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TASMANIAN VEGETATION MONITORING AND MAPPING PROGRAM
Specialist support and advice to Government through research, vegetation mapping, inventory, impact assessment and monitoring.
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TASVEG 5.0 – METADATA STATEMENT

Dataset

Title: TASVEG 5.0
Custodian: Department of Natural Resources and Environment Tasmania (NRE Tas)
Jurisdiction: Tasmania
Citation: Department of Natural Resources and Environment Tasmania. *TASVEG 5.0*, Released November 2025. Tasmanian Vegetation Monitoring and Mapping Program, Environment Business Unit.

Description

Abstract: TASVEG is a Tasmania-wide vegetation map produced by the Tasmanian Vegetation Monitoring and Mapping Program (TVMMP). TASVEG comprises 156 mapping units captured at a nominal scale of 1:25,000. TASVEG is continually revised and updated via photographic and satellite image interpretation and is verified in the field where possible. This version (5.0) represents the fifth major release of the TASVEG layer since 2004.

From Forest to Fjaeldmark: Descriptions of Tasmania's Vegetation, *Edition 2* (Kitchener and Harris 2013) is the technical reference publication for the TASVEG mapping dataset. It describes the classification of mapping units used within TASVEG. The descriptions in each section are updated to align with the current mapping. Check the revision date to ensure any downloaded material is the most current available.

Search Words: vegetation, flora, TASVEG, Tasmania

Reference System

Reference System: EPSG:28355
(GDA94 / MGA zone 55)

Geographic Extent

Name: Tasmania
Bounding Box:

-39.2
143.5E 149.0E
-44.0

Dataset Currency

Creation Date: 2025-08-08
Publication Date: 2025-11-19
Ending Date: On next release (date to be advised)

Dataset Status

Progress: Complete for release version 5.0
Maintenance and Update: No further updates for release version 5.0

Dataset Access

Stored Data Format(s): Digital – ESRI ArcSDE geodatabase
Available Format Type(s): Digital – ESRI Shapefile
Digital – ESRI file geodatabase
Digital – MapInfo TAB

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Data Quality

Lineage: The first version of TASVEG (TASVEG 1.0) was released in 2004. The initial TASVEG release incorporated existing information from the Regional Forest Agreement mapping program and from the World Heritage Area (WHA) mapping program, with remaining areas of the state mapped by the TVMMP.

Since TASVEG 1.0 there have been three minor versions released; 1.1 and 1.2 released in 2005 and 1.3 released in 2007. Four major versions have been released since TASVEG 1.0; these were 2.0 in 2009, 3.0 in 2013, 4.0 in 2020 and now 5.0 in 2025. Each new version of TASVEG has been accompanied by a statement indicating which new mapping data has been incorporated since the last release.

Photographic interpretation (PI) of NRE Tas most current aerial photography is the primary method of data collection for TASVEG updates, with field verification of representative polygons undertaken where practicable. Some aerial photography is analysed stereoscopically where feasible, but the majority of imagery is analysed orthographically within a Geographic Information System. Imagery is interpreted by vegetation scientists within NRE Tas who directly edit a master version of the TASVEG layer. Ancillary information such as geology maps, species records from the Natural Values Atlas, elevation data, hydrographic information and ecology texts are consulted to assist in the accurate typing of vegetation during PI.

TASVEG also incorporates updated mapping supplied by external stakeholders where the veracity of such data can be confirmed.

Positional Accuracy:

TASVEG data is predominately captured via on-screen digitising at a nominal scale of 1:25,000 with generalisation of vegetation boundaries necessary for conceptual representation. The aerial photography primarily used in the mapping process is orthorectified and registered to between ±2.5m and ±17.5m of true position at the 90% confidence level. Horizontal accuracy of orthophoto data varies according to imagery age and source, which can be obtained from the State Aerial Photo Index.

Attribute Accuracy:

Tasmanian vegetation is mapped at two nested classification levels, Vegetation Groups and Vegetation Communities. The technical reference manual From Forest to Fjaeldmark: Descriptions of Tasmania's Vegetation, Edition 2 (Kitchener and Harris 2013) describes the Vegetation Groups and Vegetation Communities that are mapped under the TASVEG system. TASVEG uses 156 distinct mapping units, corresponding to Vegetation Communities.

The forest vegetation mapping units (which primarily originate from the RFA forest vegetation communities mapping) are largely based on the dominant canopy layer, with one or more species consistently present. A smaller selection of forest vegetation communities are defined by the combination of dominant canopy species and known understory type. Some forest mapping units are also characterised by geology, topographic features, altitude or the height of dominant trees. Non-forest vegetation community mapping units may be characterised by geology, environmental and topographic features and dominant species. Field verification of data is strategic, with priority given to rare or threatened communities, and communities where remote identification is less reliable. WHA mapping was largely derived from PI and verified in the field.

