



KANGAROO ISLAND FIELD TRIP

24 and 25 JUNE 2018

131st report

of the

NATURAL RESOURCES COMMITTEE

Published pursuant to section 17(7) & (8) Parliamentary Committees Act 1991

Vincent Tarzia

Hon Vincent Tarzia, Speaker

17/8/2018

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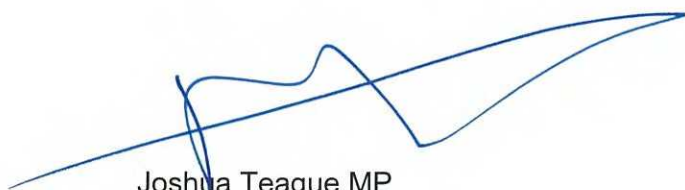
Presiding Member's Foreword

On 24 and 25 June 2018, the NRC conducted a field trip to Kangaroo Island. This was the first trip of the reconstituted committee following the 2018 election. The committee was keen to embark on its duties. Kangaroo Island was chosen as an ongoing issue (Smith Bay development) was before the committee and the island is being touted as a region of imminent growth in tourism, agriculture and other areas.

The committee accepts the mandate to visit the state's eight Natural Resources Management (NRM) regions. On the field trip with me were fellow committee members Mr David Basham MP, Mr Nick McBride MP, Dr Susan Close MP and the Hon R Wortley MLC. The local Member the Member for Mawson, Hon L Bignell MP joined the Committee for much of the tour.

Over the two days of the trip, the committee visit was confined to the Kangaroo Island NRM region. It included farms, proposed venture sites, an aquaculture facility and local businesses promoting local produce. Throughout the trip the Committee members had the opportunity to speak with a diverse range of people: NRM Board Members, Departmental Officers (DEW), business people and farmers. Committee Members were pleased to be able to talk to many locals who kindly shared their views on so many subjects.

The committee extends its thanks to those who accompanied the committee on various legs of the field trip. They provided comprehensive background information and commentary. The committee members were impressed by the passion and work of all the people met and noted their enthusiasm for their own particular projects and also for the betterment of the Island.



Joshua Teague MP

Presiding Member

16 August 2018

The Natural Resources Committee

The Natural Resources Committee was established pursuant to the *Parliamentary Committees Act 1991* on 3 May 2018.

Its membership at the time of this field trip was:

Mr Josh Teague MP, Presiding Member

Mr David Basham MP

Mr Nick McBride MP

Dr Susan Close MP

Hon R Wortley MLC

Hon John Darley MLC; and

Hon Terry Stephens MLC

Staff

Philip Frensham, Parliamentary Officer

Functions of the committee

Pursuant to section 15L of the *Parliamentary Committees Act 1991*, the functions of the Committee are:

(a) to take an interest in and keep under review—

- (i) the protection, improvement and enhancement of the natural resources of the State; and
- (ii) the extent to which it is possible to adopt an integrated approach to the use and management of the natural resources of the State that accords with principles of ecologically sustainable use, development and protection; and
- (iii) the operation of any Act that is relevant to the use, protection, management or enhancement of the natural resources of the State; and
- (iv) without limiting the operation of a preceding subparagraph—the extent to which the objects of the *Natural Resources Management Act 2004* are being achieved; and

(b) without limiting the operation of paragraph (a), with respect to the River Murray—

- (i) to consider the extent to which the *Objectives for a Healthy River Murray* are being achieved under the *River Murray Act 2003*; and
- (ii) to consider and report on each review of the *River Murray Act 2003* undertaken under section 11 of that Act by the Minister to whom the administration of that Act has been committed; and
- (iii) to consider the interaction between the *River Murray Act 2003* and other Acts and, in particular, to consider the report in each annual report under that Act on the referral of matters under related operational Acts to the Minister under that Act; and
- (iv) at the end of the second year of operation of the *River Murray Act 2003*, to inquire into and report on—
 - (A) the operation of subsection (5) of section 22 of that Act, insofar as it has applied with respect to any Plan Amendment Report under the *Development Act 1993* referred to the Governor under that subsection; and
 - (B) the operation of section 24(3) of the *Development Act 1993*; and

(c) to perform such other functions as are imposed on the Committee under this or any other Act or by resolution of both Houses.

