

Submission
No 203

**INQUIRY INTO HEALTH AND WELLBEING OF
KANGAROOS AND OTHER MACROPODS IN NEW SOUTH
WALES**

Organisation: Second Nature Films

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Submission to the Inquiry into the health and wellbeing of kangaroos and other macropods in New South Wales



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Portfolio Committee No.7 – Planning and Environment
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Dear Sir/Madam
Submission to the Inquiry into the health and wellbeing of kangaroos and other macropods in New South Wales

Please find attached Second Nature Films' submission to this inquiry.

We ask the inquiry to recognise that the kangaroo issue to date has been viewed through the lens of colonialism. We ask you to consider widening this current perspective of 'command and control' to focus on the health and protection of wildlife, and the potential benefits and inherent value of our kangaroos.

About Second Nature Films

Second Nature Films is an independent film company that has produced award-winning films such as YOGAWOMAN, AUSSIE RULES THE WORLD and WHAT TO DO ABOUT WHALES. Second Nature Films does not accept funds from organisations that would affect its ability to make independent films.

The two principals of the company are internationally renowned award winning filmmakers Kate Clere and Mick McIntyre who have been making documentaries for over 20 years. Their previous work has won many awards and has been featured in The New York Times, LA Times, Huffington Post and others.

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Summary

In 2012 Second Nature Films commenced research on a new investigative Australian feature documentary to understand the complex relationship that Australians have with their national icon. To capture the diverse Australian response to kangaroos the film team travelled extensively across NSW and QLD, interviewing scientists, land owners, industry, shooters, academics, vets, indigenous Australians, wildlife carers, tourism operators, politicians, chefs, public commentators and international stakeholders who are connected to the trade in Australian wildlife.

In 2018 'KANGAROO A Love-Hate Story' premiered internationally capturing the untold love-hate story of Australia's most famous national icon. Filmed in the distinctive Australian landscape, KANGAROO exposed the divisive opinions around this unique Australian icon that is subject to the largest mass destruction of terrestrial wildlife in the world. KANGAROO is a provocative tale of investigative journalism.

We believe this documentary and Second Nature Films in depth investigative journalism into the well being of kangaroos and other macropods in New South Wales will provide the inquiry a comprehensive experience of the treatment of kangaroos in NSW.

[Link to watch the movie- https://vimeo.com/544990733/cd19aee390](https://vimeo.com/544990733/cd19aee390)

The Documentary

KANGAROO a Love-Hate Story was produced for an international audience to highlight the dichotomy of responses to the treatment of kangaroos in Australia. In their research, Mick and Kate were shocked to learn first-hand that kangaroos were so ill treated at the hands of various governments and at the hands of a commercial kangaroo industry.

The filmmakers went to great lengths to feature interviews from both sides of the story discussing this topic. The commercial kangaroo industry and farmers are well represented and the film contains interviews from two representatives from the KIAA. The film screened at the prestigious Cannes film festival at the Film De Marche before its worldwide cinema release. It has won several awards and was considered for the 2019 Academy Awards. Filmmakers Mick McIntyre and Kate Clere believe that feature documentaries like KANGAROO a Love-Hate Story play an important role in framing discussion about how we make decisions as a society.

The Films Release

The film was released in cinemas worldwide via US Distribution agency ABRAMORAMA to sold-out screenings. In the USA the film received rave reviews from the New York Times, LA Times, Variety, and opened in cinemas in over 20 cities.

In Europe, the film opened in cinemas in the UK, Germany, Austria, France, Belgium, The Netherlands and Italy. Members of the European Parliament invited the filmmakers to Brussels where the film was screened in the EU parliament. In Australia the film opened in cinemas nationwide through DENDY CINEMAS to critical acclaim with 'The Australian' newspaper giving the film 4 stars.

Since the cinema release, the film has been screened at hundreds of community screenings around the world. Groups or individuals have applied to host a screening to share the film with their community. The film has sold several thousand DVD's. It has been released on all the major online streaming platforms in 2020. The film's trailer has been viewed over 2 million times.

The Response from Scientists

The film has been widely acclaimed and has generated a much-needed discussion on the treatment of kangaroos. Eighteen Academics and lawyers specializing in the sustainability, welfare and policy of the kangaroo industry have written a detailed open letter (see Annex 1) supporting the positions presented in the movie that highlight the shortcomings of the kangaroo industry.

