

RTI Response (Reference 17-136)

Time Period: 1 January 2015 to 31 December 2016

The below information was collected by undertaking a discoverer report of Ecotrack data for all damage mitigation permit activities including:

- Removal and relocation of wildlife,
- Culling to protect human health and well-being,
- Culling to prevent damage or loss.

The data includes all species of Macropodidae as the term 'kangaroo' could refer to any number of species.

Scope:

- 1. How many Kangaroo Damage Mitigation Permits (DMP) were issued in each of these years?**

Number of DMPs issued in the timeframe 1 January 2015 to 31 December 2015 involving macropods, as separated into permit activity type –

- Removal and relocation of wildlife: 11
- Culling to protect human health and well-being: 22
- Culling to prevent damage or loss: 497
- Total: 530

Number of DMPs issued in the timeframe 1 January 2016 to 31 December 2016 involving macropods, as separated into permit activity type –

- Removal and relocation of wildlife: 4
- Culling to protect human health and well-being: 14
- Culling to prevent damage or loss: 367
- Total: 385

- 2. How many permits were issued to Approved Property Management Plans in each of these years?**

Number of DMPs that were issued with approved Property Management Plans in 2015: 1

Number of DMPs that were issued with approved Property Management Plans in 2016: 1

- 3. What was the total number of Kangaroos killed for both types of permit in each of these years?**

The number of macropods authorised on permits for the year 2015 according to permit type/activity are as follows:

Removal and relocation of wildlife

- Macropods (family Macropodidae) as listed in Schedule 6 of the Nature Conservation (Wildlife) Regulation 2006: Unlimited quantities (2 permits) and 1 permit issued with the quantity 'as per approved Hazard Plan'
- Least concern Mammals, Nature Conservation (Wildlife) Regulation 2006 – Schedule 6 Part 1: Unlimited quantities (3 permits)

- Least concern Mammals, Nature Conservation (Wildlife) Regulation 2006 – Schedule 3,5,6: Unlimited quantities (1 permit)
- Least concern Mammals, Nature Conservation (Wildlife) Regulation 2006 – Schedule 1,2,3,5,6: Unlimited quantities (1 permit)
- No specific species/schedule listed on the permit: 3 permits

Culling to protect human health and well-being

- Eastern grey kangaroo (*Macropus giganteus*): 2828 individuals
- Common wallaroo (*Macropus robustus*): 1372 individuals
- Red kangaroo (*Macropus rufus*): 415 individuals
- Western grey kangaroo (*Macropus fuliginosus*): 0 individuals
- Agile wallaby (*Macropus agilis*): 0 individuals
- Red-necked wallaby (*Macropus rufogriseus*): 55 individuals
- Whiptail wallaby (*Macropus parryi*): 0 individuals
- Black-striped wallaby (*Macropus dorsalis*): 0 individuals
- Macropods (family Macropodidae) as listed in Schedule 6 of the Nature Conservation (Wildlife) Regulation 2006: 12 individuals and 1 permit issued for 'unlimited'

Culling to prevent damage or loss

- Eastern grey kangaroo (*Macropus giganteus*): 233,041 individuals
- Common wallaroo (*Macropus robustus*): 60,701 individuals
- Red kangaroo (*Macropus rufus*): 93,813 individuals
- Western grey kangaroo (*Macropus fuliginosus*): 0 individuals
- Agile wallaby (*Macropus agilis*): 3360 individuals
- Red-necked wallaby (*Macropus rufogriseus*): 4505 individuals
- Whiptail wallaby (*Macropus parryi*): 900 individuals
- Black-striped wallaby (*Macropus dorsalis*): 50 individuals

The number of macropods authorised on permits for the year 2016 according to permit type/activity are as follows:

Removal and relocation of wildlife

- Macropods (family Macropodidae) as listed in Schedule 6 of the Nature Conservation (Wildlife) Regulation 2006: None
- Least concern Mammals, Nature Conservation (Wildlife) Regulation 2006 – Schedule 6 Part 1: Unlimited (1 permit)
- Least concern Mammals, Nature Conservation (Wildlife) Regulation 2006 – Schedule 3,5,6: None
- Least concern Mammals, Nature Conservation (Wildlife) Regulation 2006 – Schedule 1,2,3,5,6: None
- No specific species/schedule listed on the permit: 3 permits

Culling to protect human health and well-being

- Eastern grey kangaroo (*Macropus giganteus*): 1269 individuals
- Common wallaroo (*Macropus robustus*): 350 individuals
- Red kangaroo (*Macropus rufus*): 775 individuals
- Western grey kangaroo (*Macropus fuliginosus*): 0 individuals
- Agile wallaby (*Macropus agilis*): 170 individuals
- Red-necked wallaby (*Macropus rufogriseus*): 0 individuals
- Whiptail wallaby (*Macropus parryi*): 100 individuals
- Black-striped wallaby (*Macropus dorsalis*): 0 individuals

- Macropods (family Macropodidae) as listed in Schedule 6 of the Nature Conservation (Wildlife) Regulation 2006: 6 individuals

Culling to prevent damage or loss

- Eastern grey kangaroo (*Macropus giganteus*): 169,543 individuals
- Common wallaroo (*Macropus robustus*): 22,145 individuals
- Red kangaroo (*Macropus rufus*): 61,530 individuals
- Western grey kangaroo (*Macropus fuliginosus*): 100 individuals
- Agile wallaby (*Macropus agilis*): 1490 individuals
- Red-necked wallaby (*Macropus rufogriseus*): 5015 individuals
- Whiptail wallaby (*Macropus parryi*): 2425 individuals
- Black-striped wallaby (*Macropus dorsalis*): 100 individuals

4. How many Kangaroo DMP and PMP were issued to multiple property holders?

The Department of Environment and Science does not collect information on property holders so we cannot respond to this question. It is not a requirement for the permit holder to be the property owner.

