

2023 Harvest Report

Commercial Kangaroo Harvest
South Australia



**Government
of South Australia**

Department for
Environment and Water

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Foreword

Kangaroos are an iconic part of South Australian landscapes. They are valued for their role in ecosystems, and as a resource that can be used sustainably. The Department for Environment and Water (DEW) is responsible for the conservation and management of kangaroos in South Australia in accordance with the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1972* (NPW Act), ranging from policy leadership to on-ground operations in consultation with government, industry and communities.

Widespread changes to the environment since European settlement have changed the abundance of many native species. Some species have declined in number, while others have adapted to the changes and can exploit the opportunities provided by altered habitats. These species which have adapted well – including kangaroos – are now present in larger numbers, or are more widespread than before.

Large numbers of kangaroos may be in conflict with various land uses and the objectives for which land is being managed. When this conflict occurs, kangaroos can cause detrimental impacts that may be environmental, economic, or social in nature. The drying conditions associated with drought can magnify these conflicts, especially where localised movement of kangaroos may occur as they seek food and water.

The NPW Act provides for the destruction of kangaroos for the purposes of mitigating or preventing damage and allows for the commercial harvest of the common kangaroo species (Red Kangaroo, Western Grey Kangaroo, Eastern Grey Kangaroo, Euro and Tammar Wallaby). High-quality science, effective monitoring and compliance provide the foundation for the management of our environment and natural resources, including our kangaroo species. This is achieved through appropriate management of legislation, research, investigations, assessments, monitoring and evaluation.

DEW's partnerships with industries, government agencies, Landscape Boards and the community ensures that there is continual capacity building with respect to kangaroo management, and that the best skills and expertise are used to inform decision making.



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Summary

Legislation

All kangaroo species in South Australia are protected under the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1972* (NPW Act), have value in ecosystem processes, and contribute to biodiversity. The NPW Act (section 60G) and associated regulations allow for the sustainable harvest of the following common kangaroo species:

- Red Kangaroo (*Macropus rufus*)¹
- Western Grey Kangaroo (*M. fuliginosus*)
- Eastern Grey Kangaroo (*M. giganteus*)
- Euro (*M. robustus*)¹
- Tammar Wallaby (*M. eugenii*)¹

The wildlife trade provisions of the Commonwealth *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act) regulate the export of kangaroo products from Australia. The harvest and export of these protected species requires a management plan endorsed under the NPW Act and a Wildlife Trade Management Plan endorsed under the EPBC Act.

The Department for Environment and Water (DEW) manages the commercial harvest of kangaroos in South Australia. Management of the commercial harvest in 2023 was implemented through the South Australian Commercial Kangaroo Management Plan 2020 – 2024 (the Management Plan). The Management Plan meets the requirements of the NPW Act and the EPBC Act, as an approved Wildlife Trade Management Plan.

This harvest report details the operation of the Management Plan and includes the following information:

- Harvest for 2023, by harvest sub-region and species.
- Harvest quota management.
- Special Land Management Quota issued.
- Non-commercial destruction statistics.
- Compliance statistics.
- Current management programs on reserves.
- Research that the Department is involved with, relating to kangaroos.

¹ This document recognises that the genus of red kangaroo and euro has been changed from *Macropus* to *Osphranter* and the genus of the Tammar wallaby has

2023 Quotas

In accordance with the Management Plan, annual harvest quotas were based on the results of kangaroo population surveys (aerial and ground) and modelled population estimates.

2023 Harvest regions

The Management Plan defines 5 harvest regions that consist of 17 sub-regions (Table 1 and Figure 1). Harvest sub-regions are primarily based on the administrative boundaries of the former Soil Conservation Board districts (or an amalgamation thereof).

Table 1: Kangaroo harvest regions and sub-regions for South Australia during 2023.

