



QUEENSLAND FERAL PEST INITIATIVE ROUND 7

Survey Report on Wild Dog Impacts and Management Effort

Final Results – Follow-up Survey (May 2025)



*Funded by the Queensland Government as
part of the Queensland Feral Pest Initiative*

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BACKGROUND

Southern Queensland Landscapes (SQ Landscapes) is implementing a project under the Queensland Feral Pest Initiative Round 7. This project is titled “Reversing the declining participation rates in strategic pest control initiatives in Southern Queensland.”

Themes from previous expert interviews indicate a decline in participation in collaborative wild dog control techniques (baiting). The interview themes also describe limited investment in individual control (trapping, shooting, fencing) due to perceived lack of skills and/or lack of economic impact. This survey was designed to explore two questions:

1. *Is there a relationship between the level of impact from wild dogs and the level of effort exerted to manage them?*
2. *What will people consider important enough to share about their experience of wild dogs in an open text, optional question?*

This report presents the survey results as gathered throughout the period from May to July 2025. Note that the survey period was extended following the flooding in western QLD to allow time for those impacted by that emergency weather event to contribute more fully.

SURVEY DESIGN, DELIVERY AND ANALYSIS

The survey was designed to be as simple as possible with only the following questions:

First name

Last name

*Email**

What level of wild dog impacts have you experienced over the past year?

1 - no impact

2 - less than expected impact

3 - expected impact

4 - more impact than expected

5 - more impact than ever experienced before

What level of effort have you invested in wild dog management over the past year?

1 - no effort

2 - less effort than expected

3 - the level of effort expected

4 - more effort than expected

5 - more effort than ever before

Further comments regarding wild dogs on your property:

I agree to receive monthly Wild Dog Management Information

An additional question to capture Property Address/es was added part-way through the follow-up survey to capture location information however inconsistency in responses meant it was not used in analysis.

People were invited to complete the survey via a Facebook ad campaign from April 10th 2025. The survey advertising closed on 11 July 2025. Audience targeting was shifted from the first survey, which was set to target those with interests in agriculture and farming, to geographic targeting of the locations listed in Appendix A. The ad had a reach of 25,891 Facebook users and generated 1416 clicks on the link to the survey.

Survey results were analysed by the project manager with minimal partnership with AI CoPilot. Where AI CoPilot was used, this is acknowledged in the text or figure caption. Simple counts of ratings for impact and effort have been represented graphically and combined for simplicity. Then the combined impact and effort responses from individual respondents has been shown as a tally and represented is a bubble chart to highlight the relationship between these responses. Text responses were separated into individual sentences and ideas and then thematically coded by the project manager as responses about: problems, impacts, actions and terms for problem canids. These groups of responses were then offered to AI CoPilot to explore for themes and approaches to summarise further. The next section lays out the results of these analysis.



SURVEY RESULTS

Level of Impact

Responses to question “What level of wild dog impacts have you experienced over the past year?” are shown in Figure 1.

These responses can be further summarized into three categories to indicate impact equal to, more than or less than expected as shown in Figure 2. The colouring of the bars in Figure 1 matches the summarized pie pieces in Figure 2. The data shows that 62% (124 out of 201) of survey respondents consider that they are experiencing more impact from wild dogs than ever before.

Figure 1: Responses to Question “What level of wild dog impacts have you experienced over the past year?” Survey May – July 2025 (N = 201)

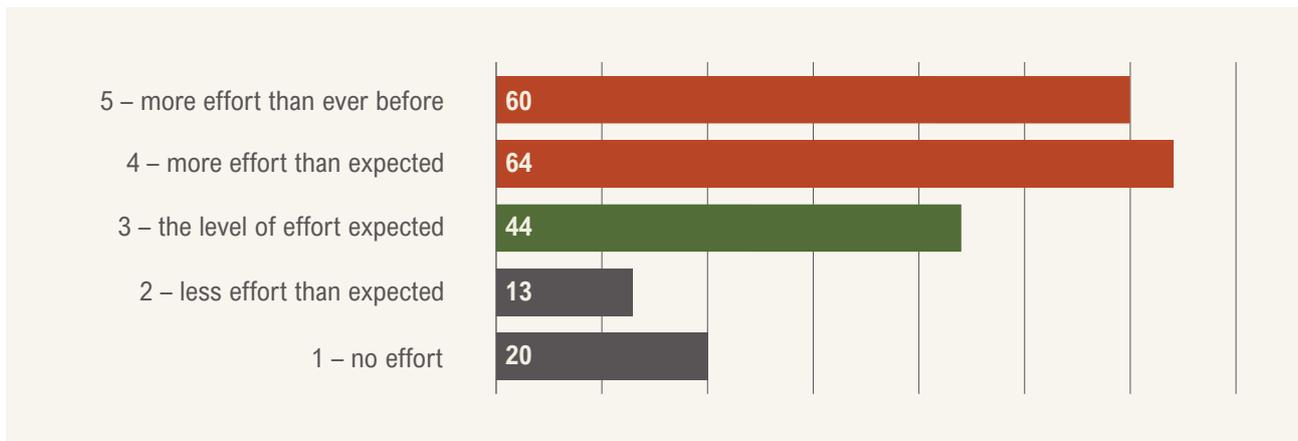
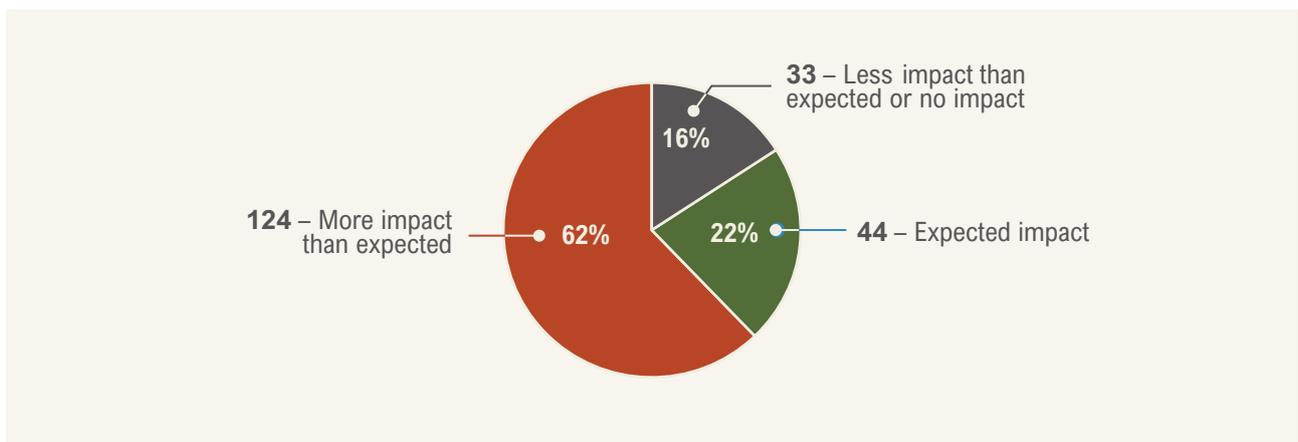


Figure 2: Proportion of Responses to the Question “What level of wild dog impacts have you experienced over the past year?” Survey May – July 2025 (n = 201)





Level of Effort

Responses to question “What level of effort have you invested in wild dog management over the past year?” are shown in Figure 3. Note that one respondent did not provide a response to this question so that n=200.

As for the previous question, these responses can be summarized to indicate effort equal to, more than or less than expected as shown in Figure 4. Again, the colouring matches between the two different displays of the data. The survey data shows that 59% (118 out of 200) have put in more effort than expected (or more than ever before). This is similar to the proportion experiencing more impact than expected.

