http://www.longpaddock.qld.gov.au/forage

29/05/2024

Lot on Plan: 2RP200083

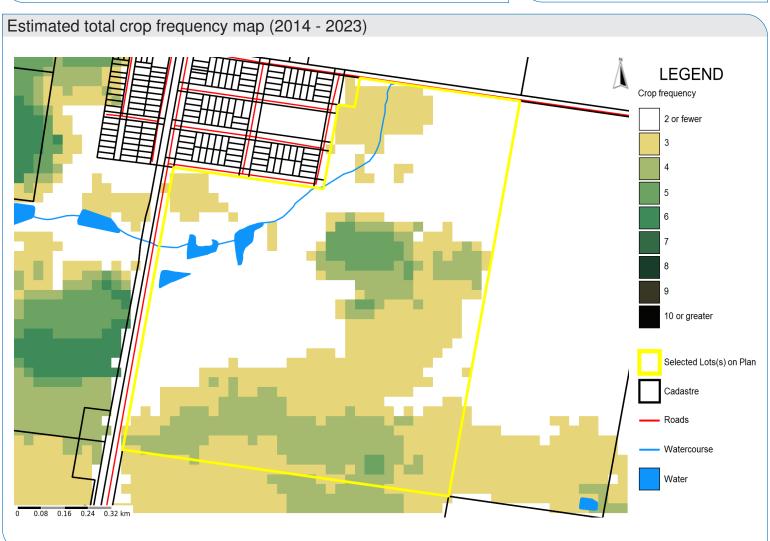
Label: paddock1

Queensland Government

Introduction

This report presents maps of crop frequency for your chosen area, and chosen time period. Maps are based on time-series analysis of satellite imagery (30m spatial resolution), for both the summer and winter growing seasons, aimed at detecting cycles of vegetation greenness. Composite satellite images that display the maximum greenness within a summer or winter growing season for each year are also provided, as a visual reference. For further information refer to the FORAGE User Guide (https://data.longpaddock.qld.gov.au/static/forage_user_guide.pdf).





How to interpret the information

Crop-frequency mapping: Coloured areas on the maps indicate locations where actively growing crops have been detected three or more times for the time period specified.

The map on this page shows the "Total Crop Frequency". For example, a total crop frequency value of 5 indicates that there have been 5 crops for the entire time period which can be made up of either summer crops or winter crops or combination of both seasons. The maps on the following page show the summer and winter crop frequency, respectively. Analysis of satellite imagery can result in some misclassification, so it is recommended to view the composite imagery (see below) to help confirm the presence of a crop in a given season.

Composite satellite imagery: Due to the limitations of the automated method used to detect active cropping, it is recommended to view the seasonal composite images (pages 3 onward), compiled to represent the maximum greenness (per pixel) within a growing season. Cropped areas will generally appear bright green in the imagery compared with the surrounding landscape. Even if the frequency mapping does not indicate cropping in an area, it is important to check each composite image to confirm that cropping has not been undertaken. Sometimes it will not be possible to clearly identify cropped areas in the imagery, e.g in relative wet seasons the entire landscape might appear green. In such a case we recommended to undertake further investigation with other information sources.

FORAGE REPORT: CROP FREQUENCY http://www.longpaddock.qld.gov.au/forage 29/05/2024 Lot on Plan: 2RP200083 Label: paddock1





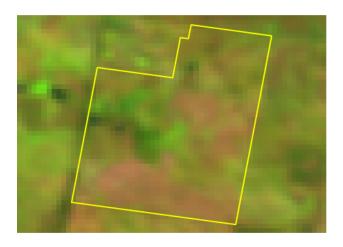


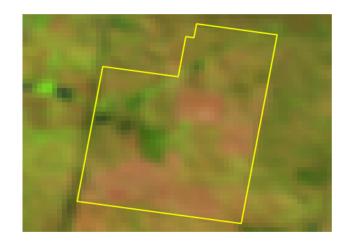
http://www.longpaddock.qld.gov.au/forage

29/05/2024 Lot on Plan: 2RP200083

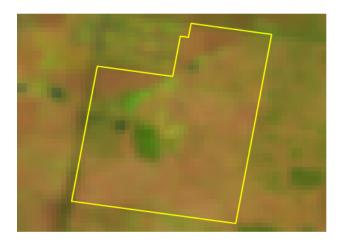


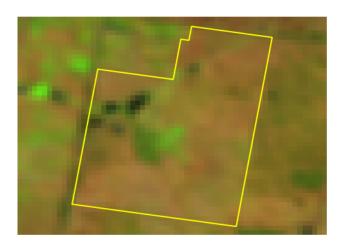
February (left) and September (right) images for 2014

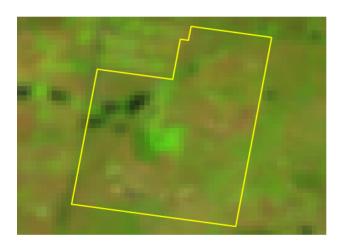


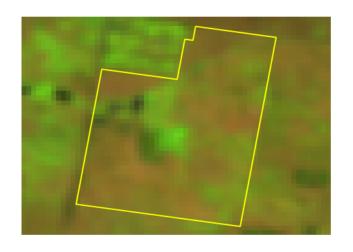


February (left) and September (right) images for 2015







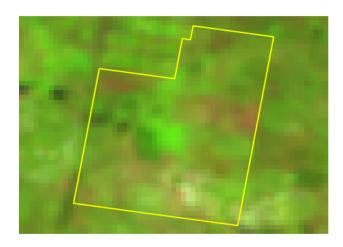


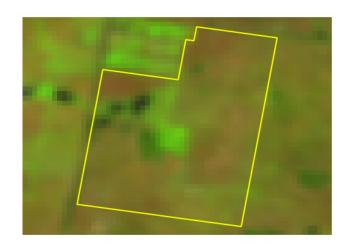
http://www.longpaddock.qld.gov.au/forage

29/05/2024 Lot on Plan: 2RP200083

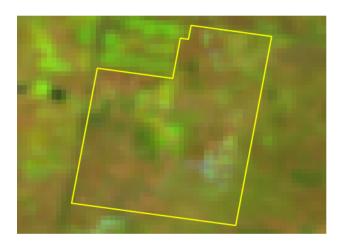
Queensland Government

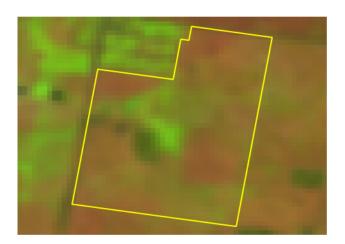
February (left) and September (right) images for 2017

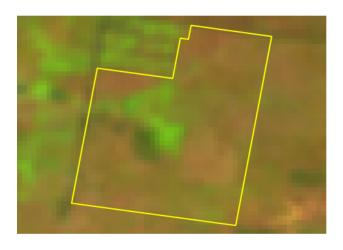




February (left) and September (right) images for 2018







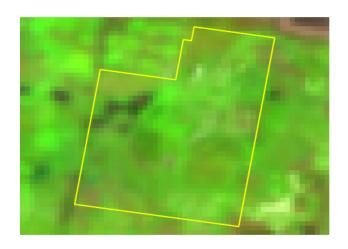


http://www.longpaddock.qld.gov.au/forage

29/05/2024 Lot on Plan: 2RP200083

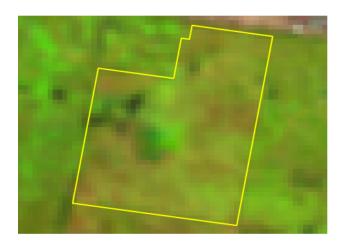
Queensland Government

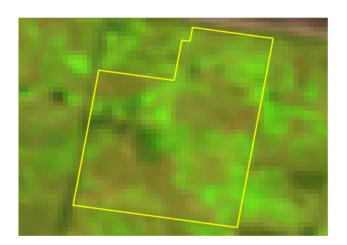
February (left) and September (right) images for 2020

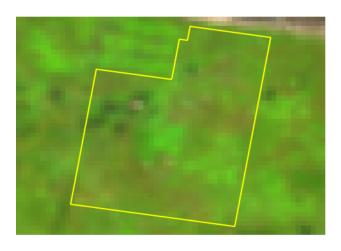


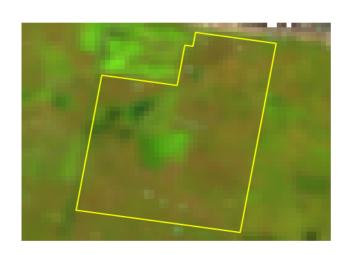


February (left) and September (right) images for 2021









http://www.longpaddock.qld.gov.au/forage

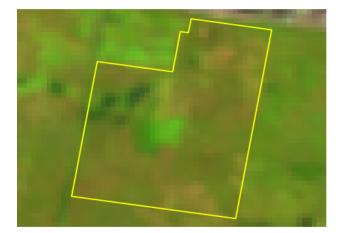
29/05/2024

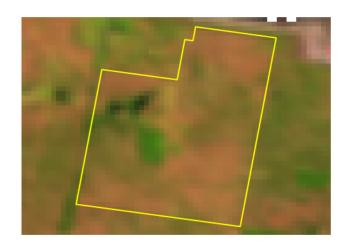
Lot on Plan: 2RP200083

Label: paddock1

February (left) and September (right) images for 2023







Reference

Pringle, M., Schmidt, M., and Tindall, D. (2018). Multi-decade, multi-sensor time-series modelling - based on geostatistical concepts - to predict broad groups of crops. Remote Sensing of Environment, 216, 183–200.

Pringle, M. (2021). Detecting the annual extent of sugarcane crops in Queensland, Australia. Remote Sensing Applications: Society and Environment, 22, 100496.

Disclaimer

Limitation of liability: the State of Queensland, as represented by the Department of Environment, Science and Innovation (DESI) 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 DESI 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 a 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, 2024.

http://www.longpaddock.qld.gov.au/forage

29/05/2024

Lot on Plan: 67RP25514

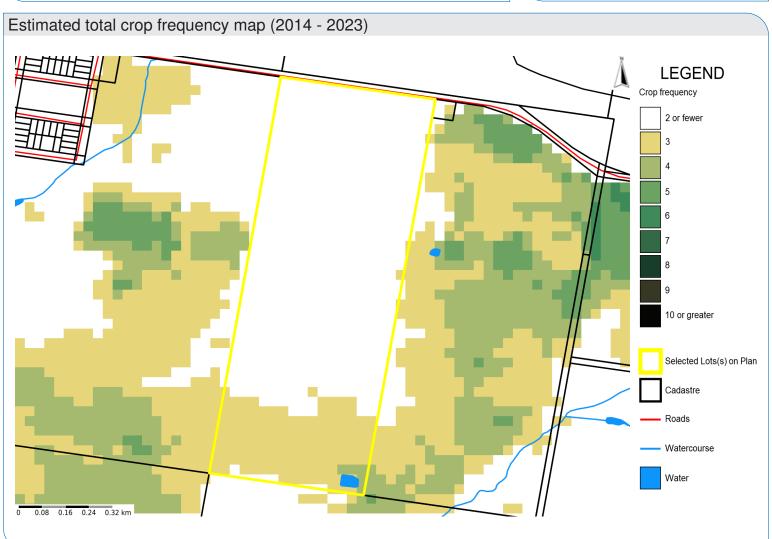
Label: paddock2

Queensland Government

Introduction

This report presents maps of crop frequency for your chosen area, and chosen time period. Maps are based on time-series analysis of satellite imagery (30m spatial resolution), for both the summer and winter growing seasons, aimed at detecting cycles of vegetation greenness. Composite satellite images that display the maximum greenness within a summer or winter growing season for each year are also provided, as a visual reference. For further information refer to the FORAGE User Guide (https://data.longpaddock.qld.gov.au/static/forage_user_guide.pdf).





How to interpret the information

Crop-frequency mapping: Coloured areas on the maps indicate locations where actively growing crops have been detected three or more times for the time period specified.

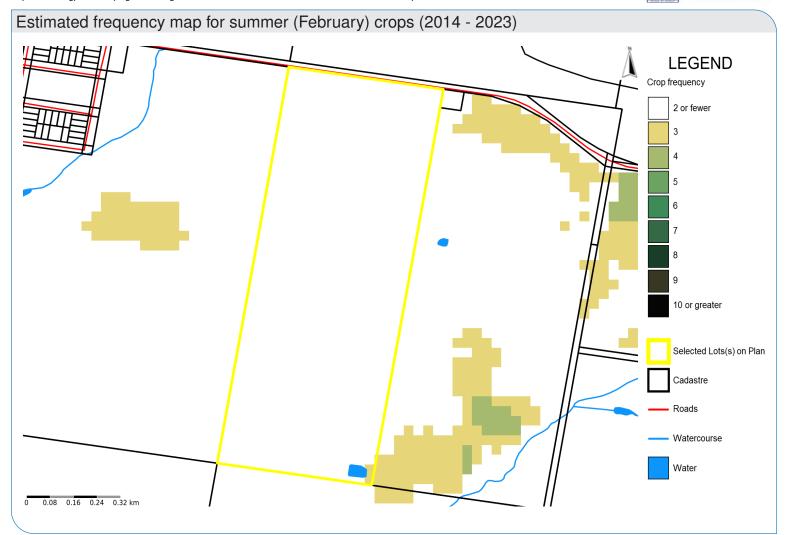
The map on this page shows the "Total Crop Frequency". For example, a total crop frequency value of 5 indicates that there have been 5 crops for the entire time period which can be made up of either summer crops or winter crops or combination of both seasons. The maps on the following page show the summer and winter crop frequency, respectively. Analysis of satellite imagery can result in some misclassification, so it is recommended to view the composite imagery (see below) to help confirm the presence of a crop in a given season.

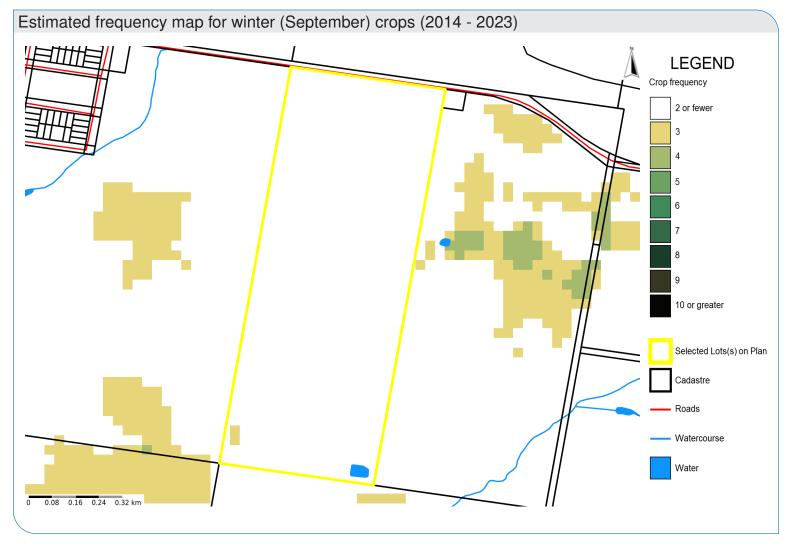
Composite satellite imagery: Due to the limitations of the automated method used to detect active cropping, it is recommended to view the seasonal composite images (pages 3 onward), compiled to represent the maximum greenness (per pixel) within a growing season. Cropped areas will generally appear bright green in the imagery compared with the surrounding landscape. Even if the frequency mapping does not indicate cropping in an area, it is important to check each composite image to confirm that cropping has not been undertaken. Sometimes it will not be possible to clearly identify cropped areas in the imagery, e.g in relative wet seasons the entire landscape might appear green. In such a case we recommended to undertake further investigation with other information sources.

http://www.longpaddock.qld.gov.au/forage

29/05/2024 Lot on Plan: 67RP25514 Label: paddock2



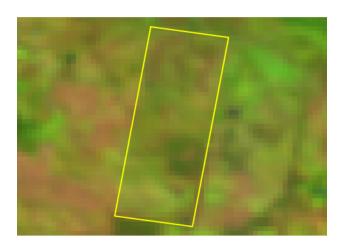


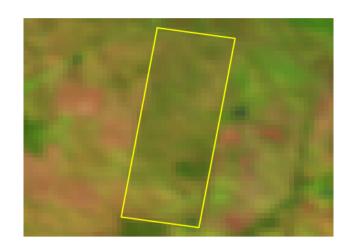


http://www.longpaddock.qld.gov.au/forage

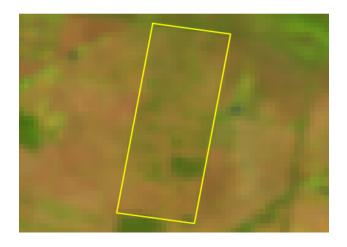
29/05/2024 Lot on Plan: 67RP25514 Label: paddock2

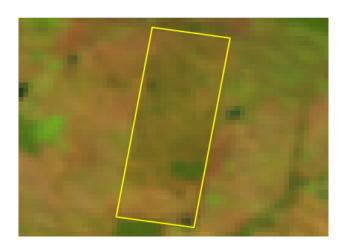
February (left) and September (right) images for 2014

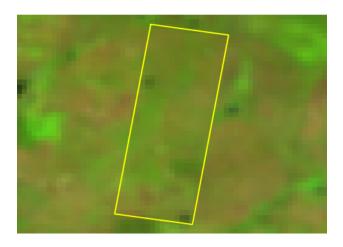


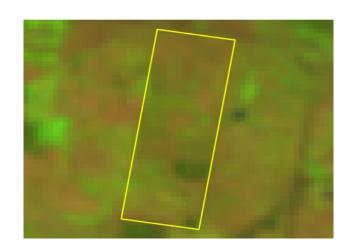


February (left) and September (right) images for 2015









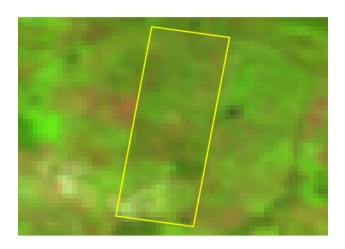


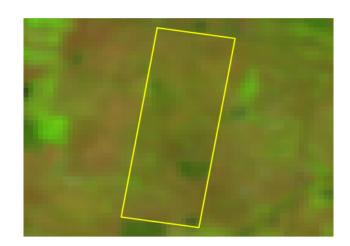
http://www.longpaddock.qld.gov.au/forage

29/05/2024 Lot on Plan: 67RP25514 Label: paddock2

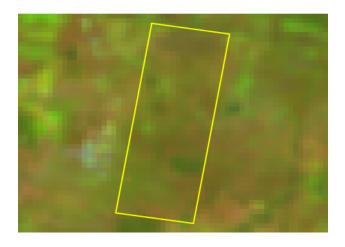
Queensland Government

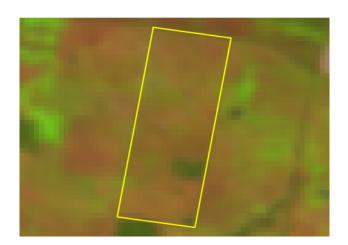
February (left) and September (right) images for 2017

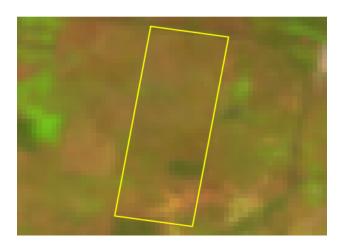


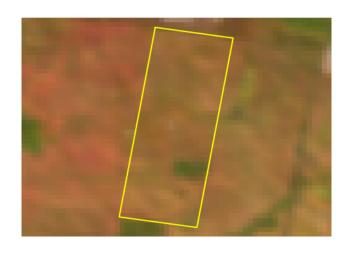


February (left) and September (right) images for 2018





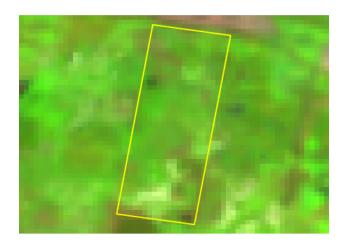




http://www.longpaddock.qld.gov.au/forage

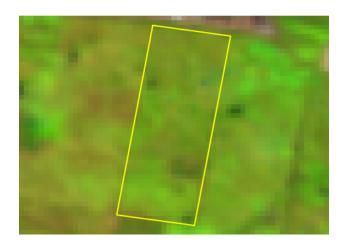
29/05/2024 Lot on Plan: 67RP25514 Label: paddock2

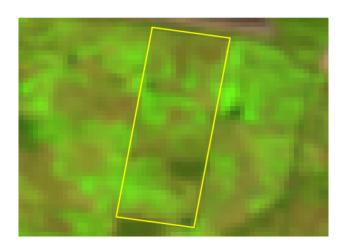
February (left) and September (right) images for 2020

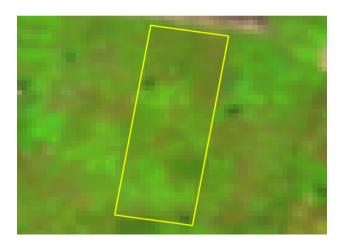


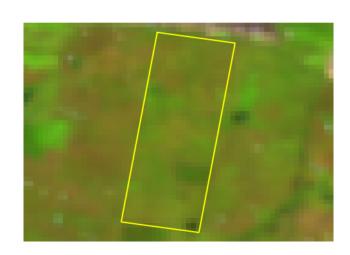


February (left) and September (right) images for 2021











http://www.longpaddock.qld.gov.au/forage

29/05/2024

Lot on Plan: 67RP25514

Label: paddock2

February (left) and September (right) images for 2023







Reference

Pringle, M., Schmidt, M., and Tindall, D. (2018). Multi-decade, multi-sensor time-series modelling - based on geostatistical concepts - to predict broad groups of crops. Remote Sensing of Environment, 216, 183–200.

Pringle, M. (2021). Detecting the annual extent of sugarcane crops in Queensland, Australia. Remote Sensing Applications: Society and Environment, 22, 100496.

Disclaimer

Limitation of liability: the State of Queensland, as represented by the Department of Environment, Science and Innovation (DESI) 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 DESI 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 a 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, 2024.

http://www.longpaddock.qld.gov.au/forage

29/05/2024

Lot on Plan: 1RP36493,2AG262,62AG2962

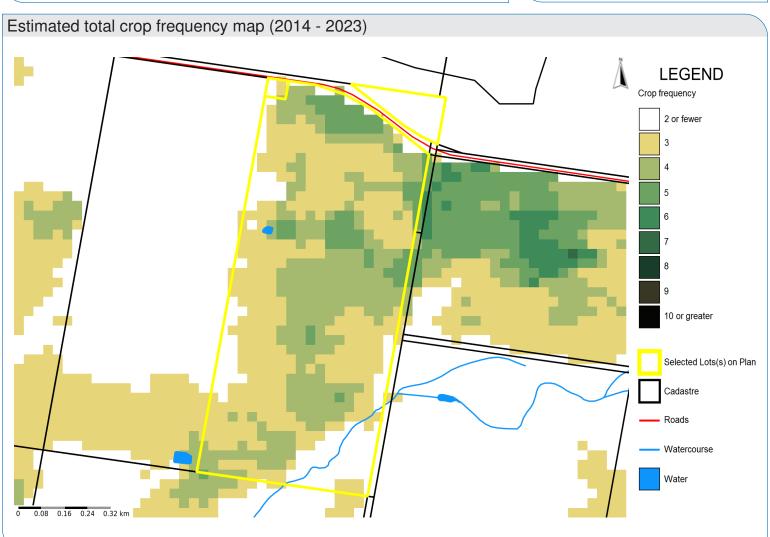
Label: paddock3

QueenslandGovernment

Introduction

This report presents maps of crop frequency for your chosen area, and chosen time period. Maps are based on time-series analysis of satellite imagery (30m spatial resolution), for both the summer and winter growing seasons, aimed at detecting cycles of vegetation greenness. Composite satellite images that display the maximum greenness within a summer or winter growing season for each year are also provided, as a visual reference. For further information refer to the FORAGE User Guide (https://data.longpaddock.qld.gov.au/static/forage_user_guide.pdf).





How to interpret the information

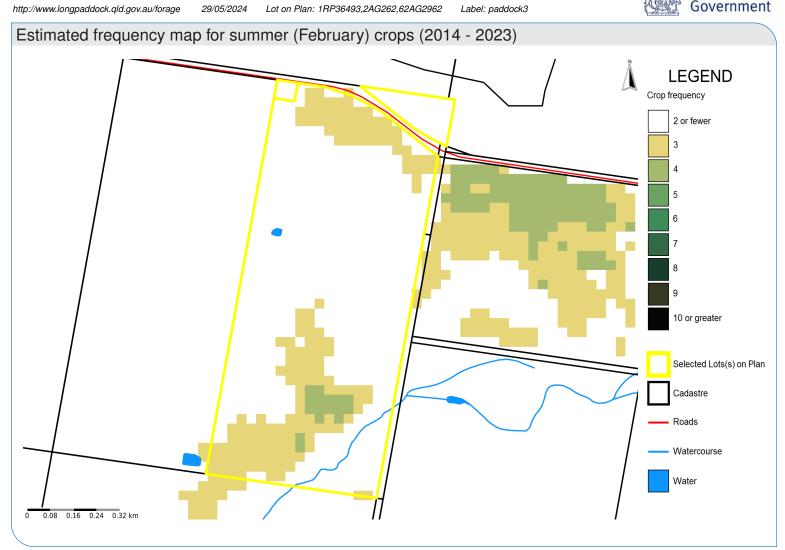
Crop-frequency mapping: Coloured areas on the maps indicate locations where actively growing crops have been detected three or more times for the time period specified.

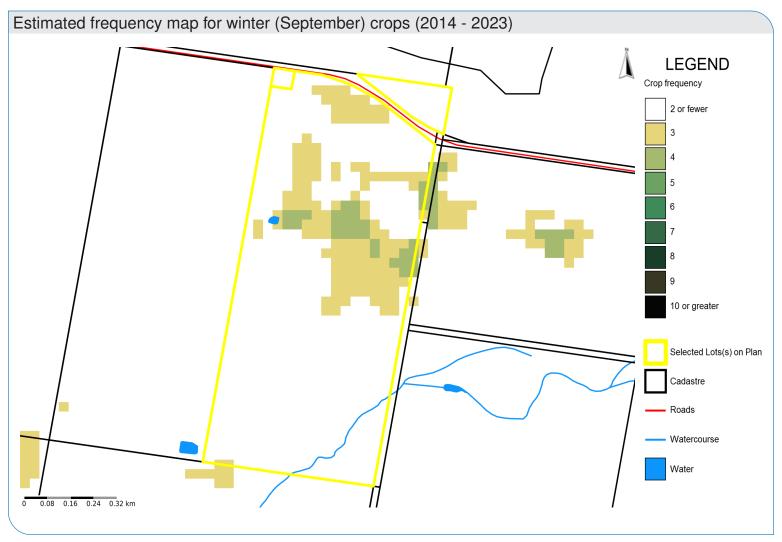
The map on this page shows the "Total Crop Frequency". For example, a total crop frequency value of 5 indicates that there have been 5 crops for the entire time period which can be made up of either summer crops or winter crops or combination of both seasons. The maps on the following page show the summer and winter crop frequency, respectively. Analysis of satellite imagery can result in some misclassification, so it is recommended to view the composite imagery (see below) to help confirm the presence of a crop in a given season.

Composite satellite imagery: Due to the limitations of the automated method used to detect active cropping, it is recommended to view the seasonal composite images (pages 3 onward), compiled to represent the maximum greenness (per pixel) within a growing season. Cropped areas will generally appear bright green in the imagery compared with the surrounding landscape. Even if the frequency mapping does not indicate cropping in an area, it is important to check each composite image to confirm that cropping has not been undertaken. Sometimes it will not be possible to clearly identify cropped areas in the imagery, e.g in relative wet seasons the entire landscape might appear green. In such a case we recommended to undertake further investigation with other information sources.

http://www.longpaddock.qld.gov.au/forage







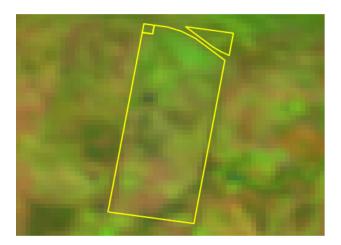
http://www.longpaddock.qld.gov.au/forage

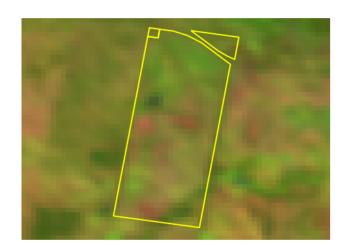
29/05/2024 Lot or

Lot on Plan: 1RP36493,2AG262,62AG2962

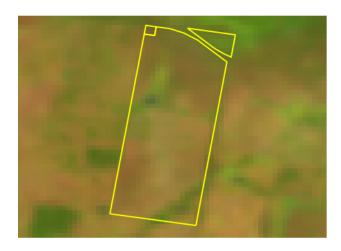
Label: paddock3

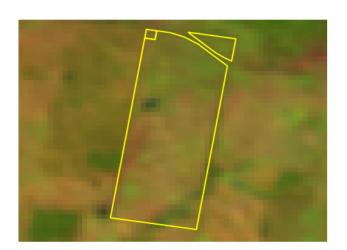
February (left) and September (right) images for 2014



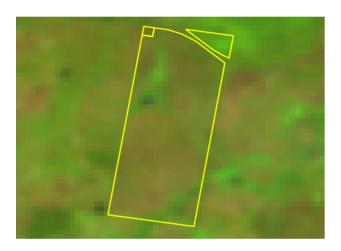


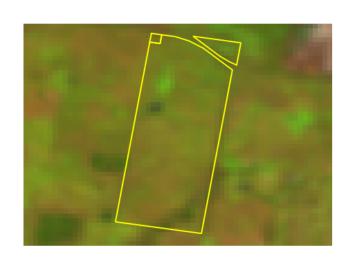
February (left) and September (right) images for 2015





February (left) and September (right) images for 2016





Queensland Government

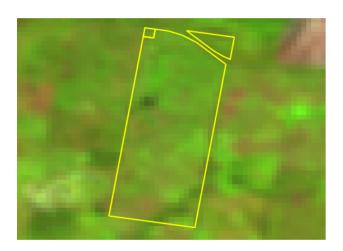
http://www.longpaddock.qld.gov.au/forage

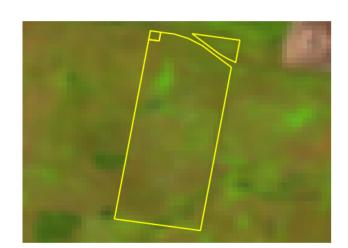
29/05/2024

Lot on Plan: 1RP36493,2AG262,62AG2962

Label: paddock3

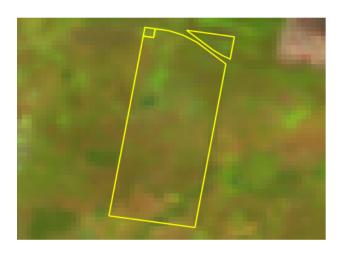
February (left) and September (right) images for 2017

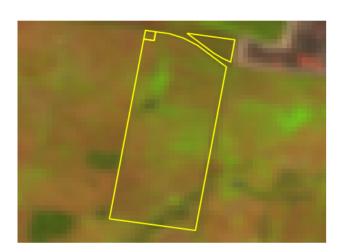


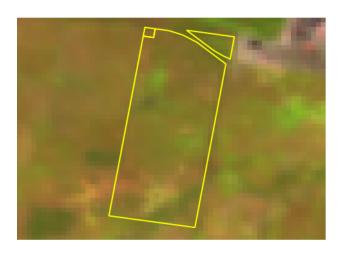


Queensland Government

February (left) and September (right) images for 2018









http://www.longpaddock.qld.gov.au/forage

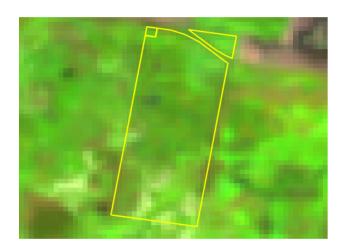
29/05/2024 Lot on F

Lot on Plan: 1RP36493,2AG262,62AG2962

Label: paddock3

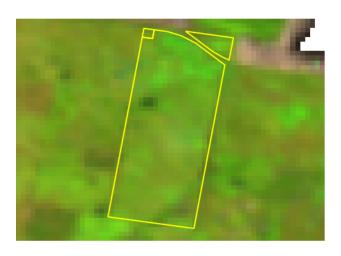
Queensland Government

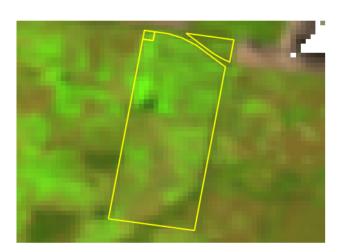
February (left) and September (right) images for 2020

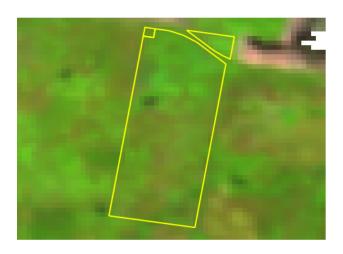


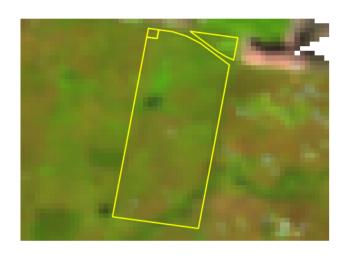


February (left) and September (right) images for 2021









http://www.longpaddock.qld.gov.au/forage

29/05/2024

Lot on Plan: 1RP36493,2AG262,62AG2962

Label: paddock3

Queensland Government

February (left) and September (right) images for 2023





Reference

Pringle, M., Schmidt, M., and Tindall, D. (2018). Multi-decade, multi-sensor time-series modelling - based on geostatistical concepts - to predict broad groups of crops. Remote Sensing of Environment, 216, 183–200.

Pringle, M. (2021). Detecting the annual extent of sugarcane crops in Queensland, Australia. Remote Sensing Applications: Society and Environment, 22, 100496.

Disclaimer

Limitation of liability: the State of Queensland, as represented by the Department of Environment, Science and Innovation (DESI) 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 DESI 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 a 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, 2024.

http://www.longpaddock.qld.gov.au/forage

29/05/2024

Lot on Plan: 38AG2512

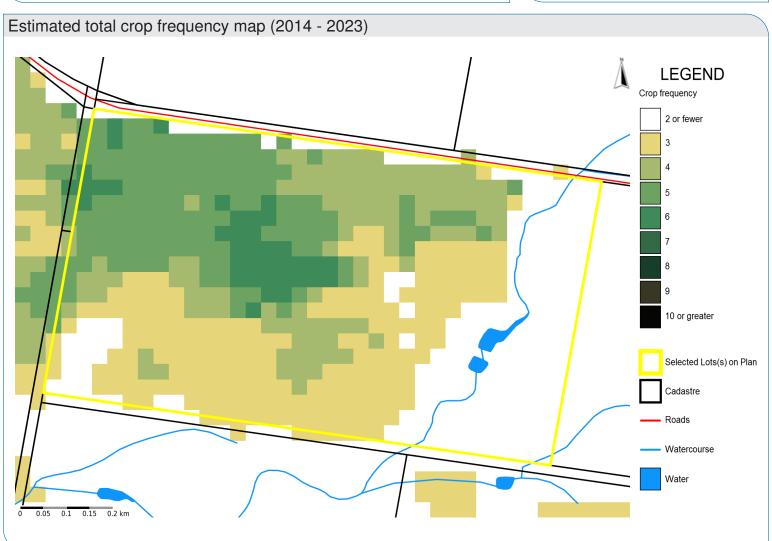
Label: paddock4

QueenslandGovernment

Introduction

This report presents maps of crop frequency for your chosen area, and chosen time period. Maps are based on time-series analysis of satellite imagery (30m spatial resolution), for both the summer and winter growing seasons, aimed at detecting cycles of vegetation greenness. Composite satellite images that display the maximum greenness within a summer or winter growing season for each year are also provided, as a visual reference. For further information refer to the FORAGE User Guide (https://data.longpaddock.qld.gov.au/static/forage_user_guide.pdf).





How to interpret the information

Crop-frequency mapping: Coloured areas on the maps indicate locations where actively growing crops have been detected three or more times for the time period specified.

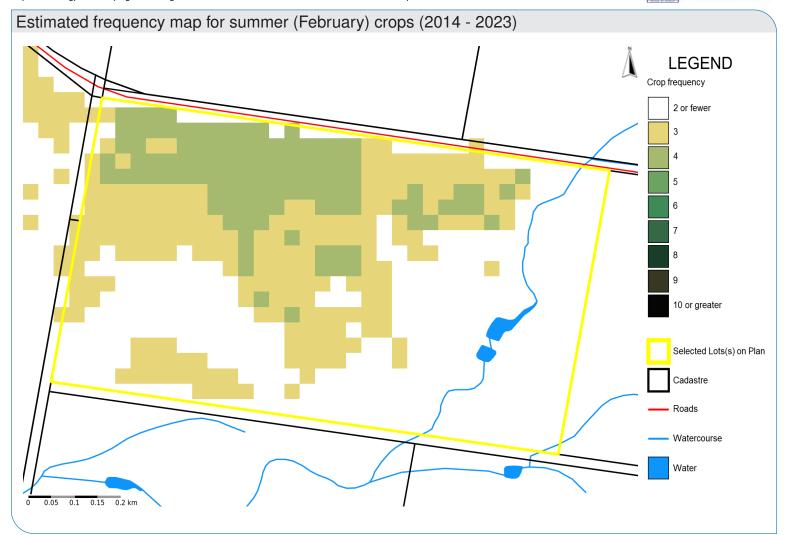
The map on this page shows the "Total Crop Frequency". For example, a total crop frequency value of 5 indicates that there have been 5 crops for the entire time period which can be made up of either summer crops or winter crops or combination of both seasons. The maps on the following page show the summer and winter crop frequency, respectively. Analysis of satellite imagery can result in some misclassification, so it is recommended to view the composite imagery (see below) to help confirm the presence of a crop in a given season.

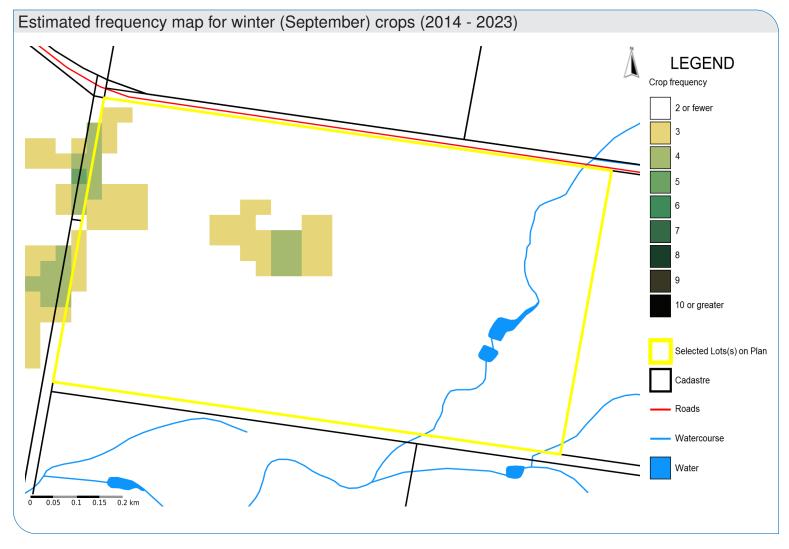
Composite satellite imagery: Due to the limitations of the automated method used to detect active cropping, it is recommended to view the seasonal composite images (pages 3 onward), compiled to represent the maximum greenness (per pixel) within a growing season. Cropped areas will generally appear bright green in the imagery compared with the surrounding landscape. Even if the frequency mapping does not indicate cropping in an area, it is important to check each composite image to confirm that cropping has not been undertaken. Sometimes it will not be possible to clearly identify cropped areas in the imagery, e.g in relative wet seasons the entire landscape might appear green. In such a case we recommended to undertake further investigation with other information sources.

http://www.longpaddock.qld.gov.au/forage

29/05/2024 Lot on Plan: 38AG2512 Label: paddock4





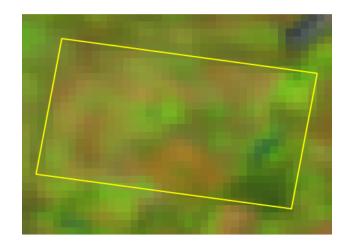


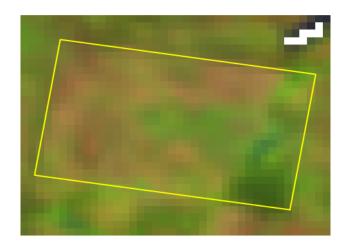
http://www.longpaddock.qld.gov.au/forage

29/05/2024 Lot on Plan: 38AG2512 Label: paddock4

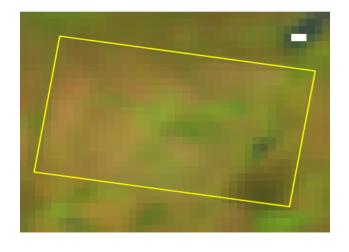
Queensland Government

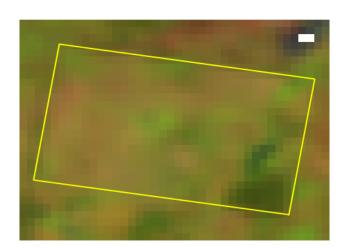
February (left) and September (right) images for 2014

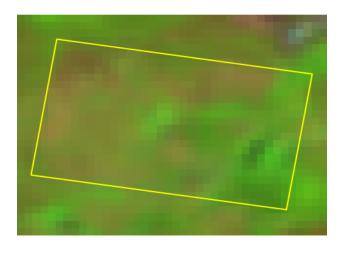


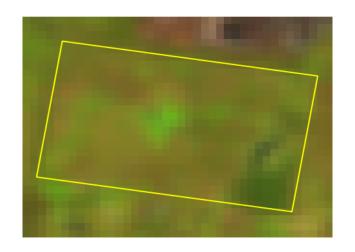


February (left) and September (right) images for 2015







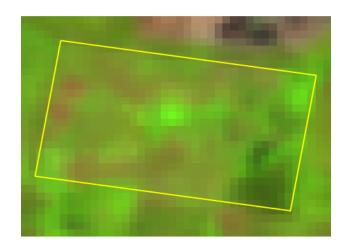


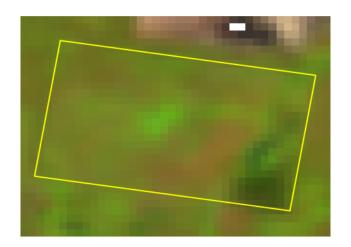
http://www.longpaddock.qld.gov.au/forage

29/05/2024 Lot on Plan: 38AG2512 Label: paddock4

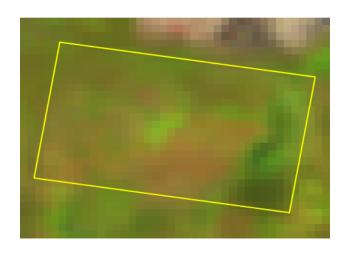
Queensland Government

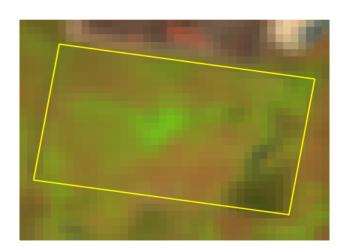
February (left) and September (right) images for 2017

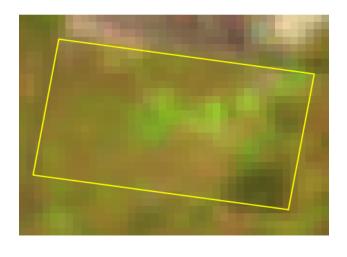




February (left) and September (right) images for 2018







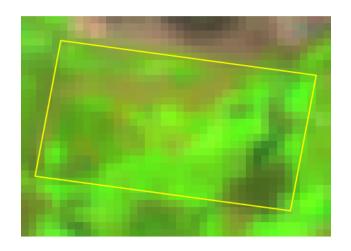


http://www.longpaddock.qld.gov.au/forage

29/05/2024 Lot on Plan: 38AG2512 Label: paddock4

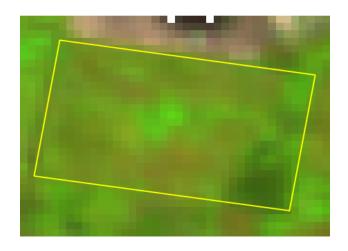
Queensland Government

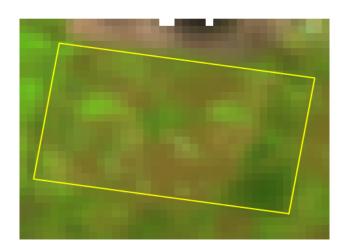
February (left) and September (right) images for 2020

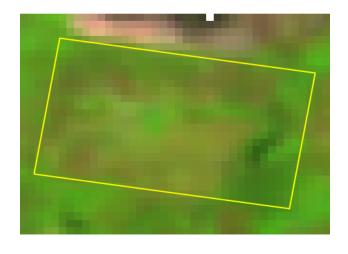


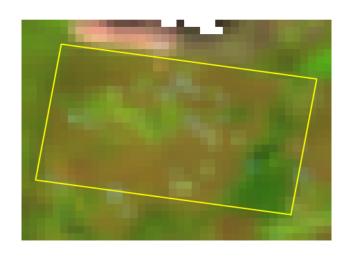


February (left) and September (right) images for 2021









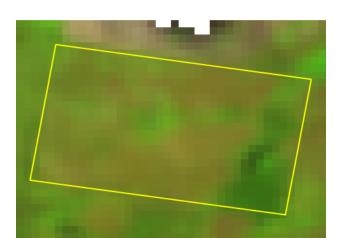
http://www.longpaddock.qld.gov.au/forage

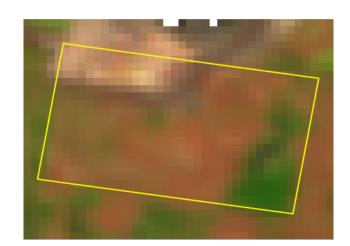
29/05/2024

Lot on Plan: 38AG2512

Label: paddock

February (left) and September (right) images for 2023





Reference

Pringle, M., Schmidt, M., and Tindall, D. (2018). Multi-decade, multi-sensor time-series modelling - based on geostatistical concepts - to predict broad groups of crops. Remote Sensing of Environment, 216, 183–200.

Pringle, M. (2021). Detecting the annual extent of sugarcane crops in Queensland, Australia. Remote Sensing Applications: Society and Environment, 22, 100496.

Disclaimer

Limitation of liability: the State of Queensland, as represented by the Department of Environment, Science and Innovation (DESI) 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 DESI 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 a 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, 2024.

Queensland Government

http://www.longpaddock.qld.gov.au/forage

29/05/2024

Lot on Plan: 38AG2512,39AG718

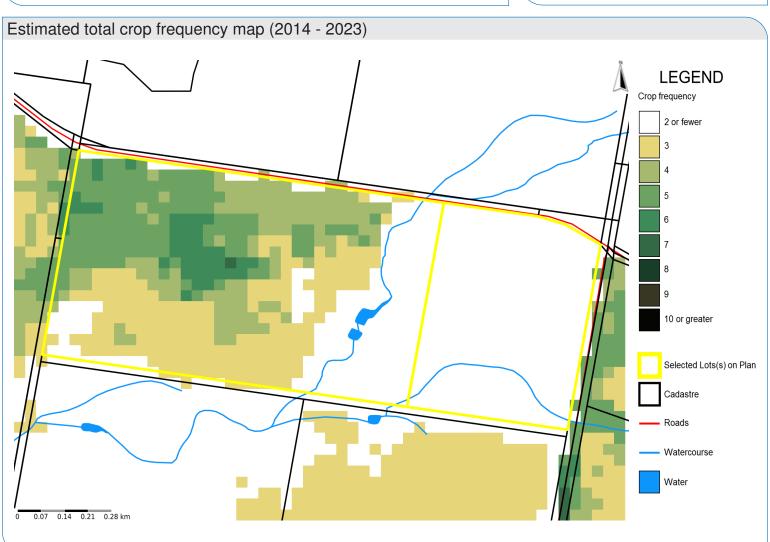
Label: paddock5

Queensland Government

Introduction

This report presents maps of crop frequency for your chosen area, and chosen time period. Maps are based on time-series analysis of satellite imagery (30m spatial resolution), for both the summer and winter growing seasons, aimed at detecting cycles of vegetation greenness. Composite satellite images that display the maximum greenness within a summer or winter growing season for each year are also provided, as a visual reference. For further information refer to the FORAGE User Guide (https://data.longpaddock.qld.gov.au/static/forage_user_guide.pdf).





How to interpret the information

Crop-frequency mapping: Coloured areas on the maps indicate locations where actively growing crops have been detected three or more times for the time period specified.

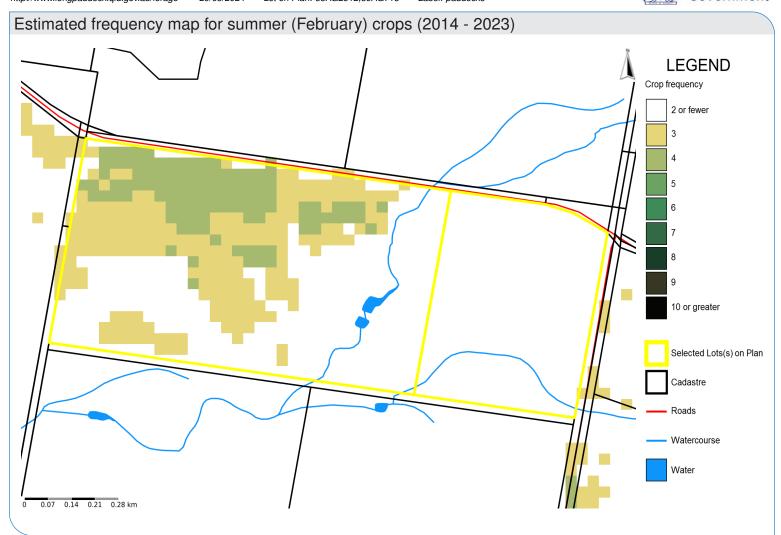
The map on this page shows the "Total Crop Frequency". For example, a total crop frequency value of 5 indicates that there have been 5 crops for the entire time period which can be made up of either summer crops or winter crops or combination of both seasons. The maps on the following page show the summer and winter crop frequency, respectively. Analysis of satellite imagery can result in some misclassification, so it is recommended to view the composite imagery (see below) to help confirm the presence of a crop in a given season.

