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GRIFFITH CITY COUNCIL

THAROGANG WASTE MANAGEMENT CENTRE
PEST ANIMAL CONTROL PLAN

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THARBOGANG WASTE MANAGEMENT CENTRE
PEST ANIMAL CONTROL PLAN

Submitted to:

Griffith City Council
1 Benerembah Street
GRIFFITH NSW 2680

Attention: John Roser

Ph: 0269 628 162
Em: JohnRoser@griffith.nsw.gov.au

Submitted by:

Riverina Agriconsultants
Agribusiness & Environmental Consultants
PO Box 1458
Level 1
84 Yambil Street
GRIFFITH NSW 2680

Ph: 02 6964 9911
Fx: 02 6964 5440
Em: admin@rivagri.com.au
Web: www.rivagri.com.au
ABN: 79 095 414 065

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1.0 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This Pest Animal Control Plan has been prepared to assist Council in managing pest animals at the Tharbogang Waste Management Centre. The site is located north-west of Griffith and is owned and operated by Griffith City Council. The site includes a quarry, landfill and large areas of native vegetation.

The key pests at the Tharbogang Waste Management Centre are foxes and feral cats. The recommended control measures for these pests are:

- Fox baiting with 1080 carried out by authorised personnel in accordance with strict protocols; and
- Feral Cat trapping.

Other pests which are not currently prevalent at the site, but have the potential to occur, include feral pigs, feral goats and rabbits. This report includes recommended control measures for all these listed pests.

Shooting is also an appropriate control method for all animal pests, but given the site's proximity to farm houses and residential areas, shooting must only be carried out by appropriately skilled, experienced and licenced pest control experts. If shooting is to be carried out, then all present pest species should be targeted.

A summary of the recommended pest control methods outlined in this report is provided in Table 1.

Table 1: Pest Control Schedule

Pest	Control Measure	Frequency	Time of Year	Duration	Record	Note
Fox	Baiting	Twice Yearly	March & July	Up to 10 days	Bait location and number baits taken	Check and replace baits daily
Fox	Shooting	Annually	July	1 – 3 days	No. shot/sex/weight	Conduct at night
Feral cats	Shooting	Annually	July	1 – 3 days	No. shot/sex/weight	Conduct at night
Feral cats	Trapping	Annually	Winter	1 week	No. trapped	Check traps daily
Feral pigs	Trapping	As required	As required	1 week	No. trapped/sex/weight	Check traps daily
Feral pigs	Shooting	As required	As required	1 – 3 days	No. shot/sex/weight	Conduct at night
Feral goats	Mustering	As required	As required	1 – 3 days	No. mustered	
Rabbits	Deep ripping warrens	As required	As required		Location and extent of ripped warrens	
Rabbits	Shooting	As required	As required	1 – 3 days	No. shot/sex/weight	Conduct at night
Rabbits	Baiting	As required	As required	1 – 2 weeks	Location and extent of baiting	Check & replace baits daily

2.0 INTRODUCTION

2.1 Background

Riverina Agriconsultants were engaged by the Griffith City Council to prepare a Pest Animal Control Plan for the Tharbogang Waste Management Centre. There is currently no such plan for the Centre, and the preparation of such a plan, and its implementation by the Griffith City Council, is a statutory requirement for the continued operation of the Centre.

2.2 Purpose of Document

The purpose of this document is to provide a functional plan of management for the control of pest animals within the Tharbogang Waste Management Centre and includes details on the required management actions for the identified pest species found within the Centre.

2.3 Site Description

The Tharbogang Waste Management Centre is operated by Griffith City Council and is located approximately 8km north-west of Griffith as shown by the white boundary in Figure 1 .