TASVEG mapping is indicative only and most polygons have not been field verified. Apart from the presence or otherwise of field verification, attribute reliability can be inferred from the mapping source date and source type, and from the source interpretability rating scale.

TASVEG makes every effort to reflect the surface cover of vegetation at the time of publication but is not considered the official source for plantation information in Tasmania. The plantation estate is a very dynamic resource, and users should consult official forestry sources to obtain the latest figures.

Logical Consistency: TASVEG 5.0 has been quality assured for topological correctness including the omission of overlaps and gaps. Checking of attribute values has been performed to ensure all attributes comply with the valid values set out in the TASVEG editing business rules. Preliminary logical consistency checking has been performed on suspicious locations of tagged communities to correct gross errors in geographical distribution.

Completeness: The TASVEG dataset covers the entire State including larger islands and a number of smaller offshore islands. This dataset is complete for the purpose of the current TASVEG release (version 5.0). The data is suitable for use as a statewide and regional overview, for reporting purposes and for determining the probable location of vegetation communities. TASVEG mapping is not suitable as a legal basis for vegetation assessments. Tasks requiring more current, or precise, vegetation boundaries should seek alternate data sources or undertake field verification.

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Additional Metadata: http://www.nre.tas.gov.au/tasveg

Mapping updates since version 4.0

APSLEY_MOULTING_WEEDS-NRMS-2021
Baseline mapping information supplied by NRM South within the Apsley Marshes and Moulting Lagoon area. Data was collected as part of a project aimed at reducing weed extent and agricultural impacts within the broader region.

BELL_BAY-ECO-2025
Updated mapping information from the Bell Bay area.

BLACK_BROOKERS_GUM_REVIEW-NRMS-2021
Mapping information shared by NRM South and Tasmanian Land Conservancy aimed at improving the quality and extent of mapping for Black gum (*Eucalyptus ovata*) and Brookers gum (E*ucalyptus brookeriana*) dominated communities.

FPL_ESTATE_UPDATES-FPL-YYYY, FPL_RESOURCE-FPL-YYYY, FPL_WOOLNORTH-FPL-2020, LENAH_ESTATE-ECT-2024, NBES_UPDATES-NBES-YYYY
A collection of projects relating to mapping updates provided by external stakeholders.

FPX_INTEGRATION-NRE-2024
Updated plantation information based on data supplied by forestry managers.

HOBART_ASSESSMENTS_RESERVES-HCC-2022
Mapping updates supplied by Hobart City Council as part efforts to improve the quality of mapping within council reserves and to undertake vegetation condition assessments.

KENT_GROUP-NRE-2024
Vegetation revisions made using available satellite and statewide ortho-imagery with additional assistance from a vegetation map supplied by Dr Marsden-Smedley that he prepared following a visit to Deal Island in 2023. Older vegetation descriptions and maps for Deal Island and Erith Island in the published literature were also consulted. The objective of the revision was to improve vegetation boundaries which have been changing over time.

KING_ISLAND_VEGTYPE_REVIEW-FPA-2021
This project reviewed vegetation types based on strategic field checking undertaken by the Forest Practices Authority (FPA). Background imagery was used from Google Earth and ESRI World Imagery and was of a variable date range and quality. In some locations, mapping under the FPA Project may not have been revised in 2021 but has been labelled with this project code for FPA operational purposes.

KING_ISLAND_VEGTYPE_REVIEW-NRE-2023
Comprehensive, high-resolution revision of the vegetation community types and extent for the entirety of King Island. Mapping was revised from a 10cm orthoimage in combination with multiple lines of evidence, including drone imagery and ground-based data. Ground-based data included strategic field checking undertaken by NRE Tas, FPA and BMA (Biodiversity Maintenance Australia).

LOGICAL_CONSISTENCY-NRE-2025
This project used rulesets to detect and, where relevant, correct errors in VEGCODE based on each polygon's location in the environment. This project made use of corporate spatial data layers that are

not readily subject to change, e.g. elevation, distance from coast, bioregional boundaries, landforms, temperature, known species distribution points.

MELALEUCA_INLET-DPIPWE-2021
Small project to integrate updates for the Melaleuca Inlet area of Bathurst Harbour.

MIDDLESEX_PLAINS-NBES-2024
Remapping work in the Middlesex Plains area.

SOUTHERN_RANGES-NRET-2022
Mapping revisions undertaken by NRE Tas Conservation Science Section as part of the Tasmanian Wilderness World Heritage Area 'Fire advice and tool development' program – a jointly funded program by the Australian Commonwealth and Tasmanian State Government. The primary aim of the revision was to improve the spatial and attribute accuracy for highly fire-sensitive vegetation communities using high resolution imagery captured since 2019 for the Southern Ranges area (Mount Bobs and Hartz Mountains NP).

