

INDEX

- Aboriginal people 70, 75, 77, 79, 80, 81, 83, 88
 - and dingoes 21, 51, 61, 62, 63, 152, 153, 167
 - hunting efficiency 61
 - and megafaunal extinction 19–20, 92
 - traditional burning and habitat modification 86
- Accipiter*
 - A. cirrocephalus* 284
 - A. fasciatus* 284
 - A. gentilis* 280
 - A. novaehollandiae* 284
- acoustic repellents 326–7
- active adaptive management 106, 107
- adaptive management 106–10, 411
 - capacity building among stakeholders 108–9
 - strategic management of invasive animals 107–8
 - three types of 106–7, 108
- adaptive management of wild canids 106, 107, 109–10, 134–5
 - control actions/technologies available and effectiveness 127–31
 - evaluation, review and progression 134
 - implementing 131–2
 - issue definition 110–27
 - monitoring 132–4
 - setting measurable objectives 127
 - subject animals 110–12
 - see also foxes; free-ranging dogs
- Aepyprymnus rufescens* 76, 89
- aerial baiting 128–9, 357
- African lion 17, 18
- aggressive behaviours 4, 5, 303, 308
- agile antechinus 248, 249, 251–3
- agile wallabies 307
- Agropecten irradians* 306
- Alamitophis* 40
- alpacas 115
 - as guardian animals 130, 337–8, 340
- Amytornis textilis* 87
- An Act for Abating the Nuisance and Damage to Property Occasioned by the Great Number of Dogs which are Loose in the Province of South Australia 1852* (SA) 113–14
- Antechinomys*
 - A. laniger* 77, 79, 80
 - A. spenceri* 81
- Antechinus* 250
 - A. agilis* 248, 251
 - A. flavipes* 242
 - A. minimus* 244
 - A. spp.* 84
 - A. stuartii* 246, 247, 249, 392
 - A. swainsonii* 244, 247, 408
- anti-predator behaviours 4
 - by small dasyurids 248–50, 307
 - loss of in domestic livestock 333
 - and susceptibility to predation 115–16
- apex predators
 - beneficial ecological effects 312, 382, 411
 - conservation 5, 6
 - impact of removal 2, 200
 - as management tools 408–10
 - protection of biodiversity 5, 205
 - restoration 5, 312–14
 - as strongly interactive species 302, 308
 - translocation to control undesirable species 409
- Apodora* 44
- apparent competition 303, 304
- Aquila*
 - A. audax* 4, 285, 408
 - A. chrysaetos* 409
- archosaurs 28
- Ardeotis australis* 89
- Arid Recovery Reserve, SA, predator
 - enclosure 358–9, 366, 379
 - benefits 361
 - cats, rabbits and foxes excluded 359
 - impact on metapopulations within broad scale restoration 364
 - landscape-scale restoration 359
 - problem of overabundance 365
 - reintroduction of locally extinct threatened species 359, 361, 363, 365
 - vegetation 359
- aridification of Australian environment 20–1
- ash-grey mouse 181
- Asian king cobra 44
- Asiatosuchus* 29
- Aspidites ramsayi* 306, 365
- Atlantic bay scallop 306

- Australasian Marsupials and Monotremes Action Plan* 377
- Australian bioclimatic zones, interaction webs in 305
- Australian bustard 80
decline due to foxes 89, 90–1
- Australian Endangered Species Protection Act 1992* (Cth) 377
- Australian hobbies 285
- Australian kestrels 285
- Australian tiger snake 45
- Australian Wildlife Conservancy 379, 382
conservation sanctuaries 360
Scotia Sanctuary, NSW 359–60
- Australosuchus* 29
- Austrelaps superbus* 286
- aversion conditioning of livestock 329–30
- avian predators 2, 3, 4, 14, 408
interactions with mammalian and reptilian predators 279
raptor interactions 4, 284–6, 288
as strong interactors 307–8
- bald eagles 409
- bandicoots 13, 83, 176, 180, 224, 264, 359, 392
- barn owls 285
- Baru* 28, 29, 30
- basal varanids 31
- bears, non-lethal control 326, 327, 329, 330, 334, 335, 336
- Bennett's wallaby 214
- Bettongia*
B. gaimardi 76, 84
B. lesueur 76, 77, 79, 80, 81, 82, 87, 359
B. penicillata 75, 77, 81, 82, 83, 87, 89, 93, 264, 355
B. tropica 77
- bettongs 75–7, 264
- bilbies 359, 362, 377–80
- biodiversity
definition 375
dingoes maintenance of ix, 1, 5, 53, 60–3, 209, 311, 405, 406–7, 409
impact of feral cats on 73–5
impact of foxes on 5, 73, 126, 133
maintenance through apex predators 5, 205
- biodiversity conservation, ecological guidance principles 375–7
- biodiversity parameters in wild canid management 133
- biological control 184, 334
foxes and feral cats 382
- birds
decline caused by foxes 89–91
decline and extinctions caused by dingoes 56, 60, 309
extinctions 56, 59–60, 73, 87, 176, 309
as strongly interactive 307–8
see also avian predators; flightless birds; ground-nesting birds; raptors
- birds of prey 4, 70
see also specific birds, e.g. wedge-tailed eagles
- black bears 330, 334
- black-breasted buzzards 288
- black-footed rock wallabies 84
- black grouse 280
- black rats 177, 394, 395, 396
- black snakes 286
- blackbird 409
- blacktip shark 306
- Bluff Downs Local Fauna 44
- bobcats 284
- Bolam's mouse 361
- bone-cracking marsupials 3, 16, 308
- boobook owls 288
- boodies 359, 362
- bottom-up processes 5, 6, 205
- bridled nailtail wallabies 359, 361, 362, 363
- broad-headed snakes 286–7
- bronzewing pigeons 82
- brown antechinus 246, 247, 249, 250, 251, 392
- brown falcons 288
- brown goshawks 284, 285, 286, 288
- brown snakes 45, 286, 288
- brush-tailed bettong 264
- brush-tailed mulgara 244, 245, 246, 253, 254, 308
- brush-tailed phascogale 242, 243–4, 249, 250
- brush-tailed possums 4, 162, 214, 248, 392–3, 394
- Bullock Creek faunas 32, 38, 40, 43, 44
- Bullockornis planei* 2
- bungarra 264, 268
- Bungarus* 45
- Burhinus grallarius* 80, 89
- burrowing bettongs 77
- bush rats 161, 250, 392, 397
- bush stone-curlew, decline due to foxes 89, 90
- Calamanthus campestris* 87
- Caloprymnus campestris* 77, 81
- calves, predation on 115, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 123, 324, 327, 328, 332

