### LGA Whyalla (C) (SA) - Vegetation cover soil protection report Aug 2019

This report provides information about vegetation covering the soil surface for a region during a single month with comparison to previous years. Vegetation cover indicates where soil is likely to be protected from wind and or water (hillslope) erosion. Results are shown for the whole region (polygon) and also separated by land use and tree cover. Different land uses are likely to have different cover patterns and targets. Reporting is most reliable with less than 20% tree cover.

Whyalla\_(C)

- Context
  - o Map: Land use and forest cover
  - o Chart: Land use and forest cover area
- Total vegetation cover for this month
  - o Map: vegetation cover classified into 4 classes
  - o Chart: vegetation cover area classified into 4 classes
- Areas protected from erosion for the month
  - o Map: wind erosion protection (>50% cover)
  - o Map: water erosion protection (>70% cover)
- Comparison with previous years
  - o Map: anomaly compare this month to the average cover from the same month in previous years
  - o Map: deciles rank this month against the same month in previous years
- Time series
  - o Wind erosion protection time series: percentage of the area of the region with greater than 50% cover for each month in the archive (orange lines)
  - o Water erosion protection time series: percentage of the area of the region with greater than 70% cover for each month of the archive (blue lines).
  - o Rainfall: millimetres rainfall each month (black lines)
- Time series stacked by year
  - o Wind erosion protection time series: percentage of the area of the region with greater than 50% cover for each month in the archive (orange lines) in case of 5th percentile is less than 80i
  - o Water erosion protection time series: percentage of the area of the region with greater than 70% cover for each month of the archive (blue lines). in case of 5th percentile is less than 80
- Water erosion protection on higher slopes. As slope increases, more cover is required to control water erosion. The thresholds reported are:

  - o the percentage area with pixels greater than 80% total clover
  - o the percentage area with pixels greater than 90% total clover
  - o the percentage area with pixels greater than 95% total clover

The following pages repeat the above sequence for each land use and forest cover class. For example

- All agricultural lands, that is grazing, cropping plus Horticulture (depending on what land use is present)
- Grazing lands by forest classes if present
- Cropping lands
- Irrigation lands
- Protected areas by forest classes if present

### Explanatory notes:

This report has been generated using MODIS fractional vegetation cover information available in Rangelands and Pasture Productivity (RAPP) map tool. The report is based on an analysis of 500 metre pixels. Pixels with greater than or equal to 50% vegetation cover are generally considered to be protected from or have reduced soil loss by wind erosion, and pixels with greater than or equal to 70% vegetation cover are generally considered to also be protected from or have reduced soil loss from water (hillslope) erosion. Report used baseline from 2001 to 2019 for each month to generate anomalies and deciles. And it used threshold of 1% to create land use forest cover reports. Higher cover thresholds may be required for erosion protection in some regions. This report will be less applicable in areas with sparse forest (20-50% tree cover) or dense forest (> 50% tree cover). Therefore land use classes are divided by tree cover: 1) No forest is when there is less than 20% tree cover 2) Sparse forest, is when there is less than 20 to 50 % tree cover 3) Dense forest is greater than 50% tree cover

### **Acknowledgment of data:**

- 1. http://www.agriculture.gov.au/abares/aclump/land-use/alum-classification
- 2. http://www.agriculture.gov.au/abares/forestsaustralia/sofr/sofr-2018
- 3. https://www.dpi.nsw.gov.au/agriculture/pastures-and-rangelands/establishment-mgmt/production-management2/groundcover
- 4. MODIS Fractional cover algorithm:

https://doi.org/10.4225/08/5848a3f19a7b3













### **Vegetation Cover Aug 2019**

### Land use and forest cover

### Landuse map of area based on 2015 catchment scale landuse and Australia's National Forest Inventory, where no forest is < 20% tree cover, sparse is 20 to 50% and dense > 50% tree cover.

Anomaly show how many percetage points each pixel is from

the mean. That

are about 20%

lower than the

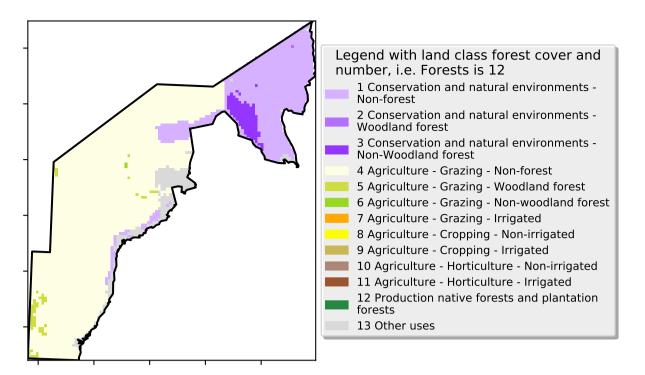
is, red pixels

mean of that pixel. The mean

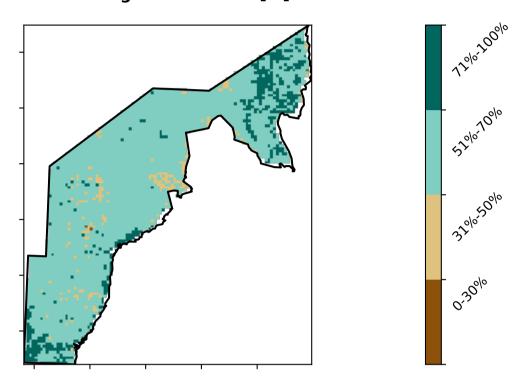
is only for the month of the map

using baseline from 2001 to

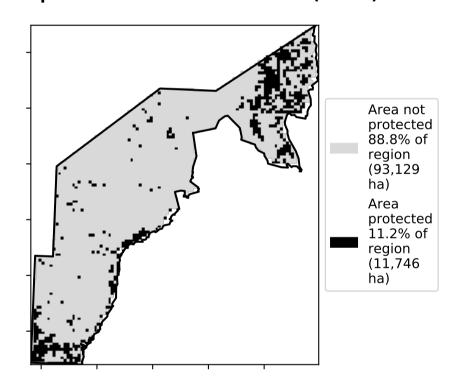
2019.



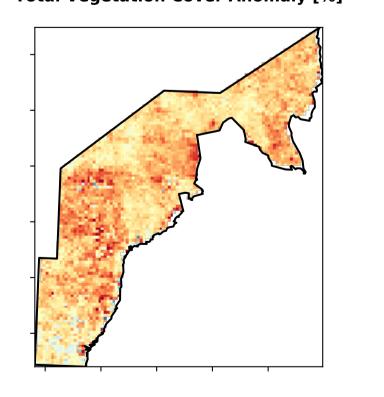
### **Total Vegetation Cover [%]**

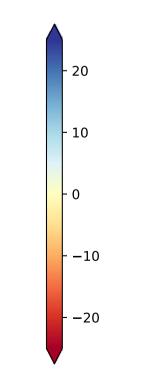


### % Area protected from water erosion (>70%)



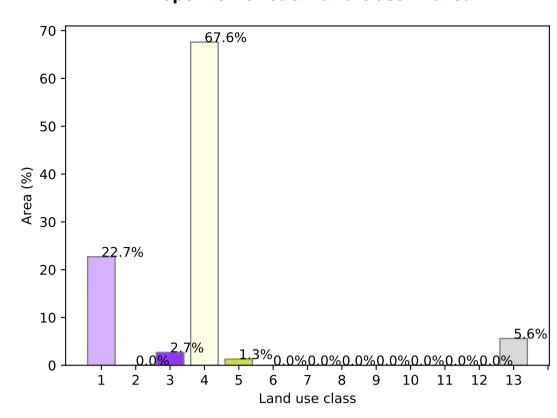
### Total Vegetation Cover Anomaly [%]



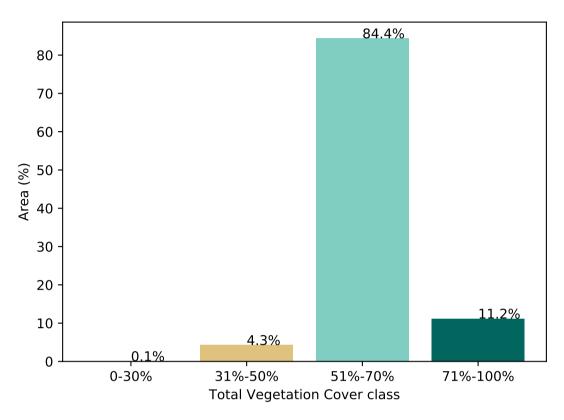


Deciles show where the pixel value lies in the record, from highest to lowest, for that month. That is, red pixels are in the lowest 10% of records for that month of the map using baseline from 2001 to 2019.

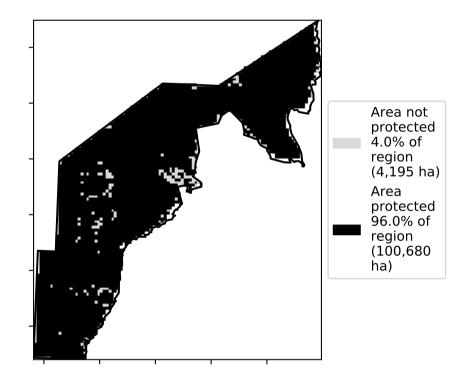
### Proportion of each land class in area

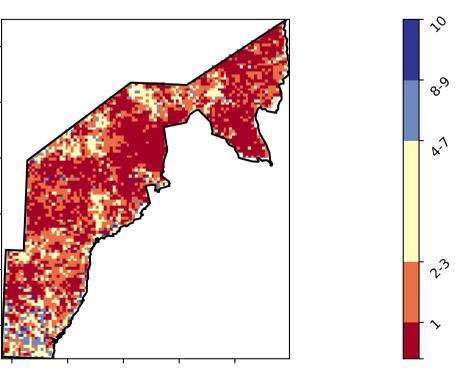


### **Proportion of vegetation cover class in area**



### % Area protected from wind erosion (>50%)







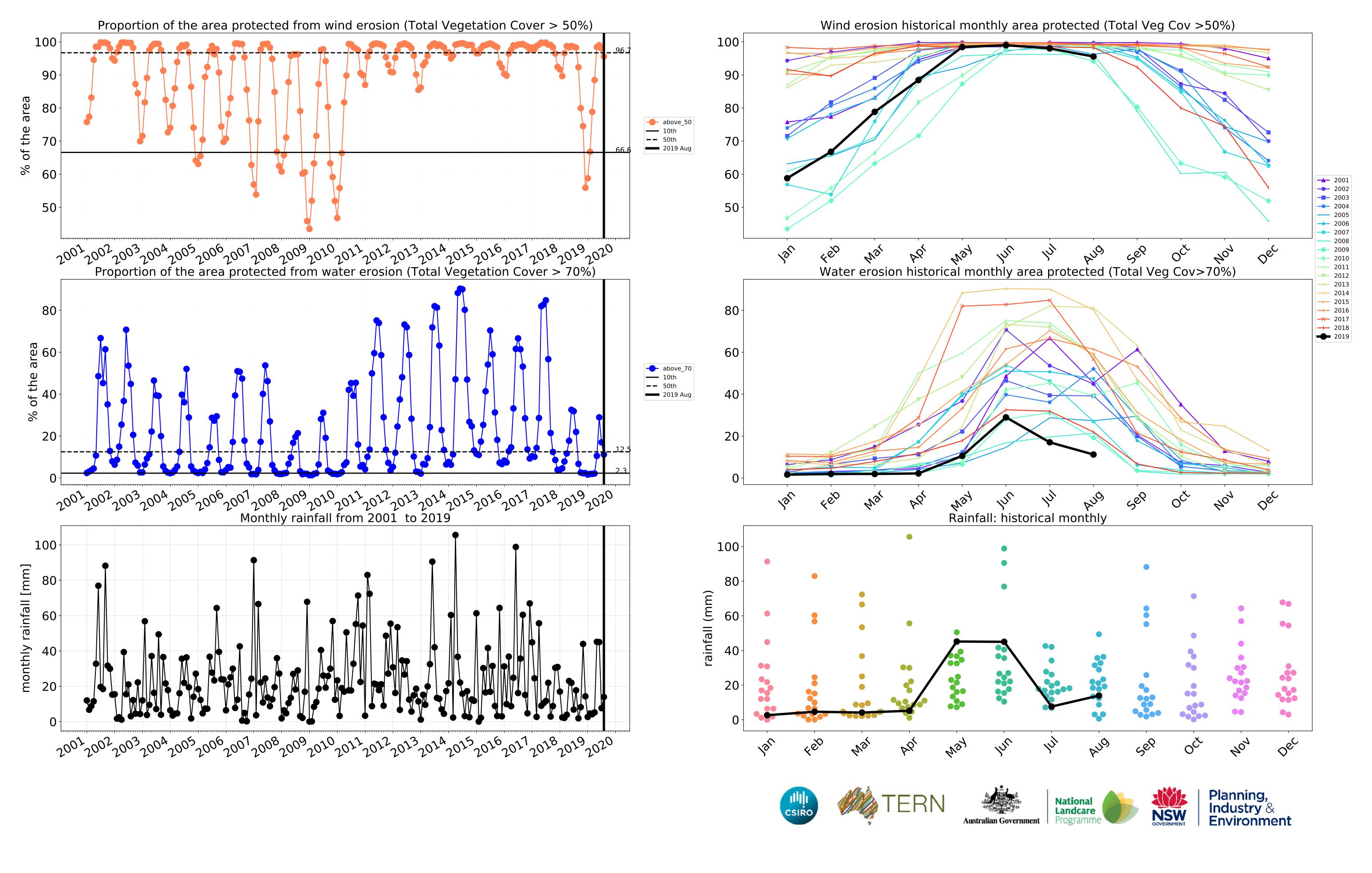












### **Conservation and natural environments**

### Land use and forest cover

Landuse map of area based on 2015 catchment scale landuse and Australia's National Forest Inventory, where no forest is < 20% tree cover, sparse is 20 to 50% and dense > 50% tree cover.

Anomaly show how many percetage points each

pixel is from

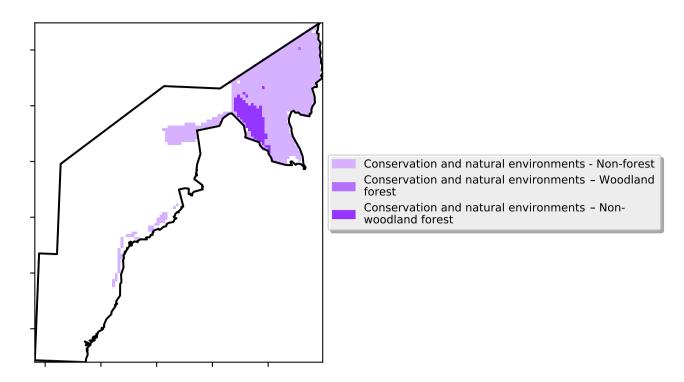
is, red pixels are about 20% lower than the mean of that

the mean. That

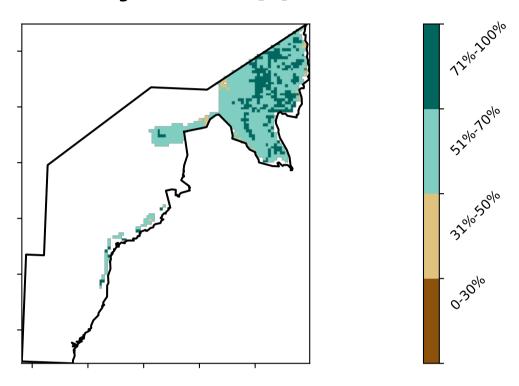
pixel. The mean

using baseline from 2001 to 2019.

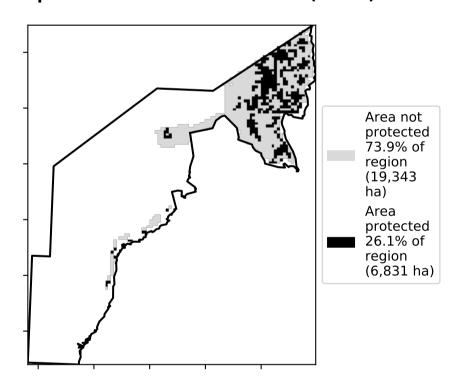
is only for the month of the map



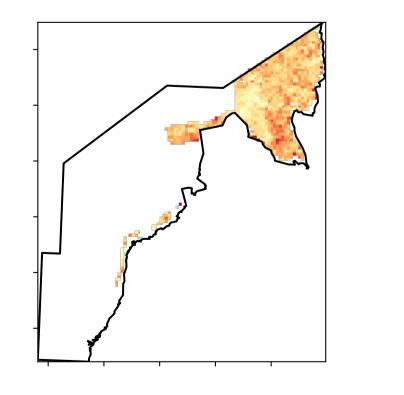
### **Total Vegetation Cover [%]**



### % Area protected from water erosion (>70%)

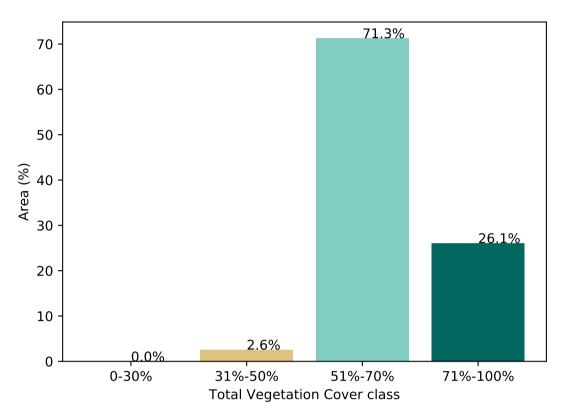


### **Total Vegetation Cover Anomaly [%]**

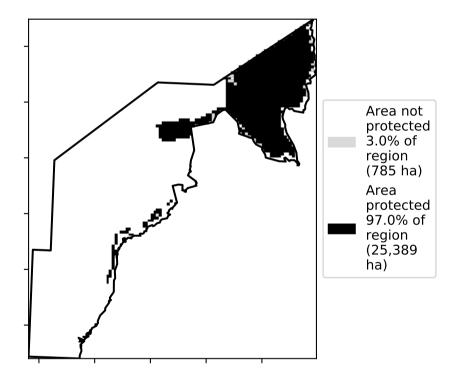


Deciles show where the pixel value lies in the record, from highest to lowest, for that month. That is, red pixels are in the lowest 10% of records for that month of the map using baseline from 2001 to 2019.