Harvest Region	Harvest Sub-region
Eastern Pastoral	North Flinders
	North East Pastoral
	Eastern Districts
	Mallee
Western Pastoral	Marla-Oodnadatta
	Marree (inside dog fence)
	Marree (outside dog fence)
	Kingoonya Gawler Ranges
Eastern Agricultural	South Flinders
	Yorke Mid North
Western Agricultural	Eyre East
	Eyre West
Southern Agricultural	Hills and Fleurieu
	Kangaroo Island
	Upper South East
	Lower South East

changed from *Macropus* to *Notamacropus*, however for consistency with the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1972* the genus *Macropus* has been retained.

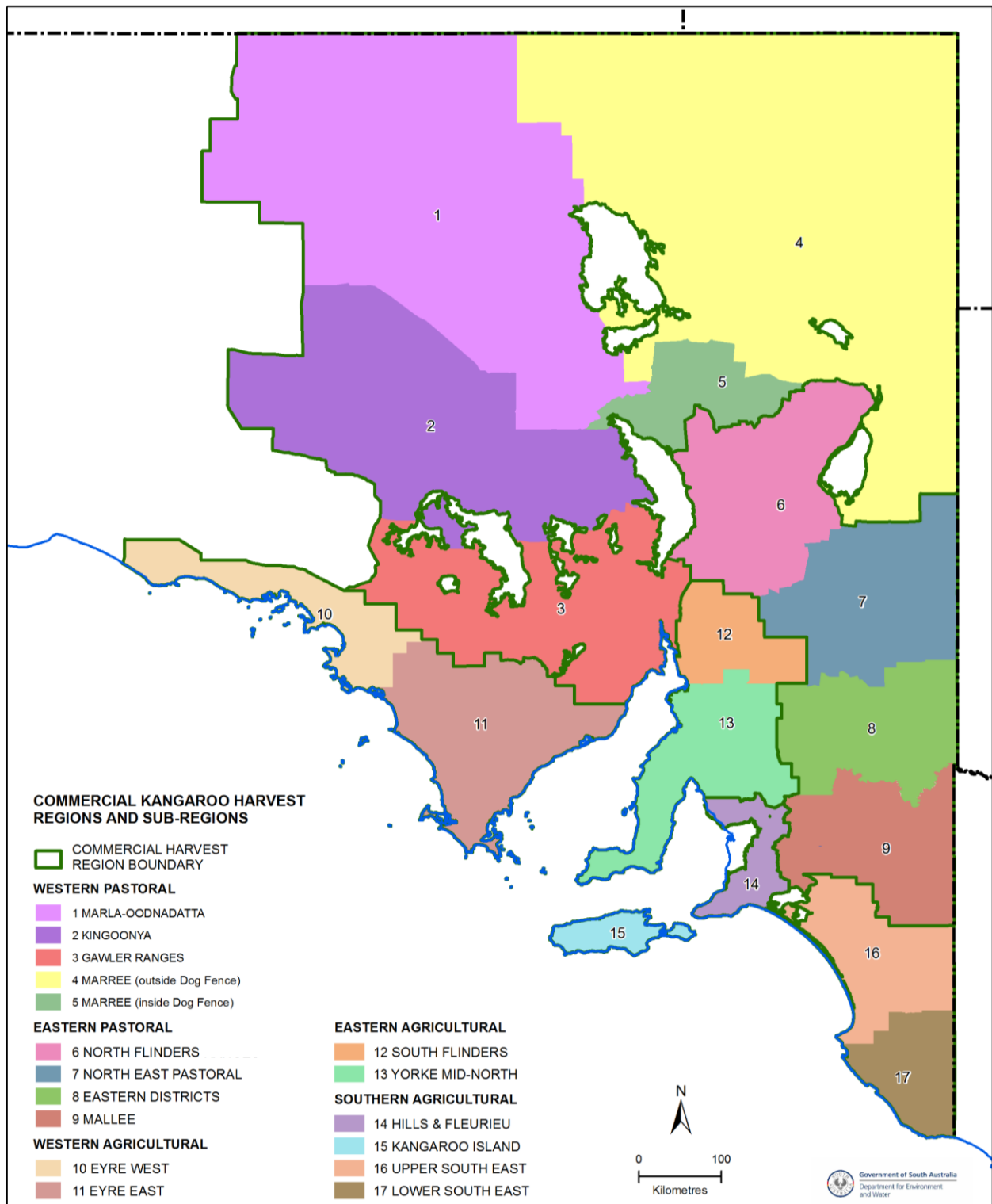


Figure 1: Map of harvest regions and sub-regions of South Australia.