Figure 1: Site Location

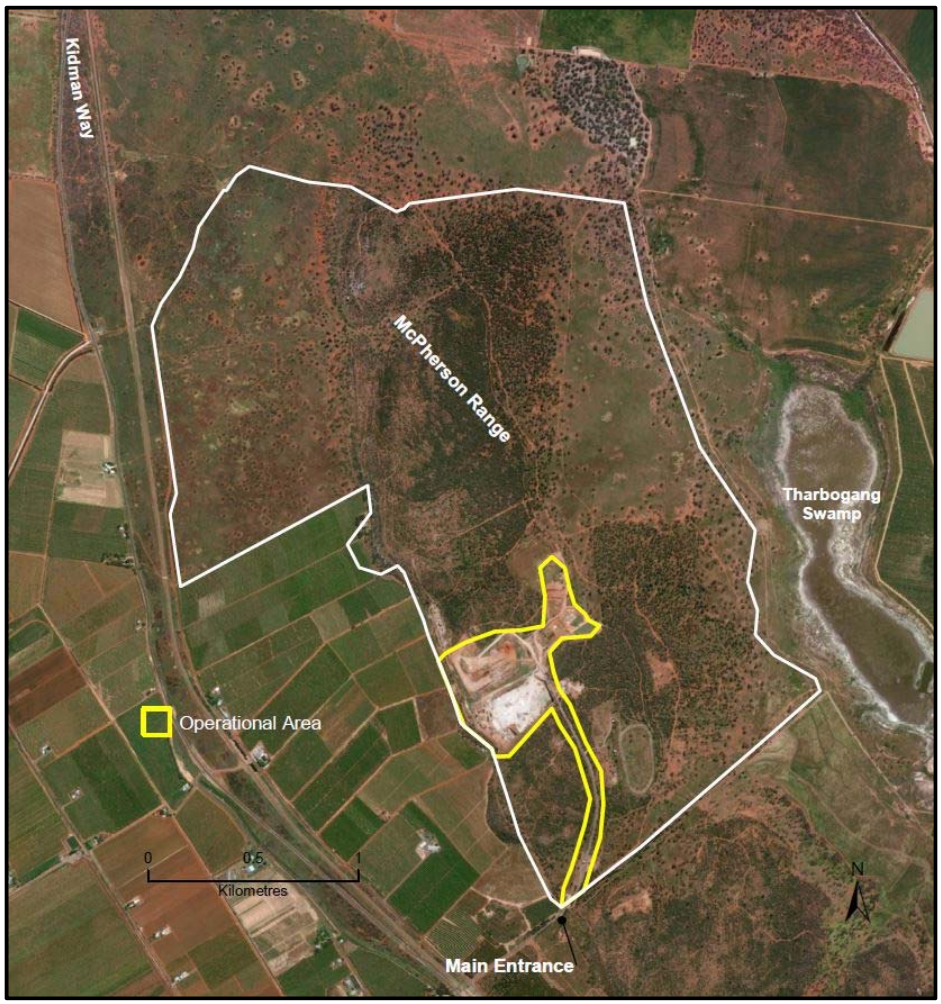
Features which can be observed in Figure 1 include:

- The Tharbogang Waste Management Centre (with a white boundary);
- The Kidman Way to the west of the site;
- Tharbogang Swamp adjoining the eastern boundary;
- Lake Wyangan to the east; and
- McPherson's Range traversing the site.

The land includes Lots 181 – 185, 201 and 202 in DP756035, and Lot 2053 in DP1203407 as well as a crown road that runs through the centre from the north to the south.

The site is about 608ha and depicted in Figure 2. The topography of the site is low hills, which are part of the McPherson Range; the site reaches a maximum elevation of 180m AHD[1], falling away to the east and the west boundaries to 125m AHD.

Figure 2: Tharbogang Waste Management Centre



[1] AHD is Australian Height Datum also known as height above sea level

Features which can be observed in Figure 2 include:

- Main site entrance in the south-west corner;
- The Kidman Way adjoining the western boundary;
- Landfill and quarry located on the south-west side of the site;
- Abandoned speedway located on the southern side of the site;
- McPherson Range ridgeline running north-south through the centre of the site;
- Native vegetation spread across most of the site; and
- Horticultural development (citrus) to the west of the site.

The operational areas of the Tharbogang Waste Management Centre occupy only 35ha of the site. The balance (majority) of the site is woodland, open woodland, grassland or derived native grassland, dominated by a canopy cover of White Cypress-pine (*Callitris glaucophylla*), Bimblebox (*Eucalyptus populneus*) and Currawang (*Acacia doratoxylon*).

The land to the west of the Centre has been predominantly cleared of native vegetation, and the land use of these areas is dominated by production horticulture.

Within the Tharbogang Waste Management Centre site, the operational portion is contiguous with the Council land (described above) to the east. This is utilised as a vegetation offset and dominated (as described above) by woodland, open woodland, grassland or derived native grassland, and is contiguous with the Tharbogang Swamp and the Lake Wyangan Reserve, both outside of the site boundary, to the east. The proximity of contiguous native vegetation to the operational site provides opportunities for pest animals to seek harbour in the various habitats contained within these areas, as well as landscape connectivity for them to move through the landscape.

The landfill and quarry operations are confined to less than 6% of the site. The majority of the site is therefore native vegetation (either woodland or grassland) which provides a buffer to adjacent development, but also both a harbour and conduit for pest animals.

