Guide to Using FORAGE

Grazing Land Systems - Science Delivery and Knowledge

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September 2019
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Guide to Using FORAGE

1 Background

FORAGE is an online, web and email based system which generates and distributes climate and pasture related information in customised reports for a requested location. FORAGE is also a delivery mechanism for satellite imagery developed by DES’s Remote Sensing Centre (https://www.qld.gov.au/environment/land/vegetation/mapping/remote-sensing/).

Information which has been incorporated in individual FORAGE reports includes, for example, property scale mapping, remotely sensed imagery of tree cover and ground cover, pasture growth model output, historical climate data, seasonal climate outlooks and longer-term climate projections. FORAGE allows rural landholders, graziers and extension officers to readily gain access to such information for a location of interest. The information is presented in easy to understand PDF reports which are emailed directly to a nominated email address. Information generated through FORAGE can be used to facilitate both land condition assessment and decision support for grazing and environmental land management practices (see Zhang and Carter, 2018 for a full description of the system).

2 How FORAGE works

The FORAGE system (Figure 1) includes:

- a user interface on the Long Paddock website
- a background information-processing system on government servers
- an email delivery system.

Individual FORAGE reports are requested from the Long Paddock website on forms which require specific information including the type of report requested, location of interest (e.g. Lot on Plan) and a return email address. Once a form is filled out and submitted on the website, a request is sent to the DES high performance computer which then accesses data to generate the report from relevant databases and models. The requested report is then generated and sent to the nominated email address. Various types of remote sensing imagery can also be requested in a similar manner on the Long Paddock website.

Unless otherwise stated, FORAGE report are available for any location in Queensland (excluding urban areas). Some reports are, however, currently restricted to specific regions due to availability of data.

![Figure 1. The FORAGE framework.](image-url)
3 Obtaining FORAGE products

3.1 How to request FORAGE reports

FORAGE reports, satellite imagery and derived products can be accessed through the DES Long Paddock website: http://www.longpaddock.qld.gov.au/forage/

You can now select multiple reports at the same time, by using the drop down menu in ‘Select FORAGE reports’ (see illustration below).

![Image of FORAGE report selection interface]

**Request FORAGE Property Reports**

**Select FORAGE report(s)**

Select report(s)

**Specify location using lot on plan**

Enter lot(s) on plan (e.g. 396264) and select from list

*Enter lot(s) on plan

Find Lot Plan...

Quick guide for map control:

- Click on + or - to zoom into the area of your property.
- Use the search box to search for a property name, address, place, road intersection, coordinate, etc.
- To search for a coordinate, enter the latitude and longitude with a comma (e.g. -24.2324,145.1234).
- To zoom for a road intersection: type e.g. from road and to road format.
- Click on the 0 to locate your current position (note: limited by device hardware and/or GPS signal strength. Computers without GPS receiver will not get accurate location.)
- Click on the icon to remove.

**Delivery information**

*Email: [Input field]

Label: [Input field]

Optional

Submit
There are several ways to locate and select the property of interest for requesting:

- **Provide the Lot(s) on Plan** by typing in the Lot(s) on Plan in the space under “Enter lot(s) on plan” (e.g. 3MZ594 for Lot 2, Plan MZ594) and select from list. Select ‘add’ and continue to select if required; or

- **Use the geolocation tool** (e.g. address, road address, town) or zoom in on the map to find your Lot(s) on Plan and click to select (one or more).

- **Select information** such as start year and end year if required (report specific), enter your email address, add a label (optional) and then click on the ‘submit’ button to submit the request.

- A PDF report (or link to product requested) will be emailed to the email address provided.

- Completing requests can range from 10 minutes to a few hours, depending on the complexity of the report and number of request running on the system.


FORAGE delivers visual satellite images, ground cover and Foliage Projective Cover (FPC) images but, unlike other FORAGE products, the satellite imagery is not sent by email, due to file size limitations. On completion of your satellite Imagery request you will receive a notification email. This email contains a link to a compressed ‘.zip’ file containing the images. Click the link in the email to download the zip file. You will need decompression software, such as WinZip, to open the compressed file.

### 3.2 Help information and materials

FORAGE currently provides a suite of reports along with purpose-built satellite images. Two-page quick guides and a comprehensive User Guide and collection of Frequently Asked Questions (FAQ) are provided on the FORAGE website to assist users in requesting and interpreting the reports.

4 FORAGE products

4.1 FORAGE Report: Rainfall and Pasture

The FORAGE Report: Rainfall and Pasture (Figure 2) provides broad scale information on both recent and historical rainfall, pasture growth and pasture cover for a selected Lot on Plan or adjoining Lots on Plan in Queensland.

The information presented in a Rainfall and Pasture report (Figure 2) includes:

- a map showing the requested location and its surrounds
- summary statistics of rainfall and simulated pasture growth
- time series graphs showing annual rainfall and pasture growth, pasture biomass (total standing dry matter or TSDM) and ground cover.

Rainfall and pasture statistics shown on the front page of the report include the most recent twelve-month totals for both rainfall and pasture growth and the most recent twelve-month average for pasture cover. These recent statistics can be compared with historical statistics including the long-term mean, median, 30th percentile and 70th percentile values. The percentile rank indicates where a value lies in the range of historically measured or simulated records. For example, if last year’s rainfall was ranked in the 20th percentile, then last year’s rainfall was higher than the lowest 20% of annual rainfall values on record but lower than the remaining 80% of values.

**Four time series graphs (from 1970 to current) indicate:**

1. monthly pasture biomass expressed as total standing dry matter (TSDM kg/ha)
2. modelled monthly average ground cover
3. annual rainfall (April to March)
4. simulated annual pasture growth (April to March).

Rainfall is estimated for the specified location, based on regional Bureau of Meteorology (BoM) rainfall records obtained from DES’s SILO database (https://silo.longpaddock.qld.gov.au/). Since regional rainfall stations may not be located on or near the selected property, rainfall values are best considered approximations only.

Pasture growth statistics and time series are also estimates for the specified location. Pasture growth is calculated using DES’s GRASP (Grass Production) model from daily inputs of interpolated rainfall, solar radiation, minimum and maximum temperature, vapour pressure and potential evapotranspiration. Other inputs to the GRASP model which influence pasture growth and/or cover include, for example, the water holding capacity of the soil, potential pasture production, livestock numbers and tree density. These inputs are determined at a broad scale and are likely not to be accurate at a property scale.

While the specific values for rainfall and pasture variables (growth, biomass and cover) may not be accurate at a property scale, the statistics and time series provide a useful indication of the range in annual district rainfall and pasture growth over time and provide an historical context for assessing current pasture conditions.
Introduction
This Pasture and Rainfall Report is for the location indicated by the red crosshair symbol on the map below. This report includes a rainfall and pasture growth summary, and graphs showing historical time series for: 1) monthly average pasture Total Standing Dry Matter (TSDM); 2) monthly average ground cover; 3) annual rainfall (April to March); and 4) annual pasture growth (April to March). Pasture TSDM, cover and growth are simulated using the GRASP/AussieGRASS model. Accuracy may be limited by available stock number and climate data.

Summary
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Average annual</th>
<th>Median annual</th>
<th>90th percentile (low)</th>
<th>90th percentile (high)</th>
<th>Total for last 12 months</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rainfall (mm)</td>
<td>581</td>
<td>495</td>
<td>453</td>
<td>658</td>
<td>246</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Simulated pasture growth (kg/ha)</td>
<td>2051</td>
<td>1594</td>
<td>888</td>
<td>3122</td>
<td>257</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A percentile is used to indicate where a value lies within the range of historically measured months. For example, if last year’s rainfall was ranked at the 90th percentile, then last year’s rainfall was higher than the annual rainfall at 90% of the years in the record, but lower than the annual rainfall of the remaining 10% of the years.

