CHAPTER 5 ACQUIRING THE DATA

5.1 INTRODUCTION

The project requires the data to be acquired through the following steps:

- Photograph the study area;
- Classify landscape units;
- Identify landscape components;
- Select photographs for the survey;
- Prepare the survey of landscape quality;
- Prepare the landscape component surveys.

Chapter 4 described the classification of 21 landscape units for the Ranges.

5.2 PHOTOGRAPHY

Photographing a region's landscapes is a time consuming but essential task which also enables the photographer to become very familiar with the region.

A Nikon D90 SLR digital camera was used throughout. Its advantage over lesser digital cameras is that it can be set at the correct focal length (50 mm). In digital cameras, the focal length must be multiplied by 1.5 to equate to conventional cameras. Thus a focal length of 35 mm in the Nikon D90 equated approximately to 50 mm in a conventional camera. Digital photographs were recorded at the normal image quality and the medium image size, 3216 X 2136 pixels, 900 – 1800 kilobytes. Only a UV filter was used.

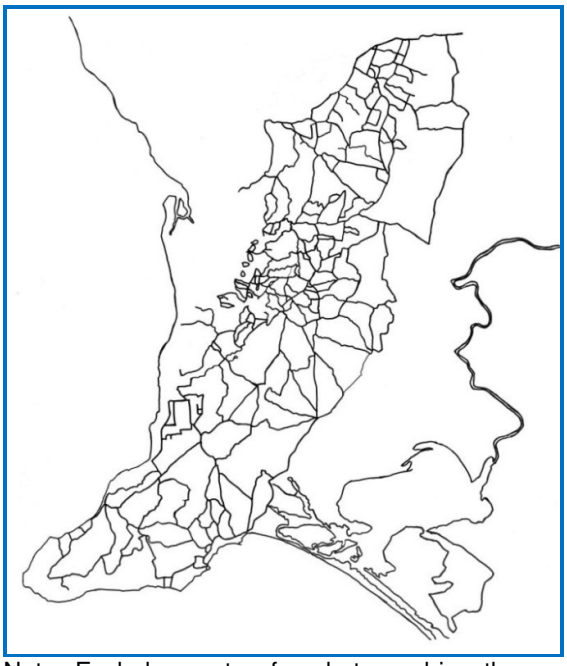
As far as practical, the photographs were standardized to minimise the variations other than in the landscape they represent. In this way, the ratings will be of the quality of the landscape, not the quality of its representation by a photograph. The criteria were outlined in Chapter 3.

Where the photographs were taken when driving through the area, photography involved walking to the fenceline along the road to avoid the fence and roadside vegetation. Usually several photographs, including panoramas, were taken at each site.

Digital photographic trips into the Mount Lofty Ranges have been taken since 2003 as well as for previous landscape projects including the Barossa Valley and Victor Harbour. Over 6,000 photographs were available at the commencement of the project from these trips and projects.

During February and April, 2015, nearly 30 further trips covering 3,700 km were taken to cover the Ranges in sufficient detail. A further 7,000 photographs were taken during these trips. As far as possible, sunny cloud free days were chosen and where significant cloud cover occurred, the trip was abandoned.

Figure 5.1 shows most of the routes taken through the region both previous to and during this project. A total of 13,000 photographs were therefore available for selection for the survey.



Note: Excludes routes for photographing the hills face east of Adelaide

Figure 5.1 Photography routes, Mt Lofty Ranges

5.3 SPLICED SCENES

Chapter 4 described the landscapes of the Mt Lofty Ranges and used many panoramic scenes, i.e. photos which were spliced together. These provide a wider view of the landscape than a single photo and consideration was given to using these as the basis for rating the landscape quality. Previous studies used only single photos.

There are several issues involved in the use of spliced photos.

- In many of the potential scenes, not all the adjoining photos overlapped so as to enable splicing to take place. This would means that some of the scenes would contain two photos, some three and some four photos which would mean the images were of inconsistent width which may be confusing for participants.

- A potentially more significant issue is that Survey Monkey places a limit of 150 kb on the file size of photographs used in their surveys and while this can generally be achieved through compression of single photos, it may be more difficult to achieve with spliced photos. However a check of the spliced photos used in Chapter 3 found that out of 84 spliced photos, only four exceeded the 150 kb limit and the majority were under 100 kb. Therefore file size does not present a problem.

- For spliced images that exceed 150 kb, the image can be narrowed slightly in PhotoStitch to reduce its size, or re-compressed at a smaller size (e.g. 650 pixels width instead of 700 pixels). Table 5.1 shows the file size for a range of pixel widths, from 700 down to 400. For this image, a pixel width of around 550 would suffice. The width however varied for each photograph, for many the 700 pixel width was satisfactory and generally it was only necessary to reduce it to 675 or 650 pixels.

