



Department of Planning and Environment

NSW State Vegetation Type Map

Technical Notes

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Shortened forms

ADS40/80	Leica ADS Airborne Digital Sensor
API	aerial photography interpretation
BioNet	The repository for biodiversity data products managed by the NSW Department of Planning and Environment
BRT	boosted regression tree
DPE	NSW Department of Planning and Environment
DSF	dry sclerophyll forest
GDM	generalised dissimilarity modelling
GIS	geographic information system
IBRA	Interim Biogeographic Regionalisation of Australia
LGA	local government area
NIR	near infra-red
NSW	New South Wales
OA	overall accuracy (of a model)
PCT	plant community type
RGB	red green blue
RIV	Riverina and Murray
SAAP	semi-automated classification program
SD	standard deviation
SEED	Sharing and Enabling Environmental Data portal
SPOT 5	satellite for observation of Earth
SRTM	Shuttle Radar Topographic Mission
SVTM	State Vegetation Type Map
VPP	vegetation photo pattern

1. Introduction

These technical notes describe the regional-scale mapping of plant community types for NSW, Australia. The NSW State Vegetation Type Map (SVTM) represents the most complete and consistent information about the distribution of vegetation across NSW, benefitting landholders, planners and local communities.

Plant community types, or PCTs, are the finest level of classification in the NSW vegetation classification hierarchy. They identify and describe recurring patterns of native plant species assemblages in relation to environmental conditions; that is, sets of species that commonly occur together in association with combinations of soil, temperature, moisture and other factors.

The Department of Planning and Environment (DPE) has taken a systematic approach to mapping PCTs based on vegetation plot data. The SVTM methodology applies a hierarchical approach where groups of co-occurring species are successively delineated into smaller subsets at progressively finer spatial scales.

Broad vegetation categories were delineated using digital aerial photography interpretation (API) and placed into vegetation photo pattern (VPP) classes (e.g. woodlands, wetlands, shrublands, rainforests). VPPs were based on the influence of regional-scale environmental factors such as climate and geology and are assigned to the landscape even in areas where the vegetation has been cleared. This allows us to map pre-clearing vegetation across NSW.

At finer levels, where classification units become increasingly descriptive, we use expert rules to define limits on the extent of PCTs based on landform and topography (e.g. gullies, ridges, plateaus, depressions). PCTs were assigned at the finest level using machine learning and then checked by expert interpreters. We masked out cleared areas using a 5 m resolution map of native vegetation.

The SVTM is based on the best available aerial (ADS40/80) and satellite imagery (SPOT 5, SRTM, Landsat), a comprehensive collection of environmental variables, and existing vegetation mapping. The map covers all of NSW and can be viewed on your mobile device or downloaded as a 5 m resolution raster.

The SVTM was constructed from 93,227 vegetation plots, over 300 million polygons and 500 discrete species distribution models. We have mapped 1,690 PCTs across NSW's 800,000 km². Each PCT has been examined by expert aerial photography interpreters.

The SVTM represents the best available information on the extent of PCTs in NSW. It was designed to be easy for DPE to update as new information becomes available.

About DPE

The NSW Department of Planning and Environment brings together specialists in urban and regional planning, natural resources, industry, environment, Aboriginal and social housing, and regional NSW.

2. Background

The vegetation at any location may be described in terms of the plant species present (from tallest trees to smallest herbs), and the relative 'importance' of each species based on a combination of abundance (number of individuals) and cover (how much of the area they occupy).

Plant species composition and relative importance varies across the landscape, and vegetation classification is an artificial framework used to subdivide and describe the patterns of composition and importance observed along complex continua of environmental and other gradients, including moisture, temperature, soil fertility and disturbance history. Because of the importance of plants to all other elements of biodiversity, vegetation classification units are commonly used as surrogates for broader biodiversity classification.

PCTs are the finest level of classification in the NSW vegetation classification hierarchy. They fit within broader units known as vegetation classes. There are 99 vegetation classes representing broader-scale vegetation patterns across NSW. These in turn are nested within 12 vegetation formations at the top of the hierarchy. The 2 upper levels of the hierarchy are drawn from the independently constructed schema of Keith (2004).

The NSW vegetation classification hierarchy and the SVTM are part of the Integrated BioNet Vegetation Data program. This program coordinates the development and management of native vegetation classification data and maps for NSW. The program is recognition of the need to provide consistent statewide vegetation data to support the implementation of NSW legislation, regulations and policies. It moves from a previously fragmented, regionalised and patchy history of investment to a centrally managed program underpinned by scientific standards and methods. Integrated BioNet Vegetation Data includes:

- the 3-tiered NSW native vegetation classification hierarchy (vegetation formations, vegetation classes and PCTs)
- the SVTM (including extant and pre-clearing maps)
- threatened species, population and ecological community to PCT association data
- estimates of clearing loss (%) for PCTs
- vegetation condition benchmark data
- the BioNet systems that store and deliver data content.

The SVTM is designed for regional-scale planning and management actions. Site verification is a requirement for local or property-scale projects. Planning or investment decisions at the property scale should be supported by ground assessment.

The amount of field survey information and the quality of environmental predictor surfaces dictate that some areas, and some PCTs, will be mapped with higher confidence than others. Where archival vegetation mapping units have been adopted, PCTs have been allocated based on similar biological and physical attributes, as well as intersecting floristic plot data.

Technical requirements

SVTM layers are available as 5 m rasters (TIF) or by request as polygon shapefiles (SHP). These data can be viewed in GIS software and downloaded from the Sharing and Enabling Environmental Data in NSW (SEED) portal. The Trees Near Me NSW app and website is available for Android and iOS and allows for web-based viewing of the map and other data without any specialised software.

3. Data access

There are a range of products that are available as part of the SVTM. They include lists of PCTs, species lists, plot data, maps you can download, maps you can view online and maps you can explore from the palm of your hand.

Trees Near Me NSW

The easiest way to explore SVTM data using a mobile device is through our app or website, Trees Near Me NSW. Trees Near Me NSW allows users to navigate to any area in NSW and identify the current and pre-clearing vegetation. It features descriptions of the PCTs around you and lists individual species with links to more information.

BioNet Vegetation Classification

The master list of NSW PCTs is maintained in the BioNet Vegetation Classification application. Each PCT has a standard set of attributes describing its composition, structure and distribution. Refer to the 'About BioNet Vegetation Classification' webpage for further information.

SEED (Sharing and Enabling Environmental Data in NSW)

Spatial data from the SVTM program are available for download via the SEED portal – just search for “SVTM”.

SEED has been developed with and for the community of NSW, as a central place for everyone to find data about the NSW environment. It is a web-based portal where the community and government come to access, interrogate, contribute and share NSW environmental data. SEED streamlines the discoverability and accessibility of environmental data, which ultimately empowers evidence-based decision-making and increased trust through greater transparency.

Offer feedback and corrections with SEED

SEED has improved the way you can provide feedback, allowing users to submit more detailed feedback or suggestions about SEED maps, datasets or tools. Users are welcome to provide feedback related to tools, general functionality and missing datasets. You can also provide comprehensive feedback or propose improvements on existing datasets. This can be done directly via the SEED map where you have your data layer area of interest loaded. See the 'Enhanced feedback' webpage for details.

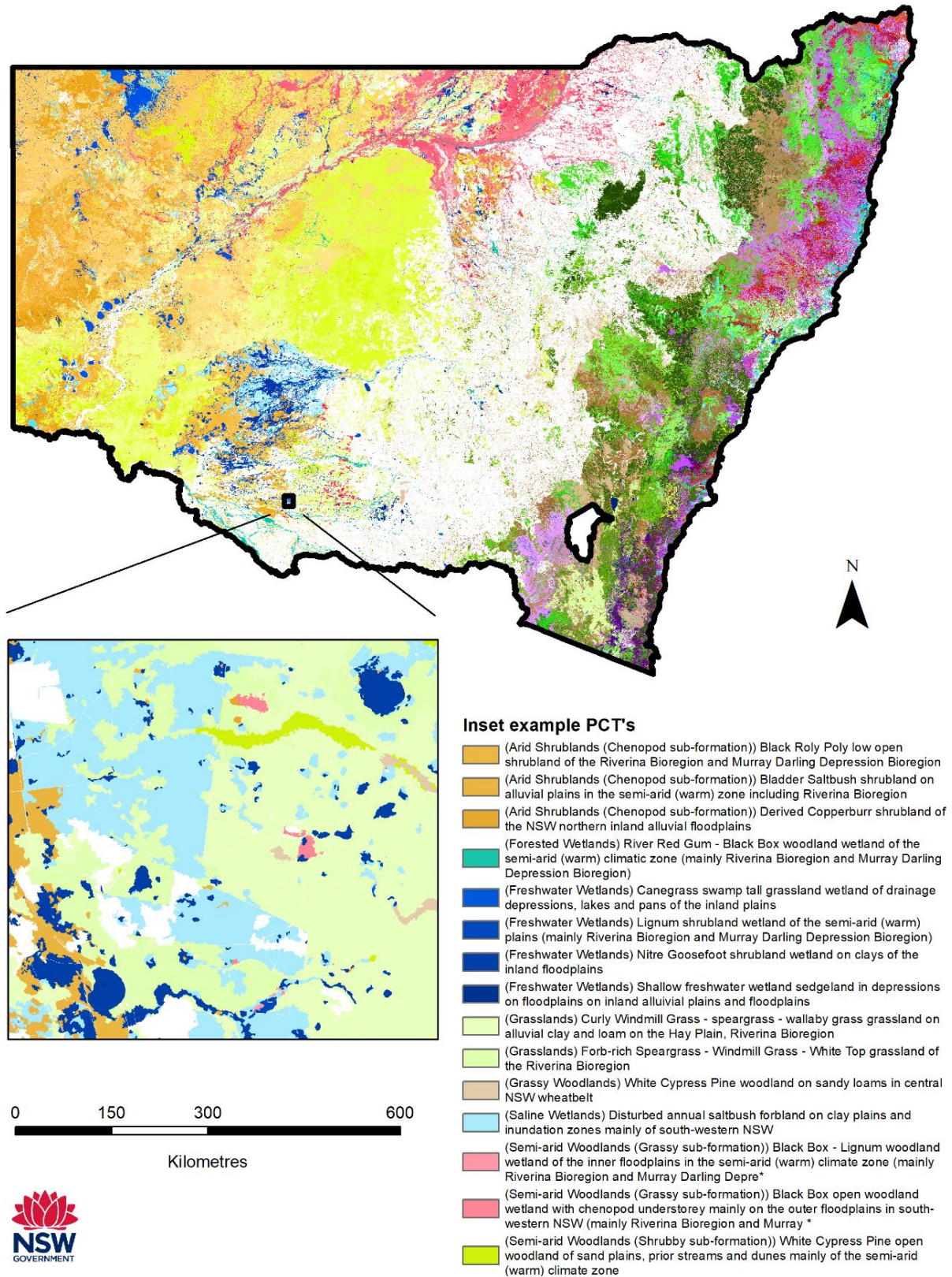


Figure 1 NSW SVTM depicting extant PCTs

4. Methods

The SVTM workflow is divided into 6 modules (Figure 2).

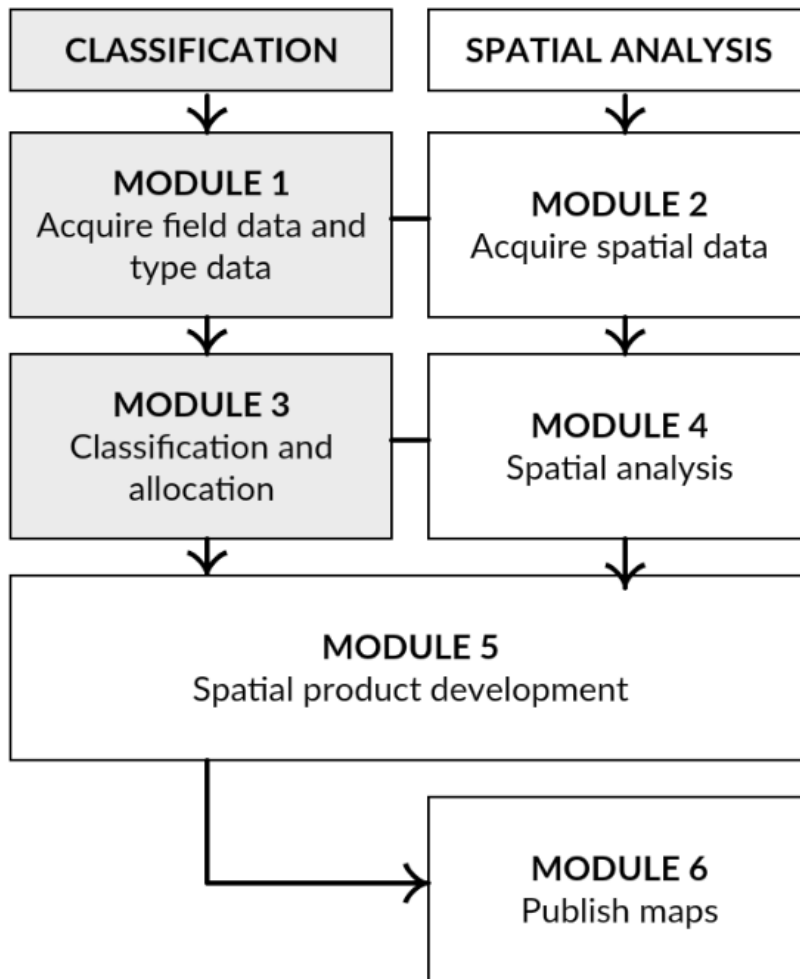


Figure 2 The state vegetation type mapping methodology features parallel workflows of classification and spatial analysis (OEH 2017)

Two parallel pathways are applied:

1. *Classification*, dealing with biological data and classifying plot-based survey data into PCTs. This includes 2 sub-streams comprising the acquisition of field and type data, and classification and allocation
2. *Spatial analysis*, dealing with remotely sensed or interpolated data with continuous coverage across the state. This includes 2 sub-streams of acquiring the spatial data and spatial analysis.

These parallel pathways are integrated in Module 5 *Spatial Product Development*, which includes:

- interpreting VPPs, modelling plant community distributions
- applying on-ground knowledge and API
- eliciting expert input
- engaging users in the testing and evaluation of the vegetation map products.

The method has evolved since it was first published (OEH 2017) and additional steps are described below.

Module 1: Acquire field data and type data

Module 1 collates new and existing field data including:

1. Acquire existing surveys and assign PCTs
2. Acquire new survey information.

Acquire existing surveys and assign PCTs

This first module is dedicated to an audit of relevant classifications of native vegetation community types, including any existing vegetation surveys that have been assigned a vegetation type. The audit includes information from private and public sources as well as data from local, state and federal government agencies.

Survey and type information includes:

- full floristic survey data in a spatial database, including all living vascular flora in area-defined surveys
- rapid survey data, in written or mapped form, describing the composition and/or patterns in vegetation community distribution
- PCTs from BioNet
- classified native vegetation communities based on analysis and interpretation of field data
- non-empirical classifications and descriptions.

Many native vegetation survey records are held in the Flora surveys module of BioNet Atlas. The surveys represent quantitative information about the structure and composition of native vegetation at individual, geolocated survey sites.

BioNet Vegetation Classification holds the master list of native PCTs for NSW. The descriptions include each PCT's geophysical, structural and floristic characteristics.

Additional sources of vegetation survey data and classification are assessed for their site data values and/or for contribution to vegetation community classification. Site information is sought for candidate vegetation communities that have no existing site information.

Some important survey and plant type information is held by individuals or is found in published and 'grey' literature. Acquisition of these data can be time-consuming, so efforts strategically target those of most importance for SVTM purposes.

The PCT master list is currently neither comprehensive nor definitive, as it has been established from a variety of sources supported by different levels of observed, qualitative and quantitative analysis.

The PCT master list includes 1,841 approved PCTs to date (DPE 2022a) and each has an associated vegetation class and vegetation formation. Quantitative or qualitative methods have been used for assignment. There are recognised gaps and duplications within the PCT master list that are being progressively resolved. A list of PCTs that have not been mapped is available in Table 17.

Acquiring new survey information

Where knowledge gaps in vegetation information are found and resources permit, new site survey data may be collected. Ideally, the SVTM would use random-stratified field survey techniques to survey PCTs across the entire landscape using full floristic surveys. In practice, new surveys are confined to 'gap' areas that have few or no existing records.

To maximise the likelihood of the samples representing the full population, the landscape is stratified into unique environmental units. Environmental units are derived by intersecting environmental layers to identify a range of environmental domains. Those

domains that are under-sampled by existing data are identified. New survey locations are selected randomly but confined to accessible locations using infrastructure layers such as administrative and access boundaries.

For example, stratification may include:

- a soil layer, on the assumption that clay and sandy soils have an impact on species distribution
- foliage projective cover based on Landsat data, to help sample both woody and non-woody communities.

Other factors considered include:

- tenure, with a focus on getting access to traditionally under-sampled communities on private property
- distance-from-roads, in accordance with survey contracting requirements
- distance from existing surveys, to avoid clustering of surveys where existing information is already available.

The nature and extent of any new survey is a function of existing (legacy) survey density and quality as well as available funds and survey resources. Areas prioritised include those with little or no previous survey information, complex landscapes, and candidate communities lacking documented survey sites.

Three types of survey data have been collected:

- *full floristic surveys (20 x 20 m)* include a comprehensive list of vascular plants. This information is a prerequisite for quantitative classification of vegetation communities
- *rapid surveys* include the top 3 species in each stratum. Rapid surveys can be used for gap filling and, in some cases, for vegetation modelling
- *observations* of canopy species or communities on roadsides. These are used to aid visual interpretation of imagery but cannot be used in modelling.

The type of survey and the number of surveys undertaken is dictated by purpose, desired sampling intensity, time, cost and access constraints. Several extra sites are provided to account for potential redundancies such as area accessibility.

Module 2: Acquire spatial data

Module 2 comprises 3 sub-modules:

1. Acquire existing environmental layers
2. Acquire and process imagery
3. Acquire existing native vegetation mapping.

Acquire or create environmental layers

A suite of environmental predictor layers, including climate, geology, soil, geophysical data, remote sensing, and terrain indices has been compiled. The layers have all been co-registered to the same 30 m grid cell size. A list of environmental predictors for the SVTM Modelling Grid Collection are available on SEED. Examples of predictor layers are provided in Table 15.

Environmental predictors are used in Module 5 for modelling the relationships between PCTs and the environment, and enabling prediction across the landscape.

The age of individual layers, their quality and resolution vary. Shortfalls in coverage or quality require gap filling by extrapolation, sourcing new data, or commissioning revised assessments.

Acquire and process imagery

DPE has acquired an extensive catalogue of imagery. This imagery archive is used for the visual interpretation and automated delineation of vegetation patterns. It is also used to calculate a range of image derived modelling predictor layers such as texture and greenness indices.

The key spatial data used has been ADS40/80 digital aerial photography (for Eastern NSW and Central NSW) produced by the NSW Land and Property Information group. Other remote sensing data sources include spaceborne radar (SRTM), ADS40/80 digital aerial photography (50 cm resolution), and satellite imagery from SPOT 5 (2.5 m, 2005–2020), Landsat (25 m, 1989–2018), airborne LiDAR and Sentinel (10 m, 2016–2021).

Creating a time series minimises scene-to-scene differences, removes cloud artefacts, improves perceivable detail, and provides patterns based on plant functional responses over time.

In Western NSW, the SPOT 5 High Resolution Geometric was the preferred sensor for the automated delineation of vegetation patterns. SPOT 5 has an advantage in Western NSW due to its multispectral values (visible to shortwave infrared) and multitemporal seamless coverage. DPE developed an enhanced resolution version of SPOT 5 imagery ('super-resolution') for both delineation and interpretation purposes. Super-resolution is a time series product based on the NSW SPOT 5 catalogue.

The SVTM has been designed to be dynamically updated as new information becomes available, including new remote sensing imagery.

Acquire existing native vegetation mapping

Existing native vegetation mapping provides one of the tools used to gain knowledge about vegetation types. The primary source is the BioNet Vegetation Maps collection, but research is required to obtain other mapping that will contribute to the current ecological understanding of each region (e.g. local government agencies that hold mapping not available via BioNet).

The availability of contemporary and high quality mapping generally decreases across NSW from east to west. Suitable high quality mapping coverage is patchy, even along the eastern seaboard.

Existing mapping is used in a variety of ways:

- use of existing line work
- a reference set for plant communities
- use of existing (or translated) plant community attribution.

SVTM Modelling Grid Collection

The SVTM Modelling Grid Collection refers to a suite of around 80 environmental layers that are used for species distribution modelling. Environmental layers include climate, terrain, and soil variables for the state of NSW. A list of layers we have used as covariates for the modelling of PCTs for the SVTM product is available on SEED. Each layer is available as a resource on request.

Module 3: Classification and allocation

Module 3 comprises 2 sub-modules:

1. PCT classification
2. PCT plot allocation.

Two approaches have been applied in the SVTM. Central NSW and Western NSW rely on an expert derived PCT classification (Benson 2006; Benson 2008; Benson et al. 2006; Benson et al. 2010). Eastern NSW has benefited from a data-driven, quantitative classification of plot data (DPE 2022b).

While there are differences in the 2 approaches, they are internally consistent and repeatable, enabling a consistent vegetation map product to be produced across NSW.

Central and Western NSW

In Central and Western NSW individual plot-based records were assigned to a PCT using a combination of cluster analysis and expert knowledge. We used a semi-automated classification of surveys to assign them to an expert derived PCT using the SAAP software program (Oliver et al. 2013). The survey records are classified using agglomerative hierarchical clustering in PRIMER (Clarke and Gorley 2015), which classifies each survey record into groups and displays a dendrogram of their relationship.

SAAP was used to calculate a quantitative goodness-of-fit score between plots and types. This approach recommends PCT allocations for each survey and expert knowledge is required to evaluate the outputs. Reference material includes floristic and structural information, relative species cover and abundance, location, photo pattern and landscape location as well as any reference to the original classification in the PCT.

Where a new classification was required, quantitative classification routines such as agglomerative hierarchical clustering (PATN) (Belbin1995) were used.

Eastern NSW

The PCTs across Eastern NSW have been classified on a statewide scale using a standard classification methodology, providing consistent descriptive and diagnostic attributes for PCTs (DPE 2022a, b). The classification has drawn on the extensive archive of full floristic survey plots (50,000+ sites) held in the Flora surveys module of BioNet Atlas. Plots have been formally classified to a PCT using explicit floristic and environmental threshold rules (see DPE 2022b). These floristic plot data are used by DPE to create predictive models of the assigned PCTs followed by expert API mapping review.

Module 4: Spatial analysis

Module 4 comprises 2 sub-modules:

1. Image object segmentation
2. Assessment and equivalence of legacy mapping.

Image object segmentation

Segmentation of imagery is a method for recognising features, including native vegetation patterns, in imagery. The SVTM uses the multiresolution segmentation algorithm of the software package eCognition (Baatz and Schäpe 2000; Benz et al. 2004) to define image objects with low internal variation (low heterogeneity).

Image objects represent patches of vegetation that can later be classified based on attributes such as crown cover, spectral response or soil type (Roff et al. 2008; Roff 2015). The algorithm works by iteratively merging nearby objects that contribute the least to heterogeneity. The algorithm is novel in that it includes the shape of the object in its measurement of heterogeneity. It allows the user to skew the segmentation in favour of regions with smooth edges and a compact form. The software also allows for the classification of image objects at multiple scales.

ADS40/80 digital aerial photography is used with a digital elevation model (SRTM) and time series Sentinel data (10 m) in the automated delineation of vegetation patterns.

In Western NSW, where ADS40/80 digital aerial photography was not available, time series enhanced SPOT 5 was used. The segmentation parameters are chosen based on visual interpretation. Vegetation patterns from existing stereoscopic API and those recognised in high spatial resolution imagery (ADS40/80) were used as a reference.

Assessing the quality of feature boundaries in segmentation is simple for sharply defined features where the transition zone between classes is smooth. It is more difficult where the transition does not have a linear function of change, such as ecotones. These diffuse boundaries are delineated based on user visual interpretation and user defined thresholds of sub-pixel abundance.

Object boundaries can be distorted to include adjoining dissimilar features, due to their similar spectral responses, or missed due to scale issues, such as diffuse woodland boundaries. These dissimilarities are minimised through manual editing and interpretation and by over-segmentation, where many polygons are created. For each 1:100 km map sheet interpreters have access to over a million polygons that were created automatically.

Assessment and equivalence of legacy mapping

Existing native vegetation mapping is an important resource upon which to build a contemporary regional-scale map. While thousands of maps exist in a wide variety of formats only contemporary digital maps that cover relatively large areas have been evaluated at this stage. The criteria for selection included:

- thematic accuracy
- spatial precision
- currency.

It is also important to provide an explicit relationship between the mapping classification (PCTs) and that of legacy mapping. An equivalence table performs this function; however, 'equivalent' should not be interpreted as 'identical'.

This expert-driven process examines relationships between characteristic (high fidelity) species, dominant species, floristic composition, geographic range, substrates, spatial distribution, and landforms.

Module 5: Spatial product development

This module integrates the 2 parallel streams of Classification and Spatial analysis described in Figure 2.

Module 5 comprises 5 sub-modules:

1. Interpret VPPs
2. PCT distribution modelling
3. Expert input
4. Accuracy assessment
5. User acceptance testing and evaluation.

The approach described here allows for the combination of remote sensing, visual interpretation of vegetation patterns, species distribution models and expert knowledge.

Map boundaries

The SVTM was divided into 3 regions: Eastern NSW, Central NSW and Western NSW (Figure 3). Pre-clearing mapping is available for Western and Eastern NSW but at the time of writing is not available for Central NSW.

The NSW PCTs for Western and Central NSW are based on the NSW Vegetation Classification and Assessment series (Benson 2006; Benson 2008; Benson et al. 2006; Benson et al. 2010). The PCTs for Eastern NSW are based on *A revised Classification of Plant Communities of Eastern NSW* (DPE 2022b).

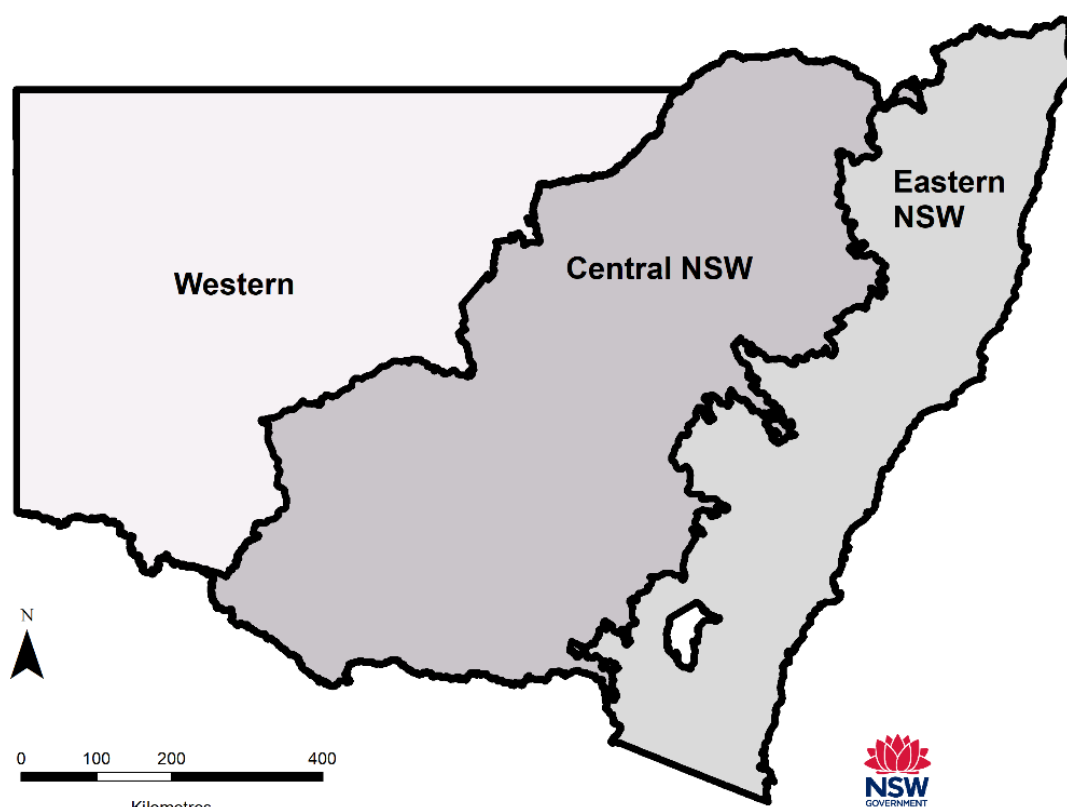


Figure 3 SVTM map regions for NSW

Vegetation photo patterns

VPPs represent structural, physiognomic and shared habitat characteristics that can be reliably identified from very high resolution imagery. Pattern can be defined as the spatial arrangement of macro-features in an image (Küchler and Zonneveld 2012); for example, typical arrangement of a riparian VPP is eucalypt dominated forests restricted to areas adjacent to water lines. By contrast, grassy woodlands typically occur on open plains and floodplains.

Interpreters use landscape position, vegetation texture, expert knowledge of broad floristic distribution, existing mapping and vegetation survey data to guide decisions. The number of VPP classes is informed by the region, landscape type, the number and complexity of PCTs, the imagery pattern and available environmental layers. Some VPP classes represent large numbers of potential PCTs, such as ‘dry sclerophyll forests’ in Eastern NSW. Where possible, further subdivisions are made based on factors such as bioregion or NSW (Mitchell) landscape.

This allows each model to use the subset of environmental layers best suited for the purpose; for example, the environmental predictors used in the 'wetland' model are specialised for wetlands and will differ from those used in the 'rainforest' model. As the relationship between PCTs and landscape class can, in some cases, be one-to-many, sites can be used in more than one model. Table 16 contains a list of unified VPPs for NSW that have equivalence in early iterations of regional SVTM products.

VPP is assigned following visual inspection of imagery (at 1:15,000 in Eastern NSW and at around 1:25,000 for Western NSW). Each automatically derived image object, or polygon, is labelled with a VPP code in what is a largely manual process.

VPPs in cleared vegetation

Image objects, or polygons, were derived from feature recognition of remote sensing data in areas with native vegetation present. Polygons for cleared landscapes were derived from random noise and a 30 m digital elevation model (DEM).

Retaining polygons in cleared areas allows VPPs to be identified for the whole landscape. To date, cleared areas for Western and Eastern NSW have been assigned VPPs. Pre-clearing PCTs mapping is pending for Central NSW.

VPPs in cleared areas are extrapolated from references such as survey sites, existing PCT mapping, soils, geology, topography, the NSW Flood Level Index (Figure 55) and landscape position. The NSW Flood Level Index is a 30 m raster layer that shows height above nearest major naturally occurring waterbody/watercourse in the same way a DEM shows height above sea level. It was used to interpret landscape position, soil moisture, the extent of grassy and floodplain woodland, regional-scale flooding patterns and boundaries in ecological gradients. It was derived from a 30 m DEM, the NSW Strahler stream order layer, and the NSW waterbodies layer.

Historical accounts and historical images were referred to where available. 'Assumptions assigning pre-clearing vegetation photo patterns' in Appendix A contains more information. It outlines the important constraints, assumptions and rules involved in extrapolation of VPP classes (and PCTs) to cleared landscapes.

Non-native vegetation and modified areas

In Central NSW and Western NSW, polygons are categorised as non-native where they contain less than 10% native vegetation by area or have clear modification. Examples include roads, intensively or recently modified grazing areas, exposed soil, closely settled urban and industrial land, cropping, silviculture, infrastructure, home paddocks and buildings.

In Eastern NSW, non-native vegetation was assigned based on the NSW Native Vegetation Extent 5 m Raster v1.4 (Figure 12).

PCT distribution modelling

The goal of modelling is to establish a relationship between VPP, environmental variables and survey records (PCTs). The relationships developed at survey locations are applied across the landscape in local model zones (Table 20). In each of these zones there is one PCT model for each VPP. Within each VPP, there are further constraints on where PCTs can be modelled based on topographic rules.

The SVTM program uses a machine learning approach to modelling PCTs called boosted regression trees (BRTs). BRTs combine the strengths of 2 algorithms: regression trees (models that relate a response to their predictors by recursive binary splits) and boosting (an adaptive method for combining many simple models to give improved predictive performance) (Elith et al. 2008).

Following the methods of Elith and Leathwick (2009), modelling included: gathering relevant data; assessing its adequacy (the accuracy and comprehensiveness of the species data; the relevance and completeness of the predictors); deciding how to deal with correlated predictor variables; selecting an appropriate modelling algorithm; fitting the model to the training data; evaluating the model including the realism of fitted response functions; the predictive performance on test data; mapping predictions to geographic space; and iterating the process to improve the model in light of knowledge gained throughout the process (Elith and Leathwick 2009).

BRTs can handle different types of predictor variables and accommodate missing data. They have no need for prior data transformation or elimination of outliers, can fit complex nonlinear relationships, and automatically handle interaction effects between predictors. Although BRT models are complex, they can be summarised in ways that give powerful ecological insight, and their predictive performance is superior to most traditional modelling methods (Elith et al. 2008).

Separate models are built, one for each VPP class. In some cases, DSF is further divided using IBRA bioregions (DSEWPC 2013) or model subregion. Each VPP class is given a set of PCTs that could occur (applying a 5 km buffer) but survey records across the whole landscape belonging to those PCTs are used to train the model. In this way the PCT niche is modelled as a whole, but only projected back into the particular region's geographic space. As the relationship between PCTs and landscape class can, in some cases, be one-to-many, sites can be used in more than one model.

The collated environmental layers form a large set, many of which are highly correlated. A combination of expert knowledge and statistical inference is used to create a subset for each VPP class (e.g. rainforest or wetland). Groups of similar environmental variables (such as climate) are tested using backwards elimination to identify and retain the layers that explain the most variance in the model. Highly correlated variables are removed by assessing the deviance between models. An average of 10–20 environmental layers are used in the regional-scale models (Table 15).

BRT models are implemented with PCTs as classes using the GBM package (Ridgeway 2006) for the R application (R Core Team 2019) and using 10-fold cross-validation for model selection and evaluation. All classes (i.e. all candidate PCTs) can be modelled in one overarching model, by setting up the BRT as a multinomial regression model.

Some candidate PCTs are not modelled as they lack sufficient survey information or cannot be differentiated by remote sensing or environmental spatial layers. Additional visual interpretation is applied to PCTs in this category, resulting in some being included in the mapping; for example, in Eastern NSW, estuarine habitats, foredune/strandline vegetation (26) and grassy headlands (23) VPPs were assigned by API.

Pre-clearing PCT mapping

Pre-clearing PCT maps represent the most likely distribution of known PCTs in NSW before clearing. This information can be important for supporting a range of NSW Government biodiversity management tools and policies. Note that pre-clearing PCT mapping is designed for regional-scale application. Site verification is always recommended for local or property-scale projects, planning and investment. We recommend that the highest resolution appropriate for this product is 1:25,000.

Only extant native PCTs are reflected in pre-clearing mapping and no account is made for PCTs that may have become locally, regionally or globally extinct.

The composition, structure and distribution of PCTs is assumed to be static, and no account is made for changes over time. Some PCTs cannot be extrapolated due to lack or absence of reasonable indicators or rationale. No comprehensive historical information search was conducted apart from some minor searches about some locales.

Two approaches were used to model PCTs and their pre-clearing extents:

- Where there was existing PCT mapping, Euclidean allocation was used to assign a PCT based on the distance from remaining native vegetation. This process is undertaken separately for each pre-clearing VPP. The Euclidean algorithm works by determining the distance from a cleared cell to the nearest PCT of the same VPP. The calculation derives the true Euclidean distance, rather than the cell distance, and every cell in the output raster is assigned the value of the source to which it is closest.
- Where PCT mapping was not available, PCTs were modelled across the entire region whether native vegetation was present or not. This 'pre-clearing' PCT map was then converted to an 'extant' PCT map by masking non-native areas consistent with the NSW Native Vegetation Extent 5 m Raster v1.4 (Figure 12).

Pre-clearing maps were checked using API based on feedback from producer reviews and external experts. In some cases, new information was manually added at this stage. Where errors and correction were necessary, the map was manually adjusted.

Direct assignment of PCTs

Some PCTs are not mapped as they lack sufficient survey information or cannot be differentiated by modelling, unsupervised remote sensing or environmental spatial layers. A list of unmapped PCTs is provided in Table 17.

PCTs with fewer than 5 records are not included in the modelling and are mapped manually based on available sites, existing mapping, and expert knowledge. It is likely their mapped distribution has been underestimated in some cases.

Derived native grasslands are described and included in the original Central NSW and Western NSW PCT classification. They are not separately described in the Eastern NSW PCT classification. For consistency all derived native grassland PCTs are now removed from the SVTM.

Expert rules and topographic constraints applied to models

To constrain PCTs from being modelled outside of their known range spatial envelopes are applied. Envelopes are based on a review of the literature, expert opinion, VPP, and by IBRA subregion (DSEWPC 2013).

Bioregions capture the large-scale geographically distinct regions based on common climate, geology, landform, native vegetation and species information. NSW (Mitchell) landscapes were used to further divide bioregions and PCTs were assigned to each subregion based on plot data.

Constraining PCTs by a maximum geographic range reduces the number of types competing within the model at any location and removes clearly erroneous results. Each PCT was assigned a landscape position and an aspect to further constrain their extent within envelopes. These rules were applied systematically and considered ridge, slope, gully and flat landscape positions, and sheltered and exposed aspects.

A maximum spatial extent or 'envelope' is developed for each PCT. This allows local expert knowledge to inform the possible extent and range of each PCT. The envelopes are based on the survey data, a review of the literature, environmental predictors, and the IBRA subregions (DSEWPC 2013).

Some envelopes can be quite specific, where a PCT is known to only be found in a specific location, or quite broad, such as a PCT that occurs at high altitude but across multiple bioregions.

Initial map outputs are visually checked using a range of primary and secondary spatial products, and expert and local knowledge. Where errors were known or detected, the map is manually adjusted.

Accuracy assessment

Accuracy assessments are used by DPE to communicate map confidence and help guide how maps can be used. The SVTM reports on the overall accuracy (OA) of the vegetation models, including the *user accuracy* of PCTs, vegetation class and vegetation formation. User accuracy of each vegetation model gives a measure of how well the classes can be differentiated based on environmental variables.

To date, the accuracy assessment has only been applied to the models. We have not assessed the accuracy of the visual interpretation of photo patterns or the manual editing of PCTs. Nor have we assessed the accuracy of the pre-existing vegetation mapping included in the SVTM.

Accuracy assessment of models

The accuracy of the models depends on the reliability and spatial distribution of the vegetation surveys and the quality of the environmental layers. It also depends on whether there are clear links between the PCT and its environment.

PCTs with a definable environmental niche and sufficient survey records will tend to be modelled with high accuracy. PCTs that share their niche with many PCTs and/or have few survey records indicating their presence will be mapped with lower confidence.

User accuracy of the modelling is determined using cross-validation of the entire modelling dataset. This involves producing statistics based on multiple successive iterations of re-sampling (usually 10%) the modelling dataset. Cross-validation provides an estimate of how well the model would perform on a new, unmapped location.

User accuracy statistics are reported for:

- individual PCTs
- top 3 PCTs
- Keith (2004) vegetation formation and vegetation class.

Map accuracy

The map accuracy represents how confident a user can expect the map to be at any given location. We are undertaking a systematic validation to allow trained ecologists to provide critical on-ground data at representative locations across NSW. This will contribute to a growing quantitative database of ground-truth data for both assessing map accuracy and improving the mapping. The SVTM is a living map that can respond to new data as it is collected.

For each map sheet we propose collecting 100 new rapid plots and recording the PCT in the field. Our aim is that the user accuracy exceeds 70%. Where this standard is not attained, further rounds of map editing and resampling would be applied until the standard is reached.

Visual examination of PCT maps

All mapping outputs (uplifted existing, models and direct mapping) were comprehensively examined by API. A range of spatial products, field observations and local knowledge were used to inform edits. Where errors were known or detected, the map was manually adjusted.

User acceptance testing and evaluation

Map products are distributed to users who have expressed or are known to have specific interest. Comments and further information are invited from those clients as part of a user testing program. New information (such as new sites) is incorporated into the mapping before production release where possible.

The SVTM has a broad range of users across government and the wider community including federal, state and local agencies as well as ecological consultants.

Module 6: Publish maps

Module 6 comprises 2 sub-modules:

1. Published maps
2. Updating the SVTM.

Published maps

The SVTM is published on SEED as a collection of layers and is also viewable through the Trees Near Me NSW app. The maps will be updated and re-versioned over time. The version released in June 2022 is C1.1M1.

Published maps include the PCT extant map (Figure 1) and PCT pre-clearing map (Figure 7). Similar extant and pre-clearing maps are available for vegetation class (Figure 5) and vegetation formation (Figure 4).

Note that pre-clearing information is currently not available for Central NSW in version C1.1M1.

Updating the SVTM

The nature of the methodology used to produce the regional-scale vegetation map products relies on locating and accessing, as well as collecting the best available data that are fit for purpose and validating the final mapped products.

We recognise there will be variation between what has been mapped and what is found on the ground. We also acknowledge that the methodology itself is being improved as we learn from users who are applying the map products. We welcome opportunities to engage with users of the vegetation map products and have identified situations where errors or inconsistencies might be investigated and resolved.

Where available, existing published vegetation maps are used to inform the allocation of PCTs. The results of any new local and property-scale vegetation maps will be progressively integrated into the SVTM to allow these data to be viewed in a regional context.

At present information provided to DPE that has potential for updating or improving the SVTM is considered manually on a case-by-case basis. SEED provides an opportunity for users to geotag comments directly onto the map from their computer or device. DPE will apply a systematic approach to evaluating comments and incorporating edits to the SVTM.

SEED allows users to submit more detailed feedback or suggestions on any SEED map, dataset or tool. Users are welcome to provide feedback related to tools, general functionality and missing datasets. You can also provide comprehensive feedback, or propose improvements on existing datasets. This can be done directly via the SEED map where you have your data layer area of interest loaded. See SEED's 'Enhanced feedback' webpage for further details.

For more information about the methodology

OEH (Office of Environment and Heritage) (2017) *The NSW State Vegetation Type Map: Methodology for a regional-scale map of NSW plant community types*, NSW Office of Environment and Heritage, Sydney.

'State Vegetation Type Map' webpage

5. Results

New South Wales

The easiest way to explore our SVTM data using a mobile device is through our app or website, Trees Near Me NSW. Tree Near Me NSW displays both current day vegetation mapping as well as a snapshot of the type of vegetation that would have existed before clearing.

The app/website provides a detailed description of the PCT using data from the BioNet Vegetation Classification application, including a full species list. Selecting an individual species will guide you to the relevant plant description. You can share your location via email or link and the app will generate a custom webpage for that location.

Maps are also available to view or download via the SEED portal. SEED provides public access to view and download data from trusted sources. SEED also allows users to provide direct, spatial feedback on vegetation in their neighbourhood. The SVTM is a living map and will respond to new data as it is collected.

We recommend that the highest resolution appropriate for this product is 1:25,000. The amount of field survey information and the quality of environmental predictor surfaces dictate that some areas, and some VPPs, will be mapped with higher confidence than others.

The Eastern NSW extant mapping and pre-clearing mapping have been published as part of the NSW State Vegetation Type Map (5 m). The maps now available on SEED include vegetation formations (Figure 4), vegetation classes (Figure 5), PCTs (Figure 6) and pre-clearing PCTs (Eastern NSW and Western NSW only) (Figure 7).

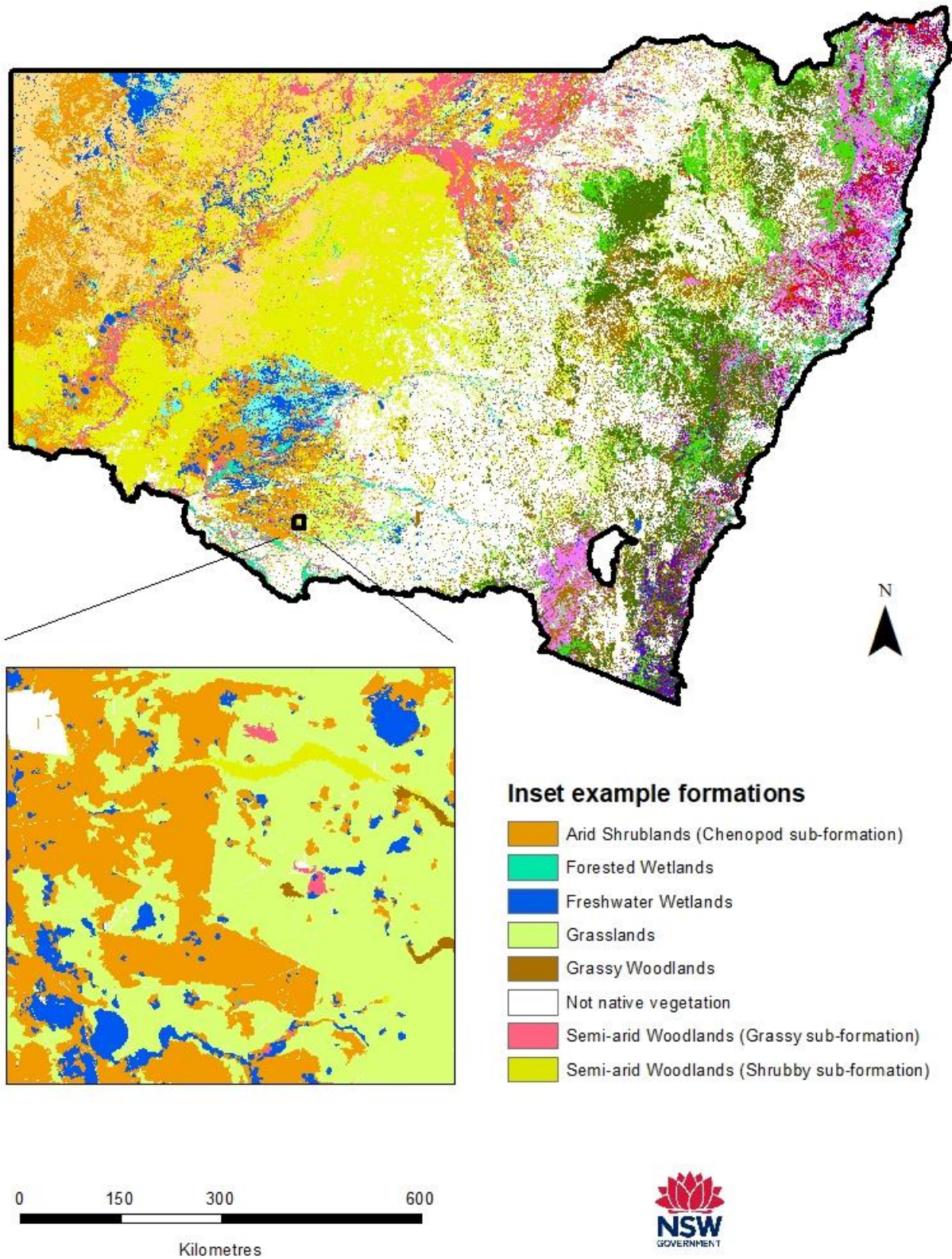


Figure 4 Vegetation formations are compiled from PCT predictions
There are 12 listed vegetation formations.

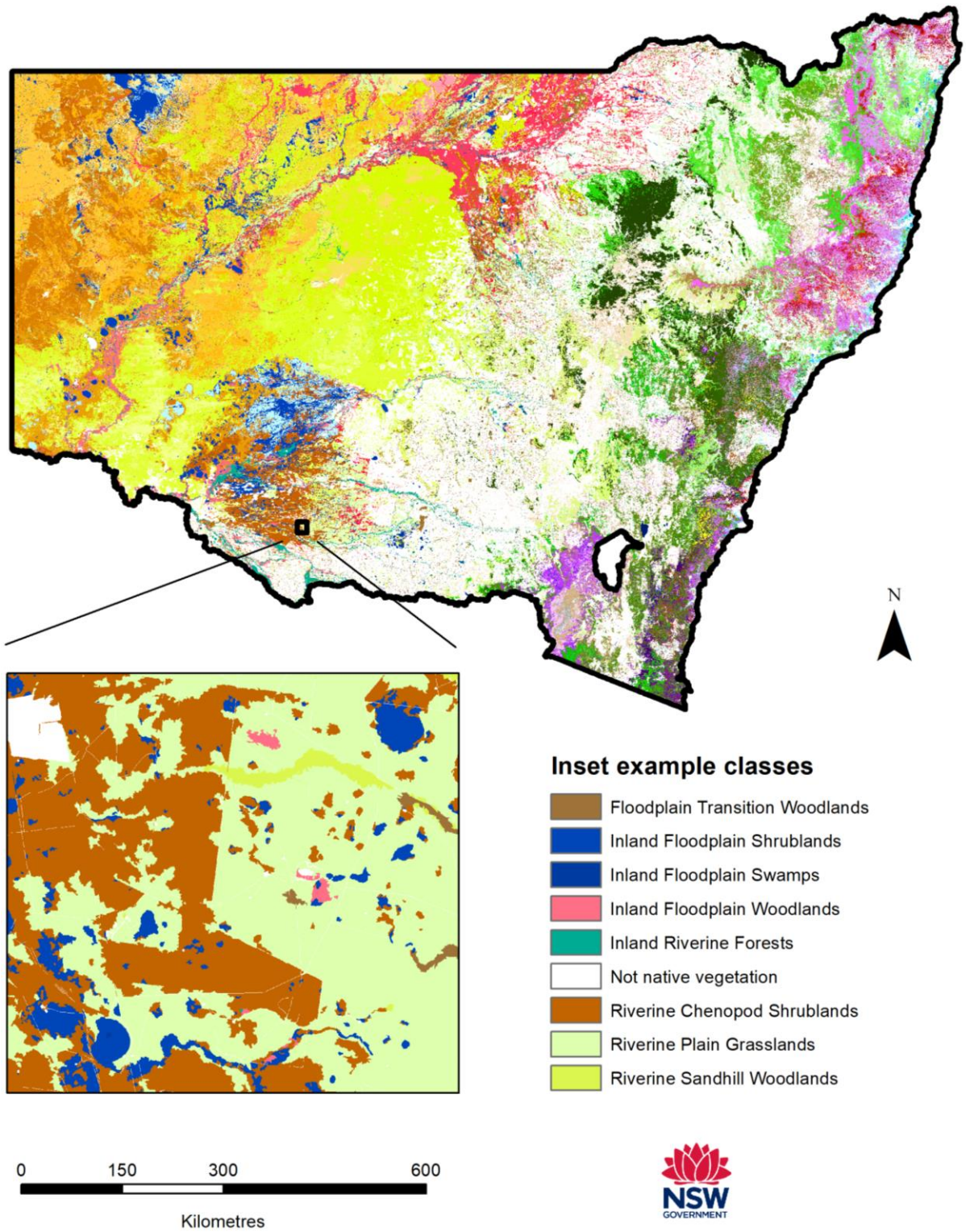


Figure 5 Vegetation classes are compiled from PCT predictions
There are 99 listed vegetation classes.

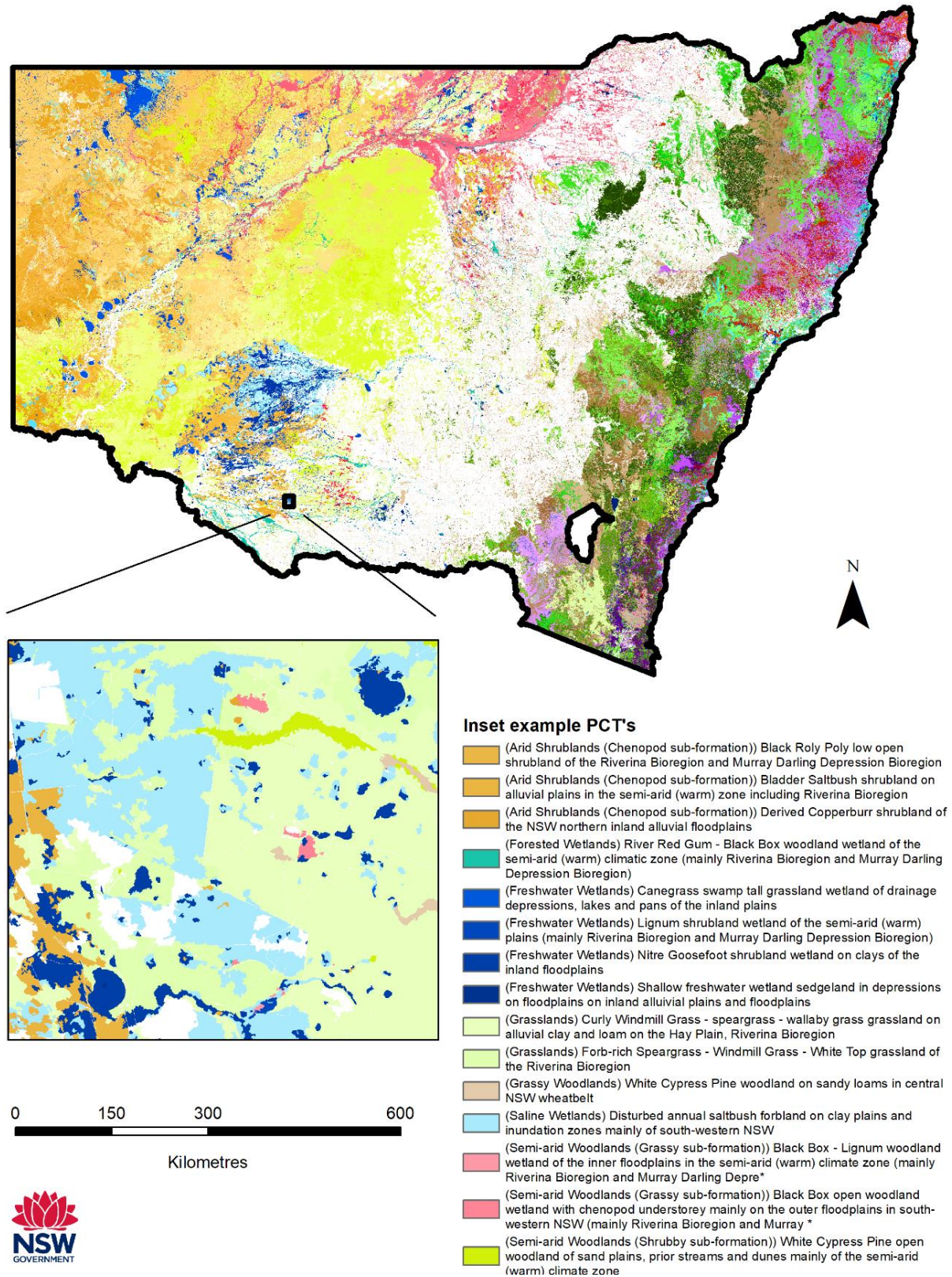


Figure 6 NSW extant PCTs are presented as a 5 m resolution raster for NSW

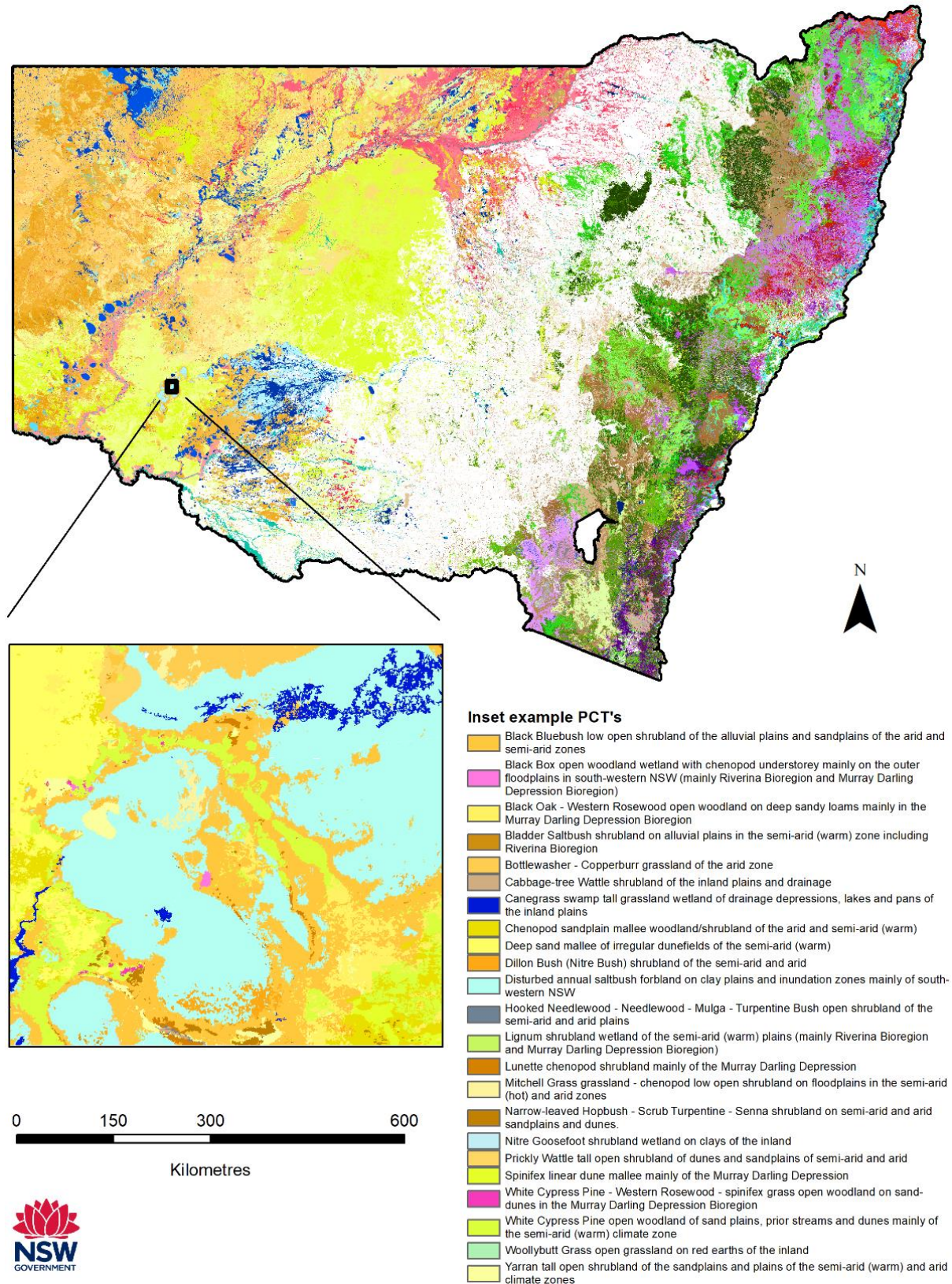


Figure 7 NSW pre-clearing PCTs

Note that pre-clearing mapping is not yet available for Central NSW.

A Eastern NSW

The Eastern NSW mapping area is characterised by a broad mix of landscape types including alpine areas, escarpments, plateaus, rolling hills, wide valleys, meandering river systems, broad floodplains, sandplains and estuaries.

Outside of the rugged escarpments of the Great Dividing Range, Eastern NSW has been subject to substantial clearing and development for agriculture, urban development, mining and industry. Threats to biodiversity are accelerating and include land clearing and fragmentation, altered surface and groundwater hydrology, grazing pressure, salinity and urban development. The vegetation of Eastern NSW is influenced by geology, soils, topography, altitude, temperature and rainfall. As such, it has been divided into biogeographic regions, or bioregions (Figure 8), and NSW (Mitchell) landscapes (Mitchell 2002; DPIE 2021).

