

Form

Wildlife management

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 2006*.

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. DERM 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 Resource Management (DERM)/Queensland Parks and Wildlife Service (QPWS) office prior to applying for a DMP.

Further information

Permit and Licence Management - palm@derm.qld.gov.au or 1300 130 372

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

DERM Wildlife Strategy Unit (based in Brisbane), phone (07) 3330 5254.

DERM resource management website (refer to property planning pages including how to make property maps) –
www.derm.qld.gov.au/propertyplanning/index.html

Form

Property Management Plan (PMP) 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 2006*.

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 DERM 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 actually has a measurable impact on economic viability or poses a clear threat to human safety rather than just causing an inconvenience.

STATE OBJECTIVES

Culling within the airside perimeter of the Charleville airport to protect human health and wellbeing.

3. Business details

3.1 Please complete the following table:

Business	BUSINESS NAME Murweh Shire Council		
	BUSINESS OWNERSHIP Local Government		
	ABN/ACN 98117909303		
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) Mr Christopher David Blanch, Chief Executive Officer		
	POSTAL ADDRESS PO Box 63 Charleville Qld 4470		
	PHONE NUMBER 0746568355	FAX NUMBER 0746568399	EMAIL ADDRESS ceo@murweh.qld.gov.au
Property	ADDRESS AND/OR LOCATION DESCRIPTION 95-101 Alfred Street Charleville Qld 4470		
	LOT ON PLAN L53on OR240	TENURE Freehold	LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA Murweh Shire
Business description	BRIEFLY OUTLINE THE OPERATION, ESPECIALLY PRODUCTS/SERVICES PRODUCED Local Government		
Facility and stock	BRIEFLY OUTLINE THE STOCK TYPE IF THE BUSINESS IS A FARMING FACILITY AIRPORT		
Licences/permits	LICENCES/PERMITS CURRENTLY OR PREVIOUSLY HELD ASSOCIATED WITH WILDLIFE. INCLUDE LICENCE/PERMIT NUMBERS DMP WIMP08725611_MSC_CLV_Airport		
DERM contact	NAME AND CONTACT DETAILS Liz Stenhouse DERM CHARleville Ph 46544725		
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:

Regional airport for RPT, Commercial and domestic aircraft.

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.derm.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):

Future industrial development proposed on landside of airport.

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. DERM 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 DERM 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) <small>Note: positive identification will be needed.</small>	What impact do they have? (predicted and/or experienced) <small>Note: where possible include details of previously experienced economic damage.</small>	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) <small>Note: is abundance linked to a natural event (e.g. flowering/fruitleting of trees)?</small>	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
emu (Dromaius novaehollandia)		all day / anytime	various	all day / anytime	ongoing	n/a	nil
eastern grey kangaroo (macropus giganteus) red kangaroo (macropus rufus) common wallaroo (macropus robustus)		all day /anytime	various	all day/anytime	ongoing	n/a	nil
black kite (milvus migrans)		all day /anytime	various	all day/anytime	ongoing	n/a	nil

What species do you want to manage? (include scientific name) <i>Note:</i> positive identification will be needed.	What impact do they have? (predicted and/or experienced) <i>Note:</i> 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) <i>Note:</i> is abundance linked to a natural event (e.g. flowering/fruitletting 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

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. The most effective method of protecting fruit crops against flying foxes is netting. 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. As shooting flying foxes for crop protection is considered to be inhumane, damage mitigation permits for shooting flying foxes can no longer be issued.

The Queensland Rural Adjustment Authority (QRAA) will accept applications for low interest loans from growers who want to install exclusion netting for the control of flying foxes. Further information can be found at www.qraa.qld.gov.au (refer to development loans) or by calling QRAA (1800 623 946).

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 DERM 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 flying foxes

- Decoy trees or sacrificial crops including the planting of preferred native food species to create an alternative food source.