2.4 Legislation

The NSW Environmental Protection Authority has issued Environment Protection Licence Number 5875 to Griffith City Council for the Tharbogang Recycling and Waste Disposal Facility. Clause 05.9 of this Licence states:

> *"The Licencee must control pests, vermin and weeds at the premises."*

Under the *Biosecurity Act 2015,* Griffith City Council, as managers of the Tharbogang Waste Management Centre, has a duty to prevent, eliminate or minimise biosecurity risks on this site. Pest animals (non-native) are considered to represent a biosecurity threat. Council has a general biosecurity duty to manage biosecurity risks posed by pest animals.

Local Lands Services supports the delivery of pest animal management activities including detection and control of pests. NSW Department of Primary Industries is responsible for biosecurity legislation, policy, training, research and education.

The *Riverina Regional Strategic Pest Animal Management Plan*[2] includes the following goal:

> *"Reduce the impacts of pest animals within the Riverina region on production, the environment and the community."*

This Pest Animal Control Plan has been prepared to assist Council meet its obligations to control pest animals under their Environment Protection Licence and *Biosecurity Act, 2015*.

2.5 Pest Species

Due to the operation of a landfill facility at the Tharbogang Waste Management Centre, pest animals, in particular foxes and feral cats, are attracted to the site. These pests are prevalent across the Riverina and Council staff report these two pests are the key pest species observed at the site. Whilst not reported to be present at the site, other pest animal species prevalent in the area that have potential to become a pest at the site are feral pigs, feral goats and rabbits. The recommended control measures for each of these pests is set out in the following sections of this report.

[2] Riverina Local Lands Services 2018, Riverina Regional Strategic Pest Animal Management Plan, Local Lands Service NSW Government

3.0 FOXES

The European Red Fox is prevalent throughout the Riverina and is frequently sighted at the Tharbogang Waste Management Centre. The most effective control measures for foxes are baiting and shooting (Ron Kocaj pers comm, 2019). Both these control measures present some challenges given proximity of the site to nearby farm houses and residential areas. The products used for baiting are normally very selective but can result in the loss of domestic dogs should they stray into areas being baited.

Exclusion fencing can provide effective fox control but is not practical for this site with its 12km perimeter across undulating terrain. Trapping is not a common fox control technique, particularly due to the effectiveness of baiting, and is not recommended.

Implementation of conventional ground fox baiting is the recommended routine control method for foxes.

Fox baiting at the Tharbogang Waste Management Centre should be carried out by an Authorised Control Officer. Council already have staff with this accreditation within their Parks & Gardens Division for fox control at Lake Wyangan.

Ground baiting involves the burying of baits along tracks, fence lines and other areas where foxes are known to travel. The main bait used for fox control is 1080. As 1080 is a restricted pesticide, it is subject to a Pesticide Control Order issued by the Environmental Protection Authority. An extract of this Control Order which relates specifically to foxes can be found at https://www.epa.nsw.gov.au/your-environment/pesticides/pesticides-nsw-overview/pesticide-control-orders. The restrictions and requirements under this Pesticide Control Order include:

- 1080 can only be used by an Authorised Control Officer with appropriate personal protection equipment;
- 1080 can only be sourced from Local Lands Services;
- 1080 must be securely stored, only stored temporarily and any unused product must be disposed of within one month of completion of a baiting program;
- 1080 must be transported in a secure location within a vehicle;
- Neighbours should be notified in writing three days prior to a baiting program being carried out. Notification should also include an advertisement in 'The Area News';
- Signage notices on all property entrances is required during and for four weeks following a baiting program; and
- 1080 must be handled in a manner that does not result in exposure of the product to people, domestic animals or pets or result in the pollution of waterways or the wider environment.

The list of landholders surrounding the centre to be notified prior to fox baiting is included as Annexure 1. The notification letter is included as Annexure 2 and newspaper advertisement is included as Annexure 3.

The most effective time to bait is usually during late winter and spring when fox populations are at their lowest. This is generally just before breeding and is directly followed by a time of high food demand, when the young cubs are being reared. At other times, especially in autumn, foxes are more mobile and tend to re-establish quickly into vacant territories. Baiting may need to be repeated more often at these times to achieve effective results.