ST_PATRICKS_PLAINS-NBES-2020
Remapping work in the St Patricks Plains area.

STRZELECKI_REVIEW-NRE-2025
Comprehensive, high-resolution revision mapping for vegetation community types and extent within Strzelecki National Park. Mapping was revised from 25cm 2019 and 17.5cm 2025 orthoimages in combination with multiple lines of evidence, including publications and ground-based data.

SW_WHA-DPIPWE-2020
Mapping revisions undertaken by NRE Tas Conservation Science Section as part of the Tasmanian Wilderness World Heritage Area 'Fire advice and tool development' program – a jointly funded program by the Australian Commonwealth and Tasmanian State Government. The primary aim of the revision was to improve the spatial and attribute accuracy for highly fire-sensitive vegetation communities using high resolution imagery captured since 2019 for the Mt Anne area, Denison Range and Eastern Arthur Range.

TLC_UPDATES-TLC-YYYY
Mapping updates provided by the Tasmanian Land Conservancy.

WEST_CENT_HIGHLANDS-DPIPWE-2020
Mapping revisions undertaken by TVMMP and the Conservation Science Section as part of the Tasmanian Wilderness World Heritage Area 'Fire advice and tool development' program – a jointly funded program by the Australian Commonwealth and Tasmanian State Government. The primary aim of the revision was to improve the spatial and attribute accuracy for highly fire-sensitive vegetation communities using high resolution imagery captured since 2020 for the Western Central Highlands region of the Cradle Mt-Lake St Clair NP.

CAS_ALERT-DPIPWE-YYYY, CAS_ALERT-NRE-YYYY
Updates from notifications lodged through NRE Tas Conservation Assessments Section.

NVA_NOTIFICATION-DPIPWE-YYYY, NVA_NOTIFICATION-NRE- YYYY
Updates from notifications lodged via the Natural Values Atlas TASVEG Notifications Portal.

PLCP_UPDATES-DPIPWE- YYYY, PLCP_UPDATES-NRE- YYYY
Mapping updates provided by the Private Land Conservation Program (PLCP). This program is a joint initiative between NRE Tas, the National Reserve System Program and the Tasmanian Land Conservancy.

TASVEG_ADMIN-DPIPWE- YYYY, TASVEG_ADMIN-NRE- YYYY
TASVEG administrator projects represent general maintenance and improvements carried out by the TVMMP within NRE Tas. These improvements are largely represented by the removal of legacy map sheet boundaries, ongoing coastal realignment work and by the mapping of new polygons not tied to a specific TVMMP projects. Also included are edits from the Monitoring Vegetation Extent Program for changes that occurred during the years 2019 to 2023. Other edits are of variable location and extent, largely resulting from ad hoc mapping opportunities.

TASVEG 5.0 Attribute Fields

Attribute Changes

There has been one new attribute field added since TASVEG 4.0. The new attribute field is named 'WEED_TYPE' and is used in two ways. For the TASVEG community 'FWU – Weed infestation' this attribute is used to indicate the dense, monospecific weed forming a dominant level of cover. It is strongly encouraged this field is populated wherever this TASVEG community is mapped. For native vegetation, this attribute is used to indicate the weed forming a dense occurrence which has not yet reached dominant levels of cover. Weed type has been populated in TASVEG 5.0 for areas where preexisting information was available.

The attribute field previously known as 'Canopy Tree' has been renamed to 'Notable Tree', to better align with the use of this field for mapping both emergent and canopy trees. The 'Notable Tree' value '(ED) *E. delegatensis*' has been updated to '(ED) *E. tasmaniensis*' to align with changes in taxonomy.

The names of *Eucalyptus delegatensis* communities have been changed to reflect the renaming of *Eucalyptus delegatensis* subsp. *tasmaniensis* to *Eucalyptus tasmaniensis* in the 2023 census of vascular plants of Tasmania (de Sala and Baker 2023). For ease of use, their corresponding vegetation codes (VEGCODE) have not been changed.

The community '(DNF) *Eucalyptus nitida* Furneaux forest' has been renamed to '(DFP) Furneaux peppermint forest'. This change reflects ongoing reassessment of the taxonomic affinity of the peppermints on these islands, which may include intermediates of *E. nitida*, *E. willisii, E. arenicola* and, for Truwana/Cape Barren Island, *E. tenuiramis*.

There has been a change to the TASVEG code used for the community 'Agricultural land'. The old community code 'FAG' has been replaced with the new community code 'FAL'. The descriptive name and definition for this community remains unchanged.

