



## Prediction of wetlands before humans arrived

### Metadata

#### File Identifier

29a33219-1368-f0f4-c905-d1e7dfab53e9

#### Language

eng

#### Character Set

##### Character Set Code

utf8

#### Hierarchy Level

##### Scope Code

dataset

#### Hierarchy Level Name

dataset

### Contact

#### Responsible Party

##### Organisation Name

Environmental Reporting, Ministry for the Environment and Statistics New Zealand

##### Position Name

Analyst

#### Contact Info

##### Contact

##### Address

##### Address

##### Delivery Point

23 Kate Sheppard Place, PO Box 10362

##### City

Wellington 6143

##### Country

New Zealand

##### Electronic Mail Address

Environmental.Reporting@mfe.govt.nz

#### Role

##### Role Code

distributor

### Date Stamp

#### Date

2016-01-21

## Metadata Standard Name

ANZLIC Metadata Profile: An Australian/New Zealand Profile of AS/NZS ISO 19115:2005, Geographic information - Metadata

## Metadata Standard Version

1.1

## Reference System Info

### Reference System

#### Reference System Identifier

##### Identifier

##### Code

2193

## Identification Info

### Data Identification

#### Citation

##### Citation

##### Title

Prediction of wetlands before humans arrived

##### Date

### Abstract

"Wetlands support unique biodiversity and provide important services. They clean water of nutrients and sediment, help dampen floods, provide habitat, and act as carbon sinks. They are also valued for their spiritual and cultural significance and as important sources of food and materials, such as flax. Draining them for agricultural and urban development has reduced their extent. Understanding this reduction provides insight into the loss of biodiversity and natural function. This dataset relates to the ""Wetland extent"" measure on the Environmental Indicators, Te taiao Aotearoa website. "

### Status

#### Progress Code

completed

### Point Of Contact

#### Responsible Party

##### Organisation Name

Environmental Reporting, Ministry for the Environment and Statistics New Zealand

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Role

Role Code

distributor

Resource Maintenance

Maintenance Information

Maintenance And Update Frequency

Maintenance Frequency Code

irregular

Resource Format

Format

Name

\*.xml

Version

Unknown

Descriptive Keywords

Keywords

Keyword

New Zealand

Type

Keyword Type Code

theme

Thesaurus Name

Citation

Title

ANZLIC Jurisdictions

Date

Edition

Version 2.1

Edition Date

Date

2008-10-29

Identifier

Identifier

Code

<http://asdd.ga.gov.au/asdd/profileinfo/anzlic-jurisdic.xml#anzlic-jurisdic>

Cited Responsible Party

Responsible Party

Organisation Name

ANZLIC the Spatial Information Council

Role

Role Code

custodian

Descriptive Keywords

Keywords

Keyword

WATER

Keyword

WATER-Wetlands

Type

Keyword Type Code

theme

Thesaurus Name

Citation

Title

ANZLIC Search Words

Date

Edition

Version 2.1

Edition Date

Date

2008-05-16

Identifier

Identifier

Code

<http://asdd.ga.gov.au/asdd/profileinfo/anzlic-theme.xml#anzlic-theme>

Cited Responsible Party

Responsible Party

Organisation Name

ANZLIC the Spatial Information Council

Role

Role Code

custodian

Resource Constraints

Legal Constraints

Use Limitation

Creative Commons Attribution 3.0 New Zealand by Ministry for the Environment

Access Constraints

Restriction Code

license

Resource Constraints

Legal Constraints

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Restriction Code

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Use Constraints

Restriction Code

license

Language

eng

Character Set

Character Set Code

utf8

Topic Category Code

environment

Extent

EX \_ Extent

Geographic Element

EX \_ Geographic Description

Identifier

Authority

Citation

Title

ANZMet Lite Country codelist

Date

Edition

Version 1.0

Edition Date

Date

2009-03-31

Identifier

Identifier

Code

<http://asdd.ga.gov.au/asdd/profileinfo/anzlic-country.xml#Country>

Cited Responsible Party

Responsible Party

Organisation Name

ANZLIC the Spatial Information Council

Role

Role Code

custodian

Code

nzl

Extent

EX \_ Extent

Geographic Element

EX \_ Geographic Bounding Box

166.429149911178.542648017-47.2550214171-34.4167566854

## Distribution Info

### Distribution

#### Transfer Options

##### Digital Transfer Options

###### On Line

###### Online Resource

###### Linkage

###### URL

<https://data.mfe.govt.nz/layer/52677-prediction-of-wetlands-before-humans-arrived/>

## Data Quality Info

### DQ \_ Data Quality

#### Scope

##### DQ \_ Scope

###### Level

###### Scope Code

dataset

###### Level Description

###### Scope Description

###### Other

dataset

## Lineage

### LI \_ Lineage

#### Statement

Source: Landcare Research Method: "Freshwater wetlands in New Zealand include permanently or intermittently wet areas, shallow water or land/water margins that support a natural community of plants and animals adapted to living in wet conditions (Resource Management Act 1991). They occur in a wide variety of locations ranging from estuaries to mountain tops. The current (2008) and predicted pre-human extent of wetlands were mapped at 1:50,000 to a minimum size of 0.5ha. Seven classes of wetlands were mapped according to their function. Fuzzy expert rules were used to identify: bog, fen, inland saline, marsh, pakihi/gumland, seepage, and swamp based on Johnson and Gerbeaux (2004). Ephemeral wetlands, saltmarsh, and shallow water wetlands were not mapped. The historic extent was predicted from the national Fundamental Soil Layers (FSL) database, and refined using a 15m digital elevation model derived from digital 20m contours. Geographical Information System (GIS) rules were used to identify wetland soils based on the soil survey descriptions that included drainage properties, presence of peat, and the presence of wetland vegetation. Soil drainage is divided into five classes in the FSL, from poorly drained (class 1) to well-drained soils (class 5). Soils in classes three to one were considered to have a high probability of having been wetland. The current extent was mapped using 26 Landsat Enhanced Thematic Mapper (ETM+) satellite imagery and wetland point and polygon data collated from recent surveys, field work or photo-interpretation held by local and central government. Point and polygon data were checked against the satellite imagery and the wetland boundaries corrected or delineated using the imagery (Ausseil et al 2008). The accuracy of the data source is of medium quality. References: Ausseil, A-GE, Gerbeaux, P, Chadderton, WL, Stephens, T, Brown, DJ, & Leathwick, J (2008). Wetland ecosystems of national importance for biodiversity: Criteria, methods and candidate list of nationally important inland wetlands. Landcare Research Contract Report LC0708/158 for the Department of Conservation. Johnson, P & Gerbeaux, P (2004). Wetland types in New Zealand. Available from [www.doc.govt.nz](http://www.doc.govt.nz). Resource Management Act (1991). Available from [www.legislation.govt.nz](http://www.legislation.govt.nz). "

## Metadata Constraints

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