Figure 3: Responses to the Questions “What level of effort have you invested in wild dog management over the past year?” Survey May – July 2025 (n = 200)

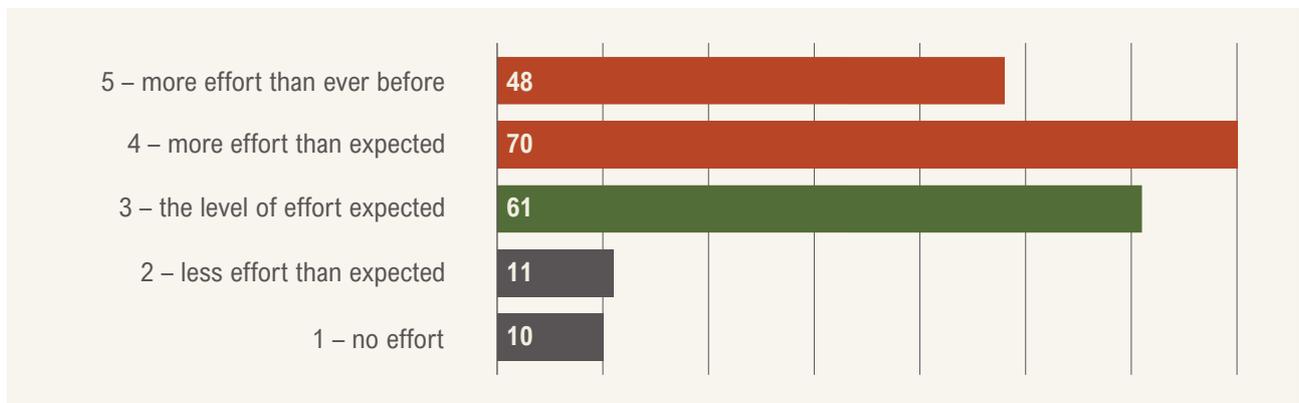
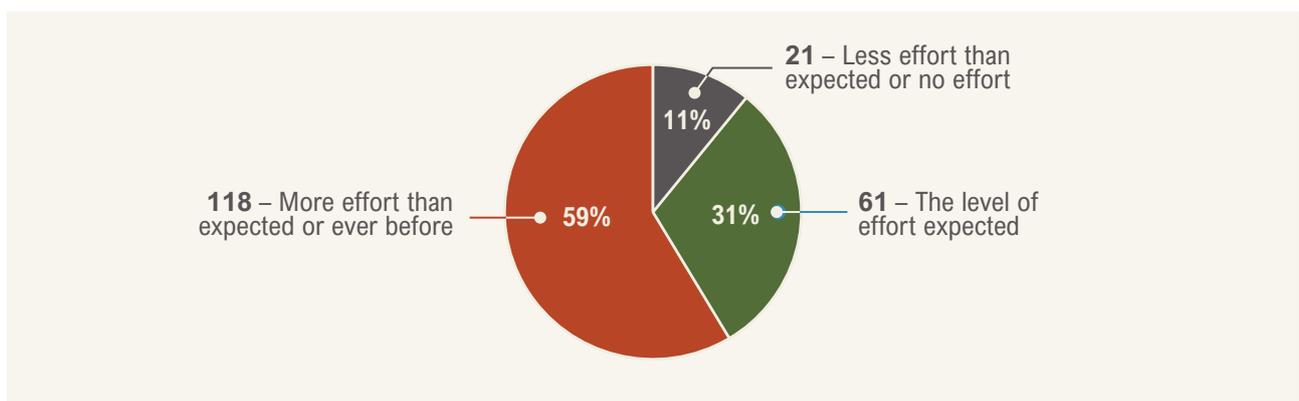


Figure 4: Proportion of Responses to the Question “What level of effort have you invested in wild dog management over the past year?” Survey May – July 2025 (n = 200)

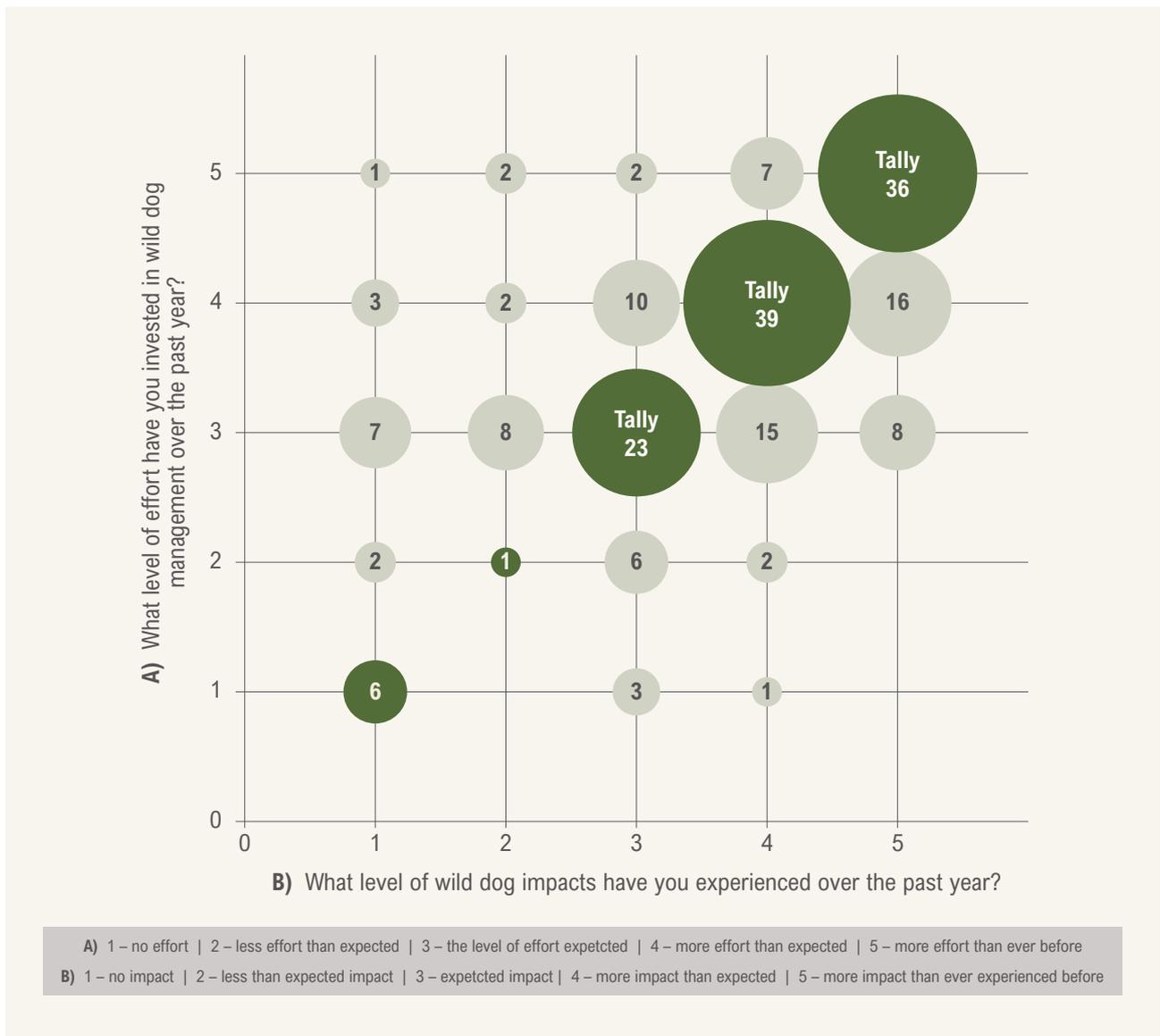


Comparing Impact and Effort

The frequency of the combination of responses to these two questions is also of interest. Figure 5 shows the relationship between perceived wild dog impacts and perceived management effort.

There are a few key patterns to note in Figure 5. The light green circles highlight that 105 (52%) of survey respondents believe that their efforts are matched to the level of impact they are experiencing. It is of interest to note that 75 (37%) of respondents indicate both more impact and more effort than expected (the largest of the green circles in Figure 5). This scenario could be interpreted as having a negative effect on production in terms of both unexpected losses and unexpected costs. Also of interest is the very low number of respondents indicating low impact with high effort (8, 4%) and an even lower response of high impact with low effort (3, 1.5%). These patterns will be drawn on to answer our first question on the relationship between impact and effort.

