



Advancing Rural Queensland



IMPROVING THE EFFECTIVENESS OF WILD DOG CONTROL

Brett Carlsson
AgForce Qld



Project Funded by
Australian Wool Innovation




awi

Australian Wool
Innovation Limited

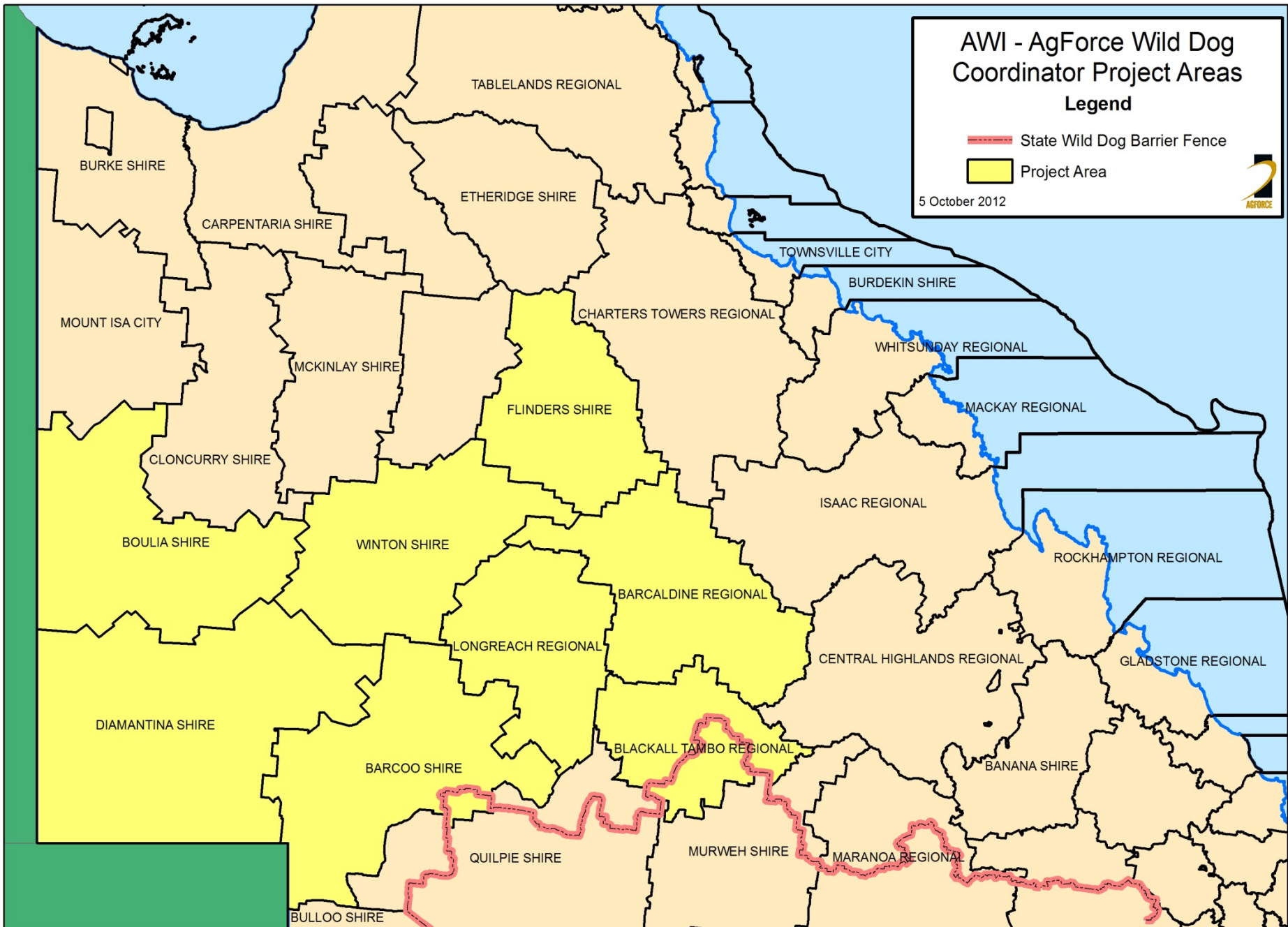
AWI - AgForce Wild Dog Coordinator Project Areas