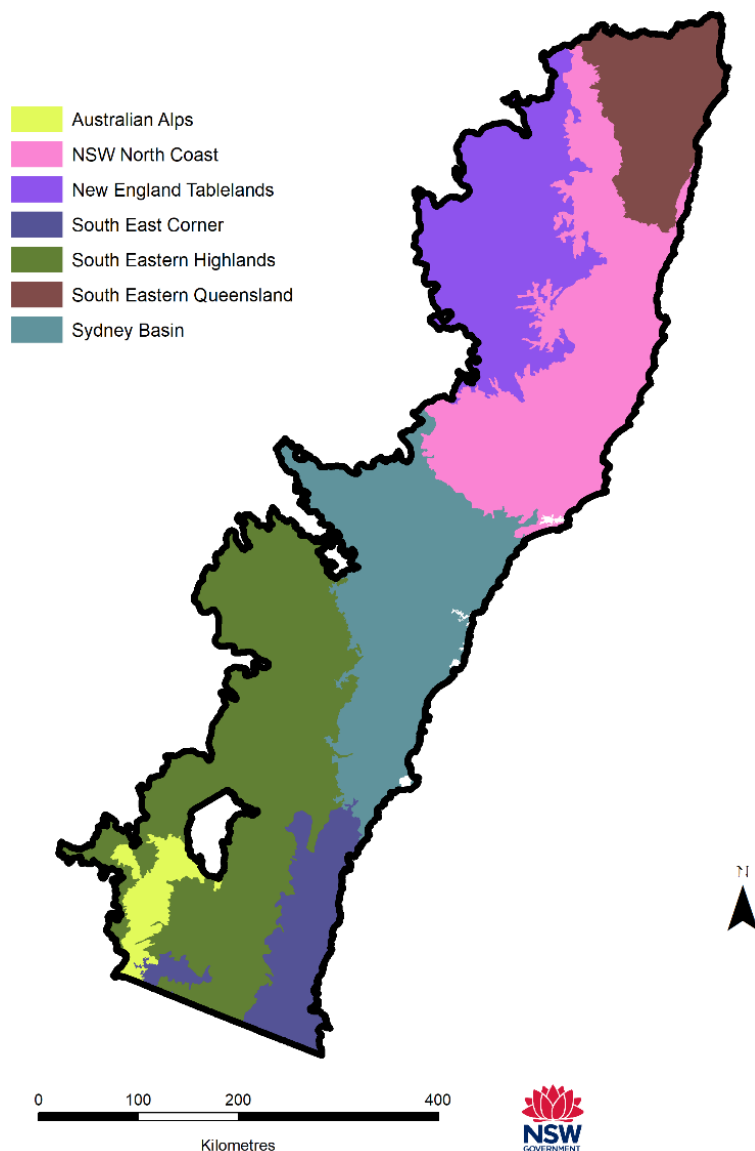


Figure 8 IBRA bioregions of Eastern NSW

The Eastern NSW mapping area spans a wide variety of bioregions and landscapes including alpine, temperate and subtropical climates occurring across a range of geologies and soil types. The study area is dominated primarily by a diversity of forest and woodland types, in addition to a variety of shrubland, wetland and grassland types. The dominant flora species vary widely throughout the study area, particularly from the coast west to the tablelands and western slopes.

In coastal regions DSF dominates slopes and ridges and often includes blackbutt (*Eucalyptus pilularis*), red bloodwood (*Corymbia gummifera*), smooth-barked apple (*Angophora costata*), silvertop ash (*Eucalyptus sieberi*), grey ironbark (*Eucalyptus siderophloia*) and spotted gum (*Corymbia maculata*). Coastal gullies and sheltered slopes support WSF and rainforest including turpentine (*Syncarpia glomulifera*), brush box (*Lophostemon confertus*), Sydney blue gum (*Eucalyptus saligna*), flooded gum (*Eucalyptus grandis*), lilly pilly (*Acmena smithii*), Bangalow palm (*Archontophoenix cunninghamiana*) and sandpaper fig (*Ficus coronata*).

Coastal floodplains, rivers and swamps often include forest red gum (*Eucalyptus tereticornis*), swamp mahogany (*Eucalyptus robusta*), river oak (*Casuarina cunninghamia*), swamp oak (*Casuarina glauca*) and broad-leaved paperbark (*Melaleuca quinquenervia*). Coastal floodplain wetlands are often dominated by common reed (*Phragmites australis*), broad-leaf cumbungi (*Typha orientalis*) and water couch (*Paspalum distichum*). Estuaries support mangrove forests often dominated by grey mangrove (*Avicennia marina*) and a variety of coastal saltmarsh types including sea rush (*Juncus kraussii*), samphire (*Sarcocornia quinqueflora*) and saltwater couch (*Sporobolus virginicus*).

Coastal sandplains support a wide variety of shrublands, wetlands and forests. Dominant flora species in wet and dry shrublands include a variety of *Banksia*, *Leptospermum*, *Acacia*, *Melaleuca*, *Callistemon*, *Hakea* and *Xanthorrhoea* species. Forested hind dunes are often dominated by blackbutt, bangalay (*Eucalyptus botryoides*), scribbly gum (*Eucalyptus signata*), red bloodwood and smooth-barked apple. Areas of littoral rainforest occur on protected dunes. Dune swales and depressions include open wetlands and swamp forests dominated by broad-leaved paperbark and swamp mahogany with a range of reeds and sedges.

Shrublands and littoral rainforests dominate coastal headlands and sand dunes. Coastal grasslands occur on highly exposed areas of coastal headlands and foredunes.

In higher elevated tableland areas of the study area snow gum (*Eucalyptus pauciflora*), ribbon gum (*Eucalyptus viminalis*), monkey gum (*Eucalyptus cypellocarpa*), mountain gum (*Eucalyptus dalrympleana*), New England blackbutt (*Eucalyptus campanulata*) and narrow-leaved peppermint (*Eucalyptus radiata*) are often present. Cool temperate rainforest elements in moist sheltered areas include sassafras (*Doryphora sassafras*), coachwood (*Ceratopetalum apetalum*) and Antarctic beech (*Nothofagus moorei*).

Further west grassy woodlands start to dominate lower slopes and plains including white box (*Eucalyptus albens*), Blakely's red gum (*Eucalyptus blakelyi*), yellow box (*Eucalyptus melliodora*), apple box (*Eucalyptus bridgesiana*) and grey box (*Eucalyptus molucanna*). Drier, less fertile slopes and ridges include red stringybark (*Eucalyptus macrorhyncha*), narrow-leaved ironbark (*Eucalyptus crebra*) and black cypress pine (*Callitris endlicheri*). Dry rainforest occurs in some gullies and sheltered slopes.

Module 1: Field and type data acquisition

Pre-existing field data including full floristic plots and rapid data points were used to inform the Eastern NSW PCT classification (Figure 9). Approximately 3,100 additional floristic plot data points were collected for Eastern NSW, targeting under-sampled regions and landscape types where there was insufficient data for existing candidate PCTs and/or undescribed PCTs that needed to be sampled.

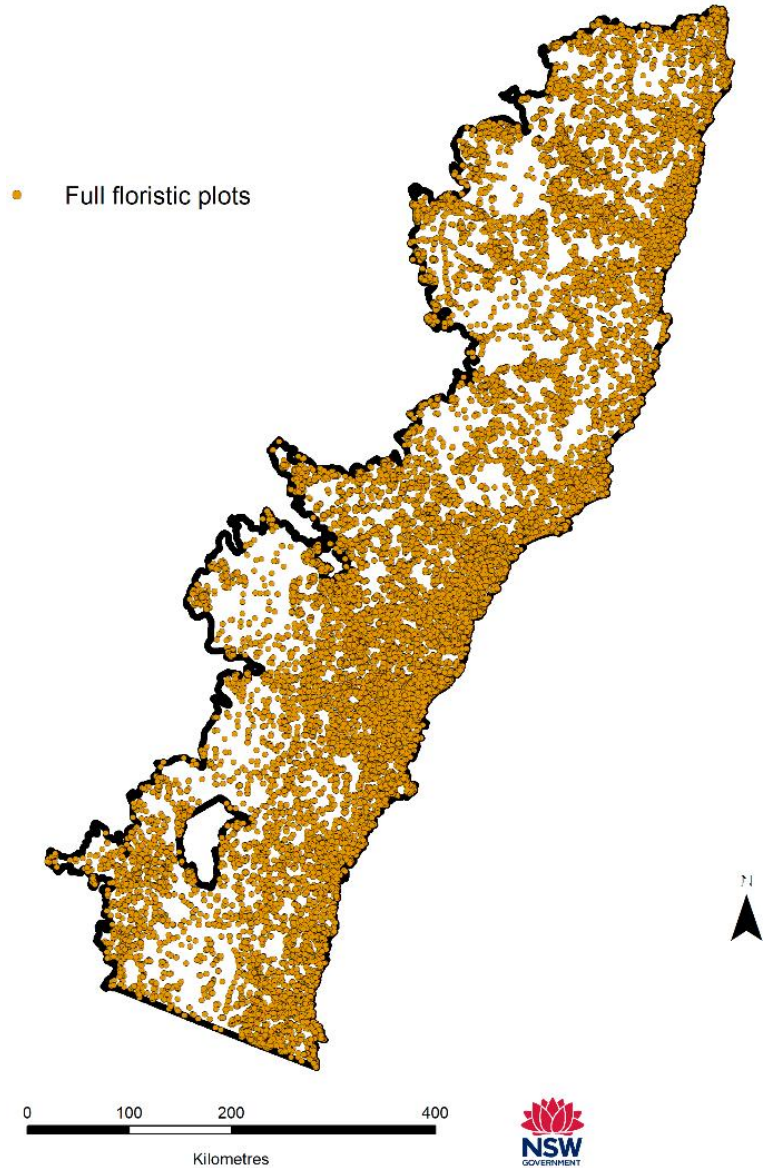


Figure 9 Vegetation survey sites for Eastern NSW

Module 2: Spatial data acquisition

The key resource for regional vegetation mapping in Eastern NSW is ADS40/80 digital aerial photography. The scanner acquires 3-band (RGB) or 4-band (RGB + NIR) imagery generally at 50 cm resolution.

Module 3: Classification and allocation of field data

The PCTs across Eastern NSW have been classified on a statewide scale using a standard classification methodology, providing consistent descriptive and diagnostic attributes for PCTs (DPE 2022a, b). The classification has drawn on the extensive archive of full floristic survey plots (50,000+ sites) held in the Flora surveys module of BioNet Atlas. Plots have been formally classified to a PCT using explicit floristic and environmental threshold rules (see DPE 2022b). These floristic plot data were used by DPE to create predictive models of the assigned PCTs followed by expert API mapping review.

Please refer to the technical document (DPE 2022b) for the methods applied in the development of the plot-based classification for Eastern NSW.

The number of classified member plots per PCT is shown in Figure 10 with the majority of PCTs (around 61%) having between 20 and 100 member plots. Around 12% of the PCTs had fewer than 10 member plots. PCTs with low numbers of member plots were specifically assessed post modelling and were manually added to the map where required.

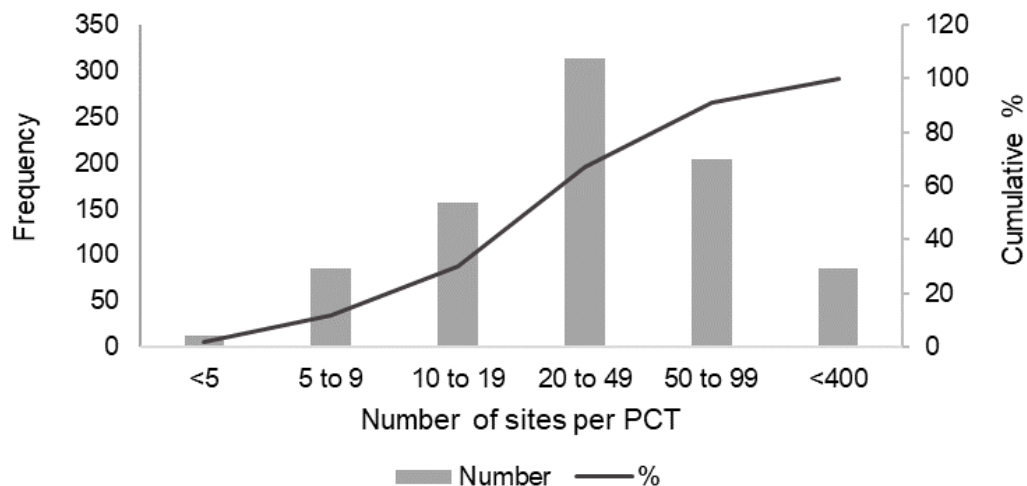


Figure 10 Histogram of the frequency of classified member plots per PCT and the cumulative percentage of PCTs

Module 4: Spatial analysis

Vegetation mapping that was conducted outside the SVTM program was retrieved from SEED. Where this pre-existing vegetation mapping was contemporary, scale compatible and classified to a suitable community level, it was updated to the SVTM format and used in place of the predicted PCT. The pre-existing vegetation mapping projects selected for PCT attribution are listed in Table 1 with further detail available in Table 19.

PCTs were allocated to pre-existing map units based on floristic composition, landscape position and intersecting plot assignments by experts. The PCTs are allocated to map units in each of the vegetation mapping projects. These are refined through direct assignment where plot data is inconsistent with the allocated PCT.

Table 1 Pre-existing vegetation mapping used in preference to vegetation models in the SVTM

VIS ID is the unique map identification code from the BioNet Vegetation Maps collection.

VIS ID	Title	Year
183	Vegetation of the Cessnock-Kurri Region – Extant	2007
2231	The Vegetation of the Western Blue Mountains including the Capertee, Coxs, Jenolan and Gurnang Areas	2006
2262	The Native Vegetation of The Woodford and Erskine Ranges, Kings Tableland and Narrow Neck Peninsula in The Blue Mountains National Park	2007
2380	The Native Vegetation of the Warragamba Special Area	2003
2387	The Native Vegetation of the Woronora OHares and Sydney Metropolitan Catchments	2003
3845	The Native Vegetation of Yengo and Parr Reserves and Surrounds	2008
3863	The Native Vegetation of North-west Wollemi National Park and Surrounds	2012
3912	Tweed LGA Vegetation	2012
3959	Hornsby Local Government Area Vegetation Communities	2008
4184	Draft Vegetation map, Southeastern Wollemi National Park	2010
4188	Vegetation Map of the Bellingen Local Government Area	2013
4189	Fine-Scale Vegetation Mapping of the Coffs Harbour Local Government Area	2013
4205	Port Macquarie Hastings LGA Vegetation Map	2014
4207	Remnant Vegetation of the western Cumberland subregion	2013
4479	Vegetation Map of Lismore Local Government Area	2011
4678	Illawarra Plant Community Type Vegetation Map	2016
N/A	Gosford LGA Vegetation Map	2013
N/A	Wyong LGA Vegetation Map	2016
N/A	Byron Bay LGA Vegetation Map 2017	2017
N/A	LMCCVegComms2019	2019
N/A	Wingecarribee	2019
4489	Sydney Metro	2016

Other vegetation mapping was used to edit VPPs and PCTs, from a variety of sources including national parks, defence bases, local government, private biodiversity conservation and development assessments.

Module 5: Spatial product development

Pre-clearing and extant VPPs

The Eastern NSW PCT classification has drawn on the extensive archive of full floristic survey plots (50,000+ sites) held in the Flora surveys module of BioNet Atlas. Plots have been formally classified to a PCT using explicit floristic and environment threshold rules (see DPE 2022b). Pre-clearing VPPs were assigned to all polygons in Eastern NSW (Figure 11).

Each vegetation plot in the Eastern NSW classification was also assigned one of 15 VPPs based on similarities between floristic, structural and API characteristics by expert assignment (Table 2).

Table 2 VPPs used for Eastern NSW

Code	Structural class	Description
0	Non-native	Includes non-native grasslands, plantations (native or exotic), water, roads, urban areas, etc.
1	Candidate native grasslands	Natural grassland communities. Excludes grassy headlands and derived native grasslands
2	Dry sclerophyll forest	The most abundant VPP occurring across most slopes and ridges in the study area. Mostly shrubby and shrubby/grassy forest types. Includes some dry swamp forest, coastal valley grassy woodlands and semi-mesic forests
3	Wet sclerophyll forest	The second most abundant VPP, generally restricted to gullies and sheltered slopes and areas with high rainfall. Mostly mesic tall forests
5	Inland floodplain forests	Woodlands of eucalypts and shrublands on inland alluvial/fluvial environments excluding strictly riparian communities
7	Non-woody wetlands	Includes sedgeland, reedland, rushland, meadow/herbfield and non-woody montane bogs and fens
8	Grassy open woodlands	Restricted to grassy woodlands and open forests in western regions. Mostly alluvial/fluvial plains, flats and lower slopes
10	Rainforests	Includes a broad range of wetter subtropical, warm and cool temperate rainforest types, dry rainforest types, riparian rainforests, vine thickets and littoral rainforests
11	Riparian forests	Includes a variety of forests and shrublands restricted to riparian areas including river oak (<i>Casuarina cunninghamiana</i>) dominated riparian forests, tall eucalypt forests associated with riparian areas, which typically have a mesic/rainforest understorey
13	Inland scrub/heath	Includes a wide range of shrublands occurring inland from the coast, generally in rocky, exposed habitats
18	Saline wetlands	Largely split into mangroves and saltmarsh types
21	Wet heath	Includes a range of wetter wallum heath types as well as woody hanging swamps on the tablelands
22	Coastal dry heath	Dryer heathlands and scrub in coastal environments such as headlands, beach dune scrub and coastal sandplains
23	Grassy headlands	Themeda grasslands on coastal headlands
24	Coastal flooded forests	Includes swamp forests dominated by paperbarks (<i>Melaleuca</i> species) and swamp mahogany (<i>Eucalyptus robusta</i>), as well as coastal floodplain forests dominated by a range of canopy and understorey species, and swamp oak (<i>Casuarina glauca</i>) communities surrounding estuaries. Broadly occurring >30 m above sea level, although many outliers are recorded
26	Foredune	Includes low foredune vegetation (primarily spinifex grasslands)

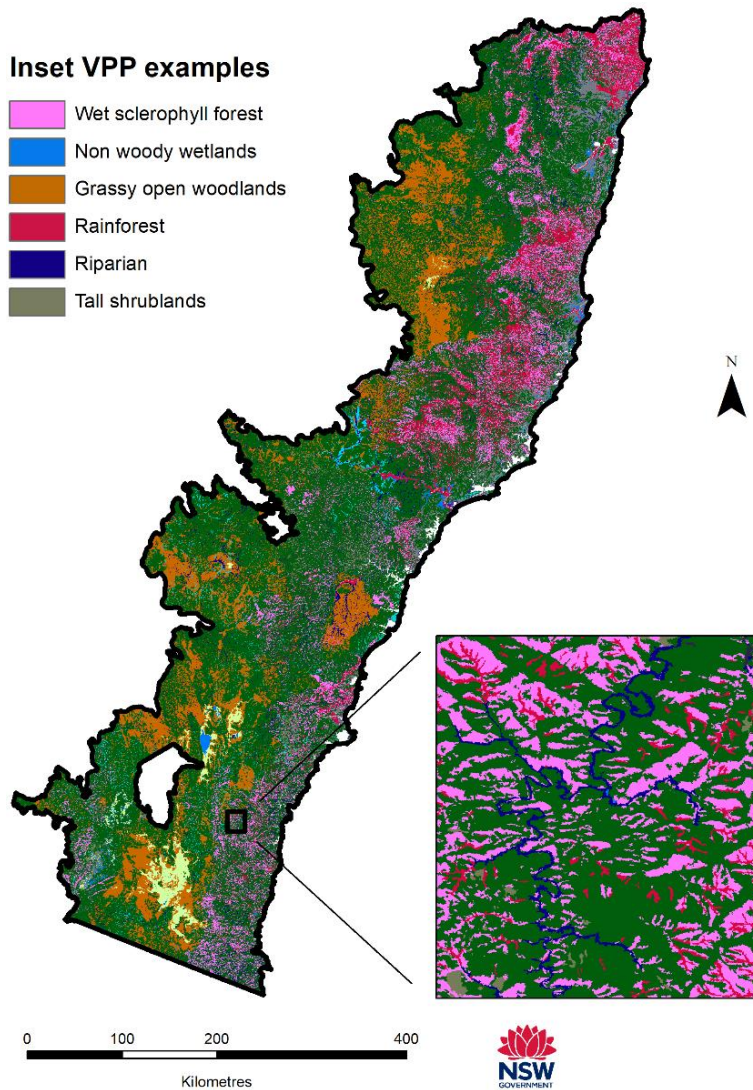


Figure 11 Pre-clearing VPPs for Eastern NSW

NSW Native Vegetation Extent 5 m Raster v1.4

The NSW Native Vegetation Extent 5 m Raster v1.4 dataset identifies tree cover from other vegetation elements. It is mapped at a scale where individual tree crowns or stands of trees can be identified in grassy areas.

The extent of woody vegetation was mapped in 2016 (Fisher et al. 2016) with updates based on high resolution imagery interpretation (Fisher et al. 2017). Subsequent updates are based on annual clearing data, softwood forest plantations and water bodies. Figure 12 illustrates native vegetation extent across NSW.

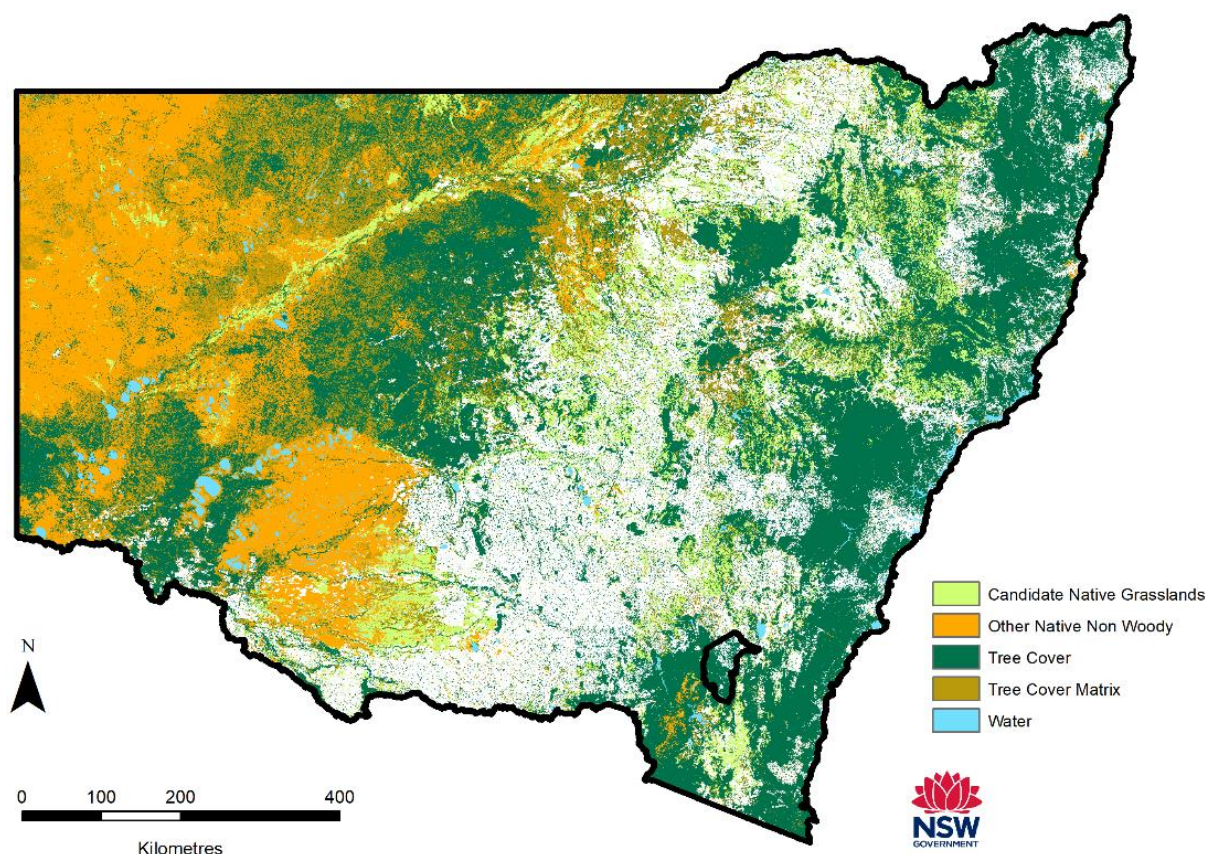


Figure 12 NSW Native Vegetation Extent 5 m Raster

Eastern NSW model subregions

To reduce the number of PCTs in each model, subregions or zones were created. This reduced the complexity of the models and improved their performance. Model subregions were implemented for all VPPs where there were greater than ~30 PCTs. Eastern NSW was therefore broken down into 315 subregions (Figure 13).

Model subregions are based on the Interim Biogeographic Regionalisation of Australia (IBRA) bioregions (DSEWPC 2013) and NSW (Mitchell) landscapes (Mitchell 2002; DPIE 2021) (Figure 13).

For example, in the PCT classification for Eastern NSW there are 426 DSF PCTs. DSF was subdivided into 242 model subregions with some PCTs occurring in more than one subregion.

Grassy woodlands and freshwater wetlands were modelled across the entire study area, and native grassland PCTs were modelled across the natural distribution of these types on the south coast and tablelands.

Note: Where PCT extant mapping was already available (Coasts – red zone in Figure 13), Euclidean extrapolation was applied within respective VPPs to model the pre-clearing extent of PCTs. Where PCT extant mapping was not available (Hinterland – blue zone in Figure 13) the PCTs were modelled directly across entire VPPs. In both cases, the pre-clearing PCT map is then converted to an extant PCT map using the NSW Native Vegetation Extent 5 m Raster v1.4 (Figure 12).

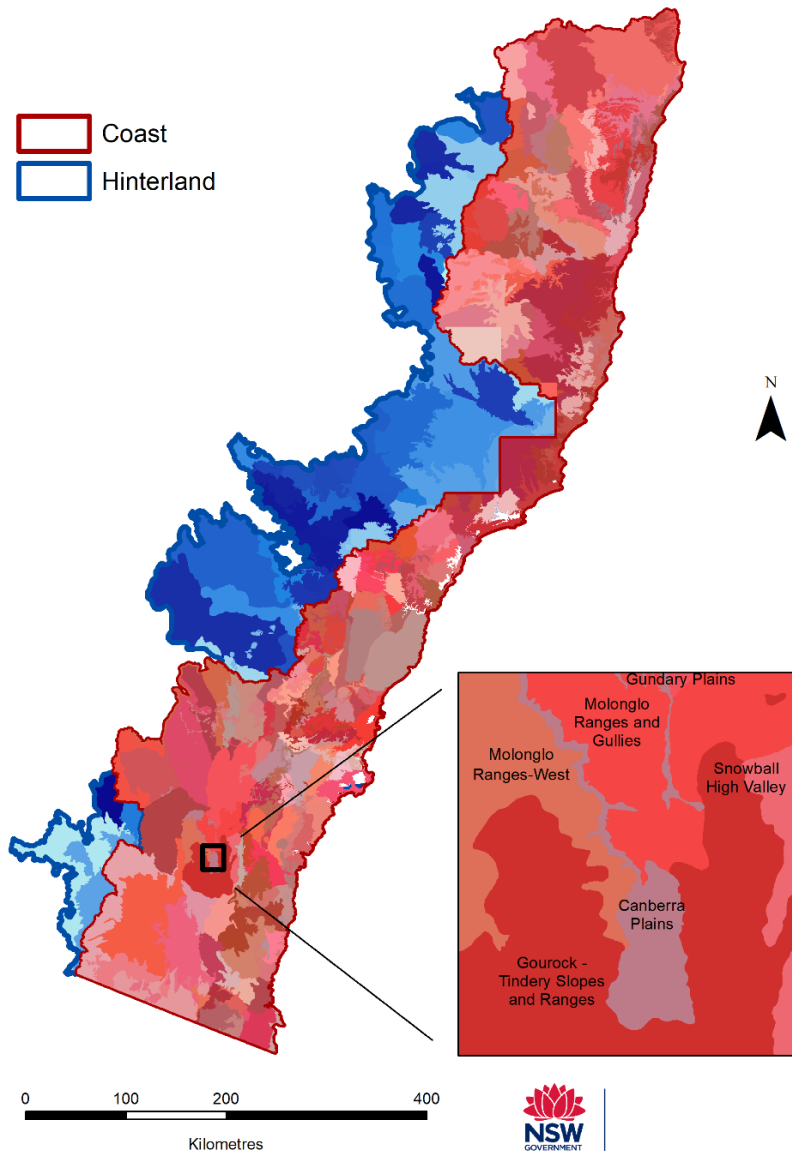


Figure 13 Modelling subregions for Eastern NSW were derived from IBRA bioregions and NSW (Mitchell) landscapes (DSEWPC 2013; Mitchell 2002; DPIE 2021)

Some PCTs had additional expert rules applied to ensure they occurred within specific topographic envelopes such as slopes, ridges, gullies (Figure 14), and levels of exposure (Figure 15). Where there were competing PCTs (of the same VPP and topographic control) for the same space, the PCT with the highest probability was selected.

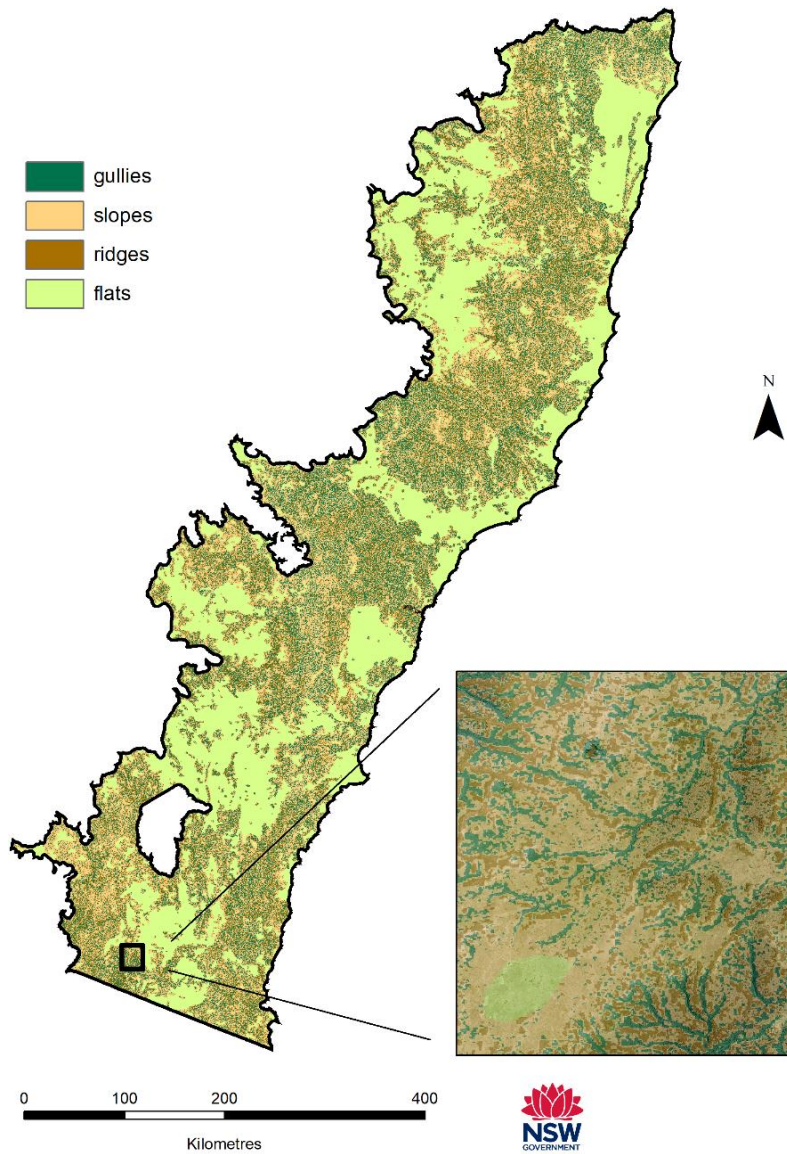


Figure 14 Landscape position was applied to constrain PCTs from being modelled outside of their described range and distribution



Figure 15 Shelter data were applied to constrain PCTs from being modelled outside of their described range and distribution

Accuracy assessment of PCT models

In Eastern NSW, 10-fold cross-validation was used for model selection and evaluation. All classes (i.e. all candidate PCTs) were modelled in a multinomial regression model. The top 15 environmental predictors are reported for each PCT used in the models (Figure 41 and Figure 43).

Each of the VPP models was tuned to optimise predictive capacity. The parameters altered during model fitting include shrinkage, interaction depth, minimum observations per node, and environmental covariates. The parameters, and the environmental layers that contributed the most, are available in Appendix A (Table 15).

The OA for all Eastern NSW predictive models was 76%. This statistic is derived from 10-fold cross-validation results for all VPP models in each subregion, calculating the true positive predictions for each PCT divided by the total number of records. DSF VPP covers the largest land area and has the largest number of PCTs. Model OA per VPP varies between 55% for Floodplain Swamp Forests with only 28 PCTs and 87% for Grassland (Table 3).

Table 3 Descriptive statistics for VPP, including model parameters, model OA and standard deviation (SD) derived from 10-fold cross-validation

Vegetation photo pattern	Number of PCTs	Total sites (range of sites per PCT)	OA (%)	SD (%)	Learning rate	Tree complexity	Min. obs. per node
Dry sclerophyll forest							
Australian Alps	11	503 (7–163)	58.1	3.2	0.015	4	4
New England Tablelands	67	1,831 (4–170)	68.2	4.9	0.003	4	4
NSW North Coast Hinterland	70	659 (4–170)	68.6	4.1	0.003	4	4
Western Sydney Basin	120	3,112 (4–116)	67.6	4.0	0.003	4	4
South Eastern Highlands	49	1,237 (4–66)	61.3	5.1	0.003	4	4
Far Northern NSW Coast	34	1,203 (4–109)	89.3	2.8	0.003	4	4
New England Tablelands	42	797 (4–80)	91.3	2.0	0.003	4	4
NSW North Coast	71	2,022(4–98)	86.6	2.4	0.003	4	4
Sydney Basin	105	3,961 (4–219)	85.1	3.3	0.003	4	4
South East Corner	108	3,300 (4–97)	87.0	3.6	0.003	4	4
Floodplain Swamp Forests	28	2,458 (8–80)	54.9	6.7	0.002	4	4
Freshwater Wetlands	15	301 (7–37)	66.1	7.6	0.002	4	4
Riparian Flooded Forests	46	3,524 (8–195)	75.3	5.2	0.002	4	4
Grassland	13	427 (5–95)	86.8	4.4	0.003	4	4
Grassy Open Woodland	30	1,663 (7–157)	74.5	2.5	0.003	4	4
Dry Heath	53	2,849 (4–130)	76.2	5.7	0.002	4	4
Wet Heath	26	1,516 (8–75)	94.7	2.7	0.002	4	4
Rainforests	60	1,812(5–81)	67.7	6.2	0.0025	4	2
Wet sclerophyll forest	106	5,401 (4–283)	85.4	4.0	0.0025	4	4

In general, better OAs are achieved in models that are less complex (fewer PCTs) and have more equal sample sizes between PCTs. The model subregion reduces this complexity, particularly for sclerophyll forest types, resulting in a higher accuracy. Figure 16 illustrates the strong relationship between the number of PCTs modelled and the accuracy for each VPP. Scatter plots of user and producer accuracies for PCTs for Eastern NSW subregions are available in Figure 40 and Figure 42.

Larger sample sizes provided increased confidence in predictions with much smaller SDs recorded. The more complex the model (i.e. larger classification categories) the harder it is to achieve good accuracies for all PCTs (Figure 16).

We have supplied a producer’s confidence category based on the model results. This is assigned from the mean accuracy of the PCT model for each VPP and is categorised into low (0–30%), medium (30–60%) and high (60% and above). Manual edits, grasslands and non-native areas are assigned a confidence category of high.

All mapping outputs (uplifted existing, models and direct mapping) were comprehensively checked by API. A range of spatial products, field observations and local knowledge were used to inform edits. Where errors were known or detected, the map was manually adjusted.

Density maps of survey sites’ locations serve as a further illustration of uncertainty. Density was calculated within a 25 km circular moving window. The density of all sites is shown as well as the density of full floristic sites (Figure 17). A high density of surveys does not necessarily correspond with high OA as there were often more PCTs to model in these areas.

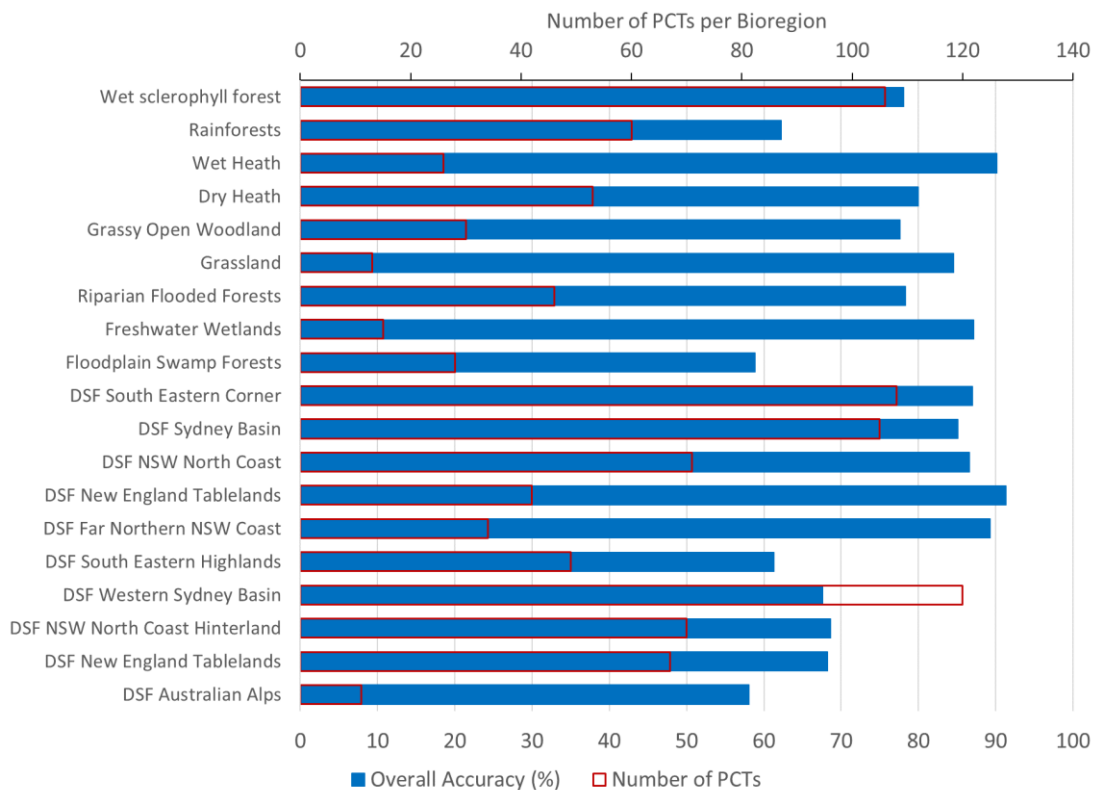


Figure 16 Relationship between OA and the number of PCTs for a VPP

This chart represents the combination of all results from each model subregion in the study area. The number of PCTs modelled is shown in red.

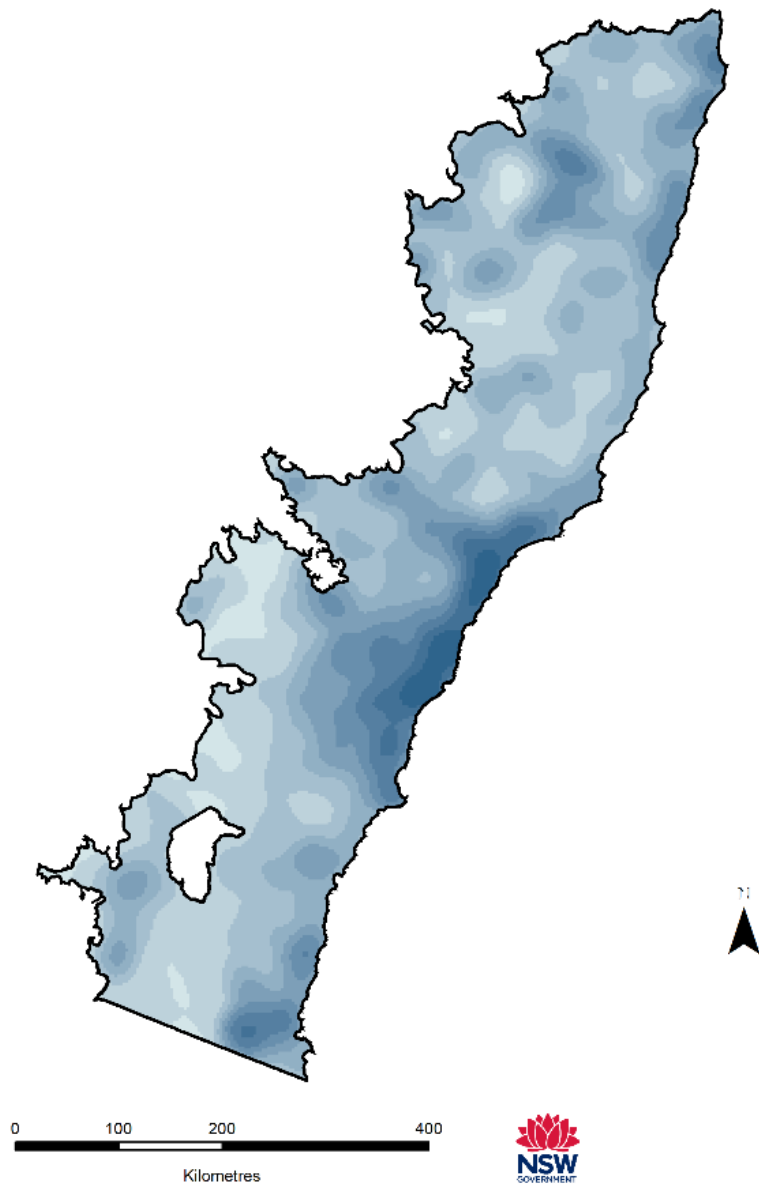


Figure 17 Density survey effort in a 25 km radius for all sites

B Central NSW

Central NSW comprises 3 map regions (Figure 18). They include Border Rivers–Gwydir and Namoi (BRGN) in the north, Central West Lachlan (CWL) in the centre, and the Riverina and Murray (RIV) in the south. The combined area of these regions represents over 40% of NSW by area, the equivalent of 135 map sheets (Figure 22).

The composition, structure and spatial distribution of PCTs has been extensively altered. Nearly 54% of the study region is used for agricultural purposes such as cropping, grazing and plantations. The expansion of agriculture has primarily displaced native woodlands. While nearly 28% of the study region remains forested, much of that is on less fertile soils or in the reserve system.

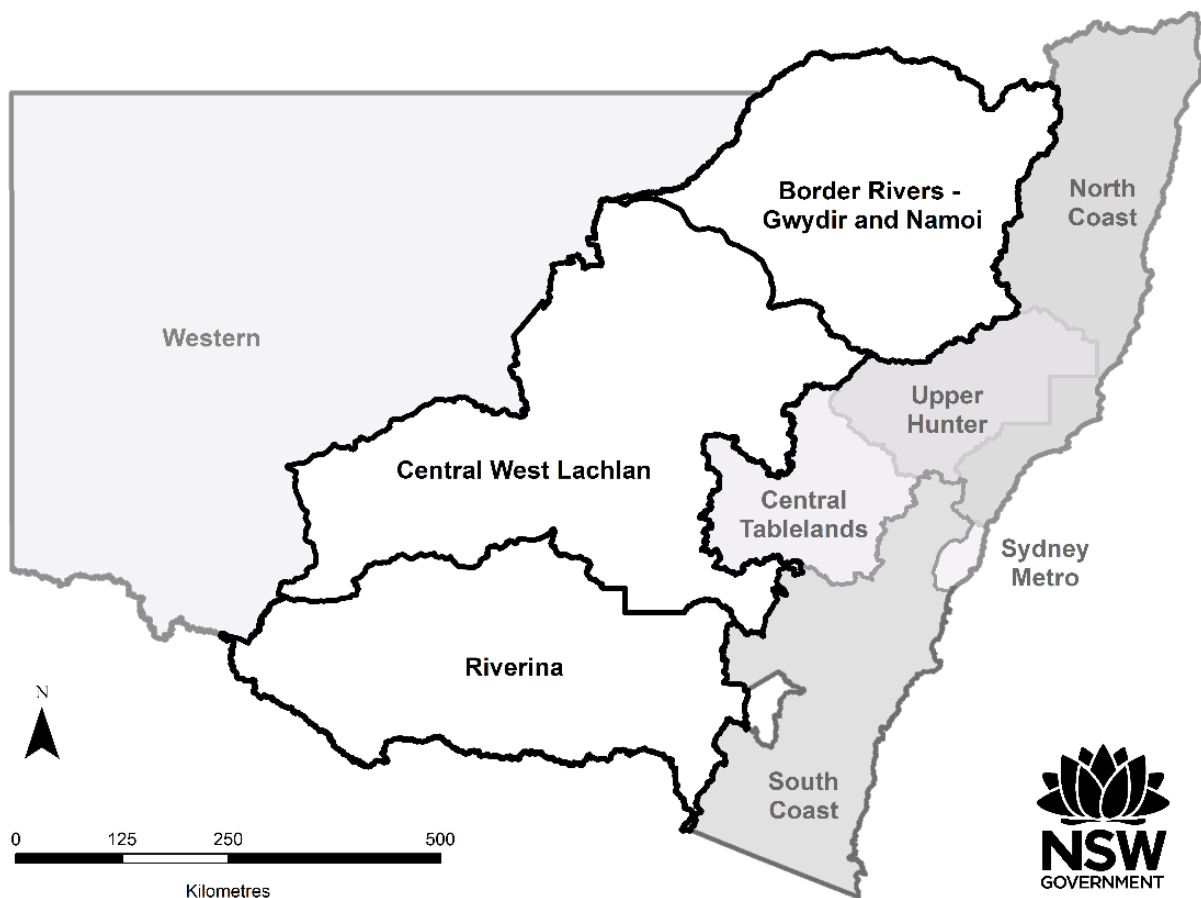


Figure 18 Central NSW subregions: Border Rivers–Gwydir and Namoi, Central West Lachlan and Riverina and Murray

Central NSW is characterised by box woodlands that occur on clay or loam soils, typically at low to mid elevation in agriculturally productive areas. The principal dominants of these box woodlands are white box, yellow box and grey box; poplar box, fuzzy box and western grey box occur to the west. Riparian corridors of these landscapes harbour river red gum or river oak. Myall and chenopod dominated landscapes occur to the south-west.

As topographic relief increases, and soil fertility drops, the box woodlands are replaced by ironbark/cypress pine communities. Blakely's red gum and rough-barked apple form the common association along minor drainage lines of these areas.

To the east, at mid to high elevations in mountainous terrain, forests of stringybark, and gums occur. This is replaced at higher elevations with montane woodlands and sub-alpine forests of snow gum.

To the west, where altitude and rainfall are lower, gums dominate areas of granite-derived soils and ironbark communities occupy areas of sandy soils. Further west this gives way to open woodlands of poplar box, red box and white cypress. Mallee occurs on rocky ridges and sandplains and the more arid areas are dominated by chenopods.

To the south-west, amongst the waterways of the Murray–Darling Basin, riparian forests of river oak or river red gum occur along the major watercourses. Wetlands of regional importance are found throughout Central NSW. Trees on the floodplains differ with locality but include yellow box communities, poplar box and black box vegetation. Next to rivers and creeks shrublands of lignum and nitre goosefoot dominate the flats and low-lying swamps. Diverse grasslands can be found throughout Central NSW, with the Liverpool Plains being of note.

Central NSW has seen more clearing and development for agriculture than in any other part of NSW. Threats to biodiversity are continuing and include land clearing and fragmentation, the introduction of exotic species, erosion, water extraction and altered water flows, grazing pressure and salinity.

The vegetation of Central NSW is influenced by geology, soils, geomorphological history and the influence of altitude on temperature and rainfall. As such, it has been divided into biogeographic regions, or bioregions (Figure 19).

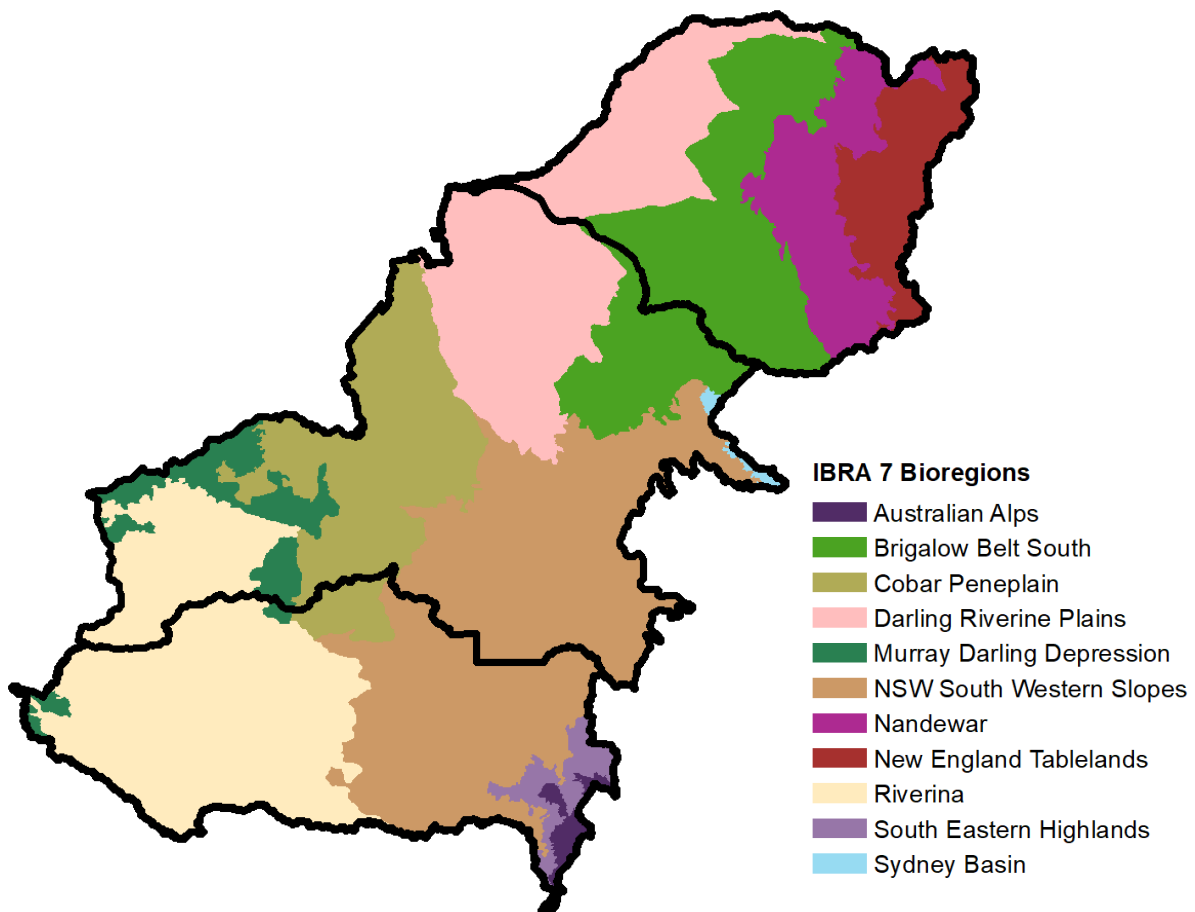


Figure 19 Bioregions of Central NSW

Module 1: Field and type data acquisition

An audit was conducted to collect information from private and public sources, as well as data from local, state and federal government agencies. We collated data from 15,063 sites (Figure 20).

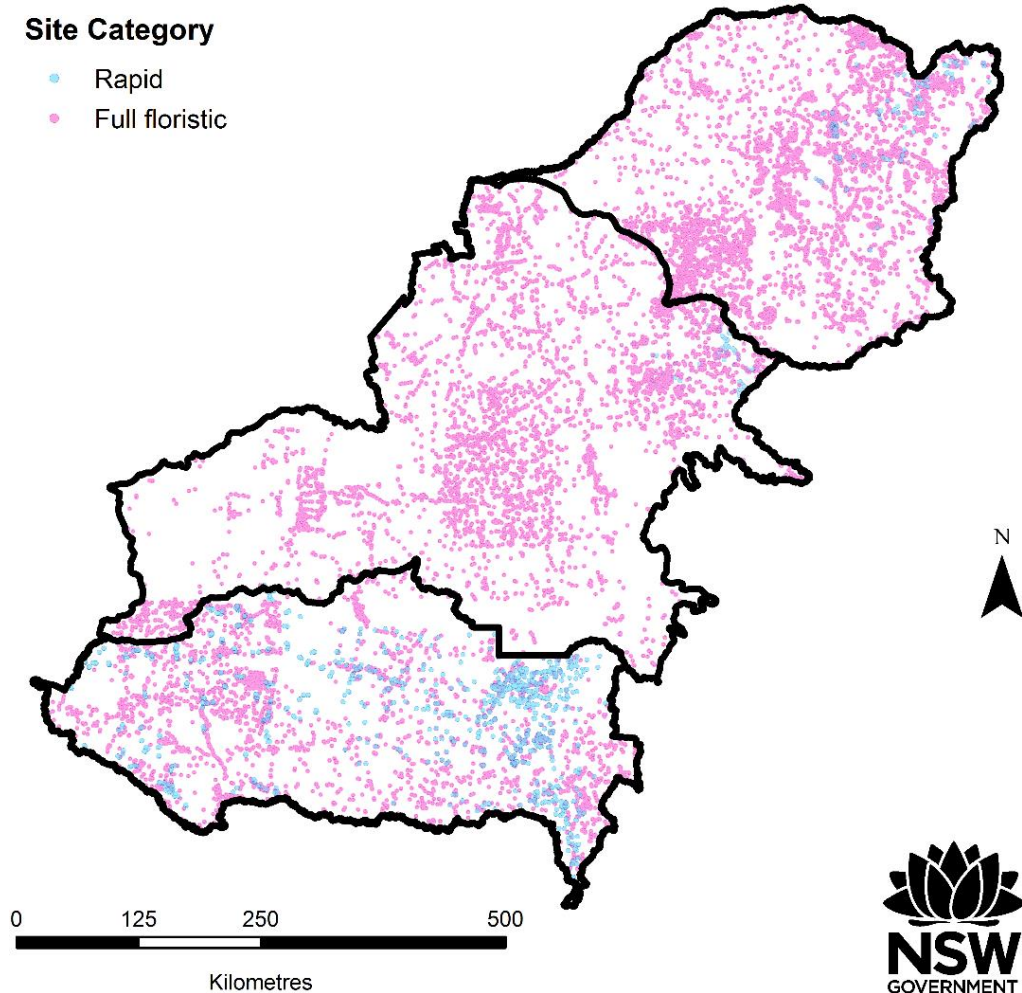


Figure 20 Existing vegetation survey sites collected for Central NSW

Gaps were identified in the existing survey coverage for Central NSW and a series of new surveys was commissioned (Figure 21). The sampling was stratified by intersecting environmental layers to identify a range of environmental domains (Table 3). New survey locations were selected randomly but confined to accessible locations using infrastructure layers such as administrative and access boundaries.

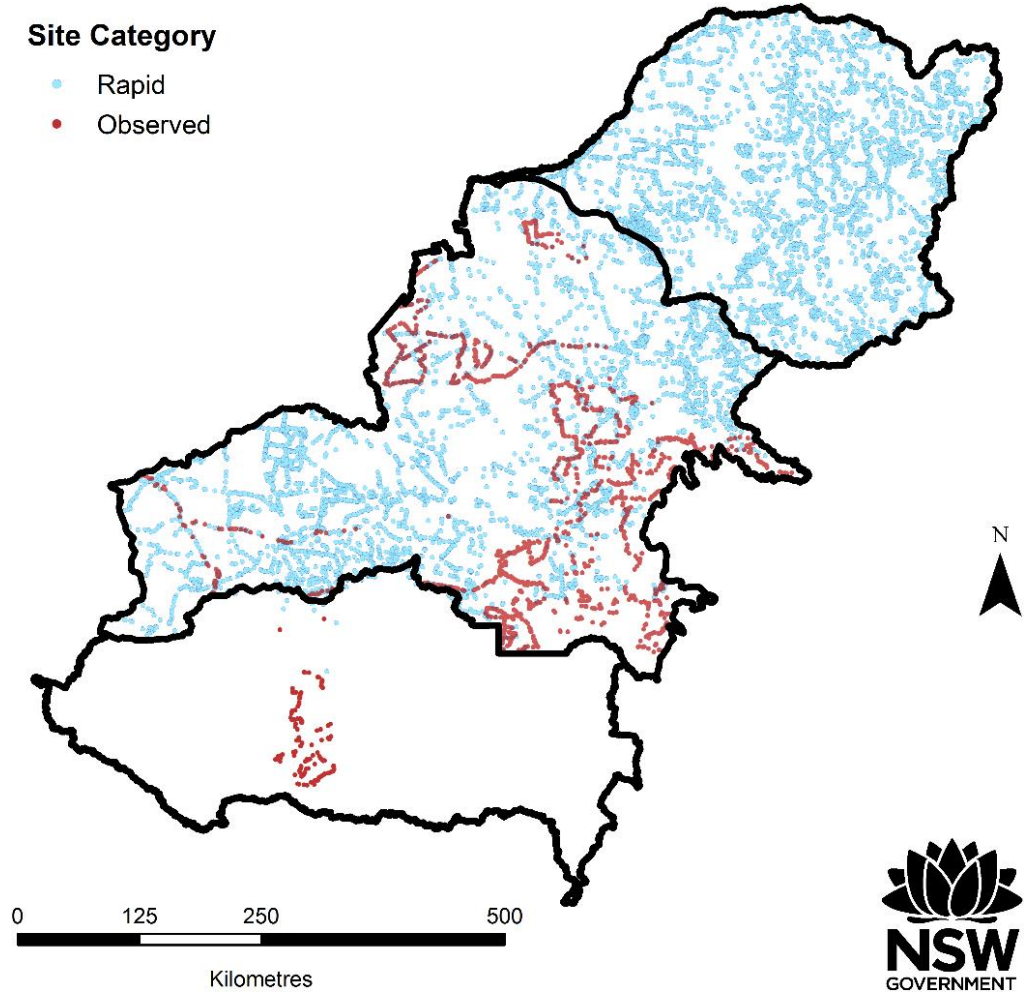


Figure 21 Commissioned vegetation surveys sites for Central NSW

Module 2: Spatial data acquisition

Existing native vegetation mapping was retrieved from SEED. Where the mapping was contemporary and compatible it was converted so it could be mapped and attributed to PCTs in preference to the modelling (Figure 25).

The key resource for regional vegetation mapping in Central NSW is ADS40/80 digital aerial photography. The scanner acquires 3-band (RGB) or 4-band (RGB + NIR) imagery generally at a 50 cm resolution. Where these data are not available a DPE developed time series version of SPOT 5 imagery was used for API (Figure 22).

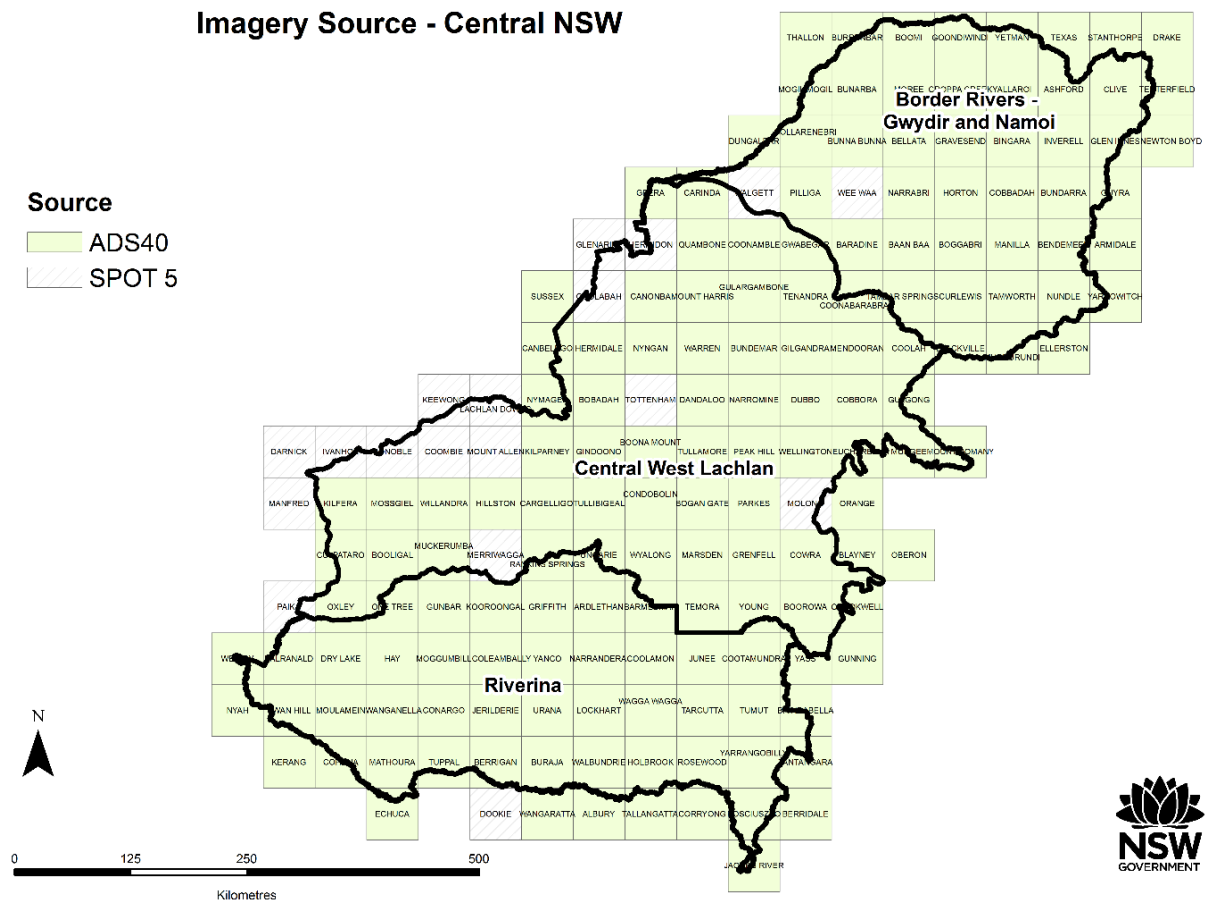


Figure 22 SPOT 5 was used in isolated cases where ADS40/80 was not available

Module 3: Classification and allocation of field data

In Central NSW, the a-priori PCT classification was used (Benson 2006; Benson 2008; Benson et al. 2006; Benson et al. 2010). For mapping of PCTs, all plot-based records must be allocated to a PCT.