Figure 5: Tally of Survey Respondents showing their combination of impact and effort. Survey May – July 2025 (n = 200)



Themes from comments

This section presents a range of qualitative and semi-quantitative analysis of the optional text based question: "Further comments regarding wild dogs on your property:" Appendix B lists all comments provided by respondents, in alphabetical order. The results shown in this section will support answers to the question of what (and if) people would share about their wild dog experiences. It is of note that this was an optional question and was answered, sometimes in great detail, by just over 2 out of 3 survey respondents (135, 67%).

Problems identified

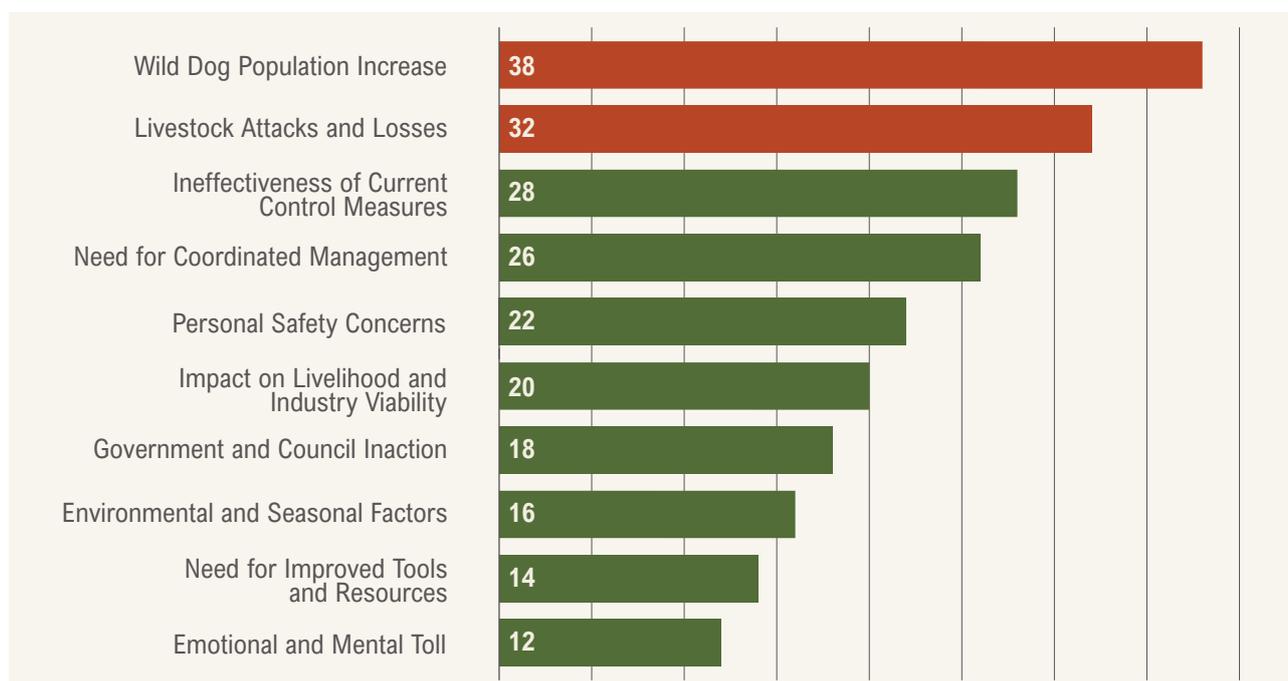
Text responses coded as 'problem' were provided to AI CoPilot with the prompt:

"Please summarise the following text into the top ten themes as determined by the number of source comments. Use only the text provided in the analysis."

Figure 6 shows these themes sorted by count of source comment. Appendix C includes AI CoPilot generated theme details and examples. 'Wild dog population increase' and 'Livestock attacks and losses' were mentioned in more than half the comments coded as 'problems'.



Figure 6: AI Copilot Generated Top 10 themes from 'Problem' Coded Survey Responses Collected May – July 2025



Impacts highlighted

A broad range of impacts were described by respondents. Comments coded as 'impacts' were provided to AI CoPilot to summarise with the prompt:

“Can you summarise these impacts from wild dogs.”

There were impacts highlighted for:

- sheep and lambs
- cattle and calves
- goats
- working dogs
- financial and operational impact
- human and community concerns

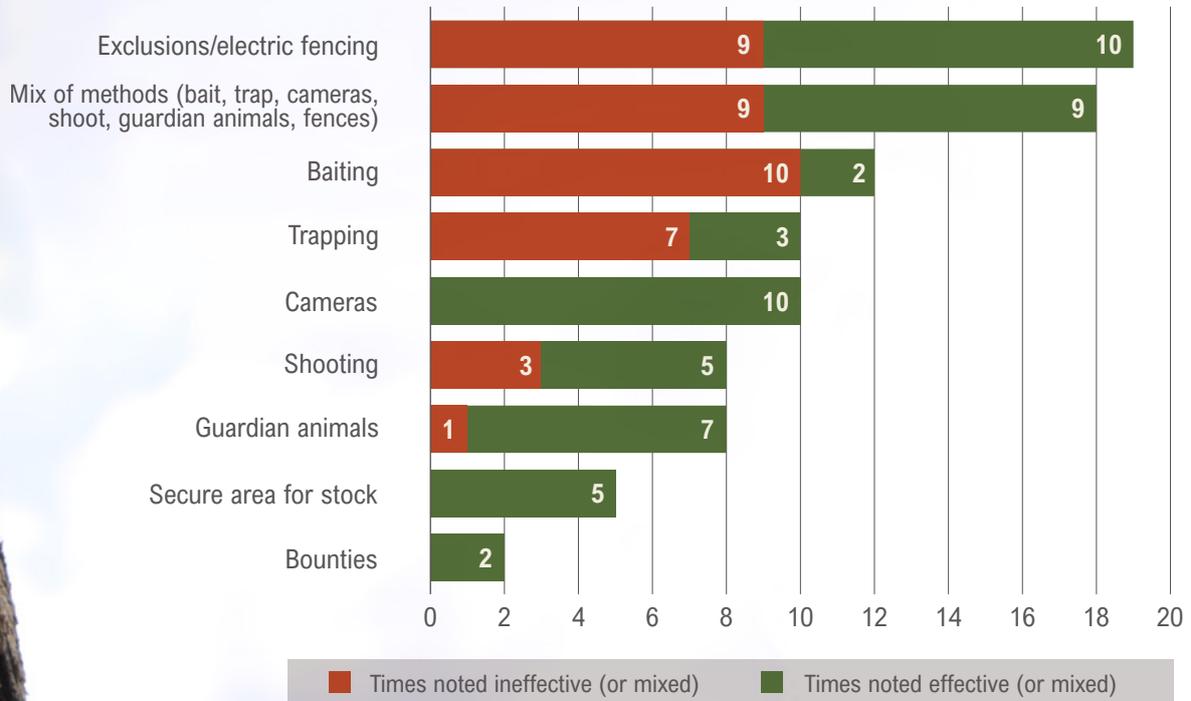
Appendix D shows each of these impacts with descriptions and examples from the survey comments.

