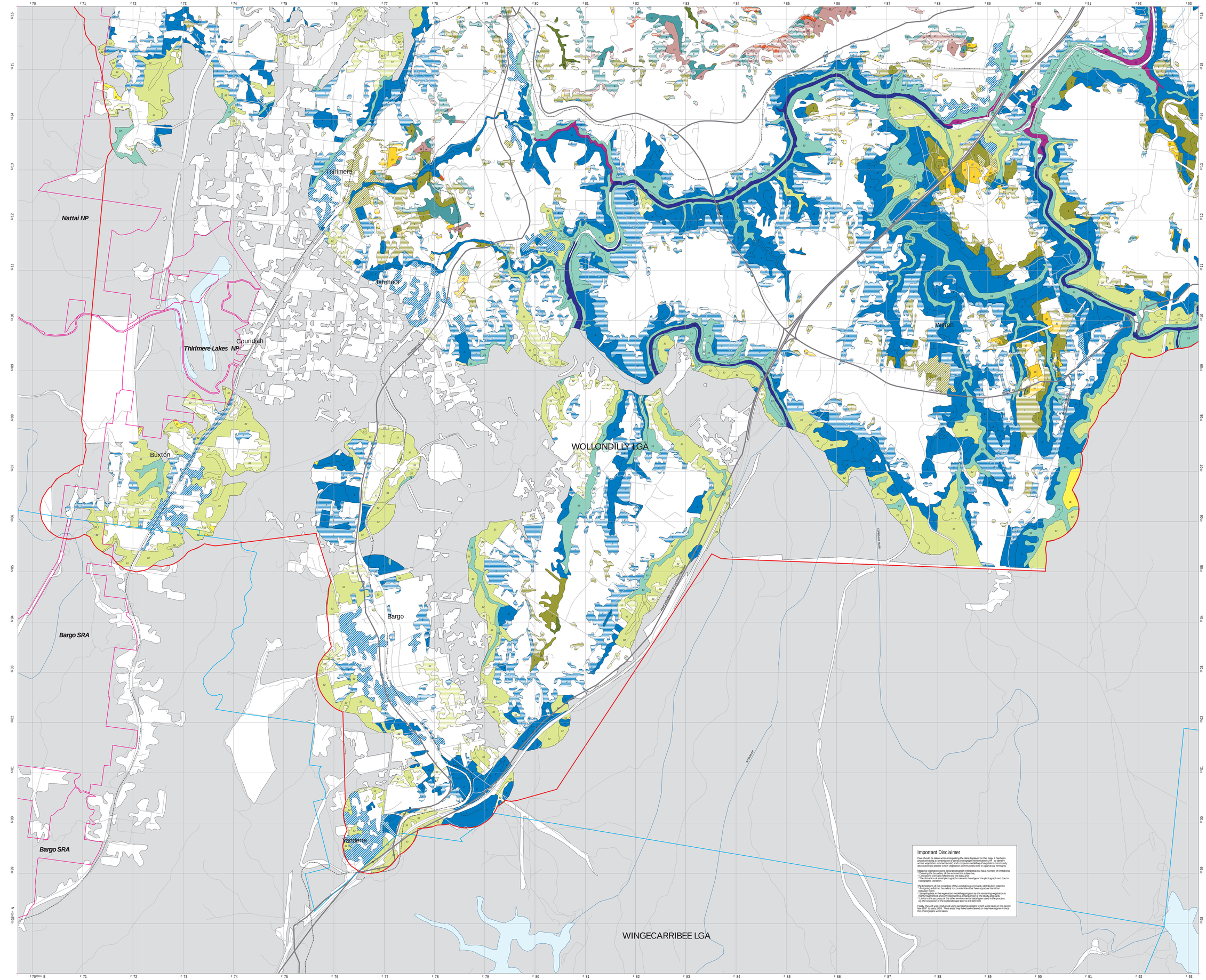
Native Vegetation of the Cumberland Plain, Western Sydney

+ LAT / LONG OF MAP SHEET CORNER — LONGITUDE 150 ° 35 ' 5 " LATITUDE 34 ° 32 ' 9 "

+ LAT / LONG OF THE MAP SHEET CORNER — LONGITUDE 150 ° 45 ' 23 " LATITUDE 34 ° 32 ' 24 "

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October 2002

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# Native Vegetation of the Cumberland Plain

**Map 1 of 16**
**Wollondilly LGA**
**(Southern Section)**

Please view map in conjunction with report "Interpretation Guidelines for the Native Vegetation of the Cumberland Plain, Western Sydney NSW NPWS, Hurstville, October 2002"

Vegetation data compiled by the Conservation, Assessment and Planning Unit, Conservation Programs & Planning Division, Biodiversity Research and Management Divisions, NSW NPWS.

