

Atlas of Living Australia

Annual Work Plan

2026-2027

The Atlas of Living Australia acknowledges the Traditional Owners of the land. We pay respect to the past and present Elders of the nation's Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities. We honour and celebrate their spiritual, cultural and customary connections to Country and the biodiversity that forms part of that Country.

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Further information

Further information regarding the ALA annual work plan is available at ala@csiro.au.



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Executive summary

The Atlas of Living Australia (ALA) annual work plan details the projects and activities planned in a financial year to deliver on the strategic priorities articulated in the ALA Strategy 2025–2030 (<https://www.ala.org.au/publications/>). The work plan aligns with the annual National Collaborative Research Infrastructure Strategy (NCRIS) planning process. It has been released publicly to give stakeholders greater visibility of ALA priorities and to create opportunities for collaboration.

A key priority for 2026–27 is enhancing the quality, coverage, and reliability of biodiversity data. Major initiatives include implementing stronger governance for sensitive and threatened species lists, progressing the re-architecture of the ALA taxonomic backbone in partnership with the Australian Biological Resources Study and Catalogue of Life, and improving data quality through targeted data mobilisation grants and national governance processes. The ALA will also expand support for innovative biodiversity data streams by mobilising camera trap data through the Wildlife Observatory of Australia, integrating verified acoustic monitoring observations from the Australian Acoustic Observatory, and supporting national and international efforts to publish environmental DNA (eDNA) and metabarcoding data through the Global Biodiversity Information Facility (GBIF). In addition, the ALA will contribute biodiversity data expertise to Coastal Research Infrastructure (CoastRI), a national initiative that integrates coastal observations, modelling, and data to improve understanding and management of climate-driven coastal change.

Through the Indigenous Partnerships Program, the ALA will continue to work with communities to incorporate Indigenous ecological knowledge, language, and species information into biodiversity data systems while supporting Indigenous data governance principles. In 2026–27, the ALA will collaborate with Yawuru (WA), Ngunnawal (ACT), and Martu Ngurra (WA) communities, creating opportunities for Indigenous knowledge holders to contribute to and benefit from national biodiversity infrastructure. Through the National Digital Research Infrastructure investment, we will commence a new multi-year project, partnering with Indigenous ranger groups, to better support their needs through the national biodiversity data infrastructure.

Building on the Next Generation Platform work, the ALA will continue its transition to a cloud-native data platform with enhanced search and discovery functions, improved cybersecurity, modernised user interfaces, and improved digital experience. Complementing this are initiatives to expand environmental biosecurity services, such as the Biosecurity Alerts Service and the Drought Biocontrol Hub; support the development of international biodiversity standards through GBIF and Biodiversity Information Standards (TDWG); improve national-scale environmental reporting; and enhance analytical tools, including ALA Labs and the galah R and Python packages. Together, these priorities will ensure the ALA remains a critical national asset supporting biodiversity science, environmental management, conservation planning, policy development, and evidence-based decision-making across Australia.

Introduction

The Atlas of Living Australia (ALA) is a National Collaborative Research Infrastructure Strategy (NCRIS) research infrastructure, hosted by Australia's national science agency, CSIRO, providing users with trusted biodiversity data services. The ALA annually delivers biodiversity data to over 30,000 users from:

- Biodiversity sciences, including ecology and evolutionary biology, taxonomy, and biodiversity research, particularly those in academia and public research agencies.
- Biological collections, including those hosted by State Governments, museums, CSIRO and universities.
- Commonwealth and State/Territory governments, particularly in environmental protection, agriculture, and land management.
- Environmental consultants conducting environmental assessments and other industry users.
- Non-government organisations that manage or are interested in biodiversity, including citizen scientists, Indigenous organisations and community groups.

As the Australian node of the Global Biodiversity Information Facility (GBIF), the ALA ensures Australian biodiversity data are available to support the international science community, providing reciprocal data benefits to Australian users. Beyond its core data function, the ALA also designs, builds and manages cutting-edge biodiversity products and services for its partners. These products and services utilise global biodiversity data standards and ALA expertise to enhance the acquisition, management, and delivery of biodiversity data.

