

TASMANIAN VEGETATION MONITORING AND MAPPING PROGRAM

Specialist support and advice to Government through research, vegetation mapping, inventory, impact assessment and monitoring.

Email: TVMMPsupport@dpipwe.tas.gov.au

## THREATENED NATIVE VEGETATION COMMUNITIES 2020 – METADATA STATEMENT

### Dataset

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<b>Unique ID:</b>	b0c33e89-0dfc-438c-8f41-0c80c6b36571
<b>Title:</b>	Threatened Native Vegetation Communities 2020
<b>Custodian:</b>	Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment (DPIPWE)
<b>Jurisdiction:</b>	Tasmania
<b>Citation:</b>	Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment. <i>Threatened Native Vegetation Communities 2020</i> , Released December 2020. Tasmanian Vegetation Monitoring and Mapping Program, Natural and Cultural Heritage Division.
<b>Metadata date:</b>	13/11/2020

### Description

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**Abstract:** Threatened Native Vegetation Communities 2020 (TNVC 2020) is a state-wide mapping layer produced by the Tasmanian Vegetation Monitoring and Mapping Program (TVMMP) showing the indicative extent of threatened native vegetation communities across Tasmania. It estimates the mapped extent of 39 communities listed under [Schedule 3A – Threatened native vegetation communities](#) of the *Nature Conservation Act (2002)*. TNVC 2020 is derived from TASVEG 4.0 for all but four of the 39 communities. Four communities (Heathland scrub complex at Wingaroo, *Notelaea - Pomaderris - Beyeria* forest, Sea bird rookery complex and Riparian scrub) are derived from a combination of TNVC 2014 and TASVEG 4.0. TNVC 2020 is the third major release version of the TNVC layer. It replaces TNVC 2014, which was largely based on TASVEG 3.0.

**Search Words:** TNVC, Threatened vegetation, vegetation communities, flora, TASVEG, Tasmania

### Reference System

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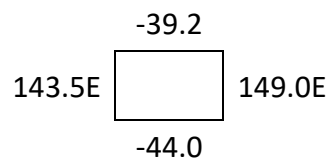
**Reference System:** EPSG:28355  
(GDA94 / MGA zone 55)

## Geographic Extent

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**Name:** Tasmania

**Bounding Box:**



## Dataset Currency

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**Beginning Date:** 1998-04-01

**Ending Date:** 2020-10-30

## Dataset Status

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**Progress:** Complete for release version 2020

**Maintenance and**

**Update:** A new updated version of TNVC is likely to follow within a year of the next major release of TASVEG.

## Dataset Access

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**Stored Data**

**Format(s):** Digital - ESRI file geodatabase

**Available**

**Format Type(s):** Digital – ESRI Shapefile

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## Data Quality

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**Lineage:** TNVC 2020 is derived from TASVEG mapping, which is a composite of mapping completed at a range of times and spatial scales. 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 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 in 2005 and 1.3 in 2007. Three major updates have also occurred since version 1.0; version 2.0 released in 2009, version 3.0 released in 2013 and version 4.0 (the current version) in 2020. 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 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.

The TNVC communities whose distribution is directly derived from 'equivalent' TASVEG Mapping Units underwent a checking and review process during the creation of TNVC. Some polygons had undergone clearing and conversion and were removed from both the TASVEG Live and TNVC datasets. Four TNVC communities were identified that had some polygons allocated to other native vegetation communities during the creation of TASVEG 4, which were reinstated during the checking process for TNVC. These areas are quantified in a separate, more detailed report (available on request).

Four TNVC communities (Heathland scrub complex at Wingaroo, *Notelaea - Pomaderris - Beyeria* forest, Sea bird rookery complex and Riparian scrub) were derived from a combination of TNVC 2014 and TASVEG 4.0. Each of these communities is treated differently and a more detailed report is available on request.

**Positional  
Accuracy:**

The TNVC data is derived from TASVEG which is captured at a nominal scale of 1:25,000. The aerial photography primarily used in the mapping process is orthorectified and registered to within 15 m of linear control features (e.g. drainage lines and roads) supplied in the TASMAR digital 1:25,000 topographic maps.

**Attribute  
Accuracy:**

TNVC 2020 maps the distribution of 39 threatened native vegetation communities. The attribute accuracy varies greatly depending on the source of TASVEG mapping. With the exception of the Ben Lomond Bioregion, Tasman Peninsula and most of the Tasmanian Wilderness World Heritage Area, much of the mapping of eucalypt forest communities in TASVEG is derived from the RFA vegetation community map (1996), which was produced at 1:100,000 scale from models based on maps of eucalypt heights and densities together with geological, topographic and geographic rule-sets. Original RFA mapping in these areas is subject to

ongoing revision primarily based on availability of high-resolution imagery or targeted field revision projects. A review of vegetation extent on King Island in 2019 used available aerial imagery, most current satellite imagery and refined the boundaries between native vegetation and agricultural land but did not otherwise focus on VEG\_CODE attribution. Most other TASVEG mapping is derived from interpretation of aerial imagery, with attribute accuracy depending on the distinctiveness of vegetation community signatures, the scale and quality of the imagery and the experience of the interpreter. Confirmation of the presence or otherwise of listed threatened communities requires appropriate field validation by a qualified vegetation expert.