Table 5.1 Relationship between pixel width compression and file size

Pixel width	File size kb
700	228
600	171
550	142
500	120
400	77

Table 5.2 Use of Photoshop® to reduce file size

Quality	File size kb	Quality
12	406	Maximum quality
10	275	Maximum quality
9	244	High quality
8	208	High quality
7	156	Medium quality
6	169 (sic)	Medium quality
5	127	Medium quality
4	109	Low quality

- The images can also be saved in Photoshop® at a lower quality level which reduces its file size. Table 5.2 shows the file size at varying levels of image quality as produced by Photoshop®. Only when it gets down to medium quality of 5 is the image below 150 kb. It was considered that anything less than high quality was unacceptable, so this was not a viable option.

Thus the file size of images can be reduced to 150 kb by one of the three methods: saving images in smaller pixel widths (e.g. 650 instead of 700 pixels), narrowing the width of the image in PhotoStitch, and lastly, saving it in Photoshop® at a lesser level of quality.

The use of spliced scenes is considered to have real advantages in presenting the landscape. These advantages are:

- a much wider image of the landscape can be used as the basis for rating;

- the panoramic scene more closely represents the view that one has of a landscape, not confined to the 46° angle of view of an ordinary

photograph; combining two photo- graphs can widen the view to nearly

1 photo

2 photos

3 photos

4 photos

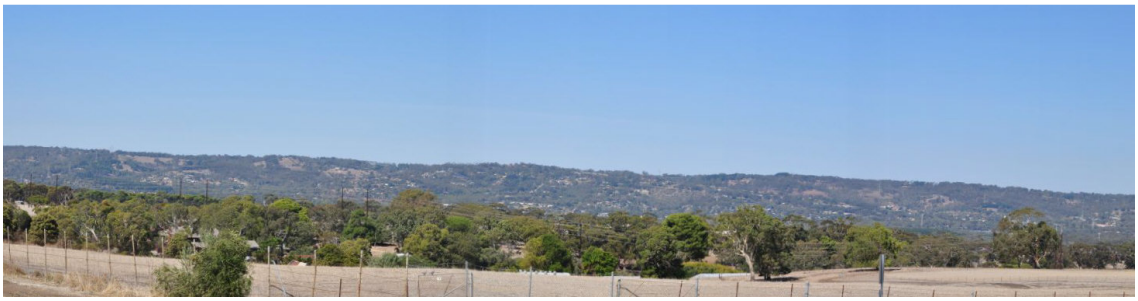
Figure 5.2 Comparison of one photo with spliced photos

- 90° although the actual figure depends on the overlap of the images;
- the viewer can feel more immersed in the landscape.

Generally images were selected in which two or more could be combined and a spliced image selected. Photographs were compressed to 700 pixel width and then combined into spliced images. Generally these were less than 150 kb and where greater, were reduced as described above. Figure 5.2 illustrates splicing images with scenes of the Willunga scarp.

Testing the spliced images on Survey Monkey found that if three or four images were spliced the resulting image was narrow – wide and not very high. The choice is thus a compromise between having a wide but narrow view, or having a narrow but high view. It was considered that splicing should be restricted to two images and splicing of three or four photos was therefore avoided.

50mm



105mm

Figure 5.3 Comparison of scenes taken with different focal lengths

An attempt was to be made to compare scenes taken with a 50 mm lens and 105 mm (i.e. digital 35 mm and 70 mm) to assess whether they would be rated differently. The spliced images were cropped to cover the same part of the landscape because if they covered different fields it would not be a strict comparison. The images however, are nearly identical (Figure 5.3) suggesting such a comparison to be pointless as virtually identical ratings would result.

On the basis of the above findings, photographs were selected that could be spliced together to provide a wider image, and if necessary, of reduced pixel size to achieve the 150 kb size limit. Splices were limited to two photos, to ensure the resulting image was both high and wide.

5.4 SELECTION OF SURVEY PHOTOGRAPHS

The survey needed to achieve two aims:

1) To establish ratings across the range of landscapes present in the Mount Lofty Ranges so that a full understanding could be gained and used in mapping its landscape quality.

2) To assess the contribution of the various components which were considered likely to generate landscape quality.

There is overlap between the two aims as many scenes serve both purposes, establishing the landscape quality rating and enabling the contribution of the components in the scene to landscape quality to be assessed. While therefore the survey of landscape quality comprised scenes of the Mount Lofty Ranges, many were selected to represent typical scenes that could establish the rating for areas of similar characteristics.