Historical time series

![Graphs showing historical time series](chart)

**Figure 2.** An example of Rainfall and Pasture report.
4.2 FORAGE Report: Rainfall and Pasture by Land Type

The FORAGE Report: Rainfall and Pasture by Land Type (Figures 3 and 4) provides both recent and historical rainfall, pasture growth and pasture cover for a selected Lot on Plan or adjoining Lots on Plan. Rainfall is estimated from surrounding stations, pasture cover from both satellite imagery and modelling, and pasture growth from modelling alone. Time series of pasture growth and cover are shown for the entire Lot on Plan. Summary statistics are also shown for individual land types on the selected Lot on Plan for simulated (modelled) pasture growth and pasture cover.

The information presented on the first page of the report (Figure 3) includes:

- a map showing the location of the requested Lot on Plan
- summary statistics for rainfall, simulated pasture growth and simulated ground cover
- time series graphs showing annual rainfall, simulated annual pasture growth and monthly ground cover (both simulated and measured by satellite).

Rainfall and pasture statistics shown on the front page of the report include the most recent twelve-month totals for both rainfall and pasture growth and the most recent twelve-month average for pasture cover. These recent statistics can be contrasted with historical statistics including the long-term mean, median, 30th percentile and 70th percentile values. The percentile rank indicates where a value lies in the range of historically measured or simulated records. For example, if last year’s rainfall was ranked in the 20th percentile, then last year’s rainfall was higher than the lowest 20% of annual rainfall values on record but lower than the remaining 80% of values.

Three time series graphs (from 1970 to current) indicate:

1. simulated average monthly ground cover and, for comparison, ground cover derived from satellite imagery for specific dates for which this information is available
2. annual rainfall (April to March)
3. simulated annual pasture growth (April to March).

Rainfall is estimated for the specified location, based on regional Bureau of Meteorology (BoM) rainfall records obtained from DES’s SILO database. Regional rainfall stations may not be located on or near the selected property so rainfall values are best considered approximations only.

Pasture growth and ground cover values for the selected location are simulated for those individual land types which represent more than one percent of the total area of the Lot on Plan. Values for the entire Lot on Plan are based on an area-weighted average of all land types meeting this criterion.

Pasture growth is calculated using DES’s GRASP (Grass Production) model from daily inputs of interpolated rainfall, solar radiation, minimum and maximum temperature, vapour pressure and potential evapotranspiration. Other inputs to the GRASP model include, for example, the water holding capacity of the soil, tree density and livestock numbers. Unlike satellite derived cover values, the model calculates cover under trees as well as in the open. Tree density is based on Foliage Projective Cover values derived from satellite imagery and has a strong influence on pasture growth and, in turn, pasture cover.

Livestock numbers have a strong influence on pasture cover in particular. The livestock numbers used as input to the model may not be indicative of actual livestock numbers on the specified Lot on Plan, being based on regional averages derived from Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) livestock numbers reported on a local statistical area basis.

Except for the climate data, livestock numbers and tree density, the GRASP model uses parameter sets calibrated for each of the GLM land types within the Lot on Plan.

Pasture growth for GLM land types across Queensland is based on modelling conducted by Department of Agriculture and Fisheries (DAF). This modelling was the best available at the time of release and will be periodically updated as improvements are made based on comparison with available data sets.

The information presented on the second page (Figure 4) of the report includes simulated pasture growth and ground cover statistics, calculated on the same basis as on the front page, but summarised for those
individual land types with an area representing more than one percent of the total land area of the Lot or Lots on Plan.

Figure 3. An example of the first page of the Rainfall and Pasture by Land Type report.
**Simulated annual pasture growth summary for major land types**

The table summarises historical pasture growth (kg/ha/year) for the period from 1960 to present, for each major land type on the selected Lot on Plan. Calculations of plant growth are from the GRASP model based on calibration consistent with information from Grazing Land Management (GLM) and Stocktake. The table shows the total pasture growth (kg/ha) in the last 12 months (from February 2017). Calculations are provided for long-term average annual pasture growth, annual pasture growth in low growth (30th percentile); medium (50th percentile); and high growth (70th percentile) years.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Expected Land Type</th>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Area (ha)</th>
<th>Area (%)</th>
<th>Last 12 months</th>
<th>Average</th>
<th>30th percentile</th>
<th>50th percentile</th>
<th>70th percentile</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Larrauwood - bendee - rosewood (BD)</td>
<td>BD12</td>
<td>2200</td>
<td>31.8</td>
<td>45.1</td>
<td>63.8</td>
<td>402</td>
<td>572</td>
<td>733</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Narrow-leaved ironbark on deeper soils</td>
<td>BD14</td>
<td>1581</td>
<td>22.9</td>
<td>1921</td>
<td>1641</td>
<td>1076</td>
<td>1835</td>
<td>2428</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goldenfella - black soils</td>
<td>BD16</td>
<td>1225</td>
<td>17.7</td>
<td>1341</td>
<td>2054</td>
<td>2119</td>
<td>2669</td>
<td>3454</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leanyilla - black soils</td>
<td>BD13</td>
<td>1045</td>
<td>15.1</td>
<td>1912</td>
<td>1927</td>
<td>1233</td>
<td>1854</td>
<td>2590</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yellowbark with other eucalypts</td>
<td>BD20</td>
<td>786</td>
<td>11.4</td>
<td>1809</td>
<td>2338</td>
<td>1291</td>
<td>2075</td>
<td>2807</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Range soil (NG)</td>
<td>NG08</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>1240</td>
<td>1382</td>
<td>1159</td>
<td>1349</td>
<td>1552</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Simulated ground cover summary for major land types**

The table summarises historical percentage ground cover for the period 1960 to present, for each major land type on the selected Lot on Plan. Calculations of pasture growth are from the GRASP model based on calibration consistent with information from Grazing Land Management (GLM) and Stocktake. The table shows the average ground cover (%) in the last 12 months (from February 2017). Estimates are provided for long-term average annual ground cover, annual ground cover in low growth (30th percentile); medium (50th percentile); and high growth (70th percentile) years.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Expected Land Type</th>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Area (ha)</th>
<th>Area (%)</th>
<th>Last 12 months</th>
<th>Average</th>
<th>30th percentile</th>
<th>50th percentile</th>
<th>70th percentile</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Larrauwood - bendee - rosewood (BD)</td>
<td>BD12</td>
<td>2200</td>
<td>31.8</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Narrow-leaved ironbark on deeper soils</td>
<td>BD14</td>
<td>1581</td>
<td>22.9</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goldenfella - black soils</td>
<td>BD16</td>
<td>1225</td>
<td>17.7</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leanyilla - black soils</td>
<td>BD13</td>
<td>1045</td>
<td>15.1</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yellowbark with other eucalypts</td>
<td>BD20</td>
<td>786</td>
<td>11.4</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Range soil (NG)</td>
<td>NG08</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*What is a percentile?*

A percentile is used to indicate where a value lies within the range of historically measured or simulated records. For example, if last year’s rainfall was ranked in the 30th percentile, then last year’s rainfall was higher than the lowest 30% of annual rainfall totals on record, but lower than the remaining 70% of records.

**Disclaimer**

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Figure 4. An example of the second page of the Rainfall and Pasture by Land Type report.
4.3 FORAGE Report: Ground Cover

The FORAGE Report: Ground Cover (Figure 5) provides of monthly ground cover and minimum ground cover images for the selected Lot on Plan or adjoining Lots on Plan, and a historical comparison of simulated monthly ground cover levels and satellite derived seasonal ground cover for the entire property being reported on (i.e. the mean ground cover level).

The information presented in the report (Figure 5) includes:

- a map (Figure 5), showing the monthly ground cover for the month and year selected by user along with the boundary of the Lot (or Lots) on Plan selected from the Digital Cadastral Data Base (DCDB, https://data.qld.gov.au/en/dataset/cadastral-data-queensland-series). A second map (Figure 6), showing the minimum ground cover in the selected Lot (or Lots) on Plan since the late 1980s. The minimum ground cover is the 5th percentile (i.e. within the bottom 5 percent of all data) ground cover for each pixel during the whole period from 1988 to recent year (usually one or two years before current year).

- summary statistics for the ground cover and the minimum ground cover images.

- a time series graph (1988 to the present) showing seasonal ground cover derived from satellite imagery and simulated average monthly ground cover from the AussieGRASS model (Figure 6a).

