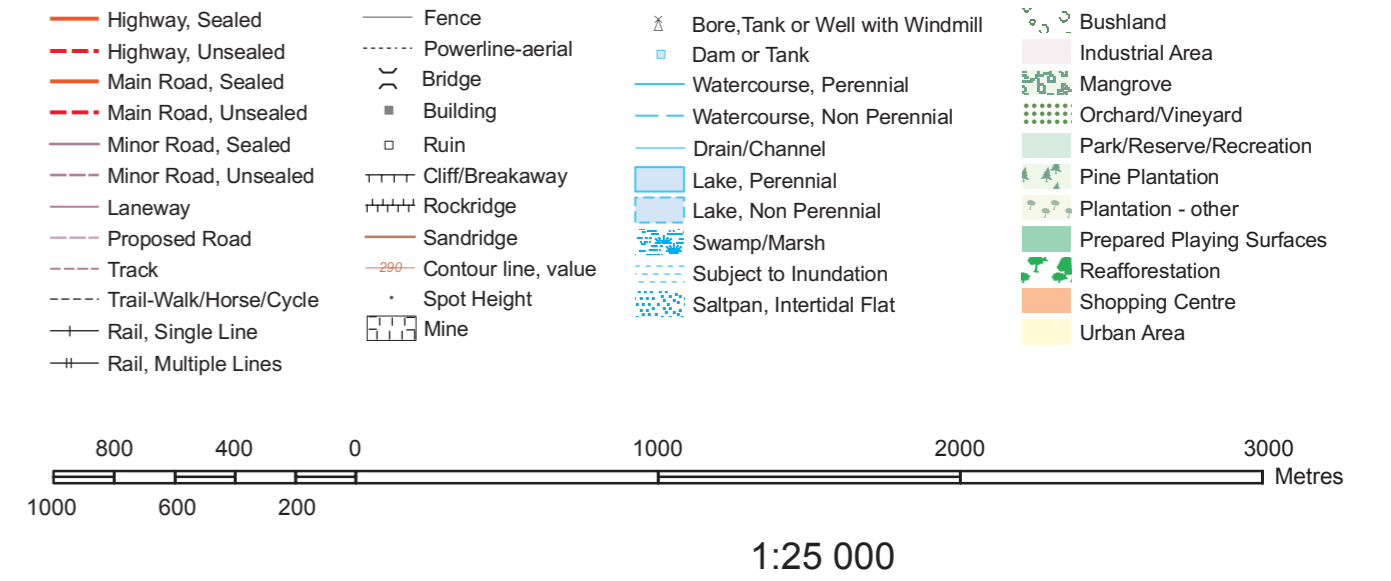
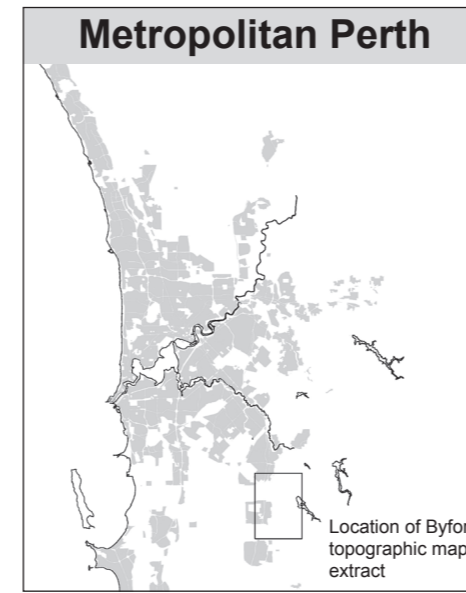
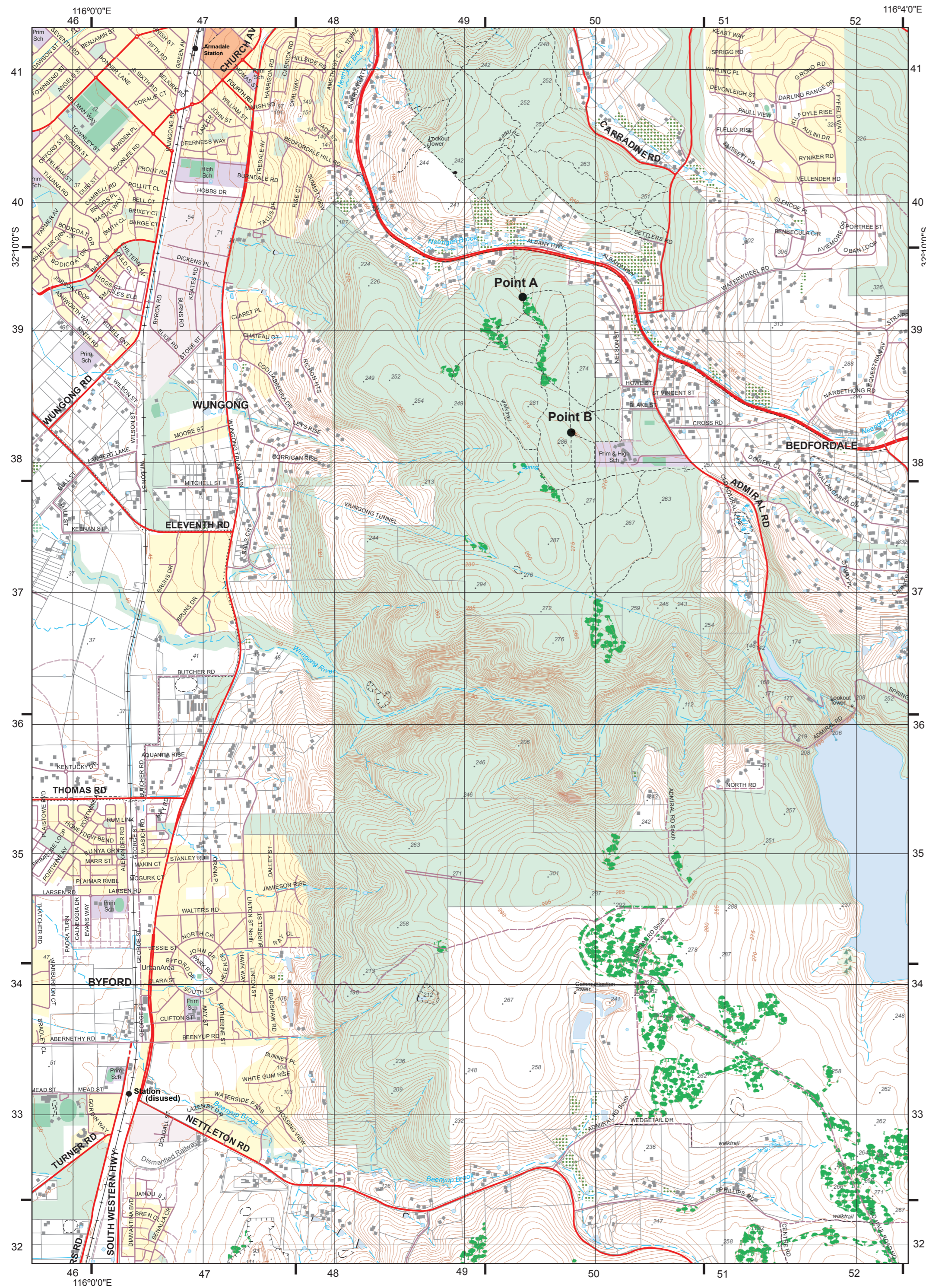