Legend

 State Wild Dog Barrier Fence

 Project Area

5 October 2012





SHEEP

CATTLE



Table 13 – Summary of Major Economic Costs of Wild Dogs

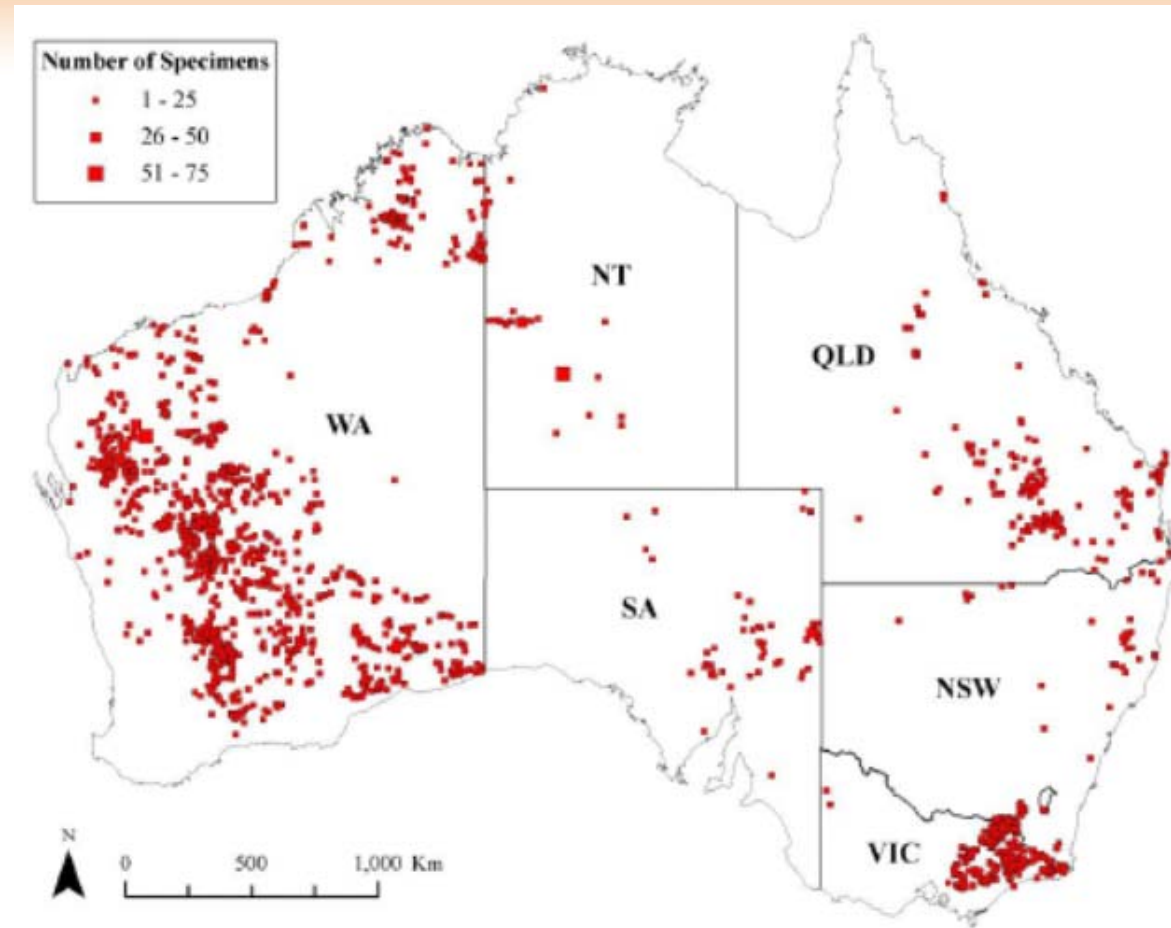
Cost Category		Costs 08/09
Cattle Producers	Calf livestock losses	\$22,840,000
	Product loss due to dog-bitten cattle (saleyards)	\$1,036,914
	Product loss due to dog-bitten cattle (processors)	\$1,031,441
	<i>Neospora caninum</i>	\$3,143,536
	Hydatids	\$2,057,685
	Wild dog management costs	\$11,460,498
Sheep/Goat Producers	Sheep/goat livestock losses and attacks	\$16,950,000
	Wild dog management costs	\$2,248,642
Local Government	Includes bounties and management program	\$2,623,543
Wild Dog Barrier Fence	Contributed from Local and State governments	\$1,870,316
Queensland State Government	Department of Employment, Economic Development and Innovation Queensland Parks and Wildlife	\$1,754,000
TOTAL COST		\$67,016,575