(2) In this section—

natural resources includes—

- (a) soil;
- (b) water resources;
- (c) geological features and landscapes;
- (d) native vegetation, native animals and other native organisms;
- (e) ecosystems.

Statutory obligations of the committee

The Natural Resources Committee has the statutory obligation to examine a region's Natural Resource Management (NRM) plans that contain a levy proposal.

If a plan contains a proposal for a new Division 1 (land) or Division 2 (water) levy or one that is greater than CPI, the Minister must refer the plan to the NRC within 7 days of adopting the plan, as stated in Sections 80 and 81 of the *Natural Resources Management Act 2004*:

80—Submission of plan to Minister

- (8) If a plan prepared under Division 1 provides that the whole or part of the funds required for implementation of the plan should comprise an amount to be raised under Chapter 5 (in this section referred to as a **levy proposal**) the Minister must, within 7 days after adopting the plan, refer the plan to the Natural Resources Committee of Parliament.

Provisions of the NRM Act s81(10) as follows apply:

81—Review and amendment of plans

(10) If—

- (a) an amendment proposes—
 - (i) that funds should now comprise or include an amount to be raised or recovered by a levy under Chapter 5 Part 1 Division 1 or Division 2; and
 - (ii) such a levy has not been imposed in the financial year immediately preceding the financial year in which the levy is to be imposed; or
- (b) an amendment proposes—
 - (i) that a levy under Chapter 5 Part 1 Division 1 or Division 2 imposed in one financial year be again imposed in the next financial year; and
 - (ii) that the amount to be raised or recovered by the levy in the next financial year will be an amount that exceeds the amount raised for the last financial year adjusted to reflect increases (if any) in the CPI during the financial year immediately preceding that last financial year,

the procedures set out in section 80(8) to (16) must be followed when the plan is amended (and if the amendment is otherwise within the ambit of subsection (8) then no other procedures, other than the procedures set out in subsection (7) and the procedures referred to in this subsection, need be followed).

The Committee must within 28 days of receipt of a NRM plan, consider the levy proposal in that plan, as required under s80(9) NRM Act as follows:

80—Submission of plan to Minister

- (9) The Natural Resources Committee must, after receipt of a plan under subsection (8)—
- (a) resolve that it does not object to the levy proposal; or
 - (b) resolve to suggest amendments to the levy proposal; or
 - (c) resolve to object to the levy proposal.

Once the initial NRM plan (with levy proposal) has been considered by the committee then in subsequent years only plans in which the levy proposal is increased by an amount greater than the CPI increase are referred to the Committee.

Other provisions of the NRM Act detail the process to be followed should the committee decide to proceed in accordance with s80(9)(b) or (c) but are not discussed further in this report.

Referral Process

Pursuant to section 16(1) of the Act, any matter that is relevant to the functions of the Committee may be referred to it in the following ways:

- (a) by resolution of the Committee's appointing House or Houses, or either of the Committee's appointing Houses;
- (b) by the Governor, or by notice published in the Gazette; or
- (c) of the Committee's own motion.

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Kangaroo Island Field Trip

1. Introduction

For two days, Sunday 24 and Monday 25 June 2018, the NRC visited the Kangaroo Island natural resources management region as part of its four-year schedule of visiting at least two of the state's eight NRM regions each calendar year. The field trip began on Sunday morning at Smith Bay and included points east such as Dudley Peninsula but regrettably did not extend far west. The larger National Parks and other areas were not visited on this trip.