There were also a few comments indicating that respondents experienced no impacts from wild dogs. As there were so few of these, they are reproduced here in full:

- “control keeps impacts minimal to none”
- “don't cause much problem”
- “kangaroo numbers satisfy their hunger”
- “never seen wild dogs before”
- “no adverse impact, observe zero foxes and reduced numbers of feral cats and rabbits”
- “no attacks for 12 months though seen”
- “no attacks in 5 years”
- “no issues though dingoes are present”
- “seen but no obvious impact on cows and calves”
- “small impact, used as pig control and they are welcome to keep kangaroo numbers down”



Figure 7: Wild Dog Control Actions Described in Survey Comments, Collected April – July 2025



Actions and their effectiveness

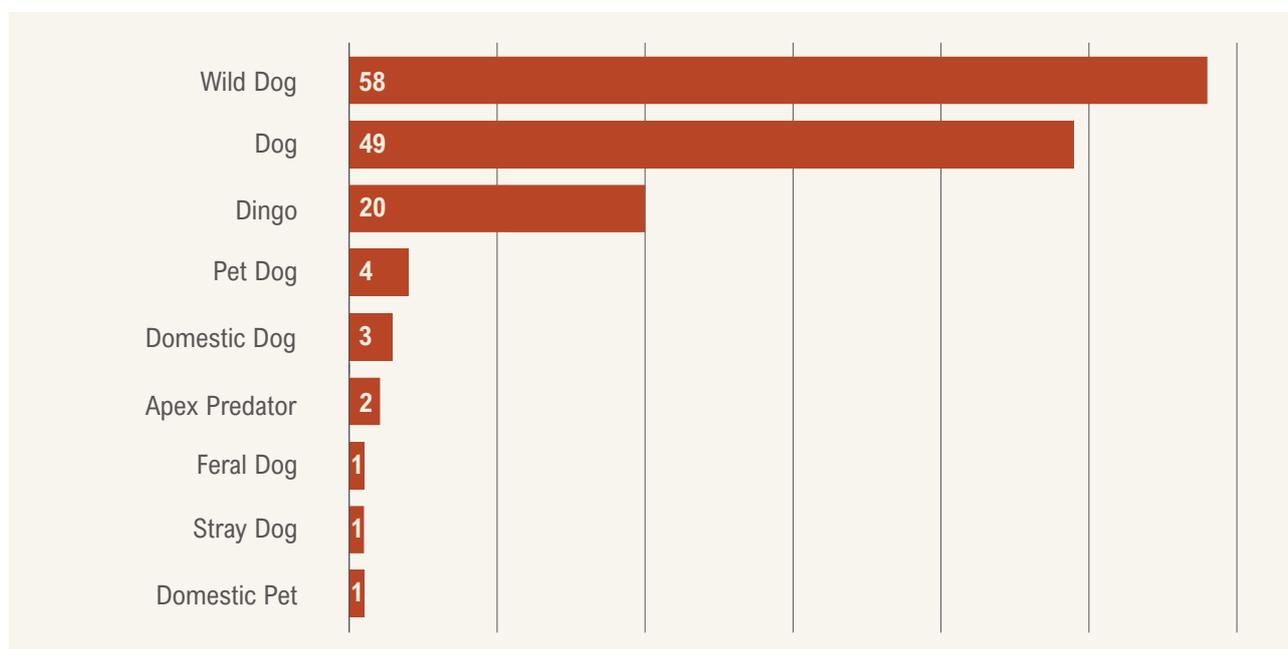
There were a collection of comments that covered wild dog control actions taken by respondents. These were coded 'actions' and then further coded, by the project manager, to which control method was mentioned and whether they were considered effective or ineffective. Figure 7 shows the methods in order of number of comments where they were noted as effective. The count of comments indicating that the same methods were ineffective are overlaid on the histogram. It is clear that fencing and a mix of control methods were most commonly mentioned and were considered effective by some respondents and ineffective by others. Mentions of baiting and trapping, applied as a single method, had high counts of ineffective against those that indicated these were effective stand-alone control methods.

Words used to describe problem canids

There were two key social media comments repeated as the survey was being advertised online. One was concerns about the use of 1080 and the other was whether we were talking about wild dogs or dingos. As there were a range of terms applied to problem dogs in our survey responses, it seemed useful to pull these out and collate them for future discussion.

Figure 8 lists the terms used by survey respondents in order of the number of times they were mentioned. 'wild dog' and 'dog' were clearly the most common terms used by survey respondents with a collection of other terms showing up among the comments.

Figure 8: : Terms Applied to Problem Canids by Survey Respondents, May – July 2025



Comparison to previous survey

This survey was far more successful than the previous survey. The success is attributed to adjustments to the marketing methods for the survey, including the audience targeting and duration of promotion. Note that the success ratio is almost the same however the number of responses for the April – July 2025 survey gives more weight to how well the survey responses represent the issues in community.

Survey Date	June 2024	April – July 2025
Survey responses	16	201
Audience targeting	By interest in agriculture and farming	By geographic location
Duration of promotion	2 weeks	9 weeks
Reach	2,494	25,891
Clicks	111	1416
Success ratio (responses/clicks)	14%	14%

ALIGNMENT WITH RECOMMENDATIONS FROM THE INTERVIEW PHASE

To inform the design of this survey a series of expert interviews were conducted. Recommendations developed from the interviews were:

1. Engage current cohort of land managers with existing high quality wild dog management resources online.
2. Connect land managers to local contacts for wild dog management by making requests to local suppliers to interact with project social posts.
3. Promote assessment of impacts and application of a relevant level of effort to address impacts.
4. Cover all PestSmart recommended methods when sharing resources.
5. Include resources to build negotiation skills.
6. Draw on the experience of the state managed Wild Dog fence to lift complacency about the long-term effectiveness of exclusion fencing.
7. Provide tailored information to landholders signing up for email tips based on the region that they are operating in.
8. Cover a breakdown of strategy planning and risk assessment elements in the resources shared with land holders.
9. Follow the development of environmental markets e.g. Nature Repair Market.
10. Explore the utility of investing in camera arrays as a collaborative pest management investment by councils.

Even though the survey design was very simple, the responses contained a range of material that resonates with the interview recommendations.

The pair of questions about impact and effort were designed to better inform Recommendation 3. These questions give respondents the ability to provide a self-assessment of impacts experienced and effort applied. The survey results confirm that effort is matched to perceived impacts (refer to Figure 5). This result is understandable but does not serve two accepted

approaches in pest management:

- Population ecology indicates that control efforts when impacts are low are more effective in pushing the population of animals below replacement and mitigating long term risks of high impacts in the future.
- Collective, coordinated feral animal control action is most effective at managing populations.

Respondents were happy to call out inaction on the part of their neighbours as an issue. This is relevant to Recommendation 5 – negotiation skills. They have also indicated a preference to act according to the impacts they are experiencing rather than putting in effort in the absence of impact as would be needed to achieve landscape scale coordinated control.