While some features in the Mount Lofty Ranges are unique, such as Piccadilly Valley, the Willunga scarp and Mount Barker, many features are actually common throughout the area. Examples include the pine forests, tracts of native vegetation (of varying densities and heights), tree plantations, and areas of scattered trees on undulating grazing land. Escarpments such as that overlooking Adelaide, the Willunga scarp, Palmer scarp, and the hills faces fronting the Hindmarsh and Inman Valleys have many similar characteristics. There are both commonalities in the scenes and subtle differences; themes and variations on each type of scene.

The selection of photos was based on certain principles:

- Principle of representativeness – the photos needed to cover the diversity of the region's landscapes and the variations within each type;

- Principle of equivalence – two similar scenes of a given type of landscape, e.g. grazing area with scattered red gums should yield similar ratings; thus location is not critical, rather it is the characteristics that are present which determine its rating;

- Principle of typicality – scenes should be selected which typified a particular landscape; rare features were avoided;

- Principle of simplicity – scenes should be photographed to contain a minimum of components, and complicating and distracting elements should be avoided as far as possible.

The equivalence principle is most important: *landscape characteristics that are similar will be rated similarly regardless of location.* Areas of similar characteristics will have similar ratings even though their location may vary widely. Thus it would be expected that a rating of scattered trees on undulating land used for grazing will be similar near Keyneton as it is at Harrogate or near Strathalbyn. It is the characteristics that are present which determine the ratings of the scenes, not their location. Most participants in a survey will not know the location of each scene unless they are extremely familiar with the entire Mount Lofty Ranges.

There are however, unique and iconic scenes which are not reproduced and these are often recognised by participants. The Bluff at Victor Harbour, the view of Piccadilly Valley from Mount Lofty, the Willunga scarp as viewed from the McLaren Vale area, and the Hills Face Zone viewed from Adelaide are such scenes. Familiarity generally enhances the ratings of scenes.

The equivalence principle enables the ratings of particular types of scenes to be applied wherever such areas occur. This is a far more efficient approach - providing the various themes and variations of scenes are covered - as fewer scenes are required than if all locations were to be included. By covering the range of characteristics present in the Mount Lofty Ranges and deriving ratings for them, these ratings can then be applied wherever similar characteristics are located.

The selection of photographs for the survey is usually a compromise between the number of scenes needed to cover the characteristics of the region and the endurance of respondents. However using Internet surveys which allow the participant to take time off and return later avoids the issue of participant fatigue. In addition are the statistical requirements; statistical good practice indicates that three replicates of a type of scene should be included. Three versions of a particular type of scene provide a reasonable replication of the characteristics and helps estimate the variance[1].

Scenes were selected to cover the following characteristics:

- Benchmark scenes of the rest of South Australia; these cover a wider range of scenic quality than is likely to occur within the Mount Lofty Ranges and enable the ratings to be related to studies from elsewhere in the State;
- Previous studies: PhD study of SA, the Barossa study and the Generic Landscapes Study to enable comparisons of ratings;
- Land forms: flat, undulating, steep and rugged; plus escarpments such as the Hills Face Zone;
- Land cover: trees of varying heights and densities, scattered trees and dense stands, trees along roadsides and trees used as windbreaks; land without any ground cover;
- Land uses: grazing, cropping, vines, orchards, market gardens, pines and tree plantations;
- Presence of water: farm dams, large reservoirs;
- Colour: seasonal colour (green and yellow) in pastures, vines and orchards;
- Fire damaged landscapes;
- Typical scenes of landscape units.

Table 5.3 Selection of survey scenes

Characteristic	Scenes
South Australian scenes	8
Thesis – Mt Lofty Ranges scenes	4
Barossa study – Eden Valley,	4
- Barossa Ranges	4
Generic landscapes study	1
Market gardens	3
Rugged terrain & cliffs	6
Reservoirs	3
McLaren Vale vines	3
Pasture yellow and green comparison	6
Vines yellow and green comparison	6
Adelaide Hills Face Zone	8
Other hills faces	3
Plantations - pines and eucalypts	5
Windbreak trees	1
Roadside trees	3
Orchards - uncovered & covered	5
Vines - uncovered & covered	4
Bare ground	3
Scattered trees - flat, undulating & steep terrain	11
Scattered trees with water	8
Dense stands of trees (low, medium, tall) - close up	9
Dense stands of trees (low, medium, tall) - panoramas	11
Fire damaged landscapes	4
Exotic trees	3
Landscape units	24
Total	150

The landscape unit category provided scenes from across the study area to

1. Variance is a measure of how spread out the data is from the overall mean. The square root of the variance is the standard deviation.

broaden the representation of landscapes. Scenes of fire damage from the Sampson Flat fire earlier in 2015 were also included. Table 5.3 summarises the number of scenes per category

A total of 31 scenes (21%) were single photos and the remaining 119 (79%) comprised two photos spliced together.