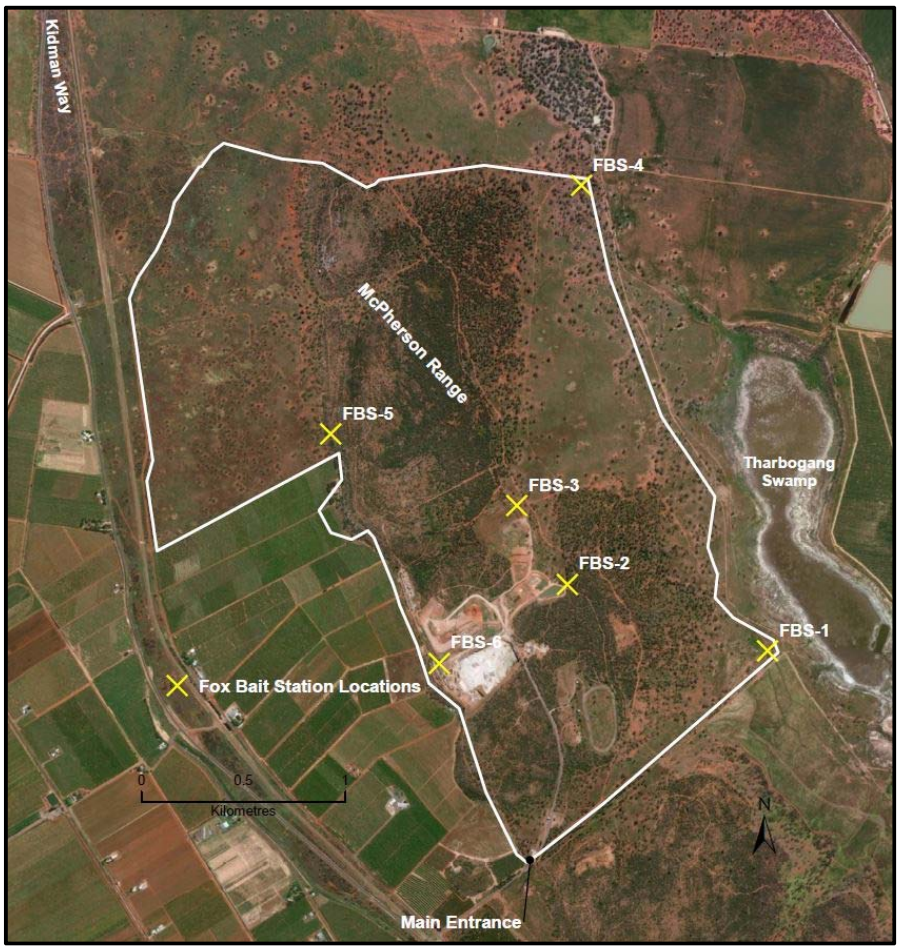
Baiting programs have been shown to be most effective when done twice a year. This causes maximum disruption to both the breeding (late winter/spring) and migration (autumn) stages of the fox's life cycle.

For maximum success, baits should be available to foxes for up to ten days. They should be checked daily and replaced until no more are being taken. Baits should be placed at strategic points along tracks and fence lines where foxes regularly travel, or near carcasses or other attractants, allowing for distance restrictions from residences (500m) and boundaries (5m).

A surface sand pad of about $1m^2$ around the buried baits will provide evidence of any animal activity through track imprints. The positions of baits should be marked with tape or pegs so they can be easily checked later. Baits should be buried 10cm deep. Lures and scents can be used to attract the foxes, but this should not be necessary.

Six baiting locations (bait stations) across the site are recommended, and Figure 3 indicates proposed locations of these bait stations across the property. The location of these bait sites should be modified as required subject to the outcomes of baiting programs. Bait stations should be monitored with motion activated cameras to record all activity at each site. A camera record sheet is included as Annexure 4. Contractors shall provide footage to Council of positive sighting of pest animals within the control period.

Figure 3: Fox Bait Sites



The location of the fox bait stations set out in Figure 3 is provided in Table 2.

Table 2: Fox Bait Station Location

Bait Location No.	Longitude	Latitude
FBS - 1	145.9938°E	34.23°S
FBS – 2	145.9832°E	34.227°S
FBS – 3	145.9805°E	34.223°S
FBS – 4	145.9841°E	34.2094°S
FBS – 5	145.9707°E	34.2202°S
FBS – 6	145.9763°E	34.2304°S

The following process for baiting is recommended:

- All neighbours (as listed in Annexure 1) are given three days' notice in writing using the letter in Annexure 2 prior to baiting commencing. Given the proximity to residential areas notification should include advertising in 'The Area News' using the advertisement in Annexure 3;
- Baits must be buried 10cm deep, checked daily and where necessary replaced;
- The location of baits should be marked for ease of bait replacement and/or removal;
- Baiting should occur for a few days up to ten days;
- At the end of the baiting period all remaining baits should be collected and removed for disposal; and
- Signage is required at all entrances, during and for four weeks after baiting, an example of which is provided in Figure 4. Signage should include the toxin (1080), the date baiting commenced, the target pest (fox) and contact details;
- Any fox carcasses found after baiting should be disposed of by burial in the Centre's animal carcass pit;
- Records to be kept of number of baits laid and taken at each location, and the location of and number of any fox carcasses; and
- A record form for baiting is included as Annexure 5. This form will be filled out daily.

