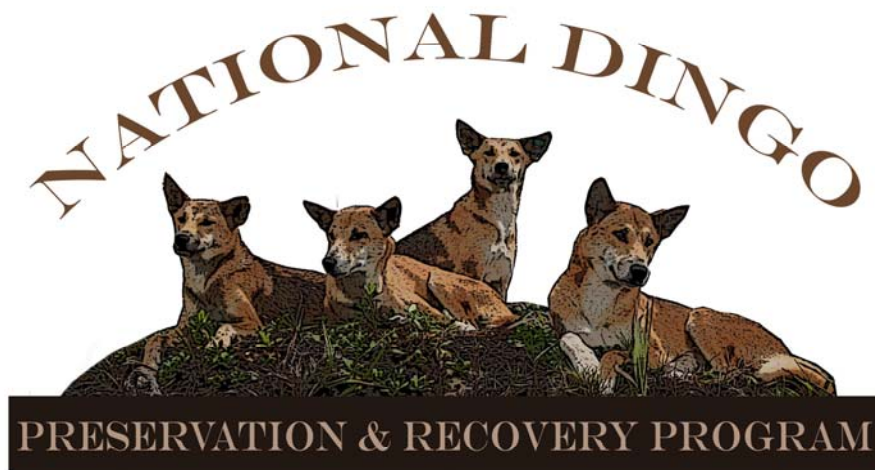


National Dingo Preservation and Recovery Program

NDPRP NEWSLETTER

Winter, 2013

NDPRP brings together a small number of well-informed and experienced people who strive to intervene strategically, advocating for the dingo using environmental and ecological research



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**‘Great spirits have always
encountered violent opposition from
mediocre minds’**

Albert Einstein

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Affiliate Organisations:



All photographs by Jennifer Parkhurst

- Australian Dingo Conservation Association (NSW)
- Humane Society International (Aust)
- Dingo Care Network (Vic)
- Save Fraser Island Dingoes (Qld)
- Gumbaya Park (Vic)
- Australian Wildlife Protection Council (Vic)

President/Vice President Report

Welcome to our inaugural newsletter. The Recovery Program has been involved in some significant actions and interventions that we are proud to share with you. Thank you to all members who have been involved in these interventions.

Our primary goal over the last 12 months was to lodge a 60+ page submission to the Fraser Island Dingo Management Strategy review. It was possibly the most detailed and comprehensive submission that the consultant would have received. It analysed aspects related to the essential flawed assumptions of the policy which we felt relied on pseudo-science.

We traced back Laurie Corbett's alleged research about habituation leading to aggression, to find that his arguments were extremely flawed and even disingenuous. Our paper amongst many other things also dissected the very poor animal welfare outcomes condoned by the QPWS. If you would like a copy of this submission, please write to Jennifer or Marie at the e-mail addresses at the front of the newsletter.

We took a strong position criticising Lee and Ben Allen's involvement in the FIDMS review and wrote a letter to the Minister pointing out the inappropriateness of their involvement. We also achieved significant media coverage and public protest about their involvement which disappointingly had no effect.

Subsequently we were not surprised, but nevertheless very disappointed with the outcome of the review. See our media release at the end of the newsletter.

The recovery program intervened in the Northern Territory Chamberlain enquiry. It wrote two submissions to the Northern Territory Coroner highlighting the flawed nature of the Fraser Island aggression statistics that were supplied to the Coroner by DERM/QPWS and which the Chamberlain lawyers relied upon. We argued that these statistics were not an accurate guide to understanding dingo behaviour or the potential aggression of dingoes. We subsequently put out media releases to this effect.

We also noted the flawed argument of Stuart Tipple, counsel for the Chamberlains regarding the death of a small girl in Victoria in 2006. We pointed out that the Coroner enquiring into this death did not enquire into the breed of the dog, in fact there was never any evidence to suggest it was a dingo. Julie Fechner attended the Court to represent the dingo. NDPRP also pointed out that other examples of aggression by dingoes cited by Mr Tipple were never proven, they were only repeats of media articles.

Another intervention was that the recovery program helped draft a letter to the Federal environment minister urging the minister to reject the Victorian Government's request to sanction a reintroduction of aerial baiting in Victoria using 1080 poison. The letter was signed by four prominent environmental experts and was handed to the Minister Tony Bourke by the federal member for Wills Kelvin Thomson. The Wilderness Society has told us that the Vic. Gov. has not yet received any approval, although the reasons are not clear. We may have had an affect on Burke.





Early in 2012 we intervened with two media releases related to the cruel death of a dingo on the 14th of May 2011 on Fraser Island, based on RTI obtained by SFID. We successfully received strong media coverage at the time.

Much more recently on that same issue based on further RTI requested by the Recovery Program a more complete picture of that cruelty incident was put together which showed that that dingo's death occurred as part of QPWS research which had no valid ethics approvals at the time the research was conducted. We co-operated with SFID's legal advisor and wrote a letter outlining these allegations to the Qld Government and the Qld RSPCA calling for the prosecution of those responsible. We are still waiting for a response. We feel we have a watertight case that the research was conducted illegally and the QPWS acted illegally.

We assisted two indigenous elders in the Fraser Island area in articulating the case that the mismanagement of the Fraser Island Dingoes is in fact a form of cultural abuse against the Aboriginal people associated with the Island. That had good media impact as well.

After having been a key stakeholder in the Victorian Department of Sustainability and Environment Dingo Working Group throughout 2009, the NDPRP continued to lobby the Victorian government in the attempt to ensure as good an outcome as possible from the listing of the dingo as a threatened native taxon in that state.

During 2010 and 2011, the NDPRP continued to submit position statements to DSE in relation to the listing, particularly in relation to the Dingo Threatened Species Action Statement, which was redrafted throughout 2011. This work was done in collaboration with Dingo CARE Network

At one point, the NDPRP submitted a wholesale rewriting of the DSE draft statement in an attempt to give it real practical potential. (The Action Statement is the document that Identifies threats to the state's dingo population and measures to address the threats - the final version, as yet, has not been released by DSE.)

A key aim of the Recovery Program in lobbying DSE over the action statement was to include the possibility of protection for hybrids under the threatened species listing. Independent legal advice was sought from the Environmental Defenders Office on the inclusion of hybrids for protection under the Victorian Flora and Fauna Guarantee Act. This advice indicated that, legally, the issue was certainly not black and white, and the potential existed for the protection of at least some classes of hybrid. Our independent advice challenged DSE's claim that their internal legal advice was that hybrids could not be legally protected. A Freedom of Information legislation application for a copy of this internal advice was rejected by DSE, which suggests they may not want it subject to independent scrutiny.