Members participating on the field trip were Mr Josh Teague MP, Presiding Member, Mr David Basham MP, Mr Nick McBride MP, Dr Susan Close MP and Hon R Wortley MLC. The Hon John Darley MLC and Hon Terry Stephens MLC were not available.

The itinerary was mostly drafted by the KI NRM to highlight current projects and issues facing the Island. In addition, the committee also visited Smith Bay to meet with representatives from Yumbah Aquaculture and Kangaroo Island Plantation Timbers to hear about existing and proposed operations for the Smith Bay area.

The committee has statutory functions to consider natural resources management levies and an interest in ensuring that natural resources are managed efficiently in accordance with the *Natural Resources Management Act 2004*, the State NRM Plan and South Australia's Strategic Plan.

The committee's fact-finding visits to the NRM regions have many benefits, not only allowing the NRC to see first-hand the work being done on the ground by regional staff but also giving regional staff, NRM board members and members of the general community an opportunity to communicate directly with members of the committee.

2. Day 1 (24 June)

2.1. Smith Bay

Smith Creek is located on the North Coast of Kangaroo Island. Smith Creek Catchment is a sub catchment of Smith Bay, with a surface area of about 3,405 ha, 67 per cent of which is cleared. The remainder is remnant native vegetation, of varying quality. The understory is somewhat depleted, likely by past grazing in the area, leaving an overstory that appears to be mostly sugar gums.

Smith Creek drains into the Investigator Strait, bordered to the west by Dashwood Bay and to the east by Smith Bay and Cape D'Estaing. The western catchment is Cape Cassini, to the north is Cygnet River, and east is the Smith Bay Catchment.

The catchment's highest elevation is about 230 m, and rainfall over the area is approximately 500 ML/year, based on Kingscote Airport rainfall. The terrain rises fairly steeply, from sea level to 140 m in a west-south-westerly direction from the mouth of Smith Creek.

2.1.1. Kangaroo Island Plantation Timbers proposed wharf site

On 24 June 2018 committee members accompanied by the Natural Resources KI Acting Regional Director, Mike Greig, visited a site at Smith Bay where Kangaroo Island Plantation Timbers (KIPT) propose to build a wharf. The Director Community Engagement for KIPT, Shauna Black, detailed the proposal and an informal discussion about the proposal for the site was held.

The company website provides:

The site of the proposed export facility is on Kangaroo Island's sheltered North Coast. It has deep water for berthing large ships and relatively flat land suitable for stockpiling timber products. It is also a partially degraded site, having been a former land-based abalone farm, and does not provide habitat for any critically endangered species. Smith Bay is close to plantation resources compared to many other proposed sites. (Kangaroo Island Plantation Timbers, kipt.com.au (online) Accessed 6 July 2018).

The proposal for the wharf was put forward late in 2015 and a development application lodged nearly a year later, in October 2016. The proposal received major development status in February 2017 with funding secured one month later (Kangaroo Island Plantation Timbers, 2017).

Information provided to the NRC in 2017 described the proposal as:

- the construction, works and activities associated with the operation of a multi-user deep water port facility, storage facilities and associated infrastructure;
- land and water over land uses such as a wharf, causeway, link span bridge, tug mooring facilities, berthing pocket and approaches;
- ship loading systems;
- stockpiles and storage facilities;
- materials handling systems;
- buildings/facilities;
- road transport access; and
- a boat ramp [now withdrawn from proposal at request of KI Council].

Ms Black's briefing included a FAQ section. This covered the alternative sites considered by KIPT, the depth of dredging to occur in Smith Bay to accommodate the wharf and any subsequent shipping traffic, the road network to be used in transporting timber between wharf and plantation, wharf design features including conveyor belt, and environmental impact on the land and sea.

