Title	NESP Biodiversity Hub Hunter Marine Park Towed Video Imagery			
Alternative title(s)	NESP Biodiversity Hub D3 Project: still imagery of the seabed in the Hunter Marine Park			
Abstract	Raw downward facing still imagery of the seabed for Hunter Marine Park acquired using NSW Department of Planning Industry and Environment towed video system aboard RV Bombora for the National Environmental Science Program (NESP Biodiversity Hub). Fieldwork was funded, both cash and in-kind, by NSW DPIE and NESP in Year 5 (2019) of the program for 8-10 days of towed video over areas surveyed earlier in the program using a multi-beam echosounder (MBES) in 2015-16 and 2018-19 (NSW DPIE). A report titled 'Mapping and characterising the rocky reef habitat, fish and sessile invertebrate assemblages of the Hunter Marine Park' is available on the NESP website. Sites were randomly selected across mapped areas of the park's inner shelf, >3NM offshore of Seal Rocks, Broughton Island and Outer Gibber and covering depths of ~25-110m. Georeferenced (XYZ)and time-stamped (UTC) still imagery is accessible via DPIE Information Asset Register (IAR) and NSW Sharing and Enabling Environmental Data (SEED) website and linked to the online annotation platform Squidle+.			
Resource locator				
Data Quality Statement	Name: Data Quality Statement			
	Protocol: WWW:DOWNLOAD-1.0-httpdownload			
	Description:			
	Data quality statement for NESP Biodiversity Hub Hunter Marine Park Towed Video Imagery			
	Function: download			
Unique resource	Unique resource identifier			
Code	93cdf2b7-b6a4-4d26-ad71-70b4c2edd20c			
Presentation form	Image digital			
Edition	1			
Dataset language	English			
Metadata standard				
Name	ISO 19115			
Edition	2016			
Dataset URI	https://www.planningportal.nsw.gov.au/opendata/dataset/93cdf2b7-b6a4-4d26-ad71-70b4c2edd20c			
Purpose	baseline for monitoring			
Status	On going			
Spatial representation type	video			
Spatial reference system				
Code identifying the spatial reference system	4283			

Spatial resolution	1 m	
Additional information source	Data were collected on 7-9 separate dates during the time period to acquire imagery once from each for the randomly selected locations identified at the start of the survey.	
Topic category	imageryBaseMapsEarthCover	

Keyword set	
keyword value	MARINE-Biology
	MARINE-Coasts
	MARINE-Reefs
	PHOTOGRAPHY-AND-IMAGERY-Remote-Sensing
Originating controlled vocabulary	
Title	ANZLIC Search Words
Reference date	2008-05-16
Geographic location	
NSW Place Name	Port Stephens Great Lakes Worimi
Vertical extent information	
Minimum value	-100
Maximum value	2228
Coordinate reference system	
Authority code	urn:ogc:def:cs:EPSG::
Code identifying the coordinate reference system	5711
Temporal extent	
Begin position	2019-10-20
End position	N/A
Dataset reference date	
Resource maintenance	
Maintenance and update frequency	Unknown
Contact info	
Contact position	Data Broker
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Responsible party role	pointOfContact

Lineage

Video surveying was undertaken following the recommendations detailed in 'Field Manuals for Marine Sampling to Monitor Australian Waters' (https://www.nespmarine.edu.au/field-manualsmarine-sampling-monitor-australian-waters). Details of the NSW DPIE towed video system and equipment are provided in 'SeaBed NSW: Standard Operating Procedures of multibeam surveying' (https://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/-/media/OEH/Corporate-Site/Documents/Research/Our-science-and-research/seabed-nsw-standard-operatingprocedures-multibeam-surveying-190101.pdf). XYZ positional accuracy of the still imagery is better than XY (3 degrees of slant range [eg. 2.6m radius @ 100m]; <1m POS MV GPS G2 and POS to USBL offset) and Z (~0.2m based on USBL and tow-fish camera P-sensor with 0.54m offset). Imagery was obtained during the period 21 October 2019 - 31 October 2020 using a DSLR still camera (Towed Digital Stills - TDS) and forward looking live-feed (fibre) video (Towed Digital Video - TDV). TDS were captured at 2s intervals along 80-90 x 200m transects and characteristically ~1m from the seabed with dual green lasers (spaced 100mm) for measuring seabed distance (horizontal). TDS were re-labelled using NSW DPIE naming convention (NSWDPIE TDS NESP Hunter Location_Site_transectnumber_Dateyyyymmdd_TimeUTChhmmss). Image (JPG) time-stamping in UTC extracted from associated EXIF (Exchangeable Image File Format) metadata; Transect metadata file (CSV) for each transect contains the following columns: 1) Filename (as above); 2) Timestamp yyyy-mm-dd hh:mm:ss in UTC; 3) Latitude_TDS (Y GPS coordinate of TDS from USBL); 4) Longitude TDS (X GPS coordinate of TDS from USBL); 5) Depth TDS (Z stills camera depth in metres = derived from Pressure-sensor on TDV + physical offset TDS to TDV Pressure-sensor (0.54m); 6) Latitude Ship (vessel Y coordinate); 6) Longitude_Ship (vessel X coordinate); 7) Sounder_Ship (raw vessel depth sounder output in metres); 8) COG_Ship (vessel heading in degrees); 9) SOG_Ship (vessel speed over ground in knots); 10-12) Roll SHIP, Pitch SHIP, Yaw SHIP of Ship; 13) Depth USBL (Z offset calculated from USBL transponder to transceiver using slant range); 14) Bearing USBL (direction from vessel to USBL in degrees); 15) Flag (Numerical data flag of range 1 - 3 indicating source of positional data, method outlined in 'Absolute External Positional Accuracy', NaN = True fish position). Image and image metadata records (generated in csv format) were uploaded to NSW SEED Amazon Web Service for access and annotation in Squidle+.