2023 Harvest

Harvest returns are received each month by the Department for Environment and Water (DEW) from kangaroo field processors (shooters) and kangaroo meat processors. Data from kangaroo field processor returns may be subject to amendment (Table 2). Data sourced from kangaroo meat processor returns (Table 3) are regarded as the more accurate in terms of numbers, as these data are related to payments made to kangaroo field processors.

During 2023, red kangaroos (58,456) had the highest harvest of the 5 species harvested, followed by western grey kangaroos (28,006) (Table 2).

There is a discrepancy between meat processor and field processor totals of 506 kangaroo carcasses (Table 2 and Table 3). This represents 0.08% of the total quota and is not considered significant, given the varied sources from which these data are compiled. The higher number of kangaroos recorded using the field processor returns may relate to outstanding issues awaiting resolution with field processors and meat processors, where errors have been identified on their returns. The discrepancy may change once these matters have been resolved.

Table 2: Harvest statistics from kangaroo field processor returns for the 2023 calendar year.

Species	Pop. est.	Quota*	Harvest*	% Quota harvested
Red Kangaroo	1,626,425	338,100	58,456	17%
Western Grey Kangaroo	1,405,091	221,200	28,006	13%
Euro	375,921	34,900	6,004	17%
Eastern Grey Kangaroo	92,317	15,100	7,569	50%
Tammar Wallaby	384,671	24,900	53	<1%
Total	3,884,425	634,200	100,088	16%

* Including Special Land Management Quota.

During 2023 a total of 100,594 kangaroos were harvested, which represented 16% of the available quota (Table 3). Despite the 39% increase in quota from 2022 to 2023, kangaroo meat processor reported harvest was functionally equal in 2022 and 2023. Harvest was slightly higher for red kangaroos and eastern grey kangaroos in 2023 compared to 2022, but lower for western grey kangaroos, euros and Tammar wallabies (Table 3).

Table 3: Harvest statistics from kangaroo meat processor returns for the 2023 and 2022 calendar years.

Species	Quota*	Harvest*	% Quota harvested
Red Kangaroo			
2023	338,100	58,644	17%
2022	257,000	49,371	19%
Western Grey Kangaroo			
2023	221,200	28,403	13%
2022	159,000	37,064	23%
Euro			
2023	34,900	6,049	17%
2022	27,800	7,682	28%
Eastern Grey Kangaroo			
2023	15,100	7,445	49%
2022	8,500	6,644	78%
Tammar Wallaby			
2023	24,900	53	<1%
2022	3,500	135	4%
Total			
2023	634,200	100,594	16%
2022	455,800	100,896	22%

* Including Special Land Management Quota.

Harvest region data

The 2023 kangaroo harvest data by harvest region and species is provided in Tables 4-8 and is sourced from kangaroo field processor returns as these data provide location of harvest. These tables do not include the Special Land Management Quota (SLMQ) which is detailed in the Harvest Quota Management section of this report.

The largest harvest of red kangaroos occurred in the Eastern Pastoral harvest region, with 26,182 kangaroos harvested. The Eastern Agricultural region was the harvest region with the highest percentage of available quota harvested (58%, Table 4). Western grey kangaroos had the highest harvest in the Eastern Agricultural harvest region of 9,598, but the harvest region with the largest percentage of harvest was Southern Agricultural with 26% of the available quota harvested (Table 5). Euros were most harvested in both total take, and percentage of quota taken, in the Eastern Agricultural harvest region (2,643 kangaroos, 33% of quota, Table 6). Eastern grey kangaroos were available for harvest in one harvest sub-region (Lower South East) within the Southern Agricultural harvest region; 7,569 kangaroos were harvested, which equated to 55% of the quota (Table 7). Tamar wallabies were first harvested from Kangaroo Island in 2022, and during 2023 a total of 53 wallabies were harvested (Table 8).