The graph shows time series of percentage ground cover values for the selected Lot on Plan calculated using both AussieGRASS (solid line) and as derived from seasonal ground cover imagery. The simulated ground cover are monthly standing cover values which are calculated using the AussieGRASS model, a spatial implementation of the GRASP (Grass Production) model. The ground cover values from the satellite imagery are the average for all areas not shown as grey on the map - grey represents areas with water bodies or where it was impossible for the satellite to see the ground due to tree cover and/or clouds.

The values obtained from the satellite image derived ground cover include both green and non-green cover, which are considered to be more accurate than the simulated values from AussieGRASS. The ground cover value derived from the satellite imagery may be higher than the simulated ground cover from AussieGRASS, as it does not include the areas with higher tree cover. The simulated ground cover value from AussieGRASS is an average for the entire area and includes the generally low cover that occurs under trees. Therefore, when it is averaged, the simulated ground cover is generally lower than the ground cover derived from the satellite imagery.

Note: Cropped and burnt areas may show up as low cover in monthly and seasonal ground cover images.
Figure 5. An example of the first page of the Ground Cover report.
Figure 6. An example of the second page of the Ground Cover report.
4.4 FORAGE Report: Ground Cover – Regional Comparison

The FORAGE Report: Ground Cover – Regional Comparison shows ground cover levels over time for the dominant land types for a selected Lot on Plan in Queensland relative to the same land types on similar land tenures in the local region. The local region for comparison is defined as being within a 50km radius around the selected Lot on Plan. The use of a localised radius is intended to reduce the influence of regional climate variability on any comparisons. Any differences between the ground cover levels on the selected Lot on Plan and the local region are therefore assumed to be due to land and grazing management.

The regional ground cover levels are represented in the graph as percentiles. This enables direct comparison of the trend and the level of ground cover for the selected Lot on Plan to the range of ground cover levels for the region at the same point in time, and over time.

A ‘help guide’ (Figure 7) provides an example map and graphs, with details on how to interpret the information in each of them.

The Ground Cover – Regional Comparison report includes two sections:

1. A regional comparison for all of the dominant land types for the Lot on Plan (Figures 8 and 9)
2. A regional comparison for each individual dominant land type for the Lot on Plan (Figure 10). As a report is produced for each of the dominant land types for the Lot on Plan, there may be a number of pages to this section (one for each land type).

Each page of the report includes:

- a map showing the Lot on Plan
- a 25km (or 50km) radius around the Lot on Plan (the region for comparison)
- the dominant land type or types in question.

The regional comparison for all of the dominant land types (Figure 8) includes a graph showing how the ground cover level on each of the dominant land types on the Lot on Plan ranks (as a percentile) against the cover level on the same land types in the local region over time.

The regional comparison for each individual dominant land type for the Lot on Plan (Figure 10) includes two graphs. The top graph is the same as that in Figure 9, but it shows only the individual land type in question. The other graph shows actual percentage cover levels over time for a specific land type, both within the selected Lot on Plan and within the surrounding district. The percentage cover levels are calculated for individual pixels in a specific land type. For the surrounding district, cover values are ranked into percentile classes (5-20, 20-50, 50-80, and 80-95) and shown as coloured bands. For the Lot on Plan, the median
(percentile 50) ground cover level is shown as a single coloured line.

**More about how the calculations are made**

The Ground Cover – Regional Comparison is based on seasonal ground cover data using the most representative fractional cover measurement from the season. Seasons are defined by the standard calendar months for each regular season (i.e. summer, autumn, winter, spring). Extremes may not be represented by this product and therefore not included in the time series of the report. The user is directed to the single date ground cover product for information about particular points in time or known single events (e.g. fire, an extreme dry period, flood, etc.).

Per pixel levels of seasonal ground cover are ranked into percentiles for the local region within a 25km or 50km radius of the centre of the selected Lot on Plan depending on the size of the Lot on Plan area. Areas not included in the calculation of regional comparisons include:

- non-dominant land types (see below for explanation of a dominant land type)
- non-grazing land uses: based on Queensland Land Use Mapping Program data and including National Parks and other conservation areas, urban areas etc.
- travelling stock routes
- areas with higher tree cover (i.e. FPC >60%).

The median ground cover for the selected Lot on Plan is derived by calculating the median ground cover for the dominant land types on the Lot on Plan for each seasonal ground cover image in the time series from 1986 to present.

Land type data are based on the Grazing Land Management (GLM) land types. Dominant land types for the selected Lot on Plan are determined by selecting the least number of land types which constitute at least 80% of the area of the selected Lot on Plan.

**How to use the report**

The FORAGE Report: Ground Cover – Regional Comparison is intended for comparative purposes. It allows the user to compare the current and past levels of cover on their selected Lot on Plan with the current and past levels of ground cover for their local region. This can help indicate, for the particular land types on the Lot on Plan, what the lower and higher levels of ground cover were in the local region at any point in the time series. The user may then compare the ground cover levels for the land types on their selected Lot on Plan with those of the local region.

This can be used to identify, for example:

- potential levels of ground cover possible for particular land types during each season and climate period. These may be useful as benchmarks for the region
- impacts of different management practices (e.g. stocking rates, use of fire) on the ground cover levels on different land types
- particular land types which may be more resilient in dry times or which may be more susceptible to lower levels of cover or greater variability. This can help with adjusting stocking rates for example
- areas in the local region with higher fuel loads and therefore more likely to represent a fire hazard.

The Ground Cover – Regional Comparison is intended for comparative purposes only. It is important to consider actual ground cover levels as well as the percentile rank. For instance, ground cover levels could be high across the region but cover for the Lot on Plan could be in a lower percentile range, showing that the cover levels for the Lot on Plan are generally high, but are lower in comparison to the region.

It is important to note that this report is based on ground cover data derived from satellite imagery. The satellite imagery can separate ground cover into the green and non-green fractions (and bare ground). For this report, the green and non-green fractions are summed to obtain total cover, therefore the ground cover levels reported may include high litter or non-green fractions which are useful for protection of the soil against erosion, but may not offer useful nutrition content to livestock. Likewise, the green fraction may have a high proportion of undesirable pasture species or weeds. The satellite imagery does not distinguish between pasture composition, biomass or feed on offer.

It is also important to note that the GLM land type data included in the report has limitations due to the scale and accuracy of the base data used to derive the land types.
Figure 7. The ‘help guide’ provides example maps and graphs with details about how to interpret the information in each of them.
Figure 8. An example of the Ground Cover – Regional Comparison report showing ground cover levels over time for each of the Lot on Plan dominant land types relative to the same land types in the local region.
Figure 9. An example of the Ground Cover – Regional Comparison report. Graphs show ground cover levels over time for all Lot on Plan dominant land types relative to the same land types in the local region.
Figure 10. An example of the Ground Cover – Regional Comparison report. Graphs show ground cover levels over time for an individual land type for a selected Lot on Plan relative to the same land type in the local region.
4.5 FORAGE Report: Indicative Land Type

Land types are areas of grazing land with similar soil, vegetation and capacity to produce useful feed. An understanding of land types is important when calculating carrying capacity and forage budgets for a property, for example through the Stocktake © computer package (see Glossary).

Grazing Land Management (GLM) land types have been derived for regions in Queensland, being broadly based on major river catchments. Local grazier knowledge has been useful in identifying local land types.

The GLM land types were developed to support grazing land managers to help:
- identify areas that differ in their capacity to produce forage
- determine how these differences affect productivity
- assess management options.

The FORAGE Report: Indicative Land Type shows the current version of GLM land types in Queensland for a selected Lot on Plan (Figure 11) including the approximate area and proportion of each land type within a selected Lot on Plan (Figure 12).

The Land Type Summary table (Figure 12) shows, for land types that make up a minimum area of one hectare:
- land types in order of dominance by area
- land type codes
- estimated area occupied by a land type, both as number of hectares and percentage of the total area of the Lot/s on Plan.