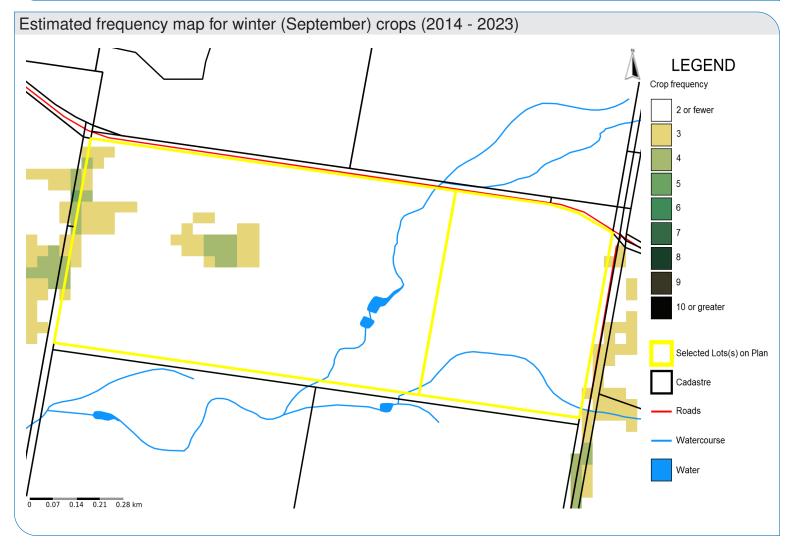
Composite satellite imagery: Due to the limitations of the automated method used to detect active cropping, it is recommended to view the seasonal composite images (pages 3 onward), compiled to represent the maximum greenness (per pixel) within a growing season. Cropped areas will generally appear bright green in the imagery compared with the surrounding landscape. Even if the frequency mapping does not indicate cropping in an area, it is important to check each composite image to confirm that cropping has not been undertaken. Sometimes it will not be possible to clearly identify cropped areas in the imagery, e.g in relative wet seasons the entire landscape might appear green. In such a case we recommended to undertake further investigation with other information sources.

http://www.longpaddock.qld.gov.au/forage

29/05/2024 Lot on Plan: 38AG2512,39AG718





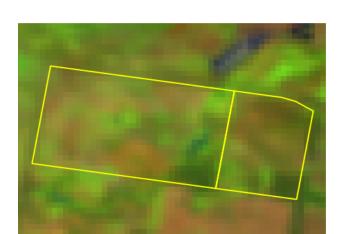


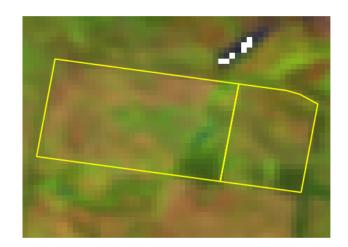
http://www.longpaddock.qld.gov.au/forage

29/05/2024 Lot on Plan: 38AG2512,39AG718

Label: paddock5

February (left) and September (right) images for 2014

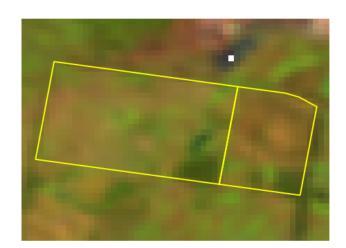




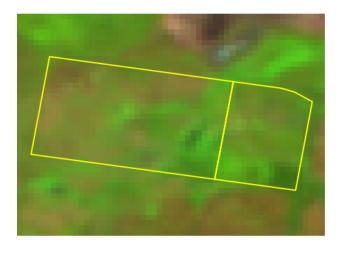
Queensland Government

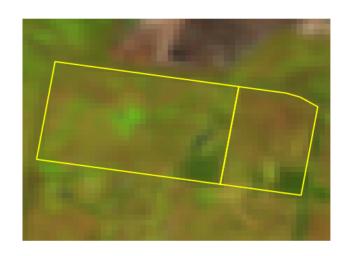
February (left) and September (right) images for 2015





February (left) and September (right) images for 2016



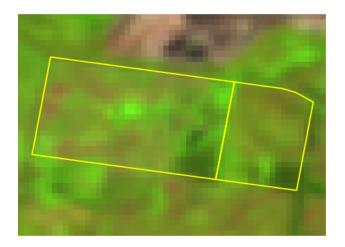


http://www.longpaddock.qld.gov.au/forage

29/05/2024 Lot on Plan: 38AG2512,39AG718

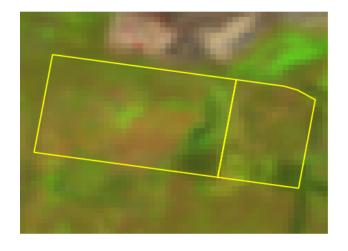
Label: paddock5

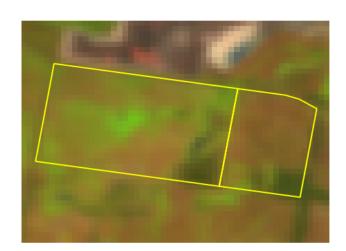
February (left) and September (right) images for 2017



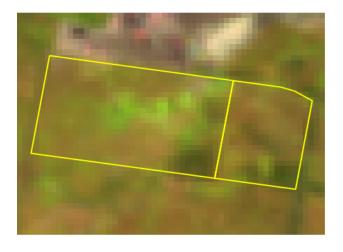


February (left) and September (right) images for 2018





February (left) and September (right) images for 2019





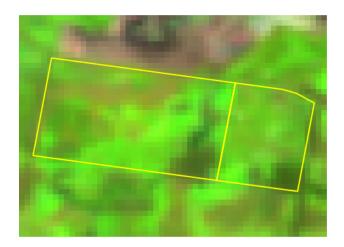
Queensland Government

http://www.longpaddock.qld.gov.au/forage

29/05/2024 Lot on Plan: 38AG2512,39AG718

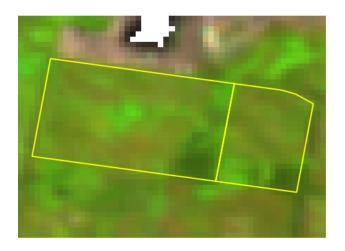
Label: paddock5

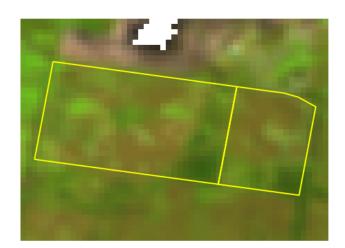
February (left) and September (right) images for 2020

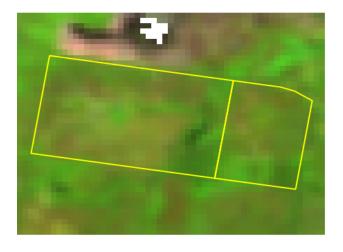


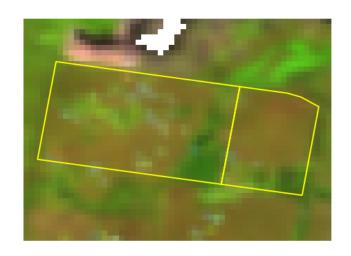


February (left) and September (right) images for 2021











http://www.longpaddock.qld.gov.au/forage

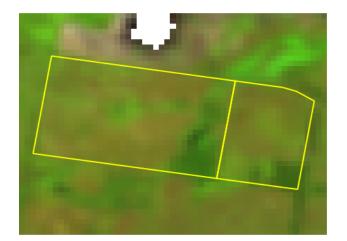
29/05/2024

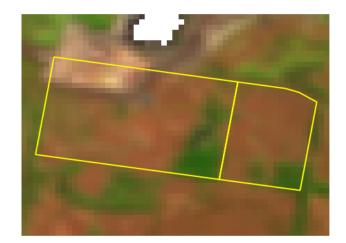
Lot on Plan: 38AG2512,39AG718

Label: paddock5

Queensland Government

February (left) and September (right) images for 2023





Reference

Pringle, M., Schmidt, M., and Tindall, D. (2018). Multi-decade, multi-sensor time-series modelling - based on geostatistical concepts - to predict broad groups of crops. Remote Sensing of Environment, 216, 183–200.

Pringle, M. (2021). Detecting the annual extent of sugarcane crops in Queensland, Australia. Remote Sensing Applications: Society and Environment, 22, 100496.

Disclaimer

Limitation of liability: the State of Queensland, as represented by the Department of Environment, Science and Innovation (DESI) 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 DESI 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 a 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, 2024.

http://www.longpaddock.qld.gov.au/forage

29/05/2024

Lot on Plan: 1RP25521,2AG1806,2RP197103,1RP19 etc.

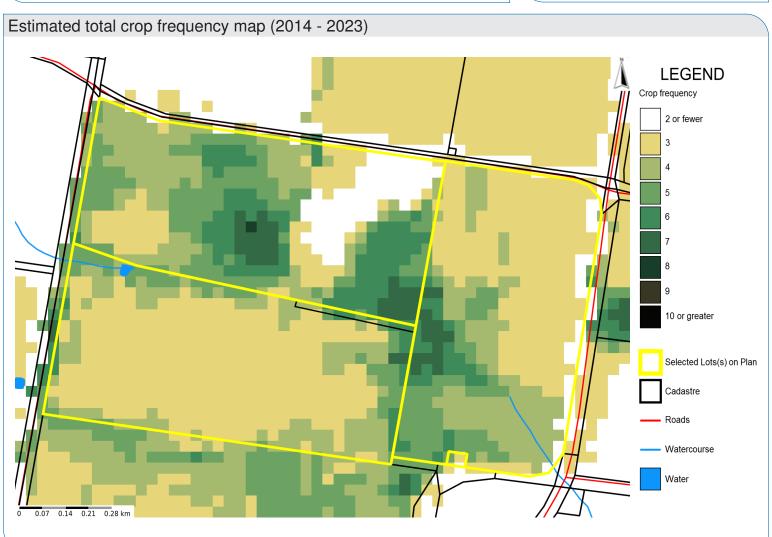
Label: paddock6

Queensland Government

Introduction

This report presents maps of crop frequency for your chosen area, and chosen time period. Maps are based on time-series analysis of satellite imagery (30m spatial resolution), for both the summer and winter growing seasons, aimed at detecting cycles of vegetation greenness. Composite satellite images that display the maximum greenness within a summer or winter growing season for each year are also provided, as a visual reference. For further information refer to the FORAGE User Guide (https://data.longpaddock.qld.gov.au/static/forage_user_guide.pdf).





How to interpret the information

Crop-frequency mapping: Coloured areas on the maps indicate locations where actively growing crops have been detected three or more times for the time period specified.

The map on this page shows the "Total Crop Frequency". For example, a total crop frequency value of 5 indicates that there have been 5 crops for the entire time period which can be made up of either summer crops or winter crops or combination of both seasons. The maps on the following page show the summer and winter crop frequency, respectively. Analysis of satellite imagery can result in some misclassification, so it is recommended to view the composite imagery (see below) to help confirm the presence of a crop in a given season.

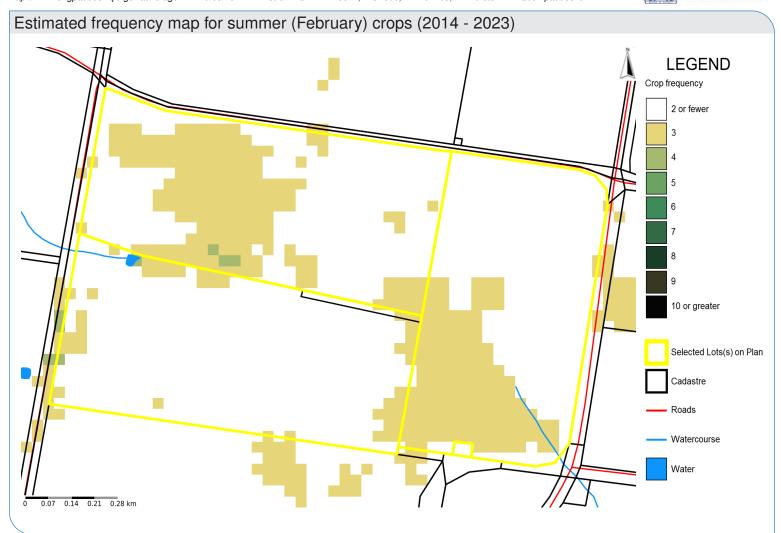
Composite satellite imagery: Due to the limitations of the automated method used to detect active cropping, it is recommended to view the seasonal composite images (pages 3 onward), compiled to represent the maximum greenness (per pixel) within a growing season. Cropped areas will generally appear bright green in the imagery compared with the surrounding landscape. Even if the frequency mapping does not indicate cropping in an area, it is important to check each composite image to confirm that cropping has not been undertaken. Sometimes it will not be possible to clearly identify cropped areas in the imagery, e.g in relative wet seasons the entire landscape might appear green. In such a case we recommended to undertake further investigation with other information sources.

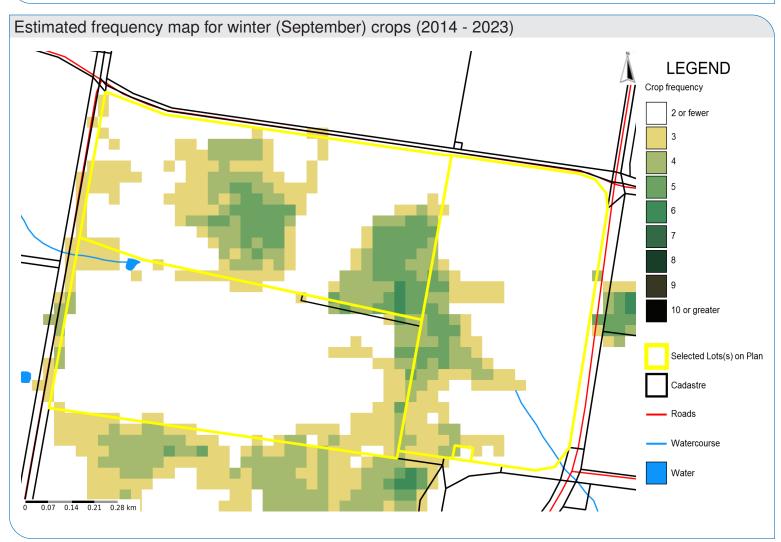
http://www.longpaddock.qld.gov.au/forage

29/05/2024 Lot on Plan: 1RP25521,2AG1806,2RP197103,1RP19 etc.

Label: paddock6







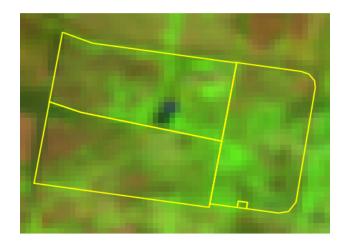
http://www.longpaddock.qld.gov.au/forage

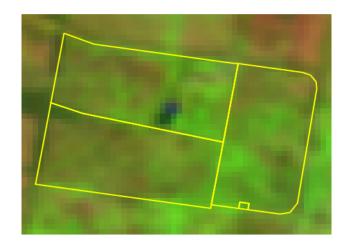
29/05/2024 Lot on Plan: 1RP25521,2AG1806,2RP197103,1RP19 etc.

Label: paddock6

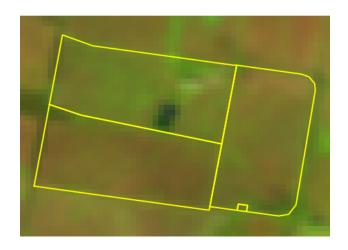
Queensland Government

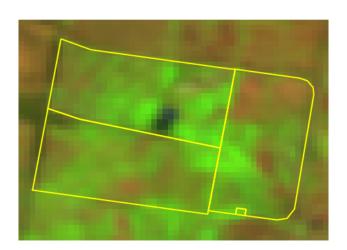
February (left) and September (right) images for 2014

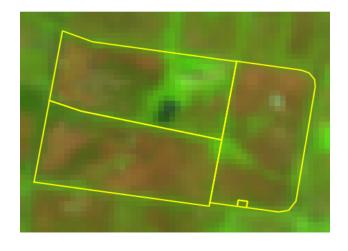


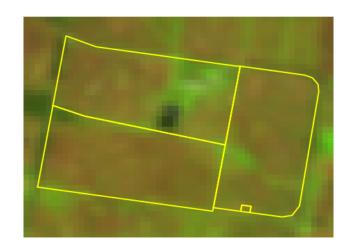


February (left) and September (right) images for 2015







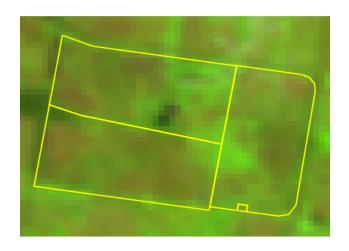


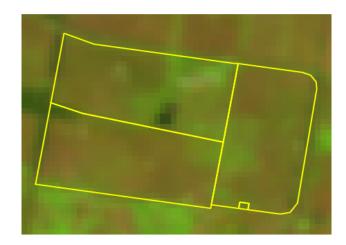
http://www.longpaddock.qld.gov.au/forage

29/05/2024 Lot on Plan: 1RP25521,2AG1806,2RP197103,1RP19 etc.

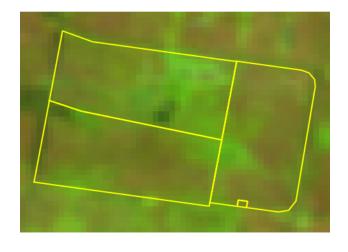
Label: paddock6

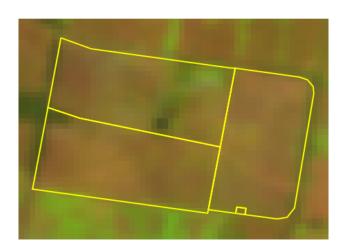
Queensland Government



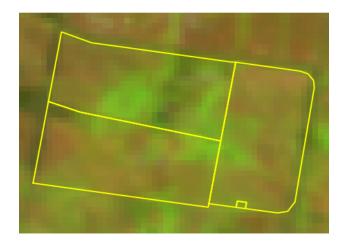


February (left) and September (right) images for 2018





February (left) and September (right) images for 2019





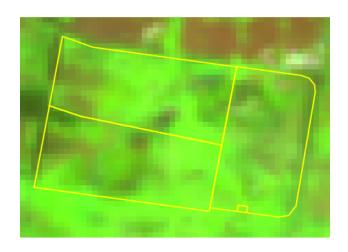
http://www.longpaddock.qld.gov.au/forage

29/05/2024 Lot on Plan: 1RP25521,2AG1806,2RP197103,1RP19 etc.

Label: paddock6

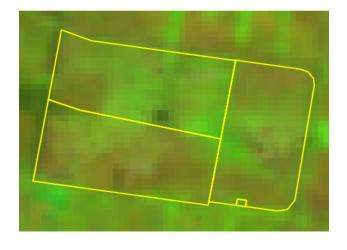
Queensland Government

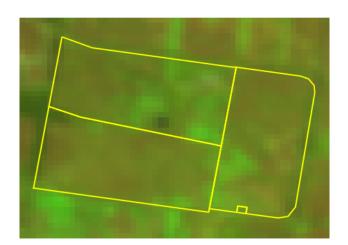
February (left) and September (right) images for 2020

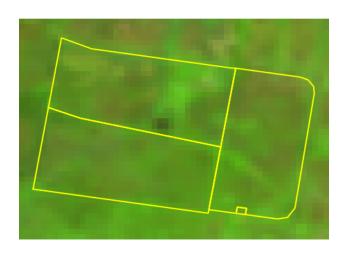


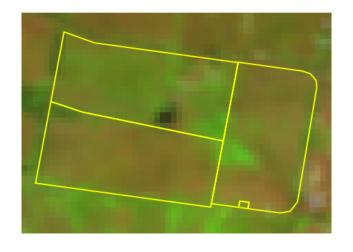


February (left) and September (right) images for 2021









http://www.longpaddock.qld.gov.au/forage

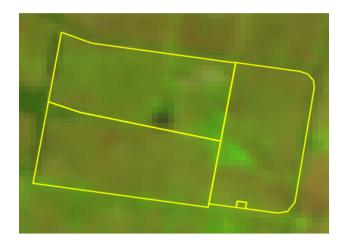
29/05/2024

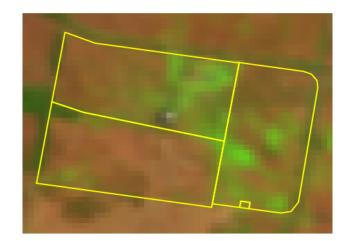
Lot on Plan: 1RP25521,2AG1806,2RP197103,1RP19 etc.

Label: paddock6



February (left) and September (right) images for 2023





Reference

Pringle, M., Schmidt, M., and Tindall, D. (2018). Multi-decade, multi-sensor time-series modelling - based on geostatistical concepts - to predict broad groups of crops. Remote Sensing of Environment, 216, 183–200.

Pringle, M. (2021). Detecting the annual extent of sugarcane crops in Queensland, Australia. Remote Sensing Applications: Society and Environment, 22, 100496.

Disclaimer

Limitation of liability: the State of Queensland, as represented by the Department of Environment, Science and Innovation (DESI) 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 DESI 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 a 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, 2024.

http://www.longpaddock.qld.gov.au/forage

29/05/2024

Lot on Plan: 36RP25514

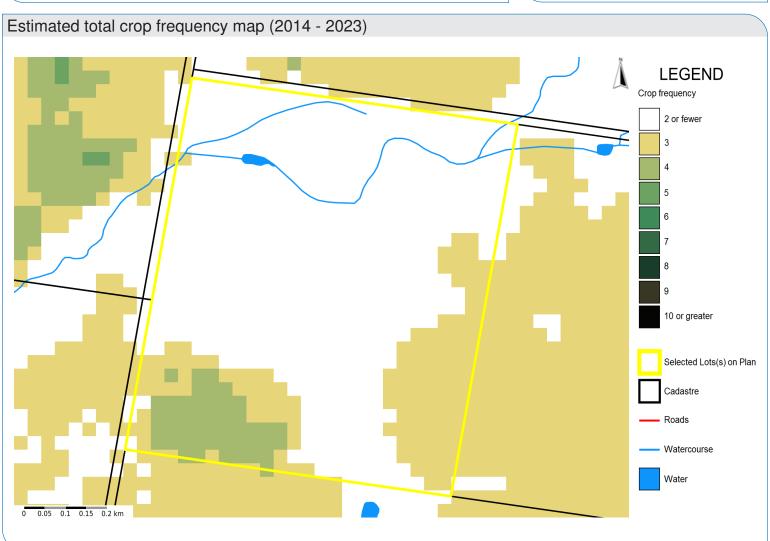
Label: paddock7

Queensland Government

Introduction

This report presents maps of crop frequency for your chosen area, and chosen time period. Maps are based on time-series analysis of satellite imagery (30m spatial resolution), for both the summer and winter growing seasons, aimed at detecting cycles of vegetation greenness. Composite satellite images that display the maximum greenness within a summer or winter growing season for each year are also provided, as a visual reference. For further information refer to the FORAGE User Guide (https://data.longpaddock.qld.gov.au/static/forage_user_guide.pdf).





How to interpret the information

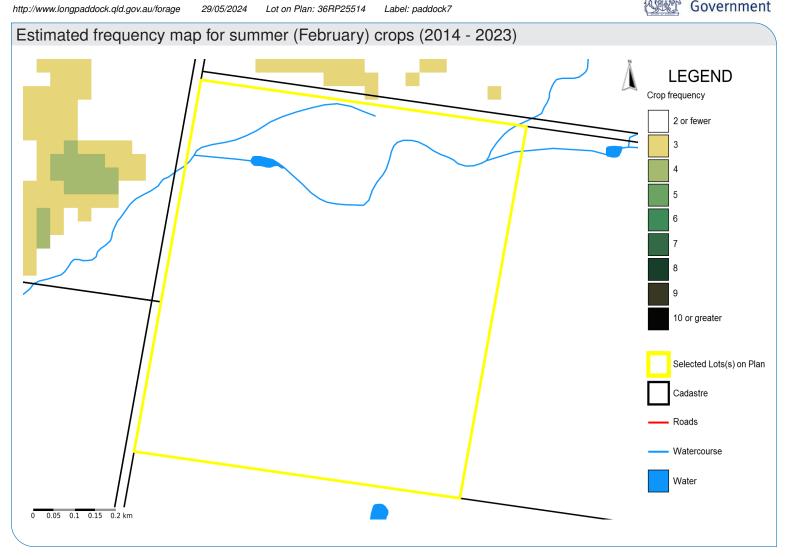
Crop-frequency mapping: Coloured areas on the maps indicate locations where actively growing crops have been detected three or more times for the time period specified.

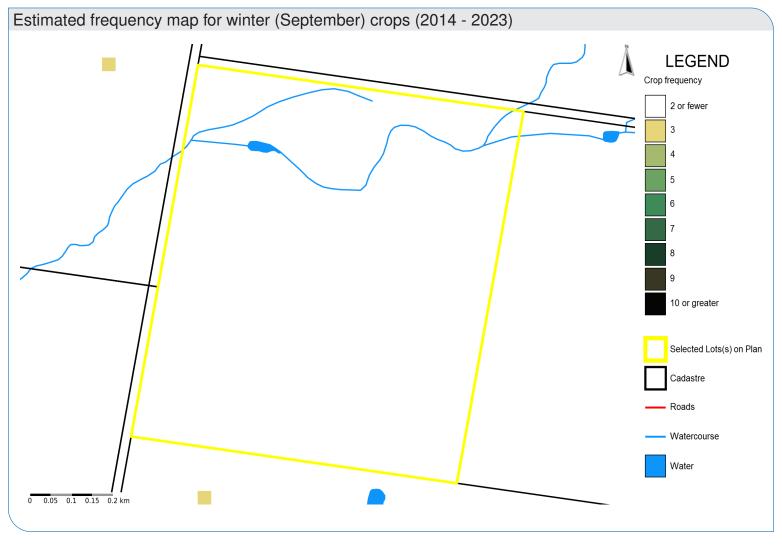
The map on this page shows the "Total Crop Frequency". For example, a total crop frequency value of 5 indicates that there have been 5 crops for the entire time period which can be made up of either summer crops or winter crops or combination of both seasons. The maps on the following page show the summer and winter crop frequency, respectively. Analysis of satellite imagery can result in some misclassification, so it is recommended to view the composite imagery (see below) to help confirm the presence of a crop in a given season.

Composite satellite imagery: Due to the limitations of the automated method used to detect active cropping, it is recommended to view the seasonal composite images (pages 3 onward), compiled to represent the maximum greenness (per pixel) within a growing season. Cropped areas will generally appear bright green in the imagery compared with the surrounding landscape. Even if the frequency mapping does not indicate cropping in an area, it is important to check each composite image to confirm that cropping has not been undertaken. Sometimes it will not be possible to clearly identify cropped areas in the imagery, e.g in relative wet seasons the entire landscape might appear green. In such a case we recommended to undertake further investigation with other information sources.

http://www.longpaddock.qld.gov.au/forage



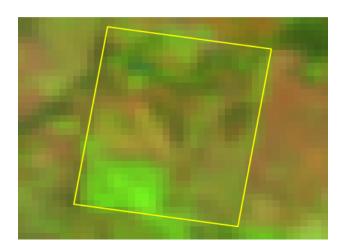


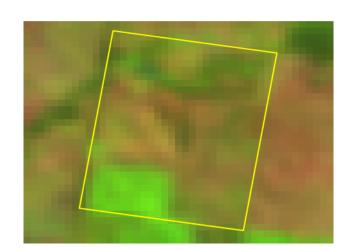


http://www.longpaddock.qld.gov.au/forage

29/05/2024 Lot on Plan: 36RP25514

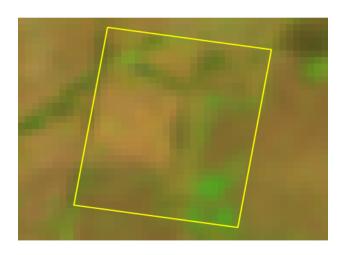
February (left) and September (right) images for 2014

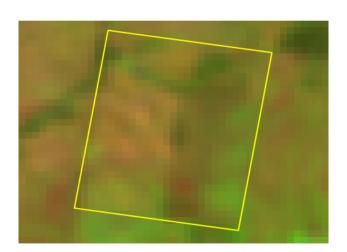




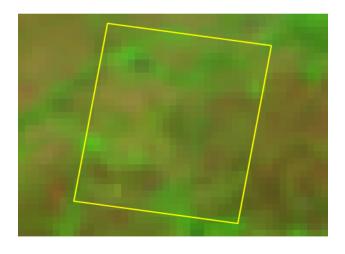
Queensland Government

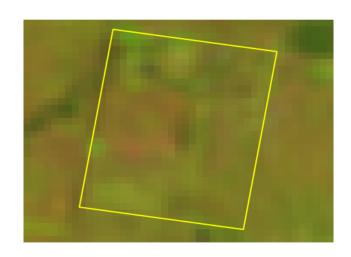
February (left) and September (right) images for 2015





February (left) and September (right) images for 2016



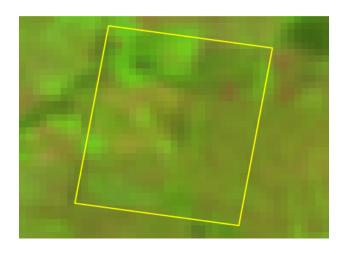


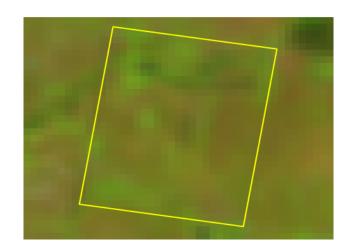
http://www.longpaddock.qld.gov.au/forage

29/05/2024 Lot on Plan: 36RP25514 Label: paddock7

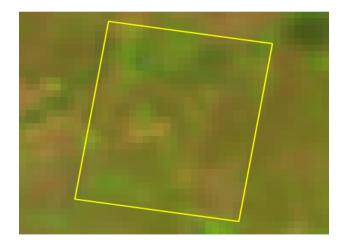


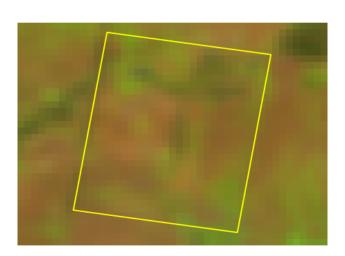
February (left) and September (right) images for 2017

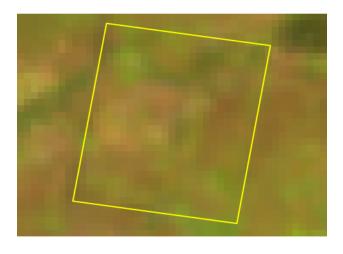




February (left) and September (right) images for 2018







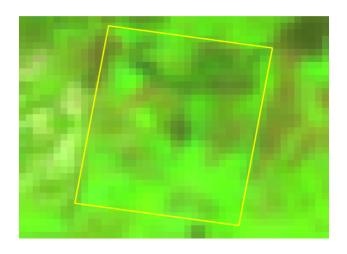


http://www.longpaddock.qld.gov.au/forage

29/05/2024 Lot on Plan: 36RP25514

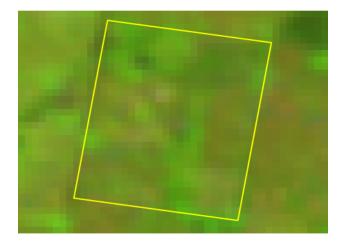
Queensland Government

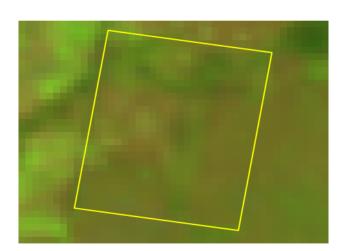
February (left) and September (right) images for 2020

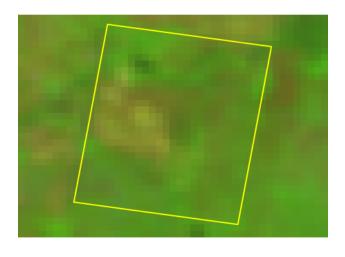


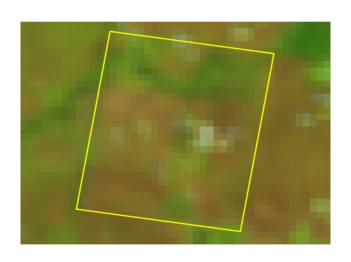


February (left) and September (right) images for 2021









http://www.longpaddock.qld.gov.au/forage

29/05/2024

Lot on Plan: 36RP25514

Label: paddock7



February (left) and September (right) images for 2023





Reference

Pringle, M., Schmidt, M., and Tindall, D. (2018). Multi-decade, multi-sensor time-series modelling - based on geostatistical concepts - to predict broad groups of crops. Remote Sensing of Environment, 216, 183–200.

Pringle, M. (2021). Detecting the annual extent of sugarcane crops in Queensland, Australia. Remote Sensing Applications: Society and Environment, 22, 100496.

Disclaimer

Limitation of liability: the State of Queensland, as represented by the Department of Environment, Science and Innovation (DESI) 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 DESI 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 a 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, 2024.

http://www.longpaddock.qld.gov.au/forage

29/05/2024

Lot on Plan: 37RP25514

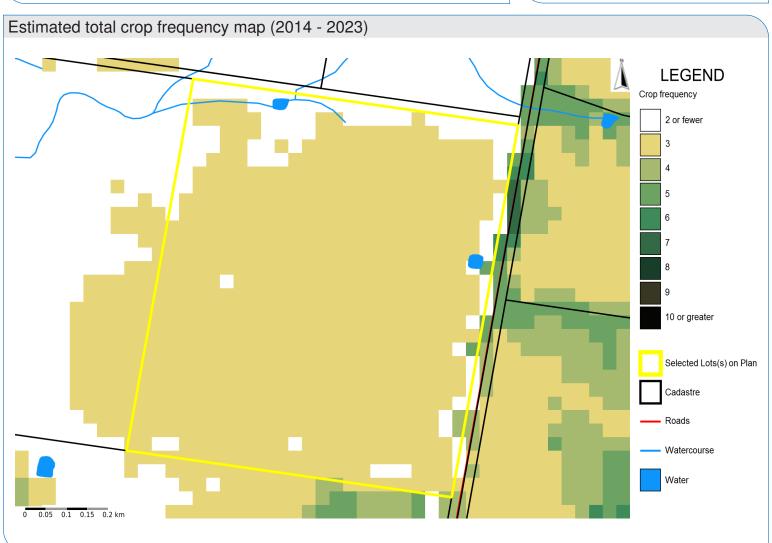
Label: paddock8

QueenslandGovernment

Introduction

This report presents maps of crop frequency for your chosen area, and chosen time period. Maps are based on time-series analysis of satellite imagery (30m spatial resolution), for both the summer and winter growing seasons, aimed at detecting cycles of vegetation greenness. Composite satellite images that display the maximum greenness within a summer or winter growing season for each year are also provided, as a visual reference. For further information refer to the FORAGE User Guide (https://data.longpaddock.qld.gov.au/static/forage_user_guide.pdf).





How to interpret the information

Crop-frequency mapping: Coloured areas on the maps indicate locations where actively growing crops have been detected three or more times for the time period specified.

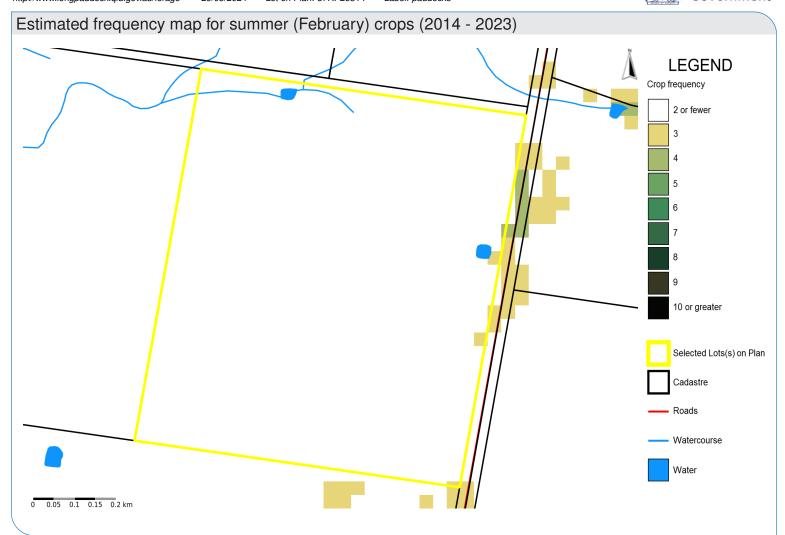
The map on this page shows the "Total Crop Frequency". For example, a total crop frequency value of 5 indicates that there have been 5 crops for the entire time period which can be made up of either summer crops or winter crops or combination of both seasons. The maps on the following page show the summer and winter crop frequency, respectively. Analysis of satellite imagery can result in some misclassification, so it is recommended to view the composite imagery (see below) to help confirm the presence of a crop in a given season.

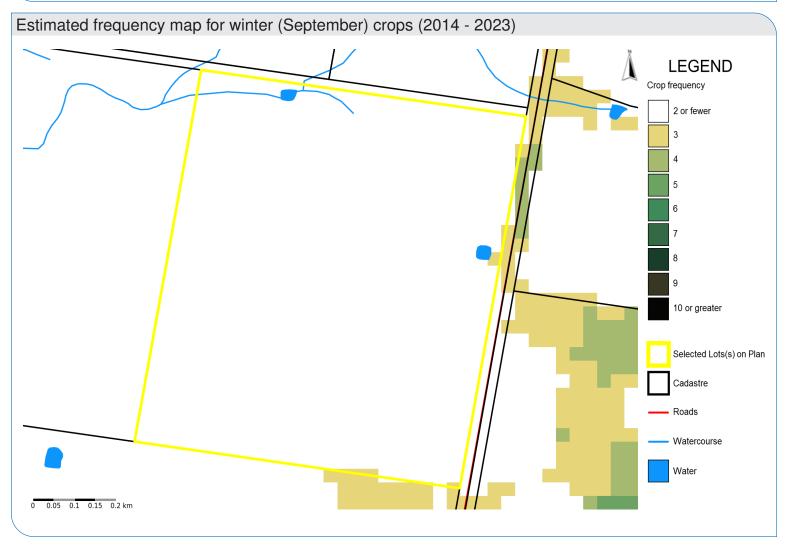
Composite satellite imagery: Due to the limitations of the automated method used to detect active cropping, it is recommended to view the seasonal composite images (pages 3 onward), compiled to represent the maximum greenness (per pixel) within a growing season. Cropped areas will generally appear bright green in the imagery compared with the surrounding landscape. Even if the frequency mapping does not indicate cropping in an area, it is important to check each composite image to confirm that cropping has not been undertaken. Sometimes it will not be possible to clearly identify cropped areas in the imagery, e.g in relative wet seasons the entire landscape might appear green. In such a case we recommended to undertake further investigation with other information sources.

http://www.longpaddock.qld.gov.au/forage

29/05/2024 Lot on Plan: 37RP25514





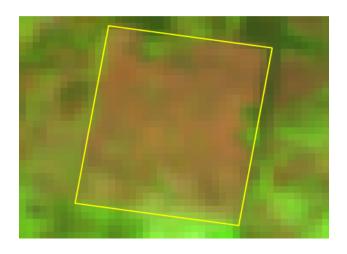


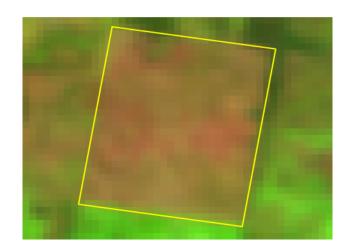
http://www.longpaddock.qld.gov.au/forage

29/05/2024 Lot on Plan: 37RP25514

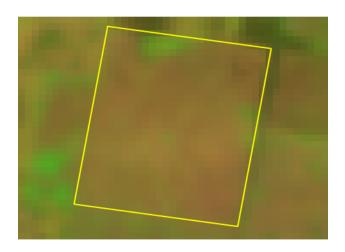


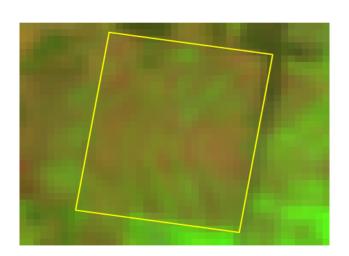
February (left) and September (right) images for 2014

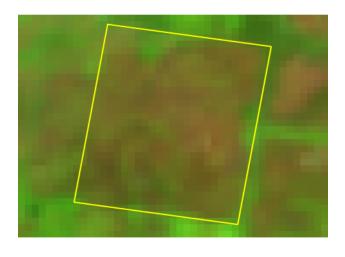


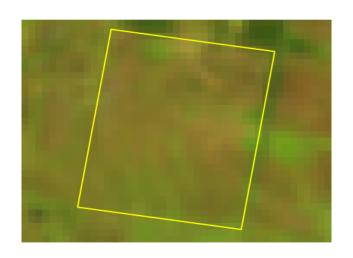


February (left) and September (right) images for 2015







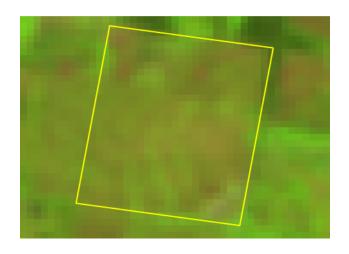


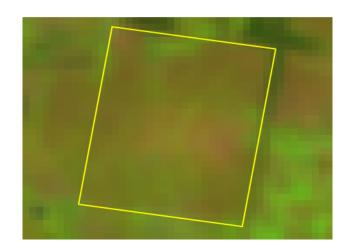
http://www.longpaddock.qld.gov.au/forage

29/05/2024 Lot on Plan: 37RP25514

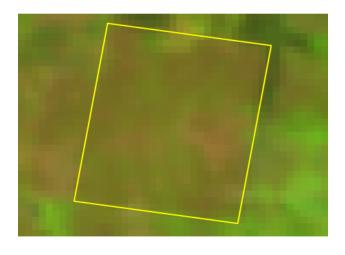


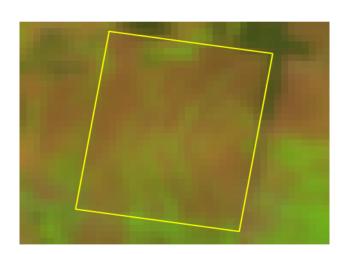
February (left) and September (right) images for 2017

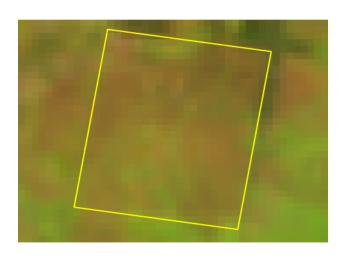




February (left) and September (right) images for 2018







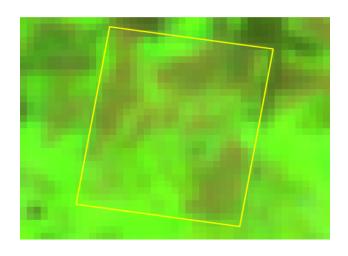


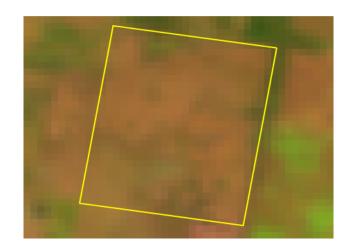
http://www.longpaddock.qld.gov.au/forage

29/05/2024 Lot on Plan: 37RP25514

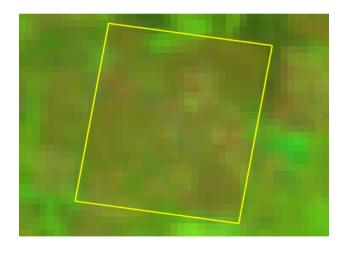


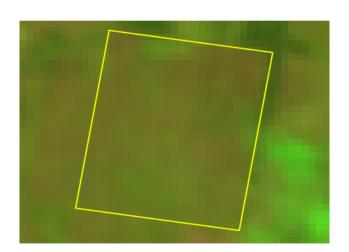
February (left) and September (right) images for 2020

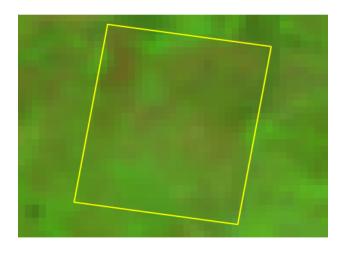


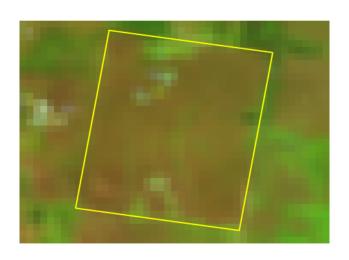


February (left) and September (right) images for 2021









http://www.longpaddock.qld.gov.au/forage

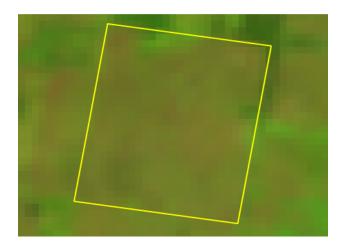
29/05/2024

Lot on Plan: 37RP25514

Label: paddock8



February (left) and September (right) images for 2023





Reference

Pringle, M., Schmidt, M., and Tindall, D. (2018). Multi-decade, multi-sensor time-series modelling - based on geostatistical concepts - to predict broad groups of crops. Remote Sensing of Environment, 216, 183–200.

Pringle, M. (2021). Detecting the annual extent of sugarcane crops in Queensland, Australia. Remote Sensing Applications: Society and Environment, 22, 100496.

Disclaimer

Limitation of liability: the State of Queensland, as represented by the Department of Environment, Science and Innovation (DESI) 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 DESI 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 a 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, 2024.

http://www.longpaddock.qld.gov.au/forage

29/05/2024

Lot on Plan: 72AG3550,3RP36494,1RP84726,69RP2 etc.

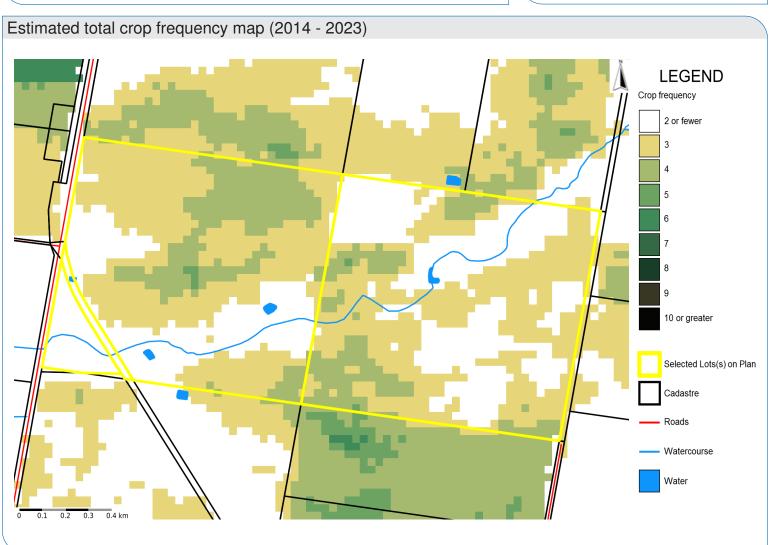
Label: paddock9

Queensland Government

Introduction

This report presents maps of crop frequency for your chosen area, and chosen time period. Maps are based on time-series analysis of satellite imagery (30m spatial resolution), for both the summer and winter growing seasons, aimed at detecting cycles of vegetation greenness. Composite satellite images that display the maximum greenness within a summer or winter growing season for each year are also provided, as a visual reference. For further information refer to the FORAGE User Guide (https://data.longpaddock.qld.gov.au/static/forage_user_guide.pdf).





How to interpret the information

Crop-frequency mapping: Coloured areas on the maps indicate locations where actively growing crops have been detected three or more times for the time period specified.

The map on this page shows the "Total Crop Frequency". For example, a total crop frequency value of 5 indicates that there have been 5 crops for the entire time period which can be made up of either summer crops or winter crops or combination of both seasons. The maps on the following page show the summer and winter crop frequency, respectively. Analysis of satellite imagery can result in some misclassification, so it is recommended to view the composite imagery (see below) to help confirm the presence of a crop in a given season.

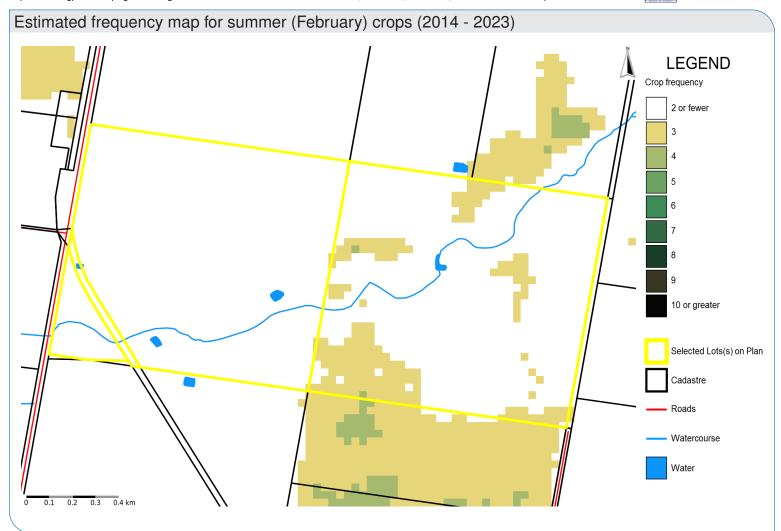
Composite satellite imagery: Due to the limitations of the automated method used to detect active cropping, it is recommended to view the seasonal composite images (pages 3 onward), compiled to represent the maximum greenness (per pixel) within a growing season. Cropped areas will generally appear bright green in the imagery compared with the surrounding landscape. Even if the frequency mapping does not indicate cropping in an area, it is important to check each composite image to confirm that cropping has not been undertaken. Sometimes it will not be possible to clearly identify cropped areas in the imagery, e.g in relative wet seasons the entire landscape might appear green. In such a case we recommended to undertake further investigation with other information sources.

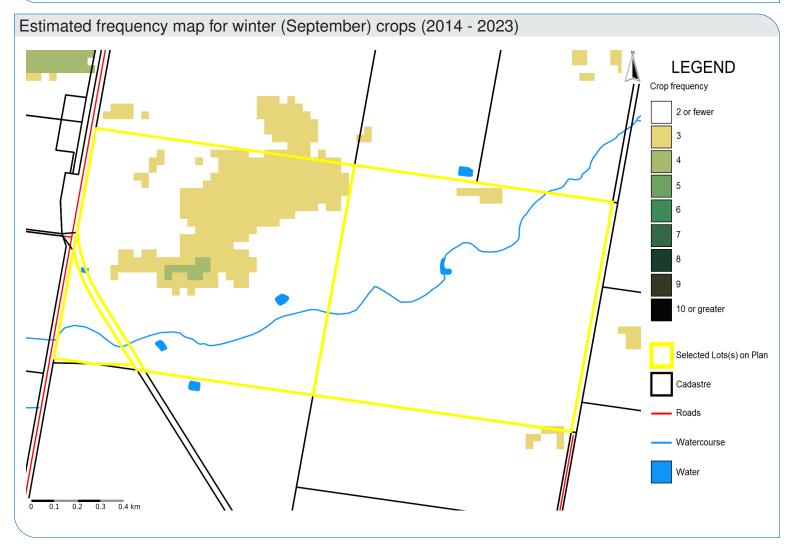
http://www.longpaddock.qld.gov.au/forage

29/05/2024 Lot on Plan: 72AG3550,3RP36494,1RP84726,69RP2 etc.

Label: paddock9





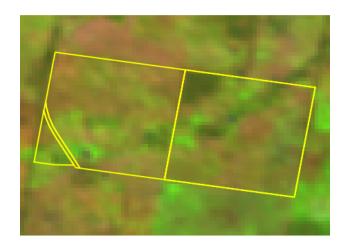


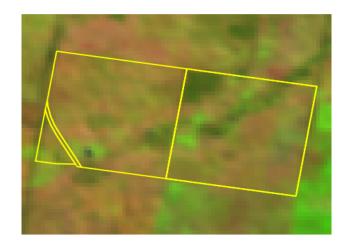
http://www.longpaddock.qld.gov.au/forage

29/05/2024 Lot on Plan: 72AG3550,3RP36494,1RP84726,69RP2 etc.

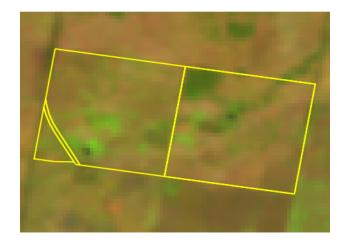
Label: paddock9

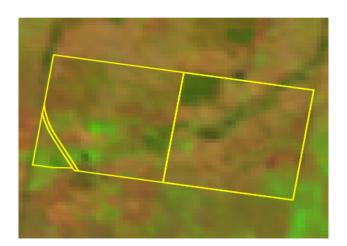
Queensland Government



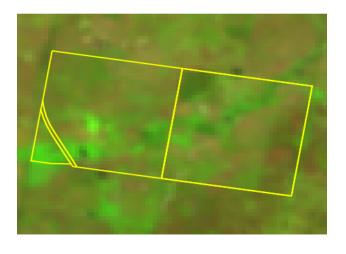


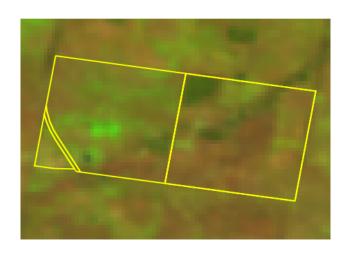
February (left) and September (right) images for 2015





February (left) and September (right) images for 2016



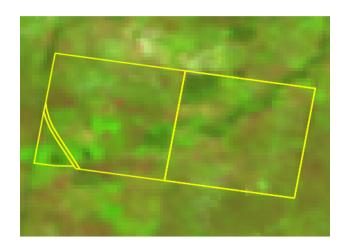


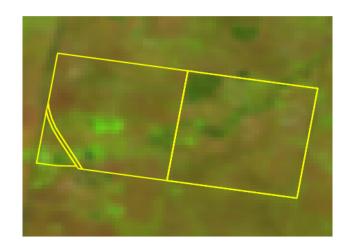
http://www.longpaddock.qld.gov.au/forage

29/05/2024 Lot on Plan: 72AG3550,3RP36494,1RP84726,69RP2 etc.

