

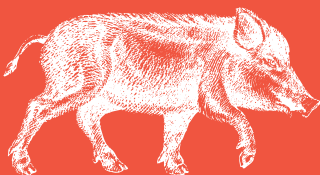


POPULATION REDUCTION

FERAL PIG MANAGEMENT PLAN TEMPLATE

This template is intended to assist land manager groups prepare a group management plan for feral pigs, with a focus on population reduction.

Private landholders and government land managers are responsible for the management of pest animals on land they own or occupy.



NATIONAL
FERAL PIG
ACTION PLAN

BENEFITS OF HAVING A GROUP FERAL PIG MANAGEMENT PLAN

Benefits that can be expected by participating landholders and the broader community by the development, commitment and implementation of a group feral pig management plan include:

- Minimising biosecurity and biodiversity impacts
- Reducing risks of disease transmission and weed spread by feral pigs
- Reduced land, crop, pasture and infrastructure damage
- Improved productivity
- Meeting legislative requirements - discharging biosecurity duty
- Implementing best practice - achieving legal, efficient, effective, and humane pest animal control
- Enhancing good working relationships with other landholders and community members

Responsibility	Every land manager has a legislative responsibility to mitigate feral pig caused biosecurity risks by undertaking control activities
Reasons for this plan	This plan provides guidance on how land managers can protect their assets and reduce feral pig impacts and/or populations on a group basis
Note	In cases where land managers do not perceive risks of feral pig impacts, it is beneficial to have formulated a plan on how future risks will be mitigated.



Table 1 | Feral pig program resources

Program location (state/territory)	
<p>Government Authority (Contacts to gain local advice and connect with local projects for each State)</p>	<p>ACT: Biosecurity – ACT Government</p> <p>NSW: Local Land Services</p> <p>NT: NT.GOV.AU</p> <p>QLD: Queensland Department of Primary Industries, Local Government, NRM Region Queensland</p> <p>SA: Landscape Boards SA</p> <p>TAS: Department of Natural Resources and Environment – Invasive Species</p> <p>VIC: Agriculture Victoria, Department of Energy, Environment and Climate Action, Vic Catchments</p> <p>WA: Recognised Biosecurity Groups, WA Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development or NRM WA</p>
<p>Background information</p>	<p>Here you can find the national codes of practice and standard operating procedures for control techniques, monitoring information and legislative requirements. These are also available on the PestSmart website: www.pestsmart.org.au.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Glovebox Guide for feral pigs - PestSmart • National Code of Practice for humane control of feral pigs <p>PESTPLAN</p> <p>The PESTPLAN toolkit provides useful information to help groups of land managers with planning how to manage the impacts caused by pest animal populations and supports the use of this template. This toolkit can be accessed from the PestSmart website at www.pestsmart.org.au/wp-content/uploads/sites/3/2020/06/Pestplanguide.pdf</p> <p>FeralScan</p> <p>FeralPigScan is a free resource that has been designed by landholders to privately record and share information on:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Feral pig activity and sightings 2. Damage (such as crop damage or soil disturbance) 3. Control activities undertaken (e.g. baiting, trapping, shooting) 4. Photos from monitoring cameras <p>For more information visit www.feralscan.org.au/feralpigscan/default.aspx</p> <p>National Feral Pig Action Plan</p> <p>The National Feral Pig Action Plan 2021-2031 is the first national strategy to address reducing the impacts caused by feral pigs to Australia’s environmental, agricultural, cultural and social assets through sustained, coordinated and collaborative actions by land managers. View the plan at www.feralpigs.com.au/the-plan</p>

Table 2 | Feral pig program group/individual information

Group Name			
Number of group members			
Group Chair Contact details:			
Group member names and contact details			
Does this group have a local facilitator?		Name and contact details:	
Who prepared this plan?			
Defining the problem			
What is the group's asset protection goal? <i>State the main assets that this program is planning to protect.</i>			
Date of group establishment		Meeting Schedule <i>E.g., Bimonthly, quarterly, biannually, annually</i>	

