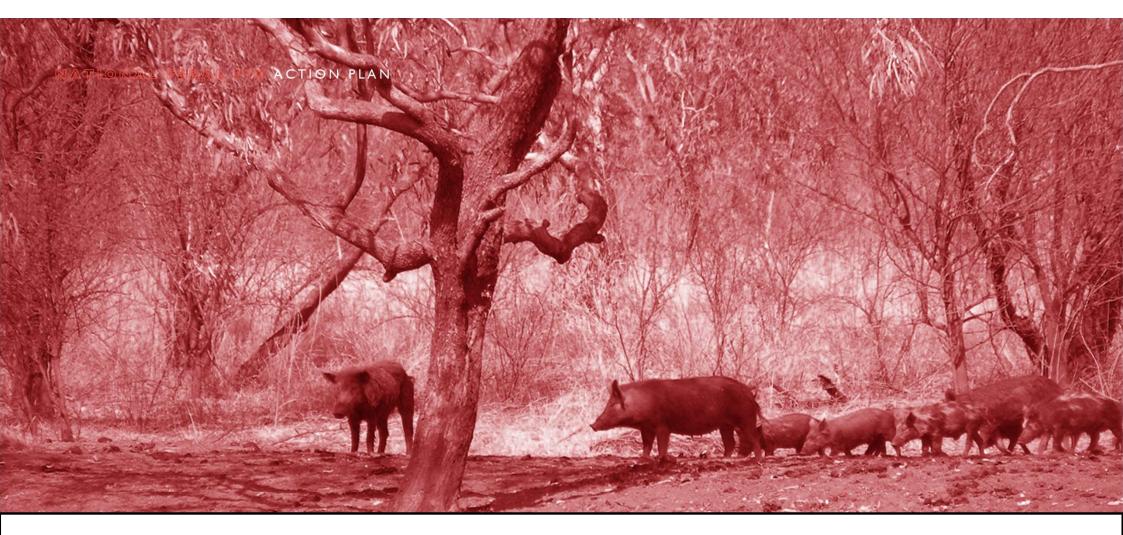


NATIONAL STAKEHOLDER FORUM

MONDAY 5 JULY 2021



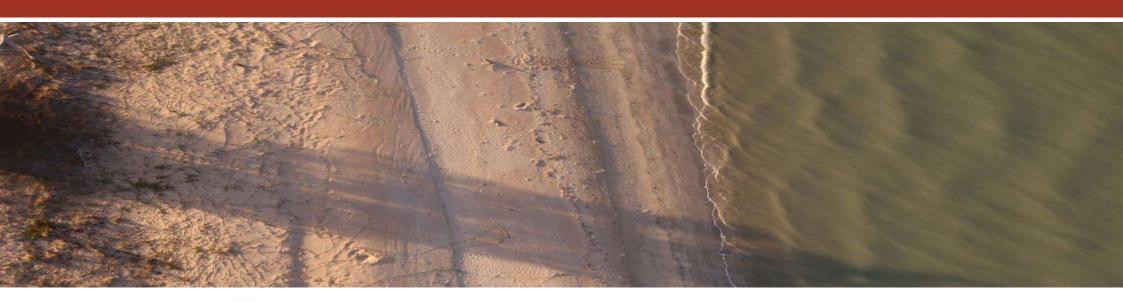


Defining the metrics for success for feral pig management in remote areas

Dr. Justin Perry, NAILSMA

Defining metrics of success for feral animal management.

In partnership with APN Cape York and Kalan Enterprises













Research



Project lead, CSIRO Land and Water

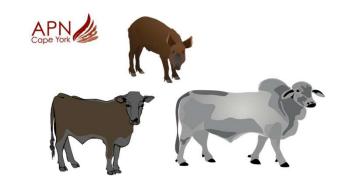


Department of Environment and Science



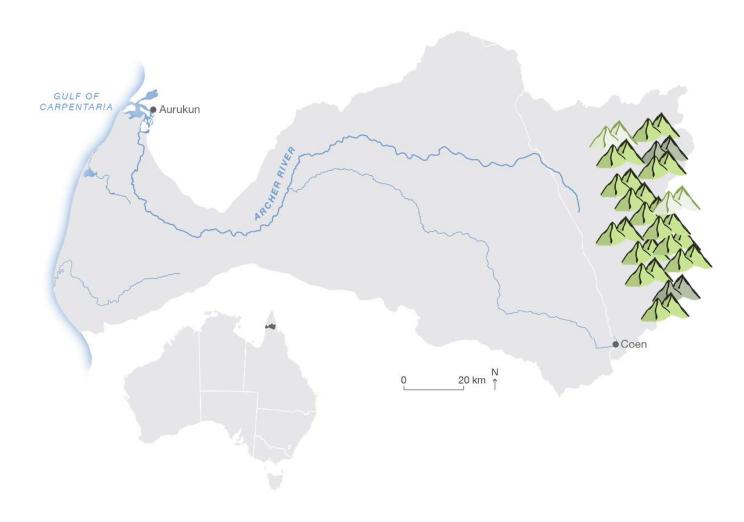
JCU Tropwater.

