

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

Name: Name suppressed

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Partially
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Dingos are wild dogs native to Australia. They are known for being intelligent, fast, and highly adaptable, which helps them survive in many different environments. Dingoes can live in grasslands, forests, scrubland, and even dry, remote areas. Because they can find food and adjust to changing conditions, they have been able to remain part of Australia's natural ecosystem for a long time.

Dingos are carnivores, meaning they mainly eat meat. Their diet often includes small animals like rabbits, rodents, and other wildlife. When hunting, dingoes use careful planning and patience. They may stalk prey quietly and wait for the right moment to chase or ambush. Dingoes are also opportunistic, so if one food source becomes harder to find, they may switch to other prey.

Dingos often live in family groups or packs. Living in groups helps them protect their territory and improve their hunting success. Dingoes communicate using howls, growls, and body language. This communication can help them stay connected with other dingoes even when they are spread out.

Even though dingoes are a natural part of Australia, they can cause conflict with people. Farmers may see dingoes as a threat to livestock, especially sheep and goats. As a result, there is ongoing debate about how dingoes should be managed. Supporters of protecting dingoes argue that they also help maintain the balance of wildlife populations.

In conclusion, dingoes are wild, adaptable predators with strong social behavior and survival skills. Understanding dingoes helps people think about how to balance wildlife protection with the safety of livestock and the needs of rural communities.