

**Submission
No 362**

INQUIRY INTO DINGOES IN NATIONAL PARKS IN NEW SOUTH WALES

Name: Mrs Sonya Stanvic

Date Received: 21 July 2026

To whom it may concern

My name is Sonya Stanvic I live on the Mid north coast in NSW.

It saddens me that we are killing the dingo in Australia without looking at the future and the effect on the environment without these animals.

These animals have been in Australia before introduced white people made their home on the land.

There have been many disasters by past governments who have introduced the cane toad to help cane growers. Then they found out later on after these toads decimated our wild life that it was a beetle that protected the cane! So then they decided to release that beetle in Australia ...not sure how that went? The cane toad has made its way across Australia killing many different species of Fauna in its way.

We have a very bad track record of causing the demise of many native fauna in Australia...we need to err on the side of caution as it could have a domino effect causing more harm than good!

These are some of the reasons that culling of Dingos may not be wise:-

Dingoes are Australia's only native canid and are recognised as an important apex predator and keystone species.

Dingoes do not reproduce like dogs. A female dog gives birth to a litter of pups after a 9 week gestation period. Litter sizes vary depending on the dog's breed. Female dogs can release more than one egg during heat. If she mates with more than one male, one litter can have multiple fathers. Dingoes do not follow that reproductive path.

Dingoes have a strict, seasonal reproductive cycle where they breed only once a year, typically between March and June. After a 63-day gestation period, a litter of 4 to 6 pups is born. Only the alpha pair in a pack breeds, while other members help raise the offspring

Dingoes help to regulate populations of kangaroos and wallabies, reducing grazing pressure on landscapes.

Dingoes can eradicate introduced goats, reducing pressure on vegetation.

Dingoes help to suppress, and in some cases eradicate, foxes through territorial competition and predation easing pressure on smaller native wildlife.

Dingoes also suppress introduced cats through territorial competition and predation easing pressure on smaller native wildlife.

Research suggests that stable dingo populations may suppress fox populations more effectively than poison baiting programs alone.

Dingoes also contribute to the suppression of pigs, reducing pressure on landscapes.

Summary

The presence of dingoes influences the behaviour and movement of herbivores and other animals, reducing pressure on vegetation communities.

The removal of apex predators can destabilise ecosystems, contributing to vegetation decline, habitat degradation and increased pressure on threatened species.

Yours sincerely

Sonya Stanvic

21/7/2026