TNVC 2020 does not contain information about the data sources used for vegetation typing, however the reliability of typing can be inferred by examining the source date and data types from the TASVEG 4.0 layer. The attributes in TASVEG 2.0 (which was the original source for the four 'non-equivalent' communities) can also be used to infer the reliability of typing of the four communities that were partially derived from this layer; Heathland scrub complex at Wingaroo, *Notelaea - Pomaderris - Beyeria* forest, Sea bird rookery complex and Riparian scrub. A more recent check of the current extent of these communities has also been completed.

**Logical Consistency:** TNVC 2020 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. Logical consistency checking has been performed on TASVEG 4.0, targeting suspicious locations of tagged communities to correct gross errors in geographical distribution.

**Completeness:** The TNVC 2020 dataset covers the entire State of Tasmania including its larger islands and some smaller offshore islands but excludes Macquarie Island. This dataset is complete for the purpose of the current TNVC release (version 2020). The data is suited for use as a statewide and regional overview, for reporting purposes and for determining the possible location of threatened native vegetation communities and the context in which they occur. Tasks requiring more current or precise vegetation boundaries should seek alternate data sources or undertake field verification.

## Contact

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**Organisation:** DPIPWE, Natural and Cultural Heritage Division  
**Position:** Coordinator TVMMP  
**Address:** Natural Values Conservation Branch, DPIPWE  
GPO Box 44  
Hobart, TAS, 7001  
**Phone:** (03) 6165 4320  
**Facsimile:** (03) 6233 3477  
**Email:** TVMMPsupport@dPIPWE.tas.gov.au  
**Additional Metadata:** <http://www.dPIPWE.tas.gov.au/tasveg>.  
There is a more detailed report, available on request.

## TNVC 2020 Attribute Fields

### Attribute Changes

The TNVC attribute fields include only the threatened native vegetation community name and the listing number given in Schedule 3A of the *Nature Conservation Act 2002* together with the size of each polygon. Note that listed threatened native vegetation communities are not necessarily directly equivalent to TASVEG state-wide mapping units. Vegetation communities recognised as threatened need not be limited to those mapped as discrete mapping units within the state-wide vegetation map, TASVEG, but may be identified and mapped using other spatial information sources.

### TNVC 2020 attributes and their meaning

Attribute Name	Full Name	Description	Type
SCHED_ID	Schedule ID	The ID number for the native community as listed on Schedule 3A of the <i>Nature Conservation Act, 2002</i> .	Text (3)
SCHED_NAME	Vegetation Community Name	The title of the native vegetation community as listed on Schedule 3A of the <i>Nature Conservation Act, 2002</i> .	Text (100)
SHAPE_AREA	Shape Area	The area of the polygon (square metres)	Float

Acceptable values for community attribute fields

SCHED_ID	SCHED_NAME
1	Alkaline pans
2	<i>Allocasuarina littoralis</i> forest
3	<i>Athrotaxis cupressoides/Nothofagus gunnii</i> short rainforest
4	<i>Athrotaxis cupressoides</i> open woodland
5	<i>Athrotaxis cupressoides</i> rainforest
6	<i>Athrotaxis selaginoides/Nothofagus gunnii</i> short rainforest
7	<i>Athrotaxis selaginoides</i> rainforest
8	<i>Athrotaxis selaginoides</i> subalpine scrub
9	<i>Banksia marginata</i> wet scrub
10	<i>Banksia serrata</i> woodland
11	<i>Callitris rhomboidea</i> forest
13	Cushion moorland
14	<i>Eucalyptus amygdalina</i> forest and woodland on sandstone
15	<i>Eucalyptus amygdalina</i> inland forest and woodland on cainozoic deposits
16	<i>Eucalyptus brookeriana</i> wet forest
17	<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i> dry forest and woodland
18	<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i> King Island forest
19	<i>Eucalyptus morrisbyi</i> forest and woodland
20	<i>Eucalyptus ovata</i> forest and woodland
21	<i>Eucalyptus risdonii</i> forest and woodland
22	<i>Eucalyptus tenuiramis</i> forest and woodland on sediments
23	<i>Eucalyptus viminalis - Eucalyptus globulus</i> coastal forest and woodland
24	<i>Eucalyptus viminalis</i> Furneaux forest and woodland
25	<i>Eucalyptus viminalis</i> wet forest
26	Heathland on calcareous substrates
27	Heathland scrub complex at Wingaroo
28	Highland grassy sedgeland
29	Highland <i>Poa</i> grassland
30	<i>Melaleuca ericifolia</i> swamp forest
31	<i>Melaleuca pustulata</i> scrub
32	<i>Notelaea - Pomaderris - Beyeria</i> forest
33	Rainforest fernland
34	Riparian scrub
35	Seabird rookery complex
36	<i>Sphagnum</i> peatland
36A	Spray zone coastal complex
37	Subalpine <i>Diplarrena latifolia</i> rushland
38	Subalpine <i>Leptospermum nitidum</i> woodland
39	Wetlands

