Wild Dog Management Responsibilities
A successful wild dog control program requires an integrated, strategic and proactive approach where all land managers, community and Government work together to protect livestock from the impacts of wild dogs through a cross-tenure approach.

The Department of Environment, Land, Water and Planning (DELWP) is working proactively with the community to reduce wild dog impacts on livestock. DELWP undertakes large scale 1080 poison programs on public land to protect neighbouring properties. When wild dogs impact livestock DELWP Wild Dog Controllers provide support and assistance to producers. Wild dogs are declared established pest animals under the Catchment and Land Protection Act 1994 (CaLP Act) on all land tenures. All public and private land owners have a responsibility under the CaLP Act, to take all reasonable steps to prevent the spread of, and as far as possible eradicate, established pest animals, including wild dogs, on their land.

Wild Dog Control Techniques
There are a variety of lethal and non-lethal wild dog control techniques available to landholders. Information and advice on the use and application of each of these methods can be provided by DELWP Wild Dog Controllers and Community Wild Dog Control Coordinators.

Lethal
Batting with 1080 and PAPP bait products
In areas where baiting programs can be implemented, using 1080 and PAPP bait products is the most cost effective and strategic method of wild dog control. The use of 1080 and PAPP baits must comply with the product label and the Directions for Use. Information on 1080 and PAPP including the direction for use are available at www.agriculture.vic.gov.au

Trapping
Trapping is an effective wild dog management tool when used by trained and experienced operators as part of an integrated control program. The use of traps must comply with the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act (POCTA) and its regulations.

Shooting
While shooting is the most target specific form of wild dog control, it does not provide broad scale, long term wild dog control; it is labour intensive and requires a high skill level. Shooting can be effective in the removal of a problem dog from an area or property and in supporting other control techniques. The use of firearms to control wild dogs must conform to relevant firearm legislation and is most effective when integrated with other control methods.

Non-Lethal
Exclusion fencing
Well maintained electrified wild dog exclusion fences provide an effective ‘first line of defence’ against wild dog predation of livestock. Livestock protection can be further enhanced when electrified wild dog exclusion fencing is backed up by lethal control methods such as trapping, poisoning and shooting. An even higher level of protection can be achieved if adjoining landholders work together to build and maintain contiguous community electrified wild dog exclusion fences.

For further information refer to the Wild Dog Exclusion Fencing: A Practical Guide for Woolgrowers which is available by telephoning Kate Gosney on (03) 5152 0627 or email katherine.gosney@delwp.vic.gov.au.

Property hygiene
The presence of carcasses may attract wild dogs onto your property and provide a plentiful food source, allowing wild dog populations to increase and remain in your area. Stock, pest animals, deer and native animal carcasses should be buried or burnt to prevent wild dogs feeding on them.

Animal husbandry
Primary producers can reduce the impacts of wild dogs at lambing by coordinating lambing times with their neighbours, ensuring that vulnerable lambs are exposed for the shortest possible time.

Small lamb paddocks close to the house should be used to allow easier monitoring and will reduce the chances of lambs being left unattended or mis-mothered.

Guardian animals
Some producers have successfully used trained guardian animals (e.g. Anatolian shepherds, Maremma sheep dogs) to protect their flocks from wild dog predation.


DELPW Wild Dog Control and Reporting
DELPW delivery of wild dog control, both pro-active and reactive, is guided by and reflects wild dog incident reports, annual Wild Dog Management Zone Work Plans (WDMZWP), operational data and wild dog controller knowledge and experience.

Wild dog control is implemented using all available methods and tools authorised for use in Victoria. These include baiting on tracks, trapping and shooting. Aerial baiting may be implemented within the six Australian Government approved sites. Remote ground baiting, (areas with no track access) may be implemented in all 16 wild dog management zones. These baiting activities will complement other DELWP and community control activities.

Community Wild Dog Control Programs
Community wild dog control programs involve groups of private land owners in a local area taking part in coordinated wild dog control on private land. Coordinated control programs provide the opportunity to maximise the benefits of integrated baiting and trapping efforts conducted by private land owners and DELWP for effective long term wild dog control.

Participants in community wild dog control programs have the opportunity to:
• meet with other landholders affected by wild dogs;
• discuss ways to achieve greater coordination of control efforts;
• participate in Agricultural Chemical User Permit and 1080 endorsement training;
• participate in coordinated baiting and trapping programs;
• benefit from coordinated 1080 bait distribution; and
• receive assistance preparing submissions to potential funding providers.

For more information on how to become involved in a community wild dog control program, please contact your local Community Wild Dog Control Coordinator.

