

KANGAROO ISLAND

Regional Landscape Plan 2026–2031

For the Kangaroo Island Landscape Board

Working together for healthy land and sea



Foreword

Kangaroo Island is a special place, and the health of our land and sea is closely tied to the strength of our community, our economy and our way of life. Our farming, fishing, tourism and environmental industries are deeply connected, and all are shaped by the care, knowledge and hard work of land managers and communities across the island.

In recent years, Kangaroo Island has faced significant challenges. Bushfires, ongoing dry conditions and the harmful algal bloom have all had an impact on our landscapes, industries and communities. Through it all, the Kangaroo Island Landscape Board has worked alongside landholders, community and partners to support recovery, strengthen the island's future and create practical opportunities for the community.

I am proud of what we have achieved together over the past five years. I am also proud of the dedication, skill and commitment of our staff, whose work on the ground every day is helping to protect and improve Kangaroo Island's landscapes. Their efforts, together with the support of our community, volunteers, landholders and partner organisations, have built a strong foundation for the future.

This Landscape Plan has been shaped by listening to our community, learning from our work and looking carefully at the challenges and opportunities ahead. It reflects the priorities of Kangaroo Island people and sets a clear direction for the next five years.

We have every reason to be confident about what comes next. Once complete, the Dudley Peninsula feral cat eradication on Kangaroo Island will be the largest human-inhabited feral cat-free area anywhere in the world. This will be a significant milestone for Kangaroo Island and a powerful example of what can be achieved through long-term commitment, innovation and community support. We have also been trialling ways to tackle the spread of Tasmanian bluegum wildlings across western Kangaroo Island since the Black Summer bushfires, and that work is giving us confidence that lasting solutions are possible.

This Landscape Plan is grounded in our vision of working together for healthy land and sea, and in our shared commitment to a strong and thriving future for Kangaroo Island. I invite you to join us in putting this plan into action for our environment, our industries and our community.



 **Andrew Heinrich**
Chair, Kangaroo Island Landscape Board



Minister's endorsement

I, Honourable Emily Bourke, Minister for Climate, Environment and Water of South Australia, after taking into account and in accordance with the requirements of section 50 of the *Landscape South Australia Act 2019*, hereby adopt the Kangaroo Island Landscape Plan 2026-2031.

 **Honourable Emily Bourke MLC**
Minister for Climate, Environment and Water, 2026



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Cultural Safety Warning

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people should be aware that this plan may contain images of people who have passed away.

*Front cover image: A KI glossy black-cockatoo chick being banded.
Image this page: Native seedlings growing out for revegetation projects at the Board's Kangaroo Island Native Plant Nursery.
Back cover image: Revegetating Kangaroo Island Narrow-leaved Mallee Woodland Threatened Ecological Community.*

Caring for Country

The Kangaroo Island Landscape Board acknowledges that Aboriginal people have maintained a spiritual and physical connection to Kangaroo Island for many generations.

This encompasses the interests of all Aboriginal groups who have historic connections to the island, including the Aboriginal women who were brought forcibly to the island by whalers and sealers in the late 1700's and 1800's.

Like other Landscape SA regions, Kangaroo Island has rich and diverse cultural stories and histories to share. We are in the process of listening and consulting with Aboriginal people and communities that are connected to the lands and waters of Kangaroo Island via ancient storylines and ancestral occupation.

We respect the interests that these Aboriginal groups hold to the island, including their storylines, spiritual and cultural connections and histories.

Since 2024 we have been engaging with the Ngarrindjeri, Kurna Yerta and Narungga Nation Aboriginal Corporations to consider the development of a Country Plan.

In September 2025, 38 Aboriginal representatives attended a three-day gathering on the island to begin talking about their shared histories with the island and how best to represent their collective vision and priorities in a respectful and culturally appropriate fashion.

This Gathering was a continuation of work that some participants had been involved in for several years. It created an opportunity for the groups to work together in a structured, coordinated and supportive way to strengthen relationships between each group and provide the framework onto which to build bridges with other stakeholders including residents, landowners, government and non-government organisations, and future visitors to the island.

Those present at the Gathering expressed a strong desire to see the groups working together to protect and preserve the cultural values of the island for current and future generations. In recognition of this expressed desire, we commit to continued meaningful engagement.