Table 5.4 summarises the number of scenes in each of the 21 landscape units defined in Chapter 3.

Table 5.4 Scenes by landscape unit

No.	Unit	Scenes
1	Southern plateau	6
2	Inman and Hindmarsh Valleys	8
3	Mount Compass	1
4	Willunga scarp	4
5	Echunga-Myponga valley	7
6	McLaren Vale – Willunga Plains	4
7	Onkaparinga Gorge–Mount Bold Reservoir	2
8	Macclesfield – Ashbourne	7
9	Eastern slopes	3
10	Bremer Valley	3
11	Mt Barker – Hahndorf	5
12	Longwood – Scott Creek	3
13	Onkaparinga Valley	7
14	Piccadilly – Lenswood – Lobethal	34
15	Gawler – Little Para	1
16	One Tree Hill - Sandy Creek	15
17	Kersbrook – Mt Crawford – Williamstown	7
18	Barossa Ranges	5
19	Eden Valley	5
20	Palmer scarp – eastern ranges	2
21	Adelaide Hills Face Zone	6
	South Australia	8
	Total	150

Figure 5.4 indicates the location of the 142 images (i.e. excludes wider SA scenes). Some are located outside the study area, e.g. in North Adelaide from where photos of the Adelaide HFZ were taken. The high density of dots in the Piccadilly – Lenswood – Lobethal area, as also indicated for landscape unit 14 by Table 5.4, reflects the complexity of this landscape unit. For simpler landscapes, such as where the scattered trees are located, fewer scenes are needed to capture their characteristics.

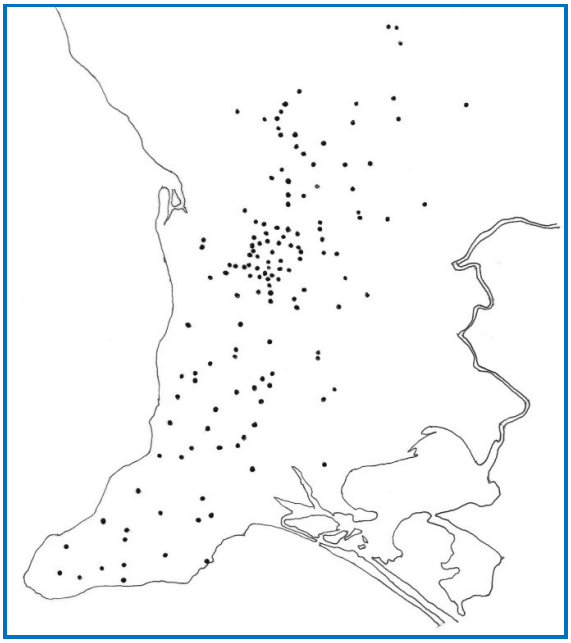


Figure 5.4 Location of 142 images

5.5 PREPARATION OF THE INTERNET SURVEY

The internet survey used Survey Monkey which is an on-line survey instrument. It is a popular instrument of which there are many[2]. The alternatives had been assessed previously and Survey Monkey was chosen as it had more features than most (including question randomisation) and proved easy to use. It also provides a rapid responses to queries.

Survey Monkey required images to be less than 150 kb for rapid appearance on computer screens. While 31 images were single photos, the remaining 119 images spliced two photos together. Using IrfanView®, all the images were compressed to 700 pixels width which brought most under 150 kb. They were

2. Including Question Pro, eSurvey Pro, Zoomerang, Survey Gizmo, Free online survey, Fluid surveys, Qualtrics, Survey Expression, Goodle Consumer Surveys, and Smart-Survey.

then spliced using PhotoStitch®. For 41 images that exceeded 150 kb, IrfanView® reduced them to slightly under 700 pixels width. Table 5.5 summarises the average dimensions of the 150 images.

Table 5.5 Average dimensions of 150 images

Dimension	Unit	Single	Spliced
Scenes		31	119
File size	kb	113	120
Width	pixels	697	1121
Height	pixels	465	400
Area	sq. pixels	323835	448332

The single and spliced images were of similar file size and of similar height but the spliced images were about 60% wider than the single photos.

By 30 June the selection of photos was complete and they had been placed on the Survey Monkey survey site. The Management Committee of the World Heritage bid was asked to test and comment on the survey. This was prior to the images being randomised so they could see the groupings of the photos.

Following its preparation, the survey was launched on the Internet through Survey Monkey on Tuesday, 7 July. There had been a delay as the page randomisation function in Survey Monkey did not operate correctly. After contacting the company, the survey was transferred to the new Survey Monkey site and the problem was resolved.