Throughout 2010-2011, the NDPRP developed a strong working relationship with the Wilderness Society, which in turn helped to establish links with a number of other conservation organisations in Victoria. At one point, this relationship with the Wilderness Society made possible a joint statement to the Victorian Environment Minister supporting a strong and meaningful outcome from the dingo threatened species listing. The signatory organisations were:

**The Wilderness Society
Environment Victoria
Help for Wildlife
The Foundation for Australia's Endangered Species,
The Humane Society International, as well as
The Dingo CARE Network**

The Recovery Program has maintained a good working relationship with the Humane Society International (a founding organisation of the NDPRP), having had input into the Humane Society's initiative to lodge a threatened species nomination under federal legislation.

We also appreciated the recent affiliation of the Australian Wildlife Protection Council

During 2012-13 we contacted the DSE in Victoria regarding deficiencies in the draft action statement linked to the threatened species listing in Victoria particularly in relation to the literature review. The DSE went to the trouble of updating that review but propaganda by Ben and Lee Allen caused the failure to include our expert criticism of that literature. In collaboration with Dingo Care Network we then had a meeting with DSE on how the dingo should be defined as far as the threatened species listing.

More recently Dingo CARE and the Recovery Program have met with the Victorian Minister, Ryan Smith regarding the concerns with the Action Statement.

In collaboration with Dingo CARE we met with DPIE regarding the proposed new Wildlife Regulations in Victoria, with specific concerns regarding changes to the requirements for keeping dingoes in Victoria. A one hour meeting extended to two hours as our concerns were considered. Special thanks to Julie Hern for bringing dingoes Broderick Smith and Mirri to meet the bureaucrats.

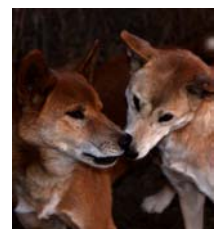
There were other things we did along the way but overall as we look back over the past year we believe we've made a significant intervention on a number of accounts.

The Recovery Program is continuing to attract people of talent and energy who are involved in dingo conservation, environmental and ecological matters with expert knowledge of the broader issues surrounding dingo conservation, and is well positioned to play a key role in the conservation of the dingo in the coming period.

We would like to welcome in our new committee members and general members and look forward to working with you into the future.

We would like to thank Marie Sarjeant for putting this wonderful newsletter together.

President—Jennifer Parkhurst
Vice President—Ernest Healy



PUBLICITY OFFICER'S REPORT



By Marie-Louise Sarjeant.

I hope you are enjoying our first newsletter for 2013.

I would like to say a big welcome to new members of the NDPRP and also congratulations to our new secretary Tegan Murray, daughter of Dennis and Anne Murray, members of Dingo Care Network.

We would also like to happily announce the affiliation to the NDPRP of the Australian Wildlife Protection Council Inc (AWPC) kindly put forward by Maryland Wilson, President of the AWPC.

It was great to hear everyone talk at the SKPYE meeting expertly organized by Julie, on the 27th March, 2013.

As Jen and Ernest have discussed all our media releases, I will mention the sad news for us all of the passing of the wonderful passionate wild life campaigner, Pat O'Brien, the President of the wildlife Protection Association of Australia (WPAA), and editor of the wonderful online magazine Wild life Bytes.

"His Knowledge and wisdom were unsurpassed," says Maryland Wilson. "We have lost a truly ethical wonderful passionate animal campaigner. He will be sadly missed."

From 'Can Do Better':

Eulogy for one of Australia's Greatest Wildlife Champions, Pat O'Brien

Sat, 2013-07-13 0 by Menkit Prince

On 9th July, 2013 Australia lost a great man. Pat O'Brien has been championing the cause for kangaroos and Australian native animals for 41 years. He started the Wildlife Protection Association of Australia, comprising 31 groups that campaign actively to protect wildlife, especially kangaroos. His patrons were Steve Irwin's family, who own Australia Zoo on the Sunshine Coast. He will be sadly missed.

It all started in 1972 at Condobolin, N.S.W., when he saw kangaroos herded together, shot and clubbed to death. Until that moment, he had been 'normal.' He was a meatworker, working his way around Australia with his wife and three kids, but the sight of kangaroos being slaughtered, caused him to spend the rest of his life fighting for animals and the environment.

Left: Photo of Pat in September, 2001 - by Teresa Buss-Carden

Right: with a kangaroo rehabilitated by Anne-Marie Dineen.



Are dingoes really a public menace?

In the period 1980-91 approximately 30,000 people per year presented at hospitals across Australia as the result of dog attacks. (*Source:; *"The public health impact of dog attacks in a major Australian city"*, Research Centre for Injuries Study, Flinders University; published in the Medical Journal of Australia in 1997.)

Data from Monash University's Injury Surveillance Unit and other sources shows that between 1999-2007 hospital admissions for injuries caused by dog attacks increased by some 16%, and nearly 60% of those bitten in dog attacks are children aged under 14yrs. The most common dog attack occurs in the home and by the family's pet dog.

If more than 30,000 people (mostly children) are attacked every year and injured by pet dogs badly enough to require hospitalisation, then over the period of 30 years, since 1980, approximately 900,000 people in Australia have been very severely injured as a result of dogs, mostly their own pet dogs, attacking them.

In the same period there is evidence of just 6 attacks on humans by dingoes. It is not stated what type of "attack" these were. We do not know if there were severe injuries involved, or whether each person that was attacked was admitted to hospital.

Six attacks over a period of 30 years - an average of two incidents nation-wide per decade.

Probably about the same odds as being struck by lightning.

To say to a true, blue Aussie: *'You're nothing but a dirty dingo'* is asking to get thumped, because long ago the word *'dingo'* became an Australian colloquial term meaning *'a coward'*. Why use *'dingo'* to mean *'coward'*? Because when people had encounters with wild dingoes it was common knowledge that dingoes would run away.

Dingoes have always chosen flight over fight when confronted. To demonise the dingo by sensationalising it as dangerous and aggressive is not only inaccurate; it is perpetuating false and misleading propaganda. In fact, in NSW, the Maltese terrier is classified as the most dangerous breed of dog, and the classification includes the dingo.



RESEARCH UNPACKED

FOR FULL COPIES OF THE FOLLOWING RESEARCH PAPERS PLEASE CONTACT JENNIFER PARKHURST OR JULIE FECHNER.

Demonising the dingo: How much wild dogma is enough?

Mike LETNIC^{1*}, Mathew S. CROWTHER², Christopher R. DICKMAN²,
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³ School of Life and Environmental Sciences, Deakin University, Burwood, Victoria, 3125, Australia

ABSTRACT: The roles that top predators play in regulating the structure and function of ecosystems have long been controversial. This is particularly the case when predators pose adverse risks for human life and/or economic interests. The critique of literature on dingoes and their ecological roles in Australia provided by Allen et al. (2011) shows that top predators remain a potentially polarising issue. In opposition to Allen et al. we argue that these widespread patterns of species' abundances, attributed to the effects of dingoes and evident at scales ranging from the foraging behaviour of individuals through to continental scale patterns of species abundances, constitute strong support for the mesopredator release hypothesis and provide evidence that dingoes benefit biodiversity conservation by inducing community wide trophic cascades. Harnessing the positive ecological effects of dingoes while at the same time minimising their impacts on agriculture is a major socio-political challenge in Australia

[Current Zoology 57 (5): 668–670]. 2011

The dingo and biodiversity conservation: response to Fleming *et al.* (2012) *Australian Mammalogy*, 2013, 35, 8–14

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ABSTRACT: Several authors have recently argued that dingoes could be used to help conserve biodiversity in Australia. Fleming *et al.* (2012) [*Australian Mammalogy* 34, 119–131] offer the alternative view that restoration of dingo predation is unlikely to help native species, and is more likely to do harm. We think many of the arguments used by Fleming *et al.* to reach that conclusion are either unsound or beside the point, and we explain why.

