<u>Assessing the</u> <u>effectiveness of</u> <u>deterrents in reducing</u> <u>human-wombat conflict</u>

Preliminary trials



ADELAIDE



Burrowing



- No other herbivore ≥ 5kg constructs burrows
- Provide a stable micro environment
- Warrens very in complexity & size

Conflicts with landholders



<u>Current Management</u>

- Destruction permits issued by SA Gov.
- Causes concern about long term survival
 - Abundance Unknown
 - Climate change
 - Disease
- Current lack of information on alternative management options







Assess the effectiveness of deterrents in reducing the activity patterns of wombats

Methods



- Spoke to landholders & conservation groups
- Deduced potential deterrents
 - D-Ter ®
 - Blood & Bone
 - CD's
 - Male human urine
 - Dingo faeces & urine

Methods

- Motion sensor cameras set up on active wombat burrows.
- Wombat activity measured
 - Number of visits
 - Duration of visits



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- Preliminary results indicate that:
 - D-Ter didn't have a significant impact
 - Blood & Bone and CD's have an effect
- However sample sizes were small and there was no control for weather















