



Parks of Western and Central Kangaroo Island Management Plan

Draft Amendment 2026



Your views are important

The Parks of Western and Central Kangaroo Island Management Plan 2022 sets out long term management strategies for the following parks and wilderness protection areas on Kangaroo Island:

- Beyeria Conservation Park
- Cape Bouguer Wilderness Protection Area
- Cape Gantheaume Conservation Park
- Cape Gantheaume Wilderness Protection Area
- Cape Torrens Wilderness Protection Area
- Flinders Chase National Park
- Kelly Hill Conservation Park
- Latham Conservation Park
- Mount Taylor Conservation Park
- Parndana Conservation Park
- Ravine des Casoars Wilderness Protection Area
- Seal Bay Conservation Park
- Seddon Conservation Park
- Vivonne Bay Conservation Park
- Western River Wilderness Protection Area

In 2024 amendments were made to this plan updating maps to reflect further work undertaken with stakeholders and the rebuilding of facilities and infrastructure following the 2019-20 bushfires.

Further amendments are proposed to the Parks of Western and Central Kangaroo Island Management Plan to:

- Provide further detail and changes to management zoning
- Updates to mapping
- Include information on fungi and invertebrates on Kangaroo Island.

Feedback received will assist in the development of the final amendments which will be submitted to the Minister for Climate, Environment and Water for adoption, together with a detailed analysis of submissions.

I encourage you to make a submission on the draft amendments. Guidelines can be found on page 37.



Michael Williams

Director of National Parks and Wildlife

Updates to management zoning

Since adoption of the Parks of Western and Central Kangaroo Island Management Plan in 2022, and the management plan amendment in 2024, further planning and rebuilding of facilities following the 2019-20 bushfires has occurred. To reflect this in the plan, amendments are proposed, with a particular focus on changes to the management zoning:

- Further definition has been added to the Conservation Zone to clarify the purpose of the zone, and what types of activities are envisaged
- The Tour Zone at Seal Bay has been described
- A Visitor Use and Park Operations Zone is proposed for the area surrounding the Visitor Centre in Flinders Chase National Park recognising it as a key area for visitors and park management and administration
- Visitor Use Zones at Sanderson Bay and Maupertuis Bay are being removed as the development of accommodation and other infrastructure related to the KI Wilderness trail is no longer proposed.

Other amendments include the addition of references to Prohibited Areas that are in place as wildlife conservation measures in Flinders Chase National Park, Seal Bay Conservation Park and Ravine des Casoars Wilderness Protection Area, and as a public safety measure at Remarkable Rocks. Other minor updates to text in plan are proposed following the rebuilding of infrastructure within Flinders Chase National Park.

Amendment 1	
Directions for management, page 5	
Existing text (to be removed)	New text (to be included)
Section 39 of the <i>National Parks and Wildlife Act 1972</i> determines a management plan may provide for the division of a reserve into zones and where a zone is created in a reserve, that the land must be kept and maintained in accordance with the conditions, declared by the plan of management to be appropriate to that zone. The zones set out in this plan are based on this section of the Act to articulate the management visions for the parks and are not related to any zone or layers of the South Australian Planning and Design Code (under the <i>Planning, Development and Infrastructure Act 2016</i>).	Section 39 of the <i>National Parks and Wildlife Act 1972</i> determines a management plan may provide for the division of a reserve into zones and that each zone must be kept and maintained in accordance with the conditions outlined in the plan. The zones set out in this plan are based on this section of the Act to articulate the management visions for the parks and are not related to any zone or layers of the South Australian Planning and Design Code (under the <i>Planning, Development and Infrastructure Act 2016</i>). While the <i>Wilderness Protection Act 1992</i> doesn't contain a section specific to zoning, it specifies that operations must be carried out in accordance with the management plan.

Amendment 1

In this plan, the parks are zoned for conservation unless specified otherwise. Defined Visitor Use Zones are linked to specific management plan strategies that outline the type of use and development that can occur in each defined zone. Visitor Use Zones incorporate activities such as tourist accommodation, park visitation infrastructure and campsite areas (including their associated facilities such as toilets, barbecues, and shelters). Where a Visitor Use Zone exists, it is supported by a map and a corresponding strategy that describes the activities envisaged in that zone at that site. Outside these zones, in areas zoned for conservation, visitor facilities are restricted to low impact uses such as picnic areas, walking and cycling trails, and ancillary facilities such as trail heads and trail signage.

The fostering of environmental and cultural interpretation opportunities is promoted in this plan. It can support greater understanding, appreciation and enjoyment of the natural environment, leading to greater community awareness and support for conservation of natural areas. Working with local partners is encouraged through this plan.

The strategies contained in this plan are consistent with the Kangaroo Island Landscape Plan 2021–2026.

In this plan, the parks are zoned for conservation unless specified otherwise. The Conservation Zones encompass areas managed primarily for the protection and enhancement of biodiversity and wilderness quality. The principal objective of the Conservation Zones is to maintain ecological integrity, and protect significant landscapes, habitats, and species. Development and activities in this zone are restricted to those essential for park management, ecological restoration, research, and low-impact visitor uses. Permitted infrastructure is limited to facilities that support conservation outcomes, public safety, and low-impact recreation such as trails, signage, basic picnic areas, and interpretive features. Activities that could degrade ecological and wilderness quality—such as large-scale development and intensive recreation—are not permitted in Conservation Zones.

Visitor Use Zones are designated for activities and development such as tourist accommodation, park visitation infrastructure, and campsite areas including their associated facilities such as toilets, barbecues, and shelters. Each Visitor Use Zone is linked to specific strategies, and defined in the supporting maps, outlining the type of use and development that can occur in each zone.

The Tour Zone at Seal Bay has been designated for visitor management, critical to protect endangered Australian sea-lions and the surrounding sand dunes and vegetation. Public access into this zone requires permission. Infrastructure envisaged in this zone is to support sustainable tourism while minimising impacts to the environment and wildlife, such as a trail, boardwalk, viewing platform and interpretive signage.

The Visitor Use and Park Operations Zone encompasses the precinct surrounding the Flinders Chase National Park Visitor Centre which is a hub for both visitors and park operations on the western end of Kangaroo Island. This zone includes the Visitor Centre, café, interpretive and wayfinding features, research facilities, staff and researcher accommodation, park administration offices, as well as depot and workshop spaces. Infrastructure including water storage, filtration systems, and solar equipment is also present. Additional infrastructure may be developed in this zone to enhance visitor experiences and to facilitate park management and administration requirements. Any new construction will be sustainably designed and complimentary to the precinct's established character.

The fostering of environmental and cultural interpretation opportunities is promoted in this plan. It can support greater understanding, appreciation and enjoyment of the natural environment, leading to greater community awareness and support for conservation of natural areas. Working with local partners is encouraged through this plan.

The strategies contained in this plan are consistent with the Kangaroo Island Landscape Plan 2021–2026.

Amendment 2

Significance and purpose, Flinders Chase National Park, paragraph 2, page 10

Existing text (to be removed)	New text (to be included)
Flinders Chase National Park protects 99 threatened plant species and 37 threatened fauna species and subspecies including the Kangaroo Island dunnart (<i>Sminthopsis fuliginosus aitkeni</i>) which is endemic to Kangaroo Island. At Black Swamp and Rocky River, fossilised bones of large, extinct marsupials (megafauna) including <i>Zygomaturus</i> , <i>Diprotodon</i> and <i>Macropus</i> have been discovered and dated to suggest that Kangaroo Island was one of the last refuges for Australia's Pleistocene megafauna.	Flinders Chase National Park protects 99 threatened plant species and 37 threatened fauna species and subspecies including the Kangaroo Island dunnart (<i>Sminthopsis fuliginosus aitkeni</i>) which is endemic to Kangaroo Island. Prohibited Areas have been gazetted under the <i>National Parks and Wildlife Act 1972</i> in sections of Maupertuis Bay, Cape du Couedic, Admirals Arch and Casuarina Islets (The Brothers), to minimise human disturbance and protect important habitat and breeding areas for Australian sea-lions (<i>Neophoca cinerea</i>) and long-nosed fur seals (<i>Arctocephalus forsteri</i>). Access to these areas is prohibited unless authorised by a permit. At Black Swamp and Rocky River, fossilised bones of large, extinct marsupials (megafauna) including <i>Zygomaturus</i>, <i>Diprotodon</i> and <i>Macropus</i> have been discovered and dated to suggest that Kangaroo Island was one of the last refuges for Australia's Pleistocene megafauna.

Amendment 3

Significance and purpose, Flinders Chase National Park, paragraph 5, page 10

Existing text (to be removed)	New text (to be included)
Boardwalks, trails, camping, accommodation and picnic facilities, viewing platforms and other visitor infrastructure accompany these sites.	Boardwalks, trails, camping, accommodation and picnic facilities, viewing platforms and other visitor infrastructure accompany these sites. An area on the southern side of Remarkable Rocks (to low water mark) has been gazetted as a Prohibited Area in the interests of public safety due to the steep drop off and high risk of visitors falling into the ocean below.

Amendment 4

Significance and purpose, Ravine des Casoars Wilderness Protection Area, paragraph 1, page 11

Existing text (to be removed)	New text (to be included)
The rugged west coast includes rocky cliffs with low coastal shrubland. Karst landscapes extend several kilometres inland and include a coastal cave at the mouth of Ravine des Casoars River and West Bay Blowhole.	The rugged west coast includes rocky cliffs with low coastal shrubland. Paisley Islet has been gazetted as a Prohibited Area under the <i>Wilderness Protection Act 1992</i> to protect the resident and breeding seabird populations from human interference. Access is prohibited unless authorised by a permit. Karst landscapes extend several kilometres inland and include a coastal cave at the mouth of Ravine des Casoars River and West Bay Blowhole.

Amendment 5

Significance and purpose, Seal Bay Conservation Park, paragraph 1, page 11

Existing text (to be removed)

Defined management zones along the coastal section of the park limit access and minimise impacts on the sea-lion colony (Figure 3).

New text (to be included)

Defined management zones, including Prohibited Areas gazetted under the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1972*, along the coastal section of the park limit access and minimise impacts on the Australian sea-lion colony (Figure 3).

Amendment 6

Significance and purpose, Ravine des Casoars Wilderness Protection Area, paragraph 1, page 11

New text to be added at the end of paragraph 1

Paisley Islet has been gazetted as a Prohibited Area under the *Wilderness Protection Act 1992* to protect the resident and breeding seabird populations from human interference. Access is prohibited unless authorised by a permit.

Amendment 7

THEME 1: Conserving wildlife and ecosystems, paragraph 21, bottom of page 14

New text to be added at the end of paragraph 1

The boardwalk and platforms within the overlapping area of the Visitor use Zone and Prohibited Area at Admirals Arch are authorised to confine visitors to designated areas. These measures manage visitor safety and manage disturbance to Australian sea-lions and long-nosed fur seals with both species now occupying rocks adjacent to the boardwalk, giving visitors an intimate view of their behaviour.

Amendment 8

THEME 3: Creating exceptional visitor experiences, paragraph 5, page 18

Existing text (to be removed)

A new visitor hub will be the gateway to the western parks. It will be the first stop for visitors to plan their trip and learn about the local environment.