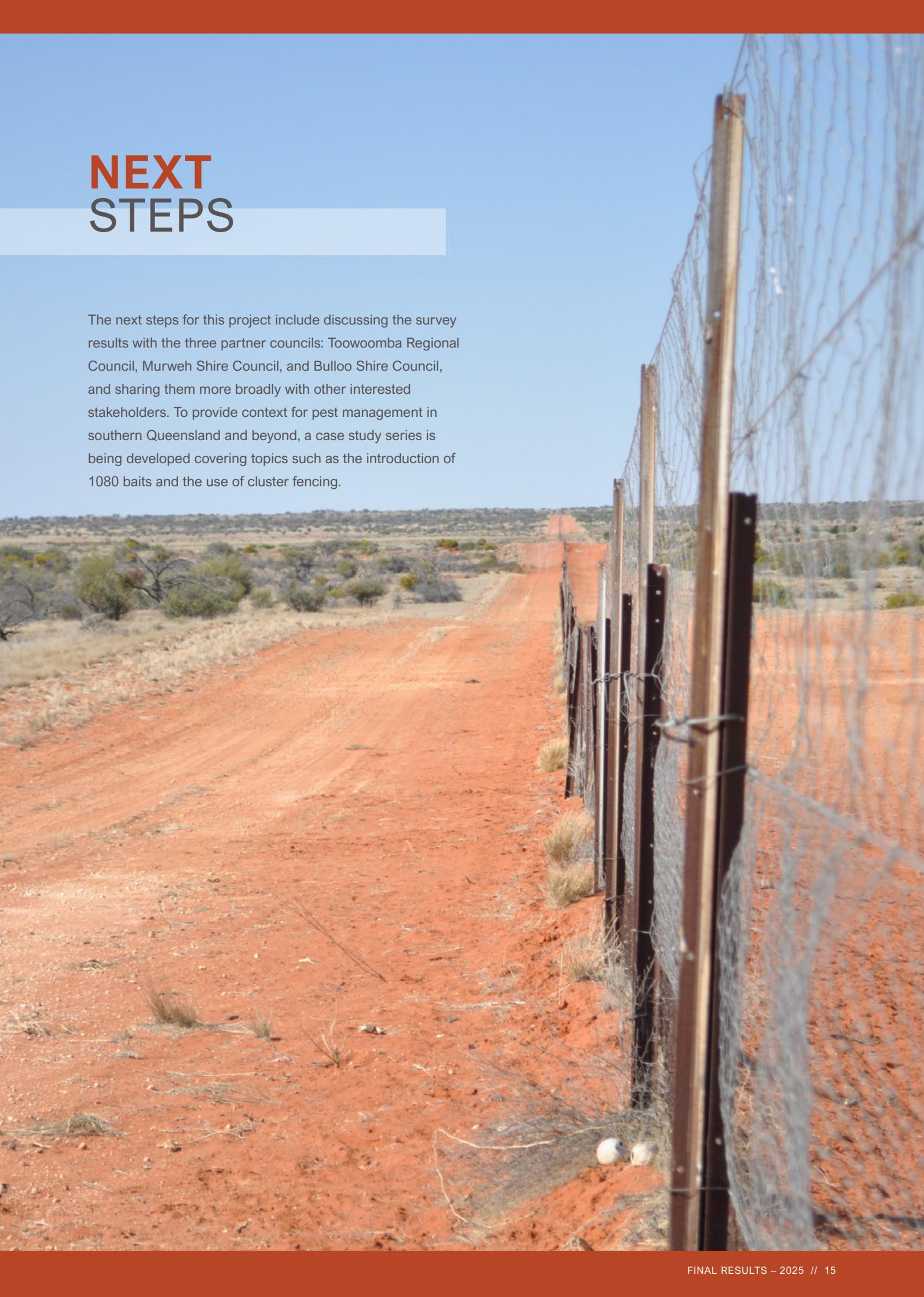
Figure 1, Figure 2 and Figure 6 indicate the proportion of references in survey responses to wild dog impacts being 'more than expected' or 'more than ever before'. At the same time Figure 7 is also indicating that a combination of control measures were in place but had not proved effective.

The citing of effective versus ineffective control methods (and combinations) in Figure 7 supports Recommendation 4. It may be that methods are ineffective due to being disconnected from collective landscape scale action or due to a need for higher skill levels in the application of methods. Recommendations 1 (provide resources), 2 (connect with local suppliers), 6 (state wild dog fence experience) and 7 (tailor information to local need) are aligned with responding to these gaps in the future.

Finally, Recommendation 10 is touched on in the number of times respondents indicated the use of cameras for wild dog management. Figure 7 shows that the use of cameras is accepted and considered largely effective in supporting wild dog control.

NEXT STEPS

The next steps for this project include discussing the survey results with the three partner councils: Toowoomba Regional Council, Murweh Shire Council, and Bulloo Shire Council, and sharing them more broadly with other interested stakeholders. To provide context for pest management in southern Queensland and beyond, a case study series is being developed covering topics such as the introduction of 1080 baits and the use of cluster fencing.



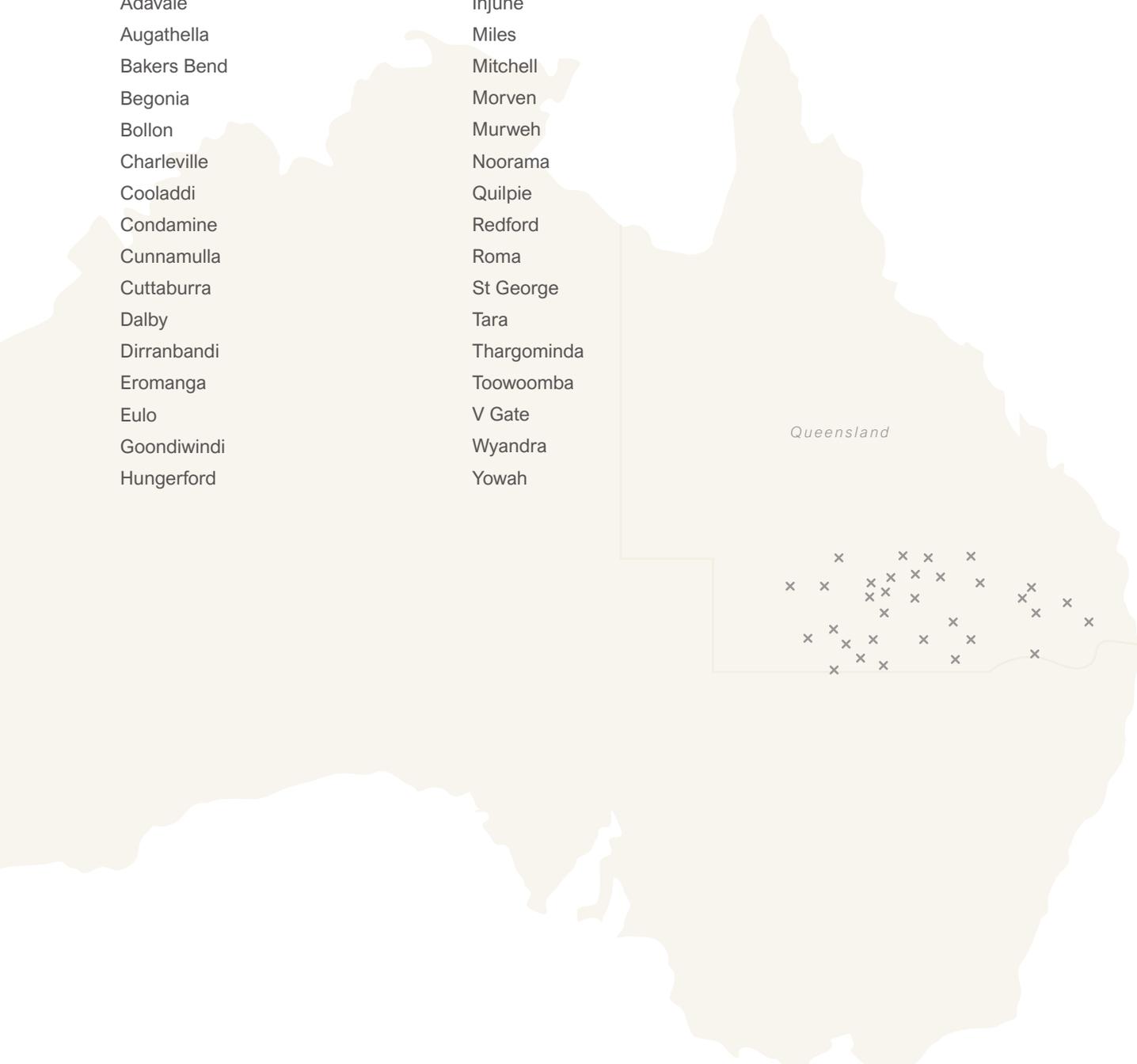
A green-tinted photograph of a horse standing in a field of tall grass and trees. The horse is the central focus, facing right. The background is filled with dense foliage and trees, creating a natural, outdoor setting. The overall color palette is a monochromatic green, with varying shades from dark forest green to a lighter, almost white-green where the text is located.