Users should be aware that land type classification or boundaries may change between mapping versions. The DES updates land type mapping on an ongoing basis. FORAGE accesses the most recent version available at the time a report is requested. The ‘Data Sources’ heading on the front page of the report shows the version of land type mapping used. The mapping data will be periodically updated and implemented in the report. The land type mapping data are also attached in the email with the report as a zipped shapefile which can be used in GIS applications (inc. VegMachine).

Users should also be aware that this report shows only dominant land types and other land types may also be present on the selected Lot/s on Plan.

It is recommended that the information in the report is verified by field inspection. For the majority of Queensland, land types have been mapped at a scale from 1:50 000 to 1:100 000. The accuracy of land type data mapped at this scale is +/- 100m. For areas along the east coast, land types have been mapped at a scale of 1:50 000 and the accuracy is +/- 50m. Line work shown on the land type map should be used as a guide only as most of the land types and their respective boundaries have not been validated with field investigations. Therefore, while the land type map is only indicative, it provides the user with useful information about the expected land types for the property in question.

For further information on land types of Queensland, visit the FutureBeef website at http://www.futurebeef.com.au
Figure 11. An example of the front page of an Indicative Land Type report.
### Land Type Summary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Expected land types (for land types more than 1 hectare)</th>
<th>Land type code</th>
<th>Estimated area (hectare)</th>
<th>Estimated area (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>12 Narrow-derived ironbark or deeper soils</td>
<td>BD14</td>
<td>8518</td>
<td>24.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08 Loamy alluvials</td>
<td>BD13</td>
<td>7097</td>
<td>20.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>07 Range</td>
<td>BD16</td>
<td>5866</td>
<td>16.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06 Lancewood - bender - rosewood</td>
<td>BD12</td>
<td>4079</td>
<td>11.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>01 Narrow-leaved ironbark on shallower soils</td>
<td>BD15</td>
<td>4003</td>
<td>11.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04 Goldfields country - black soils</td>
<td>BD10</td>
<td>3499</td>
<td>9.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 Yellowjacket with other eucalypts</td>
<td>BD20</td>
<td>790</td>
<td>2.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02 Box and napanyan</td>
<td>BD04</td>
<td>588</td>
<td>1.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05 Box country</td>
<td>BD05</td>
<td>553</td>
<td>1.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03 Goldfields country - red soils</td>
<td>BD11</td>
<td>738</td>
<td>&lt;1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>09 Wetland</td>
<td>AL10</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>&lt;1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 Brigalow / gidgeon scrubs</td>
<td>BD06</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>&lt;1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13 Water</td>
<td>AL09</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>&lt;1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Data sources**

The land type information is based on "SIRQRYDAE_GLM_Land_Types_V5" dataset.

**Disclaimer**

Limitation of liability: the State of Queensland, as represented by the Department of Environment and Science (DES) gives no warranty in relation to the data (including without limitation, accuracy, reliability, completeness or fitness for a particular purpose). To the maximum extent permitted by applicable law, in no event shall DES be liable for any special, incidental, indirect, or consequential damages whatsoever (including, but not limited to, damages for loss of profits or confidential or other information, for business interruption, for personal injury, for loss of privacy, for failure to meet any duty including of good faith or of reasonable care, for negligence, and for any other pecuniary or other loss whatsoever including, without limitation, legal costs on solicitor own client basis) arising out of, or in any way related to, the use of or inability to use the data. © The State of Queensland, 2019.

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**Figure 12.** An example of the second page of an Indicative Land Type report.
4.6 FORAGE Report: Foliage Projective Cover

Woody vegetation can have a major impact on grass production. Basal area (m²/ha), either of trees alone or both trees and shrubs, is the most commonly used and convenient measure of woody vegetation density. Tree Basal Area (TBA), for example, is simply the cross-sectional area of all the trees at breast height per hectare. However, a better indication of the influence of woody vegetation on grass productivity can be gained by measuring Foliage Projective Cover (FPC), which is defined as the vertically projected percentage cover of photosynthetic foliage from trees and shrubs greater than two metres in height (see Glossary). This is because FPC is more closely related to light interception and tree water use than basal area.

The FORAGE Report: Foliage Projective Cover (Figures 13 and 14) report shows tree and shrub FPC classes obtained from the most recent satellite imagery available for a selected Lot on Plan or adjoining Lots on Plan in Queensland. As a guide for most users more familiar with TBA as a measure of tree density, the FPC thresholds used in the report (15, 30 and 70 per cent) equate to a TBA of approximately six, twelve and thirty-two square metres per hectare for mature tree communities (Armston et al. 2009).

An FPC report includes:

- a map showing FPC calculated from satellite imagery overlain on:
  - the selected Lot on Plan boundaries
  - Grazing Land Management (GLM) land types
- a summary of FPC statistics for each GLM land type within the Lot on Plan.

For further information about GLM land types go to: http://www.futurebeef.com.au

FPC levels are modelled from satellite imagery. The purpose of modelling is to minimise the influence of grass cover on FPC estimates and ‘smooth’ short term fluctuations in FPC due, for example, to wet or dry conditions (Kitchen et al. 2010). However, it is not possible to smooth all short term fluctuations.

The FPC information presented in this report is for general use only. It is recommended that the information provided in this report be supported by further field investigation for accuracy.
Figure 13. An example of the front page of the Foliage Projective Cover report.
### Summary of FPC for land types

This table indicates the area and percentage area of FPC for each land type on the selected Lot on Plan. Four FPC classes are shown (FPC<15%, FPC 15-30%, FPC 30-70% and FPC>70%).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Expected land type (for land types &gt; 1 hectare)</th>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Land type area (ha)</th>
<th>FPC&lt;15 ha (%)</th>
<th>FPC 15-30 ha (%)</th>
<th>FPC 30-70 ha (%)</th>
<th>FPC&gt;70 ha (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>04 Lannawood - bendee - rosewood (A)</td>
<td>BD12</td>
<td>2185</td>
<td>549 (25.9)</td>
<td>146 (6.7)</td>
<td>1109 (51.4)</td>
<td>&lt; 1 (1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05 Narrow-leaved ironbark on deeper soils</td>
<td>BD14</td>
<td>1570</td>
<td>911 (58.6)</td>
<td>448 (28.5)</td>
<td>261 (16.9)</td>
<td>&lt; 1 (1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>01 Goldfields country - black soils</td>
<td>BD10</td>
<td>1217</td>
<td>234 (19.2)</td>
<td>465 (38.2)</td>
<td>513 (42.6)</td>
<td>&lt; 1 (1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03 Loamy alluvial</td>
<td>BD23</td>
<td>1837</td>
<td>123 (13.0)</td>
<td>473 (56.6)</td>
<td>628 (11.3)</td>
<td>&lt; 1 (1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06 Yellow jack with other eucalypts</td>
<td>BD20</td>
<td>765</td>
<td>206 (65.0)</td>
<td>150 (24.5)</td>
<td>122 (19.7)</td>
<td>&lt; 1 (1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02 Range soil (NG)</td>
<td>NG08</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>30 (37.1)</td>
<td>43 (53.6)</td>
<td>7 (8.3)</td>
<td>&lt; 1 (1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>6867</strong></td>
<td><strong>2567</strong></td>
<td><strong>1764</strong></td>
<td><strong>2586</strong></td>
<td><strong>108</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Data sources**

The land type information is based on 'SIRQYOYQLD_GLM-LANDTYPE-ELL-V2' dataset. The FPC information (product id: cht) is derived from the satellite data which was developed by Remote Sensing Centre, Department of Science, Information Technology and Innovation (DSITI).

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**Figure 14.** An example of the second page of the Foliage Projective Cover report.
4.7 FORAGE Report: Regional Climate Projections

The FORAGE Report: Regional Climate Projections can be generated for the immediate district surrounding a selected Lot/s on Plan in Queensland. The report provides historical and projected climate information for 2030, 2050 and 2070 using the SILO climate dataset and Consistent Climate Scenarios (CCS) projections data developed by DES. The climate information presented in the Regional Climate Projections report includes rainfall, evaporation, temperature (mean, minimum, maximum) and vapour pressure (a measure of humidity).

