

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

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INTRODUCTION

Kangaroo Island at 4 500 square kilometres, is Australia's third largest Island after Tasmania and Melville Island. In spite of this large size, being an island means that it has a number of special biological characteristics. Many of these characteristics are discussed and illustrated in detail in the book *South Australia's Offshore Islands* (Robinson *et al.* 1996), which covers all of our remaining 150 odd smaller islands. Kangaroo Island, like all the others, is a continental island. This means that it is the eroded remnants of the continental landmass that formerly extended seaward from the present coastline. It was connected to the mainland at the height of the most recent glaciation (Ice Age) about 17 000 years ago, and has been isolated by rising sea levels since then. Kangaroo Island appears to have been finally severed from Fleurieu Peninsula about 10 500 years ago. Isolated on Kangaroo Island was an ecosystem with all the plants and animals also remaining on the nearby mainland. Over the succeeding 10 000 years significant biological adjustment took place, as evidenced by the extinction of a number of animals such as the Tiger Quoll and the Tasmanian Devil which are well known in sub-fossil deposits on the island. Clearly these carnivorous marsupials were not able to maintain viable populations on a land mass the size of Kangaroo Island. Other species of plants and animals undoubtedly shared the same fate. This process was driven by what has become known as the 'species area relationship' where a given area of land can only support a particular number of plant and animal species. At the same time, animals and plants with good powers of over-water dispersal continued to make the short journey across Backstairs Passage, and some of these undoubtedly established new populations, perhaps displacing existing Kangaroo Island species. Some sort of equilibrium was no doubt reached where the altered Kangaroo Island ecosystem was able to sustain a significantly altered flora and fauna from the nearby mainland.

Compounding these biological changes was the Aboriginal population which was also isolated on the

island. Archaeological evidence to date indicates that they were present from at least 16 000 years to possibly as recently as 4-600 years ago (see Land-Use History chapter). When Flinders and Baudin landed on the island they commented on the lack of smoke, a sure sign of Aboriginal populations elsewhere around Australia, and on the unusual density of the islands vegetation. Clearly, after a long period of significant influence in shaping the ecology of Kangaroo Island some disaster had overtaken the Aboriginal population and they had followed the Tasmanian Devil into extinction.

In biological terms, isolation for 10 000 years is a comparatively short time, but there is now considerable evidence that small populations of plants and animals isolated on islands may evolve more rapidly, than their much larger source populations on the adjacent mainland. This is shown on Kangaroo Island, by the present recognition of different taxa of plants at either the specific or sub-specific level, and, among the vertebrates, in the distinctive Kangaroo Island Emu and the Sooty Dunnart together with a number of distinctive sub-species of birds. In addition, when we understand more of the invertebrate fauna, many more distinctive island forms over and above those discussed by Gross *et al.* (1979), will undoubtedly be recognised.

When Flinders and Baudin saw Kangaroo Island in 1802 therefore, they saw an ecosystem shaped by the twin pressures of island isolation and a long period of Aboriginal occupation. It still possessed some of the biological characteristics of its island heritage, and they commented in particular on the tameness of the local kangaroos, which could easily be knocked down to provide a welcome change from their monotonous shipboard diet of salt beef and biscuits. Many species were present in significant abundance in comparison with the more varied mainland ecosystems, another characteristic of island species, and one that makes Kangaroo Island such a good place for visitors to view its present limited range of plants and animals. More recently, ecologists have noted another island induced

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characteristic of Kangaroo Island, species seem to have rather broader habitat tolerances than their mainland equivalents. This means that the ecological patterns are rather 'blurred' with many common species being found over a broad range of habitats.

Kangaroo Island is therefore a very special place biologically for all Australians, but of course it has not remained over the succeeding 200 years in the state in which those first explorers found it. First the sealers decimated the large populations of fur-seals and sea-lions around the coast and probably drove the distinctive Kangaroo Island Emu to extinction. Whalers

ruthlessly hunted the Southern Right Whales that came to calve in sheltered bays while more permanent settlers cleared the natural vegetation for agriculture. Many new species of plants and animals were introduced either accidentally or deliberately. Most importantly however, the island has, up to now, remained free of those twin scourges of mainland Australia, the rabbit and the fox.

THE FLORA AND FAUNA TODAY

The vegetation mapping associated with this survey recognised 36 major vegetation groups based on the dominant upperstorey plant species. The absence of rabbit grazing on Kangaroo Island has meant that these plant communities, where also un-grazed by domestic stock, represent the closest approximation to the pre-European vegetation of the wetter areas of South Australia and, as such, represent a significant benchmark against to assess the condition of similar communities on the South Australian mainland.

These communities have developed from the original flora of Kangaroo Island. As presently understood, Kangaroo Island supports approximately 1178 plant taxa (Appendix VI). Of these 277 taxa are considered to have been introduced to the island since European settlement Kangaroo Island therefore supports a total of 901 native plant taxa. While the majority of these plants are also found on the adjacent South Australian mainland there are 45 taxa (Table 14) that are endemic to the island. In addition a further 11 taxa are 'almost endemic', having only a minor part of their distribution in an adjoining region (Table 15).