Figure 4: Fox Baiting Notice

There is no need for free feeding foxes prior to baiting. A Standard Operating Procedure for fox baiting can be found at https://www.pestsmart.org.au/ground-baiting-of-foxes-with-1080/.

When used in conjunction with baiting, **shooting** of foxes is an effective control measure. Given the proximity of the Tharbogang Waste Management Centre to farm houses and residential areas, it is recommended that shooting only be carried out by appropriately skilled, experienced and licenced pest control experts. Fox carcasses should be disposed of in the Centre's animal carcass pit. Records should be kept of number of and age of foxes shot. If shooting is to be utilised as an adjunct to feral cat control, the opportunity should be utilised to control foxes as well. However, a shooting program for foxes, given the constraints of the site and the locale, should not be the routine control method utilised for control of foxes. Shooting should be conducted at night. A contractor is required to use the standard operation procedure for https://www.pestsmart.org.au/ground-shooting-of-foxes/ as a minimum standard for this particular control method.. A shooting record sheet is included as Annexure 6.

4.0 FERAL CATS

Feral cats are prevalent throughout the Riverina and are frequently sighted at the Tharbogang Waste Management Centre. Exclusion fencing can provide effective cat control but, as with foxes, it is not practical for this site.

The most appropriate control methods for feral cats at the Tharbogang Waste Management Centre are trapping and shooting (Ron Kocaj pers comm, 2019).

Trapping of cats is viewed as a labour intensive and relatively ineffective control method for feral cats over large areas, but as useful in smaller semi-rural areas – such as around the Tharbogang Waste Management Centre. Trapping is best undertaken by an experienced operator. It Is important the animal capture and management is carried out humanely. All firearms used must be by appropriately licensed staff or contractors; and all operators must strictly conform with the firearms regulations.

All traps have the potential to cause injury and some degree of suffering and distress so should only be used when no practical alternative exists. Traps that contain an animal (eg, cage or box traps) cause fewer injuries than traps that restrain an animal (eg, leg-hold traps). Animals caught in a cage trap are not likely to experience significant injuries unless they make frantic attempts to escape. Importantly, non-target animals that are caught in cage traps can usually be released unharmed.

As well as injuries, trapped animals can suffer from exposure, thirst, starvation, shock, capture myopathy and predation therefore, traps should be placed in a suitable area protected from extremes of weather and must be inspected at least once daily, preferably in the early morning. Traps should not be set where there is a risk of entanglement with fences or thick vegetation as this can also cause injury to the trapped animal. Trapped animals should be approached carefully and quietly to minimise panic, further stress and risk of injury. Any cats caught in a trap should be scanned for the presence of a microchip. If a microchip is found the cat should be transferred to the Council's animal pound. Feral cats must be destroyed as quickly and humanely as possible with a single rifle shot to the brain, and their bodies disposed of in the Centre's animal carcass pit. If lactating females are caught in a trap, efforts should be made to find dependent kittens and kill them quickly and humanely. Non-target animals that are caught but not severely injured should be released at the trap site. If they are injured, but may respond to veterinary treatment, such treatment should be sought. Severely injured non-target animals must be destroyed quickly and humanely.

Fresh chicken meat is the best bait. Trapping should occur during winter, which is outside the cats' breeding season. An annual program is initially recommended for the first five years of this plan; the frequency of trapping can then be judged based on the success of the program.

Traps should be checked each morning, left closed during the day and reset in the evening. Traps should be placed in areas clear of vegetation. Traps should be pegged to the ground. A network of five to ten traps is recommended for one week (six trapping nights) for an annual program – these traps should be placed in proximity to the operational areas of the Waste Management Centre in areas where feral cats are active and where sites are readily accessible through the track network. It is recommended to set five traps in the locations depicted in Figure 5 and Table 3. The balance of the traps (up to five) can be moved around the landfill to target areas with high cat activity.

The cat traps should be monitored with motion activated cameras to record all activity at each site. Contractors shall provide footage to Council of positive sighting of pest animals within the control period. A record form for trapping is included as Annexure 5. This form will be filled out daily and provided to Council at the end of the control period.

Neighbours (as listed in Annexure 1) should be notified in writing using the letter in Annexure 2, three days prior to any feral cat trapping activities so they can take action to protect any domestic cats. Trapping is most effective at night so domestic cat owners should keep their pet cats indoors from dusk until dawn whilst trapping is being carried out.

Figure 5: Cat Trap Sites

The location of the cat trap sites shown in Figure 5 is provided in Table 3.