- camera traps 133, 178
- cane toads 204, 207, 245, 272, 382, 408
 - control 220
 - ecological impact 306–7, 408
- Canis*
 - C. dingo* see dingoes
 - C. latrans* 2, 205, 283, 312, 408
 - C. lupus familiaris* 105, 153, 282
 - C. l. lupus* 2, 111, 205, 302, 408
- Canning Stock Route, Great Sandy Desert, WA
 - 1930–31 79–80
 - native mammals present 79, 80
 - rabbits, house mouse, and cats 79
- capacity building among stakeholders, wild canid management 108–10
- capital breeders 269
- Capra hircus* see feral goats; goats
- captive breeding programs 214–15, 373, 376, 382
 - greater bilby 377
 - risks associated with 215
 - use of free-range enclosures 215
- carcass disposal 333
- Carcharhinus limbatus* 306
- Carettochelys insculpta* 272, 307, 408
- carnassial teeth 18, 153
- carnivore communities 405
 - undesired outcomes from inappropriate predator control 405, 407
- carnivore management
 - apex predators as management tools 408–10
 - balancing carnivore conservation and livestock protection 410
 - managing cats, foxes and wild dogs 406–7
 - predator exclosure role 410
 - reptilian and avian predator roles 408
 - self-sustaining systems 410–11
- carnivores
 - direct interactions 302, 303
 - indirect interactions 253, 254, 302, 303, 304
 - modern-day 3
 - prehistoric 2–3
 - strongly interactive species 301–14
- carnivorous mammals, size ratio to herbivores 14
- carnivorous marsupials 14
 - history 14–16
 - see also specific groups or species, e.g. western quolls
- carnivorous reptiles, of Cenozoic Australia 27–46
- cats/feral cats 282
 - aggression towards chuditch 5
- arrival and spread 70–2, 86, 173–4
- avoidance of foxes and dingoes 283
- biological control 382
- categories of 174–5
- coexistence with native species 74, 87
- competition with devils 178
- competition with foxes 4, 181
- competition with quolls 178
- competition with reptiles 263
- control of black rats 175
- control methods 174, 184–5, 209, 210, 219, 382
- control of rabbits 3, 72, 75, 78, 80, 175
- densities 271
- dietary overlap with foxes 282, 283
- dietary overlap with raptors 288
- dingoes impact on 83, 88, 92, 153, 162, 166, 185, 205, 310–11, 324, 359, 405
- eradication from Macquarie Island 175, 184
- fertility control 333, 334
- home ranges 5, 283
- impact on behaviour of native species 4
- impact on biodiversity 73–5
- impact on ecology of Australia 86–8, 200, 301–2, 405
- impact on native fauna 3, 69, 73–5, 77, 79–82, 84, 86–8, 91, 93, 173–87, 204, 355, 405
 - anecdotal evidence 178
 - experimental evidence 179–81
 - historical evidence 178–9
 - potential evidence 178
 - summary 181–2
- impact on reintroduced fauna 73, 74, 87, 91, 180–1
- as income breeders 269
- interactions with foxes and dingoes 93, 305, 406–7
- and island extinctions 179
- managing impact 182–7
- measuring impact 173–82
- poison baiting 184–5
- population increase 70–1
- predation ix, 3, 73, 74, 77, 87–8, 92, 93, 173, 174, 175–6, 178–9, 204
 - on micro-carnivores 247–50
- prey selection 179
- and quolls 206–7
- regional case studies 75–84, 263–72
- scavenging 284
- size of feral cats 73
- strategic management 186–7
- transition from domestic to feral 70

- transmission of disease 174, 175, 178, 221
 see also domestic cats; stray cats
- cattle
 - anti-predator behaviour 115
 - and cost-effectiveness of free-ranging dog control 122, 123
 - diseases, transmitted by wild dogs 118–19
 - economic losses from wild canid predation 120
 - as guardians of sheep and goats 338–9
 - move into northern Australian rangelands with bore water 116–17
 - predation by free-ranging dogs/wild dogs
 - on 115, 117–18, 324
 - production, impacts of free-ranging dogs
 - on 117–18, 121
 - replace sheep in rangelands due to predation by wild dogs 116, 324
 - stock management to reduce predation 331–3
 see also calves
- Central Australia, 1931–1956 80–1
 - foxes, feral cats and rabbits 81
 - native mammal decline 81
- central wheat belt, WA, 1860s–1980s 83–4
 - dingo population 83
 - native mammal decline and extinction 83
 - rabbits, foxes and feral cats 83, 84
 - refuges 84
- Chaeropus ecaudatus* 77, 81, 83
- chemical repellents 328–9
- chuditch *see* western quoll
- climate change
 - and devil extinction 59
 - effect on marsupial carnivores 201, 207
- climate hypothesis of megafaunal extinction 19, 20–1
- coastal carpet pythons 44
- coastal taipan 45
- collared sparrowhawks 294
- commensalism 280
- common dunnart 251
- common planigale 245
- communication by dingoes 160
- Companion Animals Act 1998* (NSW) 114
- competition
 - among micro-carnivores 250–3
 - apparent 303, 304
 - between cats, foxes, devils and quolls 4, 125–6, 178, 181, 263, 284, 308
 - between dingoes and thylacines 56–7, 58, 152
 - between foxes and reptiles 263, 272, 307
- dominance 250–2, 408
- exploitation 280
- interference 250, 280, 284, 303, 408
- compound 1080 (sodium monofluoroacetate) 79, 82, 89, 127, 129, 165, 185, 210, 264, 324, 355
- impact on quolls 211–12
- impact on Tasmanian devils 212
- naturally occurring in *Gastrolobium* spp. 92, 211
- south-west WA native fauna tolerance 356
- conditioned taste aversion 329–30, 340
- Conilurus albipes* 77
- conservation biology
 - principles 375–6
 - small versus declining population paradigm 376
- conservation fencing 210, 216–18, 355–67, 373, 376, 381, 383
- Arid Recovery, SA 358–9, 361, 365, 366
- benefits
 - benefits to other in situ species 361
 - focal points, and research and training hubs 361
 - metapopulations within broad-scale restoration 361–2
 - protection of threatened species 360–1
- cost of enclosures
 - ecological costs 364–5
 - financial costs 364
 - restriction on numbers 365
- disadvantages 216
 - diversion of conservation funds away from broad-scale programs 366
 - misguided perceptions and poor management of private enclosures 365–6
 - reduced amenity where the fence is visible 366
- greater bilby 377–80
- ‘mainland islands’ 358–60, 364
- need for 355–8, 410
- sanctuaries around Australia 360
- Scotia Sanctuary, NSW 359–60, 361, 366
- for Tasmanian devils 217
- conservation management of marsupial carnivores 197, 214–25
 - broad-scale control of introduced predators 219–20
 - captive breeding programs 214–15
 - fenced and island sanctuaries 216–18
 - priorities for action 222–3
 - restoration and resilience at large scales 221–5
 - in situ disease control 220–1

