

CONTROL OF FERAL ANIMALS ON CALM LANDS

The Department is preparing a policy for feral animal control on CALM lands. As an interim measure, a set of Operational Guidelines has been prepared, to assist and guide Operations staff. These Guidelines are attached.

Your input into policy development and the improvement of these guidelines is sought. Comments and queries should be referred to Mr F Batini or Mr N Caporn (Environmental Protection Branch, Como).



R J Underwood
GENERAL MANAGER

1 September 1987

Dist: All Regions
All Districts
Wildlife Research - Woi
Research Branches - Con
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OPERATIONAL GUIDELINES
CONTROL OF FERAL ANIMALS ON CALM LAND
ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION BRANCH

1. Introduction

- 1.1 Feral animal control is viewed as one of the most important strategies by which conservation objectives on CALM land can be achieved. Feral animals have potential for serious impact on natural systems, through direct effects such as predation, habitat destruction, competition for food and territory or generally through environmental degradation by selective grazing, disease spread etc. Feral animal control is also an issue in maintaining good relationships with neighbours.
- 1.2 This Statement deals with general objectives. Specific procedures and guidelines will take the form of separate attachments which can be added or modified over time as circumstances require.
- 1.3 The Department has responsibilities for control of feral animals on land it manages in accordance with management plan requirements (Section 56 CALM Act) or in cases where there is no management plan as a necessary operation under Section 333(b)(i) of the CALM Act.
- 1.4 The Department has responsibilities for control of declared animals on CALM lands under Sections 39-41 of the Agricultural and Related Resources Protection Act (A.R.R.P.). "A Government Department shall control declared plants and declared animals on or in relation to public land under its control" CALM reserves the right to decide priorities and the level of control in accordance with availability of funds. It should be realised that conflicts of interest may arise between the accommodation of adjoining landholders interests and the conservation objectives of the Dept. of CALM.
- 1.5 For the purpose of this document feral animals include species introduced from outside Australia which may be declared animals (e.g., foxes, pigs, goats, rabbits, donkeys, starlings, sparrows) or may not be declared (e.g., cats, rats, cattle, camels). Native Fauna introduced from within Australia can also be considered under the terms of this document if impacts are considered serious enough.

Native fauna declared under the A.R.R.P. Act but in their normal range (e.g., dingo, red kangaroo, wedge tailed eagle, wombat) are not treated as declared within CALM lands unless a specific management programme is approved (A separate guideline on dingoes is attached).
- 1.6 Feral animal control is limited by finance and manpower. At the present level of funding, control of all feral animals on CALM land, is not possible. Programmes must aim for maximum value for \$ spent, in accordance with established priorities and with appropriate follow up action and monitoring.

1. Introduction (continued)

- 1.7 Control measures should preferably be by non-toxic means (i.e., other than poisoning, e.g., biological, trapping, mustering, shooting). However 1080 poisoning is acceptable provided adequate measures are taken to control impact on non-target native species, ideally avoiding habitats where the non-target species occur. Separate guidelines for the use of 1080 are attached.

Control measures very often require an integrated approach involving various techniques: for example goats can be mustered followed up by ground and helicopter shoots.

- 1.8 Regional/District budgets should reflect the priority being given to this activity.

Growth funding to Regions shall be on the basis of established priorities and overseen by the Manager Environmental Protection Branch.

- 1.9 A priority score sheet is attached. This is intended as a guide only for Regional Managers.
- 1.10 Cattle are never legally considered feral in Australia. Control measures must be undertaken with due consideration for assumed ownership. Separate guidelines are attached.
- 1.11 Straying domestic stock other than cattle should be dealt with as for cattle.

Primary Operational Objectives

To achieve the systematic and safe control or eradication of feral animals on CALM lands, in accordance with established priorities, and consistent with CALM conservation objectives.

2. Branch Objectives

- 2.1 To take adequate measures to control or eradicate feral animals on CALM land in accordance with the following priorities: (Also see attached Priority Score Sheet)

- 2.1.1 Protection of rare and vulnerable wildlife (flora and fauna), especially where the risk of species extinction exists (e.g., fox predation on endangered species within some Wheatbelt reserves).

Where a major disease or health risk exists and Government directs accordingly.

- 2.1.2 The progressive eradication of feral animals from selected offshore islands.

- 2.1.3 Protection of other important fauna habitats and high value ecosystems subject to significant environmental degradation.