The Board recognises the need for engagement and relationships with Aboriginal people to evolve and adapt over time, and based on this, commits to supporting Aboriginal conversations and projects, being led by Aboriginal people.

Image below: Participants at the 2025 Gathering on Kangaroo Island.



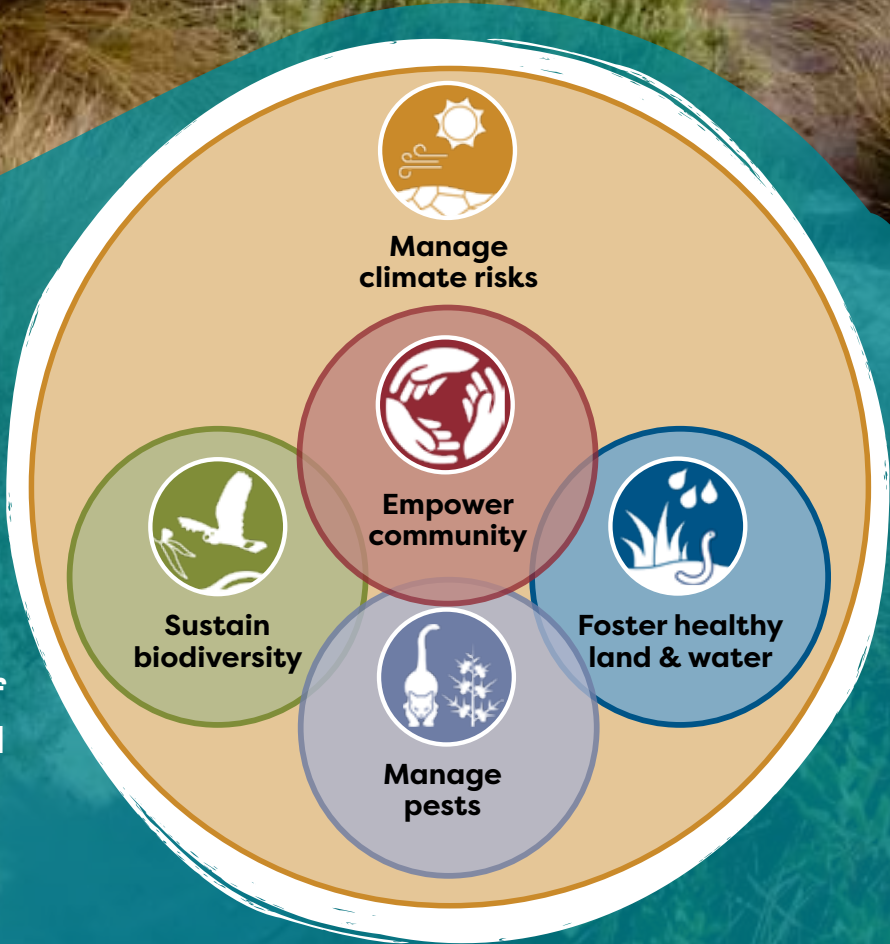
Our Kangaroo Island vision

Working together for healthy land and sea

Our five priorities are all connected.

Each priority impacts the others. When we make progress in one area, it supports the others.

Community is at the centre of all we do. Together, our island community looks after our land and sea.



Our plan on a page

Working together for healthy land and sea					
VISION					
REGIONAL PRIORITIES	 EMPOWER COMMUNITY Islanders connect, share knowledge and work together	 SUSTAIN BIODIVERSITY Our biodiversity is flourishing, in the bush, farms, waters and oceans	 FOSTER HEALTHY LAND & WATER Fertile soil and fresh water for life and productivity	 MANAGE PESTS An island haven for biodiversity and productive agriculture	 MANAGE CLIMATE RISKS Resilient communities, farms and nature
FOCUS AREAS	 Broaden and strengthen partnerships Share knowledge and build capability Enable Islanders to manage landscapes	 Protect, restore and connect native vegetation Protect and enhance threatened animal populations Strengthen marine, estuarine and coastal resilience	 Safeguard equitable water supplies Improve water quality in catchments Protect and enhance soil health	 Eradicate feral cats Limit extent and impact of declared weeds Limit impact of declared pest animals and overabundant native animals Enhance biosecurity	 Prepare for a hotter, drier climate Strengthen disaster preparedness and recovery Enable the transition to low carbon
OUTCOMES	 Community connections are broader and deeper KI land managers benefit from the Board’s programs, grants and shared knowledge More young people and Aboriginal people are involved in the Board’s initiatives	 Native vegetation is more extensive, connected, and in better condition Priority animal populations are stable or improving Coastal, estuarine and marine habitats are more extensive and in better condition	 More farms have water efficiency and security measures in place Nutrient and sediment runoff is reduced More land managers are adopting sustainable and climate smart primary production practices	 Kangaroo Island is feral cat free Cat-susceptible species are recovering No new invasive species establish on KI and no eradicated species re-establish More land managers are meeting their legal obligations to control declared weeds	 KI is recognised as a key location for investment in climate resilient land management Communities, farms, and ecosystems are more resilient to climate change The Board has net zero operational emissions by 2035

