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ENVIRONMENT HERITAGE AND LANDS

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NATURAL VALUES ATLAS
Authoritative, comprehensive information on Tasmania's natural values.
Web: www.naturalvaluesatlas.tas.gov.au
Email: support@naturalvaluesatlas.tas.gov.au

TASMANIAN VEGETATION MONITORING AND MAPPING PROGRAM
Specialist support and advice to Government through research, vegetation mapping, inventory, impact assessment and monitoring.
Email: tasveg@NRE.tas.gov.au

To access and download data from the Natural Values Atlas you must read the Conditions of Use described below and acknowledge that you have read, understand and will comply with these conditions by checking the I Agree checkbox.

DECEMBER 2011

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b) security measures are in place to ensure LISTmap or Conservation Information System Data cannot be reconverted to vector format.

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11. Data/information regarding declared weeds listed under the *Tasmanian Weed Management Act 1999 (TWMA 1999)* as well as data/information related to other non-declared weeds should be submitted to the NVA within three months of collection. Data must be submitted in accordance with the standard proforma, and data entry facility as detailed below including the completion of any mandatory fields.
12. Any product or service derived from the Data whether for commercial or non-commercial gains, internally or externally of your organisation must be accompanied by the relevant acknowledgment statement(s). The statements must be in a form visible to the human eye.

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2. Data submitted to the NVA should be collected in a lawful manner. Data which is shown not to have been collected in a lawful manner will be excluded from the NVA.
3. Data submitted to the NVA must be a true representation of observations made in the field. Persons found to be knowingly submitting false information will be banned from submitting records to the NVA.
4. Persons submitting data to the NVA should make all reasonable efforts to ensure the accuracy of the information submitted.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT STATEMENTS:

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NVA METADATA

Data Set Name	Natural Values Atlas (NVA) Data
Description	Natural values collected in the course of conducting business, suitable for entry into the Natural Values Atlas.
Data Source	Individual or organisation name.
Data Coverage	Statewide (including Macquarie Island)
ASDD Metadata Link	N/A
Datum / Projection	GDA94 / Geocentric Datum of Australia Zone 55 OR WGS84 / Decimal Latitude and Longitude
Data Format	N/A
Compression	N/A
Filename	N/A
Receiver	Resource Management and Conservation Division, NRE
Transfer Method	NVA proforma.
Transfer Type	Incremental

Transfer Frequency	Observations of species that are listed under the *Threatened Species Protection Act 1995*, the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*, declared weeds listed under the *Tasmanian Weed Management Act 1999* as well as data/information related to other non-declared weeds that are sampled or recorded, must be submitted into the NVA within three months of collection.
Transfer Start Date and Time	See above
Data Distribution	Natural Values Atlas
Automated E-mail Notification	N/A
Destination Server Details	N/A

MANDATORY FIELDS REQUIRED BY THE NVA SPECIES PROFORMA

Field Name	Description
Species	Scientific flora or fauna species name.
Geometry	Eastings and Northings for points, lines or polygons in GDA94.
Position Accuracy	Location variance or spatial accuracy in metres.
Location	A spatial description of the location, for example, 100 metres northeast of Carters Hill.
Mapping Method	The mapping method applied, for example, GPS, 1:25,000 Topographic Map Sheet.
Observation Date	The date the observation was made.
Date Accuracy	The observation date accuracy to the day, month or year.
Observers	The name of the person(s) who made the observation.

Observation Type	The observation type such as a sighting, a nest or a scat.
Observation State	The observation state to indicate whether the observation was present, absent, eradicated and so on.

MANDATORY FIELDS REQUIRED BY THE NVA GEODIVERSITY PROFORMA

Field Name	Description
Listing Status	Listing status indicates the status of the site entry. Listing status options include nominated, draft, interim, listed, delisted, superseded and rejected.
Project Code	Project code refers to the project with which the nomination/listing will be assigned to.
Geosite Name	Geosite name entries need to contain geographic and scientific elements of the site as if they are proper nouns. That is, Glovers Bluff Precambrian Ripple Marks.
Geosite Description	Geosite description provides details on the site, including descriptive facts, interpretation, reasons why the site is significant and other relevant comments, for example, where, what and why.
Geosite Definition	Geosite definition briefly summarises the where and why components of the site. For example, Dolerite slab topples on the southern edge of Mt Barrow plateau.
Statement of Significance	The statement of significance provides a succinct summary of what is significant about the site, why it is significant and the context of its significance. For example, Spectacular display of well developed calcareous solution tubes and rhizomorphs, forming the largest and most abundant collection of such features on King Island, and possibly Tasmania.
Degradation	Degradation provides a generalised measure of the sites condition.
Conservation	Conservation provides a generalised measure of the security of the sites condition.

