

KANGAROO ISLAND

Little Corella Night-time Roost Site Control Trial 2024–2026 Report

Kangaroo Island Landscape Board



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PURPOSE OF THIS REPORT

The purpose of this report is to present the findings of the Little Corella night-time roost site control trial conducted around Kingscote, Kangaroo Island, during the 2024/25 and 2025/26 summer flocking seasons.

This report outlines the methods used to locate roost sites and undertake night-time control activities, and presents the results of the trial of this method of shooting, including the number of birds removed and operational observations recorded during the program. It also summarises key learnings regarding the effectiveness, limitations and practical considerations associated with this control method. The report details the technical findings of a targeted humane destruction pilot program, undertaken to assess the feasibility and operational effectiveness of night-time shooting at roost sites as a potential control method for Little Corellas.

This report does not address broader policy considerations such as legislative responsibility, long-term management strategies, or strategic investment decisions relating to Little Corella management. The findings are intended to provide an evidence base to inform future discussions and decision-making regarding the potential role of this method in managing Little Corella impacts on Kangaroo Island.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The Kangaroo Island Landscape Board would like to thank landholders and community members that called in roost sites and actively participated in the trial by allowing access to their properties or assisting during control trials. We thank the Kingscote community for their tolerance for our requests, such as minimising disturbance, while the control trial was taking place. Thank you to Kangaroo Island Community Education, Department for Education SA and Kangaroo Island Council for allowing site access for control trials.

The Kangaroo Island Landscape Board acknowledges and respects the Traditional Custodians of the Kangaroo Island region, and we also pay our respects to their Elders past, present and emerging. We acknowledge and respect the deep spiritual attachment and the relationship that Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people have to Country.

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SUMMARY

- Little corellas were first recorded on Kangaroo Island in the 1960s and have increased significantly in number since. They now cause impacts to infrastructure, crops and resident wellbeing where large flocks congregate and compete with native woodland birds for tree hollows and other resources.
- Little corellas have expanded their range and increased in numbers due to man-made changes to our landscapes that provide them with access to additional food and water resources.
- Control methods have occurred both on Kangaroo Island and elsewhere over the years, however most established control methods have been found to be largely ineffective.
- There is no single government organisation with lead responsibility for managing little Corellas; the Kangaroo Island Landscape Board is not the lead government agency for Little corella management and is not legislated to undertake control activities. However, in response to community concerns, the Board stepped in to trial and assess a potential management method to help inform future decision-making
- Kangaroo Island Landscape Board trialled shooting of little corellas at night-time at roost sites, to investigate if this method could be more effective and humane.
- All shooting activities were carried out in line with the *Code of Practice for the humane destruction of birds by shooting in South Australia (updated 2025)*, and all provisions in the *Firearms Act 2015*.
- In 2024/25, five nights of shooting resulted in 1173 little corellas culled; in 2025/26 further nights of shooting resulted in 1467 little corellas culled.
- This method of control shows potential for reducing flock sizes of little corellas.
 - It resulted in a higher catch per unit effort than other control methods.
 - It was more humane than other control methods.
- This method of control was much more effective on the outskirts of Kingscote than in built-up areas. Its effectiveness in built-up areas was primarily reduced due to:
 - Artificial light in townships which makes roosting flocks more restless and more aware of approaching personnel.
 - Residents disturbing flocks with lights, noise, drones and fireworks, which made flocks more vigilant in townships. This attempt to move birds on rarely worked but made flocks more difficult to work with.
- For this method to effectively reduce population size of summer flocks, it is envisaged that a significantly larger time investment is required each summer season than was performed in the previous two years of this trial. Due to a lack of data on summer flock sizes on Kangaroo Island, it is not yet known how much control effort would be required annually to reduce and maintain smaller flock sizes.
- Timing of flock arrival, flock sizes and flock roosting locations change annually, as well as between nights in the same season, due to weather and climatic conditions that season. This adds a layer of complexity to planning for future control.

BACKGROUND

History of little corellas on Kangaroo Island

Little corellas (*Cacatua sanguinea*) were not present on Kangaroo Island at the time of European colonisation and were thought to originally only occur in the north-east arid parts of South Australia prior to the 1920s (Scanlon *et al.* 2017). Over the last 100 years, little corellas have benefitted from human-modified landscapes and progressively extended their range south. Human activity including the provision of permanent water sources (stock troughs, dams), vegetation clearance, and provision of food from grain crops likely enabled their range expansion (Scanlon *et al.* 2017). They are now well established in the southern districts of South Australia including the Riverland, Adelaide Plains, Fleurieu Peninsula, Kangaroo Island and the South East (Atlas of Living Australia 2026).