Base Mapping Data supplied by The Land Information Centre, Panorama Avenue, Bathurst 2795 NSW, (www.lic.gov.au).
Rail data provided by Australian Surveying & Land Information Group

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Project jointly sponsored by NPWS, Landcom, UDIA & DUAP.

## Legend

- Study Area Boundary
- Local Government Area Boundary
- NPWS Estate boundary

**Endangered ecological communities listed under the Threatened Species Conservation Act 1995 as of 1 June 2002**

- **Shale/Sandstone Transition Forest**
  1 - Shale/Sandstone Transition Forest (Low Sandstone Influence)
  2 - Shale/Sandstone Transition Forest (High Sandstone Influence)
- **Cooks River/Castlereagh Ironbark Forest**
  3 - Cooks River/Castlereagh Ironbark Forest
- **Castlereagh Swamp Woodland**
  4 - Castlereagh Swamp Woodland
- **Agnes Banks Woodland**
  8 - Agnes Banks Woodland
- **Cumberland Plain Woodland**
  9 - Shale Hills Woodland
  10 - Shale Plains Woodland
- **Sydney Coastal River-flat Forest**
  11 - Alluvial Woodland
  12 - Riparian Forest
- **Western Sydney Dry Rainforest**
  13 - Western Sydney Dry Rainforest
- **Moist Shale Woodland**
  14 - Moist Shale Woodland
- **Sydney Turpentine-Ironbark Forest**
  15 - Turpentine-Ironbark Forest
  43 - Turpentine-Ironbark Margin Forest
- **Elderslie Banksia Scrub Forest**
  37 - Elderslie Banksia Scrub Forest
- **Shale Gravel Transition Forest**
  103 - Shale Gravel Transition Forest
- **Blue Gum High Forest**
  152 - Blue Gum High Forest

**Ecological communities not listed under the Threatened Species Conservation Act 1995 as of 1 June 2002**

- 6 - Castlereagh Scribbly Gum Woodland
- 31 - Sandstone Ridgetop Woodland
- 32 - Upper Georges River Sandstone Woodland
- 33 - Western Sandstone Gully Forest
- 34 - Mangrove/Saltmarsh Complex
- 35 - Riparian Scrub
- 36 - Freshwater Wetlands
- 61 - Eastern Gully Forest
- 62 - Woodland Heath Complex
- 67 - Vegetation Of Volcanic Substrates
- 9999 - Unclassified Vegetation, or outside study area
- No native vegetation overstorey
- Water body

**Vegetation Condition Classes**

- **Canopy Cover > 10% (Unless Remnant > 5ha, Where Canopy Cover > 5%)**
  (Areas mapped as classes: A, B, C, SA)
- **Canopy Cover < 10%**
  (Areas mapped as classes: Cmin, Tx, Txr)
- **Canopy Cover < 10% (Urban Areas)**
  (Areas mapped as class: Tcu)

**Note: Condition classes are shown as a shading over the ecological community color code.**
**Example shown is for:**
**1 - Shale/Sandstone Transition Forest (Low Sandstone Influence)**

N
S

0 250 500 750 1000
metres

MAP SHEET GRID NORTH
HORIZONTAL DATUM: AUSTRALIAN GEODETIC DATUM 1966, ZONE 56
VERTICAL DATUM: AUSTRALIAN HEIGHT DATUM
TRANSVERSE MERCATOR PROJECTION
GRID INTERVAL 1000 METRES - ONE GRID SQUARE = 100 HECTARES

## Important Disclaimer

Care should be taken when interpreting the data displayed on this map. It has been derived from a combination of aerial photograph interpretation (to identify the areas where vegetation remnants exist) and computer modelling of vegetation community distribution (to predict which vegetation communities exist in a particular remnant).

Mapping vegetation using aerial photograph interpretation, has a number of limitations:
* Drawing the boundary of the remnants is subjective.
* Scale limits the accuracy of the data to 1:25 000.
* The distortion of aerial photographs towards the edge of the photograph and due to topographic variation.

The limitations of the modelling of the vegetation community distribution relate to:
* Assigning a distinct boundary to communities that have a gradual transition between them.
* Sampling bias in the vegetation modelling program as the remaining vegetation is highly fragmented and only represents a small portion of the study area, and,
* Generalising the data to the resolution of the environmental data used in the process. eg. the resolution of the soil landscape layer is at 1:100 000.

Finally, the API was conducted using aerial photographs which were taken in the period late 2001 to early 2002. Thus areas may have been cleared or may have regrown since the photographs were taken.

Study Area

Map Produced by Spatial Vision

Map Date: October 2002