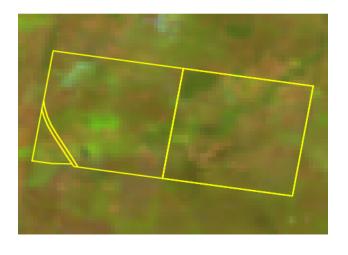
Label: paddock9

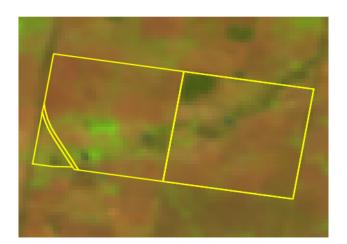
Queensland Government



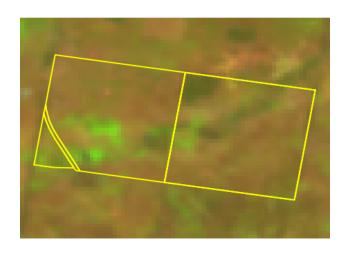


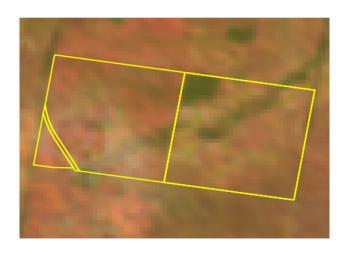
February (left) and September (right) images for 2018





February (left) and September (right) images for 2019





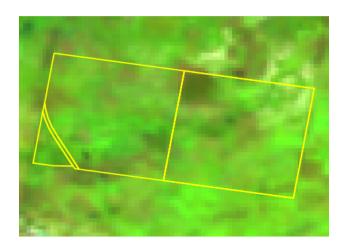
http://www.longpaddock.qld.gov.au/forage

29/05/2024 Lot on Plan: 72AG3550,3RP36494,1RP84726,69RP2 etc.

Label: paddock9

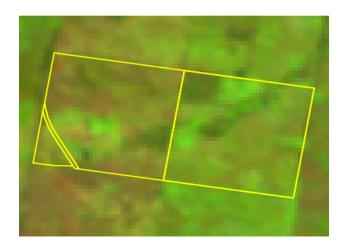
Queensland Government

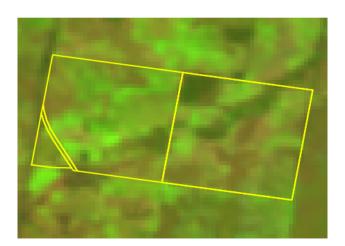
February (left) and September (right) images for 2020

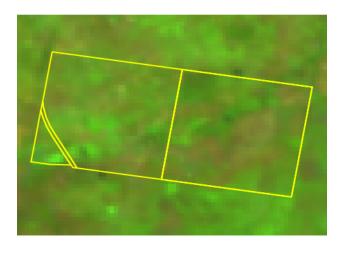


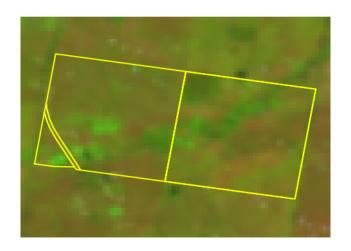


February (left) and September (right) images for 2021









http://www.longpaddock.qld.gov.au/forage

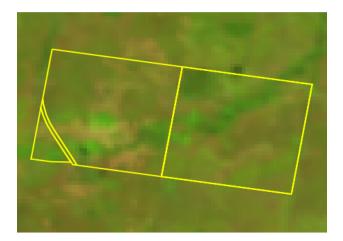
29/05/2024

Lot on Plan: 72AG3550,3RP36494,1RP84726,69RP2 etc.

Label: paddock9



February (left) and September (right) images for 2023





Reference

Pringle, M., Schmidt, M., and Tindall, D. (2018). Multi-decade, multi-sensor time-series modelling - based on geostatistical concepts - to predict broad groups of crops. Remote Sensing of Environment, 216, 183–200.

Pringle, M. (2021). Detecting the annual extent of sugarcane crops in Queensland, Australia. Remote Sensing Applications: Society and Environment, 22, 100496.

Disclaimer

Limitation of liability: the State of Queensland, as represented by the Department of Environment, Science and Innovation (DESI) 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 DESI 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 a 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, 2024.

http://www.longpaddock.qld.gov.au/forage

29/05/2024

Lot on Plan: 37RP25514,36RP25514,35RP25514

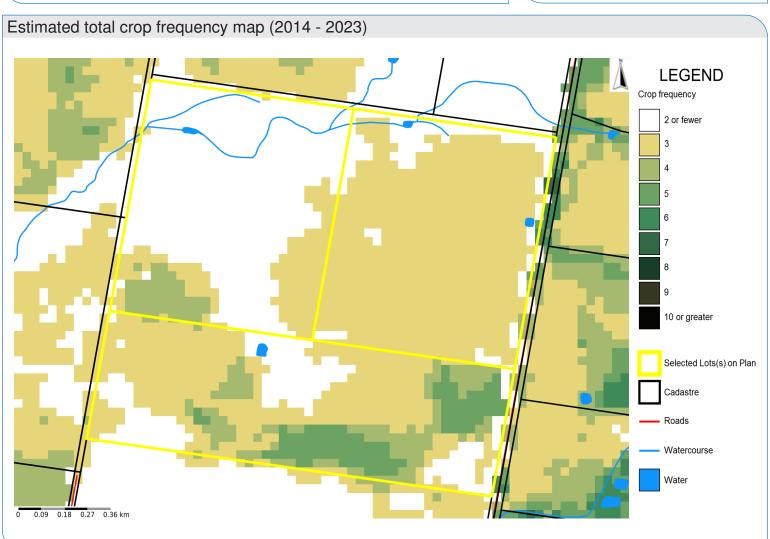


Introduction

This report presents maps of crop frequency for your chosen area, and chosen time period. Maps are based on time-series analysis of satellite imagery (30m spatial resolution), for both the summer and winter growing seasons, aimed at detecting cycles of vegetation greenness. Composite satellite images that display the maximum greenness within a summer or winter growing season for each year are also provided, as a visual reference. For further information refer to the FORAGE User Guide (https://data.longpaddock.qld.gov.au/static/forage_user_guide.pdf).



Label: paddock10



How to interpret the information

Crop-frequency mapping: Coloured areas on the maps indicate locations where actively growing crops have been detected three or more times for the time period specified.

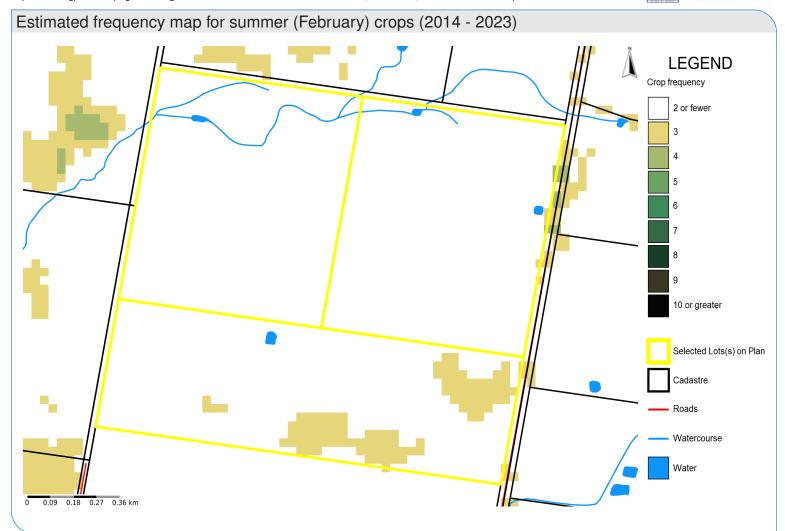
The map on this page shows the "Total Crop Frequency". For example, a total crop frequency value of 5 indicates that there have been 5 crops for the entire time period which can be made up of either summer crops or winter crops or combination of both seasons. The maps on the following page show the summer and winter crop frequency, respectively. Analysis of satellite imagery can result in some misclassification, so it is recommended to view the composite imagery (see below) to help confirm the presence of a crop in a given season.

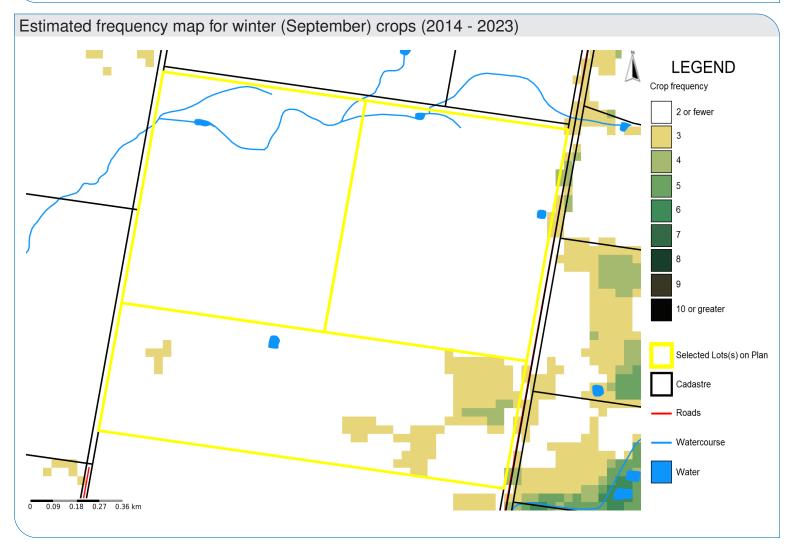
Composite satellite imagery: Due to the limitations of the automated method used to detect active cropping, it is recommended to view the seasonal composite images (pages 3 onward), compiled to represent the maximum greenness (per pixel) within a growing season. Cropped areas will generally appear bright green in the imagery compared with the surrounding landscape. Even if the frequency mapping does not indicate cropping in an area, it is important to check each composite image to confirm that cropping has not been undertaken. Sometimes it will not be possible to clearly identify cropped areas in the imagery, e.g in relative wet seasons the entire landscape might appear green. In such a case we recommended to undertake further investigation with other information sources.

http://www.longpaddock.qld.gov.au/forage

29/05/2024 Lot on Plan: 37RP25514,36RP25514,35RP25514







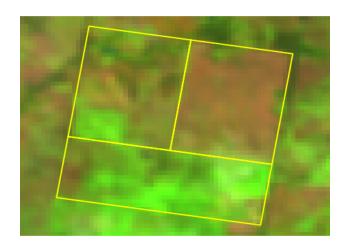
http://www.longpaddock.qld.gov.au/forage

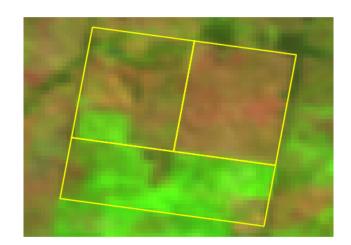
29/05/2024 Lot on Plan: 37RP25514,36RP25514,35RP25514

Label: paddock10

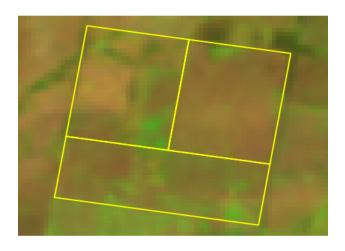
Queensland Government

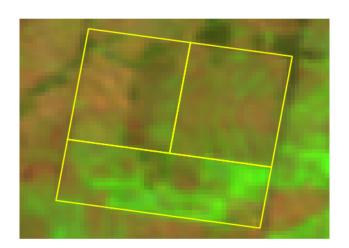
February (left) and September (right) images for 2014

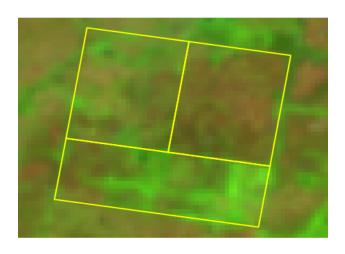


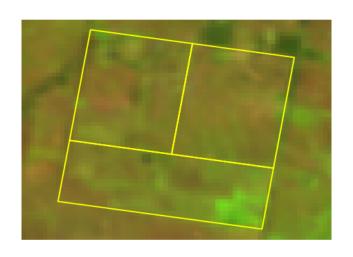


February (left) and September (right) images for 2015







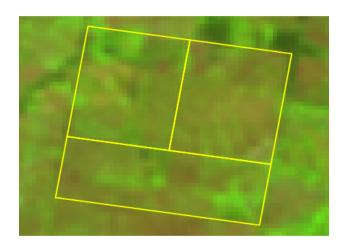


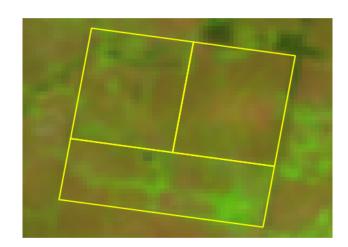
http://www.longpaddock.qld.gov.au/forage

29/05/2024 Lot on Plan: 37RP25514,36RP25514,35RP25514

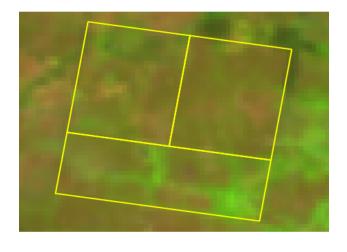
Label: paddock10

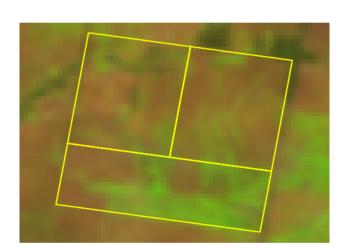
Queensland Government



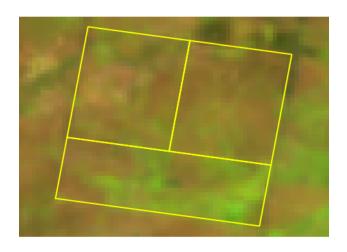


February (left) and September (right) images for 2018





February (left) and September (right) images for 2019





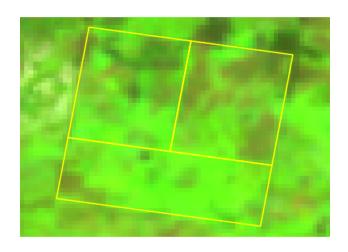
http://www.longpaddock.qld.gov.au/forage

29/05/2024 Lot on Plan: 37RP25514,36RP25514,35RP25514

Label: paddock10

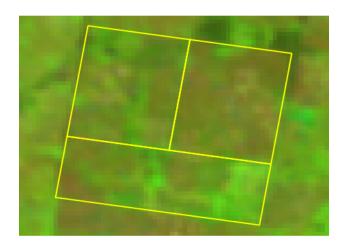
Queensland Government

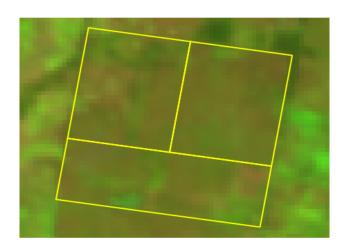
February (left) and September (right) images for 2020

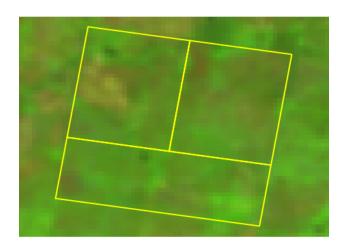


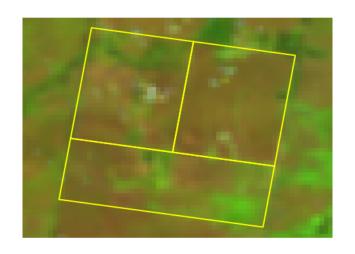


February (left) and September (right) images for 2021









http://www.longpaddock.qld.gov.au/forage

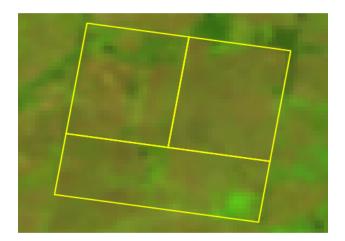
29/05/2024

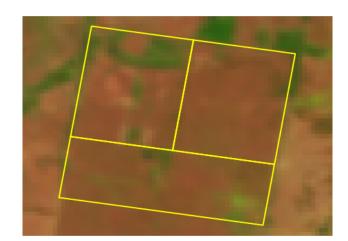
Lot on Plan: 37RP25514,36RP25514,35RP25514

Label: paddock10



February (left) and September (right) images for 2023





Reference

Pringle, M., Schmidt, M., and Tindall, D. (2018). Multi-decade, multi-sensor time-series modelling - based on geostatistical concepts - to predict broad groups of crops. Remote Sensing of Environment, 216, 183–200.

Pringle, M. (2021). Detecting the annual extent of sugarcane crops in Queensland, Australia. Remote Sensing Applications: Society and Environment, 22, 100496.

Disclaimer

Limitation of liability: the State of Queensland, as represented by the Department of Environment, Science and Innovation (DESI) 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 DESI 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 a 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, 2024.

http://www.longpaddock.qld.gov.au/forage

29/05/2024

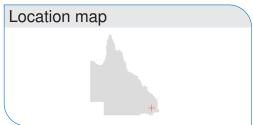
Lot on Plan: 6AG1127,3RP220755,2RP93626,8RP25 etc.

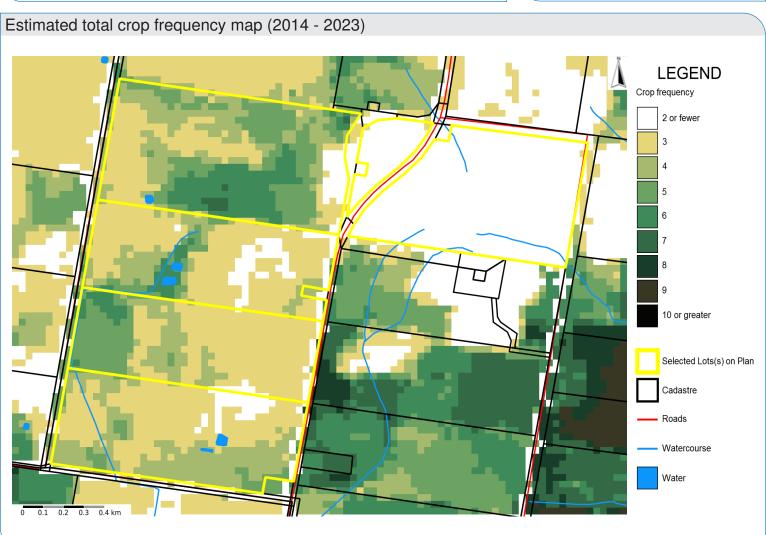
Label: paddock11c5

Queensland Government

Introduction

This report presents maps of crop frequency for your chosen area, and chosen time period. Maps are based on time-series analysis of satellite imagery (30m spatial resolution), for both the summer and winter growing seasons, aimed at detecting cycles of vegetation greenness. Composite satellite images that display the maximum greenness within a summer or winter growing season for each year are also provided, as a visual reference. For further information refer to the FORAGE User Guide (https://data.longpaddock.qld.gov.au/static/forage_user_guide.pdf).





How to interpret the information

Crop-frequency mapping: Coloured areas on the maps indicate locations where actively growing crops have been detected three or more times for the time period specified.

The map on this page shows the "Total Crop Frequency". For example, a total crop frequency value of 5 indicates that there have been 5 crops for the entire time period which can be made up of either summer crops or winter crops or combination of both seasons. The maps on the following page show the summer and winter crop frequency, respectively. Analysis of satellite imagery can result in some misclassification, so it is recommended to view the composite imagery (see below) to help confirm the presence of a crop in a given season.

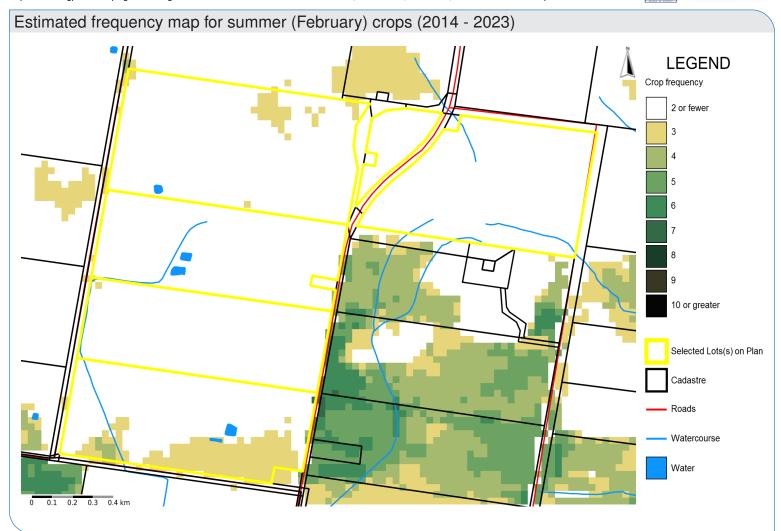
Composite satellite imagery: Due to the limitations of the automated method used to detect active cropping, it is recommended to view the seasonal composite images (pages 3 onward), compiled to represent the maximum greenness (per pixel) within a growing season. Cropped areas will generally appear bright green in the imagery compared with the surrounding landscape. Even if the frequency mapping does not indicate cropping in an area, it is important to check each composite image to confirm that cropping has not been undertaken. Sometimes it will not be possible to clearly identify cropped areas in the imagery, e.g in relative wet seasons the entire landscape might appear green. In such a case we recommended to undertake further investigation with other information sources.

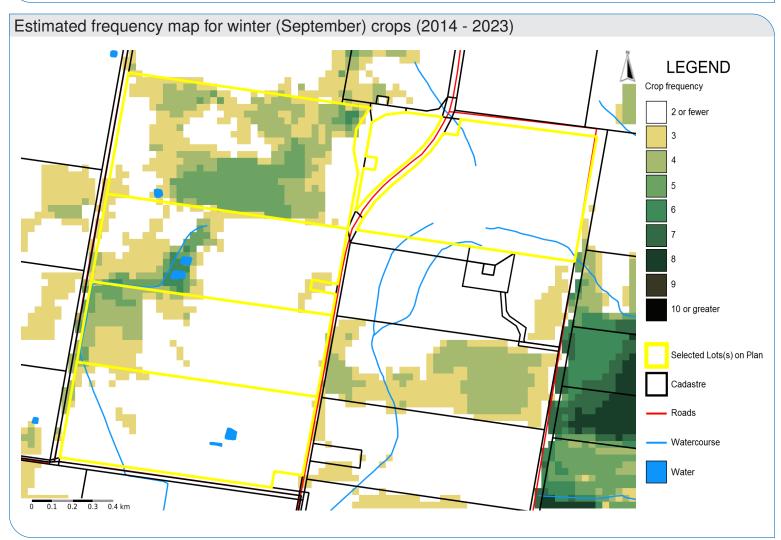
http://www.longpaddock.qld.gov.au/forage

29/05/2024 Lot on Plan: 6AG1127,3RP220755,2RP93626,8RP25 etc.

Label: paddock11c5







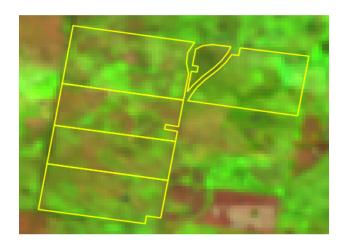
http://www.longpaddock.qld.gov.au/forage

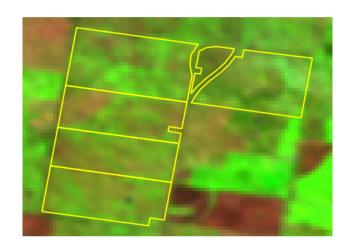
29/05/2024 Lot on Plan: 6AG1127,3RP220755,2RP93626,8RP25 etc.

Label: paddock11c5

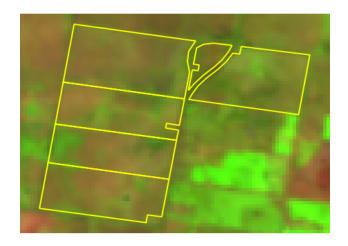


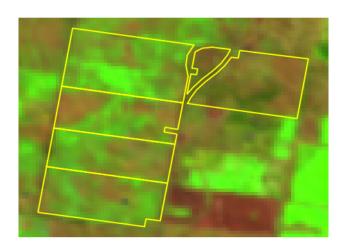
February (left) and September (right) images for 2014

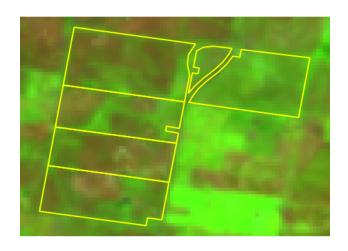


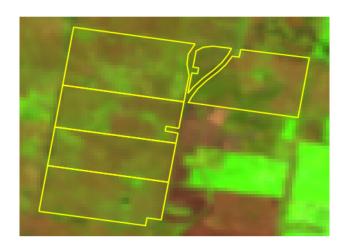


February (left) and September (right) images for 2015









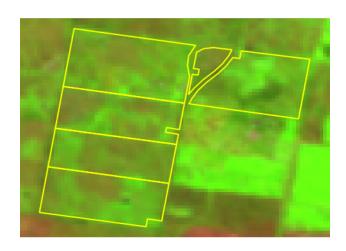
http://www.longpaddock.qld.gov.au/forage

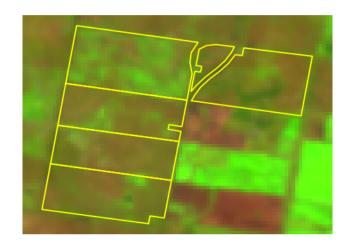
29/05/2024 Lot on Plan: 6AG1127,3RP220755,2RP93626,8RP25 etc.

Label: paddock11c5

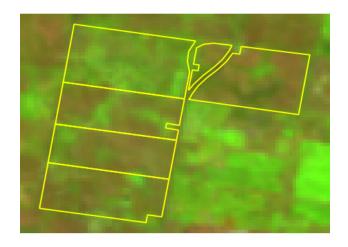
Queensland Government

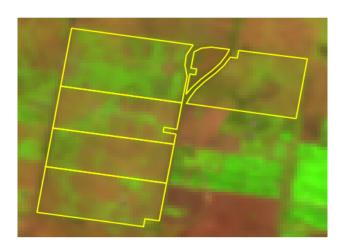
February (left) and September (right) images for 2017

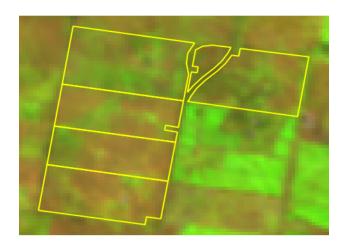




February (left) and September (right) images for 2018









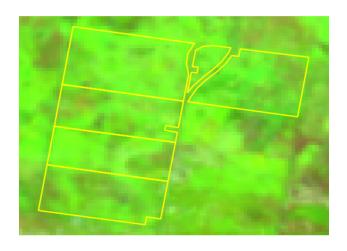
http://www.longpaddock.qld.gov.au/forage

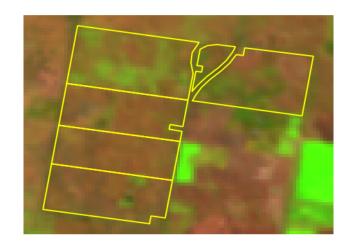
29/05/2024 Lot on Plan: 6AG1127,3RP220755,2RP93626,8RP25 etc.

Label: paddock11c5

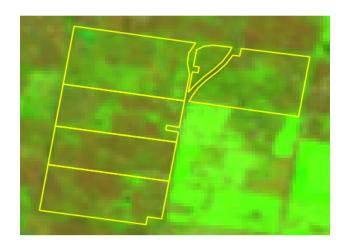
Queensland Government

February (left) and September (right) images for 2020

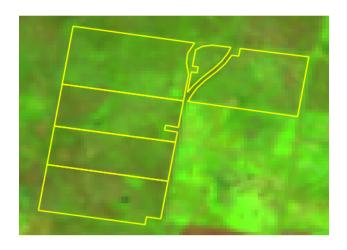


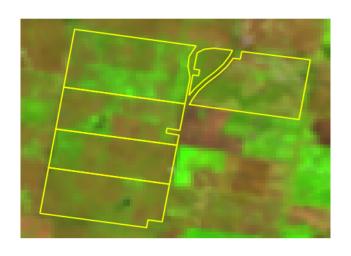


February (left) and September (right) images for 2021









http://www.longpaddock.qld.gov.au/forage

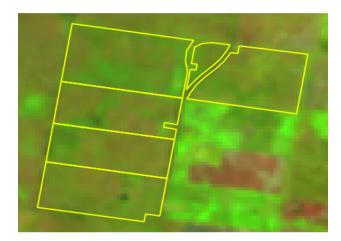
29/05/2024

Lot on Plan: 6AG1127,3RP220755,2RP93626,8RP25 etc.

Label: paddock11c5



February (left) and September (right) images for 2023





Reference

Pringle, M., Schmidt, M., and Tindall, D. (2018). Multi-decade, multi-sensor time-series modelling - based on geostatistical concepts - to predict broad groups of crops. Remote Sensing of Environment, 216, 183–200.

Pringle, M. (2021). Detecting the annual extent of sugarcane crops in Queensland, Australia. Remote Sensing Applications: Society and Environment, 22, 100496.

Disclaimer

Limitation of liability: the State of Queensland, as represented by the Department of Environment, Science and Innovation (DESI) 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 DESI 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 a 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, 2024.

http://www.longpaddock.qld.gov.au/forage

08/10/2024

Lot on Plan: 2RP84726,3RP36495,101RP25514,102 etc.

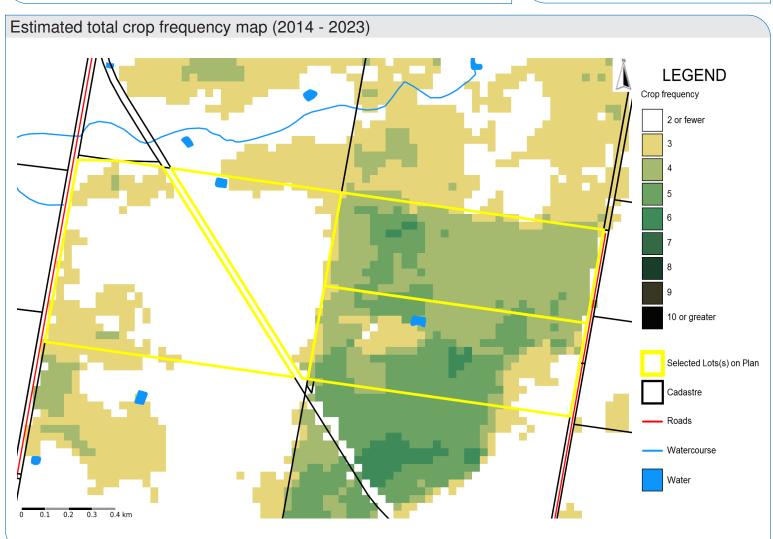
Label: paddock12

Queensland Government

Introduction

This report presents maps of crop frequency for your chosen area, and chosen time period. Maps are based on time-series analysis of satellite imagery (30m spatial resolution), for both the summer and winter growing seasons, aimed at detecting cycles of vegetation greenness. Composite satellite images that display the maximum greenness within a summer or winter growing season for each year are also provided, as a visual reference. For further information refer to the FORAGE User Guide (https://data.longpaddock.qld.gov.au/static/forage_user_guide.pdf).





How to interpret the information

Crop-frequency mapping: Coloured areas on the maps indicate locations where actively growing crops have been detected three or more times for the time period specified.

The map on this page shows the "Total Crop Frequency". For example, a total crop frequency value of 5 indicates that there have been 5 crops for the entire time period which can be made up of either summer crops or winter crops or combination of both seasons. The maps on the following page show the summer and winter crop frequency, respectively. Analysis of satellite imagery can result in some misclassification, so it is recommended to view the composite imagery (see below) to help confirm the presence of a crop in a given season.

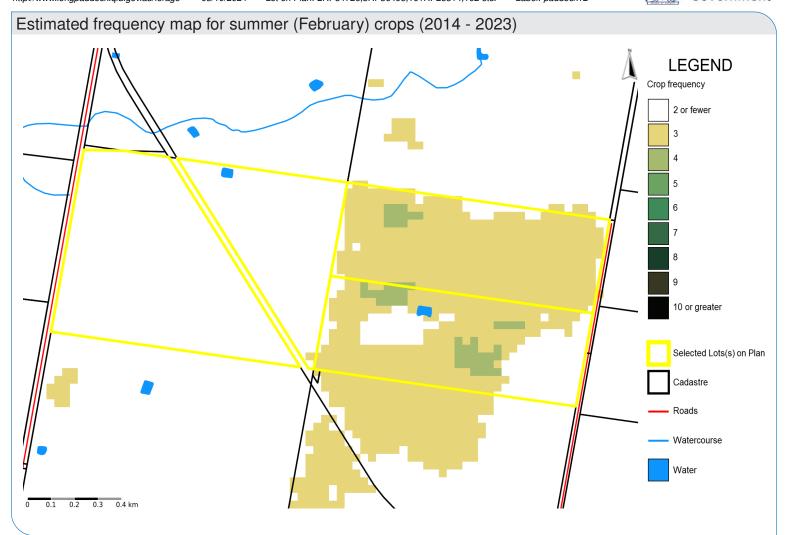
Composite satellite imagery: Due to the limitations of the automated method used to detect active cropping, it is recommended to view the seasonal composite images (pages 3 onward), compiled to represent the maximum greenness (per pixel) within a growing season. Cropped areas will generally appear bright green in the imagery compared with the surrounding landscape. Even if the frequency mapping does not indicate cropping in an area, it is important to check each composite image to confirm that cropping has not been undertaken. Sometimes it will not be possible to clearly identify cropped areas in the imagery, e.g in relative wet seasons the entire landscape might appear green. In such a case we recommended to undertake further investigation with other information sources.

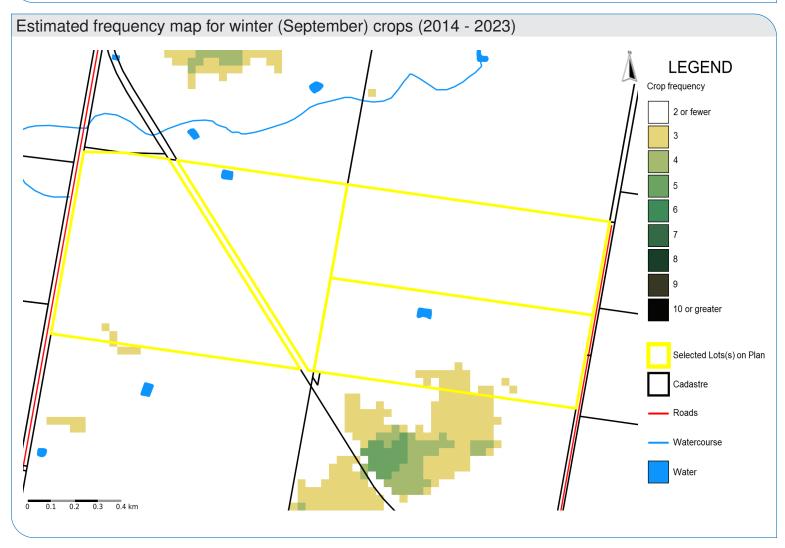
http://www.longpaddock.qld.gov.au/forage

08/10/2024 Lot on Plan: 2RP84726,3RP36495,101RP25514,102 etc.

Label: paddock12







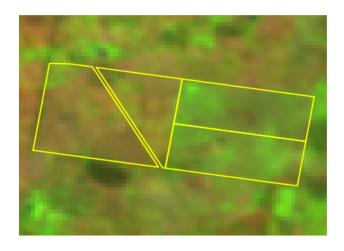
http://www.longpaddock.qld.gov.au/forage

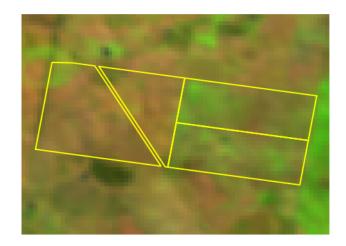
08/10/2024 Lot on Plan: 2RP84726,3RP36495,101RP25514,102 etc.

Label: paddock12

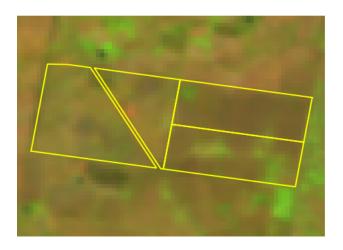


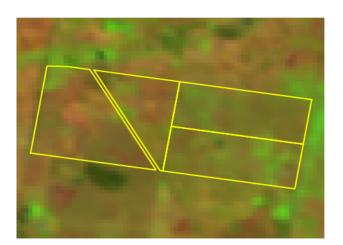
February (left) and September (right) images for 2014

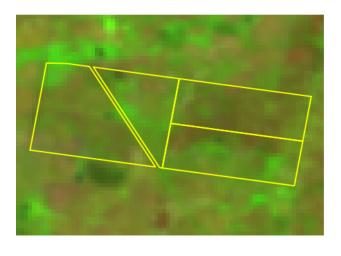


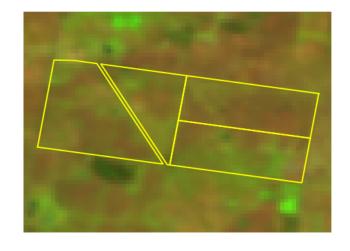


February (left) and September (right) images for 2015









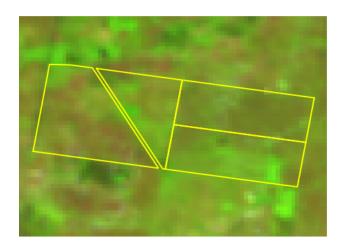
http://www.longpaddock.qld.gov.au/forage

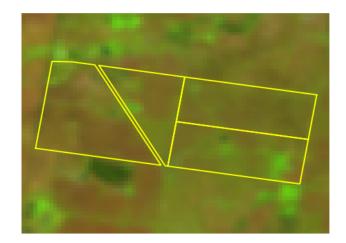
08/10/2024 Lot on Plan: 2RP84726,3RP36495,101RP25514,102 etc.

Label: paddock12

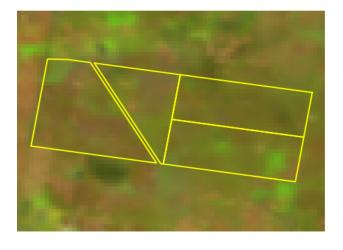
Queensland Government

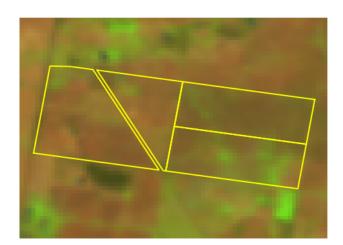
February (left) and September (right) images for 2017

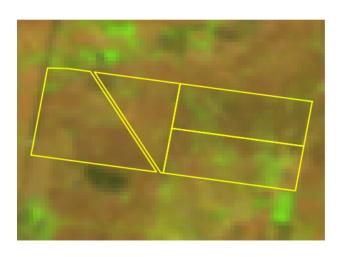


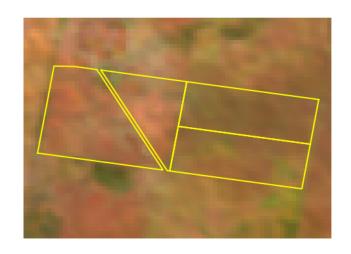


February (left) and September (right) images for 2018









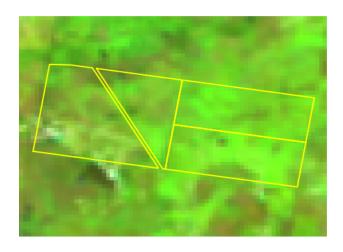
http://www.longpaddock.qld.gov.au/forage

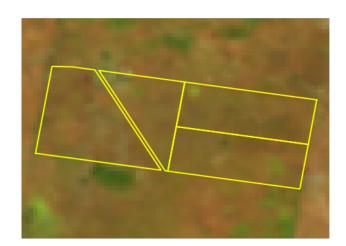
08/10/2024 Lot on Plan: 2RP84726,3RP36495,101RP25514,102 etc.

Label: paddock12

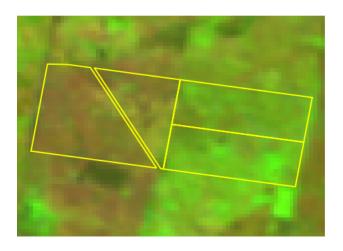
Queensland Government

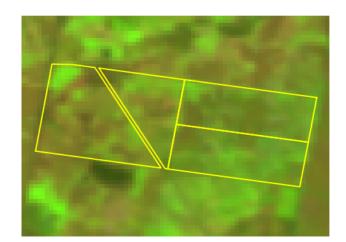
February (left) and September (right) images for 2020

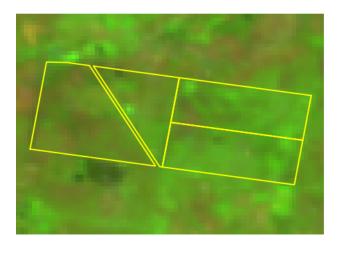


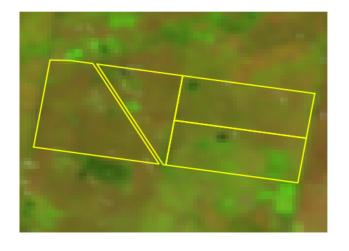


February (left) and September (right) images for 2021









http://www.longpaddock.qld.gov.au/forage

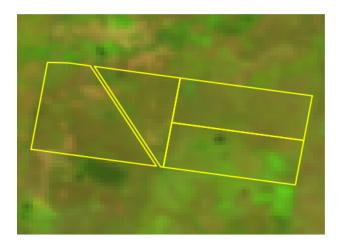
08/10/2024

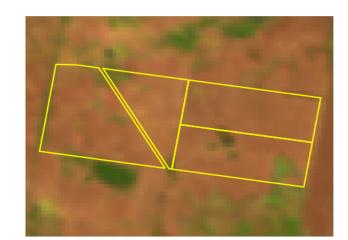
Lot on Plan: 2RP84726,3RP36495,101RP25514,102 etc.

Label: paddock12



February (left) and September (right) images for 2023





Reference

Pringle, M., Schmidt, M., and Tindall, D. (2018). Multi-decade, multi-sensor time-series modelling - based on geostatistical concepts - to predict broad groups of crops. Remote Sensing of Environment, 216, 183–200.

Pringle, M. (2021). Detecting the annual extent of sugarcane crops in Queensland, Australia. Remote Sensing Applications: Society and Environment, 22, 100496.

Disclaimer

Limitation of liability: the State of Queensland, as represented by the Department of Environment, Science and Innovation (DESI) 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 DESI 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 a 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, 2024.

http://www.longpaddock.qld.gov.au/forage

08/10/2024

Lot on Plan: 34RP25514,33AG1311

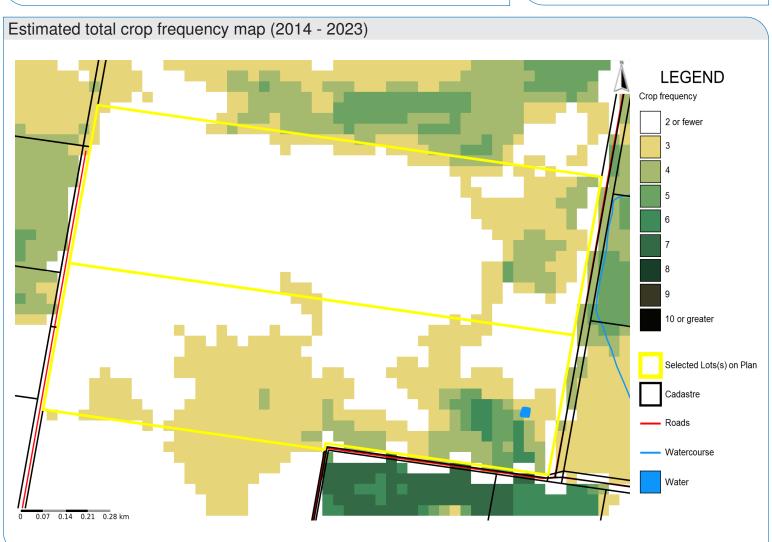
Label: paddock13and14

Queensland Government

Introduction

This report presents maps of crop frequency for your chosen area, and chosen time period. Maps are based on time-series analysis of satellite imagery (30m spatial resolution), for both the summer and winter growing seasons, aimed at detecting cycles of vegetation greenness. Composite satellite images that display the maximum greenness within a summer or winter growing season for each year are also provided, as a visual reference. For further information refer to the FORAGE User Guide (https://data.longpaddock.qld.gov.au/static/forage_user_guide.pdf).





How to interpret the information

Crop-frequency mapping: Coloured areas on the maps indicate locations where actively growing crops have been detected three or more times for the time period specified.

The map on this page shows the "Total Crop Frequency". For example, a total crop frequency value of 5 indicates that there have been 5 crops for the entire time period which can be made up of either summer crops or winter crops or combination of both seasons. The maps on the following page show the summer and winter crop frequency, respectively. Analysis of satellite imagery can result in some misclassification, so it is recommended to view the composite imagery (see below) to help confirm the presence of a crop in a given season.

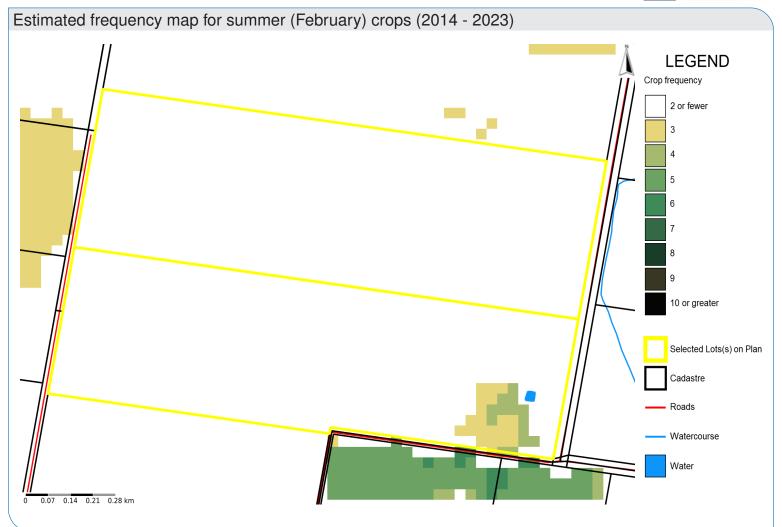
Composite satellite imagery: Due to the limitations of the automated method used to detect active cropping, it is recommended to view the seasonal composite images (pages 3 onward), compiled to represent the maximum greenness (per pixel) within a growing season. Cropped areas will generally appear bright green in the imagery compared with the surrounding landscape. Even if the frequency mapping does not indicate cropping in an area, it is important to check each composite image to confirm that cropping has not been undertaken. Sometimes it will not be possible to clearly identify cropped areas in the imagery, e.g in relative wet seasons the entire landscape might appear green. In such a case we recommended to undertake further investigation with other information sources.

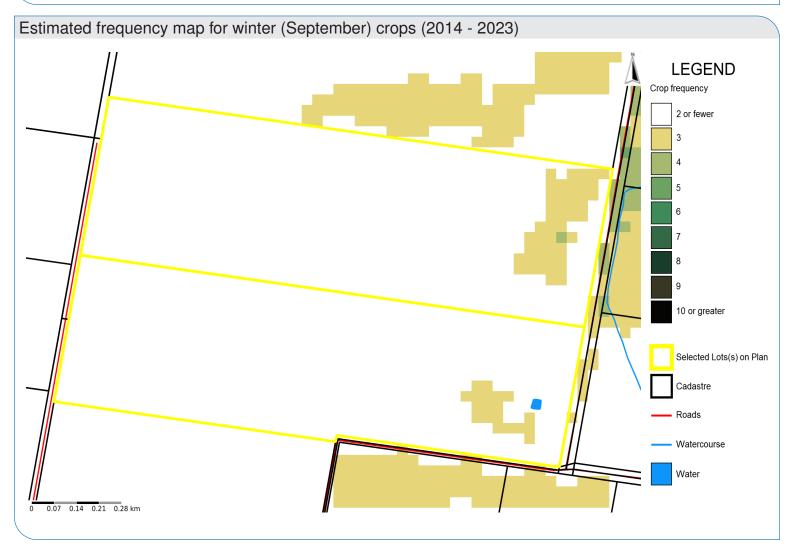
http://www.longpaddock.qld.gov.au/forage

08/10/2024 Lot on Plan: 34RP25514,33AG1311

Label: paddock13and14







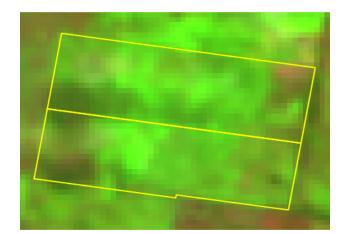
http://www.longpaddock.qld.gov.au/forage

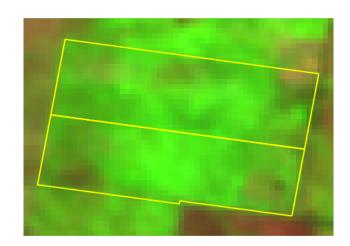
08/10/2024 Lot on Plan: 34RP25514,33AG1311

Label: paddock13and14

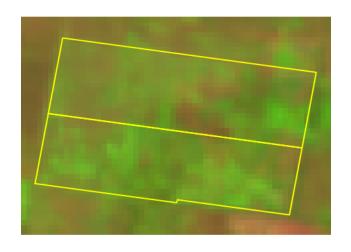
February (left) and September (right) images for 2014

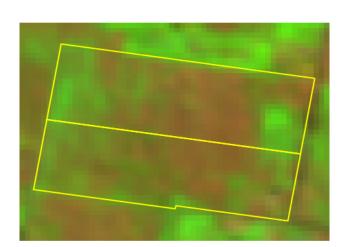


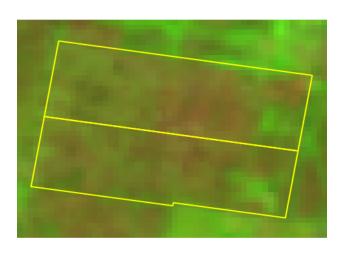


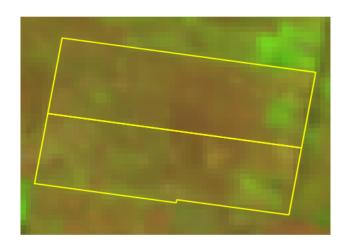


February (left) and September (right) images for 2015





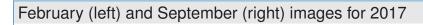


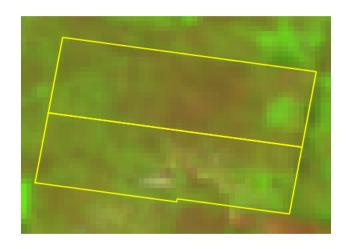


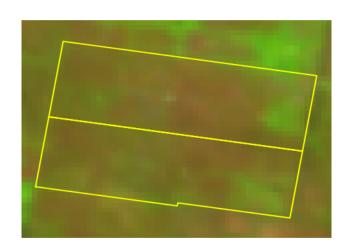
http://www.longpaddock.qld.gov.au/forage

08/10/2024 Lot on Plan: 34RP25514,33AG1311

Label: paddock13and14

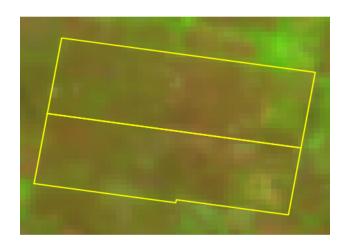


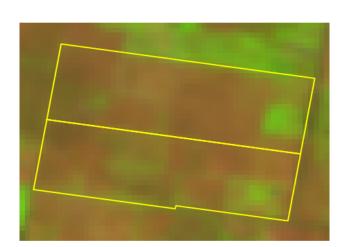


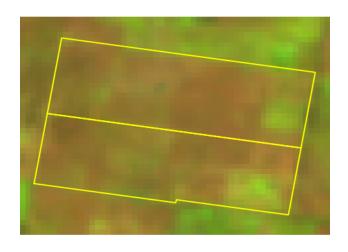


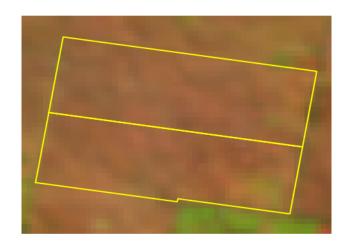
Queensland Government

February (left) and September (right) images for 2018







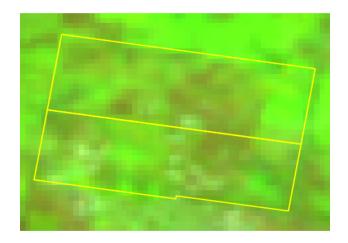


http://www.longpaddock.qld.gov.au/forage

08/10/2024 Lot on Plan: 34RP25514,33AG1311

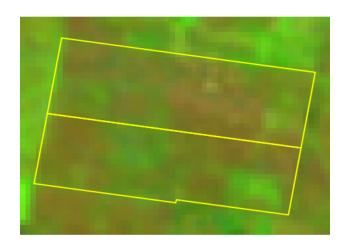
Label: paddock13and14

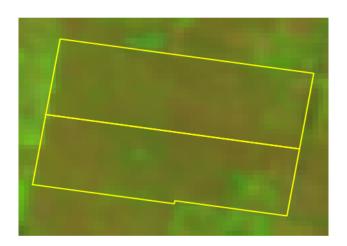
February (left) and September (right) images for 2020



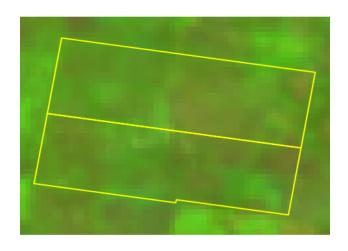


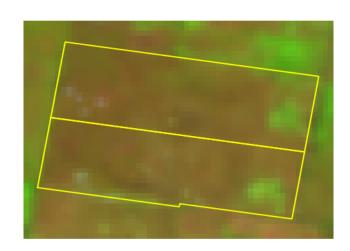
February (left) and September (right) images for 2021





February (left) and September (right) images for 2022





Queensland Government

http://www.longpaddock.qld.gov.au/forage

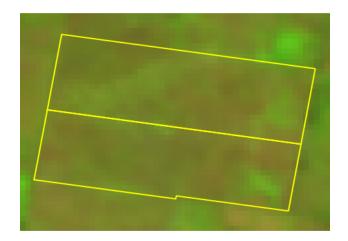
08/10/2024

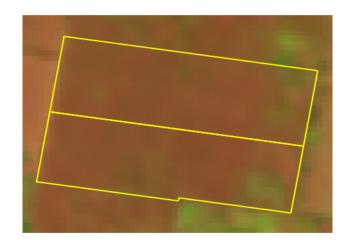
Lot on Plan: 34RP25514,33AG1311

Label: paddock13and14

Queensland Government

February (left) and September (right) images for 2023





Reference

Pringle, M., Schmidt, M., and Tindall, D. (2018). Multi-decade, multi-sensor time-series modelling - based on geostatistical concepts - to predict broad groups of crops. Remote Sensing of Environment, 216, 183–200.