Little corellas were first reported to have self-colonised Kangaroo Island in the 1960s (Baxter 2015), and since then have increased significantly in numbers, particularly over the last 10-15 years. In 2025, it was estimated that several thousand little corellas occupy Kingscote and surrounds in the summer months when they flock up post-breeding, and flocks are also observed in other townships on the island. Flocks tend to congregate in large numbers over the summer months in residential areas, then disperse during Autumn to more rural areas where they breed in late winter. Hence, most disturbance and damage caused by the species is usually reported during the summer months. Little corellas appear to be in smaller numbers across the island over winter, and it was thought that summer flocks of little corellas on Kangaroo Island could be much larger due to visiting individuals from the mainland (St John 2010).

Little corella impacts and habitat

Little corella flocks can cause significant noise disturbance and damage to large trees and infrastructure (DEW 2025). They can also cause issues for primary producers and have been recorded eating grain in freshly seeded paddocks, taking grain from grain storages, chewing infrastructure such as irrigation systems, and damaging orchards (DEW 2025). As a secondary-cavity nester, little corellas compete with native hollow nesting species for nest hollows during the breeding season. Most notably on Kangaroo Island, they have been recorded using Endangered glossy black-cockatoo nesting hollows and implicated in smashing eggs and killing nestlings of late glossy black-cockatoo nests (St John 2010). Little corellas can also impact the wellbeing of people in communities where they flock. Large flocks create significant noise disturbance, and this can affect people's sleep when roosting flocks are disturbed at night in an effort to move them on. Large flocks also leave considerable faecal matter under and around roost sites (DEW 2025). In recent years, the Kangaroo Island Community Education (KICE) Kingscote campus has become the focal point of little corella activity in Kingscote township, resulting in concern from parents that corella faeces on play equipment and lunch benches could pose a health risk to students.

Analysis of little corella activity across the state has found that land use is one of the best predictors of little corella distribution. Residential, agricultural and recreational land uses are attractive to corellas, and they will use highly fragmented or disturbed patches of native vegetation but seem to avoid continuous bushland areas (Scanlon *et al.* 2017). They are particularly associated with large *Eucalyptus* trees, irrigated turf areas and major creek lines (Scanlon *et al.* 2017). Therefore, the eastern end of Kangaroo Island, such as around Kingscote and the Cygnet River, is likely attractive to little corellas, particularly where they can access irrigated green spaces or crops/grain which provide feeding resources for them. Scanlon *et al.* (2018) identified that the key takeaway message from research in South Australia on little corellas is that through clearance, agriculture and urbanisation, **“WE have created perfect habitat for little corellas and they are taking us up on the offer.”**

Previous control programs on Kangaroo Island

Control programs for little corellas have occurred intermittently during the past 28 years, and early work was mostly guided by the *Kangaroo Island Little Corella Management Strategy 2001-2004*. There has also been considerable effort made to control little corellas at glossy black-cockatoo nest sites. Between 1998 and 2010, the Glossy Black-cockatoo Recovery Program funded a shooting program, which culled 752 little corellas at nest sites (St John 2010). This has led to a reduced presence of little corellas at key nesting sites since then, but it is assumed that little corellas have just relocated their nesting activity to other areas on the island. Occasional shooting has been carried out at nest sites since then, generally of less than 20 individuals per annum, however not since 2020. In recent years it has been found to be more effective to close nest boxes in late winter following the glossy black-cockatoo breeding season, which prohibits little corellas and other competitors such as galahs using them in spring.

Between 2001 and 2002, trapping and gassing were carried out on three occasions, however results were severely limited with only 91 little corellas trapped and culled in 2002 (St John 2010). The likely cause of this low success is that most little corellas in the area were unable to be lured to trap sites as there were too many alternate feed sources in the environment (St John 2010). Similar issues have been experienced elsewhere in the state. Alexandrina Council undertook trapping and gassing of little corellas, but birds quickly developed an aversion to traps meaning only a small number were able to be controlled this way (St John 2010). There has also been reports of illegal poisoning of little corellas on Kangaroo Island (St John 2010). None of the aforementioned control actions appear to have significantly reduced the population size of little corellas on Kangaroo Island, meaning that reinstating past methods will likely be ineffective.