Source 1: Byford topographic map 2011

Adapted from: Landgate. (2011). *Kelmscott Topographic Map (2133 IV SW)*. Midland: Western Australian Land Information Authority.



Source 3: Photograph at GR 467334 6 January 2016

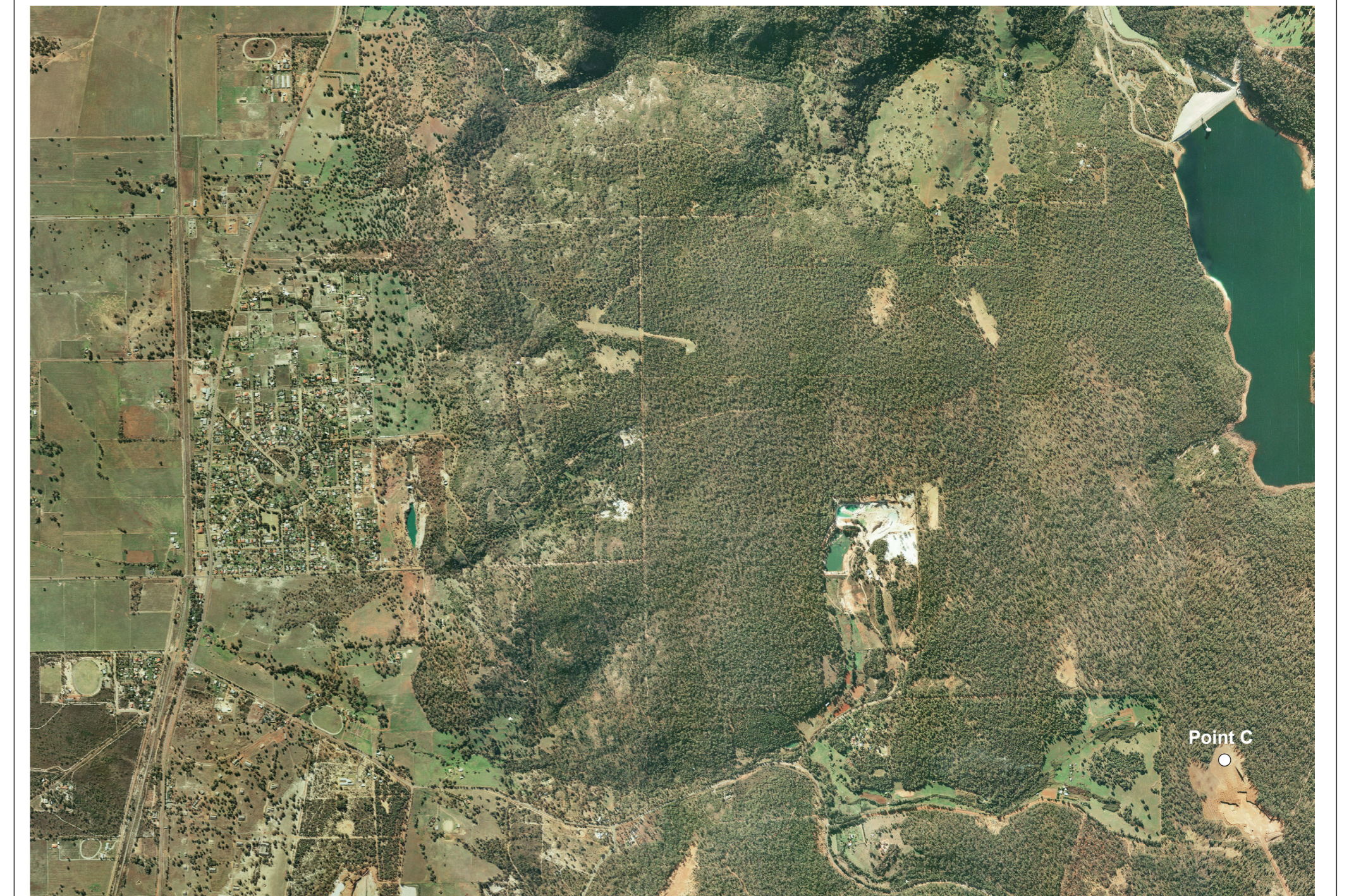