<p>Program location</p> <p><i>Draw, scan or attach a map to show the area that this plan covers including a representative monitoring area of 'before and after' control efforts.</i></p>			
<p>What is the size of land area that will be covered (ha)?</p>			
<p>What is the size of the land area (ha) actively participating in control activities?</p>			
<p>Will there be a funding contribution from members?</p>		<p>Contribution amount per member:</p>	
<p>Are the group's asset protection activities supported by external funding/grant?</p>		<p>Funding source: Amount: Duration of grant:</p>	
<p>How long will this program run?</p>			
<p>Have all members of the group signed this management plan, agreed to implement the control of activities outlined in this plan and for information to be shared? Attach these to the plan.</p>			



Developing the Plan

<p>4.</p>	<p>Control methods:</p> <p>Which primary control method(s) will be used in this program?</p> <p><i>Primary control techniques should be used as a priority to optimise the effectiveness of feral pig control programs.</i></p> <p><i>Land managers should use the most effective primary technique for the site for as long as it remains effective or something changes (e.g. site access to a flood, pigs become bait or aircraft averse).</i></p> <p><i>No single method can remove all feral pigs as they are very intelligent and become wary quickly.</i></p>	<p>Y</p>	<p>N</p>	<p>We will use the following primary control methods in the program:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Baiting - 1080 Grain Manufactured shelf stable bait Fruit (Queensland only - where permitted) Meat (ground placement, NSW Western LLS region only) <p>Baiting - HOGGONE:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aerial shooting Aerial baiting (meat with 1080, where permitted in QLD only)
<p>5.</p>	<p>Will any secondary control methods be used in this program?</p> <p><i>A combination of techniques is generally necessary to achieve significant reductions in feral pig numbers and their impacts.</i></p> <p><i>Individual landholders will be responsible for 1080 signs and notifications as per legislative requirements in each State and Territory.</i></p>	<p>Y</p>	<p>N</p>	<p>We will use the following secondary control methods in the program:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Trapping Ground shooting Exclusion fencing
<p>6.</p>	<p>In what order will those selected methods be used?</p>			<p>We will implement the primary and secondary control methods in the following order:</p>

Implementing the Plan

<p>7.</p>	<p>When is the best time(s) in your region to do feral pig control to optimise the ability to achieve desired population reduction targets?</p> <p><i>It is recommended that control activities are conducted when water, food and/or shelter resources in the landscape are constrained.</i></p>			<p>The best time in our region/area/location to do feral pig control activities is:</p>
<p>8.</p>	<p>Who will be responsible for organising this work?</p>			<p>Provide name and contact details below:</p>
<p>9.</p>	<p>Who will conduct this work?</p>			<p>Provide names and contact details below:</p>
<p>10.</p>	<p>Will a vertebrate pest contractor be used?</p>	<p>Y</p>	<p>N</p>	<p>Provide name and contact details below:</p>