The male bias in the harvest has been declining since 2018, most likely in response to the lifting of the 'male only' harvest requirement of some kangaroo meat processors and drought conditions changing population demographics. During 2018, the sex bias was reported as 70-95% male bias for the red and western grey kangaroos in the 2018 Harvest Report (DEW 2019). During 2023, the male bias in the large kangaroo species ranged from 55% in eastern grey kangaroos to 76% in red kangaroos, a slight increase in male bias compared to 2022 (range of large kangaroo species = 49% – 68%). Euros continue to show a high male bias of 89-99% as females are not usually economically viable due to their small size (Table 6). The male bias of Tamar wallabies harvested in 2023 was 79%, an increase from 55% the year before (2022, Table 8).

Table 4: Harvest and sex bias of Red Kangaroos during 2023 calendar year.

Harvest Region	Pop. est.	Quota ¹	% p*	Harvest ^{1,2}	% q*	# Females	# Males	Male bias (%)
Western Pastoral	880,888	166,000	17-20	23,913	14%	5,820	18,093	76%
Eastern Pastoral	671,494	133,400	17-20	26,182	20%	7,315	18,867	72%
Eastern Agricultural	74,043	14,400	17-20	8,361	58%	2,122	6,237	75%
Total	1,626,425	313,800	17-20	58,456	19%	15,257	43,197	74%

¹Quota and Harvest do not include Special Land Management Quota

² Harvest includes 2 carcasses left in field (did not meet industry standards) that are not included in the # Females and # Males.

* % q = commercial take as percentage of approved quota; % p = allowed commercial take as percentage of population estimate (range relates to individual harvest sub-region quotas).

Table 5: Harvest and sex bias of Western Grey Kangaroos during 2023 calendar year.

Harvest Region	Pop. est.	Quota ¹	% p*	Harvest ^{1,2}	% q*	# Females	# Males	Male bias (%)
Western Pastoral	262,843	39,300	15	3,718	9%	1,151	2,567	69%
Eastern Pastoral	293,489	42,700	10-15	5,722	13%	2,085	3,637	64%
Western Agricultural	233,590	34,900	15	460	1%	184	276	60%
Eastern Agricultural	335,664	50,200	15	9,598	19%	3,338	6,259	65%
Southern Agricultural	279,505	33,100	10-15	8,508	26%	3,695	4,812	57%
Total	1,405,091	200,200	10-15	28,006	14%	10,453	17,551	63%

¹Quota and Harvest do not include Special Land Management Quota

²Harvest includes 2 carcasses left in field (did not meet industry standards), that are not included in the # Females and # Males.

* % q = commercial take as percentage of approved quota; % p = allowed commercial take as percentage of population estimate (range relates to individual harvest sub-region quotas).

Table 6: Harvest and sex bias of Euros during 2023 calendar year.

Harvest Region	Pop. est.	Quota ¹	% p*	Harvest ^{1,2}	% q*	# Females	# Males	Male bias (%)
Western Pastoral	142,874	14,200	0-25	1,569	11%	9	1,559	99%
Eastern Pastoral	150,982	7,000	0-25	38	1%	4	34	89%
Eastern Agricultural	82,065	8,100	20	2,643	33%	82	2,560	97%
Total	375,921	29,300	0-25	4,250	15%	95	4,153	98%

¹Quota and Harvest do not include Special Land Management Quota

²Harvest includes 2 carcasses left in field (did not meet industry standards), that are not included in the # Females and # Males.

