

SA Land Cover is a new dataset that models land cover throughout the state, including native vegetation, orchards, vineyards, forestry, and urban areas.



How to access the data set

NatureMaps – an on-line mapping view of 6 most likely land cover maps

Data.sa.gov.au – for downloading and off-line use of 6 most likely GIS layers

Technical summary report – for method summary of most likely and continuous layers, as well as initial analysis of trends in native vegetation in SA

Measuring change in SA's native vegetation brochure – plain English description of using SA Land Cover to measure changes in native vegetation

Organisations and Researchers may wish to contact DEW to discuss access to the 'continuous layers' and possible applications.

For more information:

 Search **SA Land Cover**
on **Enviro Data SA**
data.environment.sa.gov.au



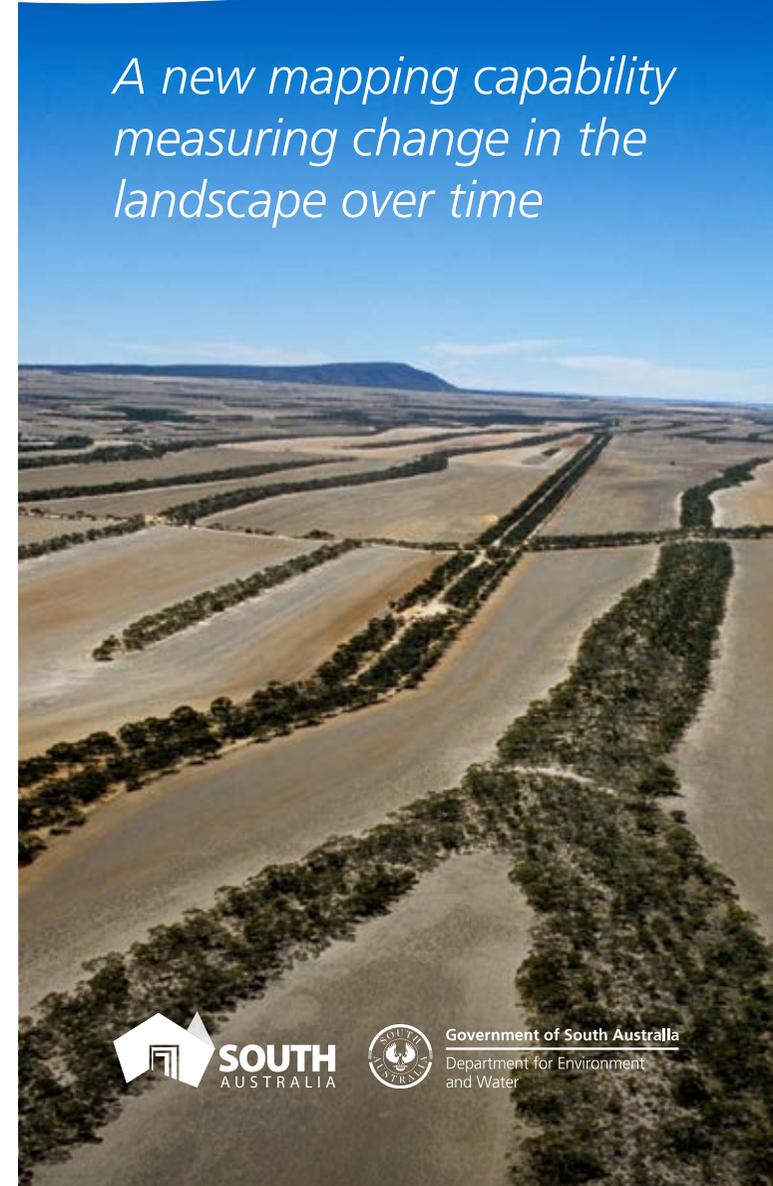
Government of South Australia
Department for Environment
and Water

The following organisations collaborated to make this dataset possible: South Australian Natural Resources Management Boards, the South Australian Department for Environment and Water (DEW), the Environment Protection Authority, the Native Vegetation Council, Commonwealth Department of the Environment, Geoscience Australia and the Arthur Rylah Institute.

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SA Land Cover 1987–2015

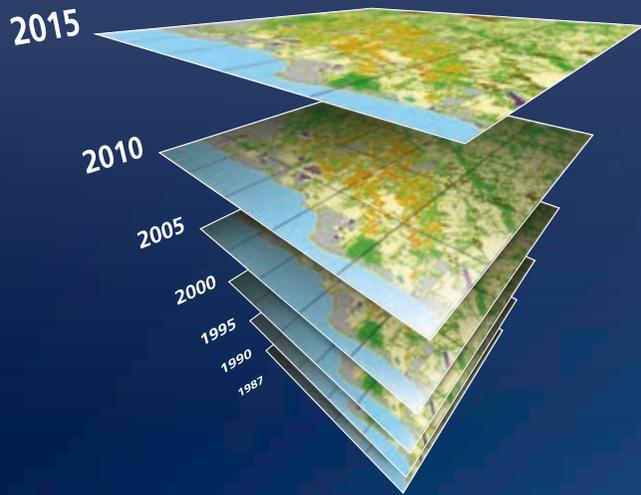
*A new mapping capability
measuring change in the
landscape over time*



Government of South Australia
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and Water

SA Land Cover

1987–2015



Statewide coverage



Multiple data sources



Change over time

SA Land Cover is a new dataset that models land cover throughout the state, including native vegetation, orchards, vineyards, forestry, and urban areas.

It has potential to impact environmental, economic and social challenges facing South Australia. By understanding previous land cover changes, we can inform future native vegetation, biodiversity conservation, agriculture, forestry, carbon capture and storage, and urban development decisions in our state.

SA Land Cover is made up of a series of spatial layers. Each layer contains 25m pixels and relates to one of six time periods. These layers enable catchment to state-scale analyses.

For each time period there are:

- 'Most likely layers': 17 land cover classes (see right)
- 'Continuous layers': more detailed data that sits behind the most likely layers (available for deeper analysis and research projects)

Land cover classes

Native vegetation



Woody native vegetation



Mangrove vegetation



Non-woody native vegetation



Saltmarsh vegetation



Wetland vegetation



Natural low cover

Non-native vegetation



Dryland agriculture



Exotic vegetation



Irrigated non-woody



Orchards / vineyards



Plantation (softwood)



Plantation (hardwood)

Other



Salt lake / saltpan



Urban area



Built-up area



Disturbed ground / outcrop



Water unspecified