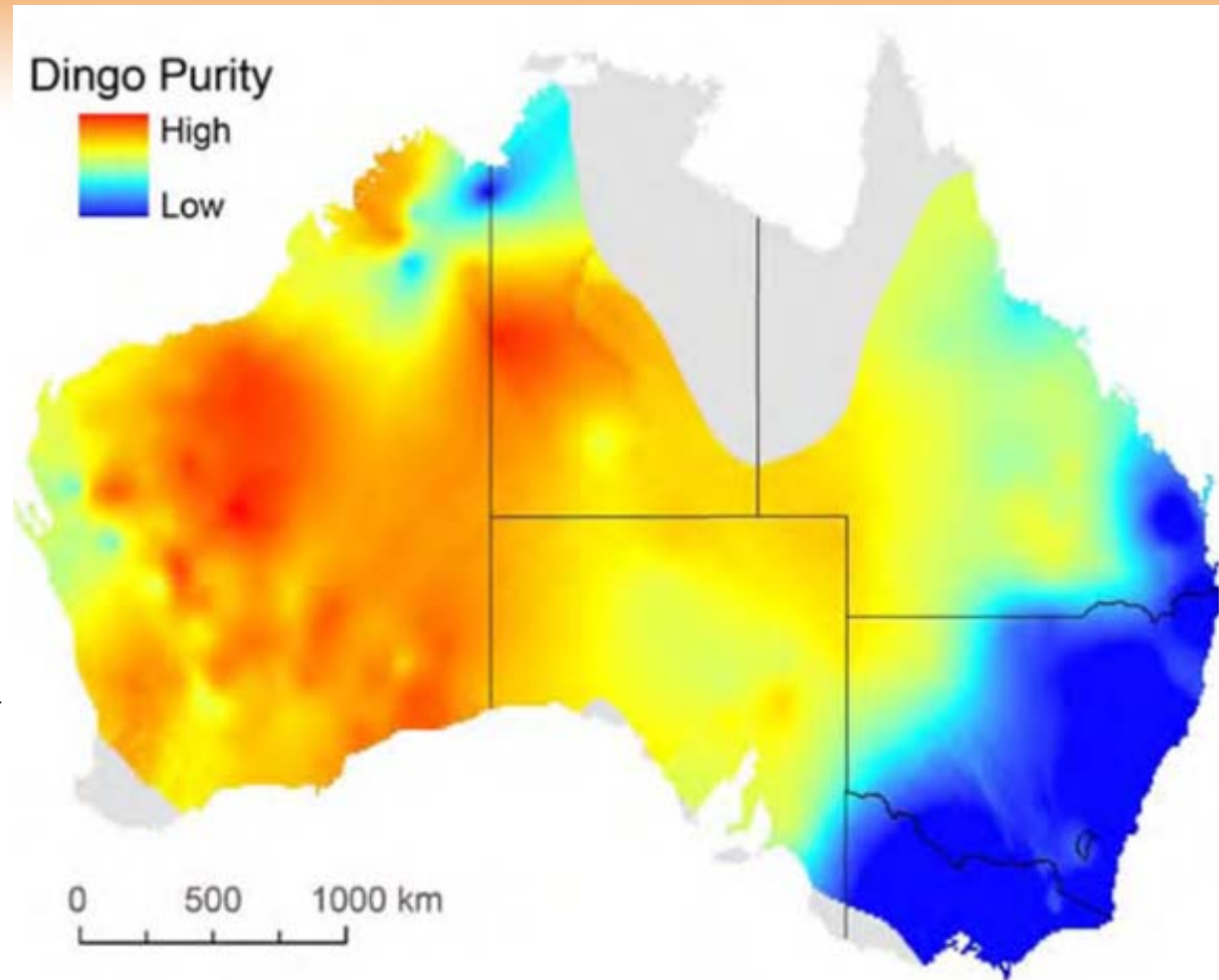


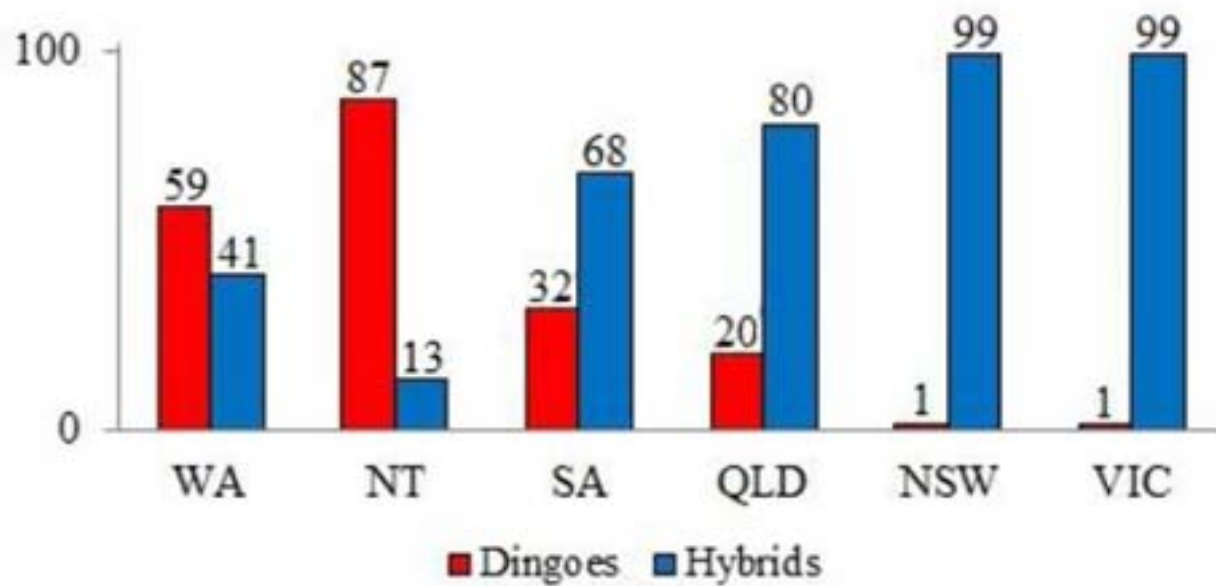


Large gaps exist in the map due to a lack of sampling not through the absence of dogs in the region.



Map showing genetic diversity and hybridisation. Dark Blue areas high hybridisation and red indicates relatively pure.