Investment to date by KPIT included a floating pontoon approximately 167x40 metres in size. This is for KPIT's use but with provision for multi users. There are some 5 million tonnes of timber on the Island ready to harvest; KPIT owns 86%. The intention is to harvest 400 to 600,000 t per year. Replanting of harvested timber is proposed to ensure a sustainable industry. A 5-year memorandum of understanding (MOU) has been struck with Mitsui & Co Ltd for marketing, logistics and the product. The product is pine logs and bluegum for chips.

Members were aware that the project had major projects status under section 46 of the *Development Act 1993*; the Minister for Planning can declare a proposed development a Major Development. Members were also aware that the required environmental impact statement (EIS) has been anticipated for some time. Ms Black said that the EIS should be complete in 2 – 3 months; the delay is because it is a large project and the EIS must "get it right" as there is no appeal.

Silt and disturbance was discussed, with Ms Black saying that the SA engineers familiar with local conditions were designing the dredging operations and silt curtains and that this was informed by multiple studies which had collected information on the coastal process. Members were aware that a difference of opinion existed in relation to the extent of the dredging required. Ms Black said that at the end of the jetty, the depth would be 10 metres and that dredging to 13 meters would be required.

Transport and roads was an issue raised by members. Ms Black explained that haulage would be sub contracted. Semi-trailers would be inefficient and B and A doubles were preferred. The council would not be expected to cover all the costs of upgrading the roads to accommodate this traffic. The company (KIPT) would assist the council in sourcing funding. A perceived advantage in the site was that interaction with tourists is minimised.

Social and broader financial advantage to the Island was also discussed. An estimate has 234 FTEs at peak in direct and indirect employment and a resultant 10% increase in population to the Island. The notion of social license was discussed with agreement that most stakeholders agree that the timber should be harvested but the environmental aspects need greater care. In particular the koala management plan will need to ensure "minimum harm".

2.1.2. Yumbah Aquaculture

Yumbah Aquaculture, a land-based abalone farm, is situated along North Coast Road, in the Smith Bay catchment. It has operated at this site for 22 years. Committee members met there with Yumbah General Manager David Connell. Prior to walking the committee through the facility, Mr Connell gave a short talk about the company's operations and concerns about the proposed wharf development nearby.

The committee heard that the Smith Bay facility "was the largest abalone farm in Australasia prior to the Seaport proposal". The site planned to produce 400 tonnes and with small changes to existing infrastructure had further plans for 500 tonnes of abalone annually.

Mr Connell said Yumbah had plans and capability to increase production growth but they are on hold while the wharf proposal is under way. Mr Connell said investment in the company

had been frozen since the KIPT proposal emerged. He said it was not possible (negligent) to allow further investment at this site if potentially production was ceased.

A key concern regarding the wharf proposal, the committee heard, are the potential effects of any dredging on the bay. Mr Connell said that the depth of the seabed at the proposed causeway site is 6 m, rather than the 10 m as set out in the KIPT proposal. Secondly the prevailing ocean currents and winds would carry any construction dust and dredging debris over the aquaculture operation.

Members of the committee put that ocean depth at any geographical point is a matter of measurement and yet was a key item in dispute. Mr Connell explained that the depth of the farm's 15 seawater intakes as well as their proximity to the area where dredging would likely take place if the proposal is approved meant "it would kill the business".

Mr Connell disputed the depth measurements KIPT had provided in their proposal. "They are saying that at 200 m they've got 10 m deep," he said. "For them to get to 10 m deep, they'd have to go out some 400 m, which is double what they're saying they have to, which would mean the rock fill that's required, and everything else, is doubled basically."

When discussing vessels that may berth Mr Connell said that a Super Panamax ship has a draught of 14 m, meaning that in addition to a berthing pocket, a channel would need to be dredged in and out of the bay to this depth. He further said that they would need to dredge constantly as flow is across the channel.

