

MANAGEMENT PROGRAM FOR THE WESTERN GREY KANGAROO**IN WESTERN AUSTRALIA 1998-2002**

Department of Conservation and Land Management

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1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 This management program for the Western Grey Kangaroo *Macropus fuliginosus* in Western Australia has been prepared to fulfil the requirements of the Commonwealth *Wildlife Protection (Regulation of Exports and Imports) Act 1982* and Regulations, and to meet the legislative and other requirements of the Western Australian Government.
- 1.2 Under the *Conservation and Land Management Act 1984*, the Department of Conservation and Land Management (CALM) is responsible for the conservation and protection of flora and fauna throughout Western Australia, and for administration of the *Wildlife Conservation Act 1950*, which provides the authority to control the taking of Grey Kangaroos in Western Australia. CALM is responsible for Grey Kangaroo management in Western Australia and this management program has been prepared in consultation with the State Kangaroo Management Advisory Committee (see footnote 1), the National Parks and Nature Conservation Authority (see footnote 2), Agriculture Western Australia, and with the Designated Authority under the *Wildlife Protection (Regulation of Exports and Imports) Act 1982* (i.e. the Director of National Parks and Wildlife appointed under the Commonwealth *National Parks and Wildlife Conservation Act 1975*) as required by Wildlife Protection (Regulation of Exports and Imports) Regulation 5(1)(b)(ii).
- 1.3 Pursuant to S.35 of the *Agriculture and Related Resources Protection Act 1976*, the Grey Kangaroo is declared by the Agriculture Protection Board as a "Category A7" declared animal in the whole of Western Australia. Category A7 declaration applies in respect of an area if the animals are native to that area and are animals for which a management program should, in the opinion of the Board, be approved and published by the Board and implemented in and in relation to that area.
- 1.4 The information in this management program is current at the time of approval by the Minister responsible for the *Wildlife Conservation Act 1950* and is the management program which is proposed to be implemented in Western Australia from 1 January 1998 to 31 December 2002. This management program replaces previous documentation of Grey Kangaroo management in Western Australia by Shugg and Prince (1973), Crook and Prince (1984), McNamara and Prince (1986) and the 1987, 1988, 1989, 1990, 1991, 1992-1994 and 1995-1997 Management Programs for the Western Grey Kangaroo in Western Australia (unpublished).

2. AIMS OF GREY KANGAROO MANAGEMENT IN WESTERN AUSTRALIA

- 2.1 The aims of the Grey Kangaroo management program in Western Australia are those endorsed by the former Council of Nature Conservation Ministers (now the Australian and New Zealand Environment and Conservation Council), i.e.:

- * to maintain populations of Grey Kangaroos over their natural range in Western Australia;
- * to contain the deleterious effects of Grey Kangaroos on other land management practices; and
- * where possible, to manage kangaroo species as a renewable natural resource providing the conservation of the species is not compromised.

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- 2.2 This management program is a program for the conservation and management of Grey Kangaroos throughout their natural range in Western Australia. It is not only a program for control of the taking and commercial utilization of Grey Kangaroos. The underlying rationale is that viable and widespread populations of Grey Kangaroos should be conserved not just on national parks and nature reserves, but also on other lands including lands used for primary production. Where primary production and rangeland habitat are adversely affected by the numbers of Grey Kangaroos present, the program provides for control over their numbers.
- 2.3 This program has also been prepared pursuant to the principles of ecologically sustainable development under the National Strategy for Ecologically Sustainable Development and pursuant to the National Strategy for the Conservation of Australia's Biological Diversity. In this regard, sustainable commercial harvesting of kangaroos is encouraged and facilitated through an appropriate licensing and regulatory system.
- 2.4 Landholders and pastoral lessees are also encouraged to recognise the value of retaining kangaroos on their properties, to continue to be actively involved in the conservation of kangaroos on their properties and to recognise kangaroo impacts as part of the total grazing pressure on the land. This management program therefore also facilitates the involvement of landholders and pastoral lessees in the conservation of kangaroos on their properties, through appropriate licensing and regulatory measures.

