

# Your wild dog control checklist

## Consider the following points when planning wild dog control:

✓	Talk to staff at North Coast LLS for advice and assistance
✓	Establish a network of neighbours to get as many people involved in order to broaden the area where control can be achieved
✓	Talk to your neighbours and establish the need for the control e.g. undertaking a control program prior to stock calving
✓	Work out where the problem may be e.g. observations may suggest animals are moving along the creek line and then along the road
✓	Consider the size of your property and that of the adjoining landholders
✓	Determine the most appropriate control method or techniques to be undertaken together with the location, timing and the duration of the program
✓	If using 1080 baits, notify your neighbours in accordance with the NSW Pesticide Control Order (PCO) by phone, email or in writing. Remind neighbours to restrain or muzzle domestic pets and working dogs. The PCO details can be found at <a href="http://epa.nsw.gov.au/pesticides/pco.htm">epa.nsw.gov.au/pesticides/pco.htm</a>
✓	Implement the control program - choose suitable weather conditions to undertake the work and monitor the effectiveness of the program
✓	Make sure you document the control you have undertaken in accordance with the Pesticides Regulation 2009 - date, location, product used etc. For details refer to <a href="http://epa.nsw.gov.au/legislation/RegulationSummaries.htm#PestReg09">epa.nsw.gov.au/legislation/RegulationSummaries.htm#PestReg09</a>

# We're here to help - just ask!

Consult your nearest North Coast LLS Biosecurity Officer who has the knowledge and experience to assist you to manage wild dogs and other invasive species by:

- providing advice
- supplying baits
- assisting with coordinating baiting programs
- becoming involved with other control techniques such as trapping programs
- working with private landholders and agencies to develop wild dog management plans

## Contact us 1300 795 299

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Need more information on biosecurity?

[northcoast.lls.nsw.gov.au](http://northcoast.lls.nsw.gov.au)  
[dpi.nsw.gov.au/biosecurity](http://dpi.nsw.gov.au/biosecurity)  
[farmbiosecurity.com.au](http://farmbiosecurity.com.au)  
[feral.org.au](http://feral.org.au)

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# Problems with Wild Dogs?

North Coast Local Land Services can help you



Photo: Gigi Robertson

*"effective wild dog control depends on a little bit of work from a lot of people, not a lot of work from just a few"*

Biosecurity - it's a shared responsibility



Local Land Services  
North Coast

Wild dogs, including dingoes, feral dogs and their hybrids, are regarded as pests and can:

- cause substantial losses of livestock
- threaten native wildlife
- compete with native predators such as quolls for food and other resources
- kill domestic dogs and cats
- create serious and costly problems for landholders

Their control in New South Wales is legislated by the Local Land Services Act 2013. This requires owners and occupiers of land to eradicate, continuously suppress or destroy wild dogs on their property.

## Wild dog management plans

Wild Dog Management Plans are prepared to manage these pests within the North Coast Local Land Services (LLS). They are reviewed every 5 years, or as required, to address wild dog issues and dingo conservation by:

- identifying actions where control is required
- determining how the control is to be undertaken

## Monitoring wild dog activity

Check for evidence of wild dog activity by looking for scats (faeces), tracks or signs (remains of injured or dead animals) and listen for barking or howling. Sandpads and Infra-red surveillance cameras are being used to detect and monitor

pest animals.

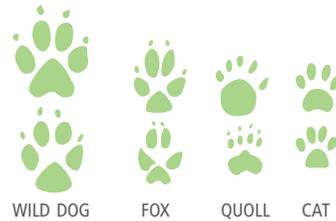
The Invasive Animals CRC has developed a simple indicator checklist to detect the presence of wild dogs on your lands

[feral.org.au/have-you-got-wild-dogs](http://feral.org.au/have-you-got-wild-dogs)



Photo: Darren Marshall

## Relative size and shape of animal tracks



## Methods of wild dog control

There are a number of humane methods of wild dog control that are recognised in the NSW DPI Humane Pest Control Manual – Codes of Practice (COP's) and Standard Operating Procedures (SOP's). These include:

- trapping (cage and soft jaw)
- shooting
- exclusion fencing
- the use of guard animals
- poison baiting (ie 1080) - all programs using 1080 baits must follow the requirements outlined in the Pesticide Control Order which requires users to possess an accredited chemical users training certificate at AQF3 level or the Vertebrate Pest Induction Training (VPIT) course offered by the LLS. The VPIT course provides a five year accreditation at no cost to ratepayers and takes three hours to complete. Failure to comply with the Order results in heavy penalties.

### “Effective wild dog management usually involves a combination of control methods and strategies”

Consult your nearest North Coast LLS about the most appropriate method/s for your situation. The Invasive Animals CRC has developed a table to highlight the advantages and disadvantages of common control strategies.

[feral.org.au/pestsmart/wild-dogs](http://feral.org.au/pestsmart/wild-dogs)

## Helpful questions and answers

**Q: I am a ratepayer of North Coast LLS; how do I organise pest control on my property?** A: Contact a Biosecurity Officer at your nearest North Coast LLS office.

**Q: If I am not a ratepayer, can I still get help to undertake pest control on my property?** A: Yes, North Coast LLS is happy to provide advice.

**Q: What is 1080 poison?** A: Sodium monofluoroacetate commonly called 1080, is a synthetic pesticide widely used to control vertebrate pests in Australia. It occurs naturally in over 30 plant species in Australia, most commonly occurring in plants found in Western Australia and to a lesser extent in the Northern Territory and northern Queensland.

**Q: Is there a risk to humans?** A: Wild dogs are known to spread diseases that affect humans. Common disease of wild dogs include hydatids (Echinococcus hydatidosis) and Leptospirosis (Leptospira interrogans). Humans infected with Hydatids can develop painful cysts in the liver or lungs while Leptospirosis causes influenza-like disease in humans and in some cases can be fatal.

**Q. When is the best time to undertake wild dog control?** A. The best time is from autumn to spring and whenever there is evidence to suggest their presence.

**Q: What is the best practice control program?**

A: Proactive wild dog control undertaken as part of a group baiting program provides the best outcome. Control is undertaken every 3-4 weeks over a 3-4 month period.

**Q: Will my pet dog be affected by 1080 poison?**

A: Domestic dogs are susceptible to 1080 poison. All landholders and adjoining neighbours should closely supervise, restrain or muzzle domestic dogs during and post baiting programs for at least on month after the last bait has been laid to reduce risk.

**Q: What do I do if I suspect my pet dog has eaten a 1080 bait?** A: Contact your veterinarian immediately.