Little corella control elsewhere in South Australia

Townships elsewhere in the state experience similar problems with little corellas to Kangaroo Island, particularly around the Adelaide Metropolitan area, Mount Lofty Ranges and Fleurieu Peninsula regions (Scanlon *et al.* 2017). Most local councils in the state have had issues with little corellas, reflected by the significant resources that have been invested into developing

local management strategies (Scanlon *et al.* 2017). A range of methods have been trialled and used in recent decades, including deterrence and scare techniques, shooting, trapping and gassing, and even falconry (St John 2010). Trapping and gassing and falconry have been found to be largely ineffective, and deterrence techniques tend to just move flocks short distances and only disrupt their behaviour short-term (Scanlon *et al.* 2017). Deterrence methods are typically effective only during deployment; the rapid return of flocks to sites is likely due to the high habitat value of those sites to little corellas (e.g. such as irrigated turf green spaces). None of these methods have effectively reduced little corella flock sizes. Recent research has highlighted the need for coordination between local councils, and that organised methods of sharing knowledge or coordinating responses is required at a state level (Scanlon *et al.* 2017).

Given the habitat preferences of little corellas, and their attraction to recreational areas with large trees, green turf areas, and abundant food and water sources, some suggestions for deterring them include changing how we structure our residential and urban areas. Irrigated green areas (particularly kikuyu on ovals and parks) are a significant food source and attractant to the species, and reducing these lawned areas are a key recommendation for long-term management (Scanlon *et al.* 2017). However, given the importance of irrigated green spaces for sports and recreation within rural communities, this is unlikely to be seen as a preferable option for management. It has been suggested that native perennial ground covers would provide less food resources for little corellas compared to kikuyu, so alternative ground covers should be investigated where appropriate (Scanlon *et al.* 2017). Little corellas are also less associated with areas with low shrubby vegetation as they frequently like to feed on the ground, so increasing native shrub plantings could also reduce little corella presence at sites (Scanlon *et al.* 2017). However, given the large and increasing populations of little corellas on Kangaroo Island, the effectiveness of any sort of deterrents or landscaping changes are likely to be limited by the large flock sizes that now occupy townships in the summer months.

OBJECTIVES OF THE NIGHT-TIME ROOST SITE CONTROL TRIAL

None of the existing deterrent or control techniques have effectively reduced little corella populations within the state. Given little corella populations are continuing to increase, there is a need for more effective methods of lethal control that are humane, efficiently reduce flock sizes and deters flocks from roosting in key areas. Shooting has been used previously and must comply with the *Code of Practice for the humane destruction of birds by shooting in South Australia (updated 2025)*. Shooting is often hampered by birds identifying the shooter as a threat, and the loud noise made by 12-gauge shotguns, which have been observed to frighten and disperse birds making control more difficult. Trials by a staff member at the Kangaroo Island Landscape Board found that adding a suppressor could significantly reduce noise disturbance to birds when shooting, and that by using a thermal or infra-red scope shooting could be possible at night when birds are sleeping. Night-time shooting methods have the potential to be more humane given it can be conducted when birds are still and sedentary, and could potentially be more effective given little corellas prefer to roost together in high numbers in the summer. Therefore, the aim of the Little Corella Night-time Roost Site Control Trial were to:

- Determine whether night-time shooting at roost sites was an effective means of culling flocks (conducted early 2025)
- Determine whether night-time shooting is possible in urban areas (conducted late 2025 and early 2026).
- Document the effectiveness of night-time shooting at roost sites, the limitations or problems encountered, and its potential use as a future control method (this report).

METHODS

Locating night-time roost sites

Key to this method is locating the night-time roost sites of significant numbers of little corellas. KILB staff proactively spoke to landholders surrounding Kingscote, and KILB released publicity to encourage community members in the vicinity of Kingscote to call in the location of night-time roost sites on their properties. Social media posts were released by KILB and the Kangaroo Island Council on 4 October 2024, to ask community members to report roost sites to KILB. A follow-up social media post was released on 25 November 2024 to reiterate the definition of a roost site (birds present one hour after dark), to reduce the number of reports of non-roost sites.

It was identified early on that some flocks of birds roosted on the outskirts of Kingscote, and a large number were roosting at the Kingscote KICE campus, which is also a focal point of daytime activity. Flocks roosting on the outskirts of Kingscote on private property were targeted for initial trials of this method in collaboration with landholders. KILB did not have permission to shoot little corellas on school ground in the 2024/25 summer. Given most town flocks were roosting at the Kingscote school campus that summer season, this made control within Kingscote township difficult. KILB negotiated with the Department for Education so that control was able to be carried out on Department land during the 2025/26 summer season.