New text (to be included)

The Flinders Chase National Park Visitor Centre has been developed as the gateway to the western parks. This is the primary launching point for most visitors into the western parks and is designed to support people plan their trip and learn about the local environment. The Visitor Centre precinct includes modern amenities, a café, research facilities, depot and workshops, and basic accommodation for parks staff, researchers, volunteers, and contractors. The precinct has been designated as a Visitor Use and Park Operations Zone to enable additional infrastructure and development in the zone to enhance visitor experiences and support park management and administration requirements.

Amendment 9

THEME 3: Creating exceptional visitor experiences, paragraph 7, page 18

Existing text (to be removed)

Visitor facilities at Seal Bay will continue to provide an immersive viewing and learning experience and manage visitor numbers, while supporting sea-lion conservation and research.

New text (to be included)

Visitor facilities at Seal Bay will continue to provide an immersive viewing and learning experience and manage visitor numbers, while supporting Australian sea-lion conservation and research. To manage potential impacts to Australian sea-lions public access to the Tour Zone requires permission.

Amendment 10

THEME 3: Creating exceptional visitor experiences, paragraph 11, page 18

Existing text (to be removed)

All visitor facilities will be designed to maximise sustainability and minimise impact on the natural landscape. Building footprints will align with previously disturbed areas where possible, landscaping around buildings will be sympathetic to surrounding native vegetation, water sensitive design principles will be incorporated, and low impact building materials will be used.

New text to be added at the end of the paragraph

All visitor facilities will be designed to maximise sustainability and minimise impact on the natural landscape. Building footprints will align with previously disturbed areas where possible, landscaping around buildings will be sympathetic to surrounding native vegetation, water sensitive design principles will be incorporated, and low impact building materials will be used. In addition to formalised car parks provided at key locations, basic roadside pull off areas provide space for vehicles to safely stop and people to access the parks or point of interest at each location.

Amendment 11

THEME 3: Creating exceptional visitor experiences, Strategy 1, page 20

Existing text (to be removed)

Position a new Flinders Chase Visitor Hub by the eastern entrance of Flinders Chase National Park (Figure 1) to support visitor planning, research and education. This land will be added to Flinders Chase National Park.

New text (to be included)

Maintain the Flinders Chase National Park Visitor Centre (Figure 15b) to support visitor planning, research and education. Additional infrastructure may be developed in the Visitor Use and Park Operations Zone to enhance visitor experiences and to facilitate park management and administration requirements.

Amendment 12

THEME 3: Creating exceptional visitor experiences, Strategy 4, page 20

Existing text (to be removed)

Re-purpose Rocky River in Flinders Chase National Park as a site for day and overnight visitors to experience the park through the provision of accommodation ranging from RV sites to standard camping sites, with flexible day visitor facilities and trail heads (Figure 5).

New text (to be included)

Maintain Rocky River in Flinders Chase National Park as a site for day and overnight visitors to experience the park through the provision of accommodation ranging from RV sites to standard camping sites, with flexible day visitor facilities and trail heads (Figure 5b).

Amendment 13

THEME 3: Creating exceptional visitor experiences, Strategy 5, page 20

Existing text (to be removed)

Rebuild May's Homestead and Postman's Cottage in Flinders Chase National Park and keep in good order and make available for visitors to provide overnight accommodation sympathetic with the heritage of the buildings.

New text (to be included)

Maintain the rebuilt May's Homestead and Postman's Cottage in Flinders Chase National Park in good order and make available to visitors for overnight accommodation sympathetic with the heritage of the buildings.

Amendment 14

THEME 3: Creating exceptional visitor experiences, Strategy 7, page 20

Existing text (to be removed)

In Kelly Hill Conservation Park (Figure 8), contemporise the visitor experience within the Kelly Hill Caves and provide supporting visitor facilities in harmony with the new Flinders Chase Visitor Hub. Restore and repair Edwards Cottage and keep in good order and make available for visitors to provide overnight accommodation sympathetic with the heritage of the building (Figure 8).

New text (to be included)

In Kelly Hill Conservation Park (Figure 8), contemporise the visitor experience within the Kelly Hill Caves and provide supporting visitor facilities in harmony with the new Flinders Chase National Park Visitor Centre. Restore and repair Edwards Cottage and keep in good order and make available for visitors to provide overnight accommodation sympathetic with the heritage of the building (Figure 8).

Amendment 15

THEME 3: Creating exceptional visitor experiences, Objective and strategies, Strategy 14, page 20

Existing text (to be removed)

Facilitate opportunities for small scale tourist accommodation options at overnight camping nodes along the Kangaroo Island Wilderness Trail within identified Visitor Use Zones:

- Sanderson Bay – Eight accommodation pods (including guides accommodation), shared facilities, Staging Post, lookout, last resort refuge pod, and associated new roads/tracks or other infrastructure (Figure 12). Staging Post proposed to be located within Sanderson Bay Staging Post Visitor Use Zone (Figure 12).
- Rocky River (Maupertuis Bay) – Seven accommodation pods, one guide accommodation pod, shared facilities, a lookout, staging post, services building, refuge pod, and associated new roads/tracks or other infrastructure (Figure 10).
- Cape du Couedic – Three lodges, shared facilities, staging post, lookout, and associated new roads/tracks or other infrastructure (Figure 6).

New text (to be included)

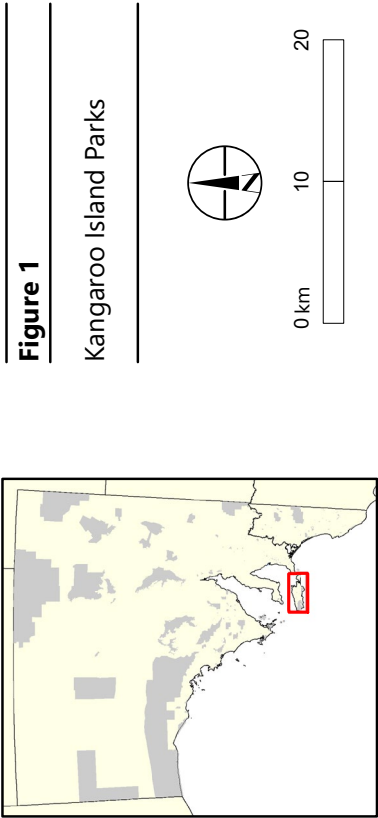
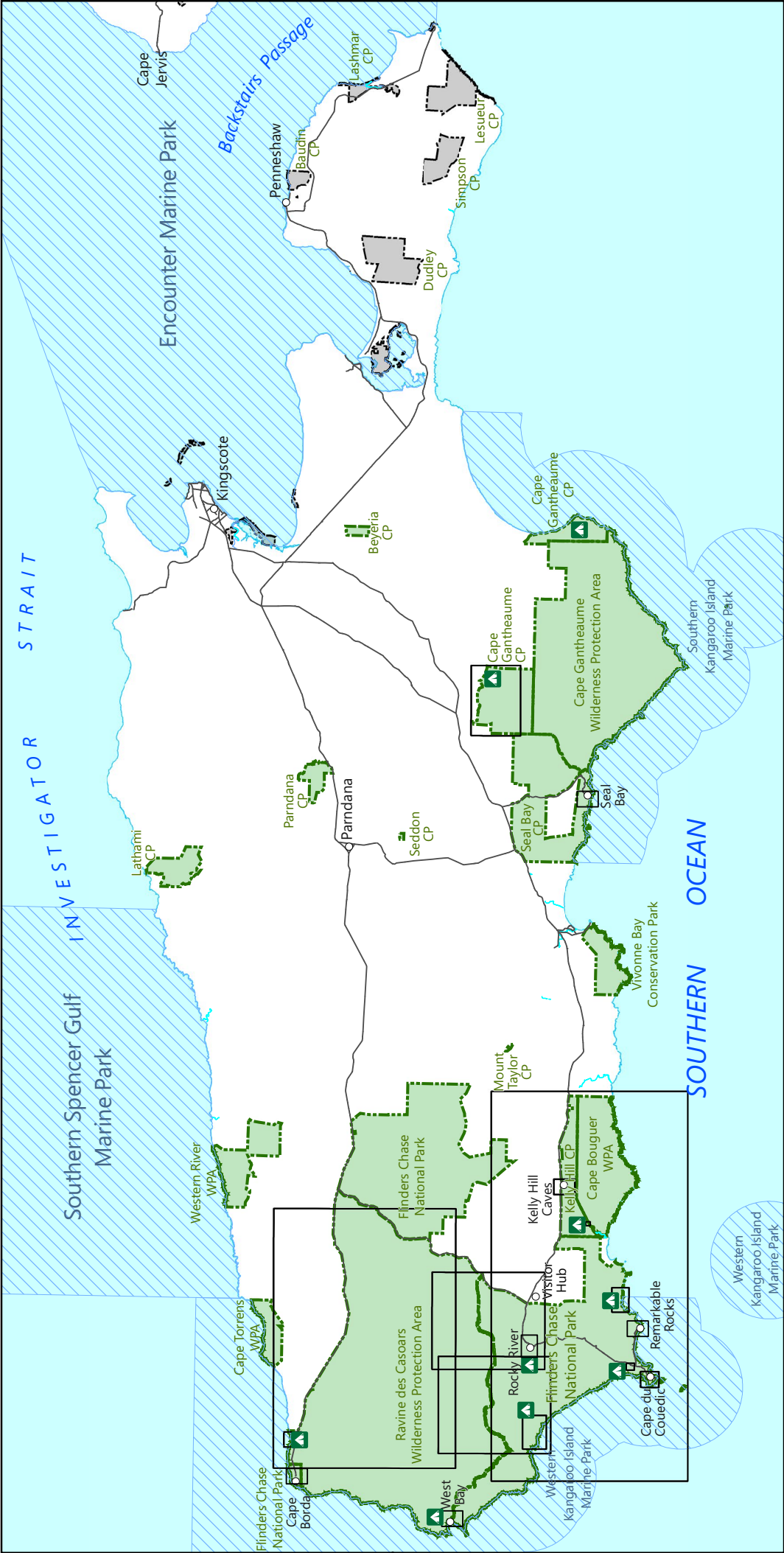
Facilitate opportunities for small scale tourist accommodation options including three lodges, shared facilities, staging post, lookout, and associated new roads/tracks or other infrastructure within the Visitor Use Zones at Cape du Couedic (Figure 6a).