Table 3: Cat Trap Locations

Trap Location No.	Longitude	Latitude
CTS - 1	145.9759°E	34.23022°S
CTS – 2	145.9771°E	34.22793°S
CTS – 3	145.9789°E	34.228°S
CTS – 4	145.9802°E	34.2264°S
CTS – 5	145.9799°E	34.22308°S

Records should be kept of the number, sex, weight and location of cats caught in traps using the record sheet in Annexure 5. Local Lands Services has traps available for feral cats, and these can be provided on request. A Standard Operating Procedure for feral cat trapping can be found at https://www.pestsmart.org.au/trapping-of-feral-cats-using-cage-traps/.

Shooting of feral cats is an effective control measure and is best conducted at night. According to *Sharp T, 2012*:

> *"Shooting can be a humane method of destroying feral cats when it is carried out by experienced, skilled and responsible shooters; the animal can be clearly seen and is within range; and the correct firearm, ammunition and shot placement is used."*

Records should be kept of the location of, sex, weight and number of cats shot using the record sheet in Annexure 6. Wounded cats must be located and dispatched as quickly and humanely as possible. If lactating females are shot, reasonable efforts should be made to find dependent kittens and kill them quickly and humanely. All shot cats should be buried in the Centre's animal carcass pit.

Given the proximity of the site to farm houses and residential areas shooting should only be carried out by appropriately skilled, experienced and licenced pest control experts. All operators must strictly conform with the firearms regulations. Neighbours (as listed in Annexure 1) should be notified in writing using the letter in Annexure 2, three days prior to a shooting activity to allow them to take action to protect any domestic cats by keeping them indoors overnight. A contractor is required to use the standard operation procedure for https://www.pestsmart.org.au/ground-shooting-of-feral-cats/ as a minimum standard for this particular control method.

5.0 OTHER PESTS

Other pests prevalent in the Riverina which are not presently an issue at the Tharbogang Waste Management Centre include feral pigs, feral goats and rabbits. Control measures for these pests are set out in the following sub-sections.

5.1 Feral Pigs

Feral pig control options include trapping or shooting. Local Lands Services has pig traps available for landholders to use. Pig trapping can be "hit and miss". 1080 can be used to control feral pigs but as they are large animals, high concentrations are required which increases the risk of non-target impacts and hence is not recommended.

Shooting of feral pigs is an effective control measure and is recommended for the Tharbogang Waste Management Centre. Given the proximity of farm houses and residential areas to the site, it is recommended that any shooting is carried out by appropriately skilled, experienced and licenced pest control experts. Shooting should be carried out at night. Neighbours (as listed in Annexure 1) should be notified in writing using the letter in Annexure 2, three days prior to any shooting operations. Pig carcasses should be disposed of in the Centre's animal carcass pit. Records should be kept of the location of sex, weight and number of pigs shot using the record sheet in Annexure 6. A contractor is required to use the standard operation procedure for https://www.pestsmart.org.au/ground-shooting-of-feral-pigs/ as a minimum standard for this particular control method.

5.2 Feral Goats

Feral goats are known to exist on nearby Scenic Hill but not presently at the Tharbogang Waste Management Centre. In the warmer months when water supplies are scarce, trapping is an effective means of catching feral goats as they congregate close to water sources. Goat meat is a high-value product and there are feral goat mustering contractors that could be engaged to trap and/or muster feral goats should they arise as an issue at the site. Records of all goats trapped and removed should be kept including number, sex and weight. Shooting whilst effective is not a preferred option for feral goat control.

5.3 Rabbits

Rabbits are not known to exist at the Tharbogang Waste Management Centre. Rabbits tend to be a localised problem. Effective rabbit control measures include deep ripping warrens, shooting and baiting with Pindone treated carrots. 1080 can also be used to control rabbits, but it is not as effective as Pindone. Rabbits need to be free fed for a few days prior to baiting. Pindone is subject to a Pesticide Control Order and can only be used by an Authorised Control Officer. A copy of the Pindone Pesticide Control Order can be found at https://www.epa.nsw.gov.au/your-environment/pesticides/pesticides-nsw-overview/pesticide-control-orders and a Standard Operating Procedure for baiting rabbits with Pindone can be found at https://www.pestsmart.org.au/ground-baiting-of-rabbits-with-pindone/.

Rabbit warren identification and ripping is the most effective and practical control method, and hence is recommended for the Tharbogang Waste Management Centre. Records should be kept of the location and extent of warrens ripped. A Standard Operating Procedure for rabbit warren ripping can be found at https://www.pestsmart.org.au/rabbit-warren-destruction-by-ripping/. Rabbits can also be controlled by shooting by appropriately skilled, experienced and licenced pest control experts. Neighbours (as listed in Annexure 1) should be notified in writing three days prior to any shooting activity. Records should be kept of number, sex and weight of rabbits shot using the record sheet in Annexure 6. A contractor is required to use the standard operation procedure for https://www.pestsmart.org.au/ground-shooting-of-rabbits/ as a minimum standard for this particular control method.