Constraint set

Use constraints

This data is provided under a Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 licence http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0. Attribute 'NSW Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water' in publications using this data.

Limitations on public access

Scope dataset

DQ Completeness Commission

Effective date

2020-07-16

Explanation Water column imagery has been edited out of the dataset provided here but available

upon request

DQ Completeness Omission

Effective date

2020-07-16

Explanation

Where drop-outs of GPS positioning of the tow fish occurred, an interpolated value was calculated as described in the Lineage statement above. Forward looking video and recorded tow-fish parameters (i.e. roll/pitch/heave) are also available but not provided with this digital still dataset.

DQ Conceptual Consistency

Effective date

2020-05-18

Explanation

As the imagery is acquired using a moving platform some images may or may not capture part of the same section of seabed in subsequent images. Survey speed of ~ 1 kt (0.51m/s); image capture rate 1 image every 2 seconds; and approximate area of seabed captured in each image (0.5 - 2m2); 2 laser pointers denote a horizontal distance of 10cm where visible. nb: tow-fish roll, pitch and heave values are recorded by the video camera and saved within the video data file.

DQ Absolute External Positional Accuracy

Effective date

2020-05-18

Explanation

XY position of fish is determined by relative position of USBL transponder (fish) to transceiver (vessel). GPS position is G2 quality (<0.4-0.5m XYZ in realtime equiv. RTK) and is relative to the vessels Centre of Mass (reference frame 0:0:0) with a 2.4m forward offset (X = -1.5) from transceiver to COM entered in the USBL software (Y = 0). USBL heading offset is checked following each installation (nominally 23 degrees from centreline) and USBL (Tracklink, USA) precision is 3 degrees of slant range value. Original still image time-stamping is synched with computer UTC (<1s) but image naming convention utilises USBL/Video text feed based on POS MV time ss:mm:hh dd:mm:yyyy (UTC) output. The Tracklink USBL system suffers from drop outs (noise, power) for fish positioning and so when dropouts occurred the following protocol was followed when processing and interpolating positioning data: 1. Extract raw USBL data and partition into transects: interpolate (running average) where gaps are <10s: marked as FLAG 1 in the metadata file; 2. Extract GPS and Fish position (and other data) aligned with timestamps for each image (image to USBL time offset <1s); 3. Import ship and fish positions into Arc, then identify outlier points using 4m radius filter for successive UBSL fish position fixes; delete values and interpolate (running average) where gap is <10s; mark as FLAG 1 in metadata file. 4. Determine a median and SD of layback for true fish fixes and generate new fish position values over periods of 10s and as calculation of the new fish position relies on the last fish position there is likely to be an increase in positional error for the assumed fish-position over time. To rectify this, we applied an incremental (linear) offset/adjustment to ensure that the end of the 'drop-out' period aligned with next available USBL fish position in the sequence (i.e. when USBL positioning returned); marked as FLAG 3.

DQ Non Quantitative Attribute Correctness

Effective

date

2020-07-16

Explanation No non-quantitative attributes are provided here

Responsible party

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Responsible party role pointOfContact

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Responsible party role pointOfContact

Metadata date 2024-02-26T12:54:45.711034

Metadata language