* % q = commercial take as percentage of approved quota; % p = allowed commercial take as percentage of population estimate (range relates to individual harvest sub-region quotas).

Table 7: Harvest and sex bias of Eastern Grey Kangaroos during 2023 calendar year.

Harvest Region	Pop. est.	Quota ¹	% p*	Harvest ^{1,2}	% q*	# Females	# Males	Male bias (%)
Southern Agricultural	92,317	13,800	15	7,569	55%	3,383	4,186	55%
Total	92,317	13,800	15	7,569	55%	3,383	4,186	55%

¹Quota and Harvest do not include Special Land Management Quota and harvest

²No carcasses were left in field

* % q = commercial take as percentage of approved quota; % p = allowed commercial take as percentage of population estimate (range relates to individual harvest sub-region quotas).

Table 8: Harvest and sex bias of Tammar Wallabies during 2023 calendar year.

Harvest Region	Pop. est.	Quota ¹	% p*	Harvest ^{1,2}	% q*	# Females	# Males	Male bias (%)
Southern Agricultural	384,671	19,200	5	53	<1%	11	42	79%
Total	384,671	19,200	5	53	<1%	11	42	79%

¹ Quota and Harvest do not include Special Land Management Quota and harvest

² No carcasses were left in field

* % q = commercial take as percentage of approved quota; % p = allowed commercial take as percentage of population estimate (range relates to individual harvest sub-region quotas).

Carcass weights

Commercial harvests typically have a bias towards larger and heavier animals. The average number of kangaroos harvested and average weight per carcass for males and females for each harvest region and species are presented below (Tables 9-13). Only data relating to Sustainable Use Quota are presented below to maintain consistency between regions where Special Land Management Quota (SLMQ) was released and where SLMQ was not released. The data does not include carcasses left in the field.

Average weights of carcasses for the large kangaroo species ranged from 25.4-31.8 kg for males and 16.6-19.9 kg for females (Table 9, 10, 12). The heaviest kangaroos were harvested from the Southern Agricultural harvest region, where the average weight for male eastern grey kangaroos was 31.8 kg and average weight for female eastern grey kangaroos was 19.9 kg (Table 12). Euros are typically smaller animals than the other kangaroo species, particularly female euros. The heaviest average weight for male euros was 26.1 kg in the Western Pastoral, and the heaviest average weight for female euros was 14.2 kg in the Eastern Agricultural (Table 11). A total of 53 tammar wallabies were harvested during 2023, which was made up of 11 female and 42 male wallabies. Tammar wallabies are the smallest macropod harvested in South Australia, with males averaging 4.5 kg and females 4.0 kg (Table 13). The weights of kangaroos reported here are very similar to those reported last year in the 2022 Harvest Report (DEW 2023).

Table 9: Average weights of harvested Red Kangaroos during 2023.

Harvest region	# Females	# Males	Ave. female weight (kg)	Ave. male weight (kg)
Western Pastoral	5,820	18,093	17.5	27.2
Eastern Pastoral	7,315	18,867	17.0	27.0
Eastern Agricultural	2,122	6,237	17.6	25.4
Total	15,257	43,197	17.3	26.9

Table 10: Average weights of harvested Western Grey Kangaroos during 2023.

Harvest region	# Females	# Males	Ave. female weight (kg)	Ave. male weight (kg)
Western Pastoral	1,151	2,567	17.6	27.6
Eastern Pastoral	2,085	3,637	18.0	26.3
Western Agricultural	184	276	16.6	25.7
Eastern Agricultural	3,338	6,259	17.8	25.6
Southern Agricultural	3,695	4,812	18.8	31.2
Total	10,453	17,551	18.2	27.6

Table 11: Average weights of harvested Euros during 2023.

Harvest region	# Females	# Males	Ave. female weight (kg)	Ave. male weight (kg)
Western Pastoral	9	1,559	12.3	26.1
Eastern Pastoral	4	34	11.6	23.6
Eastern Agricultural	82	2,560	14.2	25.3
Total	95	4,153	13.3	25.0

Table 12: Average weights of harvested Eastern Grey Kangaroos during 2023.