6.0 REFERENCES

- NSW EPA, 2015, Environmental Protection Licence No. 5875.
- Riverina Local Lands Services 2018, Riverina Regional Strategic Pest Animal Management Plan, Local Lands Service NSW Government.
- Sharp T (2012). Standard Operating Procedure: Ground shooting of feral cats (CAT001). Invasive Animals CRC.

6.1 Personal Communications

Kocaj, Ron, Biosecurity Officer, Riverina Local Land Services

6.2 Bibliography

- Sharp T (2012). Standard Operating Procedure: Ground baiting of foxes with sodium fluoroacetate (FOX001). Invasive Animals CRC.
- Sharp T (2012). Standard Operating Procedure: Ground shooting of feral cats (CAT001). Invasive Animals CRC.
- Sharp T (2012). Standard Operating Procedure: Ground shooting of feral pigs (PIG003). Invasive Animals CRC.
- Sharp T (2012). Standard Operating Procedure: Ground shooting of foxes (FOX003). Invasive Animals CRC.
- Sharp, T (2012). Standard Operating Procedure: Ground shooting of rabbits (RAB009). Invasive Animals CRC.
- Sharp, T (2012) Standard Operating Procedure: Rabbit warren destruction by ripping (RAB006). Invasive Animals CRC.
- Sharp T (2012. Standard Operating Procedure: Trapping of feral cats using cage traps (CAT002). Invasive Animals CRC.

Annexure 1

Surrounding Neighbour List

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Annexure 2

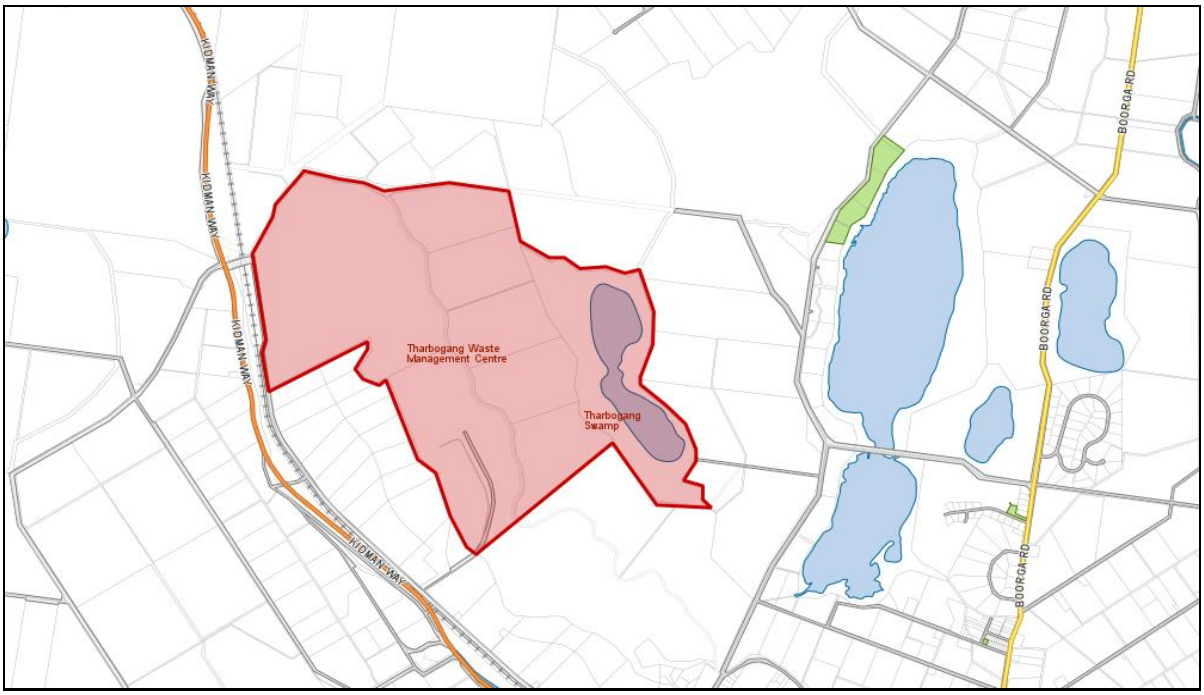
Neighbour Notification Letter

20##

Insert Address of Resident

Dear Resident

Griffith City Council will be carrying out a (insert particular control method) program by placing (insert specific detail) at the Tharbogang Waste Management Centre and Tharbogang Swamp. See attached map below.



This program will commence on the ## ###### 20## and conclude on the ## ###### 20##.

(When using fox baits insert below paragraph)
Baits will be laid in accordance to the Pesticides Act 1999 - Pesticide Control Order under section 38, schedule 2 use of 1080 bait product control of foxes.