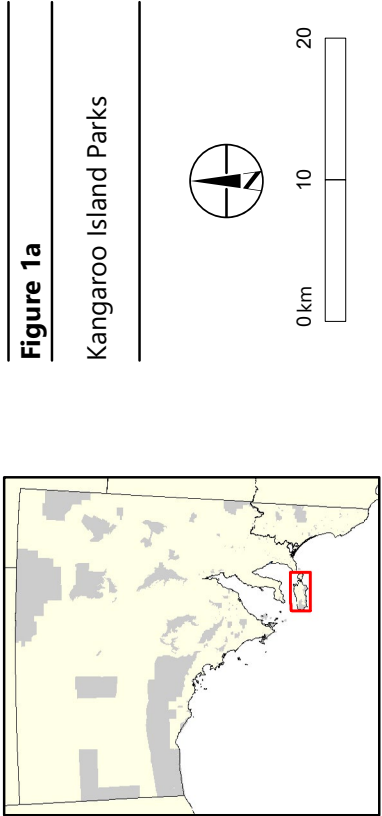
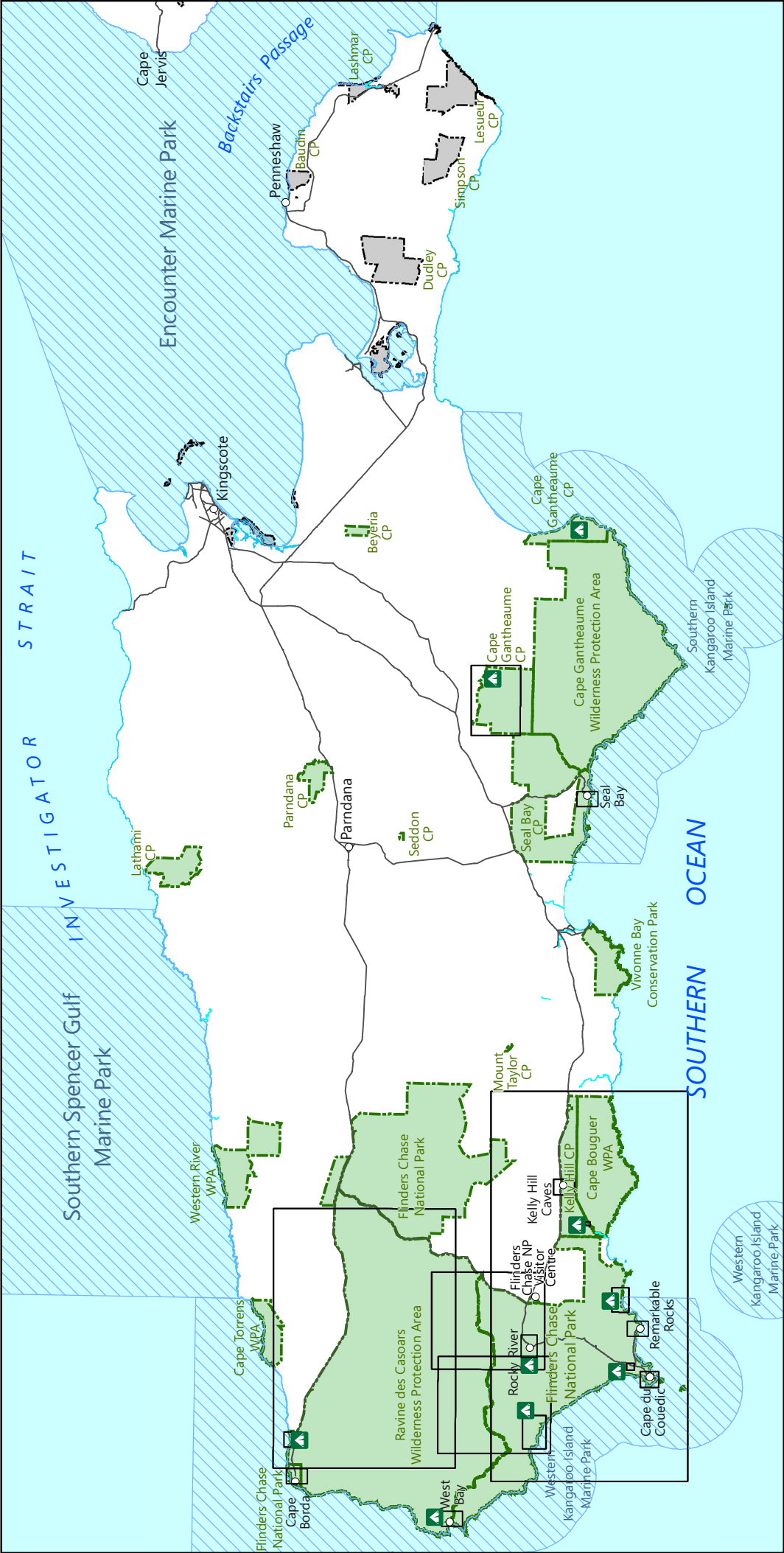
Providing updated maps

Updates to mapping have been made to reflect the proposed changes to management zones outlined in the preceding section, inclusion of Prohibited Areas, and the updated boundary of Flinders Chase National Park incorporating land that has been added to the park.

Amendment 16
Figure 1 Kangaroo Island Parks, page 6
Figure 1 will be replaced with Figure 1a Kangaroo Island Parks

Figure 1a has been updated to show the updated boundary of Flinders Chase National Park and to rename the Visitor Hub to Flinders Chase NP Visitor Centre.





Amendment 17

Figure 6 Cape du Couedic Accommodation, Admirals Arch & Hakea Campsite, page 33

Figure 6 will be replaced with Figure 6a Cape du Couedic Accommodation, Admirals Arch & Hakea Campsite

Figure 6a has been updated to show the Prohibited Areas gazetted to minimise human disturbance and protect important habitat and breeding areas for Australian sea-lions (*Neophoca cinerea*) and long-nosed fur seals (*Arctocephalus forsteri*).

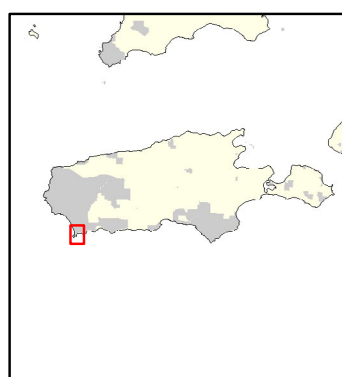
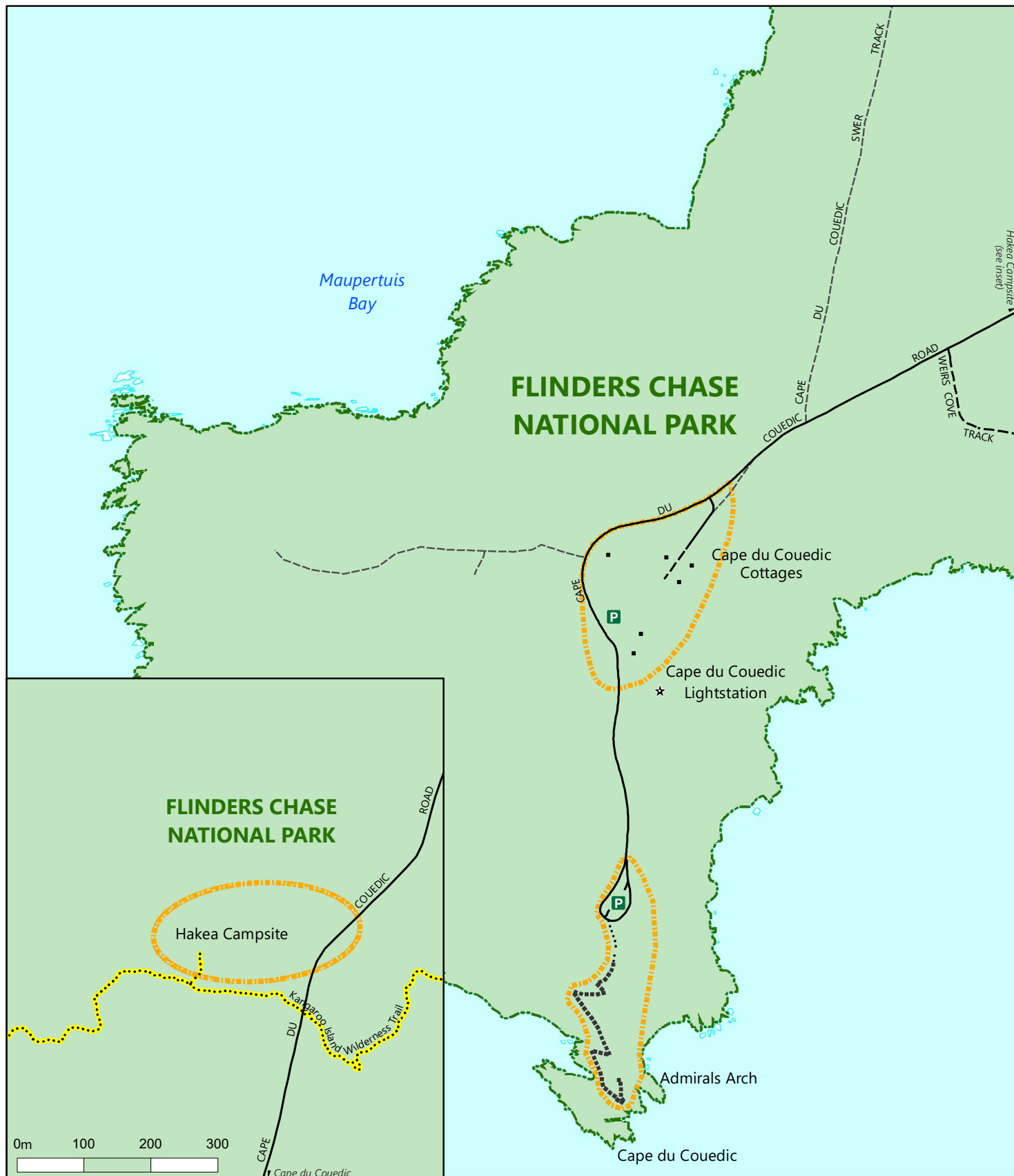


Figure 6

Cape du Couedic Accommodation,
Admirals Arch & Hakea Campsite



0m 100 200 300

LEGEND

- P Building, Parking
- Sealed road
- - - Unsealed road
- - - Track
- Boardwalk
- Walking trail
- KI Wilderness Trail
- Park boundary
- Visitor Use Zone