To achieve this, individual plot-based records were assigned to candidate vegetation classes using a combination of cluster analysis and expert knowledge. We used a semi-automated classification of surveys to assign them to an existing PCT using the SAAP software program (Oliver et al. 2013). The survey records are classified using agglomerative hierarchical clustering in PRIMER (Clarke and Gorley 2015), which classifies each survey record into groups and displays a dendrogram of their relationship.

SAAP was used to calculate a quantitative goodness-of-fit score between plots and types. This approach recommends PCT allocations for each survey and expert knowledge is required to evaluate the outputs. Reference material includes floristic and structural information; relative species cover and abundance; location; photo pattern; and landscape location, as well as any reference to the original classification in the PCT.

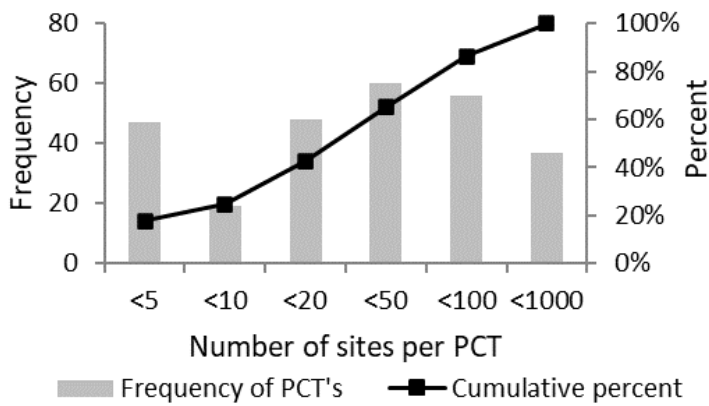
Where a new classification was required, quantitative classification routines such as agglomerative hierarchical clustering (PATN) (Belbin 1995) were used.

Individual plot-based records were assigned to candidate vegetation classes using a combination of cluster analysis and expert knowledge. The survey records were classified using agglomerative hierarchical clustering in PRIMER (Clarke and Gorley 2015), then assigned to an existing PCT using a semi-automated classification program, SAAP (Oliver et al. 2013). The allocations were then checked manually and adjusted using expert opinion and reference material. For Central NSW, 29,076 survey records were assigned a PCT (Figure 20 and Figure 21) including 17,656 full floristic sites, across a variety of formations, recording 518 unique PCTs.

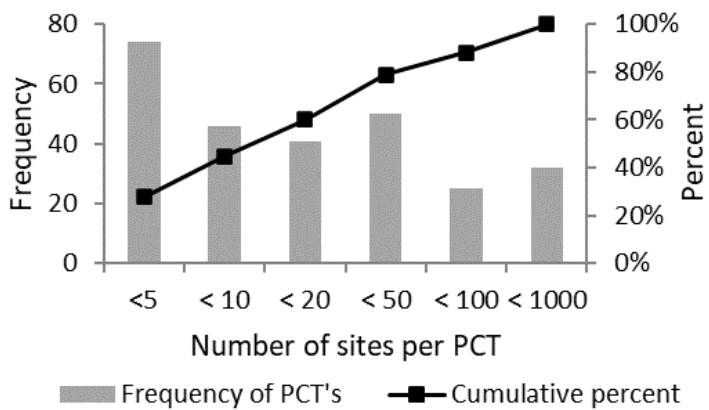
For each region a large proportion of PCTs had a low number of sites (Figure 23). The prevalence (i.e. the frequency of occurrence) per PCT was varied; with some PCTs having as few as one site, while others had over 100. A total of 17,656 of the sites were full-floristic sites with standardised (1–6) cover–abundance scores or presence–absence data.

For CWL and Riverina, PCTs with fewer than 5 sites were not modelled but manually added to the map using API and on-ground knowledge. For BRGN, PCTs with 2 sites or more were modelled and adjusted through manual editing of the map.

Border Rivers–Gwydir and Namoi – 25% of PCTs have fewer than 10 sites per PCT



Central West and Lachlan – 45% of PCTs have fewer than 10 sites per PCT



Riverina and Murray – 55% of PCTs have fewer than 10 sites per PCT

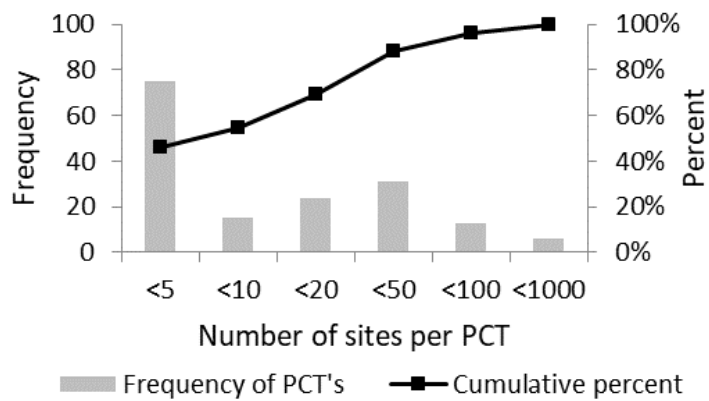


Figure 23 Histograms of the frequency of PCTs and the cumulative percentage of PCTs with site numbers for bin ranges

Module 4: Spatial analysis

Existing API mapping, where compatible, is used in preference to modelling in the SVTM. VIS ID is the unique map identification code from the BioNet Vegetation Maps collection (Table 4). Sources for existing mapping are illustrated in Figure 24.

Table 4 Existing API mapping for Central NSW

Area	VIS ID	Name
BRGN	3923	Ecological assets of the Gwydir wetlands and floodplains 2008
CWL	3920	Macquarie Marshes Veg 2008
RIV	E3884	Central Southern NSW ADS40 2010
RIV	E4141	CRA Tumut Floristics 1999
RIV	826	Plains wanderer habitat mapping 2001

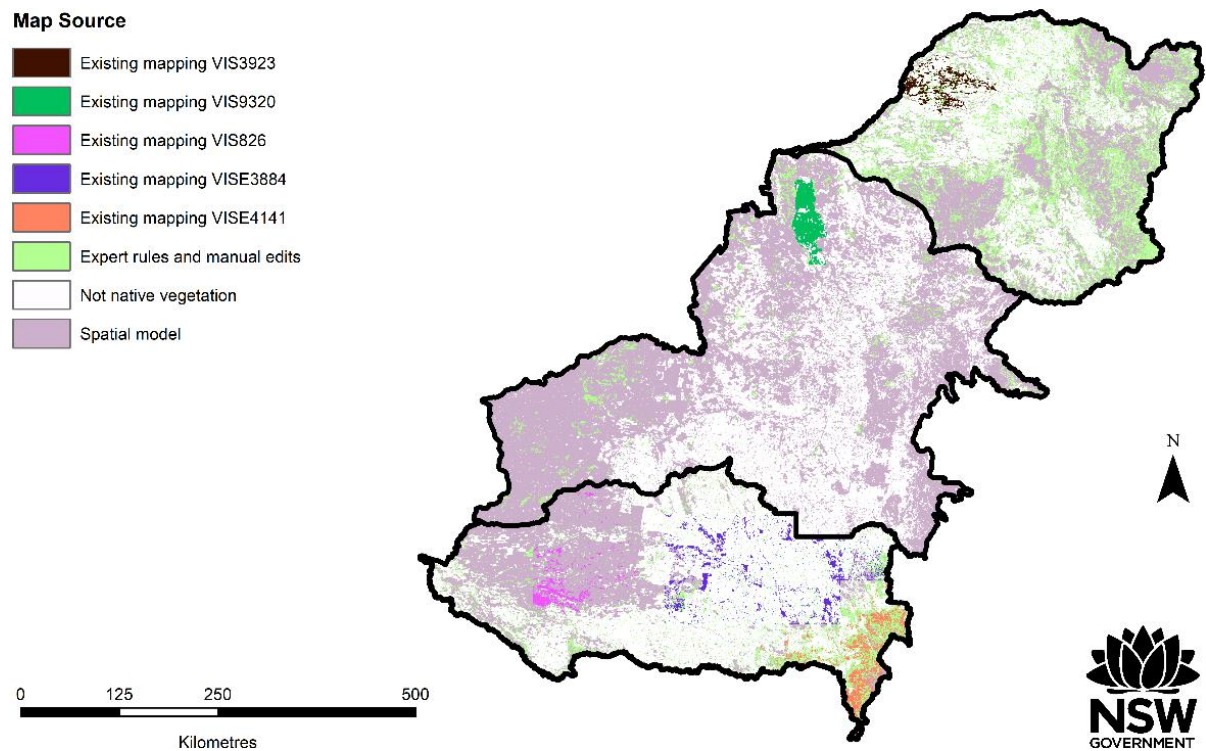


Figure 24 Sources of PCT allocations for mapping for Central NSW

Module 5: Spatial product development

The PCTs for each region were examined and assigned one or multiple VPP classes based on their growth form and habit (Figure 25). The area was represented by around 30 million polygons derived from feature recognition. Every polygon in the region was assigned a VPP in what was a manual process of thresholding and API.

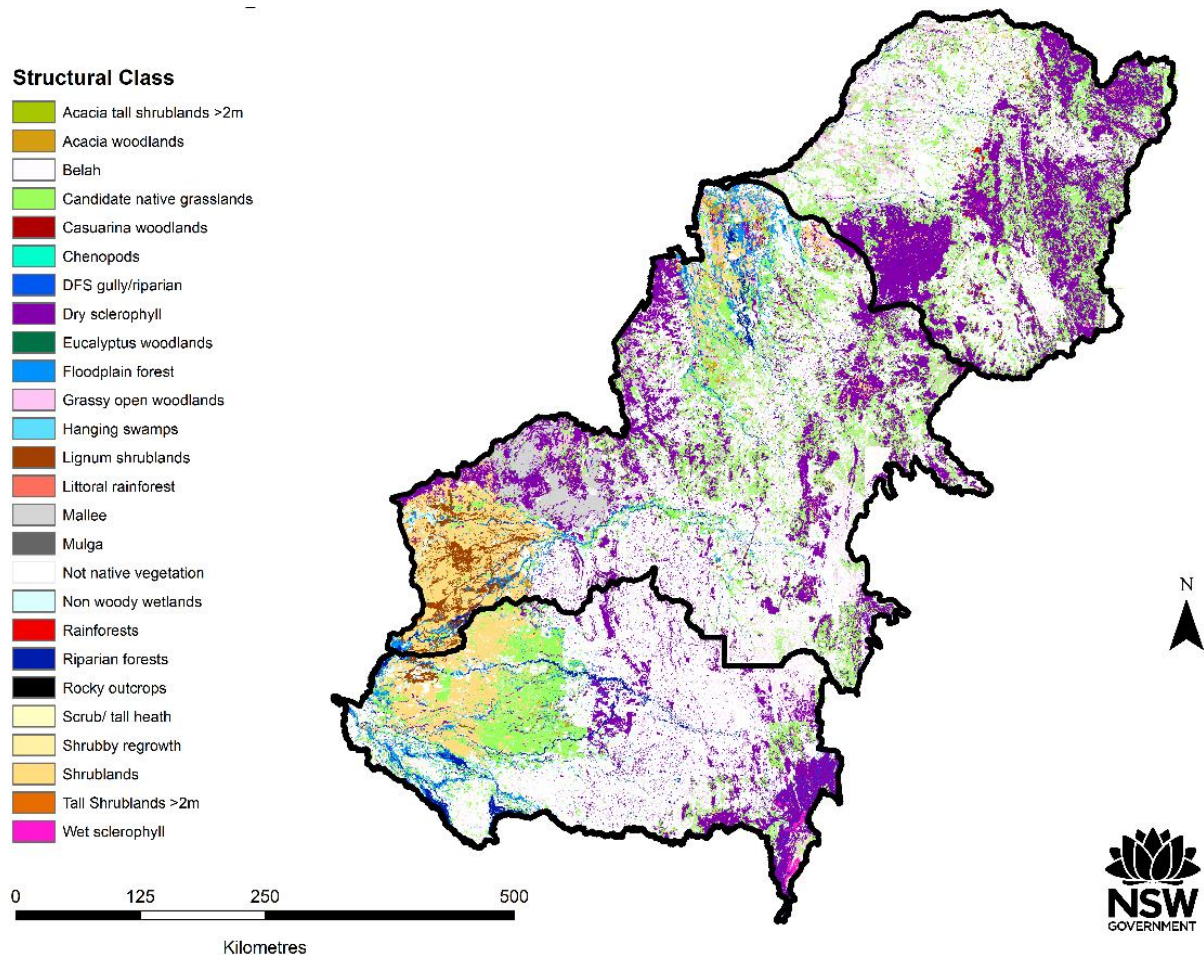


Figure 25 VPPs for Central NSW

PCT models were developed for each VPP. Mapping work undertaken earliest in the series used either vegetation class and /or IBRA bioregions (DSEWPC 2013), which were chosen for their representation of geographically distinct areas based on common climate, geology, landform and native vegetation. Any PCTs identified as DSF with sites falling into a bioregion were included in the subregion model; this resulted in certain PCTs being modelled more than once.

IBRA (and vegetation class for BRGN) provided a way to deal with the complexity of DSF and the large number of PCTs. For example, in the BRGN there were 182 DSF PCTs (112 in CWL and 70 in RIV). Although physical area (hectares) does not affect the model build process, DSF covers the largest land area and has the highest turnover of species compositions, which is expressed in the large number of PCTs found in this class. Contemporary mapping and map revision now use additional means to deal with environmental modelling complexity based on environmental envelopes and topographic position.

In Central NSW, the spatial extent of PCTs was primarily modelled using BRTs (see Elith et al. 2008). The BRGN was modelled using BRTs in an ensemble with generalised dissimilarity modelling (GDM) and nearest neighbour (OEH 2017).

A 10-fold cross-validation was used for model selection and evaluation. All classes (i.e. all candidate PCTs) were modelled in a multinomial regression model. An average of 10–20 environmental layers were used in the regional-scale models (Table 5).

Each of the VPP models were tuned to optimise predictive capacity. The parameters altered during model fitting include shrinkage, interaction depth, minimum observations per node and environmental covariates. The parameters and the environmental layers that contributed the most are available in Appendix A.

Table 5 Overall PCT model accuracy for each region in Central NSW

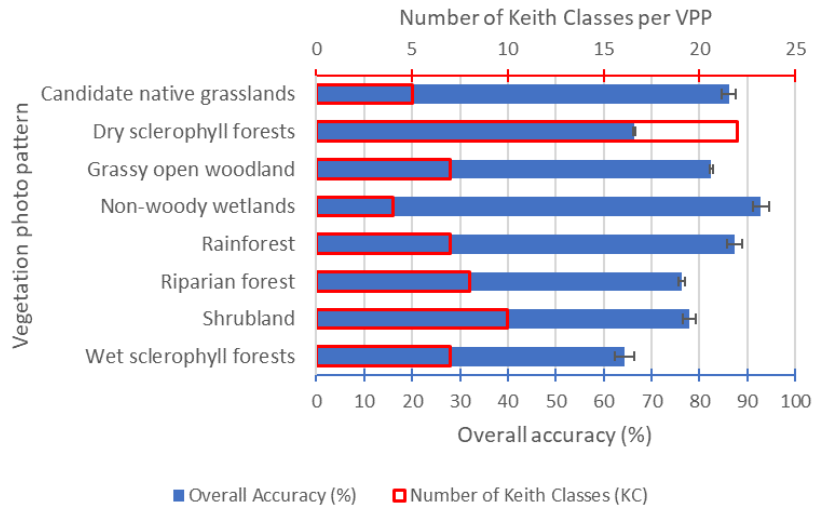
Region	Overall PCT model accuracy
BRGN	The OA for BRGN is 66.3 %. This statistic is derived from 10-fold cross-validation results for all VPP models calculating the true positive predictions for each PCT divided by the total number of records.
CWL	The OA for CWL is 60%. This statistic is derived from 10-fold cross-validation results for all VPP models calculating the true positive predictions for each PCT divided by the total number of records.
RIV	The OA for Riverina is 57%. This statistic is derived from 10-fold cross-validation results for all VPP models calculating the true positive predictions for each PCT divided by the total number of records.

In general, models with lower accuracy are those that have higher response complexity, i.e. a larger number of PCTs, such as DSF. Rainforests and wetlands that had fewer PCTs tended to have higher accuracy. Figure 26 illustrates the strong relationship between the number of PCTs modelled and the accuracy for each VPP. The modelling results for each VPP are available in Appendix A.

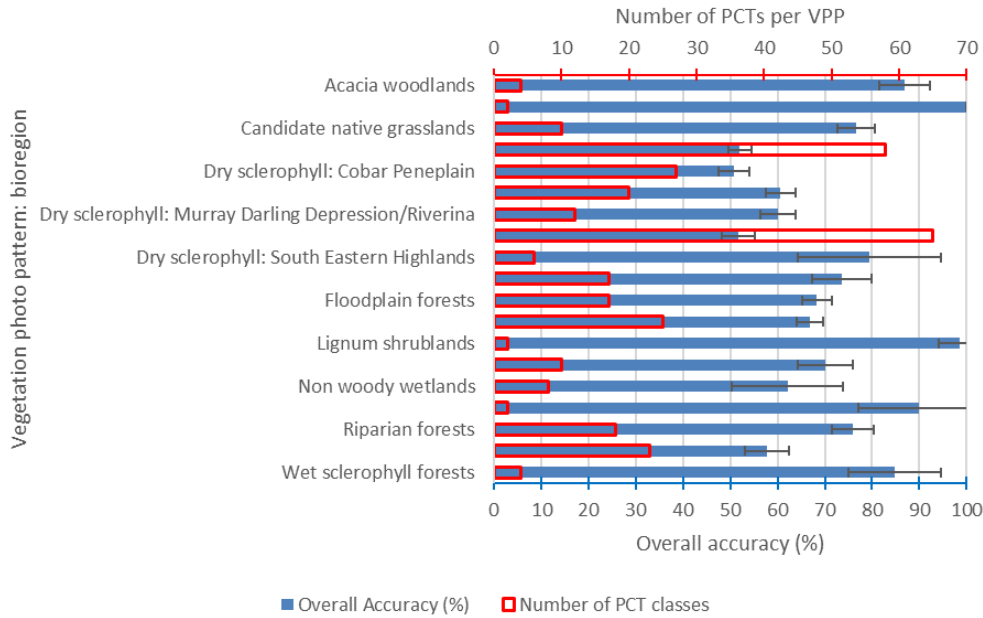
To constrain PCTs from being modelled and subsequently uplifted as mapped entities outside of their known range, spatial envelopes were applied (Figure 27). Envelopes were based on a review of the literature, API, VPP, and by IBRA subregion (DSEWPC 2013). Constraining PCTs by a maximum geographic range reduces the number of types competing within the model at any location and avoids a potential source of error.

All mapping outputs (uplifted existing, models and direct mapping) were comprehensively checked by API using a range of primary and secondary spatial products, on-ground and local knowledge to provide edits. Where errors were known or detected, the map was manually adjusted by API.

Borders Rivers–Gwydir and Namoi models



Central West and Lachlan models



Riverina and Murray models

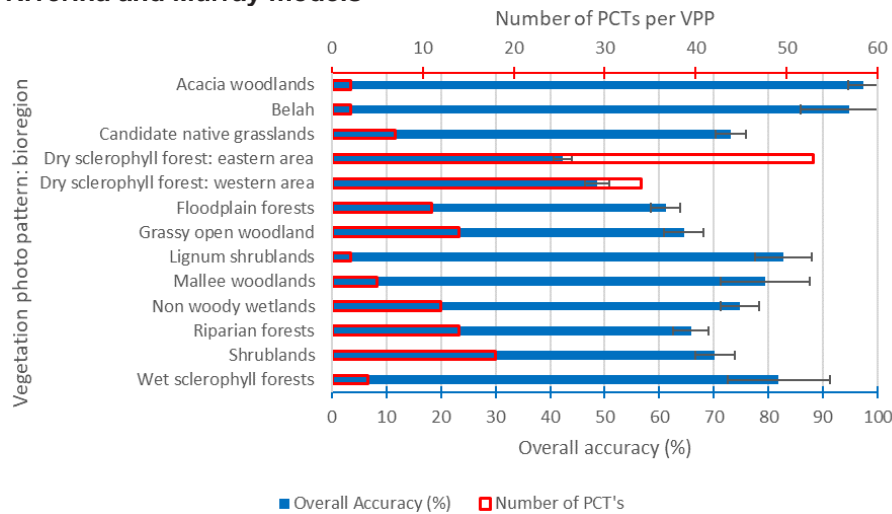


Figure 26 OAs (%) and SDs for VPPs for each region

The number of PCTs is shown in red and is read off the top horizontal axis.

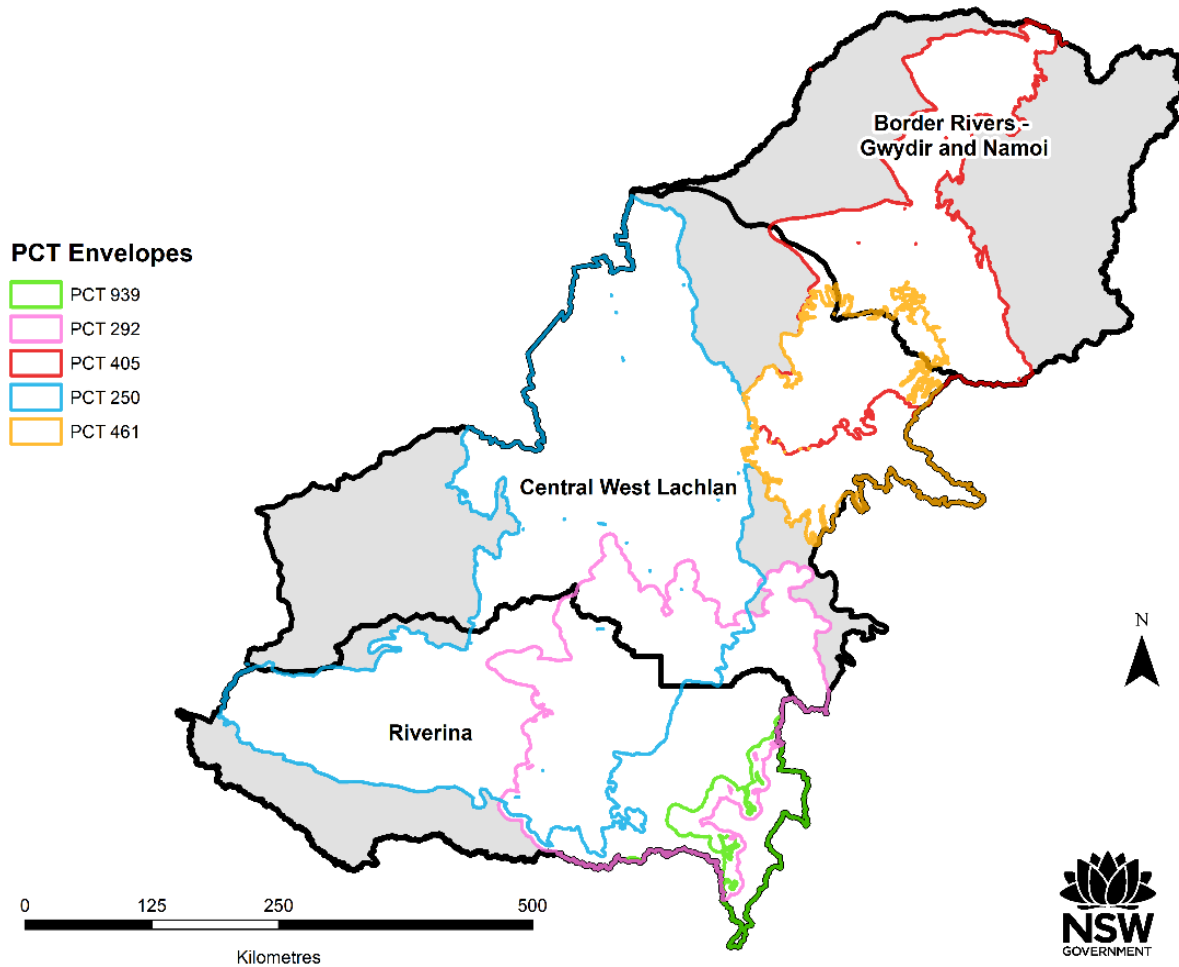


Figure 27 Spatial envelopes were applied to constrain PCTs from being modelled outside of their potential range

Mapping confidence

We have supplied a producer’s confidence category based on the model results. This is assigned from the mean accuracy of the PCT model for each VPP and is categorised into low (0–30%), medium (30–60%) and high (60% and above). Manual edits, grasslands and non-native areas were assigned a confidence category of high (Figure 28).

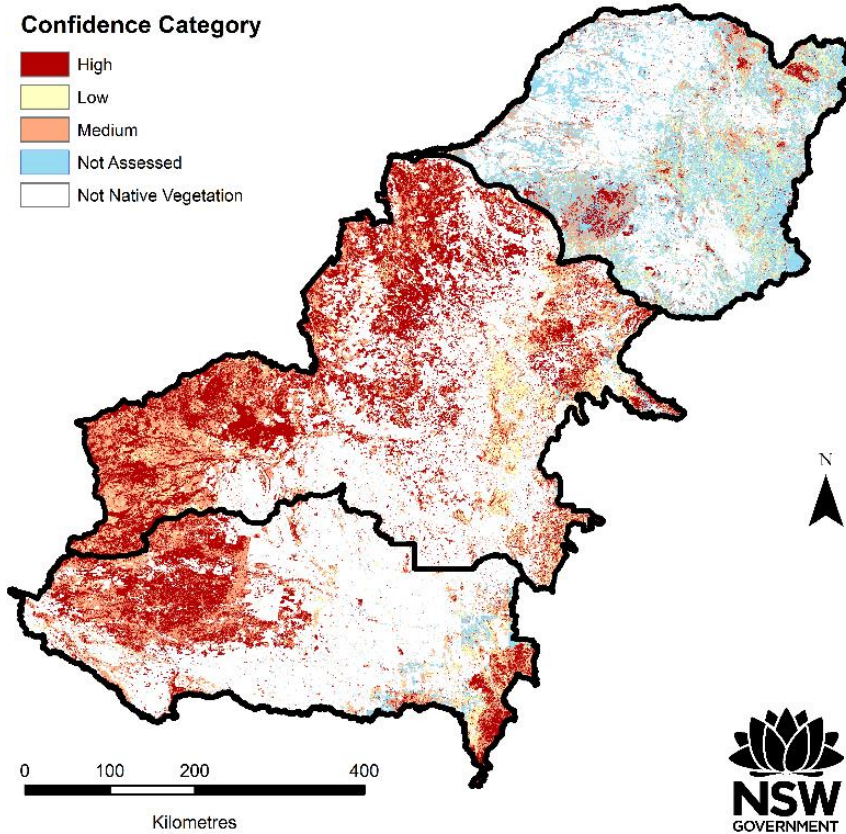


Figure 28 Map confidence is derived from model results for the PCT with the highest probability

Density maps of survey site locations serve as a further illustration of uncertainty. Density was calculated within a 25 km circular moving window. The density of all sites is shown as well as the density of full floristic sites (Figure 29). A high density of surveys does not necessarily correspond with high OA as there were often more PCTs to choose from in these areas.

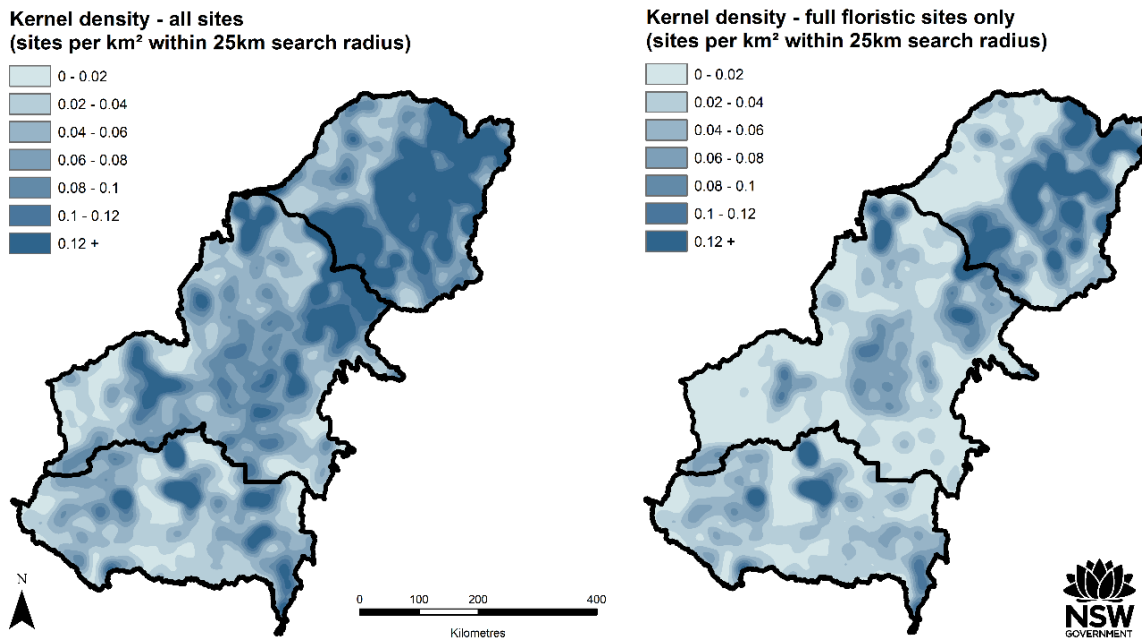


Figure 29 Density survey effort in a 25 km radius for all sites (left) and full floristic sites only (right)

C Western NSW

Western NSW is home to a variety of vegetation largely influenced by variation in geomorphology, geology and soils. Dry eucalypt woodlands in the east of the region and over much of the Cobar Penneplain give way to shrublands and chenopods to the west. This transition is incised by the Darling River with its river red gum lined riparian communities and extensive black box and coolabah dominated floodplains.

The far north-west sees the sand dune influence of the encroaching Strzelecki Desert and gibber soils. Casuarina woodlands stretching over much of the region share and give way to pine communities in the south-east. The southern stretches bear chenopod plains and dry lakes formed by ancient river systems, surrounded by extensive tracts of contiguous or dune influenced mallee populations that stretch from the South Australian border to the region's eastern edge. Much of the region is influenced by paleo-environments including channels, dunes and lunettes.

The region has been divided into biogeographic regions, or bioregions, reflecting this variation (Figure 30).

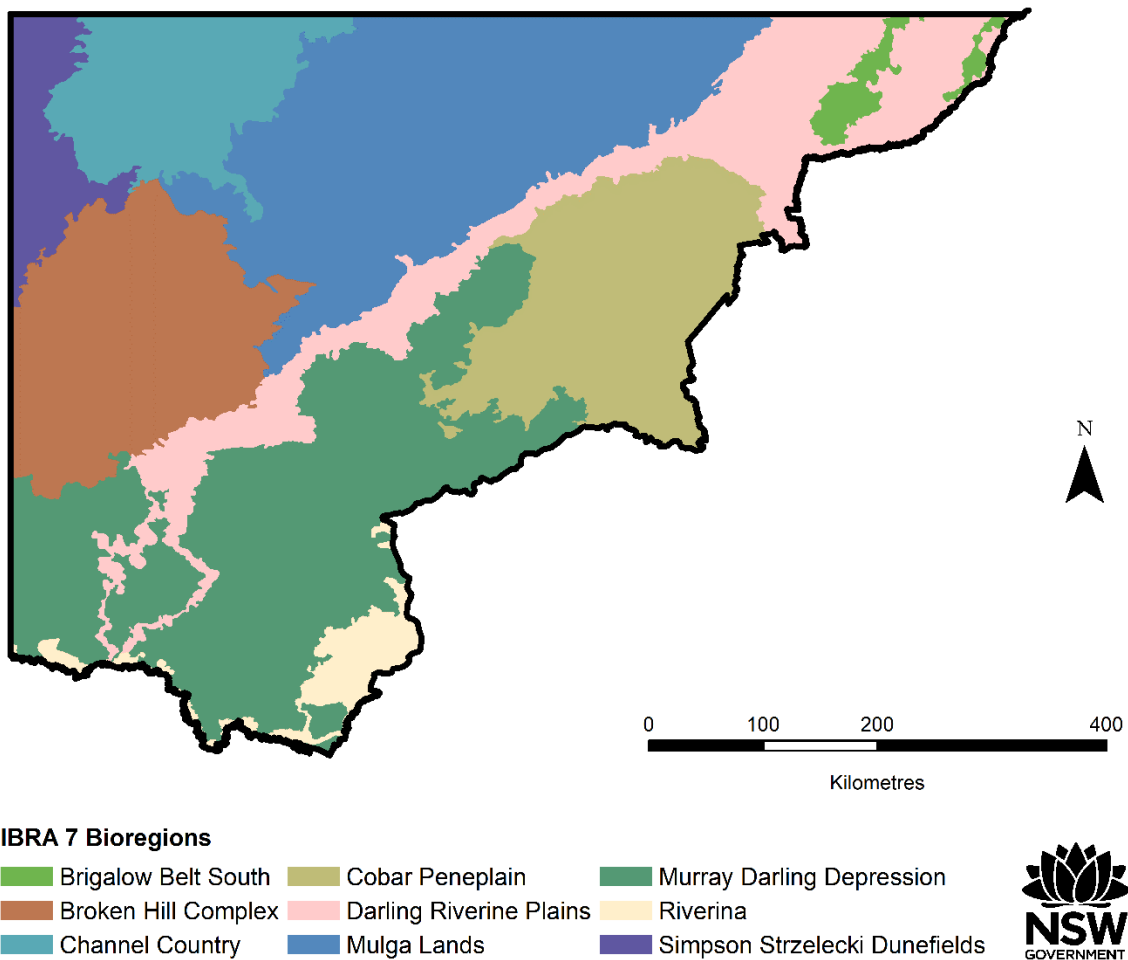


Figure 30 Bioregions of Western NSW

Module 1: Field and type data acquisition

An audit was conducted to collect information from private and public sources as well as data from local, state and federal government agencies. We collated data from 12,607 sites (Figure 31).

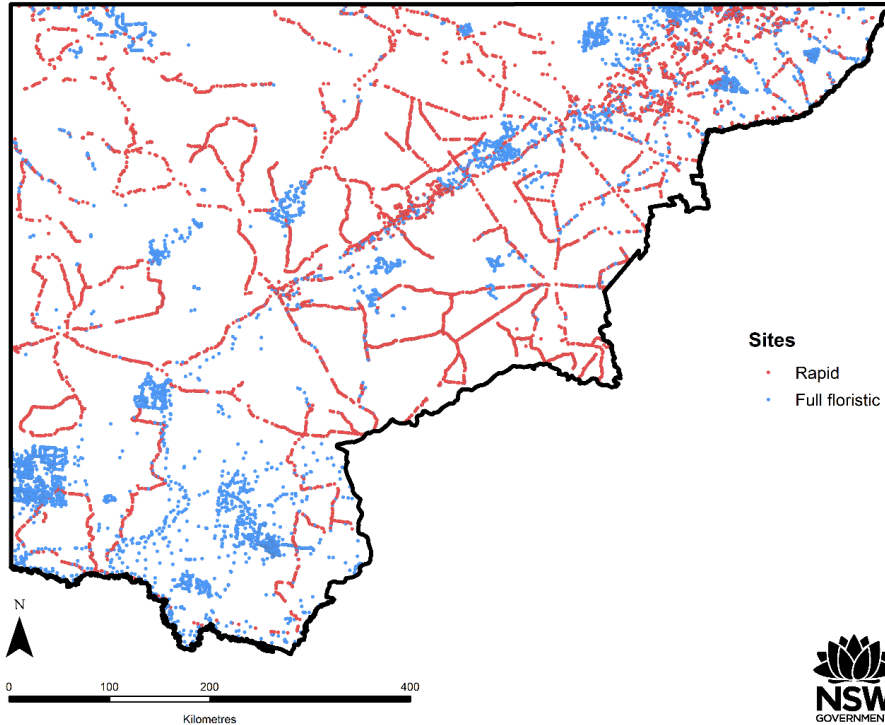


Figure 31 Existing vegetation survey sites in Western NSW

In addition to these existing rapid and full floristic survey sites, 6,749 field observations were collected to further assist the attribution of VPPs (Figure 32).

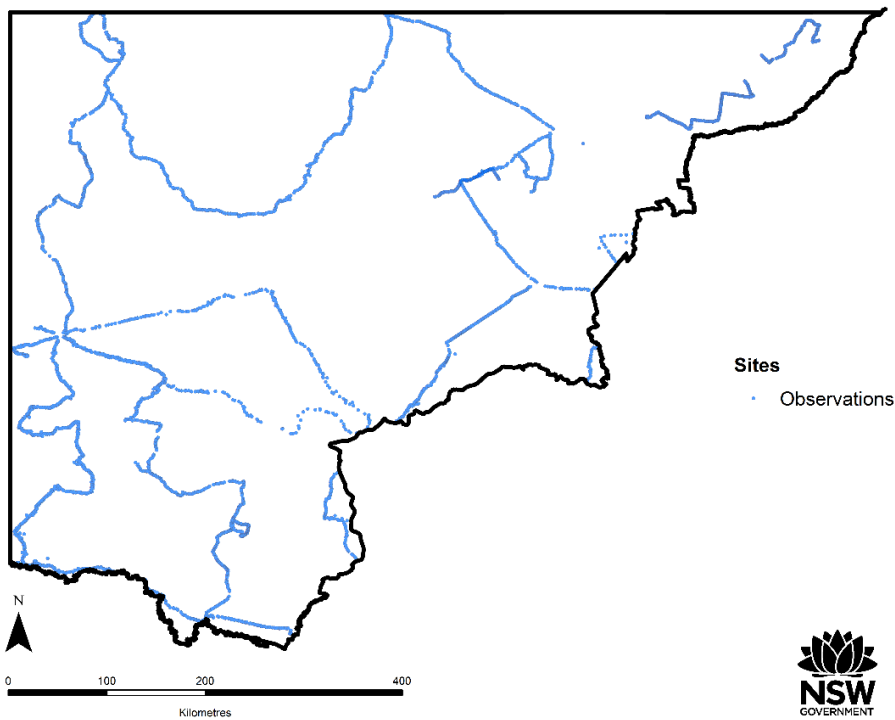


Figure 32 Commissioned vegetation observation sites for Western NSW

Module 2: Spatial data acquisition

With a lack of sufficient ADS40 imagery at the time of mapping the key visual resource for regional vegetation mapping in Western NSW was an enhanced 2.5 m resolution time series composite of SPOT 5 imagery. This time series composite minimises scene-to-scene differences, removes cloud artefacts, improves perceivable detail and provides patterns based on plant functional responses over time.

Module 3: Classification and allocation of field data

In Western NSW, the a-priori PCT classification was used (Benson 2006; Benson 2008; Benson et al. 2006; Benson et al. 2010).

For mapping of community types, all plot-based records must be allocated to a PCT. To achieve this, individual plot-based records were assigned to candidate vegetation classes using a combination of cluster analysis and expert knowledge. We used a semi-automated classification of surveys to assign them to an existing PCT using the SAAP software program (Oliver et al. 2013). The survey records are classified using agglomerative hierarchical clustering in PRIMER (Clarke and Gorley 2015), which classifies each survey record into groups and displays a dendrogram of their relationship.

SAAP was used to calculate a quantitative goodness-of-fit score between plots and types. This approach recommends PCT allocations for each survey and expert knowledge is required to evaluate the outputs. Reference material includes floristic and structural information; relative species cover and abundance; location; photo pattern; and landscape location, as well as any reference to the original classification in the PCT.

Where a new classification was required, quantitative classification routines such as agglomerative hierarchical clustering (PATN) (Belbin 1995) were used.

Individual plot-based records were assigned to candidate vegetation classes using a combination of cluster analysis and expert knowledge. The survey records were classified using agglomerative hierarchical clustering in PRIMER (Clarke and Gorley 2015), then assigned to an existing PCT using a semi-automated classification program, SAAP (Oliver et al. 2013). The allocations were then checked manually and adjusted using expert opinion and reference material. For Western NSW, 12,158 survey records were allocated a PCT including 7,001 full floristic sites, across a variety of formations, recording 175 unique PCTs.

A large proportion of PCTs had a low number of sites (Figure 33). The prevalence (i.e. the frequency of occurrence) per PCT was varied; with some PCTs having fewer than 5 sites, while others had over 100. The 7,001 full-floristic sites included standardised (1–6) cover–abundance scores or presence–absence data.

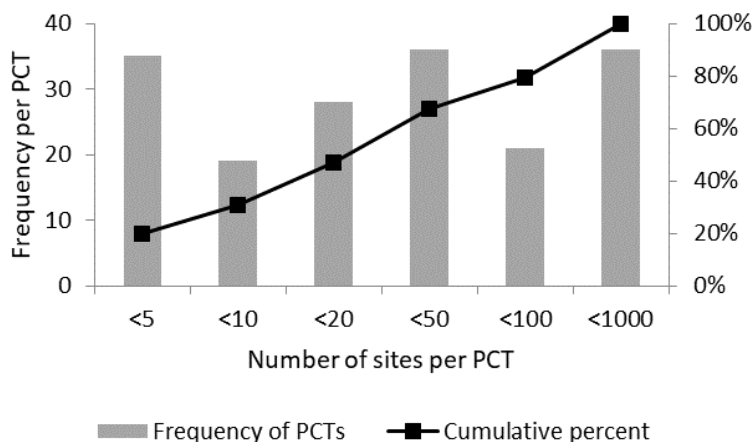


Figure 33 Histogram of the frequency of Western NSW PCTs and the cumulative percentage of PCTs with site numbers for bin ranges

20% of PCTs had fewer than 10 sites per PCT.

Of the PCTs, 20% had fewer than 5 sites and were not modelled but manually added to the map post modelling. A further 11% of sites were low sampled (i.e. ≥ 5 <10 sites) but were included in the models and rigorously assessed post modelling. A total of 140 PCTs were modelled within 17 VPPs, with some PCTs falling into more than one VPP.

Module 4: Spatial analysis

Existing native vegetation mapping was retrieved from SEED. Where the mapping was recent and of high quality it was used to attribute PCTs in preference to the modelling (Table 6 and Figure 34).

The existing mapping shown in Table 6 was consulted and where appropriate some attribution has been converted to PCT and copied directly into the Western NSW mapping.

Table 6 Existing API used in preference to vegetation where available

VIS ID is the unique map identification code from the BioNet Vegetation Maps collection.

VIS ID	Name
4186	Louth Bourke
NA	Balonne_vegetation_20160301
NA	Darling_vegetation_20160301
4170	Lower Murray Darling
3965	Coonavitra Paroo-Darling NP
3966	Murchin Wilga Paroo Darling NP
796	Mungo
NA	Naree and Yantabulla stations Cuttaburra Creek
1006 and 1036	Scotia
1035 Kincheega	Kincheega
4016	Narran Lakes
1873	Anabranh Mildura
1041	Nearie Lake Nature Reserve
795	Mallee Cliffs
972	Pooncarrie
4102	Southern Mallee-preclearing
1044	Southern Mallee-preclearing
4170	Lower Murray Darling
3965	Coonavitra Paroo-Darling NP
3966	Murchin Wilga Paroo Darling NP
796	Mungo

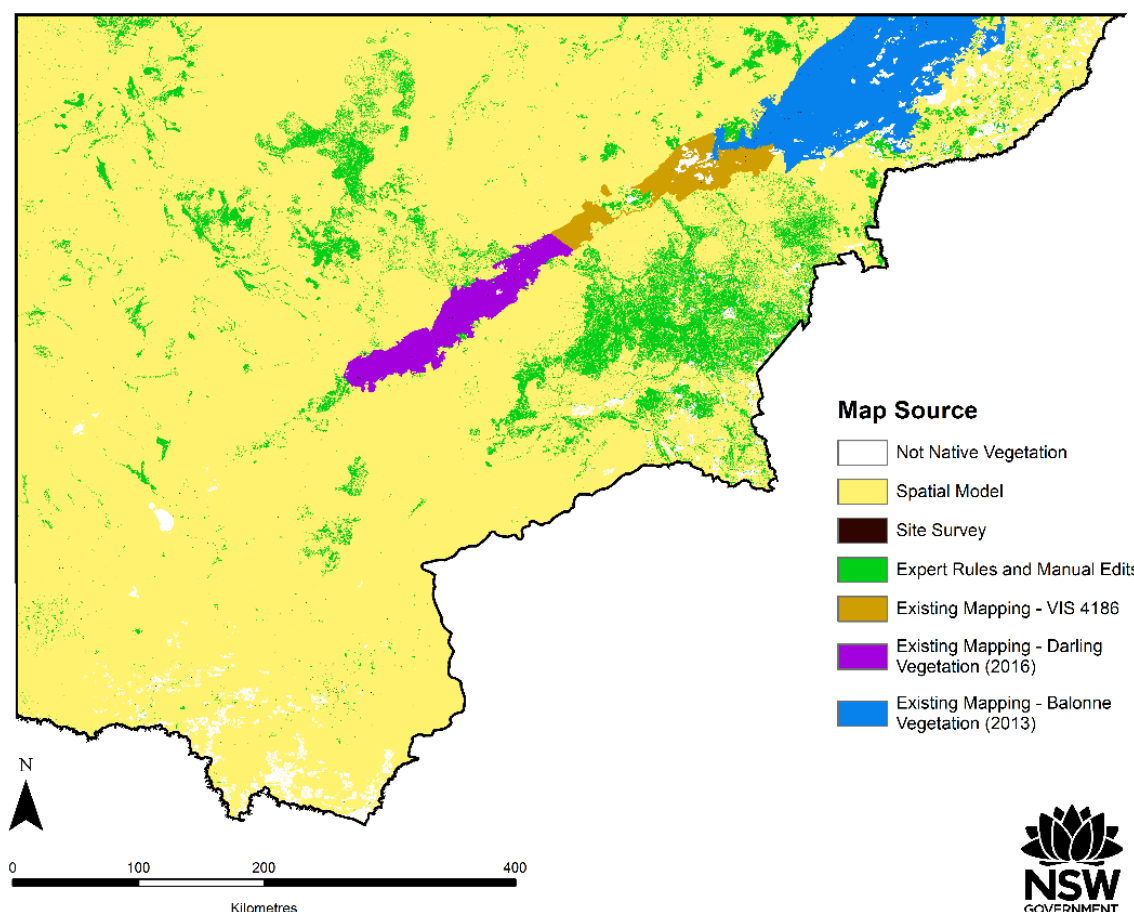


Figure 34 Sources of PCT allocations for mapping

Module 5: Spatial product development

The PCTs for each region were examined and assigned one or multiple VPP classes based on their growth form and habit (Figure 36). The area was represented by around 50 million polygons derived from feature recognition. Every polygon in the region was initially assigned a VPP by a visual reattribution of automated arbitrary VPPs that were derived by an unsupervised classification of the time series SPOT 5 composite (Figure 35). This accelerated the assignment of VPPs over a purely manual approach by providing a spatially consistent draft VPP extent.

The draft classes were derived using a regionally stratified unsupervised classification (ISODATA) of the enhanced SPOT 5 data after noise reduction and synthesis with a red–green NDVI-like index and SPOT 5 derived foliage projected cover. The classes were manually and visually reattributed and were further edited manually at finer scales where necessary.

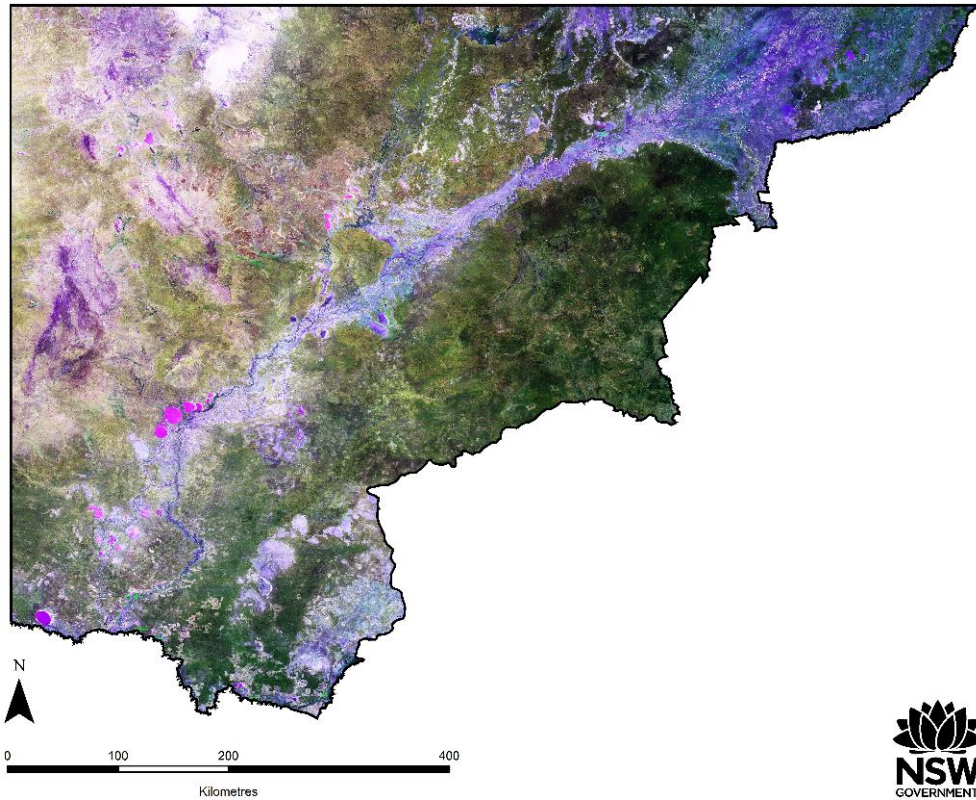


Figure 35 Time series enhanced 2.5 m SPOT 5 composite

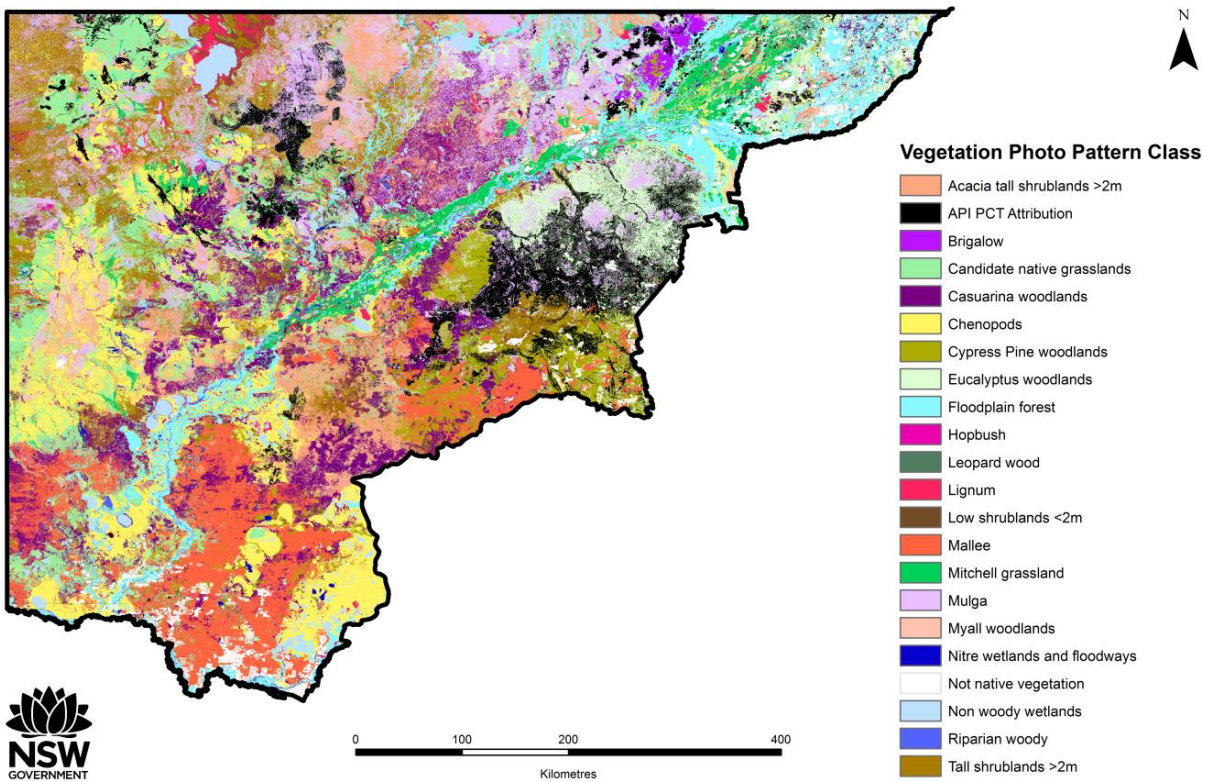


Figure 36 VPPs for Western NSW

Models were developed for each VPP (Table 7). A 10-fold cross-validation was used for model selection and evaluation. All classes (i.e. all candidate PCTs) were modelled in a multinomial regression model. An average of 10–20 environmental layers were used for each model.

Each of the VPP models were tuned to optimise predictive capacity. The parameters altered during model fitting include shrinkage, interaction depth, minimum observations per node and environmental covariates. The parameters and the environmental layers that contributed the most are shown in Appendix A, Table 15.

Accuracy assessment of PCT models

The OA for Western NSW PCT modelling is 77%. This statistic is derived from 10-fold cross-validation results for all VPP models, calculating the true positive predictions for each PCT divided by the total number of records.

Chenopod VPP had the largest land area as well as the largest number of PCTs and one of the lower OAs (67%) as derived by 10-fold cross-validation. The best model result was achieved with low shrubland VPP (93.8%) but had only 4 PCTs. All but one of these PCTs (PCT 216) achieved very high user and producer accuracies (>80%); however, PCT 216 with only 7 sites achieved just 50% for user and 52% for producer accuracy. Other high accuracy models included: casuarina woodlands (92.4%; 7 PCTs), cypress pine woodlands (92.4%; 9 PCTs), and riparian woody (92.2%; 7 PCTs). Confidence categories are depicted in Figure 37.

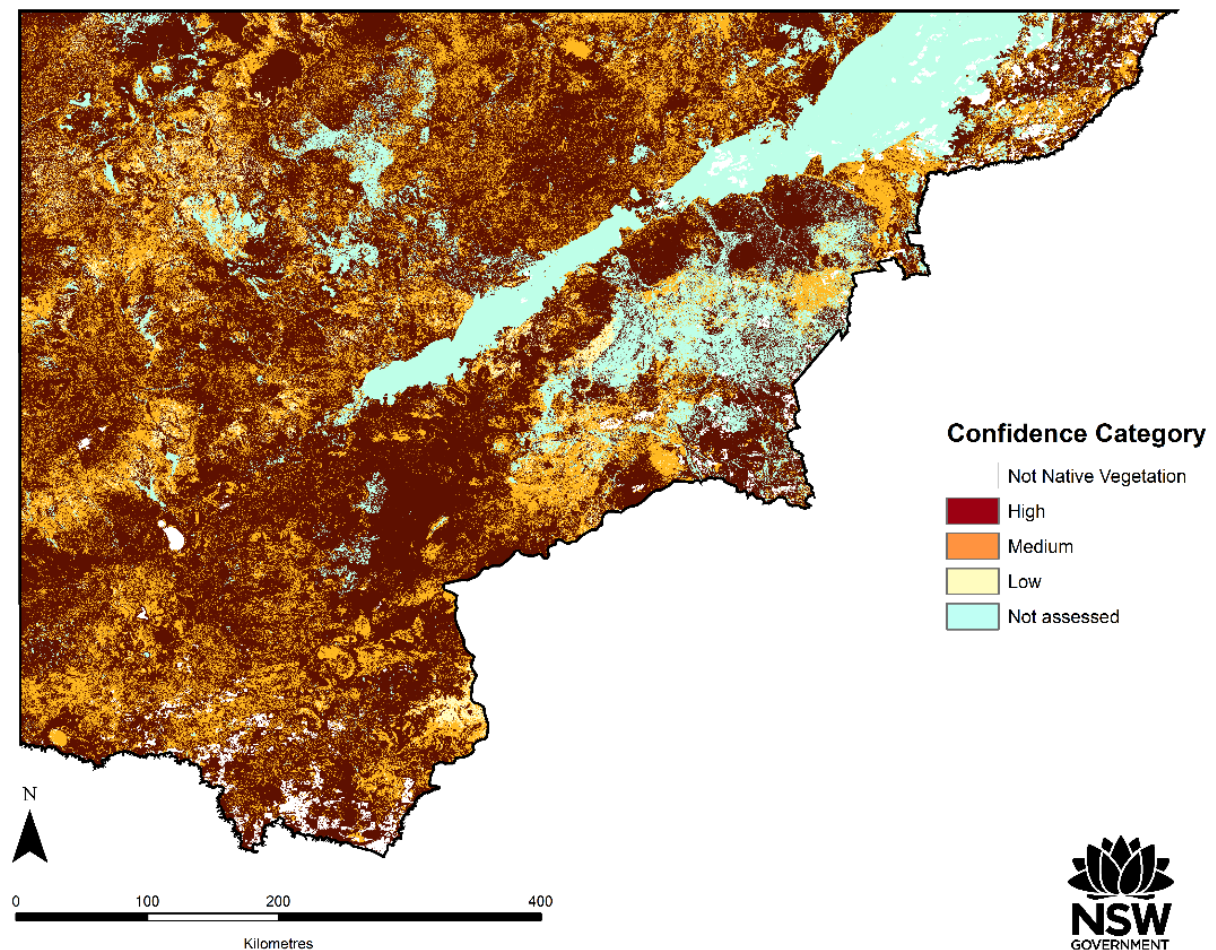


Figure 37 Confidence categories for Western NSW

Density maps of survey sites' locations serve as a further illustration of uncertainty. Density was calculated within a 25 km circular moving window. The density of all sites is shown as well as the density of full floristic sites (Figure 38). A high density of surveys does not necessarily correspond to high OA as there were often more PCTs to choose from in these areas.

