

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

Name: Name suppressed

Date Received: 14 July 2026

Partially
Confidential

Dingoes are known by many names across Australia:

Binure, Buyubarra, Dwert Mooyel, Ganibarra, Jinabara/ Madla Yalpa, Mirragang, Ngalmbu, Ngawa, Ngugum, Ngwangwal, Ootalkarra, Warrigal,

Wartaji, Wabubarra, Wilkerr, Wetya, Wongari, and many others.

The Dingo is deeply sacred to Australia's First Nations peoples. They are family.

Dingoes are a part of our individual and collective identity, important for men and women, and our totems, Dreaming, lore/law and customs. They are

embedded in our spirit through Storytelling, a part of our creation, rituals, ceremonies, art, dances, and songs. We are one being, spiritually connected

from the Dreamtime to eternity.

The Dingo is a cultural icon representing a vital connection to Country whose significance cannot be put into words. As Creator and Dreamtime Beings

they formed the lands, the waterways, and constellations. They mapped our ancestral Songlines across this continent. The Dingo is essential to keep

our storylines, custom and culture alive.

Dingoes remain deeply embedded in the daily lives of First Nations peoples as companions, hunting partners, protectors, and family members. They

share our same experience of atrocities and journey of survival.

Dingoes are the Boss of Country. They belong in the landscape. Their presence in the ecosystem ensures natural systems remain in balance. This role

is greatly under-appreciated. The direct and indirect effects of the Dingo on native and pest species are clear and apparent.

Dingoes are genetically, physically, and behaviourally different to domestic dogs, and must not be treated as such. If it looks and behaves like a Dingo,

it is Australia's Dingo.

We do not support the use of the term 'wild dog'. This term diminishes the Dingo. It is a deliberate misrepresentation to justify killing. It disrespects and

disregards culture.

Colonisation has and still impacts our relationship with the Dingo. Since European colonisation and introducing livestock, assumptions around Ding