

Property management plan template

This document will facilitate the development of a property management plan for wildlife (PMP) to meet the requirements of an 'approved property management plan'.

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Introduction

This document will assist in the development of a property management plan (PMP) for wildlife. The purpose of a PMP is to provide an accredited property management framework which accommodates primary production activities while protecting and conserving wildlife, and operates as an 'approved property management plan'¹ as defined in the Nature Conservation (Administration) Regulation 2017.

One of the benefits to the property owner from developing a PMP is that they can apply for a wildlife damage mitigation permit (DMP) for up to three years². Lethal take³ of wildlife under the authority of a damage mitigation permit may be allowed under a PMP if the lethal take forms only part of a considered program to manage the impacts the wildlife is having on the viability of the property/business. A key consideration in approving lethal take of wildlife will be for the property owner to show that a reasonable effort has been made to put in place non-lethal measures and/or there is an ongoing effort to reduce or eliminate any lethal take from damage mitigation activities on the property. Any lethal take must not impact on the ecological sustainability of the species involved.

Planning considerations

Properties don't operate in isolation and property management planning works best when it is integrated with other aspects of property management, such as cropping, water and vegetation management planning, and with planning carried out by your neighbours or in the broader catchment. EHP recommends that you discuss your planning proposal with neighbours and your local catchment group.

How to use this template

To start building an accredited property management framework which accommodates primary production activities while protecting and conserving wildlife, you will need to do the following:

- document the existing local wildlife habitat on your property
- describe your current use of your property
- describe how wildlife impacts on this use
- describe how this use impacts on wildlife and its habitat
- research the issue to identify how widespread your issue is in your industry, and how it is being dealt with in other areas.

When developing your PMP provide detailed and specific responses as guided by the template form. Refer to the content prompts throughout the form. Use of the template form (electronic submission) is not mandatory but is recommended.

Plans of the property and its infrastructure, descriptions and images of management techniques, and externally sourced information on relevant management techniques should be included where possible. These and other relevant details are useful when your PMP is being assessed for approval and when communicating with other individuals and/or organisations that may be able to offer advice or learn from your planning experiences.

¹ An approved property management plan, for land, means a plan that—
a) is about the management of the land; and
b) provides for the conservation of wildlife on the land; and
c) is approved by the chief executive.

² In some situations, it is necessary to take wildlife (lethally and/or non-lethally) to minimise damage to property (e.g. crops) or protect human health. A damage mitigation permit allows a person to take wildlife in such circumstances.

³ **take** in relation to an animal includes – hunt, shoot, wound, kill, skin, poison, net, snare, spear, trap, catch, dredge for, bring ashore or aboard a boat, pursue, lure, injure or harm the animal.

Remember to reference any research or documents you have used in the preparation of your plan. This helps others to know where you sourced information from which may be of use to them.

The key to preparing a successful PMP is to focus on collecting and providing information that is practical and relevant to resolving your land use practices with the protection and conservation of wildlife.

It is recommended that your PMP submission is developed with the assistance of your local Department of Environment and Heritage Protection (EHP) office prior to applying for a DMP.

Further information

Permit and Licence Management - palm@ehp.qld.gov.au or 13 QGOV (13 74 68)

Your local EHP office – see <http://www.ehp.qld.gov.au/contactus/index.html>

EHP Wildlife Management Unit (based in Brisbane), phone (07) 3330 5254.

Property management plan template

1. Purpose

This document relates to the management of native wildlife protected under the *Nature Conservation Act 1992*. It is intended to fulfil the requirements of an 'approved property management plan' as provided for in the Nature Conservation (Administration) Regulation 2017.

2. Objectives

2.1 State the specific objectives of the PMP

The purpose of this section is to systematically work through the issues you want to address on the property and how these will be addressed through your property management plan for wildlife. Setting clear objectives will allow you to identify the relationship between your land use and wildlife that you are trying to achieve. It also allows you and EHP to measure the effectiveness of the plan. To help with this your objectives should be achievable and measurable.

Your objectives and actions must address a wildlife management problem that has an impact on economic viability or poses a threat to human safety or well-being.