5. In a breakdown of both types of permits what type of industries requested them i.e. agriculture, councils, school?

Industry of the applicant based on the 'Client Name' and 'Site Name' fields for DMPs issued in 2015:

- Removal and relocation of wildlife
 - Airport: 1 permit
 - Unable to be determined: 10 permits
- Culling to protect human health and well-being
 - Airport: 4 permits
 - Tourism: 1 permit
 - Council: 11 permits
 - School: 4 permits
 - Unable to be determined: 2 permits
- Culling to prevent damage or loss
 - Agriculture: 51 permits
 - Airport: 3 permits
 - Tourism: 3 permits
 - Council: 2 permits
 - School: 3 permits
 - Unable to be determined: 435 permits

Industry of the applicant based on the 'Client Name' and 'Site Name' fields for DMPs issued in 2016:

- Removal and relocation of wildlife
 - Unable to be determined: 4 permits
- Culling to protect human health and well-being
 - Airport: 7 permits
 - Tourism: 1 permit
 - Council: 4 permits
 - School: 1 permit
 - Unable to be determined: 1 permit
- Culling to prevent damage or loss
 - Agriculture: 12 permits

- Airport: 3 permits
- Tourism: 2 permits
- Unable to be determined: 350 permits

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Time Period: 1 January 2017 to 31 December 2017

The below information was collected by generating a Connect interface report for all damage mitigation permit activities and for all species of macropod.

Scope: All hard copies (or an equivalent report of DMP data) of Kangaroo Damage Mitigation Permits contained in Connect.

Attached excel spreadsheet "DMP data Connect 2017" contains a report of DMP data equivalent to that listed on a hard copy of a damage mitigation permit.

'Person in Charge' details (name and address) were removed from the report.

This report includes all damage mitigation permits relating to macropod species with the following activities:

- Culling to prevent damage or loss
- Culling to protect human health or well-being
- Remove and relocation of protected animals

The conditions applicable to the permits have been supplied below.

The full list of standard conditions that can be applied to a damage mitigation permit (culling to prevent damage or loss) are as follows:

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 2006

DMM13 Accurate records of animals shot 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.

DMM14 Lethal take of wildlife is by shooting only. Shooters are to ensure the combination of firearm, projectile distance to target and point of aim must result in the instantaneous death of the target animal. If death is not instantaneous, shooters must make every effort to locate wounded or orphaned animals to quickly and humanely cause immediate death.

DMM15 A deterrent method that is not harmful to a protected animal, such as one using noise and/or light, must be used in conjunction with this permit.

DMM22 Macropods must be taken by centrefire rifle in a way specified in the National Code of Practice for the Humane Shooting of Kangaroos and Wallabies for Non-Commercial Purposes, endorsed by the Natural Resource Management Ministerial Council. (Also under 'DMS007')

The above conditions are also applied to a damage mitigation permit (culling to protect human health or well-being) with custom conditions added when necessary.

The full list of conditions that were applied to a damage mitigation permit (removal and relocation of wildlife) up until the end of October 2017 are as follows:

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

DMLR02 If this authority involves the removal and relocation of a reptile, a cassowary, a microbat or megabat the holder must be suitably qualified in their handling and identification. Proof of competency including documentation of suitability should be provided if requested by a conservation officer.

DMLR03 Activities carried out under this authority, unless otherwise authorised, apply to nonprotected areas only. This requirement may be found in section 12 of the Nature Conservation (Administration) Regulation 2006

DMS01 (S) Any animal suffering from an injury or sickness that prevents its same day release and where the DMP permit holder holds another licence that enables the keeping of the same species, the holder must deliver the animals to a veterinarian or another licensed wildlife carer within 72 hours of capture for assessment and rehabilitation.

DMS02 (S) The permit holder must notify DES within 24hrs of taking possession of an animal that cannot be identified by the permit holder.

DMS03 (S) If this permit is for reptiles:

1. Taking of reptiles must be carried out in a humane manner and in such a way as to inflict no injury to the reptile.
2. Reptiles must be released the same day as capture in suitable habitat, as close as possible to the place of capture, having appropriate regard for public safety
3. This permit does not authorise the indiscriminate taking of reptiles but only those reptiles requested to be moved by the occupier of the premises.

DMS05 (S) If this permit is for possums:

1. The taking of possums must be by live trapping in a humane manner.
2. The entry and exit points must be identified prior to trapping and must be secured to prevent re-entry.
3. The possum must be released no more than 25 metres from the point of capture and at first available time after the next nightfall.

DMS06 (S) If this permit is for brush turkeys:

1. The taking of brush-turkeys shall be by live trapping in a humane manner.
2. Brush-turkeys shall be released into suitable habitat within three hours after capture and only if it is daylight.

From November 2017 onwards, DMP removal and relocation of wildlife permits additionally contain the following condition, and therefore permits issued with the below condition were not included in this RTI:

DMLR06 This permit does not authorise the removal and relocation of crocodiles, cassowaries or macropods.

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