Page progress indicators – number of pages out of the total and the % completed - were also included in the survey. These progress indicators may actually reduce the drop off rate as respondents can see where they are in the survey and how many to go; without this information they are at a loss to know how long the survey will take to complete.

Figure 5.8 at the end of this chapter shows the appearance of the Internet survey.

5.6 LANDSCAPE COMPONENTS

Every landscape comprises features that generate its landscape quality. It may be the presence of water, steep high cliffs, a pleasing pattern of fields, or a sense of naturalness that it evokes. Identifying and quantifying these landscape components that generate landscape quality is a crucial step in the survey. These provide the dependent variables which, when compared with the independent variable, i.e. the ratings of landscape quality, enable the strength of these components to be assessed.

But more than this, they also enable the relationship between components to be quantified, for example, the contribution of trees to a sense of naturalness, or the effect of scattered trees, dams and the undulating topography to the diversity of the scene.

The ratings by themselves provide limited understanding about why certain scenes elicit high ratings and other scenes low ratings. But the scoring and analysis of the landscape components, together with the ratings, provide understanding about what in the landscape actually generates the ratings.

It is therefore essential that the key components that are considered likely to contribute to landscape quality be identified. The identification of landscape components draws on the experience of past surveys but also recognises the unique attributes of the Mount Lofty Ranges, for example, the scattered trees in the eastern half and the dense area of vines, orchards and market gardens in the central Ranges.

In addition to the main survey instrument, six additional surveys were prepared covering the components: land form, land cover, naturalness, visual diversity, colour and water. All but the water surveys involved all 142 scenes; the water survey contained only the 19 scenes which contained water features.

The component surveys did not require demographic data and the images were not randomised. Each survey commenced with up to four sample scenes.

Assessing the landscape components is generally on the basis of their perceived visual significance in the landscape. Thus the visual significance of water in a dam or reservoir is scored on a scale of 1 (low) to 5 (high). The 1 – 5 scale has been found adequate and differentiates it from the 1 – 10 rating scale of landscape quality.

Land forms provide the canvas on which land cover, land use, water and all the other components of the landscape occur. The survey assessed the visual significance of the land forms in the scene.

Land cover is a very important contributor to landscape quality and covered standing vegetation of shrubs and trees together with vines, orchards, pines and tree plantations. The presence of grazing pastures was not assessed as it is common throughout the Mount Lofty Ranges and thus does not represent a differentiating factor in landscape quality.

Naturalness was assessed in terms of perceived naturalness which is not necessarily the same as ecological naturalness. An area could be heavily grazed and the shrub layer removed but to the average layperson without botanical expertise, a pastoral landscape of scattered trees and grass appears reasonably natural. Respondents were instructed to consider perceived naturalness, not ecological naturalness.

Diversity is the busyness of the scene, the totality of its land forms, land cover, land uses, water, colour, textures etc. Respondents scored the visual diversity of the scene. In previous studies, diversity and naturalness were found to have the strongest influences on landscape preferences.

The prevailing colour of the scene may influence the rating of landscape quality. It is the colour of the land content, not the sky that is important as standardising the scenes with blue sky removes that as a differentiating factor.

The presence of water in the landscape generally has a significant positive influence on preferences. Past studies have shown that even a glimpse of water can enhance a scene, so the extent of the water is less important as its presence or absence. However, water that is polluted or discoloured usually rates lower.

In addition to the six components that were scored by up to 30 respondents, a further eight characteristics were scored by the consultant:

- Previous surveys found the steepness and height of the land forms to have significant influence. The height of the land form was scored in all 142 scenes.

- The visual significance of rockfaces in the scenes was scored. Only 8 scenes were included.

- Trees in the scene were scored on the basis of whether they were indigenous, introduced, or mixed.

- The density of scattered trees was scored. Only the 45 scenes with scattered trees were scored.

- As well as occurring as scattered trees, they also occur in clumps or tracts of trees, often dense stands. A total of 129 scenes were scored on the extent of these clumps or tracts of trees in the scene. These included introduced trees such as pines and cypress.

- The scenes contain a contrast between those taken after summer with dry conditions prevailing, and scenes with green pasture. These were scored on the basis of their appearance on an arid – lush range, 1 being very arid and 5 being very lush. All 142 scenes were scored.

- The colour of water in the 19 scenes with water were scored on the basis of whether it was blue or brown.

- The visual significance of buildings and sheds in the 37 scenes in which they were present was scored.

5.7 INVITATIONS TO PARTICIPATE

To invite participation in the Internet survey a list of organisations was prepared whose members might be interested.