Pringle, M. (2021). Detecting the annual extent of sugarcane crops in Queensland, Australia. Remote Sensing Applications: Society and Environment, 22, 100496.

Disclaimer

Limitation of liability: the State of Queensland, as represented by the Department of Environment, Science and Innovation (DESI) 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 DESI 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 a 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, 2024.

http://www.longpaddock.qld.gov.au/forage

29/05/2024

Lot on Plan: 3473AG2388,3873AG2388,3472A34174 etc.

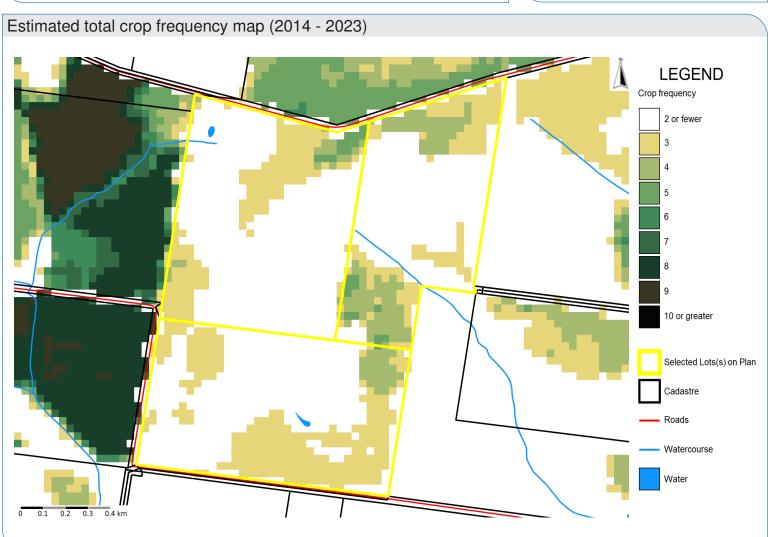
Label: paddock17

Queensland Government

Introduction

This report presents maps of crop frequency for your chosen area, and chosen time period. Maps are based on time-series analysis of satellite imagery (30m spatial resolution), for both the summer and winter growing seasons, aimed at detecting cycles of vegetation greenness. Composite satellite images that display the maximum greenness within a summer or winter growing season for each year are also provided, as a visual reference. For further information refer to the FORAGE User Guide (https://data.longpaddock.qld.gov.au/static/forage_user_guide.pdf).





How to interpret the information

Crop-frequency mapping: Coloured areas on the maps indicate locations where actively growing crops have been detected three or more times for the time period specified.

The map on this page shows the "Total Crop Frequency". For example, a total crop frequency value of 5 indicates that there have been 5 crops for the entire time period which can be made up of either summer crops or winter crops or combination of both seasons. The maps on the following page show the summer and winter crop frequency, respectively. Analysis of satellite imagery can result in some misclassification, so it is recommended to view the composite imagery (see below) to help confirm the presence of a crop in a given season.

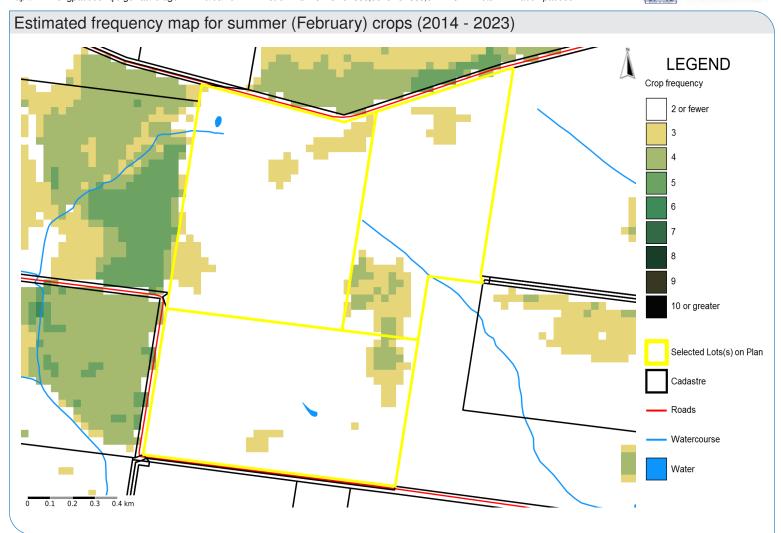
Composite satellite imagery: Due to the limitations of the automated method used to detect active cropping, it is recommended to view the seasonal composite images (pages 3 onward), compiled to represent the maximum greenness (per pixel) within a growing season. Cropped areas will generally appear bright green in the imagery compared with the surrounding landscape. Even if the frequency mapping does not indicate cropping in an area, it is important to check each composite image to confirm that cropping has not been undertaken. Sometimes it will not be possible to clearly identify cropped areas in the imagery, e.g in relative wet seasons the entire landscape might appear green. In such a case we recommended to undertake further investigation with other information sources.

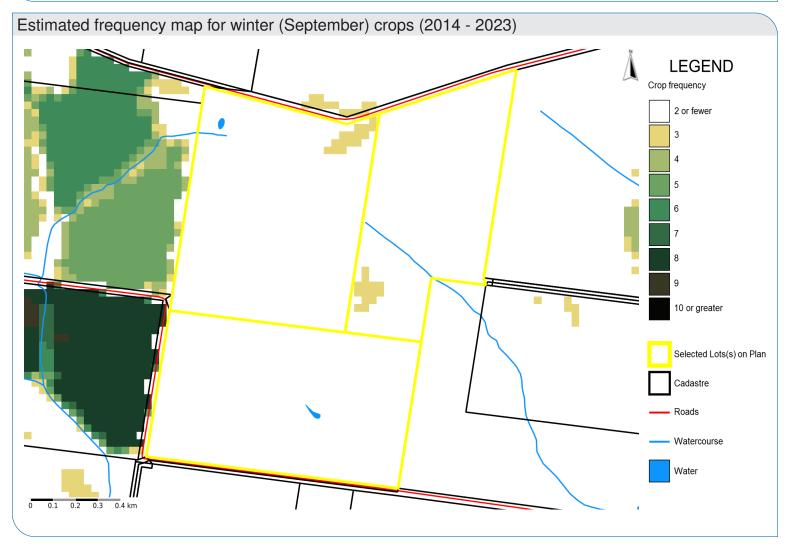
http://www.longpaddock.qld.gov.au/forage

29/05/2024 Lot on Plan: 3473AG2388,3873AG2388,3472A34174 etc.

Label: paddock17







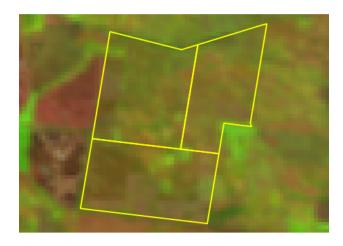
http://www.longpaddock.qld.gov.au/forage

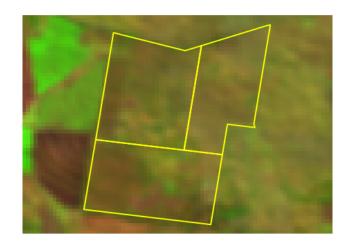
29/05/2024 Lot on Plan: 3473AG2388,3873AG2388,3472A34174 etc.

Label: paddock17

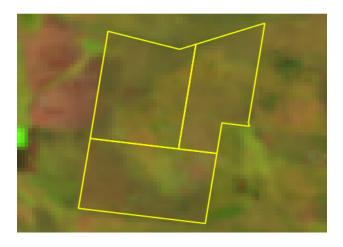
Queensland Government

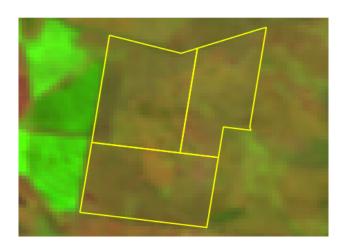
February (left) and September (right) images for 2014

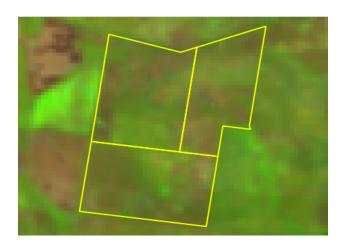


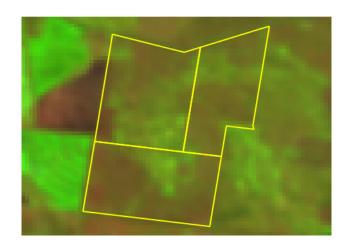


February (left) and September (right) images for 2015









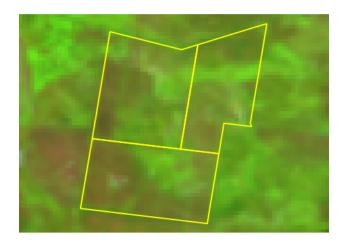
http://www.longpaddock.qld.gov.au/forage

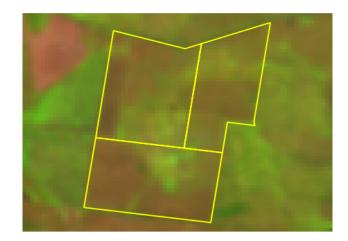
29/05/2024 Lot on Plan: 3473AG2388,3873AG2388,3472A34174 etc.

Label: paddock17

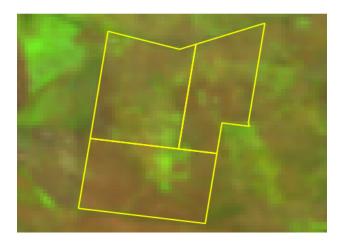
Queensland Government

February (left) and September (right) images for 2017

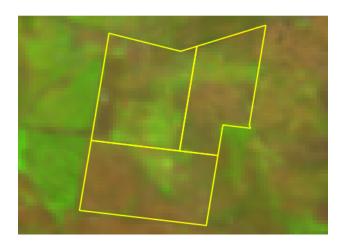


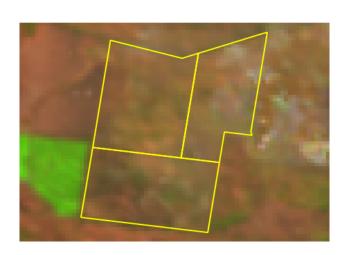


February (left) and September (right) images for 2018









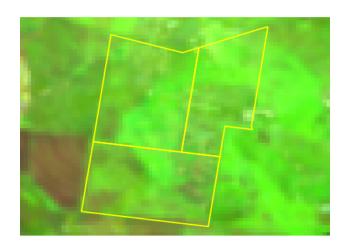
http://www.longpaddock.qld.gov.au/forage

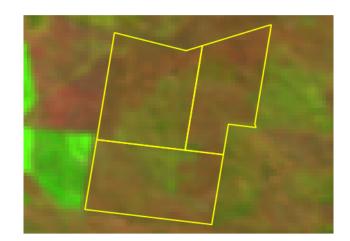
29/05/2024 Lot on Plan: 3473AG2388,3873AG2388,3472A34174 etc.

Label: paddock17

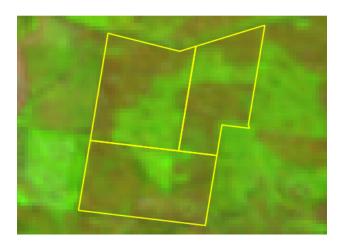
Queensland Government

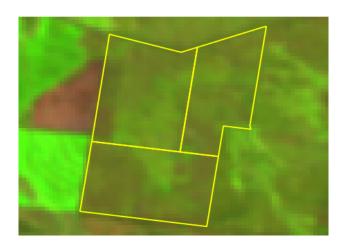
February (left) and September (right) images for 2020

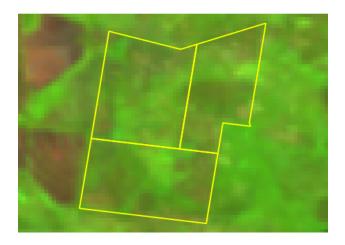


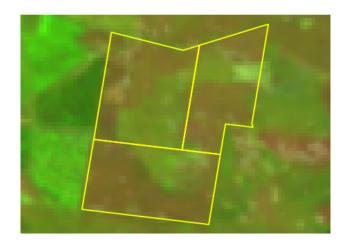


February (left) and September (right) images for 2021









http://www.longpaddock.qld.gov.au/forage

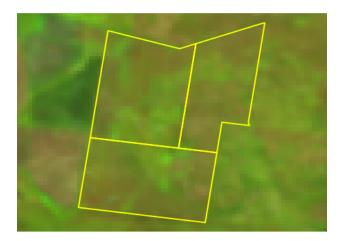
29/05/2024

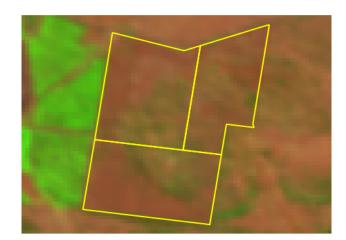
Lot on Plan: 3473AG2388,3873AG2388,3472A34174 etc.

Label: paddock17



February (left) and September (right) images for 2023





Reference

Pringle, M., Schmidt, M., and Tindall, D. (2018). Multi-decade, multi-sensor time-series modelling - based on geostatistical concepts - to predict broad groups of crops. Remote Sensing of Environment, 216, 183–200.

Pringle, M. (2021). Detecting the annual extent of sugarcane crops in Queensland, Australia. Remote Sensing Applications: Society and Environment, 22, 100496.

Disclaimer

Limitation of liability: the State of Queensland, as represented by the Department of Environment, Science and Innovation (DESI) 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 DESI 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 a 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, 2024.

http://www.longpaddock.qld.gov.au/forage

29/05/2024

Lot on Plan: 1AG2605,2AG2605

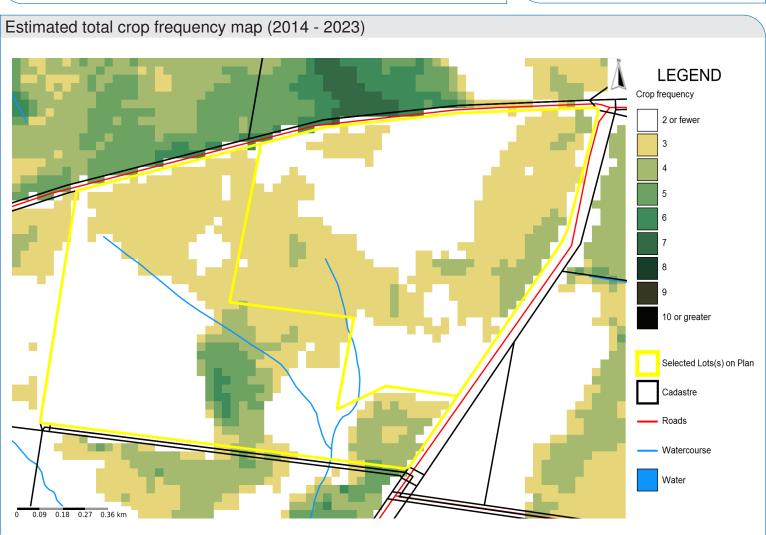
Label: paddock18

Queensland Government

Introduction

This report presents maps of crop frequency for your chosen area, and chosen time period. Maps are based on time-series analysis of satellite imagery (30m spatial resolution), for both the summer and winter growing seasons, aimed at detecting cycles of vegetation greenness. Composite satellite images that display the maximum greenness within a summer or winter growing season for each year are also provided, as a visual reference. For further information refer to the FORAGE User Guide (https://data.longpaddock.qld.gov.au/static/forage_user_guide.pdf).





How to interpret the information

Crop-frequency mapping: Coloured areas on the maps indicate locations where actively growing crops have been detected three or more times for the time period specified.

The map on this page shows the "Total Crop Frequency". For example, a total crop frequency value of 5 indicates that there have been 5 crops for the entire time period which can be made up of either summer crops or winter crops or combination of both seasons. The maps on the following page show the summer and winter crop frequency, respectively. Analysis of satellite imagery can result in some misclassification, so it is recommended to view the composite imagery (see below) to help confirm the presence of a crop in a given season.

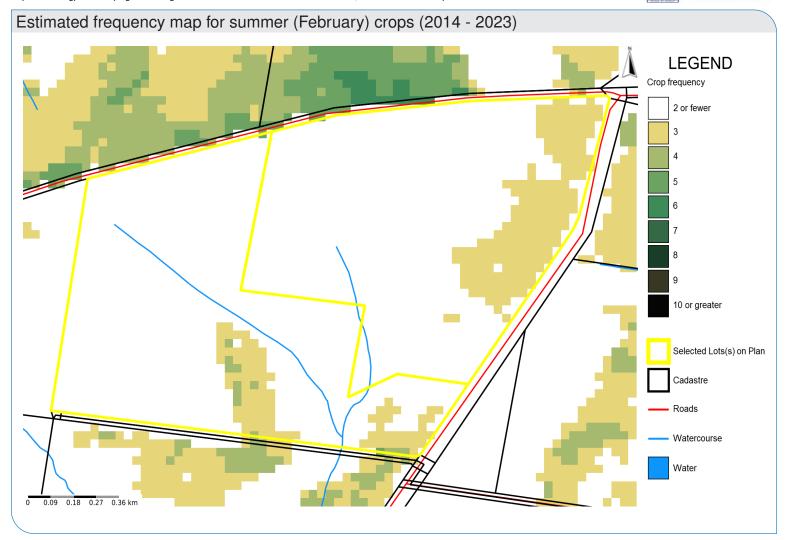
Composite satellite imagery: Due to the limitations of the automated method used to detect active cropping, it is recommended to view the seasonal composite images (pages 3 onward), compiled to represent the maximum greenness (per pixel) within a growing season. Cropped areas will generally appear bright green in the imagery compared with the surrounding landscape. Even if the frequency mapping does not indicate cropping in an area, it is important to check each composite image to confirm that cropping has not been undertaken. Sometimes it will not be possible to clearly identify cropped areas in the imagery, e.g in relative wet seasons the entire landscape might appear green. In such a case we recommended to undertake further investigation with other information sources.

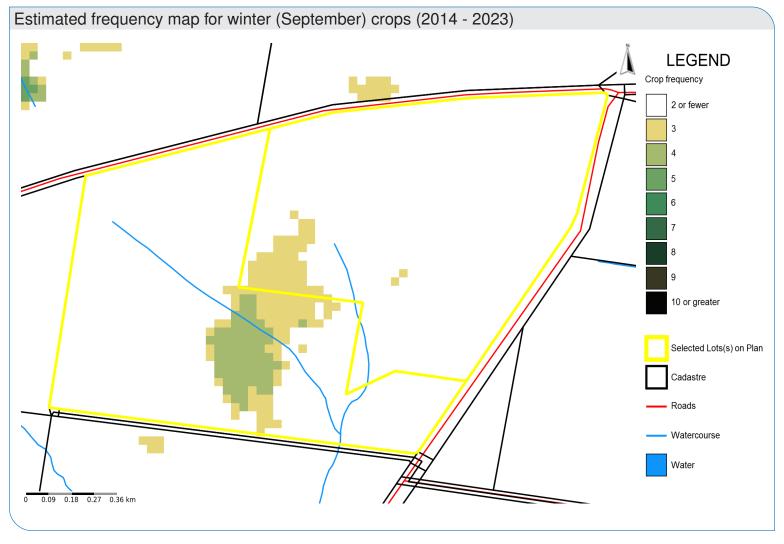
http://www.longpaddock.qld.gov.au/forage

29/05/2024 Lot on Plan: 1AG2605,2AG2605

Label: paddock18







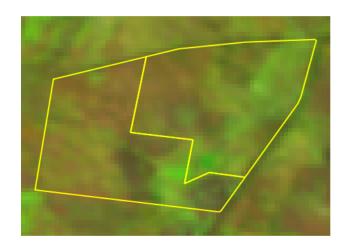
http://www.longpaddock.qld.gov.au/forage

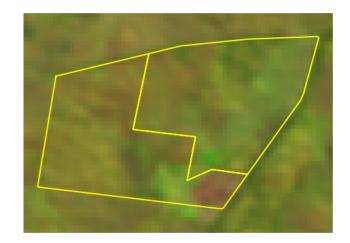
29/05/2024 Lot on Plan: 1AG2605,2AG2605

Label: paddock18

Queensland Government

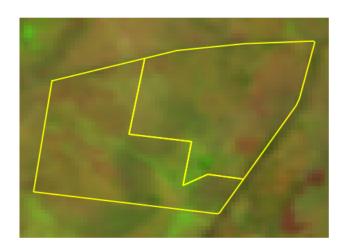
February (left) and September (right) images for 2014

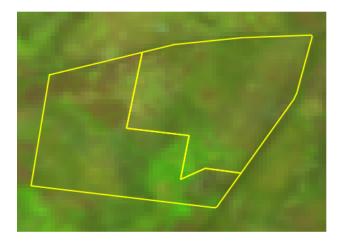


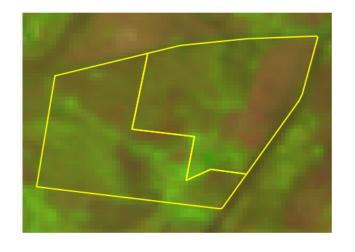


February (left) and September (right) images for 2015







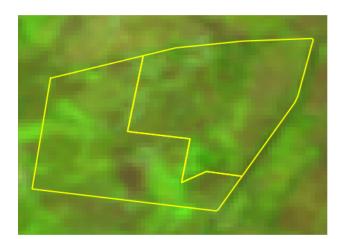


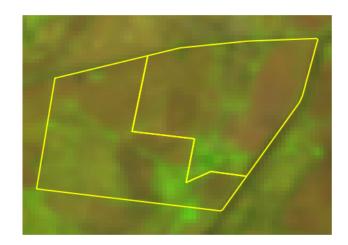
http://www.longpaddock.qld.gov.au/forage

29/05/2024 Lot on Plan: 1AG2605,2AG2605

Label: paddock18

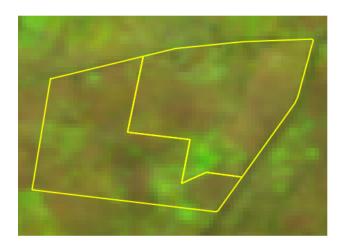
February (left) and September (right) images for 2017

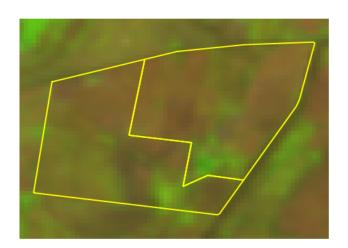




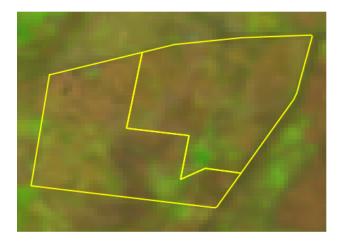
Queensland Government

February (left) and September (right) images for 2018





February (left) and September (right) images for 2019





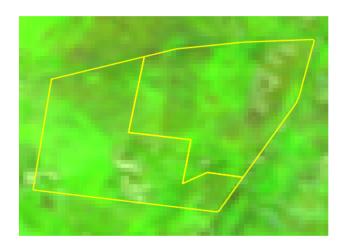
http://www.longpaddock.qld.gov.au/forage

29/05/2024 Lot on Plan: 1AG2605,2AG2605

Label: paddock18

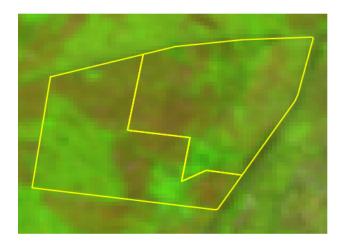
Queensland Government

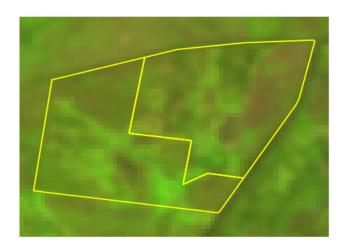
February (left) and September (right) images for 2020

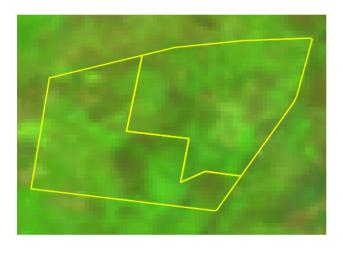


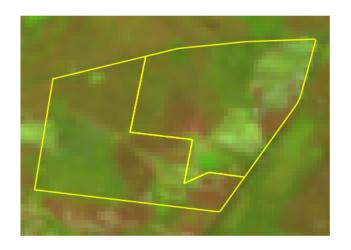


February (left) and September (right) images for 2021









http://www.longpaddock.qld.gov.au/forage

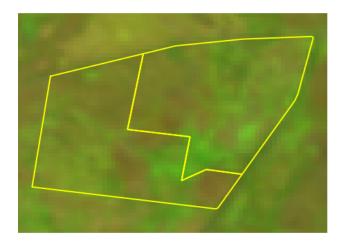
29/05/2024

Lot on Plan: 1AG2605,2AG2605

Label: paddock18



February (left) and September (right) images for 2023





Reference

Pringle, M., Schmidt, M., and Tindall, D. (2018). Multi-decade, multi-sensor time-series modelling - based on geostatistical concepts - to predict broad groups of crops. Remote Sensing of Environment, 216, 183–200.

Pringle, M. (2021). Detecting the annual extent of sugarcane crops in Queensland, Australia. Remote Sensing Applications: Society and Environment, 22, 100496.

Disclaimer

Limitation of liability: the State of Queensland, as represented by the Department of Environment, Science and Innovation (DESI) 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 DESI 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 a 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, 2024.

http://www.longpaddock.qld.gov.au/forage

29/05/2024

Lot on Plan: 251SP177899,60SP177899,3069A3415 etc.

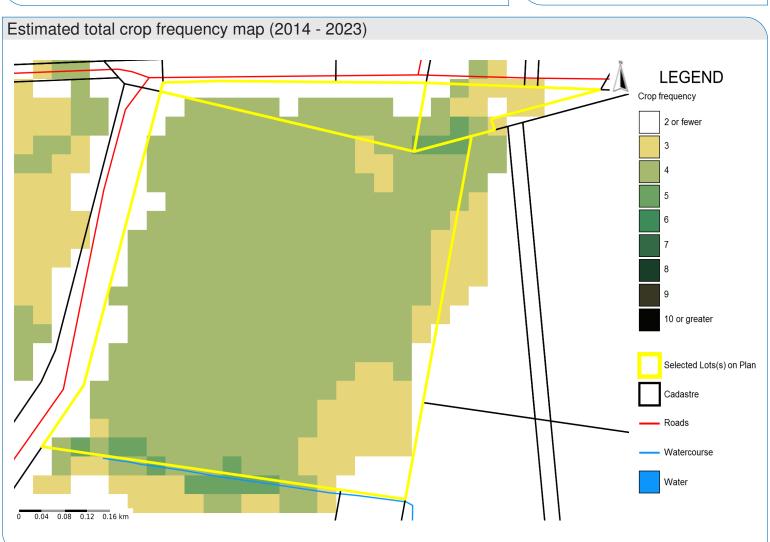
Label: paddock19

Queensland Government

Introduction

This report presents maps of crop frequency for your chosen area, and chosen time period. Maps are based on time-series analysis of satellite imagery (30m spatial resolution), for both the summer and winter growing seasons, aimed at detecting cycles of vegetation greenness. Composite satellite images that display the maximum greenness within a summer or winter growing season for each year are also provided, as a visual reference. For further information refer to the FORAGE User Guide (https://data.longpaddock.qld.gov.au/static/forage_user_guide.pdf).





How to interpret the information

Crop-frequency mapping: Coloured areas on the maps indicate locations where actively growing crops have been detected three or more times for the time period specified.

The map on this page shows the "Total Crop Frequency". For example, a total crop frequency value of 5 indicates that there have been 5 crops for the entire time period which can be made up of either summer crops or winter crops or combination of both seasons. The maps on the following page show the summer and winter crop frequency, respectively. Analysis of satellite imagery can result in some misclassification, so it is recommended to view the composite imagery (see below) to help confirm the presence of a crop in a given season.

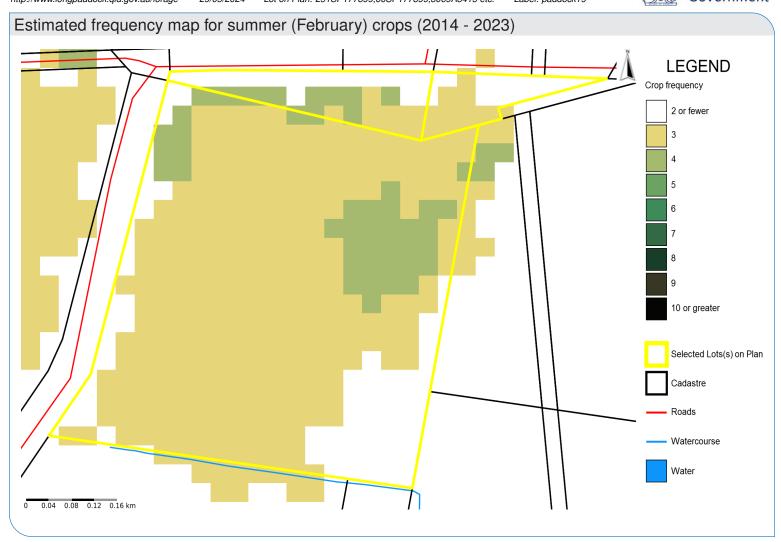
Composite satellite imagery: Due to the limitations of the automated method used to detect active cropping, it is recommended to view the seasonal composite images (pages 3 onward), compiled to represent the maximum greenness (per pixel) within a growing season. Cropped areas will generally appear bright green in the imagery compared with the surrounding landscape. Even if the frequency mapping does not indicate cropping in an area, it is important to check each composite image to confirm that cropping has not been undertaken. Sometimes it will not be possible to clearly identify cropped areas in the imagery, e.g in relative wet seasons the entire landscape might appear green. In such a case we recommended to undertake further investigation with other information sources.

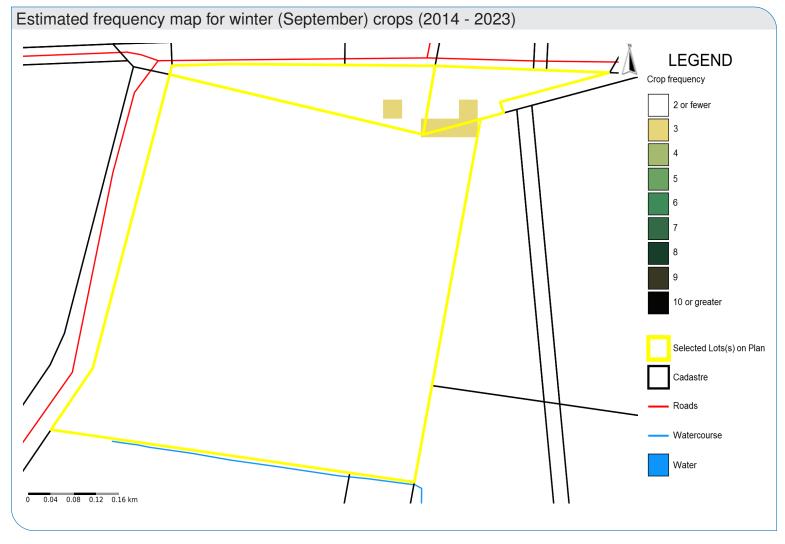
http://www.longpaddock.qld.gov.au/forage

29/05/2024 Lot on Plan: 251SP177899,60SP177899,3069A3415 etc.

Label: paddock19







http://www.longpaddock.qld.gov.au/forage

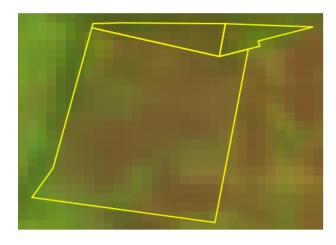
29/05/2024

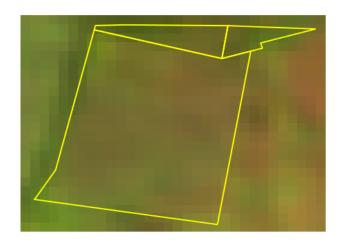
Lot on Plan: 251SP177899,60SP177899,3069A3415 etc.

Label: paddock19

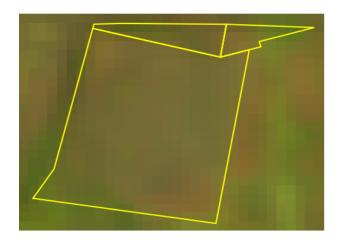


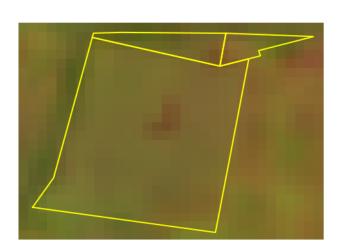
February (left) and September (right) images for 2014

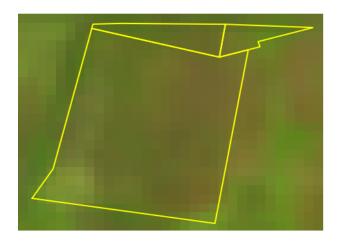


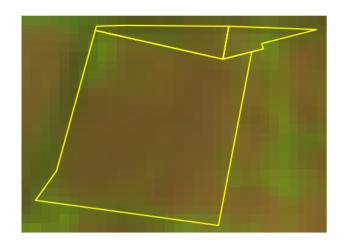


February (left) and September (right) images for 2015









http://www.longpaddock.qld.gov.au/forage

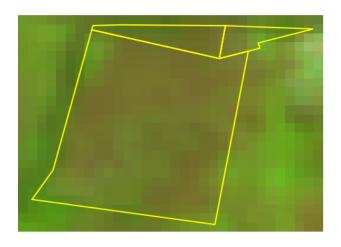
29/05/2024

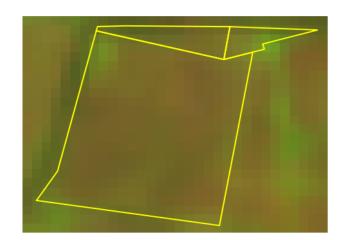
Lot on Plan: 251SP177899,60SP177899,3069A3415 etc.

Label: paddock19

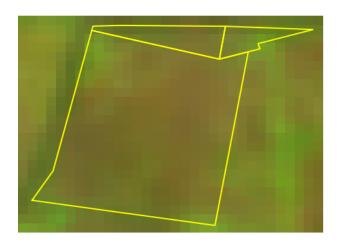
Queensland Government

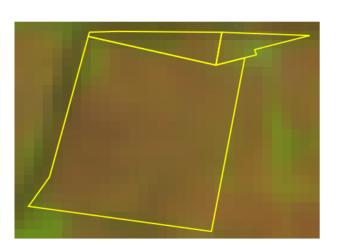
February (left) and September (right) images for 2017

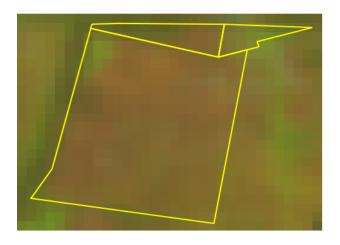


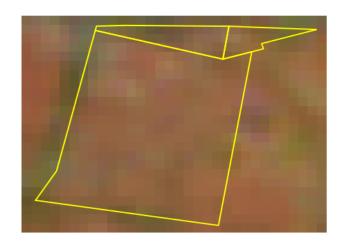


February (left) and September (right) images for 2018









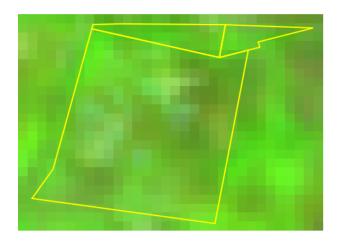
http://www.longpaddock.qld.gov.au/forage

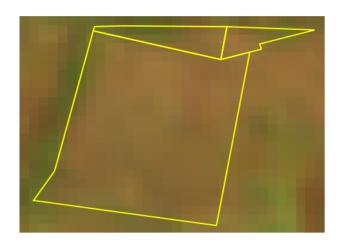
29/05/2024 Lot on Plan: 251SP177899,60SP177899,3069A3415 etc.

Label: paddock19

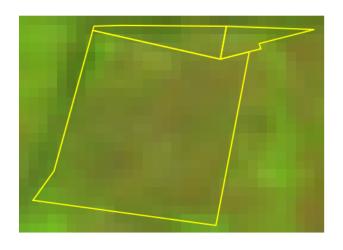


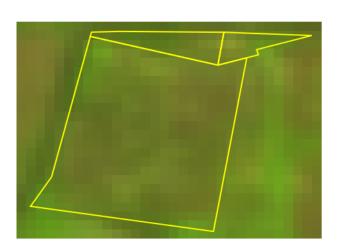
February (left) and September (right) images for 2020

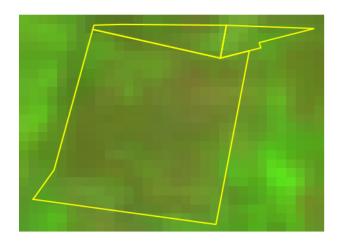


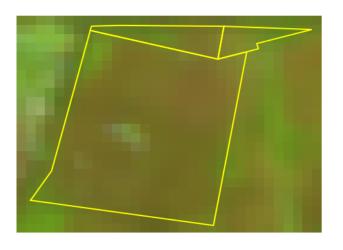


February (left) and September (right) images for 2021









http://www.longpaddock.qld.gov.au/forage

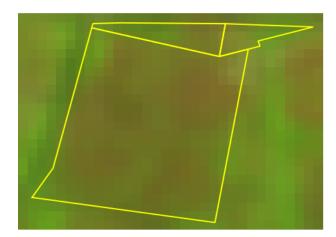
29/05/2024

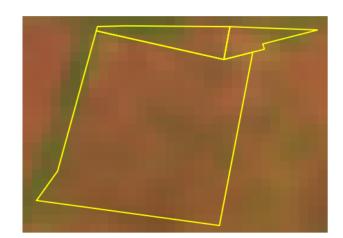
Lot on Plan: 251SP177899,60SP177899,3069A3415 etc.

Label: paddock19



February (left) and September (right) images for 2023





Reference

Pringle, M., Schmidt, M., and Tindall, D. (2018). Multi-decade, multi-sensor time-series modelling - based on geostatistical concepts - to predict broad groups of crops. Remote Sensing of Environment, 216, 183–200.

Pringle, M. (2021). Detecting the annual extent of sugarcane crops in Queensland, Australia. Remote Sensing Applications: Society and Environment, 22, 100496.

Disclaimer

Limitation of liability: the State of Queensland, as represented by the Department of Environment, Science and Innovation (DESI) 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 DESI 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 a 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, 2024.

http://www.longpaddock.qld.gov.au/forage

29/05/2024

Lot on Plan: 92A341981,3RP36466

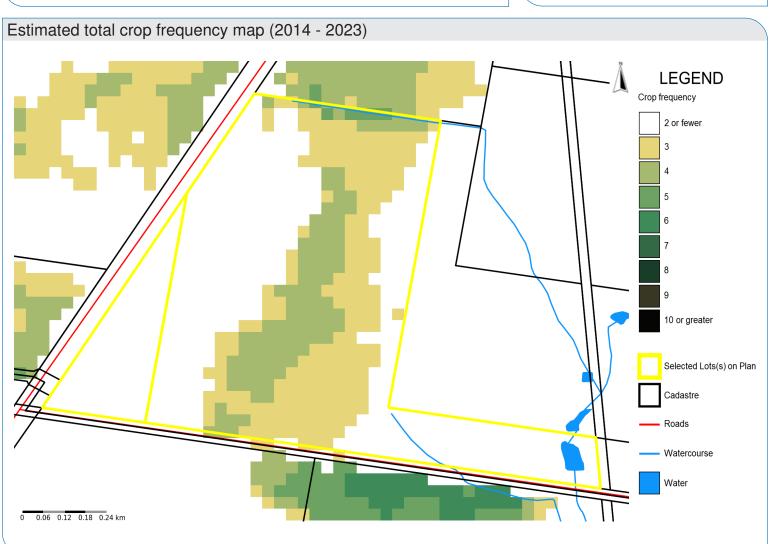
Label: paddock20

Queensland Government

Introduction

This report presents maps of crop frequency for your chosen area, and chosen time period. Maps are based on time-series analysis of satellite imagery (30m spatial resolution), for both the summer and winter growing seasons, aimed at detecting cycles of vegetation greenness. Composite satellite images that display the maximum greenness within a summer or winter growing season for each year are also provided, as a visual reference. For further information refer to the FORAGE User Guide (https://data.longpaddock.qld.gov.au/static/forage_user_guide.pdf).





How to interpret the information

Crop-frequency mapping: Coloured areas on the maps indicate locations where actively growing crops have been detected three or more times for the time period specified.

The map on this page shows the "Total Crop Frequency". For example, a total crop frequency value of 5 indicates that there have been 5 crops for the entire time period which can be made up of either summer crops or winter crops or combination of both seasons. The maps on the following page show the summer and winter crop frequency, respectively. Analysis of satellite imagery can result in some misclassification, so it is recommended to view the composite imagery (see below) to help confirm the presence of a crop in a given season.

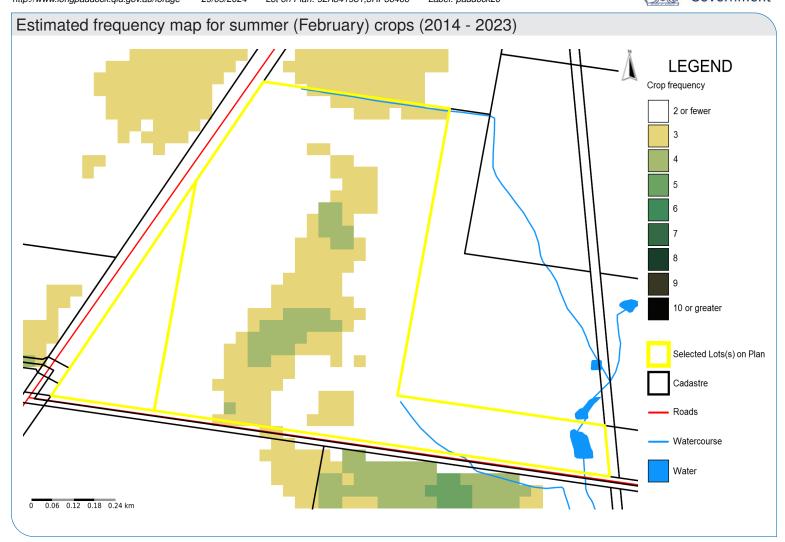
Composite satellite imagery: Due to the limitations of the automated method used to detect active cropping, it is recommended to view the seasonal composite images (pages 3 onward), compiled to represent the maximum greenness (per pixel) within a growing season. Cropped areas will generally appear bright green in the imagery compared with the surrounding landscape. Even if the frequency mapping does not indicate cropping in an area, it is important to check each composite image to confirm that cropping has not been undertaken. Sometimes it will not be possible to clearly identify cropped areas in the imagery, e.g in relative wet seasons the entire landscape might appear green. In such a case we recommended to undertake further investigation with other information sources.

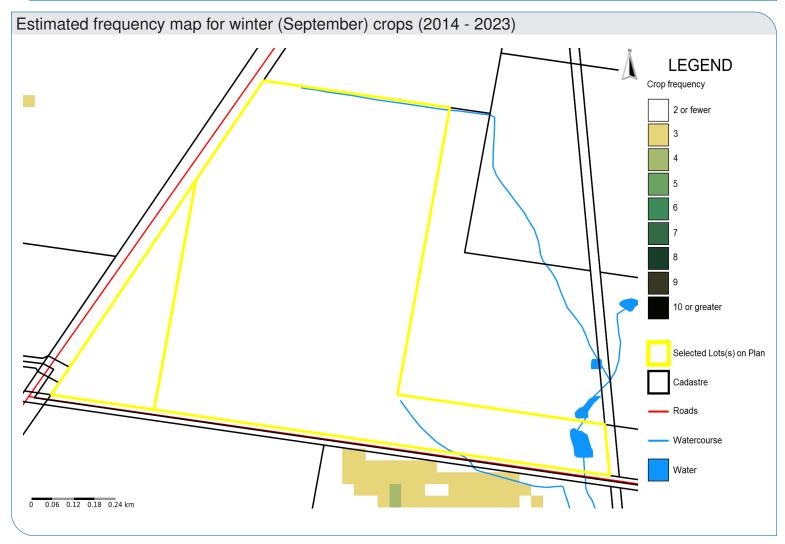
http://www.longpaddock.qld.gov.au/forage

29/05/2024 Lot on Plan: 92A341981,3RP36466

Label: paddock20





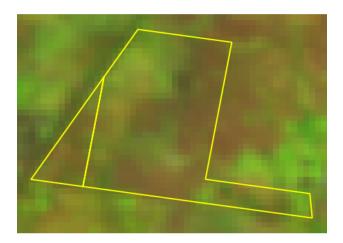


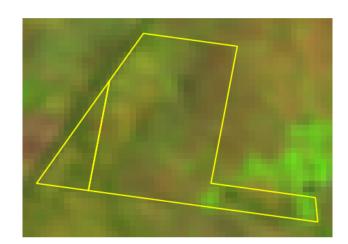
http://www.longpaddock.qld.gov.au/forage

29/05/2024 Lot on Plan: 92A341981,3RP36466

Label: paddock20

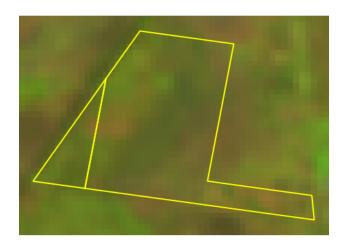
February (left) and September (right) images for 2014

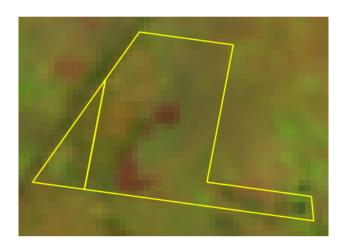


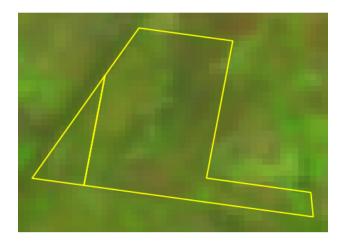


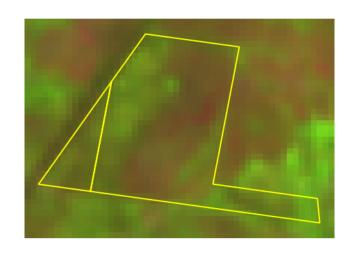
Queensland Government

February (left) and September (right) images for 2015







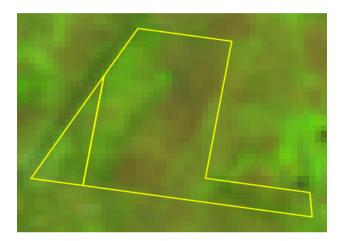


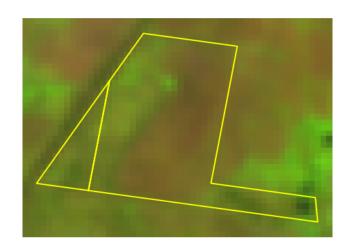
http://www.longpaddock.qld.gov.au/forage

29/05/2024 Lot on Plan: 92A341981,3RP36466

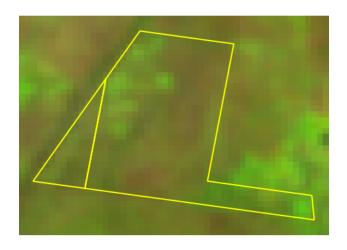
Label: paddock20

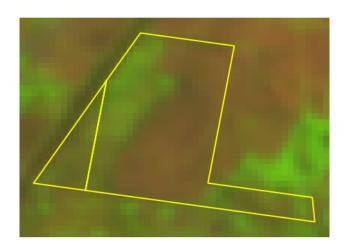
February (left) and September (right) images for 2017

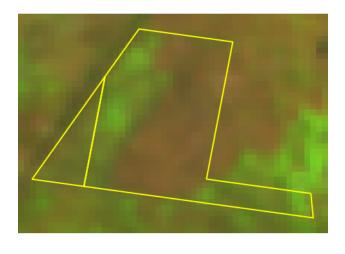


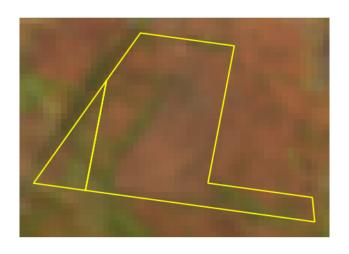


February (left) and September (right) images for 2018









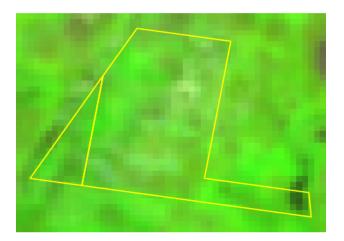


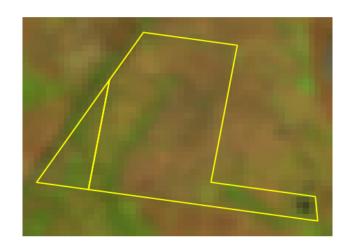
http://www.longpaddock.qld.gov.au/forage

29/05/2024 Lot on Plan: 92A341981,3RP36466

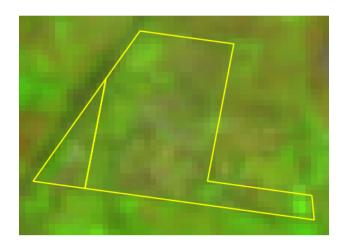
Label: paddock20

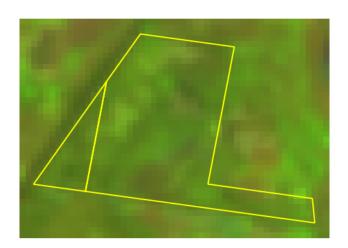
February (left) and September (right) images for 2020

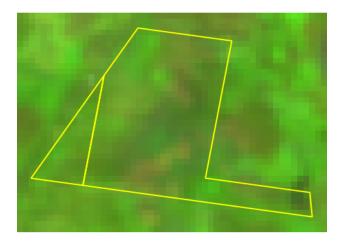


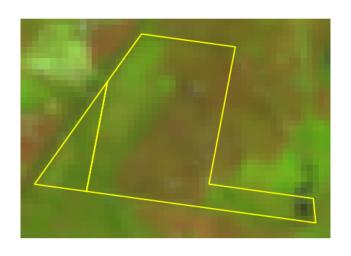


February (left) and September (right) images for 2021











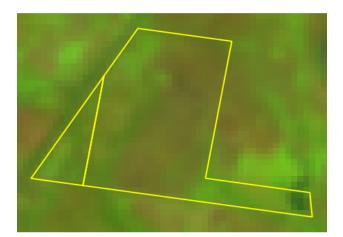
http://www.longpaddock.qld.gov.au/forage

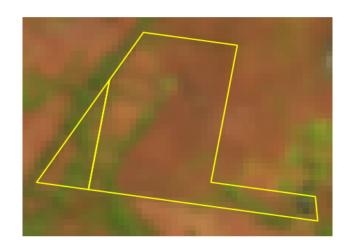
29/05/2024

Lot on Plan: 92A341981,3RP36466

Label: paddock20

February (left) and September (right) images for 2023





Reference

Pringle, M., Schmidt, M., and Tindall, D. (2018). Multi-decade, multi-sensor time-series modelling - based on geostatistical concepts - to predict broad groups of crops. Remote Sensing of Environment, 216, 183–200.

