



IS 7.10 Control of rodents or feral animals on certified land and non-certified land

Revised 21/06/18

Page 1 of 2

1. ON CERTIFIED LAND

Refer to NASAA Organic Standard 7.3.5. This outlines a hierarchy of methods that maybe used.

Poisons are prohibited unless required by a statutory authority and the statutory authority confirms this in writing.

1080 (sodium monoflouroacetate) is a plant extract native to Australia used to control feral species (wild dogs, foxes, feral dogs, cats, rabbits etc).The use of 1080 baits or Canid Pest Ejectors on certified land is only permitted under mandatory state requirement with PRIOR notification and approval granted by the NCO Office.

Use of 1080 to control feral animals is strictly regulated by State legislation in accordance to best practice guidelines. These guidelines set parameters for acceptable bait use and typically include the following:

- Baits must be buried and bait sites marked with a marker peg, marking tape or ribbon.
- Baits or Ejectors should be moved to another site if there is evidence of non-target animals attempting to take them.
- Baits must be located on the perimeter of the property.
- Baits or Ejectors should be routinely checked and unused baits replaced.
- Reasonable effort should be made to ensure that carcasses of animals killed by baits are removed and burnt.

Operators must ensure the requirements of the relevant authority are followed.

Poisons will only be permitted as an exception (ie restricted use limited in time to a defined period) where:

- Best practice guidelines are followed,
- The NCO Office is notified in advance with a copy of the relevant authority's notification and details of the areas to be treated,
- NCO grants approval prior to use of the baits,
- Use is documented in the Organic Management Plan and reviewed at reinspection.

USDA NOP CERTIFICATION:

1080 cannot be used on NOP certified land even when mandated by Australian Statutory Authorities.

2. Creation and/or use of NON-CERTIFIED LAND

At various times wild dog control is needed outside of a mandate by Australian Statutory Authorities. This may be due to a localized population increase of feral animals and/or to participate in state driven Wild Dog Management Plans.



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Page 2 of 2

Certified operators need to consider if a portion of land can be removed from certification for baiting purposes. The size of the area of land required to be removed will be dependent upon the baiting technique and technology used.

The period before this portion of land can be brought back into full organic status after a baiting period will be three years.

Likely areas include buffer zones, areas set aside purely for biodiversity purposes and other sites that can be securely fenced off to exclude stock.

Operators must ensure:

- The requirements of the relevant authority are followed,
- Best practice guidelines are followed,
- The NCO Office is notified in advance with details of the areas to be treated and removed from certification,
- NCO grants approval prior to use of the baits,
- Use is documented in the Organic Management Plan and reviewed at reinspection.

END