2. Objectives (continued)

- 2.1.4 Control of feral animals adjacent to private property. Around areas subject to regular public use (recreation areas). In harnessed catchment and DRA.
- 2.1.5 Other lands.
- 2.2 To give a high priority for feral animal control and support funding on a continuing basis. One off and sporadic control measures are discouraged unless there is a reasonable prospect of eliminating a feral population.
- 2.3 To ensure Regional control programmes incorporate appropriate monitoring and recording of results.
- 2.4 To ensure programmes are carried out with due regard to nature conservation, environmental protection, animal welfare, and other relevant considerations including the rights and safety of the general public and adjoining landholders.
- 2.5 That all available methods of control are considered (physical, chemical, biological) with the final choice depending on a comparison of the feasibility, cost, efficiency, safety, and environmental efficacy of the alternatives and will often involve an integration of techniques. Non-chemical methods will be investigated and used wherever practicable.
- 2.6 That private hunting of feral animals be permitted only in exceptional situations and under strictly controlled conditions in accordance with established guidelines (attached).
- 2.7 Support research into effects of feral animals and into methods of control.

3. Strategies

- 3.1 The Branch and Regions will liaise closely with the Agricultural Protection Board (APB), including its Zone Control Authorities and Regional Advisory Committees.
- 3.2 Each District or Region shall maintain records of feral animal surveys. Records are to be kept of control measures undertaken, the success of the programme and follow up required.
- 3.3 Each District or Region shall prepare and maintain a feral animal control plan. Priorities shall be in accordance with 2.1. After consultation with an APB officer and/or the environmental protection officer the plan will form the basis for works programmes (example attached).
- 3.4 Use of 1080 and other chemicals shall be in accordance with attached guidelines and guidelines in the Chemical User Manual.

3. Strategies (continued)

- 3.5 Effects of chemicals on non-target species must be understood and evaluated in considering a control programme. Information is available from CALM and APB research staff.
- 3.6 Staff will receive training in feral animal problems, control measures and safety aspects.
- 3.7 Contracts for feral animal control on CALM land may be awarded for a period of up to 3 years with individual approval for each operation, subject to favourable performance reports. Contracts may include a penalty clause for unsatisfactory results.

| | |
|-------------------|--|
| <u>Appendices</u> | 1 - Fox control |
| | 2 - Private Hunting |
| | 3 - Declared Native animals on CALM land |
| | 4 - 1080 Use |
| | 5 - Pig control |
| | 6 - Dog control |
| | 7 - Cattle control |
| | 8 - Goat control |
| | 9 - Rabbit control |
| | 10 - List of declared animals under A.R.R.P. Act |
| | 11 - Example of Control Plan |

Recommended Reading

- Journal of Agriculture - No. 1 of 1984.
- Notes from Wheatbelt seminar - Use of 1080 for rabbit and fox control
- A.P.B. advisory leaflets.
- Australian Ranger Bulletin - Vol. 2 No. 1.

PRIORITY SCORE SHEET

(Highest Score = Highest Priority)

A. Priorities

Rare and Endangered, 10

Nominated Disease/Health risk, 10

Offshore high value ecosystems, 8

Environmental degradation of other high value ecosystems, 6

Public areas †

Catchment † 4

Adjacent Private Property †

Other, 2

B. Chance of Success (value for \$)

Eradication with no recruitment 10

Eradication with recruitment 6

Containment and control of Pop. levels 4

C. Potential Impact of Disease and Weed Introductions by Feral Populations

High impact of intro/spread 5

Low impact of intro/spread 3

No impact 1

EXAMPLES

| | A | B | C | | |
|---------------------------|----|---|---|---|----|
| Pigs in Kalbarri | 6 | 4 | 3 | = | 13 |
| Pigs in Serpentine F.F.L. | 4 | 4 | 3 | = | 11 |
| Goats in Cape Range | 6 | 6 | 1 | = | 13 |
| Foxes in Mt Caroline | 10 | 6 | 1 | = | 17 |

APPENDIX Ia

FOX CONTROL ON CALM LANDS

- Fox control will receive high priority in feral animal control programmes.
- 8 species of mammal, the short necked tortoise and the ground parrot require urgent specific protection against fox predation (species list attached).
- 16 areas of CALM land (list attached) identified for priority treatment.
- Control will be undertaken by CALM or APB staff, suitably trained, using 1080 meat or egg baits (job prescription attached).
- Programmes will be designed in consultation with Local and Departmental expert staff.
- - Bait costs, preparation etc will be organized by E.P. Branch.
- - Distribution etc will be funded by Districts/Regions.
- - Baseline information will be obtained where possible.
- - Areas will be re-surveyed after programme commencement at intervals to be determined.
- - Regions/Districts will record details of baiting programmes and casual observation of kills of target/non-target species.
- Rabbit control programmes may have to be increased because of the loss of a major predator.

APPENDIX 1b

PRIORITIES FOR OPERATIONAL FOX CONTROL - BY SPECIES

| | | |
|---------------------------------|---|---------------------------|
| <i>Dasyurus geoffreyi</i> | - | Western Native Cat |
| <i>Phascogale calura</i> | - | Red-railed Wambenger |
| <i>Myrmecobius fasciatus</i> | - | Numbat |
| <i>Bettongia penicillata</i> | - | Woylie |
| <i>Petrogale lateralis</i> | - | Black-footed Rock-Wallaby |
| <i>Macropus eugenii</i> | - | Tammar wallaby |
| <i>Pseudocheirus peregrinus</i> | - | Western ringtail |
| <i>Pseudomys shortridgei</i> | - | Heath rat |

Short necked Tortoise

Ground Parrot

Other Priorities on a Regional/Research Basis

P. Rothschildii - Burrup Islands

Spectacled Hare Wallaby - Pilbara

Bilby - Gibson Desert N.R.

