

2025 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 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 feed and water resources.

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.

Michael Williams

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DEPARTMENT FOR ENVIRONMENT AND WATER

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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 (Division 4B) and associated regulations allow for the sustainable harvest of the following common kangaroo species:

- red kangaroo (*Macropus rufus*)
- western grey kangaroo (*M. fuliginosus*)
- eastern grey kangaroo (*M. giganteus*)
- euro (*M. robustus*)
- Tammar wallaby (*M. eugenii*)

The NPW Act recognises the genus of all these species as being *Macropus*, rather than *Notamacropus* or *Osphranter*, as some are now recognised in the Australian Faunal Directory, therefore *Macropus* has been used in this report for consistency.

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 require 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 2025 was implemented through the South Australian Commercial Kangaroo Management Plan 2025 – 2029 (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 2025, 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; and
- Research that the Department is involved with, relating to kangaroos.

2025 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.

2025 Harvest regions

The Management Plan defines five 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).

From 1 January 2025, the Hills and Fleurieu harvest sub-region was expanded to include the Adelaide foothills to allow for more consistent kangaroo management across the Adelaide Hills area. For more information see the [Community consultation report for the Draft SA Commercial Kangaroo Management Plan 2025-2029](#).

Table 1: Kangaroo harvest regions and sub-regions for South Australia during 2025.

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

Commercial Kangaroo Harvest Regions in South Australia (2025 - 2029)