Harvest region	#Females	#Males	Ave. female weight (kg)	Ave. male weight (kg)
Southern Agricultural	3,383	4,186	19.9	31.8
Total	3,383	4,186	19.9	31.8

Table 13: Average weights of harvested Tammar Wallabies during 2023.

Harvest region ¹	# Females	# Males	Ave. female weight (kg)	Ave. male weight (kg)
Southern Agricultural	11	42	4.0	4.5
Total	11	42	4.0	4.5

Harvest Quota Management

Sustainable Use Quota

Sealed tags were sold throughout the year in accordance with the allocated harvest region quotas for 2023. Harvest reports were viewed regularly, allowing the progress of the kangaroo quota utilisation in each region to be monitored.

The harvest of kangaroos in most harvest regions was generally low when compared to the available quota in 2023. However, red kangaroos in the Eastern Agricultural harvest region and eastern grey kangaroos in the Southern Agricultural region harvested 58% and 55% of the available quota, respectively.

Drought impacted most of the pastoral areas of the State during 2019 and 2020, with the aerial kangaroo survey results over this period showing a decrease in population estimates for kangaroos. Kangaroo surveys conducted since 2021 have shown that kangaroo populations were beginning to recover after the drought and starting to increase in numbers in some areas. Surveys during 2023 indicated an overall increase in the kangaroo population across the State, with an increase in both red kangaroos and euros, but a slight decrease in both western and eastern grey kangaroos (DEW 2024 Quota Report (2023)).

The kangaroo harvesting industry in South Australia has continued to take approximately 100,000 kangaroos annually since 2010, irrespective of the numbers of kangaroos present within the landscape and available quotas.

Special Land Management Quota

Special Land Management Quota (SLMQ) may be set at up to 1.5% of the estimated population size of each species. SLMQ can be used when land management issues arise that may be due to localised or widespread seasonal conditions. This reserve of tags is available within a Commercial Harvest Management Region for use when all commercial quota has been allocated, to mitigate ongoing land condition damage. This quota component is only for the harvest of kangaroos that would otherwise be culled under DEW-issued Permits to Destroy Wildlife, and is designed to minimise the number of kangaroos destroyed under these permits and not utilised by the commercial industry.

During 2023, the density of euros in the North Flinders harvest sub-region was below the second low population threshold for that species, and therefore no Sustainable Use Quota was issued. However, annual monitoring of the population since 2021 has shown that the population was increasing, and euros persisted in high densities in some areas of the region. In order to allow the commercial industry to assist in land management in the region, a SLMQ of 2,000 tags was issued. During 2023, a total of 1,754 euros were harvested under SLMQ, which equated to 1,717 males and 37 females.

Non-commercial destruction permits

Details of permits issued for non-commercial destruction of kangaroos (Permits to Destroy Wildlife) in each commercial harvest region for 2023 are provided in Table 14.

Permits have been allocated to harvest regions using the following rules:

- Where a permit for a property straddles harvest regions, the permit is attributed to the harvest region having the majority of the property area.
- Where a permit has been issued and the majority or entirety of the land is outside the commercial harvest area, then that permit has been included in Harvest Region 'Outside commercial harvest area'.

Table 14: Non-commercial destruction of kangaroos per commercial harvest region during 2023.