- translocations 218–19
- copperheads 286
- Coturnix coturnix japonica* 395
- cownose ray 306
- coyotes 2, 205, 283, 284, 312, 408
 - non-lethal control 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 333–4, 336, 339
- crest-tailed mulgara 245
- Cretaceous snakes 40, 43
- crocodiles 2, 3, 31, 307, 408
- crocodylians 28–31
 - ectothermy and endothermy 28
 - as largest extant predator 30
 - terrestrial lineage 28, 29–30
 - see also mekosuchines
- Crocodylidae 29
- Crocodylus* 29, 30
 - C. cataphractus* 30
 - C. johnstoni* 31, 408
 - C. porosus* 31, 307
- crurotarsans 28
- Cryptophis nigrescens* 286
- custodial management versus manipulative management 373, 376–81
 - implications for carnivore management 381–2
- Dasyercus*
 - D. blythi* 79, 244, 253, 254, 308, 408
 - D. cristicauda* 77, 78, 79, 80, 245
 - D. sp.* 245
- Dasyuridae 14, 15–16
- dasyurids 13, 15–16
 - anti-predator behaviour 248–50
 - diets 242–4, 250
 - diversification 15–16
 - foraging behaviour 244–5
 - fossil species 15
 - interactions with other species 245–50
 - micro-carnivores 241–55
 - nocturnal and diurnal activity 248
 - skull morphology 15
 - as strong interactors 308
 - taxa 242
 - toxoplasmosis effects 214
- Dasyuromorphia 14
- Dasyuroides byrnei* 77, 253
- Dasyurus*
 - D. geoffroii* 4, 5, 77–83, 125, 199, 200, 263, 265, 266, 283, 314, 365, 393
 - D. hallucatus* 199, 200
 - D. maculatus* 3, 13, 84, 125–6, 178, 197, 198, 222, 282, 308, 392
 - D. spp.* 3, 197, 407
 - D. viverrinus* 77, 78, 84, 199, 222, 282, 307
- Dendrelaphis punctulatus* 408
- destructive methods of control see poison baiting; shooting; trapping
- deterrents 329–31, 340
- devil facial tumour disease (DFTD) 22, 84, 92, 213, 215, 217
- devils see Tasmanian devils
- diamond pythons 3
- dibbler 249, 250
- diets
 - mammalian carnivores 282
 - niche overlap, reptiles and mammals, WA 264–7
 - overlap between predators 266, 282, 283, 284–5, 286, 287–8
 - small dasyurids 242–4, 250
- dingo fence 152–3, 309, 310, 325
- dingo hybridisation ix, 112, 151–67, 324, 407
 - body size and mass 163–4, 166
 - evolutionary and ecological consequences 162–4
- dingo hybrids
 - body size and mass 163–4, 166
 - cost to livestock industries 164–5
 - feeding behaviour 161–2
 - genetic variation 156–8, 166–7
 - hybrid-specific toxins for control 165–6, 167
 - management in multi-use landscapes 164–6, 407
 - prey preferences and body size 164, 166–7
 - reproductive behaviour 158–9
 - satellite tracking 160–1
 - social and home range behaviour 160–1
 - visual characteristics 156
- dingoes 13, 19, 53–63, 70, 80, 272
 - and Aboriginal people 21, 56, 61, 62, 63, 152, 153, 167, 205
 - arrival and spread in Australia 53–4, 111–12, 152, 308
 - in Australian archaeological record 53, 54, 55, 56, 61, 62
 - basal metabolic rate 56, 58
 - behavioural plasticity 5
 - coat colours 155, 166
 - colonisation of mainland 54
 - communication 160
 - community-level effects 60–3
 - competition with thylacines 56–7, 58, 152
 - conservation 114, 153, 165, 167, 324, 407

- control 70, 77, 152–3, 164, 309, 324, 405
- cooperative hunting 58, 309
- cost to livestock industries 164–5, 332
- decline 151
- densities 271
- depiction in rock art 21, 153
- dietary overlap with wild and feral dogs 282
- direct killing of thylacines 57–8
- distribution in Australia 111, 152
- effects on contemporary ecosystems ix, 1, 5, 53, 60–3, 209, 311, 405, 406–7, 409
- electric fencing to exclude 326
- and extinction of devils 21, 53, 56, 59
- and extinction of Tasmanian native hen 56, 60, 309
- and extinction of thylacines 21, 53, 56–9, 200, 205, 309
- feeding behaviour 161–2
- genetic purity 153, 155–8, 166–7
- home ranges 5, 159–60, 161
- human associations 152
- identifying using traditional methods 154–5
- impact on abundances of mammal species 61–2, 162, 309–10, 311
- impact on feral cats 83, 88, 92, 153, 162, 166, 185, 205, 310–11, 324, 359, 406
- impact on foxes 5, 72, 92, 153, 162, 166, 205, 283, 310–11, 324, 359, 406, 409–10
- impact on kangaroo numbers 309–10, 324
- impact on large introduced herbivores 309, 310, 324, 410
- influence on human subsistence 53, 62, 63
- and the intensification of the human economy 53, 58, 59, 60, 63
- interactions with foxes and cats 305
- introduction to Tasmania 54
- as keystone predator 2
- legislation for protection and conservation 114, 153, 165, 167
- maintaining purity 167
- management in multiple-use landscapes 164–6, 407
- matings with domestic dogs 153
- more effective hunters than thylacines 61
- and New Guinean marsupial extinctions 56
- origins and importance 152–4
- pack sizes and territories 159, 309
- poison baiting 70, 77, 165, 309
- population-level effects on mammals, conceptual model 311, 312
- predation on micro-carnivores 247–50
- prey preference and body size 13, 60–1, 164, 166–7
- reintroduction in parts of Australia 5, 310–14, 406, 409–10, 411
- reproductive behaviour 158–9
- scientific, ecological, cultural and economic values 153–4
- skull morphology 56, 57, 154–5, 157, 166
- as strongly interactive 308, 309–11
- suppressive effects on non-native mesopredators 310–11, 382, 406–7
- and Tasmanian devils 59, 205
- taste aversion 329
- taxonomy 152
- as tourist attraction 154
- visual characteristics 154, 156
- what if they hadn't been introduced? 92
- when is a dingo not a dingo? 166–7
- Diprotodon optatum* 14
- Diprotodontia 14
- direct aggression 4, 5, 303
- direct interactions 253, 254, 302, 303
- Dirk Hartog Island, WA 87, 217, 223, 224
- Dirofilaria immitis* 119
- diseases
 - control 220–1
 - devil facial tumour disease (DFTD) 22, 84, 92, 213, 215, 217
 - epizootic, and native fauna decline 77, 81, 82, 84, 86, 87
 - Toxoplasma gondii* 174, 175, 178, 204, 214, 221, 308
 - transmitted by cats 174, 175, 178, 214, 221
 - transmitted by wild canids 118–19
- disruptive harassment 329
- dog-proof fencing 116, 130
- dog tick 76
- dogs 105, 110
 - domestication 110–11
 - see also* dingo hybrids; dingoes; domestic dogs; free-range dogs; wild canids
- domestic cats 174, 175
 - collaring or microchipping 174
 - community consultation in management 182
 - as companion animals 173
 - curfews on 174, 176, 183
 - managing impact 173, 174, 182–3
 - predation on small native vertebrates 176–7, 181–2
 - pros/cons of 175