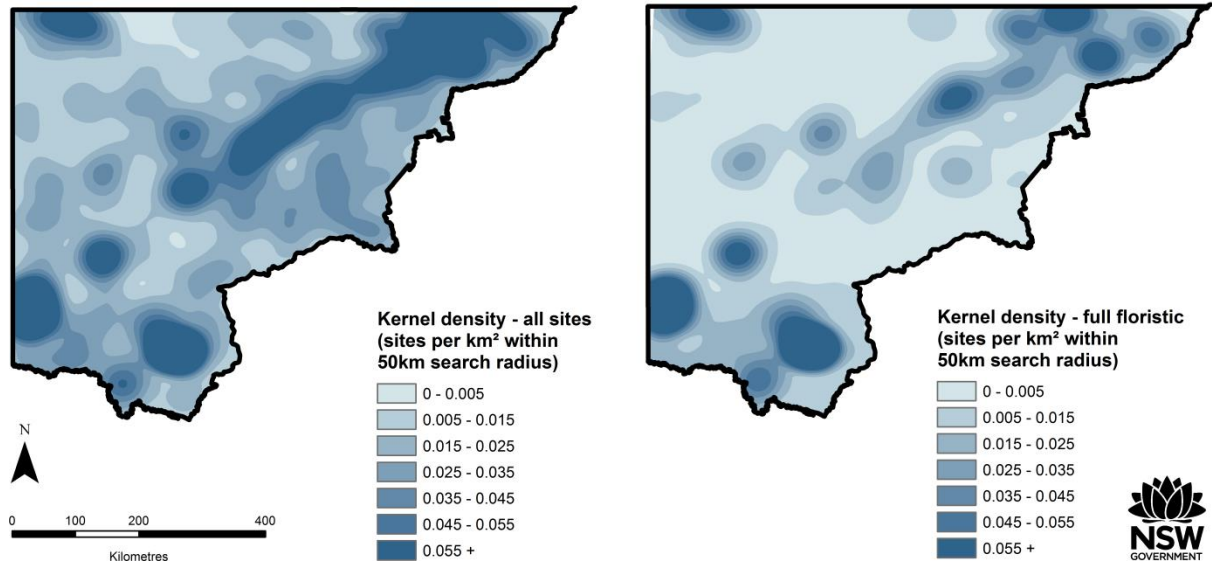


Figure 38 Density survey effort in a 25 km radius for all sites (left) and full floristic sites only (right)

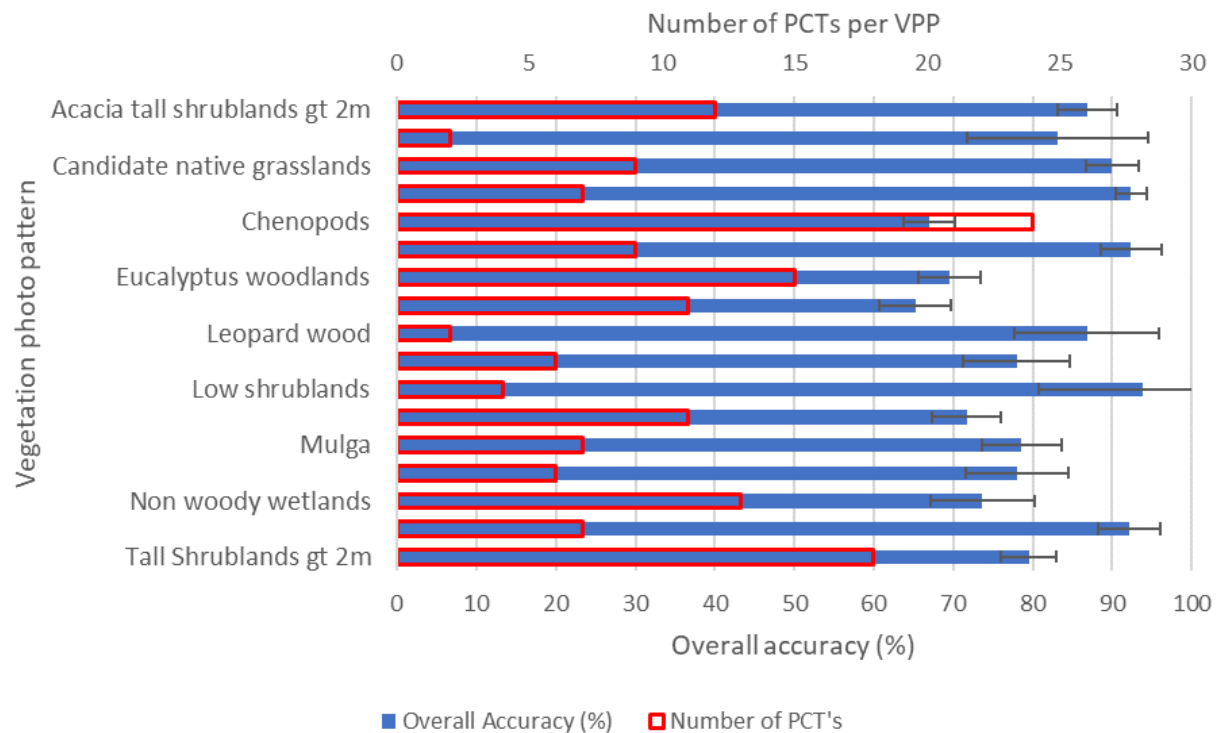


Figure 39 OA (%) and SD for VPP models
The number of PCTs per VPP is shown in red and read off the top horizontal axis.

Table 7 Descriptive statistics for VPP, including model parameters, model OA and SD derived from 10-fold cross-validation

Vegetation photo pattern	Area (ha)	Number of PCTs	Total sites (range of sites per PCT)	OA (%)	SD (%)	Learning rate	Tree complexity	Min. obs. per node
Acacia tall shrublands >2 m	2,209,866	12	734 (8–212)	86.9	3.8	0.0025	4	4
Brigalow	156,871	2	94 (44–50)	83.1	11.4	0.00095	5	4
Candidate native grasslands	2,592,594	9	796 (5–389)	90	3.3	0.0015	4	4
Casuarina woodlands	2,698,036	7	1,202 (11–634)	92.4	1.9	0.0015	5	4
Chenopods	3,543,287	24	1,398 (6–295)	67	3.2	0.0015	4	4
Cypress pine woodlands	1,120,423	9	276 (5–156)	92.4	3.9	0.0015	4	4
Eucalyptus woodlands	1,795,541	15	1,433 (11–350)	69.6	3.9	0.0015	4	4
Floodplain forests	2,361,572	11	1,966 (16–575)	65.2	4.5	0.0035	4	4
Leopard wood	94,172	2	158 (49–109)	86.8	9.1	0.00095	4	4
Lignum	512,430	6	331 (8–127)	78	6.7	0.0015	4	4
Low shrublands	150,027	4	64 (7–32)	93.8	13.1	0.0025	4	4
Mallee woodlands	2,308,509	11	1,207 (6–500)	71.7	4.3	0.0025	4	4
Mulga	2,819,942	7	589 (8–209)	78.6	5	0.0025	4	4
Nitre wetlands and floodways	66,213	6	331 (8–127)	78	6.5	0.0025	4	4
Non-woody wetlands	1,416,489	13	388 (6–138)	73.7	6.6	0.0015	4	4
Riparian woody	235,503	7	513 (6–185)	92.2	3.9	0.0015	4	4
Tall shrublands >2 m	2,547,131	18	919 (7–212)	79.5	3.5	0.0015	4	4

6. References

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7. More information

- [About BioNet Vegetation Classification](#)
- [Australia's bioregions \(IBRA\)](#)
- [BioNet Systematic Flora Survey](#)
- NSW Department of Planning and Environment
- NSW Native Vegetation Extent 5 m Raster v1.4
- [NSW Native Vegetation Classification Framework](#)
- [NSW Plant Community Type \(PCT\) Classification](#)
- [The NSW State Vegetation Type Map: Methodology for a regional-scale map of NSW plant community types \(OEH 2017\) \(PDF 1.3MB\)](#)
- [PATN – Finding Patterns in Data](#)
- [PRIMER](#)
- [QGIS – A Free and Open Source Geographic Information System](#)
- [SEED \(Sharing and Enabling Environmental Data in NSW\) portal](#)
- [SEED Enhanced feedback webpage](#)
- [State Vegetation Type Map](#)
- [State Vegetation Type Map data](#)
- [State Vegetation Type Map \(SVTM\) Modelling Grid Collection](#)
- [Trees Near Me NSW app](#)

Appendix A: Additional data and results

Eastern NSW data

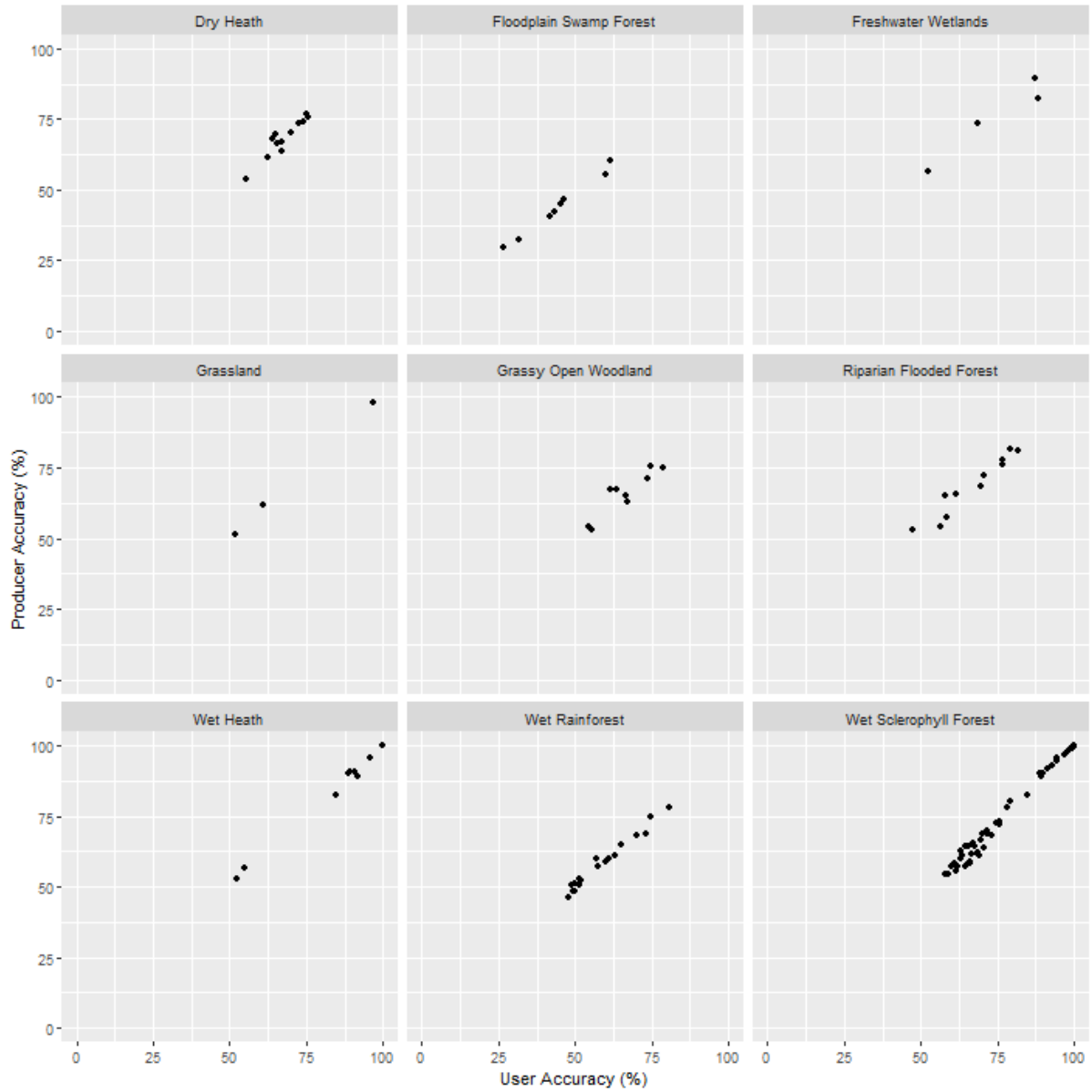


Figure 40 Scatter plots of user and producer accuracies for PCTs for VPPs in Eastern NSW (see Figure 42 for DSF)

NSW State Vegetation Type Map: Technical Notes

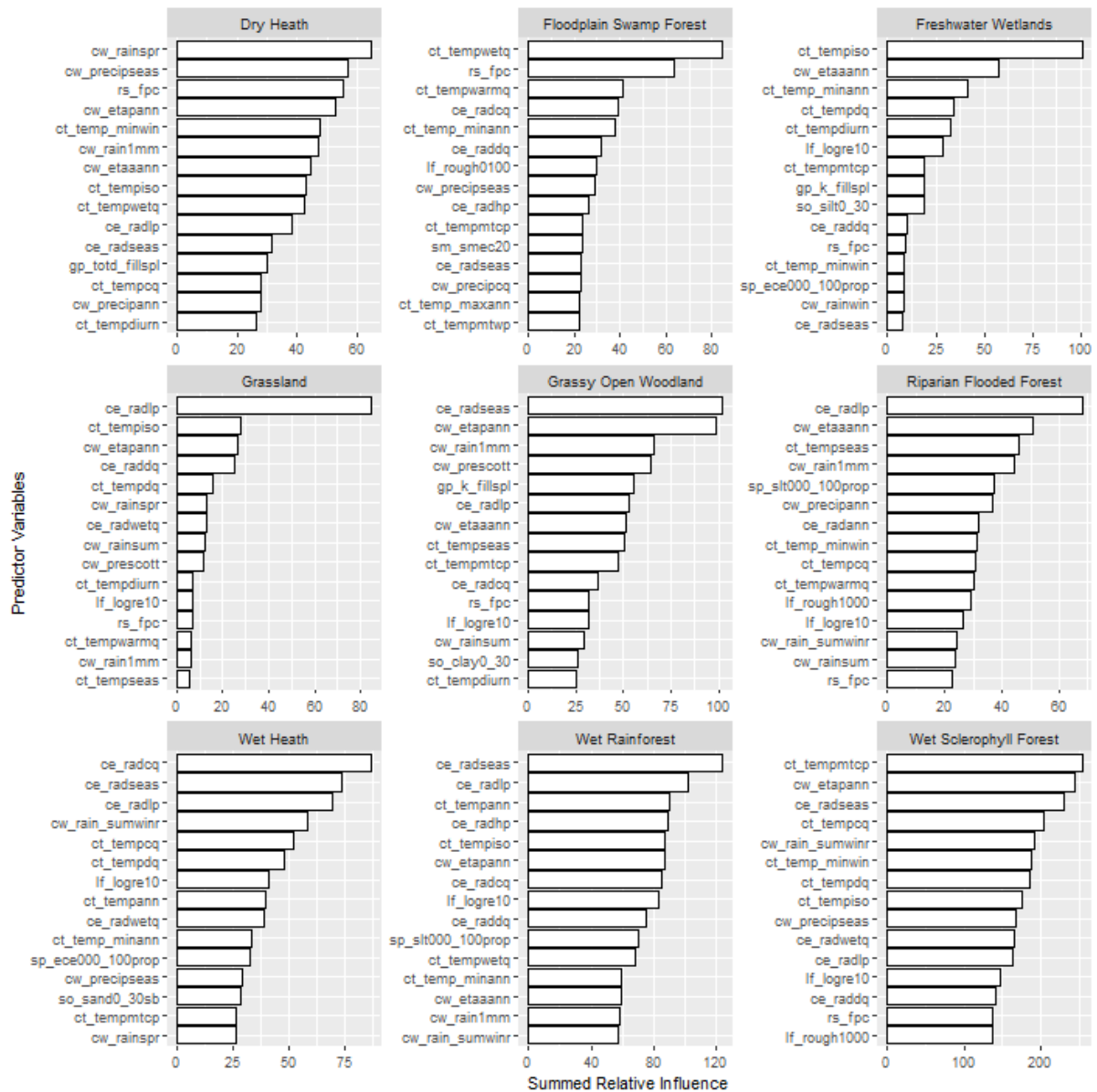


Figure 41 Relative contribution (%) of top 15 predictor variables for each VPP in Eastern NSW (see Figure 43 for DSF)

Predictor codes are described in Table 15.

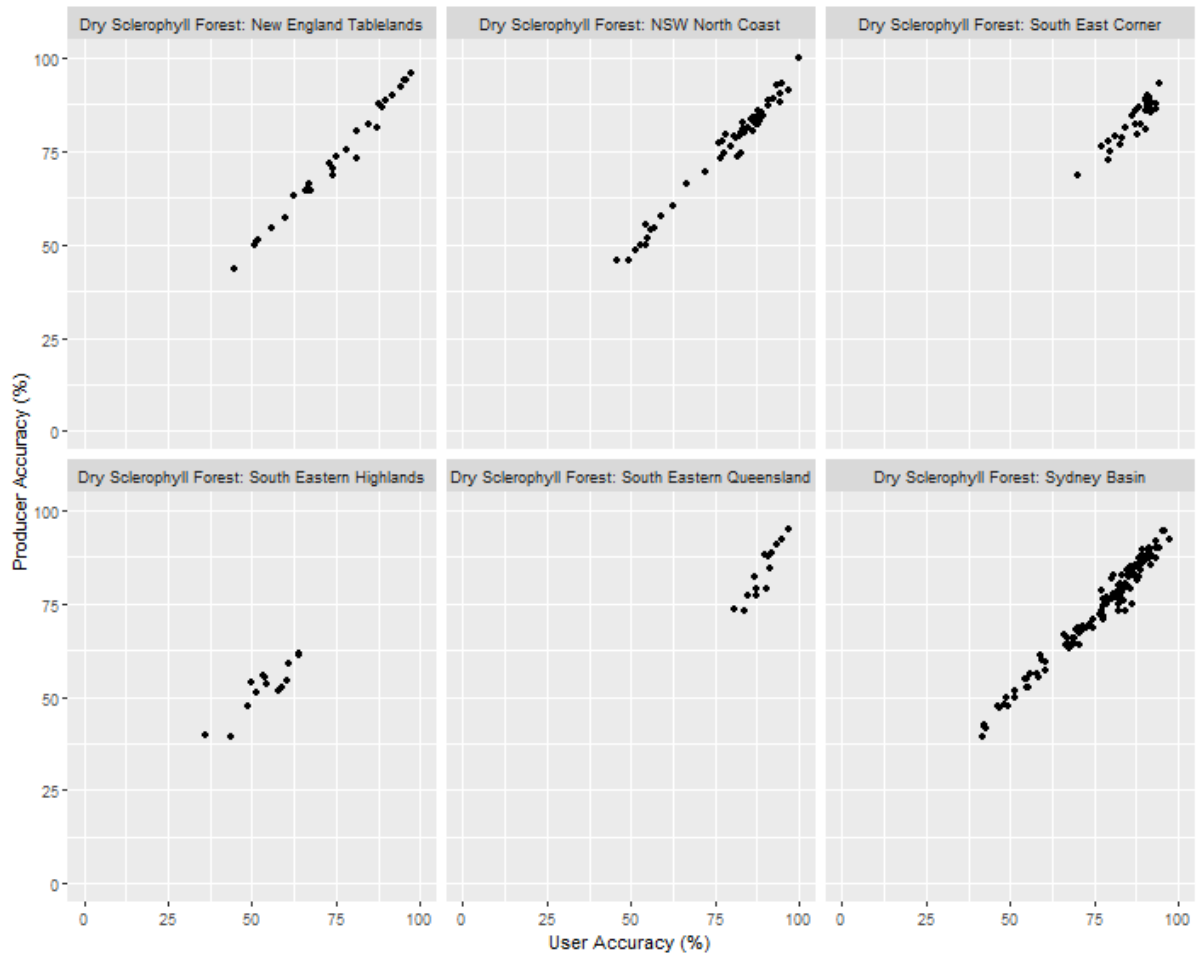


Figure 42 Scatter plot of user and producer accuracies for DSF PCTs in the Eastern NSW subregions

Predictor codes are described in Table 15.

NSW State Vegetation Type Map: Technical Notes

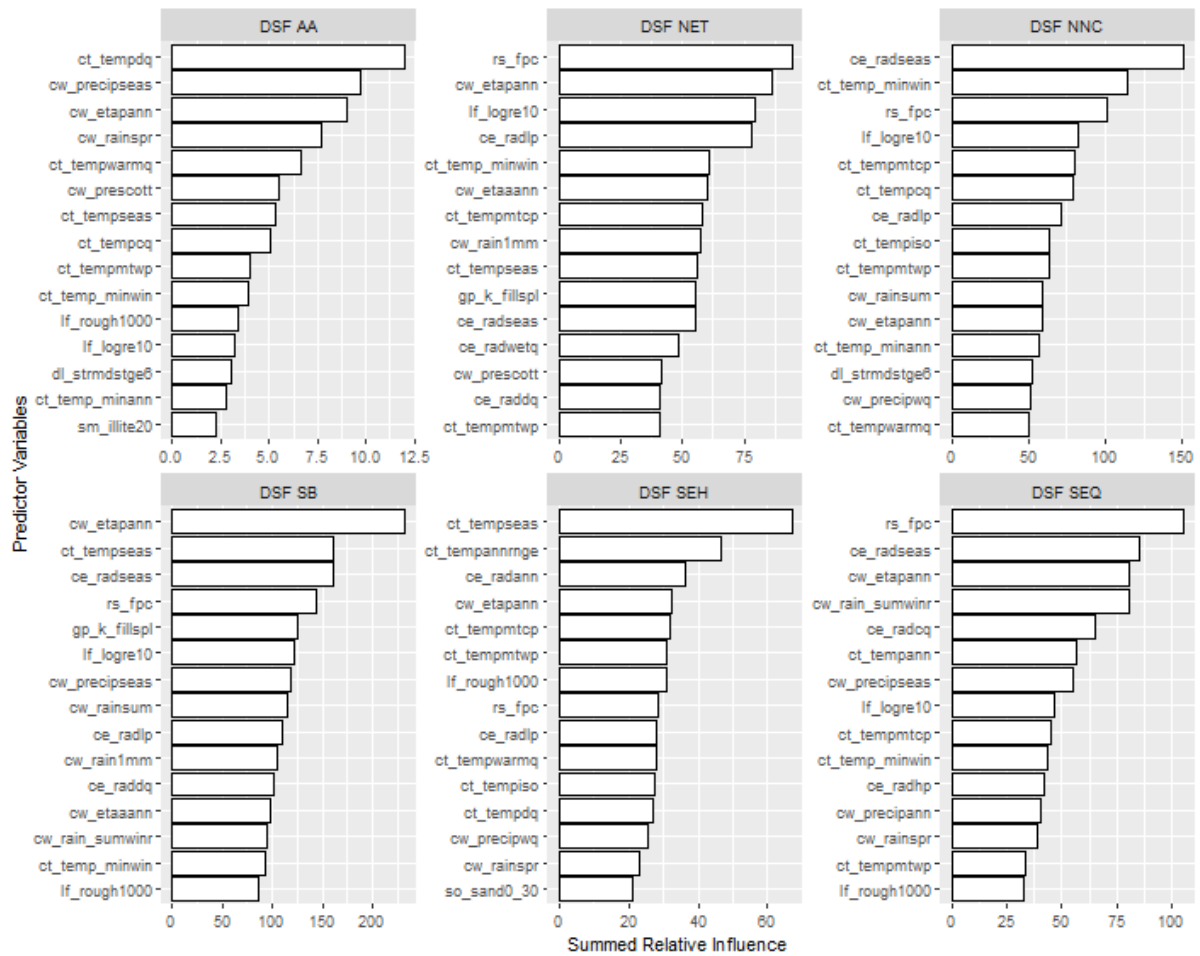


Figure 43 Relative contribution (%) of top 15 predictor variables for each VPP in Eastern NSW Subregion and predictor codes are described in Table 8 and Table 15.

Table 8 Model subregion codes for Eastern NSW

Abbreviation	Description
DRYH	Dry Heath
DSF SEH	Dry Sclerophyll Forest: Southeastern Highlands
DSF AA	Dry Sclerophyll Forest: Australian Alps
DSF NET	Dry Sclerophyll Forest: New England Tablelands
DSF NNC	Dry Sclerophyll Forest: NSW North Coast
DSF SB	Dry Sclerophyll Forest: Sydney Basin
DSF SEC	Dry Sclerophyll Forest: Southeast Corner
DSF SEQ	Dry Sclerophyll Forest: Southeastern Queensland
FSF	Floodplain Swamp Forest
GL	Grassland
GOW	Grassy Open Woodland
RFF	Riparian Flooded Forest
WETH	Wet Heath
WRF	Wet Rainforest
WSF	Wet Sclerophyll Forest
FWW	Freshwater Wetlands

Central NSW data

Model statistics for each VPP in Border Rivers–Gwydir and Namoi are in Table 9 below. Scatter plots of user and producer accuracies for PCTs per VPP are illustrated in Figure 44.

Table 9 Model statistics for each VPP in Border Rivers–Gwydir and Namoi

Vegetation photo pattern	Area (ha)	Number of vegetation classes (KC)	Total sites (range of sites per KC)	OA (%)	SD (%)	Learning rate	Tree complexity	Min. obs. per node
Candidate native grasslands	2,014,144	5	712 (14–325)	86.1	1.6	0.0025	4	5
Dry sclerophyll forests	2,711,570	22	12,053 (4–2149)	66.4	0.3	0.014	4	5
Grassy open woodland	504,670	7	3,369 (102–1196)	82.5	0.4	0.008	4	5
Non-woody wetlands	31,112	4	258 (5–167)	92.8	1.7	0.004	4	5
Rainforest	31,573	7	257 (2–136)	87.4	1.6	0.0025	4	5
Riparian forest	167,479	8	1,379 (10–373)	76.2	0.7	0.05	4	5
Shrubland	68,766	10	480 (2–202)	77.8	1.4	0.003	4	5
Wet sclerophyll forests	11,140	7	552 (3–211)	64.4	2.0	0.0025	4	5

The following scatter plots of user and producer accuracies per VPP provide a different perspective – we see that the more complex the model (i.e. larger classification categories) the harder it is to achieve good accuracies for all categories. The PCTs that struggle in complex models are those that have low prevalence and compete in the same model with much larger sample sizes (unequal sampling).

NSW State Vegetation Type Map: Technical Notes

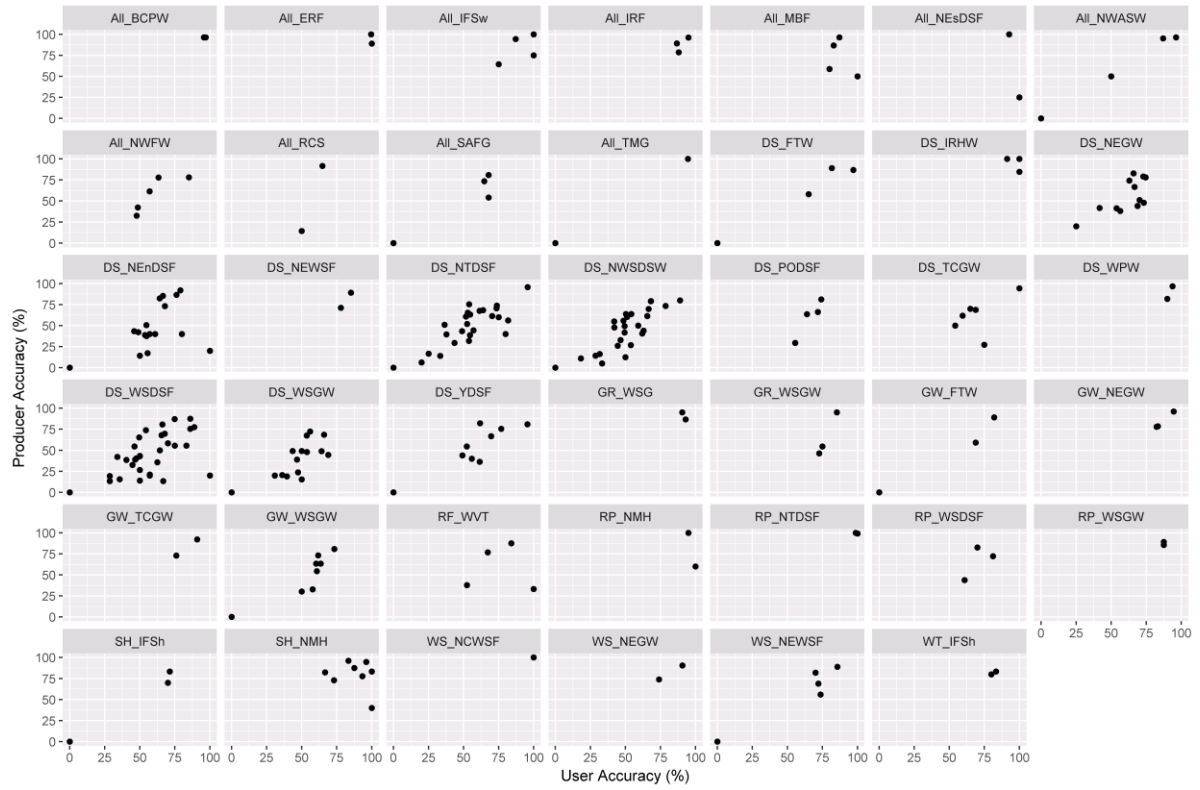


Figure 44 Scatter plots of user and producer accuracies for PCTs per VPP in Border Rivers–Gwydir and Namoi

For BRGN, VPPs include vegetation class breakdown. Abbreviations are described in Table 12.

NSW State Vegetation Type Map: Technical Notes

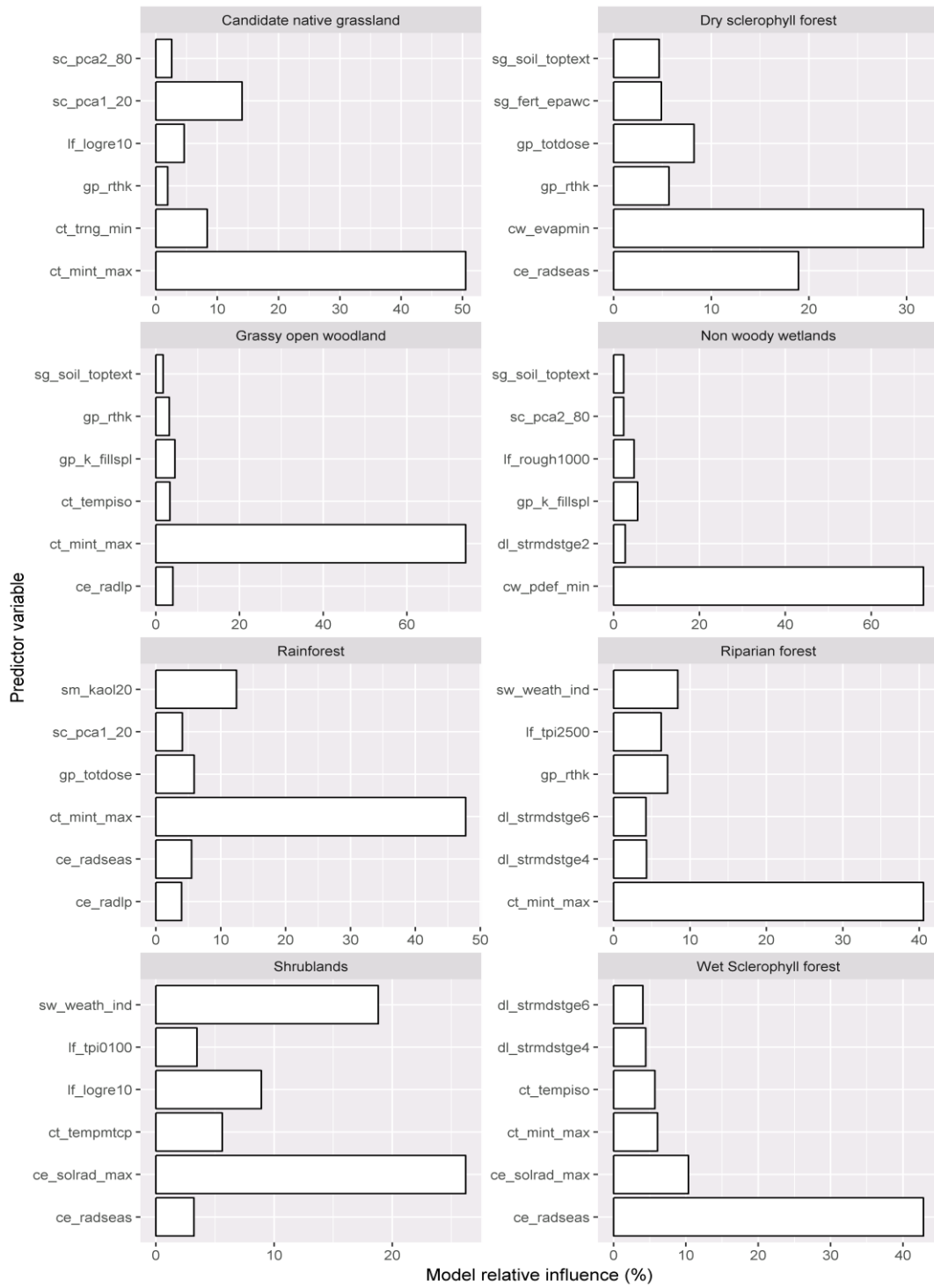


Figure 45 Relative contribution (%) of top 6 predictor variables for each VPP in Border Rivers–Gwydir and Namoi

Predictor codes are described in Table 15.

Table 10 Model statistics for each VPP in Central West and Lachlan

Vegetation photo pattern	Area (ha)	Number of PCTs	Total sites (range of sites per PCT)	OA (%)	SD (%)	Learning rate	Tree complexity	Min. obs. per node
Acacia woodlands	92,729	4	328 (32–147)	86.9	5.4	0.0025	4	5
Belah	33,793	2	198 (85–113)	100	0	0.005	4	5
Candidate native grasslands	2,764,519	10	343 (7–120)	76.7	4	0.0025	4	5
Dry sclerophyll forests	2,824,884	112						
Brigalow Belt South	501,101	58	3,347 (5–241)	52	2.4	0.0025	5	5
Cobar Penepain	1,016,123	27	2,953 (5–374)	50.8	3.3	0.0025	5	5
Darling Riverine Plains	186,942	20	2,650 (7–374)	60.6	3.1	0.0025	5	5
Murray Darling Depression/ Riverina	258,811	12	1,571 (5–374)	60.1	3.7	0.0025	5	5
NSW South-western Slopes	793,596	65	3,841 (5–374)	51.7	3.6	0.0025	5	5
South-eastern Highlands	0	6	98 (6–25)	79.4	15.2	0.003	4	5
Sydney Basin	68,312	17	567 (5–174)	73.7	6.3	0.0025	5	4
Floodplain forests	480,032	17	1,200 (5–374)	68.3	3.2	0.0025	4	5
Grassy open woodland	614,556	25	1,694 (5–351)	66.9	2.8	0.0025	4	5
Lignum shrublands	371,853	2	72 (14–58)	98.6	4.5	0.005	4	5
Mallee woodlands	593,776	10	860 (6–441)	70.1	5.9	0.0025	4	5
Non-woody wetlands	154,769	8	251 (9–80)	62.1	11.7	0.0015	4	5
Rainforests	2,873	2	36 (4–32)	90	12.9	0.0025	4	5
Riparian forests	197,406	18	680 (5–233)	76	4.4	0.002	4	5
Shrublands	1,410,191	23	612 (5–80)	57.8	4.6	0.0025	4	5
Wet sclerophyll forests	5,326	4	77 (6–49)	84.8	9.8	0.0015	4	3

NSW State Vegetation Type Map: Technical Notes

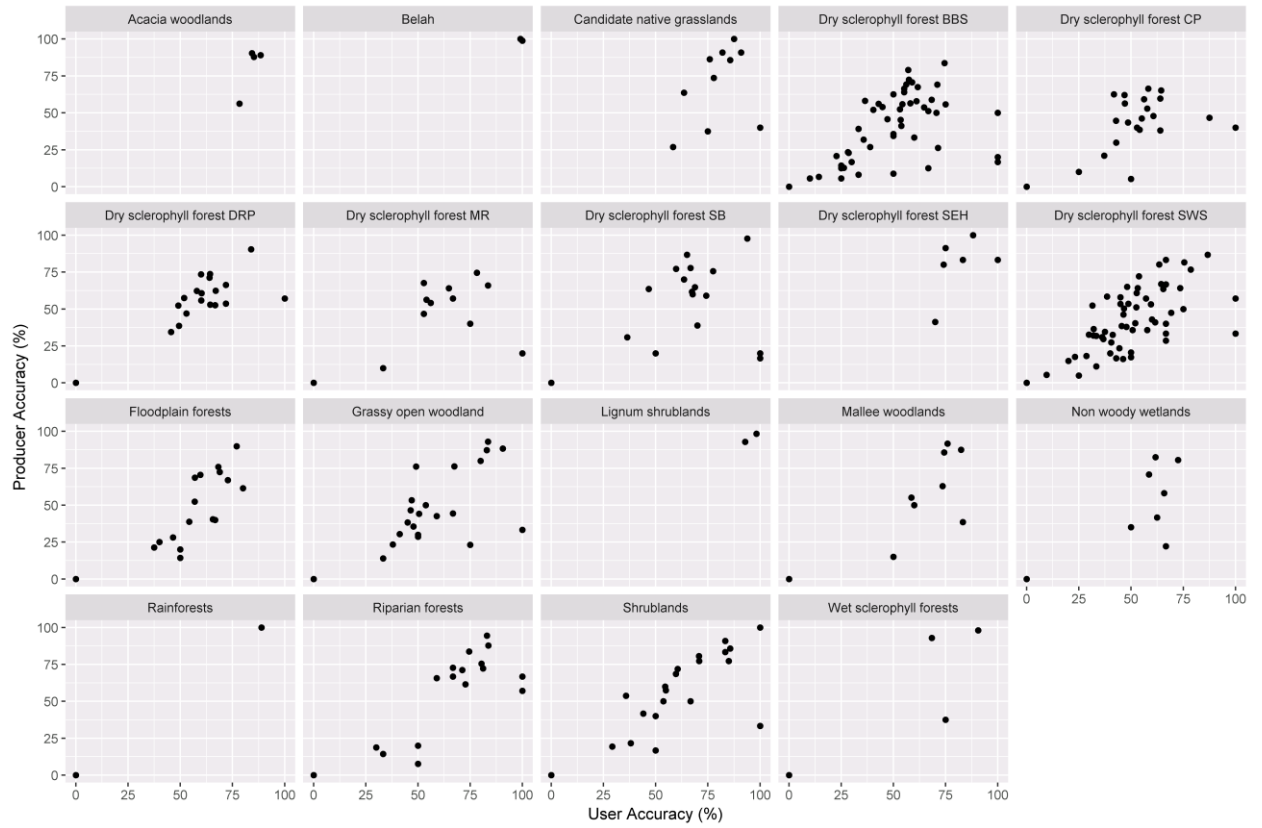


Figure 46 Scatter plots of user and producer accuracies for PCTs for each VPP in the Central West and Lachlan

NSW State Vegetation Type Map: Technical Notes

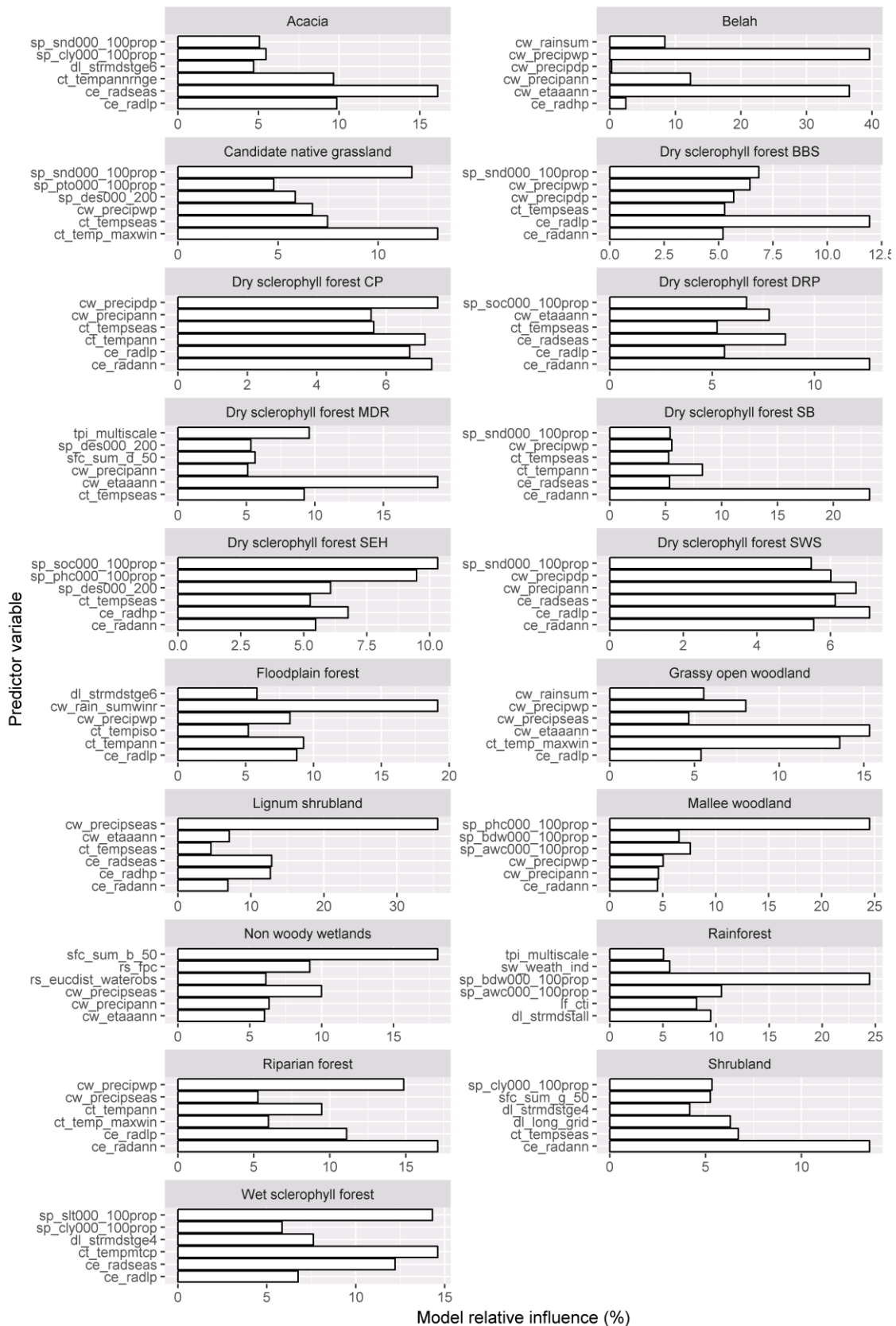


Figure 47 Relative contribution (%) of top 6 predictor variables for each VPP in the Central West and Lachlan

Predictor codes are described in Table 15.

Table 11 Model statistics for each VPP for the Riverina and Murray

Vegetation photo pattern	Area (ha)	Number of PCTs	Total sites (range of sites per PCT)	OA (%)	SD (%)	Learning rate	Tree complexity	Min. obs. per node
Acacia woodlands	22,195	2	190 (16–174)	97.4	2.8	0.0025	4	5
Belah	198	2	77 (22–55)	94.8	8.9	0.005	4	5
Candidate native grasslands	1,259,338	7	828 (11–294)	73.2	2.8	0.0025	4	5
Dry sclerophyll forests	1,174,346	70						
eastern area ^a	920,239	53	4,517 (5–223)	42.3	1.6	0.0025	4	4
western area ^b	254,107	34	3,620 (5–223)	48.6	2.2	0.0025	4	4
Floodplain forests	279,356	11	1,694 (15–313)	61.2	2.7	0.0025	5	5
Grassy open woodland	210,841	14	1,274 (8–206)	64.5	3.6	0.0025	4	5
Lignum shrublands	42,253	2	220 (81–139)	82.7	5.2	0.005	4	5
Mallee woodlands	17,827	5	195 (8–86)	79.4	8.2	0.002	5	4
Riparian forests	290,228	14	1,697 (5–313)	65.8	3.3	0.0025	4	4
Shrublands	928,994	18	1,008 (6–175)	70.2	3.6	0.0025	4	4
Non-woody wetlands	164,185	12	647 (14–139)	74.8	3.6	0.0015	4	5
Wet sclerophyll forests	514	4	154 (12–90)	81.9	9.4	0.0015	5	4

^aDSF eastern area includes the IBRA subregions of Bondo, Inland Slopes and Snowy Mountains.

^bDSF western area includes the IBRA subregions of Darling Depression, Lachlan, Lachlan Plains, Lower Slopes, Murray Fans, Murrumbidgee.

NSW State Vegetation Type Map: Technical Notes

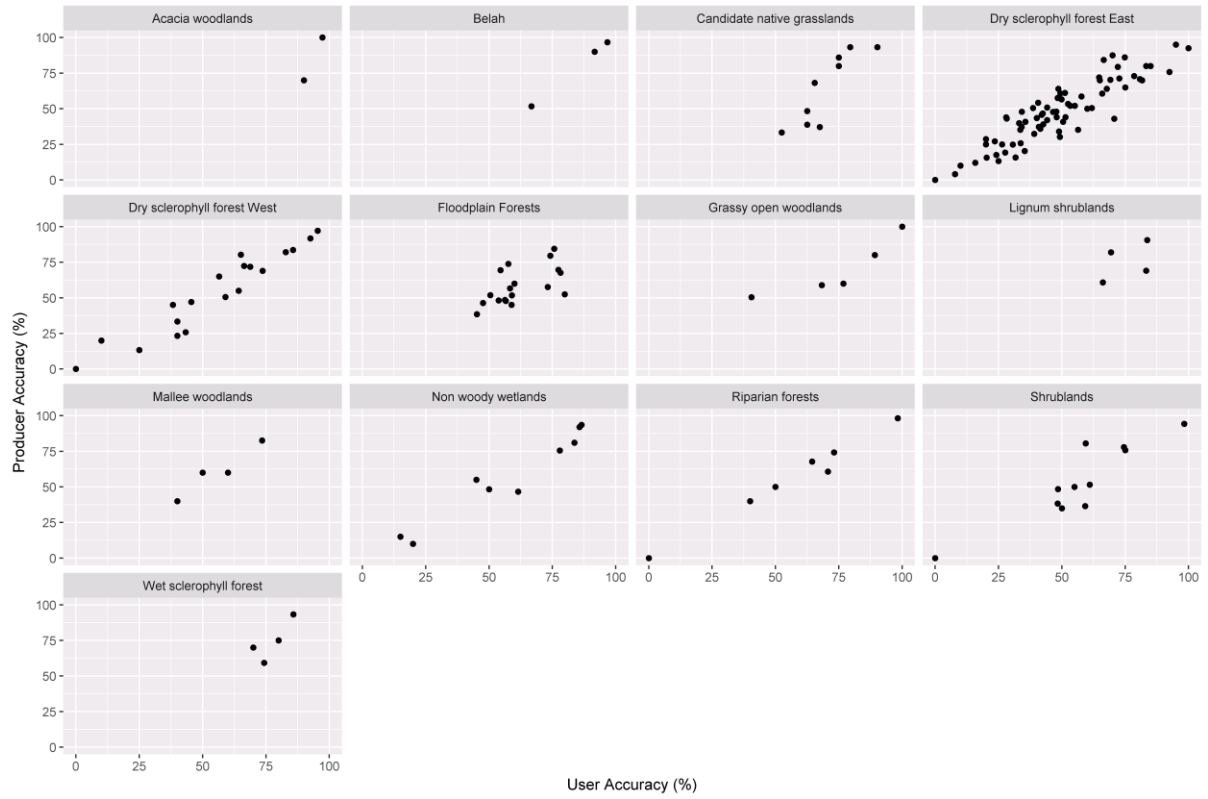


Figure 48 Scatter plots of user and producer accuracies for PCTs for each VPP in the Riverina and Murray

NSW State Vegetation Type Map: Technical Notes

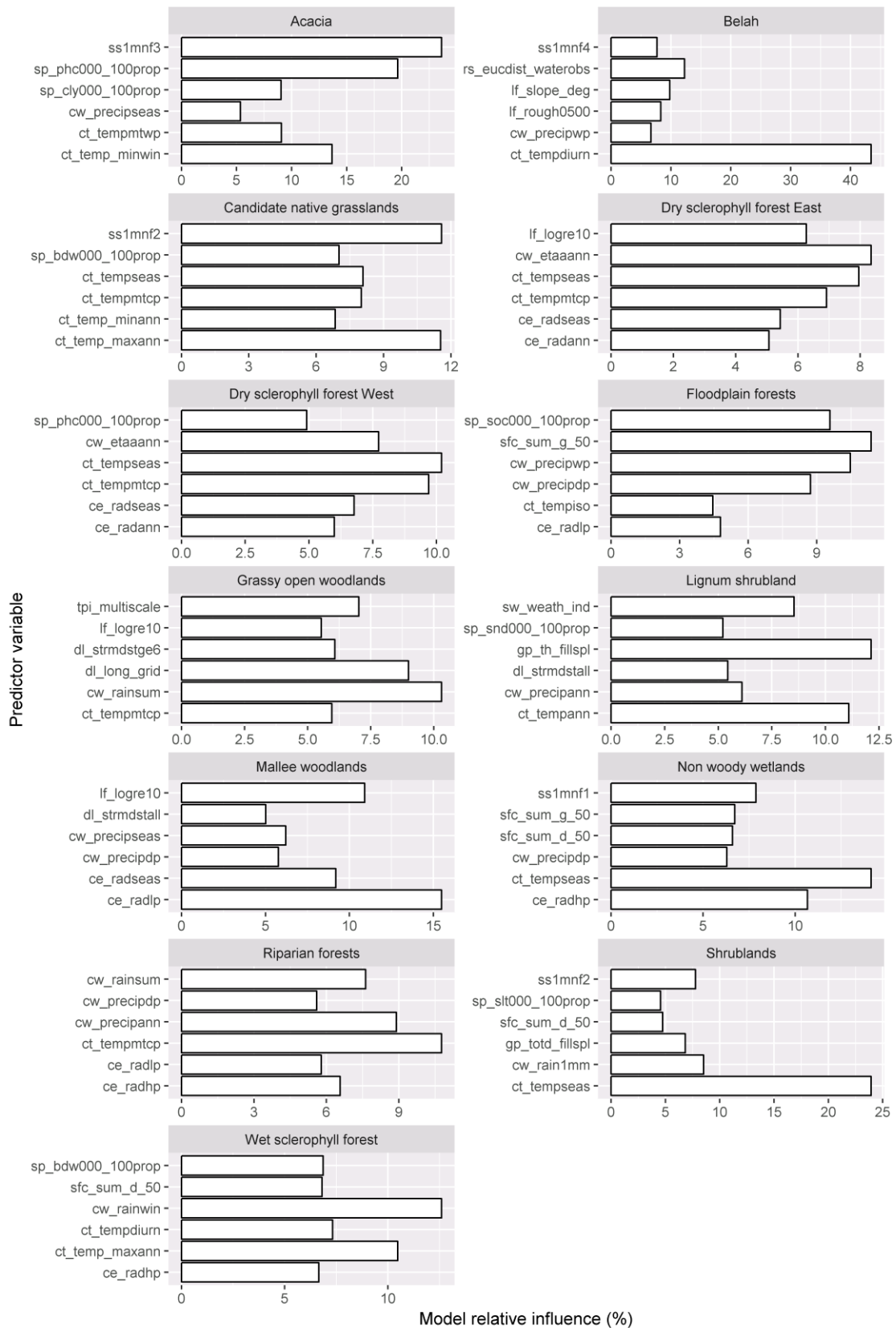


Figure 49 Relative contribution (%) of top 6 predictor variables for each VPP in the Riverina and Murray

Predictor codes are described in Table 15.

Table 12 Model codes for Border Rivers–Gwydir and Namoi

BRGN code	BRGN description (VPP: vegetation class)
All_BCPW	Brigalow Clay Plain Woodlands
All_ERF	Eastern Riverine Forests
DS_FTW	Dry sclerophyll forest: Floodplain Transition Woodlands
GW_FTW	Grassy open woodland: Floodplain Transition Woodlands
SH_IFSh	Shrubland: Inland Floodplain Shrublands
WT_IFSh	Non woody wetland: Inland Floodplain Shrublands
All_IFSw	Inland Floodplain Swamps
All_IRF	Inland Riverine Forests
DS_IRHW	Dry sclerophyll forest: Inland Rocky Hill Woodlands
All_MBF	Montane Bogs and Fens
DS_NEnDSF	Dry sclerophyll forest: New England Dry Sclerophyll Forests
DS_NEGW	Dry sclerophyll forest: New England Grassy Woodlands
WS_NEGW	Wet sclerophyll forest: New England Grassy Woodlands
GW_NEGW	Grassy open woodland: New England Grassy Woodlands
WS_NCWSF	Wet sclerophyll forest: North Coast Wet Sclerophyll Forests
All_NWASW	Northwest Alluvial Sand Woodlands
all_NWFW	Northwest Floodplain Woodlands
DS_NWSDSW	Dry sclerophyll forest: Northwest Slopes Dry Sclerophyll Woodlands
All_NEsDSF	Northern Escarpment Dry Sclerophyll Forests
DS_NEWSF	Dry sclerophyll forest: Northern Escarpment Wet Sclerophyll Forests
WS_NEWSF	Wet sclerophyll forest: Northern Escarpment Wet Sclerophyll Forests
RP_NMH	Riparian forest: Northern Montane Heaths
SH_NMH	Shrubland: Northern Montane Heaths
DS_NTDSF	Dry sclerophyll forest: Northern Tableland Dry Sclerophyll Forests
RP_NTDSF	Riparian forest: Northern Tableland Dry Sclerophyll Forests
DS_PODSF	Dry sclerophyll forest: Pilliga Outwash Dry Sclerophyll Forests
All_RCS	Riverine Chenopod Shrublands
All_SAFG	Semi-arid Floodplain Grasslands
DS_TCGW	Dry sclerophyll forest: Tableland Clay Grassy Woodlands
GW_TCGW	Grassy open woodland: Tableland Clay Grassy Woodlands
All_TMG	Temperate Montane Grasslands
DS_WPW	Dry sclerophyll forest: Western Penepain Woodlands
DS_WSDF	Dry sclerophyll forest: Western Slopes Dry Sclerophyll Forests
RP_WSDF	Riparian forest: Western Slopes Dry Sclerophyll Forests
GR_WSG	Candidate native grasslands: Western Slopes Grasslands
DS_WSGW	Dry sclerophyll forest: Western Slopes Grassy Woodlands

BRGN code	BRGN description (VPP: vegetation class)
GW_WSGW	Grassy open woodland: Western Slopes Grassy Woodlands
GR_WSGW	Candidate native grasslands: Western Slopes Grassy Woodlands
RP_WSGW	Riparian forest: Western Slopes Grassy Woodlands
RF_WVT	Rainforest: Western Vine Thickets
DS_YDSF	Dry sclerophyll forest: Yetman Dry Sclerophyll Forests

Table 13 Model codes for the Central West and Lachlan

CWL code	CWL description (VPP: IBRA region)
Dry sclerophyll forest BBS	Dry sclerophyll forest: Brigalow Belt South
Dry sclerophyll forest CP	Dry sclerophyll forest: Cobar Peneplain
Dry sclerophyll forest DRP	Dry sclerophyll forest: Darling Riverine Plains
Dry sclerophyll forest MR	Dry sclerophyll forest: Murray Darling Depression/Riverina
Dry sclerophyll forest SWS	Dry sclerophyll forest: NSW Southwestern Slopes
Dry sclerophyll forest SEH	Dry sclerophyll forest: Southeastern Highlands
Dry sclerophyll forest SB	Dry sclerophyll forest: Sydney Basin

Table 14 Model codes for the Riverina and Murray

Riverina code	Riverina description (VPP: IBRA subregion)
Dry sclerophyll forest East	Dry sclerophyll forest: Bondo, Inland Slopes and Snowy Mountains
Dry sclerophyll forest West	Dry sclerophyll forest: Darling Depression, Lachlan, Lachlan Plains, Lower Slopes, Murray Fans, Murrumbidgee, and South Olary Plain

Western NSW data

Ranked number of sites per PCT (x-axis) for user (Figure 50) and producer accuracy (y-axis) (Figure 51) show that the number of sites in a class has an influence on accuracy – for both user and producer accuracy, with a trend of increased accuracies with larger site numbers. The variation in accuracy is bigger with smaller sample sizes indicating the unpredictability in allocation with under-sampled PCTs either clearing 100% accuracies or returning 0% accuracies.

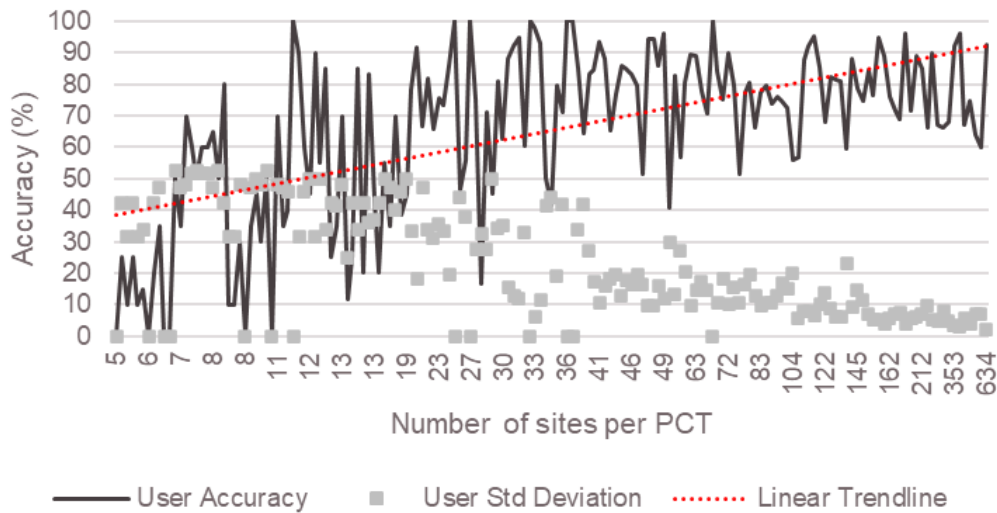


Figure 50 Ranked number of sites per PCT (x-axis) and user accuracies (y-axis) for Western NSW

SDs are shown as grey squares, and a linear trendline for accuracy is shown in red.

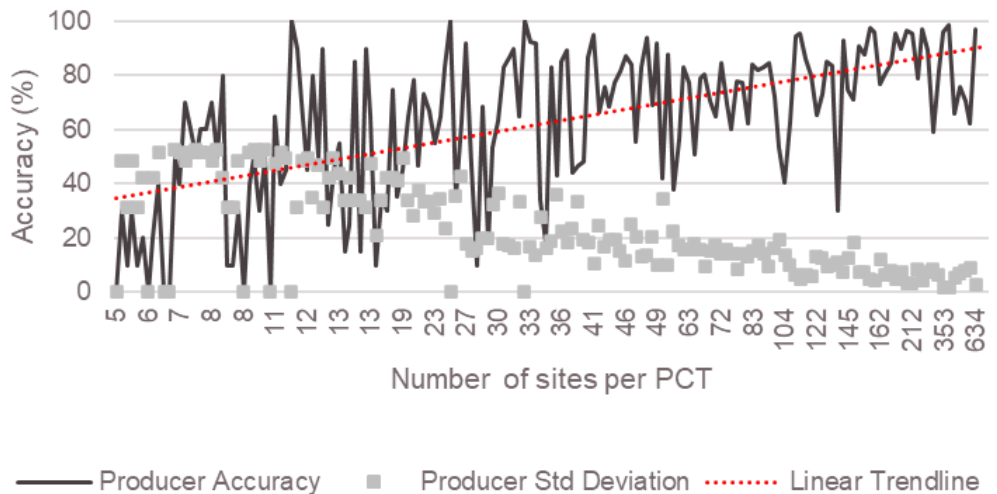


Figure 51 Ranked number of sites per PCT (x-axis) and producer accuracies (y-axis) for Western NSW

SDs are shown as grey squares, and a linear trendline for accuracy is shown in red.

The scatter plot of user/producer accuracies per VPP provides a different perspective (Figure 52). This shows that the more complex the model (i.e. larger classification categories) the less the accuracies.