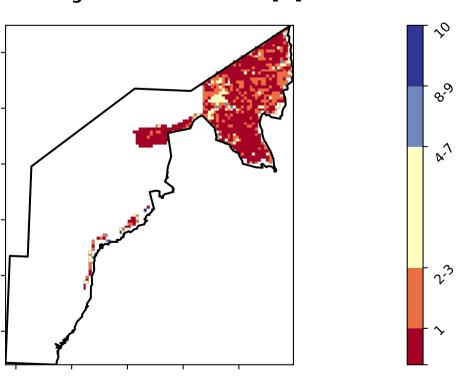
### Proportion of vegetation cover class in area



### % Area protected from wind erosion (>50%)



### Total Vegetation Cover Decile [%]















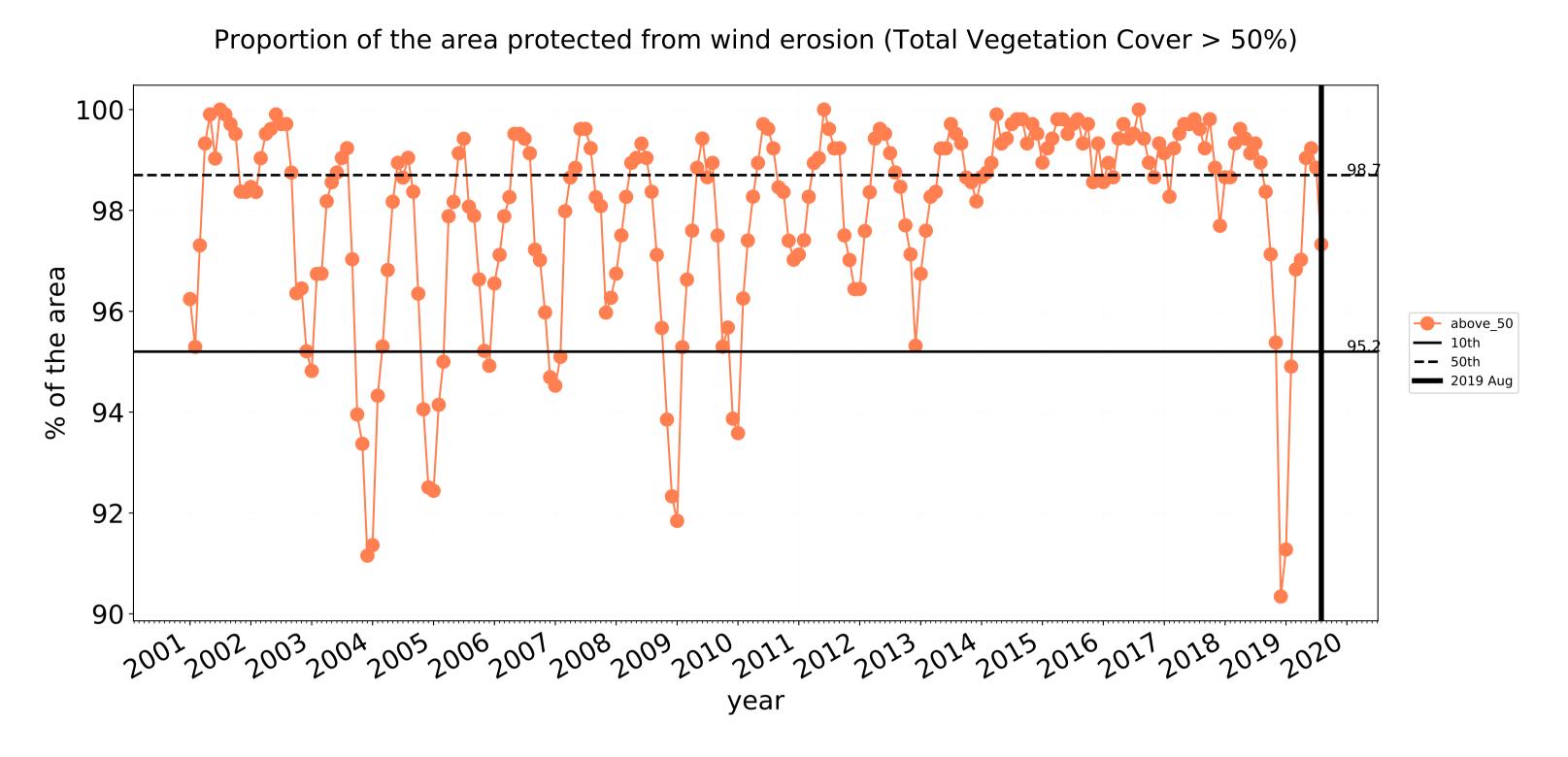
- 20

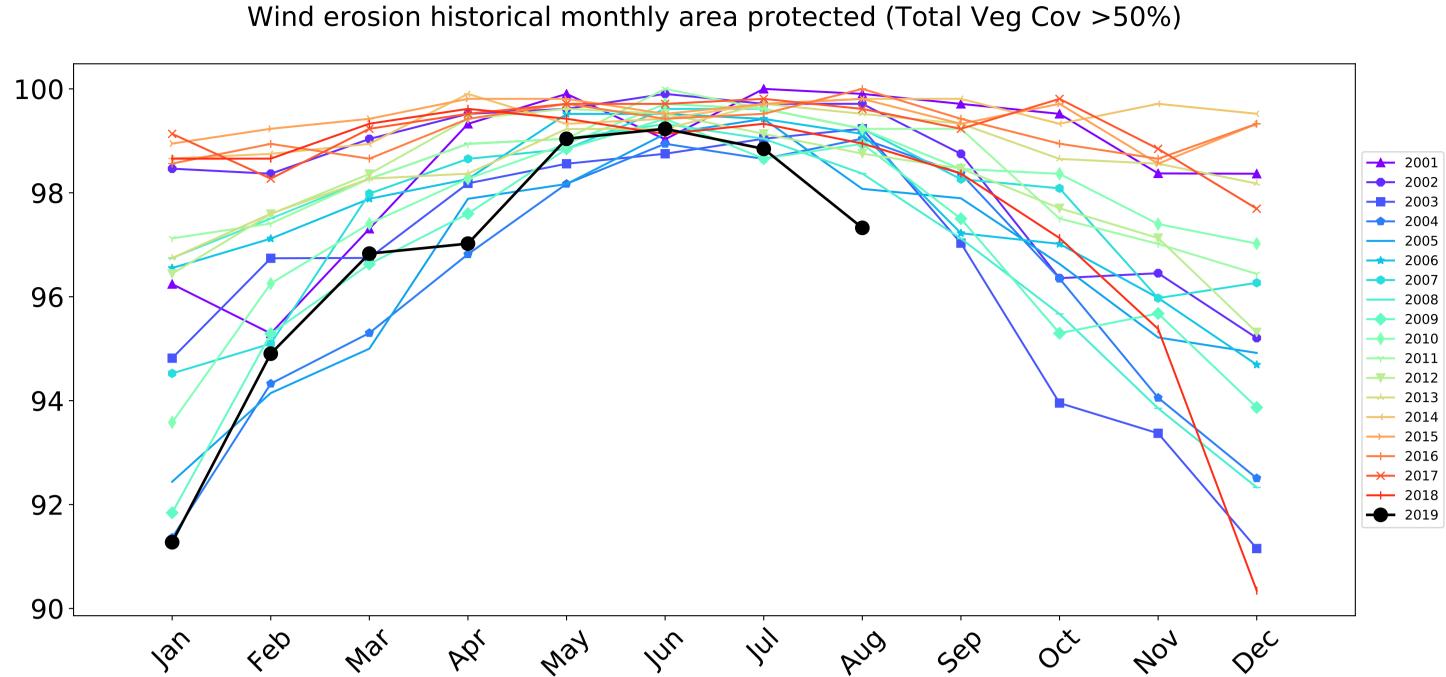
- 10

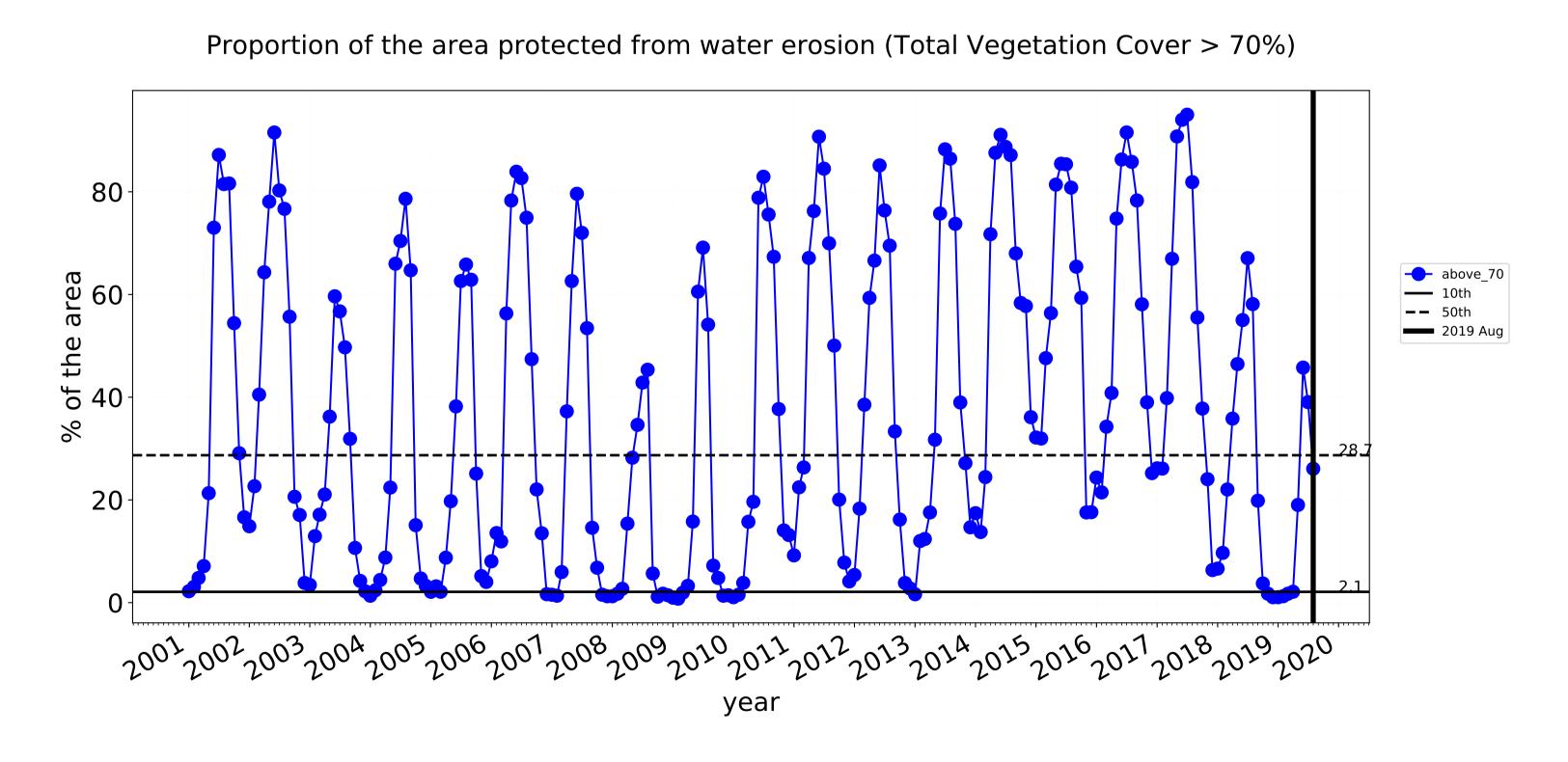
-10

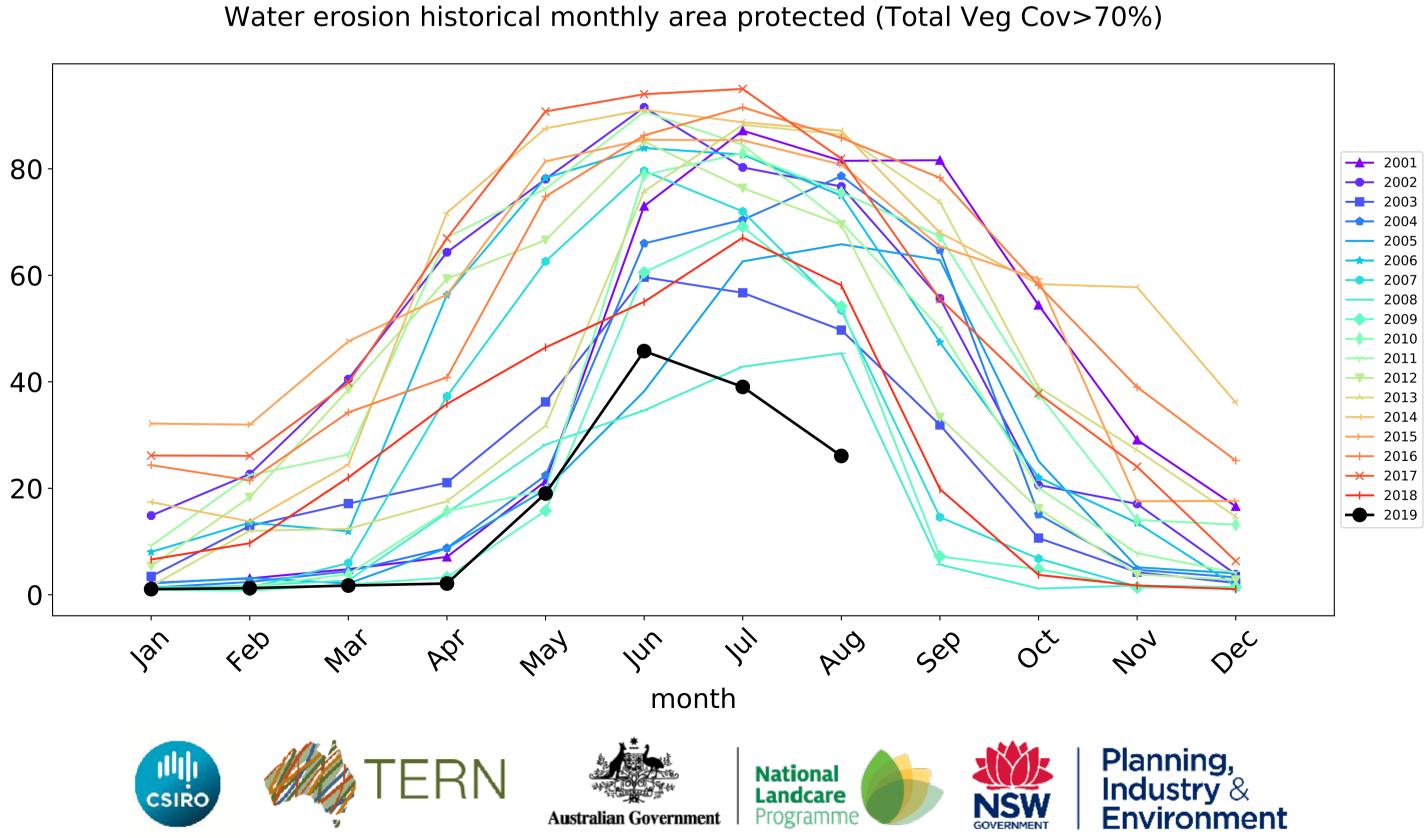
**-**20

### **Conservation and natural environments timeseries**









### **Conservation and natural environments non forest**

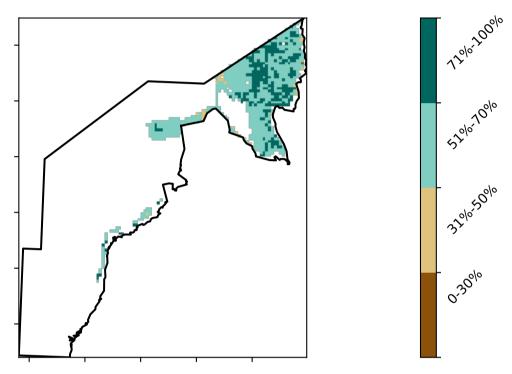
Landuse map of area based on 2015 catchment scale landuse and Australia's National Forest Inventory, where no forest is < 20% tree cover, sparse is 20 to 50% and dense > 50% tree

cover.

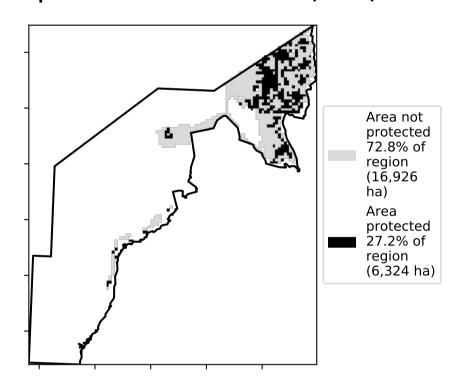
### Conservation and natural environments - Non-forest

### **Total Vegetation Cover [%]**

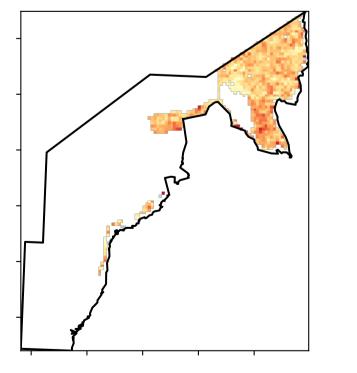
Land use and forest cover

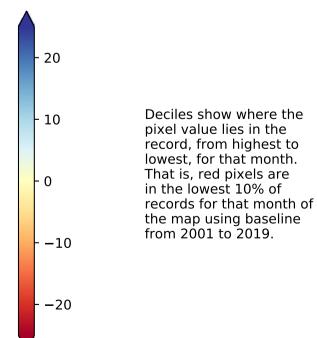


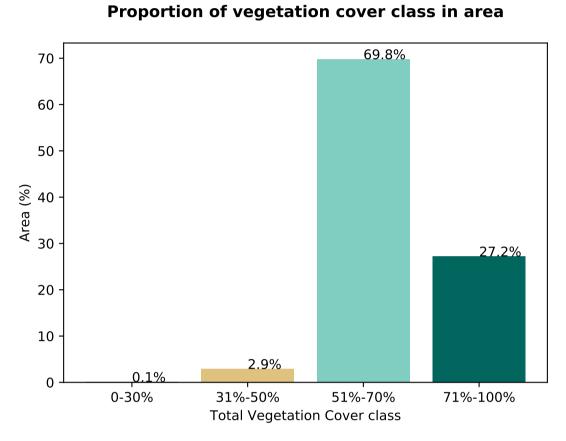
### % Area protected from water erosion (>70%)



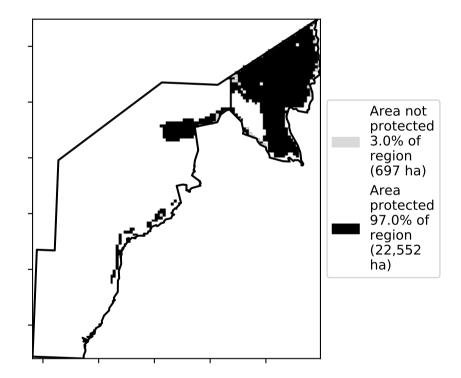
Total Vegetation Cover Anomaly [%]



