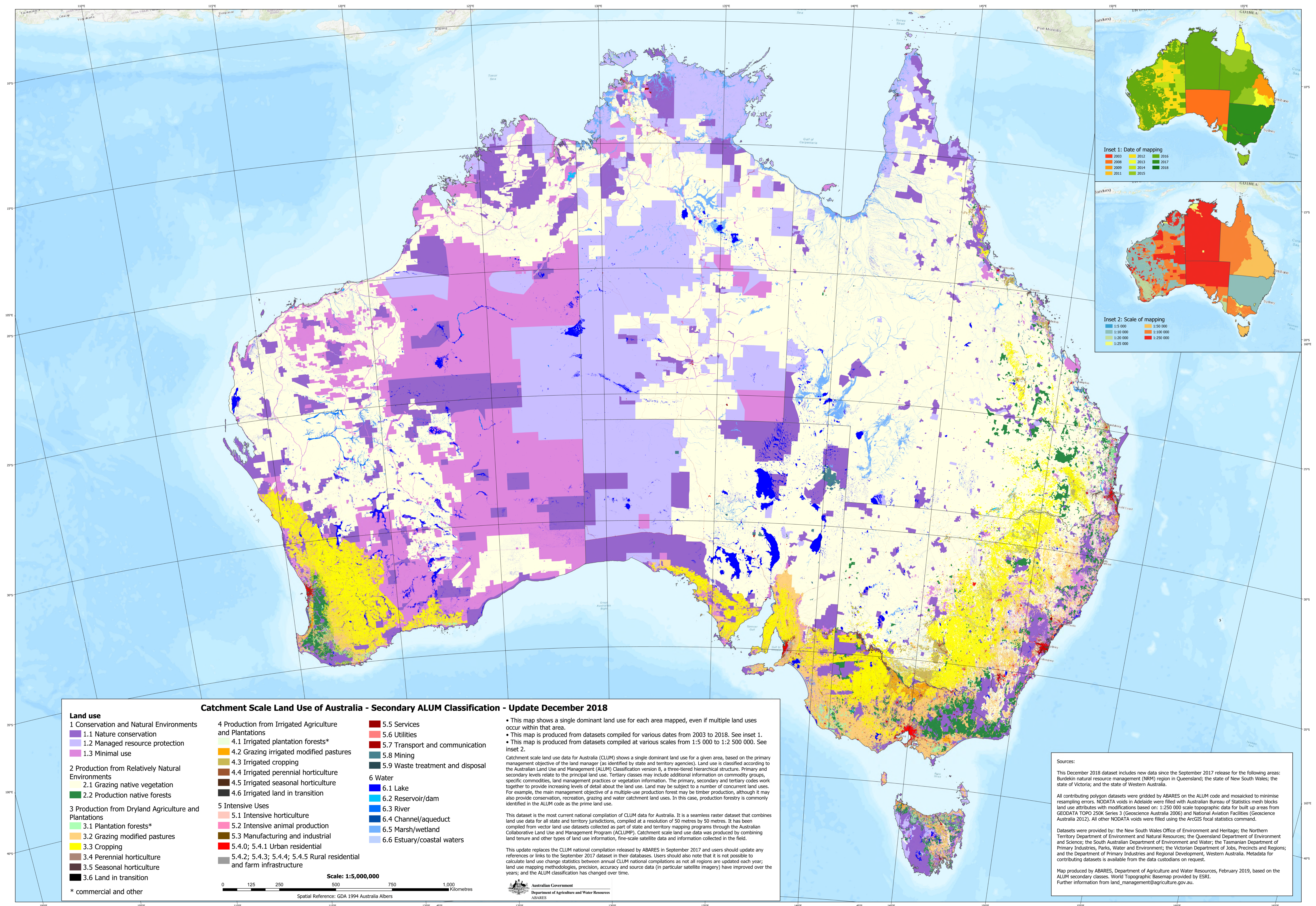




Catchment Scale Land Use of Australia - Secondary ALUM Classification - Update December 2018

- Land use**
- 1 Conservation and Natural Environments
- 1.1 Nature conservation
 - 1.2 Managed resource protection
 - 1.3 Minimal use
- 2 Production from Relatively Natural Environments
- 2.1 Grazing native vegetation
 - 2.2 Production native forests
- 3 Production from Dryland Agriculture and Plantations
- 3.1 Plantation forests*
 - 3.2 Grazing modified pastures
 - 3.3 Cropping
 - 3.4 Perennial horticulture
 - 3.5 Seasonal horticulture
 - 3.6 Land in transition
- * commercial and other