NSW State Vegetation Type Map: Technical Notes

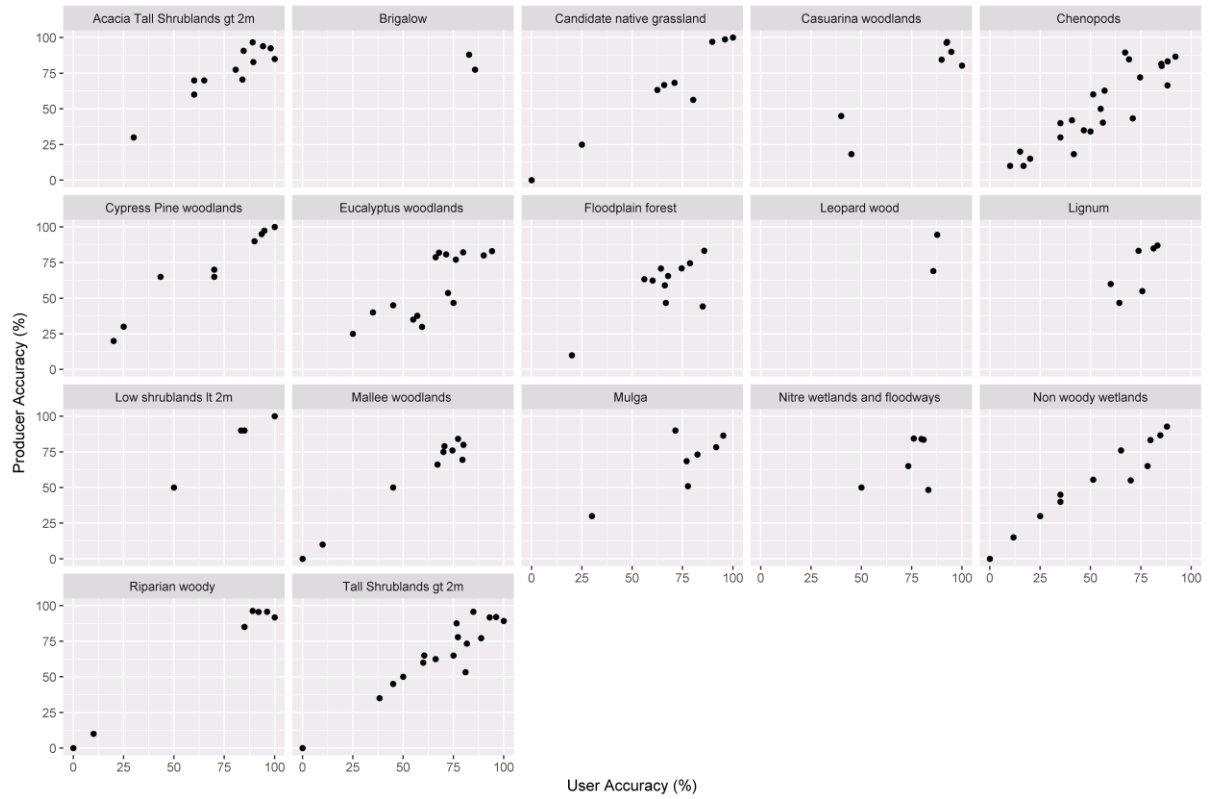


Figure 52 Scatter plot of user and producer accuracies for PCTs for each VPP in Western NSW

NSW State Vegetation Type Map: Technical Notes

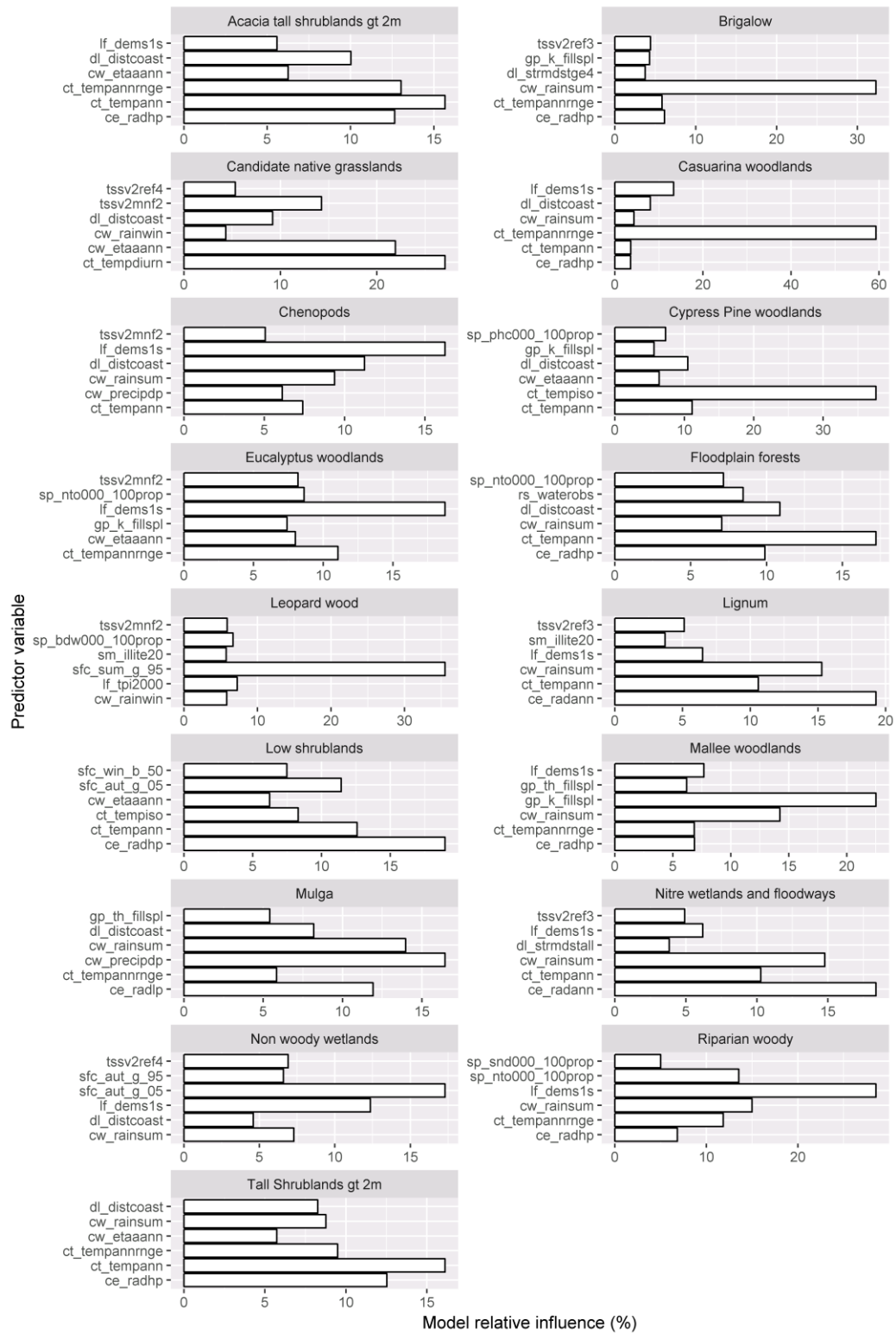


Figure 53 Relative contribution (%) of top 6 predictor variables per VPP for Western NSW
 Predictor codes are described in Table 15.

SVTM modelling grid collection

Table 15 Environmental predictor layers available to be used in the models, with codes

Group	Predictor variable	Predictor description	Units	Original resolution	Reference/source
Climate/ Energy	ce_radann	Annual mean radiation (bio20)	Wm2	1 sec	Hutchinson et al. (2011); generated by DPE
Climate/ Energy	ce_radhp	Highest period radiation (bio21)	Wm2	1 sec	Hutchinson et al. (2011); generated by DPE
Climate/ Energy	ce_radlp	Lowest period radiation (bio22)	Wm2	1 sec	Hutchinson et al. (2011); generated by DPE
Climate/ Energy	ce_radseas	Radiation of seasonality: coefficient of variation (bio23)	C of V	1 sec	Hutchinson et al. (2011); generated by DPE
Climate/ Temp	ct_frostdays_lt0	Number of days/annum with minimum temperature less than 0°C	°C	0.05°C (~5 km)	Bureau of Meteorology
Climate/ Temp	ct_frostdays_lt2	Number of days/annum with minimum temperature less than 2°C	°C	0.05 degrees (~5km)	Bureau of Meteorology
Climate/ Temp	ct_temp_maxann	Average daily max. temperature – annual	°C	3 sec (~90 m)	Bureau of Meteorology
Climate/ Temp	ct_temp_maxsum	Average daily max. temperature – summer	°C	3 sec (~90 m)	Bureau of Meteorology
Climate/ Temp	ct_temp_maxwin	Average daily max. temperature – winter	°C	3 sec (~90 m)	Bureau of Meteorology
Climate/ Temp	ct_temp_minann	Average daily min. temperature – annual	°C	3 sec (~90 m)	Bureau of Meteorology
Climate/ Temp	ct_temp_minsum	Average daily min. temperature – summer	°C	3 sec (~90 m)	Bureau of Meteorology
Climate/ Temp	ct_temp_minwin	Average daily max. temperature – winter	°C	3 sec (~90 m)	Bureau of Meteorology
Climate/ Temp	ct_tempann	Annual mean temperature (bio1)	°C	1 sec	Hutchinson et al. (2011); generated by DPE
Climate/ Temp	ct_tempannrnge	Temperature annual range: difference between bio5 and bio6 (bio7)	°C	1 sec	Hutchinson et al. (2011); generated by DPE
Climate/ Temp	ct_tempdiurn	Mean diurnal range (mean (period max–min)) (bio2)	°C	1 sec	Hutchinson et al. (2011); generated by DPE
Climate/ Temp	ct_tempiso	Isothermality 2/7 (bio3)	unitless	1 sec	Hutchinson et al. (2011); generated by DPE
Climate/ Temp	ct_tempmtcp	Min. temperature of coldest period (bio6)	°C	1 sec	Hutchinson et al. (2011); generated by DPE
Climate/ Temp	ct_tempmtwp	Max. temperature of warmest period (bio5)	°C	1 sec	Hutchinson et al. (2011); generated by DPE
Climate/ Temp	ct_tempseas	Temperature seasonality: coefficient of variation (bio4)	C of V	1 sec	Hutchinson et al. (2011); generated by DPE
Climate/ Water	cw_etaaann	Average areal actual evapotranspiration – annual	mm	3 sec (~90 m)	Bureau of Meteorology

NSW State Vegetation Type Map: Technical Notes

Group	Predictor variable	Predictor description	Units	Original resolution	Reference/source
Climate/ Water	cw_etapann	Average areal potential evapotranspiration – annual	mm	3 sec (~90 m)	Bureau of Meteorology
Climate/ Water	cw_precipann	Annual precipitation (bio12)	mm	1 sec	Hutchinson et al. (2011); generated by DPE
Climate/ Water	cw_precipdp	Precipitation of driest period (bio14)	mm	1 sec	Hutchinson et al. (2011); generated by DPE
Climate/ Water	cw_precipseas	Precipitation of seasonality: coefficient of variation (bio15)	C of V	1 sec	Hutchinson et al. (2011); generated by DPE
Climate/ Water	cw_precipwp	Precipitation of wettest period (bio13)	mm	1 sec	Hutchinson et al. (2011); generated by DPE
Climate/ Water	cw_prescott	Prescott index	index	3 sec (~90 m)	Soil and Landscape Grid of Australia
Climate/ Water	cw_rain_sumw inr	Average rainfall – summer winter ratio	mm	3 sec (~90 m)	Soil and Landscape Grid of Australia
Climate/ Water	cw_rain1mm	Average number of days with rainfall greater than 1 mm annual	mm	3 sec (~90 m)	Bureau of Meteorology
Climate/ Water	cw_rainspr	Average rainfall – spring	mm	3 sec (~90 m)	Bureau of Meteorology
Climate/ Water	cw_rainsum	Average rainfall – summer	mm	3 sec (~90 m)	Bureau of Meteorology
Climate/ Water	cw_rainwin	Average rainfall – winter	mm	3 sec (~90 m)	Bureau of Meteorology
Drainage	dl_strmdstall	Euclidean distance to all streams (i.e. all orders: 1–9)	m	30 m	NSW Office of Water; derived by DPE
Drainage	dl_strmdstge2	Euclidean distance to 2nd order streams and above	m	30 m	NSW Office of Water; derived by DPE
Drainage	dl_strmdstge4	Euclidean distance to 4th order streams and above	m	30 m	NSW Office of Water; derived by DPE
Drainage	dl_strmdstge6	Euclidean distance to 6th order streams and above	m	30 m	NSW Office of Water; derived by DPE
Landscape	lf_aspect_tr	Beer's Aspect – transformation of aspect to a continuous scaled variable. Changed for the southern hemisphere by setting maximum value (2) to SE slopes (coolest) and minimum (0) to NW slopes (warmest)	index	1 sec (~30 m)	derived smoothed 1 sec SRTM
Landscape	lf_cti	Compound topographic index or CTI also known as wetness index, topographic wetness index. Based on DEM-H (for flow direction and accumulation)	index	1 sec (~30 m)	derived smoothed 1 sec SRTM

NSW State Vegetation Type Map: Technical Notes

Group	Predictor variable	Predictor description	Units	Original resolution	Reference/source
Landscape	lf_curv	Curvature or slope of the slope defines concave, convex and flat. A positive curvature indicates the surface is upwardly convex at that cell. A negative curvature indicates the surface is upwardly concave at that cell. A value of 0 indicates the surface is flat	index	1 sec (~30 m)	derived smoothed 1 sec SRTM
Landscape	lf_curv_plan	Curvature in plan (is perpendicular to the direction of maximum slope)	index	1 sec (~30 m)	derived smoothed 1 sec SRTM
Landscape	lf_curv_prof	Curvature in profile (the direction of the maximum slope)	index	1 sec (~30 m)	derived smoothed 1 sec SRTM
Landscape	lf_dems1s	1 sec SRTM smoothed DEM (DEM-S)	mm	1 sec (~30 m)	CSIRO, GeoScience Australia
Landscape	lf_exp315	Exposure to the NW (low = exposed (drier forests); high = sheltered (moister forests))	index	1 sec (~30 m)	Ashcroft & Gollan (2012)
Landscape	lf_logre10	Cold air drainage	index	1 sec (~30 m)	Ashcroft & Gollan (2012)
Landscape	lf_rough0100	Neighbourhood topographical roughness based on the SD of elevation in a circular 100 m neighbourhood. Derived from DEM-S	index	1 sec (~30 m)	derived smoothed 1 sec SRTM
Landscape	lf_rough0500	Neighbourhood topographical roughness based on the SD of elevation in a circular 500 m neighbourhood. Derived from DEM-S	index	1 sec (~30 m)	derived smoothed 1 sec SRTM
Landscape	lf_rough1000	Neighbourhood topographical roughness based on the SD of elevation in a circular 1000 m neighbourhood. Derived from DEM-S	index	1 sec (~30 m)	derived smoothed 1 sec SRTM
Landscape	lf_slope_deg	Slope in degrees	degrees	1 sec (~30 m)	derived smoothed 1 sec SRTM
Landscape	lf_tpi_multiscale	Topographic position index at multiple scales	index	1 sec (~30 m)	derived smoothed 1 sec SRTM
Landscape	lf_tpi0120	Topographic position index using neighbourhood of 120 m radius	index	1 sec (~30 m)	derived smoothed 1 sec SRTM
Landscape	lf_tpi0250	Topographic position index using neighbourhood of 250 m radius	index	1 sec (~30 m)	derived smoothed 1 sec SRTM

NSW State Vegetation Type Map: Technical Notes

Group	Predictor variable	Predictor description	Units	Original resolution	Reference/source
Landscape	lf_tpi0500	Topographic position index using neighbourhood of 500 m radius	index	1 sec (~30 m)	derived smoothed 1 sec SRTM
Landscape	lf_tpi1000	Topographic position index using neighbourhood of 1000 m radius	index	1 sec (~30 m)	derived smoothed 1 sec SRTM
Landscape	lf_tpi2000	Topographic position index using neighbourhood of 2000 m radius	index	1 sec (~30 m)	derived smoothed 1 sec SRTM
Location	dl_distcoast	Distance from coastline	degrees	30 m	DPE
Remote imagery	rs_fpc	Foliage projective cover or the percentage of ground cover occupied by the vertical projection of foliage. Predicted using a time series of SPOT images between 2008–2011	%	30 m	DPE
Remote imagery	rs_sfc	Seasonal fractional cover representing proportions of green (g), bare (b), and non-green or senescent (b). Derived from Landsat imagery over the period of 1998–2012, for each season (summer, winter, spring, and autumn) and for 5th, 50th and 95th percentiles. A total of 36 layers	% cover	30 m	DPE
Remote imagery	rs_waterobs_euc	Euclidean distance to water observations	m	30 m	DPE
Soil/ Geology	sg_soil_fert	Soil fertility (1–5 low to high); derived from Great Soil Group (GSG)	ranking	100K–500K	DPE
Soil/ Geology	sg_soil_gsg	GSG	categorical	100K–500K	DPE
Soil/ Geology	sg_geola	Single dominant lithology type	categorical	250K	NSW Department Mineral Resources
Soil/ Geology	sg_silicaindex	Parent material classification based on chemical composition and percent siliceous: extremely siliceous (>85% silica) to ultra-mafic (<45% silica)	ordered categorical	30 m	DPE
Soil/ Geology	sp_awc000_100prop	Available water capacity proportionally combined depths from 0–100 cm	%	3 sec (~90 m)	Soil and Landscape Grid of Australia; proportion derived DPE
Soil/ Geology	sp_awc100_200	Available water capacity	%	3 sec (~90 m)	Soil and Landscape Grid of Australia
Soil/ Geology	sp_bdw000_100prop	Bulk density proportionally combined depths from 0–100 cm	g/m ³	3 sec (~90 m)	Soil and Landscape Grid of Australia; proportion derived DPE

NSW State Vegetation Type Map: Technical Notes

Group	Predictor variable	Predictor description	Units	Original resolution	Reference/source
Soil/ Geology	sp_bdw100_200	Bulk density (100–200 cm)	g/m ³	3 sec (~90 m)	Soil and Landscape Grid of Australia
Soil/ Geology	sp_cly000_100prop	Clay content proportionally combined depths from 0–100 cm	%	3 sec (~90 m)	Soil and Landscape Grid of Australia; proportion derived DPE
Soil/ Geology	sp_cly100_2000	Clay content (%) (100–200 cm)	%	3 sec (~90 m)	Soil and Landscape Grid of Australia
Soil/ Geology	sp_des000_2000	Depth of soil profile (A and B horizons) 0–200 cm depths	m	3 sec (~90 m)	Soil and Landscape Grid of Australia
Soil/ Geology	sp_ece000_100prop	Effective cation exchange capacity proportionally combined depths from 0–100 cm	meq/100 g	3 sec (~90 m)	Soil and Landscape Grid of Australia; proportion derived DPE
Soil/ Geology	sp_ece100_2000	Effective cation exchange capacity (100–200 cm)	meq/100 g	3 sec (~90 m)	Soil and Landscape Grid of Australia
Soil/ Geology	sp_nto000_100prop	Total nitrogen proportionally combined depths from 0–100 cm	%	3 sec (~90 m)	Soil and Landscape Grid of Australia; proportion derived DPE
Soil/ Geology	sp_nto100_2000	Total nitrogen (%) (100–200 cm)	%	3 sec (~90 m)	Soil and Landscape Grid of Australia
Soil/ Geology	sp_phc000_100prop	pH (calcium chloride) proportionally combined depths from 0–100 cm	pHCa	3 sec (~90 m)	Soil and Landscape Grid of Australia; proportion derived DPE
Soil/ Geology	sp_phc100_2000	pH (calcium chloride) (100–200 cm)	pHCa	3 sec (~90 m)	Soil and Landscape Grid of Australia
Soil/ Geology	sp_pto000_100prop	Total phosphorus proportionally combined depths from 0–100 cm	%	3 sec (~90 m)	Soil and Landscape Grid of Australia; proportion derived DPE
Soil/ Geology	sp_pto100_2000	Total phosphorus (%) (100–200 cm)	%	3 sec (~90 m)	Soil and Landscape Grid of Australia
Soil/ Geology	sp_slt000_100prop	Silt content proportionally combined depths from 0–100 cm	%	3 sec (~90 m)	Soil and Landscape Grid of Australia; proportion derived DPE
Soil/ Geology	sp_slt100_2000	Silt content (%) (100–200 cm)	%	3 sec (~90 m)	Soil and Landscape Grid of Australia
Soil/ Geology	sp_snd000_100prop	Sand content proportionally combined depths from 0–100 cm	%	3 sec (~90 m)	Soil and Landscape Grid of Australia; proportion derived DPE
Soil/ Geology	sp_snd100_2000	Sand content (%) (100–200 cm)	%	3 sec (~90 m)	Soil and Landscape Grid of Australia
Soil/ Geology	sp_soc000_1000	Organic carbon proportionally combined depths from 0–100 cm	%	3 sec (~90 m)	Soil and Landscape Grid of Australia; proportion derived DPE
Soil/ Geology	sp_soc100_2000	Organic carbon	%	3 sec (~90 m)	Soil and Landscape Grid of Australia
Soil/ Geology	sp_weath_ind	A weathering intensity index using airborne gamma-ray spectrometry and digital terrain analysis	index	100 m	Wilford (2012)

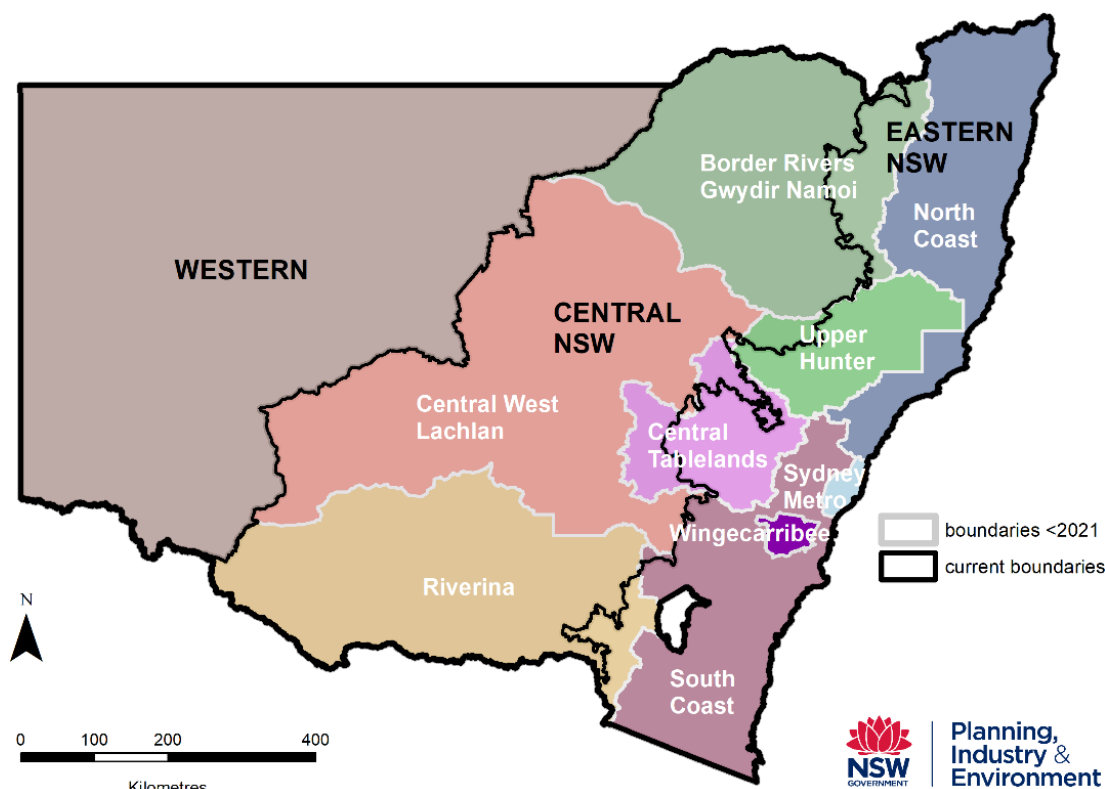


Figure 54 The historic boundaries of SVTM map regions for NSW

The historic boundaries from before 2021 (Figure 54) have been combined into 3 regions for publication of the NSW SVTM. The 3 regions are Eastern NSW, Central NSW and Western NSW. Where products overlap, Eastern NSW has been used in preference.

Vegetation photo patterns

Assumptions assigning pre-clearing vegetation photo patterns

Several assumptions have been made in assigning VPPs to pre-clearing areas:

- no account is made for PCTs that are not represented in the NSW vegetation classification hierarchy
- the composition and structure of PCTs is assumed to be similar to that found today and no account is made for dynamic (natural or anthropomorphic) changes over time
- spatial extrapolation of PCTs is based on the best available information. PCT mapping precision and accuracy can be highly variable depending on the availability of information
- native grasses can include basalt geologies, cold-air drainage and elevated rain shadow regions
- scientific documentation is available about natural grasslands including Liverpool plains, Merriwa, Northern Tablelands, Goulburn, Bathurst and Monaro
- incorporation of historical information is selective and cannot be considered comprehensive
- validation of pre-clearing plant community extent is beyond the scope of this current work
- the determination and mapping of pre-cleared vegetation is open to scientific reinterpretation, debate, feedback and revision.

Table 16 Vegetation photo patterns with common codes and descriptions for NSW

NSW VPP code	Vegetation photo pattern	Description
0	Non-native	Terrestrial areas that once comprised native vegetation, now cleared
1	Natural native grassland	Naturally occurring native grassland. Areas dominated by grasses and grassy mosaics and may contain occasional scattered low trees
2	Dry sclerophyll forest	Open and closed forests dominated by <i>Eucalyptus</i> species occurring on relatively infertile soils. Generally dry and exposed locations
3	Wet sclerophyll forest	Open and closed forests dominated by <i>Eucalyptus</i> species occurring on relatively infertile soils. Generally protected and moist locations
4	Native pine communities	Naturally occurring <i>Callitris</i> dominated communities of the western slopes and plains
5	Floodplain forests	Occasionally flooded mixed open <i>Eucalyptus</i> forests occurring on deeper alluvial soils of the western slopes and plains
6	Not used	
7	Non-woody wetlands	Intermittently or permanently flooded non-woody communities
8	Grassy open woodland	Open woodlands with mostly distinctive crown separation on deeper alluvial and colluvial soils
9	Chenopod shrublands	Communities dominated by Chenopods
10	Rainforest	Wet and dry non- <i>Eucalyptus</i> forests
11	Riparian forest	<i>Eucalyptus</i> dominated forests restricted to areas adjacent to water lines
12	Not used	
13	Tall shrublands	Shrublands greater than 2 m, mostly dominated by <i>Acacia</i> species
14	Not used	
15	Mallee	Mallee form <i>Eucalyptus</i> woodlands
16	Not used	
17	Casuarina forests	Tall dry naturally occurring <i>Casuarina</i> dominated forests of the western slopes and plains (excludes coastal <i>Casuarina</i> floodplain/riparian forests)
18	Saltmarsh and mangrove	Low coastal communities strongly influenced by saline environments
19	Not used	
20	Not used	
21	Wet shrublands <2 m	Wet heaths and wet shrublands less than 2 m high
22	Dry shrublands <2 m	Dry heaths and dry shrublands less than 2 m high
23	Grassy headlands	Natural native grasslands on exposed coastal headlands
24	Coastal floodplain forests	Near-coastal tall <i>Eucalyptus</i> and <i>Casuarina</i> forests occasional flooded generally less than 30 m above sea level
25	Not used	
26	Coastal foredunes	Coastal dune complexes
50	Not vegetated	Terrestrial and aquatic environments devoid of native vegetation

Expert rules

A number of layers were created to help apply environmental constraints to where VPPs and PCTs could occur. Here we describe the NSW Flood Level Index and the NSW Shelter Mask.

NSW Flood Level Index

The NSW Flood Level Index is a statewide 30 m raster layer that was a key spatial layer used to differentiate VPPs. It depicts the height above the nearest major naturally occurring waterbody/watercourse. It is used in a similar way as how a traditional DEM shows height above sea level and can be used to interpret landscape position, soil moisture and regional-scale flooding patterns.

The NSW Flood Level Index was derived from the NSW 30 m DEM, the NSW Strahler stream order layer and the NSW waterbodies layer. Naturally occurring waterbodies and streams (Strahler >1) are converted to points. Points occur at perimeter vertices for the waterbodies and every 50 m along streamlines. Intersecting height values from the NSW DEM are then appended to each point.

Next, the points are used as the sample points for an inverse distance weighted (IDW) interpolation. The IDW calculates what values would occur in areas between the sample points and creates a 'surface water height' raster. The raster calculator is used to subtract the surface water height values from the DEM. The result is the NSW Flood Level Index, which shows height difference between the actual land elevation and the surface water elevation (Figure 55).

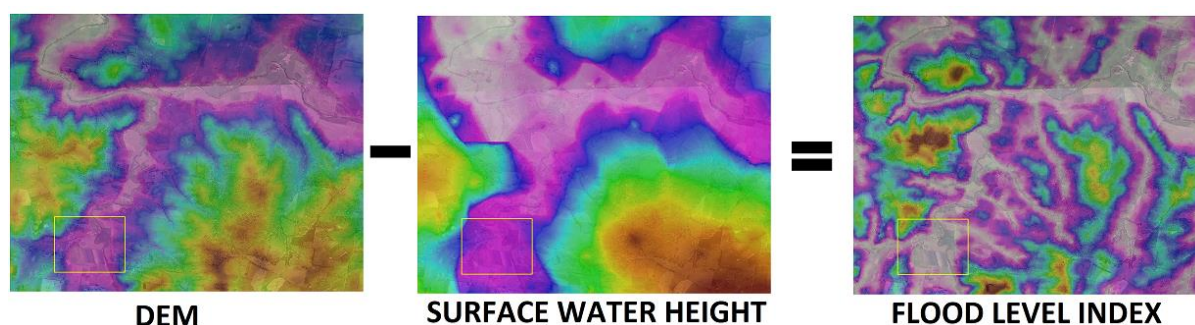


Figure 55 The NSW Flood Level Index shows the height difference between the actual land elevation and the surface water elevation

NSW Sheltered Mask

The NSW Shelter Mask was developed to express topographic aspects that are relatively sheltered from direct sunlight and aspects that are predominantly exposed to sunlight.

If_aspect.tif, resample 10 m

Reclassify 0 – 135 degrees = 0

135 – 247.5 = 1

247.5 – 360 = 0

Close 5x5

Open 5x5

Comparison of SVTM mapped PCTs with Approved PCTs in the NSW PCT master list C1.1

Some PCTs are not mapped as they lack sufficient survey information or a remote sensing signature sufficient for regional-scale mapping. PCT types described as derived native plant communities have been deleted from the SVTM. A list of C1.1 currently Approved PCTs that are NOT mapped in SVTM version C1.1M1 is provided in Table 17.

Some PCTs included in SVTM version C1.1M1 were at the time of production available for mapping but have since been discontinued and are NOT currently Approved in the NSW PCT master list C1.1. A list of these is provided in Table 18, which includes alternative currently Approved PCTs, where available.

Work will progressively eliminate inconsistencies between the SVTM and BioNet records as the Integrated BioNet Vegetation Data program is developed and annual revisions are undertaken.

Table 17 Approved PCTs (NSW PCT master list C1.1) that are not mapped in SVTM version C1.1M1

PCT ID	PCT name
22	Semi-arid shrubby Buloke - Slender Cypress Pine woodland, far south-western NSW
42	River Red Gum / River Oak riparian woodland wetland in the Hunter Valley
49	Partly derived Windmill Grass - copperburr alluvial plains shrubby grassland of the Darling Riverine Plains Bioregion and Brigalow Belt South Bioregion
66	Artesian Mound Spring sedgeland wetland mainly of the Mulga Lands Bioregion
121	Umbrella Mulga - Beefwood open shrubland on Peery Hills, Mulga Lands Bioregion
138	Desert Paper-bark shrubland wetland of semi-arid and arid climate zone watercourses.
162	Sturts Pigface sparse forbland of saline soils of the arid zone
165	Derived corkscrew grass grassland/forbland on sandplains and plains in the semi-arid (warm) climate zone
210	Shrubby Twinleaf - saltbush open shrubland on silcrete scarps of the arid zone
226	Cyperus - Typha sedgeland wetland of the arid zone climate zone
250	Derived tussock grassland of the central western plains and lower slopes of NSW
258	Gum Coolabah - Mugga Ironbark - White Cypress Pine woodland on granite low hills in the eastern Cobar Penepplain Bioregion and central NSW South Western Slopes Bioregion
262	Submerged flora of saline temporary wetland of the arid zone
263	Submerged flora of saline permanent wetland of the arid zone
270	White Box - Tumbledown Red Gum - Long-leaved Box shrub/grass woodland on fine-grained sediments of the upper Macquarie River gorge, NSW central western slopes
271	Spotted Fuchsia shrubland wetland in drainage depressions on inland plains
275	Herbaceous White Box - Apple Box valley woodland of the NSW central western slopes
315	Red Box - Dwyers Red Gum low woodland on shallow red earths on upper hillslopes and hillcrests in the upper Murray River region
340	Red Stringybark - red gum - Black Cypress Pine - Kunzea - tea tree shrubby open forest on granite ranges of the Boorowa - Wyangala region, NSW South Western Slopes Bioregion
344	Argyle Apple - Acacia mearnsii valley open forest of the Yass - Rye Park region of the South Eastern Highlands Bioregion and adjoining NSW South Western Slopes Bioregion

PCT ID	PCT name
351	Brittle Gum - Broad-leaved Peppermint - Red Stringybark open forest in the north-western part (Yass to Orange) of the South Eastern Highlands Bioregion
353	Inland Scribbly Gum - Red Stringybark - box - <i>Daviesia latifolia</i> - snow grass open forest on sandy loam soils from acid volcanics in the Boorowa - Young region of the NSW South Western Slopes Bioregion
360	Gilgai wetland mosaic in the southern NSW South Western Slopes Bioregion
363	Swamp Paper-bark sodic scald wetland / shrubland of the Yetman - Yalarbon region Darling Riverine Plains Bioregion and Brigalow Belt South Bioregion
364	Wetland on sodic soils in the Yetman-Yalarbon region, mainly Brigalow Belt South Bioregion
374	Grey Box - cypress pine - red gum woodland on deep sandy loam soil in northern NSW Brigalow Belt South Bioregion
390	Warrumbungle Currawang very tall shrubland
392	Warrumbungle She Oak heathland
395	Derived speargrass - wallaby grass - wire grass mixed forb grassland mainly in the Coonabarabran - Pilliga - Coolah region
415	Fringe Myrtle shrubland of the Pilliga Scrub
424	Dwyers Red Gum heathy low open woodland on sandstone ridges in the Pilliga Scrub, Brigalow Belt South Bioregion
432	Dwyers Red Gum - Dirty (Baradine) Gum - cypress pine shrubby woodland of the Narrabri region of the Brigalow Belt South Bioregion
438	River Red Gum riparian tall woodland wetland on basaltic alluvial soils mainly in the Liverpool Plains sub-region, Brigalow Belt South Bioregion
443	Red Ironbark - sheoak shrubby woodland of the Yetman-Warialda region, northern NSW Brigalow Belt South Bioregion
445	Brigalow viney scrub open forest on loamy soils in low hill landscapes in the northern Brigalow Belt South Bioregion
451	Derived Spear Grass - Slender Bamboo Grass mixed tussock grassland mainly of the northern Brigalow Belt South Bioregion and Nandewar Bioregion
452	Mixed vine thicket low eucalypt woodland of the northern-western Brigalow Belt South Bioregion
462	Dwyers Red Gum - White Cypress Pine - Motherumbah open forest / woodland on sandstone hillcrests in the Liverpool Plains region, Brigalow Belt South Bioregion
465	Reedland - tussock grass - segeland fen swampy wetland of impeded creeks in southern Brigalow Belt South Bioregion
472	Thyme Honey-myrtle - red gum - Mugga Ironbark shrubland / woodland in impeded drainage flats or depressions in the southern Brigalow Belt South Bioregion
474	Dwyers Red Gum - she oak mallee shrubland on eolian sand in the Gilgandra region, Brigalow Belt South Bioregion
475	White Cypress Pine - Buloke - Grey Box grassy eolian lunette grassy woodland in the southern Brigalow Belt South Bioregion
480	Black Cypress Pine - ironbark +/- Narrow-leaved Wattle low open forest mainly on Narrabeen Sandstone in the Upper Hunter region of the Sydney Basin Bioregion
493	Forest Oak - Rough-barked Apple - Silvertop Stringybark shrub grass open forest on protected slopes of the Liverpool Range
495	Brittle Gum - Silvertop Stringybark grassy open forest of the Liverpool Range, Brigalow Belt South Bioregion
498	Black Sallee plateau low woodland in the southern Brigalow Belt South Bioregion
503	Black Cypress Pine - Orange Gum heath shrubland or woodland on granite outcrops of the New England Tableland Bioregion

PCT ID	PCT name
504	Black Cypress Pine - Rough-barked Apple - stringybark shrubby open forest of the Nandewar Bioregion and western New England Tableland Bioregion
512	Caleys Ironbark - Orange Gum - Black Cypress Pine shrubby open forest on acid volcanics of the northern New England Tableland Bioregion
513	Candlebark - Ribbon Gum grassy woodland of the New England Tableland Bioregion
529	Mugga Ironbark - stringybark shrubby open forest of the far southern Nandewar Bioregion and New England Tableland Bioregion
533	New England Peppermint grassy woodland on granitic substrates of the New England Tableland Bioregion
534	New England Peppermint grassy woodland on sedimentary or basaltic substrates of the New England Tableland Bioregion
536	Orange Gum - Black Cypress Pine shrubby open forest on acid volcanics of the north western New England Tableland Bioregion
539	Rough-barked Apple - Cabbage Gum grassy woodland of the New England Tableland Bioregion
545	Round-leaved Gum - Broad-leaved Stringybark grassy forest on metasediments in the Torrington area of the New England Tableland Bioregion
555	White Cypress Pine - Orange Gum - Acacia granite outcrop shrubland in the Moonbi area of the Nandewar Bioregion and New England Tableland Bioregion
557	Western New England Blackbutt - Round-leaved Gum - Stringybark shrubby open forest in the Torrington area of the New England Tableland Bioregion
569	Derived Snow Grass +/- Kangaroo Grass +/- Wild Sorghum tussock grassland of the NSW Northern Tablelands
575	Tenterfield Woollybutt - Silvertop Stringybark open forest of the New England Tableland Bioregion
579	Tumbledown Red Gum - Black Cypress Pine shrubby open forest on rhyolite geology of the Nandewar Bioregion and north west New England Tableland Bioregion
586	Snow Grass - Swamp Foxtail tussock grassland sedgeland of cold air drainage valleys of the New England Tableland Bioregion
606	Mountain Gum - Ribbon Gum open forest of drainage lines of the southern New England Tableland Bioregion
607	Montane bogs on the western fall of the New England Tableland Bioregion
610	Black Cypress Pine - Dwyers Gum low woodland / open forest on rocky ridges mainly of the Nandewar Range
614	Giant Stinging Tree - fig - Socketwood - Red Cedar dry sub-tropical rainforest of the Liverpool Range, Brigalow Belt South Bioregion
616	Grey Myrtle - Rusty Fig dry rainforest in sandstone gorges of the upper Hunter Valley, mainly Sydney Basin Bioregion
617	Narrow-leaved Ironbark - box - Mock Olive shrubby open forest mainly on basalt slopes over sandstone in the upper Hunter Valley, Brigalow Belt South Bioregion and Sydney Basin Bioregion
619	Derived Wire Grass grassland of the NSW Brigalow Belt South Bioregion and Nandewar Bioregion
620	Sydney Blue Gum - Silvertop Stringybark very tall wet open forest on protected slopes on the Liverpool Range / north coast
621	Grey Gum - Rough-barked Apple alluvial flat woodland in the upper Hunter Valley, mainly Sydney Basin Bioregion
622	Grey Gum - Forest Red Gum - Yellow Box grassy tall open forest on mid-slopes of the Hunter Valley - North Coast escarpment
623	Narrow-leaved Ironbark +/- Grey Box grassy woodland of the upper Hunter Valley, mainly Sydney Basin Bioregion

PCT ID	PCT name
624	Large-fruited Grey Gum - Narrow-leaved Stringybark open forest on sheltered sandstone hillslopes in the Scone region of the upper Hunter Valley
625	Forest Ribbon Gum - Silvertop Stringybark - Sweet Pittosporum - Monkey Gum moist tall open forest of the northern upper Hunter Valley escarpment
626	Murrurundi Stringybark dry open forest on conglomerate outcrops in the upper Hunter Valley region
627	Coobah - Rusty Fig low woodland on limestone outcrops in the Tamworth - Attunga region of the Nandewar Bioregion
629	Brigalow - Bladder Saltbush open woodland to tall open shrubland in the Come-By-Chance region, Darling Riverine Plains Bioregion and Brigalow Belt South Bioregion
652	Apple Box - Eurabbie grassy open forest on sheltered slopes and gullies in the Burrinjuck area, South Eastern Highlands Bioregion
671	Black Cypress Pine - Acacia - Red Ash shrubby woodland of the far northern Brigalow Belt South Bioregion
672	Black Cypress Pine - Narrow-leaved Ironbark - Dirty Gum grassy open forest of north western Nandewar Bioregion
673	Black Cypress Pine - Narrow-leaved Stringybark heathy woodland of the southern Brigalow Belt South Bioregion
674	Black Cypress Pine - Tumbledown Gum - Narrow-leaved Ironbark open forest of northern parts of the Nandewar Bioregion
675	Black Cypress Pine - Tumbledown Red Gum - Caleys Ironbark shrubby open forest of the Nandewar Bioregion
676	Black Cypress Pine shrubby woodland of the Brigalow Belt South Bioregion
700	Blakelys Red Gum - Black Cypress Pine dry shrub forest of the Lower Abercrombie area of the NSW South Western Slopes Bioregion
701	Blakelys Red Gum - Red Stringybark open forest on slopes and hills of the western slopes
702	Blakelys Red Gum riparian woodland of the Pilliga Outwash, Brigalow Belt South Bioregion
703	Blakelys Red Gum - Yellow Box - Rough-barked Apple grassy woodland of the Capertee Valley, Sydney Basin Bioregion
704	Blakelys Red Gum - Yellow Box grassy open forest or woodland of the New England Tableland Bioregion
705	Blakelys Red Gum moist sedgey woodland on flats and drainage lines of the South Eastern Highlands Bioregion and NSW South Western Slopes Bioregion
710	Bluegrass - Redleg Grass - Common Woodruff clay plain grassland of northern Brigalow Belt South Bioregion
711	Bluegrass - Spear Grass - Redleg Grass derived grasslands of the Nandewar Bioregion
713	Blue-leaved Ironbark heathy woodland of the southern part of the Brigalow Belt South Bioregion
714	Blue-leaved Ironbark woodland on sandy uplands and slopes of the Darling Riverine Plains Bioregion
722	Brittle Gum - stringybark shrubby open forest on basalt residuals in the Capertee Valley, Sydney Basin Bioregion
727	Broad-leaved Peppermint - Brittle Gum - Red Stringybark dry open forest on the South Eastern Highlands Bioregion
730	Broad-leaved Peppermint - Mountain Gum dry open forest of the Central Tablelands area of the South Eastern Highlands Bioregion
731	Broad-leaved Peppermint - Red Stringybark grassy open forest on undulating hills, South Eastern Highlands Bioregion
734	Broad-leaved Stringybark - Blakelys Red Gum grassy woodlands of the New England Tableland Bioregion

PCT ID	PCT name
746	Brown Bloodwood - cypress - ironbark heathy woodland in the Pilliga region of the Brigalow Belt South Bioregion
774	Coast Banksia scrub on sand in the Elderslie area, Sydney Basin Bioregion
791	Cypress pine - Bulloak shrubby woodland of northern Brigalow Belt South Bioregion
796	Derived grassland of the NSW South Western Slopes
797	Derived grassland of the South Eastern Highlands Bioregion and South East Corner Bioregion
799	Derived grasslands of the Capertee Valley
810	Dirty Gum - White Cypress Pine - Northern Smooth-barked Apple shrub/grass open forest in the far north of the Nandewar Bioregion
845	Giant Stinging Tree - Fig dry subtropical rainforest of the NSW North Coast Bioregion and Brigalow Belt South Bioregion
847	Grey Box - Blakelys Red Gum - Yellow Box grassy open forest of the Nandewar Bioregion and New England Tableland Bioregion
853	Grey Box - Narrow-leaved Ironbark open forest of the Ashford area of the Nandewar Bioregion
856	Grey Box - Rough-barked Apple shrub/grass open forest of northern parts of the Nandewar Bioregion and New England Tableland Bioregion
863	Grey Gum - Narrow-leaved Stringybark - Inland Scribbly Gum shrubby open forest of the western Capertee Valley, Sydney Basin Bioregion
884	Heathy shrubland on granitic outcrops of the central and western New England Tableland Bioregion
885	Heathy shrublands on rocky outcrops of the western slopes
889	Inland Scribbly Gum - Grey Gum - Narrow-leaved Ironbark shrubby open forest on hills of western Capertee Valley, Sydney Basin Bioregion
894	Kangaroo Grass - Purple Wire-grass - Mat-rush - Wallaby Grass - Common Buttons dry tussock grassland in the north-western and Eastern parts of the Southern Tablelands of the South Eastern Highlands Bioregion
895	Kangaroo Grass - Purple Wire-grass - Mat-rush - Wallaby Grass - Common Buttons dry tussock grassland on steep sites in the north-western and Eastern parts of the Southern Tablelands of the South Eastern Highlands Bioregion
921	Manna Gum - Rough-barked Apple - Yellow Box grassy woodland/open forest of the New England Tableland Bioregion and NSW North Coast Bioregion
924	Melaleuca linariifolia alluvial melaleuca thicket of the lower Blue Mountains and Capertee Valley, Sydney Basin Bioregion
940	Motherumbah (<i>Acacia cheelii</i>) woodlands on sandstones of the Brigalow Belt South Bioregion
957	Mugga Ironbark - Red Stringybark - Long-leaved Box dry grass forest of the NSW South Western Slopes Bioregion
983	New England Blackbutt - stringybark grassy forest the eastern New England Tableland Bioregion and NSW North Coast Bioregion
991	New England Blackbutt - Youmans Stringybark grassy open forest of the western New England Tableland Bioregion
998	Northern Smooth-barked Apple - pine shrubby open-forest of the northern Nandewar Bioregion and Brigalow Belt South Bioregion
1076	Plains Grass - Bluegrass grassland of the Nandewar and Brigalow Belt South Bioregion
1088	Red Box - Grey Gum - stringybark woodland on talus slopes of the western Blue Mountains, Sydney Basin Bioregion
1089	Red Box - Red Stringybark grassy open forest on basalts of the South Eastern Highlands Bioregion
1090	Red Ironbark - Brown Bloodwood shrubby woodland of the Brigalow Belt South Bioregion

PCT ID	PCT name
1093	Red Stringybark - Brittle Gum - Inland Scribbly Gum dry open forest of the tablelands, South Eastern Highlands Bioregion
1095	Red Stringybark woodland of the dry slopes of the NSW South Western Slopes Bioregion
1099	Ribbon Gum - Rough-barked Apple - Yellow Box grassy woodland/open forest of the New England Tableland Bioregion and NSW North Coast Bioregion
1110	River Tussock - Tall Sedge - Kangaroo Grass moist grasslands of the South Eastern Highlands Bioregion
1116	Rough-barked Apple - Silvertop Stringybark - Red Stringybark grassy open forest of south western New England Tableland Bioregion
1118	Rough-barked Apple riparian forb/grass open forest of the Nandewar Bioregion
1124	Rusty Fig - Wild Quince - Native Olive dry rainforest of rocky areas of the Nandewar Bioregion
1127	Sandstone cliff-face soak
1133	Scribbly Gum - Brown Bloodwood woodland on volcanic slopes of the southern Brigalow Belt South Bioregion
1165	Silvertop Stringybark - Orange Gum shrubby open forest of the central parts of the Nandewar Bioregion
1166	Silvertop Stringybark - Ribbon Gum ferny open forest in the Kaputar area of the Nandewar Bioregion
1176	Slaty Box - Grey Gum shrubby woodland on footslopes of the upper Hunter Valley, Sydney Basin Bioregion
1179	Slender Bamboo Grass - Spiny Saltbush grassland of the Brigalow Belt South Bioregion
1185	Snow Grass - Kangaroo Grass - Sheeps Burr grassland on undulating basalt plateaux, South Eastern Highlands Bioregion
1202	Speargrass grassland of the South Eastern Highlands Bioregion
1270	Tea-tree shrubland of drainage areas of the slopes and tablelands
1277	Tumbledown Gum - Blakelys Red Gum - pine shrubby forest of the Nandewar Bioregion
1278	Tumbledown Red Gum - Black Cypress Pine - Currawang woodland of ridges and rocky hills mainly of the Cobar Peneplain Bioregion
1279	Tumbledown Red Gum - Black Cypress Pine - Red Box low woodland of hills of the NSW South Western Slopes Bioregion
1288	Wallaby Grass - Kangaroo Grass - Rush - Blown Grass Wet Tussock Grassland Moist Grasslands of the South Eastern Highlands Bioregion
1289	Wallaby Grass - Red-grass - Tall Speargrass - Kangaroo Grass dry tussock grassland of the North-western and Eastern Southern Tablelands in the South Eastern Highlands Bioregion
1291	Warrego Grass - Nardoo wet grassland of the Brigalow Belt South Bioregion
1296	Western New England Blackbutt shrubby open forest of the New England Tableland Bioregion
1303	White Box - Grey Gum - Kurrajong grassy woodland on slopes of the northern Capertee Valley, Sydney Basin Bioregion
1306	White Box - Red Stringybark shrubby woodlands on basalt slopes of the Nandewar Bioregion and Brigalow Belt South Bioregion
1307	White Box - White Cypress Pine - Silver-leaved Ironbark shrubby open forest of the Nandewar Bioregion
1308	White Box - White Cypress Pine shrubby open forest of the Nandewar Bioregion and Brigalow Belt South Bioregion
1313	White Cypress Pine - Narrow-leaved Ironbark shrub/grass open forest of the western Nandewar Bioregion

PCT ID	PCT name
1314	White Cypress Pine - Silver-leaved Ironbark - Tumbledown Red Gum shrubby open forest of the Nandewar Bioregion and Brigalow Belt South Bioregion
1315	White Cypress Pine - Silver-leaved Ironbark grassy woodland of the Nandewar Bioregion
1316	White Cypress Pine - Silver-leaved Ironbark shrubby open forest of the Nandewar Bioregion
1317	White Cypress Pine - White Box - Silver-leaved Ironbark shrubby open forest of the Nandewar Bioregion
1324	Windmill Grass - Bluegrass derived grassland of the Moree plains of the Brigalow Belt South Bioregion
1332	Yellow Box - Grey Box - Red Gum woodland of the central eastern parts of the New England Tableland Bioregion
1341	Youmans Stringybark - New England Blackbutt - Narrow-leaved Black Peppermint - Eucalyptus subtilior open forest of the New England Tableland Bioregion
1381	Narrow-leaved Ironbark shrubby woodland of the Brigalow Belt South bioregion
1382	Rough-barked Apple - Red Stringybark shrubby open forest of the western New England Tableland Bioregion
1383	White Box grassy woodland of the Nandewar Bioregion and Brigalow Belt South Bioregion
1394	Rough-barked Apple - Silvertop Stringybark - Red Stringybark grassy open forest of the upper Hunter Valley, south western New England Tableland Bioregion and southern NSW North Coast Bioregion
1521	Black Olive Berry - Black Sassafras cool temperate rainforest in high altitude areas of the Barrington Tops and New England Tablelands
1523	Sassafras - Prickly Ash - Lilly Pilly warm temperate rainforest on ranges of the Barrington Tops and lower North Coast
1529	Lilly Pilly - Coachwood gully warm temperate rainforest on sandstone ranges of the Sydney Basin
1531	Sassafras - Grey Possumwood warm temperate rainforest of the New England escarpment
1532	Sassafras warm temperate rainforest on sandstone ranges of the Sydney Basin
1539	Grey Myrtle sheltered gully dry rainforest in gullies of the Sydney Basin
1540	Grey Myrtle - Grey Gum gully dry rainforest on sandstone ranges of the Sydney Basin
1546	Sydney Blue Gum - Silvertop Stringybark grassy open forest on ranges of the lower North Coast
1547	Silvertop Stringybark - Messmate - Sydney Blue Gum moist shrub-grass tall open forest on ranges of the lower North Coast
1553	Narrow-leaved Peppermint - Forest Ribbon Gum grassy open forest of the New England Tablelands
1554	Messmate - Silvertop Stringybark - Tussock Grass shrub - grass open forest of western Barrington Tops
1555	Mountain Gum - Messmate - Snow Gum grassy open forest of the New England Tablelands
1559	Snow Gum - Mountain Gum grassy open forest on the Barrington plateau
1563	Sydney Blue Gum " New England Blackbutt - Whitetop Box moist shrub " grass tall open forest of the lower North Coast
1574	Messmate grassy tall open forest on Barrington and Northern Tablelands escarpment
1575	Messmate - Forest Ribbon Gum - New England Blackbutt shrub - grass tall open forest of Barrington Tops and Northern Tablelands escarpment
1577	New England Blackbutt - Forest Ribbon Gum grassy tall open forest of the Northern Tablelands escarpment
1586	White Box - Sticky Daisy Bush - Bead Bush shrubby woodland with semi - evergreen vine thicket elements of the Central Hunter Valley

PCT ID	PCT name
1587	White Box - Blackthorn shrubby woodland on sandstone ranges of the Sydney Basin
1599	Eucalyptus serpentinicola-Allocasuarina ophiolitica/Spinifex grass low mallee woodland on serpentinite of the lower North Coast
1609	White Box - White Cypress Pine - Native Olive woodland of upper Hunter and northern Wollemi
1613	White Box - Red Box shrubby woodland on sandstone ranges of the Sydney Basin
1617	New England Blackbutt - Diehard Stringybark shrubby open forest on the Northern Tablelands escarpment and Barrington Tops
1630	Sydney Peppermint - Grey Gum heathy open forest on sandstone ranges of the Sydney Basin
1631	Sydney Peppermint - Narrow-leaved Stringybark semi-mesic open forest on sandstone ranges of the Sydney Basin
1663	Tumbledown Red Gum - Spinifex grass heathy low open woodland on sandstone slopes of the Sydney Basin
1666	Narrow-leaved Stringybark - Fringe Myrtle - Scaly Phebalium heathy woodland on exposed sandstone ranges of the Sydney Basin
1667	Yertchuk - Grey Gum heathy woodland on sandstone ranges of the Sydney Basin
1679	Dywers Red Gum - Fringe Myrtle heathy open woodland on sandstone plateau of the upper Hunter and Sydney Basin
1681	Smooth-barked Apple - Cabbage Palm - Broad-leaved Mahogany woodland on Wallarah Peninsular
1686	Silvertop Stringybark - Boxthorn woodland on basalt of the Nullo Mountain area
1692	Bull Oak grassy woodland of the central Hunter Valley
1698	Plains grass; Purple wiregrass; Wallaby Grass grassland on basalt soils of the Merriwa plateau
1711	Tantoon - Lepyrodia leptocaulis shrubland on sandstone drainage lines of the Sydney Basin
1738	Spirodella freshwater wetland
1767	Rough-barked Apple grassy tall woodlands of the Brigalow Belt South
1771	Narrow-leaved Ironbark - Dwyers Red Gum - Common Fringe Myrtle heathy open forest of the Western Slopes
2068	Moreton Bay Fig - Myrtle Ebony dry vine rainforest on sandstone at Pillar Rock, east of Grafton, South Eastern Queensland Bioregion
2079	Blakes Wattle - Wilga - Wild Quince - Kurrajong thickets, NSW North Coast Bioregion and New England Tablelands Bioregion
2101	Black Wattle - Hill Kanuka - Coachwood - Mountain Banksia - Soft Corkwood low closed forest on shallow soils of the Dorrigo Escarpment, NSW North Coast Bioregion
2247	Large-fruited Blackbutt shrubby open forest on conglomerates of the Broken Bago Range near Wauchope on the Mid North Coast, NSW North Coast Bioregion
2250	Blue-leaved Stringybark open forest on exposed sites in the Macleay-Hastings region, NSW North Coast Bioregion
3958	Castlereagh Gravel Sedgeland
4041	Lower Hunter Flats Red Gum Mesic Forest

Table 18 PCTs mapped in SVTM version C1.1M1 that are not Approved in the NSW PCT master list C1.1

PCT ID	PCT name	PCT definition status (BioNet Vegetation Classification application)	Hectares	Relationship to Approved PCT(s) * = sourced from BioNet Vegetation Classification application
507	Black Sallee - Snow Gum grassy woodland of the New England Tableland Bioregion	Decommissioned	15.3	The relationship between the legacy PCT and new PCTs is moderate. The legacy PCT was constructed from an interpretation of a range of classification sources, some of which may include plot-based methods. Our review of available data suggests that the strongest associations are to new PCTs 3339 Guyra Basalt Snow Gum Woodland and 3345 New England Snow Gum-Black Sally Woodland (Eastern NSW PCT Classification version 1.1).*
522	Kunzea - Leptospermum novae-angliae heath on granite outcrops of the New England Tableland Bioregion and NSW North Coast Bioregion	Decommissioned	3.1	The relationship between the legacy PCT and new PCTs is weak. The legacy PCT was constructed from a range of plot-based classification sources. Our review of primary source data suggests that the legacy PCT was broadly defined and is split to many new PCTs. The new PCTs include 3818 Barool Tea-tree-Bottlebrush Rocky Scrub, 4130 Warra Rockplate Shrubland, 3848 Eastern New England Rock Oak Heath, 3843 Northern Escarpment Tea-tree Rocky Scrub, 3844 Nymboida Granite Gorge Scrub, 3846 Tenterfield Plateau Kunzea Scrub, 3833 Gibraltar Range Rocky Shrubland, 3827 Eastern New England Leucogranite Mallee Scrub and 3845 Tenterfield Granite Skeletal Shrubland (Eastern NSW PCT Classification version 1.1).*
526	Mountain Ribbon Gum - Messmate - Broad-leaved Stringybark open forest on granitic soils of the New England Tableland Bioregion	Decommissioned	1,918.7	The relationship between the legacy PCT and new PCTs is moderate. The legacy PCT was constructed from a range of classification sources, some of which include plot-based methods. Our review of available data suggests that the strongest associations are to new PCTs 3504 Northeast New England Ranges Messmate Forest and 3503 Northeast New England Granites Stringybark Forest (Eastern NSW PCT Classification version 1.1).*
608	Mountain Gum - Blakelys Red Gum open forest on metasediments of the Torrington area of the New England Tableland Bioregion	Decommissioned	17.3	The relationship between the legacy PCT and new PCTs is weak. The legacy PCT was constructed from a range of classification sources, some of which include plot-based methods. Our review of available data suggests that it shares some floristic and environmental overlap with new PCT 3956 Western New England Wet Tea-tree Scrub (Eastern NSW PCT Classification version 1.1).*
637	Alpine and sub-alpine peatlands, damp herbfields and fens, South Eastern Highlands Bioregion and Australian Alps Bioregion	Decommissioned	28.3	The relationship between the legacy PCT and new PCTs is weak. The legacy PCT has no cited sources. Comparison of floristic, habitat and distribution descriptions against available data suggests that the strongest associations are to new PCTs 3891 Kosciuszko Range Boggy Herbfield, 3892 Kosciuszko Subalpine Valley Damp Heath and 3890 Kosciuszko Alpine Wet Heath (Eastern NSW PCT Classification version 1.1).*