Appendices

Appendix A

Locations for Facebook Ad Targeting

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| Adavale | Injune |
| Augathella | Miles |
| Bakers Bend | Mitchell |
| Begonia | Morven |
| Bollon | Murweh |
| Charleville | Noorama |
| Cooladdi | Quilpie |
| Condamine | Redford |
| Cunnamulla | Roma |
| Cuttaburra | St George |
| Dalby | Tara |
| Dirranbandi | Thargominda |
| Eromanga | Toowoomba |
| Eulo | V Gate |
| Goondiwindi | Wyandra |
| Hungerford | Yowah |



Appendix B

Raw responses to survey question: "Further comments regarding wild dogs on your property:"

- 2 wild dogs regularly hunt down wallabies, deer and other wildlife on property
- A lot more activity than other years.
- Access to our property is restricted as council need to construct a road for landholders to control the very large pig and dog problem. There is 10 landholders that this effects.
- After the March bait program. There was an marked increase in dog numbers with four dogs seen last week and about thirty shot since October over three neighbouring properties plus lots of pigs
- Also block on Oakey Pittsworth Rd, dogs sited.
- I use donkeys and marammas with sheep, wouldn't survive without them. Protective cows for cow herd. I've been using them for over eight years, prior to this I did my own baiting and trapping.
- Avoiding traps set last year. Following a power line from the Paroo Wetlands east of Currawinya NP. Recent damage to Dorper Poddy Sheep, dog scratched under a hinge joint fence with Barb wire on the bottom. 1 Ewe had her back end skin pulled off in a full circle. Another had 2 bite marks on her neck.
- Being an aged couple, there is only so much we can do. No property neighbours Bait anymore..
- Bigger litters being caught on cameras around our property, have a thermal scope shooter and a trapper working when they can and we are paying per dead dog.
- Had a big weaner run over 2 klms and killed by a pack of them and trapped 6 dogs off his carcasse.
- Roo numbers appear normal so they definitely are calf killers and maimers, no one wants dog bitten cattle so we lose money on them.
- Come in waves especially the breeding season, trap on dog activity, can be hard in the wet season when there is a lot of rain
- Council have stopped their baiting program, hence dog number are on the upward trend.
- Despite finishing exclusion fences, conducting baiting and aerial shoots we still have a few dogs on the aggregation. Evidence of a lot more on our neighbour to the east (which borders a national park)
- Difficulty keeping them out of our sheep. Recent rains have washed out fencing and they have increased again
- Dingoes are present on our property however we have had no issues.
- Dingo numbers are above average but seem to be more transient that territorial
- Doesn't help when neighbours do nothing about the problem
- Dogs are in packs never seen before , killed one of our kelpies on the chain beside house during the night ..We have always had our dogs near the house since 1952 .
- dogs have been in control but starting to get dogs moving in
- Don't have guns they eat my chickens scared they will kill my dogs they howel outside my camp every night
- Even though we are in an exclusion cluster we still have "wild dogs" hunting in our area either walking over grids (with sirens on them) or finding ways to get past the fence. We had managed to trap and/or shoot the cluster clear of pests 3 years ago, but the dogs have moved back into the area.
- Exclusion fences aren't as an effective control method as I thought they would be

- Exclusion fencing working well.
- Maremma dogs working well
- Not using electric fencing but will reinstate. Energiser. The electric fence is mainly to stop the goats sticking their heads in the fence.
- Fencing and proactive baiting is best control
- First dogs in our area in the last 2 years since approx 1950's
- Frequent sightings of wild dogs near my property . Serious wild dog attacks on livestock on neighbouring properties. My six Maremma dogs keep my own sheep and cattle safe by vigorous patrolling and scent marking.
- Fully exclusion fenced, however continue to manage feral animal impact to ensure the bottom line improves
- Further comments regarding wild dogs on your property.
- Had a pack of nine maul our neighbour's dog then they came through our place less than 100m from our house.
- Had entire flock (53) sheep decimated over a period of time . Leave horns on horned cows for some protection- to fight off dingoes/wild dogs . Had 4 calves bitten and 2 deaths over a 7 year period. Have trapped 4 shot 5 dingoes/wild dogs over 7 years. Can hear or call up (howling) often. Reside at Irongate Q4356
- Have noticed that there has been an increase in the number of female dogs caught in the last few months and also young dogs. Use trapping methods most frequently. Dogs walking along the roads most nights. We have barrier fence mostly done except for about 13kms but some has washed down after recent heavy rain.
- Have owned this property around 4 years and in that time have encountered many dingo/wild dogs. Baiting may need to be more wide spread especially throughout the range country.
- Have seen wild dogs moving around during the day, which is unusual. Have seen first black white and tan wild dog moving around with red ones.
- Haven't seen any
- hi, we can hear the dogs howl in the national park east of us. I keep my young calves close to house. However , over the past 5 years we have had no

attacks on our property. We did see a big dog for a while that ended up as road kill. We have foxes, rabbits, pigs and deer on this property.

- good luck as im on the national park boarder. thanks AM
- I actively hunt wild dogs on my property
- I am still seeing them on trail cams in back paddock. In my front paddock, I have livestock guardian dogs and guardian donkey. No attacks for around 12 mths but they are definitely around.
- I assist my brother who holds a part time contract undertaking wild dog control for the Western Downs Regional Council.
- I can hear them at night in the hills around our place - so I know they are around.
- i have wild dogs all around me so i have invested in marrema dogs (gaurden dogs), it is the best thing i have done ,over a year now and no loses to feral dogs
- I live 3 km from our town centre and been seeing wild dogs every morning on our property.
- I purchase 50 baits every time the council is out, the country is so thick out here it's perfect for them. I also trap and shoot them and never seem to put a dent in there numbers
- I suspect a dingoes took a calf in November last year. The cattle broke through the electric fence and the bull had mud covering his neck and head as if he was trying to defend the herd during the night. The calf hasn't been seen since. I heard a pack of dingoes howling as they ran through my place on sunset in July last year as I was resetting a dog camera down at one of my dams. Locals have reported a pack of 5 dingoes using Kings Creek as a corridor to move through the area such as my farm. Most of my problems of cattle being chased or neighbour's sheep being killed have come from pet dogs. I almost shot a gey coloured dog down at one of my dams at night but could not get a safe shot at it. During that time a Rottweiler and possible that same grey dog killed a lamb next door. I used to bait in the TRC Wild Dog baiting program but stopped due to concerns about baiting roaming pets dogs. I spent almost \$30,000 on an exclusion fence to keep problematic dogs coming in from a particular farm. It is just along two boundary fences so dogs can

still get in the long way around. It has reduced the frequency of which dogs move through my property and in particular from that farm. I use dog cameras in strategic places and see mostly pet dogs and possibly wild dogs moving through my property. Dogs that I suspect are wild are generally seen just after sunset. Problems associated from neighbours of whom allow their dogs to roam from farm to farm, has discouraged me from baiting. If I see an uncontrolled dog attacking my cattle I will shoot it. That way I can't be accused of baiting their pet dog despite them having at least 3 days written notice a TRC Wild Dog Baiting Program is to commence.