Image left: Pennington Bay.

About the plan

This plan sets out how the Kangaroo Island Landscape Board (the Board) will work with land managers, community members and partners to care for KI's land and sea.

It is grounded in community conversations, local knowledge and the best available science – reflecting the region's top values and most pressing challenges.

The plan includes:

- A shared **vision** – working together for healthy land and sea
- 5 **regional priorities** for landscape management
- 16 **outcomes** to achieve by 2031 or in the longer term
- 16 **focus areas** to guide investment and effort
- 56 **priority actions** to deliver together.

The Board will partner widely to deliver this plan. Progress depends on collaboration with land managers and other partners, as well as securing funding and support.

The plan will be implemented and reviewed through:

- Annual Business Plans – setting out priority, budgeted actions to be delivered each year
- Annual reporting – summarising yearly delivery and progress
- Monitoring, Evaluation, Reporting and Improvement (MERI) – identifying SMART goals, measures and data sources to track progress and outcomes
- Full-term evaluations – assess impact and inform adaptive management
- Develop the next Landscape Plan for endorsement in 2031.

This plan aligns with the South Australian State Landscape Strategy and other relevant plans and strategies. Figure 1 shows how these connect.

Landscape plan connections

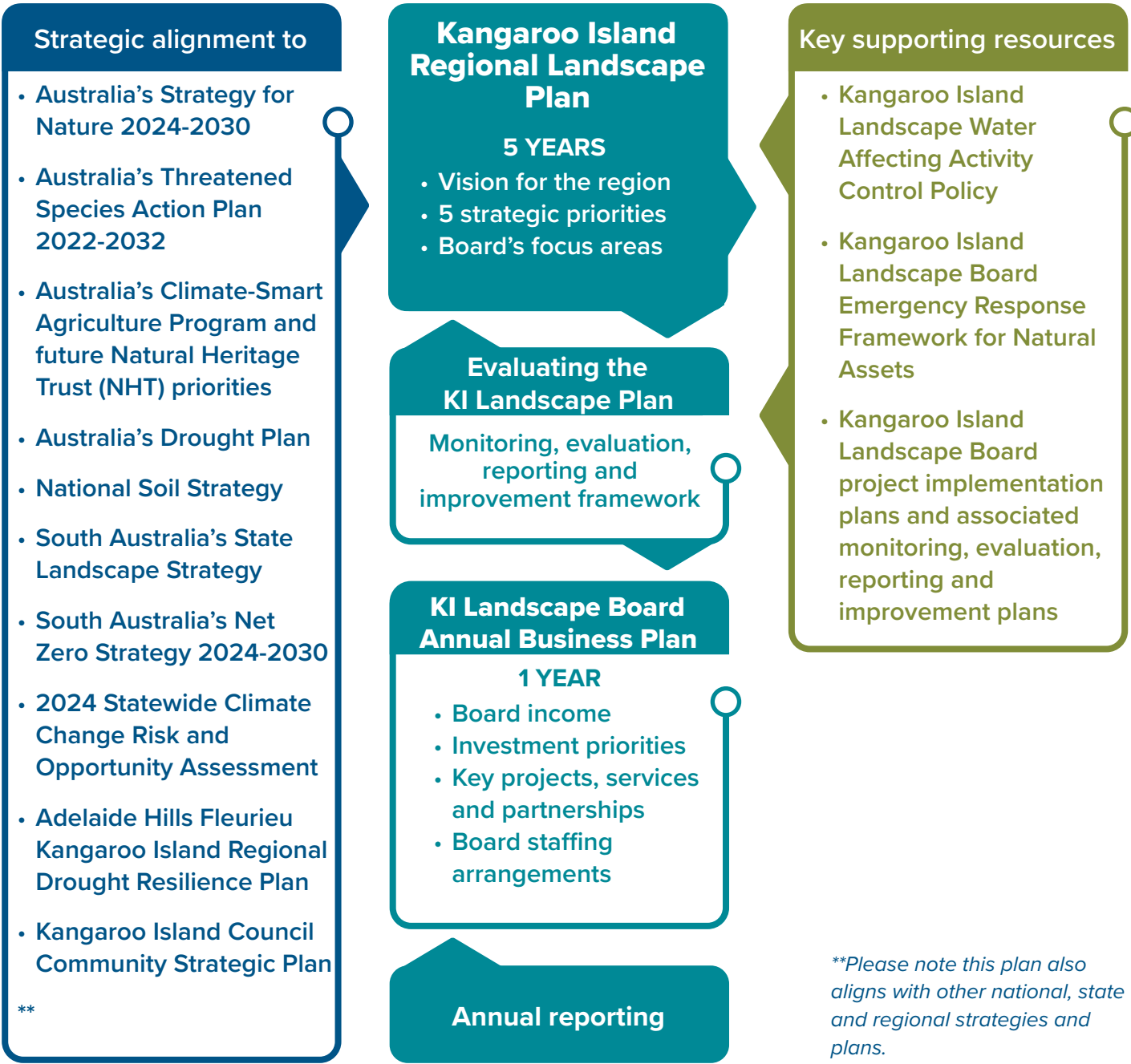


Figure 1. Where the KI Landscape Plan fits within the policy environment.
Image left: Monitoring KI Narrow-leaved Mallee Woodland. Image below: Endangered Beyeria bush-pea (Pultenaea insularis).



How the plan was developed

This plan was shaped by the people of Kangaroo Island – with over 450 interactions. Community members, Aboriginal people, school students, land managers and partner organisations contributed their knowledge, concerns and aspirations through workshops, surveys, written feedback and voting at the Kingscote and Parndana Shows.

People’s insights, observations and experience were combined with scientific evidence, monitoring data and existing strategies to ensure the plan is grounded in local values and informed by the best available information. The result is a shared direction that reflects what matters most to the Kangaroo Island community.



The Board’s role

