

Demonstrated capabilities

- Web application development

Spatial Vision followed the IEEE 12207 Software Development Lifecycle Standard in developing the EBMP application. Spatial Vision's methodology involved an initial specification and design documentation to specify the scope and design of the application and an Agile based approach with frequent client feedback to ensure client requirements were being met during development.

- Client consultation and facilitation

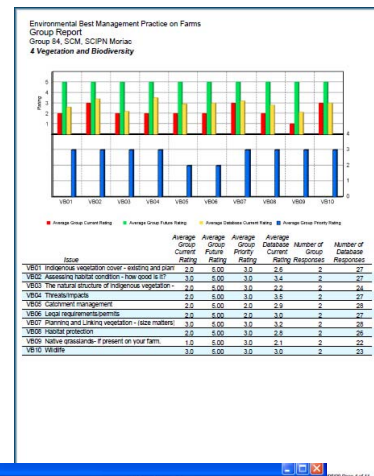
Spatial Vision conducted a series of workshops with EBMP stakeholders to determine requirements and the best solution design for the EBMP application. The workshops allowed an agreed vision for the EBMP application to be reached amongst the multiple organisations and individuals involved in the EBMP program.

- Data modelling design and conversion

Spatial Vision converted existing data stored in a desktop database to a server based Oracle RDBMS.

Technologies Applied

- The EBMP application is a Java J2EE web application interacting with an Oracle RDBMS for data storage.
- Atlassian JIRA (issue control) and Confluence (design documentation) available to internal Spatial Vision staff and external stakeholders.
- Atlassian Bamboo - a continuous integration server for automated testing and quality control
- Rich faces and Ajax technology provides for a rich user experience similar to a desktop application



- Crystal Reports-for the reporting functions of the application.

2. Assessing habitat condition - how good is it?

Habitat: The environment in which a community or species of plants or animals lives, grows and reproduces.

Habitat is more than just trees. It includes hollows in old trees (dead or alive), fallen logs, bark and leaf litter, rocks in the ground, areas with taller grass, sanding of water or wetlands. Assessing habitat should consider the types of species present and their condition.

Habitats in most urgent need for conservation on Victorian farms are native grasslands, grassy woodlands, shallow freshwater wetlands and lowland riparian types because these are usually highly productive, fertile agricultural areas. Rather than identifying and assessing all the native animals, plants and insects on your farm it is more practical to use the presence or absence of habitat components (e.g. large trees, canopy, understorey, the amount of weeds, vegetation, organic litter and logs) as an indicator of biodiversity. The DSE Native Biodiversity Resource Kit, Work Sheet 2 explains a method to assess habitat.

For further information see: www.rfa.vic.gov.au

Potential	Positive	Negative
A Habitat type and condition assessed (e.g. using an assessment guide or seeking advice) and information used to help with management.	B Attempt to understand the type and condition of habitat e.g. use photos or other information.	C Have some interest in the health of habitat.
D Aware that there are some areas on the farm that are used as habitat, but not sure about their type or condition.	E No information or knowledge of habitat on farm.	Negative - unsure what is there, how healthy it is or how to manage it, risk of biodiversity loss.

Your current rating: **C** Future rating: **A** Priority rating: **H**

Action Required: **IV** Start year: 2007-2008 Action notes: Habitat type and condition assess

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