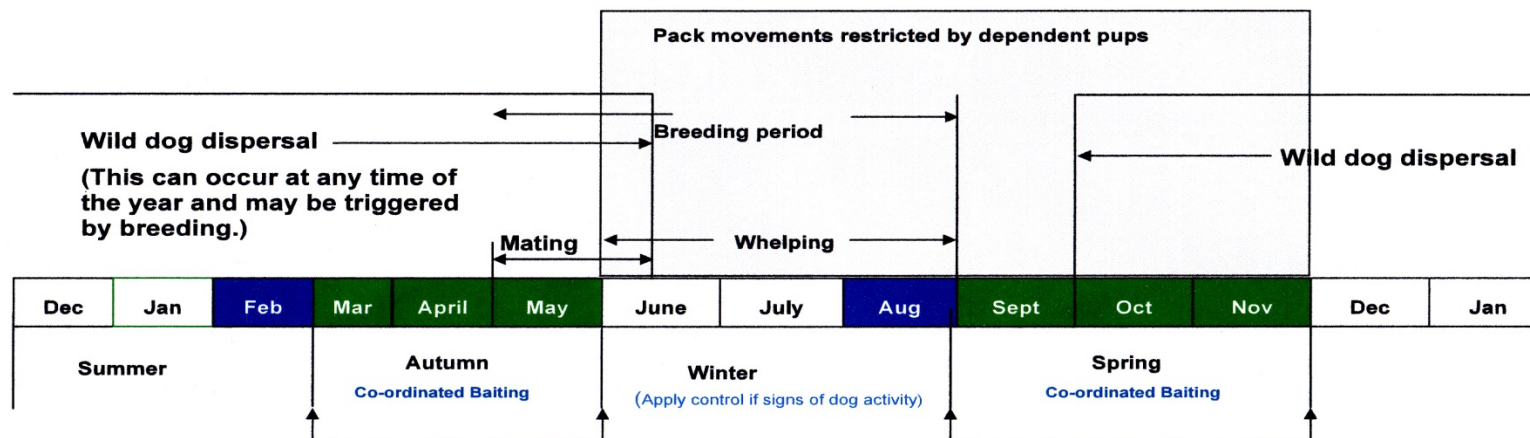






Wild dog facts

Wild dog control planning calendar



Property based baiting and trapping period (Sep – May)

Keys to effective wild dog control

1. Ensure cooperation between stakeholders.
2. Coordinate control activities across properties—broad participation is critical!
3. Ensure effective local management and proactive decision making.
4. Integrate control techniques.
5. Conduct key wild dog control activities during the autumn months.
6. Spring baiting may protect stock during key lambing and calving seasons, **but** control must be properly coordinated to ensure young dogs do not recolonise vacated territories.

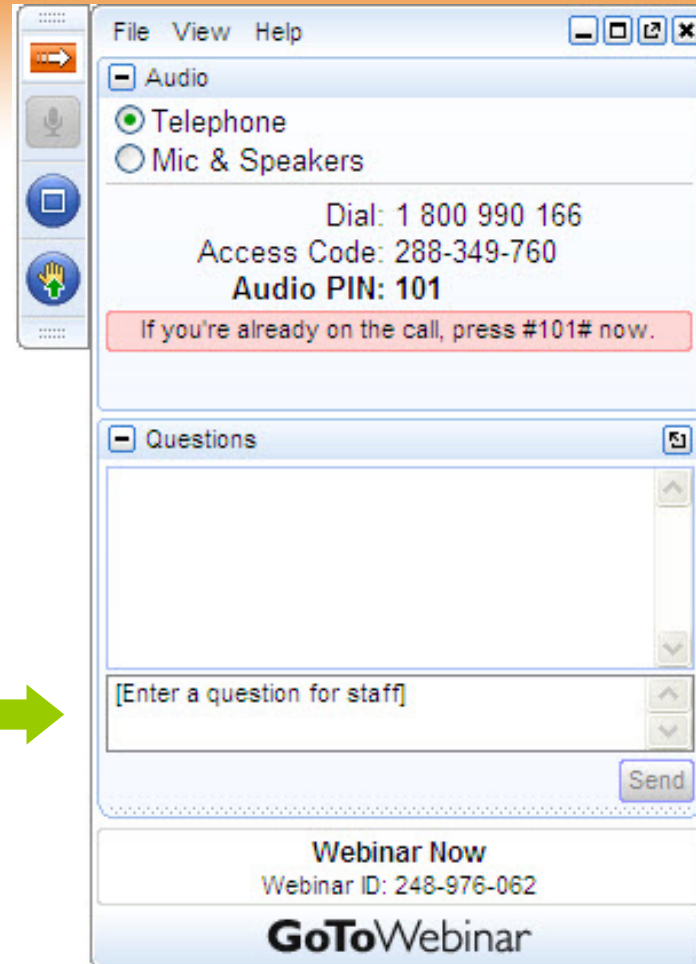
January 2013

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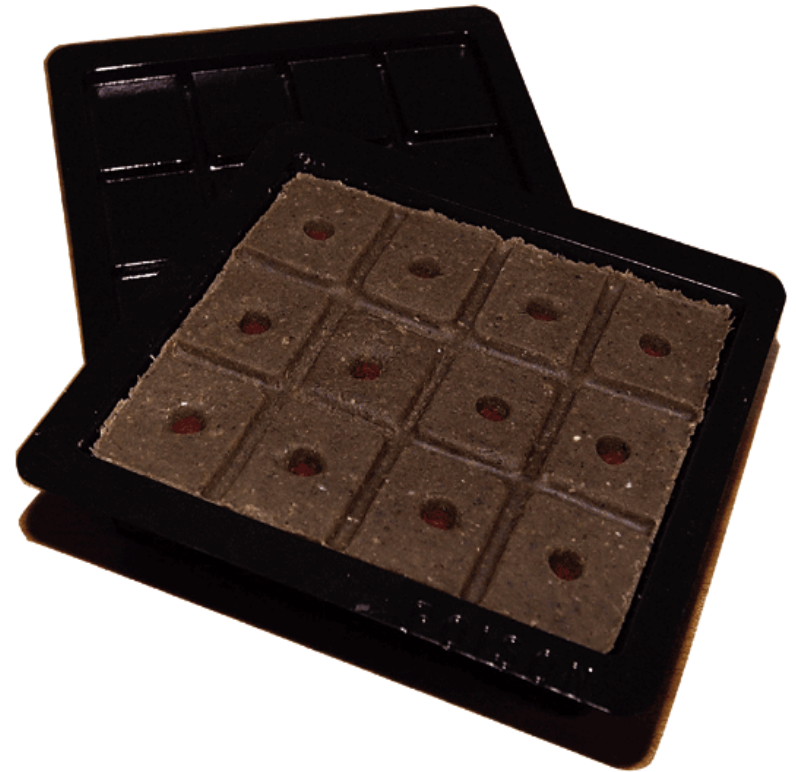
Type your questions
here anytime