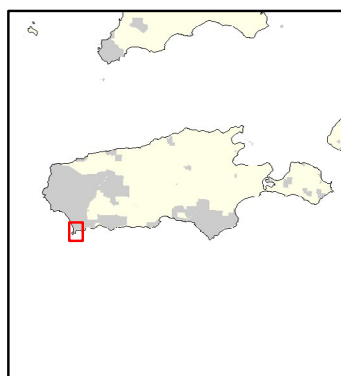
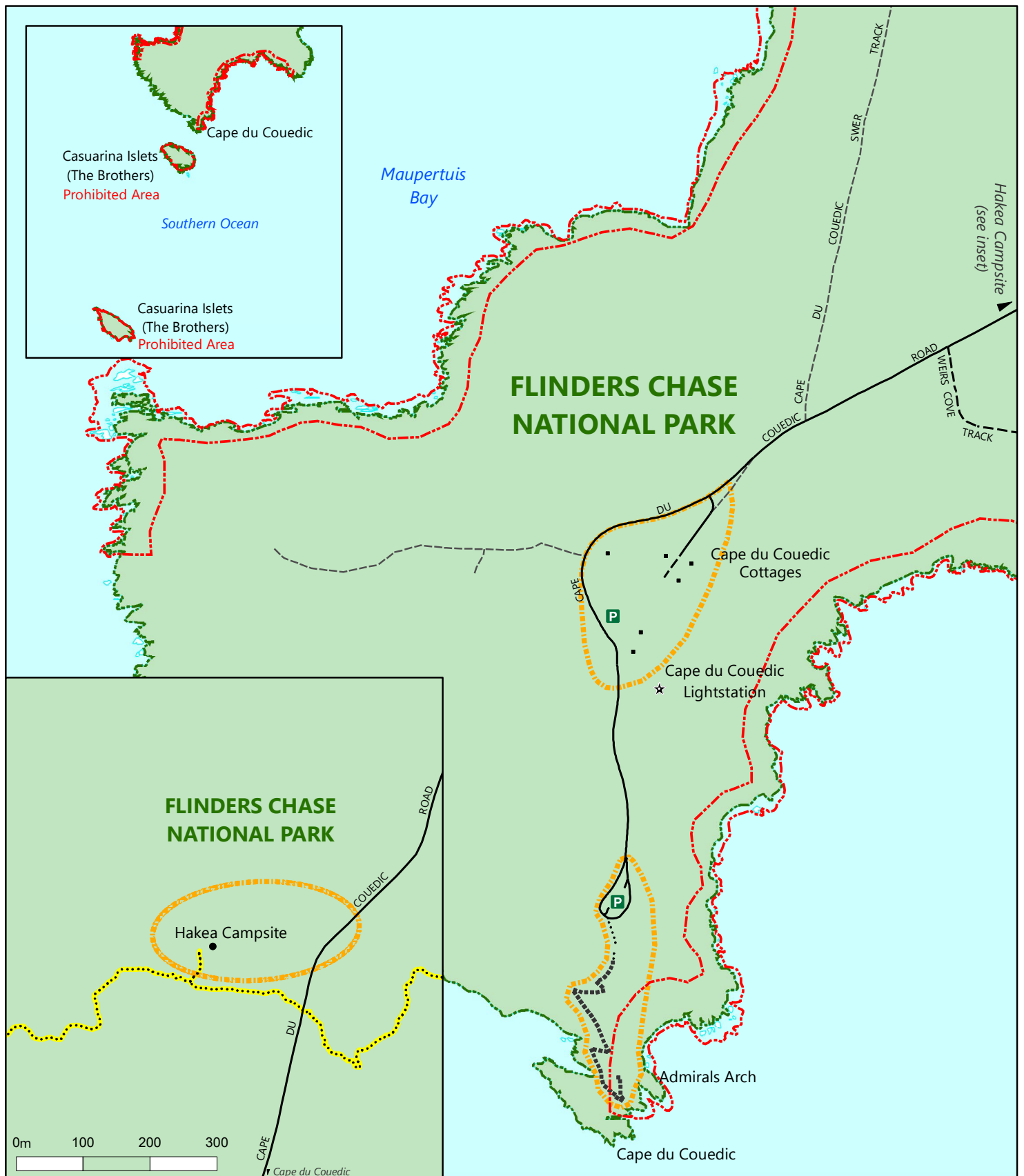
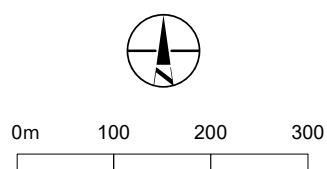


Figure 6a

Cape du Couedic Accommodation,
Admirals Arch & Hakea Campsite



LEGEND

- P Building, Parking
- Sealed road
- - - Unsealed road
- - - Track
- Boardwalk
- Walking trail
- KI Wilderness Trail
- Park boundary
- Visitor Use Zone
- Prohibited Area

Amendment 18

Figure 7 Remarkable Rocks, page 34

Figure 7 will be replaced with Figure 7a Remarkable Rocks

The Visitor Use Zone has been altered to incorporate the alignment of the rebuilt boardwalk and carpark. The trail spur linking the KIWT to the toilet block in the Visitor Use Zone has been added, and the Yacca Flat Track leading from the northern end of the car park has been removed.

The Legend in Figure 7a has been updated by removing reference to Unsealed road and renaming the:

- 'Remarkable Rocks Protected Area – no access' to 'Prohibited Area'
- 'Tourist Zone' to 'Remarkable Rocks Visitor Area'.

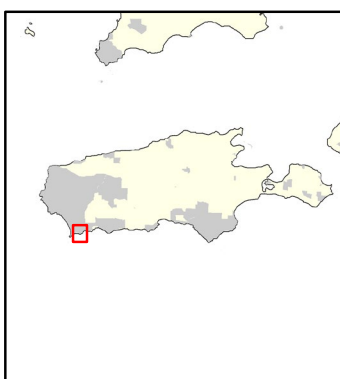
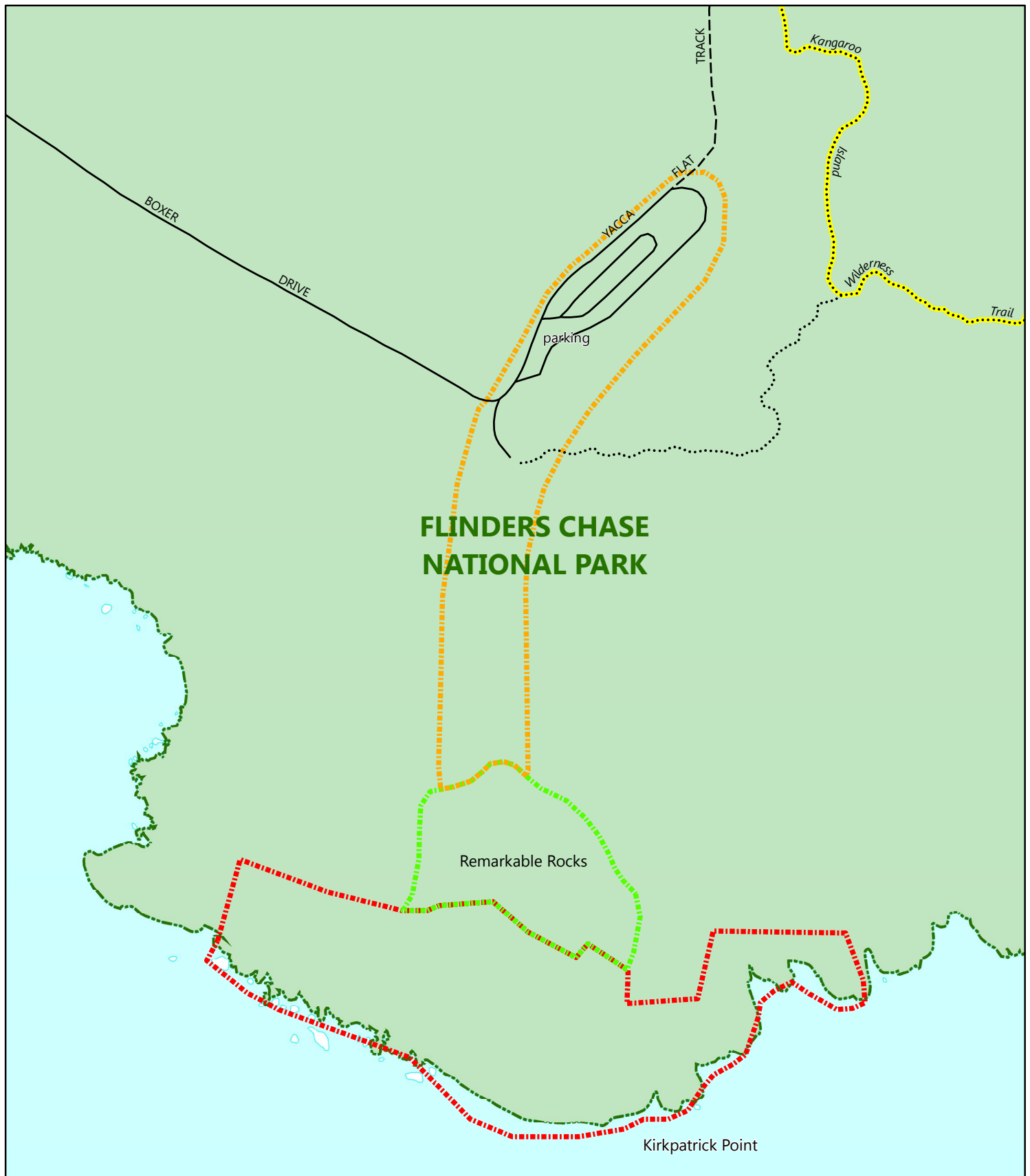
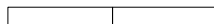


Figure 7

Remarkable Rocks



0m 50 100



LEGEND

- Sealed road
- - - Unsealed road
- Walking trail
- KI Wilderness Trail
- Park boundary
- Visitor Use Zone
- Remarkable Rocks Protected Area - no access
- Tourist Zone

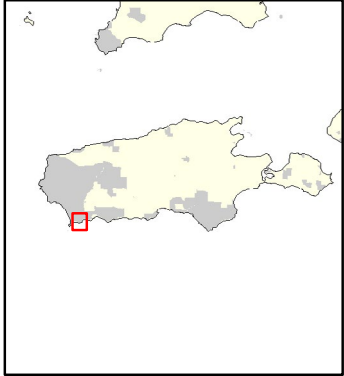
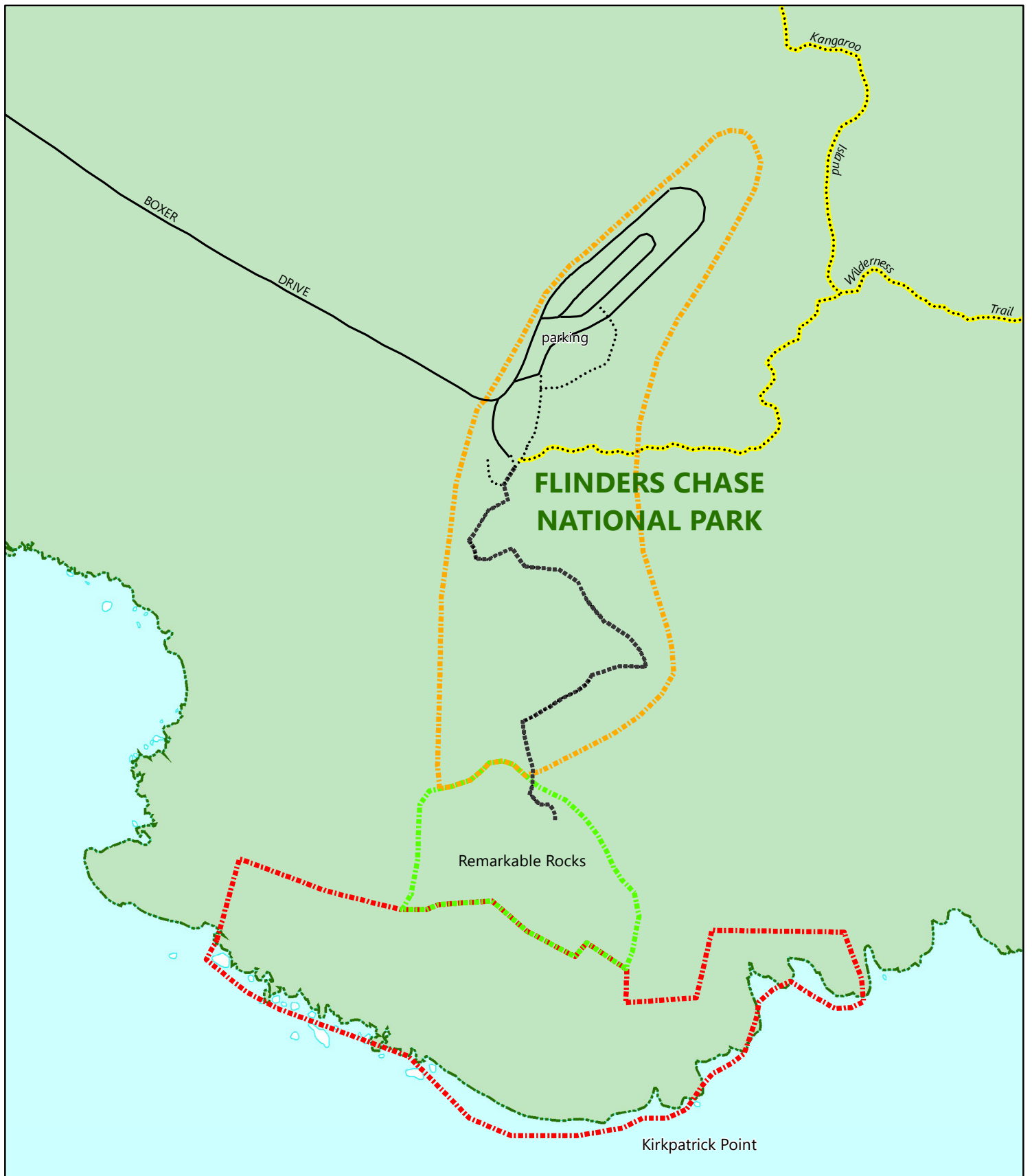


Figure 7a

Remarkable Rocks



0m 50 100

A scale bar with markings for 0m, 50, and 100 meters.