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

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)
shotgun (lethal)	as required	effective removal of threat to aircraft and persons for emus, and kangaroos	
shotgun (non lethal)	daily	effective measure to disperse kite hawks to avoid hazard with aircraft.	
.22 magnum rifle	as required	effective removal of threat to aircraft and persons for emus and kite hawks	
.22 hornet centrefire rifle	as required	effective removal of threat to aircraft and persons for emus, and kangaroos	

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. A commitment to new non-lethal measures is required in the action plan.

Note: Please discuss your response to this section with a DERM 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)
Emus danger to aircraft and persons.	Erection of 2m high airside perimeter fencing	completed end of 2006
Kangaroos danger to aircraft and persons	Erection of 2m high airside perimeter fencing	completed end of 2006

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)
Kite hawks danger to aircraft and persons	shotgun with bird fright	currently regularly used

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 DERM.

Attach the forms/tables you will use for wildlife monitoring and reporting (your DERM 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 DERM)
culling of emus, kangaroos and kite hawks	Return of operations (damage mitigation permit (culling and dispersal) for emus, kangaroos and kite hawks	3 monthly return advising number of species culled.

Control measure	Monitoring program (include what species, procedures, timing/frequency)	Reporting procedures (format and frequency of reports to DERM)
culling of emus, kangaroos and kite hawks	Aerodrome Incident Report	as required detailing incidents of hazards affecting aircraft eg. bird strikes - kangaroos / emus on runways.

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

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 DERM 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

<i>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.</i>
<i>Morcombe, M. (2004) Field guide to Australian birds_ complete compact edition. Steve Parish Publishing Pty Ltd, Archerfield, Queensland.</i>
<i>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.</i>
<i>Temby, I. (2005) Wild Neighbours. The Humane Approach to Living with Wildlife. Citrus Press.</i>

DERM resources

Permit and Licence Management is a link on DERM'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 DERM'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

MURWEH SHIRE COUNCIL

95-101 Alfred Street, Charleville
A.B.N. 98 117 909 303



12 December 2014

YOUR REF:

IN REPLY CONTACT: Neil W. Polglase

RESPONDS TO:

OUR REF:

NWP:/:

Hub of the South West

ADDRESS ALL
COMMUNICATIONS
TO:
THE CHIEF
EXECUTIVE
OFFICER

MURWEH
SHIRE
COUNCIL

P.O. BOX 63
CHARLEVILLE
4470

FACSIMILE
(07) 4656 8399

TELEPHONE
SHIRE OFFICE
(07) 4656 8355

E-MAIL
ceo@murweh.qld.gov.au

Mr. Rodney Manthey
Wildlife Ranger
Wildlife Management
Department of Environment and Heritage Protection
PO Box 102
TOOWOOMBA QLD 4070

Dear Mr. Manthey (Rodney),

RE: Culling macropods in the town area of Charleville for Human Health and Safety

I refer to your letter of 19th November, 2014 regarding the above matter and enclose for your consideration duly completed Damage Mitigation Permit (DMP) for the town of Charleville.

Council is currently seeking expressions of interest from employees who hold the relevant weapons licence etc. to undertake this cull to conform to requirements from Council's public liability and professional indemnity insurers.

Enclosed for further consideration is the proposed management plan for the culling of the macropods as discussed with the stakeholders at a recent meeting in Charleville.

Kindly do not hesitate to contact should you require any further information in respect to this matter.

Yours faithfully,

sch4p4(6) Personal informati

MR NEIL W. POLGLASE
CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER



Application form

Section 12(a) – Nature Conservation (Administration) Regulation 2006

OFFICIAL USE ONLY

DATE RECEIVED

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FILE REF

PROJECT REF

COMPLETE FORM

☐

CORRECT AA

☐

COMPLETE FEE

☐

ADMINISTERING DISTRICT

ENTERED BY [SIGNATURE]

DATE

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Damage mitigation permit (culling and dispersal of wildlife)

Important information for applicants

This form is to be used to apply for a damage mitigation permit for the purpose of culling and dispersal of wildlife (**note: a separate application form is required for lethal take of flying-foxes damaging crops**). Information requested will enable your application to be processed as prescribed by the *Nature Conservation Act 1992*. A damage mitigation permit may be granted for a maximum period of twelve months, unless you operate under an approved property management plan (PMP), when it may be granted for a maximum period of three years. If you wish to submit a PMP for approval and receive a damage mitigation permit for up to three years please contact Permit and Licence Management on 1300 130 372 for the appropriate PMP template form to accompany this application. Your application must be assessed and a permit granted by the chief executive before you can proceed with the proposed activity. Your application may take up to 40 business days to process.

