

# Dingo control no harm to wildlife, study says

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A dingo shelters in a cow carcass in northern South Australia.

(Phys.org) —Limiting the dingo and wild dog population has no negative effect on wildlife, according to new research.

A study from the Invasive Animals Cooperative Research Centre (IA CRC), Biosecurity Queensland and The University of Queensland shows that control methods such as baiting does not harm the wildlife [population](#), or give an advantage to other predators.

UQ PhD candidate and IA CRC researcher at Biosecurity Queensland Ben Allen said the study looked at [dingo](#) and [wild dog](#) control in Australia's cattle rangelands.

"We found the fox and [feral cat populations](#) do not get out of control when you bait dingoes and wildlife declines just don't happen," he said.

"Some scientists and groups advocate the banning of dingo baiting in an effort to safeguard wildlife, believing that dingoes keep down the numbers of middle-sized predators, thereby protecting wildlife.

"Our research results from several large predator control experiments show current baiting programs in the rangelands do not lead to declines in wildlife.

"The lethal control of dingoes had been predicted to harm wildlife populations by releasing fox and feral cat populations from the suppression of dingoes. This does not happen."

Instead, Mr Allen said, researchers found all predators and wildlife populations fluctuated independently of dingo control programs in the cattle rangelands.

"If lethal dingo control was harming wildlife, then we would expect to see less of them in places where dingoes were subjected to baiting," he said.

"We found that there was just as many, or more, [wildlife](#) in the places where we did bait dingoes.

"These results are reassuring about the ecological outcomes of predator control in our pastoral ecosystems."

**More information:** "Sympatric prey responses to lethal top-predator control: predator manipulation experiments," Benjamin L Allen, et al. *Frontiers in Zoology* 2014, 11:56 [DOI: 10.1186/s12983-014-0056-y](#)

Provided by University of Queensland

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