

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

Name: Name suppressed

Date Received: 17 July 2026

Partially
Confidential

I am writing to urge an immediate suspension and long-term use of 1080 poison in New South Wales. The use of 1080 is both inhumane and ecologically destructive — particularly for dingoes. Dingoes are native apex predators and play a vital role in maintaining healthy ecosystems by controlling herbivore and mesopredator populations. 1080 is especially dangerous during dingo breeding season, when dependent pups often die slowly from starvation after their parents are poisoned.

About 1080 Poison:

1080 is lethal and there is no antidote.

It takes only 100 milligrams to kill an adult human, and far less to kill a child.

1080 is not species-specific - poisoned meat baits kill

indiscriminately, affecting dingoes, quolls, goannas, raptors, dogs, cats, and many others.

Up to 50 non-target species are known to die directly or indirectly from baiting programs.

Animals can die from primary or secondary poisoning for up to eight months after baits are laid.

Carcasses and baits are moved by birds and scavengers, spreading the toxin far from the original site.

Death is prolonged and agonising, causing seizures, vomiting, paralysis, and distress lasting up to two days.

Research by Murdoch University found that in some areas, up to 99% of baits were taken by animals other than the intended target.

1080 is highly soluble and can contaminate rivers, groundwater, and soil, posing risks to livestock, wildlife, and human health.

The World Health Organization lists serious adverse effects from 1080 exposure - including seizures, hallucinations, and cardiac failure — and strongly advises against its use.

There are better solutions.

Dingoes have lived across this continent for thousands of years, helping to maintain biodiversity by keeping ecosystems balanced. Where dingoes thrive, we see fewer introduced predator species such as cats and foxes, as well as less introduced grazing species like hares and rabbits. This means healthier vegetation, and stronger populations of small native mammals.

It's time to replace outdated poison programs with humane, evidence-based management, including improved fencing, guardian animals, and technology based deterrence methods (like fox lights) to protect livestock.

Please show leadership by ending the use of 1080
poison in NSW and supporting non-lethal,
ecologically sound approaches to coexistence.
Thank kindly