Before completing your application please read the information materials included with your application kit. Before lodging this application you should be familiar with the requirements of the Nature Conservation Act available from the Office of the Queensland Parliamentary Counsel website <http://www.legislation.qld.gov.au>. If you have queries about how to complete this form correctly or need guidance contact the Permit and Licence Management on **1300 130 372**.

Applicant information

A wildlife authority may only be granted to an individual or corporation (only if the corporation has an office within Queensland). Please tick the appropriate box:

- ☐ **AN INDIVIDUAL** → Complete Section 1 applicant details — then complete sections 3 to 11
- ☒ **A CORPORATION** → Complete Section 2 applicant details — then complete sections 3 to 11.

1. Applicant details for an individual

APPLICANT'S FAMILY NAME	TITLE
APPLICANT'S GIVEN NAME/S	DATE OF BIRTH
RESIDENTIAL ADDRESS (NOT A POST OFFICE BOX)	POST CODE

TELEPHONE (BUSINESS HOURS)

MOBILE

FACSIMILE

Application form

Damage mitigation permit (culling and dispersal of wildlife)

TELEPHONE (AFTER HOURS)	EMAIL	
POSTAL ADDRESS (WRITE 'AS ABOVE' IF SAME AS RESIDENTIAL ADDRESS)		POST CODE

2. Application details for corporations

REGISTERED LEGAL ENTITY NAME (NOT A BUSINESS TRADING NAME) Murweh Shire Council	
TRADING NAME/S (IF APPLICABLE)	
REGISTERED BUSINESS ADDRESS (NOT A POST OFFICE BOX) 95-101 Alfred Street Charleville Qld	POST CODE 4470
TELEPHONE (BUSINESS HOURS) 07 46568355	FACSIMILE 07 46568399
EMAIL ceo@murweh.qld.gov.au	WEBSITE www.murweh.shire.com.au
POSTAL ADDRESS (WRITE 'AS ABOVE' IF SAME AS RESIDENTIAL ADDRESS) PO Box 63 Charleville Qld	POST CODE 447
ABN / ACN / AN, OR TITLE AND SECTION OF LEGISLATION UNDER WHICH CORPORATION HAS LEGAL STATUS 98117909303	
NAME OF PRINCIPAL OF CORPORATION Mr Neil Polglase	
SIGNATURE OF PRINCIPAL OF CORPORATION (or person authorised to sign on their behalf)	DATE 22.07.2014

Details of nominated person in charge where the licensed activity is to be undertaken

NOMINATED CONTACT PERSON'S FAMILY NAME Polglase		TITLE Chief Executive Officer
NOMINATED CONTACT PERSON'S GIVEN NAME/S Neil William		DATE OF BIRTH sch4p4(6) Person
RESIDENTIAL ADDRESS (NOT A POST OFFICE BOX) sch4p4(6) Personal information		POSTCODE 4470
TELEPHONE (BUSINESS HOURS) 0746568355	MOBILE sch4p4(6) Persc	FACSIMILE 0746568399
TELEPHONE (AFTER HOURS) sch4p4(6) Pers	EMAIL ceo@murweh.qld.gov.au	
POSTAL ADDRESS (WRITE "AS ABOVE" IF SAME AS RESIDENTIAL ADDRESS) PO Box 63 Charleville Qld		POSTCODE 4470

Application form

Damage mitigation permit (culling and dispersal of wildlife)

3. Have you previously held this type of permit?

This may include permits in other States.

Yes ☒ No ☐ If yes, state the permit number (if known) WIMP14859014

If yes, has the 'return of operations' been submitted?

