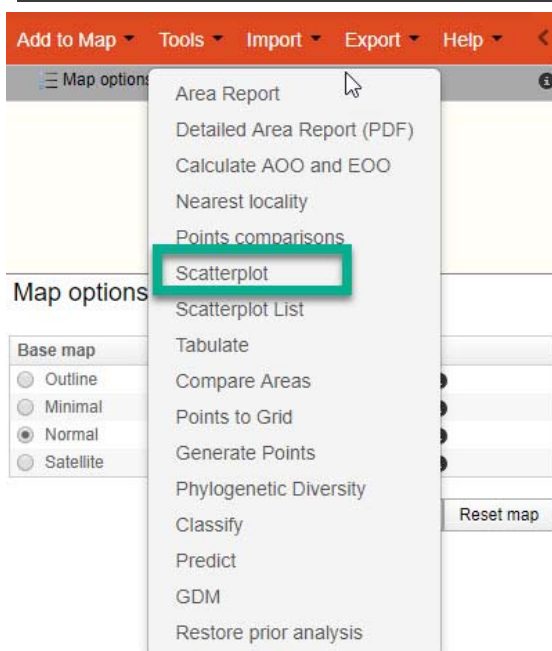


Begin at the Atlas of Living Australia homepage. Select the Spatial Portal option on the Mapping & analysis tile.



Mapping & analysis

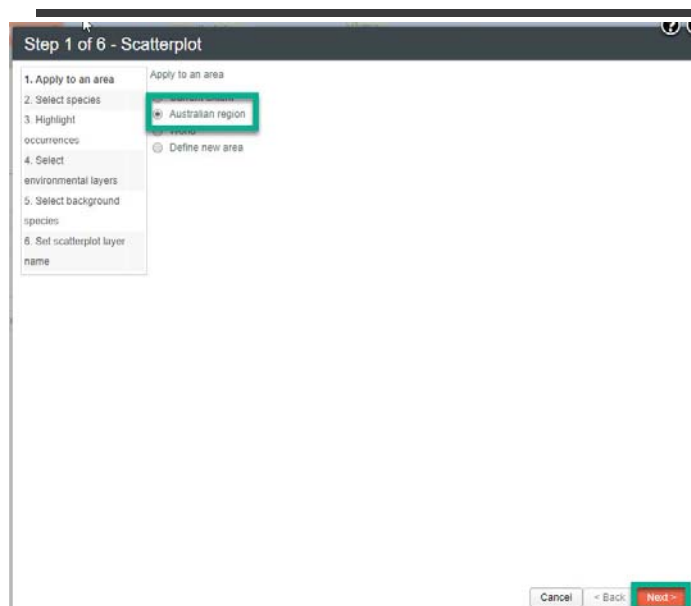
Explore species occurrence records using the Spatial Portal or search records for species occurrences.



Click on “Tools”, then “Scatterplot”.

Select “Australian region”, then click “Next”.

(Selecting “Current extent” limits the action to what you can see on the map. If you are zoomed in, the points will only show for that area on the screen.)



Type the species or common name in the box and click on it in the list when it appears.
Then select “Next”

Step 2 of 6 - Scatterplot

1. Apply to an area

2. Select species

3. Highlight occurrences

4. Select environmental layers

5. Select background species

6. Set scatterplot layer name

Select species

☒ Include spatially-valid records
☐ Include spatially-suspect records
☒ Search for species by common or scientific name

Enter a scientific or common name

☐ Use the scientific names supplied with the records

For example: "Macropus rufus" or "Red Kangaroo"

☐ Create new species list
☐ Use existing species list
☐ Import points

Cancel

< Back

Next >

Click again on “Australian region”
then click “Next”

Step 3 of 6 - Scatterplot

1. Apply to an area

2. Select species

3. Highlight occurrences

4. Select environmental layers

5. Select background species

6. Set scatterplot layer name

Highlight occurrences on the scatterplot that are in an area

☐ No highlight
☒ Australian region
☐ World

Cancel

< Back

Next >

Select two layers for the axes of your scatter plot. There are many layers to choose from. A few simple ones are Elevation, Mean Annual Temperature and Mean Annual Rainfall. Having chosen relevant layers, click 'Next'.