Night-time shooting at roost sites

It was identified that flocks do not roost in the same location predictably every night. In addition to this, despite high daytime activity in Kingscote, quite a few flocks were moving to the outskirts of town to roost in 2025/26. Therefore, prior to a night-time thermal shoot occurring, the roost sites would be visited in advance to determine the likely weather and lighting conditions that favoured roosting activity and control at that site. On a night where conditions looked favourable for roosting and control, the site was then visited to confirm occupancy by little corellas. Shooting typically took place later in the night (after midnight), so that birds were well settled when shooting occurred. Counts of the number of birds was made prior to the shoot in 2024/25, and the number of carcasses picked up and disposed of after the shoot was counted. All shooting activities were carried out in line with the *Code of Practice for the humane destruction of birds by shooting in South Australia (updated 2025)*, and all provisions in the *Firearms Act 2015*.

RESULTS

Summer 2024/25 – Kingscote outskirts

Little corellas were culled five times using the night-time roost site control method in the summer of 2024/25. All five shoots took place on the outskirts of Kingscote and took between four and seven hours depending on complexity. Some sites required several prior visits and reconnaissance work to determine their location and the best location for the shooter to position themselves, this additional time was not recorded. More than 99% of birds counted in roost trees were able to be culled in roost trees outside of the main township. This control occurred on private property where there were few sources of light and disturbance. The maximum number culled in one night was 485 little corellas (Table 1). In total, 1173 little corellas were culled during five thermal night-time shoots.

Table 1. Night-time little corella control carried out at roost sites in the 2024/25 summer flocking season.

Night number	Site	Flock counted	Flock culled
1	Cygnets River (near Racecourse corner)	75	75
2	Cygnets River (near Brownlow)	211	209
3	Dam site near town	82	82
4	Cygnets River (upstream of Racecourse)	489	485
5	Cygnets River (near Racecourse corner)	322	322
Total culled			1173

Summer 2025/26 – Kingscote township and outskirts

Little corellas were culled between 14th January 2026 and 8th February 2026 during the 2025/26 summer season. Two shoots took place at Kangaroo Island Community Education Kingscote Campus, and a further nine shoots took place on the outskirts of Kingscote. This season, there was also some effort to trial methods that involved landholders, which involved attracting flocks to certain locations through grain feeding to make locating flocks easier. This year, shoots were conducted at multiple roost sites in a night, to determine if it was possible to target multiple areas per work night.

Table 2. Night-time little corella control carried out at roost sites in the 2025/26 summer flocking season.

Night number	Site	Flock culled
1	KICE campus Kingscote	112
2	Dover Farm	219
2	KICE campus Kingscote	37
2	Bullock Track	111
3	Cygnet River (near Ropers Gums)	141
3	Cygnet River (near Duck lagoon)	57
4	Emu Bay area	191
4	Cygnet River (near Racecourse corner)	221
4	Lockwood area	87
4	Cygnet River (near Racecourse corner)	135
5	Springs Road	156
Total culled		1467

KEY LEARNINGS FROM THE CONTROL TRIAL

Advantages of night-time shooting at roost sites

- This **method reduces the likelihood of learned behaviour by little corellas and avoidance of control personnel**. Little corellas are highly intelligent and learnt to avoid shooters and traps used for trapping and gassing in previous control programs.
 - Preventing learned avoidance is a significant challenge for the long-term efficacy of control methods for pest animals.
 - As this method takes place overnight when it is dark, birds are sedentary and has a very low rate of escapees, learnt avoidance behaviour is of low risk.
 - It is predicted this method could be used over multiple years without a significant reduction in its effectiveness.
- This **method has the potential to remove several hundred birds in a night**. This is a better catch per unit effort than recorded for other conventional techniques on Kangaroo Island such as daytime shooting and trapping and gassing.
 - Five nights of night-time thermal shooting resulted in 1173 little corellas culled in 2024/25 and 1467 little corellas culled in 2025/26.
 - As a comparison, 752 corellas were culled using daytime shooting over 12 years on Kangaroo Island (1998-2010), and 91 corellas culled using trapping and gassing in a 12-month period (2002).
- This **method demonstrated significantly improved animal welfare outcomes** for culled birds compared to traditional culling techniques, such as trapping and gassing and daytime shooting, by minimising flock disturbance and reducing physiological stress.
 - The use of a suppressor and thermal or infra-red scopes made it possible to cull little corellas quietly and efficiently during sedentary nocturnal periods, so that other birds in the flock were not aware of the control officer as he worked.
 - Other methods can cause significant distress to birds (e.g. birds can be highly stressed in the short period between trapping and subsequent gassing, making this method less acceptable from an animal welfare perspective).