☒ Yes ☐ No

(A return of operation is due for each 3 month period during the life of the permit)

If no, a permit may not be issued until returns are submitted.

4. Provide the name(s) of the persons(s) operating under this permit

FAMILY NAME 73(2)	GIVEN NAME
FAMILY NAME	GIVEN NAME
FAMILY NAME	GIVEN NAME
FAMILY NAME	GIVEN NAME
FAMILY NAME	GIVEN NAME

5. What is your reason for applying for this permit? (e.g. damage to pastures, grains, crops, threat to human health and well-being etc.)

STATEMENT OF REASONS
Culling to protect human health and well being and around township of Charleville namely: High School oval, Golf Club, Charleville Cemetery and gully behind Charleville Hospital.

6. Outline monetary loss experienced

Nil

Application form

Damage mitigation permit (culling and dispersal of wildlife)

7. What previous damage mitigation method(s) have you tried (if any) and was this successful? *(You must be able to demonstrate that you have tried a combination of at least two non-lethal methods before a lethal damage mitigation permit application will be considered)*

PREVIOUS METHOD/S First application, no previous mitigation undertaken.
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8. Activity location

Where will the activities be conducted? Provide the street address, real property description(s) of the land(s) in which the project is located and local government area. If you require more space, attach a separate sheet.

STREET ADDRESS Charleville Township	
LOT	PLAN
LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA Murweh Shire	

If possible provide a specific location, a property name or an attached map with the location clearly delineated. Also include the map name/details.

SPECIFIC LOCATION/PROPERTY NAME Charleville State High School, CHarleville Cemetery, Golf Club, gully behind Charleville Hospital.
GEOGRAPHICAL COORDINATES

9. Wildlife details

What wildlife does the application refer to?

(If you require more space, attach a separate sheet of wildlife details)

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	QUANTITY
Eastern Grey Kangaroo	Macropus Giganteus	503
Red Kangaroo	Macropus Rufus	38
Common Wallaroo	Macropus Robustus	22

Application form

Damage mitigation permit (culling and dispersal of wildlife)

10. What are the approximate start and completion dates of the project?

START DATE 21-12-2014	FINISH DATE 10-01-2015
--------------------------	---------------------------

11. Weapons Act licence number

If you intend to use a firearm to take wildlife please give your Weapons Act licence number and attach a photocopy of your licence or have your licence sighted and your application witnessed by a Queensland Parks and Wildlife Service officer, a Queensland Police Officer or a Commissioner for Declarations/Justice of the Peace.

Licence details

NAME ON LICENCE s.73
LICENCE NUMBER s.73

Witnessing officer (Not required if a copy of your Weapons Act licence is attached)

SIGNATURE	TITLE
FAMILY NAME	
GIVEN NAME/S	

If you require additional space, attach a separate sheet of Weapons Act licence details.

12. Applicant suitability

The permit may be granted if the applicant is an appropriate person to hold the permit, that is, if the applicant has the ability to carry out activities under the authority in a competent and ethical way.

QUESTIONS	DETAILS	DETAILS
1. During the past 10 years have you ever (in Queensland or elsewhere) been found guilty of any criminal offence or entered a plea of guilty in a Court? (Note: does not include simple traffic offences such as parking, speeding). If yes, provide details of the offence/s.	☐ YES ☒ NO	
2. Have you ever had an equivalent permit from another State, Territory or country that was suspended and/or cancelled? If yes, provide details about the permit, the date it was suspended and/or cancelled and reasons for suspension/cancellation.	☐ YES ☒ NO	

10. What are the approximate start and completion dates of the project?

START DATE 21-12-2014	FINISH DATE 10-01-2015
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NAME ON LICENCE
LICENCE NUMBER

Witnessing officer (Not required if a copy of your Weapons Act licence is attached)

SIGNATURE	TITLE
FAMILY NAME	
GIVEN NAME/S	

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<p>1. During the past 10 years have you ever (in Queensland or elsewhere) been found guilty of any criminal offence or entered a plea of guilty in a Court?</p> <p>(Note: does not include simple traffic offences such as parking, speeding). If yes, provide details of the offence/s.</p>	☐ YES ☐ NO	
<p>2. Have you ever had an equivalent permit from another State, Territory or country that was suspended and/or cancelled?</p> <p>If yes, provide details about the permit, the date it was suspended and/or cancelled and reasons for suspension/cancellation.</p>	☐ YES ☐ NO	

Damage mitigation permit (culling and dispersal of wildlife)

13. Declaration

Note: If you have not told the truth in this application you may be liable for prosecution under the relevant Acts or Regulations.