APPENDIX 1c

PRIORITIES FOR FOX CONTROL - BY AREAS

Wheatbelt

| | |
|--------------------|------|
| Dryandra | SF |
| Boyagin | NR |
| Tutanning | NR |
| Nangeen Hill | NR |
| Mt Caroline | NR |
| Tutakin rock | NR |
| Sales rock | (PP) |
| Langdon's property | (PP) |
| Mt Stirling | NR |
| Yornaning | NR |

South Coast

| | |
|------------------------|-------|
| North Fitzgerald River | NP |
| Ravensthorpe Ranges | (VCL) |

Greenough

| | |
|------------|----|
| Kalbarri | NP |
| Cape Range | NP |

Southern Forest

| | |
|-------|----|
| Perup | SF |
|-------|----|

Metropolitan

| | |
|-------------|----|
| Ellen Brook | NR |
|-------------|----|

APPENDIX 1d

JOB PRESCRIPTION

YEAR ENDING JUNE 19 _____ JOB NO: _____

JOB OIC: _____ ITEM NO: _____

JOB REQUIRED: CONTROL OF FOXES/FERAL CATS ON CALM LANDS IN THE
WHEATBELT REGION

JOB DESCRIPTION: DISTRIBUTION OF PREPARED POISONED BAITS, ABOUT
100M APART, UNDER BUSHES, ALONG PRESCRIBED ROUTES,
AT MONTHLY INTERVALS

LOCATION: TUTTANNING, BOYAGIN ROCK, DRYANDRA, 6 KELLEBERRIN
RESERVES

HYGIENE REQUIREMENTS: VEHICLE CLEAN AT START OF OPERATION

QA PERMIT REQUIRED: NO TO BE ISSUED BY: _____

PROGRAMMED TO START: _____ FINISHED _____

MATERIAL REQUIRED: POISONED BAITS, MAP OF ROUTES, OVERALLS,
ELBOW GLOVE, CONTAINER (LOCKABLE), SIGNS

TOOLS REQUIRED: HAMMER, NAILS _____

VEHICLE/PLANT: 4WD VEHICLE _____

MAN DAYS ALLOWED: 7-8/MONTH _____ CREW: _____ c.g O/S +_

OVERSEER COMMENTS: _____

AREA/DISTANCE COMPLETED: _____ MANDAYS SPENT: _____

SIGNATURE _____ DATE _____

JOB OIC COMMENTS: NOTE: ADVERTISEMENT TO BE PLACED IN LOCAL PAPERS

SIGNATURE: _____ DATE _____

APPENDIX II

GUIDELINE FOR PRIVATE SHOOTING/HUNTING - CALM LANDS

1. These guidelines include State forest, timber reserves, national parks, nature reserves (except that a licence shotgun may be used on a game reserve in the prescribed manner), other land vested in the Authority or Commission (eg, 5g reserves) and reserves not vested in the Authority but to which the Wildlife Conservation Regulations apply.
2. For the purpose of this policy hunting is defined as the pursuit of feral or declared animals with a weapon (gun, bow, explosive), by trapping and/or with hunting dogs by private individuals. It does not cover control of feral and/or declared animals by staff of the APB or by agents such as contract shooters or musters authorised by the Department.
3. Private hunting and shooting of any animals is not permitted except with the written permission of the Executive Director. Relevant statutes are:

National Park Regs. - 27(1), 28(1)
Wildlife Cons. Regs. - 42(2), 46(1), (3)
CALM Act - Section 106 (b), Reg 132

As a general principle the Department is opposed to private hunting on land it manages and permission will only be granted to responsible clubs or associations in exceptional circumstances and conditions which may include:

- where private hunters are able to contribute significantly to feral animal control programmes. Where Departmental and APB resources are inadequate and where the program is of benefit to CALM in terms of the purpose for which the land is vested.
 - Under a licence or permit imposing strict conditions having regard to nature conservation, public safety, animal welfare and other relevant considerations. Requests which may meet these criteria are to be referred to the relevant Policy Director via the Manager E.P. Branch.
 - Bow hunting is not permitted.
4. Notwithstanding '3' above Regional Managers may authorise a Departmental officer to seek the assistance of a person or persons known to the officer to work with that officer for the purpose of feral animal control. Such authority may only be granted for bona fide management purposes and is not to be used to allow activities of a sporting nature. The Manager E.P. Branch is to be informed in writing when such permission is given.
 5. Under no circumstances will private hunting of native fauna be allowed except on game reserves as provided for in the Wildlife Conservation Regulations.

