

**INQUIRY INTO DINGOES IN NATIONAL PARKS IN NEW
SOUTH WALES**

Name: Name suppressed

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Partially
Confidential

There is difficulty distinguishing between a wild dog with lots of dingo traits and a wild dog with few dingo traits. For wild dogs impacting on stock or people it may be impossible to tell the dog/dingo composition prior to bait/trap/shoot and to some extent it's irrelevant.

The %dingo DNA argument is irrelevant as the control manages the effect of the dog/dingo regardless of DNA purity. For example the sandy coloured dog with a short tail has cultural value to mid South coast Aboriginal people regardless of DNA purity. When I found this out I ceased control over 18000ha... and no other agency staff or neighbours even noticed.

The old NPWS *core dingo* areas in Wilderness areas protects purer dingo genetics. Control along the edges of State owned land and on freehold should remain for wild dogs regardless of being dog,/dingo but may be counterproductive.

The relationship between wild dog numbers, attacks and stock losses isn't proven and makes no allowance for pack dynamics.

For example some areas of higher dog density may have lower stock losses if lead by head dogs that are shy of people and farms; an area of low dog density may have higher stock losses if head dogs are young/inexperienced or bolder.

Being close to a NP I expect some loss of stock and use a range of controls such as stock selection (a bit difficult as land near NP is not that suitable for cattle) and without the use of baits I consider it cruel and inferior to shooting.

The impact of dogs on land managers also depends how focused managers are on products that are affected by dog attacks. Personally I have a bigger problem with feral cats impacting my desired land qualities.

Thank you and good luck.