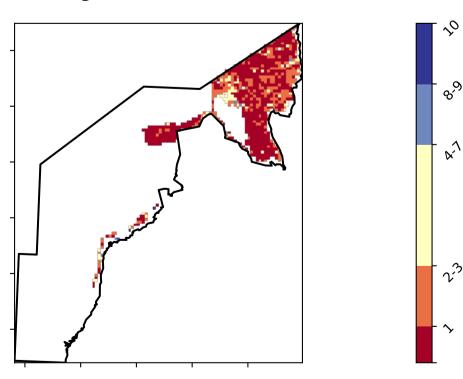


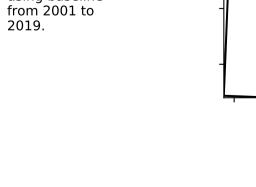


### % Area protected from wind erosion (>50%)



### Total Vegetation Cover Decile [%]





Anomaly show how many percetage points each

pixel is from

is, red pixels are about 20% lower than the mean of that

the mean. That

pixel. The mean

using baseline

is only for the month of the map



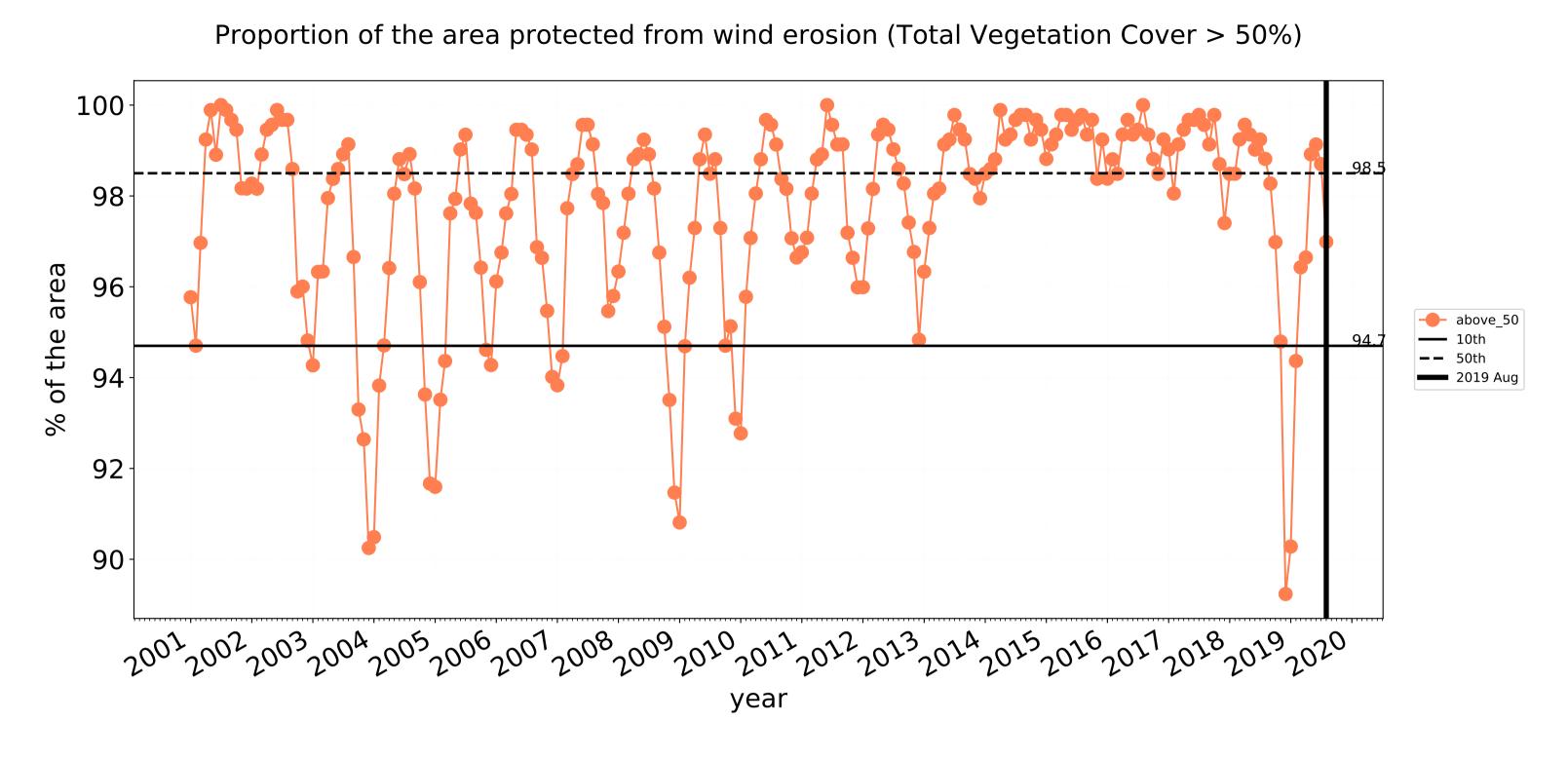


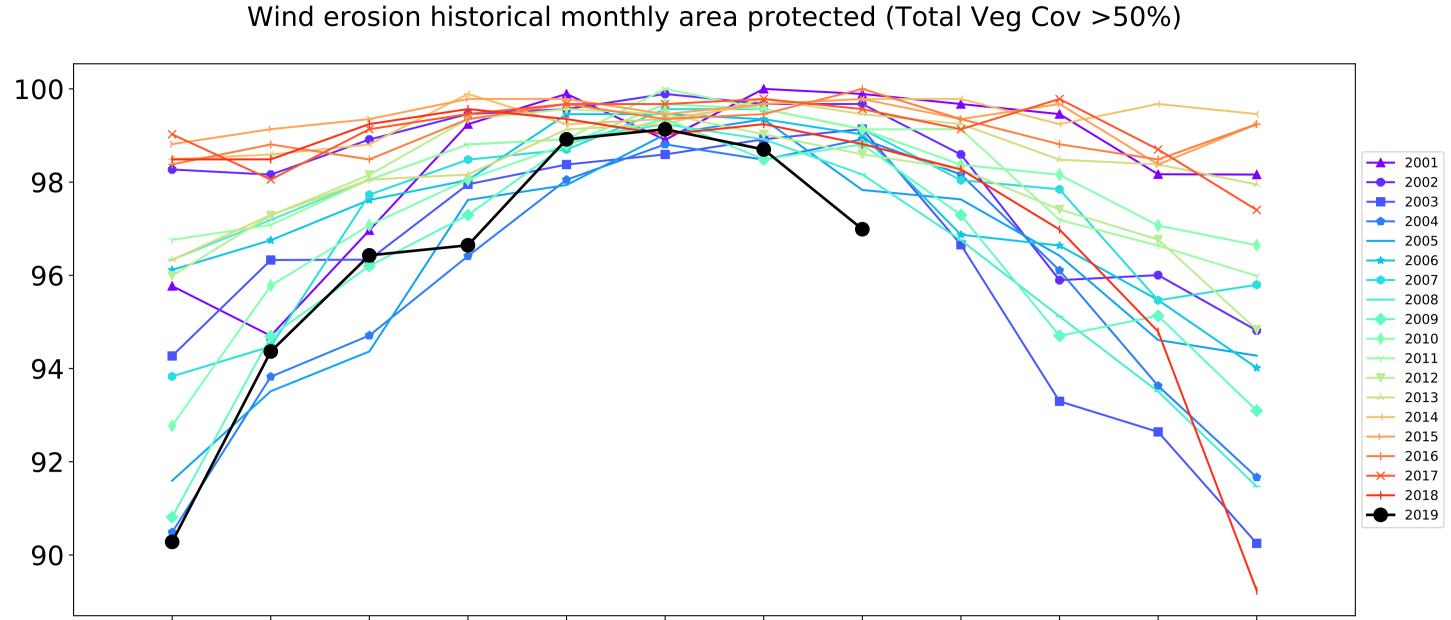


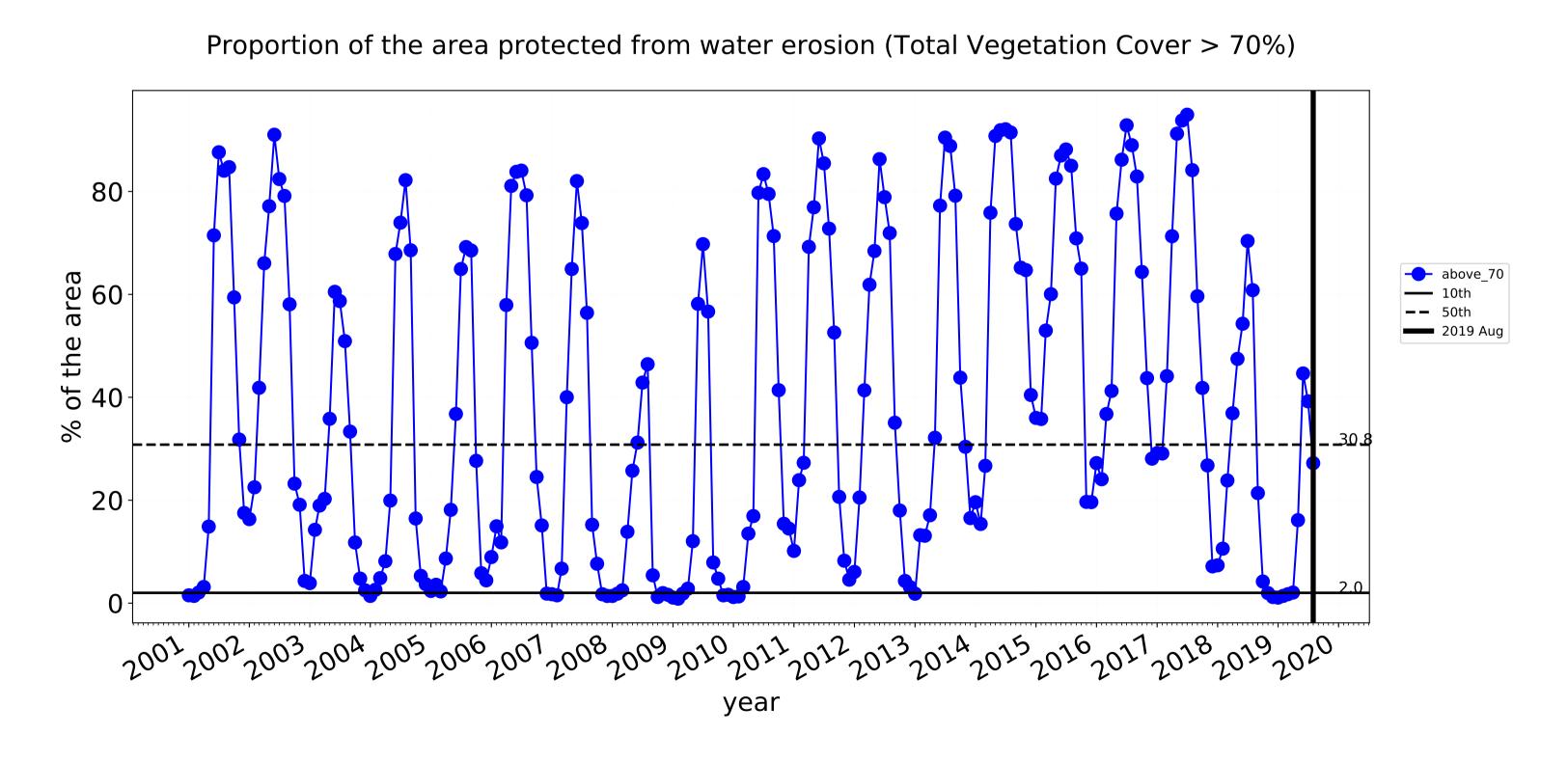


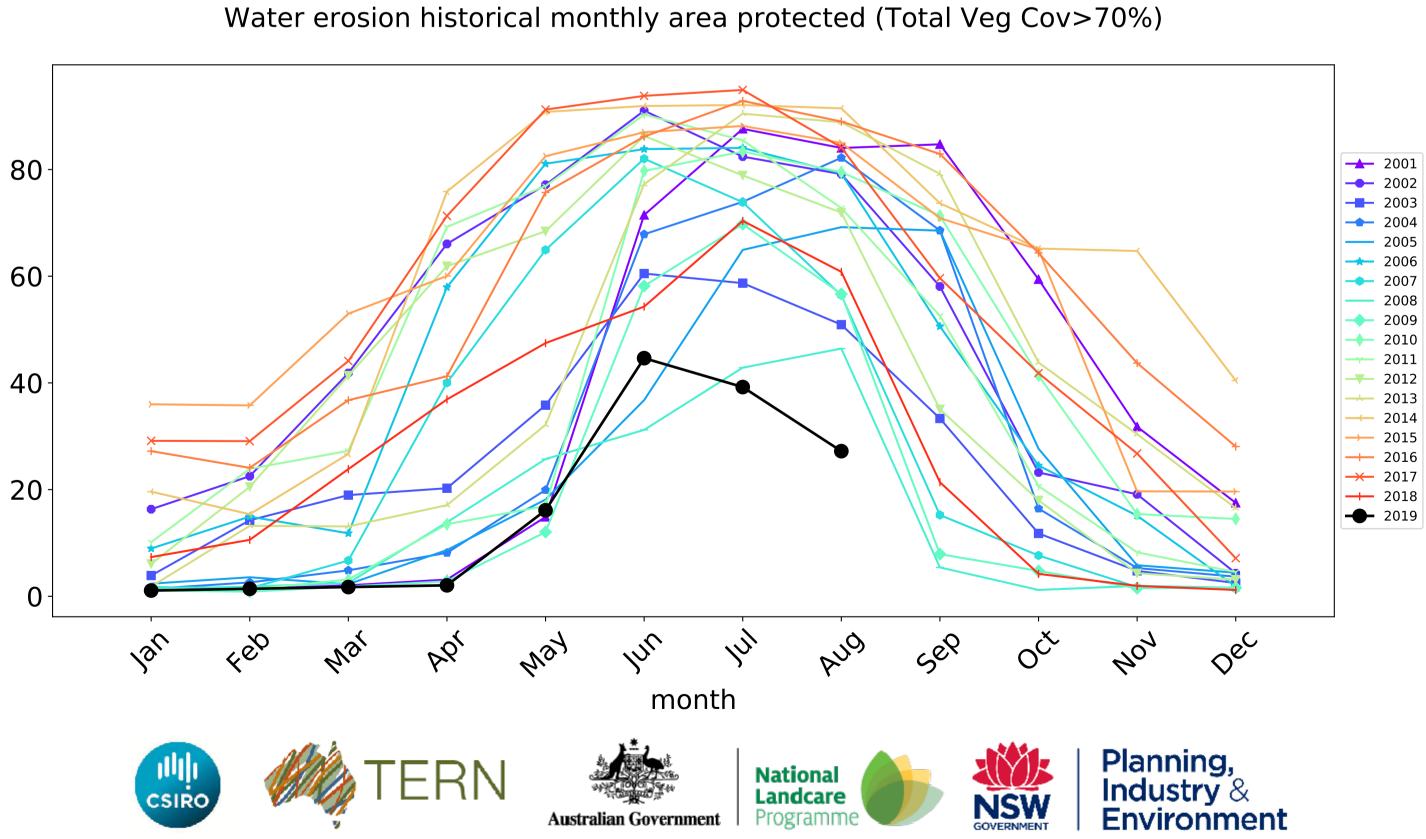


### **Conservation and natural environments non forest timeseries**









### **Conservation and natural environments Forest (non woodland)**

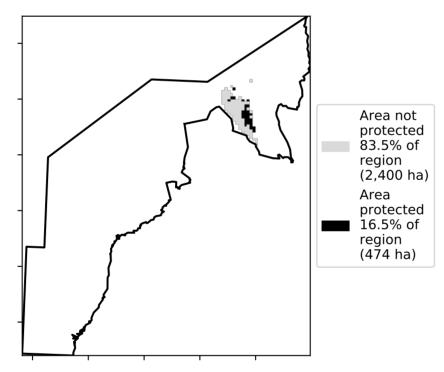
Land use and forest cover

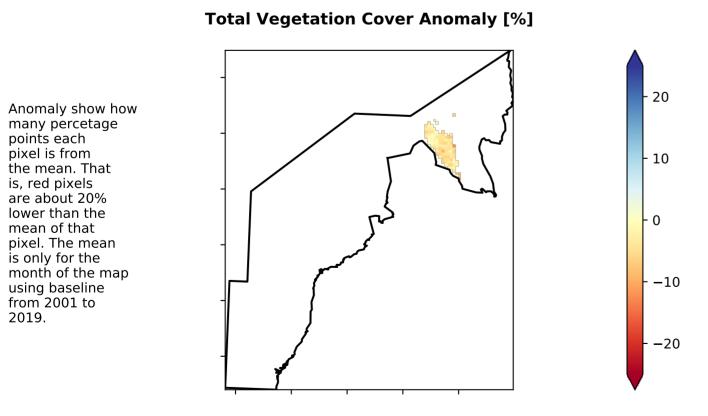
Landuse map of area based on 2015 catchment scale landuse and Australia's National Forest Inventory, where no forest is < 20% tree cover, sparse is 20 to 50% and dense > 50% tree cover.

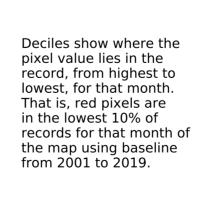
## Conservation and natural environments - Non-

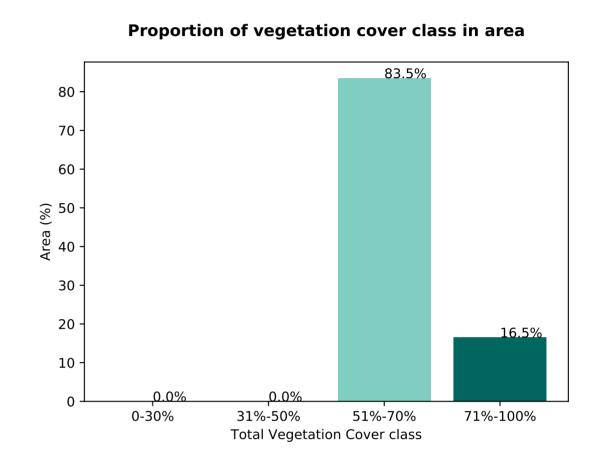
# **Total Vegetation Cover [%]**

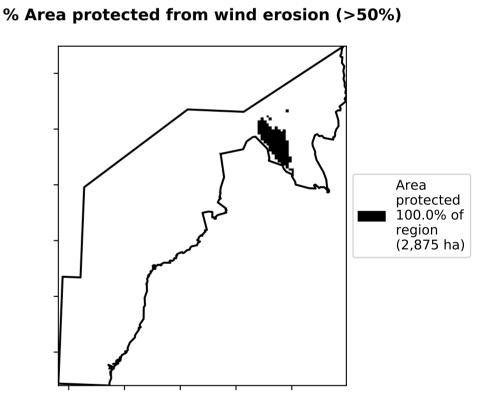
### % Area protected from water erosion (>70%) Area not protected 83.5% of region (2,400 ha) Area protected 16.5% of region (474 ha)

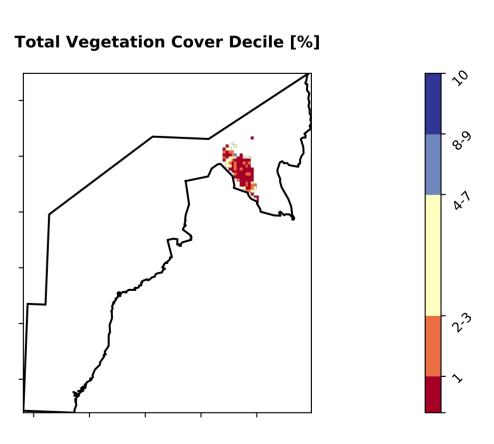














2019.