TASVEG 5.0 attributes and their meaning

A description of the current TASVEG attribute structure and tables of valid values are given below.

Attribute Name (shapefile)	Attribute Name (geodatabase)	Full Name	Description	Type
VEG_GROUP	-	Vegetation Group	The broad vegetation group to which the polygon belongs. This field can be used for rapid categorisation of polygons for display.	text(50)
-	VEG_GRP_CODE	Vegetation Group Code	The broad vegetation community group to which the polygon belongs. This field can be used for rapid categorisation of polygons for display.	integer
VEGCODE	VEGCODE	Vegcode	Three letter code that defines the dominant TASVEG vegetation community present within the polygon.	text(3)

VEGCODE_D	-	Vegcode Description	The full name of the community described by the VEGCODE attribute.	text(80)
FOREST_STR	FOREST_STRUCT	Forest Structure	Where captured, indicates forest structure. *This field has been deprecated and is not actively populated*.	text(8)
NOTABLE_TR	NOTABLE_TREE	Notable Tree Code	Two letter code that defines the dominant tree species (if any) forming a scattered emergence (< 5% crown cover) over forest or non-forest vegetation (including FAL) or, when used in conjunction with FAC, indicates the dominant tree species with a crown cover of ≥ 5%. This field is optional for all communities except for FAC, where a value must be specified.	text(2)
NOTABLE_TD	-	Notable Tree Name	Scientific name for notable tree species codes.	text(80)
WEED_TYPE	WEED_TYPE	Weed Type Code	Two letter code used to record predominant weed type present.	text(2)
WEED_TYP_D		Weed Type Name	Descriptive name for recorded weed types.	text(80)
SOURCE_TYP	SOURCE_TYPE	Source Type	The data type used as the primary source for defining the vegetation community boundary (typically digital imagery).	text(15/50)
SOURCE_DAT	SOURCE_DATE	Source Date	The capture date of the data source listed in the 'SOURCE_TYPE' field.	date
FIELD_CHEC	FIELD_CHECK	Field Check	A valid date for this attribute indicates field verification was performed on that date. If this attribute is missing, it is implied that no field checking was performed.	date
SOURCE_IRS	SOURCE_IRS	Source Interpretability Rating Scale	Source Interpretability Rating Scale (SIRS) indicates what type of features where discernible in the source imagery (if imagery was the source) ranging from 0-9.	float
PROJECT	PROJECT	Project Code	A three-part project identification code used to record the project responsible for mapping the polygon.	text(50)
SHAPE_AREA	SHAPE_AREA	Shape Area	The area of the polygon (square metres)	double
SHAPE_LEN	SHAPE_LENGTH	Shape Length	The perimeter length of the polygon (metres)	double

Acceptable values for TASVEG attribute fields:

VEG_GROUP / VEG_GRP_CODE

Acceptable values:

Dry eucalypt forest and woodland	1
Wet eucalypt forest and woodland	2
Rainforest and related scrub	3
Non-eucalypt forest and woodland	4
Saltmarsh and wetland	5
Scrub, heathland and coastal complexes	6
Highland treeless vegetation	7
Moorland, sedgeland and rushland	8
Native grassland	9
Modified Land	10
Other natural environments	11

VEGCODE (Acceptable values) and **VEGCODE_D** (Descriptions)

Detailed descriptions of TASVEG vegetation communities can be found on the TVMMP website and in the TASVEG technical manual – From Forest to Fjaeldmark: Descriptions of Tasmania's Vegetation Edition 2

Dry eucalypt forest and woodland

Acceptable values:	Definitions:
DAC	*Eucalyptus amygdalina* coastal forest and woodland
DAD	*Eucalyptus amygdalina* forest and woodland on dolerite
DAS	*Eucalyptus amygdalina* forest and woodland on sandstone
DAM	*Eucalyptus amygdalina* forest on mudstone
DAZ	*Eucalyptus amygdalina* inland forest and woodland on Cainozoic deposits
DSC	*Eucalyptus amygdalina* - *Eucalyptus obliqua* damp sclerophyll forest
DBA	*Eucalyptus barberi* forest and woodland
DCO	*Eucalyptus coccifera* forest and woodland
DCR	*Eucalyptus cordata* forest
DDP	*Eucalyptus dalrympleana* - *Eucalyptus pauciflora* forest and woodland
DGL	*Eucalyptus globulus* dry forest and woodland
DGW	*Eucalyptus gunnii* woodland
DMO	*Eucalyptus morrisbyi* forest and woodland
DNI	*Eucalyptus nitida* dry forest and woodland
DOB	*Eucalyptus obliqua* dry forest
DOV	*Eucalyptus ovata* forest and woodland
DOW	*Eucalyptus ovata* heathy woodland
DPO	*Eucalyptus pauciflora* forest and woodland not on dolerite
DPD	*Eucalyptus pauciflora* forest and woodland on dolerite
DPE	*Eucalyptus perriniana* forest and woodland
DPU	*Eucalyptus pulchella* forest and woodland