Management





Archer River Basin



Work we have done

- Worked with Kalan Enterprises and APN Cape York since 2011 to develop robust metrics for measuring the impact of feral animal management.
- Describing the costs and benefits of various management methods.
- Defining the social and cultural values associated with feral animal impacts.
- Developing robust and repeatable reporting and monitoring tools.

Desired impact: More effective feral animal management for protecting cultural and environmental values.

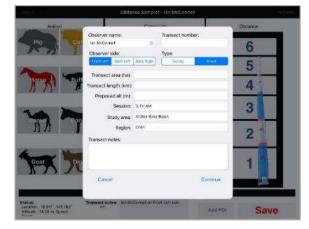
Defining success

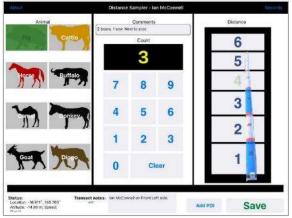
helping to define success, measure change, develop interventions

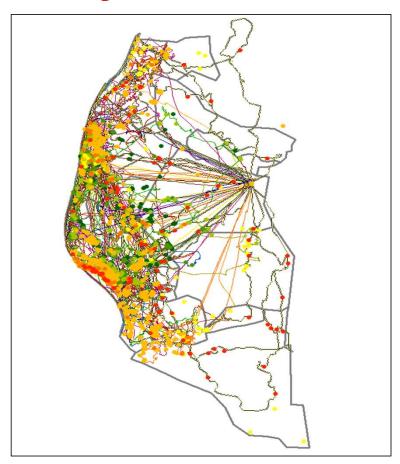


Feral pig distribution and density

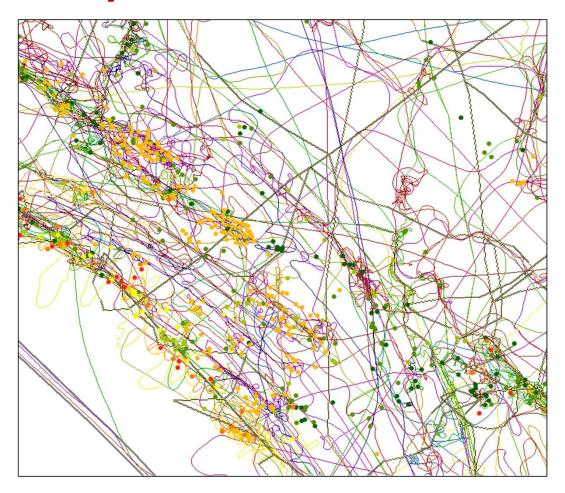




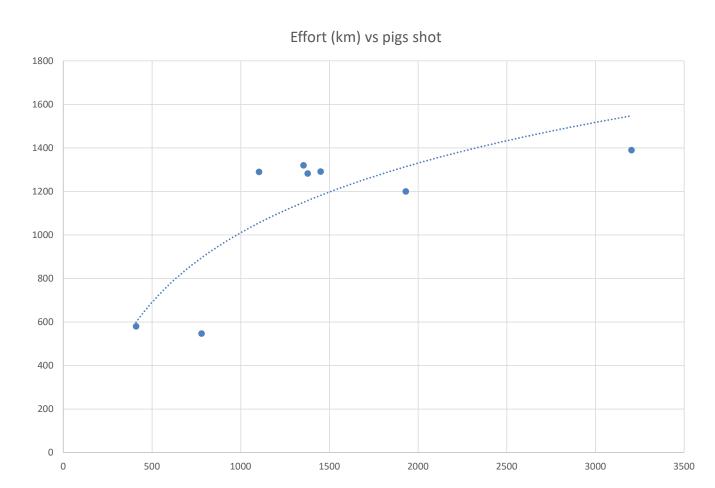




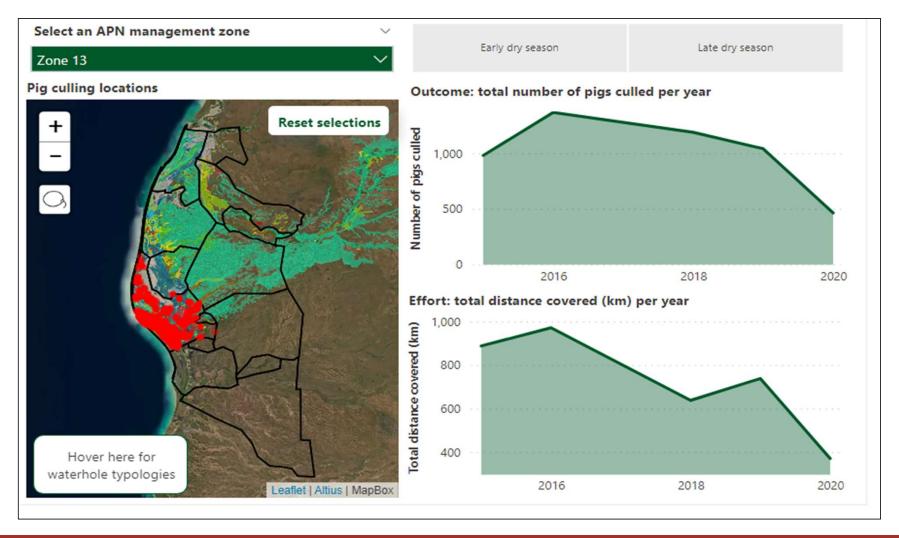
Close up of helicopter tracks



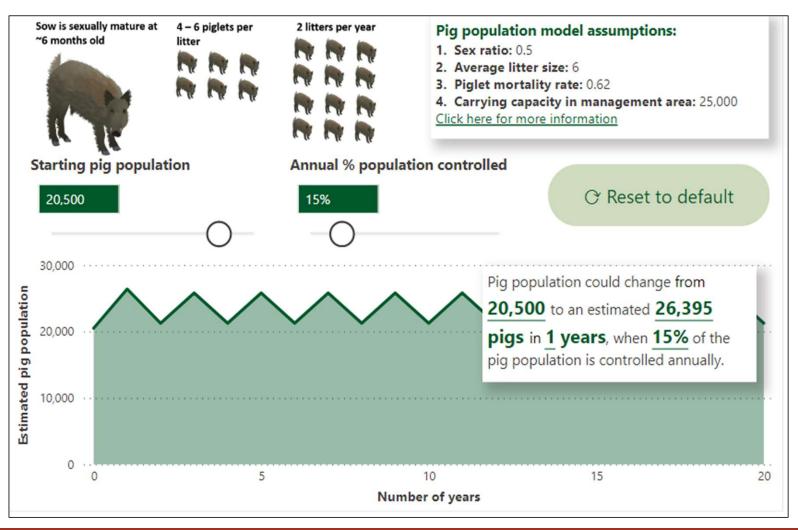
Effort vs pigs shot



Pig culling by management zone



Pig killing calculator

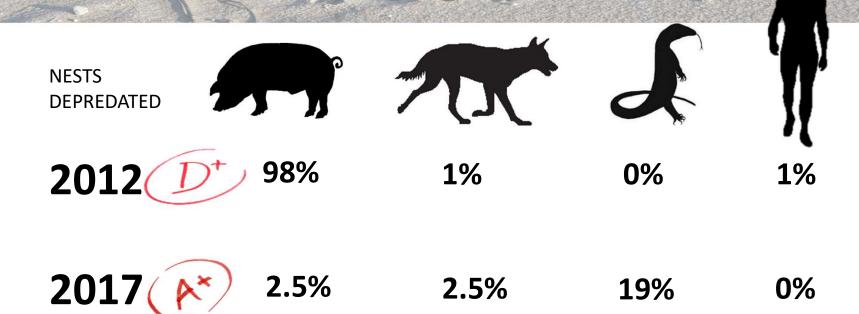


Metric 1. Changes in distribution and abundance of feral animals.

Method:

- Put some effort into collecting some simple data.
- Identify feral pig density zones (scaled by environment)
- Put some effort into planning control. Equal effort aerial control in different zones to see if you are making any difference.

