



Australia's Environment | 2025 REPORT



South West Region

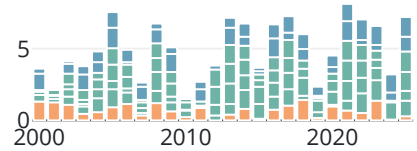


One of 63 NRM Regions in Australia.

Summary Score

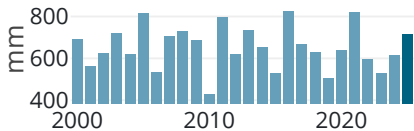
7.2

+4.0



The overall environmental score (out of 10) was 7.2, up from 3.2 in 2000.

Rainfall



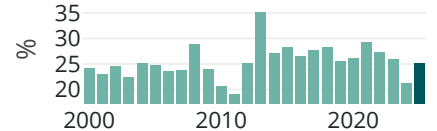
Rainfall was above average.

Maximum temperature



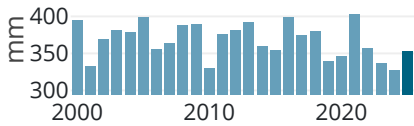
Maximum temperature was above average.

Tree cover



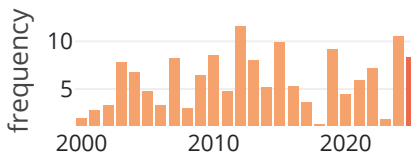
Woody vegetation cover was about average.

Soil moisture



The mean amount of moisture in the soil was below average.

Hot days



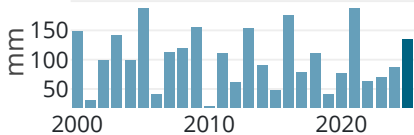
The number of days above 35 °C was above average.

Vegetation condition



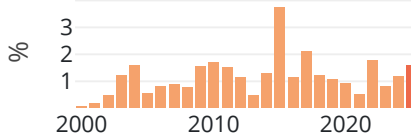
Leaf area index was 3rd highest since 2000.

River flows



River flows were above average.

Bushfire extent



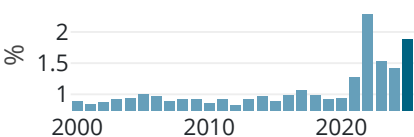
The area burnt was above average.

Exposed soil



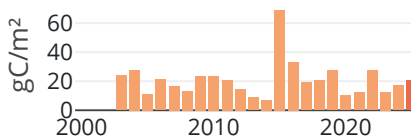
The area of unprotected soil was about average.

Inundation



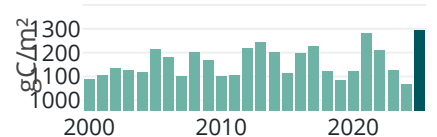
Inundation was 2nd highest since 2000.

Biomass burnt



Fire carbon emissions were about average.

Vegetation growth



Vegetation growth was the highest since 2000.

South West Region

NRM Regions

Area: 42,628 km²

Climate indicators

averages for 2000-2024

Precipitation: 652 mm per year

Days over 35°C: 5.9 per year

Days with frost: per year

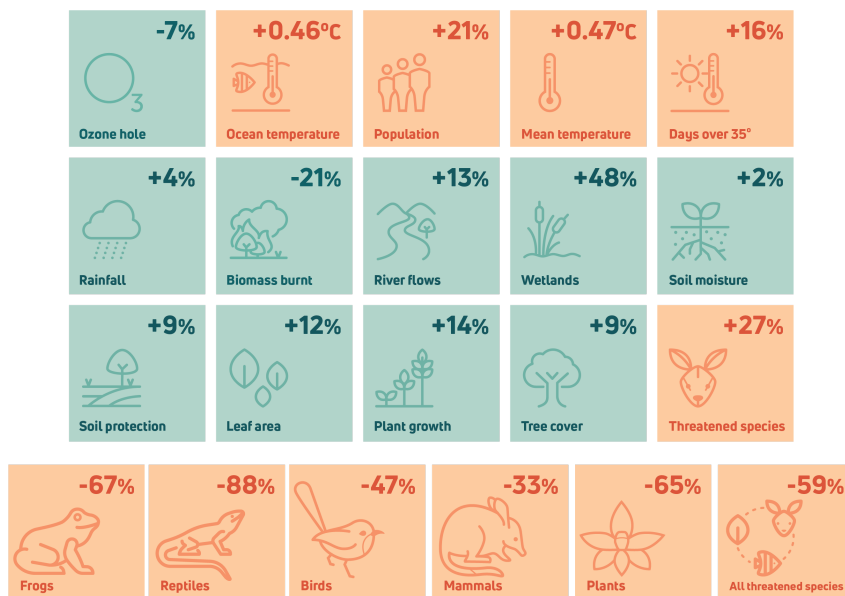
Land use: Dryland cropping (29%), Natural environments (25%), Production native forests (23%), Grazing on modified pasture (14%)

Tree canopy cover: 1.07 Mha or 25.1% (2025)

For more information about this region follow [this link](#)

National context

Deviation from 2000-2024 average



About This Report

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

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

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

About The Data

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

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

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

About Us

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

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

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

To find out more, please contact:
 Professor Albert van Dijk
 albert.vandijk@anu.edu.au
 Centre for Water and Landscape Dynamics
 Fenner School of Environment & Society
 Australian National University
 Linnaeus Way, Acton ACT 2601
 Australia



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



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