The Board is a statutory body established under the *Landscape South Australia Act 2019* to provide regional leadership in managing KI’s land, water, biodiversity and pests (pest animals, weeds and diseases). The Board sets regional priorities through a five-year Landscape Plan, administers key requirements under the Act (such as water affecting activities and declared species), and works alongside land managers, communities and partners to coordinate on-ground action. Landscape levies are used to deliver this work and attract additional funding and partnerships to help achieve better outcomes for our island.

Protect and restore
Kangaroo Island’s
land and sea



Mobilise and support
others to care for
land and sea



Build partnerships
and work
collaboratively



Understand and share
knowledge about
Kangaroo Island’s land
and sea



Focus investment
where it will have the
greatest impact



Report progress
and advocate for
Kangaroo Island’s
needs



Image left: A local family choosing their priorities for the Board’s work as part of developing this landscape plan.

Working together

Caring for Kangaroo Island’s landscapes is a shared responsibility. Individuals, communities, industry and government each play a role in looking after our land and sea, so they stay healthy, resilient and thriving.

The Board partners with the Australian Government through national grant programs, including the Regional Land Partnerships program.

We work with a wide range of local, state and national partners to successfully deliver on-ground projects to benefit KI landscapes, landholders and community.

The Board’s success is founded on relationships, including with:

- Aboriginal entities and communities
- land managers
- peak bodies, industry groups and non-government organisations
- community and volunteer groups
- education and research bodies
- local, State and Australian Governments and statutory authorities.

Image below: Year 5 students from local school KI Community Education helping to build bandicoot ‘fire bunkers’ as part of the Young Environmental Leaders Program.



How we measure success

The Board has a legislated responsibility to monitor, evaluate and report on this regional landscape plan.

Each year, we will report on the actions we have taken and the progress we are making, with our on-ground projects, partnerships and support for landholders. Our actions are guided by many factors including alignment to the objectives of this plan, available funding, government priorities, and on-ground and expert knowledge.

Over the five-year life of the plan, we will formally evaluate progress towards outcomes, with input from land managers, community and partners.