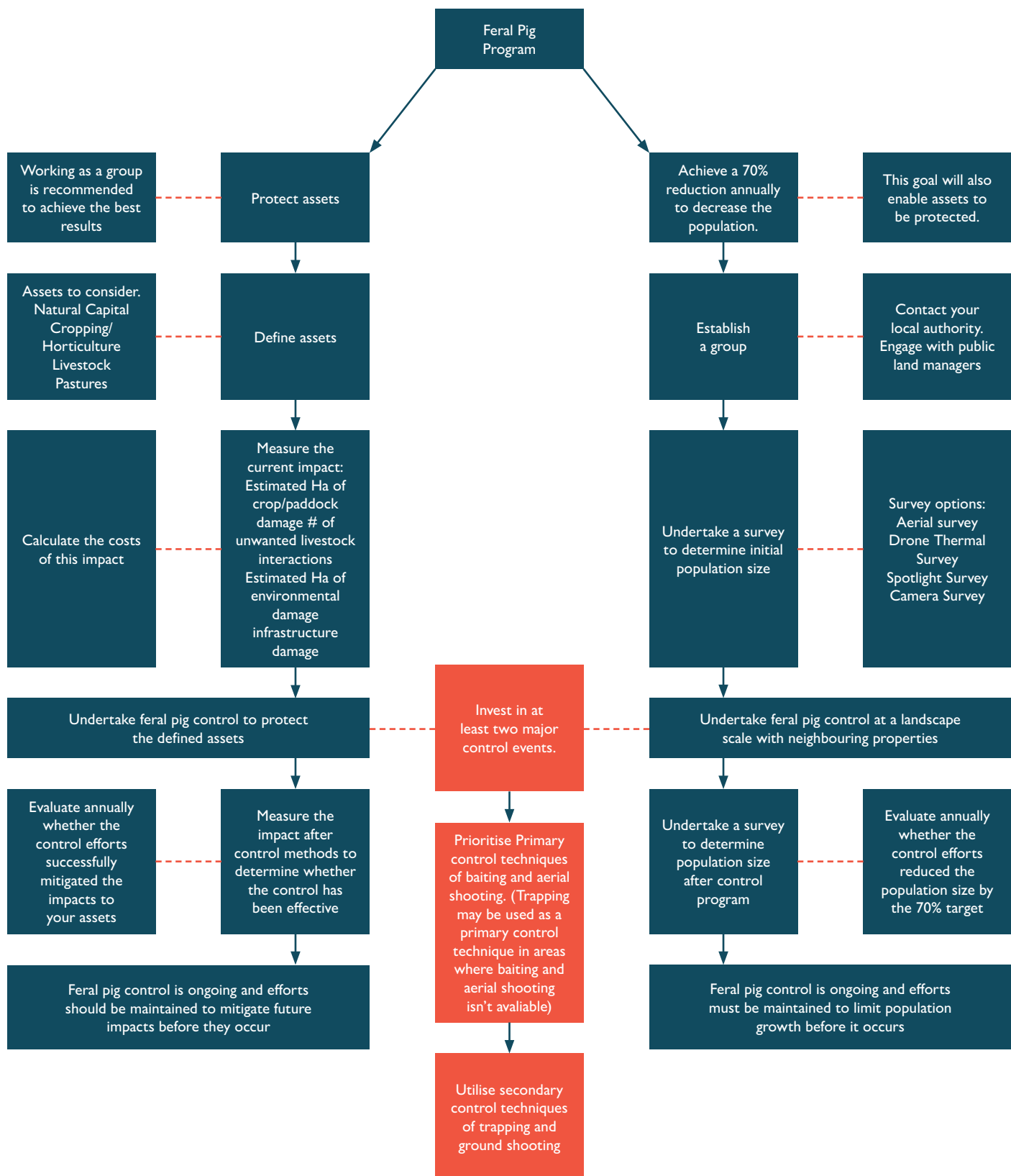
16.	<p>Are group members authorised and trained to use 1080 baits on their land or their employer’s land (e.g. public land managers)</p>	<p>Y</p>	<p>N</p>	<p>If yes, include details.</p> <p>If no, contact your local training provider to source AHCPMG309 Apply pest animal control techniques and AHCPMG312 Apply poison baits for vertebrate pest control in rural and environmental landscapes access via www.training.gov.au/training/details/AHCPMG312/unitdetails).</p> <p>Non-accredited courses are available for landholders to acquire and use 1080:</p> <p>NSW: Vertebrate Pesticide Induction Training (VPIT) course, access via www.tocal.nsw.edu.au/courses/online-courses/vertebrate-pesticide</p> <p>Queensland: Queensland Health website which details requirements for dealing with restricted schedule 7 poisons in Queensland for invasive animal control, access via www.health.qld.gov.au/system-governance/licences/medicines-poisons/poisons/invasive-animal-control</p> <p>Victoria: Course in Minimising Risks in the Use of 1080 and PAPP Bait Products for Vertebrate Pest Control (22661VIC), access via www.agriculture.vic.gov.au/farm-management/chemicals/requirements-for-using-1080-and-PAPP-animal-bait/1080-and-papp-training-licences-and-permits#:~:text=Training%20requirement,Non%2Dcommercial%20use</p> <p>SA: Baiting for feral pigs, access via www.pir.sa.gov.au/animal-management/introduced-and-pest-animals/using-poison-baits-in-south-australia/baiting-for-feral-pigs</p> <p>WA: Registered pesticide permits for pest animal control, access via www.dpir.wa.gov.au/businesses/pests-weeds-and-diseases/control-methods/chemicals/baits-and-poisons/registered-pesticides/</p> <p>NT: Chemical services handbook: for the safe use of agricultural and veterinary chemicals in the Northern Territory, accessed via www.daf.nt.gov.au/data/assets/pdf_file/0007/1565161/Chemical-Services-Handbook-NT.pdf</p>
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Monitoring and evaluating the plan