ALA Strategy 2025–2030

As Australia's national biodiversity data infrastructure, our vision is to deliver trusted biodiversity data to support world-class science and decision-making. The ALA Strategy 2025-30 (<https://www.ala.org.au/publications/>) responds to a suite of new drivers, including growth in novel biodiversity monitoring technologies, opportunities in managing sensitive data, increased cybersecurity risk, and improved incorporation of the richness of Indigenous biodiversity knowledge into the ALA. The strategy was released in August 2025 and is framed around four strategic priorities:

- Reliable data services
- Robust platforms and applications
- Strong partnerships
- Informed decision-making

Australia's biodiversity data landscape has undergone noticeable changes since the inception of the ALA. This includes growth in innovative biodiversity monitoring techniques that drive increased data volumes, such as genomics-based monitoring, high-resolution imaging from biological collections, and automated monitoring, such as acoustic and camera-trap recordings. In parallel, we've seen an increase in biodiversity data generated by Indigenous rangers, such as those aimed at improving monitoring across Indigenous Protected Areas, which could lead to new partnership opportunities. Such changes will increase the variety, volume, and velocity of data coming to the ALA, while providing a chance to understand the state of and trends in Australian biodiversity. This workplan details the annual project and activity priorities that the Strategy guides. It is published at the beginning of each financial year to provide our partners with visibility of our priorities and to help identify partnership opportunities.

About the ALA Annual Work Plan

The ALA annual work plan describes projects, activities, and major investments planned for each financial year to deliver on the priorities articulated in the ALA strategy. It indicates resources committed (Table 1) and, where appropriate, identifies the ALA lead who can act as a point of contact for external stakeholders.

Table 1. Indicative size of activities in the ALA work plan

Full-time equivalent staff needed to scope, undertake, and deliver activity	Size
< 1FTE	Small
1–2 FTE	Medium
>2 FTE	Large

The primary objective of the work plan is to provide the ALA Advisory Board, the NCRIS program, and our partners with greater insight into ALA activities and to explore potential partnership opportunities. The ALA Advisory Board reviews the work plan in preparation for public release and/or consultation before the start of each financial year in July. This is the second work plan under the ALA’s Strategy 2025–2030 for the second year of implementation. Figure 1 shows the relationship among the work plan, the ALA strategy, and key timelines leading to the public release before the start of each financial year.



Figure 1.0. Relationship between the ALA strategy, NCRIS business planning and the ALA’s annual work plan

Operations (business-as-usual) framework

This work plan focuses on the new projects and activities planned for 2026-2027. In parallel, the ALA continues to provide extensive operational support for our systems and users, focusing on its five functions: data, applications, systems, engagement, and science and decision support. These functions are described further in Table 2.

Table 2. Overview of ALA teams and their functions

Team	Overview
Data	The Data Team manages data ingestion into the ALA, including occurrences, events, images, metadata, and species checklists. Data from museums and collections, industry, citizen science and government are standardised, harmonised and enhanced with authoritative taxonomic and spatial information. The team provides technical support and expertise to ALA data providers to standardise incoming data using Darwin Core to facilitate data delivery, harvest and automation. The team builds and maintains ALA's taxonomic backbone and sensitive data service and keeps national and state-based conservation and sensitive lists up to date. The team is working towards the following: • Broadening the types of data that can be ingested by working with data providers, users, and the local and international informatics communities. This refers to event-based survey data, eDNA, biologging and other biodiversity monitoring techniques. • Refactoring the taxonomic backbone to accurately reflect the source authorities and improve delivery timeframes for updates. • Incentivising data providers for sharing data with the ALA by helping them to manage their data loads, assess data quality, and track data usage and impact.

Team Overview

Applications The Applications Team leads the design, development, and ongoing support of the ALA's suite of customisable, user-facing applications. These products include BioCollect, MERIT, DigiVol, Profiles and the Australian Virtual Seed Bank (AVSB). With a strong emphasis on collaboration and strategic alignment, the team works closely with external partners and end users to ensure these applications deliver maximum value. By tailoring solutions to meet specific needs, the team helps users achieve their goals while supporting the ALA's broader mission and priorities.

As a hub for product delivery and stakeholder engagement, the team plays a pivotal role in managing high-impact relationships and projects. Notable initiatives include:

- The creation and ongoing delivery of the MERIT platform for the Commonwealth Government's Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water (DCCEEW).
- Deployment of BioCollect hubs, including for the WA Government (IBSA and IMSA), Brisbane City Council, and the NSW ecological restoration community via the NSW Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water.