Our Monitoring, Evaluation, Reporting and Improvement (MERI) Plan sets out what we measure, how we assess results, and how we use what we learn to improve our programs.

We will also share updates, case studies and lessons learned from across our programs, so you can see what’s working and how you can be involved.

Image below: Monitoring glossy black-cockatoo chicks in their nest boxes using a camera on an extendable pole.



Our island home

Kangaroo Island is a special place, with landscapes and biodiversity found nowhere else. Our unique plants, animals and soils support our way of life. They keep our community healthy, underpin our farming industry, and attract visitors from around the world.

Australia's third-largest island, KI is characterised by its varied landscapes, including rugged cliffs, a central plateau, limestone plains, estuaries, coastal dunes and seagrass meadows. The island is a globally significant Key Biodiversity Area with a high level of endemism, and is recognised by the Australian Government as one of 20 priority places for threatened species action. We have 221 vertebrate animal species, 43 of which are nationally threatened, 800 fungi species, and more than 906 native plant species, including 45 plants found nowhere else.

Encounters with wildlife are valued by our community and a major drawcard for tourists. Our island is a stronghold for biodiversity, protected by our freedom from rabbits and foxes, and recent eradications of feral goats, deer and pigs.

Our clean seas and reefs support a healthy fishing and aquaculture industry. Our watercourses and 15 nationally significant wetlands support wellbeing, supply our water, and sustain nature, farming, fishing and tourism. Our soils underpin all life here — from productive farming and food production to native vegetation.

Our economy, led by farming, fishing and tourism, depends heavily on nature. Our community of about 5,000 people deeply values living and working within this rich landscape. These pages highlight what they most value about our island home.



Figure 2. Map of the Kangaroo Island region.

Challenges facing Kangaroo Island

Kangaroo Island’s landscapes face long-standing and emerging pressures. By combining what locals observe and experience with environmental monitoring and research, we can see the key challenges shaping our landscapes, industries and way of life. This plan lays out what needs to change so we don’t lose the values that make the island such a remarkable place to live.

Water security

Water security is declining due to drought, lower catchment flows and growing demand. During dry periods, salinity can increase, reducing water quality for agriculture, the environment and some local water supplies. Dams, commercial forestry, runoff and storm events all influence how water moves through the landscape. Erosion, sediment and nutrients can reduce water quality in streams, rivers and estuaries, affecting ecosystem health. As the climate shifts, managing water wisely is becoming more challenging and more essential.



Habitat loss

Habitat trends across Kangaroo Island vary. Monitoring shows recovery in some areas, but ongoing habitat loss and degradation in areas where pressures are greatest. Roadside vegetation and wildlife corridors have been lost or fragmented, reducing landscape connectivity. Inappropriate fire regimes — characterised by altered frequency, intensity, seasonality, or extent — can affect vegetation survival and recovery. In some areas, expanding salinity is reducing water quality and vegetation health. Some key plant communities, like KI Narrow-leaved Mallee Woodland, are showing signs of stress and decline. Soil-borne pathogens, like *Phytophthora cinnamomi*, pose a significant threat to ecosystems. Together, these changes are diminishing the quality, connectivity and resilience of native habitats across Kangaroo Island. Impacts are also being felt in the marine environment, including seagrass loss and the effects of the harmful algal bloom.



Soil health pressures

Kangaroo Island’s soils face ongoing challenges from erosion, acidity, salinity, waterlogging, compaction and water-repellent sands. Bushfires leave soils exposed and vulnerable — increasing the risk of erosion and enabling weeds to outcompete pasture and native groundcover. Changing seasons, late breaks and heat stress affect soil moisture and productivity. Healthy soils are the foundation for both farming and biodiversity, so these pressures are significant for KI’s long-term landscape resilience.



Pest animals, weeds, diseases, and overabundant natives

Managing pest animals, weeds and overabundant wildlife remains one of KI’s biggest challenges. Feral cats threaten many native species, while koalas, corellas, kangaroos and wallabies put pressure on vegetation and farmland. The number of weed species on KI is growing — the last decade has seen an astounding 30% jump in records. Invasive plants like Cape tulip and Tasmanian blue gums spread quickly after disturbance, making it harder for ecosystems to bounce back from fire, drought or clearing. Together, these pressures change ecosystems, increase demands on land managers, and threaten KI’s hard-won sanctuary status.