For further information please contact Council on (02) 69 62 8100.

Yours faithfully

JOHN ROSER
WASTE OPERATIONS MANAGER

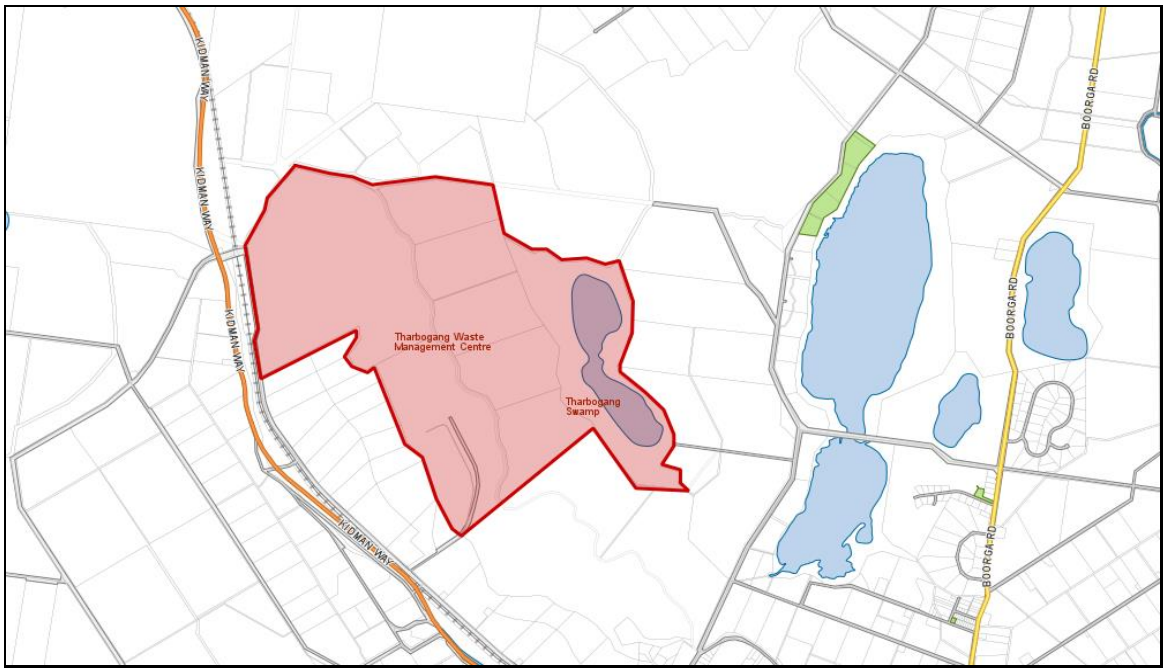
Annexure 3

Newspaper Advertisement

Notification of (Insert Particular Pest Animal Control Method) at the Tharbogang Waste Management Centre

The Waste Department of Griffith City Council will commence placing **(Insert Particular Pest Animal Control Method)** at the Tharbogang Waste Management Centre from the ## ###### 2019 and the program will end on the ## ###### 2019. **(For fox baiting insert below)** All conditions of the Pesticides control order 2018 will be followed including the Pesticides Act 1999- Pesticide Control Order under section 38, schedule 2 use of 1080 bait product control of foxes.
For further information contact John Roser – Waste Operations Manager during business hours on (02) 69 62 8100.

Annexures



Annexure 4

Camera Record Sheet

Griffith City Council
Tharbogang Waste Management Centre

Camera Site Data Sheet

Project name: Tharbogang Waste Management Centre

Site ID: .....

Installed by: .....**Date set:** .....

Camera No:.....

Memory card number: .....**Camera Type:**.....

GPS coordinates (GDA): .....

Bait/trap type: .....

TAKE A PHOTO OF THIS SHEET

Date retrieved: .....

Was the camera operating on retrieval? .....

Notes: .....

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Annexure 5

Bait/Trap Record Sheet

Griffith City Council
Tharbogang Waste Management Centre

Bait/Trap Station Record Sheet

Project name: Tharbogang Waste Management Centre

Site ID: .....

Date:.....

Form Completed By: .....

Bait Taken: Y/N .....

Trap Set Off: Y/N .....

Animal Trapped: .....

Sex: .....

Weight (kg):.....

Notes: .....

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Annexure 6

Shooting Record Sheet

Griffith City Council
Tharbogang Waste Management Centre

Shooting Record Sheet

Project name: Tharbogang Waste Management Centre

Date:.....

Shooter Details: .....

Pest Animals Observed: .....

Pest Animals Shot (type/sex/weight): .....

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.....

Disposal Method: .....

Number of Rounds Fired: .....

Notes: .....

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