Harvest region	Species available for commercial harvest										Total permits issued ^c	Total animals on permit
	Red Kangaroo		Western Grey Kangaroo ^a		Euro		Eastern Grey Kangaroo		Tamar Wallaby			
	Permits issued ^b	Animals on permit	Permits issued ^b	Animals on permit	Permits issued ^b	Animals on permit	Permits issued ^b	Animals on permit	Permits issued ^b	Animals on permit		
Western Pastoral	9	1,465	10	1,685	6	1,062					25	4,212
Eastern Pastoral [^]	52	2,830	136	8,206	3	610	4	250			195	11,896
Western Agricultural	1	50	82	6,355	3	80					86	6,485
Eastern Agricultural [^]	57	2,222	114	5,187	59	1,784					230	9,193
Southern Agricultural	0	0	412	21,697	1	2	16	625	47	6,120	476	28,444
Outside commercial harvest area*	0	0	15	767	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	767
Total	119	6,567	769	43,897	72	3,538	20	875	47	6,120	1,027	60,997

^a includes both the mainland Western Grey Kangaroo and the Kangaroo Island Western Grey Kangaroo.

^b number of permits that include this species.

^c as a single permit may list multiple species, the reported 'total permits issued' are greater than the actual number of permits issued.

[^] Eastern Pastoral Region now includes Murray Plains Soil Conservation Board (SCB); Eastern Agricultural Region now includes approx. 2/3 of Lower North SCB and Yorke Peninsula SCB; as of 1 January 2020.

* Adelaide Metropolitan Area is outside the expanded commercial harvest area, but has western grey kangaroos issued on permits in environments similar to adjacent Southern Agricultural Region.

Compliance

Compliance checks

During 2023, DEW staff routinely checked field processor returns for incorrect information which was then investigated and corrected. The lodgement of monthly returns was monitored, with compliance action taken against permit holders who submitted late returns. Likewise, field processors with outstanding expired sealed tags were followed-up to ensure tags were returned.

There were 61 field chiller sites (including mobile chillers, drive-through sites and fixed chillers) in operation throughout the pastoral and agricultural areas of South Australia during 2023. DEW wardens inspected 59 field chillers during 2023, however, some sites were inspected twice; a total of 52 individual field chillers were inspected.

The aim of field chiller inspections is to ensure that field operations are compliant with the NPW Act and associated regulations.

When inspected, field chillers are checked to ensure:

- Kangaroos are taken according to the *National Code of Practice for the Humane Shooting of Kangaroos and Wallabies for Commercial Purposes (2020)*.
- Sealed tags are correctly affixed to kangaroo carcasses.
- Sealed tags are valid for use.
- Sealed tags affixed to each carcass are correct for that species.
- Harvester ID, date of harvest and location are stated on each carcass.
- Carcasses are presented in the correct form.
- Any food safety issues are documented and reported to the Biosecurity SA Food Safety Program (PIRSA).

Field trips are also an important means of maintaining relationships with field processors (68 permit holders in 2023) and gaining an understanding of landscape condition.

Five kangaroo meat processors and 3 skin processors (tanners) operated in South Australia during 2023. Compliance inspections at the meat processors' facilities

provide a good picture of the level of field processors' adherence with carcass tagging requirements and the *National Code of Practice for the Humane Shooting of Kangaroos and Wallabies for Commercial Purposes (2020)*. Seven inspections were made of meat processing facilities and three inspections was conducted at the tanneries.

Eighteen audits, a mixture of e-audits and field audits, of field processors' field record books and landholder consents, were undertaken during 2023.

Compliance action

Wardens are able to issue verbal warnings, educational letters, written cautions and expiation notices. Expiation notices attract a financial penalty. If a caution is issued to an individual and that person continues to commit the same offence, an expiation notice is generally issued. Serious or habitual offenders may have court action taken against them.

During 2023, 5 expiation notices, 21 caution notices and one educational letter were issued regarding offences in relation to kangaroos harvested in South Australia, as detailed in Table 15.

Table 15: Kangaroo management compliance activities for kangaroos harvested in South Australia during 2023.

Description of offence	Result
Permit holder to supply returns within 14 days	1 Expiation 10 Cautions
Use of out-of-date sealed tags	6 Cautions
Non-Compliant Carcass	4 Expiations 1 Caution
Fail to return unused/ out of date sealed tag	1 Caution
Fail to provide landowner permission	1 Caution
Other	2 Cautions 1 Warning

Compliance priorities for 2023

The following points summarise the outcomes against the compliance priorities for 2023, as stated in the 2022 Commercial Kangaroo Harvest Report for South Australia.

