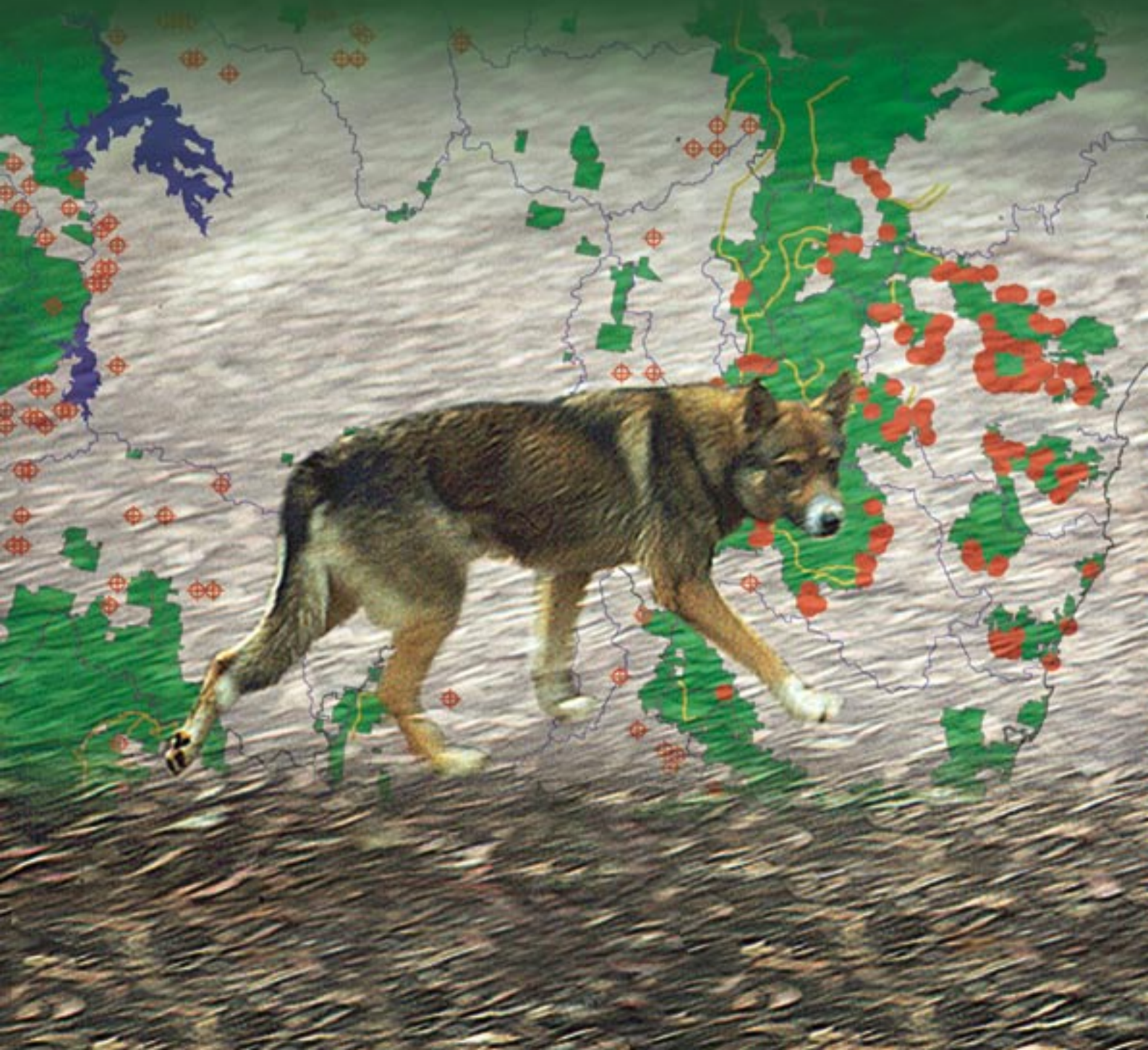

Working Plan for Managing Wild Dogs



Managing Wild Dogs

Working Plan to Manage Wild Dogs

A working plan for the area:

for the period:

_____ to _____

This document should be filled in using the reference publication
Guidelines for Preparing a Working Plan to Manage Wild Dogs.