Source 4: Photograph at GR 506332 6 January 2016

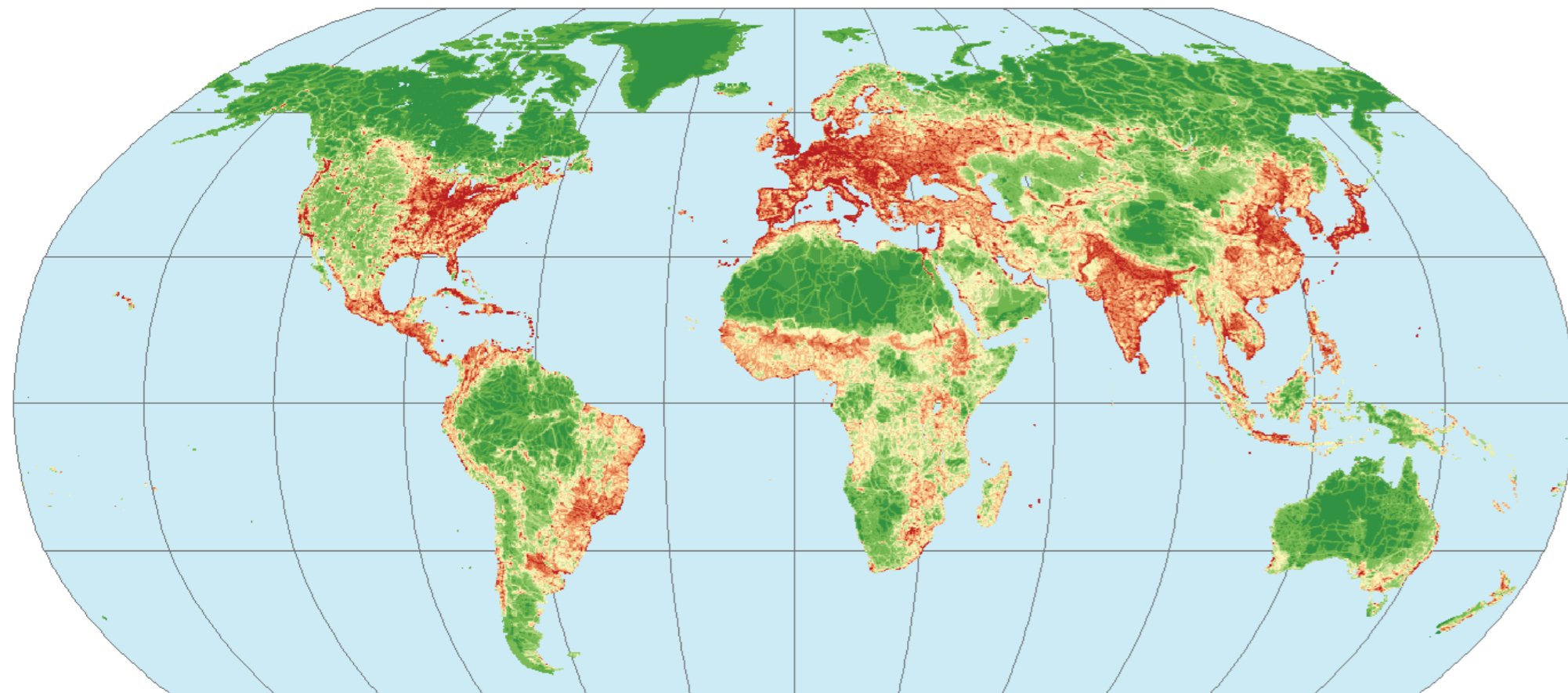


Source 2: Byford aerial photograph 1985

Aerial photograph: Landgate. (1985). *Byford*. Midland: Australian Land Information Authority. Retrieved from <https://maps.slip.wa.gov.au/landgate/locate/>