The screenshot shows a GoToWebinar interface window. At the top, there is a menu bar with 'File', 'View', and 'Help'. Below the menu bar, there is a section titled 'Audio' with two radio buttons: 'Telephone' (selected) and 'Mic & Speakers'. Below the radio buttons, there is a text box containing the following information: 'Dial: 1 800 990 166', 'Access Code: 288-349-760', and 'Audio PIN: 101'. Below this text box, there is a red highlighted area with the text: 'If you're already on the call, press #101# now.' Below the red area, there is a section titled 'Questions' with a large text input field. The input field contains the placeholder text: '[Enter a question for staff]'. Below the input field, there is a 'Send' button. At the bottom of the window, there is a section titled 'Webinar Now' with the text: 'Webinar ID: 248-976-062' and the 'GoToWebinar' logo.

Current Controls





Cheapest and most effective tool for managing wild dogs on a broad scale.



Table 2. Toxicity of vertebrate pesticides (LD₅₀ values)²

Fluoroacetate		
Animal	mg/kg body weight	Relative resistance (Dog = 1)
Dog	0.1	1
Fox	0.2	2
Cat	0.3	3
Wallaby	0.3	3
Sheep	0.3	3
Cattle	0.4	4
Rabbit	0.4	4
Pig	0.6	6
Possum	0.7	7
Magpie	0.9	9
Tiger quoll	1.8	18
Human	2.0–5.0	20
Sparrow	3.0	30
Duck	4.8	48
Rat	7.0	70
Domestic chicken	7.5	75
Hawk	10.0	100
Goanna	55.0	550
Frog	1000.0	10 000

- The retrieval and destruction of baits
- Bait placement and type
- Tying and burying baits
- More is not necessarily better
- Leave working dogs at home and restrained