Twenty-five species of non-marine mammals (including bats and excluding the vagrant *Pteropus scapulatus*) are now known to occur on Kangaroo Island (Appendix VI). Eight of these are introduced. Only the Kangaroo Island Dunnart is endemic to the island at the species level, but a number of other species have distinctive island forms, some of which are recognised at the sub-specific level. These include the Kangaroo Island Kangaroo, Tammar Wallaby, Common Brushtail Possum and Echidna.

Two hundred and sixty-seven species of birds have now been recorded from Kangaroo Island and its surrounding waters (Appendix VII). Only one of these, the Kangaroo Island Emu is known to be extinct. Ten species of a total of fifteen which have been introduced still survive as breeding populations on the island.

There a number of distinctive island forms and these are listed in Appendix IX..

Kangaroo Island is now known to support 20 species of reptiles and two of these are introduced. It also has six species of amphibians (Appendix X). None of these are considered to be endemic to the island, but some such as Rosenberg's Goanna and the Pygmy Copperhead represent populations of significance for conservation of the species in South Australia.

CONSERVATION MANAGEMENT ISSUES

Habitat Fragmentation

Although Kangaroo Island has significantly greater areas of natural vegetation remaining uncleared than anywhere else in the agricultural districts of South Australia, there are still significant problems with the over-clearing of particular vegetation associations on the land judged better for agriculture. The few remaining patches of these vegetation types are now small, fragmented and isolated from other areas of natural vegetation. The re-establishment of links between the more significant of these limited vegetation associations is a high priority. Even at the level of the vegetation map presented with this report, there are four major vegetation associations which are still not conserved either in the Government conservation reserve system or under a Heritage Agreement (see Table 20 for details). Clearly community conservation priorities and re-vegetation programs should be focussed on these key vegetation associations with their associated flora and fauna. These key vegetation communities should be the focus for community and Government working in partnership to improve formal protective measures.

Threatened Species

Island populations of plants and animals have been widely demonstrated to be at greater risk of extinction than larger and more extensive populations on the mainland. It is therefore essential that the species known to be threatened on Kangaroo Island be given a high priority for conservation management. There have been some notable success stories in the recovery of threatened species on Kangaroo Island, beginning with the establishment of Flinders Chase National Park in 1919. Since then, the recovery of the population of the Australian Sea-lion at Seal Bay since active management began in 1954, and, more recently, the successes with the Glossy Black Cockatoo with work beginning in 1993 when it was first described as a distinctive Kangaroo Island sub-species. These and other threatened species management require an on-going commitment of both time and funding, and, most importantly, a sense of community pride and ownership in the successes and a willingness to learn from and adapt management as a result of the inevitable failures.

Introduced Species

Kangaroo Island is particularly vulnerable to the effects of introduced species. You need look no further than the large population of feral cats which are preying on many of the islands birds, reptiles and mammals. The koala population, introduced for the best of perceived conservation reasons in 1923 has expanded to the point

where it seriously threatens the integrity of an entire island ecosystem, the Riverine woodlands dominated by the Rough-barked Manna Gum *Eucalyptus viminalis* ssp. *cygnetensis*. This has necessitated the development of the koala management program described in the mammal chapter. The many other introductions, both of species native to Australia and of those introduced to this country have all undoubtedly had some effect on the islands ecosystems, even if these effects are not as clearly demonstrated as those of feral cats and koalas. There is a need to guard against any further introductions of species which are not part of the natural flora and fauna of the island. There will still be some species such as birds and plants which will get to the island on their own and perhaps establish feral populations there. It is clear however that strict impact assessment procedures must be implemented before any deliberate new introduction is contemplated if we are to avoid more of the mistakes of the past. The vigilance, which is currently applied to stop rabbits and foxes from becoming established must be applied to a much wider range of potential introductions. Clearly, any practical methods of effectively controlling or, ideally, eradicating already introduced species (such as feral pigs and goats or particularly invasive weeds such as Bridal Creeper) must be pursued with vigour.

Pests and Diseases

Both the natural and the agricultural systems on an island are potentially more vulnerable to pests and diseases than areas of the mainland. The introduction of the root rot fungi *Phytophthora* spp. onto the island, where it was first recorded in 1994, has serious consequences for a wide range of plant species and vegetation associations (Vickery 1997, Furner 1998, Furner and Twyford, 1998). There is no practical method available for eradication of this serious threat to the natural areas of the island but the management aimed at limiting its spread from the known infected areas must be continued

Fire Management

The issue of fire management for areas of natural vegetation on Kangaroo Island has been subject to considerable discussion. There is clearly a requirement to protect developed assets and surrounding land, but at the same time, the biological effects of fire must also be taken into account. Wildfire is a natural occurrence in the ecosystems of Kangaroo Island, but management of the frequency, extent and intensity of natural fire in an ecological sense is poorly understood for all of the islands ecosystems. The fire history of the whole of Kangaroo Island has been documented by Overton

(1994, 1997), and these reports provide a significant resource to try to understand both natural and human induced fires on the island over the last century. Until we understand more of the long-term biological effects of fire on the distinctive ecosystems of Kangaroo Island, a conservative fire management policy is required. Significant efforts should be made to retain as wide a variety of fire ages as possible in the more extensive areas of natural vegetation while striving to avoid burning very large areas in a single fire. Practical implementation of this aim in the designated Wilderness Protection Areas on the island in particular, poses a major challenge (Twyford 1999).