LEGEND

- Sealed road
- Walking trail
- KI Wilderness Trail
- Park boundary
- Visitor Use Zone
- Prohibited Area
- Remarkable Rocks Visitor Area

Amendment 19

Figure 10a Snake Lagoon and Cup Gum Campgrounds & Maupertuis Bay Accommodation, page 8, 2024 Management Plan Amendment

Figure 10a will be replaced with Figure 10b Snake Lagoon and Cup Gum Campgrounds

Figure 10b has been updated by centring the map on Snake Lagoon and Cup Gum Campgrounds following the removal of:

- the Maupertuis Bay Campsite and Visitor Use Zone
- the proposed track connecting the Maupertuis Bay Campsite with the Snake Lagoon Campground
- the proposed walking trail connecting the Maupertuis Bay Campsite to the KI Wilderness Trail.

These have been removed as plans to develop the Maupertuis Bay Campsite including accommodation pods, shared facilities, a lookout, staging post, services building and auxiliary infrastructure are no longer envisaged.

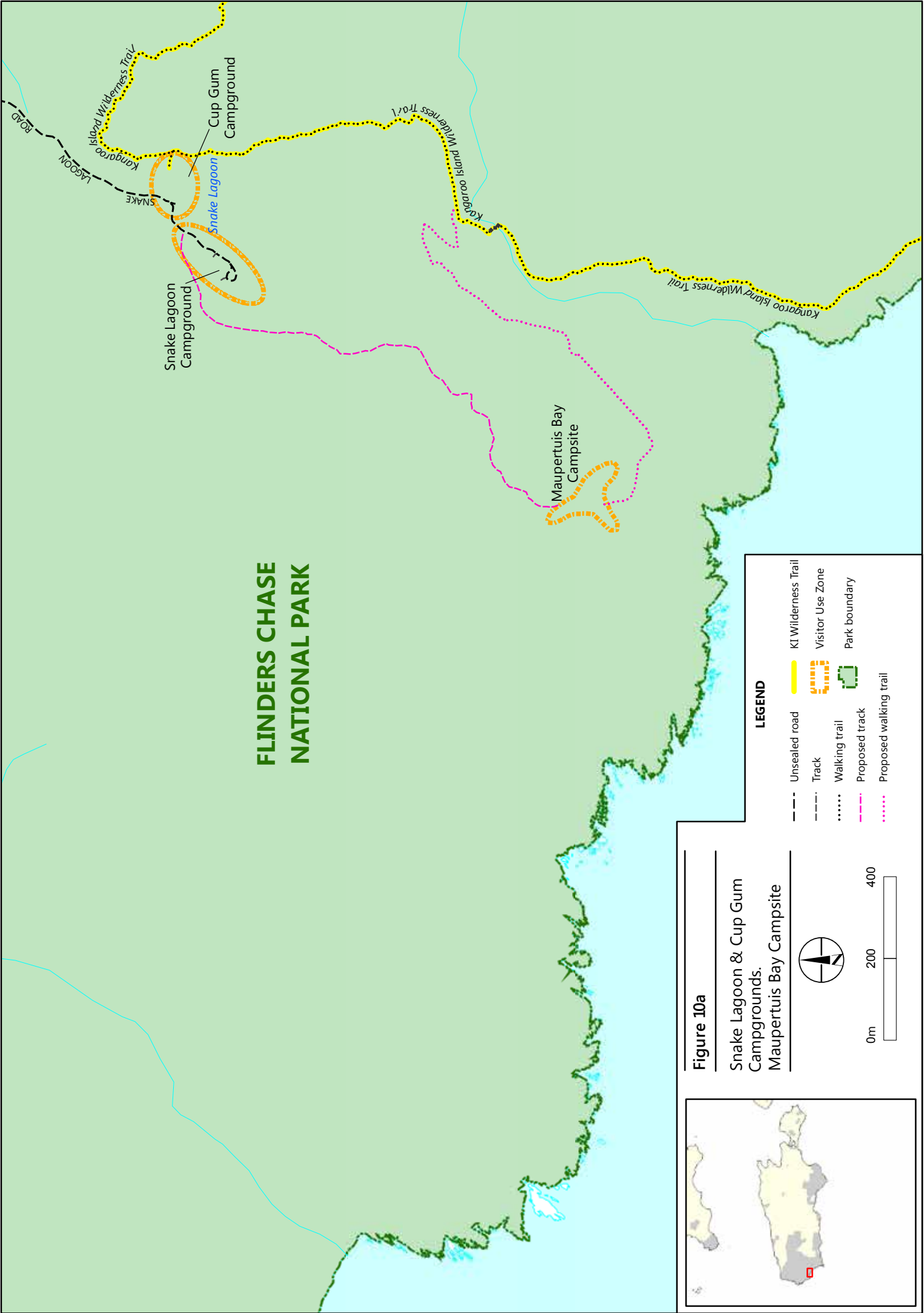




Figure 10b
Snake Lagoon and
Cup Gum Campgrounds

LEGEND

- Unsealed road
- Track
- Walking trail
- KI Wilderness Trail
- Visitor Use Zone
- Park boundary

0m 200 400

Amendment 20

Figure 12a Sanderson Bay Accommodation & Staging Post, & Banksia Campsite, page 11, 2024 Management Plan Amendment

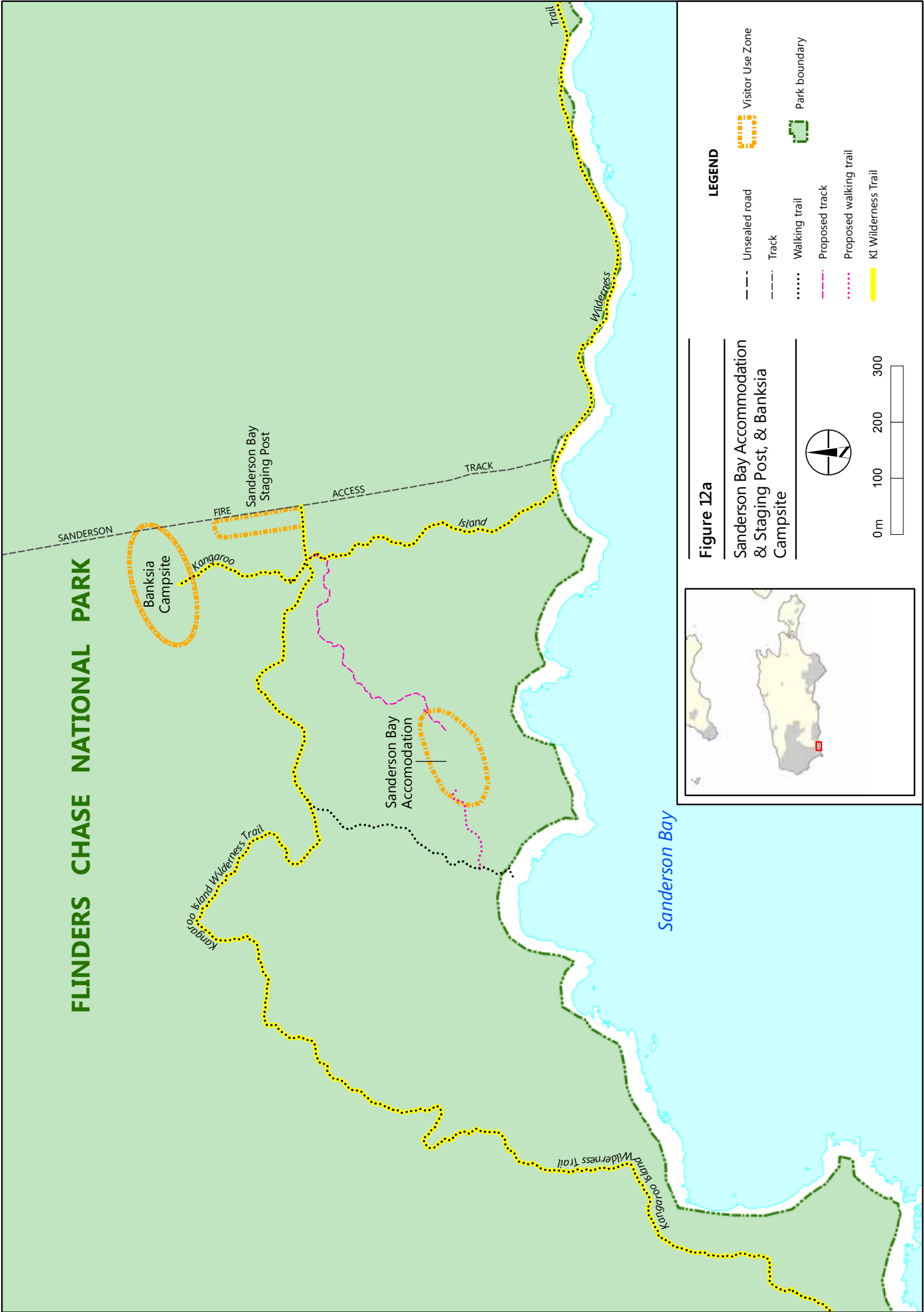
Figure 12a will be replaced with Figure 12b Banksia Campsite

Figure 12b has been updated by removing the:

- Sanderson Bay Visitor Use Zone
- Sanderson Bay Staging Post Visitor Use Zone
- the proposed track connecting the Sanderson Bay Visitor Use Zone with the KI Wilderness Trail
- the proposed walking trail connecting the Sanderson Bay Visitor Use Zone to the walking trail to the west.

These have been removed as plans to develop the Sanderson Bay Visitor Use Zone's including accommodation pods, shared facilities, a lookout, Staging Post and auxiliary infrastructure are no longer envisaged.