APPENDIX III

GUIDELINES FOR CONTROL OF DECLARED NATIVE ANIMALS

ON CALM LANDS (Category A7 A.R.R.P. Act)

- Officers of the A.P.B. or doggers employed by the Pastoral industry are not permitted to carry out control measures within reserves without first obtaining clearance from CALM Regional/District offices.
- Programmes on any CALM lands need approval from the relevant Regional Manager/District Manager.

Dingoes

- These guidelines apply to pure dingoes only and are generally not applicable in the south west.
- The Dingo, although a declared animal under the A.R.R.P. Act is not treated as so by CALM when on CALM land, therefore potential exists for conflict of interest between nature conservation and pastoral activities.
- On CALM lands remote from pastoral activity control measures are unnecessary. Where damage is occurring, each case must be considered on its merits. Smaller reserves adjacent to pastoral properties may require control over the total area, whilst on large reserves a buffer within or adjacent to the reserve may be required.
- Protection of livestock can be adequately achieved by the maintenance of buffer zones. If a 15-20km buffer exists between properties and reserves, there is no case for control measures to occur within reserves.
- A substantial case must be established before approval can be given to undertake control measures within reserves. The approval of the appropriate Manager is required. Control measures for dingoes within reserves would only be considered if:
 - * It could reasonably be assumed dingoes within reserves were directly responsible for predation on stock;
 - * No adequate buffer exists outside the reserve;
 - * The effect of control measures on non-target species can be controlled e.g. Metal traps are not to be used except in exceptional circumstances). Bait and 1080 dose to be to CALM specifications.
 - * Control measures occur at specific known dog locations within reserves or within a nominated buffer area within the reserve boundary.
 - * Control may also be necessary to meet conservation objectives (eg, predation on endangered species).

APPENDIX IV

GUIDELINES FOR 1080 USE ON CALM LANDS

- CALM staff are permitted to use 1080 provided they are suitably trained and hold a written authorization. Safety Branch will co-ordinate training needs. Contact T. Woods.
- 1080 will be used in accordance with the guidelines in the Chemical Users Manual.
- Effects on non-target species must be considered:
 - * Information on LD50's of native species and recommended 1080 doses are constantly being updated by APB researchers. Contact Dr D King, Forrestfield direct or through E.P. Branch.
 - * Avoid habitats of non-target species.
 - * Selective bait size, type and placement is an effective strategy (e.g., large baits, burying for pig control, placing under a bush).
- Permission has been obtained from the Public Health Department for use of 1080 within harnessed water catchments. Strict guidelines apply:
 - * Strict observance of the requirements of the pesticide regulations.
 - * Baits prepared offsite.
 - * Satisfactory collections and disposal of unused or uneaten baits.
 - * Removal of carcasses.
 - * Reports
- Areas treated with 1080 are to be signposted and programmes advertised in the local press.

APPENDIX III (continued)

- 1080 only will be used in dog baiting programmes. Aerial baiting is acceptable.
- Kangaroos used for bait material will not be shot on CALM lands.
- Shooting is an acceptable control method.
- APB to provide a full report of the programmes and its effectiveness.
- Baits will not be laid within 1 km of public recreation areas.
- Warning notices will be used in accordance with APB standard practice and advertisements placed in the local paper as to the programme and its location.

Other Declared Native Animals

- No other particularly serious conflicts are known to exist. Most cases can be dealt with by normal control measures/programmes occurring as declared native animals (eg, kangaroos) migrate onto adjacent properties.

APPENDIX V

PIG CONTROL ON CALM LAND

- Feral pigs are regarded as a possible vector in the spread of jarrah dieback disease; pose a potential safety, disease and health risk; encourage illegal and uncontrolled hunting; and are a source of antagonism with adjacent landholders. Pigs are also believed to cause environmental problems through habitat destruction.

CALM also has a responsibility for water quality in catchment areas and pig activity would be capable of increasing water turbidity.

- Private hunting will only be approved within the terms of the prevailing private hunting guideline.
- Control programmes will be undertaken in conjunction with the A.P.B. and the W.A. Water Authority in the case of harnessed catchments.
- Trapping is the preferred technique. This can be followed up by 1080 poisoning and/or hunting with dogs. A hunters bona-fides should be established through working closely with a Departmental officer and the officer being satisfied as to his ability.
- Efforts will be made to avoid impact by 1080 on native animals by burying poisoned baits, avoiding habitat, controlling dosage, large baits, selected bait materials, blue dye etc.
- All programmes must be approved by the Manager Environmental Protection Branch.
- Carcasses should be disposed of in approved sites.
- It is illegal to transport live feral pigs or to use feral pigs for food.
- Priorities for pig control programmes will be as follows: -
 1. 1.1 High value ecosystems/Pipehead catchments/Research areas/Recreation areas.
 - 1.1.1 Adjacent to private property and likely to effect it.
 - 1.1.2 Not adjacent.
 - 1.2 Government directive relating to disease/health risks.
- 2. Areas where control will prevent spread beyond their present distribution.
 - 2.1 Isolated pockets of infestation.
 - 2.1.1 Adjacent to private property.
 - 2.1.2 Not adjacent to private property.