Add Layer

1. Select layers ☒

Select one or more layers. The layer sets use layer 'short name': see [layers](#)

Add set a of layers:

Add from search:

category	name		
Climate, Physics	Sea level	1	
Substrate, Physics	Soils - coarse	1	
Substrate, Physics	Weathering Intensity V2	1	
Topography	Aspect	1	
Topography	Averaged Topographic Relief	1	
Topography	Bathymetry and Topography 9 sec	1	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Topography	Elevation	1	
Topography	Physiographic Provinces of Australia	1	
Topography	Physiographic Regions 2011	1	
Topography	Ridge top flatness	1	
Topography	Ridge top flatness - proportion	1	
Topography	Slope length	1	
Topography	Topographic Slope (degrees)	1	
Topography	Topographic relief	1	
Topography	Topographic roughness	1	
Topography	Topographic slope (%)	1	
Topography	Valley bottom %	1	
Topography	Valley bottom flatness index	1	
Topography	Australia's Indigenous forest estate (2013) v2.0	1	
Topography	Enhanced Vegetation Index (2012-03-05)	1	
Topography	Forests of Australia (2013) v2.0	1	

Clear selection Export set 1 layer selected

Cancel **Next >**

The colours against the layers are like traffic lights. Green implies the layer is uncorrelated to all selected layers, orange implies some correlation while red implies high correlation. As you select layers, the colours change to reflect correlation with already selected layers. For example a red layer implies high correlation with at least one selected layer while a green layer implies little or no correlation to any selected layer

Note: The correlations are currently based on full layer spatial extents and not any selected sub-area.

HINT - There are a lot of layers to choose from here. Some of the simpler ones can be found more quickly by typing the letters Bio in the search box

Step 5 of 6 - Scatterplot

1. Apply to an area ☒

2. Select species ☒

3. Highlight occurrences ☒

4. Select environmental layers ☒

5. Select background species ☒

6. Set scatterplot layer name

Select background species

☒ Include spatially-valid records

☐ Include spatially-suspect records

☒ No background species

☐ Search for species by common or scientific name

☐ Create new species list

☐ Use existing species list

☐ Import points

Select "No background species" then click "Next".