1. Continue engagement of DEW staff across the entire commercial harvest area in the kangaroo management program (e.g. field chiller checks, training of additional staff).
 - In progress – A total of 12 regional staff assisted with conducting compliance inspections.
2. Complete the audit process for field processors who have commenced operating since 1 January 2020.
 - In progress - One field processor remains to be audited.
3. Visit active chiller sites that were not visited during 2022 to continue stronger field presence after disruption due to COVID-19 restrictions during 2020 and 2021.
 - Ongoing - 82% of active chiller sites were visited during 2023, compared to 66% of active chiller sites visited during 2022.

Compliance priorities for 2024

The priorities for 2024 are:

1. Continue to engage and involve DEW staff across the entire commercial harvest area in the kangaroo management program (e.g. field chiller checks, training of additional staff).
2. Continue with field processor audits, ensuring a minimum of 24 e-audits are conducted in addition to in-field audits, whenever possible. New field processors to be audited within 12 months of commencing in the industry.
3. Maintain a strong field presence with inspections of all active chiller sites to be conducted at least once per year.

Kangaroo Management on Reserves

On National Parks and Wildlife (NPW) managed reserves, kangaroos are managed where they impact reserve conservation values. The management of kangaroos on DEW managed land is guided by a policy framework that is based on scientific principles and informed by the objectives of the NPW Act. A proposal to control kangaroo populations on reserves must demonstrate the impact of kangaroos on the conservation values of the reserve, detail monitoring programs to evaluate the success of the control program, and demonstrate adequate control measures for introduced herbivores. The objectives of these programs are to improve conservation values by aiding ecological restoration and/or threatened species recovery. All kangaroos are culled in accordance with the *National Code of Practice for the Humane Shooting of Kangaroos and Wallabies for Commercial Purposes (2020)* or *National Code of Practice for the Humane Shooting of Kangaroos and Wallabies for Non-Commercial Purposes*.

During 2023, non-commercial kangaroo control programs were undertaken on 9 DEW reserves. A total of 1,236 western grey kangaroos, 222 red kangaroos and 294 euros were destroyed (Table 16). In addition, 1,186 western grey kangaroos, 1,624 red kangaroos and 68 euros were commercially harvested from 5 NPW Reserves (total of 2,878 kangaroos), which is an increase from the 2022 total of 1,298 kangaroos. Data on the kangaroos that have been commercially harvested from NPW reserves is included in the 2023 Harvest Details section (tables) of this report.

Table 16: Numbers of non-commercially destroyed kangaroos on reserves declared under the National Parks and Wildlife Act 1972 in South Australia during 2023.

Harvest region	Reserve	Western Grey Kangaroo	Red Kangaroo	Euro
Western Agricultural	Venus Bay CP	12		
	Coffin Bay NP	193		
	Lincoln NP	269		
Western Pastoral	Gawler Ranges NP	434	222	294
Southern Agricultural	Para Wirra CP	257		
	Newland Head CP	4		
	Kaiserstuhl CP	38		
	Stipiturus CP	10		
	Charleston CP	19		
Total		1,236	222	294

Research

No new research projects relating to kangaroo management were supported by DEW during 2023.

References

DEW (2019) *2018 Commercial Kangaroo Harvest Report for South Australia*, Government of South Australia, through Department for Environment and Water, Adelaide.

AgriFutures Australia (2020) National Code of Practice for the Humane Shooting of Kangaroos and Wallabies for Commercial Purposes.

DEW (2023) *2022 Commercial Kangaroo Harvest Report for South Australia*, Government of South Australia, through Department for Environment and Water, Adelaide.

DEW (2024) *2023 Quota Report Commercial Kangaroo Harvest South Australia*, Government of South Australia, through Department for Environment and Water, Adelaide.

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