RESEARCH UNPACKED

Top predators as biodiversity regulators: the dingo *Canis lupus dingo* as a case study

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ABSTRACT:

Top-order predators often have positive effects on biological diversity owing to their key functional roles in regulating trophic cascades and other ecological processes. Their loss has been identified as a major factor contributing to the decline of biodiversity in both aquatic and terrestrial systems. Consequently, restoring and maintaining the ecological function of top predators is a critical global imperative. Here we review studies of the ecological effects of the dingo *Canis lupus dingo*, Australia's largest land predator, using this as a case study to explore the influence of a top predator on biodiversity at a continental scale. The dingo was introduced to Australia by people at least 3500 years ago and has an ambiguous status owing to its brief history on the continent, its adverse impacts on livestock production and its role as an ecosystem architect. A large body of research now indicates that dingoes regulate ecological cascades, particularly in arid Australia, and that the removal of dingoes results in an increase in the abundances and impacts of herbivores and invasive mesopredators, most notably the red fox *Vulpes vulpes*. The loss of dingoes has been linked to widespread losses of small and medium-sized native mammals, the depletion of plant biomass due to the effects of irrupting herbivore populations and increased predation rates by red foxes. We outline a suite of conceptual models to describe the effects of dingoes on vertebrate populations across different Australian environments. Finally, we discuss key issues that require consideration or warrant research before the ecological effects of dingoes can be incorporated formally into biodiversity conservation programs.

Biol. Rev. (2012), **87**, pp. 390–413.

RESEARCH UNPACKED

Predator control promotes invasive dominated ecological states

Arian D. Wallach,^{1*} Christopher N. Johnson,² Euan G. Ritchie² and Adam J. O'Neill³

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Abstract: Invasive species are regarded as one of the top five drivers of the global extinction crisis.

In response, extreme measures have been applied in an attempt to control or eradicate invasives, with little success overall. We tested the idea that state shifts to invasive dominance are symptomatic of losses in ecosystem resilience, due to the suppression of apex predators. This concept was investigated in Australia where the high rate of mammalian extinctions is largely attributed to the destructive influence of invasive species. Intensive pest control is widely applied across the continent, simultaneously eliminating Australia's apex predator, the dingo (*Canis lupus dingo*). We show that predator management accounts for shifts between two main ecosystem states. Lethal control fractures dingo social structure and leads to bottom-up driven increases in invasive mesopredators and herbivores. Where control is relaxed, dingoes re-establish top-down regulation of ecosystems, allowing for the recovery of biodiversity and productivity.

Ecology Letters, (2010) doi: 10.1111/j.1461-0248.2010.01492.x

Dingoes on Fraser Island: Reviewing ancient law to resolve future conflicts

Adam O'Neill

Dingoes are categorised as apex predators and as such are part of a group that comprise the least abundant species in an ecosystem but exert the largest ecological influence. Recent developments in the field of ecology have established that apex consumers play a critically important role in structuring ecosystems, and reveal logic to ancient indigenous law. The removal of large predators can have far-reaching devastating effects on ecosystem health and productivity, so it is reasonable to assume that these ancient laws were designed for the purpose of ecological sustainability.

Rebuilding social structures will certainly take some time: in the advent of such radical change, can we weather the storm? Can we refrain from the dispatching of dingoes that nip at the heels of our toddlers? I believe so. Educating visitors to the Island is well within our line of expertise, educating the dingoes is apparently a far more difficult task. Dogs in general respond badly to heavy-handed tactics, good education stems from nurture and reward. Respect is a two-way street but it is also a road long travelled. Fraser Island dingoes are on policy street right now, it's one-way traffic and it's going somewhere but perhaps it's time to turn back.

RESEARCH UNPACKED

Enough dogma: Seeking the middle ground on the role of dingoes

A. S. Glen* *Current Zoology* 58 (6): 856–858, **2012**

Landcare Research, PO Box 40, Lincoln 7640, New Zealand

ABSTRACT: Numerous recent studies present evidence that Australian dingoes *Canis lupus dingo* can benefit native biodiversity by suppressing mesopredators and large herbivores. Allen and colleagues have challenged the reliability of this evidence. Although they make some valid criticisms, I question some of their assertions. While the existing evidence is inconclusive, I argue that to dismiss it completely would be just as dangerous as to embrace it uncritically. I aim to establish a middle ground

Time to agree on a conservation benchmark for Australia

MATT W. HAYWAJRD' (Forum Essay 69 **2012**)

ABSTRACT: Well defined goals are critical to successfully achieve outcomes and monitor the success of achieving them, yet conservation agencies rarely explicitly state the goals of their management activities with appropriate metrics. Here I use case studies on the conflicting conservation management focus of the Sydney Harbour National Park at North Head, the legislative impediments of bridled nailtail wallaby conservation management, the planning for broadscale habitat connectivity programmes such as Habitat 141, fire management for the conservation of the quokka and the broader Kimberley landscape, and mesopredator suppression using dingoes to highlight the problems with inappropriate conservation benchmarks. I compare these issues with activities from South Africa, India, New Zealand and Poland to illustrate the benchmarks other nations have. I conclude that Australia urgently needs an explicit conservation benchmark upon which to aim our conservation efforts and excuses of inadequate knowledge can no longer be accepted for maintaining the *status quo*.



RESEARCH UNPACKED

By Suzannah Baker

Friday, 15/03/2013

Research suggests baiting wild dogs increases stock losses.

Dr Lee Allen, a zoologist with Biosecurity Queensland, found baiting changes the pack structure, meaning younger inexperienced dogs will target calves instead of kangaroos and other prey. He says research proved properties that baited had more stock losses than those with a dog population but no baiting program.

"No one was more surprised than I to get those results."

He says there was a situation where two graziers were right next door to each other, only separated by a four-barb fence, and the one baiting had more calf losses than the one not. After a four-year experiment, he found the same results.

"You had a 30 per cent predation loss on one side of the property and no detectable loss on the other one," Dr Allen said.

"One where we had baited twice that year and the other where we hadn't controlled dogs for several years and there were dogs there but no predation loss."

"What we've concluded from there is the impact of baiting on the social organisation of the dingoes creates a disturbance.