The Internet was searched for groups and local information sources canvassed. Groups included:

- Outdoor clubs: angling, fishing, surfing, swimming, orienteering, triathlon, cycling, canoeing, amateur walkers, bushwalking, climbing, caving, surf life-saving, gem and mineral fossicking, horse riding;
- Accommodation: campsites, B&B, hotels, resorts;
- Councils – Mayor, CEO and councillors;
- Sports clubs: tennis, golf, bowls, fencing, pétanque, badminton;
- Schools;
- Cultural groups: Malaysian, German, Estonian, pioneers;
- Animal clubs: birds, dog and cats;
- Social and interest clubs: plants, flowers, gardens, herbs, permaculture, rare fruits, square dancing, dance, tango, folk, radio, photographic, scrabble, bridge, Victoriana, genealogy & family history, local history, computer, railway preservation, wine & food, arts & crafts, knitting, embroidery, cars, clay targets, rifle shooting, coins, stamps, model planes;
- Environmental & green groups;
- Service clubs: Apex, Rotary, Lions, RSL, Probus, Progress Associations;
- Newspapers and newsletters;
- Individuals;
- Miscellaneous groups.

Approximately 1700 email addresses were obtained to provide the basis for invitations. Previous experience indicates that at least 10% of email addresses will be invalid, being inaccurate or out of date. This proved valid in this case, around 200 were not delivered, 11.8% of the total.

A generic letter (Appendix 1) was prepared and then tailored to each group. Where a name was available, the invitation was addressed personally and some were emailed individually. Clubs and churches were asked to notify their members and congregations through their newsletters. Letters to the regional newspapers were also emailed. The invitations were emailed during 7 - 10 July, 2015.

From 9 July, invitations were also sent to selected respondents inviting them to score the six component surveys. These included respondents who had indicated an interest in receiving results of the landscape survey.

5.8 MONITORING THE SURVEYS

Following launch of the landscape quality survey and the sending of invitations, Survey Monkey provides real-time monitoring of responses.

Figure 5.5 shows the progress of responses to the landscape survey which was terminated on 22 July after 16 days with 560 responses.

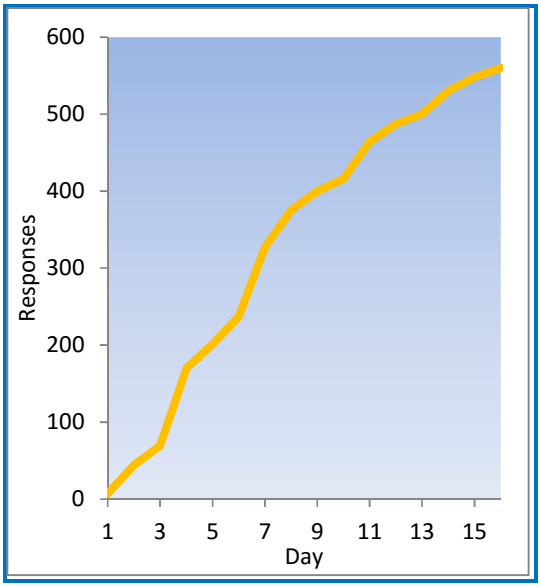


Figure 5.5 Responses to landscape survey

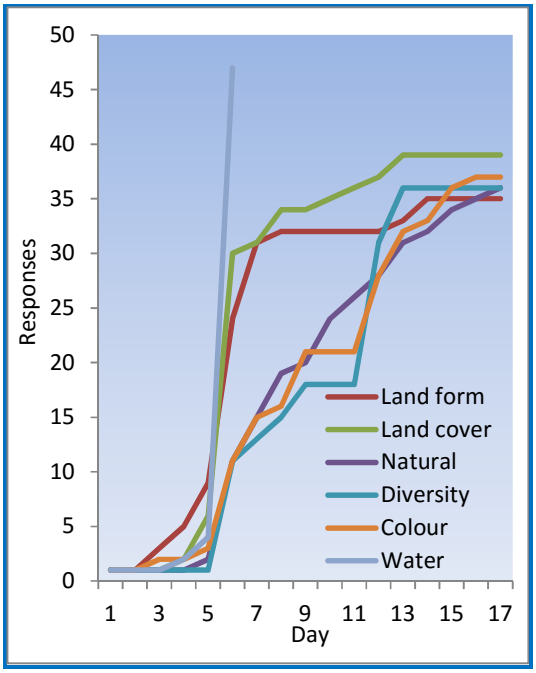


Figure 5.6 Responses to component surveys

Figure 5.6 covers the responses to the component surveys. The component surveys were terminated at different intervals, water after only six days, diversity and land cover after 13 days and the remainder after 17 days.

Table 5.6 summarises the number of responses.

Table 5.6 Responses from surveys

Survey	Responses	Completed
Landscape	560	379
Land form	35	28
Land cover	39	30
Natural	36	30
Diversity	36	31
Colour	37	25
Water	47	42

All component surveys reached the target of 30 respondents who completed all scenes with the exception of land form and colour.

