Abstract Mapping of Glossy Black-Cockatoo habitat in the Biliirrgan project area (the Nambucca, Bellingen, Coffs and Clarence Local Government Areas in northern NSW). The mapping for Nambucca, Bellingen and Clarence LGAs is derived from the State Vegetation Type Map (SVTM, release C1.1M1) using Plant Community Type data; the mapping for Coffs LGA is derived from the fine-scale mapping of the Coffs Harbour Local Government Area (VIS ID 4189) using vegetation community data. PCTs/vegetation communities were classified as Glossy Black-Cockatoo habitat if either Allocasuarina torulosa (Forest Oak) or Allocasuarina littoralis (Black She-oak) had a mean cover-abundance score of at least 2 (equating to at least 5 plants, and at least 5% cover, in a 20 m by 20 m plot) AND the frequency (i.e. the proportion of flora survey plots in which a species was recorded) of Forest Oak and Black She-oak in that community summed to at least 10%. Habitat was subdivided into classes (e.g. littoralis High) based on the frequency and cover abundance of the most frequent Allocasuarina species. Sites from all habitat classes were surveyed in the field, and the density of Allocasuarina cones was estimated, allowing the calculation of the mean number of Allocasuarina cones per hectare for each habitat class. Resource locator Name: Data Quality Statement **Data Quality Statement** Protocol: WWW:DOWNLOAD-1.0-http--download Description: Data quality statement for Biliirrgan Glossy Black-Cockatoo habitat mapping Function: download **Download** Name: Download Package **Package** Protocol: WWW:DOWNLOAD-1.0-http--download Description: Data (Shapefile) Function: download Unique resource identifier 50f40397-131b-4d1c-b235-250061e8ba3b Code Presentation Map digital form Edition Version 1 Dataset **English** language Metadata standard Name ISO 19115 Edition 2016 https://www.planningportal.nsw.gov.au/opendata/dataset/50f40397-131b-4d1c-b235-Dataset URI 250061e8ba3b Enabling informed planning and management decisions about Glossy Black-Cockatoo Purpose habitat

Biliirrgan Glossy Black-Cockatoo habitat mapping

Title

Status

Spatial representation

On going

Туре	vector	
Spatial reference system		
Code identifying the spatial reference system	4283	
Equivalent scale	1:None	
Additional information source	The Biliirrgan Glossy Black-Cockatoo habitat mapping was derived from the best available existing vegetation mapping for each Local Government Area. However, the existing mapping was not designed specifically for recording Allocasuarina densities, and was done at a scale which means that there are often discrepancies between mapped vegetation communities and the vegetation on the ground. Also, Allocasuarinas are not evenly distributed across a community, but tend to be clumped as a result of factors such as fire history. Therefore, even where the underlying vegetation mapping is correct, Allocasuarina densities may differ substantially from the average for a given vegetation community.	
	Field investigations found that the Biliirrgan Glossy Black-Cockatoo habitat mapping was reliable at larger scales: for instance, landscapes where there are large areas of mapped high quality Glossy Black-Cockatoo habitat did indeed tend to have large areas of high quality habitat. However, because of the limitations outlined above, at finer scales the mapping is less reliable – e.g. Allocasuarinas may be completely absent from a site mapped as High or Very High quality habitat, or may occur in high densities at sites not mapped as habitat at all. At finer scales, the map should not be assumed to be a true representation of habitat on ground.	
Topic category	biota	

Keyword set			
keyword value	FAUNA-Vertebrates		
	ECOLOGY-Habitat		
	VEGETATION-Floristic		
Originating controlled vocabulary			
Title	ANZLIC Search Words		
Reference date	2008-05-16		
Geographic location			
NSW Place Name	Coffs Harbour		
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	2023-07-24		
End position	N/A		
Dataset reference date			
Resource maintenance			
Maintenance and update frequency	As needed		
Contact info			
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Responsible party role	pointOfContact		

Lineage

The mapping for Nambucca, Bellingen and Clarence LGAs is derived from the State Vegetation Type Map (SVTM, release C1.1M1) using Plant Community Type data; the mapping for Coffs LGA is derived from the fine-scale mapping of the Coffs Harbour Local Government Area (VIS_ID 4189) using vegetation community data. PCTs/vegetation communities were classified as Glossy Black-Cockatoo habitat if either Allocasuarina torulosa (Forest Oak) or Allocasuarina littoralis (Black She-oak) had a mean coverabundance score of at least 2 (equating to at least 5 plants, and at least 5% cover, in a 20 m by 20 m plot) AND the frequency (i.e. the proportion of flora survey plots in which a species was recorded) of Forest Oak and Black She-oak in that community summed to at least 10%. Habitat was subdivided into classes (e.g. littoralis_High) based on the frequency and cover abundance of the most frequent Allocasuarina species, as follows:

torulosa_Mod: dominant (most frequent) Allocasuarina is Allocasuarina torulosa, summed Allocasuarina frequency is 10%-55%, mean cover-abundance is 2 or greater (equating to at least 5 plants, and at least 5% cover) torulosa_High: dominant (most frequent) Allocasuarina is Allocasuarina torulosa, summed Allocasuarina frequency is >55%, mean cover-abundance is 2 or greater (equating to at least 5 plants, and at least 5% cover) littoralis_Mod: dominant (most frequent) Allocasuarina is Allocasuarina littoralis; summed Allocasuarina frequency is 10%-55%; mean cover-abundance is 2 or greater (equating to at least 5 plants, and at least 5% cover) littoralis_High: dominant (most frequent) Allocasuarina is Allocasuarina littoralis; summed Allocasuarina frequency is >55%; mean cover-abundance is 2 or 3 (equating to at least 5 plants, and 5%-50% cover) littoralis_VeryHigh: dominant (most frequent) Allocasuarina is Allocasuarina littoralis; summed Allocasuarina frequency is >55%; mean cover-abundance is 4 or greater (equating to at least 5 plants, and >50% cover)

A total of 150 sites were surveyed in the field, and the density of Allocasuarina cones was estimated at each site, allowing the calculation of the mean number of Allocasuarina cones per hectare for each habitat class.

The Biliirrgan Glossy Black-Cockatoo habitat mapping was derived from the best available existing vegetation mapping for each Local Government Area. However, the existing mapping was not designed specifically for recording Allocasuarina densities, and was done at a scale which means that there are often discrepancies between mapped vegetation communities and the vegetation on the ground. Also, Allocasuarinas are not evenly distributed across a community, but tend to be clumped as a result of factors such as fire history. Therefore, even where the underlying vegetation mapping is correct, Allocasuarina densities may differ substantially from the average for a given vegetation community.

Field investigations found that the Biliirrgan Glossy Black-Cockatoo habitat mapping was reliable at larger scales: for instance, landscapes where there are large areas of mapped high quality Glossy Black-Cockatoo habitat did indeed tend to have large areas of high quality habitat. However, because of the limitations outlined above, at finer scales the mapping is less reliable – e.g. Allocasuarinas may be completely absent from a site mapped as High or Very High quality habitat, or may occur in high densities at sites not mapped as habitat at all. At finer scales, the map should not be assumed to be a true representation of habitat on ground.

Constraint set

Use constraints

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Limitations on public access

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