Declining volunteerism

Community capacity is under strain. Volunteer groups are finding it harder to maintain momentum, with youth engagement declining and many long-serving volunteers nearing burnout or retirement. This can limit the diversity of voices involved in decision-making and on-ground work, with participation often falling to the same committed individuals. These social challenges directly influence KI’s ability to respond to environmental pressure, care for habitats and sustain long-term projects.



Inappropriate development, tourism and recreation

Some areas of Kangaroo Island are experiencing increasing pressure from tourism, recreation, and development. Buildings and infrastructure in sensitive locations, along with activities such as cruise ship visitation, free camping and drive-on beaches, can damage fragile ecosystems, nesting habitat and cultural sites. Without careful management, these pressures can undermine the natural values that make our bush and coast such special places.



Climate change and natural disasters

Climate change is already reshaping Kangaroo Island’s weather, land and waters, with the years since 2019 described by locals as the worst in 70 years. Hotter, drier conditions, late seasonal breaks, the Black Summer bushfires, the drought and the harmful algal bloom have left lasting impacts and uncertainty for people, nature and industries. Less reliable rainfall and more intense storms threaten water supplies, soils, habitats and agricultural productivity. Extreme heat increases evaporation and stresses people and nature. Rising, warmer and more acidic seas put pressure on coastlines, marine life and the fishing industry.





Empower community

Islanders connect, share knowledge and work together

Islanders are central to the health of Kangaroo Island’s landscapes. The knowledge, skills and commitment of land managers, volunteers, Aboriginal people, young people and local organisations shape how land and sea are cared for every day. Strong relationships, shared learning and community agency help Kangaroo Island take collective action.

What is needed

Strong, connected and supported land managers, community groups, Aboriginal people and young people who are confident, knowledgeable and empowered to care for Country.

Outcomes

- Community connections are broader and deeper.
- KI land managers benefit from the Board’s programs, grants and shared knowledge.
- More young people and Aboriginal people are involved in the Board’s initiatives.

FOCUS AREAS	PRIORITY ACTIONS
Broaden and strengthen partnerships	Engage land managers in public-private partnerships at property and landscape scales
	Involve local community, students, industry (agriculture and tourism), agencies and non-government organisations in planning and projects
	Partner with and support Aboriginal people
	Support Kurna, Narrunga and Ngarrindjeri Nations through a collaborative planning process
Share knowledge and build capability	Deliver youth engagement to develop skills, improve environmental literacy and strengthen volunteering and career pathways
	Support citizen science by promoting opportunities and offering training in how to take part
	Collect and share knowledge, including by conducting flora and fauna surveys, exchanging knowledge with Aboriginal people, and advising other agencies about KI’s natural assets and how to protect them
	Capture local knowledge and lessons learnt through on-ground works
	Promote land management achievements through field days, workshops, videos, stories and media
Enable Islanders to manage landscapes	Offer Grassroots Grants and other on-ground funding
	Build meaningful co-delivery with land managers and volunteers into program design and delivery
	Provide opportunities for land managers to connect, supporting peer learning and stronger community resilience
	Link land managers with advice, processes and people in state agencies, to enable legal land management activities to take place

Image left: Board member Jeanette Gellard connecting and inspiring young people with the Board’s work through face painting.



Sustain biodiversity

Our biodiversity is flourishing, in the bush, farms, waters and oceans

Biodiversity is the variety of life – including plants, animals, fungi, microorganisms and the ecosystems they form. Kangaroo Island’s biodiversity underpins its identity, wellbeing and economy – including tourism, farming and fishing. From mallee woodlands and wetlands to reefs and seagrass meadows, KI supports species and habitats found nowhere else. Protecting, restoring and reconnecting these ecosystems strengthens resilience and ensures our biodiversity can thrive on land and at sea.

What is needed

Healthy, connected habitats and coordinated action to protect Kangaroo Island’s unique plants, animals and ecosystems across land, freshwater and marine environments.

Outcomes

- Native vegetation is more extensive, connected, and in better condition.
- Priority animal populations are stable or improving.
- Coastal, estuarine and marine habitats are more extensive and in better condition.