"You basically create a dispersal sink where you have young dispersing dingos from pups from the previous year and they don't have the pack size or the hunting experience to be able to handle those larger prey.

"They're then left with the problem of how to feed themselves and it's basically getting a whole bunch of young teenagers together and they get up to all sorts of strife."

Dr Allen says that's when there will be calf losses and torn ears.

After 30 years working in the field, he says he's had to change his mindset.

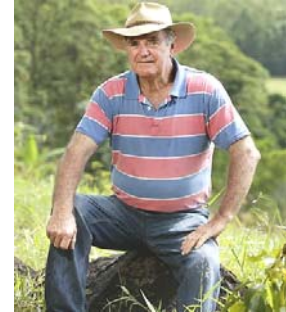
"I found it very hard to believe in my earlier years," he said.

"It's really been a journey for me, it's been 30 years in the making. Originally I worked in the area of operations and co-ordinating pest animal control around the state, trying to get people into baiting."

Dr Allen says it's a complete mindset change and for graziers it will take some time and more research before they completely come on board with the idea that baiting isn't preventing stock losses.



Stuff the turkeys, dingoes need a break



BRUSH turkey numbers have exploded on the Sunshine Coast and the State Government's dingo baiting program is the problem, say farmers. (Pictured, Trevor Venning)

Small crop and banana farmers say turkeys are stripping crops and they want the Government to reduce dingo baiting to allow wildlife balance to be restored.

Tewantin resident Marie-Louise Sarjeant said baiting was conducted in the Noosa hinterland last year under a policy introduced by Primary Industries Minister John McVeigh in response to grazier complaints about dingoes.

"My husband works at the Eumundi markets and farmers say they have virtually nothing left because of the brush turkeys," she said.

"People are so distressed. One woman said she had nothing left ... And that means her income's gone. Dingoes used to keep turkeys Down."

Verrierdale banana, lychee and small crops farmer Trevor Venning said his 10ha banana patch had been stripped of fruit, forcing him to bulldoze the trees.

"Turkeys fly up and rip right through the bags. You have a good bunch and the next morning there's just a stalk left," he said. "They don't mind eating green bananas and they dig suckers out too."

Mr Venning said there had been many dingoes on his property until the past year. He said the dingoes were pure bred and not wild dogs, as the Government suggested.

"I used to hear the dingoes call and I've seen them many times," he said. "Now all I have is bloody turkeys."

Hardest hit are Verrierdale, Eumundi, Belli, Cooroy, Pomona, Cooloolabin and Yandina. Worst hit crops are bananas, lettuce and beans.

An Australian Banana Growers Council spokeswoman said Sunshine Coast growers had reported substantial damage.

Mr McVeigh would not say if he would ease up on dingo baiting but said turkey numbers fell and rose according to weather conditions and food availability. He said if they were damaging crops, landholders should contact the Environment Department.

Ms Sarjeant, who campaigns to save dingoes, said poisoning was cruel and dingoes were being blamed for what was often irresponsible dog ownership.

Scientists also have complained about the extent of poisoning, linking it to a boom in feral cat numbers.

Birds Queensland spokesman Mike West last year called on Queensland Parks and Wildlife Service rangers to shoot or trap feral dogs, foxes, cats and brumbies at Inskip Point near Fraser Island to save vulnerable ground-dwelling birds such as black-breasted button-quail.

Mr West said yesterday feral animals were still in the area but birds had disappeared.

Brian Williams From: *The Courier-Mail* April 05, 2013

GOBBLING GOBBLERS: Brush turkeys have become the blight of Trevor Venning's life at his Verrierdale farm in the Noosa hinterland. Picture: Megan Slade



HUMANE SOCIETY INTERNATIONAL

Alexia Wellbelove

For some time, Humane Society International (HSI) has been trying to win national protection for the dingo. This culminated in early 2010 when HSI submitted a threatened species nomination for the dingo to be listed as endangered under the federal Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (EPBC Act).

Sadly to date, the federal Environment Minister has not agreed to include the dingo on the priority assessment list which dictates which species will be assessed to see if they qualify for threatened species status. Despite the dingo being considered in both 2010 and 2011, unusually a third year of further consideration was given in 2012, again sadly unsuccessful.

In late 2011, the Department of Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities (SEWPAC) wrote to HSI explaining why the predator had not been prioritised for assessment:

“Canis lupus dingo: The Committee notes that the dingo is a keystone species and, since European settlement, its range and population size has declined due to ongoing hunting, baiting, hybridisation and establishment of the dog fences. However limited data are available to determine the decline in the species’ total population size and geographic distribution throughout its national extent. Additional population studies and surveys would be required to enable detailed assessment to be undertaken. If the species was eligible for listing, protection of the species across different government jurisdiction would be difficult, given the complex policy and legislative management issues across the species’ national range. Current management plans do not encompass the entire range of the species. The Committee considers that the development and implementation of a National Conservation Plan, encompassing the entire geographic distribution of the dingo, could be an effective management response.” (SEWPAC correspondence, 14/9/11).

While HSI is very supportive of the development of a *National Conservation Plan* under the EPBC Act for the dingo - an idea we have been promoting for many years - we think that this ought to be a concurrent management activity alongside legislative assessment as an endangered species.



While discussions with the Department suggest that the resources are not available to develop a *National Conservation Plan*, and the development of such a plan may also prove difficult for the dingo, we will continue to urge the Minister to allocate the resources to the Department so that such work can commence, or funding dedicated to obtain the necessary scientific research to allow development of such a plan.

Throughout this time HSI has been talking regularly with the federal Environment Minister’s office and bureaucrats in the environment department, making the case for protection of the dingo. We remain optimistic in spite of the current hurdles that these can be overcome, and dingo conservation progressed.

HUMANE SOCIETY INTERNATIONAL

Meanwhile, HSI has recently agreed to financially support a biological research project entitled “*A time and place for the top dog in conserving Australia’s mammals*”, to be undertaken by Aaron Greenville, a PhD student at the School of Biological Sciences at the University of Sydney and refereed by Professor Chris Dickman and Professor Glenda Wardle.

