+ LAT / LONG OF MAP SHEET CORNER — LONGITUDE 150 ° 44 ' 21 " LATITUDE -33 ° 57 ' 12 "

+ LAT / LONG OF THE MAP SHEET CORNER — LONGITUDE 150 ° 56 ' 43 " LATITUDE -33 ° 57 ' 25 "

CAMDEN LGA

Leppington

Denham Court

Ingleburn

Macquarie Fields

Yarroville

Raby

Minto

Minto Heights

Long Point

LIVERPOOL LGA

Leumeah

Currans Hill

William Howe RP

Campbelltown

Kentlyn

Glenlee

Rosemeadow

Menangle Park

CAMPBELLTOWN LGA

Gilead

SUTHERLAND LGA

WOLLONDILLY LGA

Dharawal SRA

WOLLONGYONG LGA

Legend

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/Salt marsh 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: Txu)

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)

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

Native Vegetation of the Cumberland Plain

Map 6 of 16
Campbelltown LGA

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 Data Unit, Central CPRD, and the Biodiversity Research Group, Biodiversity Research and Management Division, 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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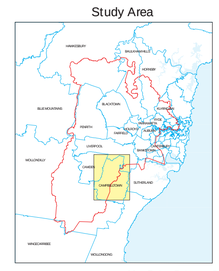
Project jointly sponsored by NPWS, Landcom, UDIA & DUAP.

0 250 500 750 1000 1250 1500 1750 2000 2250 2500
metres

MAP ANGLE - 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

Study Area



Important Disclaimer

Care should be taken when interpreting the data displayed on this map. It has been produced using a combination of aerial photograph interpretation (API - to identify 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;
* Limitations with geo-referencing the data; and
* 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,
* Limits in the accuracy of the other environmental data layers 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 1997 to early 1998. Thus areas may have been cleared or may have regrown since the photographs were taken.

Map Produced by Spatial Vision

Conservation Programs & Planning Division
Central Directorate
NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service
October 2002

PO Box 1967
Hurstville NSW 2220
Ph:(02) 9585 6444

Map Date: October 2002

Native Vegetation of the Cumberland Plain, Western Sydney