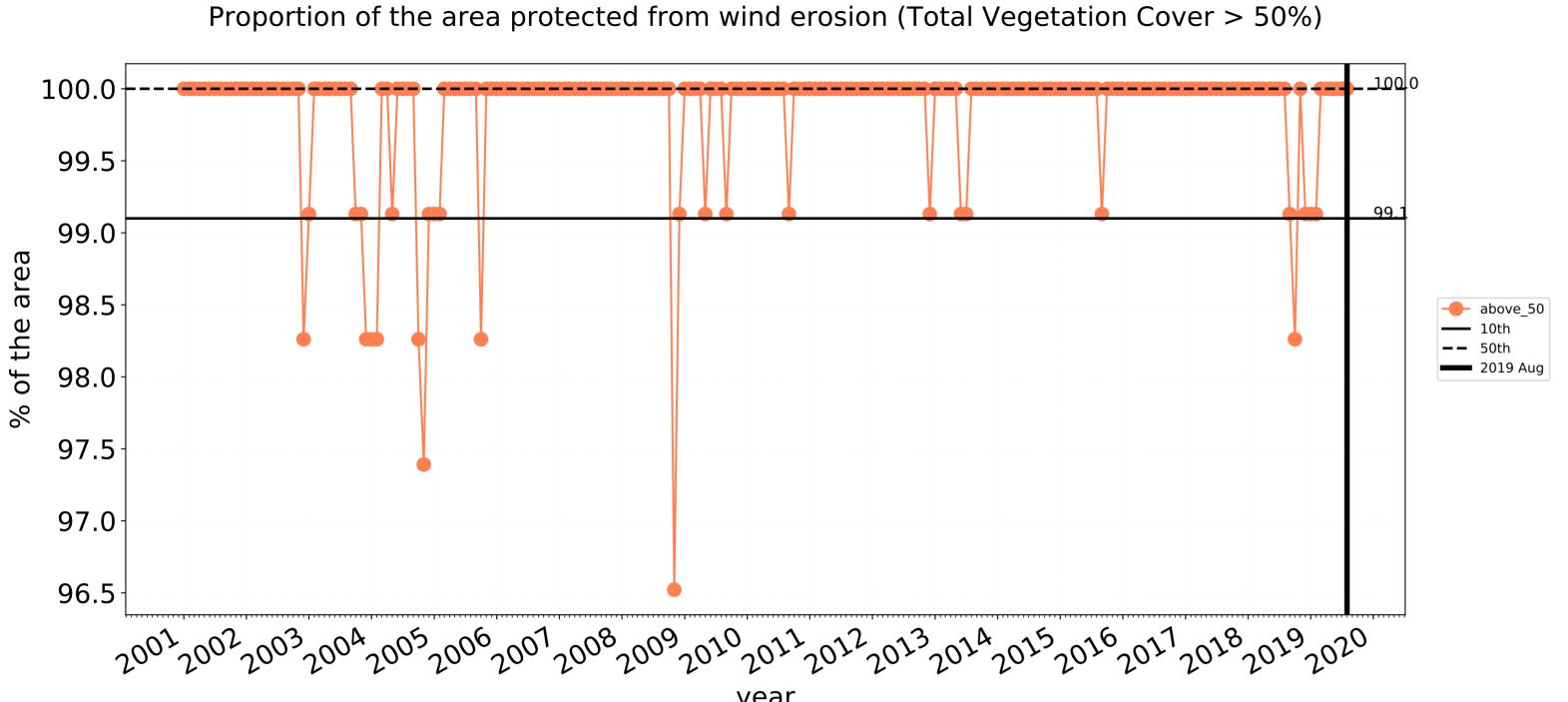


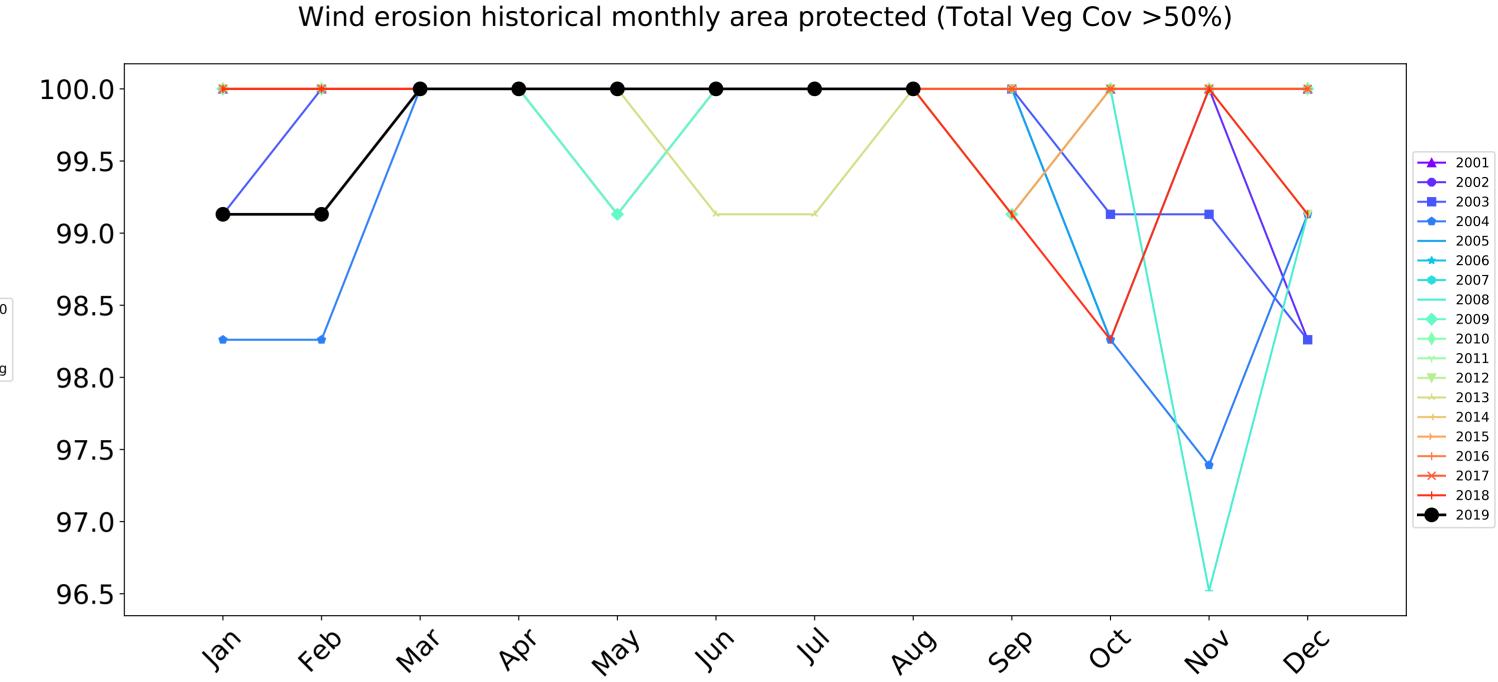


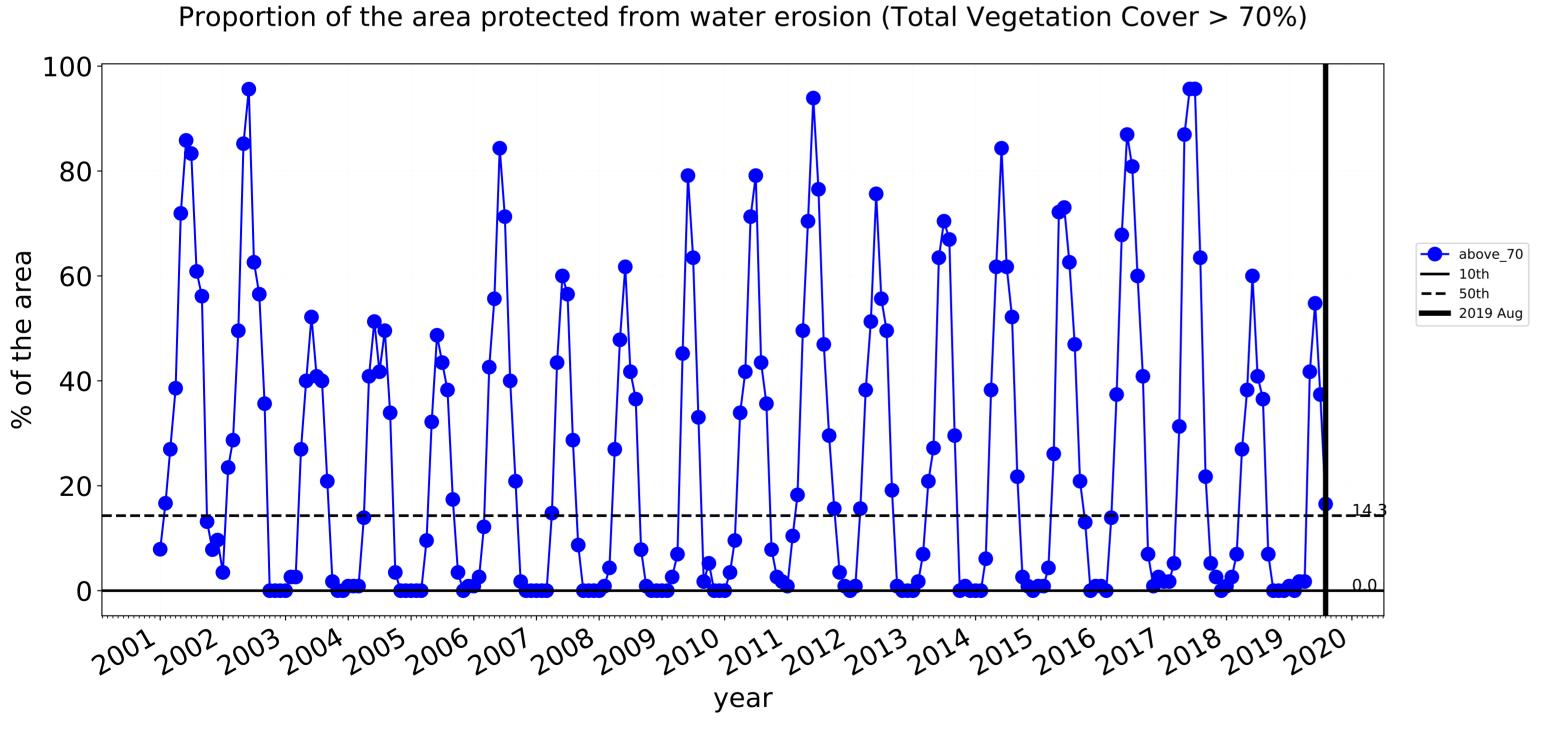


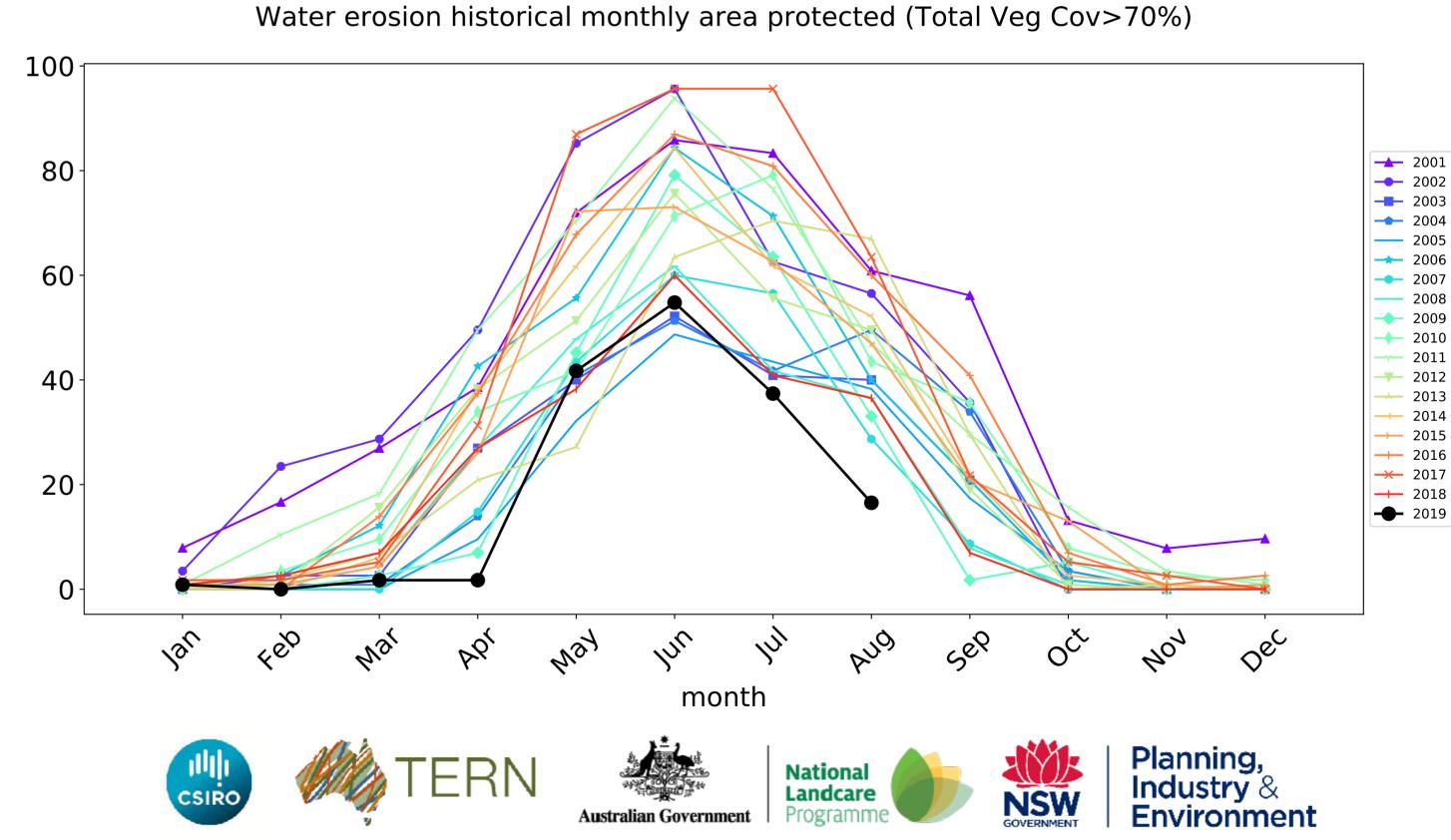












### **Agriculture**

### Land use and forest cover

Landuse map of area based on 2015 catchment scale landuse and Australia's National Forest Inventory, where no forest is < 20% tree cover, sparse is 20 to 50% and dense > 50% tree cover.

Anomaly show how many percetage points each

pixel is from

is, red pixels are about 20% lower than the

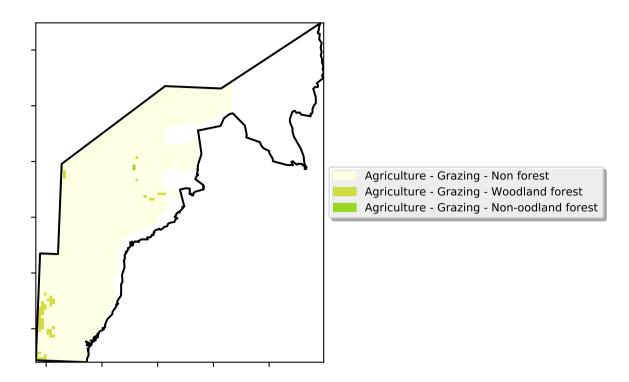
mean of that

pixel. The mean

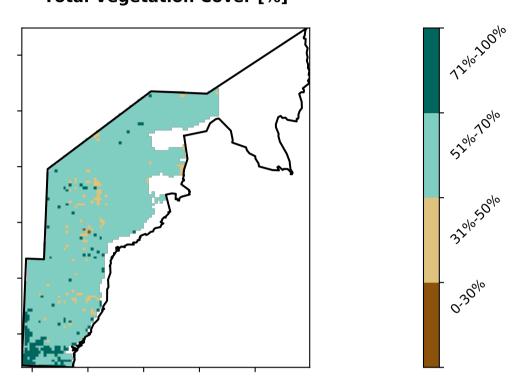
using baseline from 2001 to 2019.

is only for the month of the map

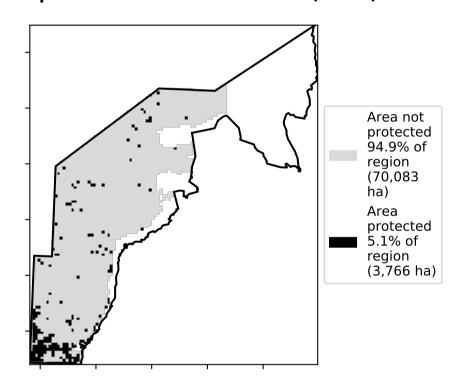
the mean. That



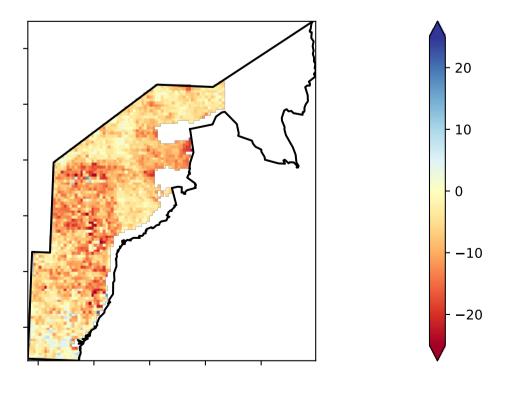
### **Total Vegetation Cover [%]**



### % Area protected from water erosion (>70%)

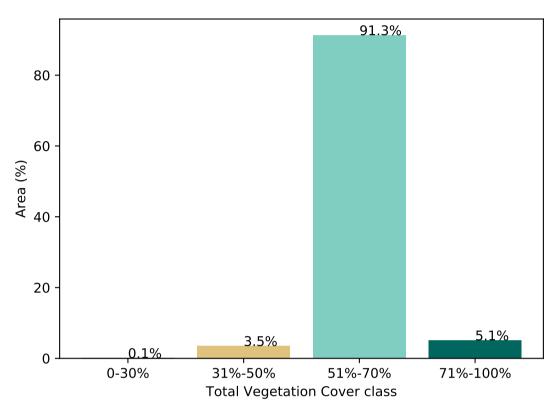


### **Total Vegetation Cover Anomaly [%]**

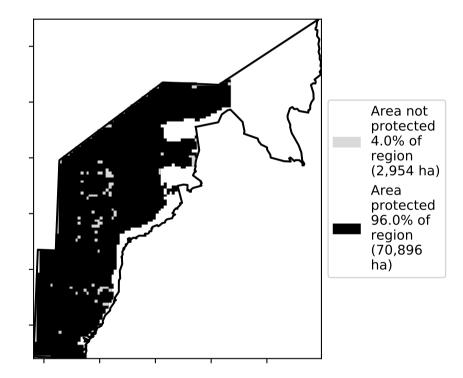


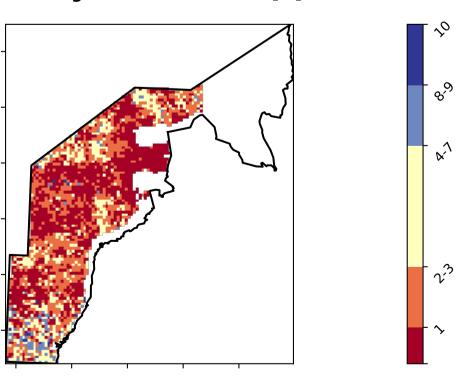
Deciles show where the pixel value lies in the record, from highest to lowest, for that month. That is, red pixels are in the lowest 10% of records for that month of the map using baseline from 2001 to 2019.