Mr Connell provided a tour of the facility. He explained to the committee how construction and dredging might affect production. The site was selected because of its water, the flow dynamics and because the ocean floor is stone. It was explained that abalone cannot tolerate sediment. The abalone are catered for by essentially bringing the ocean to them on land. They pump 2000 litres of seawater into tanks per second, to supply nutrients. The diatoms that feed the juvenile abalone thrive at a particular depth and temperature, with a particular amount of light. Mr Connell argued that all the elements they selected against would be introduced by the KIPT development ie sediment, dust, and vibration.

It was apparent that KIPT and Yumbah were no longer engaged in any dialogue to resolve the issues arising. A media article dated 13 March 2017 reported that, following the State Government issuing a "cease and desist" notice against Kangaroo Island Timber Plantations after a subcontractor began drilling 500m off Smith Bay Mr Connell said, "I just can't believe they can just flaunt a process, I've lost total faith in KIPT." (Adelaide Now, adelaidenow.com.au (online) Accessed 13 July 2018)

The committee is aware that various planning and other approval processes are in train. It is apparent to the committee that uncertainty and loss of opportunity result from the lengthy processes. The committee cannot make recommendations regarding the merit of the conflicting arguments because of the nature of these ongoing processes but would urge the Minister to do all he can to ensure a speedy resolution.

Recommendation

The committee recommends that the Minister acts to ensure a conclusion is reached regarding the Smith Bay development as soon as possible.

2.2. KI NRM Briefings

At the KI Natural Resource Centre KI NRM Board Members provided briefings on some issues affecting the Island, including:

Koala Management - The 2001 (koala reduction) program estimated 27,000 koalas on the Island. The problem, essentially the killing of trees and causing salt intrusion, is an ongoing concern. In 2015 the estimate was 23,000 in the native vegetation but now a further 23,000 in the blue gum plantations. It was not anticipated that blue gums could /would be koala habitat. The committee members noted that the KINRM board members considered that KIPT may form part of the solution to the problem of managing koalas across the landscape. Many mainland koala populations have an 80% chlamydia infection rate whereas KI Koalas are free of chlamydia. It was contemplated that the KI population could double and that this would have a severe negative impact on the environment. Sterilization by vets has proved expensive and slow. Contraception by injection is cheaper and quicker but the question was put "can we do enough?" This was an expression of the doubt that sufficient numbers of Koalas could be injected to have an impact on population numbers.

Cygnets Catchment - The seagrass in the Catchment has continued to diminish in coverage since the 1964 estimation of some 5635 Ha. This is mostly the result of land clearing and nutrient run off. Members were told of the two-pronged approach of: reducing the damage by initiating fencing projects, building better stock crossings and monitoring the water that enters Nepean Bay. Secondly the work to restore seagrass continues with the latest projects of planting of seedlings working well. Seagrass health has a strong link with tourism and recreational fishing.

Marine Biosecurity was raised in the context of the "clean and green" KI image that has arisen in several conversations. KI is the only area that does not have sea squirts and worms. The pests on hulled boats is seen as one threat with one survey showing 44% of boats in Adelaide marinas infected with pests. Biosecurity is difficult to fund so the Board has tried to incorporate it as an element in all its plans.

Pest animals - KI has recently celebrated becoming goat free. The Island is free of feral deer, rabbits, foxes and many other animals that are considered pests on the mainland. Feral cats are the next animal to be targeted. The committee was told of the benefits of becoming free of feral cats. This included the reduction of the transmission of disease to sheep which has had a significant financial impact on farmers. The Island population is very supportive of the proposal to eradicate feral cats from the Island (85% support). The committee would visit the site where a cat proof fence will be erected. This would isolate the Dudley Peninsula, a manageable area to trial the eradication program.

The NRC involvement and the NRM Board functions regarding the new Landscape Act are unknown at this early stage and discussion revolving about this focussed on what was working well and the limitations of the current system.

The committee thanked the Board Members for their briefing and assistance and in anticipation for the next day's itinerary and particularly commended them on their community engagement methods.