Trapping



Shooting



Guardian Animals



Exclusion Fencing

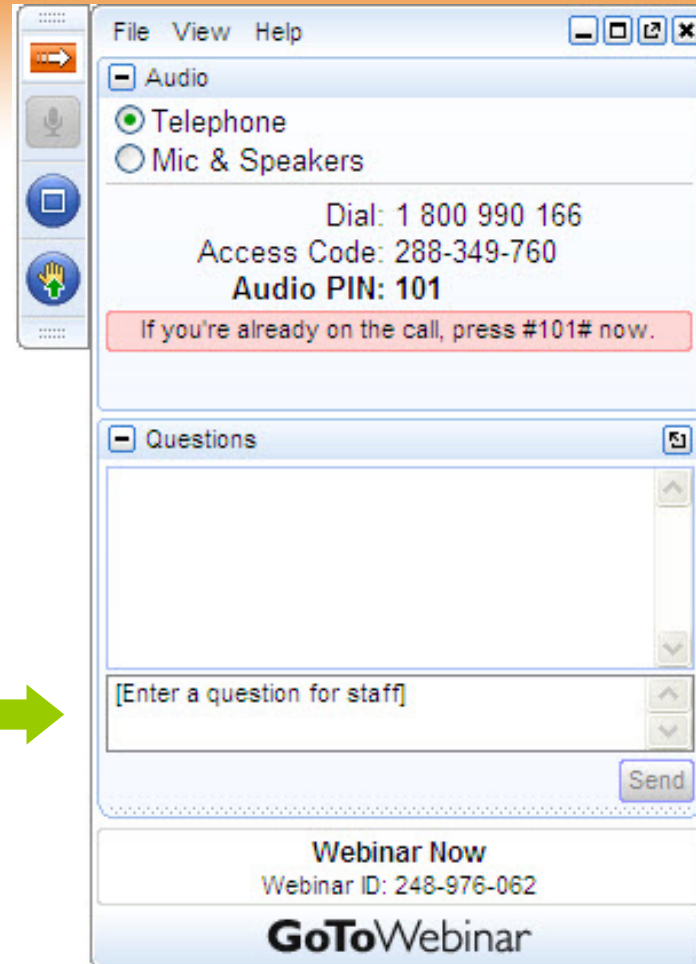


Image © NSW DPI



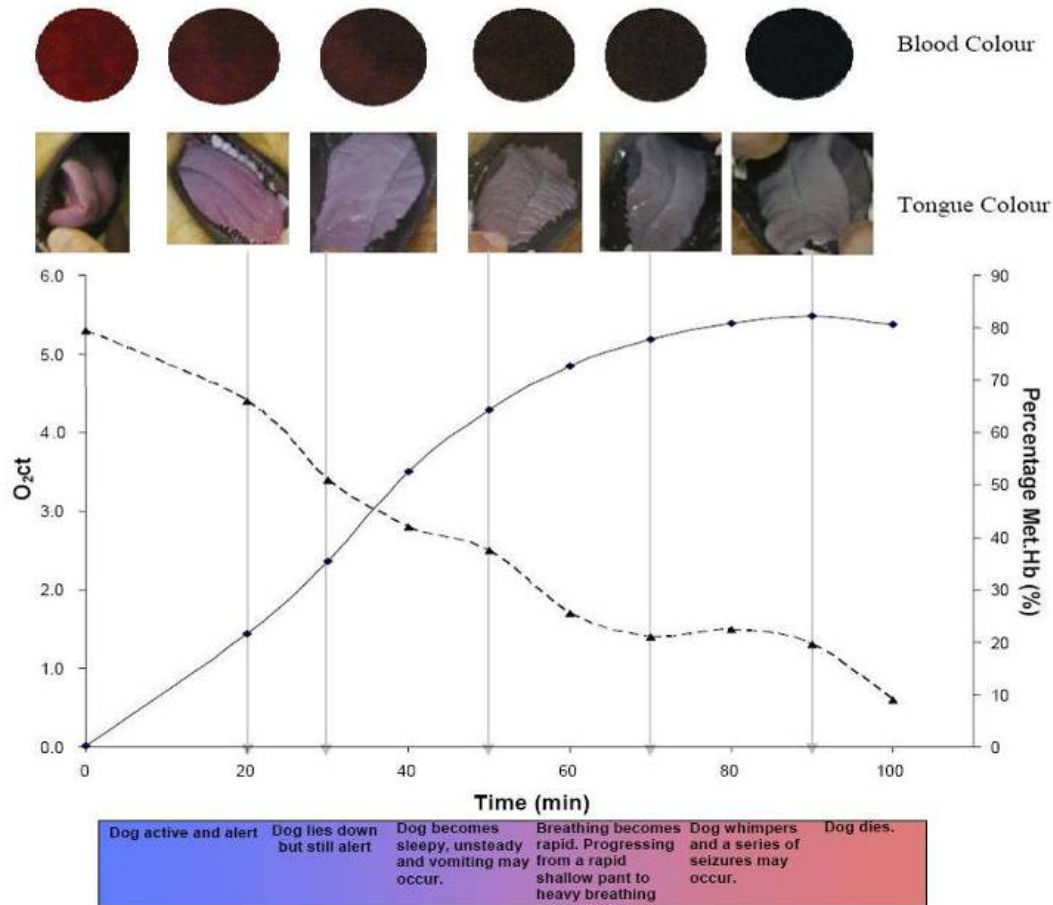
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- Para-aminopropiophenone (PAPP): for feral cats, wild dogs, red foxes
- Causes rapid depletion in oxygen carried to the brain