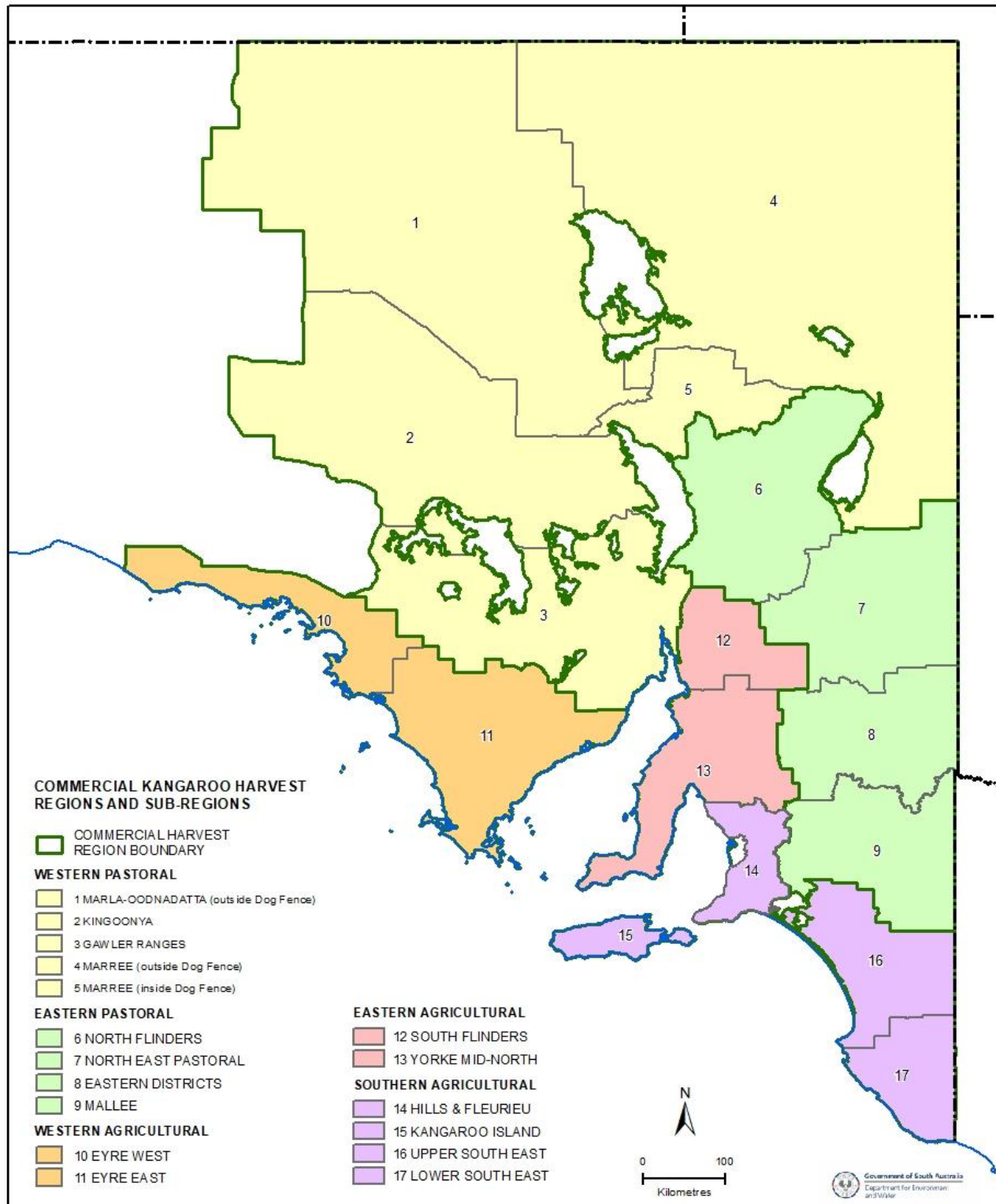


Figure 1: Map of kangaroo harvest regions and sub-regions of South Australia

2025 Harvest

Harvest returns are received each month by DEW from kangaroo field processors (shooters) and kangaroo meat processors. The difference between kangaroo field processor return data (Table 2) and kangaroo meat processor return data (Table 3) is used to track kangaroo carcasses through the harvesting process. Kangaroo field processor return data provides more detailed information than meat processor data, such as where kangaroos were harvested, and therefore will be used to provide a breakdown of harvest per sub-region in this report. For consistency with previous years, the total harvest for 2025 will reference the meat processor data.

During 2025 a total of 129,063 kangaroos were harvested, which represented 15% of the available quota (Table 3). Red kangaroos had the highest harvest of the five species harvested, 76,591, followed by western grey kangaroos, 35,290 (Table 2).

Table 2: Harvest statistics from kangaroo field processor returns for the 2025 calendar year.

Species	Pop. est.	Quota*	Harvest*	% Quota harvested
Red Kangaroo	2,975,551	608,500	76,591	13%
Western Grey Kangaroo	1,250,138	182,900	35,290	19%
Euro	460,774	53,300	5,060	9%
Eastern Grey Kangaroo	121,539	13,900	10,962	79%
Tammar Wallaby	384,671	24,900	0	0%
Total	5,192,673	883,500	127,903	14%

* Including Special Land Management Quota.

There is a discrepancy between meat processor and field processor totals of 1,160 kangaroo carcasses. This represents 0.13% of the total quota and is not considered significant, given the varied sources from which these data are compiled. The difference in number of kangaroos recorded for the field processor returns compared to meat processor returns may relate to outstanding issues awaiting resolution where errors have been identified on returns. The discrepancy may change once these matters have been resolved.

Table 3: Harvest statistics from kangaroo meat processor returns for the 2025 calendar year.

Species	Quota*	Harvest*	% Quota harvested
Red Kangaroo	608,500	77,563	13%
Western Grey Kangaroo	182,900	35,356	19%
Euro	53,300	5,062	9%
Eastern Grey Kangaroo	13,900	11,082	80%
Tammar Wallaby	24,900	0	0%
Total	883,500	129,063	15%

* Including Special Land Management Quota.

Harvest region data

The 2025 kangaroo harvest data by harvest region and species is provided in Tables 4-8 and is sourced from kangaroo field processor returns. 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 Western Pastoral harvest region, with 32,100 kangaroos harvested, however, the harvest region with the highest percentage of available red kangaroo quota harvested was Eastern Agricultural (34%, Table 4). The highest total take of western grey kangaroos, both harvest and percentage of quota, was in the Southern Agricultural harvest region (12,562 western grey, 41% of quota, Table 5). The highest total take of euros, both harvest and percentage of quota, was in the Eastern Agricultural harvest region (2,177 euros, 27% 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, where 10,489 kangaroos were harvested, which equated to 87% of the quota (Table 7). Tammar wallabies were first harvested from Kangaroo Island in 2022, however, during 2025 there was no harvest of Tammar wallabies (Table 8).

During 2025, the male bias in the large kangaroo species ranged from 62% in eastern grey kangaroos to 80% in red kangaroos, similar to male bias in 2024 (60% – 82%). Euros continue to show a high male bias of 96-98% as females are not usually economically viable due to their small size (Table 6). There was no harvest of Tammar wallabies in 2025.

Table 4: Harvest and sex bias of Red Kangaroos during 2025 calendar year.