Cancel < Back **Next >**

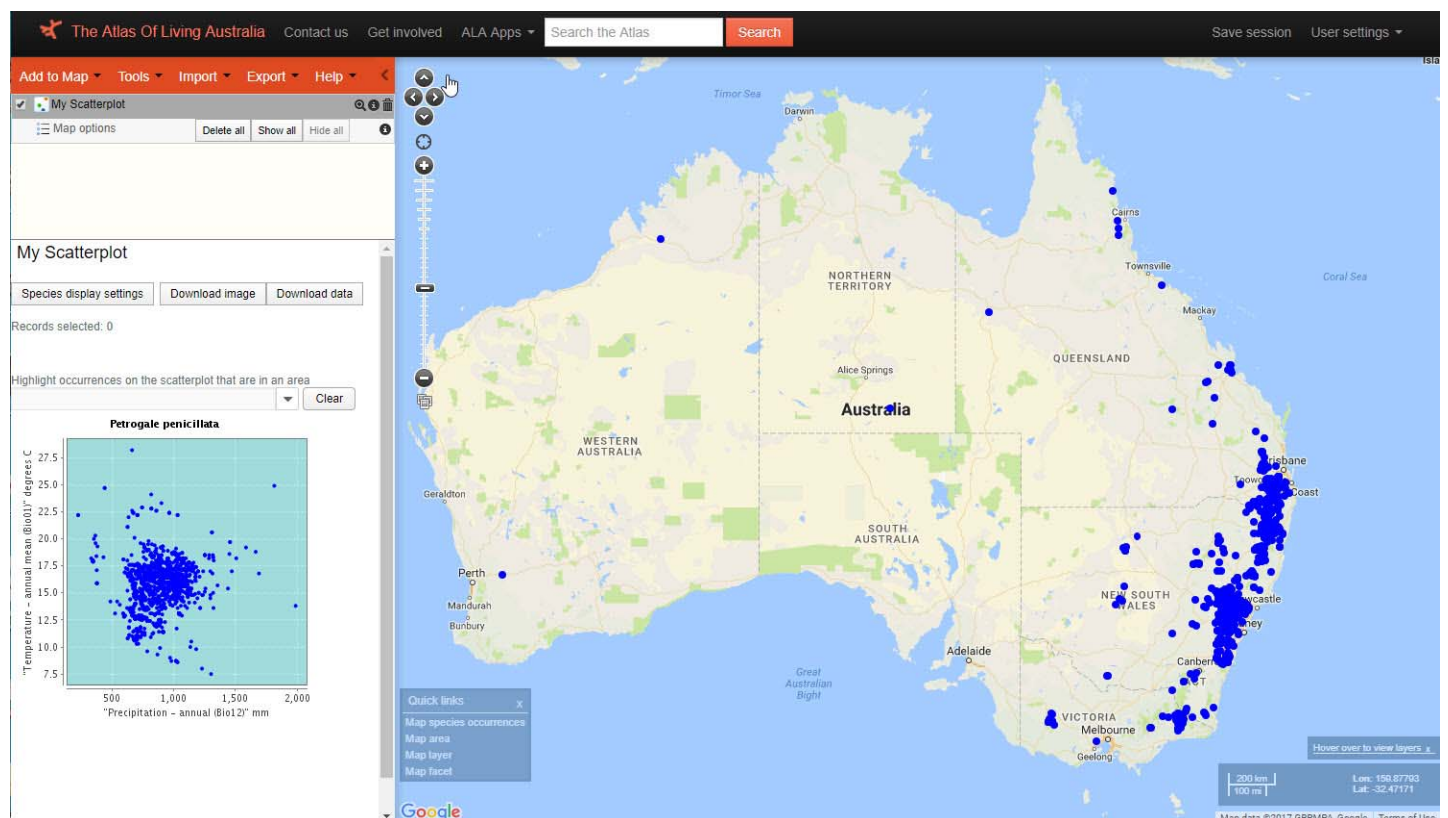
Step 6 of 6 - Scatterplot

1. Apply to an area	✓	Name for scatterplot layer
2. Select species	✓	My Scatterplot
3. Highlight occurrences	✓	
4. Select environmental layers	✓	
5. Select background species	✓	
6. Set scatterplot layer name		

