The CLUMondo model connects societal demands for products and services to the supply of those goods and services by various land systems. Each land system supplies a specific bundle of products and services. Land system change is a function of changes in demand, the local suitability for alternative land systems, the land use history, and scenario specific restrictions as determined by land use policy.

The model is equipped with a graphical user interface that supports the application by non-scientific users and facilitates the use of the model in planning and policy contexts.
Local scale land systems classification for Laos: land systems are characterized based on the amount of forest in the landscape mosaic and the management type ranging from swidden cultivation to permanent cultivation and plantations.
CLUMondo is equipped with a graphical user interface that allows the user to introduce and change data, model parameters, and scenario settings. The software is freely available from http://www.environmentalgeography.nl/site/data-models/data/clumondo-model/

An extended command-line version is also available for scientific research.
Global scale land system classification: land systems are characterized based on land cover, land use, and intensity and livestock production. FLS = few livestock, BGS = bovines, goats, and sheep.

a) The Reference scenario includes demand for crop production, bovines, goats, and sheep, and built-up area. The Carbon scenario includes an additional demand for terrestrial carbon, defined as a no net loss constraint in the scenario.

b) Differences in tree area are most noticed in the Ukraine, Belarus, USA, Mexico, Southeast Asia, and Eastern Africa.