Mapping Method	The mapping method applied, for example, GPS, 1:25,000 Topographic Map Sheet.
Geometry	Eastings and Northings for points, lines or polygons in GDA94.
Position Accuracy	Location variance or spatial accuracy in metres.
Artificial Exposure	Artificial exposure indicates whether the significant feature within the site has been exposed via anthropogenic disturbance. For example, a road cutting or quarry forms an artificially exposed site, whereas a natural section, such as the side of a gorge, does not.
Form Integrity Site	Form integrity site indicates whether a site is listed (at least in part) for its geomorphic form. For example, a relict Pleistocene sand dune landform comprises a form integrity site, where as a palaeosol exposed in a natural section does not (nor does a geological feature, such as an Outcrop or Cutting).
Process Integrity Site	Process integrity sites indicate whether the processes that formed the site are currently active, as opposed to relict. An active sea cave is a process integrity site, whereas an emergent sea cave is not.
Scientific Reference Site	A scientific reference site is one that contains important scientific evidence. A stratigraphic type section; a dated geological outcrop, landform or soil; and an important or rare fossil site are examples of a scientific reference site.
Predictive Region	Predictive region refers to a predictive site where important features as not yet identified are expected to exist within the site boundaries. Predictive regions are rarely used and would only be considered for listing in special circumstances.
Management Goals	Management goals should comprise a succinct statement of appropriate management objectives and practices for the site from the nominators' perspective. These may be aspirational goals and are not binding on the land manager. Management goals should be framed in plain English, without assuming specialist geoscientific knowledge by the land managers. Management goals should outline direct methods to maintain artificial exposures, form integrity and process integrity of sites, where appropriate.

Ground Disturbance: Trampling or Ferals	Is the site potentially threatened by ground disturbance: trampling or feral animals?
Ground Disturbance: Residential or Trackwork Scale	Is the site potentially threatened by ground disturbance: residential or trackwork scale?
Ground Disturbance: Commercial Scale	Is the site potentially threatened by ground disturbance: commercial scale?
Ground Disturbance: Industrial Scale	Is the site potentially threatened by ground disturbance: industrial scale?
Vegetation Disturbance: Exotic Species	Is the site potentially threatened by vegetation disturbance: exotic species?
Minor Physical Vegetation Disturbance	Is the site potentially threatened by minor physical vegetation disturbance?
Substantive Physical Vegetation Disturbance	Is the site potentially threatened by substantive physical vegetation disturbance?
Catchment Effects: Hydrological Modification	Is the site potentially threatened by catchment effects: hydrological modification?
Catchment Effects: Water Quality	Is the site potentially threatened by catchment effects: water quality?
Catchment Effects: Change to Sediment Budget	Is the site potentially threatened by catchment effects: change to sediment budget?
Small Fire	Is the site potentially threatened by small fire?
Large Fire	Is the site potentially threatened by large fire?
Concealment by Development	Is the site potentially threatened by concealment by development?

Concealment by Rehab Works or Regrowth at Exposure Sites	Is the site potentially threatened by concealment by rehab works or regrowth at exposure sites?
Coastal Engineering: Small Scale or Ad Hoc	Is the site potentially threatened by coastal engineering: small scale or ad hoc?
Coastal Engineering: Engineered Works	Is the site potentially threatened by coastal engineering: engineered works?
Increased Accessibility	Is the site potentially threatened by increased accessibility?
Climate Change	Is the site potentially threatened by climate change?
Prospecting or Scientific Collection	Is the site potentially threatened by prospecting or scientific collection?
Significant Illegal Collection	Is the site potentially threatened by significant illegal collection?
Physical Type	Physical type defines the physical nature of a site. Multiple physical types can be assigned to one site, where appropriate.
Bedrock Type	Bedrock type defines the bedrock geology that comprises a site, as detailed in the Mineral Resources Tasmania 1:250,000 geological mapping digital series. Multiple Bedrock Types should be assigned to a site where appropriate.
Classification Class	Class forms the first, for example, coarsest, classification subdivision in the TGD geodiversity classification hierarchical structure. Rules for geodiversity classification are formally defined under the Geodiversity Classification Key.
Classification Theme	Theme forms the second classification subdivision in the TGD geodiversity classification hierarchical structure. Rules for geodiversity classification are formally defined under the Geodiversity Classification Key.
Classification Type	Type forms the third classification subdivision in the Tasmanian Geoconservation Database (TGD) geodiversity classification hierarchical structure. Rules for geodiversity classification are formally defined under the geodiversity classification key.