Metric 2. Marine turtle predation



Northern Australia Environmental

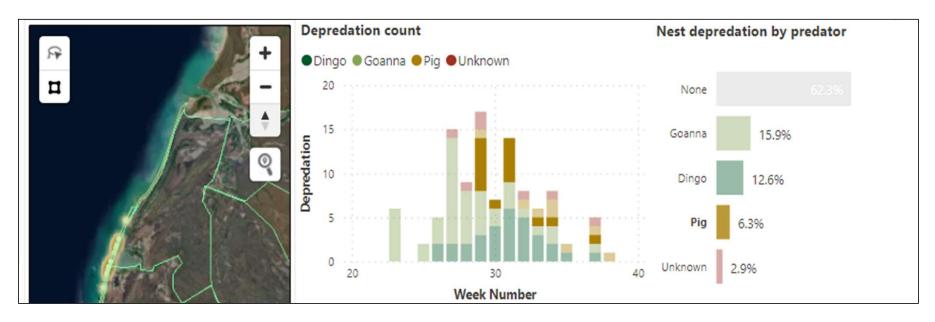
Primary threat (pigs) under control

2012		96%
2013		11%
2014	*	0%
2015		31%
2016		12%
2017	M	2%

Strategic nest protection







Aerial survey of nests (>100km)