STATE OBJECTIVES

3. Business details

3.1 Please complete the following table:

Business	BUSINESS NAME
	BUSINESS OWNERSHIP
	ABN/ACN

Contact person	NAME AND POSITION TITLE (IF THE PMP IS ASSOCIATED WITH A DAMAGE MITIGATION PERMIT (DMP) THE CONTACT PERSON MUST ALSO BE THE DMP APPLICANT)		
	POSTAL ADDRESS		
	PHONE NUMBER	FAX NUMBER	EMAIL ADDRESS
Property	ADDRESS AND/OR LOCATION DESCRIPTION		
	LOT ON PLAN	TENURE	LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA
Business description	BRIEFLY OUTLINE THE OPERATION, ESPECIALLY PRODUCTS/SERVICES PRODUCED		
Facility and stock	BRIEFLY OUTLINE THE STOCK TYPE IF THE BUSINESS IS A FARMING FACILITY		
Licences/permits	LICENCES/PERMITS CURRENTLY OR PREVIOUSLY HELD ASSOCIATED WITH WILDLIFE. INCLUDE LICENCE/PERMIT NUMBERS		
EHP contact	NAME AND CONTACT DETAILS		
Consultation	DIALOGUE WITH STAKEHOLDERS (E.G. GOVERNMENT, LOCAL RESIDENTS, CONSERVATION GROUPS)		

4. Property and operation description

Provide a description of your business in terms of what you do and how you do it. The reason for documenting business operations is to identify where and how wildlife is impacting on economic resources and/or human safety and wellbeing on your property. This will be the starting point to help you plan how to use and develop your property in ways that address the wildlife management issues on your property.

In this section you should provide details about the current and future land use on your property (Sections 4.1 and 4.2) and on surrounding properties (Section 4.3) (surrounding land use may influence the presence or abundance of wildlife on your property and this may affect the likelihood of success of using non-lethal control measures on your property).

You will also need to identify what areas of land on your property and adjoining properties are being used by wildlife as permanent or seasonal habitat areas, roost sites, refuge areas, etc.

You may be able to adapt a property description you have already prepared for use in another property planning process.

4.1 Current land use:

4.1a) Describe the activities carried out on your property:

--

4.1b) Attach a map showing the layout of infrastructure on your property (allow enough space to show areas surrounding your property that could be providing refuges or habitat for wildlife). Insert map name below for reference purposes:

--

Note: Refer to property mapping guidelines for information on how to complete a property map found at <http://www.ehp.qld.gov.au/propertyplanning/makingmaps>

4.1c) Outline the different stages of production and when they occur. Also indicate the susceptibility of your operations to wildlife impact changes with these stages, e.g. are they more susceptible at different seasons or times when crops are sown or ready for harvest:

Production stage	Wildlife impact description	Month(s)

4.2 Future land use

4.2a) Detail any future plans you have in relation to expansion or changes to the way the property is currently used (add details to property map and include diagrams where necessary/possible):

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4.2b) Describe how the proposed changes in land use may improve or worsen existing wildlife problems, e.g. the surrounding area could provide an alternative feeding area:

--

4.3 Surrounding land use:

4.3a) Describe the surrounding land use activity:

--

4.3b) Identify how the surrounding land use contributes to, or alleviates the wildlife interactions experienced by the business (e.g. could the surrounding area provide an alternative natural feeding area?):

--

5. Wildlife and resources

Identifying the wildlife species on your property and in the surrounding area, and the expected level of impact they may have on your business, are the next stages in developing a PMP. The first step is to get a positive identification of the wildlife species on the property. This is needed before any non-lethal control measures can be determined. EHP staff can provide assistance with identifying wildlife.

It should not be assumed that because an animal's conservation status is least concern, that its conservation in the wild is secure. An animal may be subject to a range of threatening processes that act to reduce the long term survival of that species in the wild. Therefore, while a species may be seasonally or permanently locally abundant and poses a management problem on your property, any decisions to adopt control measures need to consider its overall abundance and any threatening processes that species faces across its entire range—not just on a property by property basis.

A case study: where a species in decline can still cause a management problem

Little pied cormorants are known to take fish from aquaculture farms and damage mitigation permits have been issued in the past for both non-lethal and lethal control of these birds.