The projected climate information is based on an aggregate of information from 28 Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Fifth Assessment Report (AR5) Global Climate Models (GCMs) deemed to be most reliable for the Australian region (Suppiah et al. 2007; Smith and Chiew, 2009). For each GCM, three model warming sensitivities to CO$_2$ rise (high, medium and low) have been used. Furthermore, the FORAGE Regional Climate Projections incorporate four Representative Concentration Pathways (RCP 2.6, RCP 4.5, RCP 6.0 and RCP 8.5) that have been recommended in the CCS Project. The GCMs, model warming sensitivities to CO$_2$ rise, Representative Concentration Pathways and the methodology DES has used to produce the projected climate information are all outlined in the CCS User Guide on the Long Paddock website.

The front page of the Regional Climate Projections report (Figure 15) includes:
- an introduction summarising the projection years, GCMs, model warming sensitivities to CO$_2$ rise, Representative Concentration Pathways and baseline climate period
- a tabular summary of the historical and projected annual climate
- a map showing the location of the selected Lot on Plan
- bar-dot graphs showing the historical and projected monthly median climate.

The second page of the Regional Climate Projections report (Figure 16) includes:
- information on how to interpret the annual climate summary plot
- box and whisker plots of historical and projected annual climate range.

The tabular summary on the front page of the report (Figure 15) shows historical (1960-2015) median annual values for rainfall, evaporation, temperature and vapour pressure and projected values for those climate variables for 2030, 2050 and 2070.

The series of bar-dot graphs on the same page show historic median monthly values and future climate projections. This information provides the user with a visual indication of the seasonal patterns of both historical climate and projected climate under the different global warming rates and Representative Concentration Pathways in 2030, 2050 and 2070. The bars in each graph represent the historical median monthly value for the listed climate variable (e.g. rainfall) and the coloured dots in each graph represent the projected monthly median values of the that climate variable in 2030 (blue dot), 2050 (red dot) and 2070 (brown dot).

The series of box and whisker plots on the second page of the report show the annual historical (1960-2015) range and the projected range of possibilities for selected climate variables in 2030, 2050 and 2070 (Figure 16). The plots for historical and projected climate include annual values for rainfall, evaporation, vapour pressure, maximum temperature, mean temperature and minimum temperature. In each plot, the top horizontal bar represents the highest historical value and highest projection and the bottom horizontal bar represents the lowest historical value and lowest projection. The box represents the data range between the 10th and 90th percentiles. The red line in each box represents the median value of the data range which, for the projections data, could be interpreted as the best estimate for 2030, 2050 and 2070.

Further information on DES’s Consistent Climate Scenarios project is available on the Long Paddock website (http://www.longpaddock.qld.gov.au/climateprojections/).
Figure 15. An example of the front page of the Regional Climate Projections report.
Figure 16. An example of the second page of the Regional Climate Projections report.
4.8 FORAGE Report: Crop Frequency and Type

The FORAGE Report: Crop Frequency and Type provides a range of maps showing the presence, frequency and also some crop types (Figure 17). The estimated total crop frequency map shows locations where active crops have been detected three or more times in the summer and winter growing seasons (coloured areas on the map), for a ten year period. The ‘total frequency’ is a count of number of years in which an active crop was detected.

Two additional maps show the summer and winter crop frequency. This is a count of the number of times an active crop was detected in each of those growing seasons. The detection of active crops is based on a within season time-series analysis of satellite imagery. Due to potential limitations of the automated method used to detect active cropping, you should also view the seasonal maximum green vegetation satellite imagery to confirm the presence or absence of cropping.

Crop frequency information is also separated into estimates of dominant, broad crop groups within the region. This estimation is based on an automated classification approach for each season (Pringle et al., 2018).

In the winter season the classification differentiates between classes:
- Cereal crop (e.g. wheat, barley, oats);
- Pulse crop (e.g. chickpea).

In the summer season the classification differentiates between the classes:
- Coarse-grain & Pulse (e.g. sorghum, maize, mungbean);
- Cotton crop.

This crop mapping is a further development of the superseded version 1 (Schmidt et al., 2016).
Figure 17. An example of the first page of the Crop frequency and type report.
4.9 Satellite imagery and derived products

FORAGE offers automated web-based delivery of Landsat 5 TM and Landsat 7 ETM+ satellite imagery derived products through DES’s Remote Sensing Centre. The Remote Sensing Centre provides an extensive archive of Landsat satellite imagery dating back to 1986, with at least annual dry season coverage for all of Queensland. The imagery products are commonly referred to as SLATS satellite imagery and are used extensively in land management activities.

**FORAGE provides four satellite based image products:**

1. Multispectral Landsat 5 Thematic Mapper (TM) and/or Landsat 7 Enhanced Thematic Mapper (ETM+), Landsat 8 Operational Land Imager (OLI) imagery for specified dates (Visual Image, a true colour composite) (Figure 18).
2. Foliage Projective Cover (FPC) (Figure 19).
3. Seasonal ground cover (Figure 20).
4. Summary ground cover statistics including 5th, 50th and 95th percentile derived from the entire collections of the ground cover images from 1988 to a year approximately before current year.

Further information on the Remote Sensing Centre and remote sensing products is available on: [http://www.qld.gov.au/environment/land/vegetation/mapping/remote-sensing/](http://www.qld.gov.au/environment/land/vegetation/mapping/remote-sensing/). The products are based on radiometric and geometrically calibrated sequences of Landsat TM ETM+ and OLI imagery. The primary FPC and ground cover images are produced from regression against a large number of field observations across Queensland and are regularly recalibrated as more field data are collected. FORAGE uses the most recent calibration of the ground cover images to generate the ground cover report.

The visual image (Figure 18) provides a landscape background of the selected property. The FPC image (Figure 19) indicates woody density. Generally if the FPC value is greater than 20%, the area has a high tree density.

Please note that the FPC value on the image is not an exact FPC. It is a value of 100 plus the actual FPC. For example, if the FPC value on a pixel is 145, the actual FPC is 45%. Similarly the value presented in the seasonal ground cover and the summary ground cover statistics images is the ground cover plus 100. For example, if the pixel value is 155, the real ground cover is 55%.

**Figure 18.** An example of a Landsat reflective image obtained from FORAGE.

**Figure 19.** An example of a Foliage Projective Cover (FPC) image obtained from FORAGE.

**Figure 20.** An example of a seasonal ground cover image obtained from FORAGE.
The FORAGE Report: Fire Scar (Figure 21) is a four page report providing a range of fire scar maps and time series graphs describing fire scar seasonal distribution, fires detected in different years and fuel load information for Lots on Plan, located in Queensland.

The information presented in a Fire Scar report includes:

- a "cumulative fire scar" map for the period from 1997 to current;
- a "years since burnt" map showing how long ago the latest fire scar was detected;
- a "fire scars detected in each month" of current year;
- a “Fire scar distribution among different months” time series graph;
- a "Percentage fire scar area" time series graph; and
- a “Modelled time series of curing Index” time series graph.

The fire scar maps and time series graphs in this report were generated from NOAA satellite imagery, which were produced by Landgate, Government of Western Australia (https://www.landgate.wa.gov.au/). NOAA satellite based imagery has broad scale resolution (approximately 1.1 km x 1.1 km), but has an advantage that it provides daily revisits of a site from which fire scars can be detected.

Summary of maps

Each map displays a scale, the Digital Cadastral Database (DCDB) of Lots on Plan, the Lot on Plan of interest, roads, rivers and localities (e.g. properties and features).

The "cumulative fire scar" map (Figure 21), shows how many times fire scars were detected for an area during the period nominated in the title (e.g. 1997-current). The range is from 0 to >10 fires. A statement relates what the available NOAA satellite data indicates, for example, that since 1997 there were 93 fire scars detected on the Lot on Plan of interest. The most recent fire scars were detected in Aug 2015, Jun 2016, May 2017, Jul 2017, Aug 2017, Sep 2017 and Oct 2017.

The "years since burnt" map shows how long ago the latest fire scar was detected for the period nominated in the title (e.g. 1997-current). The range is from 0 to >10 years.