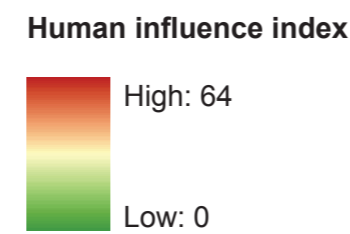


**Source 5: Human influence index**



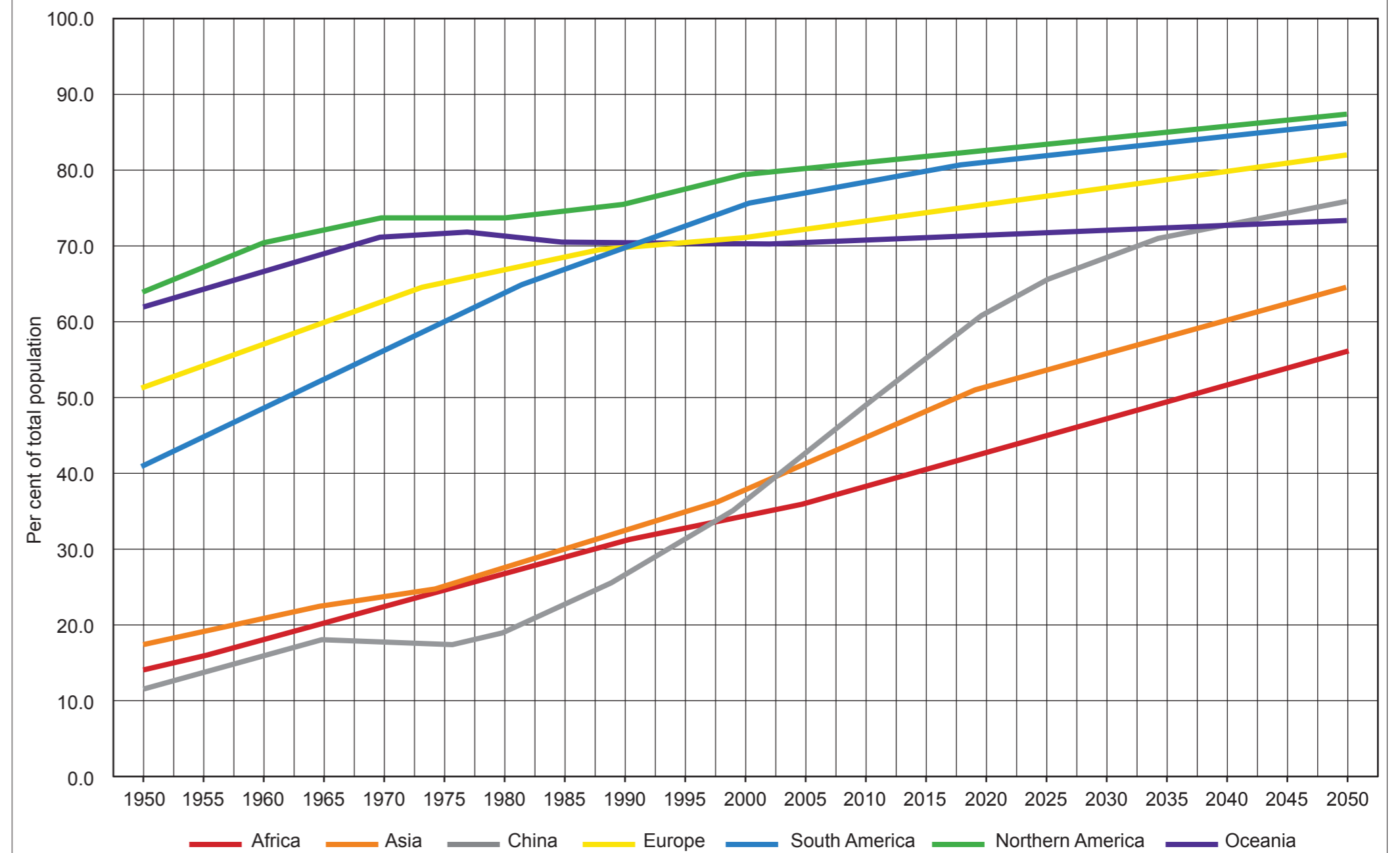
**The Human influence index**

The Human influence index (HII) is a measure of direct human influence on terrestrial ecosystems using the best available data sets on human settlement (population density, built-up areas), access (roads, railroads, navigable rivers, coastline), landscape transformation (land use/land cover) and electric power infrastructure (nighttime lights). HII values range from 0 to 64. Zero value represents no human influence