Australia's Environment
2022 REPORT

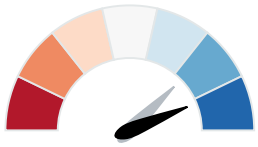
Kiama

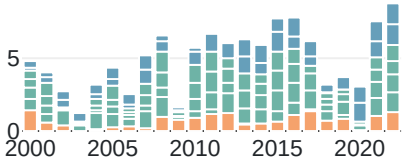
One of 432 State and Territory Electorates in Australia.

Summary Score

8.8

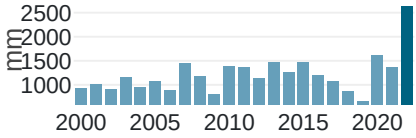
+1.2





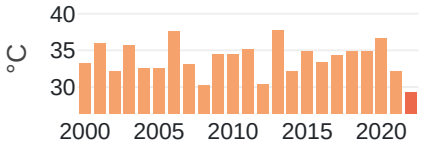
The overall environmental score (out of 10) was 8.8, up from 7.5 in 2021.

Rainfall



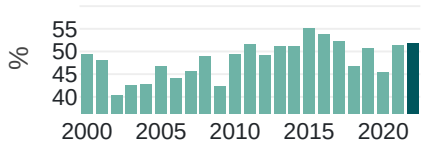
Rainfall was the highest since 2000.

Maximum temperature



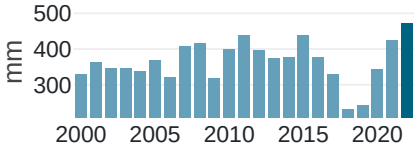
Maximum temperature was the lowest since 2000.

Tree cover



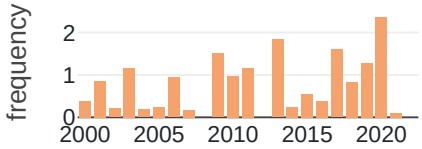
Woody vegetation cover was above average.

Soil moisture



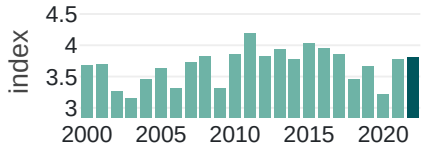
The mean amount of moisture in the soil was the highest since 2000.

Hot days



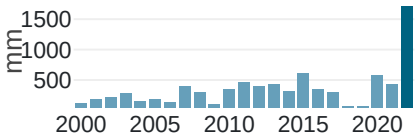
The number of days above 35 °C was the lowest since 2000.

Vegetation condition



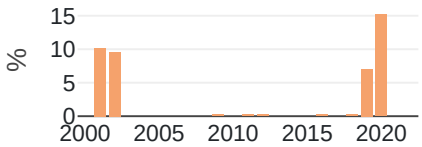
Leaf area index was above average.

River flows



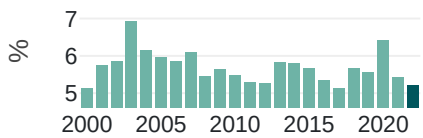
River flows were the highest since 2000.

Bushfire extent



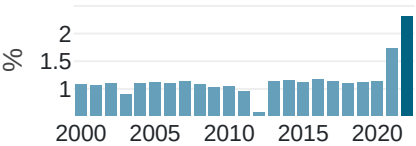
The area burnt was the lowest since 2000.

Exposed soil



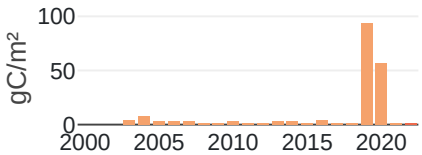
The area of unprotected soil was 3rd lowest since 2000.

Inundation



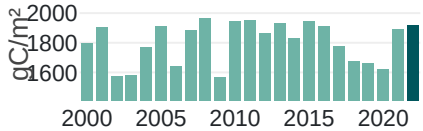
Inundation was the highest since 2000.

