

Pestchat



Pest Animal Control in New England Tablelands, August—September 2012



Glen Innes Natural Resources Advisory Committee

Join the coordinated community
fight against pest animals

**Join or start a coordinated pest
animal control group today.**

For information on existing pest
animal groups in the local area for wild dogs
and/or foxes contact GLENRAC on
02 6732 3443 or the New England LHPA
office on 02 6732 1200.

Now is a great time to start planning when
you could start a group bating program for
next Autumn in your local area.

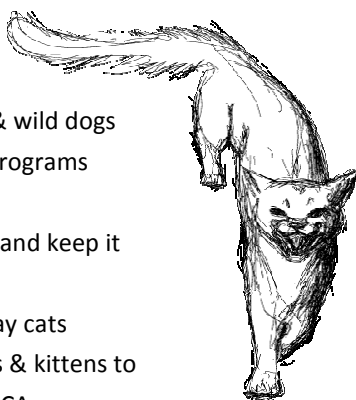
Feral Cats

Feral Cats are silent, voracious predators of native wildlife,
small livestock and domestic pets. They hunt mostly at
night, hiding in rabbit warrens, rock dens, tree hollows and
farm sheds during the day.

Feral cats spread diseases to humans, domestic cats,
livestock and native animals.

What can you do?

- Trap for feral cats when
controlling foxes, rabbits & wild dogs
- Coordinate eradication programs
with your neighbours
- Desex your domestic cat and keep it
indoors at night
- Avoid feeding feral & stray cats
- Surrender unwanted cats & kittens to
Council rangers or the RSPCA



Coordinated Approach to Pest Control

Pest animals impact the whole community and when left
uncontrolled they cause significant losses to agriculture and
our natural environment.

Coordinated pest animal control utilising a number of control
methods is the most effective way of controlling pest animals.
Co-operative community control efforts reduce the rate of
pest animal reinvasion and landholders save time and money
by planning coordinated action.

Pest Animal Management and Landholder Engagement in New England NSW Project

The Pest Animal Management & Landholder Engagement in New
England NSW project aims to reduce the threats to endangered
ecological communities and threatened species in productive
landscapes across the New England region of NSW. It aims to
raise awareness about the impact of pest animals such as pigs,
foxes, wild dogs and rabbits on our valuable natural assets as
well as agricultural production. It also aims to involve
landholders in co-operative programs to control and manage
these pests, as co-operative and integrated approaches have
been recognized as the most effective methods for controlling
pest animals.

The project will be delivering support and assistance for control
programs as well as a number of field days and training
workshops throughout the region over the next 12 months.

The project has numerous project partners including Landcare
networks – GLENRAC, GWYMAC, Granite Borders Landcare,
Southern New England Landcare and Upper Gwydir Landcare,
New England LHPA, North West LHPA, NSW National Parks &
Wildlife Service and Border Rivers-Gwydir Catchment
Management Authority. The project is also supported by the
Regional Landcare Facilitator – Tablelands & Slopes.

This project is being delivered by New England North West
Landcare Network Chairs and is funded through the Australian
Government's Caring for Our Country program.

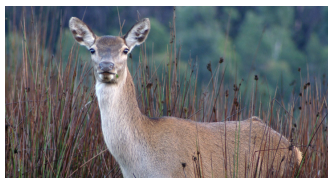
**If you would like to know more about the project or are
interested in starting or joining a pest animal control group in the
New England Tablelands area contact GLENRAC on 02 6732 3443
or Regional Project Manager Bec Ballard on 02 67729123 or
bec@snelcc.org.au**

Emerging Pest Animals

Deer

Deer are one of Australia's worst emerging pest animals.

Deer cause significant environmental and agricultural damage. Populations are expanding and deer are invading new areas.



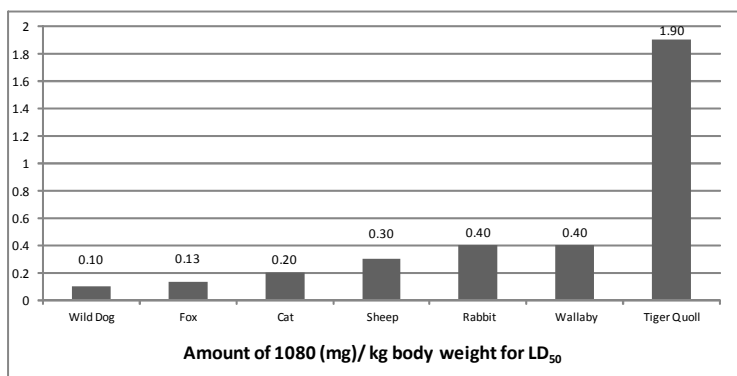
Some impacts of deer include;

- Increased grazing pressure
- Decreased plant biodiversity and destruction of saplings
- Weed and Disease spread
- Erosion and water degradation
- Infrastructure damage, especially during the rutting season (e.g. fences)

Deer are listed as a game animal in NSW.

To find out more about deer and their control visit www.feral.org.au

1080 Toxicity* To Non-Target Species



The figures used refer to **LD₅₀ requirements**.

LD₅₀ is a scientifically valid measure that refers to an index of toxicity. LD₅₀ (Lethal Dose 50%) is the amount of a substance that kills 50% of the test population of experimental animals when administered as a single dose.

Note: A Feral Pig has a LD₅₀ of 4.1mg of 1080/kg body weight, a Wedge-tailed Eagle has a LD₅₀ of 9.49mg of 1080/kg body weight and a Goanna has a LD₅₀ of 27.5mg of 1080/kg body weight.

Pest Animal Management & Landholder Engagement in New England NSW project partners



Half Day '1080' Safe Handling Course.

You are required to have a chemical users certificate or to have completed a '1080' safe handling course to receive '1080' baits.

A half day training course on the safe use of '1080' poisoned baits will be run at the NE LHPA and NW LHPA subject to registration numbers.

The course costs \$44 per person and is running in Glen Innes on the **5th September 2012**. To register your interest for this course contact the **NE LHPA on 026732 1200**.

Pest Animal Fact Sheets

A range of fact sheets on pest animals and their management have been developed by the Invasive Animals CRC. To download the Pest SMART fact sheets visit <http://www.feral.org.au/pestsmart/>

GLENRAC has a range of these available at the GLENRAC office at 68 Church St GLEN INNES. Call in and have a look!

Feral Pigs

Feral pigs cause extensive damage to crops as well as natural habitats such as wetlands and other water sources, they trample and consume native vegetation and facilitate the spread of a broad range of weeds. They predate livestock and native fauna such as frogs and turtles and they are a host for numerous diseases.

What can you do?

- Define the problem, identify the impact of feral pigs
- Talk to your neighbours and develop a management plan. Get help from the LHPA
- Coordinate eradication efforts
- Use a range of control methods including, trapping, poisoning and shooting
- Be proactive!