5 days of survey



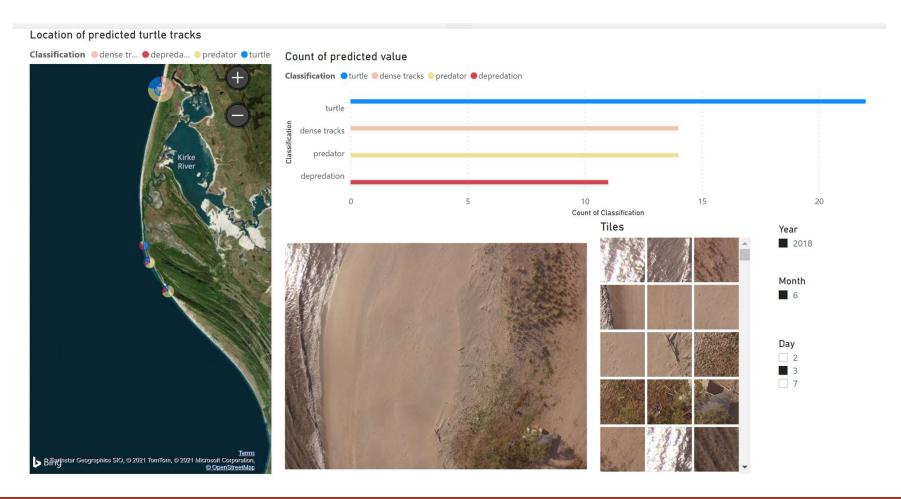
14142 geocoded photos



27.8 GB of data

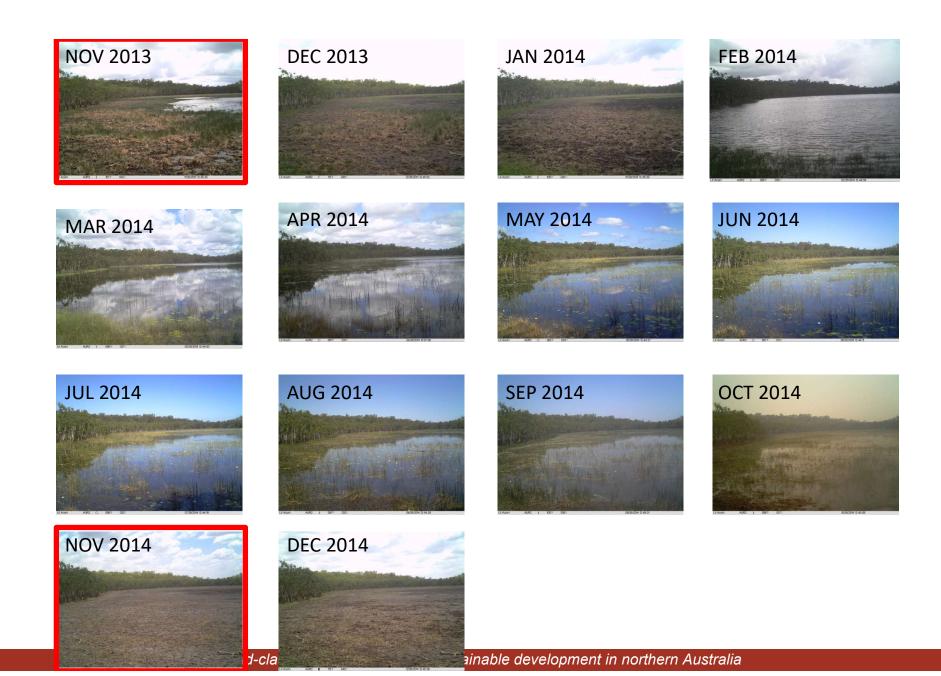


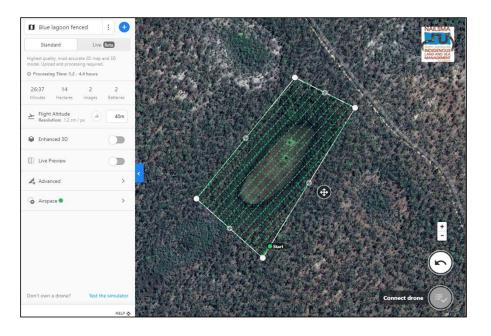
Using AI to automate analysis

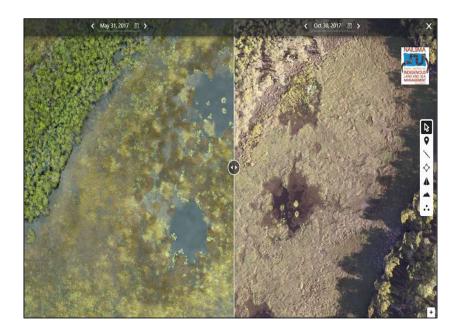


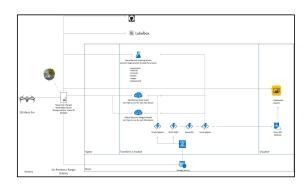
Simple monitoring methods.

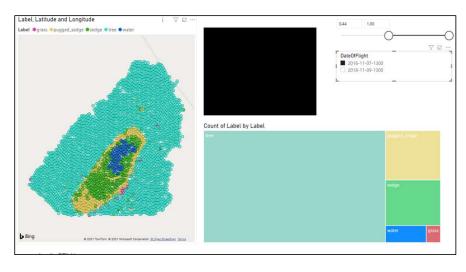
Time lapse cameras and drones











Fencing?????



Unfenced





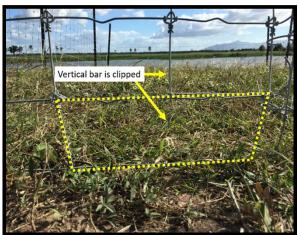
Well maintained and built fence





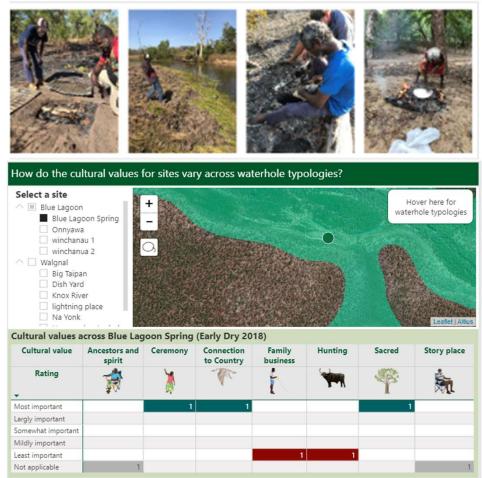
Poorly maintained and built fence





Understanding local values is critical



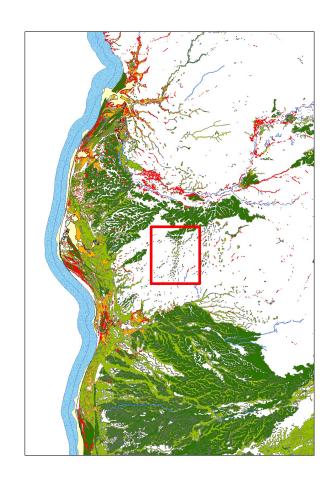


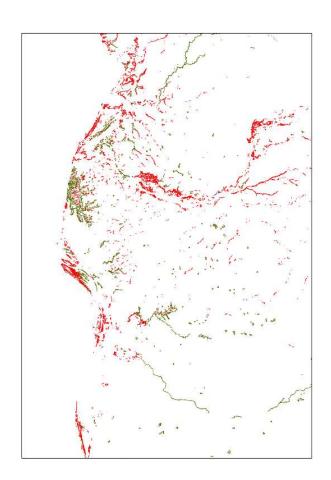
Water hole Typology





Identifying late dry season pig refuges.





Training and implementation in partnership



Take away messages

- Its important to ensure activities don't stop when projects finish
- We spent just as much time on planning and monitoring for land managers (dashboards, methods, typology).
- Tools need to be built for multiple skill levels, with explanatory material so that people can use them without pre-knowledge.
- Consistency of monitoring data and methods to allow cumulative and cross regional assessment to occur between years.
- Partnerships are critical to success.
- Social and cultural context cannot be ignored for national, regional and local planning.



This work is supported through funding from the Australian Government's National Environmental Science Program

For more information please contact:

Name: Justin Perry and Nathan Waltham

Phone: 07 47538554

Email: Justin.perry@csiro.au







www.nespnorthern.edu.au