PAPP Antidote

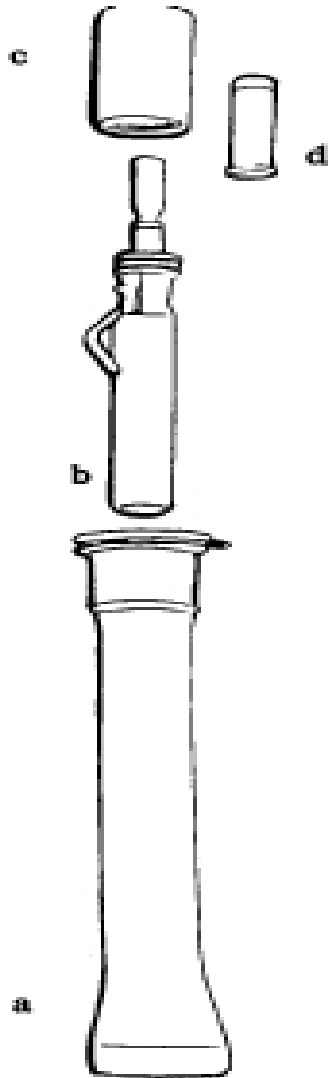
Methylene blue
antidote for
PAPP

Blue Healer™
IV for vet use

Blue Healer™
tablet or
suppository for
farm use



Canid Ejector

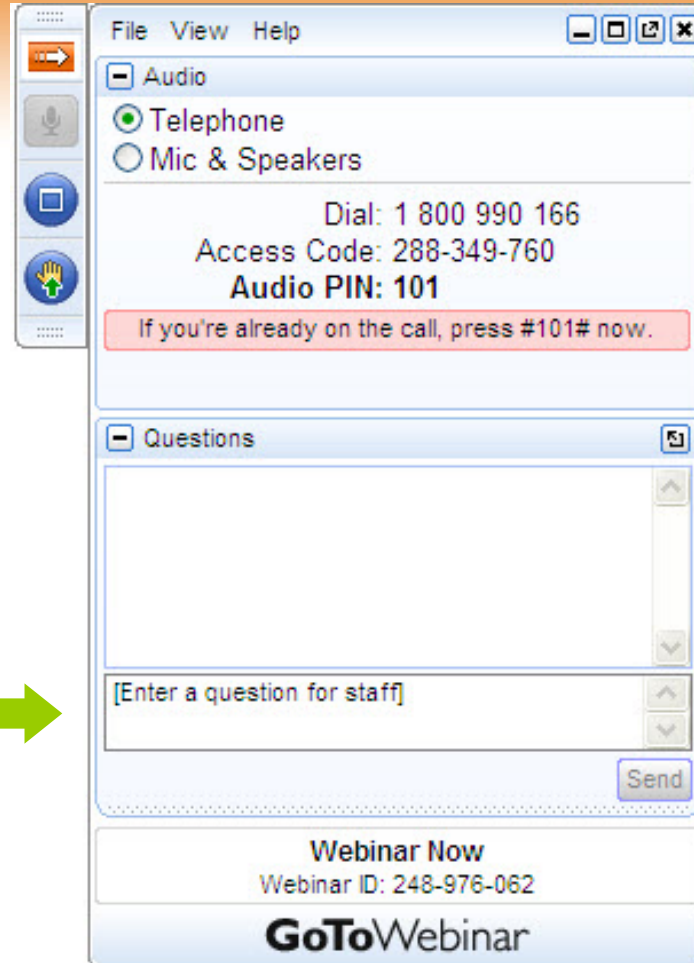


Lethal Trap Device



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Led by Landholders to represent all community

WHY?

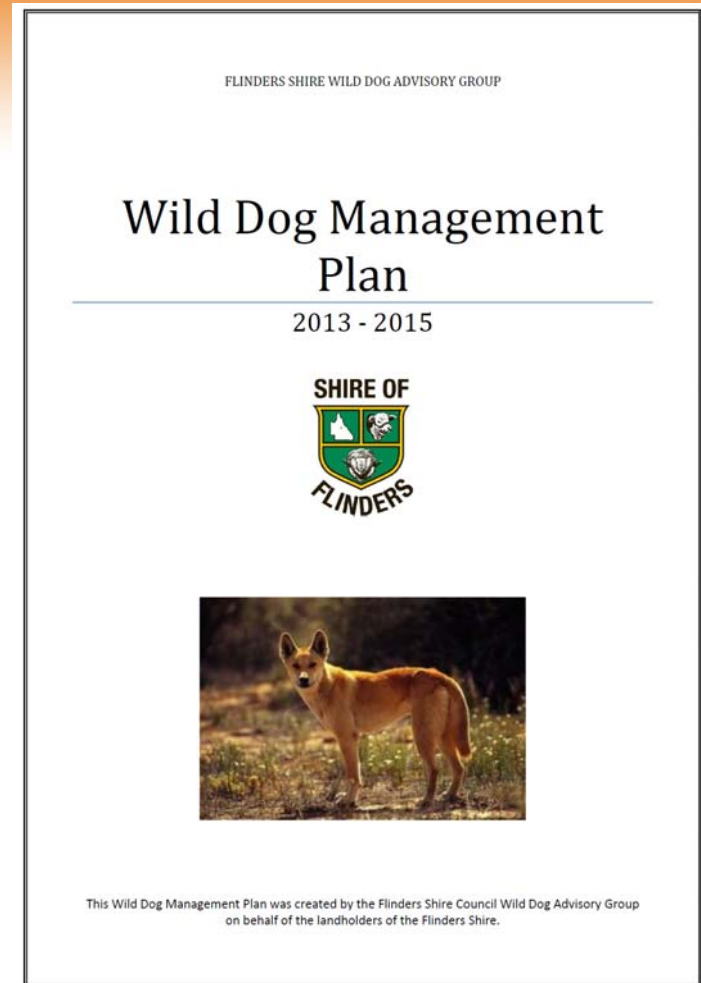
- **Communicate with all stakeholders regarding dog control program and understanding of everyone's role**
- **Collect wild dog movement information from all landholders**
- **Community involvement in broad scale control program targeting areas where wild dogs are causing impacts**

- **Integrates and coordinates all control techniques across the area**
- **Record information for the benefit of new producers or land holders to the area.**
- **Development of groups will assist with collection of authorisations and dissemination of notices as per current regulations.**