- strategic management 185–7
- ultrasonic deterrents 183
- see also* cats/feral cats
- domestic dogs 110–11
 - body size and mass 162–3
 - contribution to gene pool 112, 153
 - differences from dingoes 154–5
 - genetic make-up compared to hybrids and dingoes 155–8
 - hybridisation with dingoes ix, 151–67
 - identification and registration 114
 - reproductive behaviour 158
 - visual characteristics 154, 156
- dominant competition 250–2
- dominant predators 302, 305
- donkeys 130, 337, 340
- Dorcopsis* sp. 56
- Dromaius novaehollandiae* 310, 364
- drought 6, 76, 78, 88, 204
- Dryandra Woodland, WA, numbats and woylies in 355
- dunnarts 181, 242, 244, 248, 250, 253
- dusky antechinus 244, 246, 247, 248, 249, 251–3, 408
- dusky rat 271
- Earth Sanctuaries Limited 359, 379, 380
- eastern barred bandicoot 176, 180
- eastern brown snake 306
- eastern chestnut mouse 392
- eastern quolls 197, 200, 214
 - causes of decline 203–4
 - climatic affects on abundance 201
 - competition with spotted-tailed quolls 308
 - conservation strategies 222
 - dietary overlap with spotted-tailed quolls and devils 282
 - feral cat predation on 206
 - and foxes 206
 - habitat change effects 201–2
 - habitat fragmentation impact 202
 - past and present distribution, key threats and status 199
 - persecution 20
 - predation by cats on 204
 - predation by masked owls on 307
 - reintroductions 224, 314
 - roadkills 207
- eavesdropping in predator–prey interactions 391, 393, 395, 399
- Echinococcus granulosus* 118
- ecological impacts
 - of cane toads 306–7, 408
 - of feral cats 86–8, 200, 301–2, 405
 - of foxes 88–92, 200, 301–2, 405
- ecological principles to guide biological conservation 375–7
- economics of livestock predation by wild canids 120
- ecosystem functioning
 - dingoes impact on 53, 60–3, 209, 311
 - predator role 1–2, 5–6, 205–6
 - protecting livestock while preserving 323–40
 - strongly interactive carnivore species to maintain and restore 301–14
- ecosystem restoration
 - reintroduction of dingoes 5, 310–14, 406, 409–10, 411
 - reintroduction of quolls and devils 224–5, 314
 - reintroduction of reptiles 307
 - through restoration of apex predators 5
- ectothermic predators, predator–prey studies, WA 263–72
- Ekaltadeta* 16
- E. ima* 28
- El Niño–Southern Oscillation (ENSO) 59
- Elanus scriptus* 3, 287, 303
- elapids 39, 44–5, 408
 - dietary overlap 286
 - diversity and size 44–5
 - evolution 45
 - prey 45
- electric fences 130, 325, 326, 365
- electrified fladry 328
- electronic collars 330–1
- emus 310, 364
- Emydura macquarii* 89
- endothermic predators, predator–prey studies, WA 263–72
- Enhydra lutris* 302
- Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act* 1999 113, 125, 174, 207, 313, 366, 377
- environmental governance model 374–5, 382–3
 - framework quadrants 373, 381
- Eocene
 - crocodylians 29
 - madtsoiids 39, 40
- epizootic disease effects 77, 81, 82, 84, 86, 87
- Eremiornis carteri* 87
- estuarine crocodile 31
- Eurasian coots 284

- European rabbits *see* rabbits
 European red fox *see* foxes
 euros 161
 evolutionary (trial-and-error) adaptive management 106
 exclusion fencing *see* conservation fencing
 exclusion techniques *see* non-destructive methods of control of wild predators
 exploitation competition 280, 304
 extinctions
 before the arrival of the fox 73–4, 78
 birds 56, 59–60, 73, 87, 176, 309
 central wheat belt, WA 83
 dingoes role in 21, 53, 56–60
 Eyre Peninsula, SA 78
 Flinders Ranges, SA 77–8
 introduced predators role 3, 69, 73–5, 77–93, 355
 marsupial carnivores 13, 19–22
 megafaunal 19–21
 native fauna 73, 74, 75, 77–84, 355
 New South Wales 75, 77
 Nullarbor Plain 80
 Perup forest, upper Warren region, WA 82
 plants 21
 Tasmanian devils from mainland 19, 21, 53, 56, 59
 Tasmanian native hen from mainland 56, 59–60
 thylacines from mainland and Tasmania 13, 14, 19, 21–2, 53, 56–9, 84, 198, 205
 Eyre Peninsula, SA, 1840–1910 78–9
 cats, foxes and rabbit impacts 79
 native mammal extinctions 78–9
- facilitation 280, 284, 285
Falco
 F. cenchroides 285
 F. longipennis 285
 F. novaeseelandiae 409
 F. peregrinus 285
 fat-tailed dunnarts 242, 250, 253
 fat-tailed pseudantechinus 244, 248
 feeding behaviour
 carpet pythons 268
 dingoes and hybrids 161–2
 small dasyurids 244–5, 248
 feline immunodeficiency virus 184
 feline leukaemia virus 184
Felis
 F. catus *see* cats/feral cats
 F. rufus 284
- fenced sanctuaries *see* conservation fencing
 fencing 116, 130, 152–3, 210, 325–6, 331, 332, 339
 feral cats *see* cats/feral cats
 feral dogs *see* free-ranging dogs; wild canids
 feral goats 359, 407
 dingo suppression of 309
 management 116, 121, 153
 feral pigs 153, 210, 212, 407
 dingo suppression of 309
 fertility control of predators 184, 333–4, 340
 fire hypothesis of megafaunal extinction 19, 20
 fladry 327–8
 flatback turtle 307
 flesh-eating predators 3, 203, 241
 see also specific predators, e.g. Tasmanian devils
 flightless birds 28, 53, 56, 59–60, 309
 Flinders Rangers, SA, 1850–1910 77–8
 disease impacts 77
 impact of cats and foxes on native fauna 78, 91
 native mammal extinctions 77, 91
 rabbits, droughts and overgrazing 78
Flora and Fauna Guarantee Act 1988 (Vic) 114, 153
 food chain 2
 food webs 2, 218, 308
 foraging behaviour
 goannas and pythons 268
 small dasyurids 244–5, 248
 fossil record
 marsupial carnivores 14–19, 22
 terrestrial reptilian carnivores 27–46
 foxes ix, 110, 282
 agricultural impacts 114–15, 119–20, 121–2
 arrival and spread 70, 71, 72–3, 112
 avoidance of dingoes 283
 biological control 382
 bounties 76, 114
 competition with cats 4, 181, 284
 competition with reptiles 263, 272, 307
 competition with spotted-tailed quolls 125–6
 competition with wild dogs 284
 control 3, 4, 82, 84, 128, 133, 209, 210, 219–20, 223, 264, 288, 323, 355, 382, 405
 cost-effectiveness of control 123–5
 costs of predation of livestock 121–2
 densities 126, 271
 dietary overlap with feral cats, eagles, lizards and quolls 282, 283, 287
 dingoes impact on 5, 72, 92, 153, 162, 166, 205, 310–11, 324, 359, 406, 409–10
 diseases carried by 119