The walking trail from KI Wilderness Trail to the coastline has been marked as part of the KI Wilderness Trail.





Amendment 21

Figure 13 Allotment 5 and South West Parks, page 40

Figure 13 to be replaced by Figure 13a South West Parks

Figure 13a shows the updated boundary of Flinders Chase National Park following additions to the park in 2024, including the land where the Flinders Chase National Park Visitor Centre has been developed. The reference to Rocky River (Maupertuis Bay) Accommodation and Sanderson Bay Accommodation have been removed.

The track from the northern end of the Remarkable Rocks car park to the point it connects to the Cape du Couedic Road has been removed.

The 'Visitor Centre' has been renamed to 'Flinders Chase NP Visitor Centre'.

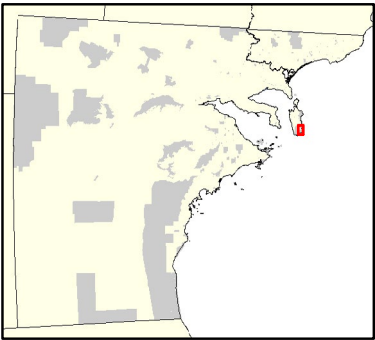
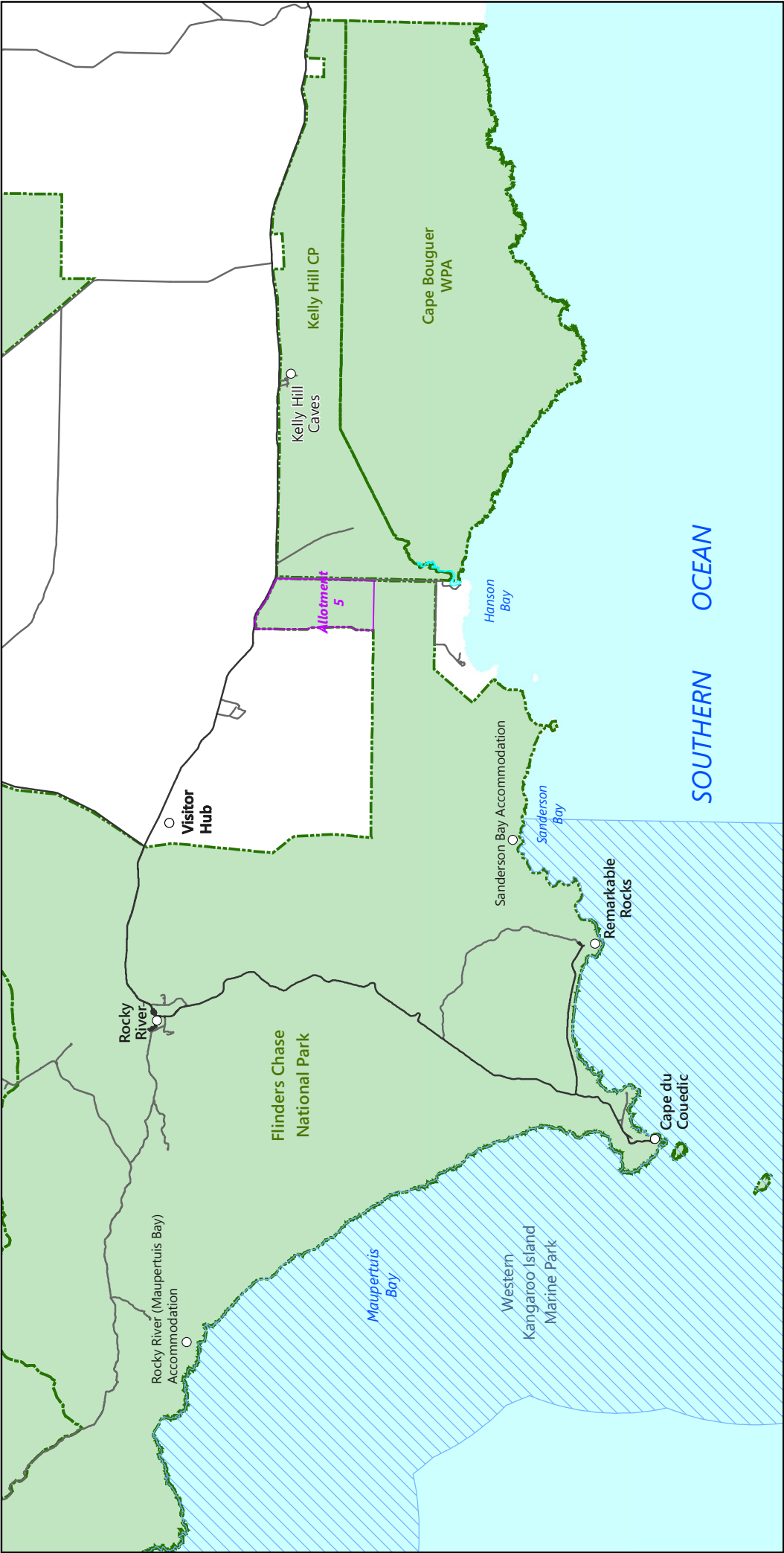
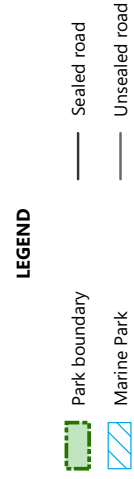


Figure 13

Allotment 5 and
South West Parks



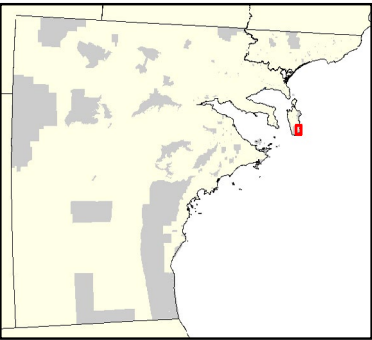
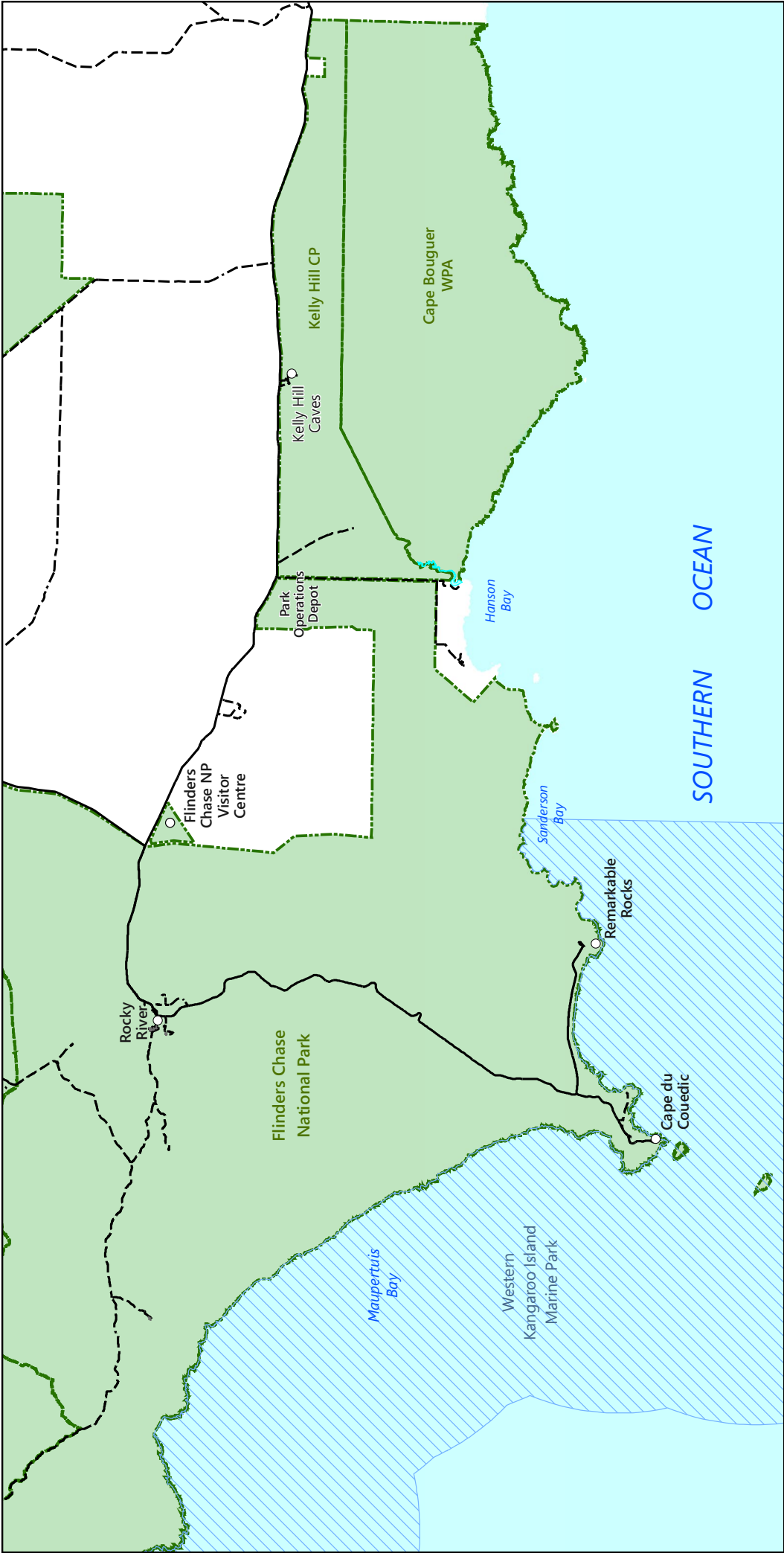
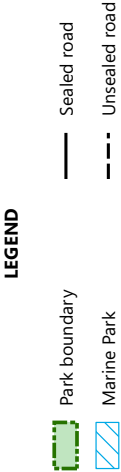
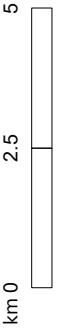


Figure 13a

South West Parks



Amendment 22

Figure 14 Kangaroo Island Parks, 2019-20 Bushfire Extent, page 41

Figure 14 to be replaced by Figure 14a Kangaroo Island Parks, 2019-20 Bushfire Extent

Figure 14a shows the amended park boundaries since the plan was adopted in 2022 and renaming the visitor hub to the Flinders Chase NP Visitor Centre.