Must have a Management Plan to measure success and failures

Management Plans

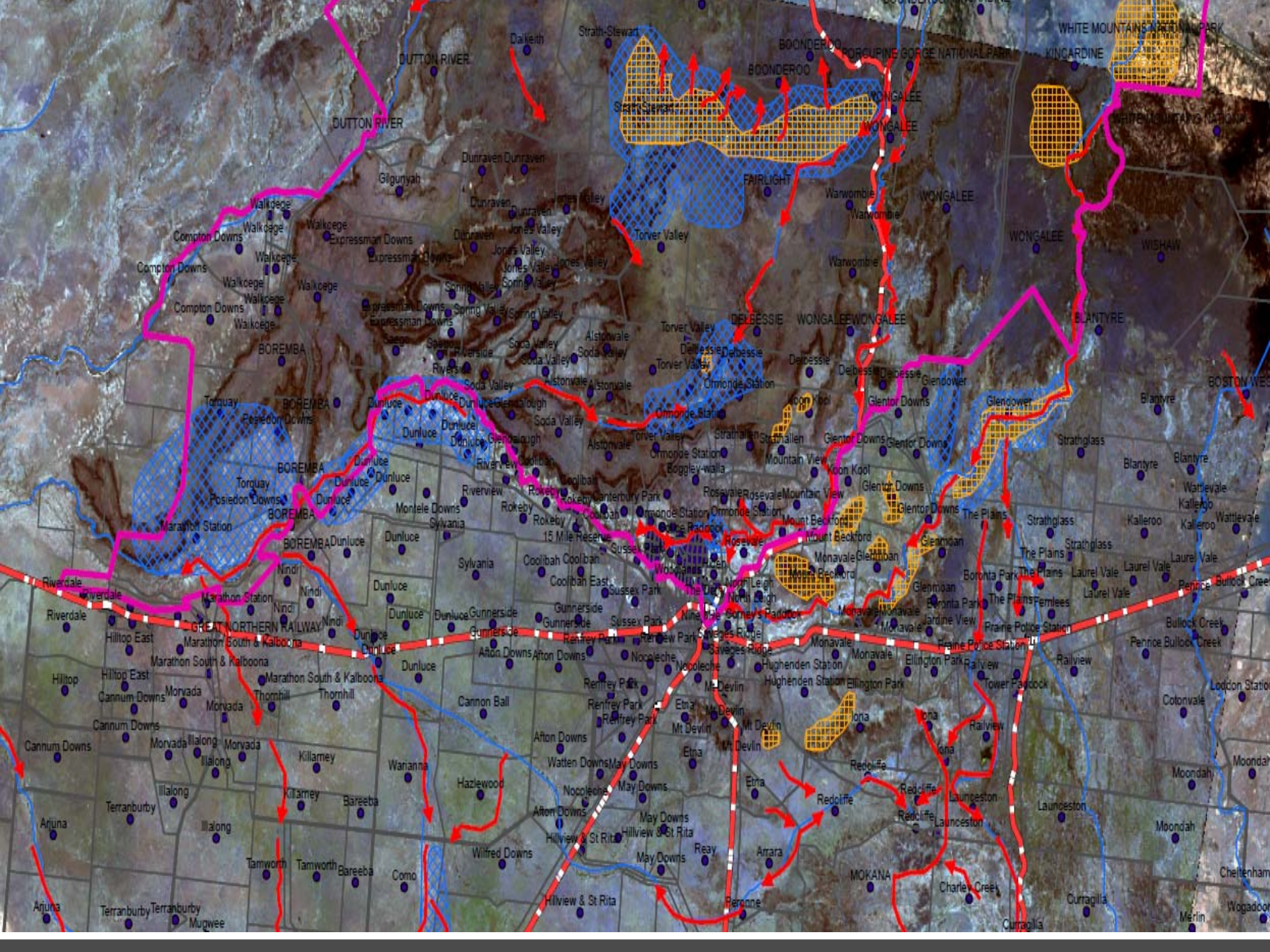
- **Action based**
- **Measurable outcomes**
- **Use “*Nil Tenure*” approach**
- **Maps included**
- **Key contacts**
- **Short and concise**



Nil Tenure Planning



- **Nationally accepted pest planning tool**
- **Utilize GIS mapping**
- **Removal of all boundaries**
- **Collection of information from stakeholders**
- **Implement on ground control program utilizing all available forms of control**
- **Replace boundaries to determine responsibility**



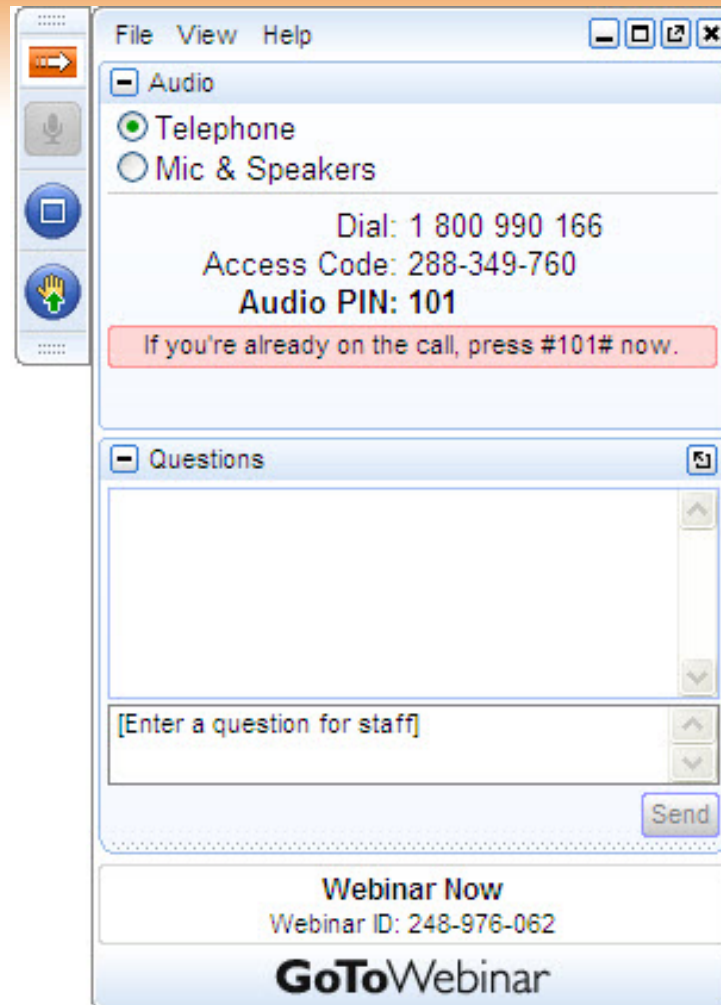
Effective Control can be achieved

- Control is targeted
- Be proactive and re-active
- Become familiar with the signs of dog activity
- Actively look for the presence of wild dogs and implement control early
- Control involving all stakeholders and being applied over a large area

- Use all forms of control in order to remove as many dogs as possible (Bait Trap Shoot)
- Control all year round
- Eventually the pest will make the fatal mistake



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Thank you!

Contact Details

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