At the same time, long-term monitoring of wetland birds across eastern Australia has shown that little pied cormorant numbers have declined drastically. This has meant that EHP has placed a moratorium on the lethal take of little pied cormorants until such time as the population returns to sustainable levels

5.1 Wildlife species of interest — please complete the following table:

In the following table, identify regularly occurring species on the property that require management. (Insert rows or add additional pages if required)

What species do you want to manage? (include scientific name) <u>Note</u> : positive identification will be needed.	What impact do they have? (predicted and/or experienced) <u>Note</u> : where possible include details of previously experienced economic damage.	When is the wildlife commonly present? (seasons/time of day)	What is the variation in the numbers of wildlife at different times? (seasons/over a year/between years) (minimum/maximum) <u>Note</u> : is abundance linked to a natural event (e.g. flowering/fruiting of trees)?	When do the negative interactions most often occur? (seasons/time of day)	How long is the duration of problem behaviour? (hours/days/seasons/years)	What are the activities of species when not involved in negative interactions?	Other observations

5.2 Wildlife species causing little or no impact

It is likely that control measures targeting problematic wildlife will also have an impact on other wildlife found on the property. A damage mitigation permit authorising the use of certain control measures may only be considered if it does not adversely affect the ecological sustainability of any species of wildlife in the area. It is logical therefore to consider all wildlife species present (i.e. non-target species as well as those that are directly targeted for control).

Some non-target species may also be beneficial to your business activities. For instance, some non-target species may be predators or competitors that keep the numbers of a problem species in check.

It can also be useful to identify any 'indicator species' that are present on your property. These are species of wildlife that provide an indication of the quality or quantity of a particular environmental condition such as general ecosystem health, the abundance of a food source, or the availability of roosting or nesting sites that could relate to the species requiring control.

In the following table, identify any regularly occurring species found on the property, especially threatened species or species similar to problematic wildlife, and how non-lethal control measures might impact on these species:

Species causing little or no impact (include scientific names)	Observed activities of species and approx. numbers present	Impact or likely impact of non-lethal control measures for species of concern on this species

6. Wildlife management strategies

Before a permit is issued that includes new damage mitigation measures (both lethal and non-lethal), the delegated officer must be satisfied that the landholder has unsuccessfully already taken reasonable action to prevent damage or loss caused by the wildlife and that further action is now necessary to minimise economic loss or harm. It is an offence to 'take' wildlife without a valid permit.

The wildlife management strategies section of the PMP outlines what mitigation measures have been used or are currently used and whether they proved successful or not, and why. It may also be useful to outline what other measures are available but not employed on the property and why. It follows that the action plan will outline what measures are to be retained and what new measures (if any) are to be trialled.

What measures are implemented and how often, and to what extent they are used will vary considerably between properties and seasons and will be affected by other external factors that reduce or increase the local populations of wildlife (e.g. availability of food on an adjoining property).

With the exception of total exclusion netting, using only one control measure will not usually result in successful control. Rotating a combination of control measures has been shown to be more effective. It is also recommended that several noise and visual deterrents are used in different combinations or sequences so wildlife doesn't become habituated to certain usage patterns, routines and/or deterrent types.

Netting

Total exclusion netting is the only method that stops birds from feeding on fruit crops and in turn reduces the potential for disease transfer from birds moving between plants. Nets may also protect against pests and hail damage. Under the Nature Conservation (Wildlife Management) Regulation 2006 (section 185), a damage mitigation permit may only be granted if the proposed way of taking an animal is humane and not likely to cause unnecessary suffering to the animal.

Netting should be:

- of a suitable mesh size and affixed in such a way as to exclude wildlife such as birds, without entangling them
- able to withstand most storms and also able to be removed reasonably quickly when damaging weather occurs (for example in cyclone-prone areas).

Frightening devices

Frightening wildlife aims to stop it from moving into and settling in an area. Birds, for example, need to identify a definite threat otherwise they can easily become habituated to this approach. This is why it is recommended that several noise and visual effects deterrents are used in varying combinations to be the most effective.

Visual deterrents may include human effigies, scarecrows, bird kites (owls or birds of prey), reflective strips attached to balloons, branches or nets, remote-controlled or model aircraft, and balloons with eye spots. Intense light (for example 2000W spotlights) can be directed towards incoming animals. Another deterrent used to frighten wildlife might be water spraying. When using frightening deterrents, wear something easily distinguishable (e.g. fluorescent vest) so birds are able to develop an association between 'danger' and the clothing. Dress human effigies in the same way.