- 4 Production from Irrigated Agriculture and Plantations
- 4.1 Irrigated plantation forests*
 - 4.2 Grazing irrigated modified pastures
 - 4.3 Irrigated cropping
 - 4.4 Irrigated perennial horticulture
 - 4.5 Irrigated seasonal horticulture
 - 4.6 Irrigated land in transition
- 5 Intensive Uses
- 5.1 Intensive horticulture
 - 5.2 Intensive animal production
 - 5.3 Manufacturing and industrial
 - 5.4.0; 5.4.1 Urban residential
 - 5.4.2; 5.4.3; 5.4.4; 5.4.5 Rural residential and farm infrastructure
- 5.5 Services
- 5.6 Utilities
- 5.7 Transport and communication
- 5.8 Mining
- 5.9 Waste treatment and disposal

- 6 Water
- 6.1 Lake
 - 6.2 Reservoir/dam
 - 6.3 River
 - 6.4 Channel/aqueduct
 - 6.5 Marsh/wetland
 - 6.6 Estuary/coastal waters

• This map shows a single dominant land use for each area mapped, even if multiple land uses occur within that area.

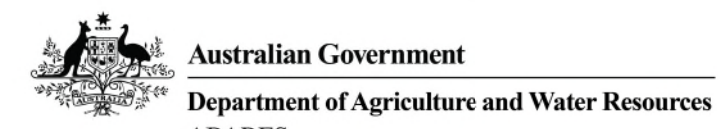
• This map is produced from datasets compiled for various dates from 2003 to 2018. See inset 1.

• This map is produced from datasets compiled at various scales from 1:5 000 to 1:2 500 000. See inset 2.

Catchment scale land use data for Australia (CLUM) shows a single dominant land use for a given area, based on the primary management objective of the land manager (as identified by state and territory agencies). Land use is classified according to the Australian Land Use and Management (ALUM) Classification version 8, a three-tiered hierarchical structure. Primary and secondary levels relate to the principal land use. Tertiary classes may include additional information on commodity groups, specific commodities, land management practices or vegetation information. The primary, secondary and tertiary codes work together to provide increasing levels of detail about the land use. Land may be subject to a number of concurrent land uses. For example, the main management objective of a multiple-use production forest may be timber production, although it may also provide conservation, recreation, grazing and water catchment land uses. In this case, production forestry is commonly identified in the ALUM code as the prime land use.

This dataset is the most current national compilation of CLUM data for Australia. It is a seamless raster dataset that combines land use data for all state and territory jurisdictions, compiled at a resolution of 50 metres by 50 metres. It has been compiled from vector land use datasets collected as part of state and territory mapping programs through the Australian Collaborative Land Use and Management Program (ACLUMP). Catchment scale land use data was produced by combining land tenure and other types of land use information, fine-scale satellite data and information collected in the field.

This update replaces the CLUM national compilation released by ABARES in September 2017 and users should update any references or links to the September 2017 dataset in their databases. Users should also note that it is not possible to calculate land use change statistics between annual CLUM national compilations as not all regions are updated each year; land use mapping methodologies, precision, accuracy and source data (in particular satellite imagery) have improved over the years; and the ALUM classification has changed over time.



Sources:

This December 2018 dataset includes new data since the September 2017 release for the following areas: Burdekin natural resource management (NRM) region in Queensland; the state of New South Wales; the state of Victoria; and the state of Western Australia.

All contributing polygon datasets were gridded by ABARES on the ALUM code and mosaicked to minimise resampling errors. NODATA voids in Adelaide were filled with Australian Bureau of Statistics mesh blocks land use attributes with modifications based on: 1:250 000 scale topographic data for built up areas from GEODATA TOPO 250K Series 3 (Geoscience Australia 2006) and National Aviation Facilities (Geoscience Australia 2012). All other NODATA voids were filled using the ArcGIS focal statistics command.

Datasets were provided by: the New South Wales Office of Environment and Heritage; the Northern Territory Department of Environment and Natural Resources; the Queensland Department of Environment and Science; the South Australian Department of Environment and Water; the Tasmanian Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment; the Victorian Department of Jobs, Precincts and Regions; and the Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development, Western Australia. Metadata for contributing datasets is available from the data custodians on request.

Map produced by ABARES, Department of Agriculture and Water Resources, February 2019, based on the ALUM secondary classes. World Topographic Basemap provided by ESRI.

Further information from land_management@agriculture.gov.au.