- distribution in Australia 112, 113
- fencing to exclude 130
- fertility control 333, 334
- home ranges 5
- impact on behaviour of native species 4, 248
- impact on biodiversity 5, 73, 126, 133
- impact on conspicuous bird species 89–91
- impact on the ecology of Australia 88–92, 200, 301–2, 405
- impact on environmental values 114–15
- impact on native fauna 3, 69, 73, 75, 78–82, 84, 86, 88–92, 93, 125, 206, 264, 283, 355–6
- impact on quolls 206
- impact on Tasmanian ecosystems 206
- interactions with cats and dingoes 305, 406–7
- legislation on management 114
- management 105, 112, 134
- passive adaptive management 107
- poison baiting programs 82, 84, 128, 176, 209, 219–20, 224, 264, 309, 355, 356–7
- predation on micro-carnivores 247–50
- predation on sheep 119–21, 123–5
- and rat-kangaroos 76
- regional case studies 75–84, 263–72
- and Tasmanian devils 206
- to control rabbits 3, 72, 73, 78, 80, 177
- vegetation density impact on hunting opportunities 88, 89, 91
- what if they hadn't been introduced? 92
- free-range enclosures 215
- free-ranging dogs 54, 72, 105, 110–12
 - agricultural impacts 114–20
 - cost-effectiveness of control 122–5
 - costs of environmental impacts 127
 - costs of predation on livestock 120
 - density: damage functions of livestock predation 122–5
 - dingo-like hybrids 112
 - direct attacks on companion animals 118
 - diseases transmitted by 118–19
 - distribution in Australia 111
 - exploitation of small prey species 126
 - historical context of livestock predation 116–17
 - impact on biodiversity 126
 - impact on cattle production 115, 117–18, 121
 - impact on environmental values 115
 - increase in northern rangelands due to bore water 116–17
 - legislation and policies on management 109, 112–14
 - management in urban and peri-urban areas 118
 - non-destructive control 129–31, 323, 325–40
 - poison baiting 116, 127–9, 324
 - predation on sheep and goats 115–16
 - regulation of kangaroos 120, 121–2, 324
 - status of 112
 - see also* dingo hybrids; dingoes; domesticated dogs; wild canids
- freshwater crocodiles 31, 408
- Fulica atra* 284
- Gallinula mortierii* 56, 60, 309
- Ganbulanyi djadjinguli* 16
- Garden Island, WA 87
- Gastrolobium* spp. 82, 83, 87, 89, 91, 92, 211
 - mammal susceptibility to poisoning 211
 - native fauna tolerance to 346
- geckoes 272, 307
- genetic introgression in the dingo 151–67
 - distinguishing between dingoes, hybrids and domestic dogs 155–8, 166–7
 - evolutionary and ecological consequences 162–4
- Genyornis newtoni* 20
- giant goannas 31–2
- Gigantophis garstini* 40
- Giles' planigale 245, 253
- giving-up density (GUD) framework 397–8
- glacial climate cycling 20–1
- Glaucodon ballaretenensis* 16
- gliders 3, 250, 288, 397
- Global Large Carnivore Initiative 312
- goannas 3, 27, 31–2, 34, 35, 38, 39, 248, 263, 264, 271, 361, 408
 - body temperature regulation 268
 - as capital breeders 269
 - density estimates 271
 - dietary overlap among sympatric varanids 286, 287
 - feeding and foraging behaviour 268
 - impact of cane toads on 38, 272, 306–7
 - impact of fox and cat control on 272, 307
 - interactions with pythons, foxes, western quolls and cats, WA 265–7
 - intraguild predation 287
 - predation by raptors on 288
- goats
 - anti-predator behaviour 115–16
 - cattle as guardians 338–9
 - predation by free-ranging dogs on 115, 121