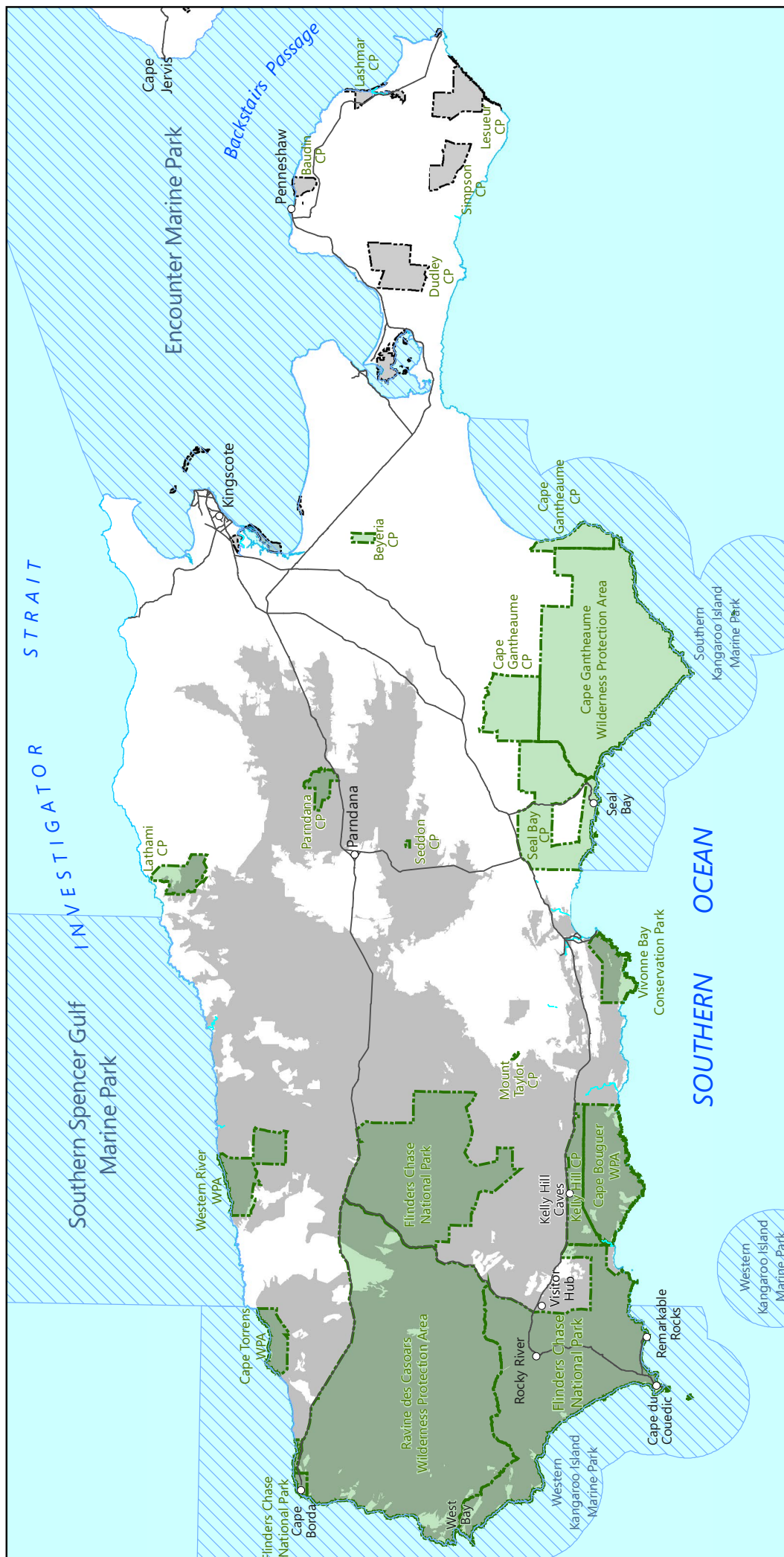
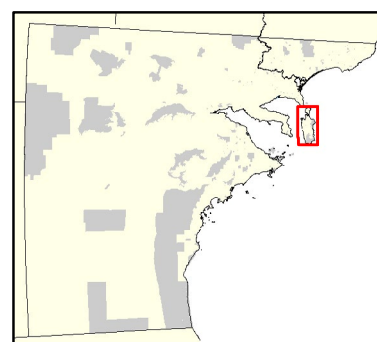


Figure 14

Kangaroo Island Parks
2019-20 Bushfire Extent



0 km 10 20



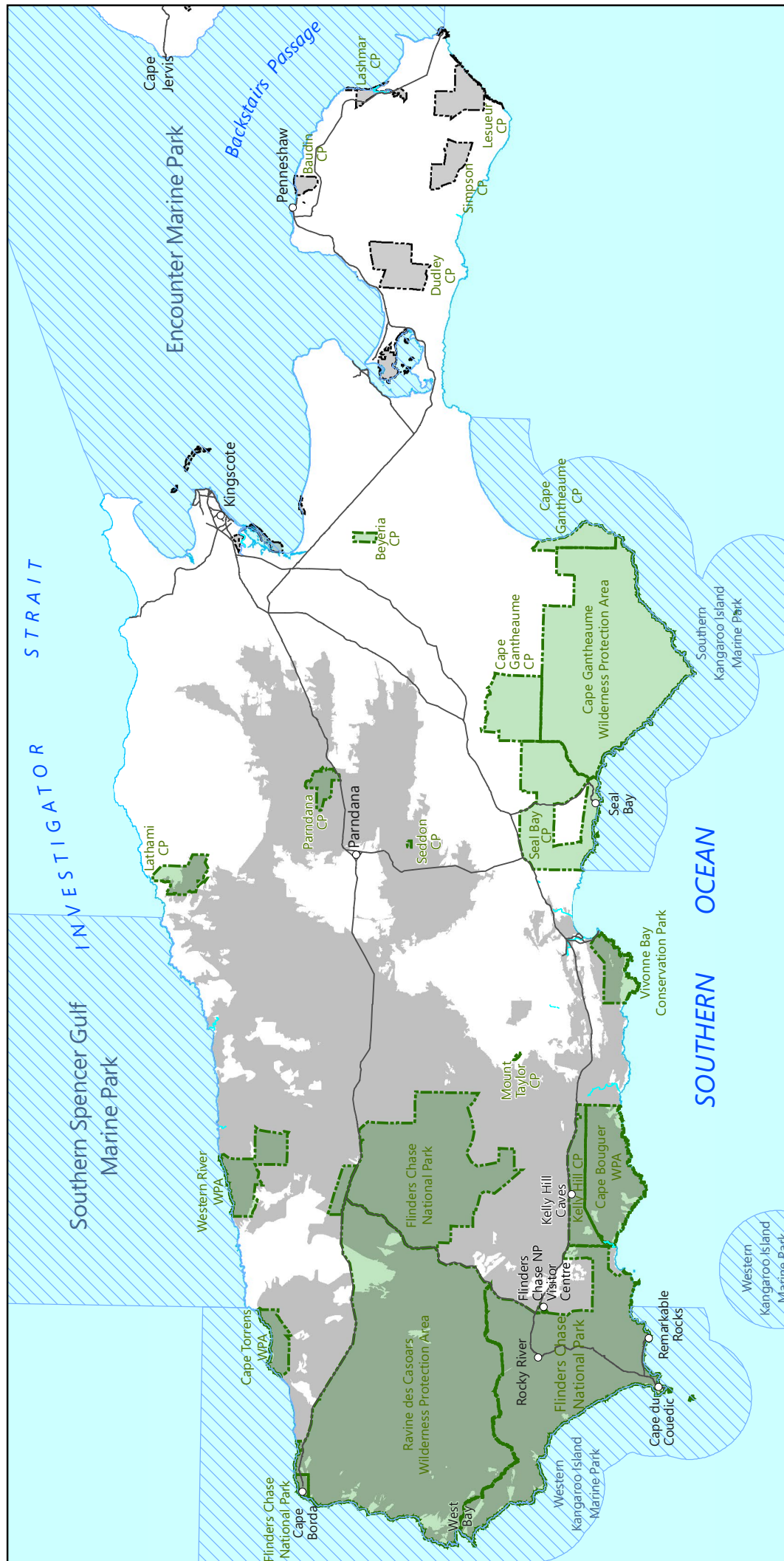


Figure 14a
 Kangaroo Island Parks
 2019-20 Bushfire Extent

0 km 10 20

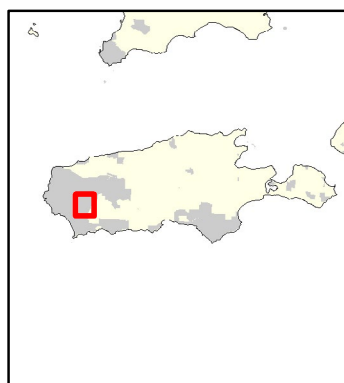
Amendment 23

Figure 15a New Visitor Hub Trail and East Melrose Track Realignment, page 14 of the 2024 Management Plan Amendment

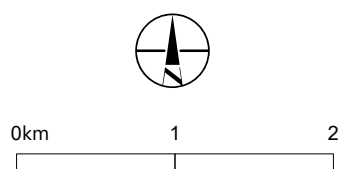
Figure 15a to be replaced by Figure 15b New Visitor Centre Trail and East Melrose Track Realignment

Figure 15b has been updated by

- showing the amended boundary of Flinders Chase National Park
 - renaming Visitor Hub to Flinders Chase National Park Visitor Centre
 - showing the Visitor Use and Park Operations Zone surrounding the Flinders Chase National Park Visitor Centre
 - showing the Visitor Use Zones at Rocky River
-



New Visitor Hub Trail and East Melrose Track Realignment



-  Campground
-  Sealed road
-  Unsealed road
-  Proposed fire access track realignment
-  Kangaroo Island Wilderness Trail
-  Walking trail
-  National Park
-  Wilderness Protection Area