The allocation has been made under the *Paddy Pallin Science Grants* program, in cooperation with the *Royal Zoological Society of New South Wales*. Extracts from the proposal are reproduced below:

“The specific aims of the project are to:

- 1. Test top-down regulation mechanisms by determining whether dingoes limit fox and cat abundance across space, as predicted from the mesopredator release hypothesis, and if the population phase (boom or bust) of prey species influences this relationship;**
- 2. Investigate bottom-up mechanisms by determining if the phase (boom or bust) of prey species influences individual predator (dingo, fox and cat) daily activity time;**
- 3. Document prey activity time and if it is correlated with predator activity;**
- 4. Quantify how sympatric mammalian predators (dingo, fox and cat) partition their activity time in relation to the abundance and population phase of prey species.**

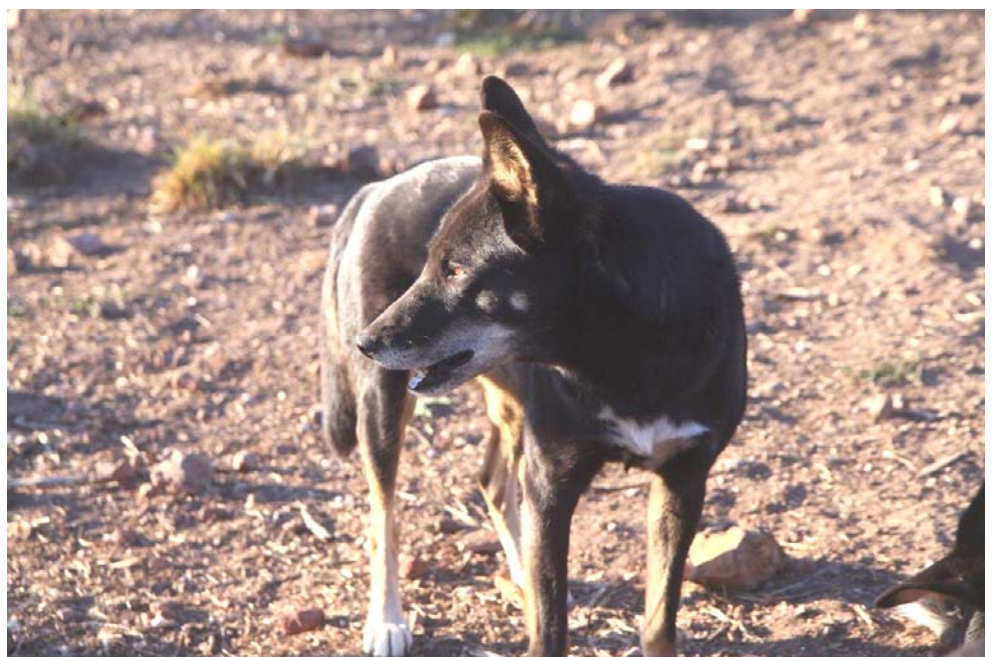
Significance of research: This project will test the mesopredator release hypothesis; if dingoes limit fox or cat populations and how members of a trophic group interact across space and time.

It will also test if these interactions are influenced by bottom-up processes, such as changes in prey populations.

In doing so, it will identify key times when predators are active so control programs can be targeted and will advance ecological theory. In doing so, we will use new remote camera technology and apply novel statistical techniques that will be of interest to other conservation managers.

Management implications: Currently throughout most of Australia dingoes are considered pests and their numbers suppressed; they are locally extinct in many areas.

Investigating if dingoes are important in the control of introduced predators is important to assess the environmental costs of such programs. In addition, this study will identify the peak activity times of introduced predators and the environmental conditions (e.g. during a boom or bust phase of prey populations) during which it is most effective to control red foxes and feral cats.”



WILD DOGMA AND THE WAR ON DINGOES

BY ARTHUR GORRIE

We are currently in the midst of the first deliberately engineered, government backed and professionally promoted campaign to exterminate a native species in the history of Australia.

It is a campaign so pervasive we are almost unaware of it, like a background noise we no longer hear, a campaign for which public consent has been manufactured so skillfully and persistently and over such a long period of time that few would argue with it, or even notice it at all.

A fractured and distracted conservation movement and compliant news organisations that mistake the cutting and pasting of press releases for journalism are no match for one of the most sophisticated and well funded public relations efforts ever seen in peacetime Australia.

But this is not peacetime. This is war, a nationally co-ordinated war to exterminate the dingo, across the entire Australian continent. And in time of war, truth is always the first casualty.

This national propaganda effort, mirrored in miniature on World Heritage listed Fraser Island, seeks to blame an innocent animal for the failures of human management regimes over many years.

The blood lust and hysteria are almost palpable.

We are told dingo predation on livestock has never been worse and that, if this trend continues, the rangeland sheep industry will be wiped out. Part of Australia for 200 years, sheep are suddenly, as one news organisation seriously reported, the agricultural equivalent of an endangered species.

Farmers suffer post traumatic stress disorder comparable to that of Vietnam veterans, we are told, as a result of dingo predation. Many Vietnam veterans might differ.

A Northern Territory schoolboy is dropped off well past his stop and the parents are not worried about pedophiles and psychopaths (a much more significant danger statistically). They angrily complain he could have been attacked by dingoes.

If three dogs have a fight in South Australia, we would not normally expect it to make the news. But if the two that win are dingoes, we hear about it across the continent.

Science, much of it funded by the farm lobby and its associated government departments and political spokespeople, now seems to have proven that dingoes are to blame for just about everything, even the imminent extinction of the koala.

Believe it or not, research funded by farm lobby group AgForce and reported in Queensland Country Life now claims to show that it is not greedy humans killing koalas by destroying habitat and failing to control domestic dogs, it has been the dingoes all along.

Dingoes and koalas have overlapping territories, the research shows. "And we know dingoes will kill koalas," the scientist in charge comments. And that's it. A dingo done it. Case closed. A scientist says so.

On examination this appears to be a rather desperately manufactured conclusion, ignoring the fact that if dingoes and koalas have overlapping territories, this has probably been the case for thousands of years, proving (contrary to AgForce's desired result) that dingoes have harmoniously co-existed with koalas for eons and are *not* killing them off (or they would have done so already).

Similarly on World Heritage listed Fraser Island, dingo behavior is said to be deteriorating at an alarming rate. During the time the Queensland Parks and Wildlife Service has been in sole charge of the Island, attacks have gone from hardly any to, according to government figures, hundreds a year. Yet the QPWS, whose management of the island has been the only really new factor during that time, does not admit any culpability. It's the dingoes' fault somehow, they say. And all the science agrees, they point out.

WILD DOGMA AND THE WAR ON DINGOES

They do not emphasise however, that the science would say this, because the only science allowed on Fraser Island is authorised and licenced by the QPWS.

Fraser Island conservation icon John Sinclair also backs up the QPWS and its bureaucratically developed management strategy, saying (in apparent defiance of the historical evidence) that the existing policies are working well. He would say that, however. His Fraser Island Defenders Organisation boasted in its newsletter Moonbi some 12 years ago that it had helped write the strategy. Mr. Sinclair might make a greater effort in future to declare his interest in the existing strategy, so people do not mistake him for an impartial commentator.

Interestingly, in what could seem like a Freudian slip, the same press release (29.6.2013) sees him apparently adopting the rhetoric of dingo extermination, cautioning against “any substantial changes to the management strategy of *wild dog* (my italics) populations on the island.” The term “wild dog” is well known as an extermination lobby euphemism, used to imply that its targets are domestic or cross bred animals run wild. “Wild dogs” the stories say, but the accompanying photos are routinely of dingoes.

While Mr Sinclair has in the past expressed concern for dingo wellbeing on the island, he has more recently branded dingo conservationists as “dingophiles” and shown an increasingly anti-dingo tone in some public statements. His “wild dog” reference contrasts with his observation, in his 1990 book, Fraser Island and Cooloola (P 198) that “the purest strain of dingo in eastern Australia is found on Fraser Island”.