- production dependent on absence of free-ranging dogs 116
 - see also* feral goats
- golden eagles 409
- goshawks 280, 284, 286
- Gould's goanna 361
- governance of natural resource targets 374–5, 382–3
- greater bilby 359
- greater bilby recovery plan 377–80
 - intensive custodial and manipulative management 378–80
 - recovery actions 377–8
- greater gliders 3, 288, 307
- greater stick-nest rats 357, 359, 362
- grey foxes 284
- grey goshawks 284, 285, 286, 288
- grizzly bears 326, 327
- ground-nesting birds 73, 80, 89–91
- guardian animals 130–1, 314, 329, 335–9, 340
- guardian dogs 130–1, 314, 323, 335–6, 338, 340
- guild concept 288–9
- Gulo gulo* 16
- habitat change, impact on marsupial carnivores 200–3
- habitat modification
 - due to demise of Aboriginal people and traditional burning 86
 - from pastoral activities 86
- Haliaeetus leucocephalus* 409
- Hamirostra melanosternon* 288
- heartworm infection 119
- heath monitor 264
- Heloderma* 38
- herbivores
 - abundance, in absence of apex predators 2
 - introduced, reduced by dingoes 309, 310, 324, 410
 - overabundant, and biodiversity damage 310
 - size ratio to carnivores 14
- herding livestock 331
- Hermite Island, WA 87
- Hiatus Site Local Fauna, Qld 27–8, 29, 32, 33, 44
- Hieraetus morphnoides* 285
- Holocene
 - arrival and impacts of the dingo 53–63
 - dasyurids 15
 - faunal changes 61–2
- home ranges
 - dingo hybrids 160–1
 - dingoes 5, 159–60
- Hoplocephalus bungaroides* 286
- horses 115
- house cats 173, 174
 - managing impact 182–3
 - predation on native vertebrates 176–7, 181–2
 - spread around the world 173
 - see also* cats/feral cats; domestic cats; stray cats
- house mouse 75, 79, 86, 87, 181, 243, 250, 284, 393–4
- human arrival
 - impact on devils 21–2, 59
 - impact on Tasmanian native hen 60
 - impact on thylacines 21–2, 58–9
 - and megafaunal extinction 19–20, 21
- human economy, intensification of 53, 58, 59, 60, 63
- human subsistence, and the dingo 53, 62, 63
- hunting
 - and megafaunal extinction 19–20
 - and Tasmanian native hen mainland extinction 60
 - and thylacine extinction 58
- hydatids 118, 119
- Hydromys chrysogaster* 84
- hypercarnivores 16–19
 - distribution through time 17
 - fossil species 17
 - species richness 17
- hypercarnivory 17
- Hypsiprymnodontidae 14, 16
- hypsiprymnodontids
 - body size and dentition 16
 - speciation 16
- immunocontraception 184, 334, 382
- income breeders 269
- indirect commensalism 304
- indirect interactions 253, 254, 302, 303, 304
- indirect mutualism 304
- inland taipan 45
- insectivorous mammals 15, 242
- interaction webs 305
- interference competition 250, 280, 284, 303, 408
- interspecific eavesdropping 391
- interspecific nest sharing 250
- interspecific territoriality 283
- intraguild killing 57, 205, 280, 283, 288, 305
- intraguild predation 3, 4–5, 126, 264, 265, 266, 280, 283, 286–7, 288, 302, 307
- introduced predators ix
 - broad-scale control 219–20

- interactions with marsupial carnivores 204–7
- role in causing declines and extinctions 3, 69, 73–5, 77–93
- see also* cats/feral cats; foxes
- invasive animals
 - strategic management 107–8, 131–2, 176–7, 185–7
 - see also* cats/feral cats; dingoes; foxes; house mouse; rabbits
- Invasive Animals Cooperative Research Centre (CRC) 110, 165, 212
- island sanctuaries 216–18, 373, 382
 - advantages 216–17
 - direct threats 216
 - ecological effects of threatened species on existing ecosystem 217
 - reintroductions 358
 - versus mainland islands 364
 - see also* 'mainland islands'
- Isoodon*
 - I. auratus* 74, 77, 79, 80, 81, 83, 87
 - I. macrourus* 392
 - I. obesulus* 78, 82–3, 84, 224, 264, 356, 392
- Ixodes holocyclus* 76
- Jackmahoneya* 16
- jaguars 331–2
- Kambara* 29
- Kangaroo Island, malleefowl reintroduction
 - failure 91
- kangaroos 28, 161, 310
 - regulation by dingoes 309–10, 324
 - regulation by free-ranging dogs/wild dogs 120, 121, 324
- keelback 307
- keystone effect 253, 254
- keystone predators 2, 281, 304, 307, 308, 408
- king brown snake 45, 288
- king snake 287
- kites 3
- kleptoparasitism 286
- klipspringer antelopes 391
- kowari 253
- kraits 45
- lace monitors 3, 35, 266
- Lagorchestes*
 - L. conspicillatus* 87
 - L. hirsutus* 73, 74, 79, 80, 81, 83, 87, 359, 405
 - L. leporides* 77
- Lagostrophus fasciatus* 81
- lambs, predation on 119–20, 121–2, 123, 328, 332
- Lampropholis* sp. 243
- Lamprophetis getulus* 287
- landholders, management of wild canids 109–10
- Lasiorhinus krefftii* 309, 409
- Last Glacial Maximum 20
- leg/foot hold traps 129
- legislative and regulatory framework for
 - management of free-ranging canids 109, 112–14, 153, 164
- Leipoa ocellata* 80, 89
- Lekaneleo* 16
- Leporillus* 83
 - L. apicalis* 74, 78, 81
 - L. conditor* 77, 78, 80, 81, 357
- lesser bilby 13
- lesser hairy-footed dunnart 244, 248, 253, 254
- lethal control methods *see* poison baiting; shooting; trapping
- letter-wing kites 3, 287, 303
- Liasis* 44
 - L. fuscus* 271
 - L. olivaceus* 44, 288
 - L. o. barroni* 44
 - L. papuana* 44
- little eagles 285, 286, 288
- little long-tailed dunnart 181
- livestock
 - carcass disposal 333
 - losses and vegetation cover 331–2
 - non-destructive methods of protection against predators 129–31, 323, 325–40, 410
 - stock management to reduce exposure to predators 331–3
 - young animals, vulnerability to predation 332–3
- livestock guardian animals 130–1, 314, 329, 335–9, 340, 410
 - cattle as guardians of sheep and goats 338–9
 - donkeys and mules 130, 337
 - llamas and alpacas 130, 337–8
- livestock guardian dogs (LGDs) 130–1, 314, 323, 335–6, 340
 - performance 336
 - training time 336, 340
- livestock industries
 - cost of dingoes to 164–5
 - cost of wild canid and fox control 120–5, 324–5