DRI	*Eucalyptus risdonii* forest and woodland
DRO	*Eucalyptus rodwayi* forest and woodland
DSO	*Eucalyptus sieberi* forest and woodland not on granite
DSG	*Eucalyptus sieberi* forest and woodland on granite
DDE	*Eucalyptus tasmaniensis* dry forest and woodland
DTD	*Eucalyptus tenuiramis* forest and woodland on dolerite
DTG	*Eucalyptus tenuiramis* forest and woodland on granite
DTO	*Eucalyptus tenuiramis* forest and woodland on sediments
DVF	*Eucalyptus viminalis* Furneaux forest and woodland
DVG	*Eucalyptus viminalis* grassy forest and woodland
DVC	*Eucalyptus viminalis - Eucalyptus globulus* coastal forest and woodland
DFP	Furneaux peppermint forest
DKW	King Island eucalypt woodland
DMW	Midlands woodland complex

Highland treeless vegetation

Acceptable values: Definitions:

HCH	Alpine coniferous heathland
HCM	Cushion moorland
HHE	Eastern alpine heathland
HSE	Eastern alpine sedgeland
HUE	Eastern alpine vegetation (undifferentiated)
HHW	Western alpine heathland
HSW	Western alpine sedgeland/herbland

Modified land

Acceptable values:	Definitions:
FAL	Agricultural land
FUM	Extra-urban miscellaneous
FAC	Improved pasture with native tree canopy (greater than or equal to 5% cover)
FMG	Marram grassland
FPE	Permanent easements
FPH	Plantations for silviculture - hardwood
FPS	Plantations for silviculture – softwood
FPF	*Pteridium esculentum* fernland
FRG	Regenerating cleared land
FSM	*Spartina* marshland
FPU	Unverified plantations for silviculture
FUR	Urban areas
FWU	Weed infestation

Moorland, sedgeland and rushland

Acceptable values:	Definitions:
MBU	Buttongrass moorland (undifferentiated)
MBS	Buttongrass moorland with emergent shrubs
MBE	Eastern buttongrass moorland
MGH	Highland grassy sedgeland
MBP	Pure buttongrass moorland
MRR	Restionaceae rushland
MBR	Sparse buttongrass moorland on slopes
MDS	Subalpine *Diplarrena latifolia* rushland
MBW	Western buttongrass moorland

MSW	Western lowland sedgeland

Native grassland

Acceptable values: Definitions:

GHC	Coastal grass and herbfield
GPH	Highland *Poa* grassland
GCL	Lowland grassland complex
GSL	Lowland grassy sedgeland
GPL	Lowland *Poa labillardierei* grassland
GTL	Lowland *Themeda triandra* grassland
GRP	Rockplate grassland

Non-eucalypt forest and woodland

Acceptable values: Definitions:

NAD	*Acacia dealbata* forest
NAR	*Acacia melanoxylon* forest on rises
NAF	*Acacia melanoxylon* swamp forest
NAL	*Allocasuarina littoralis* forest
NAV	*Allocasuarina verticillata* forest
NBS	*Banksia serrata* woodland
NBA	*Bursaria - Acacia* woodland
NCR	*Callitris rhomboidea* forest
NLE	*Leptospermum* forest
NLM	*Leptospermum lanigerum - Melaleuca squarrosa* swamp forest
NLA	*Leptospermum scoparium - Acacia mucronata* forest
NME	*Melaleuca ericifolia* swamp forest
NLN	Subalpine *Leptospermum nitidum* woodland

Other natural environments

Acceptable values:	Definitions:
ORO	Lichen lithosere
OSM	Sand, mud
OAQ	Water, sea

Rainforest and related scrub

Acceptable values:	Definitions:
RPF	*Athrotaxis cupressoides* - *Nothofagus gunnii* short rainforest
RPW	*Athrotaxis cupressoides* open woodland
RPP	*Athrotaxis cupressoides* rainforest
RKF	*Athrotaxis selaginoides* - *Nothofagus gunnii* short rainforest
RKP	*Athrotaxis selaginoides* rainforest
RKS	*Athrotaxis selaginoides* subalpine scrub
RCO	Coastal rainforest
RSH	Highland low rainforest and scrub
RKX	Highland rainforest scrub with dead *Athrotaxis selaginoides*
RHP	*Lagarostrobos franklinii* rainforest and scrub
RMT	*Nothofagus* - *Atherosperma* rainforest
RML	*Nothofagus* - *Leptospermum* short rainforest
RMS	*Nothofagus* - *Phyllocladus* short rainforest
RFS	*Nothofagus gunnii* rainforest and scrub
RMU	*Nothofagus rainforest* (undifferentiated)
RFE	Rainforest fernland