### **Proportion of vegetation cover class in area**



### % Area protected from wind erosion (>50%)









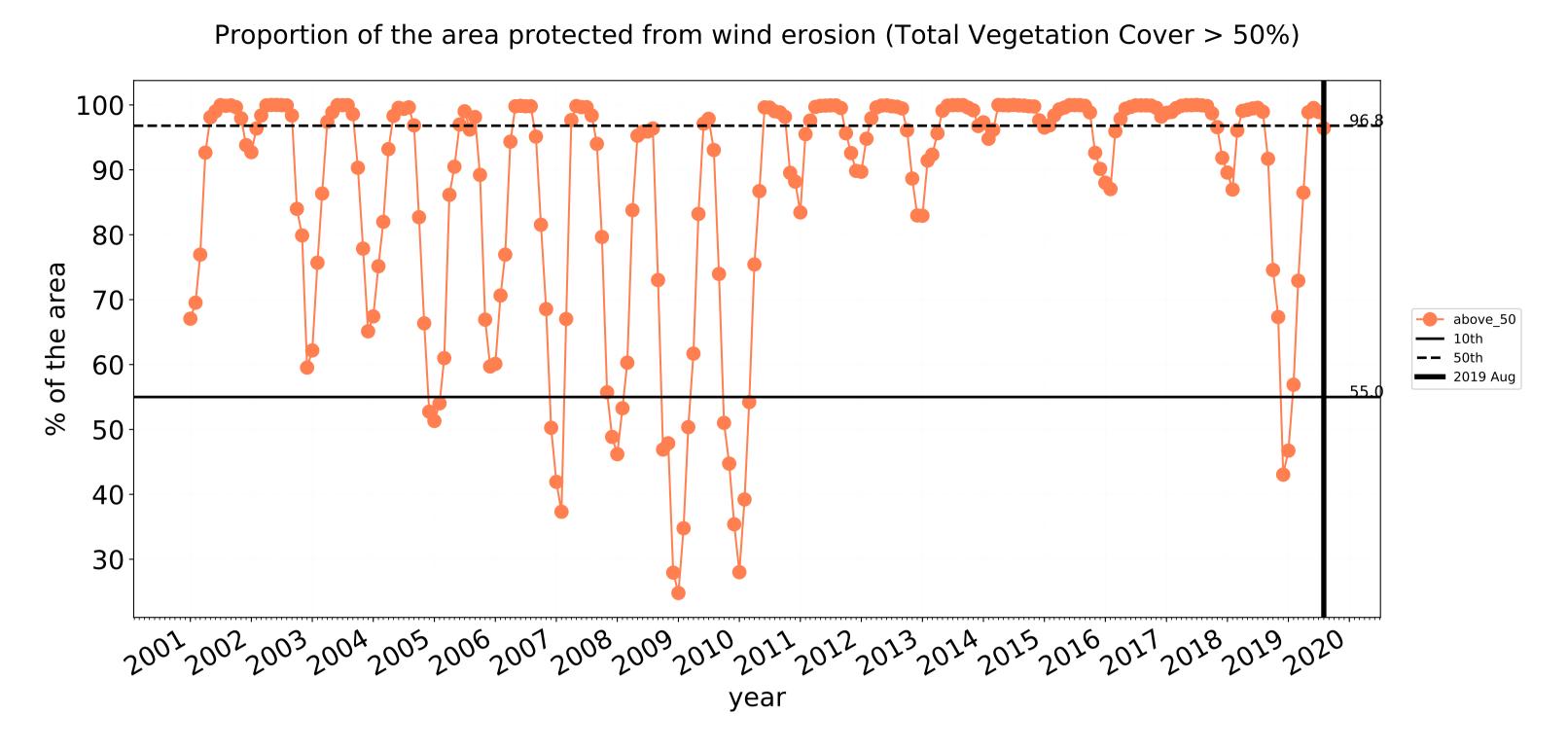




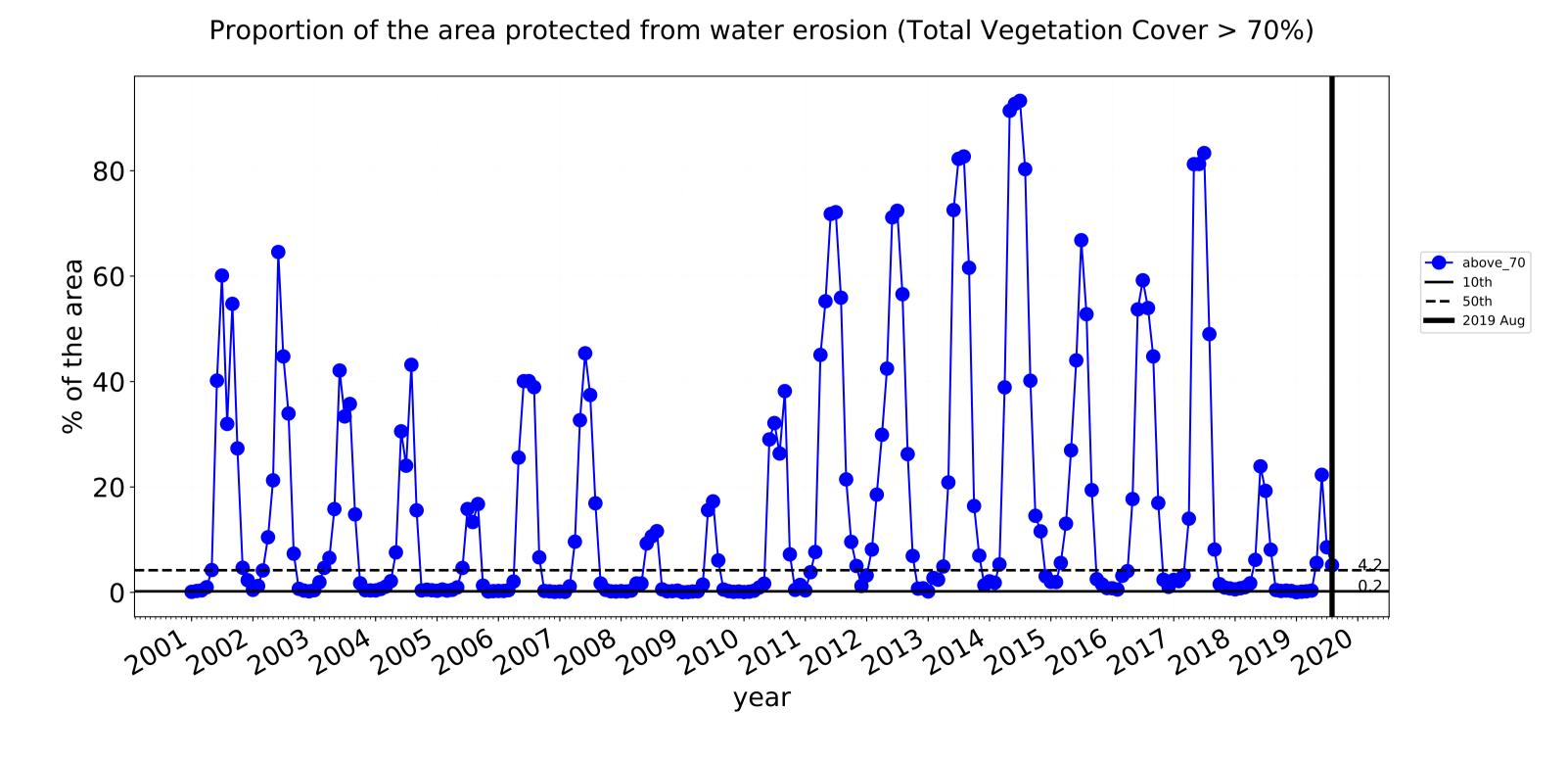


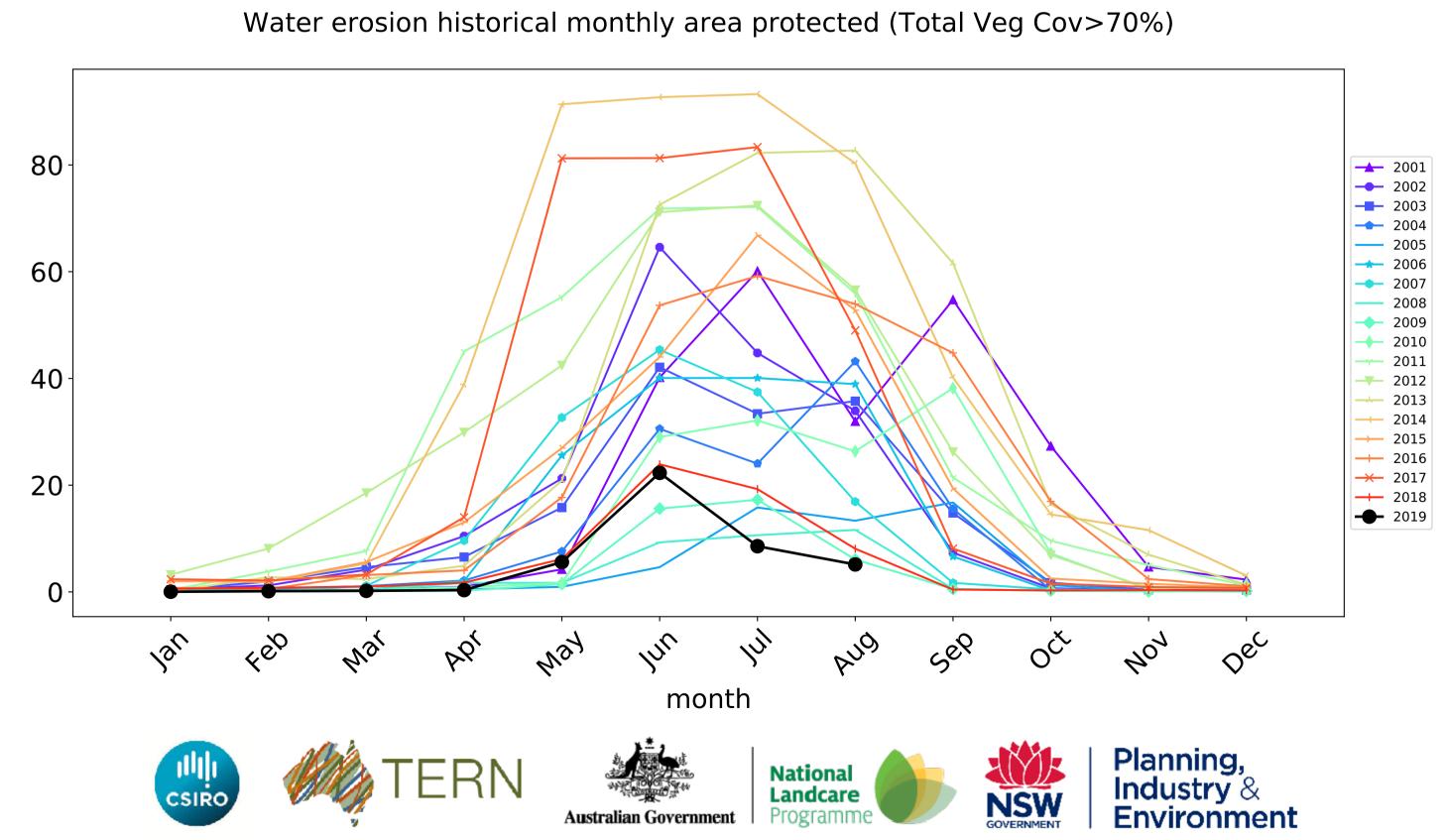


### **Agriculture timeseries**



### Wind erosion historical monthly area protected (Total Veg Cov >50%) 100 90 80 70-2009 60 2011 2013 **←** 2014 50 <del>→</del> 2015 <del>×</del> 2017 40 2018 2019 30-





### **Grazing**

### Land use and forest cover

Landuse map of area based on 2015 catchment scale landuse and Australia's National Forest Inventory, where no forest is < 20% tree cover, sparse is 20 to 50% and dense > 50% tree cover.

Anomaly show how many percetage points each

pixel is from

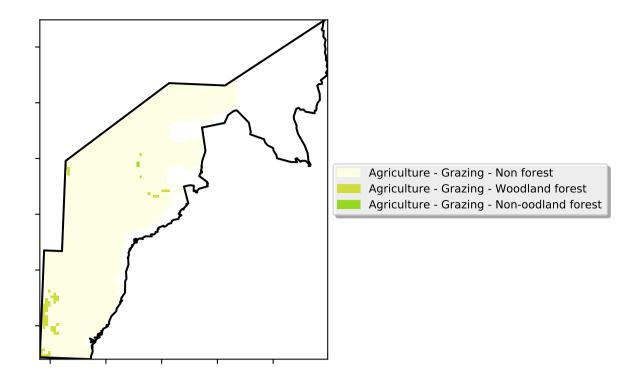
is, red pixels are about 20% lower than the

mean of that pixel. The mean

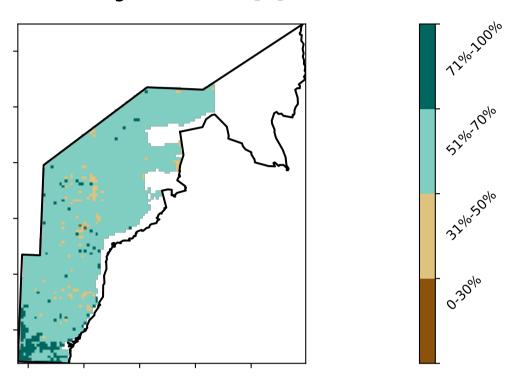
is only for the month of the map

using baseline from 2001 to 2019.

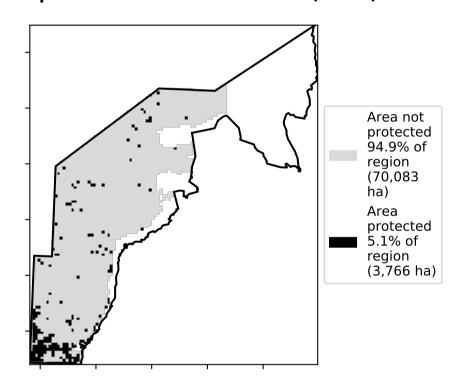
the mean. That



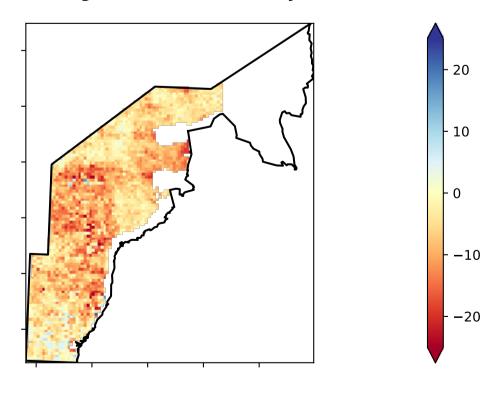
### **Total Vegetation Cover [%]**



### % Area protected from water erosion (>70%)

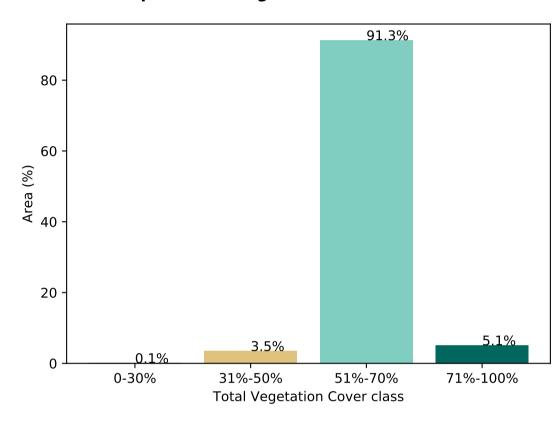


### **Total Vegetation Cover Anomaly [%]**

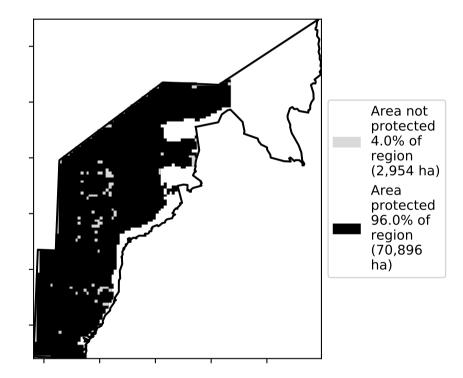


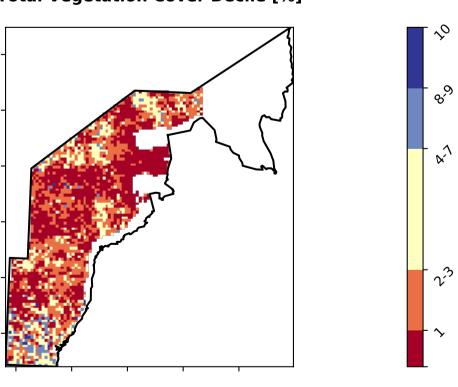
Deciles show where the pixel value lies in the record, from highest to lowest, for that month. That is, red pixels are in the lowest 10% of records for that month of the map using baseline from 2001 to 2019.