Through these efforts, the team ensures that ALA's digital products remain contemporary, responsive and aligned with national environmental and biosecurity priorities.

Systems The Systems Team is responsible for system operational robustness, security, and system modernisation. They manage and report on the IT risk profile of the ALA, ensuring that operational parameters, security, budget, and technical debt are effectively monitored and addressed. Leveraging internal and external specialist expertise, the team actively contributes innovative techniques and processes that have a significant impact on ALA operations, encompassing system modernisation, cloud architecture, and work prioritisation methods. The team manages key strategic IT provider relationships including with CSIRO's IM&T, Amazon Web Services, and the Australian Research Data Commons (ARDC) Cloud Compute. Additionally, the team manages more than 15 core biodiversity products and systems, and supports new IT projects, directing the implementation of procedures and techniques.

Engagement The Engagement Team is responsible for managing priority ALA sector engagement activities, including projects that have a significant external stakeholder component. The team leads partnerships with the biological collection community (museums, herbaria and libraries), government, industry, and international biodiversity data infrastructures and initiatives, such as the Biodiversity Heritage Library and Biodiversity Information Standards (TDWG). The team also supports a range of national activities focused on citizen science, biosecurity, and restricted access to species data under the program banner of National Biodiversity Data Initiatives. Internally, the team supports continuous improvement to ALA core functions including the taxonomic backbone, taxonomic name matching, and user experience/ user interface. The team also works respectfully and collaboratively with Indigenous communities to deliver the ALA's Indigenous Ecological Knowledge (IEK) program. Finally, the team has responsibility for managing the ALA's project management framework and governance processes.

**Science &
Decision
Support**

The Science and Decision Support Team provides analysis products and services for internal and external stakeholders. The team focuses on the following priorities:

- Building open, reproducible scientific workflows through improved support for ALA data and services in programming languages such as R and Python.
- Providing visualisations, dashboards, models, and reports to deliver insights into the data collections held by the ALA and to highlight their potential ecological applications or interpretations.
- Driving stronger linkages between the ALA and the research community through outreach, training, and workshops.

Work plan at-a-glance

1. Reliable Data Services



The ALA continues to address users' needs for managing restricted-access species data with appropriate access and governance controls. Work will continue in 2026-27 through our leadership of an international task group to finalise a global standard for documenting restricted-access species data, and internally to advance the ALA's implementation of the National Framework on Managing and Sharing Restricted Access Species Data. Our team will continue its work to re-architect our taxonomic backbone through Stage 2, which will refine name matching and name searches not addressed in last year's workplan.

2. Robust Platforms & Applications

- Continue the transition to a cloud-native biodiversity data platform capable of handling growing biodiversity data volumes, multimedia content, and user demand. With additional funding from the National Digital Research Infrastructure Strategy (NDRI), this work will be accelerated and expanded.
- Adopting AI/ML technology provides both an opportunity and a risk for the ALA. The ALA AI/ML Futures initiative has commenced with an initial focus on raising awareness of AI/ML technologies across our team, and developing a roadmap.

3. Strong Partnerships

- The ALA will continue to strengthen its international engagement through partnerships with the global Living Atlases community, active participation in TDWG and GBIF initiatives, and support for developing and adopting international biodiversity data standards.
- We are pleased to extend our Indigenous Partnerships program to a major project that works with Indigenous ranger groups across Australia, enhancing their access to and benefits from national biodiversity data infrastructure and related tools and technologies to support their land management priorities.
- Through a suite of new NCRIS-funded programs, such as CoastRI, the ALA will engage with our NCRIS partners to build a more effective national research infrastructure.

4. Informed decision-making

- We have commenced a partnership with the ARDC, the University of New South Wales, and the University of Melbourne to deliver trusted biodiversity data services for the Ecosystem Indicators Project and its workflows.
- The multi-year User experience/ User interface (UX/UI) project will continue into 2026-27, with the planned production release of the new ALA species pages and global search, and the implementation of our prioritisation framework for other enhancements.
- The ALA will continue to enhance its scientific tools and data services by improving its R and Python packages, ALA Labs, QGIS integration, and large-scale data access capabilities, making biodiversity data easier to use for research and environmental assessment. The ALA will also deliver training and capacity-building programs with partners such as the Environment Institute of Australia and New Zealand to help government, industry, research, and community users maximise the value of ALA data.