Inquiry TERMS OF REFERENCE (TOR)

Second Nature Films present KANGAROO A Love-Hate Story to this inquiry. It is relevant to this inquiry by addressing the following points in the TOR with the following clips.

Please find the relevant film clips by finding the “Time Codes” on the screen

Eg. [01:32:23] is the relevant information regarding Cluster fencing

Movie Link- <https://vimeo.com/544990733/cd19aee390>

(a) historical and long-term health and wellbeing indicators of kangaroos, and other macropods, at the local, bioregional and state levels, including the risk of localised extinction in New South Wales,

[01:09:30] Yuin Elder and Traditional Owner Uncle Max Dulumunmun Harrison

[01:30:56] Scientist Ray Mjadwesch – disappearing kangaroos from landscapes

[01:38:38] Scientist Ray Mjadwesch – kangaroos disappearing shown in raw government data

[01:47:27] Property Owner Greg Keightley - hunting of kangaroos is relentless

[02:22:58] Farmer Stuart McKenzie - issues with removing large males from mob

(b) the accuracy with which kangaroo, and other macropod, numbers are calculated when determining population size, and the means by which the health and wellbeing of populations is assessed,

[01:33:03] Scientist Ray Mjadwesch - errors in population estimates

[01:17:54] Scientist David Croft- definition of plague

[01:33:48] Government Manager - Confusion over Kangaroo count methodology

[01:36:43] Scientist Ray Mjadwesch - correction factors errors

[01:37:53] Scientist Tim Flannery- we need better estimates for population count

[01:41:45] Politician The Hon. Mark Pearson – Human Health concerns

[01:50:20] Scientist Dr. Dror Ben Ami - hygiene testing of kangaroo meat

(c) threats to kangaroo, and other macropod, habitat, including the impact of:

1. (iv) the growing prevalence of exclusion fencing which restricts and disrupts the movement of kangaroos,

[02:02:45] Scientist Arian Wallach –cluster fencing and habitat connectivity

(d) current government policies and programs for kangaroo management, including:

2. (i) the method used for setting quotas for kangaroo culling,

[01:18:59] Politician The Hon. Barry O’Sullivan, National Party

[01:25:12] Peter Melano Commercial Kangaroo shooter

[02:10:03] Scientist Dror Ben Ami - precautionary principal

3. (ii) the management of licences to cull kangaroos,

(e) current government policies and programs in regards to 'in pouch' and 'at foot joeys' given the high infant mortality rate of joeys and the unrecorded deaths of orphaned young where females are killed,

[02:15:29] Ex Shooter Lyn Gynther - the brutality and animal welfare issues when killing joeys

[02:16:48] Professor Dr Clive Phillips - difficulty in monitoring field slaughter

[02:18:56] Activist Glenys Oogjes -cruel practices.

[02:19:39] Scientist Steve McLeod- on report on treatment of joeys

[02:21:09] Property Owner Diane Smith-disposing of dependent young

[02:23:42] Activist Ondine Sherman – leaving joeys in dead mothers pouches

f) Regulatory and compliance mechanisms to ensure that commercial and non-commercial killing of kangaroos and other macropods is undertaken according to the Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016 and other relevant regulations and codes.

[02:01:41] Scientist David Croft— minimal competition btw kangaroos and livestock

[02:10:59] Property Owner Greg Keightley Finding of kangaroo heads with no bullet wounds following commercial shooting

[02:13:02] Ex shooter Lyn Gynther - the problems of shooting kangaroos

[02:32:07] Property Owner Greg Keightley - kangaroo with shoulder wounds

[02:33:45] Property Owner Diane Smith - evidence of missed shot kangaroo heads

(g) the impact of commercial and non-commercial killing of kangaroos

[02:09:24] Scientist Ray Mjadwesch - local and regional extinction

(h) current and alternative measures to provide an incentive for and accelerate public and private conservation of kangaroos and other macropods.

[02:29:38] Australia Zoo Terri Irwin - tourism 70% of tourists come for a wildlife experience

[02:05:01] Australia Zoo Terri Irwin - co-existence with wildlife

Film Fact Check

The Kangaroo Industry Association Australia (KIAA) produced an Information Pack, responding to the facts in the film. Second Nature Films then drafted a response to the KIAA Informational Pack claims with fact checks backed by referenced science - **see details below**.