Pringle, M. (2021). Detecting the annual extent of sugarcane crops in Queensland, Australia. Remote Sensing Applications: Society and Environment, 22, 100496.

Disclaimer

Limitation of liability: the State of Queensland, as represented by the Department of Environment, Science and Innovation (DESI) 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 DESI 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 a 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, 2024.

Queensland Government

http://www.longpaddock.qld.gov.au/forage

29/05/2024

Lot on Plan: 3RP36466

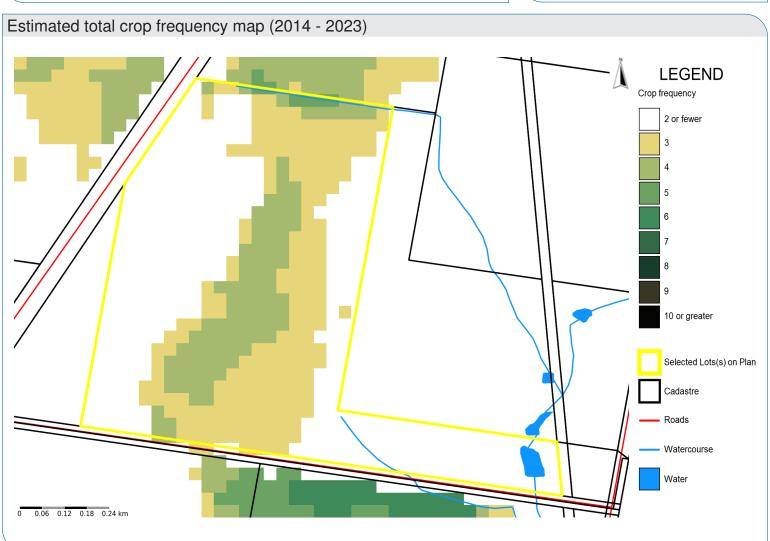
Label: paddock21

Queensland Government

Introduction

This report presents maps of crop frequency for your chosen area, and chosen time period. Maps are based on time-series analysis of satellite imagery (30m spatial resolution), for both the summer and winter growing seasons, aimed at detecting cycles of vegetation greenness. Composite satellite images that display the maximum greenness within a summer or winter growing season for each year are also provided, as a visual reference. For further information refer to the FORAGE User Guide (https://data.longpaddock.qld.gov.au/static/forage_user_guide.pdf).





How to interpret the information

Crop-frequency mapping: Coloured areas on the maps indicate locations where actively growing crops have been detected three or more times for the time period specified.

The map on this page shows the "Total Crop Frequency". For example, a total crop frequency value of 5 indicates that there have been 5 crops for the entire time period which can be made up of either summer crops or winter crops or combination of both seasons. The maps on the following page show the summer and winter crop frequency, respectively. Analysis of satellite imagery can result in some misclassification, so it is recommended to view the composite imagery (see below) to help confirm the presence of a crop in a given season.

Composite satellite imagery: Due to the limitations of the automated method used to detect active cropping, it is recommended to view the seasonal composite images (pages 3 onward), compiled to represent the maximum greenness (per pixel) within a growing season. Cropped areas will generally appear bright green in the imagery compared with the surrounding landscape. Even if the frequency mapping does not indicate cropping in an area, it is important to check each composite image to confirm that cropping has not been undertaken. Sometimes it will not be possible to clearly identify cropped areas in the imagery, e.g in relative wet seasons the entire landscape might appear green. In such a case we recommended to undertake further investigation with other information sources.

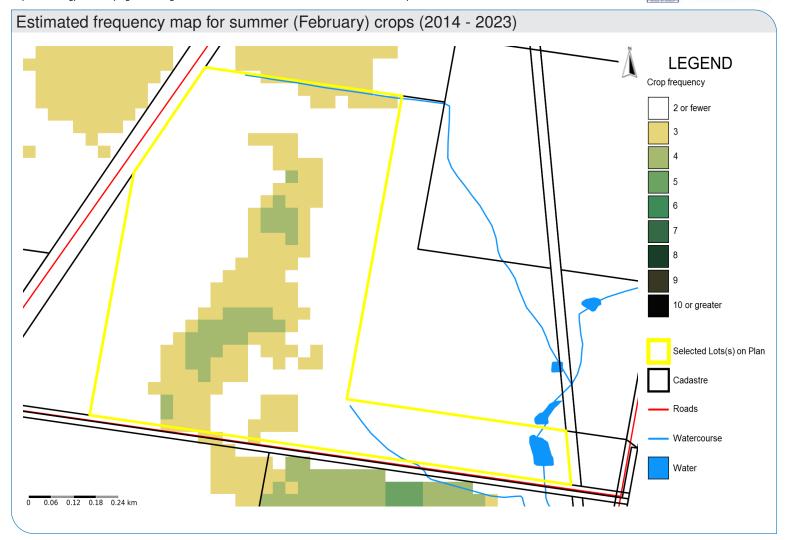
http://www.longpaddock.qld.gov.au/forage

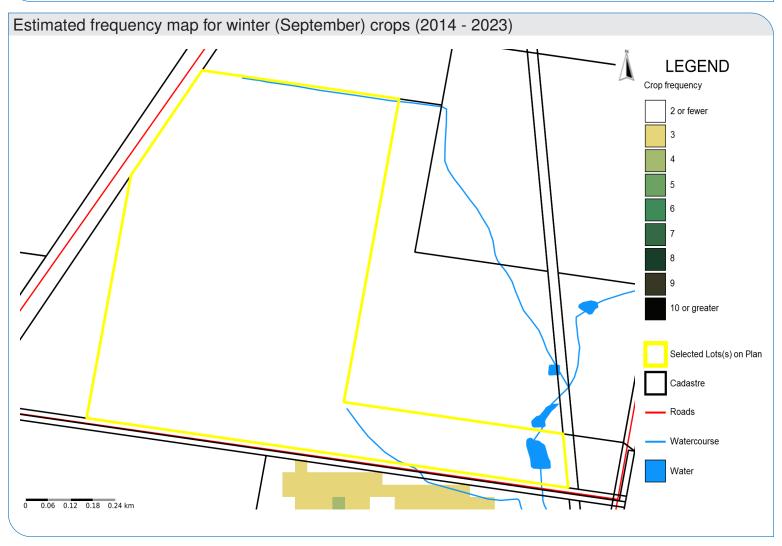
29/05/2024

Lot on Plan: 3RP36466

Label: paddock2



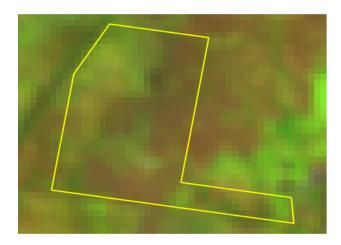


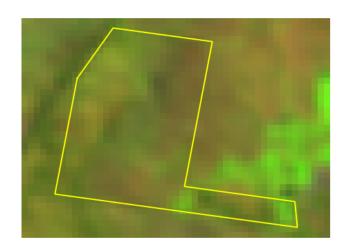


http://www.longpaddock.qld.gov.au/forage

29/05/2024 Lot on Plan: 3RP36466

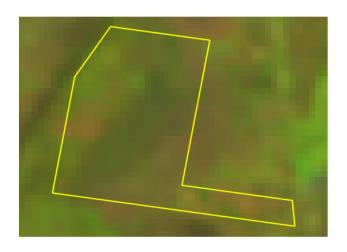
February (left) and September (right) images for 2014

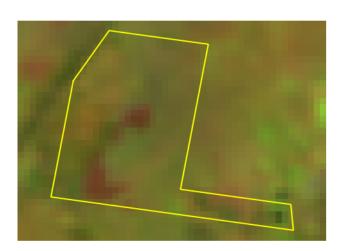




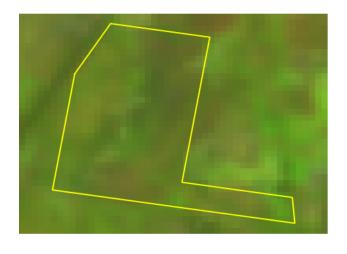
Queensland Government

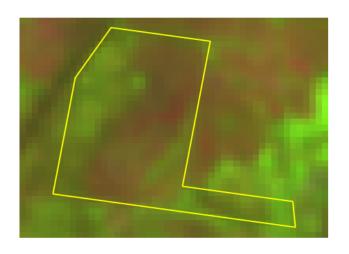
February (left) and September (right) images for 2015





February (left) and September (right) images for 2016

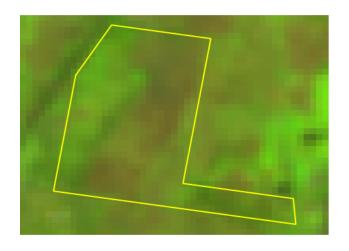


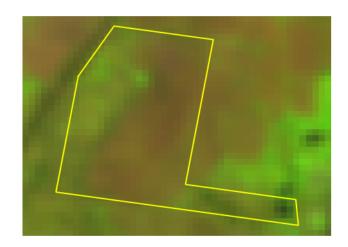


http://www.longpaddock.qld.gov.au/forage

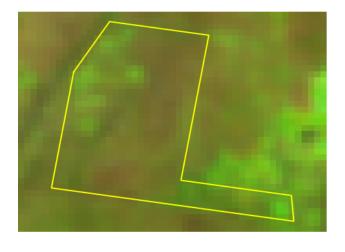
29/05/2024 Lot on Plan: 3RP36466

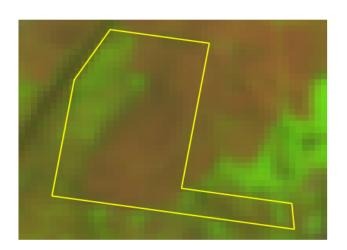
Queensland Government



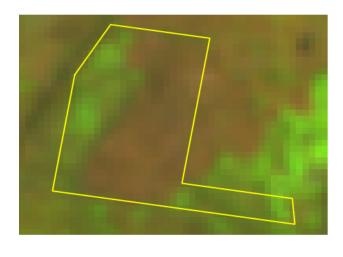


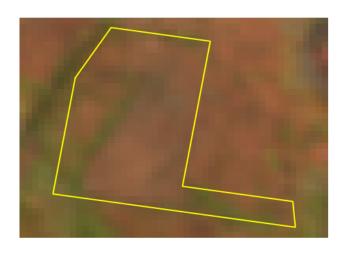
February (left) and September (right) images for 2018





February (left) and September (right) images for 2019



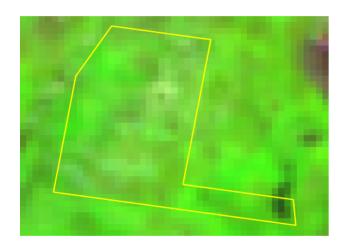


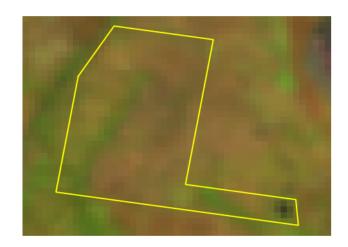
http://www.longpaddock.qld.gov.au/forage

29/05/2024 Lot on Plan: 3RP36466

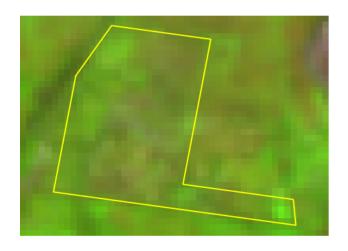
Queensland Government

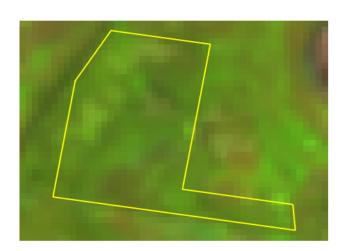
February (left) and September (right) images for 2020

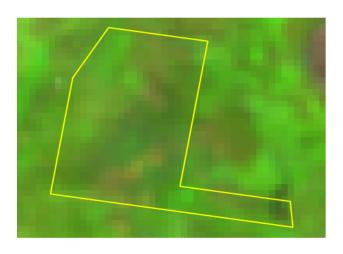


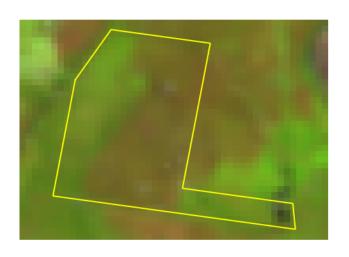


February (left) and September (right) images for 2021









http://www.longpaddock.qld.gov.au/forage

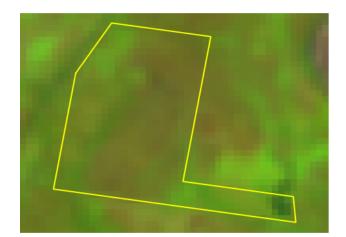
29/05/2024

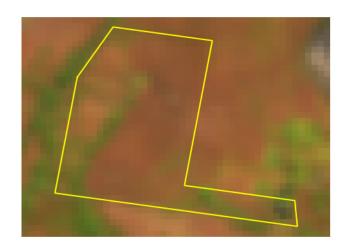
Lot on Plan: 3RP36466

Label: paddock2

Queensland Government

February (left) and September (right) images for 2023





Reference

Pringle, M., Schmidt, M., and Tindall, D. (2018). Multi-decade, multi-sensor time-series modelling - based on geostatistical concepts - to predict broad groups of crops. Remote Sensing of Environment, 216, 183–200.

Pringle, M. (2021). Detecting the annual extent of sugarcane crops in Queensland, Australia. Remote Sensing Applications: Society and Environment, 22, 100496.

Disclaimer

Limitation of liability: the State of Queensland, as represented by the Department of Environment, Science and Innovation (DESI) 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 DESI 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 a 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, 2024.

http://www.longpaddock.qld.gov.au/forage

29/05/2024

Lot on Plan: 3435AG2605,3293A341624

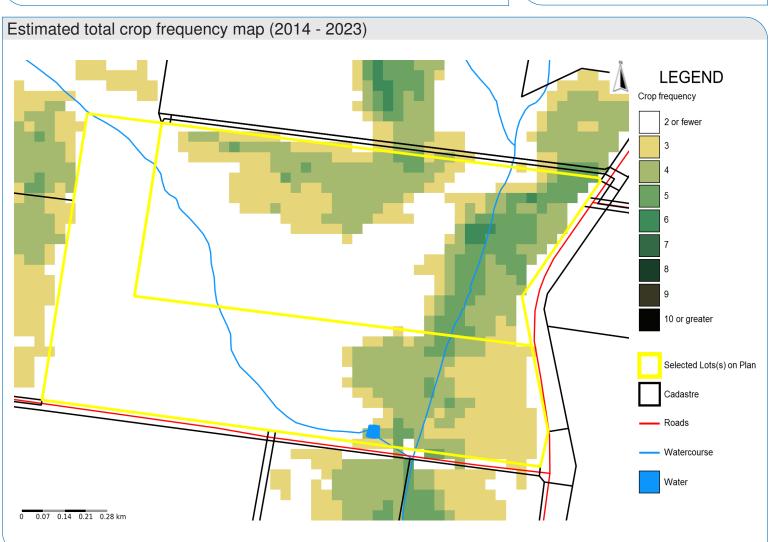
Label: paddock22

Queensland Government

Introduction

This report presents maps of crop frequency for your chosen area, and chosen time period. Maps are based on time-series analysis of satellite imagery (30m spatial resolution), for both the summer and winter growing seasons, aimed at detecting cycles of vegetation greenness. Composite satellite images that display the maximum greenness within a summer or winter growing season for each year are also provided, as a visual reference. For further information refer to the FORAGE User Guide (https://data.longpaddock.qld.gov.au/static/forage_user_guide.pdf).





How to interpret the information

Crop-frequency mapping: Coloured areas on the maps indicate locations where actively growing crops have been detected three or more times for the time period specified.

The map on this page shows the "Total Crop Frequency". For example, a total crop frequency value of 5 indicates that there have been 5 crops for the entire time period which can be made up of either summer crops or winter crops or combination of both seasons. The maps on the following page show the summer and winter crop frequency, respectively. Analysis of satellite imagery can result in some misclassification, so it is recommended to view the composite imagery (see below) to help confirm the presence of a crop in a given season.

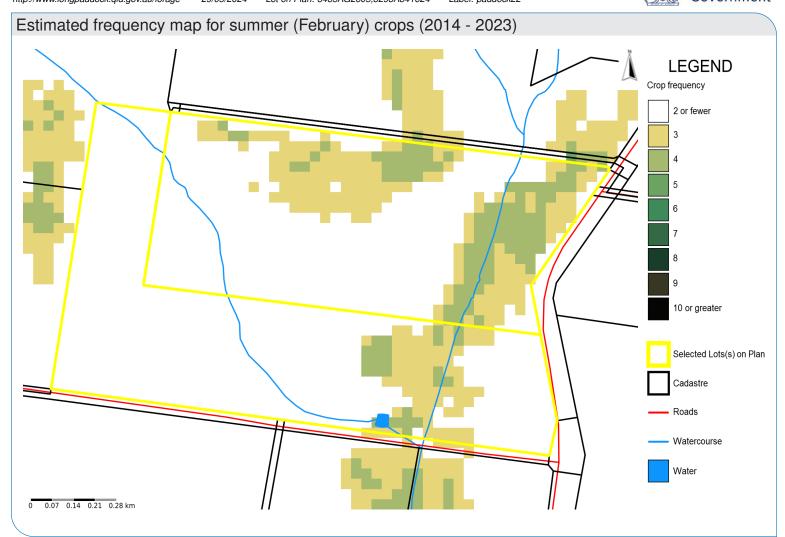
Composite satellite imagery: Due to the limitations of the automated method used to detect active cropping, it is recommended to view the seasonal composite images (pages 3 onward), compiled to represent the maximum greenness (per pixel) within a growing season. Cropped areas will generally appear bright green in the imagery compared with the surrounding landscape. Even if the frequency mapping does not indicate cropping in an area, it is important to check each composite image to confirm that cropping has not been undertaken. Sometimes it will not be possible to clearly identify cropped areas in the imagery, e.g in relative wet seasons the entire landscape might appear green. In such a case we recommended to undertake further investigation with other information sources.

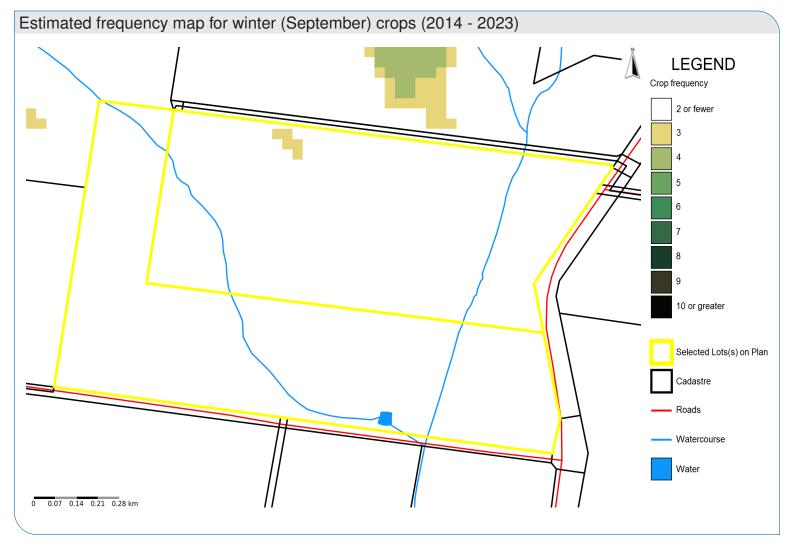
http://www.longpaddock.qld.gov.au/forage

29/05/2024 Lot on Plan: 3435AG2605,3293A341624

Label: paddock22





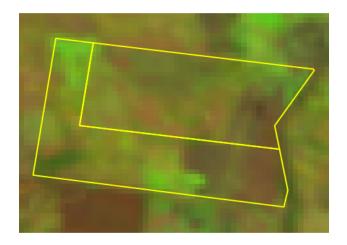


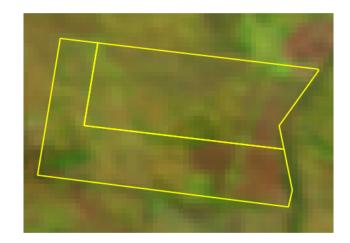
http://www.longpaddock.qld.gov.au/forage

29/05/2024 Lot on Plan: 3435AG2605,3293A341624

Label: paddock22

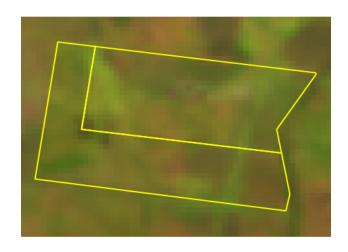
February (left) and September (right) images for 2014

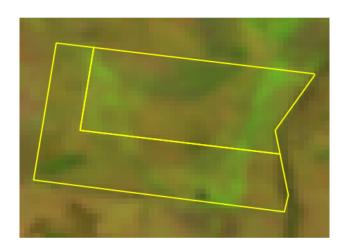


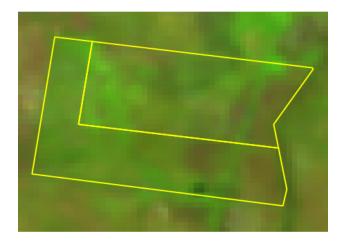


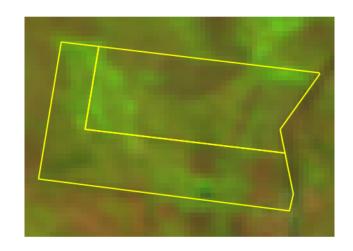
Queensland Government

February (left) and September (right) images for 2015







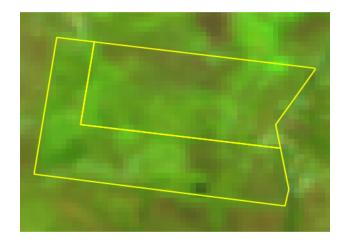


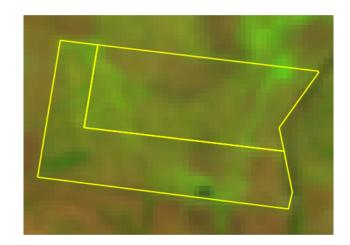
http://www.longpaddock.qld.gov.au/forage

29/05/2024 Lot on Plan: 3435AG2605,3293A341624

Label: paddock22

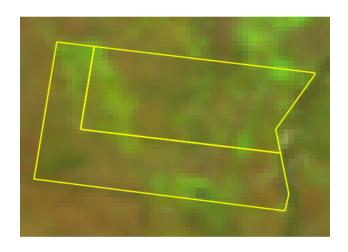
February (left) and September (right) images for 2017

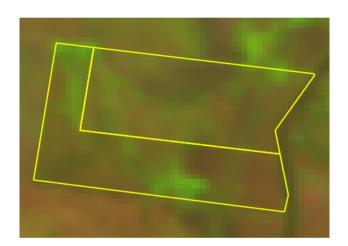


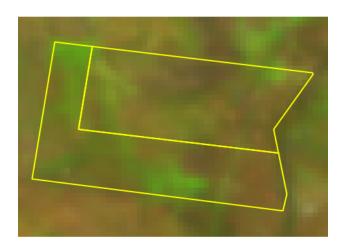


Queensland Government

February (left) and September (right) images for 2018









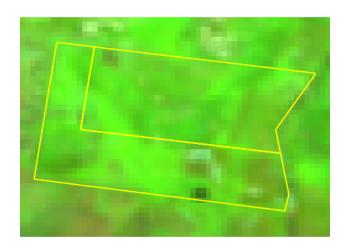
http://www.longpaddock.qld.gov.au/forage

29/05/2024 Lot on Plan: 3435AG2605,3293A341624

Label: paddock22

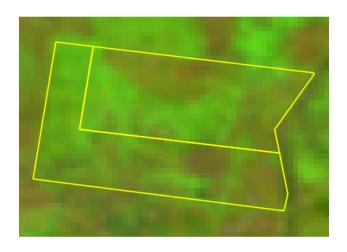


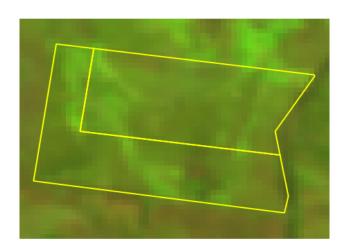
February (left) and September (right) images for 2020

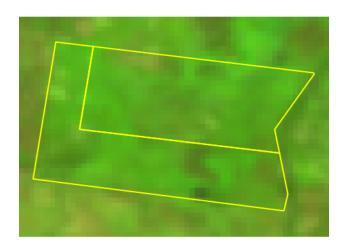


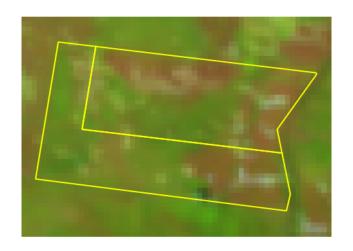


February (left) and September (right) images for 2021









http://www.longpaddock.qld.gov.au/forage

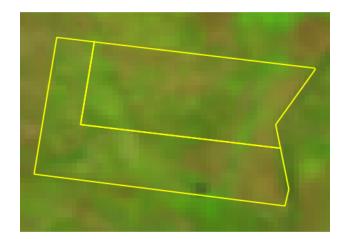
29/05/2024

Lot on Plan: 3435AG2605,3293A341624

Label: paddock22



February (left) and September (right) images for 2023





Reference

Pringle, M., Schmidt, M., and Tindall, D. (2018). Multi-decade, multi-sensor time-series modelling - based on geostatistical concepts - to predict broad groups of crops. Remote Sensing of Environment, 216, 183–200.

Pringle, M. (2021). Detecting the annual extent of sugarcane crops in Queensland, Australia. Remote Sensing Applications: Society and Environment, 22, 100496.

Disclaimer

Limitation of liability: the State of Queensland, as represented by the Department of Environment, Science and Innovation (DESI) 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 DESI 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 a 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, 2024.

http://www.longpaddock.qld.gov.au/forage

29/05/2024

Lot on Plan: 3875SP150555,3679A341857

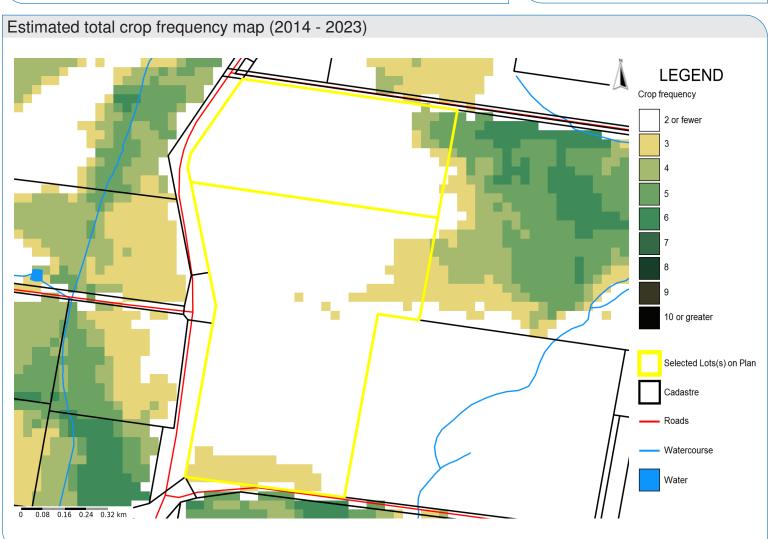
Label: paddock23

Queensland Government

Introduction

This report presents maps of crop frequency for your chosen area, and chosen time period. Maps are based on time-series analysis of satellite imagery (30m spatial resolution), for both the summer and winter growing seasons, aimed at detecting cycles of vegetation greenness. Composite satellite images that display the maximum greenness within a summer or winter growing season for each year are also provided, as a visual reference. For further information refer to the FORAGE User Guide (https://data.longpaddock.qld.gov.au/static/forage_user_guide.pdf).





How to interpret the information

Crop-frequency mapping: Coloured areas on the maps indicate locations where actively growing crops have been detected three or more times for the time period specified.

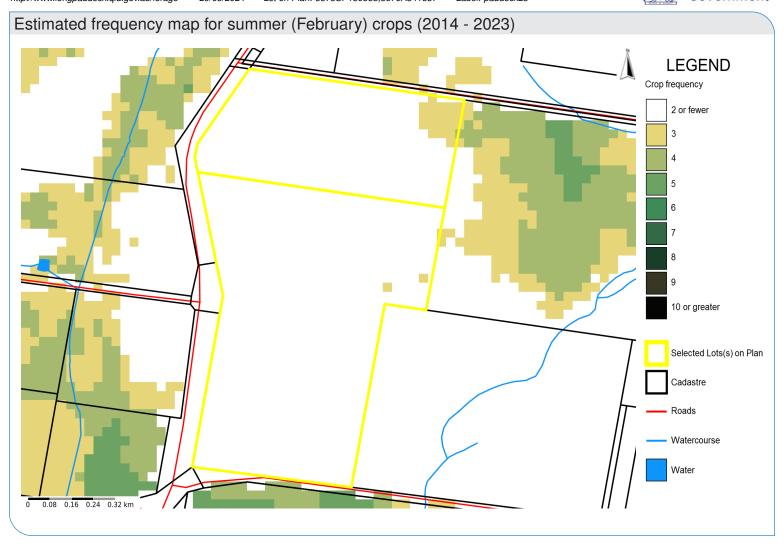
The map on this page shows the "Total Crop Frequency". For example, a total crop frequency value of 5 indicates that there have been 5 crops for the entire time period which can be made up of either summer crops or winter crops or combination of both seasons. The maps on the following page show the summer and winter crop frequency, respectively. Analysis of satellite imagery can result in some misclassification, so it is recommended to view the composite imagery (see below) to help confirm the presence of a crop in a given season.

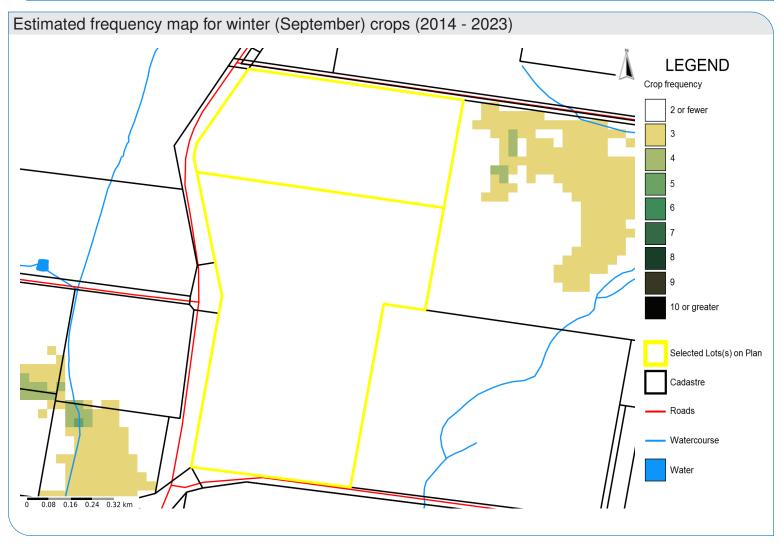
Composite satellite imagery: Due to the limitations of the automated method used to detect active cropping, it is recommended to view the seasonal composite images (pages 3 onward), compiled to represent the maximum greenness (per pixel) within a growing season. Cropped areas will generally appear bright green in the imagery compared with the surrounding landscape. Even if the frequency mapping does not indicate cropping in an area, it is important to check each composite image to confirm that cropping has not been undertaken. Sometimes it will not be possible to clearly identify cropped areas in the imagery, e.g in relative wet seasons the entire landscape might appear green. In such a case we recommended to undertake further investigation with other information sources.

http://www.longpaddock.qld.gov.au/forage

29/05/2024 Lot on Plan: 3875SP150555,3679A341857





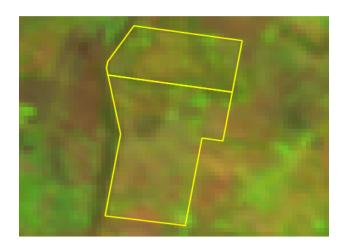


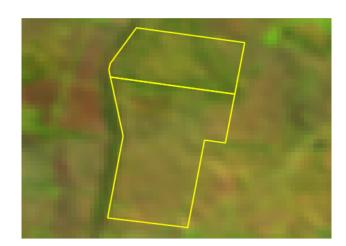
http://www.longpaddock.qld.gov.au/forage

29/05/2024 Lot on Plan: 3875SP150555,3679A341857

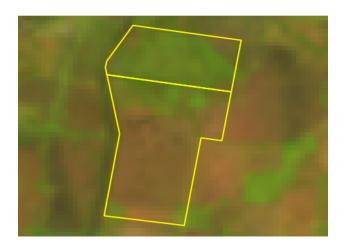
Label: paddock23

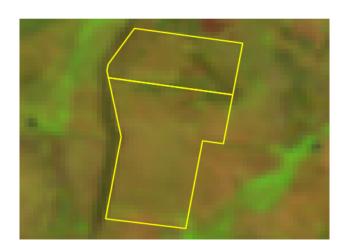




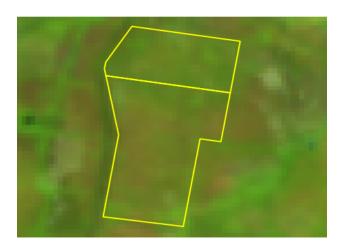


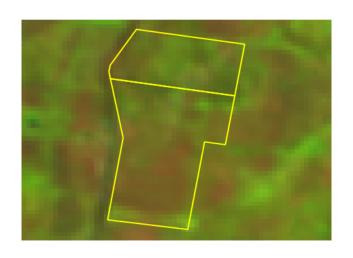
February (left) and September (right) images for 2015





February (left) and September (right) images for 2016



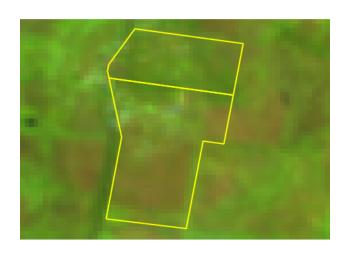


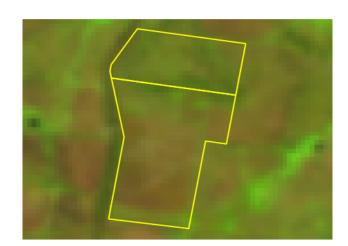
http://www.longpaddock.qld.gov.au/forage

29/05/2024 Lot on Plan: 3875SP150555,3679A341857

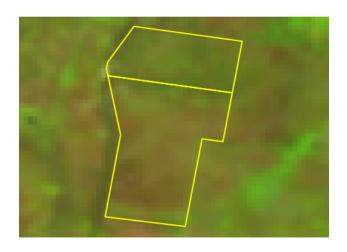
Label: paddock23

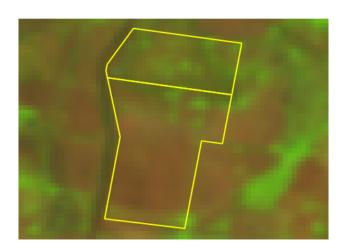




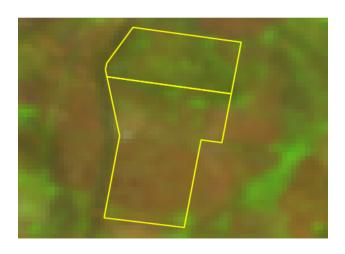


February (left) and September (right) images for 2018





February (left) and September (right) images for 2019



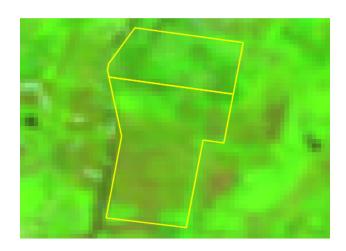


http://www.longpaddock.qld.gov.au/forage

29/05/2024 Lot on Plan: 3875SP150555,3679A341857

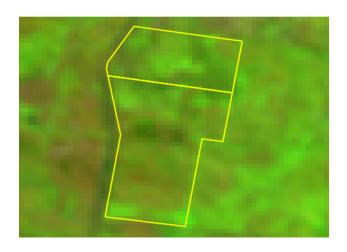
Label: paddock23

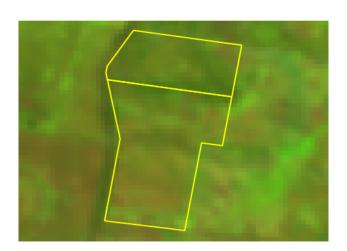




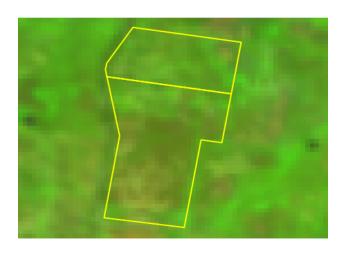


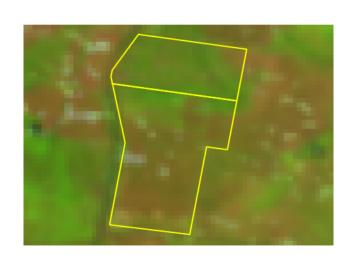
February (left) and September (right) images for 2021





February (left) and September (right) images for 2022





http://www.longpaddock.qld.gov.au/forage

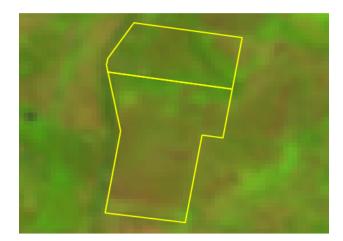
29/05/2024

Lot on Plan: 3875SP150555,3679A341857

Label: paddock23



February (left) and September (right) images for 2023





Reference

Pringle, M., Schmidt, M., and Tindall, D. (2018). Multi-decade, multi-sensor time-series modelling - based on geostatistical concepts - to predict broad groups of crops. Remote Sensing of Environment, 216, 183–200.

Pringle, M. (2021). Detecting the annual extent of sugarcane crops in Queensland, Australia. Remote Sensing Applications: Society and Environment, 22, 100496.

Disclaimer

Limitation of liability: the State of Queensland, as represented by the Department of Environment, Science and Innovation (DESI) 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 DESI 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 a 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, 2024.

http://www.longpaddock.qld.gov.au/forage

29/05/2024

Lot on Plan: 4089A342138,3684A341858

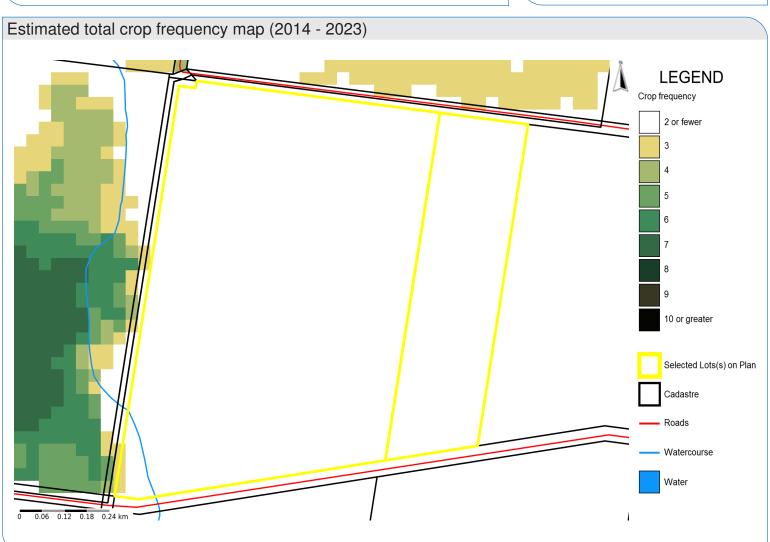
Label: paddock24

Queensland Government

Introduction

This report presents maps of crop frequency for your chosen area, and chosen time period. Maps are based on time-series analysis of satellite imagery (30m spatial resolution), for both the summer and winter growing seasons, aimed at detecting cycles of vegetation greenness. Composite satellite images that display the maximum greenness within a summer or winter growing season for each year are also provided, as a visual reference. For further information refer to the FORAGE User Guide (https://data.longpaddock.qld.gov.au/static/forage_user_guide.pdf).





How to interpret the information

Crop-frequency mapping: Coloured areas on the maps indicate locations where actively growing crops have been detected three or more times for the time period specified.

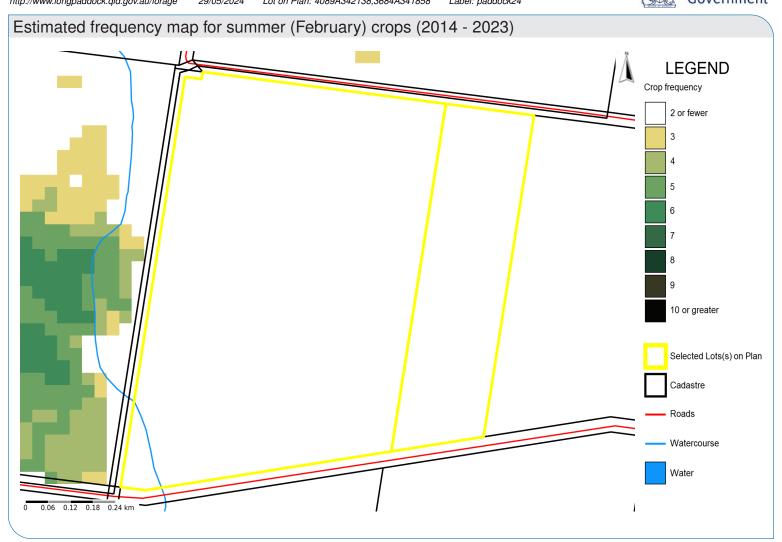
The map on this page shows the "Total Crop Frequency". For example, a total crop frequency value of 5 indicates that there have been 5 crops for the entire time period which can be made up of either summer crops or winter crops or combination of both seasons. The maps on the following page show the summer and winter crop frequency, respectively. Analysis of satellite imagery can result in some misclassification, so it is recommended to view the composite imagery (see below) to help confirm the presence of a crop in a given season.

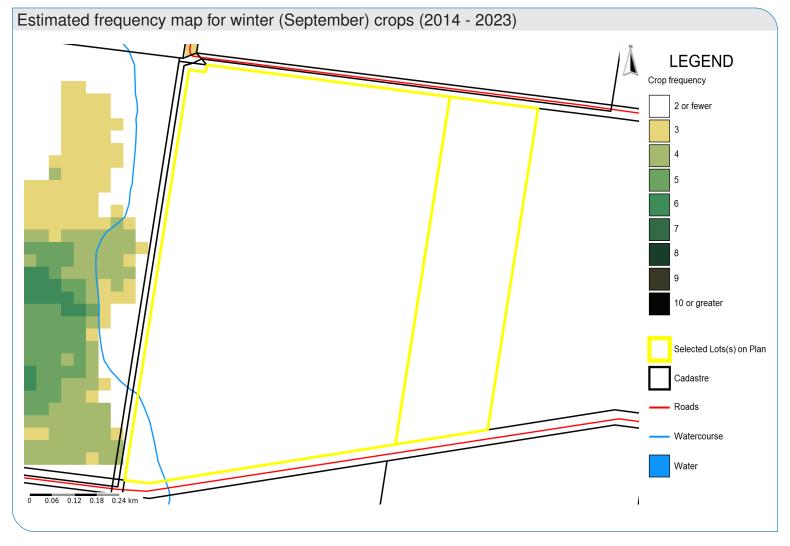
Composite satellite imagery: Due to the limitations of the automated method used to detect active cropping, it is recommended to view the seasonal composite images (pages 3 onward), compiled to represent the maximum greenness (per pixel) within a growing season. Cropped areas will generally appear bright green in the imagery compared with the surrounding landscape. Even if the frequency mapping does not indicate cropping in an area, it is important to check each composite image to confirm that cropping has not been undertaken. Sometimes it will not be possible to clearly identify cropped areas in the imagery, e.g in relative wet seasons the entire landscape might appear green. In such a case we recommended to undertake further investigation with other information sources.

http://www.longpaddock.qld.gov.au/forage

29/05/2024 Lot on Plan: 4089A342138,3684A341858







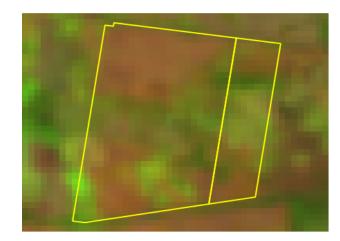
http://www.longpaddock.qld.gov.au/forage

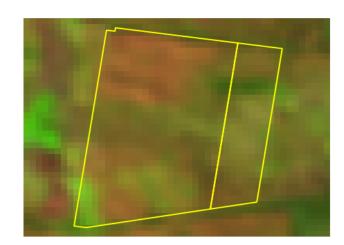
29/05/2024 Lot

Lot on Plan: 4089A342138,3684A341858

Label: paddock24

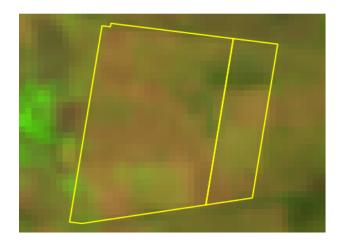
February (left) and September (right) images for 2014

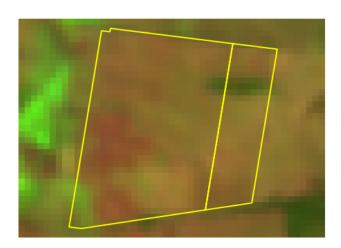




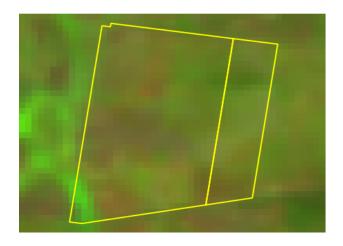
Queensland Government

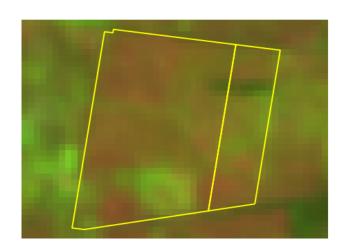
February (left) and September (right) images for 2015





February (left) and September (right) images for 2016





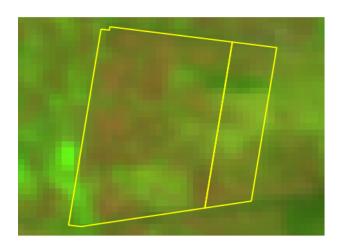
http://www.longpaddock.qld.gov.au/forage

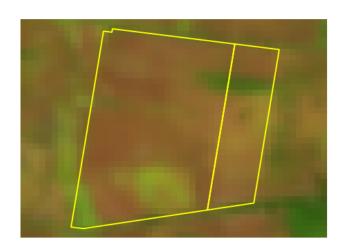
29/05/2024

Lot on Plan: 4089A342138,3684A341858

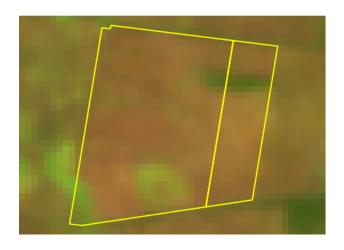
Label: paddock24

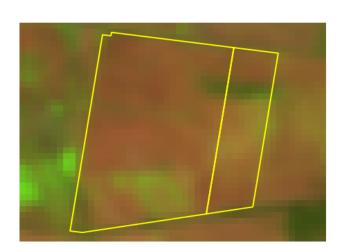
February (left) and September (right) images for 2017

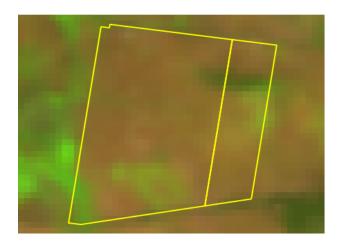


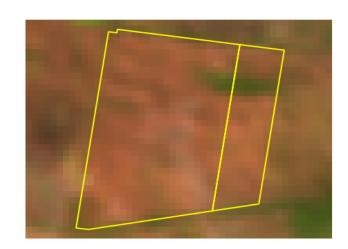


February (left) and September (right) images for 2018











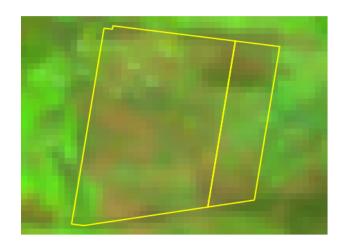
http://www.longpaddock.qld.gov.au/forage

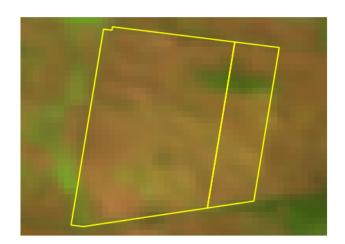
29/05/2024 Lot on Plan: 4089A342138,3684A341858

Label: paddock24

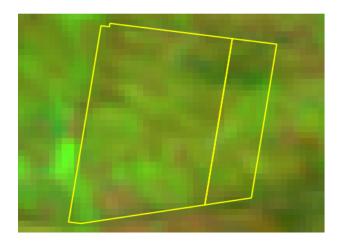
Queensland Government

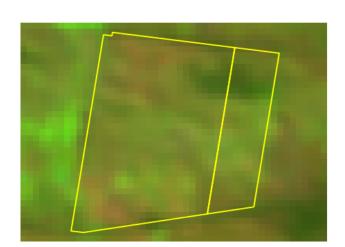
February (left) and September (right) images for 2020

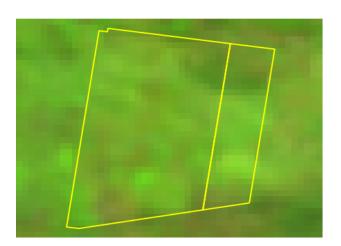


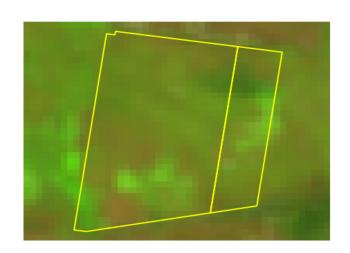


February (left) and September (right) images for 2021









http://www.longpaddock.qld.gov.au/forage

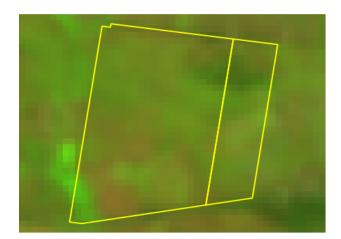
29/05/2024

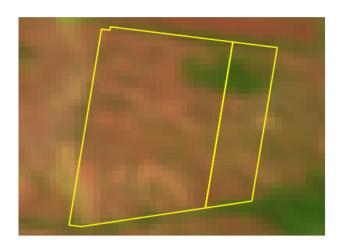
Lot on Plan: 4089A342138,3684A341858

Label: paddock24



February (left) and September (right) images for 2023





Reference

Pringle, M., Schmidt, M., and Tindall, D. (2018). Multi-decade, multi-sensor time-series modelling - based on geostatistical concepts - to predict broad groups of crops. Remote Sensing of Environment, 216, 183–200.

Pringle, M. (2021). Detecting the annual extent of sugarcane crops in Queensland, Australia. Remote Sensing Applications: Society and Environment, 22, 100496.

Disclaimer

Limitation of liability: the State of Queensland, as represented by the Department of Environment, Science and Innovation (DESI) 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 DESI 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 a 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, 2024.

http://www.longpaddock.qld.gov.au/forage

29/05/2024

Lot on Plan: 4086A342138

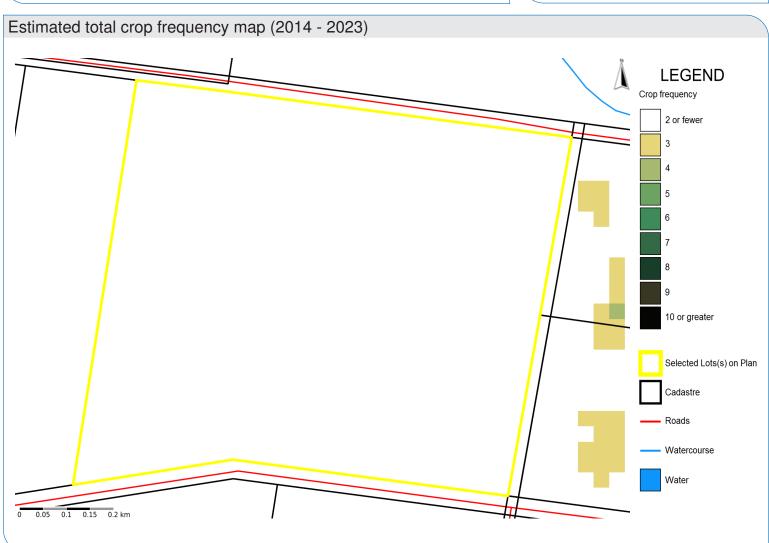
Label: paddock25



Introduction

This report presents maps of crop frequency for your chosen area, and chosen time period. Maps are based on time-series analysis of satellite imagery (30m spatial resolution), for both the summer and winter growing seasons, aimed at detecting cycles of vegetation greenness. Composite satellite images that display the maximum greenness within a summer or winter growing season for each year are also provided, as a visual reference. For further information refer to the FORAGE User Guide (https://data.longpaddock.qld.gov.au/static/forage_user_guide.pdf).