Saltmarsh and wetland

Acceptable values:	Definitions:
AAP	Alkaline pans
AHF	Freshwater aquatic herbland
ASF	Freshwater aquatic sedgeland and rushland
AHL	Lacustrine herbland
AHS	Saline aquatic herbland
ARS	Saline sedgeland/rushland
ASP	*Sphagnum* peatland
ASS	Succulent saline herbland
AUS	Saltmarsh (undifferentiated)
AWU	Wetland (undifferentiated)

Scrub, heathland and coastal complexes

Acceptable values:	Definitions:
SAL	*Acacia longifolia* coastal scrub
SBM	*Banksia marginata* wet scrub
SBR	Broad-leaf scrub
SCH	Coastal heathland
SSC	Coastal scrub
SCA	Coastal scrub on alkaline sands
SRE	Eastern riparian scrub
SED	Eastern scrub on dolerite
SCL	Heathland on calcareous substrates
SKA	*Kunzea ambigua* regrowth scrub
SLG	*Leptospermum glaucescens* heathland and scrub
SLL	*Leptospermum lanigerum* scrub
SLS	*Leptospermum scoparium* heathland and scrub
SRF	*Leptospermum* with rainforest scrub
SMP	*Melaleuca pustulata* scrub
SMM	*Melaleuca squamea* heathland
SMR	*Melaleuca squarrosa* scrub
SRH	Rookery halophytic herbland
SSK	Scrub complex on King Island
SSZ	Spray zone coastal complex
SHS	Subalpine heathland
SWR	Western regrowth complex
SSW	Western subalpine scrub
SWW	Western wet scrub
SHW	Wet heathland

Wet eucalypt forest and woodland

Acceptable values:	Definitions:
WBR	*Eucalyptus brookeriana* wet forest
WDA	*Eucalyptus dalrympleana* forest
WGK	*Eucalyptus globulus* King Island forest
WGL	*Eucalyptus globulus* wet forest
WNL	*Eucalyptus nitida* forest over *Leptospermum*
WNR	*Eucalyptus nitida* forest over rainforest
WNU	*Eucalyptus nitida* wet forest (undifferentiated)
WOL	*Eucalyptus obliqua* forest over *Leptospermum*
WOR	*Eucalyptus obliqua* forest over rainforest
WOB	*Eucalyptus obliqua* forest with broad-leaf shrubs
WOU	*Eucalyptus obliqua* wet forest (undifferentiated)
WRE	*Eucalyptus regnans* forest
WSU	*Eucalyptus subcrenulata* forest and woodland
WDL	*Eucalyptus tasmaniensis* forest over *Leptospermum*
WDR	*Eucalyptus tasmaniensis* forest over rainforest
WDB	*Eucalyptus tasmaniensis* forest with broad-leaf shrubs
WDU	*Eucalyptus tasmaniensis* wet forest (undifferentiated)
WVI	*Eucalyptus viminalis* wet forest

FOREST_STR / FOREST_STRUCT

This attribute has been deprecated and is no longer actively populated. This attribute is retained for legacy purposes only.

Acceptable values:	Definitions:
Forest	Vegetation with trees taller than 5m and greater than 20% solid crown cover
Woodland	Vegetation with trees taller than 5m and a solid crown cover between 5 – 20%
Other	Vegetation that does not fit into the categories above

NOTABLE_TR / NOTABLE_TREE

Acceptable values:	Definitions:
AA	(AA) *Atherosperma moschatum*
AC	(AC) *Athrotaxis cupressoides*
AD	(AD) *Acacia dealbata*
AE	(AE) *Acacia mearnsii*
AH	(AH) *Araucaria heterophylla*
AM	(AM) *Acacia mucronata*
AS	(AS) *Athrotaxis selaginoides*
AT	(AT) *Acacia verticillata*
AV	(AV) *Allocasuarina* spp.
AX	(AX) *Acacia melanoxylon*
BM	(BM) *Banksia marginata*
CR	(CR) *Callitris rhomboidea*
EA	(EA) *E. amygdalina*
EB	(EB) *E. brookeriana*
EC	(EC) *E. coccifera*
ED	(ED) *E. tasmaniensis*
EE	(EE) *E. subcrenulata*
EG	(EG) *E. globulus*
EI	(EI) *E. gunnii*
EL	(EL) *E. obliqua*
EM	(EM) *E. pulchella*
EN	(EN) *E. nitida*
EO	(EO) *E. ovata*
EP	(EP) *E. pauciflora*
EQ	(EQ) *E. perriniana*
ER	(ER) *E. rodwayi*
ES	(ES) *E. sieberi*
ET	(ET) *E. tenuiramis*
EU	(EU) *E. dalrympleana*
EV	(EV) *E. viminalis*
EW	(EW) *E. willisii*
EX	(EX) *E. regnans*
EY	(EY) *E. dalrympleana* and/or *E. pauciflora*
HM	(HM) *Hesperocyparis macrocarpa*
LC	(LC) *Leptospermum scoparium*
LE	(LE) *Leptospermum laevigatum*

