



Marna Banggara

HEALTHY, PROSPEROUS COUNTRY

*Rewilding Guranda:
threatened species recovery
on Yorke Peninsula*

The Marna Banggara project on South Australia's southern Yorke Peninsula (Guranda) is restoring biodiversity at a landscape scale, with the recovery of threatened species as a central goal.

Objectives:

- Reintroduce and sustain locally extinct and vulnerable native species.
- Embed cultural leadership and Traditional Knowledge in conservation practices.
- Foster community participation and awareness in threatened species recovery.
- Use innovative technology and on-ground action to monitor species' health and habitat condition.
- Contribute to national threatened species trajectories.

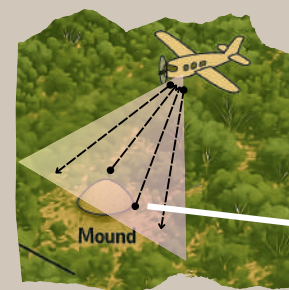
Yalgi (*Bettongia penicillata ogilbyi*)

The yalgi (brush-tailed bettong) reintroduction has successfully re-established the species on Guranda. For the first time in over 100 years, yalgi (singular) or yalgiri (plural), have finally returned to their home on Guranda. The Narungga and Noongar Peoples joined together to support the translocation of 'woylie' from Noongar Country in Western Australia to yalgi on Narungga Country in South Australia. Together with Zoos SA, the Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions, WWF-Australia, and SA National Parks and Wildlife Service (NPWS) the project translocated 193 yalgiri from three source populations to Dhillba Guranda-Innes National Park from 2021 to 2023.



Malleefowl (*Leipoa ocellata*)

The elusive malleefowl is monitored annually with the support of the National Malleefowl Recovery Group, NPWS rangers, and trained volunteers. Breeding activity, measured by the use of their enormous egg-incubating 'mounds', is an important indicator of population health.



Hooded plover (*Thinornis cucullatus*)

The vulnerable hooded plover, a key coastal indicator species, is monitored and protected through the collective action of the Marna Banggara project, BirdLife Australia, Friends of Hooded Plover Yorke Peninsula, and Dhillba Guranda-Innes National Park rangers. Community volunteers play a vital role in educating the public and reducing disturbance at nest sites, which increases fledgling success rates. Data from the 2024 BirdLife biennial count found that the Yorke Peninsula was home to an impressive 41% of all hooded plovers in SA, and 11% of the total population of the eastern subspecies.

What we've learnt and what's next...

Marna Banggara shows that threatened species recovery works best when it unites science, culture, and community.

Collaboration shows landscape scale ecological restoration is achievable – reducing introduced predators, returning native species, and working together for lasting change. We're building on this momentum – continuing to support threatened species, deepening partnerships with Narungga, and strengthening community involvement. Recovery takes time but together we are creating a healthier, more resilient Guranda.



Australian Government



This project is jointly funded by the Australian Government Natural Heritage Trust and the Northern and Yorke Landscape Board, a member of the Commonwealth Regional Delivery Partners panel.