Bait stations for wallabies

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Wildlife Ecology and Management

Introduction:





Dama wallaby Notamacropus eugenii

Adult female 5kg Rotorua area

Bennett's wallaby
Notamacropus rufogriseus

Adult female 11kg South Canterbury

Introduction:

- Bait feeders are a well-established method for possum control
- But considered less effective for wallabies







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- Bait feeders are a well-established method for possum control
- But considered less effective for wallabies
- Spring 2022 field trials with non-toxic bait to investigate wallaby bait feeder design







Methods:

- a) Marley hockey-stick
- b) Modified Philproof
- c) Raised strikers
- d) Ground strikers *

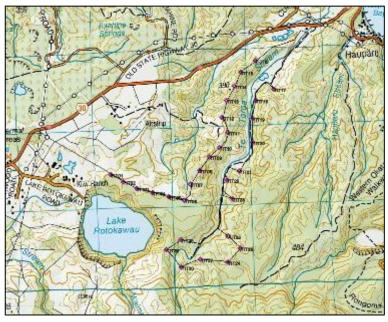
* Under current regulations, Feratox strikers cannot be deployed at ground level



Wallaby behaviour towards the four feeder designs was compared to their behaviour towards **RS5 pre-feed pellets on the ground**

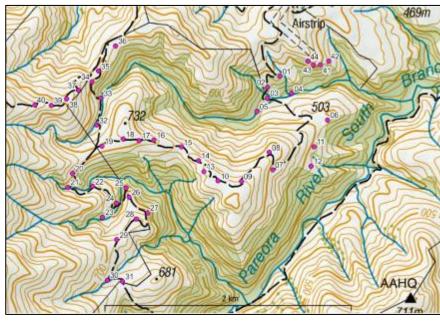


- 6 8 replicates of each feeder design placed along transects
- feeders spaced ~200m apart

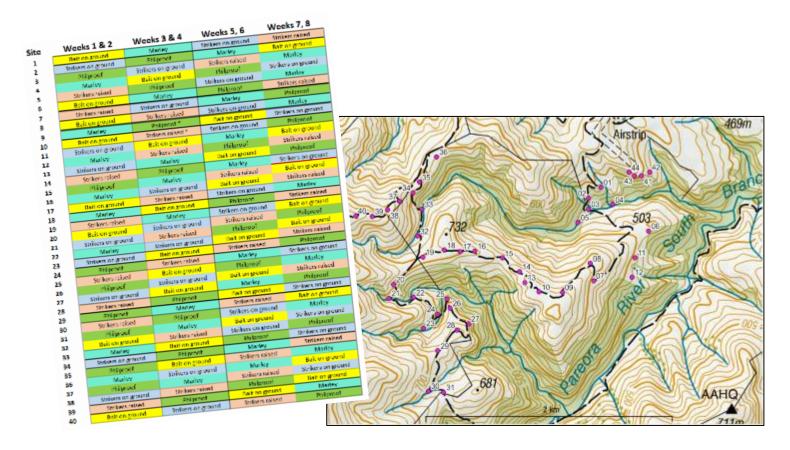


Rotorua District (following pre-trial possum control)

South Canterbury



Habitat and wallaby abundance varied along the transects, so every two weeks we changed the feeder sequence



Also, preliminary assessment of two additional feeder designs:



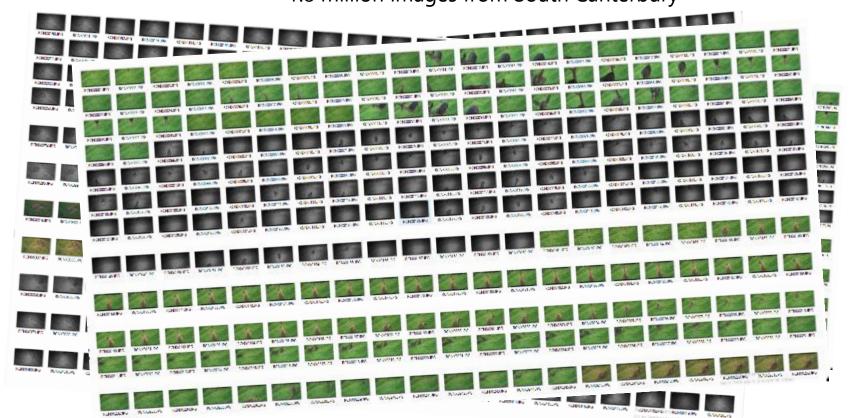
Rotoplas feeder



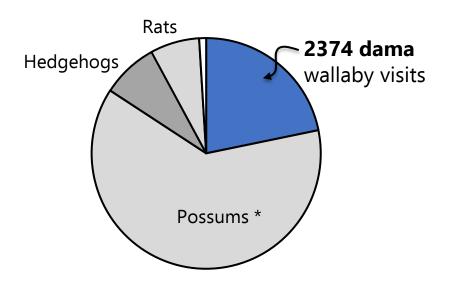
Spinner

Lots of trailcam photos to process!

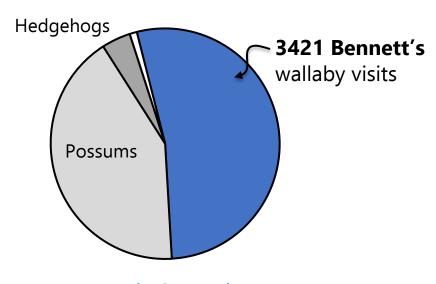
- 2.2 million images from Rotorua District
- 1.8 million images from South Canterbury



Wild mammal 'visits' to the feeders



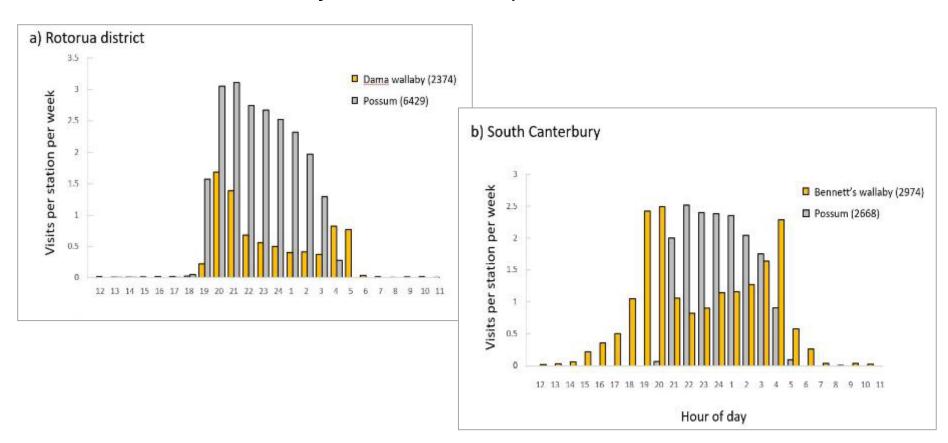
Rotorua district 10605 visits in 10 weeks



North Canterbury 6548 visits in 4 weeks

^{*} Despite control efforts

- Wallaby activity at the stations was highest at dusk
- Their activity declined once possums became active



• Possums are behaviourally dominant over both wallaby species (despite the Bennett's larger size)

- <u>Similar</u> proportions of visting wallabies fed at raised strikers, ground strikers and pellets on the ground
- Lower percentages fed at Marley and Philproof
- Feeders were often emptied by non-target species

Dama wallaby 50 40 30 20 10 Ground Ground Raised pellets strikers strikers Marley Philproof

Bennett's wallaby 40 40 20 10 Ground Ground Raised Marley Philproof

strikers

Means $\pm SE$; ** = P<0.01

pellets

strikers

Wallabies do not use their forepaws to extract bait

reduced feeding success at Marley / Philproof designs





• Wallabies were unable to extract pellets from the Rotoplas feeders





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 Bennett's wallabies fed readily at baits dispensed by the Spinner, provided it was mounted on waratahs