NSW State Vegetation Type Map: Technical Notes

PCT ID	PCT name	PCT definition status (BioNet Vegetation Classification application)	Hectares	Relationship to Approved PCT(s) * = sourced from BioNet Vegetation Classification application
680	Black Sallee - Tussock Grass open woodland of the South Eastern Highlands Bioregion	Decommissioned	12.5	The relationship between the legacy PCT and new PCTs is strong. The legacy PCT was defined by a very small number of member plots. These plots indicate that the legacy PCT is split between 3 new PCTs, 3347 Southern Tableland Creekflat Ribbon Gum Forest, 3383 Kosciuszko Subalpine Hollows Black Sally Woodland and 3416 Southern Tableland Valley Flats Damp Grassland (Eastern NSW PCT Classification version 1.1).*
708	Blue Mountains Mallee Ash - Dwarf Casuarina heath of the upper Blue Mountains, Sydney Basin Bioregion	Decommissioned	18.0	The relationship between the legacy PCT and new PCTs is strong. The legacy PCT was constructed from multiple legacy classification sources. In combination, the plots assigned to those source units indicate that the legacy PCT is largely split across 2 new PCTs, 3863 Upper Blue Mountains Mallee Heath and 3862 Newnes Plateau Rockplate Heath (Eastern NSW PCT Classification version 1.1). Together these new PCTs include almost three-quarters of legacy member plots. Residual legacy member plots are resolved in other new PCTs.*
732	Broad-leaved Peppermint - Ribbon Gum grassy open forest in the north east of the South Eastern Highlands Bioregion	Decommissioned	0.6	The relationship between the legacy PCT and new PCTs is moderate. The legacy PCT was constructed from multiple legacy classification sources, and a moderate proportion of legacy member plots were excluded from the eastern NSW PCT revisions. The retained member plots indicate the new PCTs with strongest relationships are PCT 3369 Central Tableland Ranges Peppermint-Gum Grassy Forest and PCT 3367 Central Tableland Granites Grassy Box Woodland (Eastern NSW PCT Classification version 1.1). A smaller proportion of legacy member plots are assigned to other new PCTs including PCT 3375 Monaro-Queanbeyan Rolling Hills Grassy Forest and 3735 Central Tableland Peppermint Shrub-Grass Forest.*
741	Brown Barrel - gum moist open forest of the escarpment ranges of NSW North Coast Bioregion and New England Tableland Bioregion	Decommissioned	98.6	The relationship between the legacy PCT and new PCTs is weak. The legacy PCT was constructed from a single plot-based classification source, but for which plot assignments to types are no longer traceable. Our review of available data suggests that the relationships to new PCTs are weak or uncertain, but PCTs 3281 Guyra Granitoids Gum-Messmate Forest and 3288 Northern Escarpment Messmate Moist Grassy Forest share some floristic and environmental overlap (Eastern NSW PCT Classification version 1.1). The first of these is likely to retain the strongest association.*
777	Coast Grey Box - Mountain Grey Gum - stringybark moist shrubby open forest in coastal gullies, southern South East Corner Bioregion	Decommissioned	6.7	The relationship between the legacy PCT and new PCTs is strong. The legacy PCT is largely split across 2 new PCTs, 3189 South Coast Gully Shrub Forest and 3663 Southeast Foothills Stringybark Shrub Forest (Eastern NSW PCT Classification version 1.1). Together these new PCTs include almost two-thirds of the legacy member plots. Residual legacy member plots are resolved in other new PCTs.*

NSW State Vegetation Type Map: Technical Notes

PCT ID	PCT name	PCT definition status (BioNet Vegetation Classification application)	Hectares	Relationship to Approved PCT(s) * = sourced from BioNet Vegetation Classification application
893	Kangaroo Grass - Poa fawcettiae open grassland on limestone in northern Kosciuszko NP, Australian Alps Bioregion	Decommissioned	0.6	The relationship between the legacy PCT and new PCTs is very strong. The legacy PCT was defined by a small number of member plots. These plots indicate that the legacy PCT is a robust type, with all plots included within new PCT 3412 Kosciuszko Limestone Grassland (Eastern NSW PCT Classification version 1.1).*
934	Messmate open forest of the tableland edge of the NSW North Coast Bioregion and New England Tableland Bioregion	Decommissioned	182.8	The relationship between the legacy PCT and new PCTs is weak. The legacy PCT was constructed from a single quantitative classification source, however plot assignments to units of that source are no longer traceable. Review of available data suggests that the strongest associations are to new PCTs 3288 Northern Escarpment Messmate Moist Grassy Forest, 3504 Northeast New England Ranges Messmate Forest, 3207 Northern Escarpment Layered Blackbutt Fern Forest and 3287 Northern Escarpment Messmate Cool Wet Forest (Eastern NSW PCT Classification version 1.1).*
939	Montane wet heath and bog of the eastern tablelands, South Eastern Highlands Bioregion	Decommissioned	48.8	The relationship between the legacy PCT and new PCTs is strong. The legacy PCT is largely split across 2 new PCTs, 3948 Southeast Subalpine Bog and 3951 Southern Tableland Ranges Boggy Open Woodland (Eastern NSW PCT Classification version 1.1). Together these new PCTs include almost all of the legacy member plots. A small residual of legacy member plots are resolved in other new PCTs.*
953	Mountain Gum - Snow Gum - Broad-leaved Peppermint shrubby open forest of montane ranges, South Eastern Highlands Bioregion and Australian Alps Bioregion	Decommissioned	108.3	The relationship between the legacy PCT and new PCTs is weak. The legacy PCT was constructed from multiple legacy classification sources. In combination, the plots assigned to those source units indicate that the legacy PCT is largely split between 3 new PCTs, 3382 Kosciuszko Eastern Slopes Mountain Gum Forest, 3292 Bondo Slopes Peppermint Moist Grassy Forest and 3741 Monaro Mountains Peppermint Shrub Forest (Eastern NSW PCT Classification version 1.1). Together these new PCTs include roughly 70% of legacy member plots. Residual legacy member plots are resolved in other new PCTs.*
973	Native Olive - Rusty Fig semi-evergreen vine thicket of the upper Hunter Valley, Sydney Basin Bioregion	Decommissioned	5.1	PCT 3120 Hunter-Peel Ranges Dry Rainforest
993	New England Blackbutt grassy open forest of the eastern New England Tableland Bioregion	Decommissioned	354.8	The relationship between the legacy PCT and new PCTs is moderate. The legacy PCT was constructed from a single quantitative classification source, however plot assignments to units of that source are no longer traceable. Review of available data suggests that the strongest associations are to new PCTs 3278 Far North Escarpment Blackbutt Grassy Forest and 3279 Far North Escarpment Blackbutt Moist Forest (Eastern NSW PCT Classification version 1.1).*

NSW State Vegetation Type Map: Technical Notes

PCT ID	PCT name	PCT definition status (BioNet Vegetation Classification application)	Hectares	Relationship to Approved PCT(s) * = sourced from BioNet Vegetation Classification application
997	New England stringybarks - peppermint open forest of the New England Tableland Bioregion	Decommissioned	123.5	The relationship between the legacy PCT and new PCTs is weak. The legacy PCT cites a broad classification source with no traceable plot assignments and little detailed floristic information, distributed over a large area. Our review of available data suggests that it is replaced by a number of new PCTs including 3353 Guyra Silvertop Stringybark Moist Forest, 3729 Western New England Youmans Stringybark Shrub Forest, 3352 Armidale Quartz Hills Stringybark Forest, 3503 Northeast New England Granites Stringybark Forest, 3501 Eastern New England Ranges Blackbutt Forest and 3463 Northern Gorges Granite Stringybark-Apple Grassy Forest (Eastern NSW PCT Classification version 1.1).*
1100	Ribbon Gum - Snow Gum grassy forest on damp flats, eastern South Eastern Highlands Bioregion	Decommissioned	25.4	The relationship between the legacy PCT and new PCTs is moderate. The new PCTs with the highest proportions of legacy member plots are 3348 Southern Tableland Granites Ribbon Gum Grassy Forest and 3347 Southern Tableland Creekflat Ribbon Gum Forest, while other new PCTs have a weaker association (Eastern NSW PCT Classification version 1.1).*
1103	Ribbon Gum - Yellow Box grassy woodland on undulating terrain of the eastern tablelands, South Eastern Highlands Bioregion	Decommissioned	166.9	The relationship between the legacy PCT and new PCTs is moderate. The legacy PCT is largely split across 2 new PCTs, 3348 Southern Tableland Granites Ribbon Gum Grassy Forest and 3367 Central Tableland Granites Grassy Box Woodland (Eastern NSW PCT Classification version 1.1). Together these new PCTs include over two-thirds of the legacy member plots. Residual legacy member plots are resolved in other new PCTs.*
1105	River Oak open forest of major streams, Sydney Basin Bioregion and South East Corner Bioregion	Decommissioned	0.9	The relationship between the legacy PCT and new PCTs is moderate. The legacy PCT was constructed from multiple legacy classification sources, and in combination the plots assigned to those source units indicate that the new PCT with the highest proportion of legacy member plots is 4084 Southern Escarpment River Oak Forest, which accounts for approximately 50% of the member plots of the legacy PCT. Other new PCTs including PCTs 4064 Central Eastern Ranges River Oak Forest, 4063 Central and Southern Tableland River Oak Forest, 3056 Central Eastern Ranges Riparian Dry Rainforest and 4035 Far South Floodplain Wetland Paperbark Scrub (Eastern NSW PCT Classification version 1.1) are only a residual component of the legacy PCT.*

NSW State Vegetation Type Map: Technical Notes

PCT ID	PCT name	PCT definition status (BioNet Vegetation Classification application)	Hectares	Relationship to Approved PCT(s) * = sourced from BioNet Vegetation Classification application
1190	Snow Gum - Candle Bark shrubby open forest in valleys of the southern ACT ranges, South Eastern Highlands Bioregion	Decommissioned	11.6	The relationship between the legacy PCT and new PCTs is strong. The legacy PCT is largely split across 2 new PCTs, 3297 Kosciuszko Snow Gum-Mountain Gum Moist Forest and 3382 Kosciuszko Eastern Slopes Mountain Gum Forest (Eastern NSW PCT Classification version 1.1). Together these new PCTs include over 80% of legacy member plots. A small residual of legacy member plots are resolved in other new PCTs.*
1194	Snow Gum - Mountain Gum - Mountain Ribbon Gum open forest on ranges of the NSW North Coast Bioregion and eastern New England Tableland Bioregion	Decommissioned	9.0	The relationship between the legacy PCT and new PCTs is strong. The legacy PCT was constructed from a single quantitative classification source, however plot assignments to units of that source are no longer traceable. Review of available data suggests that the strongest association is to new PCT 3379 Barrington-Point Lookout Montane Grassy Forest (Eastern NSW PCT Classification version 1.1).*
1224	Sub-alpine dry grasslands and heathlands of valley slopes, southern South Eastern Highlands Bioregion and Australian Alps Bioregion	Decommissioned	0.3	The relationship between the legacy PCT and new PCTs is very strong. The legacy PCT was defined by a small number of member plots. These plots indicate that the legacy PCT relates to new PCT 3889 Nimmo-Long Plain Frosty Dry Grassland (Eastern NSW PCT Classification version 1.1).*
1271	Tea-tree tall riparian shrubland, South Eastern Highlands Bioregion, South East Corner Bioregion and Australian Alps Bioregion	Decommissioned	5.1	The relationship between the legacy PCT and new PCTs is very strong. The legacy PCT was defined by only 2 plots, of which one has been excluded from the eastern NSW PCT revisions. The single retained standard plot is assigned to new PCT 3296 Kosciuszko Flanks Moist Gully Forest (Eastern NSW PCT Classification version 1.1). *
1310	White Box - Yellow Box grassy woodland on basalt slopes in the upper Hunter Valley, Brigalow Belt South Bioregion	Decommissioned	1.8	PCT 3397 Northwest Flats Yellow Box Woodland and PCT 3404 Western Hunter Flats Grassy Box Woodland
1572	Grey Myrtle - Mountain Blue Gum - Rough-barked Apple ferny tall open forest in sandstone gullies of the Sydney Basin	Decommissioned	2.7	The relationship between the legacy PCT and new PCTs is strong. The legacy PCT is mainly split into 2 new PCTs, 3258 Sydney Basin Creekflat Blue Gum-Apple Forest and 3237 Hunter Range Blue Gum Gully Forest, which together comprise almost three-quarters of legacy member plots (Eastern NSW PCT Classification version 1.1). The new PCTs are comprised of a much larger sets of plots that include a moderate to high proportion not included in the legacy classification and extend the distribution beyond the Hunter study area.*

NSW State Vegetation Type Map: Technical Notes

PCT ID	PCT name	PCT definition status (BioNet Vegetation Classification application)	Hectares	Relationship to Approved PCT(s) * = sourced from BioNet Vegetation Classification application
1598	Forest Red Gum grassy open forest on floodplains of the lower Hunter	Decommissioned	2.6	The relationship between the legacy PCT and new PCTs is weak. The type was constructed entirely from non-standard or excluded plots that are not included in the eastern NSW PCT revisions. The legacy PCT may share floristic similarity with new PCT 3328 Lower Hunter Red Gum-Paperbark Riverflat Forest, but the relationships are uncertain (Eastern NSW PCT Classification version 1.1).*
1602	Spotted Gum - Narrow-leaved Ironbark shrub - grass open forest of the central and lower Hunter	Decommissioned	25.7	The relationship between the legacy PCT and new PCTs is strong. The legacy PCT is mainly split into 2 PCTs, 3446 Lower North Foothills Ironbark-Box-Gum Grassy Forest and 3241 Lower North White Mahogany-Spotted Gum Moist Forest (Eastern NSW PCT Classification version 1.1). The former retains a much higher proportion of legacy member plots. Both new PCTs include a high proportion of new plots not included in the legacy classification. Residual legacy member plots are resolved in 4109 Lower Hunter Scree Slope Wet Forest.*
1629	Narrow-leaved Stringybark - Grey Gum shrubby open forest on sandstone ranges of the Sydney Basin	Decommissioned	4.2	The relationship between the legacy PCT and new PCTs is weak. The new PCTs with the highest proportion of legacy member plots are 3605 Hunter Range Ironbark Forest, 3604 Hunter Range Grey Gum-Stringybark Forest and 3608 Hunter Range Yellow Bloodwood Forest (Eastern NSW PCT Classification version 1.1). About a third of legacy member plots are resolved to other new PCTs. Residual legacy member plots are resolved in 3626 Wollemi Plateau Stringybark-Grey Gum Forest.*
1737	Typha rushland	Decommissioned	353.7	The relationship between the legacy PCT and new PCTs is weak. The legacy PCT was defined from a small set of member plots, half of which are non-standard or other plots that were excluded from the eastern NSW PCT revisions. Two of the 3 residual legacy member plots are included within new PCT 3997 Hunter Coast Sandplain Sedge Paperbark Wetland, with the residual to new PCT 3967 Northern Lower Floodplain Eleocharis Wetland (Eastern NSW PCT Classification version 1.1). Both new PCTs include a high proportion of new plots not included in the legacy classification and extend the distribution beyond the Hunter study area. New PCT 3975 Southern Lower Floodplain Freshwater Wetland also shares some floristic and environmental overlap with the legacy PCT (Eastern NSW PCT Classification version 1.1).*
1853	Blue Mountains Gorges Grey Gum Sheltered Forest	Withdrawn	164.1	PCT 3496 Western Hunter Colluvial Grey Gum Forest and PCT 3110 Greater Sydney Enriched Grey Myrtle Dry Rainforest
1857	Central Tableland Sand-slope Scribbly Gum Woodland	Withdrawn	89.1	PCT 3736 Cudgegong Sandslope Scribbly Gum Woodland
1858	Cudgegong Foothills Forest	Withdrawn	54.0	PCT 3736 Cudgegong Sandslope Scribbly Gum Woodland and PCT 3763 Northwest Wollemi Colluvial Apple Forest

NSW State Vegetation Type Map: Technical Notes

PCT ID	PCT name	PCT definition status (BioNet Vegetation Classification application)	Hectares	Relationship to Approved PCT(s) * = sourced from BioNet Vegetation Classification application
1860	Growee Ranges Grey Gum-Scribbly Gum Forest	Withdrawn	1,777.0	PCT 3623 Western Blue Mountains Grey Gum-Stringybark Forest
1861	Growee Ranges Grey Gum Sheltered Forest	Withdrawn	0.2	PCT 3509 Capertee Escarpment Slaty Gum-Ironbark Forest and PCT 3623 Western Blue Mountains Grey Gum-Stringybark Forest
1870	Western Hunter Grey Gum-Stringybark Forest	Withdrawn	1,146.1	PCT 3762 Northern Wollemi Rocky Stringybark Forest and PCT 3777 Western Hunter Grey Gum Sheltered Forest
1871	Western Hunter Dwyers Red Gum-Cypress Woodland	Withdrawn	2,484.9	PCT 3774 Western Hunter Dwyers Red Gum-Pine Woodland
1872	Western Hunter Rockplate Heath-Mallee	Withdrawn	66.9	PCT 3784 Western Hunter Rocky Scrub
1876	Capertee Foothills Box-Stringybark Forest	Withdrawn	18,787.8	PCT 3510 Capertee Slopes Stringybark-Box Forest and PCT 3731 Capertee Conglomerate Grey Gum-Stringybark Forest
1877	Capertee Escarpment Ironbark Forest	Withdrawn	11,591.1	PCT 3770 Western Blue Mountains Escarpment Ironbark Forest
1878	Capertee Escarpment Slaty Gum Forest	Withdrawn	2,368.5	PCT 3509 Capertee Escarpment Slaty Gum-Ironbark Forest and PCT 3770 Western Blue Mountains Escarpment Ironbark Forest
1879	Sydney Hinterland Riverflat Paperbark Swamp Forest	Withdrawn	12.1	PCT 3198 Western Blue Mountains Creekline Paperbark Forest
1880	River Oak Forest	Withdrawn	682.5	PCT 4064 Central Eastern Ranges River Oak Forest and PCT 3494 Western Blue Mountains Gorges Box Forest
1881	Western Hunter Flats Rough-barked Apple Forest	Withdrawn	2,933.0	PCT 3529 Western Hunter Sandy Colluvial Gully Forest and PCT 3225 Western Blue Mountains Colluvial Apple Forest
1885	Central Tableland Sedge Swamp	Withdrawn	93.2	PCT 3932 Central and Southern Tableland Swamp Meadow Complex
1886	Western Hunter Foothills Box Woodland	Withdrawn	6,703.2	PCT 3494 Western Blue Mountains Gorges Box Forest and PCT 3402 Western Blue Mountains White Box Forest
1889	Cudgong Foothills Yellow Box Forest	Withdrawn	165.0	PCT 3494 Western Blue Mountains Gorges Box Forest

NSW State Vegetation Type Map: Technical Notes

PCT ID	PCT name	PCT definition status (BioNet Vegetation Classification application)	Hectares	Relationship to Approved PCT(s) * = sourced from BioNet Vegetation Classification application
1891	Central Tableland Clay White Box Woodland	Withdrawn	123.8	PCT 3402 Western Blue Mountains White Box Forest
1893	Western Blue Mountains Pagoda Shrubland	Withdrawn	117.1	PCT 3866 Wollemi Rockplate Scrub
1895	Sydney Hinterland Grey Myrtle Dry Rainforest	Withdrawn	437.0	PCT 3151 Northwest Sydney Sandstone Grey Myrtle Dry Rainforest and PCT 3037 Sydney Basin Warm Temperate Rainforest
1899	Dry Ranges Rusty Fig Rainforest Scrub	Withdrawn	1.9	PCT 3056 Central Eastern Ranges Riparian Dry Rainforest
1906	Central Tableland Ribbon Gum-Apple Gully Forest	Withdrawn	1,157.8	PCT 3225 Western Blue Mountains Colluvial Apple Forest
1907	Montane Basalt Ribbon Gum Moist Forest	Withdrawn	1.7	PCT 3305 Sydney Montane Basalt Moist Forest
3389	Honeysuckle Range Serpentine Outcrop Woodland	Draft-Working	0.1	Draft-working quantitative PCT that is scheduled to be Approved with the Central NSW quantitative PCT classification.
3400	Southwest Slopes Box-Blakelys Red Gum Grassy Woodland	Draft-Working	2,276.5	Draft-working quantitative PCT that is scheduled to be Approved with the Central NSW quantitative PCT classification.
3516	Northwest Black Pine-Ironbark Forest	Draft-Working	32.0	Draft-working quantitative PCT that is scheduled to be Approved with the Central NSW quantitative PCT classification.
3526	Warrumbungle Rockplate Scrub	Draft-Working	6.9	Draft-working quantitative PCT that is scheduled to be Approved with the Central NSW quantitative PCT classification.
3750	Binnaway Sandstone Ironbark-Pine Shrubby Woodland	Draft-Working	11.6	Draft-working quantitative PCT that is scheduled to be Approved with the Central NSW quantitative PCT classification.
3751	Capertee Blue-leaved Ironbark Forest	Draft-Working	27.3	Draft-working quantitative PCT that is scheduled to be Approved with the Central NSW quantitative PCT classification.
3755	Goonoo Sandstone Blue-leaved Ironbark-Pine Forest	Draft-Working	1.7	Draft-working quantitative PCT that is scheduled to be Approved with the Central NSW quantitative PCT classification.

Allocations of existing mapping to PCTs

Table 19 Details of vegetation map units uplifted from existing API vegetation mapping used in preference to vegetation models in the SVTM

VISID 183 – Vegetation of the Cessnock-Kurri Region – Extant 2007		
Name	Equivalent PCT ID	PCTName
Aberdare Upland Box Forest (Grey Box variant)	3446	Lower North Foothills Ironbark-Box-Gum Grassy Forest
Aberdare Upland Box Forest (Ironbark variant)	3446	Lower North Foothills Ironbark-Box-Gum Grassy Forest
Bow Wow Subtropical Rainforest	3100	Northern Hinterland Baloghia-Dendrocnide Subtropical Rainforest
Cabbage Gum Floodplain Woodland	4039	Hunter Range Creekflat Apple-Red Gum Forest
Central Hunter Grey Box Forest	3431	Central Hunter Ironbark Grassy Woodland
Central Hunter Swamp Oak Forest (River Oak variant)	4023	Coastal Valleys Swamp Oak Riparian Forest
Central Hunter Swamp Oak Forest (Swamp Oak variant)	4023	Coastal Valleys Swamp Oak Riparian Forest
Coastal Foothills Spotted Gum - Ironbark Forest (<i>E. punctata</i> variant)	3244	Lower North Spotted Gum-Mahogany-Ironbark Sheltered Forest
Coastal Foothills Spotted gum - Ironbark Forest (main variant)	3244	Lower North Spotted Gum-Mahogany-Ironbark Sheltered Forest
Coastal Foothills Spotted Gum - Ironbark Forest (Mt View variant)	3244	Lower North Spotted Gum-Mahogany-Ironbark Sheltered Forest
Coastal Foothills Spotted Gum - Ironbark Forest (riparian variant)	3244	Lower North Spotted Gum-Mahogany-Ironbark Sheltered Forest
Coastal Foothills Transition Forest (<i>E. beyeriana</i> variant)	3433	Hunter Coast Foothills Spotted Gum-Ironbark Grassy Forest
Coastal Foothills Transition Forest (<i>E. fergusonii</i> variant)	3433	Hunter Coast Foothills Spotted Gum-Ironbark Grassy Forest
Coastal Foothills Transition Forest (stringybark variant)	3433	Hunter Coast Foothills Spotted Gum-Ironbark Grassy Forest
Ellalong Grey Gum - Stringybark - Apple Forest (stringybark variant)	3634	Quorrobolong Sand Flats Forest
Ellalong Grey Gum - Stringybark - Apple Forest (type variant)	3634	Quorrobolong Sand Flats Forest
Freshwater Wetlands (Cladium variant)	3962	Coastal Floodplain Phragmites Reedland
Freshwater Wetlands (general variant)	3962	Coastal Floodplain Phragmites Reedland
Freshwater Wetlands (Phragmites variant)	3962	Coastal Floodplain Phragmites Reedland
Freshwater Wetlands (Typha variant)	3962	Coastal Floodplain Phragmites Reedland
Grey Gum - Red Gum - Paperbark Forest	3328	Lower Hunter Red Gum-Paperbark Riverflat Forest

VISID 183 – Vegetation of the Cessnock-Kurri Region – Extant 2007		
Name	Equivalent PCT ID	PCTName
Grey Myrtle - Paperbark Gully Forest	3087	Lower North Ranges Riparian Turpentine Forest
Hunter Bulloak-Spotted Gum Forest	3315	Central Hunter Ironbark-Spotted Gum Forest
Hunter Narrow-leaf Ironbark - Spotted Gum Forest	3315	Central Hunter Ironbark-Spotted Gum Forest
Hunter Red Ironbark - Spotted Gum Forest	3315	Central Hunter Ironbark-Spotted Gum Forest
Hunter Redgum - Ironbark Forest	3315	Central Hunter Ironbark-Spotted Gum Forest
Hunter Spotted Gum - Cypress Forest	3315	Central Hunter Ironbark-Spotted Gum Forest
Hunter Valley Dry Rainforest (gully variant)	3100	Northern Hinterland Baloghia-Dendrocnide Subtropical Rainforest
Hunter Valley Dry Rainforest (scrub variant)	3100	Northern Hinterland Baloghia-Dendrocnide Subtropical Rainforest
Hunter Valley Moist Forest	3241	Lower North White Mahogany-Spotted Gum Moist Forest
Kurri Sands Claypan Scrub (<i>E. fibrosa</i> variant)	3631	Kurri Sand-Clay Woodland
Kurri Sands Claypan Scrub (<i>E. parramattensis</i> variant)	3630	Kurri Sand Heathy Woodland
Kurri Sands Drooping Redgum - Stringybark Forest	3631	Kurri Sand-Clay Woodland
Kurri Sands Heath Woodland	3630	Kurri Sand Heathy Woodland
Kurri Sands Paperbark Heath	3631	Kurri Sand-Clay Woodland
Kurri Sands Shrub Forest	3630	Kurri Sand Heathy Woodland
Kurri Sands Shrub Forest (main variant)	3630	Kurri Sand Heathy Woodland
Kurri Sands Stringybark Forest	3631	Kurri Sand-Clay Woodland
Lower Hunter Beyer's Ironbark Low Forest	3631	Kurri Sand-Clay Woodland
Lower Hunter Grey Box Grassy Forest	3446	Lower North Foothills Ironbark-Box-Gum Grassy Forest
Lower Hunter Narrow-leaved Ironbark Forest	3315	Central Hunter Ironbark-Spotted Gum Forest
Lower Hunter Spotted Gum - Red Ironbark Forest (<i>E. longifolia</i> variant)	3433	Hunter Coast Foothills Spotted Gum-Ironbark Grassy Forest
Lower Hunter Spotted Gum - Red Ironbark Forest (<i>E. placita</i> variant)	3433	Hunter Coast Foothills Spotted Gum-Ironbark Grassy Forest
Lower Hunter Spotted Gum - Red Ironbark Forest (main variant)	3433	Hunter Coast Foothills Spotted Gum-Ironbark Grassy Forest
Paperbark Depression Forest	4042	Lower North Riverflat Eucalypt-Paperbark Forest
Paperbark Floodplain Forest	3442	Lower Hunter Lowland Ironbark-Paperbark Forest
Quorrobolong Scribbly Gum Forest (Ellalong variant)	3634	Quorrobolong Sand Flats Forest
Quorrobolong Scribbly Gum Forest (Mulbring variant)	3634	Quorrobolong Sand Flats Forest

VISID 183 – Vegetation of the Cessnock-Kurri Region – Extant 2007

Name	Equivalent PCT ID	PCTName
Quorrobolong Scribbly Gum Forest (Nth Mulbring variant)	3634	Quorrobolong Sand Flats Forest
Quorrobolong Scribbly Gum Forest (type variant)	3634	Quorrobolong Sand Flats Forest
Red Ironbark - Paperbark Forest	3442	Lower Hunter Lowland Ironbark-Paperbark Forest
Riparian Apple - Grey Gum Dune Forest	3634	Quorrobolong Sand Flats Forest
Riparian Grey Box - Ironbark Clay Forest	3446	Lower North Foothills Ironbark-Box-Gum Grassy Forest
Riverine Apple - Grey Gum Dune Forest	3634	Quorrobolong Sand Flats Forest
Rocky Outcrop	–	–
Sandstone Hills Bloodwood Woodland	3610	Lower Hunter Yellow Bloodwood Forest
Sandstone Hills Transition Forest (<i>C. eximia</i> variant)	3443	Lower Hunter Spotted Gum Scrubby Transition Forest
Sandstone Hills Transition Forest (<i>C. gummifera</i> variant)	3443	Lower Hunter Spotted Gum Scrubby Transition Forest
Sandstone Hills Transition Forest (<i>E. prominula</i> variant)	3443	Lower Hunter Spotted Gum Scrubby Transition Forest
Sheltered Blue Gum Forest (creekline variant)	–	–
Sheltered Blue Gum Forest (escarpment variant)	–	–

VISID 1287 – Great lakes LGA Vegetation 2003

VEGETATION	Equivalent PCT ID	PCTName
Banksia	3802	Lower North Sandplain Wallum Heath
Blackbutt-Bloodwood/Apple	3544	Coastal Sands Apple-Blackbutt Forest
Blackbutt-Scribbly Gum	3583	Hunter Coast Lowland Scribbly Gum Forest
Blackbutt-Sydney Peppermint-Smoothbarked Apple	3544	Coastal Sands Apple-Blackbutt Forest
Cleared	–	–
Disturbed Heath	3788	Coastal Foredune Wattle Scrub
Dry Blackbutt	3250	Northern Foothills Blackbutt Grassy Forest
Fig/Giant Stinger	3086	Lower North Hinterland Riparian Dry Rainforest
Fig-Giant Stinger/Myrtle	3086	Lower North Hinterland Riparian Dry Rainforest
Flooded Gum	3089	Lower North Waterhousea Riparian Rainforest
Forest Red Gum	3435	Hunter Coast Lowland Flats Damp Forest

VISID 1287 – Great lakes LGA Vegetation 2003		
VEGETATION	Equivalent PCT ID	PCTName
Fresh Water Swamp	3967	Northern Lower Floodplain Eleocharis Wetland
Grey Gum/Grey Ironbark/White Mahogany	3244	Lower North Spotted Gum-Mahogany-Ironbark Sheltered Forest
Headland Brush Box	3131	Myall-Wallis Lakes Littoral Rainforest
Heath	3696	Western Blue Mountains Rocky Scribbly Gum Woodland
Heath Paperbark	3906	Northern Lowland Clay Wet Heath
Inland Brush Box	3100	Northern Hinterland Baloghia-Dendrocnide Subtropical Rainforest
Ironbark	3437	Hunter Coast Lowland Spotted Gum Dry Forest
Ironbark/Grey Gum/Flooded Gum	3435	Hunter Coast Lowland Flats Damp Forest
Ironbark/Smoothbarked Apple-Sydney Peppermint	3582	Hunter Coast Lowland Apple-Bloodwood Forest
Mahogany/Ironbark/Grey Gum/Blackbutt	3250	Northern Foothills Blackbutt Grassy Forest
Mangrove	4091	Grey Mangrove-River Mangrove Forest
Mixed Pine	–	–
Mixed Regrowth	–	–
Mixed Woodland	3250	Northern Foothills Blackbutt Grassy Forest
Moist Blackbutt	3250	Northern Foothills Blackbutt Grassy Forest
Myrtle	3084	Lower North Choricarpia Wet Forest
Natural Grassland	3665	Southeast Hinterland Silvertop Ash-Stringybark Forest
Palm	3029	Lower North Wet Gully Palm Rainforest
Palm/Flooded Gum	3029	Lower North Wet Gully Palm Rainforest
Palm/Myrtle	3132	Northern Sands Tuckeroo-Banksia Forest
Paperbark	4004	Northern Melaleuca quinquenervia Swamp Forest
Paperbark/Blackbutt	4020	Coastal Creekflat Layered Grass-Sedge Swamp Forest
Paperbark/Flooded Gum	4020	Coastal Creekflat Layered Grass-Sedge Swamp Forest
Paperbark/Smoothbarked Apple-Sydney Peppermint	3999	Lower North Creekflat Shrubby Swamp Forest
Paperbark/Swamp Oak	4022	Coastal Floodplain Swamp Oak Forest
Pine	–	–

VISID 1287 – Great lakes LGA Vegetation 2003		
VEGETATION	Equivalent PCT ID	PCTName
Red Mahogany	4044	Northern Creekflat Eucalypt-Paperbark Mesic Swamp Forest
Red Mahogany/Smoothbarked Apple	4044	Northern Creekflat Eucalypt-Paperbark Mesic Swamp Forest
Rock	–	–
Rough-barked Apple	4006	Northern Paperbark-Swamp Mahogany Saw-sedge Forest
Salt Water Swamp	4097	Samphire Saltmarsh
Sand Ridge	–	–
Scribbly Gum	3986	Coastal Sands Swamp Mahogany Rush Forest
Scrub	3546	Coastal Sands Littoral Scrub-Forest
Smoothbarked Apple	3544	Coastal Sands Apple-Blackbutt Forest
Smoothbarked Apple-Sydney Peppermint-Stringybark	3582	Hunter Coast Lowland Apple-Bloodwood Forest
Spotted Gum	3433	Hunter Coast Foothills Spotted Gum-Ironbark Grassy Forest
Spotted Gum - Ironbark/Grey Gum	3244	Lower North Spotted Gum-Mahogany-Ironbark Sheltered Forest
Stringybark-Bloodwood	3582	Hunter Coast Lowland Apple-Bloodwood Forest
Swamp	3959	Coast Sands Baumea articulata Sedgeland
Swamp Mahogany	4006	Northern Paperbark-Swamp Mahogany Saw-sedge Forest
Swamp Mahogany/Forest Red Gum	4020	Coastal Creekflat Layered Grass-Sedge Swamp Forest
Swamp Mahogany/Grey Gum	3435	Hunter Coast Lowland Flats Damp Forest
Swamp Mahogany/Paperbark	4006	Northern Paperbark-Swamp Mahogany Saw-sedge Forest
Swamp Mahogany/Swamp Oak	4006	Northern Paperbark-Swamp Mahogany Saw-sedge Forest
Swamp Oak	4028	Estuarine Swamp Oak Twig-rush Forest
Sydney Blue Gum	3170	Northern Hinterland White Mahogany Moist Grassy Forest
Sydney Blue Gum/Paperbark	3435	Hunter Coast Lowland Flats Damp Forest
Sydney Peppermint	3582	Hunter Coast Lowland Apple-Bloodwood Forest
Sydney Peppermint-Stringybark	3582	Hunter Coast Lowland Apple-Bloodwood Forest
Tallowood/Sydney Blue Gum	3169	Northern Hinterland Tallowood-Brush Box Wet Forest

VISID 1287 – Great lakes LGA Vegetation 2003		
VEGETATION	Equivalent PCT ID	PCTName
Tallowwood	3174	Northern Turpentine-Brush Box Wet Forest
Tallowwood/Grey Gum	3250	Northern Foothills Blackbutt Grassy Forest
Tallowwood-Sydney Blue Gum/Brush Box	3169	Northern Hinterland Tallowwood-Brush Box Wet Forest
Tuckeroo	3132	Northern Sands Tuckeroo-Banksia Forest
Uncoded	–	–
Urban	–	–
Vine	–	–
Water	–	–
White Mahogany/Red Mahogany/Grey Ironbark/Grey Gum	3242	Lower North Ranges Turpentine Moist Forest
Yellow Tulipwood	3039	Sydney Coastal Lilly Pilly-Palm Gallery Rainforest

VISID 2239 – Native vegetation mapping in the Blue Mountains 1999–2002		
COMMNAME	Equivalent PCT ID	PCTName
<i>Backhousia myrtifolia</i> - <i>Ceratopetalum apetalum</i> Rainforest	3041	Sydney Sandstone Coachwood-Grey Myrtle Rainforest
Blue Gum Riverflat Forest	3137	Blue Mountains Enriched Blue Gum Moist Forest
Blue Mountains Escarpment Complex	3863	Upper Blue Mountains Mallee Heath
Blue Mountains Heath and Scrub	3863	Upper Blue Mountains Mallee Heath
Blue Mountains Riparian Complex	3111	Sydney Hinterland Grey Myrtle Riparian Forest
Blue Mountains Shale Cap Forest	3261	Sydney Sandstone Plateau Shale Forest
Blue Mountains Swamps	3929	Blue Mountains Swamp Heath
<i>Casuarina cunninghamiana</i> River Oak Forest	4084	Southern Escarpment River Oak Forest
<i>Ceratopetalum apetalum</i> - <i>Doryphora sassafras</i> Rainforest	3037	Sydney Basin Warm Temperate Rainforest
<i>Corymbia gummifera</i> - <i>Corymbia eximia</i>	3622	Sydney Hinterland Yellow Bloodwood Woodland
<i>Corymbia gummifera</i> - <i>Eucalyptus sclerophylla</i>	3578	Blue Mountains Low Heathy Woodland
<i>Corymbia gummifera</i> - <i>Eucalyptus sieberi</i>	3578	Blue Mountains Low Heathy Woodland
<i>Corymbia gummifera</i> - <i>Eucalyptus sparsifolia</i>	3578	Blue Mountains Low Heathy Woodland

VISID 2239 – Native vegetation mapping in the Blue Mountains 1999–2002		
COMMNAME	Equivalent PCT ID	PCTName
<i>Eucalyptus amplifolia</i> Tall Open-forest	3257	Sun Valley Diatreme Cabbage Gum Forest
<i>Eucalyptus cytellocarpa</i> - <i>E. piperita</i> Tall Open-forest	3692	Upper Blue Mountains Moist Forest
<i>Eucalyptus dalrympleana</i> - <i>E. piperita</i> Tall Open-forest	3692	Upper Blue Mountains Moist Forest
<i>Eucalyptus deanei</i> - <i>E. piperita</i> Tall Open-forest	3692	Upper Blue Mountains Moist Forest
<i>Eucalyptus gullickii</i> Alluvial Woodland	3691	Upper Blue Mountains Fringing Swamp Woodland
<i>Eucalyptus oreades</i> Open-forest/Tall Open-forest	3692	Upper Blue Mountains Moist Forest
<i>Eucalyptus piperita</i> - <i>Angophora costata</i>	3617	Sydney Hinterland Peppermint-Apple Forest
<i>Eucalyptus radiata</i> ssp. <i>Radiata</i> , <i>E. piperita</i> Open Forest	3693	Upper Blue Mountains Peppermint Dry Forest
<i>Eucalyptus sclerophylla</i>	3578	Blue Mountains Low Heathy Woodland
<i>Eucalyptus sclerophylla</i> Bench Woodland	3578	Blue Mountains Low Heathy Woodland
<i>Eucalyptus sieberi</i> - <i>Eucalyptus piperita</i>	3694	Upper Blue Mountains Ridgetop Woodland
Introduced Communities	–	–
Kowmung Wilderness Complex	3478	Burrangorang Gorges Quartzite Grey Gum Forest
Lagoon Vegetation (Glenbrook Lagoon)	3224	Southern Highlands Swamp Forest
Megalong Foothills Forest	3601	Burrangorang Foothills Scribbly Gum Forest
Megalong Granite Dry Rainforest	3110	Greater Sydney Enriched Grey Myrtle Dry Rainforest
Megalong Granite Forest	3477	Burrangorang Gorges Moist Fern Forest
<i>Melaleuca linariifolia</i> Low Open-forest	4057	Sydney Creekflat Swamp Mahogany-Paperbark Forest
<i>Melaleuca styphelioides</i> - <i>M. linariifolia</i> Forest	4057	Sydney Creekflat Swamp Mahogany-Paperbark Forest
Modified Bushland	–	–
Moist Basalt Cap Forest	3209	Blue Mountains Basalt Cap Forest
Montane Gully Forest	3226	Western Blue Mountains Montane Wet Fern Forest
Pagoda Rock Complex	3864	Western Blue Mountains Pagoda Heath
Redgum Swamp Woodland	3941	Megalong Valley Fringing Swamp Scrub
Riparian Granite Slopes Forest	3477	Burrangorang Gorges Moist Fern Forest
Sandstone/Shale Transition Forest Complex	3321	Cumberland Shale-Sandstone Ironbark Forest
Turpentine - Ironbark Forest	3262	Sydney Turpentine Ironbark Forest

VISID 2262 - The Native Vegetation Of The Woodford And Erskine Ranges, Kings Tableland And Narrow Neck Peninsula In The Blue Mountains National Park 2007

VEGC_NAME	Equivalent PCT ID	PCTName
Blue Gum Glen Forest	3137	Blue Mountains Enriched Blue Gum Moist Forest
Blue Mountains Ash Moist Forest	3692	Upper Blue Mountains Moist Forest
Blue Mountains Sandstone Dry Shrub Forest	3617	Sydney Hinterland Peppermint-Apple Forest
Blue Mountains Sedge Swamp	3929	Blue Mountains Swamp Heath
Cleared	–	–
Cumberland Riverflat Forest	4025	Cumberland Red Gum Riverflat Forest
Escarpment Grey Gum Forest	3602	Burratorang Permian Sandstone Grey Gum-Peppermint Forest
Escarpment Mountain Grey Gum Forest	3495	Western Blue Mountains Monkey Gum Gully Forest
Escarpment Slopes Dry Ironbark Woodland	3475	Burratorang Escarpment Ironbark Forest
Exotics/Regenerating Scrub	–	–
Exposed Lower Blue Mountains Sandstone Woodland	3578	Blue Mountains Low Heathy Woodland
Exposed Permian Sandstone Woodland	3601	Burratorang Foothills Scribbly Gum Forest
Exposed Rock	3810	Southern Sydney Rockplate Heath
Exposed Upper Blue Mountains Sandstone Woodland	3694	Upper Blue Mountains Ridgetop Woodland
Hinterland Sandstone Blackbutt Gully Forest	3230	Central Coast Escarpment Moist Forest
Kanangra Gorge Sheltered Grey Gum Forest	3478	Burratorang Gorges Quartzite Grey Gum Forest
Lower Blue Mountains Diatreme Forest	3321	Cumberland Shale-Sandstone Ironbark Forest
Lower Blue Mountains Enriched Sandstone Forest	3619	Sydney Hinterland Enriched Sandstone Bloodwood Forest
Megalong Granite Grassy Forest	3477	Burratorang Gorges Moist Fern Forest
Megalong Permian Dry Shrub Forest	3602	Burratorang Permian Sandstone Grey Gum-Peppermint Forest
Megalong Tea-Tree Thicket - Swamp Gum	3941	Megalong Valley Fringing Swamp Scrub
Montane Heath-Mallee	3863	Upper Blue Mountains Mallee Heath
Montane Sandstone Sheltered Forest	3653	Kanangra Peaks Silvertop Ash Forest
Outside	–	–
Riparian Melaleuca Thicket	4086	Sydney Coastal Sandstone Riparian Scrub
Rock Plate Heath-Mallee	3810	Southern Sydney Rockplate Heath

VISID 2262 - The Native Vegetation Of The Woodford And Erskine Ranges, Kings Tableland And Narrow Neck Peninsula In The Blue Mountains National Park 2007

VEGC_NAME	Equivalent PCT ID	PCTName
Sandstone Cliff Soak	3929	Blue Mountains Swamp Heath
Sandstone Damp Heath Woodland	3579	Blue Mountains Scribbly Gum Swamp Woodland
Sandstone Moist Blue Gum Forest	3140	Blue Mountains Sandstone Turpentine Moist Forest
Sandstone Riparian Scrub	4086	Sydney Coastal Sandstone Riparian Scrub
Sandstone Warm Temperate Rainforest	3037	Sydney Basin Warm Temperate Rainforest
Scattered Trees	–	–
Sheltered Escarpment Blue Gum Forest	3140	Blue Mountains Sandstone Turpentine Moist Forest
Sheltered Sandstone Smooth-barked Apple Forest	3621	Sydney Hinterland Turpentine-Apple Gully Forest
Transitional Shale Dry Ironbark Woodland	3321	Cumberland Shale-Sandstone Ironbark Forest
Water	–	–

VISID 2380 - The Native Vegetation of the Warragamba Special Area 2003

MU_NAME	Equivalent PCT ID	PCTName
Bindook Highlands Grassland	3932	Central and Southern Tableland Swamp Meadow Complex
Bindook Highlands Open Forest	3228	Wollondilly-Shoalhaven Siltstones Sheltered Forest
Blue Mountains Sandstone Dry Shrub Forest	3614	Southern Highlands Sandstone Peppermint Forest
Burrangorang River Flat Forest	4059	Sydney Hinterland Sandy Creekflat Shrub Forest
Burrangorang Sandstone Dry Shrub Forest	3611	Nattai Plateau Bloodwood-Peppermint Forest
Cleared - Modified Land	–	–
Cumberland Plain Alluvial Woodland	4025	Cumberland Red Gum Riverflat Forest
Cumberland Plain Shale Hills Woodland	3319	Cumberland Shale Hills Woodland
Cumberland Plain Shale Plains Woodland	3320	Cumberland Shale Plains Woodland
Cumberland Plain Shale Sandstone Transition Forest (High Sandstone Influence)	3616	Sydney Hinterland Grey Gum Transition Forest
Cumberland Plain Shale Sandstone Transition Forest (Low Sandstone Influence)	3616	Sydney Hinterland Grey Gum Transition Forest
Devonian Red Gum - Grey Box Woodland	3483	Central Gorges Box-Red Gum Grassy Forest
Devonian Red Gum - Ironbark Woodland	3482	Burrangorang Gorges Ironbark Grassy Forest

VISID 2380 - The Native Vegetation of the Warragamba Special Area 2003		
MU_NAME	Equivalent PCT ID	PCTName
Devonian Red Gum - Yellow Box Woodland	3481	Burrangorang Gorges Felsic Stringybark Forest
Douglas Scarp Woodland	3476	Burrangorang Escarpment Rocky Woodland
Dry Alluvial Paperbark Woodland	4058	Sydney Hinterland Red Gum Riverflat Forest
Escarpment Grey Gum Forest	3474	Burrangorang Escarpment Grey Gum Sheltered Forest
Escarpment Mountain Grey Gum Forest	3137	Blue Mountains Enriched Blue Gum Moist Forest
Escarpment Slopes Dry Ironbark Woodland	3475	Burrangorang Escarpment Ironbark Forest
Exposed Blue Mountains Sandstone Woodland	3601	Burrangorang Foothills Scribbly Gum Forest
Exposed Burrangorang Sandstone Shrub Woodland	3611	Nattai Plateau Bloodwood-Peppermint Forest
Exposed Devonian Grey Gum Forest	3479	Burrangorang Gorges Grey Gum-Stringybark Dry Forest
Exposed Permian Sandstone Woodland	3601	Burrangorang Foothills Scribbly Gum Forest
Exposed Rock	3810	Southern Sydney Rockplate Heath
Grey Myrtle Dry Rainforest	3110	Greater Sydney Enriched Grey Myrtle Dry Rainforest
Highlands Basalt Acacia Scrub	3305	Sydney Montane Basalt Moist Forest
Highlands Dry Scribbly Gum Woodland	3498	Wingecarribee Gorges Stringybark-Grey Gum Forest
Highlands Gorge River Peppermint Forest	3228	Wollondilly-Shoalhaven Siltstones Sheltered Forest
Highlands Peat Swamp	3932	Central and Southern Tableland Swamp Meadow Complex
Highlands Sandstone Dry Shrub Forest	3625	Wingecarribee Sandstone Shrub Forest
Highlands Slopes Grey Gum - Stringybark Forest	3481	Burrangorang Gorges Felsic Stringybark Forest
Highlands Swamp Gum - Tea Tree Heath-Woodland	3304	Southern Tableland Swamp Flats Shrub Woodland
Highlands Transitional Shale Woodland	3616	Sydney Hinterland Grey Gum Transition Forest
Kanangra Gorge Narrow-leaved Ironbark Woodland	3482	Burrangorang Gorges Ironbark Grassy Forest
Kanangra Gorge Sheltered Grey Gum Forest	3478	Burrangorang Gorges Quartzite Grey Gum Forest
Kowmung Acacia Scrub	3479	Burrangorang Gorges Grey Gum-Stringybark Dry Forest
Kowmung Dry Rainforest	3056	Central Eastern Ranges Riparian Dry Rainforest

VISID 2380 - The Native Vegetation of the Warragamba Special Area 2003		
MU_NAME	Equivalent PCT ID	PCTName
Kowmung Sheltered Red Gum Forest	3482	Burrangorang Gorges Ironbark Grassy Forest
Lepironia Freshwater Wetland	3949	Southern Highlands Sand Swamp Sedgeland
Loombah Heath-Mallee	3863	Upper Blue Mountains Mallee Heath
Montane Cool - Warm Temperate Rainforest	3047	Sydney Montane Basalt Rainforest
Montane Exposed Silvertop Ash Forest	3650	Goulburn-Lithgow Ranges Silvertop Ash Forest
Montane Gully Brown Barrel Forest	3211	Central Tableland Montane Wet Forest
Montane Heath-Mallee	3863	Upper Blue Mountains Mallee Heath
Montane Sandstone Dry Shrub Forest	3693	Upper Blue Mountains Peppermint Dry Forest
Montane Sandstone Silvertop Ash Shrub Forest	3653	Kanangra Peaks Silvertop Ash Forest
Montane Sedgeland - Heath	3949	Southern Highlands Sand Swamp Sedgeland
Montane Sheltered Narrow-leaved Peppermint Forest	3294	Central Tableland Peppermint-Gum Montane Forest
Montane Slopes Stringybark Forest	3227	Western Blue Mountains Sheltered Shale Forest
Nattai Sandstone Dry Shrub Forest	3611	Nattai Plateau Bloodwood-Peppermint Forest
Oakdale Alluvial Rough-barked Apple Forest	3618	Sydney Hinterland Sandflat Peppermint Forest
Oakdale Blackbutt Gully Forest	3262	Sydney Turpentine Ironbark Forest
Permian Foothills Grassy Grey Box Forest	3484	Burrangorang Gorges Red Gum-Ironbark Sheltered Forest
Regenerating Vegetation	–	–
Rock Plate Heath-Mallee	3810	Southern Sydney Rockplate Heath
Rocky Sandstone Heath Woodland	3611	Nattai Plateau Bloodwood-Peppermint Forest
Rosy Paperbark Heath	3771	Western Hunter Broombush Mallee Shrubland
Sandstone Brittle Gum Swamp Woodland	3694	Upper Blue Mountains Ridgetop Woodland
Sandstone Moist Blue Gum Forest	3140	Blue Mountains Sandstone Turpentine Moist Forest
Sandstone Riparian Scrub	4086	Sydney Coastal Sandstone Riparian Scrub
Sandstone Warm Temperate Rainforest	3037	Sydney Basin Warm Temperate Rainforest
Sheltered Escarpment Blue Gum Forest	3140	Blue Mountains Sandstone Turpentine Moist Forest
Sheltered Porphyry Forest	3477	Burrangorang Gorges Moist Fern Forest

VISID 2380 - The Native Vegetation of the Warragamba Special Area 2003

MU_NAME	Equivalent PCT ID	PCTName
Sheltered Sandstone Blue-leaved Stringybark Forest	3620	Sydney Hinterland Turpentine Sheltered Forest
Sheltered Sandstone Intermediate Blue Gum Forest	3140	Blue Mountains Sandstone Turpentine Moist Forest
Sheltered Sandstone Smooth-barked Apple Forest	3621	Sydney Hinterland Turpentine-Apple Gully Forest
Tablelands Black Sally Woodland	3301	Southeast Tableland Ranges Snow Gum Sheltered Forest
Tablelands Exposed Silvertop Ash - Brittle Gum Woodland	3650	Goulburn-Lithgow Ranges Silvertop Ash Forest
Tablelands River Oak Forest	4063	Central and Southern Tableland River Oak Forest
Tablelands Snow Gum Woodland	3301	Southeast Tableland Ranges Snow Gum Sheltered Forest
Thirlmere Sand Swamp Woodland	3633	Mellong Sand Swamp Woodland
Tonalli Escarpment Dry Shrub Forest	3479	Burratorang Gorges Grey Gum-Stringybark Dry Forest
Upland Swamps: Cyperoid Heath	3925	Sydney Sandstone Button Grass Sedgeland
Upland Swamps: Tea Tree Thicket	3894	Blue Mountains Creekline Shrub Swamp
Wanganderry Tall Open Forest	3305	Sydney Montane Basalt Moist Forest
Water Bodies	–	–
Wingecarribee Slopes Stringybark Forest	3498	Wingecarribee Gorges Stringybark-Grey Gum Forest
Wombeyan Limestone Scrub	3368	Central Tableland Limestone Woodland
Yerranderie White-topped Box Forest	3481	Burratorang Gorges Felsic Stringybark Forest

VISID 2387 - The Native Vegetation of the Woronora O'Hares and Sydney Metropolitan Catchments 2003

VEG_COM	Equivalent PCT ID	PCTName
Artificial Wetlands	–	–
Budawang Ash Mallee Scrub	3814	Woronora Plateau Heath-Mallee
Cleared	–	–
Cliffline Coachwood Scrub	3028	Illawarra Escarpment Warm Temperate Rainforest
Coachwood Warm Temperate Rainforest	3028	Illawarra Escarpment Warm Temperate Rainforest
Cumberland Shale Hills Woodland	3319	Cumberland Shale Hills Woodland
Cumberland Shale Plains Woodland	3320	Cumberland Shale Plains Woodland

VISID 2387 - The Native Vegetation of the Woronora O'Hares and Sydney Metropolitan Catchments 2003

VEG_COM	Equivalent PCT ID	PCTName
Dwarf Apple Heath	3813	Sydney Hinterland Dwarf Apple Low Woodland
Escarpment Blackbutt Forest	3154	Illawarra Blackbutt Moist Forest
Escarpment Edge Silvertop Ash Forest	3589	Southern Highlands Escarpment Peppermint Gully Forest
Exposed Sandstone Scribbly Gum Woodland	3598	Woronora Plateau Scribbly Gum Woodland
Highlands Alluvial Red Gum Woodland	3302	Southern Highlands Shale-Basalt Dry Forest
Highlands Ribbon Gum Gully Forest	3213	Illawarra Southern Escarpment Wet Forest
Highlands Sandstone Allocasuarina Heath	3579	Blue Mountains Scribbly Gum Swamp Woodland
Highlands Sandstone Scribbly Gum Woodland	3579	Blue Mountains Scribbly Gum Swamp Woodland
Highlands Sandstone Swamp Woodland	3579	Blue Mountains Scribbly Gum Swamp Woodland
Highlands Shale Tall Open Forest	3222	Southern Highlands Shale Margins Moist Forest
Highlands Swamp Gum-Melaleuca Woodland	3224	Southern Highlands Swamp Forest
Illawarra Escarpment Subtropical Rainforest	3028	Illawarra Escarpment Warm Temperate Rainforest
Moist Blue Gum-Blackbutt Forest	3153	Illawarra Escarpment Bangalay x Blue Gum Wet Forest
Moist Coastal White Box Forest	3036	South Coast Warm Temperate-Subtropical Rainforest
Moist Gully Gum Forest	3213	Illawarra Southern Escarpment Wet Forest
Moist Shale Messmate Forest	3223	Southern Highlands Shale-Basalt Wet Forest
Nepean Enriched Sandstone Woodland	3598	Woronora Plateau Scribbly Gum Woodland
Nepean Gorge Moist Forest	3138	Blue Mountains Wet Gully Forest
Nepean Sandstone Gully Forest	3595	Sydney Coastal Sandstone Gully Forest
O'Hares Creek Shale Forest	3261	Sydney Sandstone Plateau Shale Forest
Regenerating Vegetation	–	–
Robertson Basalt Brown Barrel Forest	3223	Southern Highlands Shale-Basalt Wet Forest
Robertson Cool-Warm Temperate Rainforest	3047	Sydney Montane Basalt Rainforest
Rock Pavement Heath	3810	Southern Sydney Rockplate Heath
Rock Plate Heath-Mallee	3814	Woronora Plateau Heath-Mallee
Sandstone Gully Apple-Peppermint Forest	3595	Sydney Coastal Sandstone Gully Forest

VISID 2387 - The Native Vegetation of the Woronora O'Hares and Sydney Metropolitan Catchments 2003

VEG_COM	Equivalent PCT ID	PCTName
Sandstone Gully Peppermint Forest	3595	Sydney Coastal Sandstone Gully Forest
Sandstone Heath-Woodland	3814	Woronora Plateau Heath-Mallee
Sandstone Riparian Scrub	4086	Sydney Coastal Sandstone Riparian Scrub
Silvertop Ash Ironstone Woodland	3598	Woronora Plateau Scribbly Gum Woodland
Tall Blackbutt-Apple Shale Forest	3591	Southern Sydney Sheltered Forest
Tall Open Blackbutt Forest	3591	Southern Sydney Sheltered Forest
Tall Open Gully Gum Forest	3213	Illawarra Southern Escarpment Wet Forest
Tall Open Peppermint-Blue Gum Forest	3154	Illawarra Blackbutt Moist Forest
Transitional Shale Dry Ironbark Forest	3321	Cumberland Shale-Sandstone Ironbark Forest
Transitional Shale Open Blue Gum Forest	3261	Sydney Sandstone Plateau Shale Forest
Transitional Shale Stringybark Forest	3619	Sydney Hinterland Enriched Sandstone Bloodwood Forest
Upland Swamps: Banksia Thicket	3924	Sydney Coastal Upland Swamp Heath
Upland Swamps: Fringing Eucalypt Woodland	3579	Blue Mountains Scribbly Gum Swamp Woodland
Upland Swamps: Mallee-Heath	3579	Blue Mountains Scribbly Gum Swamp Woodland
Upland Swamps: Sedgeland-Heath Complex	3924	Sydney Coastal Upland Swamp Heath
Upland Swamps: Tea-Tree Thicket	3923	Sydney Coastal Sandstone Creekline Swamp Heath
Upper Georges River Sandstone Woodland	3619	Sydney Hinterland Enriched Sandstone Bloodwood Forest
Water	–	–
Weeds and Exotics	–	–
Western Sandstone Gully Forest	3615	Sydney Hinterland Apple-Blackbutt Gully Forest
Woronora Tall Mallee-Heath	3814	Woronora Plateau Heath-Mallee

VISID 3845 – The Native Vegetation of Yengo and Parr Reserves and Surrounds 2008		
MAP_UNIT	Equivalent PCT ID	PCTName
Acacia Regeneration	–	–
Cleared Lands	–	–
Coastal Estuarine Paperbark Thicket	4056	Southern Estuarine Swamp Paperbark Creekflat Scrub
Coastal Estuarine Swamp Oak Forest	4028	Estuarine Swamp Oak Twig-rush Forest
Coastal Floodplain Wetland	3972	Sydney Creekflat Wetland
Coastal River Oak Forest	–	–
Coastal Riverflat Blue Gum-Peppermint Forest	3258	Sydney Basin Creekflat Blue Gum-Apple Forest
Coastal Riverflat Cabbage Gum Forest	3258	Sydney Basin Creekflat Blue Gum-Apple Forest
Coastal Riverflat Paperbark Thicket	3972	Sydney Creekflat Wetland
Coastal Riverflat Swamp Mahogany Forest	4057	Sydney Creekflat Swamp Mahogany-Paperbark Forest
Exotic Species	–	–
Hunter Escarpment Acacia Scrub	3759	Hunter Escarpment Wattle Scrub
Hunter Escarpment Foothills Ironbark-Box Woodland	–	–
Hunter Escarpment Sheltered Ironbark Forest	–	–
Hunter Range Basalt Paperbark Thicket	3235	Hunter Escarpment Enriched Moist Forest
Hunter Range Basalt Red Gum-Grey Box Forest	3235	Hunter Escarpment Enriched Moist Forest
Hunter Range Exposed Stringybark-Grey Gum Woodland	3604	Hunter Range Grey Gum-Stringybark Forest
Hunter Range Flats Apple-Stringybark-Gum Forest	3258	Sydney Basin Creekflat Blue Gum-Apple Forest
Hunter Range Flats Freshwater Wetland	3972	Sydney Creekflat Wetland
Hunter Range Flats Paperbark Thicket	4039	Hunter Range Creekflat Apple-Red Gum Forest
Hunter Range Flats Red Gum-Apple Forest	4039	Hunter Range Creekflat Apple-Red Gum Forest
Hunter Range Foothills Ironbark-Red Gum Forest	3315	Central Hunter Ironbark-Spotted Gum Forest
Hunter Range Grey Gum Sheltered Forest	3239	Hunter Range Sheltered Grey Gum Forest
Hunter Range Grey Myrtle Dry Rainforest	3041	Sydney Sandstone Coachwood-Grey Myrtle Rainforest
Hunter Range Hillgrove Gum Gully Forest	3151	Northwest Sydney Sandstone Grey Myrtle Dry Rainforest
Hunter Range Ironbark Forest	3605	Hunter Range Ironbark Forest
Hunter Range Shale Grey Box-Red Gum Forest	3605	Hunter Range Ironbark Forest
Hunter Range Sheltered Grey Gum Forest	3239	Hunter Range Sheltered Grey Gum Forest