- I do solemnly and sincerely declare that the information provided is true and correct to the best of my knowledge and I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true.
- I understand that all information supplied on or with this application form may be disclosed publicly in accordance with the *Right to Information Act 2009* and the *Evidence Act 1977*.

APPLICANT'S NAME Neil William Polglase	
APPLICANT'S SIGNATURE sch4p4(6) Personal information	DATE 08-12-2014
IF THE APPLICANT IS A CORPORATION, PLEASE INDICATE YOUR POSITION IN THE CORPORATION Chief Executive Officer	

14. Applicant checklist

- ☒ Application form completed, signed and dated
- ☐ Supporting information and accreditation attached (if applicable)

Please return your completed application kit to:

Permit and Licence Management
Department of Environment and Heritage Protection
GPO Box 2454
Brisbane
Queensland 4001

Enquiries: **1300 130 372**
Facsimile: (07) 3330 5875
Email: palm@ehp.qld.gov.au

Code of Practice or guidelines may be obtained from the EHP website <http://www.ehp.qld.gov.au> or by contacting the EHP Referral Centre on 1300 130 372.



Google earth

feet
km



Released under RTI

Culling Macropods in Charleville Town Area – MANAGEMENT PLAN

Stakeholder Meeting:

Present Qld Police [sch4p4(6) Personal information], Principal Charleville High School [redacted], Representative Charleville Golf Club [redacted], Representatives Charleville Hospital (DON [redacted]), Nursing Home [redacted], Murweh Shire Council.

Proposed procedure:-

- Application for permit to be lodged with DEHP.
- EOI for Kangaroo Shooter from Council (Employee)
- Notification of Kangaroo Cull to be undertaken on certain days
- Cull only to be undertaken on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday.
- Cull to be carried out during quiet period in December / January (possibly from 5th January)
- Cull only to be undertaken for a period of two weeks.
- Cull to be carried out from 4.00am-6.00am on the nominated days.
- Signage to be erected during cull.
- Police to be on site during cull.
- Each area to be separately cordoned
- Area to be cleared of all personnel, household pets etc. prior to the commencement of the cull.

Council confirms advice that the employee will be suitably covered through Council's public liability and professional indemnity insurance cover.

The above procedure is intended to mitigate the following risks and have been confirmed by the above representatives as an appropriate risk strategy.

- No personnel or domestic pets in designated area mitigating the risk of injury or death.
- Times and road closures will limit traffic congestion and possible movement restricting public sightseers.
- Advertising adverting public to cull taking place, exact locations and times to be restrictive to ensure no or limited personnel (sightseers).
- No shooting to take place on hospital grounds alleviating concerns from patients, staff etc.
- Cull undertaken while high school on leave ensuring no children, staff are affected.
- Times also limit residents attending cemetery and Golf Club appropriate notification to members to ensure no attendance while cull taking place.



Google earth

feet 1000
meters 300



L67 / OR 337

LOCATION	DATE	EASTERN Grey		Common WALLAROO		RED KANBAROO	
		MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE
Charltonville AIRPORT.	21/11/14	91	68	17	6	2	7
	26/11/14	79	60	11	2	0	0
GOLF CLUB.	24/11/14	46	61	0	4	7	18
	26/11/14	53	78	2	6	4	13
Hospital Nursing Home.	24/11/14	11	27	0	0	0	0
	26/11/14	14	31	0	0	0	0
H. & H School	24/11/14	8	21	1	0	1	3
	26/11/14	11	33	0	0	0	4
Cemetery.	24/11/14	40	49	0	0	0	0
	26/11/14	61	83	0	0	0	0
		218	285	14	8	10	28