Sound deterrents include automatic exploders, pyrotechnics and alarm or distress wildlife calls. Noise disturbance can be created using aerosol horns and/or metal objects that create a loud metallic noise. Birdgard (<http://www.birdgard.com.au>) sonic deterrents can be used to create a perimeter or internal sound deterrent including a bird and bat control (BBC) module. Bird Frite® 12 gauge cartridges (<http://www.chemring.com.au>) or similar products fired from shotguns can be used to prevent bats and birds from revisiting a target area. These cartridges produce a loud noise and bright flash which can frighten flying animals without injury.

Property owners should check with their relevant council and EHP to ensure actions comply with local noise restrictions/regulations.

Partial exclusion and impediments

Examples include:

- Wires and lines across a pond to deter wading birds or birds landing on the pond
- Perching impediments such as spikes or sharpened rods
- Pond stock refuges (e.g. removable structures that can be put inside a pond to provide places for stock to hide from predators)
- Employee or dog patrol of grounds
- Exclusion barriers that prevent animals from accessing an area.

Additional considerations for aquaculture

- Ensure there are no logs, rocks or tree branches in the vicinity of the ponds where cormorants and darters can perch.

Additional considerations for airports

- Environmental controls that may make the area less attractive to some bird species include:

- o manipulating grass height to deter problem species (e.g. taller grass to deter lapwings)
- o controlling rodents to assist in discouraging raptors (birds of prey)
- o netting to discourage nesting and perching opportunities around buildings
- o planting of species that have a low attraction for wildlife, e.g. Casuarina
- o giving consideration to cooperative management of neighbouring land use, e.g. landfill.

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6.1 Past and current control measures—please complete the following table:

Control measures (indicate if used currently or in the past, and if lethal or non-lethal)	Resources used (time used, logistical factors, frequency and economic cost where possible)	When, how and why the control measure was effective or ineffective (indicate degree of success)	Ways to improve effectiveness of control measure (if possible)

6.2 Control measures considered but not implemented—please complete the following table:

Your consideration of a range of non-lethal control measures and the analysis of their suitability for your property will support the chosen actions of your wildlife management action plan in section 7.

Control measures considered but not implemented	Reason(s) for not implementing

6.3 New control measures—please complete the following table:

The details of new non-lethal control measures and their implementation will support your wildlife management action plan in section 7. Note: Please discuss your response to this section with a EHP representative.

New control measures to be trialled	Implementation (including stages/timeframe)

7. Wildlife management action plan

The wildlife management action plan is the part of the PMP that must be implemented by the applicant.

To meet the conditions for a damage mitigation permit to be issued for up to three years (if required), a property management plan must be approved which outlines each non-lethal control measure to be implemented within the designated timeframe. Not adhering to the action plan may lead to a breach of the conditions of any damage mitigation permit associated with the plan. If this is the case penalties may apply. Please also note it is an offence to carry out lethal and some non-lethal wildlife control measures without a valid damage mitigation permit (note it is the damage mitigation permit that provides the lawful means to carry out the wildlife control activities not the wildlife management plan).

7.1 Action plan—please complete the following table or attach a separate document to address this section:

Complete the following table for species listed as species of interest (refer to section 5.1). It may be necessary to restate some of the information in sections 5 (Wildlife and resources) and 6 (Wildlife management strategies).

Wildlife management issue (species and issue), e.g. birds preying on fish	Non-lethal control measure	Implementation timeframe
LIST EACH PROBLEM IN A NEW SECTION	LIST EACH CONTROL MEASURE IN A NEW ROW	EITHER 'ONGOING' OR SPECIFIC DATE(S)

Wildlife management issue (species and issue), e.g. birds preying on fish	Non-lethal control measure	Implementation timeframe
LIST EACH PROBLEM IN A NEW SECTION	LIST EACH CONTROL MEASURE IN A NEW ROW	EITHER 'ONGOING' OR SPECIFIC DATE(S)

8. Education strategy

It is important that staff and stakeholders have an adequate understanding of the property's wildlife management issues in order to contribute to control measures where appropriate. You should consider what skills and knowledge you and your staff require, including:

- an understanding of the State legislation that relates to wildlife;
- wildlife identification skills (relevant field guides should be on hand);
- how to operate equipment used in frightening control measures (e.g. visual or sound deterrent devices);

- how to use specialised equipment as a result of modifying business operations;
- data recording skills and familiarity with recording and monitoring procedures (section 9).