Keyword Definition	Keyword definition defines the element keyword in a concise manner. Keyword definition is a mandatory field when creating a new element keyword.
Classification Class	Element keywords are assigned to their corresponding classification class for which they are classified under. For example, the element keyword, shore platform would be classified under class: surficial process; and the element keyword: graptolite would be classified under class: biogenic forms and palaeobiota. Classification class is a mandatory field when creating a new element keyword.
Age Eon	Eon in which the features of this site were created.
Age Era	Era in which the features of this site were created.
Age Period	Period in which the features of this site were created.
Age Epoch	Epoch in which the features of this site were created.
Geographical Significance	Geographical significance details the level of significance of a geosite value, in a geographical context.
Significant Type	Significant type defines the reason(s) a sites value is considered significant.

ADDITIONAL FIELDS REQUIRED FOR THREATENED SPECIES DATA

Field Name	Description
Sample Type	Was a specimen collected and lodged if so the type of sample, for example, flower, plant, blood, scat.
Lodgement Location	Which organisation was the specimen lodged with?
Sample Description	Further detail about the sample taken, for example, not collected although digital images available, collected for ID purposes only and discarded, whole plant, 10 flowers for herbarium.

Individuals Count or Individual Count Notes	Information on the number of individuals observed shown either as an integer or as a text description. For example: - count range estimates, 10-50, low 100s; - counts by development categories, 20 mature and 3 juveniles, 50 > 1m and 100's < 1m; - count difficulties ,10 seen, probably more, hard to see as not in peak flower; - count limitations, count limited to 10 x 10m quadrat, extends beyond study area, count limited to south side of road.
Area Occupied Notes	The area occupied by the species. For example: - an estimate of area occupied, >1ha, 5 x100m patch, 2m radius; - abundance, scattered, occasional, locally dense patches, in approximately 10 patches of approximately 1x1m over 0.5 ha, patchily continuous between grid references; - microhabitat and its extent, along approximately 100m of road edge depressions, narrow band on edge of wet heathland, on rotting tree trunks, dominant under pines, on old track and surrounding forest, weedy/grassy opening on hilltop, mainly associated with old logging tracks.
Disturbance Notes	A description of the habitat. For example: - evidence of past or continuing disturbance to population or site, PC in area, selectively logged 1990's, regularly mown, mainly associated with old logging tracks, frequently burnt, lots of rabbit scats, light domestic stock grazing, regularly harvested; - part destruction of population or site, 20 plants on eastern edge of site destroyed under permit in 2009.
Threat Notes	A description of potential threats to the species or site. For example: - PC symptoms < 1km away; - area surveyed for subdivision proposal; - in Forest Practices Plan though population included in wildlife habitat clump; - area subject to strip mine proposal; - threatened by weed encroachment from nearby infestations; - threatened by downstream impacts of dam.

ADDITIONAL FIELDS REQUIRED FOR WEEDS DATA

Field Name	Description
WONS Density	Weeds of National Significance (WONS) are twenty weeds that are regarded as being national priorities for control and management. Tasmania has seven WONS. WONS Density is assigned a value 1 through to 10 (1 = Absent, 2 = < 1%, 3 = 1% to 10%, 4 = 11% to 50%, 5 = > 50%, 6 = Present Density Unknown, 7 = Unknown or uncertain, 8 = Not Assessed, 9 = Scattered, 10 = 100%.
Data Source	Data Source represents the original project the data was collected under. Not all weeds data supplied will have been collected as part of a specific project and so it is acceptable that this information is not always supplied.
Foreign ID	The Foreign ID relates to the unique identifier under the Data Source. Not all weeds data supplied will have been collected as part of a specific project and so it is acceptable that this information is not always supplied.
Observation Notes	Any additional text information relating to the weeds observation.

CONTACTS

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GENERAL

Any questions regarding the Conditions of Use or copyright should be directed to:

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Division of Environment Heritage and Lands

Department of Natural Resources and Environment

GPO Box 44

Hobart TAS 7001

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