Google earth

feet
meters



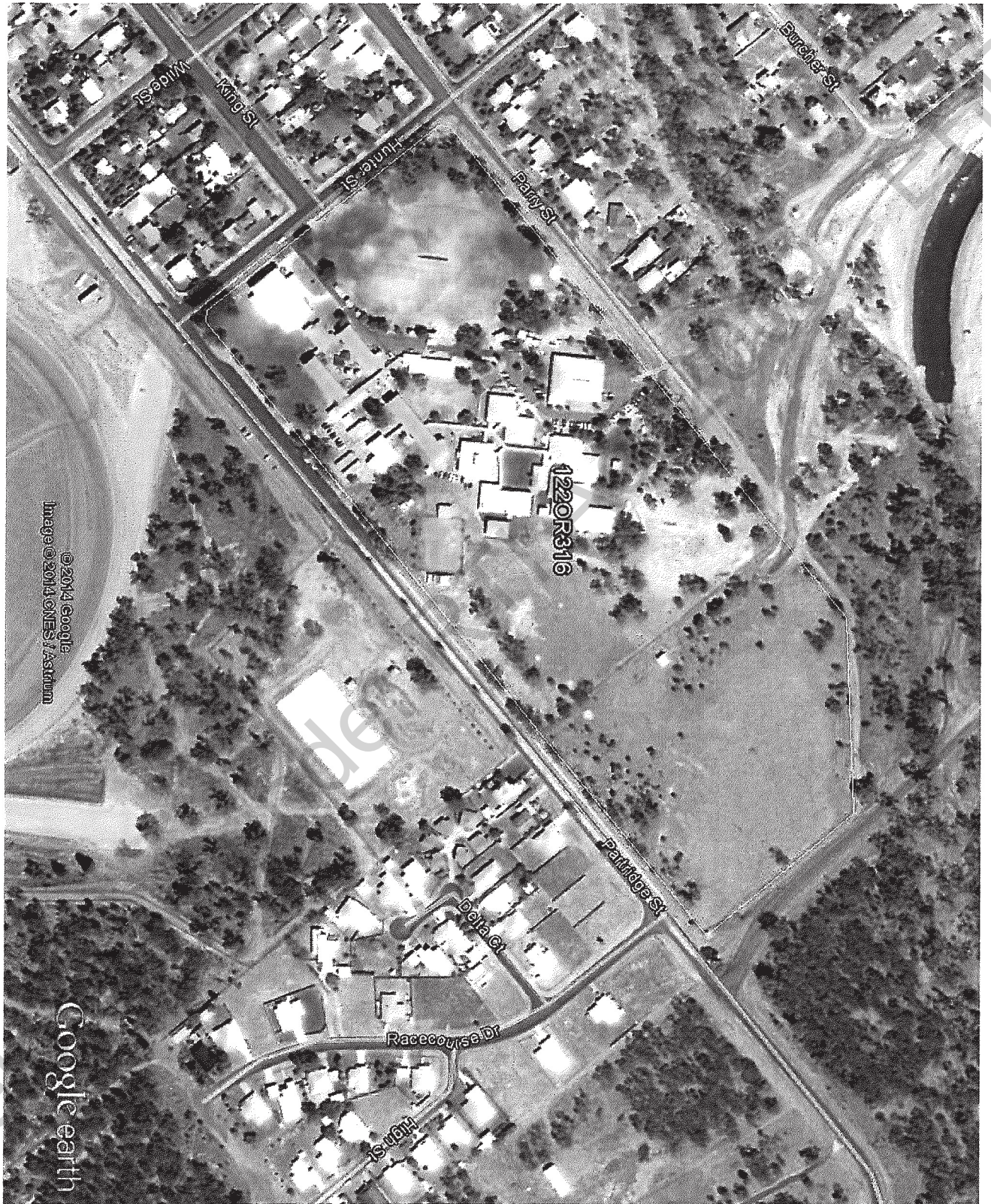
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miles
km





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