Harvest Region	Pop. est.	Quota ¹	% p*	Harvest ^{1,2}	% q*	# Females	# Males	Male bias (%)
Eastern Agricultural	164,722	32,200	10-20	10,815	34%	2,193	8,587	79%
Eastern Pastoral	1,497,339	296,900	10-20	31,559	11%	5,907	25,652	81%
Western Pastoral	1,313,490	234,800	10-20	32,100	14%	7,032	25,067	78%
Total	2,975,551	563,900	10-20%	74,474	13%	15,132	59,306	80%

¹Quota and Harvest do not include Special Land Management Quota

² Harvest includes 36 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 2025 calendar year.

Harvest Region	Pop. est.	Quota ¹	% p*	Harvest ^{1,2}	% q*	# Females	# Males	Male bias (%)
Eastern Agricultural	268,271	35,900	12-15	8,883	25%	2,938	5,942	67%
Eastern Pastoral	242,402	33,400	12-15	6,571	20%	1,987	4,581	70%
Southern Agricultural	311,539	31,000	10	12,562	41%	5,274	7,285	58%
Western Agricultural	203,630	30,400	15	655	2%	326	328	50%
Western Pastoral	224,296	33,500	15	4,338	13%	1,345	2,991	69%
Total	1,250,138	164,200	10-15%	33,009	20%	11,870	21,127	64%

¹Quota and Harvest do not include Special Land Management Quota

²Harvest includes 12 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 2025 calendar year.

Harvest Region	Pop. est.	Quota ¹	% p*	Harvest ^{1,2}	% q*	# Females	# Males	Male bias (%)
Eastern Agricultural	82,144	8,100	10	2,177	27%	78	2,094	96%
Eastern Pastoral	197,741	20,300	10-12	1,891	9%	52	1,837	97%
Western Pastoral	180,889	18,000	10	992	6%	29	963	97%
Total	460,774	46,400	10-12%	5,060	11%	159	4,894	97%

¹Quota and Harvest do not include Special Land Management Quota

² Harvest includes 7 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 2025 calendar year.

Harvest Region	Pop. est.	Quota ¹	% p*	Harvest ^{1,2}	% q*	# Females	# Males	Male bias (%)
Southern Agricultural	121,539	12,100	10	10,489	87%	3,940	6,549	62%
Total	121,539	12,100	10%	10,489	87%	3,940	6,549	62%

¹Quota 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).

Table 8: Harvest and sex bias of Tammar Wallabies during 2025 calendar year.

Harvest Region	Pop. est.	Quota ¹	% p*	Harvest ^{1,2}	% q*	# Females	# Males	Male bias (%)
Southern Agricultural	384,671	19,200	5	0	0%	0	0	0%
Total	384,671	19,200	5%	0	0%	0	0	0%

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). Data does not include carcasses left in the field or harvest under Special Land Management Quota.

Average weights of carcasses for the large kangaroo species ranged from 25.2 kg to 33.4 kg for males and from 16.7 kg to 20.7 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 33.4 kg and average weight for female eastern grey kangaroos was 20.7 kg (Table 12). Euros are generally slightly smaller animals than the other kangaroo species, particularly female euros. The heaviest average weights for both male and female euros came from Eastern Agricultural, 25.7 kg, and 17.4 kg, respectively (Table 11). Tammar wallabies are the smallest macropod harvested in South Australia; however, no harvest occurred in 2025 (Table 13). The weights of kangaroos reported here are very similar to those reported last year in the 2024 Harvest Report (DEW 2025).

Table 9: Average weights of harvested Red Kangaroos during 2025.

Harvest region	# Females	# Males	Ave. female weight (kg)	Ave. male weight (kg)
Eastern Agricultural	2,193	8,587	18.0	25.8
Eastern Pastoral	5,907	25,652	16.7	27.4
Western Pastoral	7,032	25,067	17.2	27.7
Total	15,132	59,306	17.1	27.3

Table 10: Average weights of harvested Western Grey Kangaroos during 2025.

Harvest region	# Females	# Males	Ave. female weight (kg)	Ave. male weight (kg)
Eastern Agricultural	2,938	5,942	17.2	25.2
Eastern Pastoral	1,987	4,581	18.0	25.8
Southern Agricultural	5,274	7,285	19.7	33.6
Western Agricultural	326	328	18.4	30.9
Western Pastoral	1,345	2,991	17.9	26.2
Total	11,870	21,127	18.5	28.4

Table 11: Average weights of harvested Euros during 2025.