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STEP 1 Define the problem

The problem definition step is most important because it identifies what the problem is, where it is, where it comes from, who has the problem, when it occurs, how critical it is and what needs to be achieved. With the aid of maps and records, answer all the questions, tick the boxes and **write down** the answers and relevant contact names and phone numbers. This will define the problem from different perspectives and assist your community set agreed objectives and develop an action plan.

What is the problem?

- Current predation of livestock (sheep, cattle, goats etc) by wild dogs
- Future predation of livestock (sheep, cattle, goats etc) by wild dogs
- Conservation of dingoes (hybridisation)
- Attacks on native animals (current and in the future)
- Attacks on humans
- Stress on individuals and their families due to attacks/stock losses
- Other _____

Where are the stock losses? Include the last five years (List in the space provided or attach copies of relevant records and draw locations on topographic maps).

Include:

- Lands belonging to wild dog control group (eg WD Control Association) members
- Neighbouring agricultural lands including leased and licensed land
- Crown lands and public estates
- Trust areas

What are the other impacts? Include positive and negative impacts. Positive impacts may include predation on/competition with foxes and cats or other pests such as rabbits and feral pigs, while negative effects include predation on native animals such as quolls. (List below and draw areas on topographic maps).

What is the source of the problem? (List the areas in the space provided below and draw on topographic maps where the dogs come from and the routes they travel.)

- Lands belonging to wild dog control group (eg WD Control Association) members
- Neighbouring agricultural lands including leased and licensed lands
- National Parks & Wildlife Service (NPWS) estate
- Other public land

List all the land managers who are affected and other key stakeholders to be involved.
(Include contact numbers.)

Include:

- Landholders or leaseholders including non-residents, Aboriginal groups, etc.
- NPWS
- Forestry/lands department staff
- Rural Lands Protection Board officers
- Others

Name of property/organisation	Contact person	Phone

When does the problem occur?

In the past

Now: All the time

Now: Ongoing, irregular

Now: from time to time

In future: predictably

In future: unpredictably

How critical is the problem?

Not critical: ignore

Now: immediate (act now)

Now: less critical

Future: high priority

In future: watching brief only (monitor situation)

What are the constraints? (Tick appropriate boxes and write details below.)

Conservation of dingoes

Conservation of other animals, eg, spotted tailed quolls

Available control options

Topography

Policy restrictions, reviews of environmental factors, environmental impact statements, species impact statements

Available funds

Attitudes of particular key groups

Other

Details

STEP 3 Develop a plan of action

The *problem definition* process, involving consultation between the identified stakeholders, is useful in reaching agreement on the action plan. The aim is for stakeholders to agree on which strategies should be implemented, including any reactive action that might be required.

Plans should contain **what** is to be done (in terms of available techniques, approvals required and legal constraints) and **who** does what, **where**, **when** and **how often**. This phase should be undertaken with maps.

The questions on the following pages provide a guide for formulating a plan.

What can be done? (see flowchart on p8 of *Guidelines*)

- Strategic management
- Reactive management
- Combination of strategic and reactive

What monitoring/measurement methods were used during implementation?

Methods (eg, wild dog report forms)	Reported by

How was collected data fed back to stakeholders?

Feedback methods (eg, newsletters)	Compiled by

STEP 5 Evaluate the plan

The plan needs to be evaluated so that it can be improved upon. Evaluation should involve all the stakeholders and the information on the previous pages. Some questions that require answers for the plan to be evaluated are:

How well did the plan work?

- well, don't change
 well, but improve
 inadequate
 were the objectives met?

Which features worked and why?

Which features didn't work and why not?

Did the plan work within the timeframe?

- yes
 no
 overrun by _____ hrs/days/weeks/months

What were the reasons for any overruns?

Should the timeframe be changed?

- yes
 no

How?

STEP 6 Modify, proceed and monitor changes

The plan should be modified according to the suggestions in Step 5 (refer to p11 of *Guidelines*) and in consultation and agreement with all stakeholders.

Implement the modified plan and monitor as before.