2.3. KI Links Development

KI Links Pty Ltd plan to build an 18-hole golf course, accommodation and other infrastructure near Pelican Lagoon incorporating crown land. A subcommittee visited the proposed Kangaroo Island Links development. This visit was scheduled so that Members could see for themselves the site currently the subject of much discussion in the media and other forums.

3. Day 2 (25 June)

3.1. Sustainable agriculture

The committee visited the family-run Bellevista property on Springs Road outside Kingscote for a discussion about productivity gains. Rodney Bell and his sons Travis and Lachlan met the committee on the property and gave an overview of their operation.

Bellevista runs 12,000 sheep and produces up to 400 bales of wool a year and 2800 prime lambs for meat. It also produces wheat, canola and broad beans totalling about 4,000 tonnes annually (2017).

Travis Bell explained the recent trials on the farm involved “aiming to treat pasture like crops to get maximum yield”, and said that in the fourth year, they had seen an improvement.

The committee heard that a change to kikuyu as a perennial pasture grass several years ago has worked well. The sheep have something to eat in the bad times. Travis said. “The usual perennial grasses you have to manage really carefully, grazing and then spelling them for six weeks where you can hammer kikuyu and it comes back in two weeks.”

There is potential for kikuyu to become a weed, and careful management is required to ensure it is grazed enough and planted appropriately to ensure this does not occur.

On the cropping side of the farm operations, the Bell family recounted to the committee a presentation from visiting agronomist Wayne Smith, from Western Australia, that rainfall was not the most limiting factor for cropping at the property, and that yield could be as much as 8 tonnes to the hectare for wheat and 4 to 5 tonnes per hectare of canola.

“That made me sit up and take notice,” said Travis Bell, explaining that at that time, wheat was averaging 3.7 tonnes/ha and canola was at 1.7 tonnes/ha.

The committee heard that 50 ha were devoted to trialling the advice they received. The first year they planted broad beans and very low rainfall affected output. The following year they planted canola, and yields nearly doubled, to 3.35 tonnes/ha, whereas their previous best had been 2.4 tonnes/ha. Trojan wheat, a longer season high yield potential variety has been planted with yields improving significantly.

Mr Bell explained that costs can be higher in implementing the methods recommended by Mr Smith but the higher yields were encouraging. The cropping and grazing recommendations are about “just doing it right”. The committee heard this included such things as ensuring the soil pH was correct for each crop; seeding at the best times, often much earlier than usual; making better use of trace elements; and conducting better weed control.

Mr Bell enthusiastically explained that he at first doubted Mr Smith’s advice but now accepts that better timing, better management, better rates and demonstrating the improvements will make people move to the better approach and practice.

Single trees – the committee was given a demonstration why a single tree in a crop is a problem. Its physical presence causes time delays as equipment (boom sprayers with GPS) designed for wide sweeps has to avoid the tree. This is also causing inappropriate application rates. The use of modern equipment and practices are hindered. The removal of the tree is prohibited by what was described as unrealistic SEB (Significant Environmental Benefits (SEB) Offsets). The ratio of land needed to be planted to replace a removed tree is prohibitive, as is the cost. It was argued that prior planting and current good practices should be taken into account.

The committee heard a story repeated many times during its trip of the value of the clean and green image of Kangaroo Island. Mr Bell (senior) provided a farmer's practical perspective of the premium price of canola when sold to discerning (Japanese) clients and more locally of Coopers choosing KI malt barley for their top ale.

3.2. Cygnet Park – Glossy Black Cockatoo Recovery Program

The Natural Resources Kangaroo Island website provides:

Now extinct on mainland Australia, the endangered glossy black-cockatoo has its last refuge on Kangaroo Island. Natural Resources Kangaroo Island, which includes the Kangaroo Island Natural Resource Management Board (KI NRM Board) and the Department of Environment, Water and Natural Resource (DEWNR), began recovery efforts for the species in 1995 when the population was at a low of 158 individuals. The population has more than doubled to 373 birds but glossies still depend on habitat restoration and nest protection to survive. (Natural Resources Kangaroo Island, naturalresources.sa.gov.au (online) Accessed 19 July 2018.