### **Proportion of vegetation cover class in area**



### % Area protected from wind erosion (>50%)









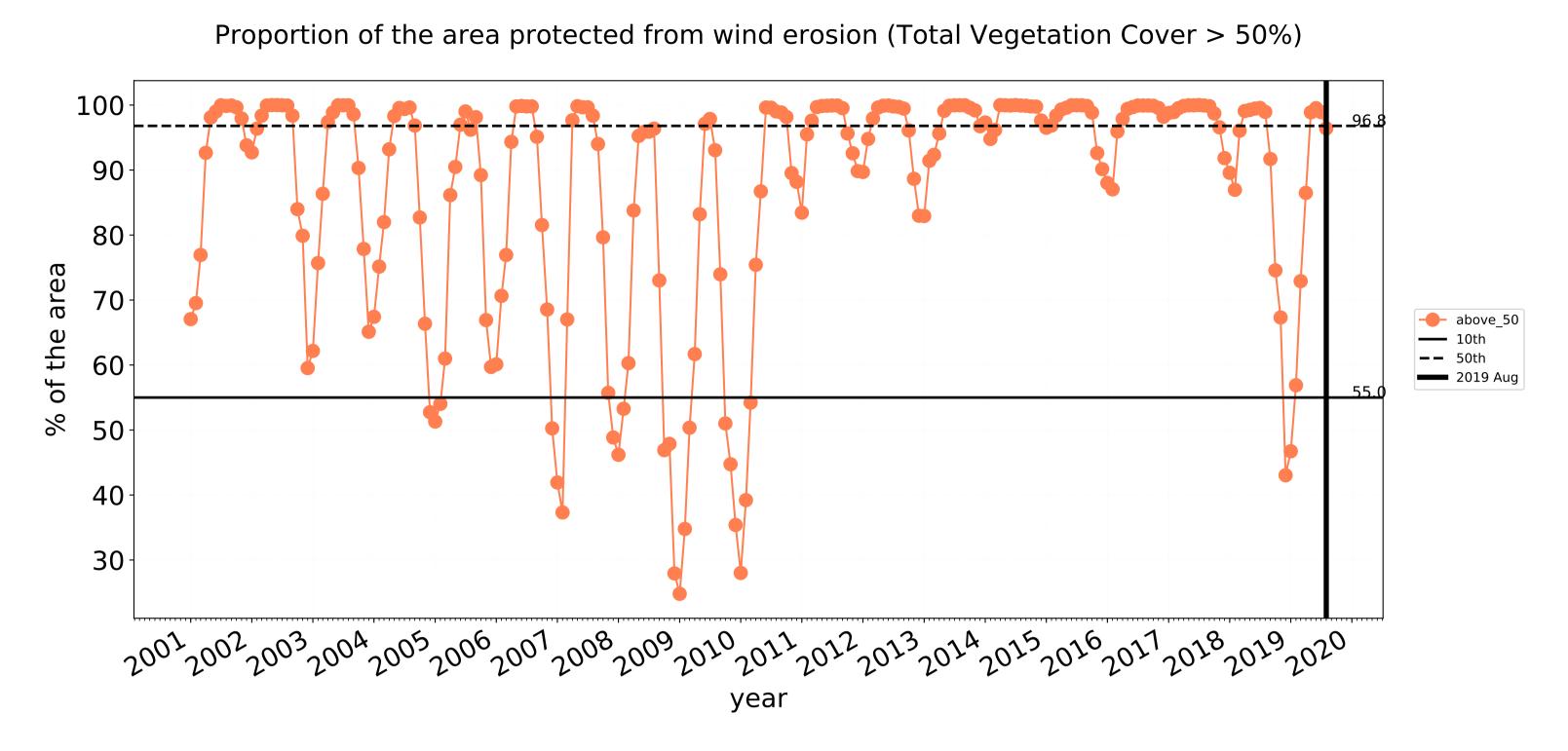


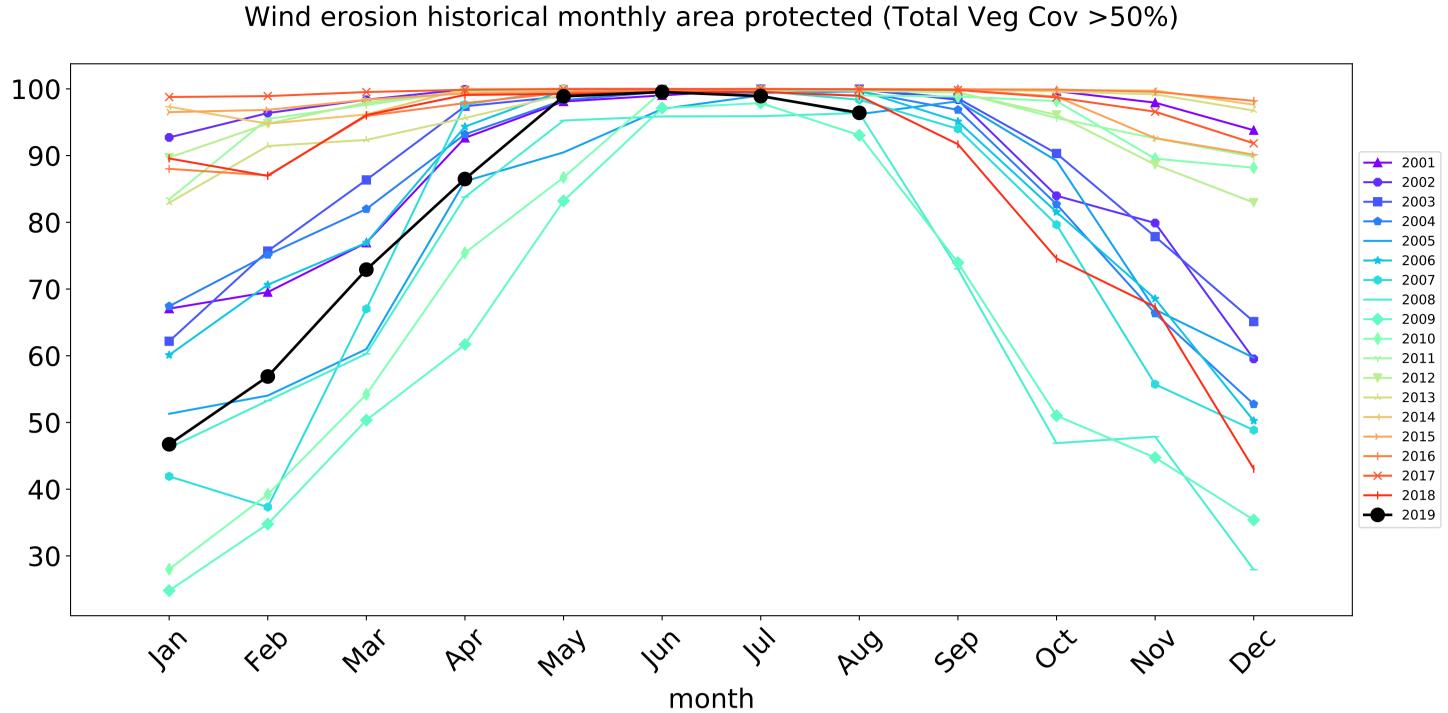


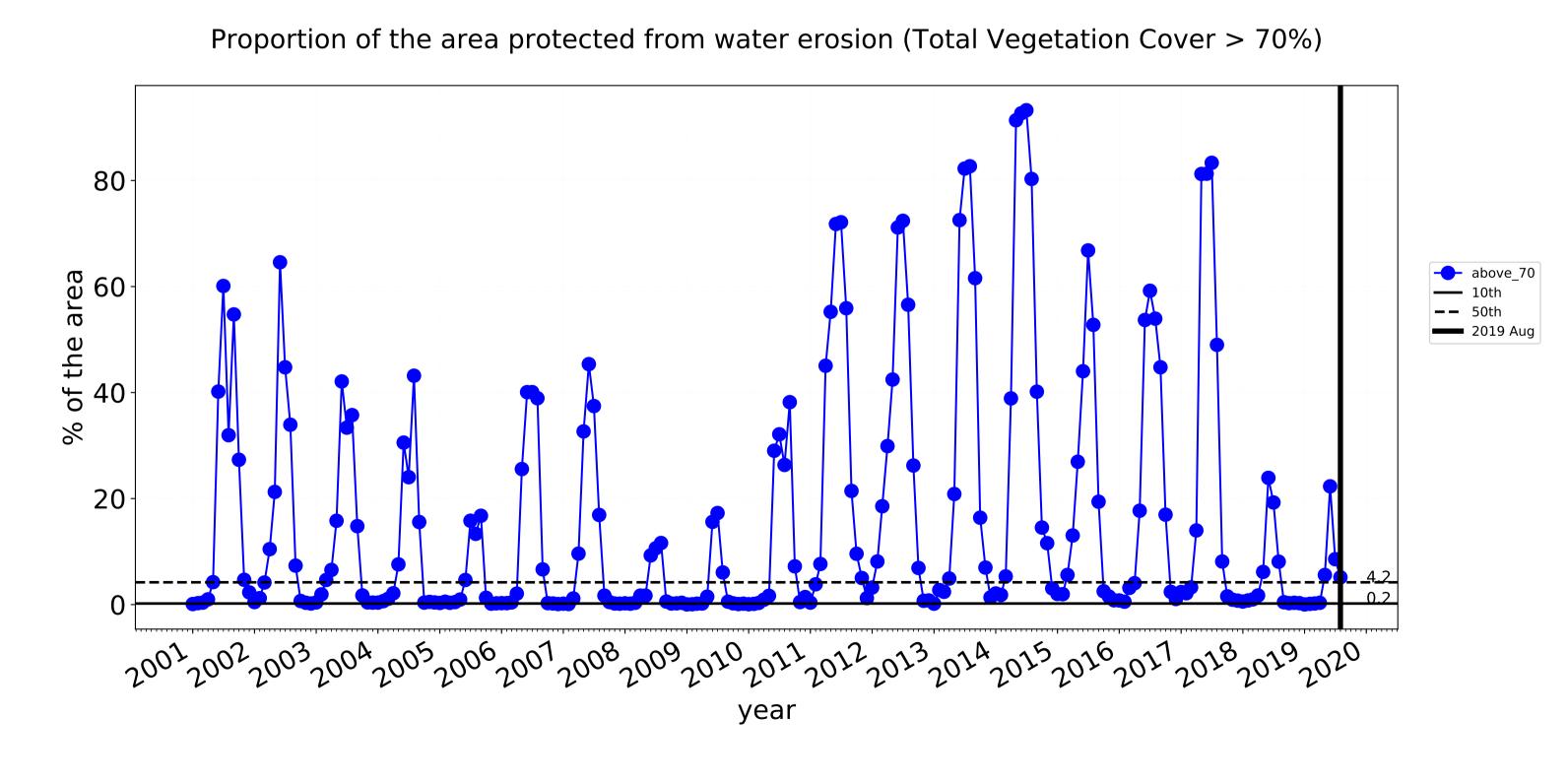


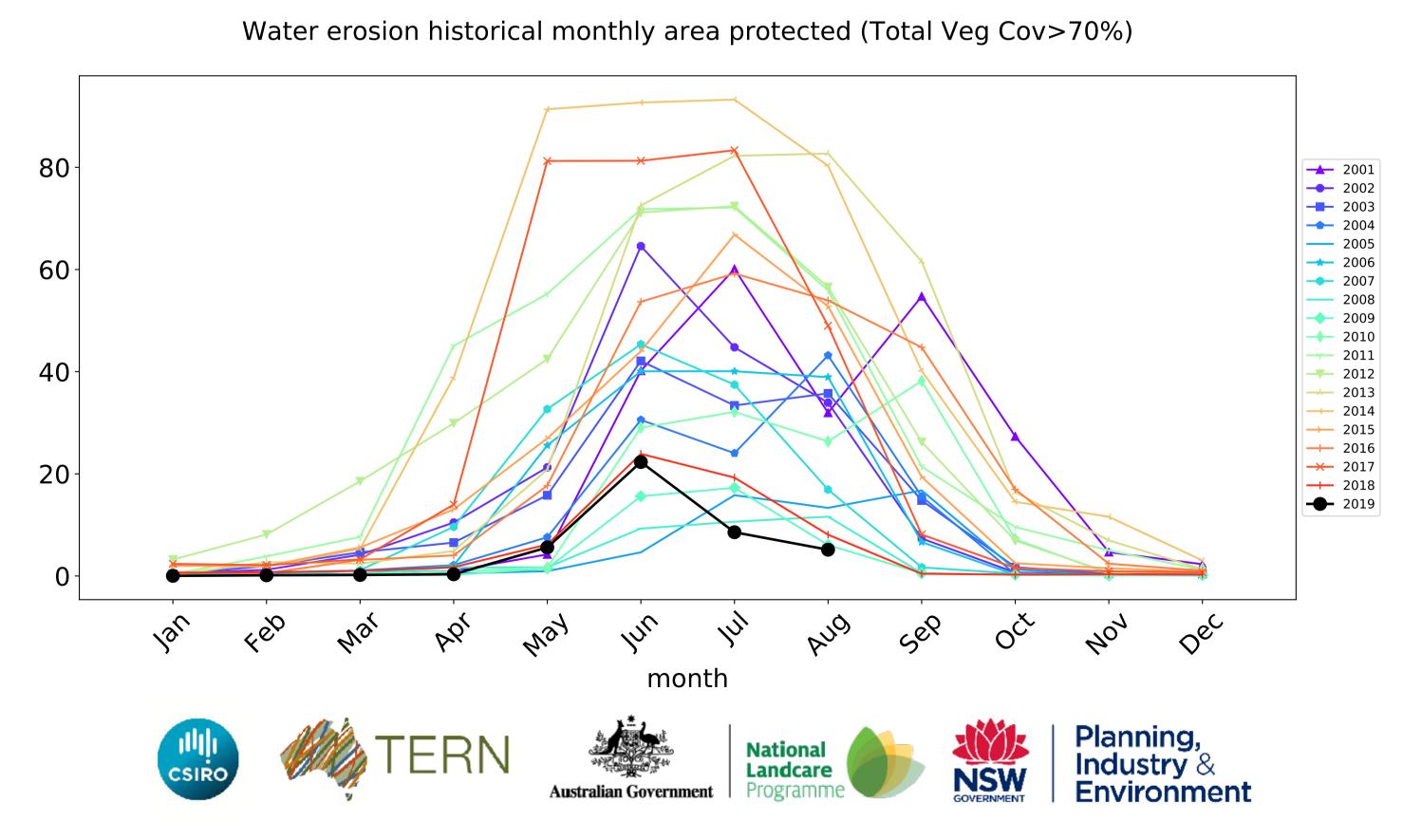


### **Grazing timeseries**









### **Grazing non forest**

### Land use and forest cover

Landuse map of area based on 2015 catchment scale landuse and Australia's National Forest Inventory, where no forest is < 20% tree cover, sparse is 20 to 50% and dense > 50% tree cover.

Anomaly show how many percetage points each

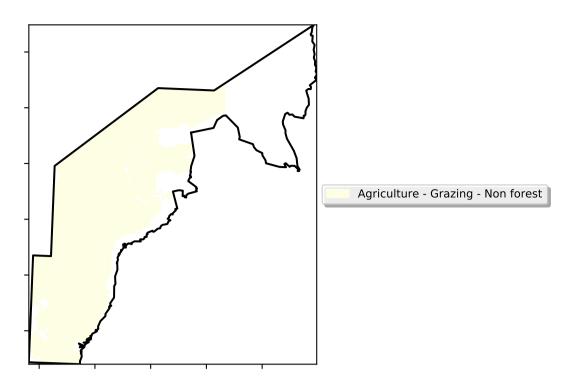
pixel is from

is, red pixels are about 20% lower than the mean of that pixel. The mean

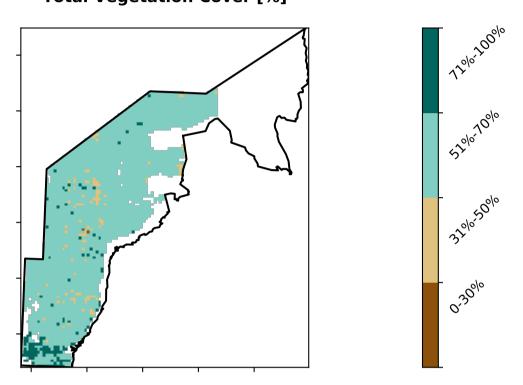
the mean. That

is only for the month of the map

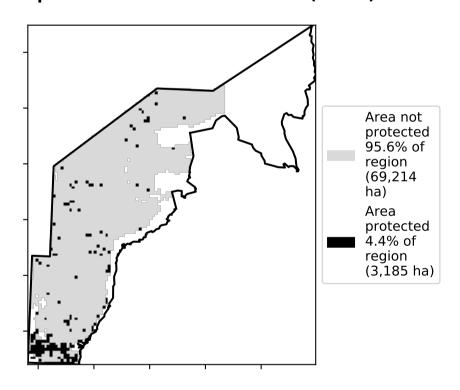
using baseline from 2001 to 2019.