The Fitzgerald report on management of the Great Sandy Region (including Fraser Island), in the early 1990s recommended all island management power be transferred to the QPWS. Significantly though, it made no mention of dingoes, for the simple reason, we may assume, that there were no dingo issues on the island back then. They were our friends. They were fed by campers as a matter of government policy (with signs urging people to leave their scraps out for the dingoes). The dumps were open. Fishermen and residents were kind and unafraid. Dingoes lounged on decks and verandas and had pups under people’s houses. And, as even some of the rangers recall, children were safe.

As on the mainland, dingo behavior is now claimed to be deteriorating so rapidly that it amounts to a national emergency. The farm lobby groups, government departments and the environmental scientists whose policies have arguably helped create the problem are unlikely to admit their culpability.

One notable exception is dingo extermination expert and a pioneering advocate of 1080 baiting, Dr Lee Allen, who now says he has been wrong about dingo control for 30 years. In a commendable show of scientific integrity he says he has discovered that dingo predation is worse on properties where baiting is practised, probably because of the destruction of self regulating dingo pack structures, leading to a loss of adult controls and the emergence of the dingo equivalent of teenage street gangs, running wild with pleasure killings not normally seen in areas with stable dingo packs.

Dr Allen has yet to concede that the same may be true of the dingo culling and resultant pack structure destruction which he oversaw on Fraser Island.

His son, Benjamin Allen still supports lethal control measures for dingoes and recently hit the world publicity jackpot with his claim that “wild dogs” could wipe out Australia's rangeland sheep industry within 40 years. That story was published in scientific and general media around Australia and even in the USA.

It is notable that he and his father were both prominent in the recent review of Fraser Island dingo management policies, claimed to be independent despite the Allen family involvement and despite being dominated and structured from the start by the QPWS (as has been the case with previous reviews, also said to be independent).

And so the hysteria and the orchestrated science goes on. Scientists who differ are routinely ignored in favour of what one group of them called “wild dogma***”. Farmers who do not wish to join the campaign are themselves demonised as somehow betraying their fellows, because there will be some dingoes left if they do not join in destroying them all. The fact that many farmers are as concerned as we are about this extermination agenda shows in recent farm lobby articles complaining about the lack of co-operation shown by some landholders.

WILD DOGMA AND THE WAR ON DINGOES

National parks authorities in most states show no such concern, despite supposedly being in the job of protecting wildlife, including vulnerable predators like dingoes and quolls.

False claims that 1080 is made from native plants (it is manufactured in the USA) and is unlikely to kill native animals (it is used against Australian-origin possums in New Zealand) are routinely used to justify this to concerned conservationist landowners.

In the Mapleton National Park, next to where I live, all the dingoes are dead from 1080 baiting, as are probably all the quolls. Not a single howl in the night, even through the mating season.

Instead, small scale vegetable growers right up to Cooroy report they have no stock to sell at the Eumundi Market because their crops have been destroyed by plagues of scrub turkeys, uncontrolled by natural dingo predation (see page 13).

But even extermination, it seems, is not enough. Even after dingoes have been wiped out over much of the Sunshine Coast hinterland, The Noosa News reports that "wild dogs remain a problem across the Coast."

Similar stories are being told all over mainland Australia, as authorities put their extermination machinery into top gear, all the while ignoring what should be obvious, that these policies are not working, have not worked for 200 years and will not work in future. Taking what has not worked already and doing more of it is a dangerous case of old wine into new bottles.

Therefore we need to construct a new relationship with the dingo, based on decent, humane policies, the kind many decent humane scientists and farmers have been unsuccessfully advocating for years, the kind we do not need to lie about.

Farmers and graziers, many of them active conservationists (especially on their own properties) also need policies that work and which they find ethical. Many look anxiously to a future in which we can expect massive crop, pasture and stock damage from plagues of foxes, rats and rabbits, uncontrolled by the dingoes we are now killing.

Rural lobby groups do their sheep and cattle producing constituents no favours by their refusal to follow Dr Lee Allen's example and acknowledge the reality that they have wasted millions of taxpayers' and farmers' dollars, promoted unacceptably cruel management techniques and caused massive ecological damage with policies that have failed.



age with policies that have failed.

They, like the QPWS on Fraser Island, seem intent on doing almost anything other than what they need to do.

They need to admit they are wrong.

**Reference: Letnic, Crowther, Dickman & Ritchie, Page 8 of this newsletter.

DOGS AND DESERT PEOPLE

By Pat Lowe

While we were camping in the desert, we were visited regularly by wild dingoes. At first, they just came at night, to help themselves to food scraps and other things we had left around our camp: packets of cereal, soap, toothpaste, boots. When they got to know us better, the senior male dingo used to come walking along the sandhill opposite our camp in the late afternoons and lie in full view watching us until we went to our swags, when he would immediately move in and collect the food we had left for him.

During the mating season we used to hear them calling to one another across the sandhills. We also used to leave a dish of water for the dingo family, but when we left our camp for long periods they had to travel to a rockhole on a nearby cattle station.

Traditionally, desert people's dogs were all of dingo descent. Wild dingoes, called *marrany*, were hunted for food, but they were distinguished from tame ones, which were called *kunyarr*.

It was an offence to kill someone else's kunyarr without good reason, and there are stories of people being punished for doing so.

As game and as potential companion-hunters, dingoes were indispensable to desert people, who ensured their continuity at dingo increase sites. One of these places, called Katararri, is a men's site in the Great Sandy Desert.

It consists of a number of rocks, large and small, which represent dingoes of various sizes. Men used to conduct ceremonies there to call forth an abundance of dingoes, being careful to touch only the smaller rocks, since touching the larger ones would produce dingoes of a dangerous size.

In October, 2003, I visited another site, open to women, called Yukurrungu, not far from Bidyadanga, south of Broome. Edna Hoppiga is the Karajarri traditional owner, who gave me permission to go there. The site is a small rocky hill, with a lot of loose stones lying over it. Edna told me that, when more dingoes were needed, she used to go to the site, pick up a handful of small stones and throw them in one direction, calling out the name of the place where dingoes were needed.

We sometimes talk about a dog being a member of the family, but this is literally so with desert people. Not only do dogs have personal names, but they are the only animals that are also given subsection or 'skin' names, which puts them squarely into the same relationship system as human beings.

Dogs were and still are valued for their hunting ability, but some cooperated with people better than others. The main advantages of hunting with a dog are scent and speed: while the human hunter may pick up tracks visually, a dog can follow them by scent, chasing and catching the quarry, or running it up a tree and keeping it there until the human hunter arrives to deliver the coup de grace.

