Concept Plan CF 2018-073

Spatial Analysis and Modelling

Remote Sensing and Spatial Analysis

Project Core Team

Supervising Scientist	Katherine Zdunic
Data Custodian	Janine Kinloch
Site Custodian	

Project status as of July 18, 2018, 8:17 a.m.

Update requested

Document endorsements and approvals as of July 18, 2018, 8:17 a.m.

Project Team	granted
Program Leader	granted
Directorate	granted

Spatial Analysis and Modelling

Biodiversity and Conservation Science Program

Remote Sensing and Spatial Analysis

Departmental Service

Service 5: Conserving Habitats, Species and Ecological Communities

Aims

Developing spatial modelsto describe ecological processes, thereby increasing the understanding and protection of nature

Decision support: spatial analysis to inform management

Reporting: collate and summarise spatial information using statistical and documented methods to monitor, enable communication and develop knowledge

Expected outcome

- Conservation management decisions are based on the best available spatial data, analysis and spatially explicit models.
- Research programs can integrate the best available spatial data and information generated by analysis and spatially explicit models.

Strategic context

Spatial analysis and modelling is undertaken to support Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions to deliver its goals by providing inputs into each stage of the Data -> Information -> Knowledge -> Decision hierarchy. Management implications include:

- Annual vegetation statistics analyses provide a single-point of truth and publicly available reports that will provide up-to-date CAR statistics, required by DBCA, DWER and other Government and non-Government organisations, for reporting and informing decision making.
- Wildlife Officers now have access to State Government Sandalwood spatial datasets and have initiated the capture of data relating to legal and illegal harvesting when undertaking patrols.
- Feral horse spatial datasets and analysis have provided land managers with information on the movement of horses on the Marsh and surrounds so effective management strategies can be formulated to minimise feral herbivore impact on the Marsh.

Expected collaborations

- DWER and other Government and non-Government organisations, for reporting and informing decision making relating to CAR statistics.
- Fortescue Marsh Feral Herbivore Program collaborates with DPIRD Biosecurity to evaluate the effectiveness of the Judas Program that ran between 2014 and 2017.

Proposed period of the project

Jan. 1, 2014 – None

Staff time allocation

Role	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3
Scientist			
Technical			

Role	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3
Volunteer Collaborator			

Indicative operating budget

Source	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3
Consolidated Funds (DBCA) External Funding			