUCT

This attribute has been deprecated and is no longer actively populated. This attribute is retained for legacy purposes only.

Acceptable values:	Definitions:
Forest	Vegetation with trees taller than 5m and greater than 20% solid crown cover
Woodland	Vegetation with trees taller than 5m and a solid crown cover between 5 – 20%
Other	Vegetation that does not fit into the categories above

CANOPY_TRE / CANOPY_TREE

Acceptable values:	Definitions:
AC	*Athrotaxis cupressoides*
AS	*Athrotaxis selaginoides*
AV	*Allocasuarina* spp.
BM	*Banksia marginata*
CR	*Callitris rhomboidea*
EA	*Eucalyptus amygdalina*
EB	*E. brookeriana*
EC	*E. coccifera*
ED	*E. delegatensis*
EG	*E. globulus*
EI	*E. gunnii*
EL	*E. obliqua*
EM	*E. pulchella*
EN	*E. nitida*
EO	*E. ovata*
EP	*E. pauciflora*
EQ	*E. perriniana*
ER	*E. rodwayi*
ES	*E. sieberi*
ET	*E. tenuiramis*
EU	*E. dalrympleana*
EV	*E. viminalis*
EX	*E. regnans*
EY	*E. dalrympleana* and / or *E. pauciflora*
MY	*Nothofagus cunninghamii*

SOURCE_TYP / SOURCE_TYPE

Acceptable values:	Definitions:
ADS	An Airborne Digital Sensor image was used to capture and interpret the feature.
EWI	ESRI World Imagery

Field-sketch	This source is used when the community boundary was mostly sketched from observation in the field (with or without some guidance from GPS points), but the actual boundary was not readily identifiable on the source imagery.
GEarth-XXX...	Imagery from Google Earth was used for capture and/or interpretation. "XXX..." indicates the credited source of the imagery in the Google Earth browser.
- C/A	CNES/Astrium
- C/AB	CNES/Airbus
- COP	Copernicus
- DG	Digital Globe
- GE	GeoEye corporation
- LCC	Launceston City Council
- MT	Maxar Technology
- SKM	Sinclair Knight Merz
- UNK	Unknown (but was from Google Earth)
GNSS	A Global Navigation Satellite System (GNSS) receiver (e.g. GPS receiver) was used to capture the extent of the community. This may or may not involve augmentation methods (e.g. differential GPS) to improve positional accuracy. Image interpretation was not generally used.
Orthoimagery	A digital orthorectified image was used for capture and interpretation.
Other	Another source not covered within this table was used for capture and interpretation.
Photo	A hardcopy aerial photograph was used to capture and interpret the feature.
SAT-XXX...	Imagery acquired by satellite was used for capture and/or interpretation (but not within Google Earth). "XXX..." indicates the sensor (or satellite) that captured the imagery.
- DG	Digital Globe
- SENT:2	Sentinel 2
- SPT	SPOT
- UNK	Unknown
UNK	The source of the capture and interpretation is unknown.

SOURCE_IRS

Source Interpretability Rating Scale (SIRS) has been implemented due to the shortcomings of physical image quality measures, such as ground sample distance and signal-to-noise ratio, to adequately convey the interpretability potential of image sources used when editing TASVEG polygons. SIRS has also been chosen due to the inability to assign traditional scale values to digitally acquired imagery. SIRS takes into account the varying quality of aerial photography arising from variables such as film type, atmospheric conditions and scanning resolution/compression (if converted to digital format). SIRS is a unitless scale that can also be applied to any imagery source thus enabling an index of quality to be assigned against sources such as Google Earth, satellite imagery and hand-held photographs.

The SIRS is used to quantify the interpretability or usefulness of imagery and is based on the concept of the National Imagery Interpretability Rating Scale (NIIRS) outlined in Irvine (1997). SIRS defines the level of image interpretability based on the tasks an analyst can perform with imagery of a given rating level and consists of 10 graduated levels (0 - 9) with several interpretation tasks or *criteria* forming each level. SIRS values are assigned by examining the source imagery and determining which of the criteria listed below could be accomplished on the image if the objects or features were present. The analyst determines the highest level on the scale at which the criteria and all lower rated criteria could be satisfied. Decimal SIRS values are allowed and can be used where the analyst judges that a source image falls somewhere between SIRS levels e.g. 3.7 if an image is significantly better than 3 but not quite 4.

Rating Level 0

Interpretability of the imagery is precluded by obscuration, degradation, or very poor resolution (e.g. cloud cover).