FOCUS AREAS	PRIORITY ACTIONS
Protect, connect and restore native vegetation	Provide advice and funding for fencing, revegetation and ecological restoration
	Support protection and restoration of threatened plant communities and species
	Operate the KI Native Plant Nursery, as a critical enabler of revegetation projects on KI
Protect and enhance threatened animal populations	Maintain a viable glossy black cockatoo population by implementing recovery actions and monitoring their effectiveness
	Deliver recovery actions for KI dunnart, southern brown bandicoot, KI echidna, little penguin, hooded plovers, and other priority fauna species
Strengthen marine, estuarine and coastal resilience activities	Expand habitat restoration of coastlines, estuaries and oyster reefs
	Keep marine and estuarine waters healthy by managing erosion and water quality inland

Image below: KI dunnart.





Foster healthy land and water

Fertile soil and fresh water for life and productivity

Healthy land and clean, reliable water are essential for productive farming, thriving ecosystems and community wellbeing on Kangaroo Island. As the climate becomes drier and more variable, it will be increasingly essential to support land managers to protect water resources, and improve catchment health and soil condition. The Board will support land managers through data collection, science-based advice, funding, equitable water regulation, on-ground action, demonstration sites and community partnerships.

What is needed

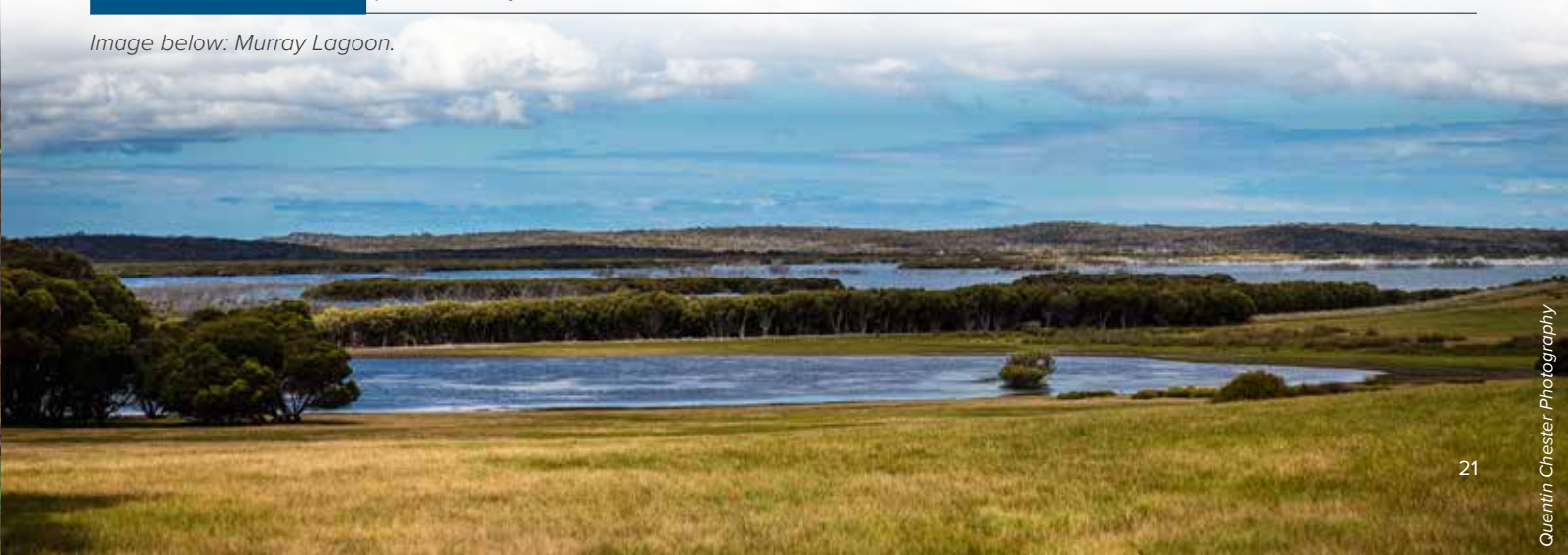
Improved soil health, cleaner water, and resilient farming and catchment systems that can thrive under a drying, more variable climate.

Outcomes

- More farms have water efficiency and security measures in place.
- Nutrient and sediment runoff is reduced.
- More land managers are adopting sustainable and climate smart primary production practices.