2.

2.2 Extremities of main distribution.

2.2.1 Adjacent to private property.

2.2.2 No adjacent to private property.

3. Remaining areas - mainly in State forest, within the main distribution.

3.1 Adjacent to private property.

3.2 Not adjacent to private property.

APPENDIX VI

GUIDELINES FOR FERAL DOG CONTROL ON CALM LANDS

- Pure Dingoes are excluded from these guidelines.
- A high priority for dog control is recognised where dogs predate neighbours stock.
- 1080 only will be used in dog baiting programmes.
- The APB will be contracted for dog control work.
- Kangaroos used for bait material will not be shot on CALM lands.
- Permits for APB to enter DRA will only be issued under dry soil conditions and only for defined dog control operations.
- Shooting is an acceptable control method.
- Trapping by traditional metal spring traps should be avoided.
- CALM District offices will approve APB programmes on the basis of a cost estimate and job description.
- APB to provide a full report of the programmes and its effectiveness.
- Baits will not be laid within 1 km of public recreation areas.
- Warning notices will be used in accordance with APB standard practice and advertisements placed in the local paper as to the programme and its location.
- The practice of using entire poisoned carcasses or large meat baits is banned on CALM lands.
- Care should be taken when handling trapped dogs caught in the south west because of the potential for Hydatid infection. Adequate personal hygiene and use of rubber gloves is advisable.

APPENDIX VII

CATTLE ON CALM LANDS - CURRENT STATUS MARCH 1987

In Australia, cattle are never considered wild (ie, cannot be considered feral under common law).

Branded cattle belong to the registered owner of the brand (except "Ord River Catchment Area Act") and unbranded cattle remain the property of any person who can establish ownership or best lay claim to them.

It is therefore necessary to undertake control measures with either the co-operation of neighbours/reputed owners or according to relevant statutes.

1. Relevant Statutes

1.1 Ord River Catchment Area (Straying Cattle Act)

This legislation allows total control of trespassing cattle within the Ord River regeneration area. Cattle trespassing into the area immediately become the property of the Crown.

Cattle mustering and follow up shooting will be organised in conjunction with the Rangeland Management Branch. (Ag Dept.)

1.2 CALM Act

Section 123 of the Act, states that unbranded cattle over 1 months old on any State forest or timber reserve and having no reputed or apparent owner, shall be deemed the property of the Crown.....

It is hoped to amend this section in the very near future to include National Parks and Nature Reserves, and 5g reserves.

1.3 Local Government Act, Sections 447-485

This Act Allows for:

- A. Impounding and disposing of trespassing cattle.
- B. Destruction of trespassing cattle where it is unduly expensive to muster (Section 459).

1.4 Stock Diseases Regulation Act 1948

This Act is for the purpose of T.B. control. Under the Act it is possible, on Crown land to proclaim stray cattle vested in the crown and destroyed.

This is generally applied where crown land is on a boundary with one or more stations with T.B. infections. Crown land includes national parks and nature reserves.

This legislation is only to be used for disease control and will not be used as a backdoor eradication method. It is up to the Agricultural Department to determine whether this legislation is used.

1.5 Other Acts

Other statutes which relate to cattle trespassing are: -

- Wild Cattle Nuisance Act, 1871.
- Wildlife Conservation Act & Regulations.
- National Parks Authority Regulations.

These statutes are considered unsuitable to cover mustering and destruction of stock. The latter two are however suitable if prosecution is considered appropriate.

2. Procedural Guidelines/Options

Circumstances will vary considerably, each problem will have to be considered on a case-by-case basis and discretion used. The following is a guide only.

2.1 First Option

2.1.1 Mustering

Endeavour to have neighbours muster stock. A letter of authority must state "you are authorised to muster those cattle which are the property of your station". This overcomes the problem of CALM authorizing the mustering of a third parties cattle.

2.1.2 Destruction

CALM undertakes shooting programme with approval of neighbours (in writing).

2.2 Second Option

2.2.1 CALM/CALM Agent Musters Stock

- a. With knowledge and consent of neighbour or if unco-operative;
- b. In accordance with Local Government Act (see 2.3.1 below).

2.2.2 CALM Disposes of Branded Stock

- a. By allowing neighbours to pick up or;
- b. In accordance with Local Government Act (see 2.3.2 below).