Also, consider if there is a need for individuals who are not directly involved with the business or property to receive training or information that will assist in implementing the PMP (e.g. neighbours whose properties provide refuge areas for wildlife).

Include details of specific activities (e.g. staff information sessions) and resources (e.g. field guide books) that will assist in providing factual understanding of the wildlife and any interactions requiring control.

It is the responsibility of the damage mitigation permit holder to equip staff and stakeholders with the skills and knowledge required.

Learning/communication strategy	Target audience	Resources required	Implementation timeframe
LIST EACH STRATEGY IN A NEW ROW			EITHER 'ONGOING' OR SPECIFIC DATE(S) (May need annual refresher courses)

9. Monitoring and reporting

Wildlife monitoring, data collection and reporting must be undertaken and is the responsibility of the damage mitigation permit holder. It may be necessary to record daily observations. Monitoring should be practical and aimed at measuring an outcome. It must relate to the objectives and quantify the effectiveness of the control measures.

Only species and numbers up to the quota identified on the relevant permit can be targeted through lethal take. Accurate records of all animals taken under a permit must be recorded and provided to the licensing office on return forms. Records must be made at the end of the day/night that the animals are taken. Records of species targeted using non-lethal techniques should also be made as it is this information that will indicate the effectiveness of the action plan and chosen control measures.

Daily observations will provide the information required in section 5 (Wildlife and resources). Not only will records show where and to what extent wildlife responds to mitigation or control measures, they will also show whether there are patterns in the presence and abundance of wildlife and how this relates to environmental factors (e.g. the season, weather events, availability of other food sources). Wildlife may also respond to changes to property operation/management or infrastructure layouts and this information will assist in confirming that an action plan is effective.

Use the following table to describe:

- your procedures for monitoring and recording wildlife and their impacts on your property
- how often monitoring results will be reported to EHP.

Attach the forms/tables you will use for wildlife monitoring and reporting (your EHP contact can provide advice on forms/tables you could use).

Control measure	Monitoring program (include what species, procedures, timing/frequency)	Reporting procedures (format and frequency of reports to EHP)

Control measure	Monitoring program (include what species, procedures, timing/frequency)	Reporting procedures (format and frequency of reports to EHP)

10. Evaluation and review schedule

A well planned review schedule is an essential element of a PMP as it ensures that the mitigation/control measures being used are effective and using resources efficiently. Where control measures are not effective, decisions can be made to adapt, abandon or replace them.

Reviews provide opportunities to identify where new control measures could potentially be introduced and to reflect on the experiences and knowledge gained from the application of measures. It also allows industry to make comparisons and changes to industry standards and practices overall.

The property management plan (PMP) that supports a damage mitigation permit (DMP) is valid for up to three years but must be reviewed after each year of operation. An interim review after six months with a regional EHP representative will also need to be scheduled.

10.1 Please fill out the following table as reviews are arranged and completed:

Review process		Date of review	Outcome (may have to refer to a separate document)
6 month interim review			
12 month review and evaluation			
2 nd year review			
3 rd year review and evaluation			

11. References and resources

11.1 Useful resources

1. Grodecki, A., Hey, K. and Gardiner, D. (2004) *A landholder's monitoring guide for sustainable natural resource management practice*. A paper written for the 13th International Soil Conservation Organisation Conference, Brisbane, July 2004.
2. Morcombe, M. (2004) *Field guide to Australian birds — complete compact edition*. Steve Parish Publishing Pty Ltd, Archerfield, Queensland.

3. Porter, J.L., Kingsford, R.T. and Hunter, S.J. (2006). *Aerial surveys of wetland birds in eastern Australia — October 2003–2005*. Department of Environment and Conservation, NSW. Occasional Paper No. 37.

4. Temby, I. (2005) *Wild Neighbours*. The Humane Approach to Living with Wildlife. Citrus Press.

Please add more resources as you see fit.

11.2 List the references used to develop the property management plan in the following table:

Note: You may copy the format for writing references used in section 11.1.

References

EHP resources

Permit and Licence Management is a link on EHP's Environment website and provides a single-point location for accessing all documents relating to licences and permits. Refer to Permit and Licence Management at EHP's Environment website for links to the following documents.

Information sheet – Developing a property management plan

Information sheet – Damage mitigation permits

Information sheet - Damage mitigation permits for the aquaculture industry following declared natural disasters

Permit

Section 12(a) of Nature Conservation (Administration) Regulation 2017

Damage Mitigation Permit

This wildlife authority is issued under the following legislation: Nature Conservation (Administration) Regulation 2017 Part 2 Division 1.