The "fire scars detected in each month" of current year map shows for the current year, the fire scars detected in each month.

Time series graphs

An example of the time series graphs of the Fire Scar report (found on page 4) is shown in Figure 22.

The first graph is the “Fire scar distribution among different months” graph, which indicates the number of fire scars that occurred in different months in the past. The months are allocated into three seasonal groups: wet season (Dec, Jan, Feb and Mar), warm season (Aug, Sep, Oct and Nov) and cool season (Apr, May, Jun and Jul). This group allocation relates fires in different seasons that bring varying impacts, for example: burning during the cool season may restrict damage to woody plants and help reduce greenhouse gas emissions; while fires in the warm season are generally more effective and are often used to control woody plants.

The second graph is the “Percentage fire scar area” graph, which indicates the cumulative percentage fire scar area out of the total property area within an individual year.

The third graph, “Modelled time series of curing index” indicates the historical time series of curing index and fuel load for the property of interest. The curing index is defined as “the percentage of dead pasture out of the total modelled pasture biomass”. The coloured lines indicate the time period when the pasture condition was estimated at a “low”, “medium” and “high” level for fire to occur (see the legend in Figure 22):

- Curing index <30% or curing index >=30% but fuel load <500kg/ha (i.e. low curing or low biomass conditions)
- 30%<= Curing index <60% and fuel load >500kg/ha (i.e. moderate curing and moderate or higher biomass conditions)
- Curing index >=60% and fuel load >500kg/ha (i.e. high curing and moderate or higher biomass conditions)
Figure 21. An example of the Fire Scar report – front page.
**Figure 22.** An example of the Fire Scar report - page 4.
The “Time series of curing index” together with the “Percentage fire scar area graph” can be used by land managers to compare conditions that were present with fires (i.e. existent/non-existent). The curing index and fuel load data were sourced from the AussieGRASS model outputs (https://www.longpaddock.qld.gov.au/aussiegrass/about/).

Uses for the Fire scar report

Fire scar information (spatially and temporally) can be used in land management for:

- assessing adequacy of fire frequency for woody plant maintenance
- monitoring of carbon farming activities
- checking reduced fire frequency as an indicator of inadequate fuel load (e.g. signs of overgrazing)
- bushfire risk – monitoring fuel load build-up in woody areas
- general knowledge of past fire regime
- possible cause of low ground cover identified in imagery
- pasture species management and maintenance.

Caveats for the Fire scar report

It should be noted that some fire scars may still be undetected by satellites due to:

- spatial or temporal limitation;
- "cool fires" under trees that don’t affect tree leaves; and
- cloud cover.

"False fire scars" are also possible where land becomes dark due to cloud shadows or inundation of water. Therefore, all of the above factors need to be taken into consideration when interpreting the information presented in the Fire Scar reports.
4.11 FORAGE Report: Pasture Growth Alert

The FORAGE Pasture Growth Alert report (Figure 23) is a four-page report providing reduced pasture growth and pasture resilience risk for the selected Lot(s) on Plan located in Queensland. The report presents the likely future pasture growth and the risk to pasture resilience through an assessment of the last 12 months pasture growth, the most recent monthly total cover and the next 6 months pasture growth forecast for the property of interest. The information presented in this report can be used to inform stocking management decisions to enable early action and to help reduce the impact of drought and to identify pasture recovery opportunities.

The information presented in a Pasture Growth Alert report includes:

- Background information for current and historical property context
- A pasture growth and resilience indicator showing the risk level of reduced pasture production and property resilience for the next 6 months.
- Modelled pasture growth graph for the last 12 months
- Modelled pasture growth graph for the next 6 months.
- A most recent monthly percentile cover map showing how the property compares with the historical cover record for the same month.
- 12-month regional rainfall and modelled pasture growth percentile maps (i.e. relative to history) to provide spatial context of the property to the local and surrounding shires.
- Suggested management considerations to support each different level of risk.

Pasture growth data were calculated from the GRASP pasture growth simulation model. The pasture growth forecast is simulated by the GRASP model through incorporating the rainfall seasonal forecast and taking into account the current soil and pasture conditions (e.g. soil water status, soil nitrogen availability and ground cover). The rainfall forecasts are developed from the ENSO forecasts provided by the International Research Institute for Climate and Society (IRI), Columbia University, New York (Barnston et. al. 2004), https://iri.columbia.edu/our-expertise/climate/forecasts/seasonal-climate-forecasts/.

Note: other forecast systems may be implemented in the future.

Report pages in detail
Page 1 (see Figure 23)

The Introduction provides the aims and overall summary of the report, while the Background information section displays a summary of current and historical property statistics for context, including:

- Property location (a thumbnail map)
- Total property land area
- Median total cover percentile
- Mean Foliage Projected Cover (%FPC)
- Last 6-months rainfall and pasture growth
- Last 12-months rainfall and pasture growth
- Long-term annual rainfall and pasture growth (i.e. 1890-current year)

A Pasture Growth and Resilience Indicator uses a ‘fire hazard warning’ sign to provide the level of reduced pasture production and pasture resilience risk for the property of interest for the next 6 months. There are 6 levels of possible risk, as shown by the indicator (very low – very high risk) on page 1. The risk position is based on three key factors which are listed in a summary with details of the risk status and three statements that are used to reach the current position, along with additional three statements that contribute to overall state of knowledge.
Figure 23. An example of the Pasture Growth Alert report – page 1.
The key factors are as follows:
- Pasture growth in the last 12 months relative to the long-term record of the same period;
- The forecasted pasture growth for the next six months relative to the long-term record of the same period; and
- The most recent monthly total cover across the Lot on Plan relative to the long-term (1990 to current) record of the same month.

Three additional relevant factors are:
- Rainfall in the last 12 months relative to the long-term record of the same period.
- The rainfall forecast for the next six months relative to the long-term record of the same period.
- The forecast of ENSO probability for the next three months (starting from current month): El Niño (% likely dry), Neutral (% uncertain outcome), La Niña (% likely wet).

An example of the summary for the pasture growth and resilience risk for the next 6 months is as follows:
“The reduced pasture growth and resilience risk level for the Lot on Plan of interest in the next 6 months is moderate. This is based on the historical rainfall and pasture growth in the last 12 months, the rainfall and pasture growth forecast for the next 6 months and the current total cover percentile level”.

The key factors leading to the example of “low” risk in Figure 23 are as follows:
- Pasture growth in the last 12 months was between 33rd and 66th of the long-term record for the same period.
- The pasture growth forecast for the next six months is between the 33rd and 66th percentile of the long-term record for the same period.
- The median of the most recent monthly total cover across the Lot on Plan is higher than the 66th percentile of the long-term record for the same period.

Other relevant factors contributing to the outcome of “low” risk in Figure 23 are:
- Rainfall in the last 12 months was higher than 66th percentile (i.e. top third of all years) of the long-term record for the same period.
- The rainfall forecast for the next six months is between the 33rd and 66th percentile (i.e. the bottom and middle third of all years) of the long-term record for the same period.
- The forecast of ENSO probability for the next three months (starting from current month) are: El Niño 30% (likely dry), Neutral 68% (uncertain outcome), La Niña 2% (likely wet).

A decision tree model is used to determine the pasture growth and resilience risk level. Terciles (definition below) are used to direct a decision from the 3-branch decision tree splitting into terciles at each level using the three key factors (i.e. the last 12 months pasture growth, the pasture growth forecast for the next six months and the median of the most recent monthly total cover), which results in 27 possible outcome states – these are directed to the six levels of risk shown on the page 1 (see Pasture Growth and Resilience indicator).

Tercile explanation: A set of data arranged in order with values that partition the data into three groups, each containing one-third of the total data. To define these terciles, the historical data (for example, historical annual rainfall data) is arranged in order from lowest to highest and then the data is partitioned into three equal groups. The lowest third of the data values are defined as the lowest tercile (0 - 33rd percentile), the middle third of the values are the middle tercile (33rd- 66th percentile), and the upper third of the values are known as the upper tercile (33rd - 66th percentile).