LN	(LN) *Leptospermum lanigerum*
LV	(LV) *Leptospermum spp.*
ME	(ME) *Melaleuca ericifolia*
MY	(MY) *Nothofagus cunninghamii*
PR	(PR) *Pinus radiata*

WEED_TYPE (Acceptable values) and **WEED_TYP_D** (Descriptions)

Acceptable values:	Definitions:
BB	(BB) Blackberry
BS	(BS) Boneseed
BX	(BX) Boxthorn
CY	(CY) Cypress
ER	(ER) Erica
FG	(FG) Foxglove
GO	(GO) Gorse
HH	(HH) Horehound
HM	(HM) Hemlock
HW	(HW) Hawthorn
IV	(IV) Ivy
MR	(MR) Mirror bush
OT	(OT) Other
PI	(PI) Pine
RO	(RO) Rose
ST	(ST) Serrated Tussock
SY	(SY) Sycamore
TH	(TH) Thistle
WW	(WW) Willow

SOURCE_TYP / SOURCE_TYPE

Acceptable values:	Definitions:
ADS	An Airborne Digital Sensor image was used to capture and interpret the feature.
EWI	ESRI World Imagery
Field-sketch	This source is used when the community boundary was mostly sketched from observation in the field (with or without some guidance from GPS points), but the actual boundary was not readily identifiable on the source imagery.
GEarth-XXX...	Imagery from Google Earth was used for capture and/or interpretation. "XXX..." indicates the credited source of the imagery in the Google Earth browser.
- C/A	CNES/Astrium
- C/AB	CNES/Airbus
- COP	Copernicus
- DG	Digital Globe
- GE	GeoEye corporation
- LCC	Launceston City Council
- MT	Maxar Technology
- SKM	Sinclair Knight Merz
- SV	Street View
- UNK	Unknown (but was from Google Earth)
GNSS	A Global Navigation Satellite System (GNSS) receiver (e.g. GPS receiver) was used to capture the extent of the community. This may or may not involve augmentation methods (e.g. differential GPS) to improve positional accuracy. Image interpretation was not generally used.
Orthoimagery	A digital orthorectified image was used for capture and interpretation.
Other	Another source not covered within this table was used for capture and interpretation.
Photo	A hardcopy aerial photograph was used to capture and interpret the feature.

RPA	Remotely Piloted Aircraft
SAT-XXX... - DG - SENT:2 - SPT - UNK	Imagery acquired by satellite was used for capture and/or interpretation (but not within Google Earth). "XXX..." indicates the sensor (or satellite) that captured the imagery. Digital Globe Sentinel 2 SPOT Unknown
Stereo imagery	Imagery (digital or analogue) interpreted stereoscopically.
UNK	The source of the capture and interpretation is unknown.

SOURCE_IRS

Source Interpretability Rating Scale (SIRS) has been implemented due to the shortcomings of physical image quality measures, such as ground sample distance and signal-to-noise ratio, to adequately convey the interpretability potential of image sources used when editing TASVEG polygons. SIRS has also been chosen due to the inability to assign traditional scale values to digitally acquired imagery. SIRS considers the varying quality of aerial photography arising from variables such as film type, atmospheric conditions and scanning resolution/compression (if converted to digital format). SIRS is a unitless scale that can also be applied to any imagery source thus enabling an index of quality to be assigned against sources such as Google Earth, satellite imagery and hand-held photographs.

The SIRS is used to quantify the interpretability or usefulness of imagery and is based on the concept of the National Imagery Interpretability Rating Scale (NIIRS) outlined in Irvine (1997). SIRS defines the level of image interpretability based on the tasks an analyst can perform with imagery of a given rating level and consists of 10 graduated levels (0 - 9) with several interpretation tasks or *criteria* forming each level. SIRS values are assigned by examining the source imagery and determining which of the criteria listed below could be accomplished on the image if the objects or features were present. The analyst determines the highest level on the scale at which the criteria and all lower rated criteria could be satisfied. Decimal SIRS values are allowed and can be used where the analyst judges that a source image falls somewhere between SIRS levels e.g. 3.7 if an image is significantly better than 3 but not quite 4.