Permit number: WA0010059

Valid from: 02 October 2018 to 01 October 2021

Activity: Culling to prevent damage or loss - Lethal take of protected animals (non flying-fox)

Role	Name	Registered address
Principal Holder:	sch4p4(6) Personal information	sch4p4(6) Personal information
Person In Charge:	sch4p4(6) Personal information	
Business name:		ABN/ACN /
Activity location/licensed premises	LOT 813/SP294708 sch4p4(6) Personal information	

Schedule

Family or Species or Schedule	Details	Category	Quantity	Unit
Species	eastern grey kangaroo, <i>Macropus giganteus</i>	Live	58	animals/ parts/ products

Jenny Keys
Department of Environment and Science
Delegate of the administering authority
Nature Conservation Act 1992

Enquiries:
Wildlife Assessment Team
Email: wildlife@des.qld.gov.au
Postal Address: PO Box 102, Toowoomba, QLD, 4350

Date issued: 02 October 2018



Legislative Requirements and Conditions of Wildlife Authority

Nature Conservation

Legislative Requirements

- DMLR01 A return of operations is required to be sent to DES either on the approved form or entered directly into Connect, if this is not submitted a penalty may be given. The required details must be provided within 10 business days after each 3 month period after the permit has been granted, and upon expiry. You must keep a copy for your records, see www.des.qld.gov.au
This requirement may be found in section 188 of the Nature Conservation (Wildlife Management) Regulation 2006
- DMLR03 Activities carried out under this authority, unless otherwise authorised, apply to non-protected areas only. This requirement may be found in section 12 of the Nature Conservation (Administration) Regulation 2017

Conditions

- DMM13 Accurate records of animals taken under this permit must be recorded in the return of operations form. These must be made at the end of each day/night that the animals are taken.

Custom Conditions

- DMCC01 The holder is authorised to capture and relocate up to 58 eastern grey kangaroos in accordance with methods outlined in the Translocation Management Plan and responses to Requests for Further Information submitted to the Department at the time of application.
- DMCC02 Eastern grey kangaroos which present a low likelihood of successful translocation, due to concerns involving risks to the animal's welfare or risks that the animal poses to human health and safety, may be euthanised. The animal must be sedated prior to euthanasia, and killed instantly by the use of a bolt gun destroying the brain cavity causing instantaneous death.

Tuesday, 23 October 2018

Section 78B

Section 78B

Issued via: Email

Section 78B

Dear Section 78B

Re: Translocation Management Plan Amendment

Translocation Site Amendment:

sch4p4(6) Personal information

Section 78B

This property was assessed in October, 2018. The property is located in the Sunshine Coast hinterlands, approximately directly west of Pelican Waters. It is 40 hectares in size, therefore the property and surrounding sites provide a sufficient area of suitable habitat (Figure 3). Dispersal opportunities for translocated kangaroos are extensive, with over 200 hectares of habitat to disperse to in the immediate vicinity, including Bellthorpe State Forest and Bellthorpe National Park.

This property is within close proximity to the originally proposed translocation site; as such, it meets all the original selection criteria in the same manner. This property is a sufficient distance from main roads or busy suburban areas, and is over 50km from the Bruce Highway. The site is located along however this road experiences low levels of traffic (local traffic only) and is not expected to pose a significant threat to translocated kangaroos and vice versa. The distance of this property from Pelican Waters is sufficient enough to limit individuals attempting to relocate back to the site of origin, and is close enough that sedated kangaroos would only require vehicle transportation for approximately one hour.

The property consists of forest, managed grasslands, dwellings and both a permanent and semi-permanent waterbody. The vegetation type onsite is Complex Notophyll Vine Forest and is predominantly comprised of *Argyrodendron trifoliolatum* (White Booyong), *Olea paniculata* (Native Olive), *Castanospermum austral* (Moreton Bay Chestnut), *Cryptocarya obovate* (Pepper Laurel), *Ficus macrophylla* and *Syzygium francisii* (Giant Water Gum). This vegetation type provides shade during the day, with the surrounding maintained grasslands providing a food source. The Stanley River runs along the boundary of this site, providing a permanent water source, and surrounding ephemeral dams provide a secondary water source. There is no agricultural land directly within the site that will be negatively impacted by kangaroos. Most vegetation is non-remnant, with Regional Ecosystems 12.12.1, 12.12.2, and 12.12.3 bordering the extent of the site.