The level of risk shown in the indicator is estimated by using:
- The interpolated property rainfall and modelled pasture growth for the past 12 months.
- The forecasted property rainfall and modelled pasture growth for the next 6 months.
- The forecast of ENSO probability for the next three months.
• the most recent monthly cover for the property compared with the historical record of the same month.

Suggested Management considerations support each different level of risk. These consideration options are guides only and more detailed advice may be required to achieve best management practice. There are 12 management consideration messages that coincide with the 6 risk levels and time of season (summer vs winter). These are to give broad considerations for the user to reflect on – to consider in context with the local situation.

Page 2: (see Figure 24)

Accumulated pasture growth graphs, providing detailed information, to assist in explaining how the level of risk estimation (page 1) has been reached.

The first graph in Figure 24 shows Pasture growth history for the property including:
• The long term average pasture growth, accumulated for 12 months (shaded area).
• Past 12 months accumulated pasture growth (black line).

In this graph, the shaded area is the long-term average for 12-month accumulative pasture growth, which is the middle third of the historical record (between 33rd to 66th percentile). The black line is the accumulated pasture growth for the last 12 months.

The second graph in Figure 24 is the Pasture growth forecast, it features:
• a moving 12-month time series, but with the long term average pasture growth accumulated for 6 months (shaded area) onwards from the month of report request.
• circles (o o) indicating the accumulated forecasted pasture growth for the next 6 months (with solid/hollow showing significance difference).
• bars to relate the range of variation.
• current month pasture growth to date (green bar).

In the pasture growth forecast graph, the shaded area is the long-term average for the 6-month accumulative pasture growth (which again is the middle third of the historical record – between 33rd to 66th percentile), corresponding to the 6 months being forecast. The vertical green line at the current month indicates the growth to date from the beginning of the current month (it will only be present if growth has occurred in current month). The circles (solid or hollow) are the monthly forecasts of accumulated pasture growth for the next six months (starting from current month) with error bars representing one standard deviation.

Statistical test (i.e. t-test) results between the forecasted cumulative mean and the long-term cumulative mean for the forecasted months are indicated by the solid or hollow dots. If the t-test is significant (solid dot shown) for a month, the forecast for that month is significantly different (higher or lower) from the cumulative long-term mean of the month; otherwise (hollow dot), the forecast for that month mainly reflects "climatology" occurring and is not statistically significantly different from average conditions. In the absence of forecast skill, following the long term climatology is a good strategy.

The historical pasture growth and the pasture growth forecast is simulated by the GRASP model. The rainfall seasonal forecast is calculated based on ENSO probabilities forecast sourced from International Research Institute for Climate and Society (IRI) with the forecast made by more than 20 dynamical and statistical models for SST in the Nino 3.4 region (http://iri.columbia.edu/our-expertise/climate/). The forecasts provide the probability for El Niño, Neutral and La Niña conditions for the next six months. The skill generally decreases as the lead time increases. Forecasts made between June and December can be used with more confidence, while ENSO forecasts made between February and May have less skill.

The IRI forecast is currently used for its capacity to represent the ENSO signal. Other forecasts will be added in future updates for the report to provide the user with a choice of pasture growth outlooks.
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Pasture growth history - accumulative

 Accumulated pasture growth (kg/ha)

- Long-term average (middle tercile)
- Last 12 months from Aug 2018 to Jul 2019

Pasture growth forecast - accumulative (based on current conditions + IRI forecast)

 Accumulated pasture growth (kg/ha)

- Outlooks (solid dots indicate a significant difference (P<0.05) from the long-term average)
- Long-term average (middle tercile)
- Current month growth to date

How to interpret the above graphs

In the top graph, the shaded area is the long-term average for 12-month accumulative pasture growth, which is the middle third of the historical record (between the 33rd percentile and 66th percentile, i.e. middle tercile). The black line is the accumulated pasture growth over the last 12 months.

In the bottom graph, the shaded area is the long-term average for 6-month accumulative pasture growth corresponding to the 6 months forecast. The vertical green line at the current month indicates the growth to date from the beginning of the current month. The dots are the forecasts of accumulated pasture growth for the next six months (starting from current month) with error bars representing ± one standard deviation. The t test results between the forecasted cumulative mean and the long-term cumulative mean for the forecasted months are indicated by the solid or open dots. If the t test is significant (solid dot) for a month, the forecast for that month is significantly different (higher or lower) from the cumulative long-term mean of the month (otherwise, i.e. open dot), the forecast is not significantly different from average conditions.

The historical pasture growth is simulated by the GRASP model. The pasture growth forecast is also simulated by the GRASP model through incorporating the rainfall seasonal forecast and taking into account of current soil and pasture conditions (e.g. soil water status, soil nitrogen availability and ground cover). The rainfall seasonal forecast is calculated based on ENSO probabilities forecast, sourced from International Research Institute for Climate and Society (IRI) with the forecast made by more than 20 dynamical and statistical models for SST in the Nino 3.4 region (http://iri.columbia.edu/expertise/climate/). The forecasts provide the likely probability for El Niño, Neutral and La Niña conditions for the next six months. The skill generally decreases as the lead time increases. Forecasts made between June and December can be used with more confidence while ENSO forecasts made between February and May have less skill.

About the rainfall

Rainfall data used in this report were sourced from SILO database (https://www.longpaddock.qld.gov.au/silo) which were interpolated from the rainfall records provided by the Bureau of Meteorology (BoM). The accuracy of the rainfall data (and therefore the simulation of pasture growth) depends on how close BoM’s rainfall stations are to the centre of the Lot(s) or Plan of interest. Last month, there were 1 and 6 stations (reporting quality controlled data) located within approximately 25 km, 25-50 km and 50-75 km of the centre of the selected Lot(s) or Plan.
Figure 24. An example of the Pasture Growth Alert report – page 2.

Page 3: (see Figure 25)

A map of the most recent monthly percentile cover for the property shows how the property compares with the historical record of the same month. The map can identify areas that may need remediation (e.g. changing stocking density), fencing, or additional watering points to disperse grazing pressure.

The map in Figure 25 was generated from Landsat and Sentinel 3 images which compares, at the per-pixel level (30m), the level of total cover (trees, grass and litter) for the month indicated against the long term (from 1990) total cover for the same month. For each pixel all cover values over the entire time-series of monthly images are classified into percentile (from lowest 1 to highest 100). The cover value for the pixel in the month indicated is then classified according to the percentile in which it falls. The map helps to identify areas of low or high total cover, relative to history (i.e. since 1990) for the month indicated. At times satellite failure or persistent cloud cover may compromise data availability. The median total cover percentile value for the property of interest is provided in the Map title bar and in the Background information section on page 1 of the report.

Any areas with yellow, orange or red colour on the map indicate that the total cover for these areas are ranked at the bottom of all the same months in history. Percentile variability in cover can be caused by run-on and run-off areas, response to soil type (e.g. sand vs clay), local rainfall variability, grazing effect, response to rainfall (e.g. tree, weed and annual grass spp.), tree grass competition, cropping and tree clearing.

About the rainfall

The rainfall data used in this report were sourced from the SILO database (https://www.longpaddock.qld.gov.au) which were interpolated from the rainfall records provided by the Bureau of Meteorology (BoM). The accuracy of the rainfall data (and therefore the simulation of pasture growth) depends on how close BoM’s rainfall stations are to the centre of the Lot(s) on Plan of interest. For the example used in this guide, there were 0, 0 and 3 stations last month (reporting quality controlled data) that were located within approximately 25 km, 25-50 km and 50-75 km (respectively) of the centre of the selected Lot(s) on Plan.

Page 4: (see Figure 26)

Regional rainfall and modelled pasture growth maps (12-month relative to history) provide context of the immediate property setting with the local and surrounding shires. This information may be useful to gain perspective, for buying or selling livestock and property sales/purchases or to source agistment.