How to interpret the information

Crop-frequency mapping: Coloured areas on the maps indicate locations where actively growing crops have been detected three or more times for the time period specified.

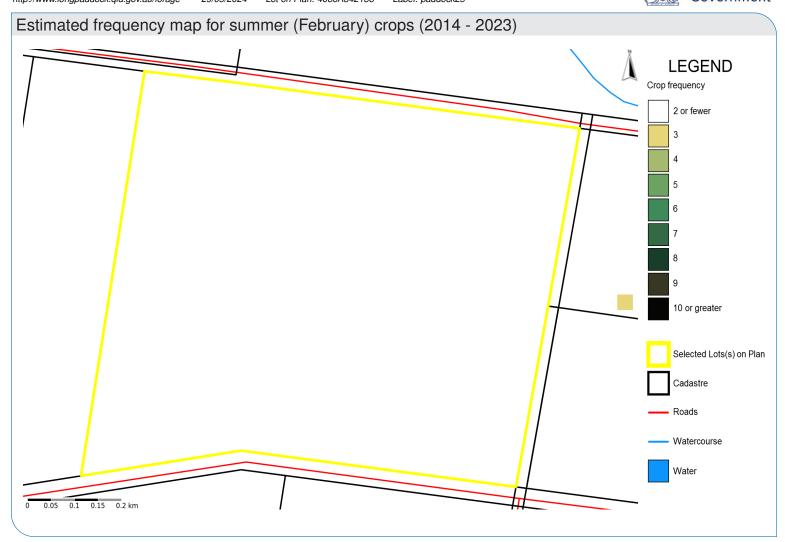
The map on this page shows the "Total Crop Frequency". For example, a total crop frequency value of 5 indicates that there have been 5 crops for the entire time period which can be made up of either summer crops or winter crops or combination of both seasons. The maps on the following page show the summer and winter crop frequency, respectively. Analysis of satellite imagery can result in some misclassification, so it is recommended to view the composite imagery (see below) to help confirm the presence of a crop in a given season.

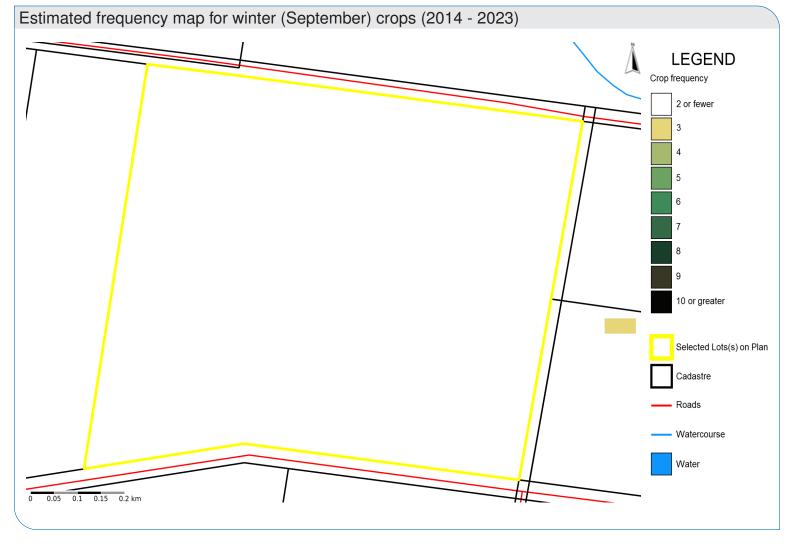
Composite satellite imagery: Due to the limitations of the automated method used to detect active cropping, it is recommended to view the seasonal composite images (pages 3 onward), compiled to represent the maximum greenness (per pixel) within a growing season. Cropped areas will generally appear bright green in the imagery compared with the surrounding landscape. Even if the frequency mapping does not indicate cropping in an area, it is important to check each composite image to confirm that cropping has not been undertaken. Sometimes it will not be possible to clearly identify cropped areas in the imagery, e.g in relative wet seasons the entire landscape might appear green. In such a case we recommended to undertake further investigation with other information sources.

http://www.longpaddock.qld.gov.au/forage

29/05/2024 Lot on Plan: 4086A342138





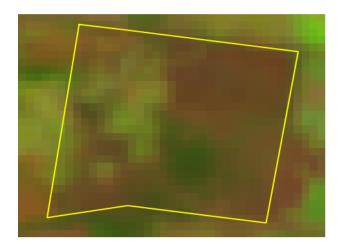


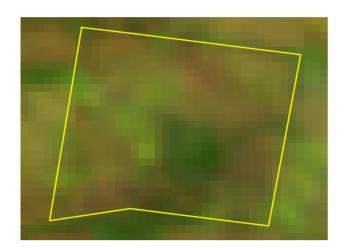
http://www.longpaddock.qld.gov.au/forage

29/05/2024 Lot on Plan: 4086A342138

Label: paddock25

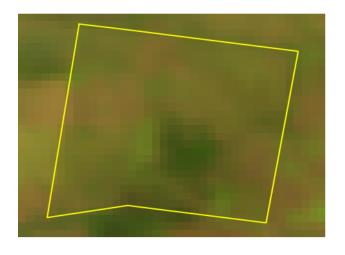
February (left) and September (right) images for 2014

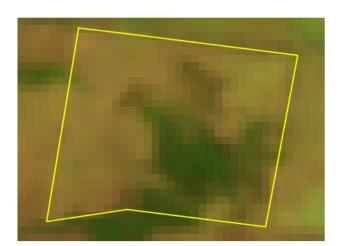


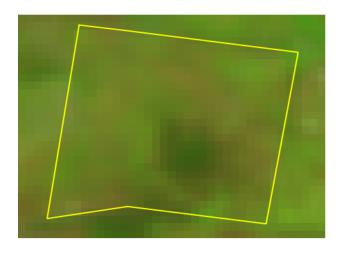


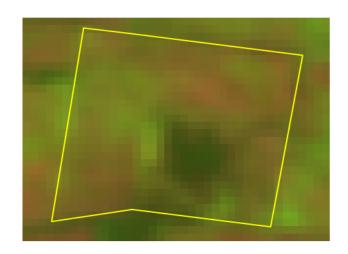
Queensland Government

February (left) and September (right) images for 2015









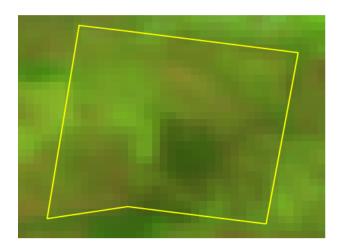
http://www.longpaddock.qld.gov.au/forage

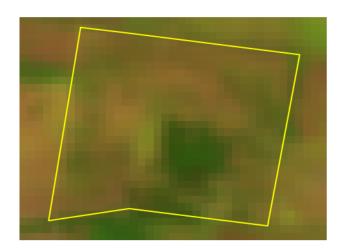
29/05/2024

Lot on Plan: 4086A342138

Label: paddock25

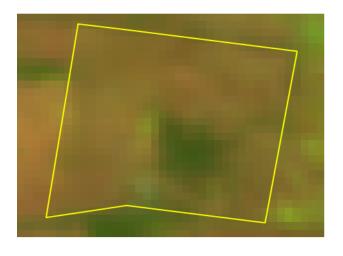
February (left) and September (right) images for 2017

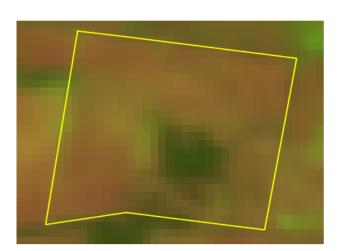


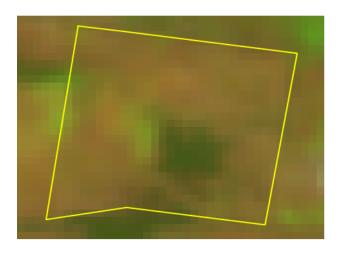


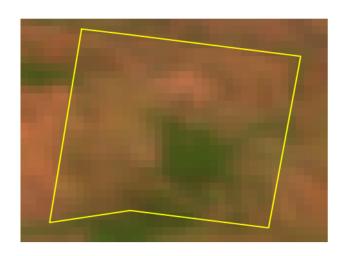
Queensland Government

February (left) and September (right) images for 2018









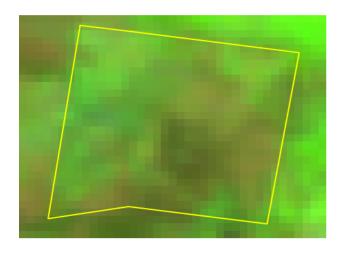
http://www.longpaddock.qld.gov.au/forage

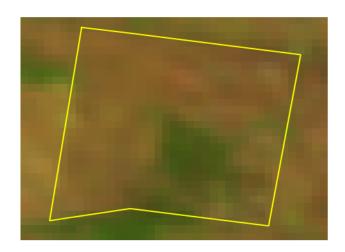
29/05/2024 Lot on Plan: 4086A342138

Label: paddock25

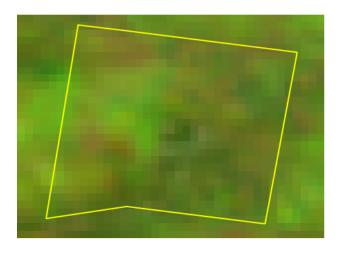
Queensland Government

February (left) and September (right) images for 2020

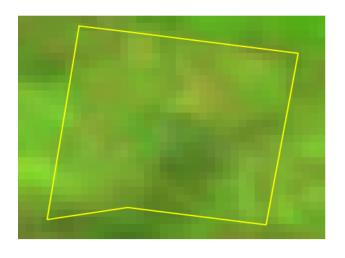


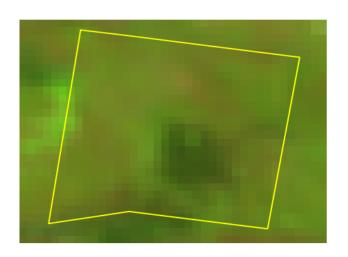


February (left) and September (right) images for 2021









http://www.longpaddock.qld.gov.au/forage

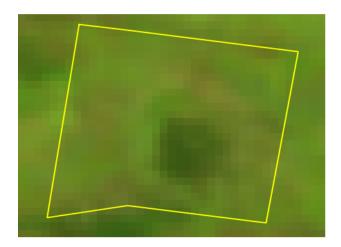
29/05/2024

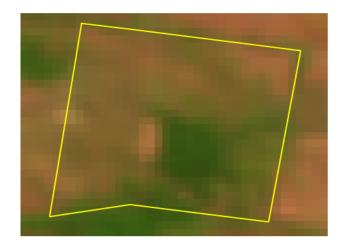
Lot on Plan: 4086A342138

Label: paddock25



February (left) and September (right) images for 2023





Reference

Pringle, M., Schmidt, M., and Tindall, D. (2018). Multi-decade, multi-sensor time-series modelling - based on geostatistical concepts - to predict broad groups of crops. Remote Sensing of Environment, 216, 183–200.

Pringle, M. (2021). Detecting the annual extent of sugarcane crops in Queensland, Australia. Remote Sensing Applications: Society and Environment, 22, 100496.

Disclaimer

Limitation of liability: the State of Queensland, as represented by the Department of Environment, Science and Innovation (DESI) 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 DESI 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 a 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, 2024.

http://www.longpaddock.qld.gov.au/forage

29/05/2024

Lot on Plan: 101A342317,100AG2498,94A342317,5 etc.

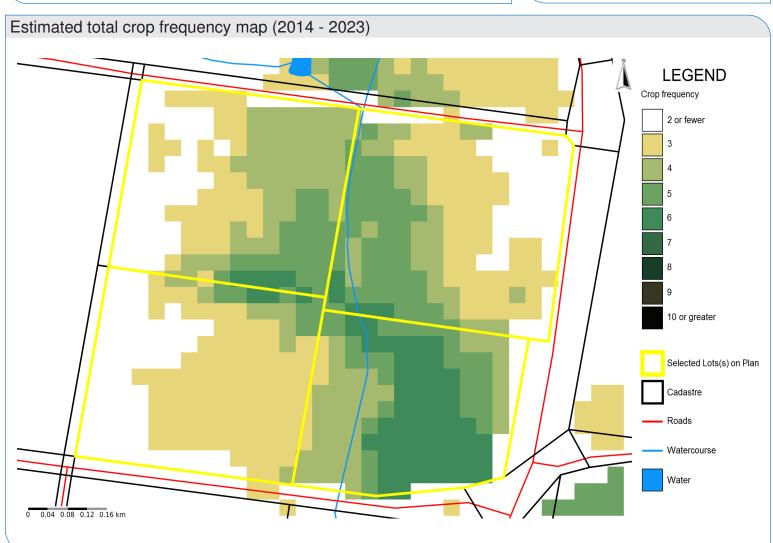
Label: paddock26

Queensland Government

Introduction

This report presents maps of crop frequency for your chosen area, and chosen time period. Maps are based on time-series analysis of satellite imagery (30m spatial resolution), for both the summer and winter growing seasons, aimed at detecting cycles of vegetation greenness. Composite satellite images that display the maximum greenness within a summer or winter growing season for each year are also provided, as a visual reference. For further information refer to the FORAGE User Guide (https://data.longpaddock.qld.gov.au/static/forage_user_guide.pdf).





How to interpret the information

Crop-frequency mapping: Coloured areas on the maps indicate locations where actively growing crops have been detected three or more times for the time period specified.

The map on this page shows the "Total Crop Frequency". For example, a total crop frequency value of 5 indicates that there have been 5 crops for the entire time period which can be made up of either summer crops or winter crops or combination of both seasons. The maps on the following page show the summer and winter crop frequency, respectively. Analysis of satellite imagery can result in some misclassification, so it is recommended to view the composite imagery (see below) to help confirm the presence of a crop in a given season.

Composite satellite imagery: Due to the limitations of the automated method used to detect active cropping, it is recommended to view the seasonal composite images (pages 3 onward), compiled to represent the maximum greenness (per pixel) within a growing season. Cropped areas will generally appear bright green in the imagery compared with the surrounding landscape. Even if the frequency mapping does not indicate cropping in an area, it is important to check each composite image to confirm that cropping has not been undertaken. Sometimes it will not be possible to clearly identify cropped areas in the imagery, e.g in relative wet seasons the entire landscape might appear green. In such a case we recommended to undertake further investigation with other information sources.

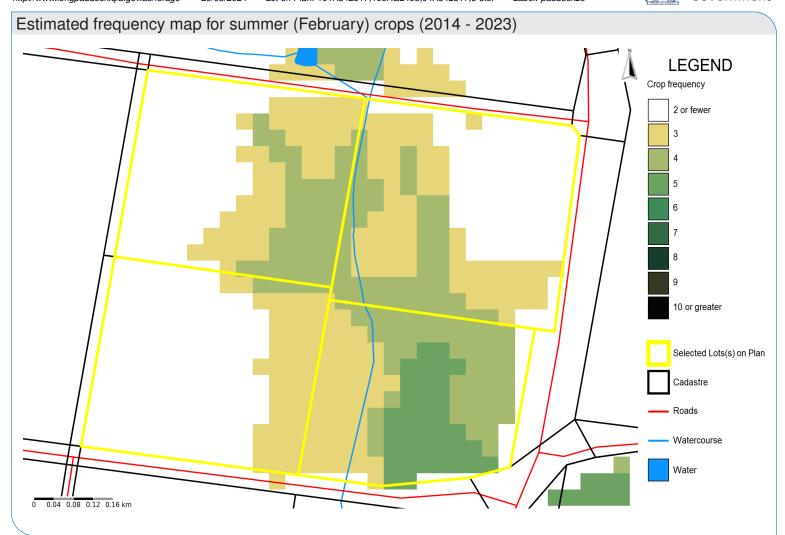
http://www.longpaddock.qld.gov.au/forage

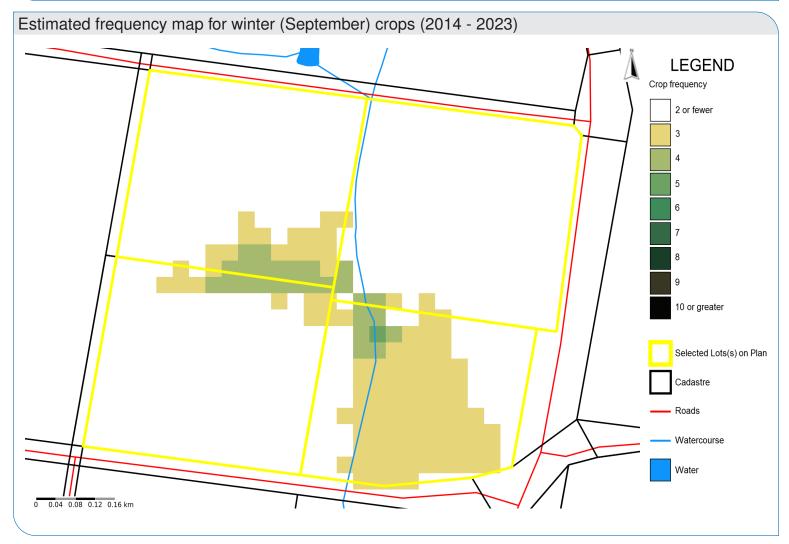
29/05/2024

Lot on Plan: 101A342317,100AG2498,94A342317,5 etc.

Label: paddock26







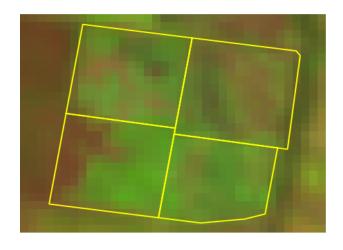
http://www.longpaddock.qld.gov.au/forage

29/05/2024 Lot on Plan: 101A342317,100AG2498,94A342317,5 etc.

Label: paddock26

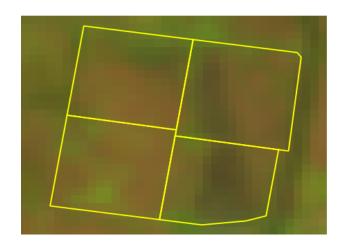


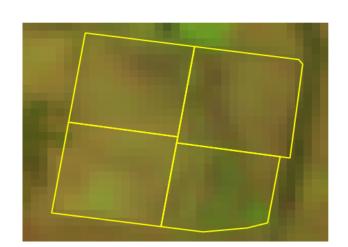
February (left) and September (right) images for 2014

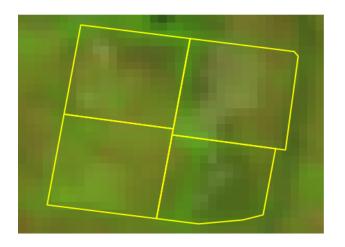


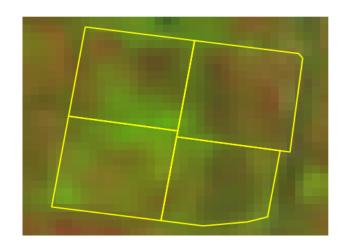


February (left) and September (right) images for 2015









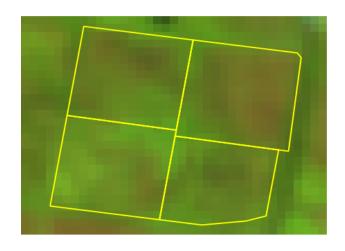
http://www.longpaddock.qld.gov.au/forage

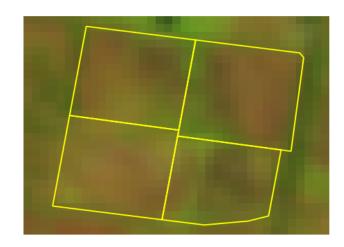
29/05/2024 Lot on Plan: 101A342317,100AG2498,94A342317,5 etc.

Label: paddock26

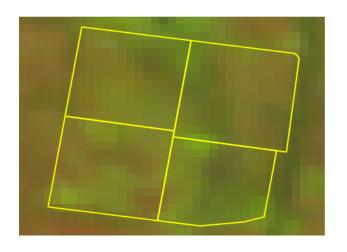
Queensland Government

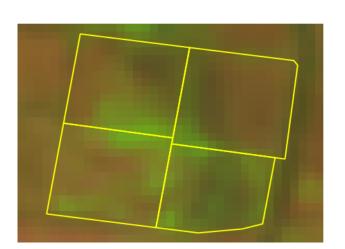
February (left) and September (right) images for 2017

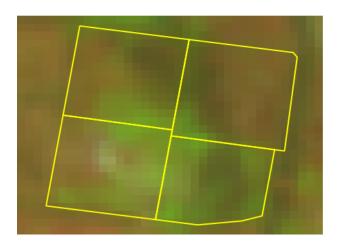


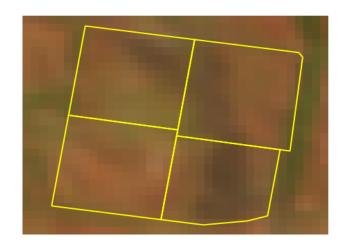


February (left) and September (right) images for 2018









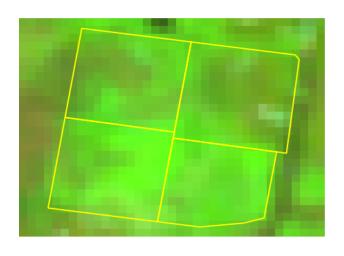
http://www.longpaddock.qld.gov.au/forage

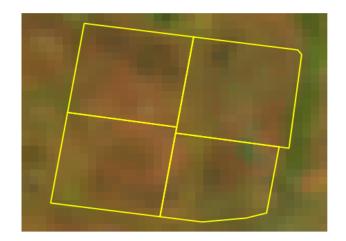
29/05/2024 Lot on Plan: 101A342317,100AG2498,94A342317,5 etc.

Label: paddock26

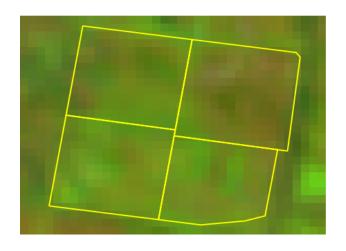
Queensland Government

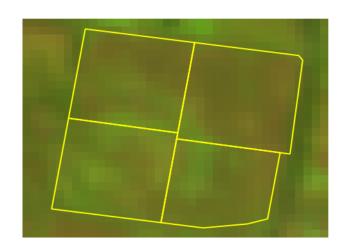
February (left) and September (right) images for 2020

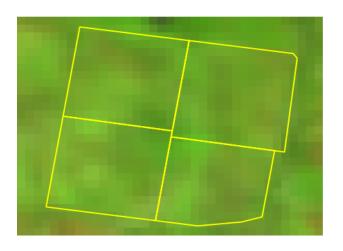


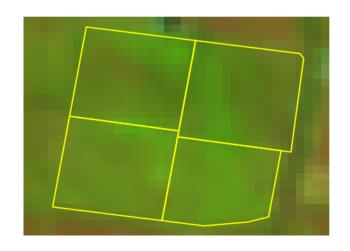


February (left) and September (right) images for 2021









http://www.longpaddock.qld.gov.au/forage

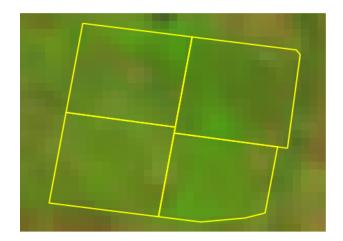
29/05/2024

Lot on Plan: 101A342317,100AG2498,94A342317,5 etc.

Label: paddock26



February (left) and September (right) images for 2023





Reference

Pringle, M., Schmidt, M., and Tindall, D. (2018). Multi-decade, multi-sensor time-series modelling - based on geostatistical concepts - to predict broad groups of crops. Remote Sensing of Environment, 216, 183–200.

Pringle, M. (2021). Detecting the annual extent of sugarcane crops in Queensland, Australia. Remote Sensing Applications: Society and Environment, 22, 100496.

Disclaimer

Limitation of liability: the State of Queensland, as represented by the Department of Environment, Science and Innovation (DESI) 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 DESI 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 a 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, 2024.

http://www.longpaddock.qld.gov.au/forage

08/10/2024

Lot on Plan: 3679A341857,3RP36503

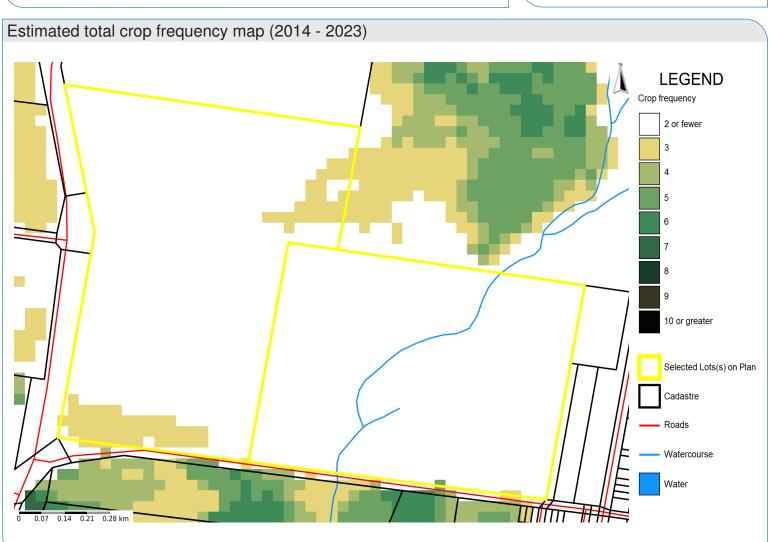
Label: paddock27

Queensland Government

Introduction

This report presents maps of crop frequency for your chosen area, and chosen time period. Maps are based on time-series analysis of satellite imagery (30m spatial resolution), for both the summer and winter growing seasons, aimed at detecting cycles of vegetation greenness. Composite satellite images that display the maximum greenness within a summer or winter growing season for each year are also provided, as a visual reference. For further information refer to the FORAGE User Guide (https://data.longpaddock.qld.gov.au/static/forage_user_guide.pdf).





How to interpret the information

Crop-frequency mapping: Coloured areas on the maps indicate locations where actively growing crops have been detected three or more times for the time period specified.

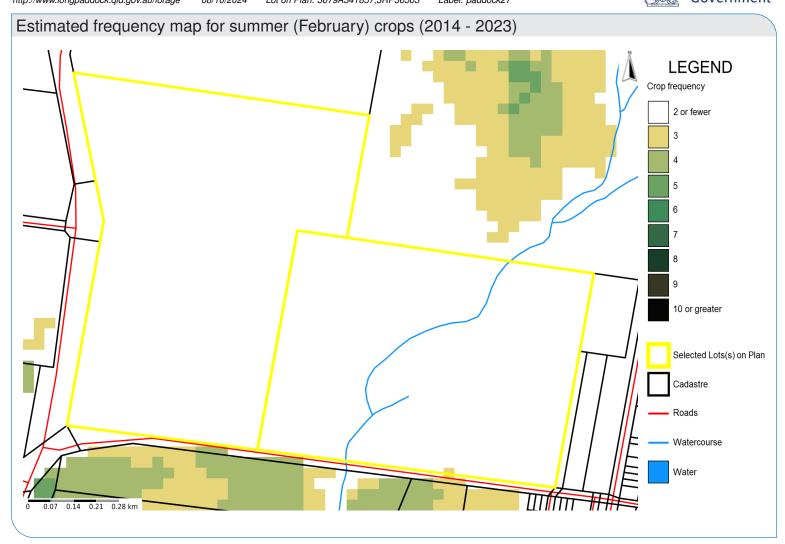
The map on this page shows the "Total Crop Frequency". For example, a total crop frequency value of 5 indicates that there have been 5 crops for the entire time period which can be made up of either summer crops or winter crops or combination of both seasons. The maps on the following page show the summer and winter crop frequency, respectively. Analysis of satellite imagery can result in some misclassification, so it is recommended to view the composite imagery (see below) to help confirm the presence of a crop in a given season.

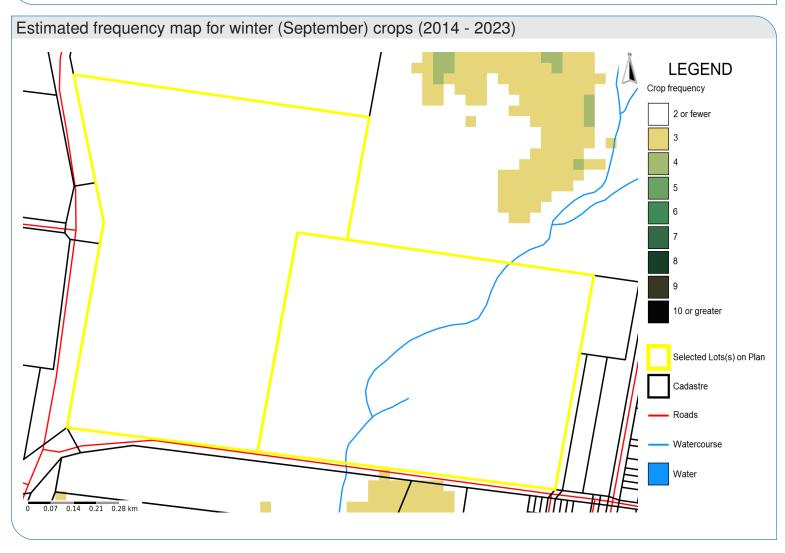
Composite satellite imagery: Due to the limitations of the automated method used to detect active cropping, it is recommended to view the seasonal composite images (pages 3 onward), compiled to represent the maximum greenness (per pixel) within a growing season. Cropped areas will generally appear bright green in the imagery compared with the surrounding landscape. Even if the frequency mapping does not indicate cropping in an area, it is important to check each composite image to confirm that cropping has not been undertaken. Sometimes it will not be possible to clearly identify cropped areas in the imagery, e.g in relative wet seasons the entire landscape might appear green. In such a case we recommended to undertake further investigation with other information sources.

http://www.longpaddock.qld.gov.au/forage

08/10/2024 Lot on Plan: 3679A341857,3RP36503





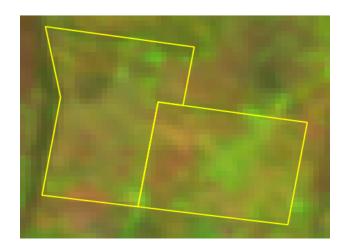


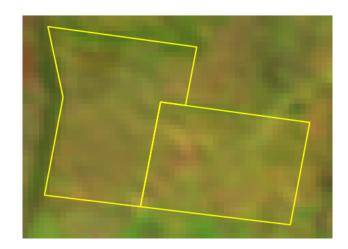
http://www.longpaddock.qld.gov.au/forage

08/10/2024 Lot on Plan: 3679A341857,3RP36503

Label: paddock27

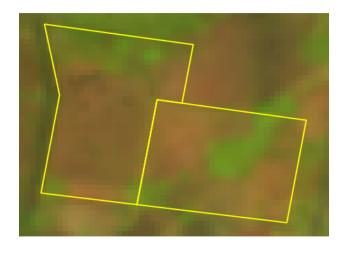
February (left) and September (right) images for 2014

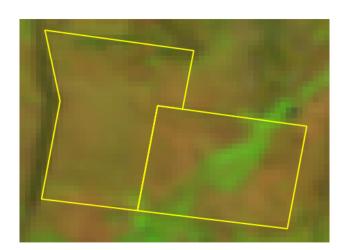


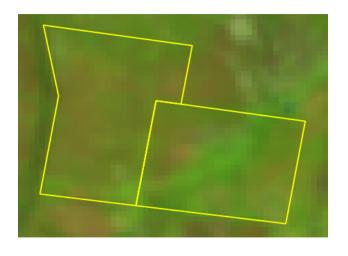


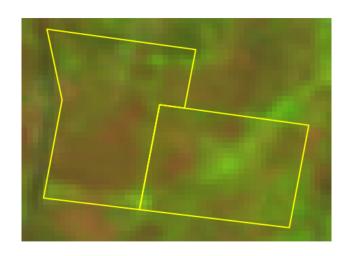
Queensland Government

February (left) and September (right) images for 2015







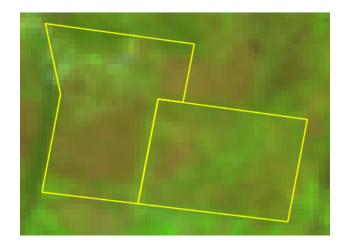


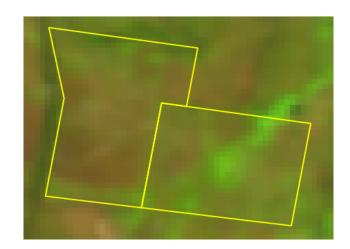
http://www.longpaddock.qld.gov.au/forage

08/10/2024 Lot on Plan: 3679A341857,3RP36503

Label: paddock27

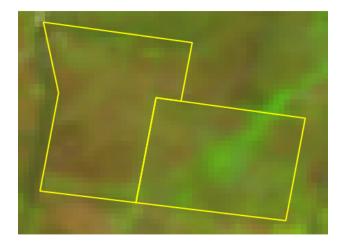
February (left) and September (right) images for 2017

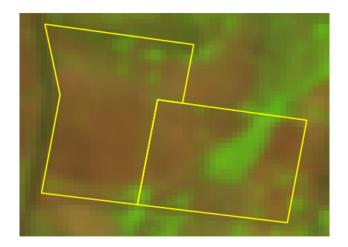


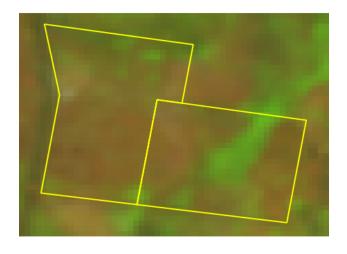


Queensland Government

February (left) and September (right) images for 2018







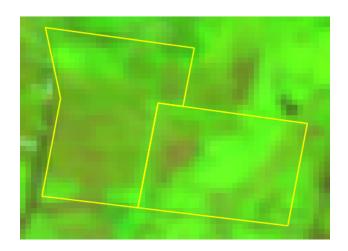


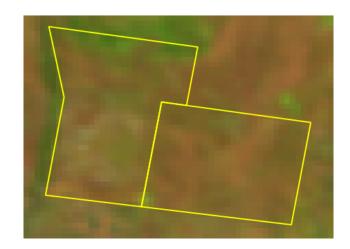
http://www.longpaddock.qld.gov.au/forage

08/10/2024 Lot on Plan: 3679A341857,3RP36503

Label: paddock27

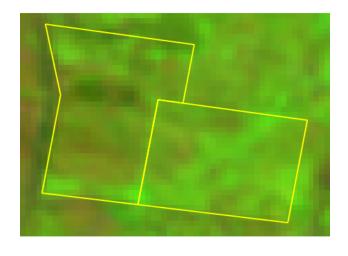
February (left) and September (right) images for 2020

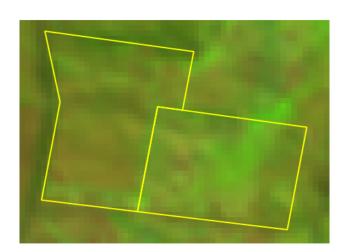


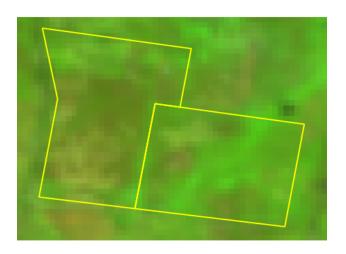


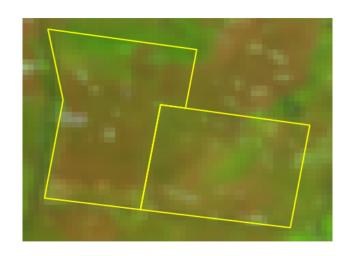
Queensland Government

February (left) and September (right) images for 2021









http://www.longpaddock.qld.gov.au/forage

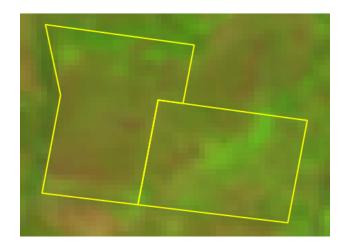
08/10/2024

Lot on Plan: 3679A341857,3RP36503

Label: paddock27



February (left) and September (right) images for 2023





Reference

Pringle, M., Schmidt, M., and Tindall, D. (2018). Multi-decade, multi-sensor time-series modelling - based on geostatistical concepts - to predict broad groups of crops. Remote Sensing of Environment, 216, 183–200.

Pringle, M. (2021). Detecting the annual extent of sugarcane crops in Queensland, Australia. Remote Sensing Applications: Society and Environment, 22, 100496.

Disclaimer

Limitation of liability: the State of Queensland, as represented by the Department of Environment, Science and Innovation (DESI) 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 DESI 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 a 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, 2024.

http://www.longpaddock.qld.gov.au/forage

29/05/2024

Lot on Plan: 3171RP902113,3445A341747,3170A34 etc.

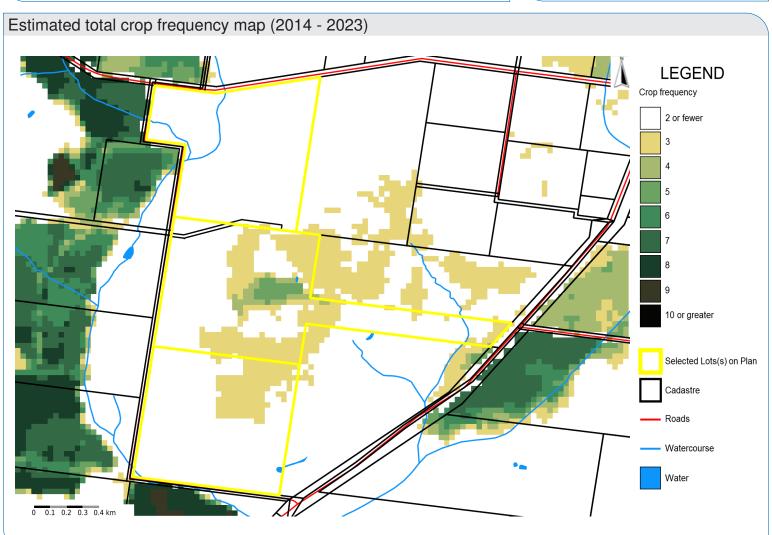
Label: paddock28

Queensland Government

Introduction

This report presents maps of crop frequency for your chosen area, and chosen time period. Maps are based on time-series analysis of satellite imagery (30m spatial resolution), for both the summer and winter growing seasons, aimed at detecting cycles of vegetation greenness. Composite satellite images that display the maximum greenness within a summer or winter growing season for each year are also provided, as a visual reference. For further information refer to the FORAGE User Guide (https://data.longpaddock.qld.gov.au/static/forage_user_guide.pdf).





How to interpret the information

Crop-frequency mapping: Coloured areas on the maps indicate locations where actively growing crops have been detected three or more times for the time period specified.

The map on this page shows the "Total Crop Frequency". For example, a total crop frequency value of 5 indicates that there have been 5 crops for the entire time period which can be made up of either summer crops or winter crops or combination of both seasons. The maps on the following page show the summer and winter crop frequency, respectively. Analysis of satellite imagery can result in some misclassification, so it is recommended to view the composite imagery (see below) to help confirm the presence of a crop in a given season.

Composite satellite imagery: Due to the limitations of the automated method used to detect active cropping, it is recommended to view the seasonal composite images (pages 3 onward), compiled to represent the maximum greenness (per pixel) within a growing season. Cropped areas will generally appear bright green in the imagery compared with the surrounding landscape. Even if the frequency mapping does not indicate cropping in an area, it is important to check each composite image to confirm that cropping has not been undertaken. Sometimes it will not be possible to clearly identify cropped areas in the imagery, e.g in relative wet seasons the entire landscape might appear green. In such a case we recommended to undertake further investigation with other information sources.

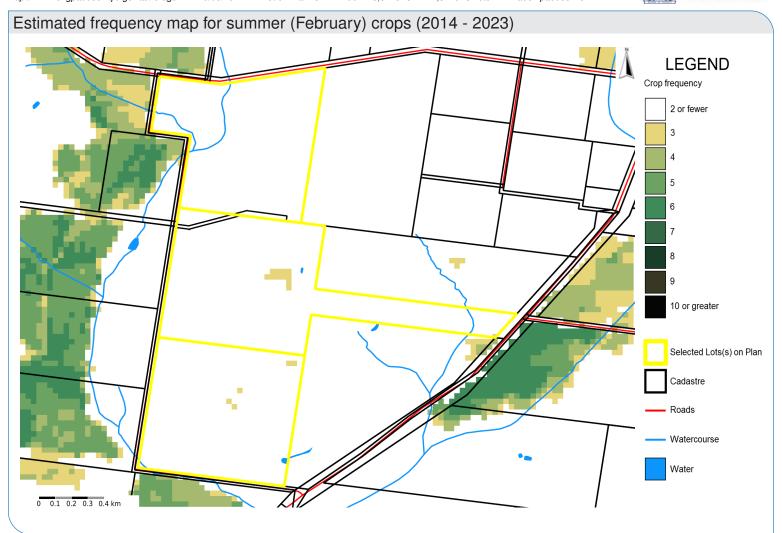
http://www.longpaddock.qld.gov.au/forage

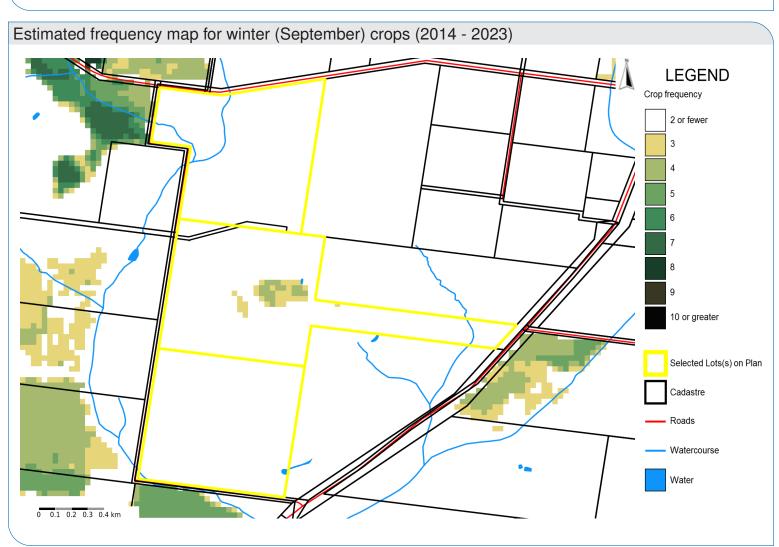
29/05/2024

Lot on Plan: 3171RP902113,3445A341747,3170A34 etc.

Label: paddock28







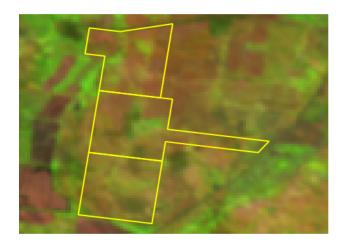
http://www.longpaddock.qld.gov.au/forage

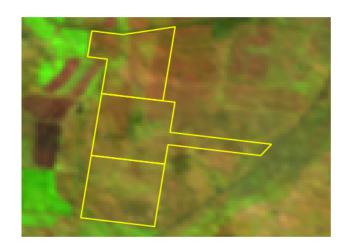
29/05/2024 Lot on Plan: 3171RP902113,3445A341747,3170A34 etc.

Label: paddock28



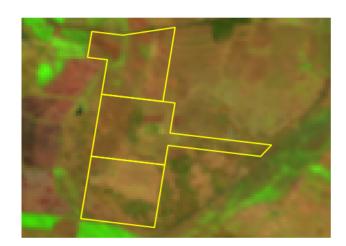
February (left) and September (right) images for 2014

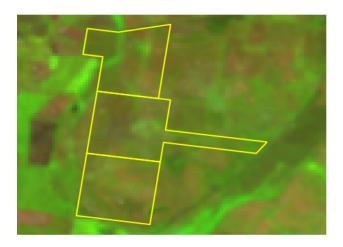


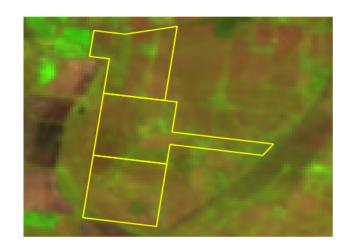


February (left) and September (right) images for 2015









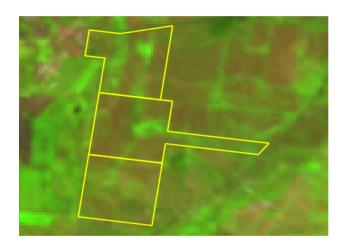
http://www.longpaddock.qld.gov.au/forage

29/05/2024 Lot on Plan: 3171RP902113,3445A341747,3170A34 etc.

Label: paddock28

Queensland Government

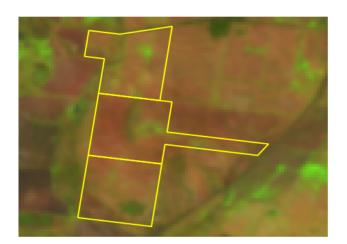
February (left) and September (right) images for 2017





February (left) and September (right) images for 2018









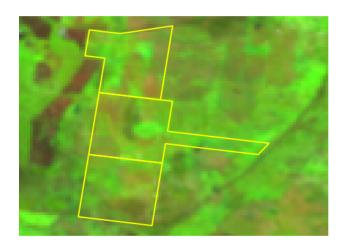
http://www.longpaddock.qld.gov.au/forage

29/05/2024 Lot on Plan: 3171RP902113,3445A341747,3170A34 etc.

Label: paddock28

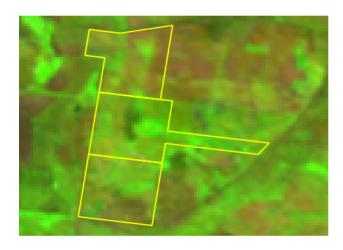
Queensland Government

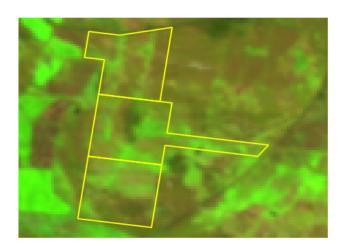
February (left) and September (right) images for 2020

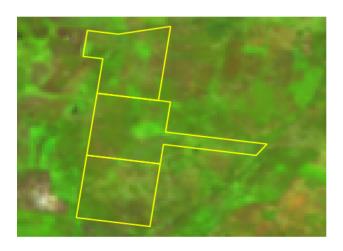


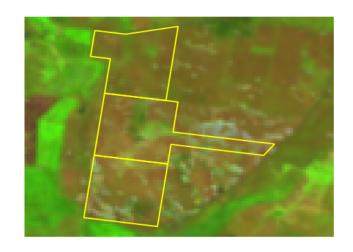


February (left) and September (right) images for 2021









http://www.longpaddock.qld.gov.au/forage

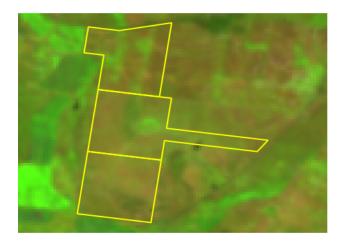
29/05/2024

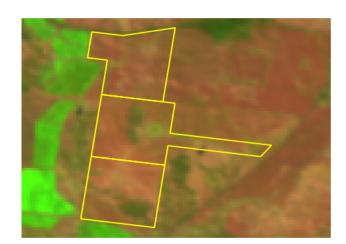
Lot on Plan: 3171RP902113,3445A341747,3170A34 etc.

Label: paddock28



February (left) and September (right) images for 2023





Reference

Pringle, M., Schmidt, M., and Tindall, D. (2018). Multi-decade, multi-sensor time-series modelling - based on geostatistical concepts - to predict broad groups of crops. Remote Sensing of Environment, 216, 183–200.

Pringle, M. (2021). Detecting the annual extent of sugarcane crops in Queensland, Australia. Remote Sensing Applications: Society and Environment, 22, 100496.

Disclaimer

Limitation of liability: the State of Queensland, as represented by the Department of Environment, Science and Innovation (DESI) 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 DESI 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 a 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, 2024.

http://www.longpaddock.qld.gov.au/forage

29/05/2024

Lot on Plan: 3448A341747,3445A341747

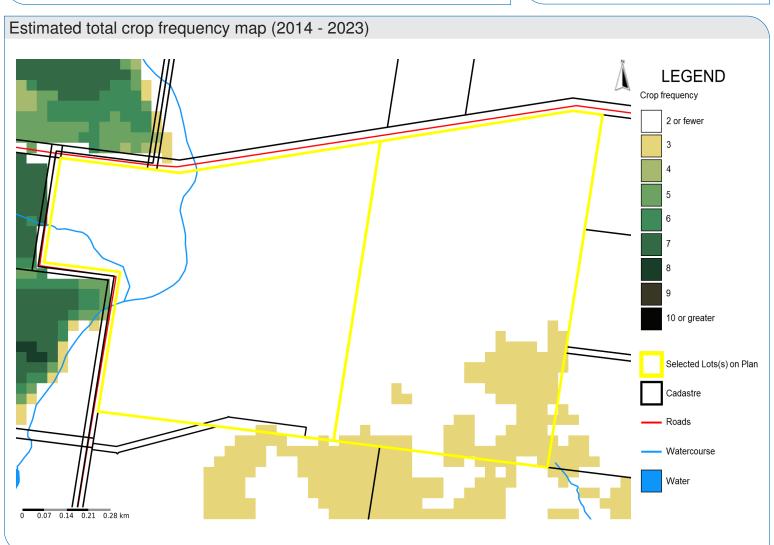
Label: paddock29

Queensland Government

Introduction

This report presents maps of crop frequency for your chosen area, and chosen time period. Maps are based on time-series analysis of satellite imagery (30m spatial resolution), for both the summer and winter growing seasons, aimed at detecting cycles of vegetation greenness. Composite satellite images that display the maximum greenness within a summer or winter growing season for each year are also provided, as a visual reference. For further information refer to the FORAGE User Guide (https://data.longpaddock.qld.gov.au/static/forage_user_guide.pdf).





How to interpret the information

Crop-frequency mapping: Coloured areas on the maps indicate locations where actively growing crops have been detected three or more times for the time period specified.

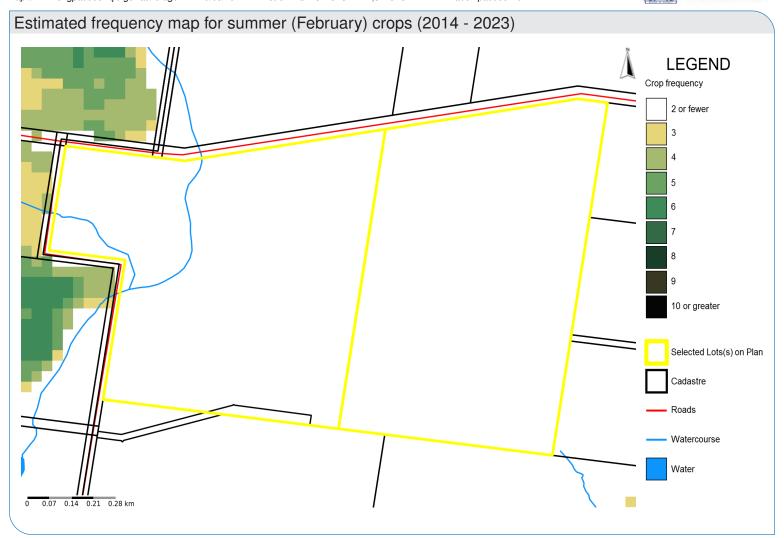
The map on this page shows the "Total Crop Frequency". For example, a total crop frequency value of 5 indicates that there have been 5 crops for the entire time period which can be made up of either summer crops or winter crops or combination of both seasons. The maps on the following page show the summer and winter crop frequency, respectively. Analysis of satellite imagery can result in some misclassification, so it is recommended to view the composite imagery (see below) to help confirm the presence of a crop in a given season.