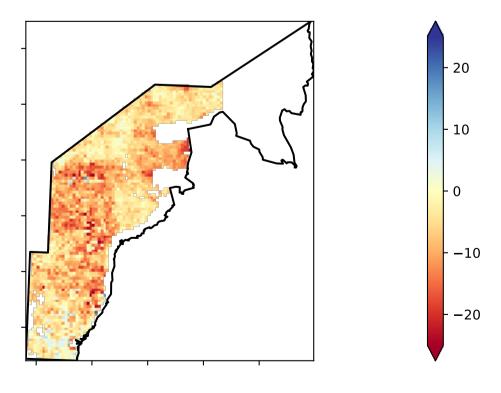
### **Total Vegetation Cover [%]**



### % Area protected from water erosion (>70%)

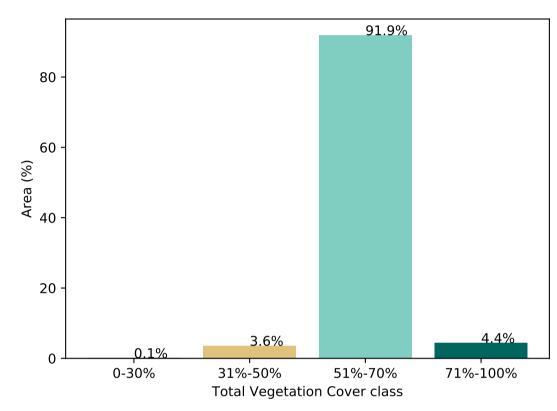


### **Total Vegetation Cover Anomaly [%]**

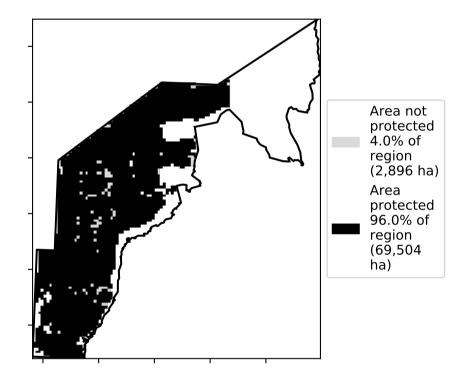


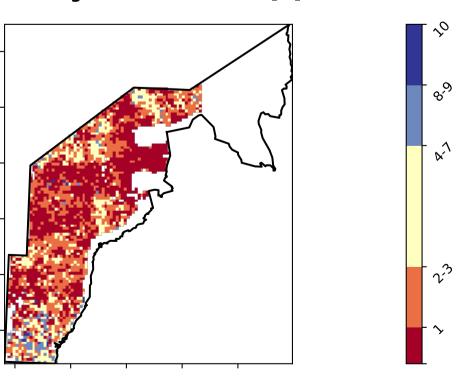
Deciles show where the pixel value lies in the record, from highest to lowest, for that month. That is, red pixels are in the lowest 10% of records for that month of the map using baseline from 2001 to 2019.

### **Proportion of vegetation cover class in area**



### % Area protected from wind erosion (>50%)









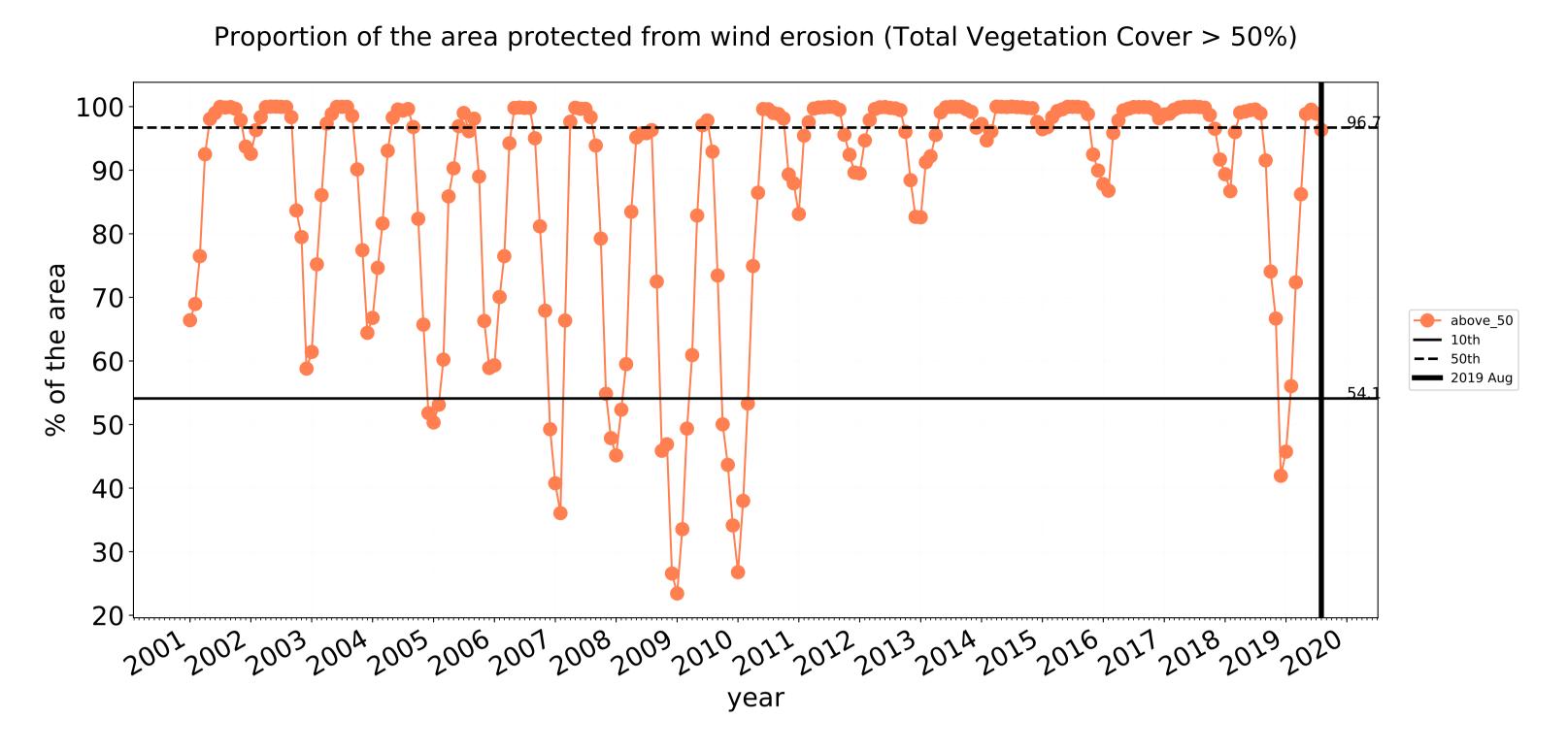


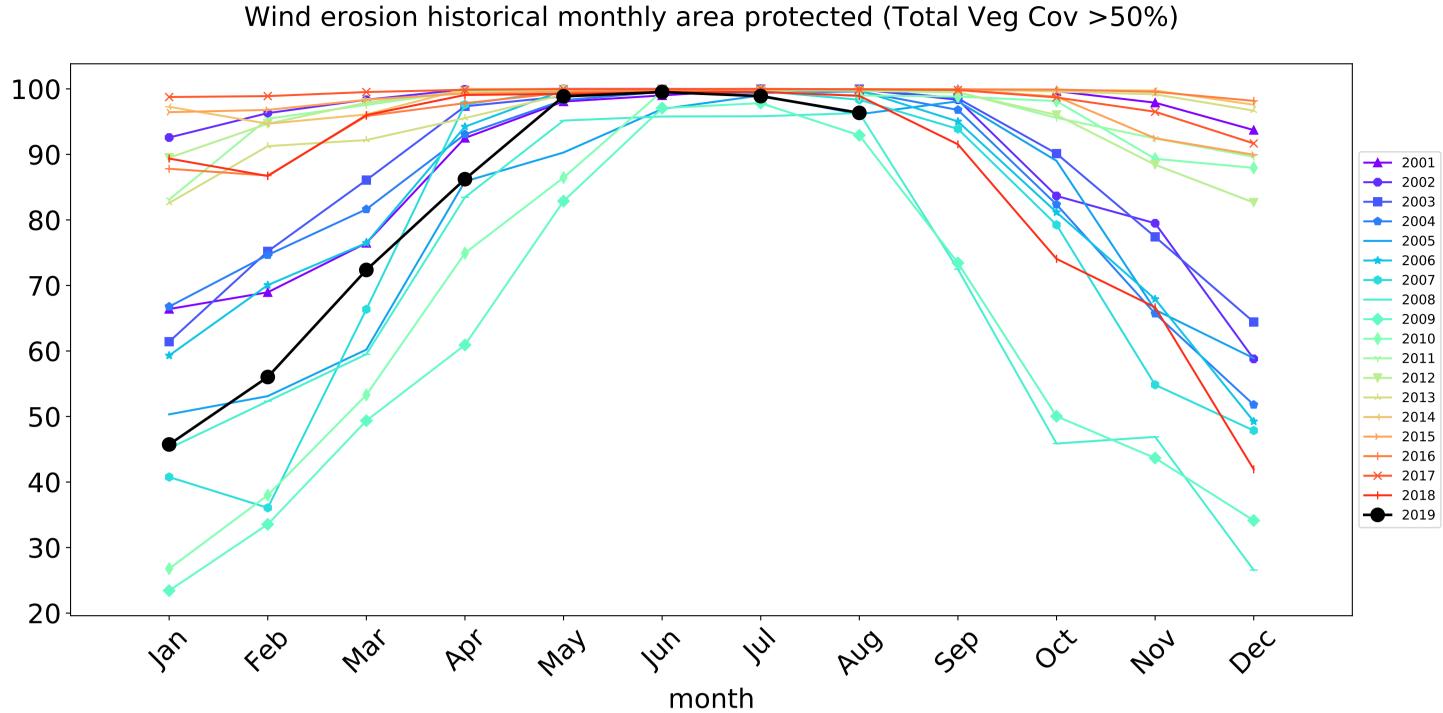


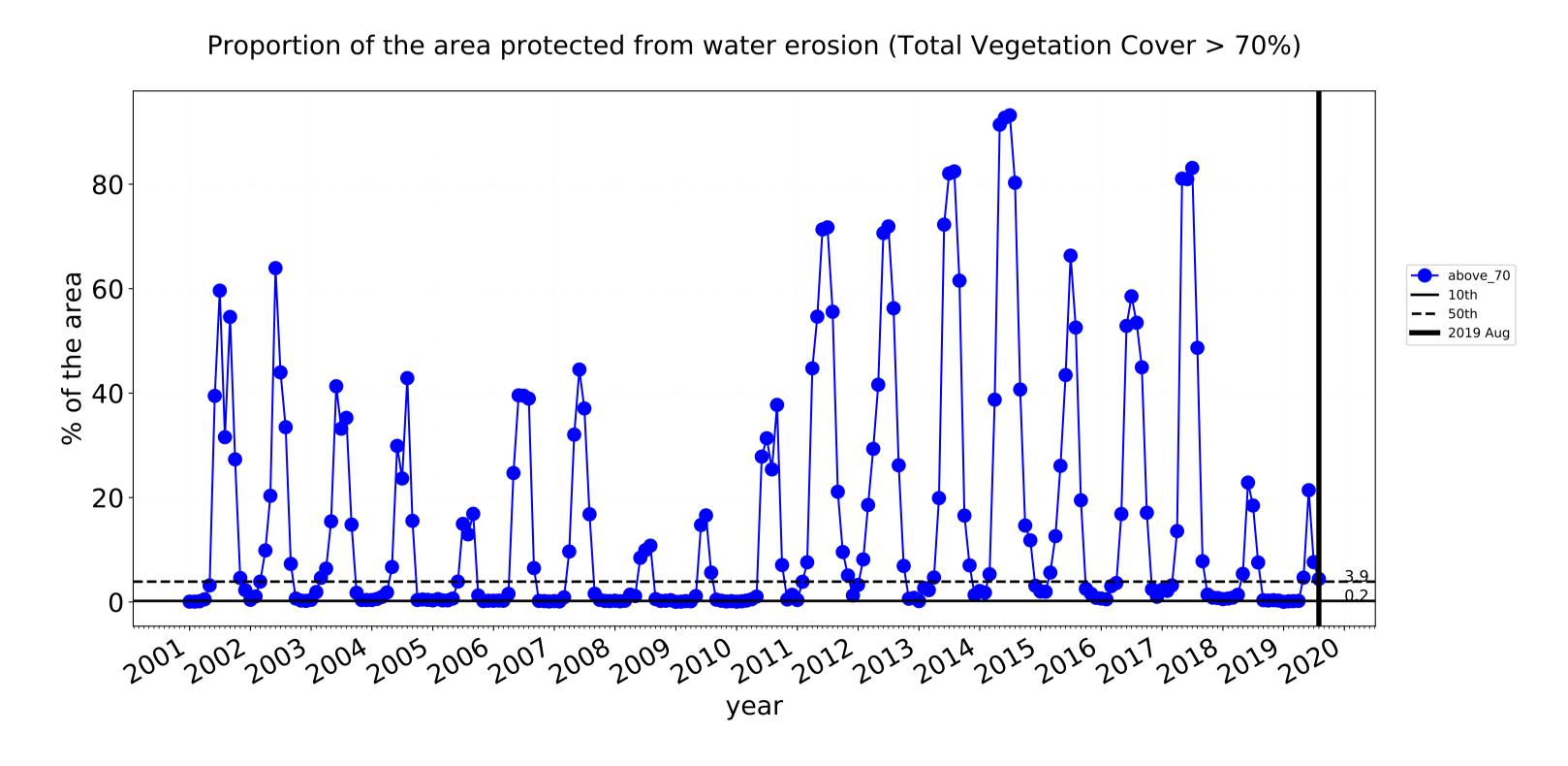


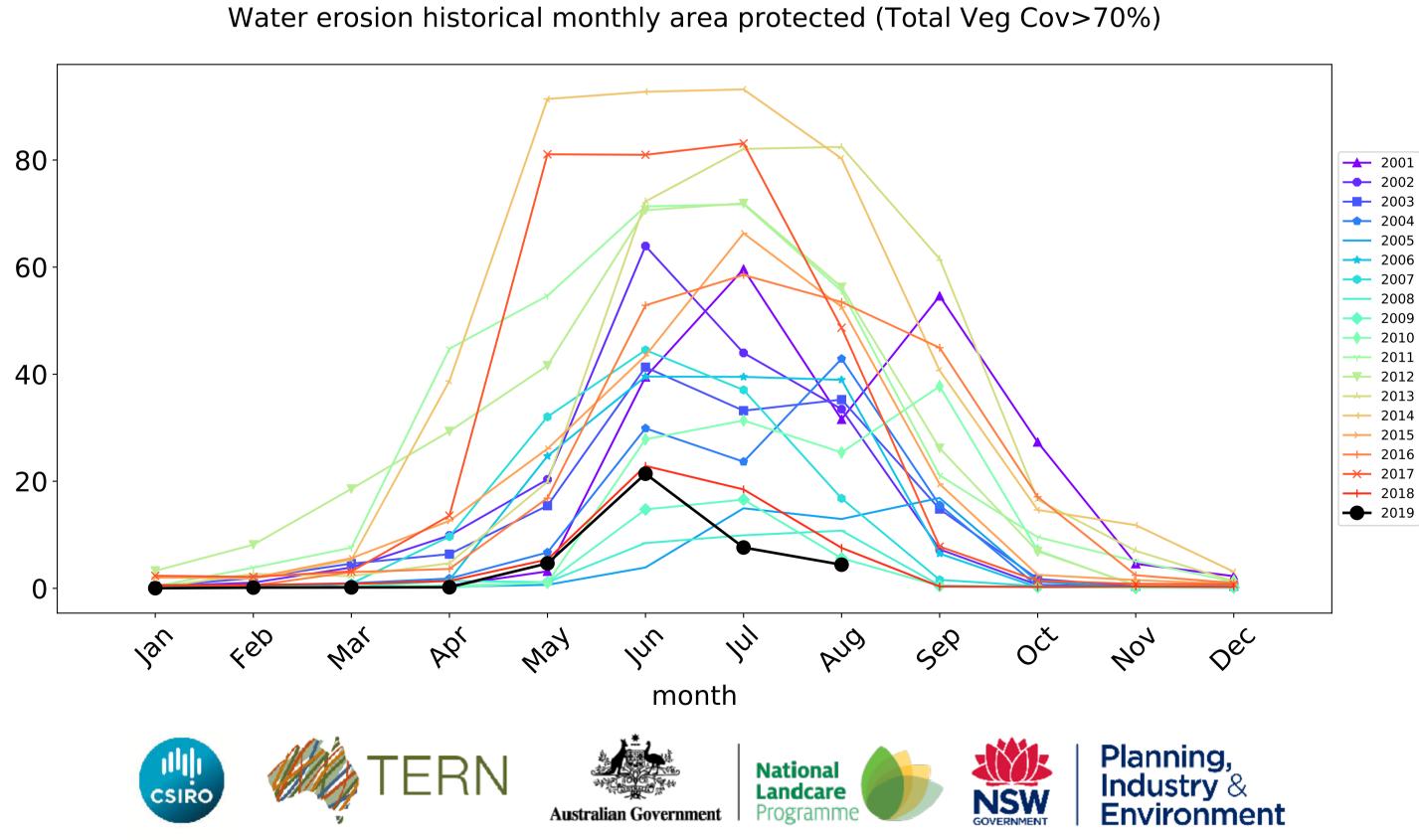


### **Grazing non forest timeseries**









### **Grazing Woodland forest**

### Land use and forest cover

Landuse map of area based on 2015 catchment scale landuse and Australia's National Forest Inventory, where no forest is < 20% tree cover, sparse is 20 to 50% and dense > 50% tree cover.