Strategic priority 1: Reliable data services

For over 15 years, reliable national biodiversity data, available under an open licence, delivered by the ALA, have proven fundamental in supporting applied and foundational science, biodiversity policy, and major conservation programs. Australia's biodiversity data landscape has also evolved; for example, with the growth in citizen science-based biodiversity monitoring, the development of novel biodiversity monitoring technologies, an emerging expectation that biodiversity data are available across remote parts of Australia, and a recognition of the need to realise improvements for under-represented species in the ALA.

Title	Description	Lead	Size	Strategic action
Authoritative List Governance (Restricted Access Species Data (RASD) and Threatened species lists)	Following the introduction of formal schedules for list updating and checking, we are implementing standardised processes and governance to manage formal lists including threatened species, RASD, migratory species and introduced species lists. We will deliver national lists of restricted species and threatened species that enables users to identify what species are sensitive or threatened where.	Slatyer, Laity	Large	1.2
				2.3
				3.4
	Internationally, a task group, called the Sensitive Species Extension task group, has been established using TDWG processes and as part of the Darwin Core Maintenance Group. This task group is now in the process of finalising a new standard for Restricted Access Species Data. Work is progressing to redevelop the ALA's Sensitive Species Data Service to align with the National Framework and forthcoming international standard.			
Taxonomic Backbone Re-architecture	After being delayed for the latter part of 2025, work on the taxonomic backbone for the ALA is again a focus of activity. The taxonomy project team continues to work closely with the Australian Biological Resources Study and Catalogue of Life to	Slatyer, Sherrin	Large	1.3
				3.1
				3.4

develop names-matching improvements. Stage 2 improvements will be made to processes around the ongoing build of the taxonomic backbone to improve the ability of the ALA to regularly update taxonomy.

Data Quality	The Australian Biodiversity Data Mobilisation Program remains an important tool for improving taxonomic, spatial and temporal coverage in the ALA. Funding is offered again, through a competitive grant round, to projects seeking resources to mobilise data into the ALA. The newly convened Data Governance Forum is developing data prioritisation processes to enable more strategic use of resources and work towards better data quality. The Data Quality Working Group is focussing on improving data quality assertions through better processes and tracking of data quality issues.	Newman, Buyan	Medium	1.2
Innovative Biodiversity Data Streams	The ALA will engage with and mobilise biodiversity data generated by four different research communities covering: camera trap data, acoustic monitoring, eDNA and biologging. Camera trap data is being aggregated and standardised via the recently established Wildlife Observatory of Australia (WildObs) project supported by Australia's ecosystem monitoring network, TERN; the Queensland Cyber Infrastructure Foundation, QCIF; and the ARDC. The project is leveraging the ALA's functionality to publicly share verified images and metadata generated by large-scale surveys to support AI/ML methods and biodiversity research. Subsequently the ALA provides the underlying infrastructure for the WildObs Tagged Image Repository. In the past year we've established a process with WildObs for transforming Camera Trap	Newman	Large	1.1 1.5

Data Package (Camtrap DP) data into event-based Darwin Core and harvesting online images. In the next year we expect more datasets to be made available, and artefacts developed to deliver tagged images into AI/ML models.

In a similar fashion, partners at the Australian Acoustic Observatory (A2O) have been collecting acoustic data across Australia for many years. This is publicly available, and they are working with us to set up a workflow for capturing verified occurrences in their system and publishing to the ALA. This will begin this year and will also support affiliated acoustic projects to publish data to the ALA and GBIF.

Species detection using eDNA methodologies is also growing exponentially, both internationally and nationally. GBIF have begun an extended program of work to mobilise such data. The ALA has a coordination role in the establishment of the GBIF Oceania Metabarcoding Toolkit and will encourage adoption of the tool to publish data in the Pacific region.

CoastRI	The ALA is a partner in CoastRI, contributing biodiversity data capabilities to this National Digital Research Infrastructure supported program. CoastRI is a national initiative that will integrate coastal observations, data, and modelling to help Australia better understand and respond to coastal change driven by climate change and human activities.	Zerger, Newman	Large	1.5
				3.2
				4.3

Strategic priority 2: Robust Platforms and Applications

Thousands of users across research, government, industry, and community sectors use either data within the ALA and/or ALA services to contribute, mobilise, access, and analyse biological information. Beyond just data provision to the central ALA database, ALA infrastructure also supports our stakeholders to mobilise and manage their data. The ALA's evolution into one of the world's foremost biodiversity infrastructures, supporting the growth in biodiversity occurrence records annually, requires regular review and system redesign to deliver robust data services into the future. This includes both the 'soft' enablers, such as how we interact with users and respond to user requests, and technical system upgrades to support the increasing volume, variety and velocity of data expected from new biodiversity data streams. New data streams challenging the ALA infrastructure will come from camera traps, eDNA, ecoacoustics, extended specimen records, and survey and event data.