FOCUS AREAS	PRIORITY ACTIONS
Safeguard equitable water supplies	Help land managers improve water efficiency and security in response to a changing climate
	Update water management policy to reflect new data and modelling
	Regulate water affecting activities
Improve water quality in catchments	Work with land managers to fence and restore riparian vegetation, to protect watercourses, stabilise banks and reduce runoff
	Capture the water monitoring data needed to inform short and long-term decision-making
Protect and enhance soil health	Promote agriculture systems that protect and enhance soil health
	Help land managers to minimise soil loss and maintain ground cover all year
	Assist land managers to reduce soil acidity, salinity and erosion
	Trial, demonstrate and promote practices that improve soil health and long-term productivity in a hotter, drier climate

Image below: Murray Lagoon.





Manage pests

An island haven for biodiversity and productive agriculture

Kangaroo Island’s biosecurity and pest-free status are core to its environmental and economic health. Managing feral cats, declared weeds, overabundant wildlife and emerging pests in line with legal obligations protects native species, supports agriculture, and maintains KI’s reputation as a sanctuary for biodiversity and production. Strong partnerships and sustained effort are essential.

What is needed

Island-wide vigilance, strong partnerships and sustained action to eradicate feral cats, meet declared species obligations, and maintain KI’s world-class biosecurity.

Outcomes

- Kangaroo Island is feral cat free by 2050.
- Cat-susceptible species are recovering.
- No new invasive species establish on Kangaroo Island, and no eradicated species re-establish.
- More land managers are meeting their legal obligations to control declared weeds.

FOCUS AREAS	PRIORITY ACTIONS
Eradicate feral cats	Complete the Dudley Peninsula feral cat eradication program, providing proof of concept for whole-of-island eradication
	Develop a whole-of-island feral cat eradication plan with stakeholders, and secure funding to implement
	Sustain community involvement in, and support for, feral cat eradication
	Share and learn best practice with community, Aboriginal people, and other islands
	Work with stakeholders to build support for and implement a ‘last cat policy’ for KI
Reduce the impact of declared weeds	Deliver control program for priority declared weeds
	Deliver targeted Tasmanian blue gum wildling removal
	Enable land managers to meet their obligations to identify, report, control and prevent the spread of declared weeds
Limit impact of declared pest animals and overabundant native animals	Regulate declared pest animals (e.g. domestic goat and pig permits)
	Contribute to developing and trialling practical actions to manage impacts of priority overabundant animals
Enhance biosecurity	Partner with agencies and stakeholders to update the KI Biosecurity Strategy
	Investigate and rapidly respond to reports of declared weeds and pest animal incursions
	Enable the declaration of emerging landscape weeds and pest animals
	Detect, survey and assess the risk of emerging and declared weeds across KI



Manage climate risks

Resilient communities, farms and nature

Climate change is influencing every part of Kangaroo Island’s landscapes – from soil moisture and water security, to farming systems and ecosystem health. Emerging carbon and nature repair markets offer land managers new opportunities to invest in restoration and resilience. Building climate resilience helps people, nature and industries to thrive – and to bounce back from natural disasters like bushfires, drought, storms, heatwaves and algal blooms.

What is needed

Partnering and attracting investment to implement adaptive land and water management practices that are informed by climate data, and can withstand a hotter, drier and more extreme future.

Outcomes

- KI is recognised as a key location for investment in climate resilient land management.
- Communities, farms, and ecosystems are more resilient to climate change.
- The Board has net zero operational emissions by 2035.

FOCUS AREAS	PRIORITY ACTIONS
Prepare for a hotter, drier climate	Assist land managers to interpret and make informed decisions based on long-term seasonal forecasting and climate projections
	Work with land managers to trial climate-adapted species and agriculture systems for a hotter and drier climate
	Build on-farm drought resilience by delivering actions in the Regional Drought Resilience Plan
	Explore embedding climate projections into water management policies
Strengthen disaster preparedness and recovery	Implement the Emergency Response Framework for Natural Assets (ERNA)
	Encourage land managers to undertake resilient property management planning
	Share data and local knowledge with lead agencies about which natural assets to protect in a disaster
	Post-event, rapidly deploy temporary fencing around priority natural assets, erosion control for watercourses, pest animal and weed control, and species recovery programs
	Work with agencies and partners to build preparedness into policies and programs
Enable the transition to low carbon	Engage in climate networks and partnerships
	Build knowledge and capability to enable informed decision-making on low-emissions land management practices and technologies
	Explore opportunities to attract landscape management investment, including through nature repair and carbon markets
	Account and reduce the Board’s operational emissions, with the aim of achieving net zero by 2035



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