3. GREY KANGAROO MANAGEMENT MEASURES IN WESTERN AUSTRALIA

- 3.1 CALM implements a range of procedures which ensure the conservation of Grey Kangaroos and provide control over their taking, in conformity with the *Wildlife Conservation Act 1950* and Regulations, and the *Wildlife Protection (Regulation of Exports and Imports) Act 1982* and Regulations. In particular, as required by Wildlife Protection (Regulation of Exports and Imports) Regulation 5(1)(c), these procedures ensure that the taking in the wild, under the management program, of Grey Kangaroos will not be detrimental to the survival of Grey Kangaroos, and that it will be carried out at minimal risk to the continuing role of Grey Kangaroos in the ecosystems in which they occur and so as to maintain Grey Kangaroos in a manner that is not likely to cause irreversible changes to, or long-term deleterious effects on, the species or its habitat.
- 3.2 Nature Conservation Reserve System
- 3.2.1 In Western Australia large areas of land have been reserved as national parks and nature reserves for the purpose of conserving native fauna and flora and natural ecosystems. The area of land reserved for national parks and conservation parks at 30 June 1997 was 4,991,222 hectares and 10,770,692 hectares were reserved for the conservation of flora and fauna as nature reserves, giving a total area reserved for conservation of 15,761,914 hectares or 6.2% of Western Australia. The identification and acquisition of parks and reserves is an ongoing process and updates of the areas of land reserved are published in CALM's annual reports.
- 3.2.2 Within the range of the Grey Kangaroo significant areas have been developed for agricultural, urban and industrial purposes, with resultant loss of habitat for the species. The continued survival of Grey Kangaroos depends upon the conservation of its habitat, particularly in parks and reserves and in State forests. Considering only those parks and reserves larger than 10,000 hectares in area, as at June 1997 there were more than 40 such conservation areas, totaling in excess of 6.3 million hectares, which are inhabited by Grey Kangaroos. Numerous smaller parks and reserves also contain Grey Kangaroos, as do many other areas of bushland in public and private ownership.

- 3.2.3 A principal stronghold of the Grey Kangaroo in south-western Western Australia is the series of State forests situated in the jarrah and karri belts of the dry and wet sclerophyll forests. There is a general prohibition on shooting in State forests. The area of State forest at 30 June 1997 was 1,725,036 hectares. In addition CALM also manages other areas of land as timber reserves (141,550 hectares at 30 June 1997). Grey Kangaroos also inhabit much of the land in this category.

3.3 Harvest Management

- 3.3.1 Grey Kangaroo management in Western Australia is administered by CALM according to the provisions of the *Wildlife Conservation Act 1950* and Regulations. Under the Act, Grey Kangaroos are protected fauna throughout Western Australia unless otherwise declared by the Minister responsible for the Act.
- 3.3.2 A restricted open season has been declared, pursuant to S.14(2)(a) of the *Wildlife Conservation Act 1950*, in areas where it is considered that Grey Kangaroo populations are secure and damage to agriculture is likely to be a continuous problem (see Figure 1). The open season permits the taking of Grey Kangaroos in the specified areas without licence by landholders and leaseholders (or their approved nominated agents) on land which they own or occupy, but the open season notice specifically precludes commercial use of Grey Kangaroos so taken unless an appropriate licence is held (at the time of writing of this program, the current declaration is that in the Government Gazette of 15 July 1988, copied at Appendix A). In areas without an open season (see Figure 1), Grey Kangaroos may not be taken unless the landholder or leaseholder has first obtained a damage licence from CALM. In those areas it is normal practice for CALM to carry out a property inspection before a new damage licence is issued.
- 3.3.3 Taking/Shooting: Grey Kangaroos may be taken for commercial purposes by the holder of a professional shooter's licence or a damage licence.
- 3.3.4 The following provisions apply to Wildlife Conservation Regulation 6 licences (i.e. professional shooter's licences) and the operations of licensed professional shooters:
- (a) licences are issued for a set period and renewal is based on an assessment of the shooter's performance;
 - (b) shooters outside restricted open season areas operating pursuant to damage licences issued to landholders and leaseholders and also shooters in restricted open season areas must have written permission from the respective landholders and leaseholders to shoot on their properties;
 - (c) the areas where Grey Kangaroos may be taken are specified on the licence;
 - (d) shooters must carry licences whenever taking or about to take Grey Kangaroos;
 - (e) shooters must provide CALM with details of their operations on a monthly basis;
 - (f) Grey Kangaroos may not be taken by any means other than a firearm licensed pursuant to the *Firearms Act 1973*;
 - (g) a professional shooter may not sell, transport or consign any Grey Kangaroo, or any part thereof, unless he has affixed an appropriate royalty tag;
 - (h) the registered chiller (or chillers) to be used by a professional shooter is authorised on the shooter's licence; and