- impact of dingo reintroduction to rangelands 314
 - see also* cattle; goats; sheep
- llamas, as guardian animals 130, 337–8, 340
- long-nosed bandicoot 392
- long-nosed potoroo 224
- Lord Howe Island 182
- Macquarie Island, eradication of cats 175, 184
- Macroderma gigas* 77
- Macropodoidea 14
- Macropus*
 - M. agilis* 307
 - M. eugenii* 78, 79, 82, 87, 89, 356, 392
 - M. giganteus* 84
 - M. parma* 392
 - M. robustus* 161
 - M. rufogriseus* 84, 161, 214
 - M. rufus* 161, 310
 - M. spp.* 309
- Macrotis*
 - M. lagotis* 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 87, 359
 - M. leucura* 13, 81
- Madtsoia bai* 40
- madtsoiid snakes 27, 32, 39–43
 - and absence of pythons 44
 - in Australian fossil record 39–43
 - Gondwanan continents 40
 - length 40, 42, 43
 - lineages 40
 - as predators of vertebrates 43
 - spatial distribution 43
 - trunk vertebrae 41
- Madtsoiidae 39–43
- 'mainland islands' 358, 364
 - Arid Recovery, SA 358–9
 - Scotia Sanctuary, NSW 359–60
 - versus island sanctuaries 364
- malas 359, 362, 363
- Malayopython* 44
- mallee ningauis 361
- malleefowl 80
 - fox predation 89, 90
- Malurus*
 - M. lamberti* 87
 - M. leucopterus* 87
- mammalian, reptilian and avian predator
 - interactions 279–92
 - dietary overlap between predators 287–8
 - exploitation competition 280
 - facilitation 280
 - future research 289, 292
 - guild concept 289
 - interactions between taxonomic classes 287–8
 - interference competition 280, 284
 - intraguild killing 280, 288
 - intraguild predation 280, 288
 - list of studies 290–1
 - mammalian carnivore interactions 282–4
 - raptor interactions 284–6
 - reptile interactions 286–7
 - taxonomic trends 281–2
 - taxonomically inclusive approach to research and management 292
- mammals
 - body size and land-mass area 14
 - dietary comparisons 282–3
 - facilitation 284
 - interference competition 284
 - interspecific territoriality 283–4
- management intensity concerns in threatened
 - species management 373, 377, 380, 383–4
- manar 264, 269
- manipulative management versus custodial
 - management 373, 376–82
- marsupial carnivores
 - in the Australian ecosystem 14
 - body size and dentition 14, 15, 16, 17–18
 - climate change effects 201
 - conservation management 197, 214–25
 - priorities for action 222–3
 - dietary comparisons 282
 - extinction 13, 19–22
 - future for 407–8
 - habitat change effects 200–3
 - infectious diseases 212–14
 - interactions with introduced animals 204–7
 - interactions with sympatric carnivores 205
 - non-target deaths from invasive predator control
 - operations 209–12
 - past and present distribution, key threats and status 198–9
 - persecution 208–9
 - population declines 200–4
 - rise of 13–19
 - roadkills 207–8
 - threats past and present 200–14
 - see also* quolls; Tasmanian devils
- marsupial hypercarnivores 16–19
- marsupial lions 2, 3, 14, 15, 17–18, 19

- carnassial teeth 18
- decline 21
- fossil dating 19, 20
- post-cranial skeleton 18
- size and dentition 17–18
- marsupial predators 2, 3
 - impact of loss of 200
 - radiation 197
- masked owls 285, 307
- Mastacomys fuscus* 84
- meadow voles 391
- Mecistops* 30
- megafaunal extinction 19–21, 92
 - climate hypothesis 19, 20–1
 - fire hypothesis 19, 20
 - overhunting hypothesis 19–20
 - and *T. carnifex* decline 21
- 'Megalania' 32–7
 - body size and distribution 36–7
 - geographic range 34
 - misleading taxonomy 32–4
 - morphology and body size 34, 35
 - Naracoorte Caves, SA 34
 - skeletochronology studies 34, 36–7
 - Wellington Caves, NSW 34
- Megalania prisca* 31, 32, 32–7
 - see also *Varanus priscus*
- Mekosuchinae 29
- mekosuchines 28–30
 - aquatic capabilities 29
 - arboreality 30
 - body size 29
 - diversity 29–30
 - morphology 29
 - phylogenetic affinity 29
- Mekosuchus* 28, 29, 30
 - M. whitehunterensis* 30
- Menura novaehollandiae* 91
- mesopredator release 70, 72, 82, 92, 200, 219, 264
- mesopredators, dingo suppression of non-
 - native 310–11, 382, 406–7
- metapopulation structure 215, 217–18
- metapopulations within broad-scale
 - restoration 361, 364
- micro-carnivores (dasyurid marsupials) 241–55
 - anti-predator behaviour 248–50
 - biological and ecological similarities to larger
 - carnivores 253–4
 - body mass and vertebrates in the diet 243, 244
 - competitive interactions among
 - diets 242–4
 - eating insects and small vertebrates 242–3
 - foraging behaviour 244–5, 248
 - indirect interactions among 253, 254
 - interactions with other species 250
 - interactions with predators 245, 246–50
 - interactions with prey 245, 246, 247
 - interactions with vascular plants 243, 250, 251
 - interference competition with other species 250
 - pollination role 243, 250, 251
- Microleo* 16
- microsatellite markers, dingoes and their
 - hybrids 156, 157
- Microtus pennsylvanicus* 391
- Miocene
 - crocodylians 29, 30
 - dasyurids 15, 16
 - hypsiprymnodontids 16
 - thylacinids 15
 - thylacoleonids 16
 - varanids 32
- moa extinction, NZ 92
- monitoring adaptive management of wild
 - canids 132
 - biodiversity parameters 133
 - production parameters 132
 - social parameters 133–4
 - wild canid abundance parameters 133
- Monstersauria 31
- Morelia* 44
 - M. amethistina* 44
 - M. kinghorni* 44
 - M. oenpelliensis* 44
 - M. riversleighensis* 44
 - M. sp.* 33
 - M. spilota* 44
 - M. s. imbricata* 263, 264, 265, 266, 269, 288
 - M. s. mcdowelli* 44
 - M. s. spilota* 3
- mules 337, 340
- mulga snakes 45, 306, 365
- mulgara 244, 245, 246, 253, 408
- Mus musculus* see house mouse
- musky rat-kangaroo 16, 19
- Mustela*
 - M. furo* 393
 - M. nivalis* 394
- mutualism 280
- Myrmecobiidae 14
- Myrmecobius fasciatus* 14, 77, 81, 82, 89, 93, 355