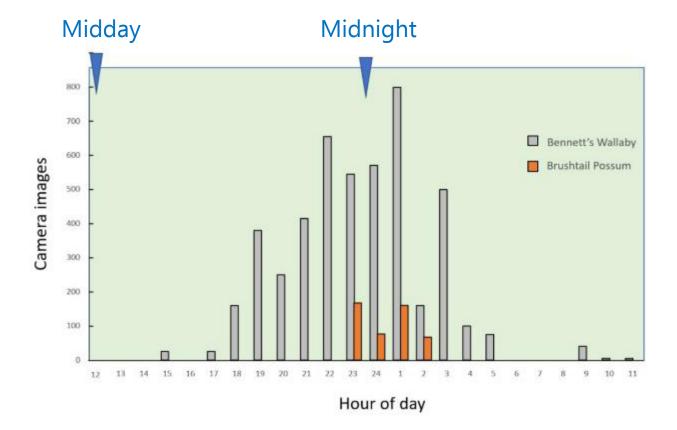






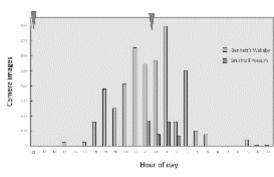
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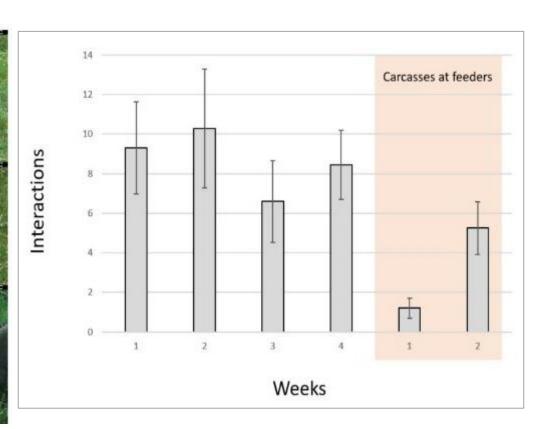




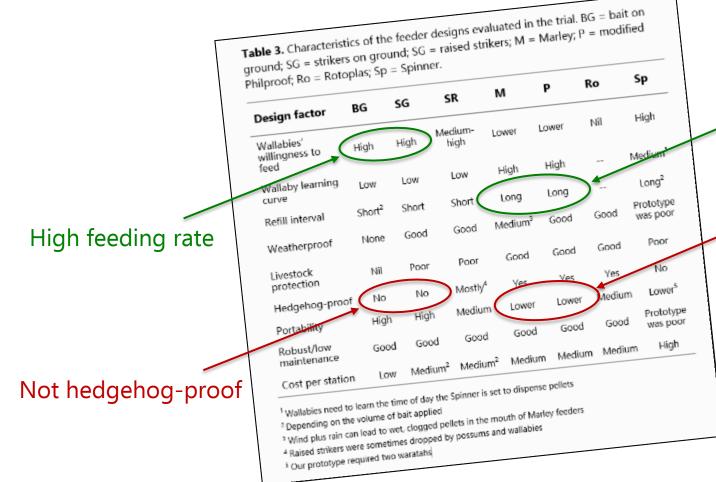


 Bennett's wallabies were deterred by possum <u>carcasses</u> (although in warm weather the effect was short-lived)

Week 0 Week 1 Week 2



Pros and cons of various feeder designs:



Bait is available for longer

Less portable

Where to next?

Unlikely to be a measurable difference in kill rate between raised and ground Feratox strikers.





Where to next?

- Unlikely to be a measurable difference in kill rate between raised and ground Feratox strikers.
- A follow-on trial of feeder designs will incorporate pulses of toxic bait to suppress feeding by non-targets.





Acknowledgements:

- Tim Day, Richard Guest and Jessica Day ('Day In The Bush') ran the dama wallaby field trial
- Emily Lawrence (MWLR) ran the Bennett's wallaby field trial with assistance from Grant Morriss and Bruce Warburton
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