<p>17.</p>	<p>Will the group conduct pre- and post-control population monitoring?</p> <p><i>Survey a representative area that covers a variety of habitats and pig activity before and after every control effort to assess whether the pig population has been reduced.</i></p> <p><i>For background information on survey methods and pest animal monitoring techniques, please visit PestSmart at www.pestsmart.org.au/pest-animals/monitor-techniques/</i></p>	<p>Y</p>	<p>N</p>	<p>What survey method(s) will you use to determine the feral pig population?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drone thermal survey Spotlight survey Camera trap survey Aerial survey Photo point monitoring Visual feral pig signs Other (please specify) <p>Where will the survey be conducted?</p> <p>What area (ha) will this cover? Note: the same area will need to be surveyed over time. Include this on the site map.</p> <p>How frequently will the area be surveyed?</p> <p>Will a contractor be engaged to undertake surveys?</p>
<p>18.</p>	<p>Do you need help to know what information should be collected to monitor feral pig impacts to these priority assets?</p> <p><i>Monitoring feral pig impacts is important but can be difficult due to their behaviours and opportunistic diet. Selecting a couple of important assets in the area and monitoring feral pig impacts to these assets over time can be helpful to determine if your control program is successful.</i></p>	<p>Y</p>	<p>N</p>	<p>Are the costs of feral pig impacts in the program's area able to be calculated?</p> <p>If so, what information can be easily and consistently collected by group members to help with calculating these losses?</p>
<p>19.</p>	<p>Will this type of data be collected and shared with other group members over the life of the program?</p> <p><i>To learn and continuously improve on your program's outcomes, it is recommended that data is collected on feral pig sightings, impacts, control efforts and/or costings.</i></p>	<p>Y</p>	<p>N</p>	<p>How will data be collected and how it will be stored and shared with others in your group?</p>

20.	<p>Are there any group members interested in using FeralScan?</p> <p><i>FeralScan is a free resource that can be used by local group members to privately record and share data. Learn more about FeralScan at www.feralscan.org.au/feralpigscan/default.aspx</i></p>	Y	N	
21.	<p>If some group members are not being directly impacted right now, is there a risk of feral pigs impacting these properties from nearby areas?</p>	Y	N	What will be done to manage these risks?
22.	<p>Has the group established a budget for feral pig management?</p> <p><i>The management of feral pig numbers in your area and on your property will be ongoing and adequate resources will need to be invested.</i></p>	Y	N	<p>How much has been budgeted for feral pig management and monitoring?</p> <p>Will the budget be sufficient to conduct desired activities?</p>
23.	<p>Will the group be willing to share any data that does not contain any personal or sensitive information?</p> <p><i>Data collected during the program can help others have successful feral pig programs. It may also help guide future funding applications (government and non-government).</i></p>	Y	N	<p>What data could be shared? (List types of data below)</p> <p>Who would the group consider sharing data with?</p>
24.	<p>Are you able to provide feedback on management outcomes to land managers in your area after each control event?</p> <p><i>Consider preparing updates to land managers to keep them engaged and informed about outcomes, training and funding opportunities.</i></p>	Y	N	How frequently can you provide feedback?
25.	<p>Was the group's annual population knockdown target achieved with resources available?</p> <p><i>Reviewing your feral pig program annually is important to know if your annual knockdown target (ideally >70%) is being achieved and what needs to change to improve results.</i></p>	Y	N	<p>If no, review when and where control activity was conducted, methods used, land manager participation/ effort applied and areas covered.</p> <p>Detail what changes will be made:</p>

APPENDIX A FERAL PIG PLAN FLOWCHART





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CONTACT US:

Dr. Heather Channon,
National Feral Pig Management Coordinator
heather.channon@feralpigs.com.au
0423056045

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