- (i) as a condition on the licence, a professional shooter is required to comply with the Code of Practice for the Humane Shooting of Kangaroos, endorsed by the former Council of Nature Conservation Ministers (now the Australian and New Zealand Environment and Conservation Council).
- 3.3.5 Shooting pursuant to Wildlife Conservation Regulation 5 licences (i.e. damage licences) may be carried out by the landholder or leaseholder to whom the licence is issued, or his nominated agent or a licensed professional shooter. The licence specifies the number of Grey Kangaroos which may be taken and a return is required. Grey Kangaroos taken pursuant to a damage licence may not be disposed of, sold, transported or consigned unless appropriate royalty tags are affixed.
- 3.3.6 Tagging: The total number of Grey Kangaroos which may be taken commercially is controlled by CALM through the issue of royalty tags specific to Grey Kangaroos. Tags are issued to professional shooters or to the landholder or leaseholder or the person shooting on his behalf. The tags identify Western Australia as the State of origin. They are self-locking and serially numbered, and may only be removed in accordance with the Wildlife Conservation Regulations. Regulation 50 prescribes that tags for Grey Kangaroos must be white, and that tags for Red Kangaroos and Euros must be yellow and blue respectively.
- 3.3.7 Storage: Chiller units must be registered with CALM in accordance with Wildlife Conservation Regulation 8A. It is an offence to receive any kangaroo, or part of a kangaroo, into a chiller unit, or to allow it to remain in a chiller unit, unless it is tagged. The person in charge of a chiller unit is required to keep a daily record and forward a monthly return to CALM.
- 3.3.8 Processing: Processors must be licensed under Wildlife Conservation Regulation 7. It is an offence for the holder of a processor's licence to receive any kangaroo, or part of a kangaroo, unless it is tagged. It is also an offence to be in possession of an untagged kangaroo, or part of a kangaroo, except that a tag may be removed from a skin while it is being cured or dressed, in accordance with Regulation 7. The holder of a processor's licence is required to keep a daily record and forward a monthly return to CALM.
- 3.3.9 Dealing: Persons dealing in kangaroo carcasses and skins must be licensed under Wildlife Conservation Regulations 8 and 10, respectively. Requirements in relation to tagging, the keeping of records and the forwarding of returns are similar to those outlined in 3.3.7 and 3.3.8 above.
- 3.3.10 Trade: Pursuant to Wildlife Conservation Regulations 18 and 19, the export from and import into Western Australia of kangaroo skins and meat is subject to the issue of licences.
- 3.3.11 Other: Tagging requirements, the licensing of shooters, processors and dealers, and the registration of chillers, provide control over the taking of and trade in kangaroo carcasses and skins. In addition, the Wildlife Conservation Regulations contain provision for transport licences (Regulation 9) which may be issued if it is considered that any additional control is required. Regulation 50 contains further provisions governing the marking, sale and transport of kangaroos. Any skins or carcasses found without tags are liable to seizure and subsequent forfeiture upon conviction. Any person found in possession of untagged skins or carcasses or who consigns or transports them is also liable to prosecution.
- 3.3.12 Implementation of these management procedures is subject to review at any time in the light of prevailing circumstances. For example, the Minister is able to rescind or restrict all existing licences, to refuse to renew licences, and to refuse the issue of new licences.
- 3.3.13 Administration of the management program, including licensing and licence return information, is encompassed in the computerised kangaroo management database, which provides for:
 - (a) the cross-checking of information in returns;

- (b) the keeping and collation of records; and
- (c) the capability to interrogate and analyse records as required.

3.3.14 Other than the management measures outlined above, the taking of kangaroos may be authorised for educational or public purposes (Wildlife Conservation Regulation 15) and for scientific purposes (Wildlife Conservation Regulation 17). Furthermore, S.23(1) of the *Wildlife Conservation Act 1950* provides for persons of Aboriginal descent to take kangaroos for food. The Governor may restrict or suspend the operation of this provision if necessary for the conservation of kangaroos. Also, CALM may authorise the sale of kangaroo skins taken lawfully under this provision.

4. MONITORING AND ASSESSMENT

4.1 Grey Kangaroo Population Trends

4.1.1 As required by Wildlife Protection (Regulation of Exports and Imports) Regulation 5(1)(d), the effects of the taking of Grey Kangaroos on the Grey Kangaroo populations in Western Australia are periodically monitored and assessed by:

- (a) analysis of data gathered from monthly returns for Grey Kangaroos taken commercially;
- (b) periodic aerial survey of Grey Kangaroo populations; and
- (c) ground surveys and patrols undertaken by CALM staff, particularly Wildlife Officers, and by staff of Agriculture Western Australia.