Quick summary

KIAA Claims	Second Nature Films Response
<p>“Kangaroo populations are under threat”, KIAA once again claims that the populations of the 4 species of kangaroo hunted for commercial purposes are abundant, that the government authorities monitor the data, and determine kill quotas also relative to the climatic conditions.</p>	<p>The monitoring of kangaroo populations occurs only once every 3 years¹. Extreme climatic conditions are known to cause rapid mortality² in addition to hunting, thereby often putting regional kangaroo populations under threat. In 2019-2020 four NSW commercial hunting zones were shut down due to low kangaroo numbers³. In 2016 the Western Australia kangaroo industry was partially shut down due to low kangaroo numbers⁴. Most recently, during and after the period of severe drought and serious fires that devastated Australia from October 2019 to February 2020, the commercial killing of kangaroos was not limited or interrupted (except in the state of VIC).</p>
<p>“Kangaroo survey methodologies are flawed”</p>	<p>KIAA states that kangaroos are counted (aerial and ground), but does not explain the counting methodology. Just as it does not explain how, in Australia’s immense landscape, it is possible to generalise the number of populations of wild animals simply by visual counting in delimited areas. In fact, only a very small portion of kangaroos are observed from aerial surveys, which are then increased using correction factors (which the state of NSW has recently stopped using), and then extrapolated, to produce a population estimate.⁵ Furthermore, how can daytime aerial surveys of kangaroos that are active at night be considered reliable?</p>

¹ <https://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/research-and-publications/publications-search/2019-quota-report-new-south-wales-commercial-kangaroo-harvest-management-plan-2017-to-2021>, https://www.qld.gov.au/_data/assets/pdf_file/0017/113642/mm-rp-quota-submission-2020.pdf 2020 Quota Report

Commercial Kangaroo Harvest South Australia, <https://www.dpaw.wa.gov.au/images/documents/plants-animals/animals/kangaroos/2020%20Commercial%20harvest%20quota%20submission%20for%20Western%20Australia.pdf>.

² Pople, A. R. 2008. Munn, A. J. and T. J. Dawson (2010). Mechanistic explanations for the drought-related mortality of juvenile red kangaroos (*Macropus rufus*): implications for population dynamics and modelling. *Biology of Kangaroos, Wallabies and Rat-kangaroos*. G. Coulson and M. Eldridge. Collingwood, CSIRO Publishing: 117-126.

³ 2019 Quota Report New South Wales Commercial Kangaroo Harvest Management Plan 2017–2021.

⁴ Rethink on Petfood Leaves Western Australia’s Roo Shooters Aimless, <https://www.abc.net.au/news/rural/2016-05-03/wa-kangaroo-meat-shock/7379196>, accessed 26/2/2020.

⁵ Pole, A. R. (2008)

<p>“Kangaroo are shot in the dark to hide the truth”, KIAA says that it is so, because the kangaroos are more active at night.</p>	<p>So KIAA confirms that hunting takes place in difficult conditions with little or no visibility, which undoubtedly increase the likelihood of slow and painful killings due to the inability of hunters to kill kangaroos with a single rifle shot to the brain.</p>
<p>“Up to 40% of kangaroos harvested commercially are shot inhumanely”, KIAA says that killing methods are humane and in accordance with The National Code of Practice for the Humane Shooting of Kangaroos and Wallabies for Commercial Purposes.</p>	<p>The Code is unenforceable because the killing occurs at night in remote locations⁶. In addition, killing methods considered "humane" by the Code, are not necessarily painless⁷. Killing a young kangaroo with a strong blow to the head, even allowing it to be thrown against the pickup, is a conduct that for example in many European countries would be prosecuted criminally.</p>
<p>“The national Code of Practice requires shooters (hunters) to shoot or crush the skull of joeys”, KIAA says that mothers with joeys are not targeted and that, if a mother is shot, the young must be killed in accordance to the Code.</p>	<p>KIAA admits that killing young kangaroos with a violent cranial trauma is a current and accepted practice. Although the Code also explicitly recommends not to kill mothers with dependent young, it is impractical and not enforced^{8,9}. Most females will have a joey in the pouch, and at times another dependent joey out of pouch somewhere nearby. Hunting kangaroos at night, in remote often scrubby spaces, making it almost impossible to recognize a female from a juvenile male, whether a mother is with a small pouch young, or with a dependent young-at-foot. Also, in the presence of multiple mothers with multiple young-at-foot, how can the hunter know which animal is whose?</p>
<p>“Kangaroo meat is not tested for human-harming pathogens”, KIAA says carcasses are inspected by government officials.</p>	<p>The carcasses are first washed in Lactic Acid to get rid of <i>Salmonella spp</i> and <i>E.Coli</i>. Unwashed meat was found to be highly contaminated¹⁰.</p>
<p>“Wild kangaroos are butchered in the field and transported on unrefrigerated open trucks”, KIAA says kangaroo carcasses management complies with Australian food safety standards.</p>	<p>This answer does not contradict the fact that kangaroos are eviscerated by hunters (not butchers) in the field¹¹. The carcasses then travel for many hours (up to 10-12 hours) hanging outside the pick-ups, in conditions of high temperatures, exposed to dust and earth raised by the moving vehicle, and exposed to insects.</p>