Title	Description	Lead	Size	Strategic action
Next Generation Biodiversity Platform	Building on the foundational modernisation delivered through the 2025–26 Next Generation Platform program, the 2026–27 work plan advances the ALA toward a mature Biodiversity Intelligence Platform. This phase forms part of a multi-year transformation into a fully cloud-native, intelligent biodiversity platform. As biodiversity data volumes, complexity, types, and user expectations continue to grow, the ALA will prioritise platform resilience, intelligent data access, interoperability, and accelerated digital service delivery. This includes deeper adoption of cloud-native architectures, expanded automation, strengthened cyber security controls, and the operationalisation of AI-enabled biodiversity services and interfaces.	Sathya Moorthy	Large	2.1, 2.2, 2.4, 2.5
AI/ML Futures	The ALA has established the AI/ML Futures initiative, designed to: (a) enhance internal capacity regarding the use of AI/ML technology, (b) implement some internal transformations to improve our business processes by using AI/ML technology, and (c) develop approaches for delivering AI/ML ready data to users.	Lipson, Sadeghi, Varghese	Small	2.5

Strategic priority 3: Strong Partnerships

Partnerships are fundamental to our work as a National Collaborative Research Infrastructure Strategy (NCRIS) capability. The ALA will adopt a sectoral approach to engaging with new partners, complementing our core function of supporting Australia's science and innovation system. Priority sectors include government, industry (particularly environmental assessment), biological collections, ecosystem sciences, citizen science and biosecurity. We will support them with biodiversity data, data standards and platform development, training and capacity building, and, where possible, by establishing data partnerships to allow them to contribute biodiversity data.

Title	Description	Lead	Size	Strategic action
Indigenous Partnerships Program	As a national biodiversity data infrastructure, the ALA recognises the importance of Indigenous knowledge and science as a complement to Western science. The ALA continues to strengthen its commitment to Indigenous knowledge through the Indigenous Partnerships Program (IPP). In the next year, we will continue to work on projects around language and species descriptive information in the Indigenous Ecological Knowledge (IEK) program. We will collaborate with communities to successfully deliver three CSIRO Indigenous Research Grant projects. These projects are with Yawuru (Kimberley area, WA), Ngannawal (Canberra, ACT) and Martu Ngurra (East Pilbara, WA) communities.	Seers, Wallis, Raisbeck-Brown, Slatyer, Zerger, Wallace	Large	1.4
				3.5
				4.4
	Under the National Digital Research Infrastructure Strategy, the ALA will lead a program of work in partnership with Curtin University, the Terrestrial Ecosystem Research Network (TERN) and CSIRO to partner with Indigenous Ranger			

groups across Australia to support their biodiversity data and platform requirements.

Environmental Biosecurity Program	The ALA will continue to support national biosecurity efforts through the delivery of its flagship Biosecurity Alerts Service. This service connects invasive species data with biosecurity managers from government and industry across Australia. We will look to continue growing this service over the coming year. The ALA will also support the control of invasive weeds through development of the Drought Biocontrol Hub in BioCollect. This hub will support government researchers to collect, store and share data from biocontrol research for several weeds impacting Australia's environment and agriculture.	Turley	Medium	1.3
				2.3
				3.1
				3.3
				3.5
				4.3
International Engagement	The ALA continues its commitment to support the Living Atlases (LA) community and has developed an engagement plan for 2026. The ALA will host bi-monthly information sessions targeted for the LA Community. The ALA will co-host a workshop with the LA community during the TDWG 2026 conference in Oslo, Norway during September 2026. The ALA currently holds two TDWG positions: one with the TDWG executive committee as chair of the Outreach and Communications Subcommittee, and one as the Managing Editor for the Biodiversity Information Science and Standards Journal. Both roles support critical activities to further the work of	Newman Molina Wallis	Medium	3.4

TDWG in developing, ratifying, maintaining and promoting standards. This year work will continue to: restore the regularity of communications about major activities in TDWG; manage the program, communications and publication of conference proceedings for the TDWG 2026 conference in Oslo, Norway; and contribute to the organisation of the TDWG 2027 joint conference in Montreal, Canada.