Lucy-anne Cobbly, DELWP Wodonga
1 McCoy Street, Wodonga 3690
Ph: 02 6043 7966 Mobile: 0429 079 131 Email: lucy-anne.cobbly@delwp.vic.gov.au

Mick Freeman, DELWP Orbost
171-173 Nicholson St, Orbost 3888
Ph: 03 5161 1352 Mobile: 0477 358 061 Email: michael.freeman@delwp.vic.gov.au

Brian Dowley, DELWP Bairnsdale
574 Main St, Bairnsdale 3875
Ph: 03 5152 0626 Mobile: 0408 436 600 Email: brian.dowley@delwp.vic.gov.au

Planned Wild Dog Control

Proactive Control
• DELWP will implement strategic 1080 baiting programs on 74 kms of wild dog corridors and tracks on public land across the Bonang, Bendoc, Tubbut and Deddick Wild Dog Management Zone.

• DELWP will implement proactive trapping across the wild dog management zone within the capacity of the wild dog controller.

Reporting
Incident reports involving stock killed or maimed will be given priority over wild dogs reported seen or heard. Dependant on the capacity of the wild dog controller, seen and heard reports may not receive an on-ground response, however the details of all incident reports are recorded and used for intelligence gathering to inform control activities.

Landholders who observe wild dog activity or experience a wild dog attack must phone their local Senior Wild Dog Controller (SWDC) to formally lodge an incident report. The SWDC will then assign the appropriate wild dog controller for ongoing control and communication. If contact is not made directly with the SWDC, landholders need to leave a message and the SWDC will make a return phone call within 24hrs, excluding weekends.

Reactive Control – Our Service Agreement to Community
The DELWP Wild Dog Program response process for killed/maimed/hasrated livestock includes:

a. A landholder visit by a wild dog controller where required, within 72 hours of all incident reports involving stock maimed, killed or harassed (subject to legal requirements for wild dog controller’s to service baits or traps within the mandated 14/30 day and 72hr regulations respectively),

b. Verification of stock death due to wild dog attack and wild dog movement.

c. Provision of advice to landholders on immediate actions to be taken to mitigate further losses (i.e. livestock management, landholder control)

d. Assessment of current control in the area and any modifications needed

e. Implement additional control using reactive tools and techniques such as trapping, opportunistic shooting and baiting if required.

Reactive wild dog control services may be withdrawn 30 days after the last livestock attack, the provision of advice and proactive works in the surrounding region will continue.

Senior WDC Localitys Contact No.
Ian Campbell Corryong, Biggara, Nariel, Lucyslave, Tindalra, Walwa, Burrowye, Shelvy, Mt. Alfred, Tallangatta, Koetong, Granya, Tallangatta Valley, Mitta Valley, Sandy Creek, Gundowring 0409 188 465
David Klippel Mansfield, Merrig, Alexandra, Yea, Molesworth, Mansfield, Ovens,Whitfield 0428 503 169
Wayne Peters Bairnsdale, Dargo, Omeo, Swilfs Creek, Ensay, Benambra Gemmink, Noojee, Erica, Heyfield, Licola, Maffra 0429 401 217
Geoff Hodge Gelartip, Buchan, Otbo, Cann River, Bonang, Bendoc, Tubbut, Deddick, 0427 321 312

Note: to report any issues in relation to domestic dogs, please contact your local council office.
Bonang, Bendoc, Tubbut and Deddick
Wild Dog Management Zone Work Plan 2019-2020

Remote Ground Baiting (RGB)

Wild Dog Program Endorsed Ground Baiting Transect
- Targeted Ground Baiting Transect
- Secondary Ground Baiting Transect
- Reserved Ground Baiting Transect
- Limited by Seasonal Road Closure

Southern Ark 1080 Baiting
- Baiting Transect

Parks Victoria 1080 Baiting Transect
- Baiting Transect

Trapping
- Trapping can be implemented anywhere within the 3km LPB or on tracks endorsed for control beyond the 3km LPB in response to verified wild dog attacks on livestock.

1080 Baiting in Remote Areas
- Aerial baiting may be implemented within the six Australian Government approved sites. Remote ground baiting (areas with no track access) may be implemented in all 16 Wild Dog Management Zones. These baiting activities will complement other DELWP and community control activities.

Accessibility
- If you would like to receive this publication in an alternative format, please telephone DELWP Customer Service Centre on 136 186, email customer.service@delwp.vic.gov.au, or via the National Relay Service on 133 677 www.relayservice.com.au. This document is also available on the internet at www.agriculture.vic.gov.au

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