- I trap its more affective than 1080
- I use Guardian dogs know
- I'm using Meremba gaurd dogs ,what a difference .plenty wild dogs heard and seen around my block,but nil dear come in
- I've never seen so many sheep attacks! Every time we get trappers in more come. I can't see us being able to run sheep in 3 years time if nothing changes.
- I'm based at Linthorpe Qld 4356 and there are big numbers of wild dogs/dingoes present. I've invested heavily in fencing as the properties are too small to qualify for baiting. I'm a contract fencer in Western Qld installing exclusion fencing and believe there could be more fences on the inner Downs if some funding was available to smaller producers. It is a constant battle with small stock and very stressful when despite your best efforts an attack occurs. Thankyou
- Implementing all tools available including baiting, trapping, guardian donkeys, shooting while we finish an exclusion fence to try and hold back the tide. Large areas surrounding us of private land that has no control measures being undertaken which means a population is still building around our property.
- In the last 24mm mths I have trapped and shot 21 dogs over mine and neighbours properties. And still seeing plenty of dogs on cameras and in person.
- In the last 3 years we would have lost in excess of 100 sheep. Never have we seen Wild dogs before. We bait, we use cameras and we do early morning patrols.
- It's not only the primary predation factor but losses through mismothering and bird injuries (crows, hawks,

wedgetails in order of impact). We lost at least 80 lambs from a lambing mob of 220 ewes that we know of, hand reared 18 lambs and went through months of pure mental hell listening to (and finding) mauled, dead and dying ewes and lambs despite baiting, trapping, bringing in guardian donkeys and shooting

- Why were wild dogs/dingoes ever caught, tagged, collared and released without notifying producers or seeking feedback???
- Were any of dogs/dingoes 'rehomed' from Frazer Island or other 'hot' spot sites or were they 'locally bred' dogs/dingoes??
- I've traped several dog's in the last 12 months. Some attacks are happening in broad daylight my neighbours are finding livestock attacked during the day
- Limited assistance from government to assist in wild dog control in my area.
- Living in the Paroo shire has been challenging. Paying for the precept for the dingo barrier fence instead of actually on the ground prevention is taking an enormous toll on the local grazier's especially those that are on the Warrego river and wanting to run sheep.
- Loss of new born calves over the last 12 months
- Loss of newborn calves
- Cattle chased through fences
- Cattle stressed and exhausted from being chased.
- We will be taking part in the next baiting program
- Loss of young calves. Got 3 dogs but finding hard to catch the others.
- Lost about 7 calves this year. The dogs seem to be strays long lost from Toowoomba with all sorts of breeds forming packs
- Lost 43 sheep & lambs in the last three months. Baited three times & it's still happening
- Millmerran power station carbon project, blanket planting thousands of acres to trees is a real treat to existing landholders. Material change of land use. Wild dogs have been sighted on their land. They are doing minimal control when it comes to feral animals. Pigs, dogs, foxes!
- Mine is a bush block but wild dog activity is certainly increasing
- More pressure from outside pest fence
- My exclusion fence has eliminated my dog problem.

- My family have lived on this property since 1911 and I am nearing retirement age myself and I am a merino wool sheep producer (and cattle) and we have lost over \$40k in sheep/lambs in the last 12-18 months. We have participated in WDRC baiting programs, extra 10/80 baiting and currently constructing new electric fencing to have some safe paddocks. Our ewes are lambing and you may see 30 or so new lambs on the ground and within days they are gone. We are expecting that we may for the first time in my life I will have to leave the sheep- fat lambs/wool industry.
 - My six Maremma guardian dogs keep my sheep and cattle and me safe from the many feral dogs and dingos which operate in this area.
 - Need more people baiting
 - Numbers are increasing in numbers and sizes. More cross-bred evident.
 - Only 3 single wild dogs sighted. Invested in dog fencing to exclude them
 - Pack and packs of dogs howling on the hills. Our sheep have to be locked up at night. Our property adjoins Hodgens Creek providing a water source. Dogs seem to travel between this and the compost depot of McLeans Farms where they can scavenge.
 - Please call them dingos as that is what they are
 - Wild dogs have been running in packs of 4-5 the past few years.
 - I am 55 years old and I don't recall seeing many dingos at all in the first 40 years
 - Now we see them on a monthly basis and they are causing significant livestock damage.
 - We have a sheep and goat flock which is uneconomical to maintain because of dingo attacks
 - We have killed approx 20 dingos in our area the past 5 years
 - There is a need for AI camera baiting stations
 - All National parks and forestry reserves should be fenced with exclusion fencing
 - Pressure increasing due to lack of control from neighbouring landholders
 - Property 1 exclusion fenced. Property 2 an area of 36000 acres exclusion fenced but still impacted, situated next to National park.
 - regular 1080, dogs a mix of wild and domestic dogs.
- Significant sheep losses.
- Regularly seen, however no obvious impact on our cows & calves. Suspect that the kangaroo numbers are sufficient to satisfy their hunger.
 - Running in bigger packs.
 - Hard to manage when the neighbours choose to do nothing and let their property get covered in lantana and other scrub
 - Seeing more calves bitten
 - Lot of dead birds either dog/cat
 - Significant ongoing problem.
 - Since managing the property more and more dogs have been seen and also a lot more tracks, I had 75 dorper sheep and lost 30 in 1 week. Neighboring a national park does not help they need to manage that land better or find a way for young farmers to be able to run livestock there as a cheap lease cause all this locked up country is only having negative impacts on environment and animals as well as watering points
 - Since recent fires we have had dramatic sheep losses - both injured and poor lamb marking in past 12 months have trapped over 25 dogs
 - Spent an exorbitant amount on fencing materials to erect exclusion fencing after losing 25% of sheep. Am going to spend more on rifle optics.
 - The area I'm trapping has very healthy populations of wild dogs that I'm working with primary producers to remove and lessen the impact from wild dog predation on their livestock
 - the dogs are of all sizes and colours. Blanket approach required in the control. Pointless if one landowner baits and not the neighbouring landholders.
 - The impact these animals have had on our calving rate this year has been devastating. They are a huge problem for us.
 - The number of landholders who bait has decreased significantly since the introduction of infected baits. We need to return to laced baits.
 - The pressure is definitely increasing and we have been trapping for the past 25 years but have had to put more effort in the last 5 years than ever before. We went from trapping 4 or 5 a year to 30 a year in the last few years.
 - The stock losses are huge. Lambled 1600 ewes

weaned only 300, lost the rest to wild dogs. Adult sheep lost would be over 700 in last 12 months.

- The wild dog numbers seem to have increased this year across a wide area. I have been trapping and shooting and managing the numbers here and keeping their impacts minimal to none.
- The young dingoes numbers have expanded over the last 5 years. Dogs are working into areas they never used to be. They are also in packs more than years ago in our area. I am charged a fee through Local Government rates and charges yet the dog numbers are increasing.
- There are always a large population of wild dogs on our properties.
- In the last 12 months I have been too busy with other work to spend as much time managing them.
- There is a lack of field days and or information sessions combined with other pest animals and plants that we have in our local areas
- There is a need for more management tools working in conjunction with dog baiting. Also need more participation in an area wide approach as only a few properties are controlling dogs.
- There seemed to be more dogs in the area than ever before. Need to bring back a higher bounty. To pay for Dog trapping and hunting.
- These wild dogs are domestically bred dogs which are allowed to roam freely who then take the opportunity to chase and kill sheep. I lost 3 one evening and recently lost two lambs on separate occasions. I successfully eliminated two dogs that killed the three sheep but no success with the other more recent ones.
- They are a huge ongoing cost.
- They are regular, killing calves and cows, bloody nightmare.
- They have been killing calves and the dogs I have shot and trapped have all shit out calf hair everyone in my area are saying there is a lot more dogs this year
- They have been killing my working dogs
- They have even attacked our own cattle dog not far from our house.
- To be very clear. We have Dingos on our property which we monitor each dog though personal stalking and game cameras.
- We have had no adverse impact from these animals but have observed zero foxes and a reduced number of feral cats and rabbits.
- Our preferred method of control if necessary is shooting as it's humane and selective as we have domestic pets that stray onto the property.
- Trapped 8+, lost multiple livestock due to wild dog attacks
- Trapped and shot 19 dogs on 800 acres in last 12 months.
- Try to bait and trap at critical times to maximise wild dog control.
- Unfortunately other property owners do not participate in baiting programs
- Usually the dogs have been predominantly light coloured with dark hair over the back. The ones we've had trouble with for the past couple of years have been black with some tan markings. I've seen publications where dogs from the Bunya Mountain area have these markings.
- We are having to invest more time and money to keep them out. There are more livestock losses also.
- We bait as regularly as part of the TRC baiting program. Feral pigs are the emerging issue with wild dogs maintaining manageable impacts with the regular program in place.
- We can hear wild dogs howling every night, this was never a common occurrence.
- Our daughter, a long distance runner, is afraid to train, running on the road. This is a real fear. Her aunt was attacked by a pack of wild dogs, while walking at 7am, between 372 and 273 Lagoon Creek Road, sustaining Dog Bites on her hand, requiring medical assistance.
- We have lost 3 of our cattle herd in the past year, with only 'clean carcasses' found.
- We do baiting 2 times a year and we have a trapper come regularly to check for signs of dogs.
- We found a minimum of 11 dogs on camera at one dam, only because I had 3 cameras set there. Otherwise we would have though maybe 5 dogs at most. Killed roos and sheep, sheep not eaten, most of the roos were killed and not touched again either. Laid horse meat baits some in camera view and dogs walked past them without showing any interest.