and 64 represents maximum human influence possible using all eight measures of human presence.



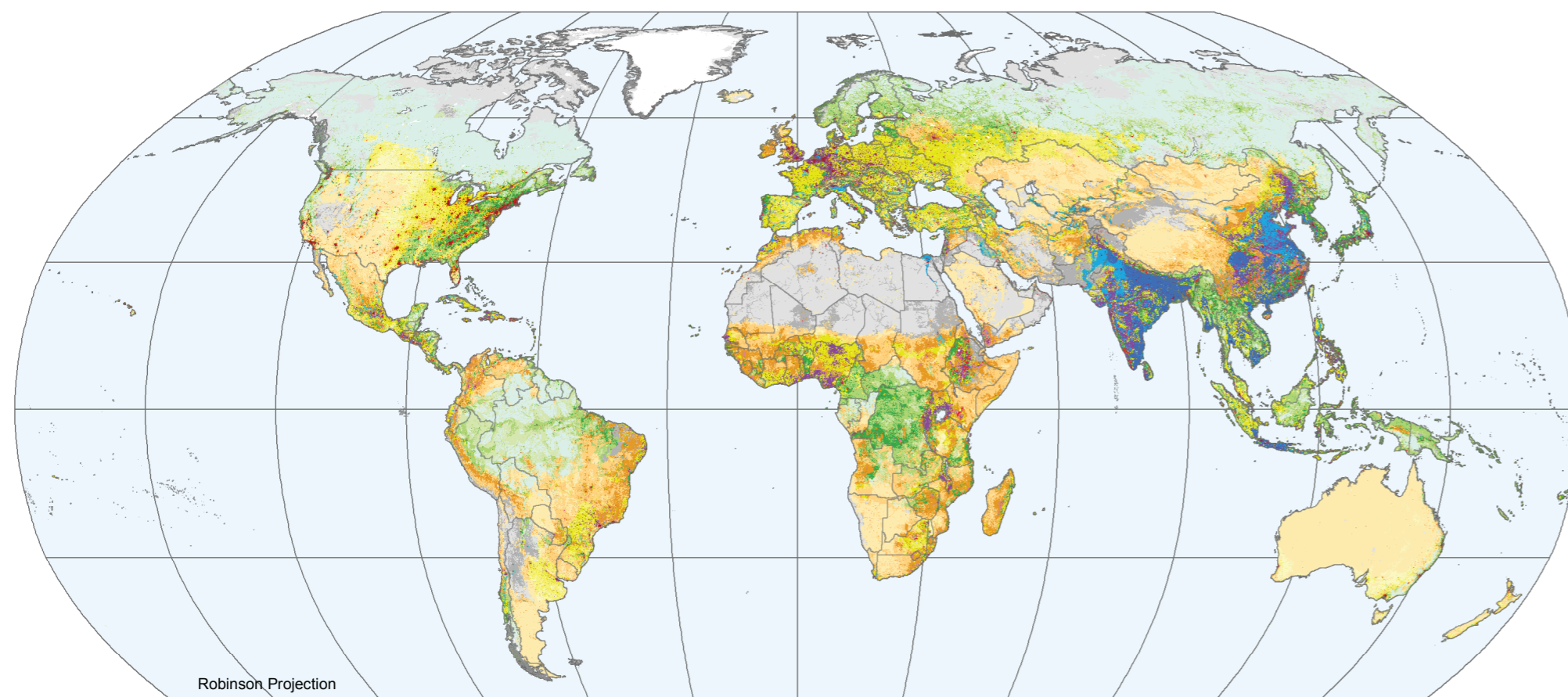
The Trustees of Columbia University in the City of New York. (2008). Center for International Earth Science Information Network (CIESIN), Columbia University and Wildlife conservation Society, The Bronx Zoo, New York. The last of the wild data set. *The human influence index*. Retrieved from <http://sedac.ciesin.columbia.edu/data/collection/wildareas-v2/maps/gallery/search> Used under a Creative Commons 3.0 Attribution licence.