4.1.2 Data collected for Grey Kangaroos taken commercially include the area of operation, sex and average weight of Grey Kangaroos taken, take per unit effort, and total take. These data are computerised for analysis of trends in:

- (a) the total commercial take;
- (b) the sex ratio of the commercial take;
- (c) the average weight of the commercial take; and
- (d) the commercial take per unit effort.

Analysis can be carried out by management areas (see Figure 2) and on an overall basis as appropriate.

4.1.3 Between 1981 and 1993, large-scale aerial surveys of the density and distribution of Grey Kangaroo populations in Western Australia were undertaken on a triennial basis. Following advice from the Australian Nature Conservation Agency that it was withdrawing its assistance to Western Australia for kangaroo surveys after 1993, CALM replaced the triennial surveys with an annual survey system, covering approximately one-third of the previous total survey area each year. The total survey area has been divided into three zones (see Figure 3). Where resources permit, the annual survey of a particular zone will include sample portions of the other two zones. Only the central and southern aerial survey zones are applicable to Western Grey Kangaroos.

4.1.4 The results of aerial surveys of Grey Kangaroo populations in Western Australia are summarised in Table 1.

TABLE 1: Population estimates for the Grey Kangaroo in Western Australia in 1981, 1984, 1987, 1990 and 1993 in areas common to all surveys (from Southwell, 1993), adjusted by a correction factor of 2.5, with the estimate for 1996 produced from the central zone survey conducted in 1993 and the southern zone survey conducted in 1996 (CALM survey results).

Year	1981	1984	1987	1990	1993	1996
Population in commonly surveyed areas	664,750	655,750	753,250	1,069,750	1,015,500	406,400

4.1.5 The best estimates of population size available for Grey Kangaroos in Western Australia are those given in Table 1, which excludes the forested and partly cleared areas of the south west. The Grey Kangaroo management program aims to maintain as high a population of the species as possible, not only in areas where its habitat is secure such as in extensive areas of national parks, nature reserves and State forests, but also in uncleared privately-owned land and on the margins of intensively-farmed lands. The take of Grey Kangaroos in the agricultural areas consists largely of the excess numbers produced by the residual Grey Kangaroo populations remaining in areas of natural habitat.

4.1.6 The ground surveys and patrols referred to in 4.1.1 (c) above provide information of a general nature based upon observation, with particular reference to seasonal conditions and levels of Grey Kangaroo recruitment and mortality, and the information is used to supplement that described in 4.1.1 (a) and (b). Agriculture Western Australia maintains close liaison with landholders and leaseholders through formal committee structures and receives advice on Grey Kangaroo abundance from these sources.

4.2 Monitoring and Assessment of Grey Kangaroo Habitat

4.2.1 Wildlife Protection (Regulation of Exports and Imports) Regulation 5(1)(d) requires that there be adequate periodic monitoring and assessment of the effects of taking Grey Kangaroos on their habitat. There is, however, no reason to expect that the taking of Grey Kangaroos, either in terms of its level or the manner in which it occurs, would adversely affect Grey Kangaroo habitat. The taking of Grey Kangaroos in the pastoral rangelands helps to manage total grazing pressure with the aim of maintaining, and where necessary improving, range condition for both kangaroos and livestock. The monitoring and assessment of the condition of the pastoral rangelands, and the implementation of regeneration programs, are carried out by Agriculture Western Australia in cooperation with other authorities and pastoralists.

4.2.2 Agriculture Western Australia is progressively installing a network of rangeland condition monitoring sites (Western Australian Rangeland Monitoring Sites or WARMS) throughout the pastoral areas. It is proposed that 1700 such sites will be established by the year 2000. These will provide information on changes in the condition of the pastoral resource used by Grey Kangaroos.

4.3 Monitoring and Assessment of Other Species

4.3.1 Wildlife Protection (Regulation of Exports and Imports) Regulation 5(1)(d) requires that there be adequate periodic monitoring and assessment of the effects of taking Grey Kangaroos on such other species or sub-species as are specified in writing by the Designated Authority as likely to be affected by that taking. No such species or sub-species have been specified.

5. MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 Control over the total number of Grey Kangaroos which may be harvested commercially is exercised through an annual quota system. The quota is the maximum number of Grey Kangaroos which may enter commercial trade during a specified calendar year after having been taken by licensed shooters in accordance with this management program.

5.1.2 Harvesting operations under this management program can be controlled as required through licensing, tag issue, open season declarations and quotas. Such controls can be implemented on an appropriate area basis (from broad regional to local management area to individual property level) and can be used to both restrict commercial and non-commercial harvests and direct harvests towards areas of greatest need. Action will be taken to restrict or cease harvests in locations where monitoring of Grey Kangaroo populations indicates this to be required for conservation purposes.

5.2 Determination of Grey Kangaroo Commercial Harvest Quotas

5.2.1 Harvesting of Grey Kangaroos is carried out in response to damage to primary production, to control numbers of kangaroos in accordance with the need for sound rangeland management and to utilise a renewable natural resource. The annual quota for Grey Kangaroos is proposed to the Minister responsible for the *Wildlife Conservation Act 1950* by CALM, following consultation with the National Parks and Nature Conservation Authority and the Kangaroo Management Advisory Committee. With the agreement of the Minister, the proposed annual quota is forwarded by CALM for consideration by the Commonwealth Minister responsible for the *Wildlife Protection (Regulation of Exports and Imports) Act 1982*.

5.2.2 In general terms the proposed quota is determined using information on

- (a) current population trends;
- (b) seasonal conditions;
- (c) review of previous annual harvests, as documented by Prince (1984) and shown for the period since 1970 in Table 2;
- (d) the proportion of the habitat and population not subject to harvesting;
- (e) kangaroo population objectives;
- (f) current land use practice and trends in land use; and
- (g) significance of the take outside the commercial quota.

5.2.3 Further to 5.2.2 (g) above, trends in the Grey Kangaroo populations are monitored and assessed as described in 4.1.1 above. These methods are designed to take account of the take outside the commercial quota, in that overall trends in Grey Kangaroo populations are monitored and assessed. It is not considered necessary to know the magnitude of every component giving rise to mortality. Components of total mortality include the commercial take, non-commercial take under the open season provisions, taking by Aborigines, illegal taking, road-kills, disease and predation.

6. REPORTS

6.1 Quarterly and annual reports will be provided to the Designated Authority on implementation of this management program, including harvest totals by management areas and details of licensed interstate trade in Grey Kangaroo products. Reports will also be provided to the

Designated Authority on any changes relating to the operation of this management program, including any amendments made to legislation or open season arrangements.

7. LAW ENFORCEMENT

- 7.1 The *Wildlife Conservation Act 1950* and Regulations are enforced by specialist Wildlife Officers appointed under the *Conservation and Land Management Act 1984*. In addition, police officers are *ex officio* wildlife officers.
- 7.2 Wildlife Officers carry out inspections of kangaroo harvest and trade operations, including checks on records kept by licensed operators. In addition, Wildlife Officers and other CALM staff conduct patrols and maintain surveillance to detect illegal taking and trade.
- 7.3 Where breaches of the *Wildlife Conservation Act 1950* are detected, discretion is used to determine whether prosecution, warning, or other action such as licence revocation is most appropriate.

TABLE 2: Commercial harvest and quota details for Grey Kangaroos, 1970-1996 (harvest figures rounded to the nearest 1,000).

Year	Quota	Harvest
1970	-	17,000
1971	-	6,000
1972	-	10,000
1973	-	11,000
1974	-	8,000
1975	-	9,000
1976	-	15,000
1977	-	11,000
1978	-	23,000
1979	30,000	40,000
1980	50,000	58,000
1981	88,000	34,000
1982	70,000	39,000
1983	50,000	36,000
1984	50,000	37,000
1985	50,000	42,000
1986	50,000	37,000
1987	45,000	40,000
1988	45,000	29,000
1989	45,000	28,000
1990	45,000	37,000
1991	45,000	38,000
1992	65,000	47,000
1993	65,000	47,000
1994	60,000	50,000
1995	60,000	61,000
1996	80,000	63,000

Source: McNamara and Prince (1986) and Departmental records.

8. REVISIONS AND UPDATES TO THIS MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

The detail included in this document in relation to management operations, legislation, advisory bodies, statutory authorities and regulatory authorities is current as at September 1997. It is not proposed that the management program document will be rewritten should there be changes to administrative arrangements and responsibilities during the five year operational period, unless any such changes impact significantly on the management strategies or operations. Minor changes to the administration of this program will instead be detailed in annual reports to the Designated Authority, or other Commonwealth nominated body, as outlined in section 6, above.