⁶ Boom, K., et al. (2013).

⁷ Ben-Ami, D., et al. (2014)

⁸ Croft, D. B. (2004). "Kangaroo management: individuals and communities." *Australian Mammalogy* **26**: 101-108.

⁹ Sharp, T. and S. R. Mcleod (2014).

¹⁰ Holds et al (2008). ABC News report, <https://www.abc.net.au/lateline/roo-meat-still-contaminated-say-rights-groups/4226580>, accessed 26/02/2020/

¹¹ Anon, 2007. Australian standard for the hygienic production of wild game meat for human consumption. Collingwood, CSIRO.

<p>“Kangaroo meat has been found to be contaminated”, KIAA says that <i>“globally, there has never been a documented case of illness due to e-coli or salmonella from the consumption of kangaroo meat”</i></p>	<p>This answer is clearly elusive and does not deny the fact that kangaroo meat is objectively contaminated by e-coli and salmonella¹². EU regulation does not allow the use of Lactic Acid, or any other additive to fresh game meat¹³. Who would eat meat (or any other food) if they know that before being cooked (or placed on the market) it was treated to eliminate the pathogens present?</p>
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Thank you for considering our submission

Kate Clere Co-Director
Mick McIntyre Co-Director

May 5th 2021

¹² Holds, G., et al. (2008).

¹³ REGULATION (EC) No 853/2004 of 29 April 2004 laying down specific hygiene rules on the hygiene of foodstuffs

AN OPEN LETTER TO THE PUBLIC ABOUT THE COMMERCIAL KILLING OF KANGAROOS

The recent release of the movie *Kangaroo: A Love-Hate Story*, has sparked controversy and discussion about the shooting of kangaroos, their place on the land, and our relationship with them. Over the last 25 years, new research on kangaroos has been conducted to examine these questions. Representing a collective of scientists, economists, and lawyers, who have studied kangaroos and related issues, we wish to highlight some key issues that will help clarify the controversy.

The question of whether we should, or should not, subject kangaroos to mass killing is not limited to a scientific disagreement over facts relating to the numbers of kangaroos, the humaneness of their death, or the contamination of their meat, although there is considerable debate about these. Rather, the story uncovered by this new documentary requires us to ask why a commercial industry based on vilification of kangaroos as “pests” has been allowed to occur at all. Contrary to what many think, kangaroos are not farmed – they are bush meat and leather. It is a blight on our nation and is of no virtue – economically, environmentally, or ethically.

The media attention and debate resulting from the release of the film highlights just how little Australian’s know about their fellow wild inhabitants. The diverse group of macropod species, collectively known as the kangaroos, are no longer widespread and thriving. Since European settlement of Australia, some have gone extinct, some are seriously threatened, and others have suffered considerable local population collapses. They have less and less land to be free from human encroachment. They are suffering fatal disease outbreaks and we don’t yet know what effect climate change will have on them.

On top of that, since 2000, an average of over two million kangaroos per year have been shot by commercial shooters for the meat industry, an undocumented but considerable number are shot by farmers who see them as pests, and they are even shot by some wildlife managers who similarly want them removed or reduced in number. Individuals, family groups, and populations are affected by this. For example, living in strong family groups (or mobs), large grey males are often easy to kill first because they stay to defend their mob against attack. Matrilial lines and bonds are broken when large females are killed. Young at foot joeys are left without maternal care.

The commercial kangaroo industry has fulfilled the desire of the farming lobby, providing a government-backed solution to their “problem”. Across parts of five states (QLD, NSW, SA, WA, and TAS) it kills four species of large kangaroo and two wallabies from two genera (*Osphranter* and *Macropus*), each with very different behaviour, physiology, reproduction, and ecology. The government regulates the industry by providing a shooting quota and a pathway to domestic and export markets.