Using kangaroo density figures presented in ACT KMP for both open grassland (2.37/ha) and forest/reserves (0.59/ha) a healthy kangaroo population could expect to reach over 58 individuals on the site and in surrounding areas (ACT Gov, 2010). Resident at have reported that kangaroos and wallabies used to be present within the but have not been observed in recent times. As such, the translocation of up to 58 individual will not have an impact on the existing

population in the area. The proposed number of kangaroos to be translocated onto this site would not exceed 58 individuals.

Table 1 below outlines the assessment criteria and suitability of
Section 78B as the translocation property.

sch4p4(6) Personal information

Table 1: Details of Property Suitability

Requirement	Comments	Meets Requirements
Property Owner Consent	sch4p4(6) Personal information	YES
Permanent water source	One permanent water body and one semipermanent waterbody.	YES
Food source	Grasslands	YES
Shelter/vegetation	Simple Notophyll Vine Forest onsite provides shelter.	YES
Sufficient distance from PW	Section 78B from PW	YES
Sufficient distance from major roads	sch4p4(6) Personal information low traffic roads.	YES
Poses no threat to agriculture	Site is bordered by pastureland and state forest	YES
Sufficient area	100 acres, with opportunities to disperse	YES
Area sufficient to support proposed number of kangaroos	Up to 58	YES
Neighbours Consent	Verbal Consent - Verbal Consent sch4p4(6) Personal information	YES
Site Inspection	Conducted on 22 nd of October 2018	YES



Photo Plate 1: Permanent water source to the site,



Photo Plate 2: View showing open maintained grasslands.



Photo Plate 3: Indicative vegetation on site.

Figure 1: Location of the proposed release site.

sch4p4(6) Personal information

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Permit

Section 12(a) of Nature Conservation (Administration) Regulation 2017

Damage Mitigation Permit

This wildlife authority is issued under the following legislation: Nature Conservation (Administration) Regulation 2017 Part 2 Division 1.

Permit number: WA0010059

Valid from: 08 November 2018 to 01 October 2021

Activity: Culling to prevent damage or loss - Lethal take of protected animals (non flying-fox)

Role	Name	Registered address	
Principal Holder:	sch4p4(6) Personal information	sch4p4(6) Personal information	
Person In Charge:	sch4p4(6) Personal information		
Business name:		ABN/ACN	/
Activity location/licensed premises	sch4p4(6) Personal information		

Schedule

Family or Species or Schedule	Details	Category	Quantity	Unit
Species	eastern grey kangaroo, <i>Macropus giganteus</i>	Live	58	Individuals

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Enquiries:
Wildlife Assessment Team
Email: wildlife@des.qld.gov.au
Postal Address: PO Box 102, Toowoomba, QLD, 4350

Date issued: 08 November 2018



Legislative Requirements and Conditions of Wildlife Authority

Nature Conservation

Legislative requirements

- DMLR01 A return of operations is required to be sent to DES either on the approved form or entered directly into Connect, if this is not submitted a penalty may be given. The required details must be provided within 10 business days after each 3 month period after the permit has been granted, and upon expiry. You must keep a copy for your records, see www.des.qld.gov.au

This requirement may be found in section 188 of the Nature Conservation (Wildlife Management) Regulation 2006

- DMLR03 Activities carried out under this authority, unless otherwise authorised, apply to non-protected areas only.

This requirement may be found in section 12 of the Nature Conservation (Administration) Regulation 2017

Custom Conditions

- DMM13 Accurate records of animals taken under this permit must be recorded in the return of operations form. These must be made at the end of each day/night that the animals are taken.
- DMCC01 The holder is authorised to capture and relocate up to 58 eastern grey kangaroos in accordance with methods outlined in the Translocation Management Plan and responses to Requests for Further Information submitted to the Department at the time of application.
- DMCC02 Eastern grey kangaroos which present a low likelihood of successful translocation, due to concerns involving risks to the animal's welfare or risks that the animal poses to human health and safety, may be euthanised. The animal must be sedated prior to euthanasia, and killed instantly by the use of a bolt gun destroying the brain cavity causing instantaneous death.