Native Vegetation of the Cumberland Plain, Western Sydney

+ LAT / LONG OF MAP SHEET CORNER LONGITUDE 151 ° 59 ' 53 " LATITUDE -33 ° 41 ' 44 "

+ LAT / LONG OF THE MAP SHEET CORNER LONGITUDE 151 ° 15 ' 5 " LATITUDE -33 ° 41 ' 56 "

Berowra Valley RP

HORNSBY LGA

Ku-ring-gai Chase NP

Ku-Ring-Gai

Garigal NP

Dalrymple-Hay NR

WARRINGAH LGA

Baulkham Hills

BAULKHAM HILLS LGA

Lane Cove NP

KU-RING-GAI LGA

Garigal NP

PARRAMATTA LGA

Lane Cove NP

Lane Cove NP

MANLY LGA

RYDE LGA

Willoughby

WILLOUGHBY LGA

Parramatta

Wallumatta NR

Parramatta RP

PARRAMATTA LGA

Lane Cove

North Sydney

Ryde

LANE COVE LGA

Silverwater NR

HOLROYD LGA

Hunters Hill

HUNTERS HILL LGA

NORTH SYDNEY LGA

MOSMAN LGA

Parramatta River RP

Auburn

AUBURN LGA

Concord

Cadmans Cottage HS

WOOLLAHRA LGA

SYDNEY LGA

SYDNEY LGA

STRATHFIELD LGA

BURWOOD LGA

CANADA BAY LGA

LEICHHARDT LGA

SOUTH SYDNEY LGA

Important Disclaimer

Care should be taken when interpreting the data displayed on this map. It has been derived from aerial photographs and is subject to limitations (eg. the scale at which native vegetation is mapped to avoid over-complex modelling of vegetation community distribution (to predict at 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.
* The scale of aerial photographs is 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, therefore, the data used in the modelling program may not be used in the process eg. the evolution 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.

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October 2002

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Native Vegetation of the Cumberland Plain

Map 10 of 16
Auburn LGA, Concord LGA
Hunters Hill LGA, Ku-ring-gai LGA
Lane Cove LGA, North Sydney LGA
Ryde LGA, Strathfield LGA
& Willoughby 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 Planning Unit, Central Directorate and Information Technology and Biodiversity Research and Management Divisions, NSW NPWS.

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

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Data assessment by NPWS, Landcom, UDA & 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/Salt marsh Complex
- 35 - Riparian Scrub
- 36 - Freshwater Wetlands
- 41 - 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)

N

0 250 500 750 1000
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

Map Produced by Spatial Vision

Map Date: October 2002

+ LAT / LONG OF MAP SHEET CORNER LATITUDE -33 ° 52 ' 8 " LONGITUDE 151 ° 59 ' 39 "

+ LAT / LONG OF THE MAP SHEET CORNER LATITUDE -33 ° 53 ' 21 " LONGITUDE 151 ° 14 ' 52 "

NSW National Parks & Wildlife Service –1:25 000 Map Series – Map 10 of 16