Key considerations

- Successful implementation of this **method requires personnel with advanced marksman skills and an ability to interpret animal behaviour**, specifically the proficient use of thermal or infra-red technology and precision shooting. This staff member must also be able to/have an interest in interpreting bird roosting behaviour for this method to be most effective.
 - KILB was fortunate to have a staff member capable of developing and trialling this method.
 - The KILB Feral Animal Control Officer also spent time outside of work hours collecting data on where flocks roost in different weather conditions and observations of timing of arrival and size of flocks in Kingscote (which varies significantly from year to year).
- Successful implementation of this **method requires significant investment in locating roost sites** if working outside of residential areas.

- Little corellas were observed taking off to roost as late as 10pm (after dark). On one occasion a flock moved around midnight within the Kingscote township.
- Community engagement is a powerful way of locating roost sites, but to reduce reports of false roost sites it is important landholders are asked to report the location of birds roosting **one or more hours after dark**.
- This **method is significantly more effective in rural areas than built-up areas**
 - Flocks roosting on the outskirts of township, where there was less light and disturbance, were much more settled when roosting, making control easier and faster.
 - Due to the increased risks associated with shooting in built up areas, control at township roost sites takes longer, must be called off if people/disturbance is present and was less effective.
 - The start or end of the summer flocking season are likely good times to target flocks on the outskirts of Kingscote.
- Based on observations of flocks in recent years, **weather and seasonal climatic conditions all affect the flocking behaviour of little corellas**.
 - The timing of arrival of flocks near Kingscote and the size of roosting flocks are heavily influenced by the climatic conditions in the preceding months. For example, flocks arrived earlier in Kingscote in 2024/25 likely due to the dry conditions in 2024.
 - Weather, particularly wind, temperature and rain affect roosting site location choice from day to day. Some roost sites are occupied only in certain wind directions, other sites are preferred mostly on hot nights/cool nights.
 - This means control methods may vary year-to-year based on when they commence flocking up and the size of flocks. In 2025/26 for example, flocks were more dispersed around Kingscote than in 2024/25.
 - In other cockatoos (e.g. glossy black-cockatoos) we see similar behaviour, flocks are smaller and more dispersed in wet years, whereas fewer but larger flocks are seen in dry years.
- It is not yet known how much staff time would need to be committed to deploying this method in order to have a population level impact due to the **lack of accurate data on population size of little corellas on Kangaroo Island**.
 - There was some suggestion in the early 2000s that some of the summer flock on Kangaroo Island resided on the mainland at other times of the year.
 - This is a possibility, as during the breeding season (May-October) the activity in nesting areas on the island does not seem to match the size of the summer-time population.
 - Little corellas can range over very large areas, therefore managing at other times of the year when they are more dispersed will likely be ineffective for population level control or for gaining population size estimates. Culling and monitoring will likely be most effective in the flocking season, which centres on summer.
 - Given the high reproductive output of little corellas (1-2 fledglings estimated per annum), control will likely need to be carried out regularly (could be annually or every two to three years) to maintain smaller, less disruptive flock sizes in Kingscote.

Limitations to success

- **Artificial and natural light reduced the effectiveness of this method.** Nights with high lunar illuminance caused birds to be less settled overnight in both rural and residential areas and hence made shoots more complex.
 - Birds were more aware of approaching staff in these conditions, and in some cases shooting had to be delayed.
 - Birds in residential areas seemed to be very restless in high light areas and birds were more likely to notice the shooter. Bright artificial lighting at and around Kingscote Campus was a particular problem for control at this site.
- **Disturbance activities by community near roost sites reduced the effectiveness of this method.** Disturbance activities observed by staff included loud banging, fireworks, drones and lights.
 - Disturbance activities being undertaken by community seemed to increase flock vigilance, reduced night-time sedentary behaviour by birds and caused birds to move frequently at night.
 - These actions are sometimes recommended to disperse flocks but rarely stop little corellas returning to areas.
 - These actions combined with high artificial light in the township made using this method particularly challenging at times.

CONCLUSIONS

Night-time shooting at roost sites shows promise as a control method for reducing flock sizes of little corellas on Kangaroo Island. Several hundred individuals per night were removed on successful shooting nights, and the method proved to be more humane as it is conducted when little corellas are sleeping. However, a lack of data on flock sizes on Kangaroo Island and changes in flocking behaviour year to year make it difficult to predict how much investment would be required to have a significant impact on the population size of little corellas on the island. It is anticipated a significant time investment over the summer flocking months is required for population impact. This method is more effective if carried out when flocks are roosting in rural areas, therefore it is recommended any future control occurs when flocks are able to be located and targeted in the Kingscote outskirts to increase catch per unit effort.

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