Harvest region	# Females	# Males	Ave. female weight (kg)	Ave. male weight (kg)
Eastern Agricultural	78	2,094	17.4	25.7
Eastern Pastoral	52	1,837	15.7	22.6
Western Pastoral	29	963	13.3	24.7
Total	159	4,894	16.1	24.3

Table 12: Average weights of harvested Eastern Grey Kangaroos during 2025.

Harvest region	#Females	#Males	Ave. female weight (kg)	Ave. male weight (kg)
Southern Agricultural	3,940	6,549	20.7	33.4
Total	3,940	6,549	20.7	33.4

Table 13: Average weights of harvested Tammar Wallabies during 2025.

Harvest region ¹	# Females	# Males	Ave. female weight (kg)	Ave. male weight (kg)
Southern Agricultural	0	0	N/A	N/A
Total	0	0	N/A	N/A

Harvest Quota Management

Sustainable Use Quota

Sealed tags were sold throughout the year in accordance with the allocated harvest region quotas for 2025. Harvest reports were viewed regularly, allowing the progress of the kangaroo quota utilisation in each region to be monitored.

The total harvest for 2025 was 124,192, which equates to 15% of the quota. This is an increase of 17% from the 2024 harvest (106,503) and 5% increase from the 20 year long-term average harvest of 117,503.

The harvest of kangaroos in most harvest regions was generally low when compared to the available quota in 2025. The highest harvest (as a percentage of Sustainable Use Quota) occurred in the Southern Agricultural Harvest Sub-region for eastern grey kangaroos, where 10,489 of the available 12,100 were harvested (87%).

Surveys during 2024 indicated an overall increase in the kangaroo population across the State, with an increase in red kangaroos, western grey kangaroos and euros (DEW 2025 Quota Report (2024)).

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 non-commercial 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 2025 the following SLMQ was released:

Marree Outside Dog Fence harvest sub-region.

During 2025 no Sustainable Use quota was issued for this sub-region, however, advice from land managers in the region indicated populations of red kangaroos were at high levels in localised areas, resulting in damage to land condition. To allow for these animals to be commercially harvested, a SLMQ of 2,250 was made available for red kangaroos. A total of 2,102 males and 15 females were harvested (total = 2,117, including one carcass left in the field that did not meet industry standards).

Hills and Fleurieu and Lower South East harvest sub-regions.

Sustainable Use quota was fully allocated during 2025 and, due to the drought conditions across the State, additional quota was released to assist in managing kangaroo impacts in the Hills and Fleurieu and Lower South East sub-regions. In the Hills and Fleurieu sub-region a quota of 3,700 was released for western grey kangaroos, which resulted in 1,001 females and 1,279 males being harvested (total = 2,281).

In the Lower South East sub-region a quota of 1,800 was released for eastern grey kangaroos, which resulted in 114 females and 359 males being harvested (total = 473).

Non-commercial destruction permits

Details of permits issued for non-commercial destruction of kangaroos (Permits to Destroy Wildlife) in each commercial harvest region for 2025 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'.

Drought Support Package

During May 2025 the State Government, through the Department of Primary Industries and Regions (PIRSA), provided a \$73 million Drought Support Package to primary producers affected by drought conditions in South Australia. Of the drought relief funding, \$900,000 was used to support kangaroo management via the kangaroo industry to reduce grazing pressure and poor animal welfare outcomes for the kangaroos themselves. The \$900,000 was used to provide subsidies to kangaroo field processors for commercially and non-commercially taken kangaroos and small grants to cover operational costs.

DEW supported PIRSA by providing PDWs to field processors to enable them to take kangaroos non-commercially on any property where they had landholder permission within requested harvest sub-regions. Under this arrangement during 2025, 19 PDWs were issued to field processors, equating to 36,200 animals issued on permits. These permits are included in Table 14 below, however only 1,485 animals were taken under these permits.

During October 2025, an additional \$350,000 was made available to assist primary producers in managing kangaroos on their properties themselves. Landholders applied for PDWs, and DEW issued permits as per business as usual. The drought support package will continue until funds are exhausted.

Table 14: Non-commercial destruction of kangaroos per commercial harvest region during 2025.