This regulatory framework, however, is not working. The National Code of Practice for the Humane Shooting of Kangaroos and Wallabies for Commercial Purposes sanction cruelty, is virtually impossible to enforce and provides the industry cover for serious breaches of animal welfare standards. Most shooting occurs at night with small moving targets (the head of a kangaroo). Some evidence suggests that up to 40% of kangaroos may be [shot in the neck or body](#) resulting in wounding and non-instantaneous death. Incredibly, the death of hundreds of thousands of dependent young annually is considered “collateral damage”, with [research confirming](#) that most dependent young are left to suffer exposure, starvation, and predation when [not processed according to the code](#).

Claims of exploding populations and over-abundance are not scientifically valid. Kangaroos are slow breeding wildlife, able to produce on average one offspring per year when at reproductive age (typically three or four years of age for the larger kangaroo species). These offspring rarely survive. In one of the best studies of this to date, female red kangaroos from a protected (un-shot) population were able to successfully raise just over three young to independence in their lifetime on average ([an average of 33% success](#)). How many of these went on to be successful mothers is unknown.

For its part, the government estimates the numbers of large kangaroo species using helicopters and aeroplanes. This costly exercise is fraught with difficulties – how to take a representative sample of the area being surveyed, how to account for unobserved individuals, how to account for absent individuals, and how to [extrapolate findings to areas not surveyed](#). These questions are faced by all exploitation industries when trying to achieve sustainable quotas, often with varied success (e.g. the fishing industry).

The lack of transparency around how kangaroo populations are estimated and their quotas set is of particular concern. Aerial counts of kangaroos, funded by tax payers, remain inaccessible to the public, yet similar aerial counts of waterbirds used to set duck hunting quotas, perhaps similarly controversial, are made available in the Atlas of Living Australia. This does not encourage confidence.

Although the government and industry advocate for the robustness of their kangaroo population estimates, there are valid reasons why the public should be concerned about [the large errors in estimates](#), the lack of adequate coverage and representation in some jurisdictions, and the [reliance on frequently amended “correction” factors](#), which to the best of our knowledge are not accounted for in the long-term population trends since the year 2000.

Far from being out of control, kangaroos do not prosper from land clearance or the installation of [watering points](#). Research indicates that competition with livestock is minimal and primarily restricted to [drought periods](#). Their abundance is adequately regulated by natural processes such as quality of nutrition, disease, and predation (e.g. dingoes and foxes). Loss of habitat to urban and small-scale rural development, land clearing, fencing, and agricultural practices isolate kangaroo species across regions where historical records describe them as [once widespread and abundant](#). Even when wild kangaroos venture onto crops or grazing land, is killing them the only answer? There are other ways that any [losses can be mitigated](#) and [benefits to land management](#), like [nutrient recycling](#), accrued.

The industry also risks serious human health ramifications. Most infectious pathogens to humans can [be transmitted from wildlife](#). Kangaroo meat is a concern because kangaroos are shot and eviscerated in remote locations in the outback, frequently by minimally trained shooters who also act as butchers. Gutted carcasses are transported in open non-refrigerated trucks, exposed to flies, dust, and summer heat, for up to ten hours before being deposited in cold storage.

Retail kangaroo meat from [different supermarkets in cities across Australia](#), and direct [from processing plants](#), has been found to be contaminated with unacceptable levels of Salmonella and *E. coli* over multiple years of testing. [Russia banned kangaroo meat](#) imports three times due to pathogenic contamination, and more recently, [acetic acid](#) has been routinely applied, without disclosure to consumers, to rid the meat of systemic contamination. If you are going to eat kangaroo meat, make sure it is well-done.

How do you then weigh up the social and ethical cost of animal cruelty and environmental harm against the economic benefits? The industry claims avoided costs to farmers and the profits accruing to Australians from the sale of kangaroo products. However, profits accrue to relatively few individuals and the [industry’s claim of supporting 4,000 jobs is unsubstantiated](#) and misdirected. Most shooters are part-timers and could be provided with alternative employment in related fields. Thus, relatively few individuals in the Australian economy benefit from an industry propped-up by tax payers dollars. Valuing kangaroos not for their meat and skins but for their ecotourism potential as the epitome of the Australian bush would provide far greater and fairer economic return.