To be fully prepared for the implementation of the Darwin Core Data Package, led by GBIF, the ALA will continue working with the LA community and GBIF in the development of the GBIF pipelines system for data ingestion. The ALA will also continue reviewing and testing the Darwin Core Data Package proposal, as well developing extensions such as the Restricted Access Species Data Package.

The ALA will integrate collections metadata between the Global Registry of Scientific Collections (GRSciColl) and the ALA Collectory to remove inconsistencies. And we will seek to adopt the former to host Australian collections and institutions metadata so as to have an up-to-date application, reduce maintenance and have a single source of truth for users.

As the GBIF Regional Representative for Oceania, the ALA Node Manager will continue to participate in the GBIF Nodes Steering Group, attending the biannual Global Nodes Training and Meeting, and Governing Board meetings, and

chairing Oceania Regional Nodes meetings. The role provides an excellent mechanism for connecting with biodiversity data infrastructures globally and seeking opportunities to leverage GBIF's strategic position to deliver data to several targets in the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework to benefit Australia.

Strategic priority 4: Informed decision-making

Alongside its people, the ALA's strength is the breadth of its biodiversity products and services, available not only online but also, and increasingly, programmatically through Application Programming Interfaces (APIs). Data provided to the ALA are rich and complex as they integrate species occurrence data, species descriptions, high-resolution imagery, spatial data, and genomic data. Navigating this richness can be challenging for users, and the ALA commits to improving the user experience and software interfaces across ALA products and services to deliver a more seamless user experience. We will adopt a user-centred, data-driven approach to deliver improvements. The ALA will deliver analytics-ready data streams, and supporting tools, by partnering with biodiversity analysis and modelling communities to ensure data are fit for purpose. We will enhance our popular R and Python package suite, highlighted by the galah package, and grow our ALA Labs capability to support future research and decision-making needs.

Title	Description	Lead	Size	Strategic action
User experience/ User interface (UX/UI) Upgrade	We established a UX practice to improve user interface, usability and quality of information presented in ALA software applications (2023-25). In 2026-27 this work will be reinvigorated. The practice provides a governance framework and a set of operational guides. This work has seen the development of new designs for an improved set of species pages, home page and ALA search pages. Work to incorporate the new designs into the public facing websites of the ALA will be undertaken in 2026-27 using outputs from the Next Gen project where applicable. The project will develop operational guides to measure the impact of any new designs released. The UX practice has also developed a prioritisation framework that will be used to plan the next set of applications or services that need to be redesigned	Molina	Large	4.1

Support national scale environmental reporting	The ALA is an important resource for broad-scale assessment of Australia's biodiversity, and the ALA prioritises open access to biodiversity data for users including researchers, industry, and government. The ALA will continue to expand methods and support for national scale reporting, with work planned to improve access to event-structured survey data and reusable workflows that translate biodiversity data into national-scale environmental reporting products. We have commenced a partnership with the ARDC, the University of New South Wales and the University of Melbourne to support the Ecosystem Indicators Project by providing biodiversity data services.	Balasubramaniam, Westgate	Large	4.2
				4.3
Improving ALA's scientific toolkit	A wide range of users in research, industry and government access ALA data for a huge variety of tasks and outputs. These tasks often require different tools to maximise the value of insights from ALA data. The ALA plans to continue support for packages, tools and resources that optimise access to and use of ALA data for scientific research and environmental assessment. For R and Python users, the ALA will continue to enhance and maintain our package suite, offering code-based solutions for downloading and sharing ALA data. These will be accompanied by ongoing updates to supporting resources like ALA Labs and the <i>Cleaning Biodiversity Data in R</i> book. The ALA also plans to improve efficiency of large data downloads and expand ALA's integration with popular open-source spatial software tool QGIS. We will continue to partner with the Environment Institute of Australian	Westgate, Kellie, Buyan	Med	4.2
				4.3

and New Zealand to deliver new training on how to use the ALA for research, government and industry partners. This includes working with non-government organisations, industry and government as needed.