FOOTNOTES

- 1 The State Kangaroo Management Advisory Committee was established in 1971. It provides advice to the Minister responsible for the *Wildlife Conservation Act 1950* and its membership consists of representatives of each of the following:

Department of Conservation and Land Management (2);
 Agriculture Western Australia (2);
 Pastoralists and Graziers Association of Western Australia (Inc);
 The Western Australian Farmers Federation (Inc)
 Kangaroo shooters; and
 Kangaroo processors.

- 2 The National Parks and Nature Conservation Authority is established by the *Conservation and Land Management Act 1984*. The Authority's functions include the provision of advice to the Minister responsible for the Act on the development of policies for the conservation and management of the flora and fauna of the State, whether on public land or private land. Its membership, as stipulated by S.23(1) of the Act, comprises:

- (a) 4 *ex officio* members being -
- (i) the Executive Director;
 - (ii) the Director of Nature Conservation;
 - (iii) the Director of National Parks; and
 - (iv) the Director of Forests; and
- (b) 11 persons appointed by the Governor on the nomination of the Minister of whom -
- (i) 2 shall be representative of voluntary organizations having a special interest in conservation, being organizations that are affiliated with the Conservation Council of Western Australia Inc.;
 - (ii) 2 shall be representative of voluntary organizations having a special interest in the use of land, flora and fauna for recreation purposes;
 - (iii) one shall be representative of tertiary educational institutions in the State and shall be a person with special knowledge of, and experience in, a discipline relevant to nature conservation;
 - (iv) one shall be representative of bodies of persons the members of which, by reason of their profession, are concerned with nature conservation;
 - (v) 2 shall be representative of local government and shall be at the time of nomination elected members of a local authority;
 - (vi) one shall be representative of fishing interests;
 - (vii) one shall be a person employed in the Department, not being an *ex officio* member, whose duties relate principally to the management of land vested in the Authority; and
 - (viii) one shall be representative of Aboriginal interests.

REFERENCES

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- Shugg, H.B. and Prince, R.I.T. (1973). Western Australia - Kangaroo Management Programmes. Reproduced in SWANS, 4(3): 64-75.
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WILDLIFE CONSERVATION ACT 1950

PURSUANT to the powers conferred by section 14 of the Wildlife Conservation Act 1950, I hereby declare an open season in respect of the Western Grey Kangaroo (*Macropus fuliginosus*) in all those parts of the State which lie within the municipal districts, within the meaning of the Local Government Act 1960, of the shires specified in the Schedule hereto, subject to the following restrictions—

- (1) Western Grey Kangaroos may be taken only when they are causing damage to primary production or may be reasonably expected to cause damage to primary production.
- (2) Western Grey Kangaroos may be taken without licence only by landholders and leaseholders, (or their approved nominated agents) on land which they own or occupy which lies within the municipal district of the shires specified in the Schedule hereto.
- (3) Notwithstanding paragraph (2), a person shall not take or dispose of Western Grey Kangaroos or their carcases or skins for commercial purposes unless he is the holder of the appropriate licence under the Wildlife Conservation Regulations.
- (4) A wildlife officer may, if after an inspection of the property he considers it necessary, prohibit the taking of any Western Grey Kangaroos on that property until the landholder or leaseholder obtains a damage licence in accordance with the Wildlife Conservation Regulations and thereupon no person shall take Western Grey Kangaroos on that property except under the authority of that licence.
- (5) A person shall not receive for use for commercial purposes Western Grey Kangaroos or their carcases or skins from any person other than a person authorised to dispose of such fauna by an appropriate licence under the Wildlife Conservation Regulations.
- (6) All shooting under the provisions of this notice is to be carried out in accordance with the Code of Practice for the Humane Shooting of Kangaroos, except that a person shall not be required to comply with the minimum specifications of the Code for firearms and ammunition if he is not licensed to possess the appropriate firearm pursuant to the Firearms Act 1973.

The Notice relating to an open season in respect of the Grey Kangaroo published in the *Government Gazette* on 21 November 1980 is hereby cancelled.

BARRY HODGE,

Minister for Conservation and Land Management.