Anomaly show how many percetage points each

pixel is from

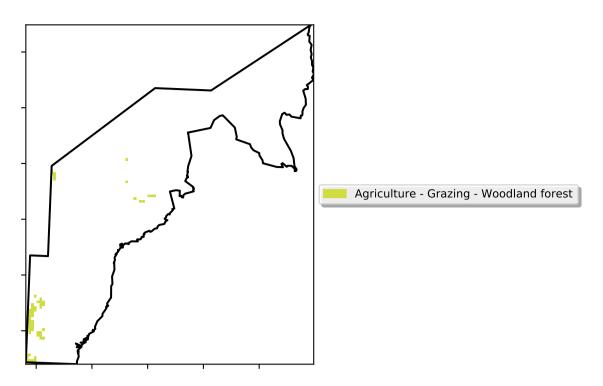
is, red pixels are about 20% lower than the mean of that

the mean. That

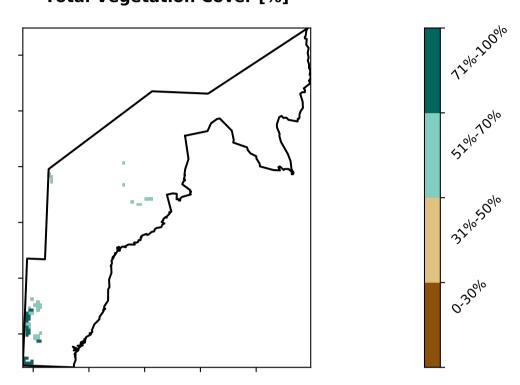
pixel. The mean

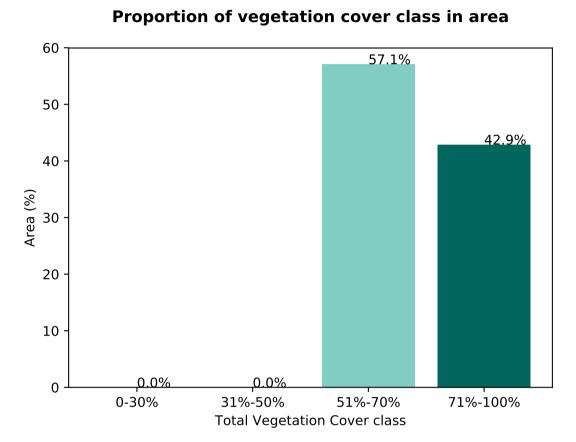
using baseline from 2001 to 2019.

is only for the month of the map

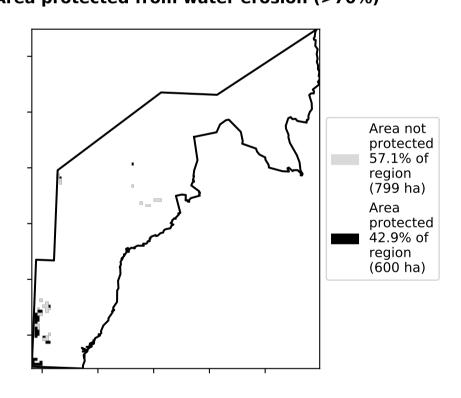


### **Total Vegetation Cover [%]**

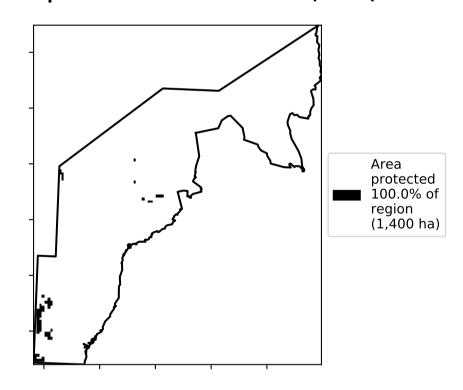




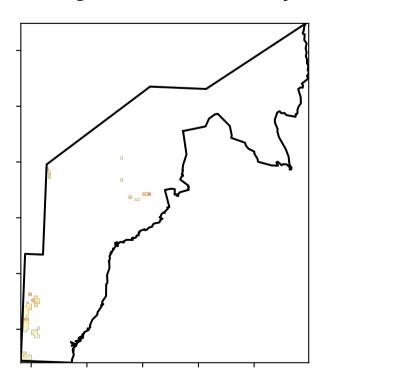
### % Area protected from water erosion (>70%)



% Area protected from wind erosion (>50%)

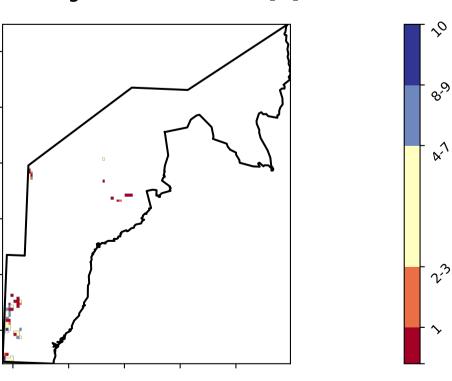


### **Total Vegetation Cover Anomaly [%]**



Deciles show where the pixel value lies in the record, from highest to lowest, for that month. That is, red pixels are in the lowest 10% of records for that month of the map using baseline from 2001 to 2019.

### **Total Vegetation Cover Decile [%]**















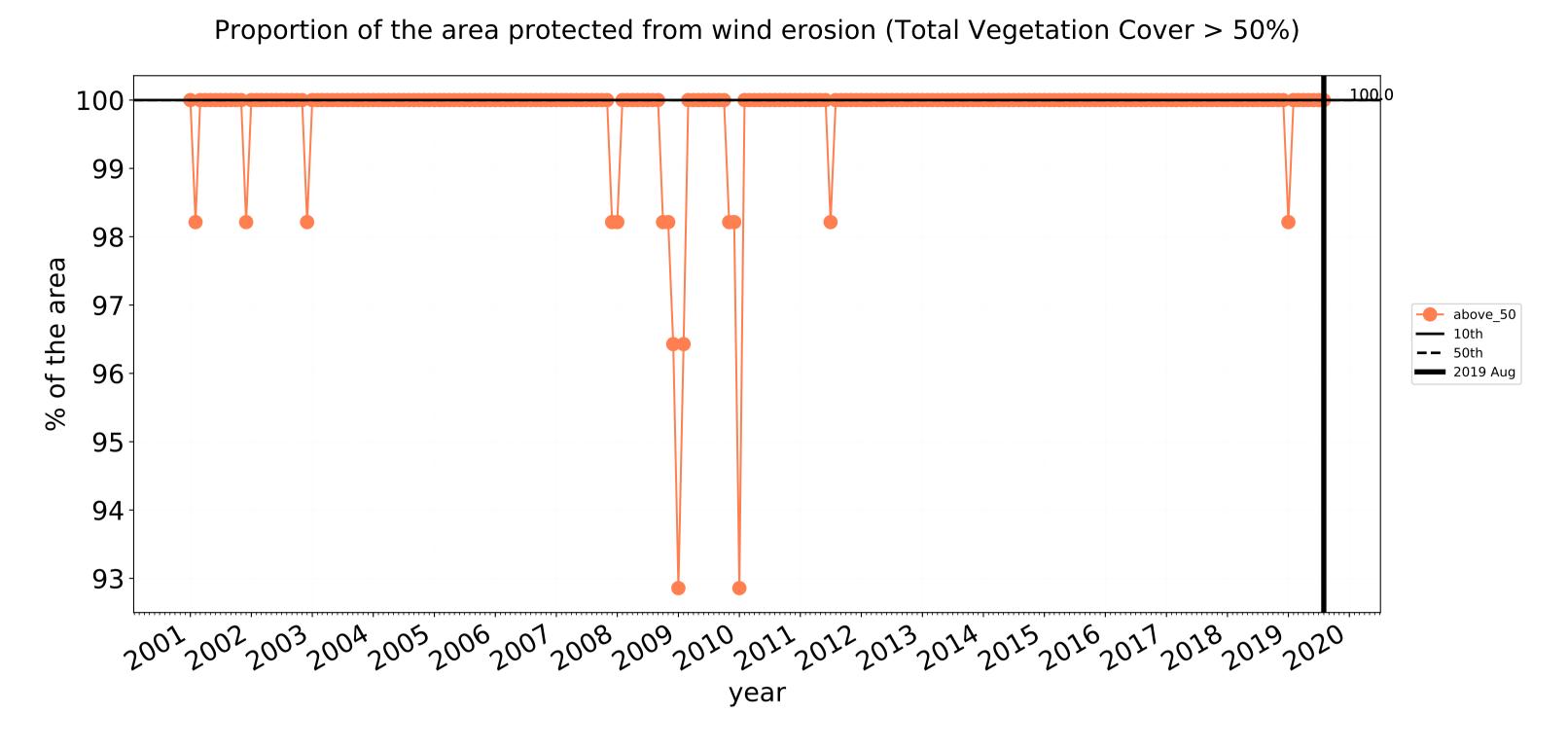
- 20

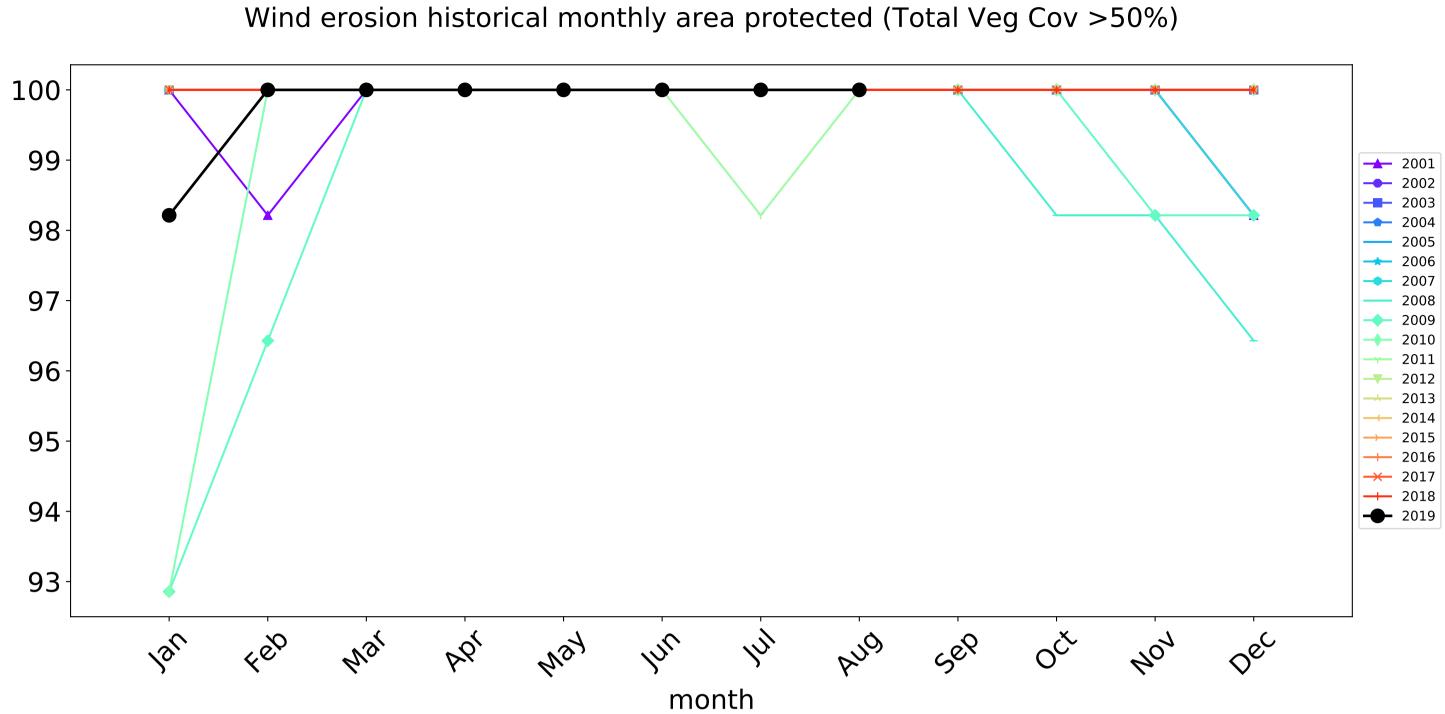
- 10

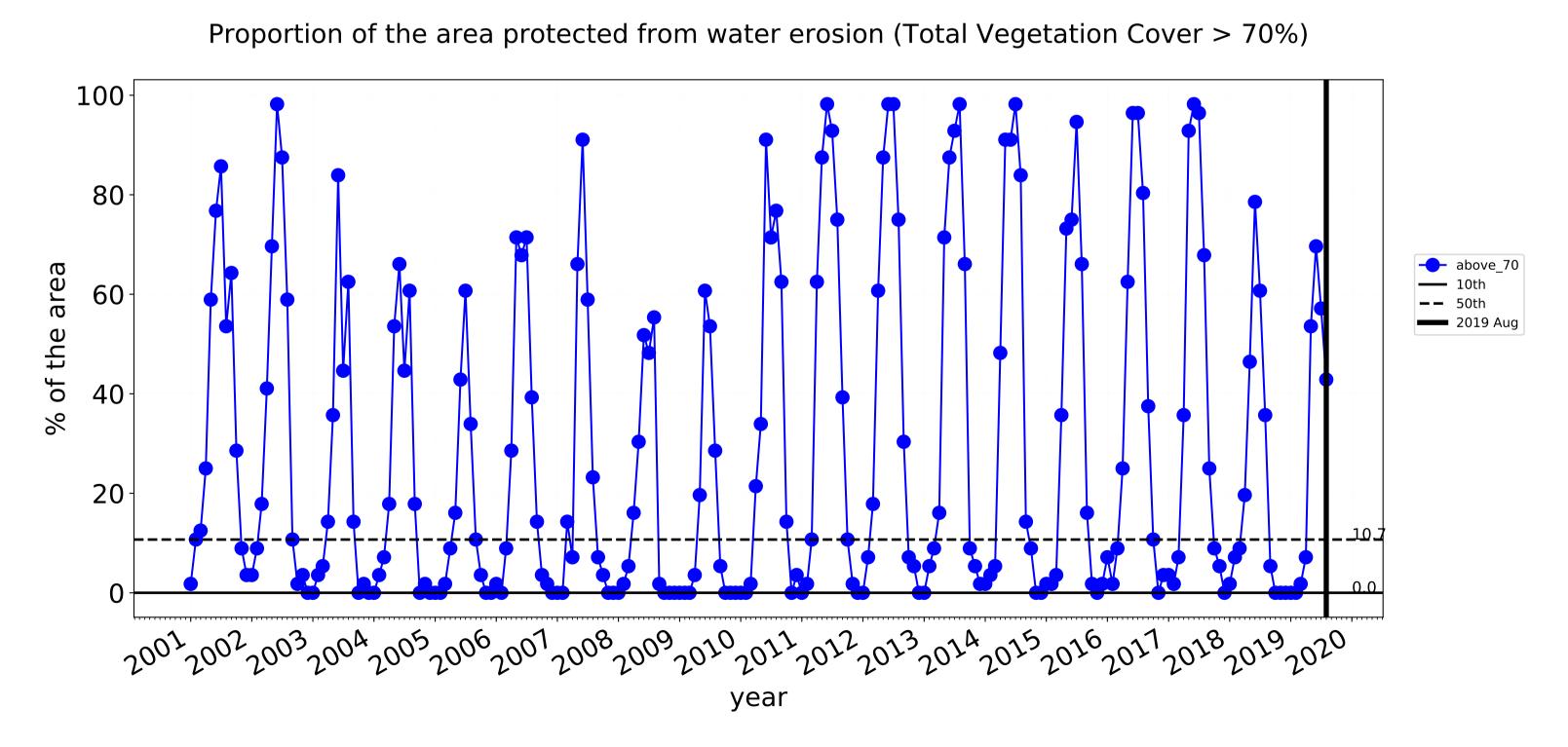
-10

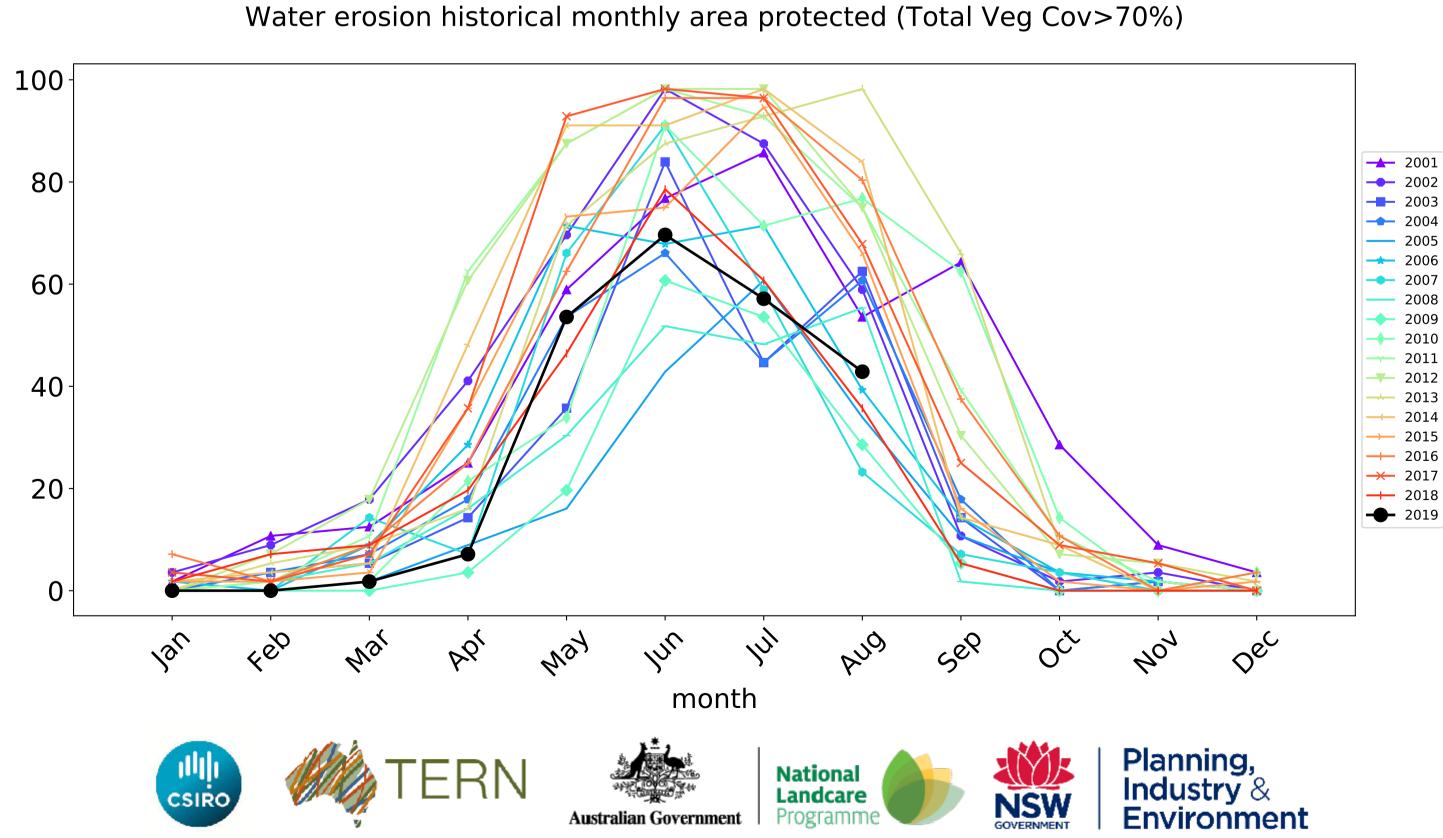
**-**20

### **Grazing Woodland forest timeseries**









### Whyalla\_(C) (104,875 ha and no data 2,265 ha) Percentage area and hectares protected with TVC threshold 30,50,70,80,90 and 95%

Land use and forest cover Class	area(ha)	above_30	above_50	above_70	above_80	above_90	above_95
Entire region	104,875	99.9% 104,775	95.6% 100,225	11.2% 11,750	1.0% 1,100	0.7% 700	0.3% 350
Conservation and natural environments	26,638	99.9% 26,612	97.3% 25,925	26.1% 6,945	0.9% 228	0.8% 203	0.5% 127
Conservation and natural environments non forest	23,806	99.9% 23,781	97.0% 23,089	27.2% 6,476	1.0% 230	0.9% 204	0.5% 127
Conservation and natural environments Forest (non woodland)	2,831	100.0% 2,831	100.0% 2,831	16.5% 467	0.0% 0	0.0% 0	0.0%
Agriculture	72,258	99.9% 72,209	96.4% 69,665	5.1% 3,718	0.3% 195	0.1% 73	0.0%
Grazing	72,258	99.9% 72,209	96.4% 69,665	5.1% 3,718	0.3% 195	0.1% 73	0.0%
Grazing non forest	70,895	99.9% 70,846	96.3% 68,300	4.4% 3,133	0.3% 195	0.1% 73	0.0%
Grazing Woodland forest	1,363	100.0% 1,363	100.0% 1,363	42.9% 584	0.0% 0	0.0% 0	0.0%