Rating Level 1

Distinguish between major land use classes (e.g. urban, agricultural, forest, water, barren).

Delineate coastal shoreline.

Detect major lines of transportation (e.g. Midlands Highway).

Distinguish between runways and taxiways at a large airfield (e.g. Launceston Airport, Hobart Airport).

Identify large area drainage patterns by type (e.g. dendritic, trellis, radial).

Detect large area (40 ha) timber clearcutting.

Rating Level 2

Identify large (i.e. greater than 40 ha) centre-pivot irrigated fields during the growing season.

Detect windbreaks (i.e. rows of trees) between paddocks.

Detect large buildings (e.g. hospitals, factories).

Detect the location of a large golf course (e.g. Royal Hobart Golf Club).

Detect intermediate (e.g. 800m) horse training/trotting tack with gravel/sand surface.

Delineate the extent of woody vegetation were canopy closure is greater than 20%.

Detect clearings through forested land for utility easements (e.g. high tension power lines, water pipelines).

Detect two lane improved roads (e.g. Channel Highway, Meander Valley Highway).

Rating Level 3

Detect two lane unimproved roads.

Distinguish between natural forest stands and orchards.

Detect forest/fire roads through native forest.

Delineate areas of mature plantation within native forest.

Identify general vegetation cover type (e.g. grass, scrub, wetland, agricultural crop) in non-forested areas.

Distinguish among residential, commercial and industrial areas within an urban area.

Detect large (100m^2) town water storage tanks.

Detect individual fairways within a golf course.

Detect individual houses in residential neighbourhood.

Rating Level 4

Identify farm buildings as sheds, silos, or residences.

Detect basketball court, tennis court, volleyball court in urban areas.

Distinguish between individual rows in a mature vineyard or orchard.

Detect large farm equipment (tractors, combines) in open fields.

Detect vehicle tracks through grassland.

Distinguish boundaries between structurally different TASVEG communities (e.g. dry eucalypt forest and scrub).

Detect fallen trees in inland waterways.

Identify boom for centre pivot irrigated fields.

Detect selective timber harvest operations.

Rating Level 5

Identify tents (larger than 2 person) at established recreational camping areas.

Detect small (less than 1m wide) irrigation drainage ditches.

Detect large domesticated animals (e.g. horses, cattle) in grazing pastures.

Identify individual bales of hay (i.e. large rolls) in open fields.

Distinguish individual trees in a closed canopy native forest.

Identify road markings on paved roads (e.g. turn arrows, give way line, stop line)

Delineate building footprints for residential dwellings.

Rating Level 6

Detect a closed gate across a single lane road.

Distinguish between row (e.g. corn, soybean, poppy) crops and small grain (e.g. wheat, oats) crops.

Identify automobiles as sedans or station wagons.

Count individual ‘stags’ (mature standing deadwood) in a mature native forest.

Identify utility poles in a residential neighbourhood (e.g. telephone/electricity pole).

Count small medium domesticated animals in a flock (e.g. sheep, goats).

Distinguish between sand and pebble/rock beaches.

Detect foot tracks through grasslands.

Rating Level 7

Identify individual railroad sleepers.
Identify above ground utility lines in residential areas (e.g. telephone, electricity).
Detect individual steps on a stairway.
Detect stumps and rocks in forest clearings and meadows.
Identify individual steel fence posts (e.g. star picket).
Detect large raptor (e.g. eagle, osprey) nests.
Identify floating objects as plastic garbage bags.
Detect outside rear-view mirrors on passenger cars.

Rating Level 8

Identify small hand tools (e.g. hammer, carpenters saw, pipe wrench).
Determine the occupancy of large raptor (e.g. eagles, osprey) nests.
Identify grill detailing and/or the license plate on a passenger/truck type vehicle.
Identify a survey benchmark set in a paved surface.
Identify tree leaf size and shape.
Identify individual pine seedlings.
Identify individual water lilies on a pond.
Identify windshield wipers on a vehicle.

Rating Level 9

Identify individual barbs on a barbed wire fence.
Detect individual spikes/clips in railroad sleepers.
Identify individual bunches of pine needles.
Identify individual grain heads on small grain (e.g. wheat, oats, barley).
Identify individual bunches of Eucalyptus fruit.

References

Irvine, J.M. (1997) National Imagery Interpretability Rating Scales (NIIRS): Overview and Methodology *Proceedings of the International Society for Optical Engineering (SPIE)*, 29-30 July, 1997, Volume 3128, pp.93-103.