Schedule

Shires

Albany	Kojonup
Augusta-Margaret River	Kondinin
Beverley	Koorda
Boddington	Kulin
Boyarup Brook	Lake Grace
Bridgetown-Greenbushes	Manjimup
Busselton	Mingenew
Carnamah	Moora
Chapman Valley	Morawa
Chittering	Mount Marshall
Collie	Mukinbudin
Coorow	Mullewa
Cranbrook	Nannup
Dahwallinu	Narembeen
Dandaragan	Northampton
Denmark	Perenjori
Donnybrook-Balingup	Plantagenet
Dundas	Ravensthorpe
Easperance	Tambellup
Gingin	Three Springs
Gnowangerup	Wandering
Greenough	West Arthur
Irwin	Westonia
Jerramungup	Williams
Kent	Yilgarn

All that part of the Shire of Merredin east of the Vermin Proof Fence.

All that part of the Shire of Brookton west of the Great Southern Railway Line.

Figure 1. Grey Kangaroo Open Season Areas.

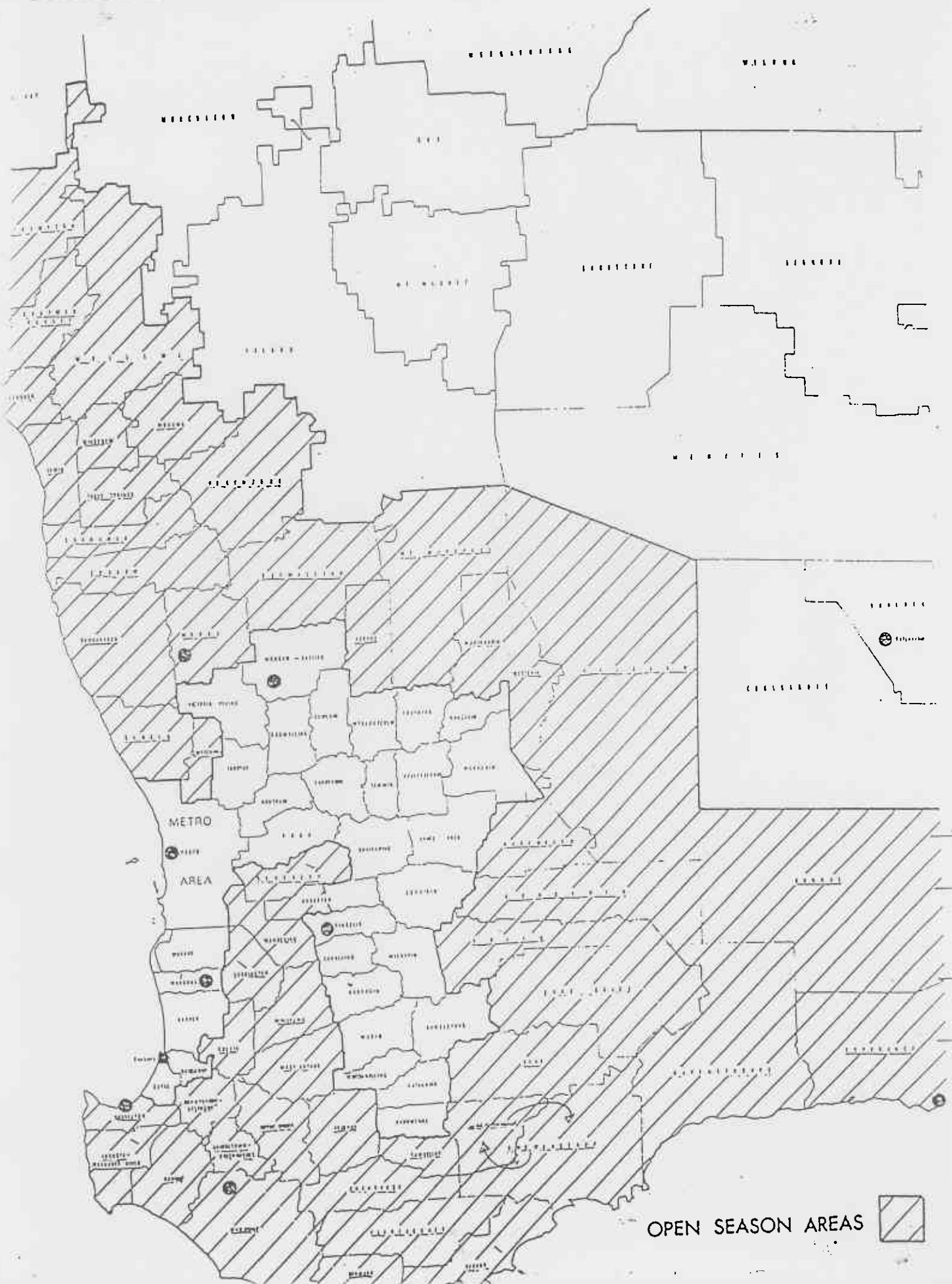


FIGURE 2 : GREY KANGAROO MANAGEMENT AREAS

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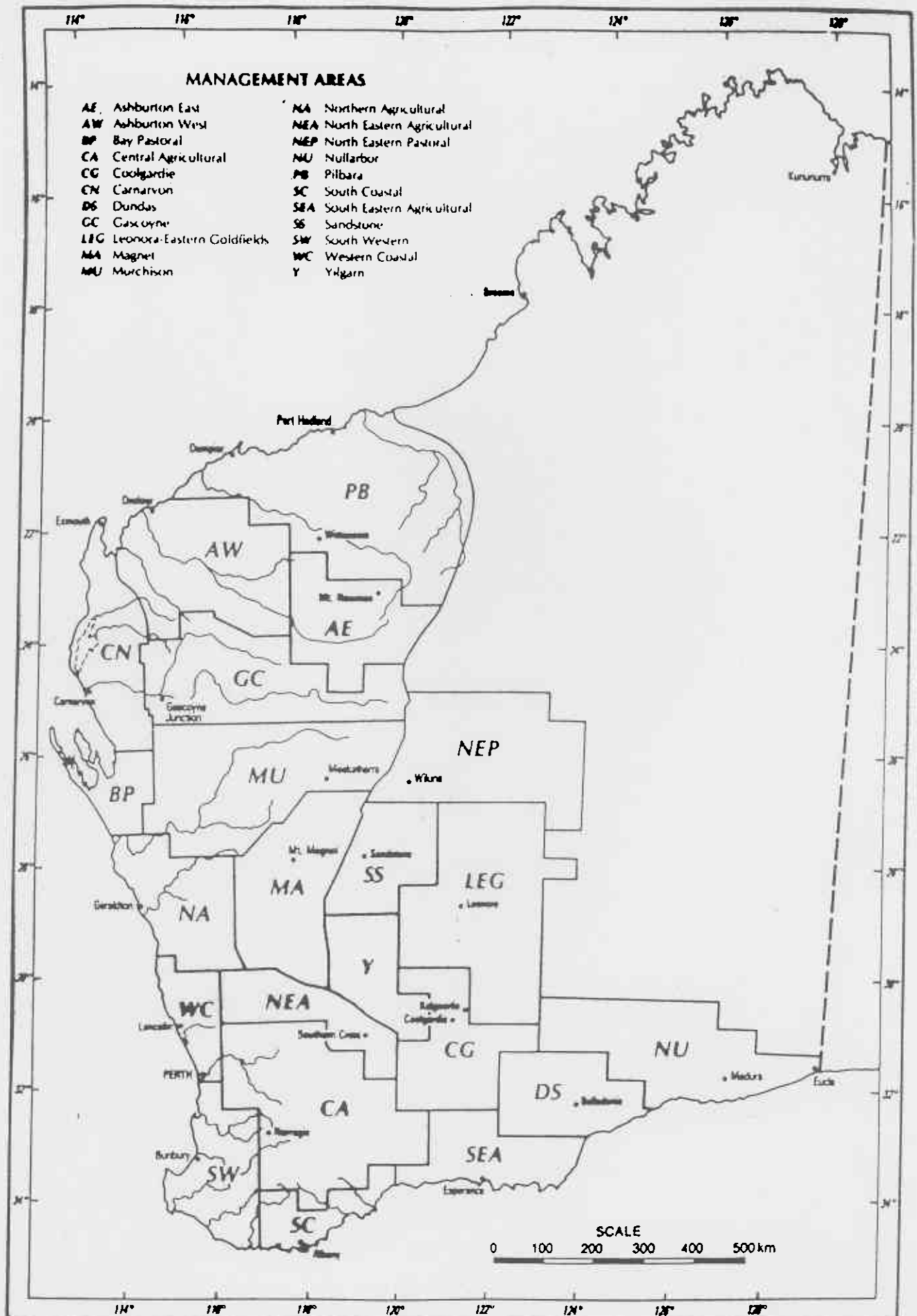


FIGURE 3: AERIAL SURVEY POPULATION MONITORING ZONES