**Source 7: World urbanisation for different areas from 1950–2050**



Adapted from data source: United Nations. Department of Economic and Social Affairs: Population Division. (2014). *World urbanisation for different areas from 1950–2050*. Retrieved from <http://esa.un.org/unpd/wup/dataquery/>

**Source 6: Anthropogenic biomes of the world**



**Anthropogenic biomes**

Anthropogenic biomes data sets describe potential natural vegetation, biomes, as transformed by sustained human population density and land use including agriculture and urbanisation. Anthropogenic biome categories (Anthromes) are defined by population density and land-use intensity. The data consists of 19 anthrome classes in six broad categories.

- Croplands**
  - Residential irrigated croplands
  - Residential rainfed croplands
  - Populated croplands
  - Remote croplands
- Rangelands**
  - Residential rangelands
  - Populated rangelands
  - Remote rangelands
- Dense settlements**
  - Urban
  - Mixed settlements
- Seminatural**
  - Residential woodlands
  - Populated rangelands
  - Remote rangelands
  - Inhabited treeless and barren lands
- Villages**
  - Rice villages
  - Irrigated villages
  - Rainfed villages
  - Pastoral villages
- Wildlands**
  - Wild woodlands
  - Wild treeless and barren lands

The Trustees of Columbia University in the city of New York. Data source: Ellis, E.C., Goldewijk, K.K., Siebert, S., Lightman, D., and Ramankutty, N. (2013). *Anthropogenic biomes of the world, Version 2, 2000*. Palisades, NY: NASA Socioeconomic Data Application Center (SEDAC). Retrieved from <http://sedac.ciesin.columbia.edu/data/set/anthromes-anthropogenic-biomes-world-v2-2000> Used under a Creative Commons 3.0 Attribution licence.

**Source 8: World urban and rural populations from 1950–2050**

	Total population (billions)						Average annual rate of change (per cent)				
	1950	1970	1990	2014	2030	2050	1950 – 1970	1970 – 1990	1990 – 2014	2014 – 2030	2030 – 2050
Urban population	0.75	1.35	2.29	3.88	5.06	6.34	2.96	2.63	2.21	1.66	1.13
Rural population	1.78	2.34	3.04	3.36	3.37	3.21	1.37	1.30	0.43	0.01	-0.23
World population	2.53	3.69	5.33	7.24	8.43	9.55	1.90	1.83	1.29	0.94	0.63

Adapted from data source: United Nations. (2014). *Total, urban and rural populations*. Retrieved from <http://esa.un.org/unpd/wup/Publications/files/WUP2014-Report.pdf>