



Manaaki Whenua
Landcare Research

FSL New Zealand Soil Classification

Metadata

File Identifier

642bf901-e1dd-0947-bc08-823ba85f5009

Language

en

Character Set

Character Set Code

utf8

Hierarchy Level

Scope Code

dataset

Hierarchy Level Name

dataset

Contact

Responsible Party

Individual Name

James Barringer

Organisation Name

Landcare Research NZ Ltd

Position Name

GIS Scientist

Contact Info

Contact

Phone

Telephone

Voice

+64 3 321 9609

Facsimile

+64 3 321 9998

Address

Address

Delivery Point

PO Box 40

City

Lincoln

Postal Code

7640

Country

nz

Electronic Mail Address

barringerj@landcareresearch.co.nz

Role

Role Code

custodian

Date Stamp

Date

2010-05-26

Metadata Standard Name

ISO 19115

Metadata Standard Version

2003

Spatial Representation Info

Vector Spatial Representation

Topology Level Code

geometryOnly

Geometric Object Type Code

complex

Integer

107298

Reference System Info

Reference System

Reference System Identifier

Identifier

Code

New_Zealand_Transverse_Mercator

Identification Info

Data Identification

Citation

Citation

Title

Fundamental Soil Layer - New Zealand Soil Classification

Alternate Title

nzfsl_nzsc

Date

Date

Cited Responsible Party

Responsible Party

Individual Name

James Barringer

Organisation Name

Landcare Research NZ Ltd

Position Name

GIS Scientist

Contact Info**Contact****Phone****Telephone****Voice**

+64 3 321 9609

Facsimile

+64 3 321 9998

Address**Address****Delivery Point**

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Role**Role Code**

custodian

Presentation Form**Presentation Form Code**

mapDigital

Abstract

The soil fundamental data layers (FDLs) contain spatial information for 16 key attributes, each of which is measurable (i.e. is given a numeric value rather than being assigned to a descriptive class or category) and is recorded in appropriate units of measure. Since attributes have measurable values, FDLs are particularly useful in computer modelling and have enabled researchers and resource management decision-makers to make the most of rapid developments in GIS technology. Key soil attributes were selected through a consultation process with stakeholders, and generally fall into three groups: soil fertility/toxicity, soil physical properties (particularly those related to soil moisture), and topography/climate (T). Parameters include slope, potential rooting depth, topsoil gravel content, proportion of rock outcrop, pH, salinity, cation exchange capacity, total carbon, phosphorus retention, flood interval, soil temperature, total profile available water, profile readily available water, drainage, and macropores (shallow and deep). Regional soil databases were the key to generating FDLs. New Zealand was subdivided into several geographic regions and soil scientists were allocated a region for which they developed a 'regional legend', i.e. database. Regional data were correlated using the New Zealand Soil Classification (NZSC), referenced to the National Soils Database (NSD) and other relevant data sources, and then linked to the soil polygons in the New Zealand Land Resource Inventory (NZLRI). This layer holds the NZSC data upon which the remaining FSLs were based.

Resource Maintenance

Maintenance Information

Maintenance And Update Frequency

Maintenance Frequency Code

notPlanned

Descriptive Keywords

Keywords

Keyword

soil

Keyword

classification

Type

Keyword Type Code

theme

Descriptive Keywords

Keywords

Keyword

Downloadable Data

Resource Constraints

Constraints

Use Limitation

Because this layer is based on the NZLRI, limitations associated with the multi-factor, homogenous unit area mapping, method of the LRI tends to result in themes being delineated at lower resolution than a single factor map of equivalent scale.

Resource Constraints

Constraints

Use Limitation

Survey date and therefore currency of data, varies from 1960s to 2000. While every effort has been made to supply a nationally consistent data set, there may be variations in classification, attribute values and scale and precision of mapping depending on time and region of soil data collection

Resource Constraints

Constraints

Use Limitation

NZLRI mapping scale remained constant (at 1:63,360 and later 1:50,000), however, polygon resolution increased in detail as the survey progressed, and was variably constrained by the quality of source information available to the mapper (e.g. original soil maps).

Spatial Representation Type Code

vector

Language

en

Topic Category Code

environment

Topic Category Code

farming

Topic Category Code

planningCadastre

Topic Category Code

biota

Microsoft Windows XP Version 5.1 (Build 2600) Service Pack 2; ESRI ArcCatalog 9.3.0.1770

Extent

EX_ Extent

Geographic Element

EX_ Geographic Bounding Box

166.345905179.420142-46.744158-34.268191

Distribution Info

Distribution

Distributor

Distributor

Distributor Contact

Responsible Party

Individual Name

James Barringer

Organisation Name

Landcare Research NZ Ltd

Position Name

GIS Scientist

Contact Info

Contact

Phone

Telephone

Voice

+64 3 321 9609

Facsimile

+64 3 321 9998

Address

Address

Delivery Point

PO Box 40

City

Lincoln

Postal Code

7640

Country

nz

Electronic Mail Address

barringerj@landcareresearch.co.nz

Role

Role Code

resourceProvider

Distributor Format

Format

Name

Shapefile

Version

ArcGIS 9.3

Distributor Transfer Options

Digital Transfer Options

Transfer Size

Real

157.067

Transfer Options

Digital Transfer Options

On Line

Online Resource

Linkage

URL

<https://iris.scinfo.org.nz/layer/48079-fsl-new-zealand-soil-classification/>

Data Quality Info

DQ _ Data Quality

Scope

DQ _ Scope

Level

Scope Code

dataset

Lineage

LI _ Lineage

Statement

Regional soil databases were the key to generating FDLs. New Zealand was subdivided into several geographic regions and soil scientists were allocated a region for which they developed a 'regional legend', i.e. an attribute database matching all soils to all 16 soil attributes. Regional data were correlated using the New Zealand Soil Classification (NZSC), referenced to the National Soils Database (NSD) and other relevant data sources, and then linked to the soil polygons in the New Zealand Land Resource Inventory (NZLRI).

Metadata Constraints

Legal Constraints

Use Limitation

Landcare Data Use License

Use Constraints

Restriction Code

license