5.9 TIMELINE OF THE PROJECT

Figure 5.7 summarises the steps and timeline involved in developing and implementing the Mount Lofty Ranges Landscape Quality project.

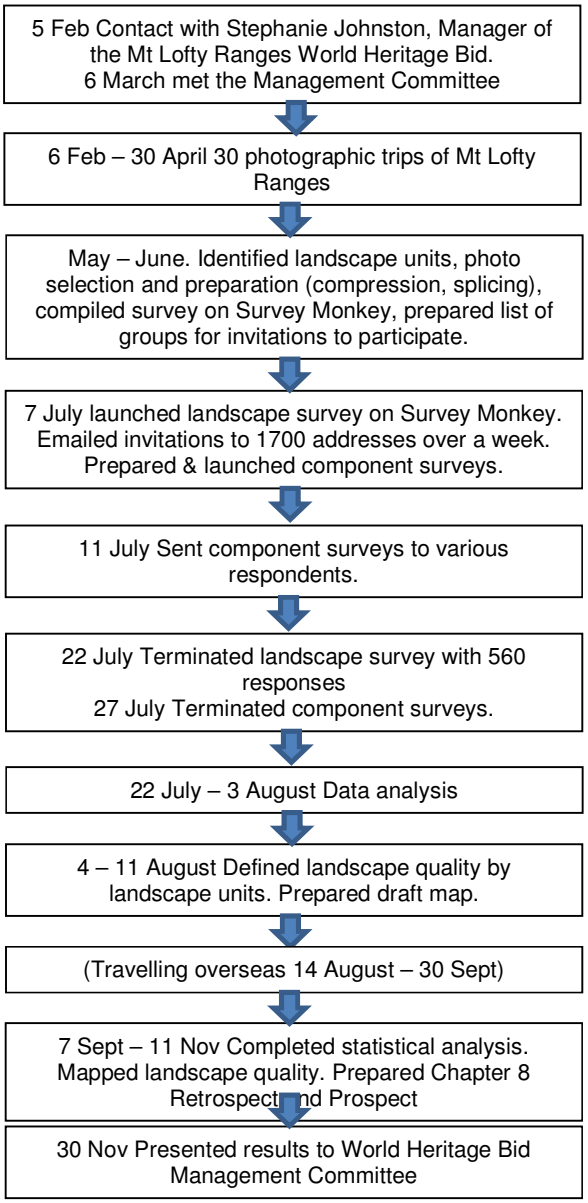


Figure 5.7 Project timeline

5.10 MT LOFTY RANGES LANDSCAPE QUALITY INTERNET SURVEY

The appearance of the survey as it appeared on the Internet is shown below.

Page 1 Introduction to survey

Mt Lofty Ranges Landscape Quality Survey

INTRODUCTION

The Mount Lofty Ranges is one of South Australia's most beautiful areas and is visited and enjoyed by many residents and visitors annually. Its lovely landscapes are the key to its popularity.

With the support of the World Heritage bid for the Mount Lofty Ranges, I am carrying out a survey to measure and map the landscape quality of the region. Landscape quality is the aesthetic value of the scenery.

The results will inform and assist the State Government, local councils, land owners, tourist operators and other bodies in their planning, management and promotion of the region. It may even assist in preparing the World Heritage bid for the Ranges.

The survey contains 142 scenes from across the area plus a further 8 scenes from elsewhere in South Australia to benchmark the ratings at a State level. The order of the scenes is randomised.

No qualifications or experience are required but participants should be 18 years or older.

At the end you are given the opportunity to comment and to ask for a summary of the survey's results.

For queries please contact Dr Andrew Lothian: lothian.andrew@gmail.com

Page 2 Instructions to respondents

Mt Lofty Ranges Landscape Quality Survey

INSTRUCTIONS

How it works

- You will be shown a photograph of a scene and asked to rate its scenic attractiveness – i.e. how much you like it.
- The ratings are on a scale of 1 to 10 with 1 being very low and 10 being very high
- Just click the appropriate number to register your rating for each scene
- Click on the Next button to move on.
- You can go back and edit your ratings.
- You can also leave the survey and return and re-log in.

How long will it take?

- The survey has a total of 150 scenes. How long it takes will depend on how much time you spend rating each scene but it can be completed in less than 15 minutes.
- There is no time limit to rate each scene.
- Please rate all scenes as this will provide a greater statistical weight to the survey
- None of the scenes for rating is repeated but some features are removed or modified in duplicated scenes.

Hints

- Use the entire rating scale, don't just sit in the middle around 5
- Judge each scene on its merits
- Trust your initial instinct - don't think too much about your response
- Try to ensure you have no distractions (phone, callers, etc) before you start the survey
- If you feel tired or get interrupted during the survey, take a break, the survey will wait until you return.