Most kunyarr can learn to do that, but the special, most highly prized dog does more: she goes hunting on her own and brings game back to camp. An anthropologist friend of mine was researching genealogies at Bidyadanga, a former mission, when she noticed that many names in a list all ended in the double suffix 'jartuyukurru', such as Billjartuyukurru. On inquiry, she was told that jartuyukurru meant 'boss for dog'. So, Billjartuyukurru or Rustyjartuyukurru means: Boss of the dog Bill, or Boss of the dog Rusty (literally: having the dog Bill or Rusty).





But I learnt of an even closer relationship between the names of desert people and those of their dogs. After knowing a man for some time, I was surprised to learn that the name I'd always known him by was not his own given name, but the name of his former dog. And he was by no means unique: it turned out that the names of a number of other people I knew were those of dogs long deceased. I was puzzled why people should be called after their dogs, but to desert man Jimmy there was no mystery. No, it wasn't a joke. 'A favourite dog,' he explains a little testily 'A good hunter. They call someone after his dog, that's all.'

A story is told about a man who had his leg broken in the course of a public punishment, and afterwards was left alone near a waterhole. He could crawl around and get water for himself, but he couldn't hunt. His dogs kept him fed until eventually his brother-in-law went back to rescue him, and carried him on his back to the next waterhole.

Aboriginal people have the same attitude as the English. They observe that injured dogs lick their own wounds, and say they are 'singing themselves': that is, invoking healing power. They also allow a dog to lick people's cuts and sores, and some dogs, which show a talent for this, are said to be *maparn*, or healers.

In the desert, dogs were encouraged to heal human beings, but when a dog was sick or injured, people did their best to assist them in return. They treated a dog that had been bitten by a venomous snake by cutting off the tip of the victim's ear and allowing blood to flow. The wound from another dog's bite would be singed with a burning stick.

This was said to help the wound heal quickly and also encouraged the dog to sing himself. A sick, weak dog, or one with a cough, was given urine to drink. A woman's urine was believed to be especially efficacious as a medicine.

Finally, a dog's owner might sing a healing song over the dog, laying hands on it at the same time.

Aboriginal people have had long experience of being forced to stand by while white people kill their dogs.

Almost every historical and oral account of entry by police to an Aboriginal camp mentions shooting the dogs. It was done as a show of power, as well as to get rid of people's first line of defence. In cattle station time, managers often killed the camp dogs without a word of warning. Even today, the 'authorities', whether station owners or shire rangers, carry out periodic round-ups and culls of supernumerary dogs on communities, for health or noise or aesthetic reasons, and people understandably recognize a continuity with the past: white people have always killed their dogs.

MAREMMA GUARD DOGS



One of Peter Peisley's dingoes and Anna the Maremma in the background guarding her goats.

NDPRP member Peter Peisley talks to kids ranging from 6 to 12 yrs about dingoes. This is an exciting new venture for teaching children about the beauty and intelligence of dingoes and to re-ignite a love of dingoes, dispersing the myths and false information that have much maligned these wonderful animals.

Educating our young people is vitally important to help the dingoes' future survival in this country and bring about changes in attitudes.

Peter says: The further we move away from companion animal techniques towards indiscriminate & convenient chemical solutions to wild dog control, the more it devalues the roles working dogs play in Livestock protection & Ecosystem management. My Neighbour has had no losses as yet from Predators, yet two properties down from her, the owner has seen dingo hybrids walk on by his fencing. If dingoes or wild dogs roam in packs in your area then at least be prepared to fend them off with enough Maremmas, camels or electric fencing to do the job to protect all! In 2006 I climbed Mt Olympus, Greece, to find a Greek sheepdog single handily mind a team of pack horses up the trail to the chalet for supplies. There was no way he would let me approach within 20 metres of the horses with supplies. The chalet owner did not need anyone else to ensure the horses got to the chalet with those supplies! The answer is 'use guard animals and there's no need for 1080!'

The information in the link below is fascinating and highlights examples where the Maremma Dogs are guardians to stock in Australia.

[Http://www.invasiveanimals.com/wp-content/uploads/2010/09/Guardian-Dogs-web.pdf](http://www.invasiveanimals.com/wp-content/uploads/2010/09/Guardian-Dogs-web.pdf)

Working with Maremmas to reduce predation by dingoes: Dunluce (see <http://www.dunluce.com.au/maremmas.html>)

INDISCRIMINATE BAITING CAUSES PAIN AND HEARTBREAK

FROM AN RSPCA MEDIA RELEASE

RSPCA Qld is urging the State Government and local Shires to enforce the regulations relating to the laying of 10.80 baits.

"We've received scores of calls over the last month complaining about indiscriminate and haphazard baiting," said RSPCA Qld spokesman Michael Beatty. "Watching any animal die from 10.80 is horrific, but when it's the family pet or one of your prime working dogs it's even more disturbing."

Drover Bill Little lost 14 dogs to 1080 poisoning and he the State government to tighten controls and increase penalties for indiscriminate dumping of 10.80 baits in rural Shires throughout Queensland.

"The way the law stands at the moment graziers can drop them within five metres of their boundary. It only takes a dog two seconds to stray 5 metres off the droving route or a road. Tourists have also lost pet dogs. In fact the Laundromat in Boulia has a sign warning tourists to keep their dogs on the leash. 10.80 is being dumped just outside the town's main street. Aerial baiting is also meant to be controlled but it's rampant."

RSPCA Qld has vowed to support Mr Little as he and fellow drovers lobby the State Government for tighter controls on the laying of 10.80.

"The RSPCA has always been against the use of 10.80 on humane grounds," said RSPCA Qld CEO Mark Townend. "Nationally we're still waiting on a Federal Government report looking into the problem. In the meantime however the State Government must police the laying of the baits."

There are protocols for the laying of 1080 baits and clearly these have not been followed. This is unacceptable and puts people's pets, working dogs and native animals at risk from poisoning. The Department of Natural Resources has a new Minister in Henry Palaszczuk, who has an excellent record in animal welfare reform. We're hoping he will look into this at the earliest opportunity."

"My wife and kids have been in tears. To see a dog suffering from 10.80 poisoning is the worst sight imaginable. They suffer a slow agonising death if I can't get to them quickly and put them out of their misery," said Mr Little who runs thirty dogs when droving.

"The way the law stands at the moment graziers can drop them within five metres of their boundary.

It only takes a dog two seconds to stray 5 metres off the droving route or a road. Tourists have also lost pet dogs. In fact the Laundromat in Boulia has a sign warning tourists to keep their dogs on the leash. 10.80 is being dumped just outside the town's main street. Aerial baiting is also meant to be controlled but it's rampant."

Mr Little and RSPCA Qld are also worried by the 1080 "overkill". According to the drovers, Blackhall Shire recently dispensed 6 tonnes of 1080 bait, while the Tambo Shire intends to lay three tonnes on September 5th and Murweh 13 tonnes in October!

"I know the graziers will talk about the calves they lose to dingoes," continued Mr Little. "But this is going way overboard. If they slaughter all the dingoes, the roo population will run riot and cost them even more money."