The committee was pleased to view and hear about the success of the revegetation works and attraction of Glossy Black Cockatoos at Cygnet Park. The program originated from philanthropic funding and mostly continues in that vein. Support from the local landholders has allowed possum control work to continue including the collaring of trees. Revegetation has occurred on private property and artificial nest boxes have been added to supplement tree hollows. The return on the various investments is that after six years the she-oaks have "glossys" in them. The numbers of birds have increased. The committee was charmed, with the aid of a camera on a telescopic arm, to view a chick in its nest.

3.3. Feral Cat Management

The committee viewed an area at Pelican Lagoon where the proposed cat fence will be erected. Andrew Triggs with help of a commanding view described the proposed fence. Many agencies have been involved in the evolution of the idea with the funding for the next trial hardware, a fence, from philanthropist funding. It involves erecting a barrier across the isthmus separating Dudley Peninsula from the larger western portion of KI. The plan is to extend the eradication of feral cats across the Island.

As Kangaroo Island has no foxes, wild dogs or rabbits it is possible to target the eradication of feral cats. The council and community are supportive of both feral and domestic cat controls, notably by-laws which require de-sexing and microchipping of all domestic cats.

Earlier stages of the project identified density and habits and it was now possible to proceed to fence the narrowest part of the isthmus at Pelican Lagoon. The fence will be sited across four privately owned properties. Negotiating the easement for access and maintenance has been time consuming. The whole program may take ten years.

3.4. Success stories

As the final stop on Kangaroo Island, the committee briefly visited the site of the 2014 Kangaroo Island Planting Festival, at Kangaroo Island Spirits (KIS). The “seed bank” produced will assist in securing the long-term future of threatened species. Some of the plantings are now used by KIS in their range of locally produced spirits.

4. Conclusion

The Natural Resources Committee was impressed by the efforts made by landholders, DEW NR staff and other community members to share their successes and challenges with the committee. The committee was able to gain a broad overview of the issues faced by landholders and community within the KI region, and commends their efforts in continually trialling innovative techniques in sustainable land management.

One of the biggest challenges in NRM is balancing the needs of two different industries interested in exploiting the same resource for very different reasons. The committee's visit to KI highlighted the challenges of potentially building a large industrial wharf next to a productive and successful aquaculture farm. The committee is committed to monitoring the progress of Kangaroo Island Timber Plantation's development application and is keen to ensure that all potential impacts to the environment and the aquaculture facility are addressed in the company's Environmental Impact Statement.

Finally, the committee was impressed with the efforts of DEW NR staff and landholders in managing pest species on the island. Notably Islanders are embracing the “clean and green” image of the Island. Islanders seem a proud and confident community who understand the importance of managing the environment to maintain its natural advantages and beauty in a way that ensures all can prosper.

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Appendix A: Summary Itinerary

DAY 1: Sunday, 24 June 2018	
	Smith Bay—Kangaroo Island Plantation Timber P/L meeting
	Smith Bay—Yumbah Aquaculture presentation and tour
	Lunch at Emu Bay Lavender Farm (Local Member and Board Member)
	KI NRM Board at KI Natural Resource Centre
	KI Links Development
	Dinner with invited guests
DAY 2: Monday, 25 June 2018	
	NRC informal breakfast meeting
	Sustainable agriculture - Bellevista property visit
	Cygnet Park – Glossy Black Cockatoo / revegetation outcomes
	Feral Cat Eradication Prospect Hill / Pelican Lagoon
	Lunch at Dudley Wines informal discussions with (other) Board Member etc
	KI Natural Resource centre discussions with KI NRM Board
	KI Spirits—Native seed bank, habitat restoration discussion and tour

Appendix B: Images



Figure 1. At Smith Bay on North Coast Road, the NRC met with Shauna Black of Kangaroo Island Plantation Timbers at their property.