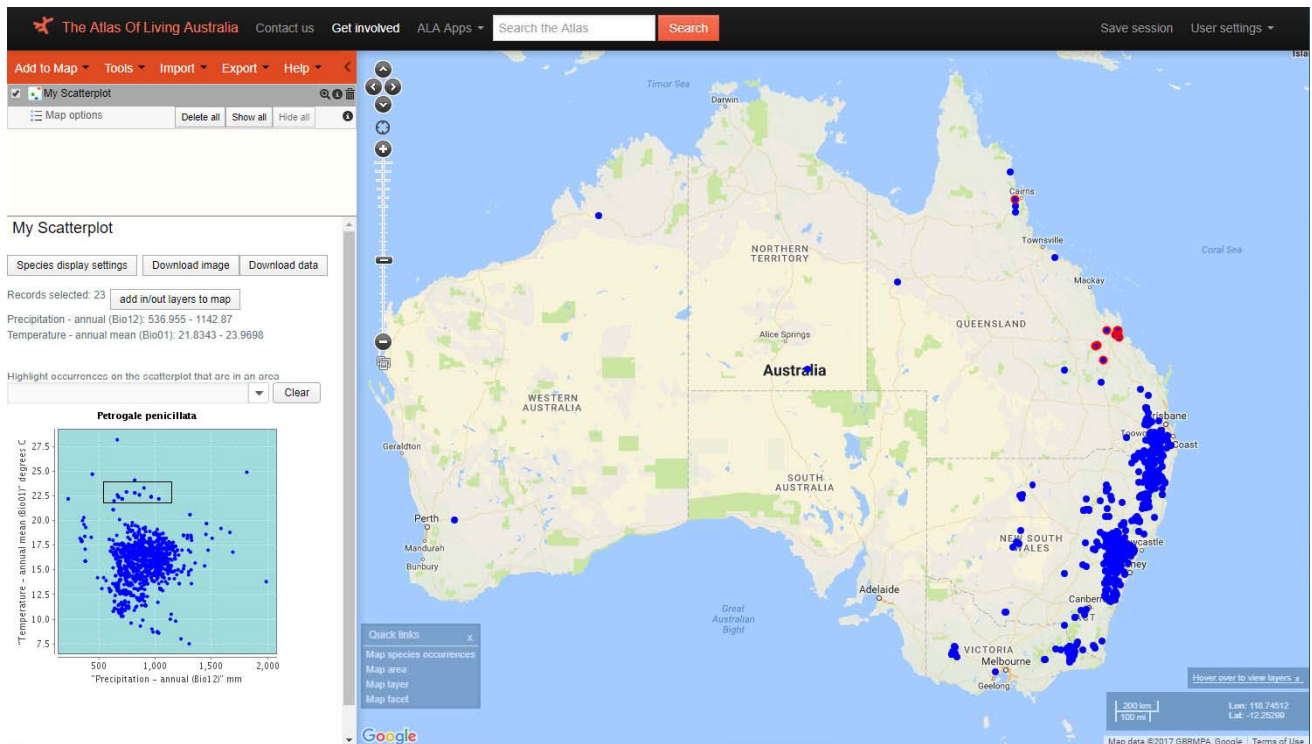
Name your scatterplot, then click Next.

Cancel < Back **Next >**

Your scatter plot will then appear to the left of the species distribution map .



On the scatter plot, you can draw a box around certain points, and those points will be highlighted on the adjacent map



On the scatter plot, you can draw a box around certain points, and those points will be highlighted on the adjacent map

If you go back a few steps, you can choose to select a background species for your scatterplot.

Step 5 of 6 - Scatterplot

1. Apply to an area ☒
2. Select species ☒
3. Highlight occurrences ☒
4. Select environmental layers ☒
5. Select background species ☒
6. Set scatterplot layer name

Select background species

☒ Include spatially-valid records
☐ Include spatially-suspect records

☐ No background species
☒ Search for species by common or scientific name

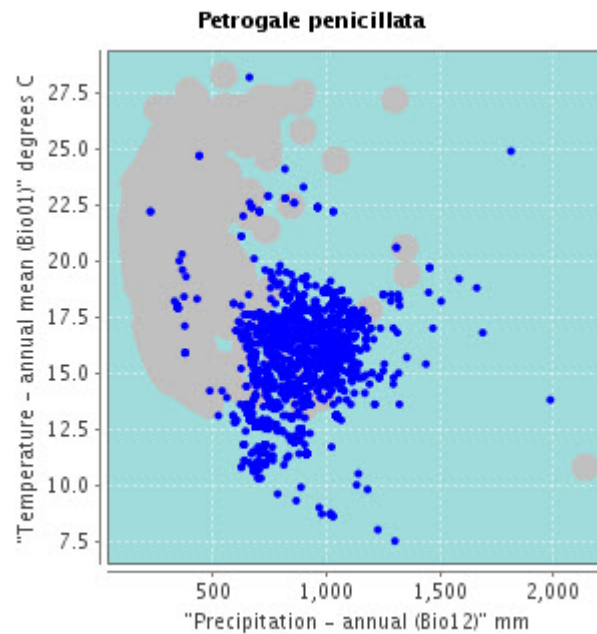
Enter a scientific or common name

☐ Use the scientific names supplied with the records

For example: "Macropus rufus" or "Red Kangaroo"

☐ Create new species list
☐ Use existing species list
☐ Import points

Cancel < Back Next >



The map will look the same, but the scatter plot has a light pink colour in the background, which is the corresponding distribution of the chosen background species.