Rating Level 0

Interpretability of the imagery is precluded by obscuration, degradation, or very poor resolution (e.g. cloud cover).

Rating Level 1

Distinguish between major land use classes (e.g. urban, agricultural, forest, water, barren).

Delineate coastal shoreline.

Detect major lines of transportation (e.g. Midlands Highway).

Distinguish between runways and taxiways at a large airfield (e.g. Launceston Airport, Hobart Airport).

Identify large area drainage patterns by type (e.g. dendritic, trellis, radial).

Detect large area (40 ha) timber clearcutting.

Rating Level 2

Identify large (i.e. greater than 40 ha) centre-pivot irrigated fields during the growing season.

Detect windbreaks (i.e. rows of trees) between paddocks.

Detect large buildings (e.g. hospitals, factories).

Detect the location of a large golf course (e.g. Royal Hobart Golf Club).

Detect intermediate (e.g. 800m) horse training/trotting tack with gravel/sand surface.

Delineate the extent of woody vegetation where canopy closure is greater than 20%.

Detect clearings through forested land for utility easements (e.g. high tension power lines, water pipelines).

Detect two lane improved roads (e.g. Channel Highway, Meander Valley Highway).

Rating Level 3

Detect two lane unimproved roads.

Distinguish between natural forest stands and orchards.

Detect forest/fire roads through native forest.

Delineate areas of mature plantation within native forest.

Identify general vegetation cover type (e.g. grass, scrub, wetland, agricultural crop) in non-forested areas.

Distinguish among residential, commercial and industrial areas within an urban area.

Detect large ($100m^2$) town water storage tanks.

Detect individual fairways within a golf course.

Detect individual houses in residential neighbourhood.

Rating Level 4

Identify farm buildings as sheds, silos, or residences.

Detect basketball court, tennis court, volleyball court in urban areas.

Distinguish between individual rows in a mature vineyard or orchard.

Detect large farm equipment (tractors, combines) in open fields.

Detect vehicle tracks through grassland.

Distinguish boundaries between structurally different TASVEG communities (e.g. dry eucalypt forest and scrub).

Detect fallen trees in inland waterways.

Identify boom for centre pivot irrigated fields.

Detect selective timber harvest operations.

Rating Level 5

Identify tents (larger than 2 person) at established recreational camping areas.

Detect small (less than 1m wide) irrigation drainage ditches.

Detect large, domesticated animals (e.g. horses, cattle) in grazing pastures.

Identify individual bales of hay (i.e. large rolls) in open fields.

Distinguish individual trees in a closed canopy native forest.

Identify road markings on paved roads (e.g. turn arrows, give way line, stop line)

Delineate building footprints for residential dwellings.

Rating Level 6

Detect a closed gate across a single lane road.

Distinguish between row (e.g. corn, soybean, poppy) crops and small grain (e.g. wheat, oats) crops.

Identify automobiles as sedans or station wagons.

Count individual 'stags' (mature standing deadwood) in a mature native forest.

Identify utility poles in a residential neighbourhood (e.g. telephone/electricity pole).

Count small medium domesticated animals in a flock (e.g. sheep, goats).

Distinguish between sand and pebble/rock beaches.

Detect foot tracks through grasslands.

Rating Level 7

Identify individual railroad sleepers.

Identify above ground utility lines in residential areas (e.g. telephone, electricity).

Detect individual steps on a stairway.

Detect stumps and rocks in forest clearings and meadows.

Identify individual steel fence posts (e.g. star picket).

Detect large raptor (e.g. eagle, osprey) nests.

Identify floating objects as plastic garbage bags.

Detect outside rear-view mirrors on passenger cars.

Rating Level 8

Identify small hand tools (e.g. hammer, carpenters saw, pipe wrench).

Determine the occupancy of large raptor (e.g. eagles, osprey) nests.

Identify grill detailing and/or the license plate on a passenger/truck type vehicle.

Identify a survey benchmark set in a paved surface.

Identify tree leaf size and shape.

Identify individual pine seedlings.

Identify individual water lilies on a pond.

Identify windshield wipers on a vehicle.

Rating Level 9

Identify individual barbs on a barbed wire fence.

Detect individual spikes/clips in railroad sleepers.

Identify individual bunches of pine needles.

Identify individual grain heads on small grain (e.g. wheat, oats, barley).

Identify individual bunches of Eucalyptus fruit.

References

Irvine, J.M. (1997) National Imagery Interpretability Rating Scales (NIIRS): Overview and Methodology *Proceedings of the International Society for Optical Engineering (SPIE)*, 29-30 July, 1997, Volume 3128, pp.93-103.

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