Figure 2. At Yumbah Aquaculture, members toured the abalone nursery with Mike Greig A/Director NRMKI and David Connell Yumbah Aquaculture.



Figure 3. Committee Members viewed the proposed Links Development site.



Figure 4., At Bellevista farm with Richard Trethewey the committee heard from the property owners, the Bell family, about productivity trials.



Figure 5, Cygnet Park with Mike Barth, Wildlife Officer NRKI (Glossy Black Cockatoo recovery program) and Craig Wickham (Revegetation outcomes).



Figure 6, The Manager Science and Program Planning, Natural Resources Kangaroo Island, briefed the committee about the region's feral cat management program.

Appendix C: Abbreviations

DEW	Department of Environment and Water
KI	Kangaroo Island
MLC	Member of the Legislative Council
MP	Member of Parliament
NRC	Natural Resources Committee
NRM	Natural Resources Management
POMS	Pacific Oyster Mortality Syndrome
SEB	Significant Environmental Benefits Offsets

Appendix D: Maps

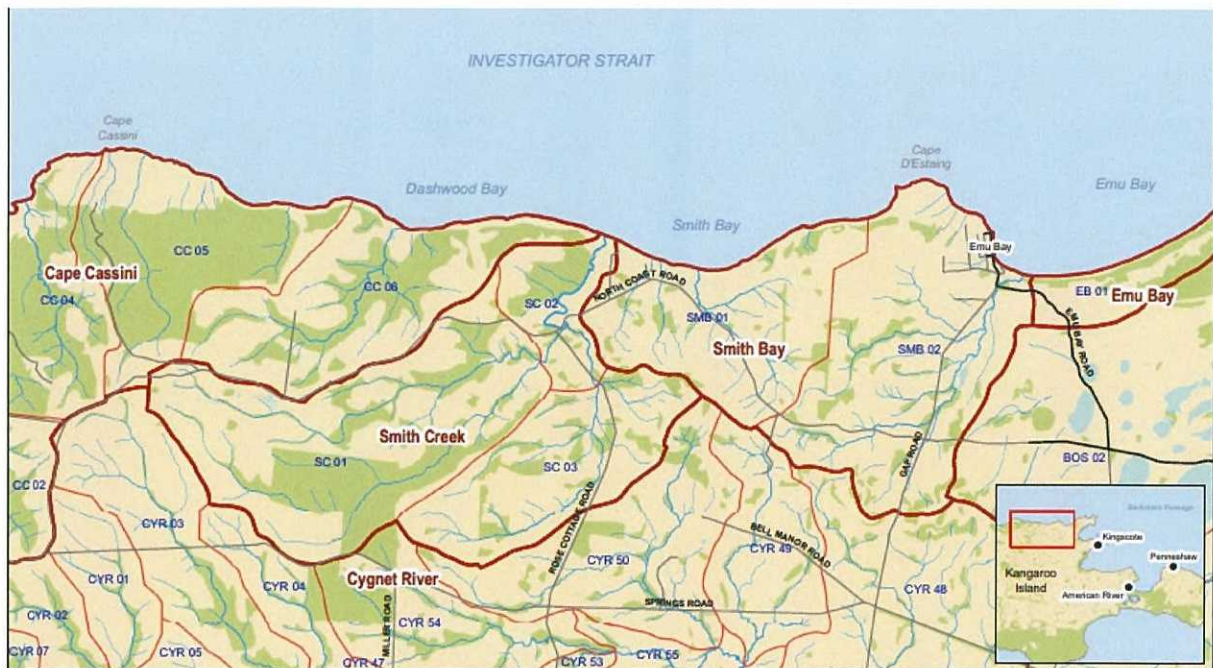


Figure 1. Smith Bay and surrounds, Kangaroo Island