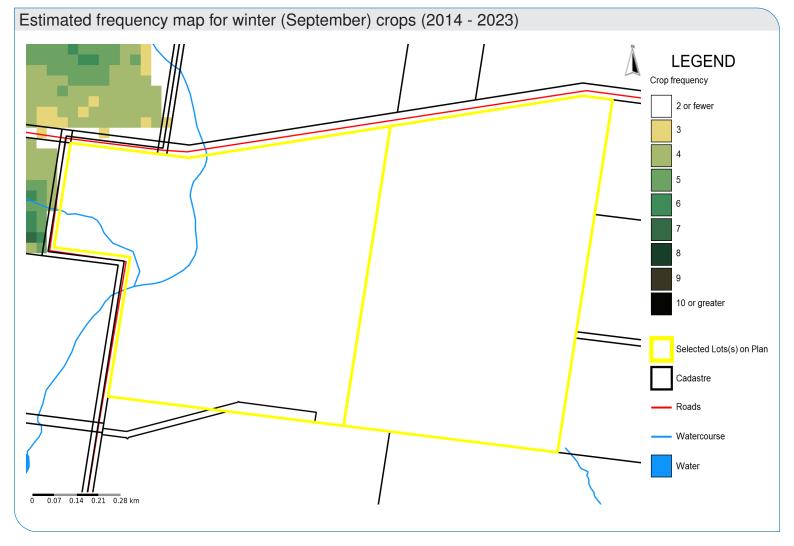
Composite satellite imagery: Due to the limitations of the automated method used to detect active cropping, it is recommended to view the seasonal composite images (pages 3 onward), compiled to represent the maximum greenness (per pixel) within a growing season. Cropped areas will generally appear bright green in the imagery compared with the surrounding landscape. Even if the frequency mapping does not indicate cropping in an area, it is important to check each composite image to confirm that cropping has not been undertaken. Sometimes it will not be possible to clearly identify cropped areas in the imagery, e.g in relative wet seasons the entire landscape might appear green. In such a case we recommended to undertake further investigation with other information sources.

http://www.longpaddock.qld.gov.au/forage

29/05/2024 Lot on Plan: 3448A341747,3445A341747





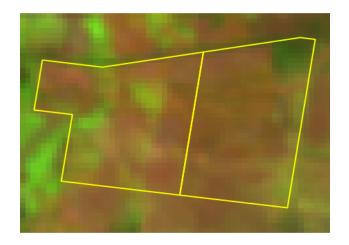


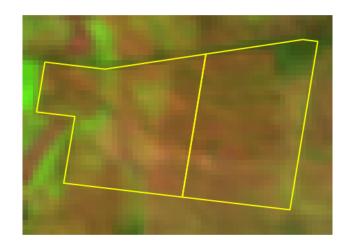
http://www.longpaddock.qld.gov.au/forage

29/05/2024 Lot on Plan: 3448A341747,3445A341747

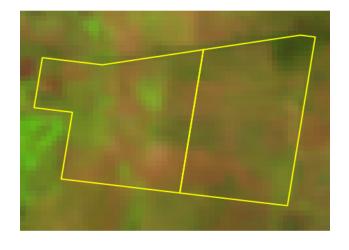
Label: paddock29

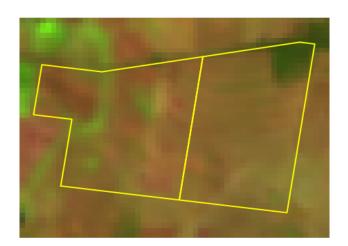




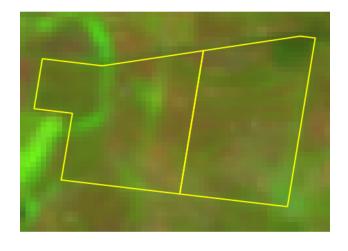


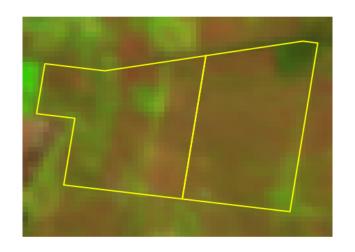
February (left) and September (right) images for 2015





February (left) and September (right) images for 2016



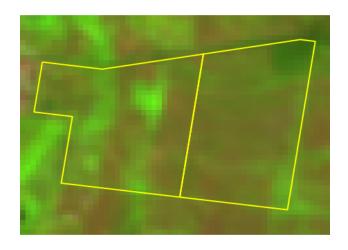


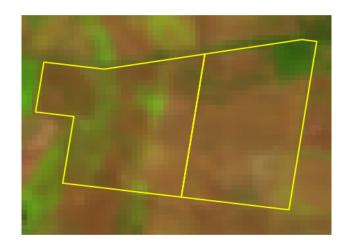
http://www.longpaddock.qld.gov.au/forage

29/05/2024 Lot on Plan: 3448A341747,3445A341747

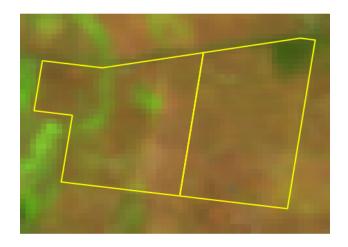
Label: paddock29

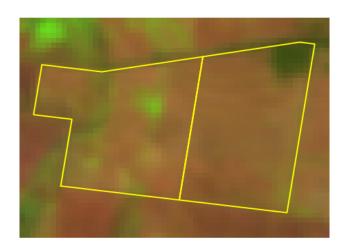
Queensland Government



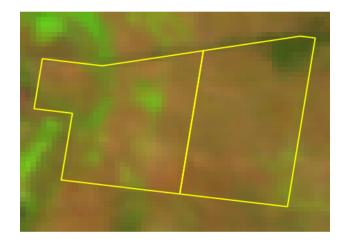


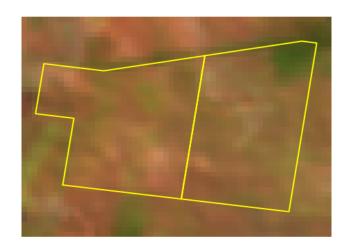
February (left) and September (right) images for 2018





February (left) and September (right) images for 2019



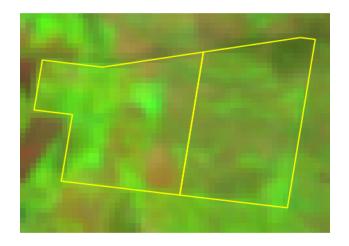


http://www.longpaddock.qld.gov.au/forage

29/05/2024 Lot on Plan: 3448A341747,3445A341747

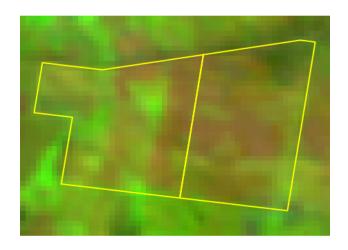
Label: paddock29

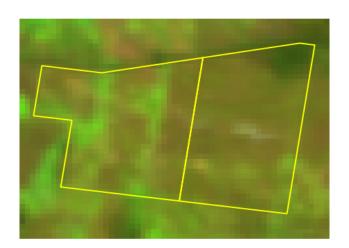
Queensland Government



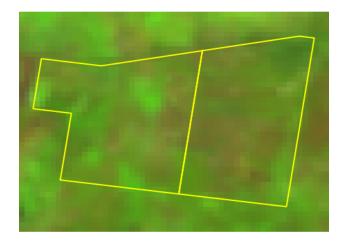


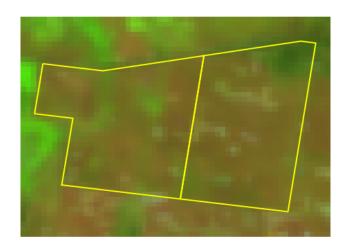
February (left) and September (right) images for 2021





February (left) and September (right) images for 2022





http://www.longpaddock.qld.gov.au/forage

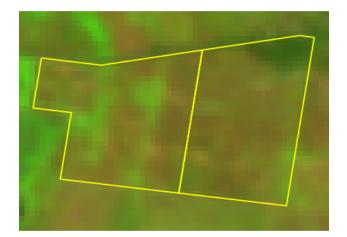
29/05/2024

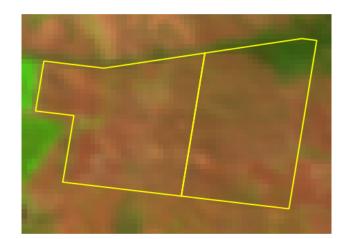
Lot on Plan: 3448A341747,3445A341747

Label: paddock29



February (left) and September (right) images for 2023





Reference

Pringle, M., Schmidt, M., and Tindall, D. (2018). Multi-decade, multi-sensor time-series modelling - based on geostatistical concepts - to predict broad groups of crops. Remote Sensing of Environment, 216, 183–200.

Pringle, M. (2021). Detecting the annual extent of sugarcane crops in Queensland, Australia. Remote Sensing Applications: Society and Environment, 22, 100496.

Disclaimer

Limitation of liability: the State of Queensland, as represented by the Department of Environment, Science and Innovation (DESI) 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 DESI 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 a 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, 2024.

http://www.longpaddock.qld.gov.au/forage

29/05/2024

Lot on Plan: 91A342317,90A342317,3448A341747

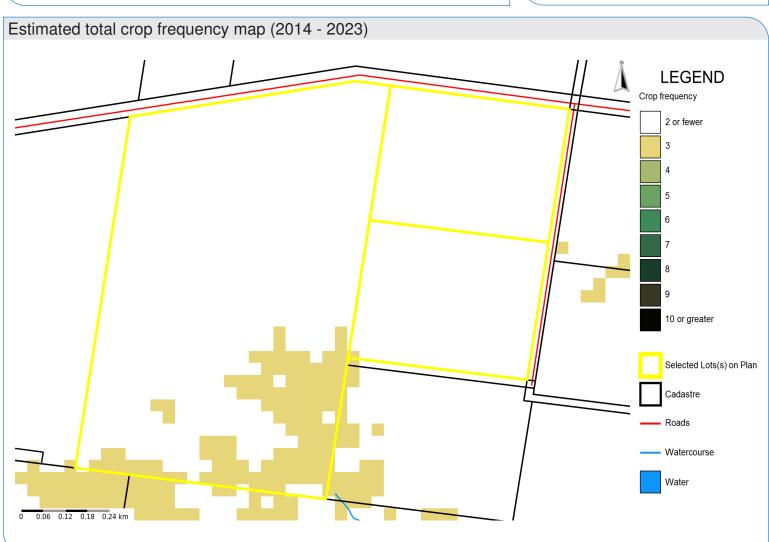
Label: paddock30



Introduction

This report presents maps of crop frequency for your chosen area, and chosen time period. Maps are based on time-series analysis of satellite imagery (30m spatial resolution), for both the summer and winter growing seasons, aimed at detecting cycles of vegetation greenness. Composite satellite images that display the maximum greenness within a summer or winter growing season for each year are also provided, as a visual reference. For further information refer to the FORAGE User Guide (https://data.longpaddock.qld.gov.au/static/forage_user_guide.pdf).





How to interpret the information

Crop-frequency mapping: Coloured areas on the maps indicate locations where actively growing crops have been detected three or more times for the time period specified.

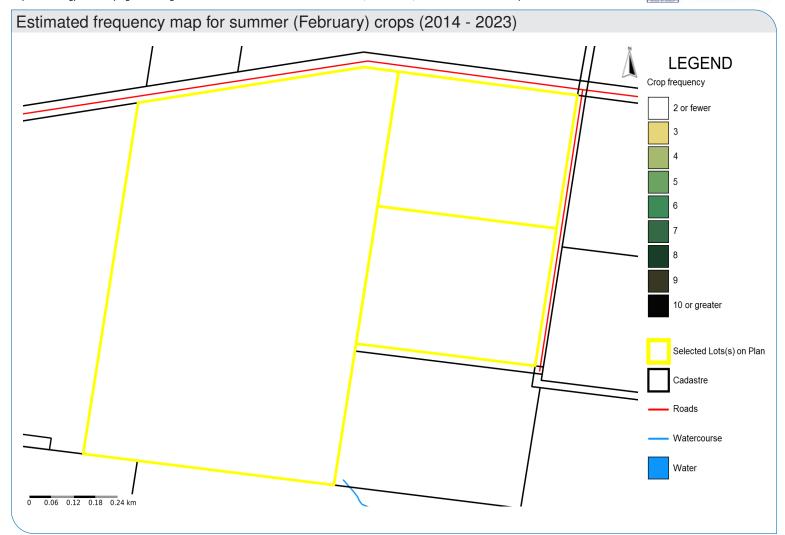
The map on this page shows the "Total Crop Frequency". For example, a total crop frequency value of 5 indicates that there have been 5 crops for the entire time period which can be made up of either summer crops or winter crops or combination of both seasons. The maps on the following page show the summer and winter crop frequency, respectively. Analysis of satellite imagery can result in some misclassification, so it is recommended to view the composite imagery (see below) to help confirm the presence of a crop in a given season.

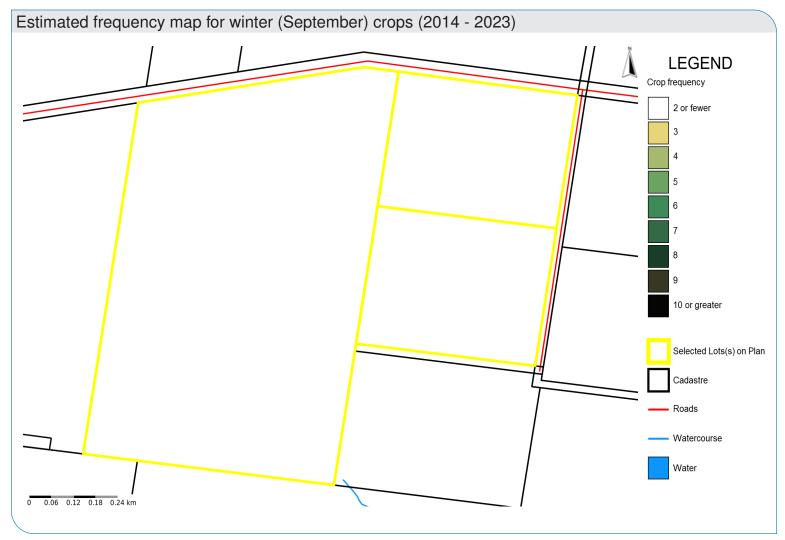
Composite satellite imagery: Due to the limitations of the automated method used to detect active cropping, it is recommended to view the seasonal composite images (pages 3 onward), compiled to represent the maximum greenness (per pixel) within a growing season. Cropped areas will generally appear bright green in the imagery compared with the surrounding landscape. Even if the frequency mapping does not indicate cropping in an area, it is important to check each composite image to confirm that cropping has not been undertaken. Sometimes it will not be possible to clearly identify cropped areas in the imagery, e.g in relative wet seasons the entire landscape might appear green. In such a case we recommended to undertake further investigation with other information sources.

http://www.longpaddock.qld.gov.au/forage

29/05/2024 Lot on Plan: 91A342317,90A342317,3448A341747 Label: paddock30





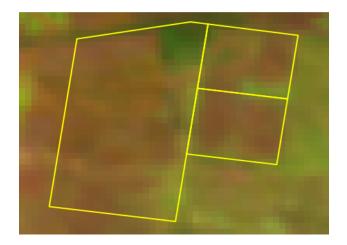


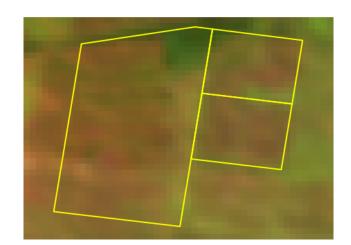
http://www.longpaddock.qld.gov.au/forage

29/05/2024 Lot on Plan: 91A342317,90A342317,3448A341747

Label: paddock30

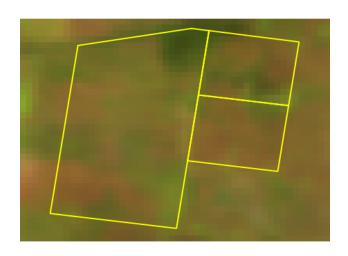
February (left) and September (right) images for 2014



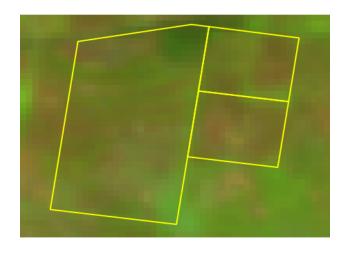


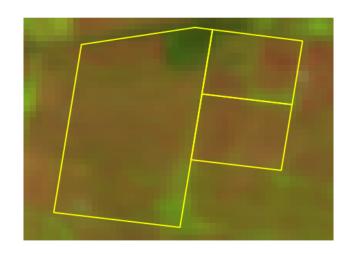
Queensland Government

February (left) and September (right) images for 2015







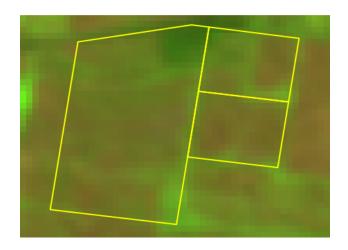


http://www.longpaddock.qld.gov.au/forage

29/05/2024 Lot on Plan: 91A342317,90A342317,3448A341747

Label: paddock30

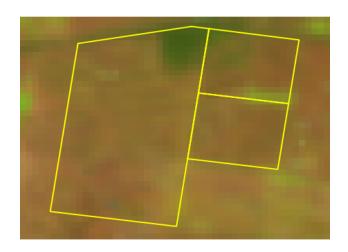
February (left) and September (right) images for 2017





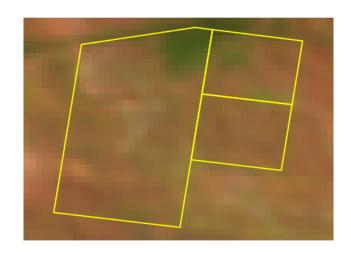
Queensland Government

February (left) and September (right) images for 2018







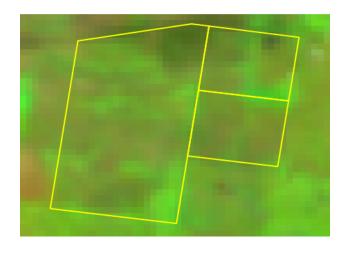


http://www.longpaddock.qld.gov.au/forage

29/05/2024 Lot on Plan: 91A342317,90A342317,3448A341747



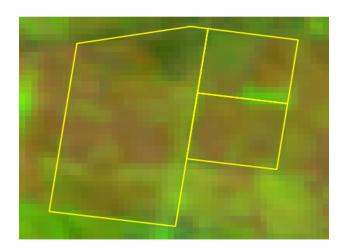
February (left) and September (right) images for 2020

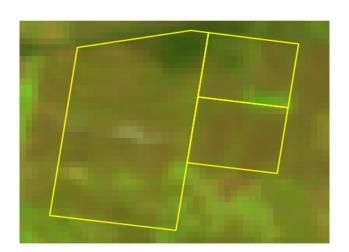




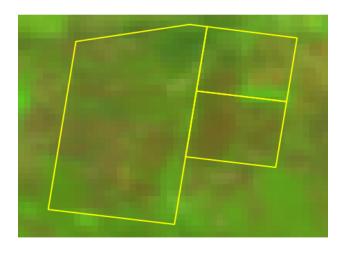
Label: paddock30

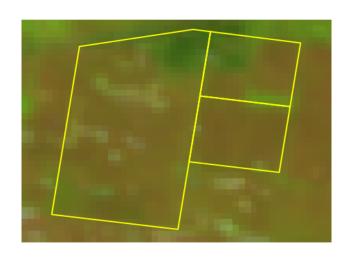
February (left) and September (right) images for 2021





February (left) and September (right) images for 2022





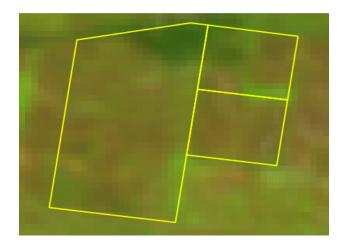
http://www.longpaddock.qld.gov.au/forage

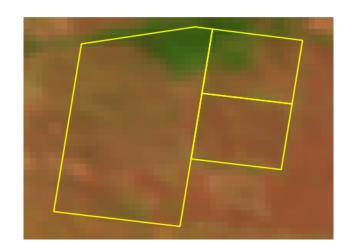
29/05/2024

Lot on Plan: 91A342317,90A342317,3448A341747

Queensland Government

February (left) and September (right) images for 2023





Label: paddock30

Reference

Pringle, M., Schmidt, M., and Tindall, D. (2018). Multi-decade, multi-sensor time-series modelling - based on geostatistical concepts - to predict broad groups of crops. Remote Sensing of Environment, 216, 183–200.

Pringle, M. (2021). Detecting the annual extent of sugarcane crops in Queensland, Australia. Remote Sensing Applications: Society and Environment, 22, 100496.

Disclaimer

Limitation of liability: the State of Queensland, as represented by the Department of Environment, Science and Innovation (DESI) 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 DESI 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 a 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, 2024.

http://www.longpaddock.qld.gov.au/forage

29/05/2024

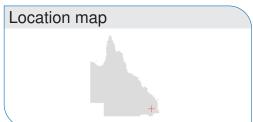
Lot on Plan: 95A342317,99A342317,96A342317,50 etc.

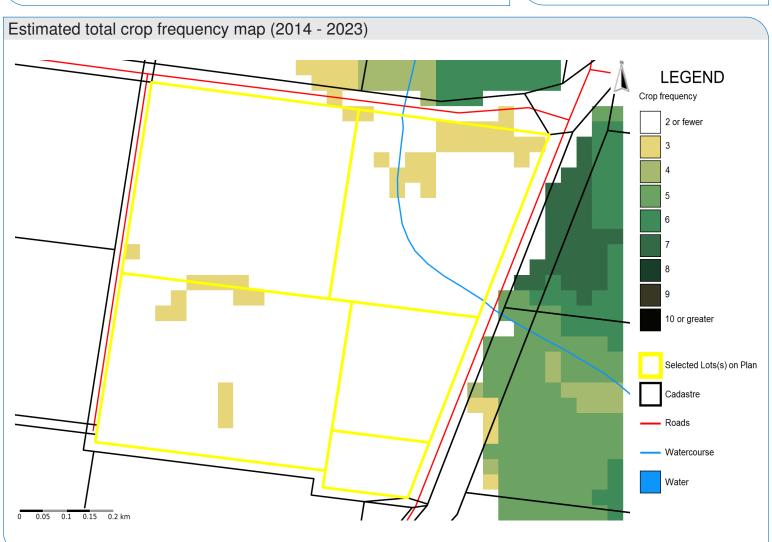
Label: paddock31



Introduction

This report presents maps of crop frequency for your chosen area, and chosen time period. Maps are based on time-series analysis of satellite imagery (30m spatial resolution), for both the summer and winter growing seasons, aimed at detecting cycles of vegetation greenness. Composite satellite images that display the maximum greenness within a summer or winter growing season for each year are also provided, as a visual reference. For further information refer to the FORAGE User Guide (https://data.longpaddock.qld.gov.au/static/forage_user_guide.pdf).





How to interpret the information

Crop-frequency mapping: Coloured areas on the maps indicate locations where actively growing crops have been detected three or more times for the time period specified.

The map on this page shows the "Total Crop Frequency". For example, a total crop frequency value of 5 indicates that there have been 5 crops for the entire time period which can be made up of either summer crops or winter crops or combination of both seasons. The maps on the following page show the summer and winter crop frequency, respectively. Analysis of satellite imagery can result in some misclassification, so it is recommended to view the composite imagery (see below) to help confirm the presence of a crop in a given season.

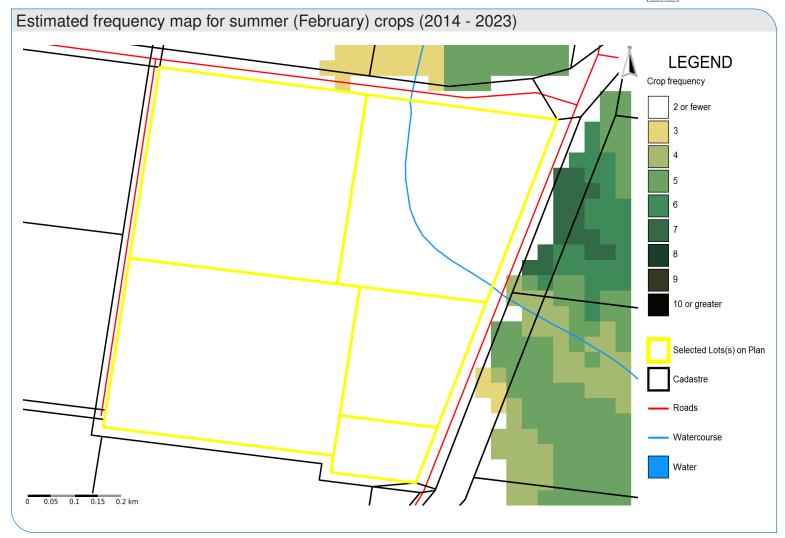
Composite satellite imagery: Due to the limitations of the automated method used to detect active cropping, it is recommended to view the seasonal composite images (pages 3 onward), compiled to represent the maximum greenness (per pixel) within a growing season. Cropped areas will generally appear bright green in the imagery compared with the surrounding landscape. Even if the frequency mapping does not indicate cropping in an area, it is important to check each composite image to confirm that cropping has not been undertaken. Sometimes it will not be possible to clearly identify cropped areas in the imagery, e.g in relative wet seasons the entire landscape might appear green. In such a case we recommended to undertake further investigation with other information sources.

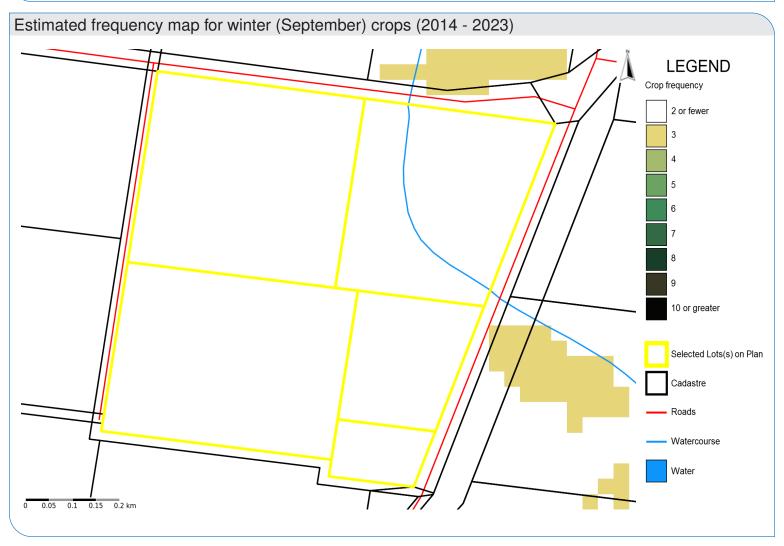
http://www.longpaddock.qld.gov.au/forage

29/05/2024 Lot on Plan: 95A342317,99A342317,96A342317,50 etc.

Label: paddock31





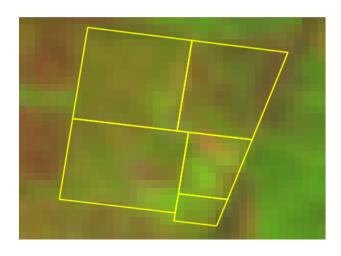


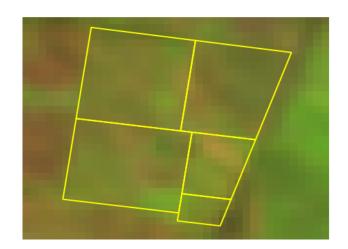
http://www.longpaddock.qld.gov.au/forage

29/05/2024 Lot on Plan: 95A342317,99A342317,96A342317,50 etc.

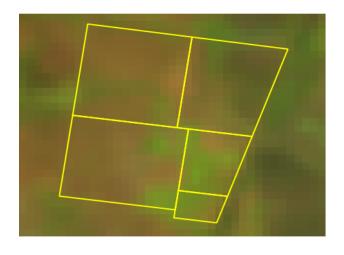
Label: paddock31

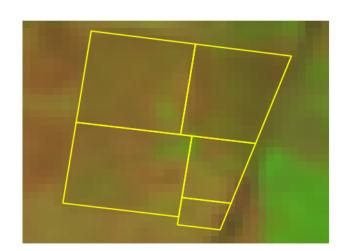




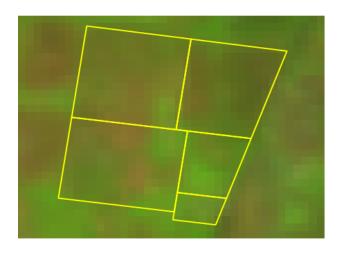


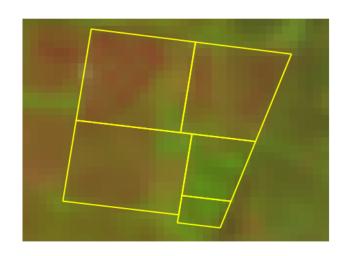
February (left) and September (right) images for 2015





February (left) and September (right) images for 2016





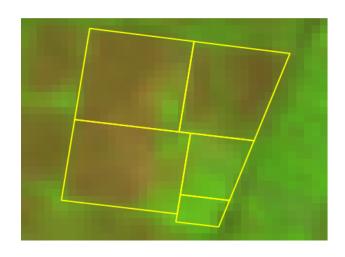
http://www.longpaddock.qld.gov.au/forage

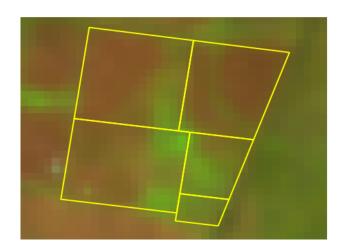
29/05/2024 Lot on Plan: 95A342317,99A342317,96A342317,50 etc.

Label: paddock31

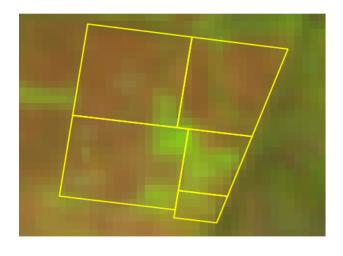


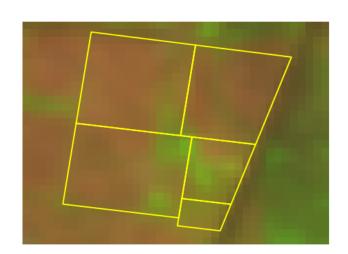
February (left) and September (right) images for 2017

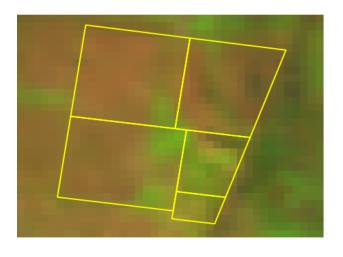


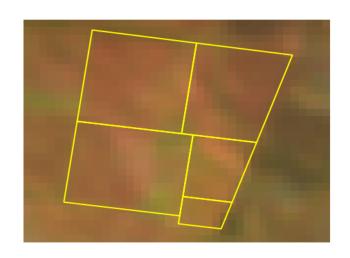


February (left) and September (right) images for 2018









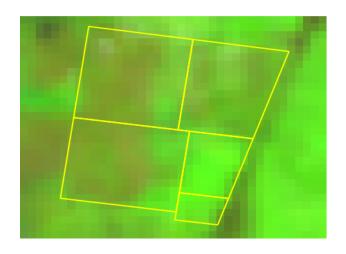
http://www.longpaddock.qld.gov.au/forage

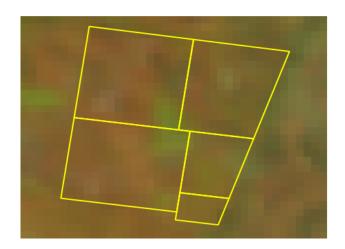
29/05/2024 Lot on Plan: 95A342317,99A342317,96A342317,50 etc.

Label: paddock31

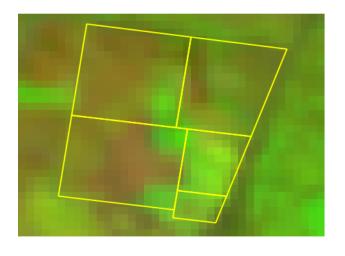
Queensland Government

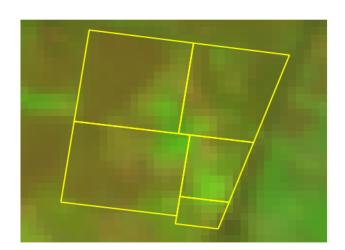
February (left) and September (right) images for 2020

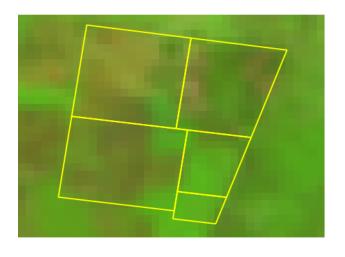


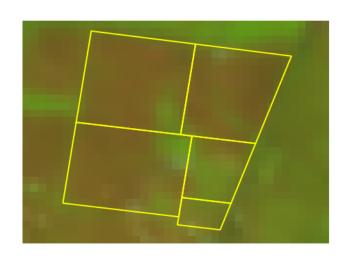


February (left) and September (right) images for 2021









http://www.longpaddock.qld.gov.au/forage

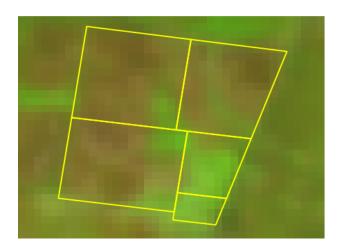
29/05/2024

Lot on Plan: 95A342317,99A342317,96A342317,50 etc.

Label: paddock31



February (left) and September (right) images for 2023





Reference

Pringle, M., Schmidt, M., and Tindall, D. (2018). Multi-decade, multi-sensor time-series modelling - based on geostatistical concepts - to predict broad groups of crops. Remote Sensing of Environment, 216, 183–200.

Pringle, M. (2021). Detecting the annual extent of sugarcane crops in Queensland, Australia. Remote Sensing Applications: Society and Environment, 22, 100496.

Disclaimer

Limitation of liability: the State of Queensland, as represented by the Department of Environment, Science and Innovation (DESI) 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 DESI 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 a 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, 2024.

http://www.longpaddock.qld.gov.au/forage

29/05/2024

Lot on Plan: 98A342317,97A342317,3461RP902113 etc.

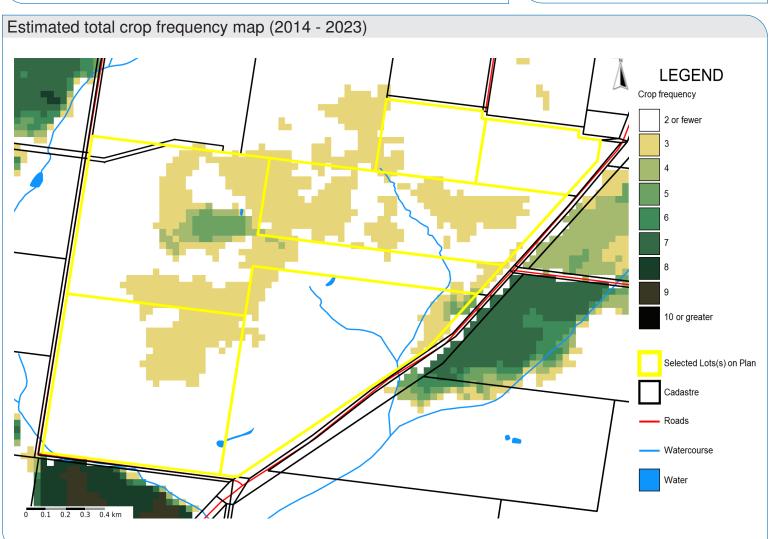
Label: paddock32

Queensland Government

Introduction

This report presents maps of crop frequency for your chosen area, and chosen time period. Maps are based on time-series analysis of satellite imagery (30m spatial resolution), for both the summer and winter growing seasons, aimed at detecting cycles of vegetation greenness. Composite satellite images that display the maximum greenness within a summer or winter growing season for each year are also provided, as a visual reference. For further information refer to the FORAGE User Guide (https://data.longpaddock.qld.gov.au/static/forage_user_guide.pdf).





How to interpret the information

Crop-frequency mapping: Coloured areas on the maps indicate locations where actively growing crops have been detected three or more times for the time period specified.

The map on this page shows the "Total Crop Frequency". For example, a total crop frequency value of 5 indicates that there have been 5 crops for the entire time period which can be made up of either summer crops or winter crops or combination of both seasons. The maps on the following page show the summer and winter crop frequency, respectively. Analysis of satellite imagery can result in some misclassification, so it is recommended to view the composite imagery (see below) to help confirm the presence of a crop in a given season.

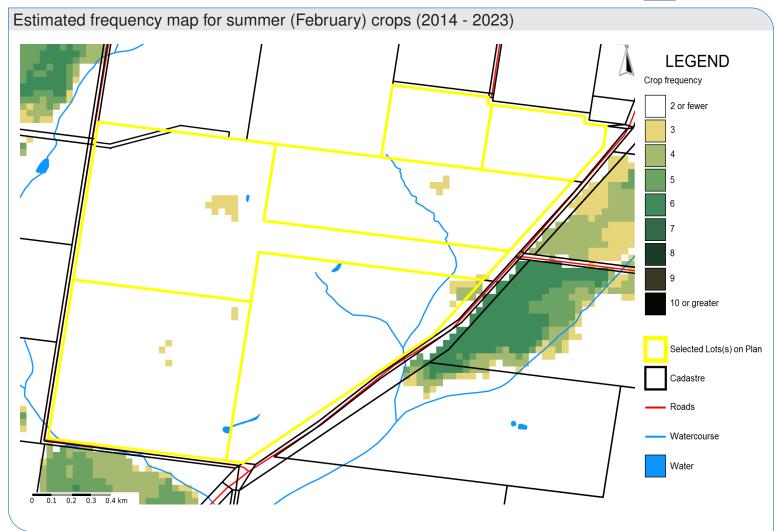
Composite satellite imagery: Due to the limitations of the automated method used to detect active cropping, it is recommended to view the seasonal composite images (pages 3 onward), compiled to represent the maximum greenness (per pixel) within a growing season. Cropped areas will generally appear bright green in the imagery compared with the surrounding landscape. Even if the frequency mapping does not indicate cropping in an area, it is important to check each composite image to confirm that cropping has not been undertaken. Sometimes it will not be possible to clearly identify cropped areas in the imagery, e.g in relative wet seasons the entire landscape might appear green. In such a case we recommended to undertake further investigation with other information sources.

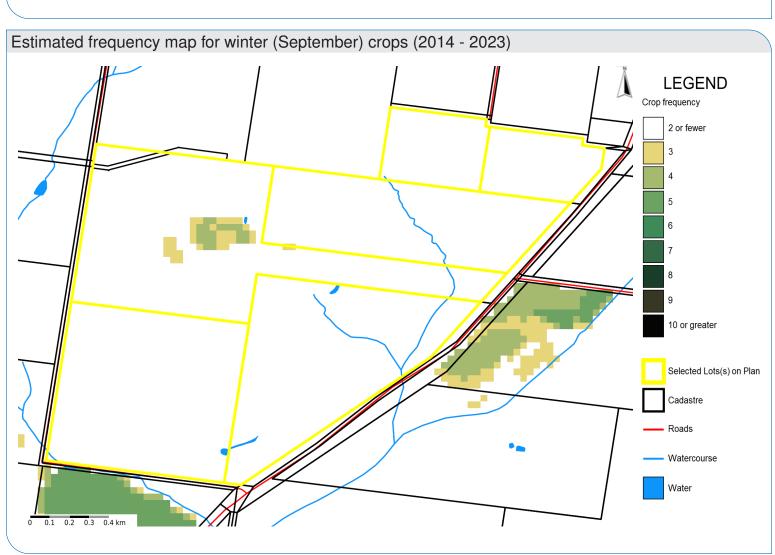
http://www.longpaddock.qld.gov.au/forage

29/05/2024 Lot on Plan: 98A342317,97A342317,3461RP902113 etc.

Label: paddock32





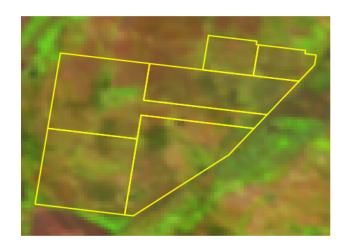


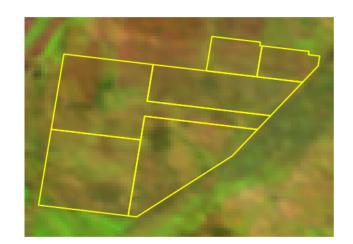
http://www.longpaddock.qld.gov.au/forage

29/05/2024 Lot on Plan: 98A342317,97A342317,3461RP902113 etc.

Label: paddock32

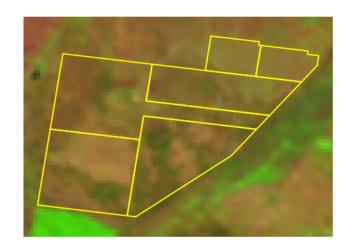
Queensland Government



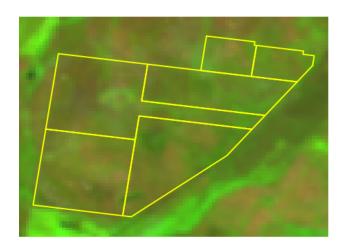


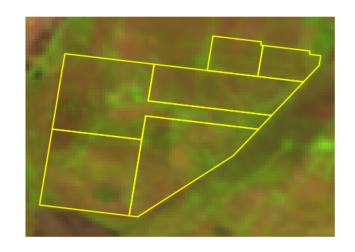
February (left) and September (right) images for 2015





February (left) and September (right) images for 2016



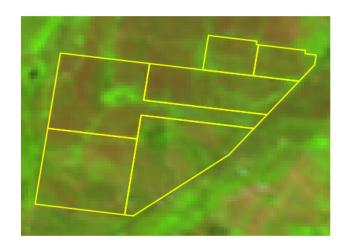


http://www.longpaddock.qld.gov.au/forage

29/05/2024 Lot on Plan: 98A342317,97A342317,3461RP902113 etc.

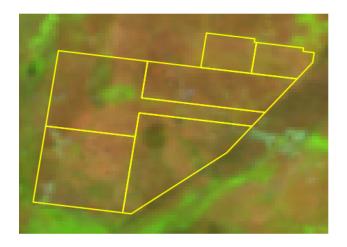
Label: paddock32

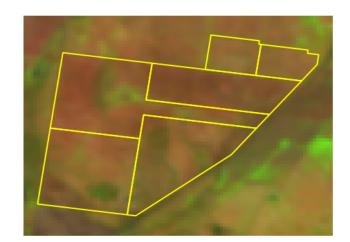
Queensland Government



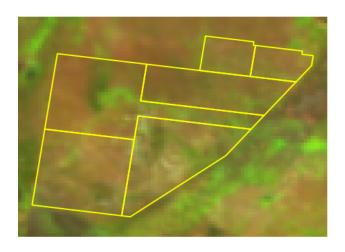


February (left) and September (right) images for 2018





February (left) and September (right) images for 2019



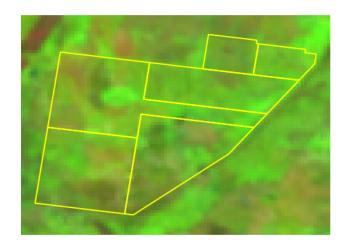


http://www.longpaddock.qld.gov.au/forage

29/05/2024 Lot on Plan: 98A342317,97A342317,3461RP902113 etc.

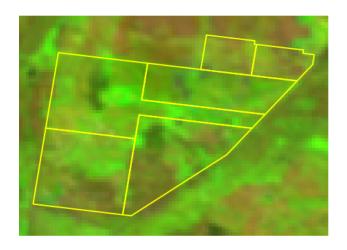
Label: paddock32

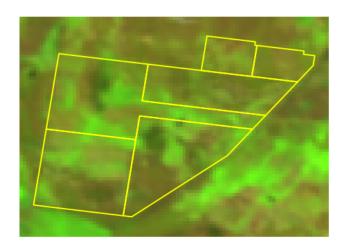
Queensland Government



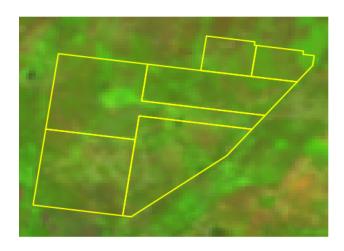


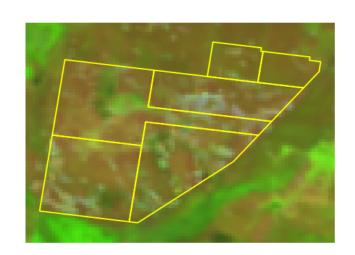
February (left) and September (right) images for 2021





February (left) and September (right) images for 2022





http://www.longpaddock.qld.gov.au/forage

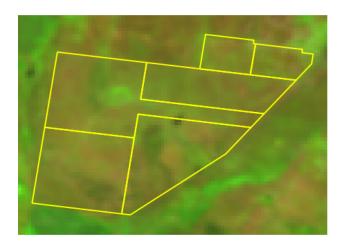
29/05/2024

Lot on Plan: 98A342317,97A342317,3461RP902113 etc.

Label: paddock32



February (left) and September (right) images for 2023





Reference

Pringle, M., Schmidt, M., and Tindall, D. (2018). Multi-decade, multi-sensor time-series modelling - based on geostatistical concepts - to predict broad groups of crops. Remote Sensing of Environment, 216, 183–200.

Pringle, M. (2021). Detecting the annual extent of sugarcane crops in Queensland, Australia. Remote Sensing Applications: Society and Environment, 22, 100496.

Disclaimer

Limitation of liability: the State of Queensland, as represented by the Department of Environment, Science and Innovation (DESI) 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 DESI 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 a 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, 2024.

http://www.longpaddock.qld.gov.au/forage

29/05/2024

Lot on Plan: 3170A341594

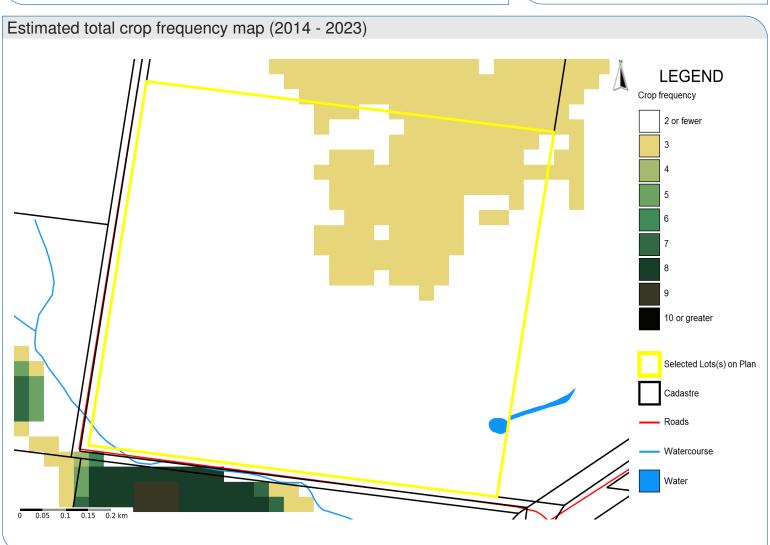
Label: paddock33

QueenslandGovernment

Introduction

This report presents maps of crop frequency for your chosen area, and chosen time period. Maps are based on time-series analysis of satellite imagery (30m spatial resolution), for both the summer and winter growing seasons, aimed at detecting cycles of vegetation greenness. Composite satellite images that display the maximum greenness within a summer or winter growing season for each year are also provided, as a visual reference. For further information refer to the FORAGE User Guide (https://data.longpaddock.qld.gov.au/static/forage_user_guide.pdf).





How to interpret the information

Crop-frequency mapping: Coloured areas on the maps indicate locations where actively growing crops have been detected three or more times for the time period specified.

The map on this page shows the "Total Crop Frequency". For example, a total crop frequency value of 5 indicates that there have been 5 crops for the entire time period which can be made up of either summer crops or winter crops or combination of both seasons. The maps on the following page show the summer and winter crop frequency, respectively. Analysis of satellite imagery can result in some misclassification, so it is recommended to view the composite imagery (see below) to help confirm the presence of a crop in a given season.

Composite satellite imagery: Due to the limitations of the automated method used to detect active cropping, it is recommended to view the seasonal composite images (pages 3 onward), compiled to represent the maximum greenness (per pixel) within a growing season. Cropped areas will generally appear bright green in the imagery compared with the surrounding landscape. Even if the frequency mapping does not indicate cropping in an area, it is important to check each composite image to confirm that cropping has not been undertaken. Sometimes it will not be possible to clearly identify cropped areas in the imagery, e.g in relative wet seasons the entire landscape might appear green. In such a case we recommended to undertake further investigation with other information sources.

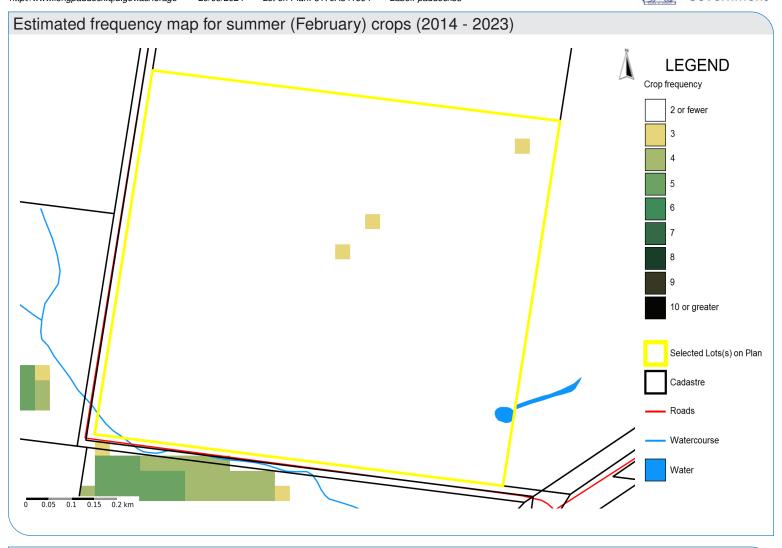
http://www.longpaddock.qld.gov.au/forage

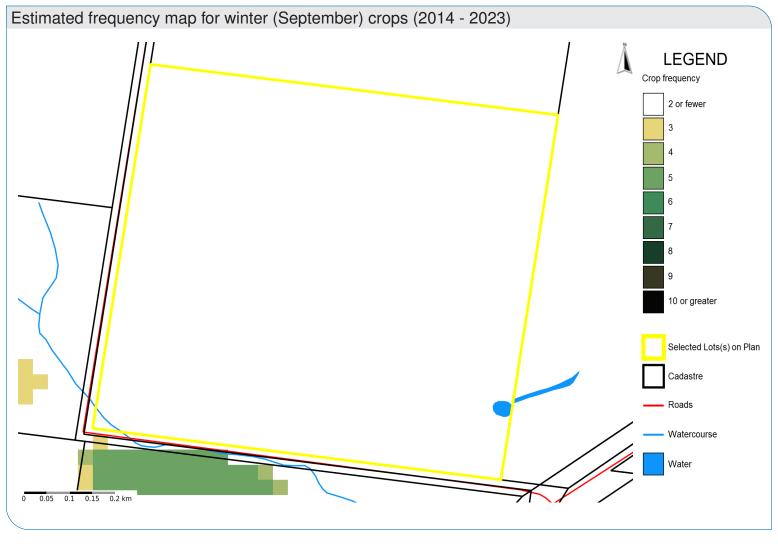
29/05/2024

Lot on Plan: 3170A341594

Label: paddock3;







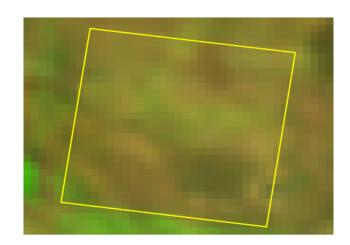
http://www.longpaddock.qld.gov.au/forage

29/05/2024 Lot on Plan: 3170A341594

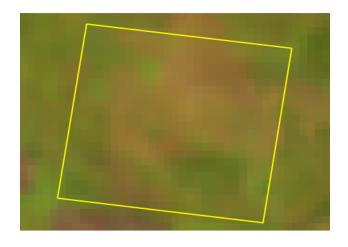
Label: paddock33

February (left) and September (right) images for 2014





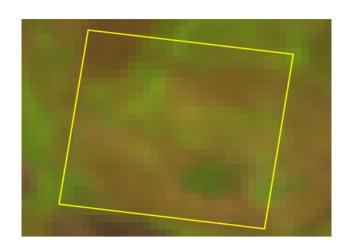
February (left) and September (right) images for 2015





February (left) and September (right) images for 2016





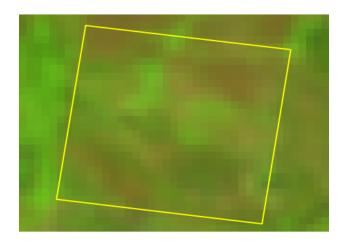
Queensland Government

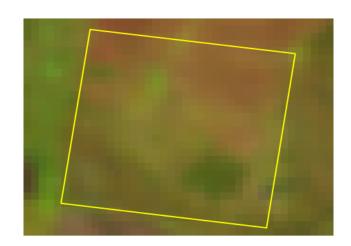
http://www.longpaddock.qld.gov.au/forage

29/05/2024 Lot on Plan: 3170A341594

Label: paddock33

February (left) and September (right) images for 2017



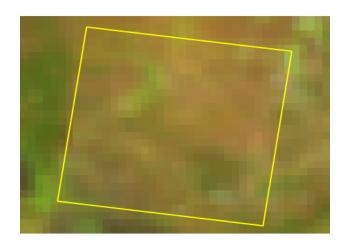


Queensland Government

February (left) and September (right) images for 2018









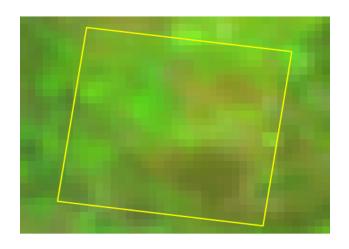
http://www.longpaddock.qld.gov.au/forage

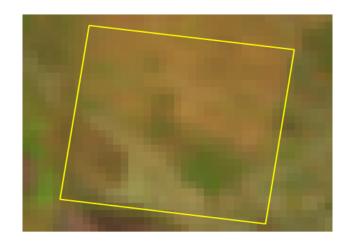
29/05/2024 Lot on Plan: 3170A341594

Label: paddock33

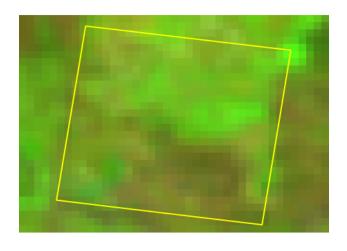
Queensland Government

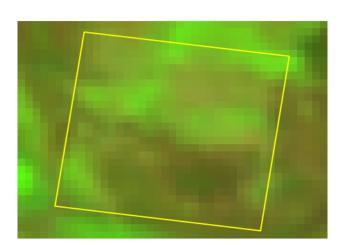
February (left) and September (right) images for 2020



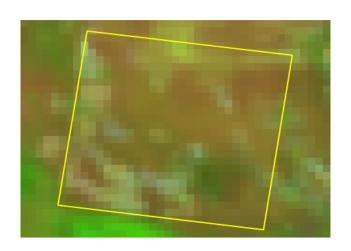


February (left) and September (right) images for 2021









http://www.longpaddock.qld.gov.au/forage

29/05/2024

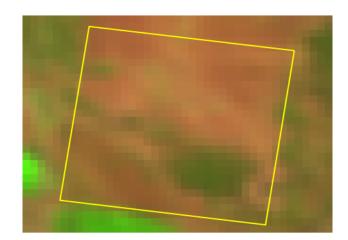
Lot on Plan: 3170A341594

Label: paddock33



February (left) and September (right) images for 2023





Reference

Pringle, M., Schmidt, M., and Tindall, D. (2018). Multi-decade, multi-sensor time-series modelling - based on geostatistical concepts - to predict broad groups of crops. Remote Sensing of Environment, 216, 183–200.