2.2.3 CALM Disposes of Unbranded Stock

- a. By allowing neighbours to pick up if there is no dispute as to ownership and it serves CALM's interest and neighbour relations to do so or;

2.2.3 CALM Disposes of Unbranded Stock (continued)

- b. If Section 123 of CALM Act applies to the land and there is no apparent/reputed owner (i.e., commonly considered the property of). Confirmed in writing if possible. If no claim is made the cattle can be considered Crown Property. The stock may be sold or destroyed. If there is a reputed owner he must either remove them or they can be dealt with under the Local Government Act (see 2.3.2 below).

2.2.4 CALM Destroys Unmusterable Stock (branded & unbranded)

- a. With approval of neighbours (Confirmed in writing). Or if unco-operative;.
- b. Unbranded - through Section 123 of CALM Act (if applicable) or;
- c. Unbranded and Branded - By order of a J.P. (Local Government Act Section 459).

Shooting of cattle in an area where the public are at risk may be best undertaken by a police officer.

2.3 Local Government Act (also see Section 123 CALM Act)2.3.1 Mustering

- Cattle can be impounded by CALM officers (Section 458(1))
- Cattle can be impounded (yarded) on CALM or neighbours land. (Section 460(1))
- Within 24 hours of impounding the District Manager/Regional Manager shall: (Section (2)(A)(b)):
- a) if the owner is known, give notice at usual or last known place of address particulars as required by Section 466.
- b) if the owner is unknown, give notice to Shire poundkeeper.
- Cattle are to be fed and watered (Section 460(3)(a))

2.3.2 Disposal

- The owner has 72 hours to pay to CALM damages and feed costs and remove cattle (Section 460(3)(b)). Damage claims are not worth pursuing but Rangers fees under Section 458(2)(b) should be considered where appropriate.

4.

2.3.2 Disposal (continued)

- If the owner does not claim the cattle after 72 hours the District/Regional Manager is to arrange for sale of the cattle [Section 460(3)(b)(iii)]
- CALM can claim costs and Rangers fees from proceeds (Section 460(4) and 47).
- If the owner is not known the matter is dealt with by the Shire poundkeeper in accordance with Sections 469(5), Section 474(1) etc.
- If the cattle should be disposed of quickly a J.P. may authorize shortcuts to this procedure (Section 474(2)(3))

2.3.3 Destruction

- A J.P. may order destruction if it is unduly expensive to impound cattle and if the owner is unknown (Section 459).

APPENDIX VIIIA

APPENDIX VIIIA

CONTROL GUIDELINES - FERAL GOATS

CONTROL PROGRAMME

- Programme will generally need to be integrated - Mustering Trapping. Follow-up Shooting CALM/APB (eg, helicopter) or clubs.
- Trap designs for use at water points and feed stations available from E.P. Branch.
- Opportunistic shooting is of some limited benefit.

TENDERS

- Mustering will be tendered by calling for expressions of interest. Operators will be selected on the basis of proven performance and ability. Tenders are to outline method, equipment, cost breakdowns, and undertake to provide a report. Because of the costs and inherent risks in mounting a muster a charge on the tenderer will only be considered in exceptional circumstances.

PERMITS - See example attached.

SURVEYS

- Prior and Post shooting by:
 - Aerial counts/guesstimate
 - Scats

TIMING

- Dry Season

IMPACT MONITORING

- Exclusion Plots and Fixed Photo Points

PERMIT TO MUSTER GOATS IN CAPE RANGE NATIONAL PARK

The applicant is to: -

1. You will be responsible for all aspects of the operation and will be present throughout the operation.
2. All equipment will be erected on a temporary basis and all equipment, rubbish and other material brought into the National Park will be removed by 15 February unless an extension of time is sought and granted.
3. All goats that are captured are to be removed or disposed of. No goats are to be released. Any carcasses are to be disposed of as directed by the Ranger in Charge.
4. All National Parks regulations are to be strictly observed except where specifically waived by this permit.
5. You are to liaise with the Ranger in Charge prior to commencing any mustering operations or preparatory work.
6. The Ranger in Charge will nominate a camp site to be used.
7. The Ranger in Charge has the authority to make any direction he sees as necessary for the protection of the Park. This is to include an order to cease your operation in case of failure to comply with these conditions or National Park regulations not specifically waived by this permit.
8. You are to have due regard for any other Park visitors, and, as far as possible, you are to keep your operation strictly discreet.
9. You are to supply the Ranger in Charge with information on numbers of goats removed and any other information he may request.
10. Any use of vehicles off existing tracks is to be authorized by the Ranger in Charge in advance.
11. You are authorised to carry a .22 rifle for destruction of any goats captured but not required for sale. The firearm is not to be used for any other purpose and is not to be used in the presence of other Park visitors. If you carry a firearm the Ranger in Charge is to be advised of the fact. You must hold a current firearms licence and the firearm must be registered.
12. You must indemnify, and keep indemnified the Government of Western Australia, this Department and its staff from any personal injury or property damage claims which may result from your activities on CALM land, and involving yourself or any other person.