Rather than lethally exploiting our wildlife to satisfy their unfairly attributed status as “pests”, we believe that Australia should invest in coexisting with our national icon.

Dr Dror Ben-Ami, Dr David Croft, Dr Daniel Ramp, Dr Keely Boom, Ms Katrina Sharman, Dr Christine Townend, Ms Louise Boronyak, Dr Neil Perry, Dr David Brooks, Dr Liv Baker, Dr Arian Wallach, Dr Ingrid Witte, Dr Steve Garlick, Dr Rosemary Austen, Mr Ray Mjadwesch, Dr Peter Simmons, Dr Michael Mehmet and Dr Clive Phillips.

ANNEX 2: FILM QUOTES

UNCLE MAX DULUMUNMUN HARRISON – YUIN ELDER

“The kangaroo is a totem to my people - They are defenceless animals being blinded by bright lights - and then bullets put into them that’s not culling that’s slaughter”

PROFESSOR CLIVE PHILLIPS – Professor Animal Welfare Queensland University

“We have an iconic animal which is one of Australia’s most precious animals and we are advocating bashing its brains out against a rock - that can’t be the right thing to do in the 21st century”

PROFESSOR PETER SINGER – Professor Bio Ethics Princeton University

“The baby joeys are bashed to death, but it happens at night and for that reason it hasn’t got the international attention that it should have.”

TERRI IRWIN – OWNER AUSTRALIA ZOO

“Kangaroos can’t be farmed so they have to be shot en mass in the wild. This is done at night, it can’t be regulated” ... “I’ve demonstrated with over 450,000 acres in three different properties that you can have cattle and kangaroos, when you stop shooting the kangaroos their numbers naturally balance”

PHIL WOLLEN OAM

“There is a general belief that because the kangaroo is our national icon we love them. But it certainly doesn’t show in the way we treat them.”

KEN HENRY – CHAIRMAN NAB bank (2015-19)

“When humans eat kangaroo meat they should be aware that it’s a by-product of the largest annual slaughter of mammals anywhere on earth ... Plus the hundreds of thousands of joeys that are taken from the mother’s pouch and killed every year”

PROFESSOR TIM FLANNERY

“I have urged the government to try and develop a better kangaroo population estimate to satisfy the doubt.”

DAN MORAIN – EDITORIAL WRITER – SACRAMENTO News

“Why would they not want people to come testify about kangaroo management ... Maybe the public wouldn’t really like what they hear.”

International Press Reviews

<https://kangaroothemovie.com/press--reviews>

FILM REVIEW - VARIETY - Richard Kuipers

“The filmmakers have gathered high-quality testimony from experts and stakeholders on all sides of the issue.... This film has the potential to help bring kangaroo welfare and management into much sharper focus in Australia and internationally.”

(<http://variety.com/2018/film/reviews/kangaroo-a-love-hate-story-review-1202664360/>)

FILM REVIEW – NY TIMES - Ken Jaworowski

“This film isn’t always pretty, but its message is necessary. The filmmakers are determined to sound a wake-up siren, and they blast it here with extra strength.”

FILM REVIEW – LA TIMES – Michael Rechtshaffen

“Gorgeous wildlife photography An eye-opening investigative documentary”

FILM REVIEW - 4 Stars - David Stratton

“Well made documentary - It’s a call to arms to stop this cruelty”

FILM REVIEW - 4 STARS - The Australian newspaper - Stephen Romei



“The realistic aim is to raise public awareness about what is happening to our national emblem.”

Article - The Australian newspaper -- Phillipa Hawker

“When Kate McIntyre Clere and Michael McIntyre began their research for a film about an Australian icon, they didn’t find what they expected.”

ARTICLE – The CANBERRA TIMES – Kimberley Le Lievre

“Kangaroo documentary discovers a divided nation when it comes to culls.”

FILM REVIEW – SLATE – Rachel Withers

“Perhaps this documentary will force Australia—an ostensibly animal-loving nation, critical of animal rights abuses in other countries—to rethink its relationship to its national icon.”

FILM REVIEW – FILM JOURNAL – David Noh

“One more of this planet’s seemingly endless and frightful ecological dilemmas, presented with compassion and intelligence.”

Interview BBC LONDON – Jo Good

“Shocking and revealing, it will make you sit up and take notice.”

<https://www.facebook.com/kangaroothemovie/videos/1564884253634841>