Pringle, M. (2021). Detecting the annual extent of sugarcane crops in Queensland, Australia. Remote Sensing Applications: Society and Environment, 22, 100496.

Disclaimer

Limitation of liability: the State of Queensland, as represented by the Department of Environment, Science and Innovation (DESI) 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 DESI 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 a 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, 2024.

http://www.longpaddock.qld.gov.au/forage

29/05/2024

Lot on Plan: 3519A341792

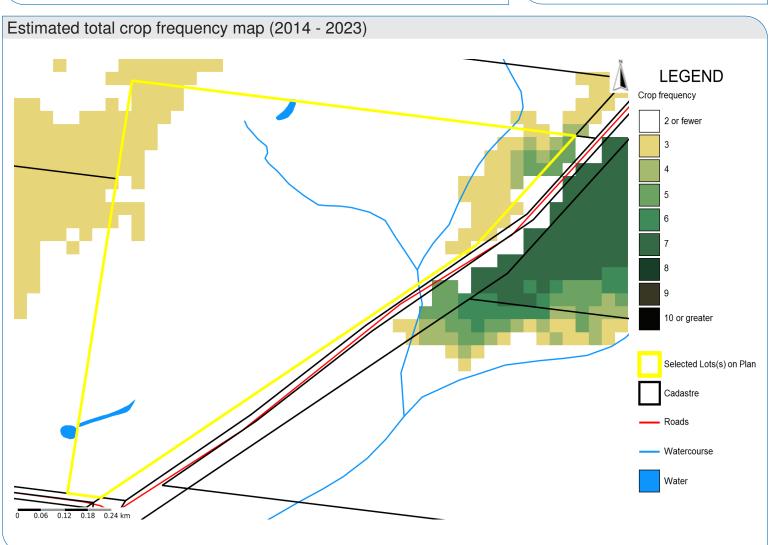
Label: paddock34

Queensland Government

Introduction

This report presents maps of crop frequency for your chosen area, and chosen time period. Maps are based on time-series analysis of satellite imagery (30m spatial resolution), for both the summer and winter growing seasons, aimed at detecting cycles of vegetation greenness. Composite satellite images that display the maximum greenness within a summer or winter growing season for each year are also provided, as a visual reference. For further information refer to the FORAGE User Guide (https://data.longpaddock.qld.gov.au/static/forage_user_guide.pdf).





How to interpret the information

Crop-frequency mapping: Coloured areas on the maps indicate locations where actively growing crops have been detected three or more times for the time period specified.

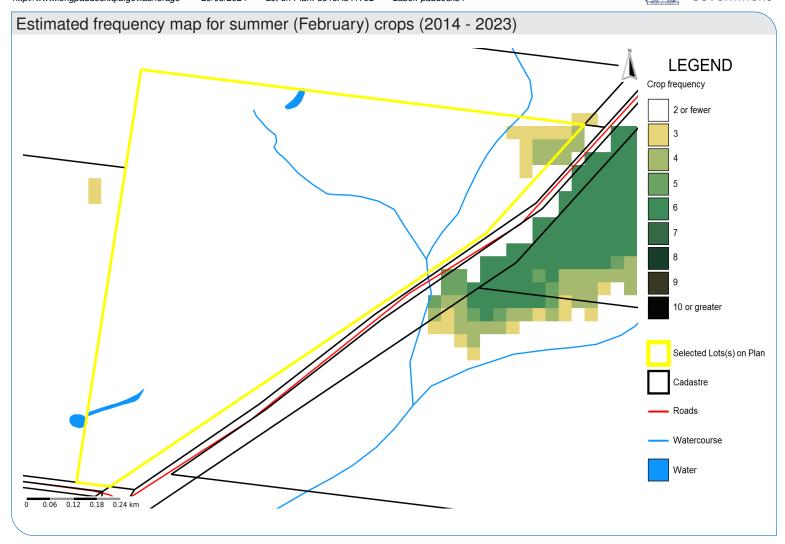
The map on this page shows the "Total Crop Frequency". For example, a total crop frequency value of 5 indicates that there have been 5 crops for the entire time period which can be made up of either summer crops or winter crops or combination of both seasons. The maps on the following page show the summer and winter crop frequency, respectively. Analysis of satellite imagery can result in some misclassification, so it is recommended to view the composite imagery (see below) to help confirm the presence of a crop in a given season.

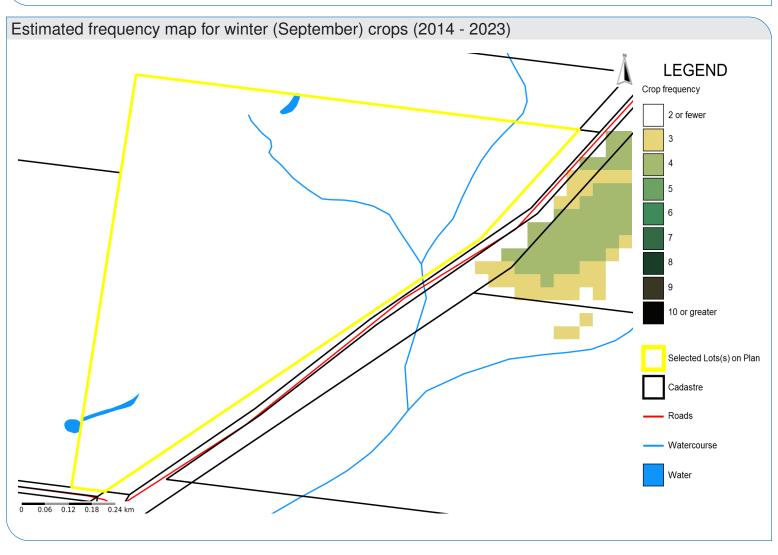
Composite satellite imagery: Due to the limitations of the automated method used to detect active cropping, it is recommended to view the seasonal composite images (pages 3 onward), compiled to represent the maximum greenness (per pixel) within a growing season. Cropped areas will generally appear bright green in the imagery compared with the surrounding landscape. Even if the frequency mapping does not indicate cropping in an area, it is important to check each composite image to confirm that cropping has not been undertaken. Sometimes it will not be possible to clearly identify cropped areas in the imagery, e.g in relative wet seasons the entire landscape might appear green. In such a case we recommended to undertake further investigation with other information sources.

http://www.longpaddock.qld.gov.au/forage

29/05/2024 Lot on Plan: 3519A341792





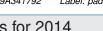


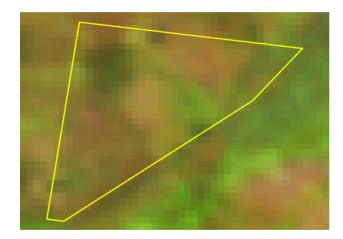
http://www.longpaddock.qld.gov.au/forage

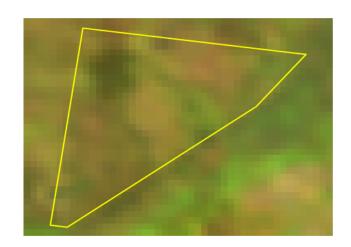
29/05/2024 Lot on Plan: 3519A341792

Label: paddock34

February (left) and September (right) images for 2014



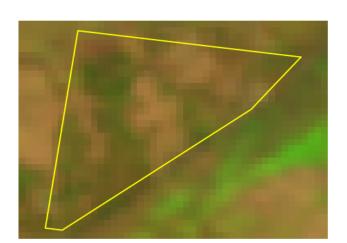


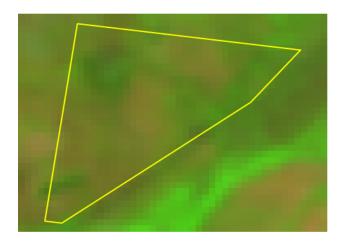


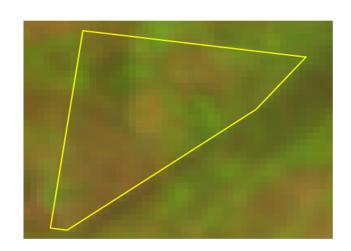
Queensland Government

February (left) and September (right) images for 2015







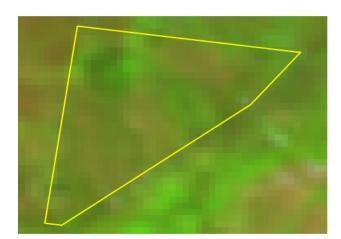


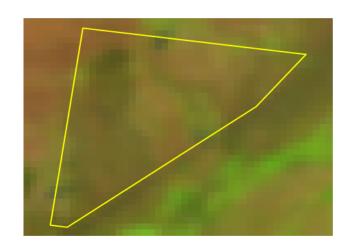
http://www.longpaddock.qld.gov.au/forage

29/05/2024 Lot on Plan: 3519A341792

Label: paddock34

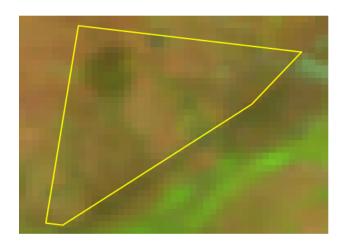
February (left) and September (right) images for 2017

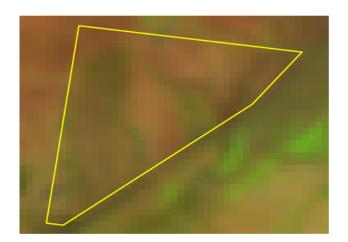




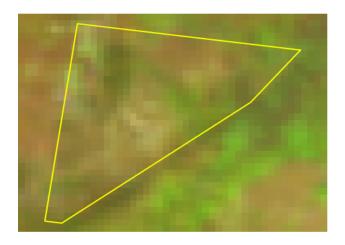
Queensland Government

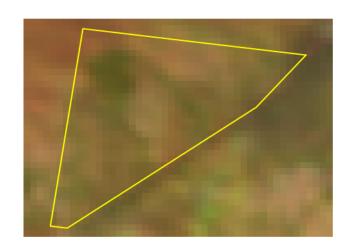
February (left) and September (right) images for 2018





February (left) and September (right) images for 2019





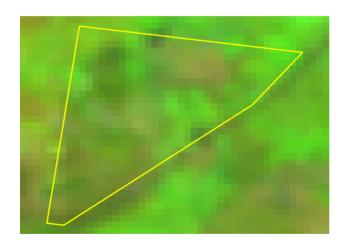
http://www.longpaddock.qld.gov.au/forage

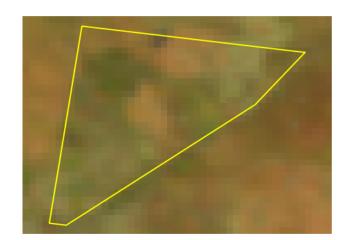
29/05/2024 Lot on Plan: 3519A341792

Label: paddock34

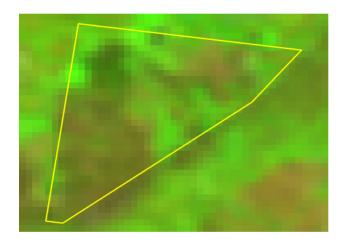
Queensland Government

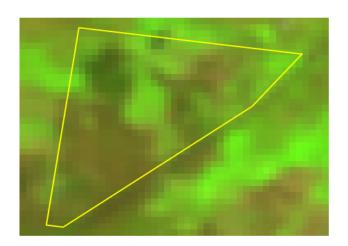
February (left) and September (right) images for 2020

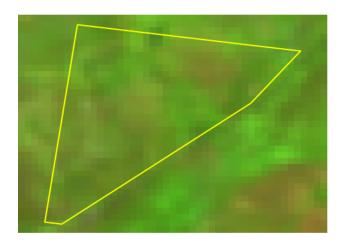


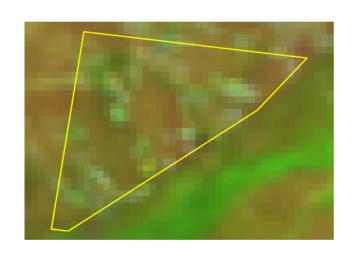


February (left) and September (right) images for 2021









http://www.longpaddock.qld.gov.au/forage

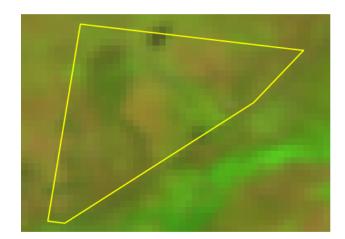
29/05/2024

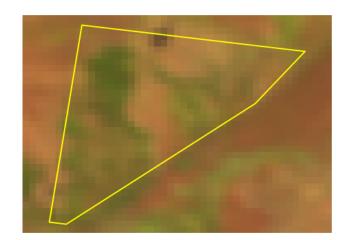
Lot on Plan: 3519A341792

Label: paddock34



February (left) and September (right) images for 2023





Reference

Pringle, M., Schmidt, M., and Tindall, D. (2018). Multi-decade, multi-sensor time-series modelling - based on geostatistical concepts - to predict broad groups of crops. Remote Sensing of Environment, 216, 183–200.

Pringle, M. (2021). Detecting the annual extent of sugarcane crops in Queensland, Australia. Remote Sensing Applications: Society and Environment, 22, 100496.

Disclaimer

Limitation of liability: the State of Queensland, as represented by the Department of Environment, Science and Innovation (DESI) 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 DESI 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 a 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, 2024.

http://www.longpaddock.qld.gov.au/forage

08/10/2024

Lot on Plan: 2RP36465,3421A341699,3462A341746

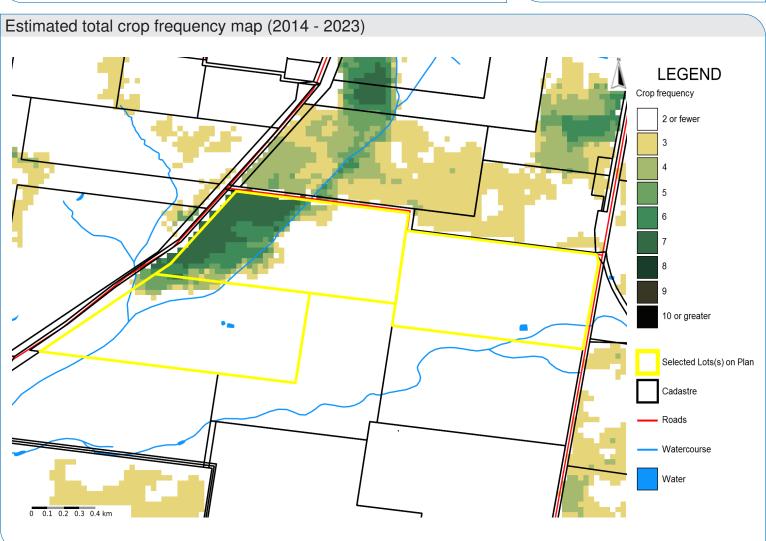
Label: paddock35

Queensland Government

Introduction

This report presents maps of crop frequency for your chosen area, and chosen time period. Maps are based on time-series analysis of satellite imagery (30m spatial resolution), for both the summer and winter growing seasons, aimed at detecting cycles of vegetation greenness. Composite satellite images that display the maximum greenness within a summer or winter growing season for each year are also provided, as a visual reference. For further information refer to the FORAGE User Guide (https://data.longpaddock.qld.gov.au/static/forage_user_guide.pdf).





How to interpret the information

Crop-frequency mapping: Coloured areas on the maps indicate locations where actively growing crops have been detected three or more times for the time period specified.

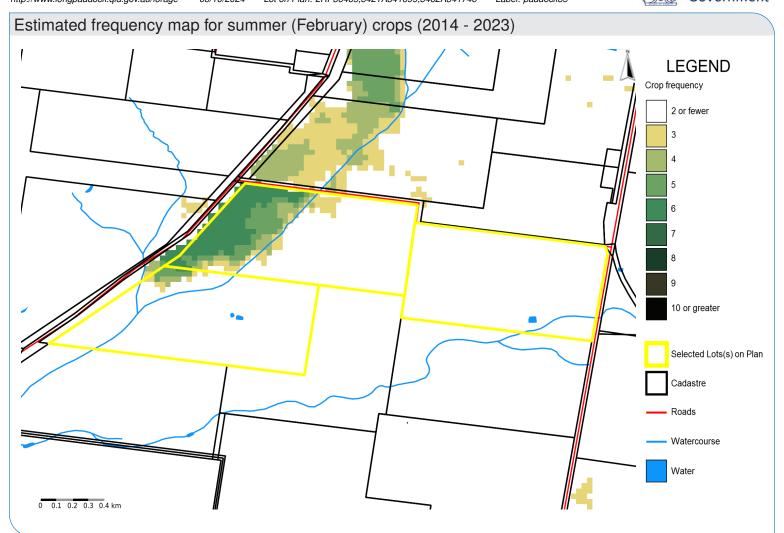
The map on this page shows the "Total Crop Frequency". For example, a total crop frequency value of 5 indicates that there have been 5 crops for the entire time period which can be made up of either summer crops or winter crops or combination of both seasons. The maps on the following page show the summer and winter crop frequency, respectively. Analysis of satellite imagery can result in some misclassification, so it is recommended to view the composite imagery (see below) to help confirm the presence of a crop in a given season.

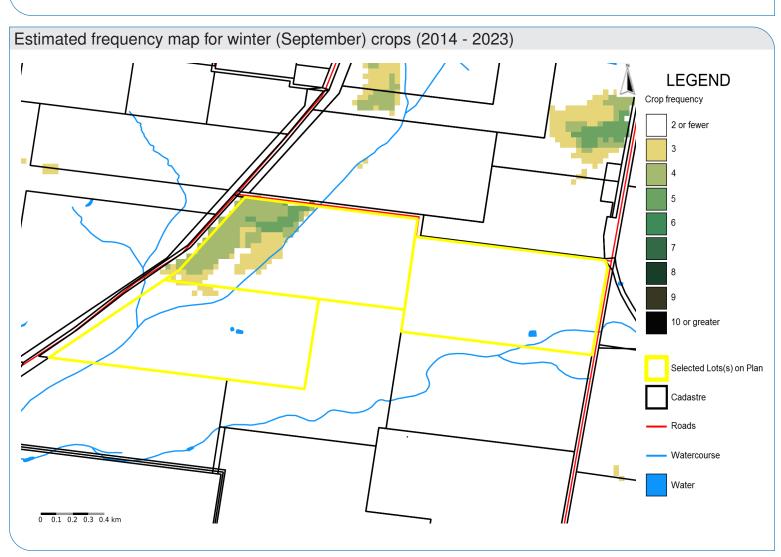
Composite satellite imagery: Due to the limitations of the automated method used to detect active cropping, it is recommended to view the seasonal composite images (pages 3 onward), compiled to represent the maximum greenness (per pixel) within a growing season. Cropped areas will generally appear bright green in the imagery compared with the surrounding landscape. Even if the frequency mapping does not indicate cropping in an area, it is important to check each composite image to confirm that cropping has not been undertaken. Sometimes it will not be possible to clearly identify cropped areas in the imagery, e.g in relative wet seasons the entire landscape might appear green. In such a case we recommended to undertake further investigation with other information sources.

http://www.longpaddock.qld.gov.au/forage

08/10/2024 Lot on Plan: 2RP36465,3421A341699,3462A341746 Label: paddock35





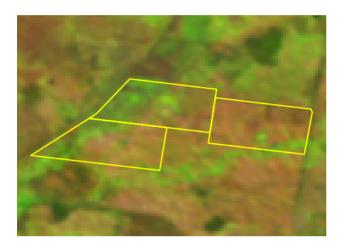


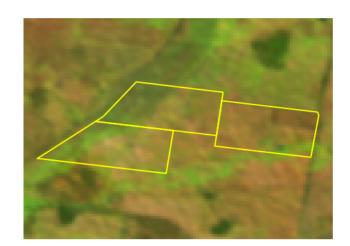
http://www.longpaddock.qld.gov.au/forage

08/10/2024 Lot on Plan: 2RP36465,3421A341699,3462A341746

Label: paddock35

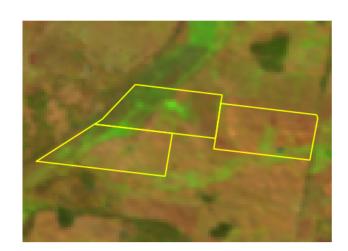
Queensland Government



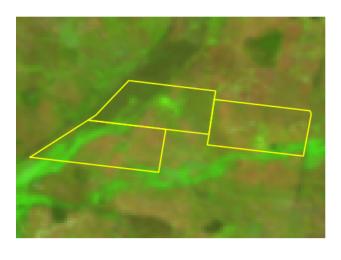


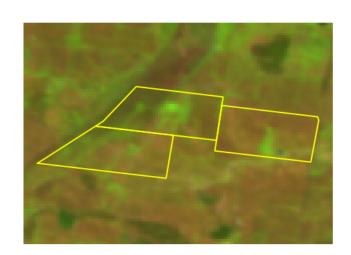
February (left) and September (right) images for 2015





February (left) and September (right) images for 2016



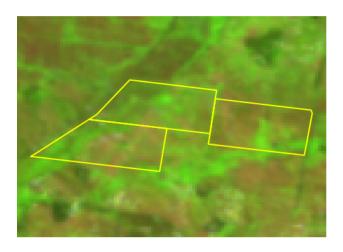


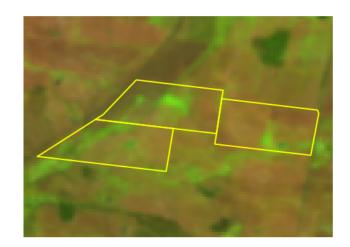
http://www.longpaddock.qld.gov.au/forage

08/10/2024 Lot on Plan: 2RP36465,3421A341699,3462A341746

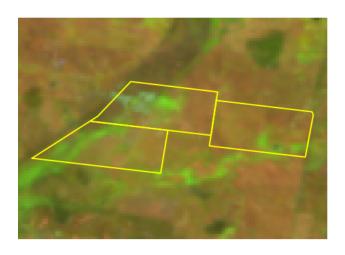
Label: paddock35

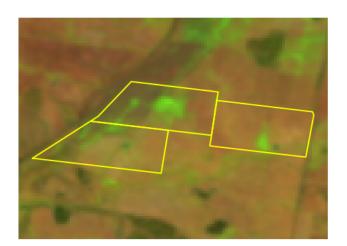
Queensland Government



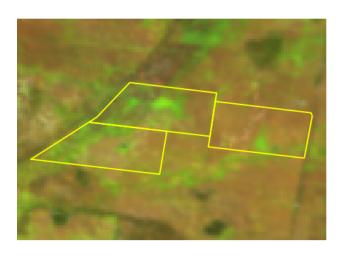


February (left) and September (right) images for 2018





February (left) and September (right) images for 2019

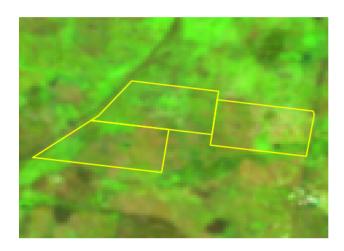




http://www.longpaddock.qld.gov.au/forage

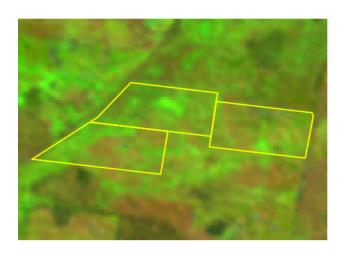
08/10/2024 Lot on Plan: 2RP36465,3421A341699,3462A341746 Label: paddock35

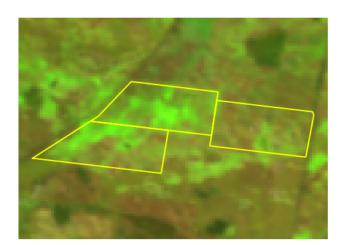
Queensland Government



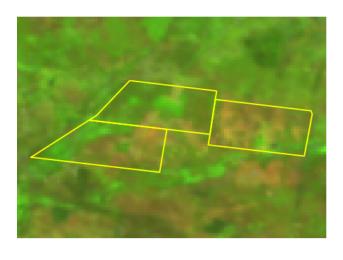


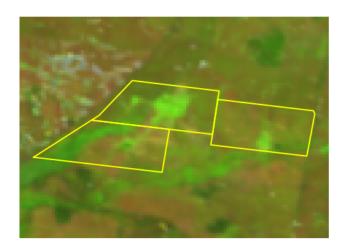
February (left) and September (right) images for 2021





February (left) and September (right) images for 2022





http://www.longpaddock.qld.gov.au/forage

08/10/2024

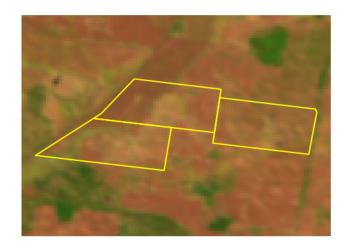
Lot on Plan: 2RP36465,3421A341699,3462A341746

Label: paddock35

Queensland Government

February (left) and September (right) images for 2023





Reference

Pringle, M., Schmidt, M., and Tindall, D. (2018). Multi-decade, multi-sensor time-series modelling - based on geostatistical concepts - to predict broad groups of crops. Remote Sensing of Environment, 216, 183–200.

Pringle, M. (2021). Detecting the annual extent of sugarcane crops in Queensland, Australia. Remote Sensing Applications: Society and Environment, 22, 100496.

Disclaimer

Limitation of liability: the State of Queensland, as represented by the Department of Environment, Science and Innovation (DESI) 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 DESI 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 a 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, 2024.

http://www.longpaddock.qld.gov.au/forage

29/05/2024

Lot on Plan: 3463A341746

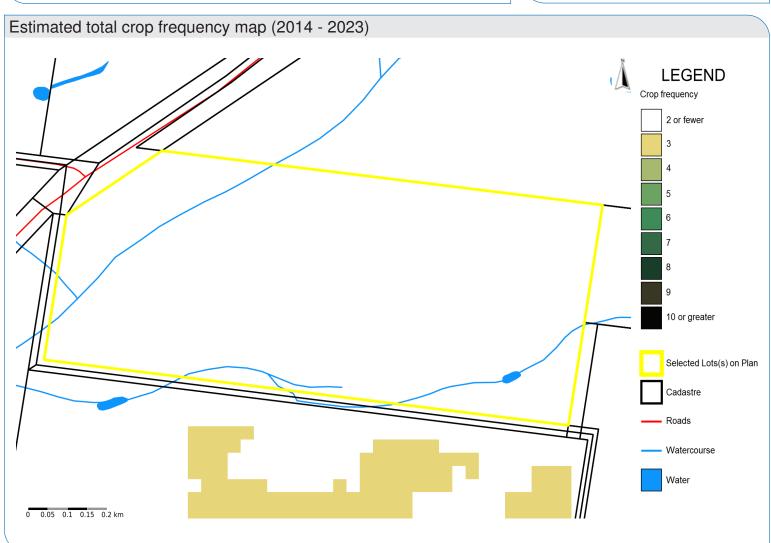
Label: paddock37

Queensland Government

Introduction

This report presents maps of crop frequency for your chosen area, and chosen time period. Maps are based on time-series analysis of satellite imagery (30m spatial resolution), for both the summer and winter growing seasons, aimed at detecting cycles of vegetation greenness. Composite satellite images that display the maximum greenness within a summer or winter growing season for each year are also provided, as a visual reference. For further information refer to the FORAGE User Guide (https://data.longpaddock.qld.gov.au/static/forage_user_guide.pdf).





How to interpret the information

Crop-frequency mapping: Coloured areas on the maps indicate locations where actively growing crops have been detected three or more times for the time period specified.

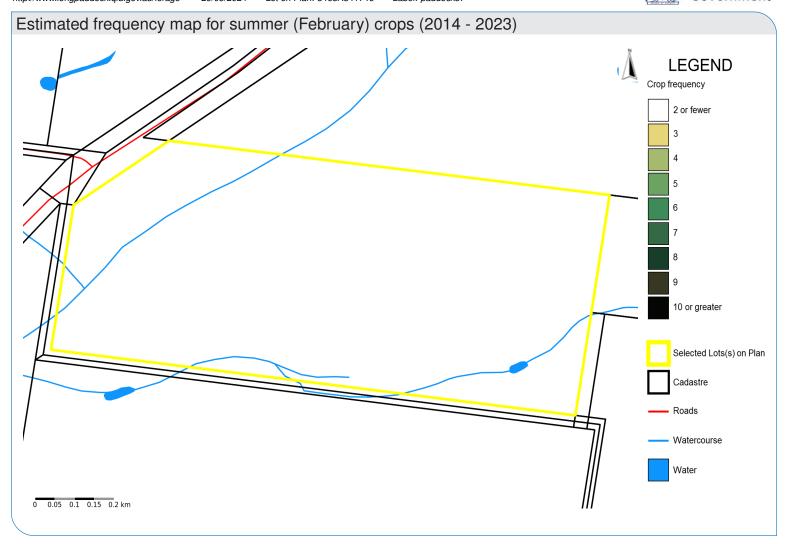
The map on this page shows the "Total Crop Frequency". For example, a total crop frequency value of 5 indicates that there have been 5 crops for the entire time period which can be made up of either summer crops or winter crops or combination of both seasons. The maps on the following page show the summer and winter crop frequency, respectively. Analysis of satellite imagery can result in some misclassification, so it is recommended to view the composite imagery (see below) to help confirm the presence of a crop in a given season.

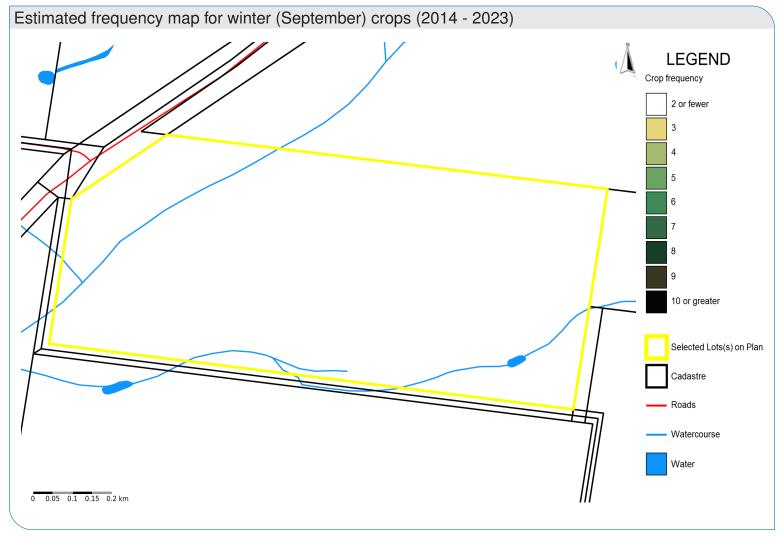
Composite satellite imagery: Due to the limitations of the automated method used to detect active cropping, it is recommended to view the seasonal composite images (pages 3 onward), compiled to represent the maximum greenness (per pixel) within a growing season. Cropped areas will generally appear bright green in the imagery compared with the surrounding landscape. Even if the frequency mapping does not indicate cropping in an area, it is important to check each composite image to confirm that cropping has not been undertaken. Sometimes it will not be possible to clearly identify cropped areas in the imagery, e.g in relative wet seasons the entire landscape might appear green. In such a case we recommended to undertake further investigation with other information sources.

http://www.longpaddock.qld.gov.au/forage

29/05/2024 Lot on Plan: 3463A341746





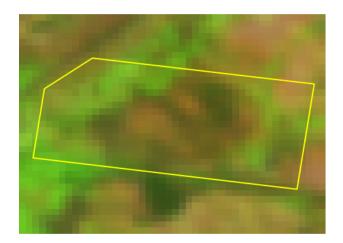


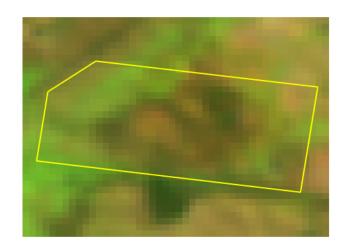
http://www.longpaddock.qld.gov.au/forage

29/05/2024 Lot on Plan: 3463A341746

Label: paddock37

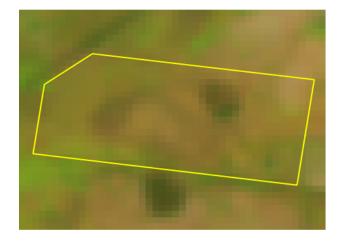
February (left) and September (right) images for 2014

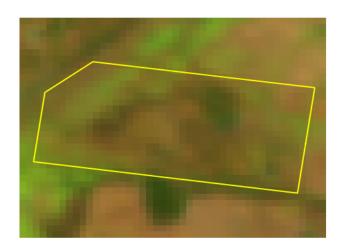




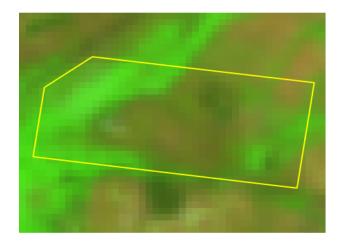
Queensland Government

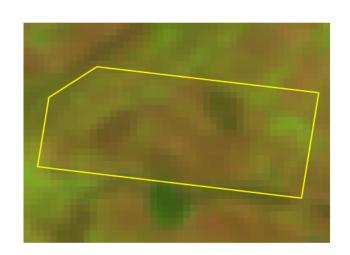
February (left) and September (right) images for 2015





February (left) and September (right) images for 2016



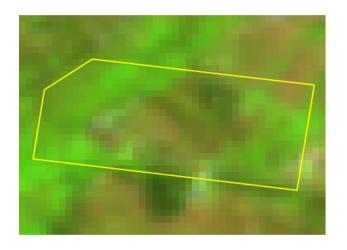


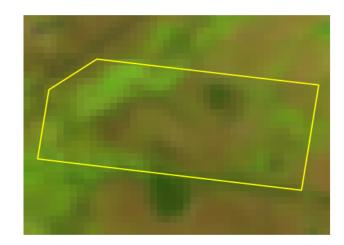
http://www.longpaddock.qld.gov.au/forage

29/05/2024 Lot on Plan: 3463A341746

Label: paddock37

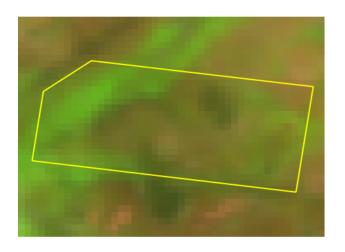
February (left) and September (right) images for 2017

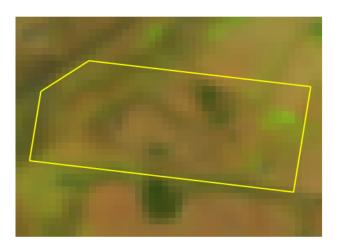




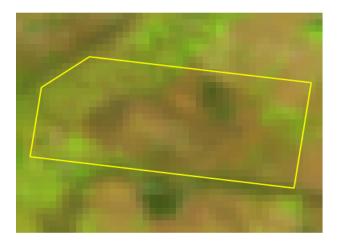
Queensland Government

February (left) and September (right) images for 2018





February (left) and September (right) images for 2019



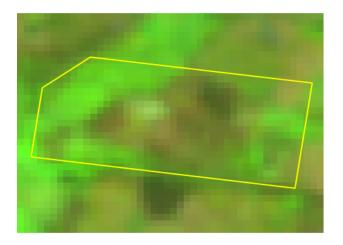


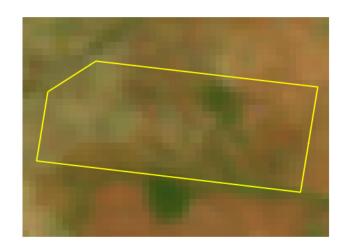
http://www.longpaddock.qld.gov.au/forage

29/05/2024 Lot on Plan: 3463A341746

Label: paddock37

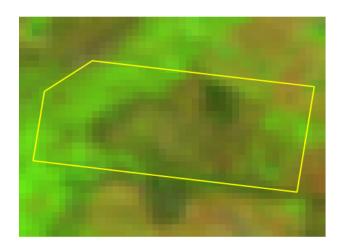
February (left) and September (right) images for 2020

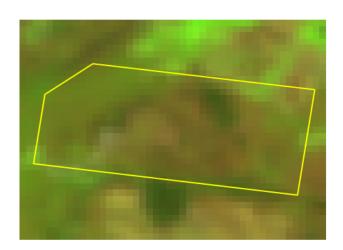


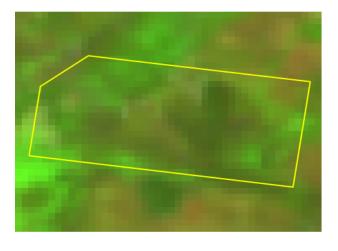


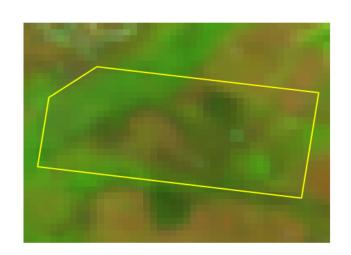
Queensland Government

February (left) and September (right) images for 2021









http://www.longpaddock.qld.gov.au/forage

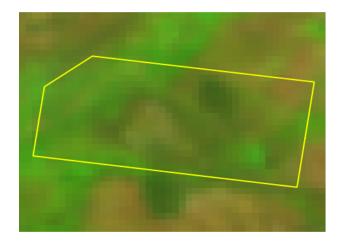
29/05/2024

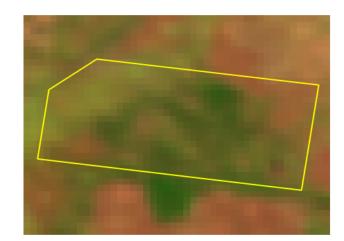
Lot on Plan: 3463A341746

Label: paddock37

Queensland Government

February (left) and September (right) images for 2023





Reference

Pringle, M., Schmidt, M., and Tindall, D. (2018). Multi-decade, multi-sensor time-series modelling - based on geostatistical concepts - to predict broad groups of crops. Remote Sensing of Environment, 216, 183–200.

Pringle, M. (2021). Detecting the annual extent of sugarcane crops in Queensland, Australia. Remote Sensing Applications: Society and Environment, 22, 100496.

Disclaimer

Limitation of liability: the State of Queensland, as represented by the Department of Environment, Science and Innovation (DESI) 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 DESI 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 a 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, 2024.

http://www.longpaddock.qld.gov.au/forage

29/05/2024

Lot on Plan: 3RP36464,1RP36462,3RP36462,1RP36 etc.

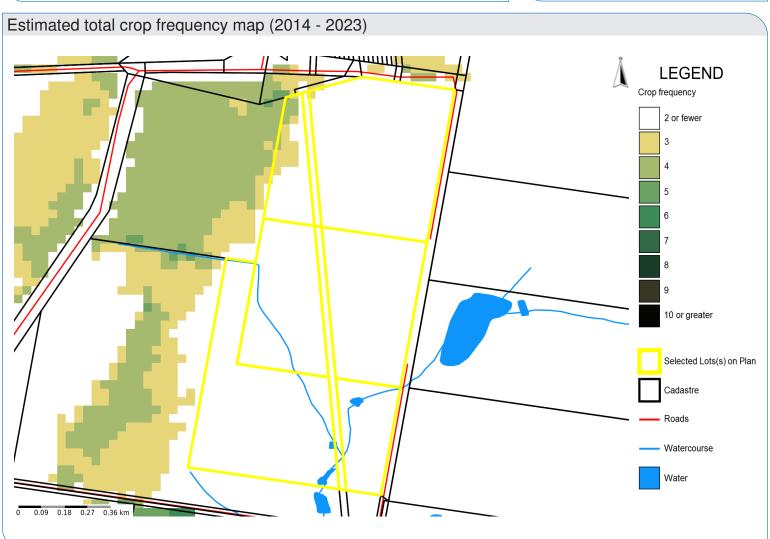
Label: paddock38c5

Queensland Government

Introduction

This report presents maps of crop frequency for your chosen area, and chosen time period. Maps are based on time-series analysis of satellite imagery (30m spatial resolution), for both the summer and winter growing seasons, aimed at detecting cycles of vegetation greenness. Composite satellite images that display the maximum greenness within a summer or winter growing season for each year are also provided, as a visual reference. For further information refer to the FORAGE User Guide (https://data.longpaddock.qld.gov.au/static/forage_user_guide.pdf).





How to interpret the information

Crop-frequency mapping: Coloured areas on the maps indicate locations where actively growing crops have been detected three or more times for the time period specified.

The map on this page shows the "Total Crop Frequency". For example, a total crop frequency value of 5 indicates that there have been 5 crops for the entire time period which can be made up of either summer crops or winter crops or combination of both seasons. The maps on the following page show the summer and winter crop frequency, respectively. Analysis of satellite imagery can result in some misclassification, so it is recommended to view the composite imagery (see below) to help confirm the presence of a crop in a given season.

Composite satellite imagery: Due to the limitations of the automated method used to detect active cropping, it is recommended to view the seasonal composite images (pages 3 onward), compiled to represent the maximum greenness (per pixel) within a growing season. Cropped areas will generally appear bright green in the imagery compared with the surrounding landscape. Even if the frequency mapping does not indicate cropping in an area, it is important to check each composite image to confirm that cropping has not been undertaken. Sometimes it will not be possible to clearly identify cropped areas in the imagery, e.g in relative wet seasons the entire landscape might appear green. In such a case we recommended to undertake further investigation with other information sources.

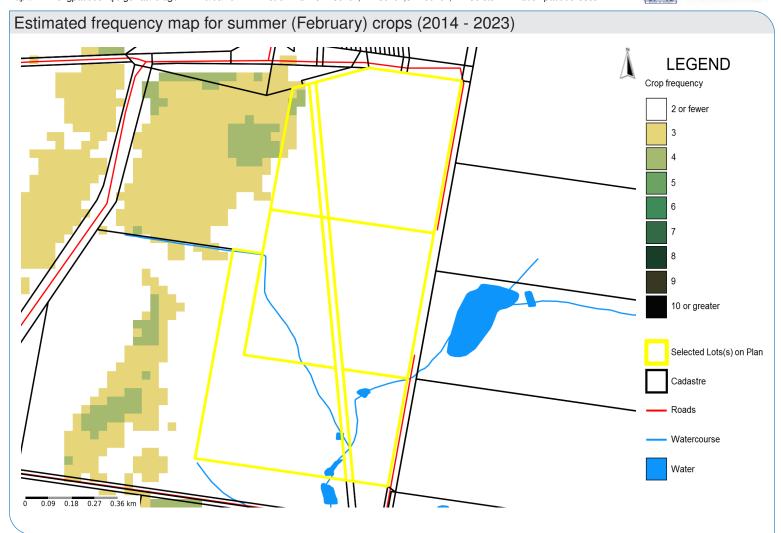
http://www.longpaddock.qld.gov.au/forage

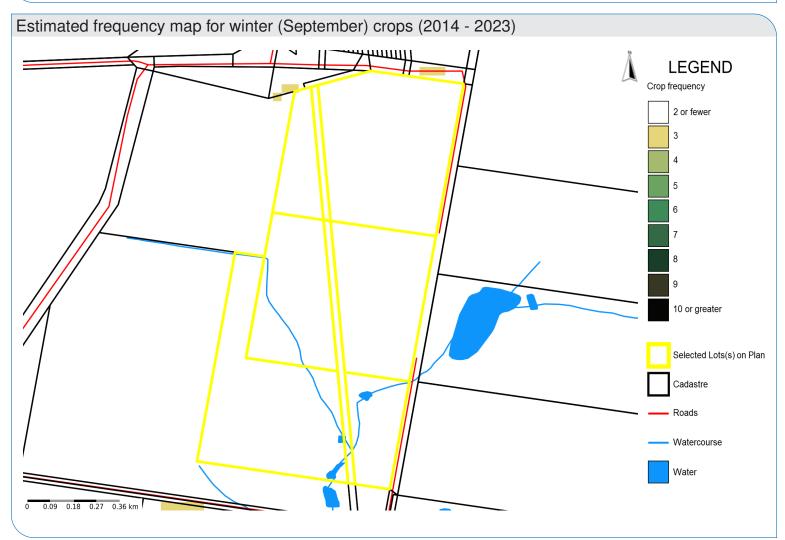
29/05/2024

Lot on Plan: 3RP36464,1RP36462,3RP36462,1RP36 etc.

Label: paddock38c5







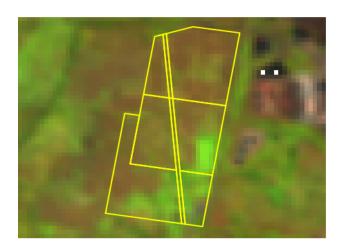
http://www.longpaddock.qld.gov.au/forage

29/05/2024 Lot on Plan: 3RP36464,1RP36462,3RP36462,1RP36 etc.

Label: paddock38c5

Queensland Government

February (left) and September (right) images for 2014

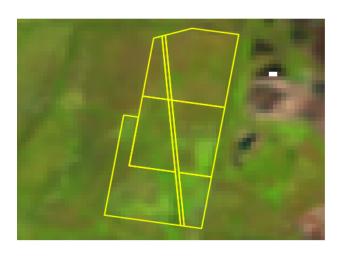


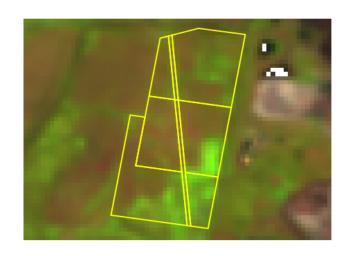


February (left) and September (right) images for 2015







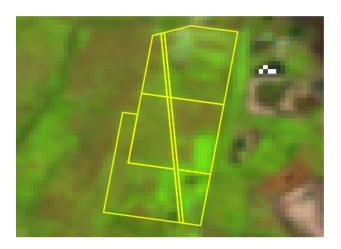


http://www.longpaddock.qld.gov.au/forage

29/05/2024 Lot on Plan: 3RP36464,1RP36462,3RP36462,1RP36 etc.

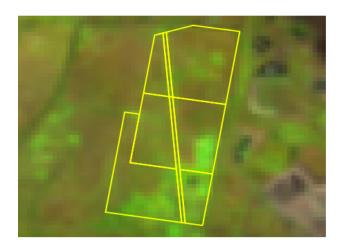
Label: paddock38c5

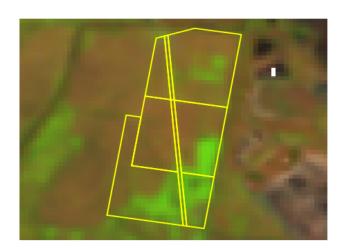
Queensland Government



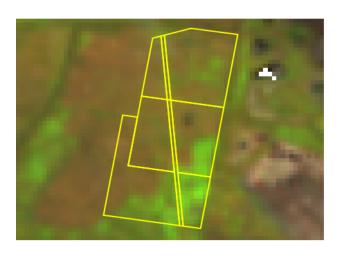


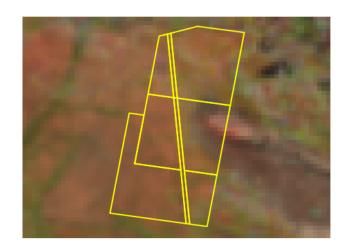
February (left) and September (right) images for 2018





February (left) and September (right) images for 2019





http://www.longpaddock.qld.gov.au/forage

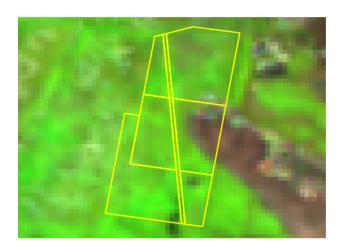
29/05/2024

Lot on Plan: 3RP36464,1RP36462,3RP36462,1RP36 etc.

Label: paddock38c5

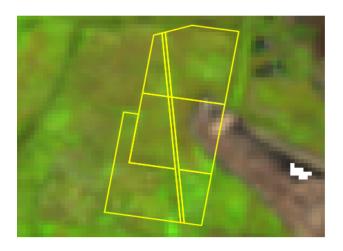
Queensland Government

February (left) and September (right) images for 2020

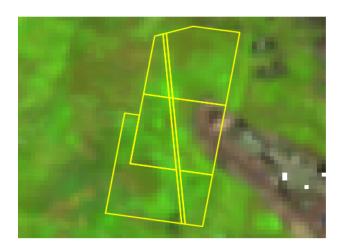


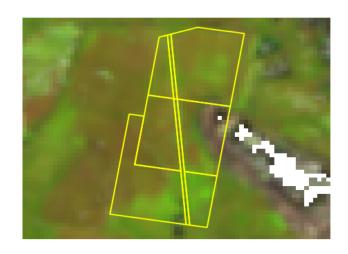


February (left) and September (right) images for 2021









http://www.longpaddock.qld.gov.au/forage

29/05/2024

Lot on Plan: 3RP36464,1RP36462,3RP36462,1RP36 etc.

Label: paddock38c5



February (left) and September (right) images for 2023





Reference

Pringle, M., Schmidt, M., and Tindall, D. (2018). Multi-decade, multi-sensor time-series modelling - based on geostatistical concepts - to predict broad groups of crops. Remote Sensing of Environment, 216, 183–200.

Pringle, M. (2021). Detecting the annual extent of sugarcane crops in Queensland, Australia. Remote Sensing Applications: Society and Environment, 22, 100496.

Disclaimer

Limitation of liability: the State of Queensland, as represented by the Department of Environment, Science and Innovation (DESI) 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 DESI 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 a 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, 2024.