SIGNED:

OPERATOR

REGIONAL MANAGER

APPENDIX IX

RABBIT CONTROL - GUIDELINES

- Preferred control measures. (a) 1080 oats (one shot)
(b) Ripping or exploding warrens.
(c) Fumigating warrens.
- A.P.B. to be used as contractors for 1080 poisoning. Approval subject to District Managers authorization on appropriate A.P.B. form. Unauthorized work carried out by the APB may not be paid for.
- Priority will be given to boundary poisoning.
- Blanket poisoning (eg, aerial) must be carefully evaluated in each case for potential to kill non-target species.
- Poison trails not be located close to water bodies used by waterfowl or other areas where non-target species are known to be at risk.
- Post-poisoning inspections for non-target kills should be undertaken.
- Debris heaps from firebreak clearing may be used for shelter by rabbits and should be burnt.
- Establish exclusion plots where possible to monitor environmental effects, especially where rare or geographically restricted flora or fauna occur.
- Oats used for bait must be free of weed seeds.
- Record all programmes.

AGRICULTURE AND RELATED RESOURCES
PROTECTION ACT 1976-1983

Agriculture Protection Board,
South Perth, 27 November 1986

PURSUANT to section 37 of the Agriculture and Related Resources Protection Act 1976-1983, the Agriculture Protection Board hereby lists the classes of animals that are for the time being the subject of a declaration made under section 35 of that Act, together with the matters specified pursuant to subsection (2) of that section in relation to each class:

MAMMALS

Table A

Table A: Native pest mammals — Category A7.

Agile Wallaby (*Macropus agilis*) — whole of the State.
Euro (*Macropus robustus*) — whole of the State.
Red Kangaroo (*Macropus rufus*) — whole of the State.
Western Grey Kangaroo (*Macropus fuliginosus*) — whole of the State.
Wombats (*Vombatus* and *Lasiorhinus* spp.) — whole of the State.

Table B

Table B: Mammals which under special circumstances may be introduced and kept, or kept, subject to permits — Categories A4 and A6, or A8.

Blackbuck (*Antelope cervicapra*) — A6 — whole of the State.
Deer (Family Cervidae) held in captivity — A4, A6 — whole of the State.

Table C

Table C: Domestic mammals which are feral or become feral from time to time or which may run wild or be at large — Categories A2, A4, A6, or A1, A2, A3.

Deer (Family Cervidae) run wild or at large A2, A4, A6 — whole of the State.
Domestic or pet Rabbit, other than common grey rabbit (*Oryctolagus cuniculus*) A2, A4, A6 — Perth Metropolitan Area.
Feral Buffalo (*Bubalus bubalis*) A2, A4, A6 — whole of the State.
Feral Camels (*Camelus* spp.) A2, A4, A6 — whole of the State.
Feral Donkey (*Equus asinus*) A2, A4, A6 — whole of the State.
Feral Goat (*Capra hircus*) A2, A4, A6 — whole of the State.
Feral Pig (*Sus scrofa*) A1, A2, A3 — whole of the State.

Table D

Table D: Mammals which may be introduced into and kept only in approved zoos, circuses and wildlife parks: subject to permits — Categories A4 and A6.

All Australian mammal spp. not indigenous to W.A. — approved zoos, circuses and wildlife parks.
Banteng (*Bos javanicus*) — approved zoos, circuses and wildlife parks.
Barbary Sheep (*Ammotragus lervia*) — approved zoos, circuses and wildlife parks.
Chital, axis deer (*Cervus axis*) — approved zoos, circuses and wildlife parks.
Dingo (*Canis familiaris dingo*) — approved zoos, circuses and wildlife parks.
Fallow Deer (*Cervus dama*) — approved zoos, circuses and wildlife parks.
Lion (*Panthera leo*) — approved zoos, circuses and wildlife parks.
Macaque Monkeys (*Macaca* spp.) — approved zoos, circuses and wildlife parks.
Tiger (*Panthera tigris*) — approved zoos, circuses and wildlife parks.

Table E

Table E: Mammals which may not be introduced or kept and the numbers of which must be reduced and kept under restriction — Categories A1, A3, A5.

Dingo (*Canis familiaris dingo*) and dingo x domestic dog hybrids (*Canis familiaris dingo* x *Canis familiaris familiaris*) — whole of the State except in approved zoos, circuses and wildlife parks.
Domestic dog (*Canis familiaris familiaris*) run wild or being at large — whole of the State.

Table F

Table F: Mammals which may not be introduced into or kept in W.A. and which must be eradicated — Categories A1, A2, A3.

All mammals not included in Tables A-E inclusive or included in Schedule 1 below: whole of the State.

Fox (*Vulpes vulpes*) — whole of the State.
Indian Palm Squirrel (*Funambulus pennantii*) — whole of the State.
Rabbits and Hares (Order Lagomorpha) — whole of the State, except for domestic or pet rabbit (other than the common grey rabbit) in the Perth Metropolitan area.