(NDPRP Editor's note: They talk about 1080 being cruel in respect of their pet dogs, but no one seems to want to admit that dingoes feel pain too. All baiting should be stopped.)

MEDIA RELEASE

FRASER ISLAND DINGO MANAGEMENT STRATEGY REVIEW A BITTER DISAPPOINTMENT

Today, the President of the National Dingo Preservation and Recovery Program (NDPRP), Jennifer Parkhurst, labelled the Queensland government's recently conducted review of the Fraser Island Dingo Management Strategy a bitter disappointment.

The NDPRP considers the outcome of the policy review to be a whitewash, with very little being done in practice to shift the focus of the management strategy to dingo conservation. The dingo management policy review was the outcome of years of lobbying the ALP and Coalition governments for reform of the Fraser Island dingo management strategy by the Save Fraser Island Dingoes (SFID) group along with the NDPRP. Jennifer Parkhurst said that:

'The NDPRP believes that the review process was only superficially objective, being intended from the outset to gloss over the distorted priorities in the Island's dingo management strategy, as well as years of deficient management practices by government authorities. These basic deficiencies of the previous policy have been largely covered over by the review process.'

Community concerns were largely dismissed by the review, even though a public workshop conducted as part of the review, which attracted the involvement of a broad spectrum of public stakeholders, found that the Fraser Island Dingo Management Strategy was seriously deficient on numerous grounds.

Ms Parkhurst stated that:

'It is major contradiction that a broad range of community criticism of the policy was dismissed by the review, yet it was these concerns that prompted the review in the first place.'

The NDPRP considers that the review was tainted from the outset. It soon became apparent that the consultancy firm engaged by the Queensland government to conduct the policy review did not have sufficient in-house expertise to carry it out. This resulted in the firm engaging scientific experts who, in the view of the NDPRP, were not independent and had serious conflicts of interest. One expert had been involved in the development of the policy that was being reviewed, something formally acknowledged by the former Queensland Minister for the Environment, Kate Jones. The other expert, the son of the first, was put in a position of having to review criticisms of the management policy that his father had been involved with. In addition, both of these experts had a track record in dingo eradication, not dingo conservation.

Jennifer Parkhurst said that:

'These appointments suggest that, from the beginning, the review process was compromised in that it lacked genuine independence.'

In the view of the NDPRP, the following issues point to continuing deficiencies in the 'new' policy:

The review continues to label emaciated dingoes as 'naturally lean'. This is an insult to observations made by many people including veterinarians and animal welfare experts about emaciated dingoes.

Other aspects of dingo ecology continue to be ignored, but which are necessary to competent dingo management. For example, a clear idea of overall dingo numbers, the numbers of breeding pairs, and the genetic health of the dingo population are currently not known with sufficient certainty.

Cont...

MEDIA RELEASE

The Coalition government's spending priorities for the management of the Island's dingo population are distorted. \$300,000 will be spent on a VHF radio network expansion to improve ranger response times. What purpose will this serve? A further \$84,000 is being spent on new 'dingo safety' signage. Yet, there is no indication that signage will not perpetuate the scare mongering that characterised previous dingo mismanagement. \$50,000 is being spent to develop a science-based research project to ensure animal welfare issues are based on science. Why would this be necessary if the policy was science-based, as government authorities claim it to have been? This funding is an admission that the policy has not been adequately science based. And \$350,000 to fence the Cathedral Beach township could be money better spent elsewhere considering that most incidents occur on the beaches. The value of this considerable expenditure of public money is highly questionable. At the same time, however, the Coalition government has consistently refused to apply even a tiny Fraser Island visitors' fee, equivalent to the price of a cup of coffee, which would fund a robust research program, genuinely focussed on dingo conservation.

The Strategy foreshadows 'potential' visits by vets and the 'possibility' of establishing a wildlife care facility, but no actual funding has been put aside for these vital conservation requirements. A positive change is that dingoes that have been clearly identified to have been adversely affected by human causes will receive veterinary treatment. The only question, is how and where, if there is no vet on the Island and no vet facility?

The new Strategy states that only animals weighing 10 kilos or more will be tagged, but this would still include pups. SFID and NDPRP have been lobbying for dingoes not to be tagged until they are 12 months old, as was practiced in the Yellowstone National Park in the U.S. before they ceased tagging wolves altogether.

Dingoes that are 'anticipated' to exhibit problem behaviour will be tagged. This brings into question the review's conclusion that 'the labelling and reporting of certain incidents was found to be appropriate'. SFID and NDPRP continue to believe that dingo behaviour has been systematically misunderstood by rangers, having been subjective and inconsistent. For example, a dingo that exhibits a play-bow is labelled by one ranger as 'playing' and another as 'dominance testing'.

The cessation of hazing has been noted by locals and tour operators as a very positive change for the dingoes. However, this has only been *suspended* pending further research.

A specific deficiency of the Fraser Island Management Strategy review is that it has turned a blind eye to the gross cruelty inflicted on a dingo in 2011, which had been trapped by management staff as part of radio collaring research. The NDPRP had informed the consultancy firm conducting the dingo policy review of the details of this case. Since then, the Queensland government has received legal advice from the NDPRP's legal representative informing it that this cruelty breached the law on more than one count, including a failure to put in place proper ethical approval for the research, and that the incident should be investigated by the government with a view to litigation of the government staff responsible. To date, this legal notification appears to have been ignored.

Jennifer Parkhurst stated that:

'It should be of concern to all Queenslanders that the Coalition government seems willing to push serious breaches of animal welfare law by government agencies under the rug. The NDPRP intends pursuing these cruelty infringements in the courts. However, it would be preferable if the government dealt with these illegalities in a publically transparent manner. Unfortunately, that the policy review ignored this instance of serious mismanagement is consistent with broader deficiencies of the review process.'

National Dingo Preservation & Recovery Program

Incorporated in Victoria No A0051763G

Affiliation/Membership Application/Renewal

Individual members please complete the personal details and sign. For Affiliated Organizations please complete the Name of Organization and position (e.g. President, Secretary Owner etc.) of person making application

Affiliated Organization Details

Name of Organization

Position of person making application

Personal Details

Title Given Name Family Name

Address Suburb

State Country Post Code

Home Phone (.....) Business Phone (.....) Mobile

Email Please notify NDPRP if you change your contact details.

Membership

Type	Cost	Amount
Single	\$20.00	
Affiliate Organization	\$50.00	
Donation		
Total		

Memberships can be paid by cheque or money order, and post to the address below; or by electronic banking to:

BSB: 033-289

Account No: 25-7130

Please snail mail or email copy of electronic banking slip with completed membership application.

Declaration

I agree to abide by the rules and the ethics of the NDPRP Inc and agree that my personal details may be released to other members of the organisation (as required by the constitution).

Signed Date

Forward completed form and remittance to:

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*'Great Spirits have
Always encountered violent
Opposition from mediocre
minds'
Albert Einstein*