VISID 3845 – The Native Vegetation of Yengo and Parr Reserves and Surrounds 2008		
MAP_UNIT	Equivalent PCT ID	PCTName
Hunter Range Stinging Tree Dry Rainforest	3086	Lower North Hinterland Riparian Dry Rainforest
Mellong Sands Apple-Banksia Woodland	3238	Hunter Range Colluvial Apple-Gum Forest
Mellong Sands Drooping Red Gum Sedge Woodland	3633	Mellong Sand Swamp Woodland
Mellong Sands Scribbly Gum Woodland	3632	Mellong Sand Scribbly Gum Woodland
Regenerating Trees and Shrubs	–	–
Sydney Hinterland Rocky Yellow Bloodwood Woodland	3622	Sydney Hinterland Yellow Bloodwood Woodland
Sydney Hinterland Bloodwood-Mahogany Transition Forest	3619	Sydney Hinterland Enriched Sandstone Bloodwood Forest
Sydney Hinterland Blue Gum-Turpentine Gully Forest	3152	Hunter Range Turpentine-Grey Myrtle Gully Forest
Sydney Hinterland Diatreme Forest	3137	Blue Mountains Enriched Blue Gum Moist Forest
Sydney Hinterland Dwarf Apple Scrub	3813	Sydney Hinterland Dwarf Apple Low Woodland
Sydney Hinterland Exposed Red Bloodwood-Stringybark Forest	3622	Sydney Hinterland Yellow Bloodwood Woodland
Sydney Hinterland Exposed Scribbly Gum Woodland	3593	Sydney Coastal Sandstone Bloodwood Shrub Forest
Sydney Hinterland Peppermint-Apple Forest	3617	Sydney Hinterland Peppermint-Apple Forest
Sydney Hinterland Peppermint-Apple Forest	3617	Sydney Hinterland Peppermint-Apple Forest
Sydney Hinterland Rock Complex	3622	Sydney Hinterland Yellow Bloodwood Woodland
Sydney Hinterland Sandstone Riparian Complex	4086	Sydney Coastal Sandstone Riparian Scrub
Sydney Hinterland Sandstone Upland Swamp	3924	Sydney Coastal Upland Swamp Heath
Sydney Hinterland Shale Ironbark Forest	3321	Cumberland Shale-Sandstone Ironbark Forest
Sydney Hinterland Sheltered Turpentine-Apple Forest	3621	Sydney Hinterland Turpentine-Apple Gully Forest
Sydney Hinterland Sheltered Turpentine-Blackbutt Forest	3620	Sydney Hinterland Turpentine Sheltered Forest
Sydney Hinterland Warm Temperate Rainforest	3041	Sydney Sandstone Coachwood-Grey Myrtle Rainforest
Water	–	–

VISID 3911 – Greater Taree LGA Vegetation 2006		
DESCRIPTION	Equivalent PCT ID	PCTName
(1) - Flooded Gum	3166	Northern Escarpment Brush Box-Tallowwood-Maple Wet Forest
(4) - Spotted Gum	3244	Lower North Spotted Gum-Mahogany-Ironbark Sheltered Forest
(5) - Blackbutt with Tallowwood and Pink Bloodwood	3250	Northern Foothills Blackbutt Grassy Forest
(6) - Forest Red Gum	3467	Lower North Serpentine Red Gum Woodland
(7) - Swamp Oak (includes mangroves and some Salt Marsh)	4028	Estuarine Swamp Oak Twig-rush Forest
(8) - Flooded Gum with Weeping Lilyilly	3089	Lower North Waterhousea Riparian Rainforest
(9) - River Oak with Flooded Gum and Weeping Lilyilly	3089	Lower North Waterhousea Riparian Rainforest
(10) - Littoral Rainforest	3132	Northern Sands Tuckerroo-Banksia Forest
(11) - Gully Rainforest	3021	Northern Lowland Subtropical Rainforest
(12) - Warm Temperate Rainforest	3021	Northern Lowland Subtropical Rainforest
(12a) - Warm Temperate Rainforest with at least 50% Lantana	3021	Northern Lowland Subtropical Rainforest
(13) - Dry Rainforest/Sub Tropical Rainforest	3087	Lower North Ranges Riparian Turpentine Forest
(13a) - Dry Rainforest	3087	Lower North Ranges Riparian Turpentine Forest
(13b) - Sub Tropical Warm Temperate Rainforest	3021	Northern Lowland Subtropical Rainforest
(13d) - Warm Temperate Rainforest	3021	Northern Lowland Subtropical Rainforest
(14) - Swamp Mahogany	3998	Lower North Creekflat Mahogany Swamp Forest
(14a) - Swamp Mahogany and Swamp Paperbark	4006	Northern Paperbark-Swamp Mahogany Saw-sedge Forest
(14b) - Swamp Mahogany, Swamp Paperbark and Swamp Oak	4004	Northern Melaleuca quinquenervia Swamp Forest
(15) - Swamp Paperbark	3985	Coastal Floodplain Swamp Paperbark Scrub
(16) - Wet Heath	3579	Blue Mountains Scribbly Gum Swamp Woodland
(17) - Dry Heath	3802	Lower North Sandplain Wallum Heath
(18) - Regrowth Scrub	–	–
(19) - Coastal Complex (including some Littoral Rainforest	3788	Coastal Foredune Wattle Scrub
(1a) - Flooded Gum with Tallowwood	3167	Northern Hinterland Blackbutt-Forest Oak Wet Forest

VISID 3911 – Greater Taree LGA Vegetation 2006		
DESCRIPTION	Equivalent PCT ID	PCTName
(1b) - Flooded Gum and Grey Gum, Ironbark, Red Mahogany, Narrow Leaved White Mahogany	3253	Northern Hinterland Grey Gum-Turpentine Mesic Forest
(1d) - Flooded Gum and Grey Gum, Ironbark, Red Mahogany, Narrow Leaved White Mahogany	3253	Northern Hinterland Grey Gum-Turpentine Mesic Forest
(20) - Melaleuca nodosa	3436	Hunter Coast Sandy Creekflat Low Paperbark Scrub
(22) - Eucalypt Plantation (mainly Blackbutt and Spotted Gum)	–	–
(22a) - Pine Plantation (use 22p)	–	–
(22b) - Pine Plantation (use 22p)	–	–
(22t) - Tea Tree Plantation	–	–
(23a) - Tallowwood with White Stringybark	3160	Lower North Turpentine-Tallowwood-Grey Gum Forest
(23d) - Dry Tallowwood Mixed Stand (Bloodwood, Mahogany, Grey (23t) - Gum? Ironbark?) same as 3m ??	3250	Northern Foothills Blackbutt Grassy Forest
(23t) - Tallowwood	3160	Lower North Turpentine-Tallowwood-Grey Gum Forest
(24) - Smooth-barked Apple	3544	Coastal Sands Apple-Blackbutt Forest
(24b) - Rough Barked Apples	–	–
(25) - Scribbly Gum	3544	Coastal Sands Apple-Blackbutt Forest
(25a) - Scribbly Gum and Smooth-barked Apple	3544	Coastal Sands Apple-Blackbutt Forest
(25b) - Scribbly Gum, Bloodwood, White Stringybark, Rough barked Apple, Turpentine.	3249	Northern Bloodwood-Ironbark Moist Grassy Forest
(26) - Low Woodland on Volcanic Plugs	–	–
(26a) - Low scrub on rock (mostly Leptospermum spp)	–	–
(27) - Sub Tropical Rainforest on Basalt	3021	Northern Lowland Subtropical Rainforest
(28) - Banksia ericifolia	3913	Northern Sandplain Wet Heath
(29) - Dillwynia	3913	Northern Sandplain Wet Heath
(30) - Saltmarsh	4097	Samphire Saltmarsh
(31) - Phragmites australis	3963	Estuarine Reedland
(32a) - Grey Box, Cabbage Gum and Tallowwood	3446	Lower North Foothills Ironbark-Box-Gum Grassy Forest
(32b) - Grey Box with Rough Bark Apple, Forest Red Gum, occasionally Cabbage Gum	3446	Lower North Foothills Ironbark-Box-Gum Grassy Forest
(38) - Narrow leaved Mahogany and Tallowwood with Flooded Gum	3167	Northern Hinterland Blackbutt-Forest Oak Wet Forest
(38a) - White Mahogany, Grey Gum, Grey Ironbark, and Tallowwood. Same as 3n.	3167	Northern Hinterland Blackbutt-Forest Oak Wet Forest

VISID 3911 – Greater Taree LGA Vegetation 2006		
DESCRIPTION	Equivalent PCT ID	PCTName
(39) - Blue Gum Gully Forest (Esal Egra) + Tallowwood?	3169	Northern Hinterland Tallowwood-Brush Box Wet Forest
(39a) - Blue Gum with Rainforest understorey (Esal Eobi Edal Eeug)	3169	Northern Hinterland Tallowwood-Brush Box Wet Forest
(39b) - Sydney Bluegum, Tallowwood, NE Blackbutt on hills (Esal Eobi Edal Eeug)	3169	Northern Hinterland Tallowwood-Brush Box Wet Forest
(39c) - Sydney Bluegum, Tallowwood, NE Blackbutt on slopes (Esal Emic Ecam Eand)	3169	Northern Hinterland Tallowwood-Brush Box Wet Forest
(39t) - Sydney Bluegum and Tallowwood (sometimes Narrow Leaved White Mahogany)	3169	Northern Hinterland Tallowwood-Brush Box Wet Forest
(3a) - Small Fruited Grey Gum and Broadleaved White Mahogany	3253	Northern Hinterland Grey Gum-Turpentine Mesic Forest
(3b) - Small Fruited Grey Gum, Grey Ironbark and Broadleaved White Mahogany	3249	Northern Bloodwood-Ironbark Moist Grassy Forest
(3c) - Type 3b with forest Red Gum	3249	Northern Bloodwood-Ironbark Moist Grassy Forest
(3e) - Type 3b with Scribbly Gum	3249	Northern Bloodwood-Ironbark Moist Grassy Forest
(3g) - Ironbark	3249	Northern Bloodwood-Ironbark Moist Grassy Forest
(3h) - Ironbark with Grey Box	3249	Northern Bloodwood-Ironbark Moist Grassy Forest
(3n) - Grey Gum, Grey Ironbark, Red Mahogany and Narrow Leaved White Mahogany	3253	Northern Hinterland Grey Gum-Turpentine Mesic Forest
(3w) - White Mahogany	–	–
(40b) - Brushbox	3174	Northern Turpentine-Brush Box Wet Forest
(43) - Messmate Stringybark and NE Blackbutt (Eobi Ecam)	–	–
(44) - Greygum and Forest Red Gum with Grass Tree Understorey	3467	Lower North Serpentine Red Gum Woodland
(46) - Sydney Blue Gum Dominant	3169	Northern Hinterland Tallowwood-Brush Box Wet Forest
(46s) - Sydney Blue Gum and Silvertop stringybark	–	–
(48) - New England Blackbutt dominant	–	–
(48m) - New England Blackbutt, Sydney Blue Gum, Tallowwood, Grey Gum, E eugenioides etc	–	–
(49) - Acacia (often regrowth after disturbance)	–	–
(4a) - Spotted Gum with Forest Red Gum	–	–
(4b) - Spotted Gum with Ironbark	3244	Lower North Spotted Gum-Mahogany-Ironbark Sheltered Forest
(4m) - Spotted gum and grey gum, ironbark, white mahogany, occasionally Tallowwood	3244	Lower North Spotted Gum-Mahogany-Ironbark Sheltered Forest
(4x) - Spotted gum+ grey box	3241	Lower North White Mahogany-Spotted Gum Moist Forest

VISID 3911 – Greater Taree LGA Vegetation 2006		
DESCRIPTION	Equivalent PCT ID	PCTName
(50) - Grey Gum (<i>E. biturbinata</i>)	3240	Lower North Escarpment Red Gum Grassy Forest
(50g) - Grey Gum, <i>E. eugenioides</i> , greybox, Forest Red Gum	3240	Lower North Escarpment Red Gum Grassy Forest
(51) - Stringybark (<i>E. eugenioides</i>)	3240	Lower North Escarpment Red Gum Grassy Forest
(51m) - <i>E. eugenioides</i> + Tallowwood, Grey Box, Bloodwood, etc	3240	Lower North Escarpment Red Gum Grassy Forest
(52) - Grey Gum(<i>E. biturbinata</i>) plus Stringybark (<i>E. eugenioides</i>)	3240	Lower North Escarpment Red Gum Grassy Forest
(52m) - Grey Gum, <i>E. eugenioides</i> , Tallowwood, maybe some Sydney Blue Gum	3240	Lower North Escarpment Red Gum Grassy Forest
(52s) - Grey Gum, Stringybark (<i>E. eugenioides</i>) and Silver Top Stringybark	3240	Lower North Escarpment Red Gum Grassy Forest
(53) - Silvertop stringybark plus or minus Sydney Blue Gum	3240	Lower North Escarpment Red Gum Grassy Forest
(53a) - Silvertop Stringybark over rainforest	3240	Lower North Escarpment Red Gum Grassy Forest
(54) - White stringybark	3240	Lower North Escarpment Red Gum Grassy Forest
(5a) - Blackbutt with Smoothbarked Apple	3250	Northern Foothills Blackbutt Grassy Forest
(5b) - Blackbutt with Smoothbarked Apple and Scribbly Gum	3250	Northern Foothills Blackbutt Grassy Forest
(5c) - Blackbutt with Smoothbarked Apple and Forest Red Gum	3250	Northern Foothills Blackbutt Grassy Forest
(5d) - Blackbutt with Grey Gum, Broadleaved White Mahogany, Ironbark and sometimes Tallowwood	3160	Lower North Turpentine-Tallowwood-Grey Gum Forest
(5p) - Blackbutt (>50%)	3250	Northern Foothills Blackbutt Grassy Forest
(5s) - Moist Blackbutt type	3160	Lower North Turpentine-Tallowwood-Grey Gum Forest
(6a) - Forest Red Gum with Grey Box and Large-leaved Apple	3446	Lower North Foothills Ironbark-Box-Gum Grassy Forest
(6b) - Forest Red Gum with Cabbage Gum and Tallowwood (Tallowwood minor)	3254	Northern Hinterland Tallowwood-Forest Oak Grassy Forest
(6c) - Forest Red Gum and Swamp Mahogany	4042	Lower North Riverflat Eucalypt-Paperbark Forest
(6d) - Forest Red Gum with Paperbarks	4042	Lower North Riverflat Eucalypt-Paperbark Forest
(6f) - Forest Red Gum Over Dry Rainforest	3076	Hunter Valley Whalebone Dry Rainforest
(6s) - Forest Red Gum plus Stringybark (<i>E. eugenioides</i>)	3240	Lower North Escarpment Red Gum Grassy Forest
(6sa) - Forest Red Gum, <i>E. eug.</i> +/- Grey Box, plus Rough Barked Apple (with apple >30%)	3446	Lower North Foothills Ironbark-Box-Gum Grassy Forest

VISID 3911 – Greater Taree LGA Vegetation 2006		
DESCRIPTION	Equivalent PCT ID	PCTName
(7a) - Swamp Oak with Flooded Gum	4044	Northern Creekflat Eucalypt-Paperbark Mesic Swamp Forest
(7b) - Swamp Oak with Forest Red Gum	4042	Lower North Riverflat Eucalypt-Paperbark Forest
(7c) - Swamp Oak with Swamp Paperbark	4028	Estuarine Swamp Oak Twig-rush Forest
(7d) - Swamp Oak and Forest Red Gum with Swamp Mahogany	4042	Lower North Riverflat Eucalypt-Paperbark Forest
(7e) - Swamp Oak, Swamp Paperbark and Forest Red Gum	4042	Lower North Riverflat Eucalypt-Paperbark Forest
(7m) - Mangroves and some Salt Marsh	4091	Grey Mangrove-River Mangrove Forest
(8a) - Flooded Gum with Weeping Lilypilly with Forest Red Gum	3089	Lower North Waterhousea Riparian Rainforest
(9a) - River Oak with Weeping Lilypilly, Water Gum	3089	Lower North Waterhousea Riparian Rainforest
(9b) - River Oak (dry type with Shrubs Melaleuca, Water Gum, etc., probably same as Type 45)	3089	Lower North Waterhousea Riparian Rainforest
(16) - Wet Heath	3579	Blue Mountains Scribbly Gum Swamp Woodland
(1b) – Flooded Gum and Grey Ironbark, Red Mahogany, Narrow Leaved White Mahogany	3249	Northern Bloodwood-Ironbark Moist Grassy Forest
Cleared	–	–
Cleared/(5d) - Blackbutt with Grey Gum, Broadleaved White Mahogany, Ironbark and sometimes Tallowwood	–	–
Combination Type	–	–
Lantana, mainly cleared with greater than 50% cover of lantana	–	–
Messmate complex: Messmate, Sydney Blue Gum, Diehard Stringybark	–	–
National Park	–	–
Rock	–	–
Saltmarsh	4091	Grey Mangrove-River Mangrove Forest
Sedgeland	–	–
State Forest	–	–

VISID 3912 – Tweed LGA Vegetation 2012		
VEGTYPE	Equivalent PCT ID	PCTName
Acacia / Other Sclerophyll Regrowth Open Forest to Woodland	3147	Far North Brush Box-Bloodwood Wet Forest
Banksia Dry Sclerophyll Open Forest to Shrubland	3132	Northern Sands Tuckeroo-Banksia Forest
Black She-oak Low Open Forest to Woodland	3787	Byron Graminoid Clay Heath
Blackbutt Open Forest Complex	3232	Far North Coastal Hills Blackbutt-Ironbark Forest
Broad-leaved Apple Open Forest	3465	Northern Gorges Red Gum Grassy Forest
Broad-leaved Paperbark / Swamp She-oak Closed Forest to Woodland	3004	Far North Bangalow Palm Swamp Forest
Broad-leaved Paperbark + Eucalyptus spp.+/- Swamp Box Closed Forest to Woodland	3991	Far North Sands Swamp Turpentine-Paperbark Forest
Broad-leaved Paperbark Closed Forest to Woodland	4004	Northern Melaleuca quinquenervia Swamp Forest
Brush Box Open Forest	3148	Far North Brush Box-Walnut Wet Forest
Camphor Laurel Dominant Closed to Open Forest	3011	Far North Lowland Subtropical Rainforest
Coastal Acacia Communities	3788	Coastal Foredune Wattle Scrub
Coastal Blackbutt Open Forest to Woodland	3147	Far North Brush Box-Bloodwood Wet Forest
Coastal Brush Box Open Forest to Woodland	3124	Far North Sands Tuckeroo-Banksia Littoral Rainforest
Coastal Forest Red Gum Open Forest to Woodland	4034	Far North Swamp Oak-Tuckeroo Swamp Fringe Forest
Coastal Pink Bloodwood / Brush Box Open Forest to Woodland	3124	Far North Sands Tuckeroo-Banksia Littoral Rainforest
Coastal Pink Bloodwood Open Forest to Woodland	3991	Far North Sands Swamp Turpentine-Paperbark Forest
Coastal Scribbly Gum Open Forest to Woodland	3548	Far North Sands Scribbly Gum Heathy Forest
Coastal Swamp Box Open Forest to Woodland	3991	Far North Sands Swamp Turpentine-Paperbark Forest
Coastal Swamp Mahogany Open Forest to Woodland	4008	Northern Sands Swamp Mahogany Shrubby Rush Forest
Coastal Tallowwood Open Forest to Woodland	3147	Far North Brush Box-Bloodwood Wet Forest
Cool Temperate Rainforest	3033	Northern Escarpment Sassafras-Prickly Ash Rainforest
Cypress Pine Open Forest to Woodland	3547	Far North Sands Coastal Cypress Dry Shrub Forest
Dry Heathland to Shrubland	3801	Far North Sandplain Wallum Heath
Dry Rainforest	3002	Lower Richmond Hills Dry-Subtropical Rainforest
Early Regrowth Rainforest	3148	Far North Brush Box-Walnut Wet Forest
Exotic Plantation	–	–
Fernland / Forbland	3961	Coast Sands Lepironia Sedgeland

VISID 3912 – Tweed LGA Vegetation 2012		
VEGTYPE	Equivalent PCT ID	PCTName
Flooded Gum Open Forest	3172	Northern Ranges Brush Box-Flooded Gum Wet Forest
Foredune Complex	3410	Spinifex Strandline Grassland
Freshwater Wetlands	3963	Estuarine Reedland
Grey Ironbark / White Mahogany / Grey Gum Open Forest Complex	3253	Northern Hinterland Grey Gum-Turpentine Mesic Forest
Littoral Rainforest	3122	Far North Littoral Rainforest
Lowland Rainforest on Floodplain	3004	Far North Bangalow Palm Swamp Forest
Mangrove Open Forest to Woodland	4091	Grey Mangrove-River Mangrove Forest
Montane Heathland/Scrub	3841	Mount Warning Tea-tree Rocky Scrub
Mowed Heathland	3801	Far North Sandplain Wallum Heath
Myrtaceous Riparian Low Closed Forest to Woodland	3021	Northern Lowland Subtropical Rainforest
Native Grasslands	–	–
Native Plantation	3064	Far North Hoop Pine Dry Rainforest
New England Blackbutt Open Forest	3675	Far North Peaks Scrub Woodland
Not Assessed	–	–
Open Water	–	–
Post-mining Regeneration	3788	Coastal Foredune Wattle Scrub
River She-oak Open Forest	4070	Far North River Oak Wet Forest
Rock Faces	–	–
Saltmarsh Communities	4103	Sporobolus virginicus Saltmarsh
Scribbly Gum / Pink Bloodwood Open Forest	3571	Mount Warning Caldera Scribbly Gum Woodland
Sedgeland / Rushland	3961	Coast Sands Lepironia Sedgeland
Substantially Cleared of Native Vegetation	–	–
Sub-tropical / Warm Temperate Rainforest on Bedrock Substrates	3011	Far North Lowland Subtropical Rainforest
Swamp She-oak Closed Forest to Woodland	4090	Far North Estuarine Mangrove-Swamp Oak Forest
Sydney Blue Gum Open Forest	3174	Northern Turpentine-Brush Box Wet Forest
Tallowood Open Forest	3172	Northern Ranges Brush Box-Flooded Gum Wet Forest
Turpentine +/- Pink Bloodwood Open Forest	3167	Northern Hinterland Blackbutt-Forest Oak Wet Forest
Unspecified Plantation	–	–
Urban Bushland	–	–
Wet Heathland to Shrubland	3913	Northern Sandplain Wet Heath

VISID 3959 – Hornsby Local Government Area Vegetation Communities 2008		
COMMUNITY	Equivalent PCT ID	PCTName
Angophora Woodland	3593	Sydney Coastal Sandstone Bloodwood Shrub Forest
Blackbutt Gully Forest	3176	Sydney Enriched Sandstone Moist Forest
Blackbutt-Rough-barked Apple Forest	3230	Central Coast Escarpment Moist Forest
Bloodwood-Scribbly Gum Woodland	3593	Sydney Coastal Sandstone Bloodwood Shrub Forest
Blue Gum Diatreme Forest	3136	Blue Gum High Forest
Blue Gum Shale Forest	3136	Blue Gum High Forest
Blue-leaved Stringybark Diatreme Forest	3593	Sydney Coastal Sandstone Bloodwood Shrub Forest
Coachwood Rainforest	3038	Sydney Coastal Coachwood Gallery Rainforest
Coastal Saltmarsh	4095	Paspalum vaginatum-Samphire Saltmarsh
Duffys Forest	3259	Sydney Coastal Shale-Sandstone Forest
Floodplain Paperbark Scrub	4057	Sydney Creekflat Swamp Mahogany-Paperbark Forest
Floodplain Reedland	3972	Sydney Creekflat Wetland
Forest Red Gum River-flat Forest	4058	Sydney Hinterland Red Gum Riverflat Forest
Grey Gum-Scribbly Gum Woodland	3593	Sydney Coastal Sandstone Bloodwood Shrub Forest
Grey Myrtle Rainforest	3111	Sydney Hinterland Grey Myrtle Riparian Forest
Mangrove Swamp	4091	Grey Mangrove-River Mangrove Forest
Narrow-leaved Apple Gully Forest	3595	Sydney Coastal Sandstone Gully Forest
Narrow-leaved Apple Slopes Forest	3603	Hawkesbury Escarpment Bloodwood Forest
Narrow-leaved Scribbly Gum Woodland	3593	Sydney Coastal Sandstone Bloodwood Shrub Forest
Peppermint-Angophora Forest	3621	Sydney Hinterland Turpentine-Apple Gully Forest
Rock Platform Heath	3808	Northern Sydney Sandstone Rockplate Shrubland
Rough-barked Apple River-flat Forest	4058	Sydney Hinterland Red Gum Riverflat Forest
Rough-barked Apple-Forest Oak Forest	3230	Central Coast Escarpment Moist Forest
Sandstone Swamp	3924	Sydney Coastal Upland Swamp Heath
Scribbly Gum Open-woodland/Heath	3586	Northern Sydney Scribbly Gum Woodland

VISID 3959 – Hornsby Local Government Area Vegetation Communities 2008

COMMUNITY	Equivalent PCT ID	PCTName
Shale/Sandstone Transition Forest	3321	Cumberland Shale-Sandstone Ironbark Forest
Silvertop Ash-Scribbly Gum Woodland	3586	Northern Sydney Scribbly Gum Woodland
Swamp Mahogany Forest	4057	Sydney Creekflat Swamp Mahogany-Paperbark Forest
Swamp Oak Floodplain Forest	4028	Estuarine Swamp Oak Twig-rush Forest
Turpentine-Ironbark Forest	3262	Sydney Turpentine Ironbark Forest
Yellow Bloodwood Woodland	3622	Sydney Hinterland Yellow Bloodwood Woodland

VISID 4184 – Draft Vegetation map, South Eastern Wollemi National Park 2010

MAPUNIT	Equivalent PCT ID	PCTName
Blue Mountains Basalt Cap Forest	3138	Blue Mountains Wet Gully Forest
Blue Mountains Blue Gum-Turpentine Gully Forest	3621	Sydney Hinterland Turpentine-Apple Gully Forest
Blue Mountains Grey Gum-Stringybark Transition Forest	3261	Sydney Sandstone Plateau Shale Forest
Blue Mountains Sandstone Damp Heath	3929	Blue Mountains Swamp Heath
Blue Mountains Shale Cap Forest	3137	Blue Mountains Enriched Blue Gum Moist Forest
Cleared Lands	–	–
Coastal Floodplain Wetland	3972	Sydney Creekflat Wetland
Coastal River Oak Forest	–	–
Coastal Warm Temperate Rainforest	3037	Sydney Basin Warm Temperate Rainforest
Cumberland Shale-Sandstone Ironbark Forest	3321	Cumberland Shale-Sandstone Ironbark Forest
Highlands Freshwater Swamp-Sedgeland	3932	Central and Southern Tableland Swamp Meadow Complex
Hunter Range Blue Gum Open Forest	3258	Sydney Basin Creekflat Blue Gum-Apple Forest
Hunter Range Exposed Stringybark-Apple Forest	3599	Blue Mountains Peppermint Shrub Forest
Hunter Range Exposed Stringybark-Grey Gum Woodland	3604	Hunter Range Grey Gum-Stringybark Forest
Hunter Range Flats Apple-Stringybark-Gum Forest	3238	Hunter Range Colluvial Apple-Gum Forest
Hunter Range Flats Freshwater Wetland	3932	Central and Southern Tableland Swamp Meadow Complex
Hunter Range Flats Paperbark Thicket	4086	Sydney Coastal Sandstone Riparian Scrub
Hunter Range Flats Red Gum-Apple Forest	3618	Sydney Hinterland Sandflat Peppermint Forest

VISID 4184 – Draft Vegetation map, South Eastern Wollemi National Park 2010		
MAPUNIT	Equivalent PCT ID	PCTName
Hunter Range Hillgrove Gum Gully Forest	3151	Northwest Sydney Sandstone Grey Myrtle Dry Rainforest
Hunter Range Ironbark Forest	3605	Hunter Range Ironbark Forest
Hunter Range Sheltered Grey Gum Forest	3239	Hunter Range Sheltered Grey Gum Forest
Lower Blue Mountains Exposed Red Bloodwood Woodland	3578	Blue Mountains Low Heathy Woodland
Mellong Sands Scribbly Gum Woodland	3633	Mellong Sand Swamp Woodland
Non-Native Vegetation	–	–
Not Classified	–	–
Regenerating Trees and Shrubs	–	–
Sydney Hinterland Bloodwood-Mahogany Transition Forest	3616	Sydney Hinterland Grey Gum Transition Forest
Sydney Hinterland Blue Gum-Turpentine Gully Forest	3152	Hunter Range Turpentine-Grey Myrtle Gully Forest
Sydney Hinterland Diatreme Forest	3137	Blue Mountains Enriched Blue Gum Moist Forest
Sydney Hinterland Exposed Scribbly Gum Woodland	3593	Sydney Coastal Sandstone Bloodwood Shrub Forest
Sydney Hinterland Grey Myrtle Dry Rainforest	3111	Sydney Hinterland Grey Myrtle Riparian Forest
Sydney Hinterland Peppermint-Apple Forest	3617	Sydney Hinterland Peppermint-Apple Forest
Sydney Hinterland Riverflat Eucalypt Forest	3618	Sydney Hinterland Sandflat Peppermint Forest
Sydney Hinterland Riverflat Paperbark Swamp Forest	4057	Sydney Creekflat Swamp Mahogany-Paperbark Forest
Sydney Hinterland Rock Complex	3578	Blue Mountains Low Heathy Woodland
Sydney Hinterland Rocky Yellow Bloodwood Woodland	3622	Sydney Hinterland Yellow Bloodwood Woodland
Sydney Hinterland Sand Drooping Red Gum Swamp Woodland	3633	Mellong Sand Swamp Woodland
Sydney Hinterland Sand Flat Peppermint Forest	3618	Sydney Hinterland Sandflat Peppermint Forest
Sydney Hinterland Sand Swamp Heath	3929	Blue Mountains Swamp Heath
Sydney Hinterland Sandstone Dwarf Apple Scrub	3813	Sydney Hinterland Dwarf Apple Low Woodland
Sydney Hinterland Sandstone Riparian Complex	4086	Sydney Coastal Sandstone Riparian Scrub
Sydney Hinterland Sandstone Wet Heath Swamp	3894	Blue Mountains Creekline Shrub Swamp
Sydney Hinterland Sheltered Turpentine-Apple Forest	3621	Sydney Hinterland Turpentine-Apple Gully Forest
Sydney Hinterland Sheltered Turpentine-Blackbutt Forest	3620	Sydney Hinterland Turpentine Sheltered Forest
Sydney Hinterland Warm Temperate Rainforest	3041	Sydney Sandstone Coachwood-Grey Myrtle Rainforest
Water	–	–

VISID 4188 – Vegetation Map of the Bellingen Local Government Area 2013		
BELL_LABEL	Equivalent PCT ID	PCTName
Acacia pioneers	–	–
Bitou bush	–	–
Blackbutt - Red Mahogany - Bloodwood dry open forest on infertile sandy soils of low coastal rises and hills, NSW North Coast Bioregion and South Eastern Queensland Bioregion	3574	Northern Lowland Sandstones Dry Open Forest
Blackbutt - Smooth-barked Apple- Needlebark Stringybark open forest on coastal dunes and sandplains	3552	Northern Sands Blackbutt-Stringybark Forest
Blackbutt - Turpentine - Brush Box - Bangalow Palm - Corkwood shrubby wet gully forest	3167	Northern Hinterland Blackbutt-Forest Oak Wet Forest
Bloodwood Coast Banksia Open Forest of Holocene Dunes	3552	Northern Sands Blackbutt-Stringybark Forest
Bloodwood-Tallowwood Wet Sclerophyll Forest on coastal sands	3124	Far North Sands Tuckeroo-Banksia Littoral Rainforest
Broad-leaved Paperbark - Bare Twig Rush swamp sclerophyll open forest of coastal swamps	4000	Northern Estuarine Paperbark Sedge Forest
Broad-leaved Paperbark - Brush Box - Swamp Box swamp sclerophyll forest on clays of coastal plains and sub-coastal hills	4005	Northern Paperbark Banksia Littoral Forest
Broad-leaved Paperbark - Swamp Oak - Tall Sedge swamp forest on alluvial soils	4000	Northern Estuarine Paperbark Sedge Forest
Broad-leaved Paperbark - Willow Bottlebrush forested wetland of creek channels draining intermittent coastal lakes and lagoons	4048	Northern Swamp Oak-Paperbark Forest
Brush Box - Tallowwood - Sydney Blue Gum shrubby wet open forest of coastal hills and escarpment ranges	3169	Northern Hinterland Tallowwood-Brush Box Wet Forest
Brush Box - Tallowwood shrubby wet open forest of sheltered gullies and escarpment ranges	3169	Northern Hinterland Tallowwood-Brush Box Wet Forest
Brushbox headland littoral rainforest	3127	Mid North Headland Brush Box Littoral Rainforest
Camphor laurel	–	–
Coast Banksia Tuckeroo Shrubland to Open Forests of Holocene Dunes	3132	Northern Sands Tuckeroo-Banksia Forest
Coast Wattle shrubland on coastal foredunes	3788	Coastal Foredune Wattle Scrub
Eleocharis equisetina freshwater wetland of coastal floodplains	3967	Northern Lower Floodplain Eleocharis Wetland
Environmental plantings	–	–
Exotic vegetation	–	–
Flooded Gum moist open forest of sheltered lower slopes and gullies	3162	Mid North Lowland Flooded Gum-Palm Wet Forest
Forest Red Gum - Pink Bloodwood - Grey Ironbark open forest to woodland on metasediment headlands	3427	Northern Hinterland Hills Bloodwood-Red Gum Grassy Forest
Giant Water Gum - Rough-leaved Elm - Small-leaved Fig - Hard Quandong subtropical rainforest on coastal floodplains	3021	Northern Lowland Subtropical Rainforest

VISID 4188 – Vegetation Map of the Bellingen Local Government Area 2013		
BELL_LABEL	Equivalent PCT ID	PCTName
Grey Mangrove - River Mangrove forest woodland and shrubland of intertidal flats	4091	Grey Mangrove-River Mangrove Forest
Jointed Twig-rush Sedgeland of North Coast Wallum Swamps	3959	Coast Sands Baumea articulata Sedgeland
Juncus rushlands on alluvial floodplains	–	–
Kangaroo Grass sod grassland of North Coast headlands	3408	Northern Headland Grassland
Knotweed wet meadow forbland on alluvial soils of coastal floodplains	3967	Northern Lower Floodplain Eleocharis Wetland
Lagoon forbland freshwater wetlands of coastal floodplains	3964	Far North Floodplain Fern-Forb Wetland
Lantana	–	–
Maidens Blush - Yellow Carabeen - Native Tamarind - Bangalow Palm subtropical rainforest on floodplains and metasedimentary gullies and foothills	3021	Northern Lowland Subtropical Rainforest
Mud Grass wet grassland meadow on alluvial soils of coastal floodplains	3967	Northern Lower Floodplain Eleocharis Wetland
Native remnant vegetation	–	–
Pink Bloodwood - Red Mahogany - Swamp Box Dry Open Forest on metasedimentary hills	3574	Northern Lowland Sandstones Dry Open Forest
Pink Bloodwood - Thick-leaved Mahogany - Grey Ironbark - Small-fruited Grey Gum grassy open forest on exposed slopes with shallow sedimentary soils	3249	Northern Bloodwood-Ironbark Moist Grassy Forest
Plantation - exotic/pine species	–	–
Plantation - native species	–	–
Prickly Couch - Sea Rush - Common Couch saltmarsh of saline coastal swamps and flats	4096	Prickly Couch-Sea Rush Saltmarsh
Privet	–	–
Rainforest pioneers	–	–
Riparian subtropical rainforest with River Oak emergents on lowland creek flats	3010	Lower Richmond Lowland Hills Dry Rainforest
River bed	–	–
River Oak grassy open forest of creeks and rivers	4077	Northern Coastal River Oak Wet Forest
Saltwater Couch - Samphire saltmarsh of estuaries	4103	Sporobolus virginicus Saltmarsh
Sand	–	–
Sea Rush saltmarsh of estuaries	4026	Estuarine Sea Rush Swamp Oak Forest
Shiny Bog-rush - Club Rush dune soak wetlands on Holocene dunes	3966	Foredune Swale Marsh
Spinifex strandline grassland	3410	Spinifex Strandline Grassland
Swamp Box - Forest Red Gum - Pink Bloodwood seasonal swamp forest on floodplains and low rises	4045	Northern Lowland Swamp Turpentine-Paperbark Forest
Swamp Mahogany - Willow Bottlebrush - Broad-leaved Paperbark forested wetland	4006	Northern Paperbark-Swamp Mahogany Saw-sedge Forest

VISID 4188 – Vegetation Map of the Bellingen Local Government Area 2013

BELL_LABEL	Equivalent PCT ID	PCTName
Swamp Oak - Broad-leaved Paperbark - Willow Bottlebrush floodplain forested wetland	4048	Northern Swamp Oak-Paperbark Forest
Swamp Oak Forested Wetland of Estuaries	4026	Estuarine Sea Rush Swamp Oak Forest
Swamp Oak Forested Wetland of Hind-dunes	4000	Northern Estuarine Paperbark Sedge Forest
Swamp Oak shrublands on coastal headlands	3795	Mid North Swamp Oak Headland Scrub
Sydney Blue Gum -Tallowwood - Brush Box shrubby wet open forest of coastal hills and escarpment ranges	3161	Mid North Hinterland Wet Forest
Tall Spike Rush freshwater wetland of coastal floodplains and depressions in low hills	3967	Northern Lower Floodplain Eleocharis Wetland
Tallowwood - Blackbutt moist shrubby tall open forest of the hinterland ranges of the Mid North Coast	3167	Northern Hinterland Blackbutt-Forest Oak Wet Forest
Tallowwood - Small-fruited Grey Gum - Forest Oak dry open forest	3253	Northern Hinterland Grey Gum-Turpentine Mesic Forest
Tallowwood -Thick-leaved Mahogany - Small-fruited Grey Gum - Grey Ironbark grassy open forest on shallow sedimentary soils	3250	Northern Foothills Blackbutt Grassy Forest
Tuckeroo - Bird's Eye Alectryon - Beach Acronychia littoral rainforests	3132	Northern Sands Tuckeroo-Banksia Forest
Turpentine - Blackbutt - Tallowwood - Forest Oak ferny moist forest of the escarpment ranges of the Mid North Coast	3167	Northern Hinterland Blackbutt-Forest Oak Wet Forest
Twig Rush saltmarsh of estuaries	4000	Northern Estuarine Paperbark Sedge Forest
Weeping Lilly Pilly dry riparian rainforest	3060	Clarence Lowland Waterhousea Riparian Forest

VISID 4189 – Fine-Scale Vegetation Mapping of the Coffs Harbour Local Government Area 2013

MU_NAME	Equivalent PCT ID	PCTName
Acacia pioneers	–	–
Bitou bush	–	–
Brush Box Corkwood Forest on Sand	3124	Far North Sands Tuckeroo-Banksia Littoral Rainforest
Camphor laurel	–	–
Coast and Escarpment Blackbutt Dry Forest	3250	Northern Foothills Blackbutt Grassy Forest
Coast and Hinterland Riparian Flooded Gum Bangalow Wet Forest	3162	Mid North Lowland Flooded Gum-Palm Wet Forest
Coast Banksia Shrubland on Holocene Dunes	3132	Northern Sands Tuckeroo-Banksia Forest

VISID 4189 – Fine-Scale Vegetation Mapping of the Coffs Harbour Local Government Area 2013

MU_NAME	Equivalent PCT ID	PCTName
Coast Sand Blackbutt - Bloodwood - Apple Forest	3552	Northern Sands Blackbutt-Stringybark Forest
Coast Wattle Shrublands	3788	Coastal Foredune Wattle Scrub
Coastal Dagger Hakea Clay Heathland	3796	Northern Lowland Graminoid Clay Heath
Coastal Dune Prickly Couch Grasslands	4096	Prickly Couch-Sea Rush Saltmarsh
Coastal Dune Sedgeland Soak	3966	Foredune Swale Marsh
Coastal Exposed Dune Littoral Rainforest	3132	Northern Sands Tuckeroo-Banksia Forest
Coastal Freshwater Wetland	3967	Northern Lower Floodplain Eleocharis Wetland
Coastal Headland Banksia	3408	Northern Headland Grassland
Coastal Headland Red Gum Forest	3427	Northern Hinterland Hills Bloodwood-Red Gum Grassy Forest
Coastal Headland Swamp Oak Shrublands	3795	Mid North Swamp Oak Headland Scrub
Coastal Jointed Twig-rush Freshwater Wetland	3959	Coast Sands Baumea articulata Sedgeland
Coastal Paperbark Bottlebrush Channel Forest	4048	Northern Swamp Oak-Paperbark Forest
Coastal Paperbark Sedgeland Dominated Forest	4000	Northern Estuarine Paperbark Sedge Forest
Coastal Paperbark Swamp Box Littoral Forest	4005	Northern Paperbark Banksia Littoral Forest
Coastal Paperbark Swamp Oak Floodplain Forest	4048	Northern Swamp Oak-Paperbark Forest
Coastal Sand Bloodwood - Banksia Forest	3552	Northern Sands Blackbutt-Stringybark Forest
Coastal Sheltered Dune Littoral Rainforest	3129	Mid North Sands Littoral Rainforest
Coastal She-oak Hakea Clay Heathland	3796	Northern Lowland Graminoid Clay Heath
Coastal Swamp Mahogany Forest	4047	Northern Swamp Mahogany-Bottlebrush Swamp Forest
Coastal Wallum Baumea Sedgeland	3969	Northern Sands Baumea-Eleocharis Sedgeland
Coastal Wallum Fernland	–	–
Coastal Wallum Paperbark Banksia Grass Tree Wet Heathland	3913	Northern Sandplain Wet Heath
Coastal Wallum Paperbark Wet Shrubland	3913	Northern Sandplain Wet Heath
Coastal Wallum Slender Twine Rush Sedgeland	3968	Northern Sands Baloskion-Baumea Wetland
Coastal Wallum Swamp Mahogany Paperbark Satinwood Forest	4008	Northern Sands Swamp Mahogany Shrubby Rush Forest
Coastal Wallum Swamp Mahogany Sieber's Paperbark Forest	3992	Northern Sandy Alluvium Heathy Swamp Forest

VISID 4189 – Fine-Scale Vegetation Mapping of the Coffs Harbour Local Government Area 2013

MU_NAME	Equivalent PCT ID	PCTName
Coastal Wallum Teatree Banksia Wet Heathland Shrubland	3913	Northern Sandplain Wet Heath
Coastal Wallum Teatree Tall Wet Shrubland	4008	Northern Sands Swamp Mahogany Shrubby Rush Forest
Dunns White Gum Wet Forest	3173	Northern Ranges Dunns Gum-Brush Box Wet Forest
Environmental plantings	–	–
Escarpment and Lowland Bangalow - Carabeen - Black Booyong Palm Gully Rainforest	3021	Northern Lowland Subtropical Rainforest
Escarpment Coachwood - Sassafras - Brush Box Warm Temperate Rainforest	3035	Northern Ranges Coachwood Warm Temperate Rainforest
Escarpment Grey Myrtle Brush Box Dry Rainforest	3098	Northern Escarpment Grey Myrtle Gully Rainforest
Escarpment New England Blackbutt Dry Forest	3248	Northern Blackbutt-Turpentine Shrub Forest
Escarpment New England Blackbutt Wet Ferny Forest	3202	Mid North Escarpment Ranges Blackbutt Forest
Escarpment Tea-tree Rock Outcrop Shrubland	3027	Gibraltar Range Tea-tree-Phebalium Shrubland
Escarpment White Mahogany Wet Shrubby Forest	3160	Lower North Turpentine-Tallowwood-Grey Gum Forest
Estuarine Mangrove Forest	4091	Grey Mangrove-River Mangrove Forest
Estuarine Paperbark Twig-rush Forest	4000	Northern Estuarine Paperbark Sedge Forest
Estuarine Samphire - Saltwater Couch Saltmarsh	4103	Sporobolus virginicus Saltmarsh
Estuarine Twig Rush Saltmarsh	4000	Northern Estuarine Paperbark Sedge Forest
Exotic vegetation	–	–
Foothills and Escarpment Blue Gum Tallowwood - Turpentine Wet Shrubby Forest	3161	Mid North Hinterland Wet Forest
Foothills Brown Myrtle Dry Rainforest	3084	Lower North Choricarpia Wet Forest
Foothills Grey Gum - Ironbark - Mahogany Dry Forest	3252	Northern Hinterland Grey Gum-Mahogany Grassy Forest
Foothills Spotted Gum - Mahogany - Grey Gum Wet Shrubby Forest	3252	Northern Hinterland Grey Gum-Mahogany Grassy Forest
Foothills Spotted Gum Mahogany Grey Gum Ironbark Dry Forest	3252	Northern Hinterland Grey Gum-Mahogany Grassy Forest
Foothills Steel Box Brown Myrtle Wet Forest	3160	Lower North Turpentine-Tallowwood-Grey Gum Forest
Foothills to Escarpment Brush Box - Tallowwood - Blackbutt Wet Forest	3174	Northern Turpentine-Brush Box Wet Forest
Foothills Turpentine - Grey Gum - Ironbark Moist Shrubby Forest	3160	Lower North Turpentine-Tallowwood-Grey Gum Forest

VISID 4189 – Fine-Scale Vegetation Mapping of the Coffs Harbour Local Government Area 2013

MU_NAME	Equivalent PCT ID	PCTName
Headland Brush Box Littoral Rainforest	3127	Mid North Headland Brush Box Littoral Rainforest
Hinterland and Escarpment Tallowwood - Blackbutt - Blue Gum Wet Ferny Forest	3167	Northern Hinterland Blackbutt-Forest Oak Wet Forest
Hinterland Blackbutt - Bangalow - Turpentine Wet Shrubby Tall Forest	3167	Northern Hinterland Blackbutt-Forest Oak Wet Forest
Hinterland Needlebark Stringybark - Scribbly Gum - Red Mahogany Dry Forest	3577	Yuraygir Range Bloodwood-Stringybark Forest
Hinterland White Booyong Floodplain Rainforest	3021	Northern Lowland Subtropical Rainforest
Kangaroo Grass Headland Grasslands	3408	Northern Headland Grassland
Lantana	–	–
Lowlands Swamp Box - Paperbark - Red Gum Dry Forest	4045	Northern Lowland Swamp Turpentine-Paperbark Forest
Maritime Grasslands - Offshore Islands	3410	Spinifex Strandline Grassland
Native remnant vegetation	–	–
Northern Escarpment Blackbutt - Apple Wet Ferny Forest	3167	Northern Hinterland Blackbutt-Forest Oak Wet Forest
Northern Escarpment Mahogany Grassy Dry Forest	3251	Northern Gorges Diverse Grassy Forest
Plantation - exotic/pine species	–	–
Plantation - native species	–	–
Plateau and Escarpment Coachwood Sassafras Warm Temperate Rainforest	3035	Northern Ranges Coachwood Warm Temperate Rainforest
Plateau and Escarpment Hoop Pine Dry Rainforest	3021	Northern Lowland Subtropical Rainforest
Plateau and Escarpment Rim Brush Box - Blackbutt Wet Forest	3035	Northern Ranges Coachwood Warm Temperate Rainforest
Plateau Beech Cool Temperate Rainforest	3052	Northern Escarpment Antarctic Beech Rainforest
Plateau Blue Gum - Tallowwood - Flooded Gum Wet Shrubby Forest	3161	Mid North Hinterland Wet Forest
Plateau Teatree Rock Outcrop Shrubland	3819	Bellinger Escarpment Rockplate Mallee Heath
Plateau Tea-tree Water Gum Riparian Shrubland	3938	Gibraltar Range Tea-tree Riparian Scrub
Privet	–	–
River Oak Riparian Forest of the Orara River Valley	4077	Northern Coastal River Oak Wet Forest
Rock outcrop	–	–
Sand	–	–
Sandstone Bloodwood - Needlebark Stringybark Heathy Forest	3569	Clarence Sandstone Stringybark-Blackbutt Forest

VISID 4189 – Fine-Scale Vegetation Mapping of the Coffs Harbour Local Government Area 2013

MU_NAME	Equivalent PCT ID	PCTName
Sea Rush Saltmarsh	4026	Estuarine Sea Rush Swamp Oak Forest
Seagrass beds	–	–
Southern Foothills Blackbutt - Turpentine - Tallowood Wet Ferny Forest	3167	Northern Hinterland Blackbutt-Forest Oak Wet Forest
Strandline Grassland	3410	Spinifex Strandline Grassland
Swamp Oak Forested Wetland	4028	Estuarine Swamp Oak Twig-rush Forest
Tall Tea Tree Crabapple Montane Closed Forest	3027	Gibraltar Range Tea-tree-Phebalium Shrubland
Twig Rush Headland Sedgeland Soaks	3408	Northern Headland Grassland
Wallum Banksia Black She-oak Shrubland	3804	Northern Sands Wallum Banksia-Allocasuarina Scrub

VISID 4205 – Port Macquarie Hastings LGA Vegetation Map 2014

Community	Equivalent PCT ID	PCTName
Antarctic Beech Cool Temperate Rainforest	3052	Northern Escarpment Antarctic Beech Rainforest
Black Booyong Subtropical Rainforest	3019	Northern Hinterland Baloghia-Booyong Subtropical Rainforest
Blackbutt Coastal Dune Heathy Woodland/Forest	3544	Coastal Sands Apple-Blackbutt Forest
Blackbutt Coastal Dune Satinwood Forest	3544	Coastal Sands Apple-Blackbutt Forest
Blackbutt Grassy Forest	3250	Northern Foothills Blackbutt Grassy Forest
Blackbutt Shrubby Moist Forest	3167	Northern Hinterland Blackbutt-Forest Oak Wet Forest
Broadleaf Cumbungi Coastal Lagoon Wetland	3962	Coastal Floodplain Phragmites Reedland
Broad-leaved Paperbark - Bangalow Palm Swamp Rainforest	3021	Northern Lowland Subtropical Rainforest
Broad-leaved Paperbark - Forest Red Gum Swamp Forest	4047	Northern Swamp Mahogany-Bottlebrush Swamp Forest
Broad-leaved Paperbark - Mixed Eucalypt Swamp Forest Complex	4047	Northern Swamp Mahogany-Bottlebrush Swamp Forest
Broad-leaved Paperbark - Swamp Mahogany Swamp Forest	4006	Northern Paperbark-Swamp Mahogany Saw-sedge Forest
Broad-leaved Paperbark Swamp Woodland/Forest	4004	Northern Melaleuca quinquenervia Swamp Forest
Brown Myrtle Dry Rainforest	3101	Northern Hinterland Shatterwood Dry Rainforest

VISID 4205 – Port Macquarie Hastings LGA Vegetation Map 2014		
Community	Equivalent PCT ID	PCTName
Brushbox - Blue Gum Moist Riparian Forest	3169	Northern Hinterland Tallowwood-Brush Box Wet Forest
Cabbage Gum Coastal Valley Grassy Woodland/Forest	3465	Northern Gorges Red Gum Grassy Forest
Camphor Laurel Forests (Dist)	–	–
Coachwood - Black Booyong Warm Temperate Rainforest	3032	Northern Escarpment Sassafras-Booyong-Corkwood Rainforest
Coast Banksia - Black She-oak Headland Woodland	3795	Mid North Swamp Oak Headland Scrub
Coast Banksia - Coastal She-oak Headland Woodland	3795	Mid North Swamp Oak Headland Scrub
Coast Banksia - Wattle Wallum Shrubland	3790	Coastal Sands Tea Tree Scrub
Coastal Headland Brushbox Littoral Rainforest	3174	Northern Turpentine-Brush Box Wet Forest
Comboyne - Bulga Plateau Cool Scrub û Forest (Dist)	–	–
Comboyne Plateau Cool Subtropical Rainforest	3026	Comboyne Plateau Warm Temperate Rainforest
Coral Fern Boggy Montane Fen	–	–
Dune Tuckeroo Littoral Rainforest	3132	Northern Sands Tuckeroo-Banksia Forest
Fern-leaved Banksia - Black She-oak Headland Shrubland	3796	Northern Lowland Graminoid Clay Heath
Fern-leaved Banksia - Needlebush Headland Shrubland	3796	Northern Lowland Graminoid Clay Heath
Flax-leaved Paperbark - Mixed Eucalypt Coastal Floodplain Wetlands Forest Complex	4006	Northern Paperbark-Swamp Mahogany Saw-sedge Forest
Flax-leaved Paperbark - Prickly-leaved Tea Tree Forests	4006	Northern Paperbark-Swamp Mahogany Saw-sedge Forest
Flooded Gum Moist Riparian and Gully Forest	3171	Northern Lowland Viney Wet Forest
Flooded Gum Subtropical Rainforest	3165	Northern Brush Box Subtropical Wet Forest
Giant Common Reed Coastal Sedgeland	3962	Coastal Floodplain Phragmites Reedland
Grass-tree Stands on Outcropping Serpentinite	–	–
Grey Gum - Tallowwood - White Mahogany Grassy Forest	3253	Northern Hinterland Grey Gum-Turpentine Mesic Forest
Grey Gum - Grey Ironbark Moist Forest	3253	Northern Hinterland Grey Gum-Turpentine Mesic Forest
Grey Ironbark Grassy Forests	3251	Northern Gorges Diverse Grassy Forest
Grey Mangrove Woodland/Forest	4091	Grey Mangrove-River Mangrove Forest
Grey Myrtle Gallery Dry Rainforest	3091	Lower North Waterhousea-Water Gum Rainforest
Hairy Spinifex Coastal Dune Grassland	3410	Spinifex Strandline Grassland

VISID 4205 – Port Macquarie Hastings LGA Vegetation Map 2014		
Community	Equivalent PCT ID	PCTName
Halophila	–	–
Halophila/Ruppia	–	–
Heath-leaved Banksia Sandplain Shrublands	3913	Northern Sandplain Wet Heath
Hind Dune Brushbox Littoral Rainforest	3124	Far North Sands Tuckeroo-Banksia Littoral Rainforest
Hind Dune Tulipwood - Plum Pine Littoral Rainforest	3133	Sydney Coast Tuckeroo Littoral Rainforest
Lepironia Coastal Lagoon Sedgeland	3971	Northern Sandy Floodplain Sedge Paperbark Wetland
Lepironia Coastal Lagoon Sedgeland (Derived)	3971	Northern Sandy Floodplain Sedge Paperbark Wetland
Lighthouse Gully Littoral - Subtropical Rainforest Complex	3022	Port Macquarie Coastal Subtropical Rainforest
Lowland Floodplain Subtropical Rainforest	3100	Northern Hinterland Baloghia-Dendrocnide Subtropical Rainforest
Mountain Grey Gum - Broad-leaved Mahogany Grassy Dry Forest	3251	Northern Gorges Diverse Grassy Forest
Narrow-leaved Red Gum - Orange Gum Swamp Woodland	4013	Wyong Paperbark-Woollybutt Swamp Forest
Narrow-leaved Stringybark - White Mahogany Gorge Grassy Woodland	3251	Northern Gorges Diverse Grassy Forest
Native Tamarind - Brush Box - Bangalow Palm Gully Subtropical Rainforest	3021	Northern Lowland Subtropical Rainforest
Needlebark Coastal Dune Heathy Woodland/ Forest	3552	Northern Sands Blackbutt-Stringybark Forest
New England - North Coast Transitional Moist Forest	3207	Northern Escarpment Layered Blackbutt Fern Forest
North Shore Littoral Rainforest Scrub (Dist)	3133	Sydney Coast Tuckeroo Littoral Rainforest
Partridge Creek Coastal Lagoon Sedgeland Complex	3959	Coast Sands Baumea articulata Sedgeland
Pink Bloodwood - Tallowwood Dry Swamp Forest	3435	Hunter Coast Lowland Flats Damp Forest
Plantation (Der)	–	–
Prickly Paperbark Wallum Heathland	3803	Northern Sandplain Damp Wallum Heath
Red Gum - Grey Ironbark Transitional Swamp Forests	3435	Hunter Coast Lowland Flats Damp Forest
Red Gum Coastal Floodplain Wetland Forest	4042	Lower North Riverflat Eucalypt-Paperbark Forest
Riparian Scrub - Forest (Dist)	–	–
River Oak Gallery Forest	4077	Northern Coastal River Oak Wet Forest
Ruppia	–	–
Sand Couch Saltmarsh Grassland	4103	Sporobolus virginicus Saltmarsh

VISID 4205 – Port Macquarie Hastings LGA Vegetation Map 2014		
Community	Equivalent PCT ID	PCTName
Sassafras - Crabapple Warm Temperate Rainforest	3032	Northern Escarpment Sassafras-Booyong-Corkwood Rainforest
Scribbly Gum - Bloodwood Heathy Woodland	3573	Northern Lowland Scribbly Gum-Bloodwood Forest
Scribbly Gum Dune Heathy Woodland	3549	Lower North Sandplain Heathy Forest
Shatterwood Dry Rainforest	3101	Northern Hinterland Shatterwood Dry Rainforest
She-oak Scrub (Dist)	–	–
Spotted Gum Grassy Dry Forest	3244	Lower North Spotted Gum-Mahogany-Ironbark Sheltered Forest
Swamp Banksia Heathy Sandplain Shrubland	3910	Northern Lowland Wet Heath
Swamp Mahogany Forest	4047	Northern Swamp Mahogany-Bottlebrush Swamp Forest
Swamp Oak - Mixed Eucalypt Coastal Floodplain Wetland Forest Complex	4048	Northern Swamp Oak-Paperbark Forest
Swamp Oak Coastal Floodplain Wetland Forest	4048	Northern Swamp Oak-Paperbark Forest
Sydney Blue Gum - Tallowwood +/- Brush Box White Mahogany Moist Forest	3169	Northern Hinterland Tallowwood-Brush Box Wet Forest
Tantoon Rocky Face Montane Shrubland	–	–
Tea-tree Heathy Shrubland	3910	Northern Lowland Wet Heath
Themeda Headland Grassland	3408	Northern Headland Grassland
Twig-rush Coastal Lagoon Sedgeland	3959	Coast Sands Baumea articulata Sedgeland
Unassigned	–	–
Water Gum Gallery Dry Rainforest	3091	Lower North Waterhousea-Water Gum Rainforest
Wattle Scrub (Dist)	–	–
Weeping Myrtle Gallery Dry Rainforest	3091	Lower North Waterhousea-Water Gum Rainforest
White Stringybark - Tallowwood - Grey Gum Dry Forest	3160	Lower North Turpentine-Tallowwood-Grey Gum Forest
White Stringybark - Tallowwood Dry Forest	3160	Lower North Turpentine-Tallowwood-Grey Gum Forest
White-topped Box Shrubby Forest	3169	Northern Hinterland Tallowwood-Brush Box Wet Forest
Zostera	–	–
Zostera/Halophila/Ruppia	–	–
Zostera/Ruppia	–	–

VISID 4207 – Remnant Vegetation of the western Cumberland subregion 2013

Map Unit	Equivalent PCT ID	PCTName
1 - Shale Sandstone Transition Forest (Low Sandstone Influence)	3321	Cumberland Shale-Sandstone Ironbark Forest
10 - Shale Plains Woodland	3320	Cumberland Shale Plains Woodland
103 - Shale/Gravel Transition Forest	3448	Castlereagh Ironbark Forest
11 - Alluvial Woodland	4025	Cumberland Red Gum Riverflat Forest
12 - Riparian Forest	3145	Cumberland Bangalay x Blue Gum Riverflat Forest
13 - Western Sydney Dry Rainforest	3110	Greater Sydney Enriched Grey Myrtle Dry Rainforest
14 - Moist Shale Woodland	3318	Cumberland Moist Shale Woodland
15 - Turpentine-Ironbark Forest	3262	Sydney Turpentine Ironbark Forest
152 - Blue Gum High Forest	3136	Blue Gum High Forest
2 - Shale Sandstone Transition Forest (High Sandstone Influence)	3321	Cumberland Shale-Sandstone Ironbark Forest
3 - Cooks River Castlereagh Ironbark Forest	3448	Castlereagh Ironbark Forest
31 - Sandstone Ridgetop Woodland	3593	Sydney Coastal Sandstone Bloodwood Shrub Forest
32 - Upper Georges River Sandstone Woodland	3616	Sydney Hinterland Grey Gum Transition Forest
33 - Western Sandstone Gully Forest	3615	Sydney Hinterland Apple-Blackbutt Gully Forest
35 - Riparian Scrub	4086	Sydney Coastal Sandstone Riparian Scrub
4 - Castlereagh Swamp Woodland	3629	Castlereagh Scribbly Gum Woodland
43 - Turpentine-Ironbark Margin Forest	3262	Sydney Turpentine Ironbark Forest
6 - Castlereagh Scribbly Gum Woodland	3629	Castlereagh Scribbly Gum Woodland
8 - Agnes Banks Woodland	3799	Agnes Banks Woodland
9 - Shale Hills Woodland	3319	Cumberland Shale Hills Woodland
9999 - Unclassified Vegetation	–	–