- We get a constant flow of wild dogs through our property, more than ever before. They are chasing cattle over fences and chewing on calves
- We had some at our block but they have moved, and I erected a dog fence on the national park boundary. They don't cause much problems.
- We have consistently participated in all co-ordinated baiting programs in Murweh Shire, and also rely on the dingo Barrier Fence being kept in very good condition as it is our northern boundary.
- We have constructed an exclusion fence to keep our sheep safe and been extra vigilant with other fences, especially creek crossings, we take part in baiting every time it is offered
- we have got more dogs in the last year than the last nine years
- We have one evasive bitch that has attracted males in & she has had 3 litters of pups. We have trapped & shot 9 dogs over the past 3 years. We bait as part of a strategic program, additional baiting, trapping & shooting.
- We have only had one dog attack this year. In previous years we have had multiple. We have spent a substantial amount on fencing and this seems to have slowed the damage.
- However as a local agronomist I am on many properties in the region everyday. At this stage of the year it would be easier to count the number of weeks I haven't seen a wild dog in my travels. At last count it was into the 20's with a pack of 5 the biggest. Not all of them have been in SDRC. All have been south of Toowoomba between Leyburn and Millmerran to the west and east into Goomburra.
- We have spent a lot of time trapping and shoots wild dogs . We have started to put electric fence off sets along netting fences . We would like some funding to put up an exclusion fence around the rest of our boundary.
- We have taken cattle especially cows and calved off this block - we were trying to utilise stock to chew down some overgrown paddocks but now have reverted to dozer and spray (costly)
- We occasionally hear dingos (wild dogs) on the hill above our place, which is also home to a large feral pig population ... I suspect that the dingos play a role in keeping pig numbers in check.
- We participate in regular council bating programs. Our issues in the past have been mostly foxes attacking our lambs. We have put in electric fencing, fox lights and have a donkey. Since these have been introduced our issues with feral animals have settled. We have also noticed a reduced incidence
- Of feral cats.
- We previously considered ourselves too close to town to see many wild dogs but over the past year we have baited two times (every bait was taken both times) have spotted and shot dingoes on property after those two rounds. Dog numbers appear to be high and persistent despite management
- We runs goats and cattle, this year we have had more weaner cattle come in with dog bites than ever before.
- A paddocked that we run 4000 breeder goats in would usually double in numbers each year last year numbers increased by less than 50% due to constant wild dog attacks.
- We do aerial baiting twice a year. We also do ground bait at least twice in between the aerial bait. We trap as well. But still can't get in top of the dogs
- We see & hear Dingo's fairly regularly, no wild dogs at this time. Over the years we have had few attacks on stock. A much bigger concern is the huge increase in wild pigs and the eating of crops by wallabies.
- We seem to have a lot more dogs here at the moment, more than usual. We intend to 1080 bait in the next few weeks.
- we support any baiting programs conducted by our neighbours. we have built dog proof yards which seem to work.
- We've been trying to trap for a long time now, have managed to hit 1 dog still have 3 to go
- Where does all the money go we pay for everything ourselves - oh wait they are poisoning everything land water insect mammal with Fire Ant poison ☹☹☹
- Wild dog activity is on the increase
- Wild dog numbers have greatly increased over the past few years. Even inside exclusion fences.
- Wild dog presence is higher now than when first moved to Cunnamulla area 5 years ago.

- Wild dog sightings have increased dramatically in the past 3 years and I don't believe the QLD government is doing enough to solve the problem.
- Wild dogs are a real problem close to town... where they have habitat
- Wild dogs are seen in packs as large as 7. They are finding refuge incrown land and reserves. Wild dog sightings are occurring almost every day.
- Wild dogs have a small impact on this property but we use them as Pig control so only get down in numbers if they interfere with stock, they usually hunt the grey

- kangaroos here for what they are welcome to do so.
- Wild dogs just seem to have no end lately. We have been trapping shooting biting and also maramma's and we are still getting attacks
- Wild dogs pass thru property, sometimes alarming cattle groups with calves.
- Wild dogs take up time, energy and funds. If your not maintaining your dog fence you are trapping and baiting remaining dogs inside the cluster.



Appendix C

AI CoPilot generated themes from survey comments coded as ‘Problem’, with details and examples.

Themes	Theme detail and examples
Wild Dog Population Increase	Numerous mentions of rising wild dog numbers, sightings, and activity.
Reports of dogs appearing in new areas and forming larger packs.	By interest in agriculture and farming
Livestock Attacks and Losses	Frequent references to sheep, goats, calves, and chickens being killed or mauled. Significant financial losses reported by producers.
Ineffectiveness of Current Control Measures	Comments on exclusion fences failing or being bypassed. Traps being avoided and baiting programs being stopped or reduced.
Need for Coordinated Management	Calls for area-wide or blanket approaches. Frustration with neighboring landholders not participating in control efforts.
Personal Safety Concerns	Reports of people being attacked or feeling unsafe during outdoor activities. Fear of wild dogs near homes and roads.
Impact on Livelihood and Industry Viability	Statements about the sheep and goat industries becoming uneconomical. Producers considering leaving the industry due to ongoing losses.
Government and Council Inaction	Criticism of local and state government efforts. Mention of discontinued programs and lack of funding or support.
Environmental and Seasonal Factors	Dogs coming from national parks and using natural corridors. Difficulty trapping during wet seasons and breeding cycles.
Need for Improved Tools and Resources	Suggestions for AI camera baiting stations, more baits, and higher bounties. Requests for funding, field days, and better infrastructure.
Emotional and Mental Toll	Descriptions of stress, fear, and exhaustion from dealing with wild dog issues. Long-term residents expressing despair over worsening conditions.

Appendix D

AI CoPilot summary of the impacts from wild dog attacks based on the incidents described by survey respondents.

Sheep and Lambs

- **Massive losses:** Over 700 **adult sheep** lost in 12 months; **100+ sheep** over 3 years; **53 flock sheep** in one incident.
- **Lambing devastation:** Lamed **1600 ewes**, but only **300 weaned**; **80 lambs** lost from a mob of 220 ewes.
- **Injuries and trauma:** Ewes with severe injuries (e.g., skin pulled off, bite marks); poor lamb marking and injured sheep.
- **Frequent attacks:** Multiple attacks over years; dramatic losses in just **3–4 attacks**; **30 dorper sheep** killed in one week.

Cattle and Calves

- **Calf fatalities:** At least **7 calves** lost; **4 bitten and 2 killed** over 7 years; **newborn calves** regularly killed.
- **Stress and harassment:** Cattle chased, stressed, exhausted; broke through electric fences.
- **Economic impact:** Financial losses from dog-bitten cattle; **devastating impact on calving rates**.

Goats

- **Breeding disruption:** Breeder goats had only **50% kidding rate** instead of 100% due to constant attacks.

Working Dogs

- **Dog fatalities:** Kelpie killed while chained at the house; cattle dog attacked; neighbour's dog also attacked.

Financial and Operational Impact

- **Over \ \$40,000 lost** in sheep and lambs in 12–18 months.
- Investment in **dog exclusion fencing** and participation in **council baiting programs**.
- Reliance on **dingo fence maintenance** for protection.

Human and Community Concerns

- **Family safety concerns** due to proximity of attacks.
- **Neighbouring properties** also affected – losing calves and dogs.





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