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		Tammar 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	17	8,455	18	6,030	9	3,120					44	17,605
Eastern Pastoral [^]	101	13,645	199	20,648	36	10,240	9	440			345	44,973
Western Agricultural	13	527	120	26,954	5	265					138	27,746
Eastern Agricultural [^]	100	7,104	232	18,924	105	6,088					437	32,116
Southern Agricultural	2	25	671	43,811	10	129	36	2,100	57	15,150	776	61,215
Outside commercial harvest area*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	233	29,756	1,240	116,367	165	19,842	45	2,540	57	15,150	1,740	183,655

^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 largely outside the expanded commercial harvest area, but occasionally has western grey kangaroos issued on permits in environments similar to the adjacent Hills and Fleurieu sub-region.

Compliance

Compliance checks

During 2025, 62 field processors, five kangaroo meat processors and one skin processor (tannery) operated in South Australia.

DEW staff routinely checked field processor and meat processor return data throughout the year. Any discrepancies found were investigated and corrected where possible.

Fifty-three field chiller sites (including mobile chillers, drive-through sites and fixed chillers) were in operation throughout the pastoral and agricultural areas of South Australia during 2025. DEW wardens inspected fifty-one field chillers during 2025.

The aim of field chiller inspections is to ensure that field operations are compliant with the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1972* (the 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).

Seven inspections were made of meat processing facilities, and two inspections were conducted at the skin processor (tannery).

Twenty audits of field processors' field record books and written landholder consents, were undertaken during 2025.

Compliance action

DEW wardens can issue verbal warnings, educational letters, written cautions and expiation notices. Expiation notices attract a 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 2025, 8 expiation notices, 23 caution notices and 3 advisory letters 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 2025

Description of offence	Result
Permit holder to supply returns within 14 days	9 Cautions 1 Expiation
Failure to submit completed return	1 Expiation
Failure to report lost or stolen tag in the timeframe required	4 Cautions
Have in possession or fail to return out of date sealed tags	5 Cautions
Use of expired (out of date) tag	3 Cautions 1 Expiation
Fail to attach tag in prescribed manner	1 Caution
Non-compliant carcass	5 Expiations
Failure to record required information on tag	1 Caution
Other	3 Advisory Letters

Compliance priorities for 2025

The following points summarise the outcomes against the compliance priorities for 2025, as stated in the 2024 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 3 regional staff assisted with conducting compliance inspections.
2. Continue with field processor audits, ensuring a minimum of 30 percent of field processors are audited each year (either in person or by e-audit). New field processors to be audited within 12 months of commencing in the industry.
 - Ongoing. A total of 20 field processor audits were conducted in 2025.
3. Maintain a strong field presence with inspections of all active chiller sites to be conducted at least once per year.
 - Ongoing. 96% of active field chiller sites were visited during 2025 compared to 86% active chiller sites visited during 2024.

Compliance priorities for 2026

The priorities for 2026 continue to be:

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 30 percent of field processors are audited each year (either in person or by e-audit). 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) 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 *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1972*. 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 harvested or culled in accordance with the respective National Code of Practice for the Humane Shooting of Kangaroos and Wallabies for Commercial Purposes (2020) or Non-Commercial Purposes (2008).

During 2025, non-commercial kangaroo control programs were undertaken on 11 DEW reserves. A total of 1,410 western grey kangaroos, 90 red kangaroos and 1,249 euros were culled (Table 16). In addition, 910 western grey kangaroos, 1,504 red kangaroos and 1 euro were commercially harvested from 5 NPW reserves (total of 2,415 kangaroos), which is an increase from 2024 of 1,989 kangaroos. Data on the kangaroos that have been commercially harvested from NPW reserves is included in the 2025 Harvest Region Data section (Tables 4-8) 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 2025.

Harvest region	Reserve	Western Grey Kangaroo	Red Kangaroo	Euro
Western Agricultural	Coffin Bay NP	53		
	Lincoln NP	117		
	Ironstone Hill CP	80		
Western Pastoral	Gawler Ranges NP	732		585
Eastern Pastoral	Ikara- Flinders Ranges NP	24	90	664
Southern Agricultural	Para Wirra CP	245		
	Sandy Creek CP	11		
	Kaiserstuhl CP	96		
	Deep Creek NP	39		
	Charleston CP	4		
	Latham CP	9		
Total		1,410	90	1,249

Research

No new research projects related to kangaroo management were supported by DEW during 2025.

Adaptive management experiments

No adaptive management experiments were carried out during 2025.

References

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