The maps below in Figures 26 show, for the Lot on Plan of interest (indicated by the cross and red circle), the percentile of total rainfall (or pasture growth) for the last 12-month period compared to the total rainfall (or pasture growth) for the same periods in history. For example, If the total rainfall (or pasture growth) for the period indicated is lower than 30th percentile, then the total rainfall for this period is within the lowest 30% of years in history (1890 for rainfall; 1957 for pasture growth to current). The map data are sourced from AussieGRASS.
Figure 25. An example of the Pasture Growth Alert report – page 3.
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Regional 12-month (from Aug 2018 to Jul 2019) rainfall relative to historical records

How to interpret the above maps
The maps above show, for the Lot(s) on Plan of interest (indicated by the cross and red circle), the percentile ranges of total rainfall (or pasture growth) for the period from Aug 2018 to Jul 2019 compared to the total rainfall (or pasture growth) for the same periods in history. For example, if the total rainfall (or pasture growth) for the 12 month period is lower than 30th percentile, then the total rainfall for this period is within the lowest 30% of years in history (1957 - current). The map data are sourced from AusGeRAS.
Figure 26. An example of the Pasture Growth Alert report - page 4.

Uses for the Pasture Growth Alert report

The Pasture Growth Alert report provides a risk assessment of reduced pasture growth and pasture resilience risk for a property for the next six months – a unique combination of analyses that incorporate the past 12 months rainfall and pasture growth, the rainfall and pasture growth forecast for the next six months and the most recent monthly percentile cover, averaged for the property of interest. There are also 12-month percentile rainfall and pasture growth regional maps supplied.

Extension providers, consultants and land managers can use the Pasture Growth Alert report to analyse a situation to add to their on-ground property knowledge, when making decisions on stocking rates or infrastructure investment. For example, the report can be used to quickly sum up the current and upcoming 6-months using the risk indicator on the front page of the report. It is then possible to use the report summary and to see in further detail how the past 12 months pasture growth, forecast six months pasture growth and monthly cover percentile for the property compares with history. If these are in the middle or upper tercile, then there is a degree of positive outlook (n.b. management suggestions should always reflect conservative actions).

If the summary and time series indicate that pasture growth and cover percentile values are in the middle or lower tercile areas, then there is a need for concern; and revealed in the risk indicator on the front page of the report. The 12-month rainfall and pasture growth percentile maps (page 4) should confirm the local and adjoining shire areas. Decisions to adjust domestic stock numbers should coincide with the management suggestions offered on page 1 of the report.

Note: All modelling analyses should verified and ground-truthed before making land management decisions. Caveats as described below should be read carefully to understand and avoid misinterpretation and potential inappropriate decisions.

Caveats for the Pasture Growth Alert report

It should be noted that rainfall data and maps are constructed using SILO datasets (https://www.longpaddock.qld.gov.au) (Jeffrey et al. 2001) from point location observational records provided by the Bureau of Meteorology (BoM). SILO interpolates the raw data to derive datasets which are both spatially and temporally complete. However, the low density of observing stations in some regions and changes in the observation network over time may, at times, lead to lower quality mapping. Significant rainfall events at times may ‘slip’ through the BoM gauging network and not be detected, especially in those regions where storm rainfall is common and official rain gauges are sparse.

Pasture growth data and maps are constructed using the GRASP and AussieGRASS models (https://www.longpaddock.qld.gov.au/aussiegrass/about/). AussieGRASS (Carter et al. 2000), is an advanced spatial water balance and plant growth model, producing output on a daily time-step across Australia that should be accurate at regional scales.

The accuracy of the rainfall data (and therefore the simulation of pasture growth) depends on how close BoM’s rainfall stations are to the centre of the Lot(s) on Plan of interest. See the About the rainfall section above for the example used, describing the stations reporting quality controlled data for last month that were located within approximately 25 km, 25-50 km and 50-75 km (respectively) of the centre of the selected Lot(s) on Plan.

The accuracy of climate data used to drive the pasture models may limit accuracy of the pasture growth results in some circumstances. Absolute values should be interpreted in relative terms (i.e. degree of change in values rather than actual values) to avoid model scaling and averaging. As the maps are relative (0-100 percentile scale), the influence of these systematic errors are therefore minimised.
5 Common access problems

5.1 Time
The time taken, from ordering to receipt of a FORAGE time report, can vary from as little as a few minutes to a few hours, depending on system processing. A problem may have occurred if you do not receive your report after six hours. However, if a report is not received within three hours, this is likely to be due to a system fault (e.g. computer servers being offline or a computer database outage). FORAGE administrators are available to resolve problems during office hours (longpaddock@qld.gov.au).

5.2 Saving a report
Occasionally a FORAGE report will not save when the report is open and you attempt to save through the ‘File’ tab and ‘save as’ option. If this occurs, close the report and try either:

- saving the unopened report directly from the email attachment by right clicking the mouse on the attachment, then select the ‘save as’ option in the drop down menu to save the document to a selected folder
- left click and hold the mouse on the email attachment, and ‘drag’ the attachment to a folder or computer desktop.

5.3 No Report
From time to time, when you request a report from FORAGE, you may receive either no response or a message stating that there is no image available for the requested location (for Ground Cover reports or SLATS satellite imagery).

If there is no response, first check that you have submitted the correct Lot on Plan for the location. It may be that your selection is correct, but one of our computer servers is busy or off-line. In this case, try re-submitting your request or contact the FORAGE administrator (longpaddock@qld.gov.au.) during office hours.
6 Glossary


**Bare ground** – Bare ground refers to the proportion of ground which is either bare soil or covered by rock.

**Consistent Climate Change Scenarios (CCCS) projections data** – Projected climate information for 2030 and 2050, prepared by the former Department of Science, Information Technology and Innovation now Department of Environment and Science (DES) in collaboration with CSIRO and based on IPCC AR5 global climate models deemed most suitable for Australia Long Paddock website [http://www.longpaddock.qld.gov.au/climateprojections/], using the SILO climate dataset.


**Foliage Projective Cover** – Foliage Projective Cover (FPC) is a widely adopted metric of vegetation cover that is used in vegetation classification frameworks in Australia. FPC is defined as the vertically projected percentage cover of photosynthetic foliage from trees and shrubs greater than two metres in height. This is the definition of woody vegetation cover adopted by the Department of Environment and Science (DES) in the Statewide Landcover and Tree Study (SLATS).

**GRASP** – A computer model of variable climate and animal impacts upon grasses and soils, principally in northern Australia (McKeon et al. 1990).

**Ground cover** – Ground cover refers to the proportion of ground covered by green and dead foliage, cryptogram and detached plant litter.

**Percentile** – The percentile of a number indicates where the number lies in an ordered list of numbers. For example, if last year’s rainfall was ranked at the 30th percentile of the long-term annual rainfall record, then the rainfall in 30% of the years in the record are less than (or equal to) last year’s rainfall and the rainfall in the remaining 70% of years in the record are greater than last year’s rainfall. Percentiles that are multiples of 25 are called quartiles. The 25th percentile is the first quartile, the 50th percentile is the second quartile and so on.

**SILO** – A climate database, accessible through the internet, hosted by Science Information Delivery – Science Delivery, Department of Environment and Science (DES), containing Australian climate data from 1889 to current, in a number of ready-to-use formats, suitable for research and climate applications. [https://silo.longpaddock.qld.gov.au/](https://silo.longpaddock.qld.gov.au/)

**SLATS** – The Statewide Landcover and Trees Study (SLATS) is a Department of Environment and Science (DES) research project, monitoring Queensland’s forests and woodlands to assess woody vegetation extent and change, supporting the Vegetation Management Act 1999 and regional planning initiatives. The project provides satellite images and detailed spatial data and reports to help landholders, scientists, industry and government improve land management practices. [http://www.qld.gov.au/environment/land/vegetation/mapping/slats/](http://www.qld.gov.au/environment/land/vegetation/mapping/slats/)
Stocktake – Stocktake © is a paddock-scale land condition monitoring and management software package, developed by the Queensland Department of Agriculture and Fisheries to provide grazing land managers with a practical, systematic way to assess land condition and long-term carrying capacity, and to calculate short-term forage budget.

TSDM – Total standing dry matter, refers to the above-ground total standing green and dead plant material, reported on a dry weight basis. TSDM does not include plant litter.

7 References