Tourism Management

Tourism to Kangaroo Island is largely dependent on the natural resources of the island and people's perception of the quality of these resources. The concept of a 'clean and green' image for the island is very dependent on a well-managed natural environment. Tourists perceive the natural attractions of the island to be the large proportion of the island under natural vegetation, the diversity of habitats and the ease of viewing some animals together with the range of recreation opportunities in the natural environment. Clearly any expansion of tourist numbers to the island must be carried out with great sensitivity so as not to damage the very features that attract them in the first place. With tourism now providing more income to the island than agriculture, this is an important challenge for all South Australians.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Kangaroo Island will clearly be best managed into the future using a coordinated approach, where management of its important natural assets is closely integrated into all forms of land use. The first stage in this process will be the preparation of a Regional Biodiversity Plan, which will clearly identify these natural assets (Willoughby, 1999).

Ongoing land management for the island can then evolve using a coordinated approach known as an Integrated Natural Resource Management Strategy. Conservation programs will encourage and assist landowners and the local community to actively participate, and be an essential element of, the conservation of biodiversity on Kangaroo Island. NPWSA will have a key role in encouraging linkages and cooperation between conservation projects, particularly those funded by national programs such as Landcare, Coastcare and Bushcare. This will link biodiversity expertise into projects to achieve Landcare and biodiversity outcomes. It will promote a coordinated and integrated approach by community groups, Local Government, Soil Conservation Boards, Catchment Water Management Boards, Animal and Plant Control Boards and other government departments.

The aim of this type of land management will be the maintenance and restoration of functioning ecological communities on Kangaroo Island. This will contribute significantly to the health of the landscape, which feeds back into long term economic viability and community support for industry and land utilisation in the region. The Island can promote and market itself as a place where the community plays a central role in the conservation of biodiversity.

The Integrated Regional Natural Resource Management Strategy for Kangaroo Island will be used to set regional biodiversity and natural resource priorities. All land managing and support agencies will contribute to this process. On-ground actions to implement biodiversity conservation components of the Strategy will include:

- fencing and management of remnant vegetation;
- revegetation to provide corridors;
- control of environmental weeds / weeds with potential for invading native vegetation;
- weed control associated with the protection of threatened plants;
- management of Total Grazing Pressure (introduced and native species);
- control of feral animals (feral cats, goats and pigs) to protect populations of threatened species;
- preparation of recovery plans for threatened plants and animals;

- cooperative management between Protected Areas and adjacent lands;
- fire management;
- management of plant pathogens such as phytophthora;
- provision of information to land managers;
- management of water resources to provide for sustainable use and environmental flows.

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RESOURCES AND BIBLIOGRAPHY

MAPS

1:1 000 000 Aeronautical

Pt Augusta	SI	53	1977
Adelaide	SI	54	1977
Du Couedic	SJ	53	
Hamilton	SJ	54	

1:250 000 Topographic

Kingscote	SI	15-16	1982
Barker	SI	54-13	1982

1:100 000 Topographic

Borda	6226		1971
Vivonne	6326		1971
Kingscote	6426		1971
Jervois	6526		1982
Du Couedic	6225		1971
Kersaint	6325		1971
Linois	6425		1971

1:50 000 Topographic

Sims Cove	6226 -	I	1987
Grainger	6226 -	II	1986
Vennacher	6226 -	III	1986
Borda	6226 -	IV	1987
Cassini	6326 -	I	1988
Seddon	6326 -	II	1987
Vivonne	6326 -	III	1988
Stokes Bay	6326 -	IV	1988
Penneshaw	6426 -	I & II	1984
Destrees	6426 -	III	1986
Kingscote	6426 -	IV	1982
Willoughby	6526 -	III & IV	1984

1:250 000 Geological

Kingscote	1954 (Actual scale 1:253 440)
Barker	1964 reprint 1974

AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHS

The most recent complete coverage of Kangaroo Island is given. The photograph scale, survey number, photo numbers and date of photography are provided. All photo coverage is on the Kingscote 1:250 000 map sheet.

1:40 000	svy 3999	Photos 4-39	(14 January 1989)
1:40 000	svy 4000	Photos 6-84	(14 January 1989)
1:40 000	svy 4001	Photos 0-118	(23 January 1989)
1:40 000	svy 4007	Photos 4-7	(23 January 1989)

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