

Suggestions for pest management strategy

- Allow for bow hunters to participate in the supplementary pest control program. Bow hunting can be very useful for when issues like noise and other safety issues that disqualify the need for a firearm.
- Allow for other hunting clubs to be able to participate in the supplementary pest control program. There are numerous hunting clubs which give a great level of training to its members in the use of firearms, bows and other techniques. (first aid, navigation)
- Consider the use of goats in the weed management strategy
- Consider the use of ferreting to help manage the problem of rabbits
- Allow those under 18 years old to participate in the supplementary pest control program. Under law a person between the ages of 12 to 18 with both a minors permit and a game license can hunt under adult supervision on crown land except in national parks
- Allow for the use of dogs under a controlled program to help with pigs, foxes and deer.
- Consider allowing hunters to use calls to lure pests in for hunt.
- Allow hunting clubs to carry out fox drives in public areas where possible
- Allow for the pest control program to be run in other times of the year, especially in parks that have very low visitation rates.
- Allow for hunters from overseas to be able to cull the pests in national parks. There is a huge missed opportunity here for international tourism here for hunters from overseas to come and hunt in national parks in New South Wales.
- Reform the system for kangaroo management as the current system was identified to have problems in previous reviews to have kangaroos shot and left to drop on a large scale which further creates problems for pest management. Applying the same model used for ducks on the rice fields would be the best option and is done in Queensland.
- Introduce bag limits for kangaroos and an open and closed season to allow for the population to be better managed by both landholders and government agencies like the national parks and wildlife service and the department of primary industries.
- Repeal the laws in regards to crossbows to allow them to be used for hunting as is done with bows and arrows in New South Wales and as some states like Queensland and the northern territory allow to be done.
- Reform the firearms laws to allow pistols to be used for pest control by farmers, hunters and professional contract shooters.
- Reform the laws to allow for recreational hunters and farmers to use suppressors
- Allow for volunteers to help curb the problem with weeds
- Extend the program to other national parks when possible.
- Allow farmers to use their category C firearms on other private properties (with permission from the owner) as the current firearm laws prevent them from doing so.
- Allow contract shooters to use their category D firearms on their own private properties as the current laws prevent them from doing so.
- Adopt the use of bounties on species such as cats, dogs and foxes.
- Consider cutting red tape to allow for air rifles to be used to help take care of the pest bird problem such as the Indian myna bird

- Consider coordinating with local councils and community groups to combat the problem of pest birds in local areas and inner suburbs.
- Sell tags to recreational hunters who want to help cull the wild brumbies.
- Allow Brumby runners to help take care of the population of wild brumbies.
- Review the food regulations in regards to game meat and the sale of game meat as right now a hunter, contract shooter and farmer can feed his family his hunted game meat but cannot give it to others or sell it either to Australian consumers or overseas, even when a lot of it is safe to eat for family members and even safer than the meat which is imported from overseas.

Division 5 Sale and storage of meat 105 Sale of meat for human consumption

(1) A person must not sell, by wholesale or on meat retail premises, meat for human consumption or as an ingredient of processed meat unless:

(a) The meat, or the carcase from which it came, has been supplied from premises that are:

(i) authorised by a licence to be operated as an abattoir or game meat primary processing plant, or

(ii) An abattoir or game meat primary processing plant that is operating in accordance with the laws of the place in which the premises are situated, and
(b) The supplier has indicated, whether by the packaging or branding of the meat or carcase, or by documentation accompanying the meat or carcase, that the meat or carcase has been passed as being fit for human consumption in accordance with this Regulation or the laws of the place from which the meat was supplied.

(2) A person must not sell, on meat retail premises, processed meat for human consumption unless it has been produced at premises that are:

(a) Authorised by a licence to be operated as a meat processing plant or meat retail premises, or

(b) A meat processing plant or meat retail premises operating in accordance with the laws of the place in which the premises are situated.

(3) A person must not sell meat for human consumption, or as an ingredient of processed meat, on retail premises selling meat in a form ready to be consumed (such as a restaurant or take away food shop) unless it has been supplied from premises that are:

(a) authorised by a licence to be operated as an abattoir, game meat primary processing plant, meat processing plant or meat retail premises, or

(b) An abattoir, game meat primary processing plant, meat processing plant or meat retail premises operating in accordance with the laws of the place in which the premises are situated.

Sale of meat for use as animal food

A person must not sell, by wholesale or on meat retail premises, meat for use as animal food or as an ingredient of processed animal food unless:

(a) The meat, or the carcase from which it came, has been supplied from premises that are:

(i) authorised by a licence to be operated as an abattoir or game meat primary processing plant, or

(ii) An abattoir or game meat primary processing plant that is operating in accordance with the laws of the place in which the premises are situated, or

(b) The meat is game meat from a kangaroo or feral goat and has been packaged, processed, treated, boned or cut up on premises that are:

- (i) authorised by a licence to be operated as an animal food processing plant, or
- (ii) Operating as the equivalent of an animal food processing plant in accordance with the laws of the place in which the premises are situated.

<http://www.environment.gov.au/biodiversity/wildlife-trade/publications/national-codes-practice-humane-shooting-kangaroos-and-wallabies>

http://www.pestsmart.org.au/wp-content/uploads/2013/03/BIR001_shooting-pest-birds.pdf

<http://www.ehp.qld.gov.au/licences-permits/plants-animals/documents/is-wl-dmp-landholder.pdf>