Glossary and Abbreviations

AHD	Australian Height Datum (meters)
AOI	Area of interest
ANZLIC	The Spatial Information Council of Australia and New Zealand (formerly the Australia New Zealand Land Information Council)
ARR	Alligator Rivers Region
BFC	Bush Fire Council of the Northern Territory
CSIRO	Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation
DEWHA	Australian Government Department of the Environment, Water, Heritage and the Arts
dGPS	Differential Global Positioning System
DIGO	Defence Imagery and Geospatial Organisation
EDS	Early dry season (period used by BFC, from May to July, inclusive, to define early dry season burning)
EPBC	*Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*
eriss	Environmental Research Institute of the Supervising Scientist
FCC	False colour composite image produced from viewing near-Infrared, red, and green spectral bands as visible RGB, respectively.
GDA94	Geodetic Datum of Australia 1994
GIS	Geographic information system
GPS	Global positioning system
KNP	Kakadu National Park
LDS	Late dry season (period used by BFC, from August to October inclusive, to define late dry season burning)
MG	magpie geese
MGA	Map Grid of Australia
MS	multi-spectral imagery
NRETA	Northern Territory Government Department of Natural Resources, Environment and the Arts
PAN	Parks Australia North
PWCNT	Parks and Wildlife Commission of the Northern Territory
QA/QC	Quality assurance and control
Ramsar	Bureau of the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands. The Convention on Wetlands signed in Ramsar, Iran in 1971 is an intergovernmental treaty that provides the framework for national action and international cooperation for conservation and wise use of wetlands and their resources[1] (see www.ramsar.org).
RGB	Visible red, green, and blue spectral bands used in remote sensing
RMS	Root mean squared error statistic used as an indicator of map registration accuracy
TCC	True-colour composite image produced from visible (RGB) spectral bands
WHVs	World Heritage Values

[1] Extract from http://www.murrumbidgee.cma.nsw.gov.au/index.php?id=570

Glossary of terms for key metadata elements[2]

Quantitative data quality elements

Completeness	Refers to the completeness of coverage extent, classification and accuracy. Also the presence and absence of features, their attributes and relationships. *Negative Example: missing road data in a remote part of the province.*
Logical consistency	degree of adherence to logical rules of data structure, attributes and relationships. *Example: The dataset is topologically checked. All polygons closed etc.*
Positional Accuracy	The accuracy of the position of features. *Example: The date of data compilation was August 1990. Example:a dGPS was used. As such, it is expected that data features have a positional error of +/- 1 metre.*
Attribute Accuracy	An assessment of the reliability of values assigned to features in a dataset in relation to their 'real-world' values.
Temporal accuracy	Accuracy of the temporal attributes and temporal relationships of features. *Example: The date of data compilation was August 1990.*
Thematic accuracy	Accuracy of the quantitative attributes and the correctness of non-quantitative attributes, as well as the classification of features and their relationships. *Example: Areas have been classified according to remotely sensed imagery as green land, although in reality, they were swamps.*

Non-quantitative quality information

Purpose	Describes the rationale for creating the dataset and contains information about its intended use
Usage	Describes the application for which a dataset has been used
Lineage	Describes the history of a dataset and, in as much as it is known, recounts the life cycle of a dataset from collection and acquisition through compilation and derivation to its current form.

[2] Sourced from Kresse W & Fadaie K (eds) 2004. *International Standards Organisation Standards for Geographic Information*. Springer-Verlag, Berlin Heidelberg.