Biomass burnt



Fire carbon emissions were about average.

Vegetation growth



Vegetation growth was above average.

This report card summarise changes in the region's natural resources and ecosystems in 2022.

Kiama

State and Territory Electorates

Area: 1,303 km^2

Climate indicators
averages for 2000-2022
Precipitation: 1208 mm per year
Days over 35°C: 0.7 per year
Days with frost: 0 per year

Land use: Natural environments (44%), Grazing on modified pasture (27%), Grazing on native pasture (17%)

Tree cover: 0.07 Mha or 51.9% (2022)

For more information about this region follow this link

National context

Deviation from 2000-2021 average

+8% Ozone hole	+0.37°C Ocean temperature	+16% Population	-0.23°C Mean temperature	-6% Days over 35°
+34% Rainfall	-49% Biomass burnt	+52% River flows	+54% Wetlands	+13% Soil moisture
+2% Soil protection	+10% Leaf area	+28% Plant growth	+13% Tree cover	+19% Threatened species

About This Report

The annual Australia's Environment Report summarises a large number of observations on the trajectory of our natural resources and ecosystems.

On the report website, you can find a national summary report, as well as report cards for different types of administrative and geographical regions. In the accompanying data explorer, the spatial data can be viewed as maps, accounts or charts by region and land use type, and downloaded for further use.

Acknowledgements: Production was possible thanks to the National Computational Infrastructure and data published by Geoscience Australia, Bureau of Meteorology, European Centre for Medium-Range Weather Forecasts, NASA, Japan Meteorological Agency, US National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, US National Snow and Ice Data Center, Australian Bureau of Statistics, Commonwealth Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water, CSIRO, NSW Department of Planning, Industry and Environment, Atlas of Living Australia, and Australian Bureau of Agricultural and Resource Economics.

About The Data

Summary score: overall environmental condition expressed between 0 and 10 relative to previous years. It is calculated as the average of the ranking of component scores (from top to bottom in the bar graph): inundation and streamflow (blue), vegetation growth, leaf area, soil protection and tree cover (green) and the number of hot days (orange).

Indicators: measures of the condition of natural resources and ecosystems summarised from several spatial data sources. Land cover, inundation, fire occurrence, burn extent, exposed soil, and vegetation leaf area are derived by automated analysis of satellite imagery. The other indicators are estimated by integrating ground- and satellite data with environmental prediction models. For full details on the methods, follow this link.

National context: Selected environmental indicators as a relative change from average conditions since 2000. Such a change can be part of a long-term trend or be within normal variability. For historical context on each indicator follow this link.

About Us

Australia's Environment is produced annually by the Terrestrial Ecosystem Research Network (TERN) and the Australian National University (ANU).

ANU's Centre for Water and Landscape Dynamics develop new methods to measure, monitor and forecast climate, water availability and landscape conditions by combining satellite and field measurements using biophysical modelling and machine learning.

TERN is Australia's land ecosystem observatory, an NCRIS-enabled National Research Infrastructure that provides long-term preservation and access to analysis-ready ecosystem data for researchers and decision-makers to help Australia prepare for the future.

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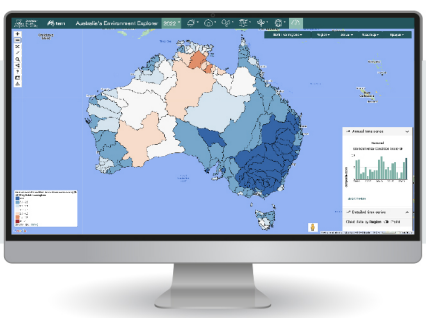

For further information on the environment condition of this and other parts of Australia visit
www.ausenv.online

Australian National University | FENNER SCHOOL OF ENVIRONMENT & SOCIETY
ANU College of Science

Australia's Environment is produced by the Australian National University's Centre for Water and Landscape Dynamics with support from TERN, an NCRIS-enabled National Research Infrastructure.