Schedule 1. Exempt Mammals

All mammals indigenous to Western Australia not included in Tables A to F.

Black Rat (*Rattus rattus*)
Brown Rat (*Rattus norvegicus*)
Camels (*Camelus* spp.)
Cat (*Felis catus*)
Cattle (*Bos taurus* and domesticated *Bos indicus*)
Dog (*Canis familiaris familiaris*)
Donkey (*Equus asinus*)
Ferret (*Mustela furo*)
Goat (*Capra hircus*)
Guinea Pig (*Cavia porcellus*)
Horse (*Equus caballus*)
House Mouse (*Mus musculus*)
Pig (*Sus scrofa*)
Sheep (*Ovis aries*)
Marine mammals of the orders:
Cetacea (whales, etc.)
Pinnipedia (Seals, walruses, etc.)
Sirenia (Dugongs, manatees, etc.)

BIRDS

Table J

Table J: Native Pest Birds — Category A7.

Emu (*Dromaius novaehollandiae*) — whole of the State.
Port Lincoln Parrot, or twenty-eight (*Barnardius zonarius*).
Municipal districts of the Shires of Bridgetown, Capel, Chittering, Donnybrook-Balingup, Harvey, Kalamunda, Manjimup, Murray, Mundaring, Plantagenet, Serpentine-Jarrahdale, Swan and the Town of Armadale.
Red-capped Parrot, or W.A. king (*Purpurecephalus spurius*).
Municipal districts of the Shires of Bridgetown, Capel, Chittering, Donnybrook-Balingup, Harvey, Kalamunda, Manjimup, Murray, Mundaring, Plantagenet, Serpentine-Jarrahdale, Swan and the Town of Armadale.
Western Rosella (*Platycercus icterotis*). Municipal districts of the Shires of Bridgetown, Capel, Chittering, Donnybrook-Balingup, Harvey, Kalamunda, Manjimup, Murray, Mundaring, Plantagenet, Serpentine-Jarrahdale, Swan and the Town of Armadale.
White-tailed Black Cockatoos (*Calyptrorhynchus baudinii* and *C. funereus latirostris*) — whole of the State.

Table O

Table O: Birds whose numbers must be reduced and kept under restriction — Category A5.

Galah (*Cacatua roseicapilla*). Municipal districts of Coorow, Moora, Morawa, Mukinbudin, Mullewa and Westonia.
Little Corella (*Cacatua pastinator gymnotis*). Municipal districts of Coorow and West Kimberley.
Wedge-tailed Eagle (*Aquila audax*). Municipal districts of Boulder, Carnarvon, Coolgardie, Cue, Laverton, Leonora, East Pilbara, Meekatharra, Murchison, Roebourne, Sandstone, Upper Gascoyne, West Pilbara and Wiluna.

| | CAPE RANGE | ZUYTDORP COOLIMIAH | KALBARRI | COMMENTS |
|-------------------------------|---|--|---|--|
| <u>FOXES</u> | | | | |
| Control | Yes | | Yes | |
| Technique | 1080 meat | | 1080 meat | |
| Distribution by | APB | | CALM research | ? CALM Yardie Ck |
| Method current | motorbike | | road, aircraft | |
| Method proposed | motorbike, ? air | | road, aircraft | |
| Periodicity | annual (turtles) 6 monthly (Yardie) | | 6 monthly | |
| Species being protected | turtles rock wallabies small marsupials | | ? rock wallaby ? tammar small marsupials | rock wallabies Kalbarri - considering re- introductions |
| Non target species | crows, wedgetail marsupials | | | |
| Severity | small | | small | larger baits |
| Rabbits | likely to increase | | increase | low dosage/bait |
| Recruitment | Yes | | Yes | neighbouring areas |
| Effort needed | knockdown | | knockdown | |
| Monitoring | ? baseline | | research | see JK |
| <u>GOATS</u> | | | | |
| Control | Yes | Yes | Yes | |
| Technique current | muster + shooting (sporting club) | muster | shooting + muster (Rangers) | CRNP expression of interest |
| proposed | above | above | above + helicopter | APB experts periodic |
| Periodicity | annually year round rangers | year round | year round rangers as required APB opportunistic muster | |
| Species being protected | protection of habitat | habitat | habitat | |
| Non target species | NA | NA | NA | |
| Environmental side effects | minimal | minimal | minimal | low? |
| Recruitment | moderate, irregular | substantial and annually | moderate and regular | |
| Effort needed | maintenance | knockdown required maintenance for present | maintenance | Zuy. low priority for CALM expendi- ture |
| Monitoring | by Region | by Region | by Region | counts of goats shot/mustered |
| <u>PIGS</u> | | | | |
| Control | NA | NA | none at present | |
| Techniques proposed | | | | |