Page 3 Demographics of respondents

Mt Lofty Ranges Landscape Quality Survey

DEMOGRAPHICS - About you

This information will be used to assess how representative the survey participants are compared with the Australian population.

Age

- 18 - 24
- 25 - 44
- 45 - 64
- 65+

Gender

- Female
- Male

Highest qualification

- No qualification
- Certificate or Diploma
- Degree
- Higher degree (Grad. Dip; Masters, PhD)

Other

Birthplace

- Born in Australia
- Not born in Australia

If not Australia, where were you born?

Page 4 Demographics (continued)

Mt Lofty Ranges Landscape Quality Survey

How familiar are you with the Mount Lofty Ranges?

- Never visited
- Visited but not familiar
- Somewhat familiar
- Very familiar
- Extremely familiar

Comment

Do you live in or commute through the Mount Lofty Ranges?

- I live in the Ranges
- I live outside the Range but commute through it (e.g. from Murray Bridge)
- No, I don't live in or commute through the Ranges

Comment

Are you doing this survey in Australia?

- Yes
- If not, which country?

Other (please specify)

Page 5 Four example scenes

Mt Lofty Ranges Landscape Quality Survey

Example scenes

Example landscapes

The survey will start with a series of four example landscapes. These are examples of the landscapes you will be asked to rate during the survey.

Click Next to continue to the next landscape.

Page 6 Start rating survey scenes

Mt Lofty Ranges Landscape Quality Survey

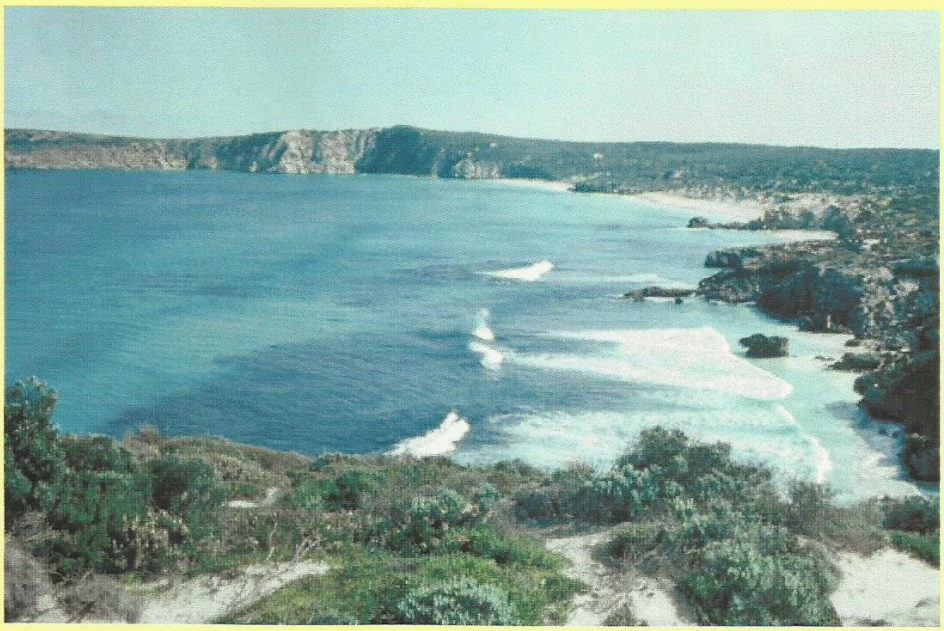
LANDSCAPE SURVEY NOW COMMENCES – START RATING!

Page 14 South Australian scene (Pennington Bay, Kangaroo Island) 8 SA scenes

Mt Lofty Ranges Landscape Quality Survey

Rate the scenic quality of this scene from 1 (very low) to 10 (very high).

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10



Page 24 Example of scene for rating

Mt Lofty Ranges Landscape Quality Survey

Rate the scenic quality of this scene from 1 (very low) to 10 (very high).

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

Page 161 Comments page at end of survey

Mt Lofty Ranges Landscape Quality Survey

Thank you for participating in the survey.
Scenes from elsewhere in South Australia were included to benchmark the survey against known ratings elsewhere in the State.
The website: www.scenicsolutions.com.au has information on measuring and mapping landscape quality.
A proposed second survey may cover the visual impacts of developments.
Please contact Dr Andrew Lothian with any queries: lothian.andrew@gmail.com
Please write any comments about the Mount Lofty Ranges or the survey in the box below.

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Mt Lofty Ranges Landscape Quality Survey

If you would like to receive a summary of the results of this survey, please enter your email address below. Allow some months before you receive this.
Press NEXT when finished.