VISID 4479 – Vegetation Map of Lismore Local Government Area 2011

Lm_veg_unit	Equivalent PCT ID	PCTName
Black Tea-tree	4070	Far North River Oak Wet Forest
Blackbutt-Tallowwood	3252	Northern Hinterland Grey Gum-Mahogany Grassy Forest
Brush Box tall moist forest	3165	Northern Brush Box Subtropical Wet Forest
Camphor Laurel	3002	Lower Richmond Hills Dry-Subtropical Rainforest
Coast Banksia	3132	Northern Sands Tuckeroo-Banksia Forest

VISID 4479 – Vegetation Map of Lismore Local Government Area 2011		
Lm_veg_unit	Equivalent PCT ID	PCTName
Dry Rainforest	3065	Far North Basalt Gully Dry Rainforest
Flooded Gum-Tallowwood-Brush Box	3172	Northern Ranges Brush Box-Flooded Gum Wet Forest
Forest Red Gum grassy open forest	3323	Far North Lowland Basalt Grassy Forest
Forest Red Gum-River Oak	4070	Far North River Oak Wet Forest
Forest Red Gum-Swamp Box	4034	Far North Swamp Oak-Tuckeroo Swamp Fringe Forest
Forest Red Gum-Tallowwood	3139	Border Ranges Brush Box-Tallowwood Wet Forest
Freshwater Meadows	3971	Northern Sandy Floodplain Sedge Paperbark Wetland
Indian Coral Tree	–	–
Lantana	–	–
Mangrove	4090	Far North Estuarine Mangrove-Swamp Oak Forest
Paperbark	4001	Northern Floodplain Paperbark Fern Swamp Forest
Paperbark-Swamp Oak	4034	Far North Swamp Oak-Tuckeroo Swamp Fringe Forest
Prickly-leaved Tea-tree	4001	Northern Floodplain Paperbark Fern Swamp Forest
Privet	–	–
Riparian rainforest-lower reaches	3001	Lismore Basalt Subtropical Rainforest
Riparian rainforest-mid reaches	3001	Lismore Basalt Subtropical Rainforest
River Oak	4070	Far North River Oak Wet Forest
Scribbly Gum	3571	Mount Warning Caldera Scribbly Gum Woodland
Subtropical Rainforest	3001	Lismore Basalt Subtropical Rainforest
Swamp Box	4034	Far North Swamp Oak-Tuckeroo Swamp Fringe Forest
Swamp Oak	3993	Far North Swamp Oak-Paperbark Tidal Forest
Swamp Oak-River Oak	4034	Far North Swamp Oak-Tuckeroo Swamp Fringe Forest
Various exotic	–	–
Willow Bottlebrush	3988	Far North Mesophyll Paperbark Swamp Forest

VIS_ID 2307 – Lake Macquarie LGA Vegetation Map 2019		
Name	Equivalent PCT ID	PCTName
? Possible native vegetation	–	–
? Possible Themeda Grassland	–	–
?Reserve - <i>Angophora inopina</i>	–	–
Alluvial Bluegum-Apple Moist Forest	4042	Lower North Riverflat Eucalypt-Paperbark Forest
Alluvial Bluegum-Paperbark Forest	3171	Northern Lowland Viney Wet Forest
Alluvial Bluegum-Spotted Gum Moist Forest	3435	Hunter Coast Lowland Flats Damp Forest
Alluvial Floodplain Cabbage Gum Forest	4042	Lower North Riverflat Eucalypt-Paperbark Forest
Alluvial Floodplain Woollybutt Forest	4013	Wyong Paperbark-Woollybutt Swamp Forest
Alluvial Paperbark Sedge Forest	3983	Central Coast Flats Mesic Swamp Forest
Alluvial Riparian Blackbutt Forest	3242	Lower North Ranges Turpentine Moist Forest
Alluvial Tall Moist Forest	3150	Hunter Coast Ranges Turpentine Wet Forest
Apple - Palm Gully Forest	3039	Sydney Coastal Lilly Pilly-Palm Gallery Rainforest
Awaba Peppermint - Black Wattle Riparian Forest	4044	Northern Creekflat Eucalypt-Paperbark Mesic Swamp Forest
Awabakal Sand Mantled Blackbutt Forest	3250	Northern Foothills Blackbutt Grassy Forest
Beach Spinifex	3410	Spinifex Strandline Grassland
Bitou Bush Scrub	–	–
Buttonderry Foothills Forest	3582	Hunter Coast Lowland Apple-Bloodwood Forest
Coastal Foothills Moist Grey Gum-Mahogany Forest	3160	Lower North Turpentine-Tallowwood-Grey Gum Forest
Coastal Foothills Spotted Gum - Ironbark Forest	3244	Lower North Spotted Gum-Mahogany-Ironbark Sheltered Forest
Coastal Foothills Spotted Gum - Ironbark Forest (Kurri Kurri)	3244	Lower North Spotted Gum-Mahogany-Ironbark Sheltered Forest
Coastal Headland Grassland	–	–
Coastal Headland Low Forest	3434	Hunter Coast White Mahogany Low Forest
Coastal Headland Paperbark Scrub	3793	Hunter Coast Headland Clay Heath
Coastal Headland Shrubland	3789	Coastal Headland Clay Heath
Coastal Narrabeen Bluegum Ridge Forest	3242	Lower North Ranges Turpentine Moist Forest
Coastal Narrabeen Dry Bloodwood - Apple - Mahogany Forest	3432	Hunter Coast Foothills Apple-Ironbark Grassy Forest
Coastal Narrabeen Shrub Forest	3581	Hunter Coast Foothills Apple Forest

VIS_ID 2307 – Lake Macquarie LGA Vegetation Map 2019		
Name	Equivalent PCT ID	PCTName
Coastal Plains Dry Heath	3583	Hunter Coast Lowland Scribbly Gum Forest
Coastal Plains Scribbly Gum Woodland	3583	Hunter Coast Lowland Scribbly Gum Forest
Coastal Plains Smooth-barked Apple Woodland	3582	Hunter Coast Lowland Apple-Bloodwood Forest
Coastal Plains Stringybark - Apple Forest	3432	Hunter Coast Foothills Apple-Ironbark Grassy Forest
Coastal Plains Wet Heath	3910	Northern Lowland Wet Heath
Coastal Ranges Dry Blackbutt Forest	3250	Northern Foothills Blackbutt Grassy Forest
Coastal Ranges Dry Peppermint - Blackbutt Forest	3176	Sydney Enriched Sandstone Moist Forest
Coastal Ranges Dry Spotted Gum - Blackbutt Forest	3250	Northern Foothills Blackbutt Grassy Forest
Coastal Ranges Dry Tallowwood - Blackbutt Forest	3250	Northern Foothills Blackbutt Grassy Forest
Coastal Ranges Mesic Blackbutt Forest	3242	Lower North Ranges Turpentine Moist Forest
Coastal Ranges Mesic Blackbutt-Tallowwood Forest	3167	Northern Hinterland Blackbutt-Forest Oak Wet Forest
Coastal Ranges Mesic Peppermint Forest	3242	Lower North Ranges Turpentine Moist Forest
Coastal Ranges Mesic Stringybark - Mahogany Forest	3242	Lower North Ranges Turpentine Moist Forest
Coastal Sand Apple-Blackbutt Forest	3544	Coastal Sands Apple-Blackbutt Forest
Coastal Sand Banksia Scrub	3790	Coastal Sands Tea Tree Scrub
Coastal Sand Bottlebrush Wet Heath	3910	Northern Lowland Wet Heath
Coastal Sand Foredune Scrub	3788	Coastal Foredune Wattle Scrub
Coastal Sand Swamp Forest	3995	Hunter Coast Paperbark-Swamp Mahogany Forest
Coastal Sand Wallum - Heath	3802	Lower North Sandplain Wallum Heath
Coastal Sand-Mantled Clay Heath	3794	Lower North Coast Headland Clay Heath
Coastal Sandplain Dry Heath	3800	Bouddi Headland Wallum Heath
Coastal Sandstone Laterite Heath	3794	Lower North Coast Headland Clay Heath
Coastal Sheltered Apple-Peppermint Forest	3596	Sydney Coastal Sandstone Riparian Forest
Coastal Warm Temperate Rainforest	3150	Hunter Coast Ranges Turpentine Wet Forest
Coastal Wet Gully Forest	3150	Hunter Coast Ranges Turpentine Wet Forest

VIS_ID 2307 – Lake Macquarie LGA Vegetation Map 2019		
Name	Equivalent PCT ID	PCTName
Cockle Creek Dune Forest	3583	Hunter Coast Lowland Scribbly Gum Forest
Cooranbong Blackbutt Tall Forest	3242	Lower North Ranges Turpentine Moist Forest
Depression Paperbark Thicket	3436	Hunter Coast Sandy Creekflat Low Paperbark Scrub
Dune Swale Swamp Forest	3922	Sydney Coastal Sand Swamp Scrub
Estuarine Juncus Rushland	4026	Estuarine Sea Rush Swamp Oak Forest
Estuarine Paperbark Scrub Forest	4038	Hunter Estuarine Melaleuca nodosa Scrub
Floodplain Redgum-Rough-barked Apple Forest	4042	Lower North Riverflat Eucalypt-Paperbark Forest
Foreshore Redgum-Ironbark Forest	4036	Hunter Coast Lake Flats Apple Forest
Foreshore Redgum-Rough-barked Apple Forest	4036	Hunter Coast Lake Flats Apple Forest
Forest Red Gum Paperbark Scrub-Forest	4038	Hunter Estuarine Melaleuca nodosa Scrub
Freemans Peppermint-Apple-Bloodwood Forest	3581	Hunter Coast Foothills Apple Forest
Freshwater Baumea Sedgeland	3959	Coast Sands Baumea articulata Sedgeland
Freshwater Carex Rainforest Sedgeland	3029	Lower North Wet Gully Palm Rainforest
Freshwater Cladium Sedgeland	3960	Coast Sands Cladium Sedgeland
Freshwater Gahnia Sedgeland	3921	Coastal Sydney Sand Saw-sedge Wet Shrubland
Freshwater Philydrum Sedgeland	3975	Southern Lower Floodplain Freshwater Wetland
Freshwater Typha Wetland	3975	Southern Lower Floodplain Freshwater Wetland
Freshwater Wetland Complex	3975	Southern Lower Floodplain Freshwater Wetland
Hawkesbury Hanging Swamps	3924	Sydney Coastal Upland Swamp Heath
Hinterland Spotted Gum - Red Ironbark Forest	3433	Hunter Coast Foothills Spotted Gum-Ironbark Grassy Forest
Hunter Range Dry Escarpment Apple Forest	3597	Watagan Escarpment Rocky Shrub Forest
Hunter Range Dry Ironbark - Grey Gum Forest	3263	Watagan Range Turpentine-Mahogany Grassy Forest
Hunter Range Dry Mahogany - Apple Forest	3263	Watagan Range Turpentine-Mahogany Grassy Forest
Hunter Range Dry Mahogany - Grey Gum Forest	3263	Watagan Range Turpentine-Mahogany Grassy Forest
Hunter Range Dry Stringybark - Blackbutt Forest	3263	Watagan Range Turpentine-Mahogany Grassy Forest

VIS_ID 2307 – Lake Macquarie LGA Vegetation Map 2019		
Name	Equivalent PCT ID	PCTName
Hunter Valley Forest	3234	Hunter Coast Lowland Spotted Gum Moist Forest
Hunter Valley Moist Forest	3234	Hunter Coast Lowland Spotted Gum Moist Forest
Hunter Valley Moist Spotted Gum - Blackbutt Forest	3234	Hunter Coast Lowland Spotted Gum Moist Forest
Hunter Valley Moist Spotted Gum - Fergusons Forest	3234	Hunter Coast Lowland Spotted Gum Moist Forest
Hunter Valley Moist Spotted Gum - Ironbark Forest	3234	Hunter Coast Lowland Spotted Gum Moist Forest
Hunter Valley Moist Spotted Gum Turpentine Forest	3234	Hunter Coast Lowland Spotted Gum Moist Forest
Jiliby Spotted Gum-Ferguson's Ironbark-Mahogany Forest	3234	Hunter Coast Lowland Spotted Gum Moist Forest
Jiliby Spotted Gum-Northern Ironbark-Mahogany Forest	3244	Lower North Spotted Gum-Mahogany-Ironbark Sheltered Forest
Kahibah Snappy Gum Forest	3583	Hunter Coast Lowland Scribbly Gum Forest
Killingworth Snappy Gum Forest	3583	Hunter Coast Lowland Scribbly Gum Forest
Lake Macquarie Dry Rainforest	3074	Hunter Coast Lowland Grey Myrtle Wet Forest
Lake Macquarie Headland Swamp Oak Forest	4022	Coastal Floodplain Swamp Oak Forest
Lake Macquarie Ironbark Forest	3234	Hunter Coast Lowland Spotted Gum Moist Forest
Lake Macquarie Snappy Gum Forest	3583	Hunter Coast Lowland Scribbly Gum Forest
Lake Macquarie Spotted Gum Forest	3234	Hunter Coast Lowland Spotted Gum Moist Forest
Lepironia Swamp	3961	Coast Sands Lepironia Sedgeland
Littoral Rainforest	3133	Sydney Coast Tuckeroo Littoral Rainforest
Mangrove - Estuarine Complex	4027	Estuarine Swamp Oak-Mangrove Forest
Mesic Paperbark Thicket	4044	Northern Creekflat Eucalypt-Paperbark Mesic Swamp Forest
Mining Rehabilitation (Coastal Tea-Tree/ Bitou/ Acacia)	–	–
Munmorah Grasstree Wet Heath	3910	Northern Lowland Wet Heath
Munmorah Impeded Sand Sedgeland	3910	Northern Lowland Wet Heath
Munmorah Sedge Swamp	3963	Estuarine Reedland
Narrabeen Alluvial Paperbark Thicket	4042	Lower North Riverflat Eucalypt-Paperbark Forest
Narrabeen Dune Forest	3583	Hunter Coast Lowland Scribbly Gum Forest

VIS_ID 2307 – Lake Macquarie LGA Vegetation Map 2019		
Name	Equivalent PCT ID	PCTName
Narrabeen Peppermint - Apple Forest	3621	Sydney Hinterland Turpentine-Apple Gully Forest
Paperbark - Carex Backswamp Forest	4044	Northern Creekflat Eucalypt-Paperbark Mesic Swamp Forest
Paperbark Clay Heath	3441	Lower Hunter Clay Heath
Paperbark Depression Forest (<i>M. styphelioides</i>)	4044	Northern Creekflat Eucalypt-Paperbark Mesic Swamp Forest
Pelican Bangalay Forest	3545	Coastal Sands Bloodwood Low Forest
Permian Gully Rainforest	3039	Sydney Coastal Lilly Pilly-Palm Gallery Rainforest
Phragmites Rushland	3962	Coastal Floodplain Phragmites Reedland
Plantation	–	–
Red Ironbark - Paperbark Forest	3433	Hunter Coast Foothills Spotted Gum-Ironbark Grassy Forest
Red Mahogany - Apple Paperbark Forest	3998	Lower North Creekflat Mahogany Swamp Forest
Revegetation/Regrowth	–	–
Riparian Paperbark - Peppermint Forest	4044	Northern Creekflat Eucalypt-Paperbark Mesic Swamp Forest
Saltmarsh	4097	Samphire Saltmarsh
Sand Mantled Banksia Forest	3545	Coastal Sands Bloodwood Low Forest
Snappy Gum Ridgetop Heathy Forest	3583	Hunter Coast Lowland Scribbly Gum Forest
Sugarloaf Lowlands Bloodwood - Apple Forest	3583	Hunter Coast Lowland Scribbly Gum Forest
Sugarloaf Lowlands Bloodwood - Apple Forest (shale variant)	3582	Hunter Coast Lowland Apple-Bloodwood Forest
Sugarloaf Lowlands Bloodwood-Apple-Scribbly Gum Forest	3582	Hunter Coast Lowland Apple-Bloodwood Forest
Sugarloaf Uplands Bloodwood - Apple Forest	3581	Hunter Coast Foothills Apple Forest
Sugarloaf Uplands Dry Spotted Gum - Ironbark Forest	3234	Hunter Coast Lowland Spotted Gum Moist Forest
Swamp Mahogany - Livistona Swamp Forest	4006	Northern Paperbark-Swamp Mahogany Saw-sedge Forest
Swamp Mahogany - Paperbark Forest	4020	Coastal Creekflat Layered Grass-Sedge Swamp Forest
Swamp Mahogany - Tallowwood Swamp Forest	4020	Coastal Creekflat Layered Grass-Sedge Swamp Forest
Swamp Oak - Rushland Forest	4028	Estuarine Swamp Oak Twig-rush Forest
Swamp Paperbark Thicket (Floodplain Alluvials)	4056	Southern Estuarine Swamp Paperbark Creekflat Scrub

VIS_ID 2307 – Lake Macquarie LGA Vegetation Map 2019		
Name	Equivalent PCT ID	PCTName
Tomago Clay Wallum Scrub	3803	Northern Sandplain Damp Wallum Heath
Watagans Remnant Hawkesbury Forest	3617	Sydney Hinterland Peppermint-Apple Forest
West Wallsend Stringybark Forest	3432	Hunter Coast Foothills Apple-Ironbark Grassy Forest
Wetland vegetation - MU to be verified by Stephen Bell	3975	Southern Lower Floodplain Freshwater Wetland
White Stringybark Paperbark Scrub-Forest	4038	Hunter Estuarine Melaleuca nodosa Scrub
Wye Turpentine - Red Mahogany - Apple Riparian Forest	3998	Lower North Creekflat Mahogany Swamp Forest

VIS_ID 3807 – Wyong LGA Vegetation Map 2016		
VegUnitName	Equivalent PCT ID	PCTName
Agricultural pasture	–	–
Agricultural, Horticultural crops - Orchards, vineyards, more intense plant-based	–	–
Alluvial Bluegum Spotted Gum Moist Forest	3171	Northern Lowland Viney Wet Forest
Alluvial Floodplain Cabbage Gum Forest	4042	Lower North Riverflat Eucalypt-Paperbark Forest
Alluvial Floodplain Swamp Paperbark Thicket	3985	Coastal Floodplain Swamp Paperbark Scrub
Alluvial Floodplain Swamp Paperbark Thicket (Floodplain variant)	–	–
Alluvial Paperbark Sedge Forest	3983	Central Coast Flats Mesic Swamp Forest
Alluvial Riparian Blackbutt Forest	3242	Lower North Ranges Turpentine Moist Forest
Alluvial Woollybutt Melaleuca Forest	4013	Wyong Paperbark-Woollybutt Swamp Forest
Beach	–	–
Bell 08 Unmapped	–	–
Built environment, suburbs, tips, sporting areas	–	–
Buttonderry Foothills Forest	3582	Hunter Coast Lowland Apple-Bloodwood Forest
Cleared	–	–
Coastal Foothills Spotted Gum - Ironbark Forest	3244	Lower North Spotted Gum-Mahogany-Ironbark Sheltered Forest
Coastal Headland Complex (Crackneck variant)	3407	Central Headland Grassland
Coastal Headland Complex (grassland)	3407	Central Headland Grassland
Coastal Headland Complex (sheltered gully variant)	3407	Central Headland Grassland
Coastal Headland Complex (shrubland)	3407	Central Headland Grassland

VIS_ID 3807 – Wyong LGA Vegetation Map 2016		
VegUnitName	Equivalent PCT ID	PCTName
Coastal Narrabeen Bluegum Ridge Forest	3242	Lower North Ranges Turpentine Moist Forest
Coastal Narrabeen Dry Bloodwood Apple Mahogany Forest	3432	Hunter Coast Foothills Apple-Ironbark Grassy Forest
Coastal Narrabeen Ironbark Forest	3234	Hunter Coast Lowland Spotted Gum Moist Forest
Coastal Narrabeen Mahogany Bluegum Forest	3242	Lower North Ranges Turpentine Moist Forest
Coastal Ranges Mahogany Ironbark Forest	3242	Lower North Ranges Turpentine Moist Forest
Coastal Ranges Dry Blackbutt Forest	3250	Northern Foothills Blackbutt Grassy Forest
Coastal Ranges Dry Peppermint Blackbutt Forest	3176	Sydney Enriched Sandstone Moist Forest
Coastal Ranges Dry Spotted Gum Blackbutt Forest	3250	Northern Foothills Blackbutt Grassy Forest
Coastal Ranges Dry Stringybark Mahogany Forest	3242	Lower North Ranges Turpentine Moist Forest
Coastal Ranges Dry Tallowood Blackbutt Forest	3250	Northern Foothills Blackbutt Grassy Forest
Coastal Ranges Mesic Blackbutt Forest	3242	Lower North Ranges Turpentine Moist Forest
Coastal Ranges Mesic Grey Gum Ironbark Forest	3253	Northern Hinterland Grey Gum-Turpentine Mesic Forest
Coastal Ranges Mesic Peppermint Forest	3242	Lower North Ranges Turpentine Moist Forest
Coastal Ranges Mesic Stringybark Mahogany Forest	3242	Lower North Ranges Turpentine Moist Forest
Coastal Sand Bangalay-Paperbark Forest	3639	South Coast Sands Bangalay Littoral Forest
Coastal Sand Beach Spinifex	3410	Spinifex Strandline Grassland
Coastal Sand Blackbutt Apple Forest (Type variant)	3544	Coastal Sands Apple-Blackbutt Forest
Coastal Sand Blackbutt-Apple Forest	3544	Coastal Sands Apple-Blackbutt Forest
Coastal Sand Blackbutt-Apple Forest (Wyrabalong variant)	3544	Coastal Sands Apple-Blackbutt Forest
Coastal Sand Foredune Acacia Scrub	3788	Coastal Foredune Wattle Scrub
Coastal Sand Holocene Banksia Scrub	3790	Coastal Sands Tea Tree Scrub
Coastal Sand Littoral Rainforest	3133	Sydney Coast Tuckeroo Littoral Rainforest
Coastal Sand Mahogany-Paperbark Swamp Forest	4006	Northern Paperbark-Swamp Mahogany Saw-sedge Forest
Coastal Sand Mahogany-Paperbark Swamp Forest (Norahville variant)	4006	Northern Paperbark-Swamp Mahogany Saw-sedge Forest
Coastal Sand Mahogany-Paperbark Swamp Forest (type variant)	4006	Northern Paperbark-Swamp Mahogany Saw-sedge Forest

VIS_ID 3807 – Wyong LGA Vegetation Map 2016		
VegUnitName	Equivalent PCT ID	PCTName
Coastal Sand Scrub Littoral Rainforest	3133	Sydney Coast Tuckeroo Littoral Rainforest
Coastal Sand Wallum Heath Scrub (type variant)	3802	Lower North Sandplain Wallum Heath
Coastal Sand Wallum Heath-Scrub	3802	Lower North Sandplain Wallum Heath
Coastal Sand Wallum Heath-Scrub (Norah Head variant)	3802	Lower North Sandplain Wallum Heath
Coastal Warm Temperate Rainforest	3029	Lower North Wet Gully Palm Rainforest
Coastal Wet Gully Forest	3150	Hunter Coast Ranges Turpentine Wet Forest
Dam	–	–
Estuarine Baumea Sedgeland	4000	Northern Estuarine Paperbark Sedge Forest
Estuarine Mangrove Saltmarsh Complex (Mangrove Scrub variant)	4027	Estuarine Swamp Oak-Mangrove Forest
Estuarine Mangrove Saltmarsh Complex (Saltmarsh variant)	4027	Estuarine Swamp Oak-Mangrove Forest
Estuarine mangrove-Saltmarsh Complex	4027	Estuarine Swamp Oak-Mangrove Forest
Estuarine Swamp Oak Forest	4028	Estuarine Swamp Oak Twig-rush Forest
Estuarine Swamp Oak Forest (Type variant)	4028	Estuarine Swamp Oak Twig-rush Forest
Exotic trees, forest formation	–	–
Exotic, shrub formation	–	–
Exposed Hawkesbury Woodland	3593	Sydney Coastal Sandstone Bloodwood Shrub Forest
Flood Plain Wet Heath	3910	Northern Lowland Wet Heath
Freshwater Wetlands	3975	Southern Lower Floodplain Freshwater Wetland
Freshwater Wetlands (type variant)	3975	Southern Lower Floodplain Freshwater Wetland
Hawkesbury Apple Turpentine Bloodwood Shale Forest	3617	Sydney Hinterland Peppermint-Apple Forest
Hawkesbury Banksia Scrub Woodland	3586	Northern Sydney Scribbly Gum Woodland
Hawkesbury Bloodwood Snappy Gum Forest	3593	Sydney Coastal Sandstone Bloodwood Shrub Forest
Hawkesbury Exposed Plateau Forest (Somersby defined)	3593	Sydney Coastal Sandstone Bloodwood Shrub Forest
Hawkesbury Hanging Swamps	3924	Sydney Coastal Upland Swamp Heath
Hawkesbury Peppermint Apple Forest	3617	Sydney Hinterland Peppermint-Apple Forest

VIS_ID 3807 – Wyong LGA Vegetation Map 2016		
VegUnitName	Equivalent PCT ID	PCTName
Hunter Range Dry Escarpment Apple Forest	3597	Watagan Escarpment Rocky Shrub Forest
Hunter Range Dry Mahogany Apple Forest	3263	Watagan Range Turpentine-Mahogany Grassy Forest
Hunter Range Dry Mahogany Bloodwood Forest	3263	Watagan Range Turpentine-Mahogany Grassy Forest
Hunter Range Dry Mahogany Grey Gum Forest	3263	Watagan Range Turpentine-Mahogany Grassy Forest
Hunter Range Dry Stringybark Blackbutt Forest	3263	Watagan Range Turpentine-Mahogany Grassy Forest
Hunter Valley Moist Forest	3234	Hunter Coast Lowland Spotted Gum Moist Forest
Large areas of rock	–	–
Munmorah Impeded Sand Sedgeland	3910	Northern Lowland Wet Heath
Munmorah Palm-Apple Dry Drainage Line Forest	3039	Sydney Coastal Lilly Pilly-Palm Gallery Rainforest
Narrabeen Coastal Alluvial Sedgeland	3906	Northern Lowland Clay Wet Heath
Narrabeen Coastal Sheltered Peppermint Apple Forest	3617	Sydney Hinterland Peppermint-Apple Forest
Narrabeen Doyalson Coastal Woodland	3583	Hunter Coast Lowland Scribbly Gum Forest
Narrabeen Foreshore Redgum Ironbark Forest	4036	Hunter Coast Lake Flats Apple Forest
Narrabeen Foreshore Redgum Ironbark Forest (Type variant)	4036	Hunter Coast Lake Flats Apple Forest
Narrabeen Impeded Wet Heath	3910	Northern Lowland Wet Heath
Narrabeen Snappy Gum Forest	3583	Hunter Coast Lowland Scribbly Gum Forest
Narrabeen Wallarah Sheltered Grassy Forest	3581	Hunter Coast Foothills Apple Forest
National Park	–	–
Native canopy modified understorey Bell 08	–	–
Non Native Vegetation	–	–
Planting exotics	–	–
Planting, Native Environmental	–	–
Power lines	–	–
Red Mahogany-Apple Paperbark Forest	3998	Lower North Creekflat Mahogany Swamp Forest
Riverine Alluvial Gallery Rainforest-Moist Forest	3025	Central Coast Gallery Rainforest
Roads, Rail, Infrastructure	–	–
Rural Residential - field validation recommended	–	–
Shrubs midstrata only Bell 08	–	–
Swamp Mahogany - Paperbark Forest	4021	Coastal Creekline Dry Shrubby Swamp Forest

VIS_ID 3807 – Wyong LGA Vegetation Map 2016		
VegUnitName	Equivalent PCT ID	PCTName
Trees, Planted Native Amenity	–	–
Trees, Planted Native Amenity/Exotic	–	–
Trees, Planted Native Amenity/Exotic, Forest formation	–	–
Very low cover of shrubs	–	–
Warnervale Spotted Gum Red Ironbark Forest	3433	Hunter Coast Foothills Spotted Gum-Ironbark Grassy Forest
Water	–	–
Water Gum - Coachwood - Sassafras Riparian Rainforest	3037	Sydney Basin Warm Temperate Rainforest

VIS_ID 3908 – Gosford LGA Vegetation Map 2013		
EFS_Comm	Equivalent PCT ID	PCTName
Beach	–	–
Dam	–	–
Disturbed - Canopy Only	–	–
Disturbed - exotic vegetation	–	–
Disturbed - Regrowth	–	–
E100 - Swamp Paperbark Thicket	3985	Coastal Floodplain Swamp Paperbark Scrub
E101 - Wamberal Low Open Heath Forest	3582	Hunter Coast Lowland Apple-Bloodwood Forest
E102 - Kincumber Scribbly Gum Forest	3582	Hunter Coast Lowland Apple-Bloodwood Forest
E103 - Hawkesbury Sedge-Shrub Swamp	3923	Sydney Coastal Sandstone Creekline Swamp Heath
E15ai - Tumby Spotted Gum Ironbark Forest	3234	Hunter Coast Lowland Spotted Gum Moist Forest
E15aai - Tumby Spotted Gum Ironbark Forest - Acacia regrowth	3234	Hunter Coast Lowland Spotted Gum Moist Forest
E15bi - Wagstaff Spotted Gum Ironbark Forest	3437	Hunter Coast Lowland Spotted Gum Dry Forest
E15bii - Wagstaff Spotted Gum Ironbark Forest - Rocky ridgetop variant	3437	Hunter Coast Lowland Spotted Gum Dry Forest
E15biii - Wagstaff Spotted Gum Ironbark Forest - Bangalay Apple	3437	Hunter Coast Lowland Spotted Gum Dry Forest
E15biv - Wagstaff Spotted Gum Ironbark Forest - Foot Slope variant	3437	Hunter Coast Lowland Spotted Gum Dry Forest
E1ai - Coastal Warm Temperate Rainforest	3150	Hunter Coast Ranges Turpentine Wet Forest
E1aai - Coastal Warm Temperate Rainforest - Mangrove Mountain variant	3150	Hunter Coast Ranges Turpentine Wet Forest

VIS_ID 3908 – Gosford LGA Vegetation Map 2013		
EFS_Comm	Equivalent PCT ID	PCTName
E2 - Sandstone Ranges Gully Rainforest	3037	Sydney Basin Warm Temperate Rainforest
E20 - Dharug Foothills Apple Redgum Forest	3237	Hunter Range Blue Gum Gully Forest
E21 - Hunter Range Grey Gum Forest	3604	Hunter Range Grey Gum-Stringybark Forest
E22 - Coastal Narrabeen Shrub Forest	3176	Sydney Enriched Sandstone Moist Forest
E22ai - Narrabeen Coastal Blackbutt Forest	3230	Central Coast Escarpment Moist Forest
E22aii - Narrabeen Coastal Blackbutt Forest - <i>Angophora costata</i>	3230	Central Coast Escarpment Moist Forest
E22aiii - Narrabeen Coastal Blackbutt Forest - Sheltered variant	3230	Central Coast Escarpment Moist Forest
E22b - Narrabeen Coastal Apple Forest	3230	Central Coast Escarpment Moist Forest
E22c - Narrabeen Coastal Peppermint Forest	3617	Sydney Hinterland Peppermint-Apple Forest
E25 - Hawkesbury Peppermint-Apple Forest	3617	Sydney Hinterland Peppermint-Apple Forest
E26 - Exposed Hawkesbury Woodland	3593	Sydney Coastal Sandstone Bloodwood Shrub Forest
E26a - Hawkesbury Rock Pavement Heath	3808	Northern Sydney Sandstone Rockplate Shrubland
E26b - Katandra Hawkesbury Woodland	3176	Sydney Enriched Sandstone Moist Forest
E26c - Killcare Hawkesbury Woodland	3176	Sydney Enriched Sandstone Moist Forest
E26d - Somersby Plateau Forest	3593	Sydney Coastal Sandstone Bloodwood Shrub Forest
E26e - Bouddi Sandstone Coastal Heath	3807	Northern Sydney Heath-Mallee
E26j - Hawkesbury Shale Forest	3261	Sydney Sandstone Plateau Shale Forest
E27 - Dharug Arid Exposed Woodland	3622	Sydney Hinterland Yellow Bloodwood Woodland
E28 - Hawkesbury Dwarf Apple Woodland	3813	Sydney Hinterland Dwarf Apple Low Woodland
E29 - Hawkesbury Banksia Scrub - Woodland	3586	Northern Sydney Scribbly Gum Woodland
E29a - Hawkesbury Banksia Dry Scrub	3807	Northern Sydney Heath-Mallee
E29b - Hawkesbury Banksia Wet Scrub	3924	Sydney Coastal Upland Swamp Heath
E33ai - Coastal Sand Apple - Blackbutt Forest	3544	Coastal Sands Apple-Blackbutt Forest
E33aii - Coastal Sand Apple - Blackbutt Forest - Perched variant	3544	Coastal Sands Apple-Blackbutt Forest
E33aiii - Coastal Sand Apple - Blackbutt Forest - Bangalay variant	3544	Coastal Sands Apple-Blackbutt Forest

VIS_ID 3908 – Gosford LGA Vegetation Map 2013		
EFS_Comm	Equivalent PCT ID	PCTName
E33bi - Umina Coastal Sands Woodland	3556	Umina Coastal Sand Woodland
E33bii - Umina Coastal Sands Woodland - Avoca Copacabana variant	3556	Umina Coastal Sand Woodland
E33l - Pearl Beach Sand Forest	3587	Pearl Beach Sand Forest
E34ai - Coastal Sand Wallum - Heath	3802	Lower North Sandplain Wallum Heath
E34aai - Coastal Sand Wallum - Heath - intermediate variant	3802	Lower North Sandplain Wallum Heath
E37 - Swamp Mahogany - Paperbark Forest	4020	Coastal Creekflat Layered Grass-Sedge Swamp Forest
E37a - Alluvial Paperbark Sedge Forest	3983	Central Coast Flats Mesic Swamp Forest
E37b - Alluvial Floodplain Woollybutt Forest	4013	Wyong Paperbark-Woollybutt Swamp Forest
E37c - Alluvial Floodplain Blechnum Forest	3986	Coastal Sands Swamp Mahogany Rush Forest
E37d - Alluvial Floodplain Redgum Forest	4042	Lower North Riverflat Eucalypt-Paperbark Forest
E37ei - Coastal Sand Swamp Forest	3995	Hunter Coast Paperbark-Swamp Mahogany Forest
E37eii - Coastal Sand Swamp Forest - Cabbage Palm variant	3995	Hunter Coast Paperbark-Swamp Mahogany Forest
E38c - Foreshore Redgum - Ironbark Forest	4036	Hunter Coast Lake Flats Apple Forest
E4 - Coastal Sand Littoral Rainforest	3133	Sydney Coast Tuckeroo Littoral Rainforest
E40a - Phragmites Rushland	3962	Coastal Floodplain Phragmites Reedland
E40b - Estuarine Baumea Sedgeland	4000	Northern Estuarine Paperbark Sedge Forest
E40c - Estuarine Juncus Rushland	4026	Estuarine Sea Rush Swamp Oak Forest
E40i - Estuarine Swamp Oak Forest	4028	Estuarine Swamp Oak Twig-rush Forest
E40ii - Estuarine Swamp Oak Forest - Rainforest ecotone	4028	Estuarine Swamp Oak Twig-rush Forest
E41 - Swamp Oak Sedge Forest	4022	Coastal Floodplain Swamp Oak Forest
E42i - Narrabeen Alluvial Sedge Woodland	3998	Lower North Creekflat Mahogany Swamp Forest
E42ii - Narrabeen Alluvial Sedge Woodland - Melaleuca thicket variant	3998	Lower North Creekflat Mahogany Swamp Forest
E43ai - Estuarine Paperbark Scrub Forest	3998	Lower North Creekflat Mahogany Swamp Forest
E43aai - Estuarine Paperbark Scrub Forest - Casuarina variant	3998	Lower North Creekflat Mahogany Swamp Forest
E45 - Umina Lepironia Sedgeland	3961	Coast Sands Lepironia Sedgeland

VIS_ID 3908 – Gosford LGA Vegetation Map 2013		
EFS_Comm	Equivalent PCT ID	PCTName
E46a - Freshwater Typha Wetland	3975	Southern Lower Floodplain Freshwater Wetland
E47 - Estuarine Mangrove Scrub	4027	Estuarine Swamp Oak-Mangrove Forest
E47a - Estuarine Saltmarsh/Grassland	4097	Samphire Saltmarsh
E50a - Coastal Sand Foredune Scrub	3788	Coastal Foredune Wattle Scrub
E50b - Coastal Sand Banksia Scrub	3790	Coastal Sands Tea Tree Scrub
E51a - Coastal Headland Grassland	3407	Central Headland Grassland
E51b - Coastal Headland Shrubland	3789	Coastal Headland Clay Heath
E51c - Coastal Headland Low Forest	3434	Hunter Coast White Mahogany Low Forest
E51d - Coastal Headland Paperbark Scrub	3793	Hunter Coast Headland Clay Heath
E51e - Coastal Headland Gully Scrub	3143	Coastal Sand Littoral Forest
E53 - Coastal Sand Beach Spinifex	3410	Spinifex Strandline Grassland
E54 - Sandstone Hanging Swamps	3924	Sydney Coastal Upland Swamp Heath
E54a - Sandstone Hanging Swamps - Variant a	3924	Sydney Coastal Upland Swamp Heath
E54b - Sandstone Hanging Swamps - Variant b	3924	Sydney Coastal Upland Swamp Heath
E54c - Sandstone Hanging Swamps - Variant c	3924	Sydney Coastal Upland Swamp Heath
E5a - Alluvial Bluegum-Paperbark Forest	3171	Northern Lowland Viney Wet Forest
E6ai - Coastal Narrabeen Moist Forest	3242	Lower North Ranges Turpentine Moist Forest
E6aii - Coastal Narrabeen Moist Forest - Basalt variant	3242	Lower North Ranges Turpentine Moist Forest
E6aiii - Coastal Narrabeen Moist Forest - Acacia regrowth	3242	Lower North Ranges Turpentine Moist Forest
E6b - Coastal Narrabeen Ironbark Forest	3234	Hunter Coast Lowland Spotted Gum Moist Forest
E8 - Sheltered Blue Gum Forest	3242	Lower North Ranges Turpentine Moist Forest
E9 - Coastal Ranges Open Forest	3176	Sydney Enriched Sandstone Moist Forest
Rock	–	–
Sand	–	–
Water	–	–

Byron Bay LGA Vegetation Map 2017		
PCT	Equivalent PCT ID	PCTName
(Blackbutt) Pink Bloodwood - Blackbutt - Grey Ironbark shrubby open forest	3232	Far North Coastal Hills Blackbutt-Ironbark Forest
(Blackbutt) Turpentine - Brush Box tall open forest on rhyolite	3174	Northern Turpentine-Brush Box Wet Forest
Bangalow Palm-Umbrella Cheese Tree-Brown Kurrajong-Broad-leaved Paperbark floodplain rainforest	3004	Far North Bangalow Palm Swamp Forest
Bennett's Ash-Three-veined Laurel-Blue Lilly Pilly littoral rainforest	3121	Broken Head Lowland Rainforest
Blackbutt - Turpentine tall moist open forest on sandstone ranges	3147	Far North Brush Box-Bloodwood Wet Forest
Blackbutt-Mixed Eucalypt-Brush Box (Moist Blackbutt)	3148	Far North Brush Box-Walnut Wet Forest
Blackbutt-Scribbly Gum-Satinwood-Tassell Rush open forest of sandy waterlogged soils	3551	Northern Sands Blackbutt-Red Mahogany Forest
Broad-leaf Cumbungi Rushland	3962	Coastal Floodplain Phragmites Reedland
Broad-leaved Paperbark - Bare Twig Rush swamp sclerophyll open forest of coastal swamps	3989	Far North Paperbark Fern Swamp Forest
Broad-leaved Paperbark swamp sclerophyll forest with rainforest elements on coastal floodplains	3988	Far North Mesophyll Paperbark Swamp Forest
Broad-leaved Paperbark-Brush Box-Swamp Box swamp sclerophyll forest on clays of coastal plains	3990	Far North Paperbark Gahnia Swamp Forest
Broad-leaved Paperbark-Swamp Mahogany-Swamp Box swamp sclerophyll forest on coastal sandsheets	3989	Far North Paperbark Fern Swamp Forest
Broad-leaved Paperbark-Swamp Oak-Tall Sedge swamp forest on alluvial soils	3990	Far North Paperbark Gahnia Swamp Forest
Broad-leaved Paperbark-Willow Bottlebrush on alluvial floodplains	3988	Far North Mesophyll Paperbark Swamp Forest
Brush Box headland littoral rainforest	3121	Broken Head Lowland Rainforest
Brush Box moist tall open forest with eucalypt emergents	3172	Northern Ranges Brush Box-Flooded Gum Wet Forest
Brush Box rainforest/wet sclerophyll forest on metasediments	3148	Far North Brush Box-Walnut Wet Forest
Brush Box-Pink Bloodwood-Grey Ironbark-Blackbutt open forest on sandstone and alluvial sediments	3147	Far North Brush Box-Bloodwood Wet Forest
Brush Box-Tallowood-Pink Bloodwood+/-Flooded Gum shrubby wet open forest	3147	Far North Brush Box-Bloodwood Wet Forest
Camphor Laurel >80%	—	—
Coachwood-Crab-Apple-Brush Box tall closed forest	3148	Far North Brush Box-Walnut Wet Forest
Coast Banksia - Tuckeroo closed forest/shrubland of coastal Holocene dunes	3132	Northern Sands Tuckeroo-Banksia Forest
Coast Banksia woodland and open forest of coastal dunes	—	—
Coast Banksia-rainforest on metasediments	3121	Broken Head Lowland Rainforest

Byron Bay LGA Vegetation Map 2017		
PCT	Equivalent PCT ID	PCTName
Coast Cypress Pine with littoral rainforest elements	3547	Far North Sands Coastal Cypress Dry Shrub Forest
Coast Cypress shrubby open forest	3547	Far North Sands Coastal Cypress Dry Shrub Forest
Coast Wattle shrubland on coastal foredunes	3788	Coastal Foredune Wattle Scrub
Cottonwood closed forest or shrubland of seaside bedrock hillslopes	3122	Far North Littoral Rainforest
Derived Camphor Laurel Rainforest Wet Sclerophyll Forest	–	–
Derived sedgeland or saline grasslands of disturbed sites on estuarine plains	3912	Northern Sand Swale Paperbark Sedge Shrubland
Dry Blackbutt	3232	Far North Coastal Hills Blackbutt-Ironbark Forest
<i>Eleocharis equisetina</i> freshwater wetland of coastal floodplains, NSW North Coast Bioregion	3967	Northern Lower Floodplain Eleocharis Wetland
Exotic	–	–
Fern-leaved Banksia - Dwarf Heath Casuarina - Midgen Berry - Black Bog-rush graminoid heathland	3787	Byron Graminoid Clay Heath
Fern-leaved Banksia - Spear Grasstree Wet Heathland of North Coast Wallum Swales	3915	Northern Sands Prickly Tea-tree Wet Shrubland
Flooded Gum moist open forest of lowland coastal floodplains	3148	Far North Brush Box-Walnut Wet Forest
Forest Red Gum tall to very tall moist open forest/rainforest transition on the coastal plain	3322	Far North Ranges Red Gum Grassy Forest
Forest Red Gum-Flooded Gum-Pink Bloodwood-Tallowood+/-Blackbutt, Grey Ironbark, Brush Box	3322	Far North Ranges Red Gum Grassy Forest
Forest Red Gum-Tallowood-Flooded Gum-Swamp Mahogany-Pink Bloodwood+/- Brush Box on floodplain	3988	Far North Mesophyll Paperbark Swamp Forest
Forest Red Gum-Willow Bottlebrush-Broad-leaved Paperbark tall open forest on alluvial floodplains	4034	Far North Swamp Oak-Tuckeroo Swamp Fringe Forest
Giant Sedge sedgeland of frequently inundated areas of sandy alluvium	3912	Northern Sand Swale Paperbark Sedge Shrubland
Giant Water Gum-Rough-leaved Elm-Small-leaved Fig-Hard Quandong subtropical rainforest	3011	Far North Lowland Subtropical Rainforest
Grey Mangrove - River Mangrove low open or closed forest or shrubland of intertidal flats	4091	Grey Mangrove-River Mangrove Forest
Hoop Pine-Rainforest +/- Brush Box	3002	Lower Richmond Hills Dry-Subtropical Rainforest
Lagoon forbland of permanent wetlands on the coastal floodplains	3912	Northern Sand Swale Paperbark Sedge Shrubland
Leafy Twig-rush Sedgeland of North Coast Wallum Swamps and Lakes	3912	Northern Sand Swale Paperbark Sedge Shrubland
Maidens Blush-Yellow Carabeen-Native Tamarind-Bangalow Palm subtropical rainforest on basalt	3021	Northern Lowland Subtropical Rainforest
Maidens Blush-Yellow Carabeen-Native Tamarind-Bangalow Palm subtropical rainforest on poor soils	3011	Far North Lowland Subtropical Rainforest

Byron Bay LGA Vegetation Map 2017		
PCT	Equivalent PCT ID	PCTName
Olive Tea-tree-Knotted Scale-rush-Spreading Rope-rush Wet Heathland	3900	Northern Sandplain Saw-sedge-Fern Swamp Heath
Pink Bloodwood-Brush Box open forest on coastal dunes and sandplains	–	–
Prickly Couch - Sea Rush - Common Couch saltmarsh of saline coastal swamps and flats	4096	Prickly Couch-Sea Rush Saltmarsh
Red Kamala-Guioa subtropical rainforest	3002	Lower Richmond Hills Dry-Subtropical Rainforest
Red-fruit Saw-sedge-Coral Fern Sedgeland of North Coast Wallum Duneslopes and Open Depressions	3900	Northern Sandplain Saw-sedge-Fern Swamp Heath
Red-fruited Saw-sedge - Olive Tea-tree fernland / sedgeland	3900	Northern Sandplain Saw-sedge-Fern Swamp Heath
Ribbonwood-Palm-White Beech	3172	Northern Ranges Brush Box-Flooded Gum Wet Forest
River Oak - Weeping Bottlebrush layered woodland along drainage lines	4070	Far North River Oak Wet Forest
Saltwater Couch - Samphire saltmarsh of low-lying estuarine areas	4103	Sporobolus virginicus Saltmarsh
Scribbly Gum Shrubby Woodland on Acid Volcanics	3924	Sydney Coastal Upland Swamp Heath
Scribbly Gum-bloodwood heathy open forest on poorly drained sandy soils	3551	Northern Sands Blackbutt-Red Mahogany Forest
Sea Rush saltmarsh of saline coastal swamps and flats	4096	Prickly Couch-Sea Rush Saltmarsh
Slender Twine-rush - Pale Cord-rush Sedgeland	3912	Northern Sand Swale Paperbark Sedge Shrubland
Spinifex strandline grassland	3410	Spinifex Strandline Grassland
Swamp Box-Forest Red Gum-Pink Bloodwood seasonal swamp forest	3991	Far North Sands Swamp Turpentine-Paperbark Forest
Swamp Box-Pink Bloodwood+/-Black Sheoak	3991	Far North Sands Swamp Turpentine-Paperbark Forest
Swamp Box-Red Mahogany-Paperbark transitional swamp forest on floodplain edges	3991	Far North Sands Swamp Turpentine-Paperbark Forest
Swamp Mahogany-Scribbly Gum-Plume Rush Swamp Sclerophyll Mallee	4008	Northern Sands Swamp Mahogany Shrubby Rush Forest
Swamp Mahogany-Tantoon-Tassell Rush forested wetland of waterlogged sandy soils	4008	Northern Sands Swamp Mahogany Shrubby Rush Forest
Swamp Mahogany-tea-tree-Tassell Rush forested wetland of waterlogged wallum soils	4008	Northern Sands Swamp Mahogany Shrubby Rush Forest
Swamp Oak - Broad-leaved Paperbark - Willow Bottlebrush floodplain forested wetland	4004	Northern Melaleuca quinquenervia Swamp Forest
Swamp Oak - Milky Mangrove - Broad-leaved Paperbark king tide forest and woodland	3028	Illawarra Escarpment Warm Temperate Rainforest
Swamp Oak - Sea Rush swamp forest on saline coastal swamps and flats	4026	Estuarine Sea Rush Swamp Oak Forest
Swamp Oak forested wetland of saline areas of coastal estuaries	4026	Estuarine Sea Rush Swamp Oak Forest

Byron Bay LGA Vegetation Map 2017		
PCT	Equivalent PCT ID	PCTName
Swamp Oak with rainforest elements on coastal floodplains and metasediments	4034	Far North Swamp Oak-Tuckeroo Swamp Fringe Forest
Tall Saw Sedge sedgeland	3900	Northern Sandplain Saw-sedge-Fern Swamp Heath
Tallowood-Blackbutt moist shrubby tall open forest	3147	Far North Brush Box-Bloodwood Wet Forest
Tallowood-Brush Box-Flooded Gum on sheltered lower slopes and gullies	3172	Northern Ranges Brush Box-Flooded Gum Wet Forest
Tallowood-Small-fruited Grey Gum-Forest Oak dry open forest	3139	Border Ranges Brush Box-Tallowood Wet Forest
Teatree	3801	Far North Sandplain Wallum Heath
Tea-tree tall shrubland of coastal freshwater sand swamps	3801	Far North Sandplain Wallum Heath
Tuckeroo - Bird's Eye Alectryon - Beach Acronychia littoral rainforests	3122	Far North Littoral Rainforest
Tuckeroo - Cottonwood - Hoop Pine littoral rainforest of tidal channel bank alluvium	3122	Far North Littoral Rainforest
Twin-leaf Coogera - Hairy Walnut - Red Kamala - White Booyong subtropical rainforest	3001	Lismore Basalt Subtropical Rainforest
Umbrella Cheese Tree +/- other rainforest species on hill slopes	3002	Lower Richmond Hills Dry-Subtropical Rainforest
unassigned	–	–
Wallum Banksia - Prickly Moses - <i>Caustis recurvata</i> dry heathland on coastal sands	3801	Far North Sandplain Wallum Heath
Wallum Banksia-Scribbly Gum +/- Coast Cypress Pine	3548	Far North Sands Scribbly Gum Heathy Forest
Wattle	–	–
Weeping Lilly Pilly dry riparian rainforest	3011	Far North Lowland Subtropical Rainforest
Weeping Lilly Pilly+/-Hoop Pine, Riberry, Paperbark, Brush Box on alluvial metasediments	3011	Far North Lowland Subtropical Rainforest

Model zones

Table 20 Model zones used for vegetation modelling across NSW Coast and Tablelands study area

Dry Sclerophyll Forest (DSF)		
No.	Model zone name – DSF	No. of PCTs
1	Alpine - Montane	13
2	Armidale Plateau	10
3	Armidale Plateau-East	7
4	Ballina Coastal Ramp	14
5	Bega Coastal Foothills	14

Dry Sclerophyll Forest (DSF)		
No.	Model zone name – DSF	No. of PCTs
6	Bega Coastal Foothills-North	6
7	Bega Coastal Foothills-South	11
8	Bega Coastal Lowlands	10
9	Bega Coast-South	11
10	Bega Granites	10
11	Bilpin Ridges	12
12	Bilpin Ridges and Kurralong Fault Scarp	12
13	Blaxlands Ridge	12
14	Blaxlands Ridge-West	12
15	Blue Mountains Plateau	12
16	Bombala/Byadbo Meta-sediments	13
17	Bondo	12
18	Boyd Plateau	4
19	Brooms Head Coastal Ramp	7
20	Bucketty Ridges	9
21	Bungonia Tableland and Gorge	12
22	Bungonia Tableland and Gorge-South	11
23	Byron-Tweed Coast Plains	7
24	Canberra Plains	8
25	Carrai Plateau	4
26	Cataract	14
27	Chaelundi	14
28	Clarence - Manning Basin - East	16
29	Clarence - Manning Basin - West	12
30	Clarence Alluvial Plain	15
31	Clarence Foothills	13
32	Clyde Valley Foothills	9
33	Comboyne Plateau	7
34	Crookwell	8
35	Crookwell Basalts and Sands	7
36	Crookwell-East	17
37	Crookwell-South	9
38	Dalmorton	21
39	Dalmorton-Metasediments	9
40	Dalmorton-North	6
41	Dalmorton-South	9

Dry Sclerophyll Forest (DSF)		
No.	Model zone name – DSF	No. of PCTs
42	Dorrigo/Ebor Volcanics	13
43	Fitzroy Falls Plateau/Escarpment	11
44	Gippsland Coast	5
45	Gippsland High Lowlands	11
46	Gippsland Lowlands	6
47	Gippsland Lowlands-South	8
48	Glenn Innes-Guyra Basalts	7
49	Gosford	16
50	Gourock - Tindery Slopes and Ranges	12
51	Grafton - Whiporie Basin	17
52	Grose River Gorge	12
53	Gundry Plains	14
54	Gundry Plains-North	9
55	Guy Fawkes	16
56	Hornsby Plateau-East	11
57	Howes Range	5
58	Howes Range-South	14
59	Howes Range-South-Mid	6
60	Illawarra	9
61	Ingalba Coastal Foothills	9
62	Inverell Plateau Granites	12
63	Inverell Plateau Granites-Mid	14
64	Inverell Plateau Granites-South	15
65	Jervis	10
66	Jervis-South	10
67	Kangaroo Valley	6
68	Kempsey Coastal Ramp	10
69	Kurrajong Fault Scarp-South	15
70	Lake Macquarie	11
71	Lapstone Slopes	10
72	Lapstone Slopes-South	15
73	Lower Snowy	7
74	MacDonald Ranges	10
75	Macleay Escarpment Foothills	9
76	Macleay Gorges	14
77	Manning - Macleay Coastal Alluvial Plain	13

Dry Sclerophyll Forest (DSF)		
No.	Model zone name – DSF	No. of PCTs
78	Mellong Range	15
79	Mid Coast Alluvial Plains	12
80	Minuma Range	12
81	Molonglo Ranges and Gullies	14
82	Molonglo Ranges-West	6
83	Monaro Aluvium, Basalts and Sand	11
84	Moonbi - Walcha Granites	7
85	Moruya Valley Foothills	12
86	Moss Vale	10
87	Moss Vale Highlands	13
88	Moss Vale Highlands-Bungonia	7
89	Moss Vale Highlands-Mid	13
90	Moss Vale Highlands-South	11
91	Mt Dromedary - Mumbula Mountain	11
92	Mt Imlay/Towamba Volcanics	6
93	Mt Warning	5
94	Murrumbateman	13
95	Murrumbateman-East	8
96	Myall - Forster Barriers	11
97	Nadgee	12
98	Nadgee-South	10
99	Nattai Plateau-Northeast Tops	7
100	Nattai Plateau-Slopes	13
101	Nattai Plateau-Southeast Tops	13
102	Nattai Plateau-Southern	8
103	Nattai Plateau-Southwest Tops	17
104	Nattai Plateau-West Tops	5
105	Newcastle	14
106	Nightcap	10
107	NNC Barrington - Gloucester	7
108	Nowra - Durras Coastal Slopes	11
109	Oberon - Kialla Granites	8
110	Picton	11
111	Pittwater	12
112	Port Macquarie Coastal Ramp	12
113	Richmond Alluvial Plain	17

Dry Sclerophyll Forest (DSF)		
No.	Model zone name – DSF	No. of PCTs
114	Richmond Range	17
115	Robertson Basalts	6
116	Rocky River Gorge	14
117	SB Cumberland	15
118	SB Escarpment- High Lowlands	11
119	SB Escarpment-Bungonia	8
120	SB Escarpment-East Lowlands	8
121	SB Escarpment-Lowlands	13
122	SB Escarpment-Southeast	11
123	SB Escarpment-Southwest	12
124	SB Hornsby	9
125	SB Hunter	13
126	SB Hunter- Upper West	8
127	SB Hunter-North	16
128	SB Hunter-West	20
129	SB Watagan	10
130	SB Watagan-North	9
131	SB Wyong	16
132	Scenic Rim	12
133	Scotts Main Range	8
134	Scotts Main Range-South	11
135	SEC Budawangs	13
136	SEC Budawangs - South	10
137	SEC Budawangs-East	7
138	SEC Coolangubra - Good Good Plateau	10
139	SEC Coolangubra - Good Good Plateau-Southeast	11
140	SEC Coolangubra - Good Good Plateau-Southwest	8
141	SEC Coolangubra - Good Good Plateau-West	6
142	SEH Budawangs	13
143	SEH Budawangs-South	6
144	SEH Bungonia/Crookwell Basalts and Sands	9
145	SEH Coolangubra - Good Good Plateau-Mid	10
146	SEH Coolangubra - Good Good Plateau-North	9
147	SEH Coolangubra - Good Good Plateau-South	5
148	SEH Coolangubra - Good Good Plateau-West	5
149	SEH Monaro Granites	8

Dry Sclerophyll Forest (DSF)		
No.	Model zone name – DSF	No. of PCTs
150	SEH Monaro Granites-Mid	14
151	SEH Monaro Granites-South	2
152	SEH Oberon	13
153	SEH Oberon-South	10
154	SEQ Coastal Barriers	10
155	Shoalhaven Gorge	8
156	Shoalhaven Plains	12
157	Snowball High Valley	9
158	Snowy Mountains	10
159	Somersby Plateau	7
160	Stanthorpe Plateau	17
161	Stroud Mountains	12
162	Summervale Range	18
163	Summervale Range-North	6
164	Sydney Cataract	9
165	Tomago - Tomaree	13
166	Tuross/Moruya Basalts, Granites and Sands	13
167	Upper Hunter	9
168	Upper MacDonald Valleys	7
169	Upper Manning	6
170	Walcha Plateau	15
171	Washpool	10
172	Wauchope Coastal Foothills	9
173	Wollondilly - Bindook Tablelands and Gorges	12
174	Wollondilly - Bindook Tablelands-Upper	12
175	Wongwibinda Plateau	17
176	Woodenbong	12
177	Woronora Plateau - Mid	5
178	Woronora Plateau - Northeast	9
179	Woronora Plateau - Southwest - West	11
180	Yalwal - Tallowal East	9
181	Yalwal - Tallowal West	12
182	Yengo	10
183	Yuraygir	16

Wet Sclerophyll Forest (WSF)		
No.	Model zone name – WSF	No. of PCTs
1	Armidale Plateau	13
2	Bega Coastal Ranges	12
3	Central Coast Ranges	17
4	Central Tablelands	24
5	Chaelundi	17
6	Clarence	16
7	Clyde Valley Foothills	6
8	Coolangubra - Good Good Plateau	13
9	Dalmorton	19
10	Ettrema	16
11	Far North Coast	7
12	Far Northern Tablelands	18
13	Far South Coastal Ranges	11
14	Hunter	20
15	Illawarra	13
16	Jervis	10
17	Macleay Escarpment Foothills-North	20
18	Macleay Escarpment Foothills-South	9
19	Mid Coast	18
20	Mid Northern Tablelands	13
21	Moruya South Budawangs	11
22	Moss Vale	12
23	North Coast	18
24	Northern Tablelands	12
25	Pittwater	12
26	SB Cumberland	11
27	SB Wyong	13
28	Scenic Rim	15
29	SEC Budawangs	16
30	Southern High Country	15
31	Southern Highlands	26
32	Sydney Cataract	13
33	Watagans	15
34	Woodenbong	8

Rainforest (RF)		
No.	Model zone name - RF	No. of PCTs
1	Central	16
2	Greater Clarence	16
3	Hunter	17
4	Macleay Escarpment Foothills	12
5	Mid Coast	15
6	North Coast	16
7	Northern Tablelands	14
8	Scenic Rim	16
9	South Coast	15
10	Southern Highlands	17
11	Woodenbong	9
12	Wyong	10

Dry Heath (DH), Wet Heath (WH), Riverine Floodplain Forests (RFF), Swamp Forest (SF)					
No.	Model zone name	DH	WH	RFF	SF
1	Central	10	8	19	7
2	Hunter-Mid Coast	15	7	5	18
3	North Coast and Tableland	20	8	10	16
4	South Coast	17	10	17	8
5	Southern High Country	8		13	0
6	Southern Highlands	15	11	22	0
7	Wyong	12	6	4	18

Other vegetation photo patterns (modelled across entire study area)	
VPP	No. of PCTs
Grassy Woodlands	13
Native Grasslands	11
Freshwater Wetlands	15
Saline Wetlands (not modelled)	8
Estuarine Swamp Oak PCTs (not modelled)	5
Grassy headlands	3
Foredune/Strandline	2