







What are the difficulties for the DECC AEC in monitoring wildlife research? Remote locations, spread statewide Seasonality of wildlife research Not possible to inspect field sites without prior arrangement with researchers

Field inspections • focus on projects of higher risk: - trapping and handling, especially repeated - species factors - previous adverse outcomes • written report to AEC with photos



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MG2 gottm, 11/04/2009

How does the DECC AEC monitor research?

- Inspection of records of field work
- AEC meets in regional locations
- Detailed presentations from researchers at outset, midterm and/or end of project
- Code of Practice requirements







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How does the DECC AEC deal with constraints on monitoring?

Control risks at the outset

- standard operating procedures for common trapping techniques
- new tools and techniques
 - demonstrated in meetings
 - Published evaluations of success and risks
- experience of teams 'apprenticeships'







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What are the major risk points in wildlife research that require most scrutiny?

- Unexpected deaths
- Unsuitable weather
- Radiocollars
- Number of consecutive trapping nights
- Number of animals
- Non-target species
- Euthanasia
- Marking

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Prejudice against feral species



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The environment assists...

DECC research:

- takes place in public
- is done by large teams
- is largely aimed at conservation of wildlife
- has managerial oversight
 - of researchers
 - of projects through links to operational and policy needs