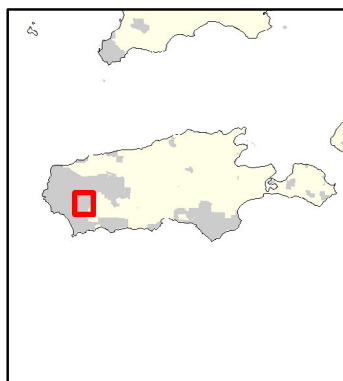
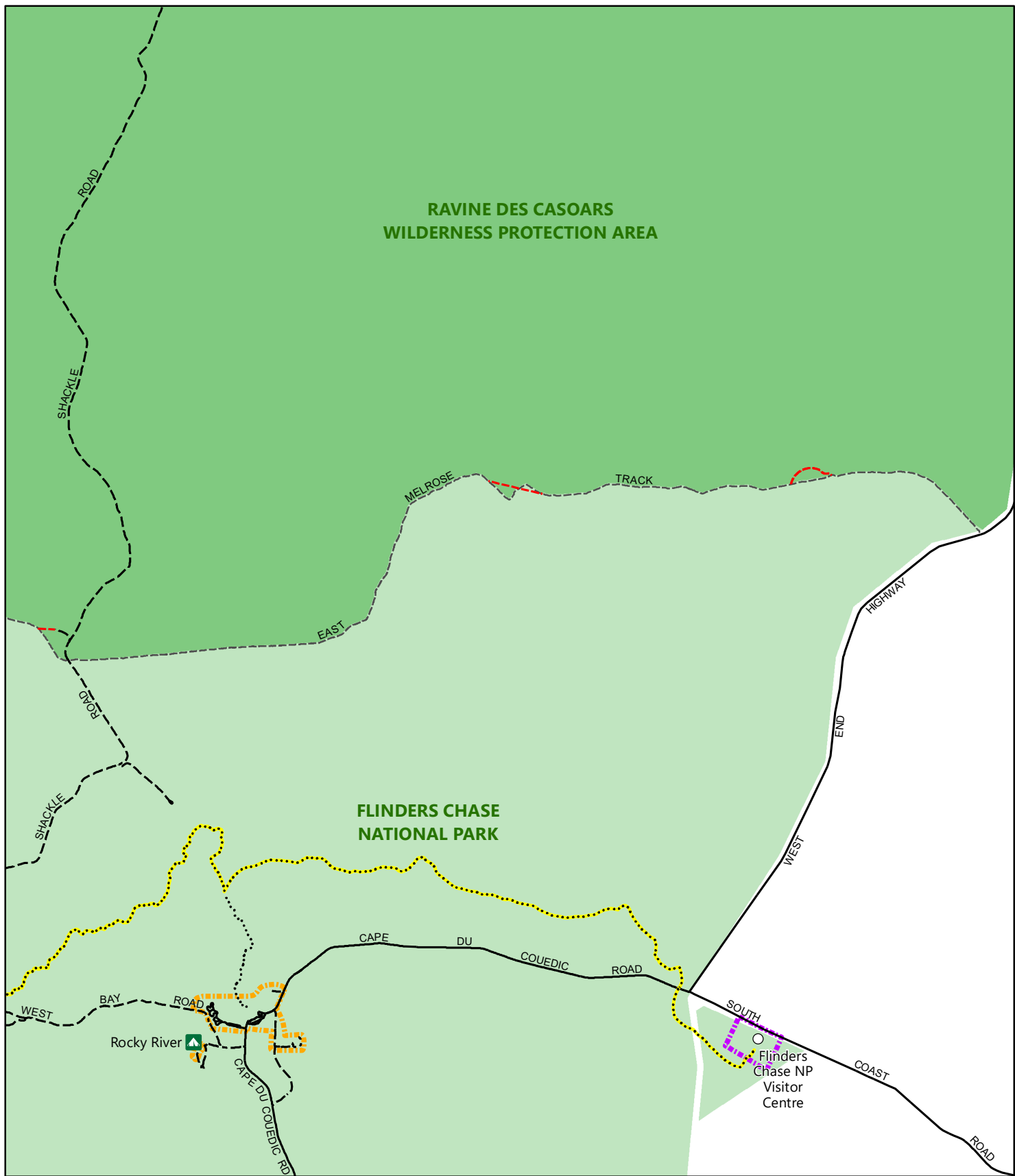
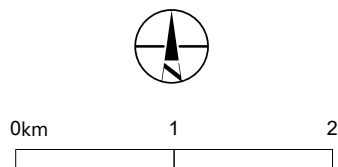


Figure 15b
Visitor Centre Trail and
East Melrose Track Realignment



LEGEND

- | | |
|--|--------------------------------------|
| Campground | National Park |
| Sealed road | Wilderness Protection Area |
| Unsealed road | Visitor Use and Park Operations Zone |
| Proposed fire access track realignment | Visitor Use Zone |
| Kangaroo Island Wilderness Trail | |
| Walking trail | |

Recognising fungi and invertebrates as significant to biodiversity on Kangaroo Island

Fungi and invertebrates are ecologically significant as biodiversity indicators. Fungi maintain many symbiotic relationships, habitat health, biodiversity, and nutrient cycling. Invertebrates are a critical part of the food web for other species and the conservation of endemic species. The following amendments introduce text regarding fungi and invertebrates as significant to parks of western and central Kangaroo Island.

Amendment 24

Significance and purpose, paragraph 4, page 9

Existing text (to be removed)	New text (to be included)
Plants and animals found nowhere else in the world exist on the island, their development aided by thousands of years of isolation from the mainland and the occurrence of natural fire events.	Plants, fungi and animals found nowhere else in the world exist on the island, their development aided by thousands of years of isolation from the mainland and the occurrence of natural fire events.

Amendment 25

What are we looking after?, dot point 2, page 9

Existing text (to be removed)	New text (to be included)
A Landscape of connected, intact, and functional ecosystems with an abundance and variety of plants and wildlife.	A Landscape of connected, intact, and functional ecosystems with an abundance and variety of plants and fungi, mammals, birds, reptiles and invertebrates.

Amendment 26

What are we looking after?, dot point 10, page 9

Existing text (to be removed)	New text (to be included)
Largely undisturbed karst systems, caves and fossil deposits that provide opportunity for nature-based tourism, research and exploration.	Largely undisturbed karst systems with caves harbouring endemic invertebrate cave fauna and fossil deposits that provide opportunity for nature-based tourism, research and exploration.

Amendment 27

Cape Torrens Wilderness Protection Area, page 10

Existing text (to be removed)

Cape Torrens Wilderness Protection Area protects 17 rare, endangered and threatened plant species, as well as habitat and food sources for the endangered glossy black cockatoo (*Calyptorhynchus lathami halmaturinus*). The area is currently largely inaccessible, and hence the natural environment remains mostly undisturbed. Ospreys (*Pandion haliaetus*) and white-bellied sea-eagles (*Haliaeetus leucogaster*) nest on the inaccessible, rugged cliffs. There are no visitor facilities.

New text (to be included)

Cape Torrens Wilderness Protection Area protects 17 rare, endangered and threatened plant species, as well as habitat and food sources for the endangered glossy black cockatoo (*Calyptorhynchus lathami halmaturinus*). The area is currently largely inaccessible, and hence the natural environment remains mostly undisturbed and is one of very few locations where the threatened Kangaroo Island micro-trapdoor spider (*Moggridgea rainbowi*) has been found. Ospreys (*Pandion haliaetus*) and white-bellied sea-eagles (*Haliaeetus leucogaster*) nest on the inaccessible, rugged cliffs. There are no visitor facilities.

Amendment 28

Kelly Hill Conservation Park, page 11

Existing text (to be removed)

Kelly Hill Conservation Park was proclaimed to conserve the significant cave and karst system and fossil deposits under Kelly Hill. The park includes Southwest River, lagoons, wetlands and open mallee vegetation that provide habitat for many waterbirds, rare plants and 22 threatened animal species and subspecies. The park contains walking trails including the Hanson Bay Hike/Kangaroo Island Wilderness Trail which traverses the adjoining Cape Bouguer Wilderness Protection Area. The majority of the park and visitor facilities were burnt in the 2019-20 bushfires.

New text (to be included)

Kelly Hill Conservation Park was proclaimed to conserve the significant cave and karst system and fossil deposits under Kelly Hill. The park includes Southwest River, lagoons, wetlands and open mallee vegetation that provide habitat for many waterbirds, rare plants and 22 threatened animal species and subspecies as well as unique invertebrate cave fauna. The park contains walking trails including the Hanson Bay Hike/Kangaroo Island Wilderness Trail which traverses the adjoining Cape Bouguer Wilderness Protection Area. The majority of the park and visitor facilities were burnt in the 2019-20 bushfires.

Amendment 29

Ravine des Casoars Wilderness Protection Area, paragraph 1, page 11

Existing text (to be removed)	New text (to be included)
Ravine des Casoars Wilderness Protection Area was established to protect the outstanding wilderness qualities of the area. Large areas of sugar gum (<i>Eucalyptus cladocalyx</i>), stringybark (<i>Eucalyptus obliqua</i>) and mallee ash (<i>Eucalyptus remota</i>) forest and woodland extend across inland areas including the wild (unregulated) catchments of Breakneck River, Rocky River and Ravine des Casoars. Eighty-eight threatened plant species have been recorded in Ravine des Casoars Wilderness Protection Area.	Ravine des Casoars Wilderness Protection Area was established to protect the outstanding wilderness qualities of the area. The park provides important habitat for the endemic Kangaroo Island dunnart (<i>Sminthopsis fuliginosus aitkeni</i>), critical for its survival following the 2019-20 bushfires. Large areas of sugar gum (<i>Eucalyptus cladocalyx</i>), stringybark (<i>Eucalyptus obliqua</i>) and mallee ash (<i>Eucalyptus remota</i>) forest and woodland extend across inland areas including the wild (unregulated) catchments of Breakneck River, Rocky River and Ravine des Casoars. Eighty-eight threatened plant species plant species as well as a number of unique fungi, including the endemic <i>Entoloma ravinense</i> , have been recorded in Ravine des Casoars Wilderness Protection Area.

Amendment 30

THEME 1: Conserving wildlife and ecosystems, paragraph 2, page 13

Existing text (to be removed)	New text (to be included)
The bushfires are also likely to have impacted habitat for threatened invertebrates including the metallic green carpenter bee (<i>Xylocopa aeratus</i>), the Kangaroo Island assassin spider (<i>Zephyrarchaea austini</i>), and eastern large bronze azure butterfly (<i>Ogyris halmaturia</i>).	The bushfires are also likely to have impacted habitat for threatened invertebrates including the metallic green carpenter bee (<i>Xylocopa aeratus</i>), the Kangaroo Island assassin spider (<i>Zephyrarchaea austini</i>), and the endemic large bronze azure butterfly (<i>Ogyris halmaturina halmaturina</i>).

Amendment 31

THEME 1: Conserving wildlife and ecosystems, paragraph 9, page 13

Existing text (to be removed)	New text (to be included)
Fauna and flora dependencies are complex. For example, banksia heathlands are important to pygmy possums, honeyeaters, small parrots, yellow-tailed black cockatoos (<i>Zanda funerea whiteae</i>) and metallic green carpenter bees (<i>Xylocopa aeratus</i>). The threatened small bronze azure butterfly (<i>Ogyris otares</i>) is uniquely dependent on the sour-bush (<i>Choretrum glomeratum</i>), the only host plant that its larvae feed on. Many other fauna-flora interactions and dependencies are less understood, but it is important to have a variety of vegetation age classes and biodiversity.	Fauna, flora and fungi dependencies are complex. For example, banksia heathlands are important to pygmy possums, honeyeaters, small parrots, yellow-tailed black cockatoos (<i>Zanda funerea whiteae</i>) and metallic green carpenter bees (<i>Xylocopa aeratus</i>). The threatened small bronze azure butterfly (<i>Ogyris otares</i>) is uniquely dependent on the sour-bush (<i>Choretrum glomeratum</i>), the only host plant that its larvae feed on. The endemic fungus <i>Entoloma ravinense</i> only grows on sugar gum (<i>Eucalyptus cladocalyx</i>). Many other fauna-flora and fungal interactions and dependencies are less understood, but it is important to have a variety of vegetation age classes and biodiversity.

Invitation to contribute

This document has been released for public consultation to facilitate community input into the proposed amendments to the Parks of Western and Central Kangaroo Island Management Plan.

You are invited to contribute by making a submission.

To ensure that your submission is effective:

- ensure your submission relates specifically to the amendment
- make sure your text is clear and concise
- refer to the amendment number upon which you are commenting
- if you disagree with the amendment, state your reasons and say what you would prefer in its place, and why
- it is also important to say which sections of the amendment you agree with.

Please note that your submission will become part of the public record and will be available to anyone who requests a copy unless you specifically request otherwise.

Submissions close at 5pm on 31 December 2026.

Written submissions:

Department for Environment and Water
Park Planning and Visitor Experience
Attn: Chris Newby, Policy and Planning Officer GPO Box
1047 ADELAIDE SA 5001

Email submissions:

DEWProtectedAreaManagement@sa.gov.au
Subject: Parks of Western and Central KI
Management Plan Draft Amendment

Online submissions:

yoursay.sa.gov.au



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