- Naja* 45
Nanowana spp. 40
 Naracoorte Cave Faunas 34, 42–3
 narrow-nosed planigale 245, 253
Natator depressus 307
National Parks and Wildlife Act 1970 (Tas) 114
National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974 (NSW) 114
 National Wild Dog Facilitator 110
 native fauna
 behaviour modification in presence of
 predators 4, 115–16, 248–9, 307, 357, 395
 distribution of conspicuous species 86
 protection through refugia 84, 185
 responses to carnivore odour 392–3
 restoration and resilience at large scales 221–5,
 361, 364
 native fauna decline
 conceptual model 85
 epizootic disease effects 77, 81, 82, 84, 86, 87
 impact of feral cats on 3, 69, 73–5, 77, 79–84, 86–9,
 93, 173–87, 204, 355, 405
 impact of foxes on 3, 69, 73, 75, 78–84, 86, 88–92,
 93, 125, 206, 263, 284, 355–6
 impact of wild canids on 125–6, 283
 introduced predators role, different
 viewpoints 86
Natrix
 N. natrix 287
 N. tessellata 287
 natural resource targets, governance of 374–5,
 382–3
Neospora caninum 119
 nest-sharing 250
 New Guinea singing dogs 53, 54, 329
 New Guinean marsupial extinctions 56
 New South Wales, 1886–1920 75–7
 droughts, overgrazing and rabbits 76
 fox colonisation and bounties 76
 native mammal extinctions 75, 77
 rat-kangaroos harvested as agricultural
 pests 75–6
 New South Wales
 feeding behaviour of dingoes 161–2
 legislation around wild canids 114, 165
 New Zealand falcon 409
 night confinement of livestock 331
 night parrot 73
Ningau i yvonneae 245, 361
Ninox
 N. boobook 252
 N. strenua 3, 285, 307
 N. novaeseelandiae 288
 non-destructive methods of control of wild
 predators 129–31, 323, 325–40
 fencing 116, 130, 152–3, 210, 325–6, 339
 fertility control 333–4, 340
 livestock guardian animals 130–1, 314, 323, 329,
 335–9, 410
 overview 339
 repellents and deterrents 326–31, 340
 stock management 331–3
 translocation of predators 334–5
 non-lethal projectiles 329
 northern brown bandicoot 392
 northern hairy-nosed wombat 309, 409
 northern quolls 197, 288
 and cane toads 207, 220
 conservation strategies 217, 218, 223
 dog killings of 205
 feral cat predation on 206–7
 fire affects 204, 207
 habitat fragmentation impact 202
 introduction to islands as conservation
 strategy 217
 past and present distribution, key threats and
 status 199
 population decline 204
 reproductive behaviour 200
 susceptibility to 1080 poisoning 211
 translocation conservation strategy 218
Notechis scutatus 45
Notomys 83
 N. alexis 79, 361
 N. amplus 77
 N. cervinus 77
 N. fuscus 77, 382
 N. longicaudatus 77
 N. mitchellii 77
Notoryctes caurinus 79
 Nullarbor Plain, WA and SA 1930s 80
 cats, foxes and rabbits 80
 dingoes 80
 ground-nesting birds 80
 native mammal extinctions 80
 numbats 14, 81, 82, 89, 93, 355, 357, 359, 362
 odour experiments, predator–prey
 interactions 390–2
 odours
 as enduring signals 389–90, 391

- predators detecting prey 393–4
- prey detecting predators 392–3
- to manipulate fear of foraging in wildlife management 395–6
- use by predators and prey 389–90, 391
- Oenpelli pythons 44
- offshore islands *see* island sanctuaries
- olfaction and predator–prey interactions 389–99, 411
 - challenges in olfactory-based studies 396–9
 - exploiting olfaction to manipulate fear or foraging in wildlife management 395–6
 - influence of olfactory cues 390–2
 - predators detecting prey 393–5
 - prey detecting predators in Australian systems 392–3
 - reasons for studying 390
- Oligo-Miocene
 - snakes 39, 41, 44
 - thylacoleonids 16
 - varanids 32
- Oligocene
 - crocodylians 29
 - fossil assemblage, Hiatus Site Local Fauna 27–8
 - madtsoiids 50
 - thylacinids 15
 - varanids 32
- olive python 44, 288
- Onychogalea*
 - O. fraenata* 359
 - O. lunata* 77, 80, 81, 83
- Ophiophagus* 44–5
 - body size evolution 45
- ora (komodo dragon), conservation strategy 38
- Oreotragus oreotragus* 391
- Oryctolagus cuniculus* *see* rabbits
- overhunting hypothesis of megafaunal extinction 19–20
- owls 3, 252, 285, 288, 307
- Oxyuranus*
 - O. scutellatus* 45
 - O. sp.* 45
- pademelons 214, 308, 392
- Pallimnarchus* 29, 30, 31
- Papuan olive python 44
- para-aminopropiophenone (PAPP) 128, 165
 - target specificity 165, 185
- Parantechinus apicalis* 78, 81
- parma wallabies 392
- passive adaptive management 106, 108
 - for wild canids 107
- pastoral country
 - cats and foxes to control rabbit plagues 3, 72, 73, 78, 80
 - habitat modification 86
 - loss of native fauna 75–6, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 83–4, 88
 - poison bait programs 70, 77, 79, 82, 84
- Patagoniophis* 40
- Perameles*
 - P. bougainville* 77, 78, 80, 81, 87, 359
 - P. eremiana* 79, 80, 81
 - P. gunnii* 84, 176
 - P. nasuta* 392
- peregrine falcons 285
- Perup forest, upper Warren region, WA, 1970s 82–3, 355–6
 - epizootic disease effects 82
 - foxes, cats and rabbits 82–3
 - native mammal decline and extinctions 82–3
 - numbat and woylie in 82, 83, 355
- Petauroides volans* 3, 288, 307
- Petaurus*
 - P. breviceps* 250
 - P. norfolcensis* 250
- Petrogale*
 - P. lateralis* 84
 - P. penicillata* 89
 - P. xanthopus* 77, 78, 224
- Pezoporus occidentalis*, extinction 73
- Phaps*
 - P. chacopectera* 82
 - P. elegans* 82
- Phascogale*
 - P. calura* 77, 79, 81, 87, 249
 - P. tapoatafa* 242
- Pianka's index of overlap 267
- pig-nosed turtles 282, 307, 408
- piloerection 249
- pine snakes 287
- Pituophis melanoleucus* 287
- plains mouse 361
- Planigale*
 - P. gilesi* 245
 - P. maculata* 245
 - P. tenuirostris* 245
- plant extinctions 21

- plantation forestry, impact on marsupial carnivores 202
- Pleistocene
 - crocodylians 29, 31
 - dasyurids 15, 16
 - elapids 45
 - hypercarnivores 17
 - hypsiprymnodontids 16
 - madtsoiids 42
 - Tasmanian native hen 59
 - thylacinids 15
 - thylacoleonids 16
 - varanids 31, 35, 38, 39
- Pleistocene megafauna 14–17
 - body size of mammals 14
 - extinction 19–21
- Pliocene
 - crocodylians 30
 - dasyurids 15
 - elapids 45
 - hypsiprymnodontids 16
 - madtsoiids 42
 - thylacinids 15
 - thylacoleonids 16
 - varanids 35, 38
- poison baiting 210–11, 219
 - 1080 use 79, 82, 89, 127, 129, 165, 185, 210, 211–12, 324, 356
 - aerial baiting 128–9
 - against dingoes 70, 77, 165
 - against feral cats 184–5, 219
 - against foxes 82, 84, 128, 176, 209, 219–20, 224, 264, 309, 355, 356–7
 - against free-ranging dogs 116, 127–9, 324
 - against quolls and devils 209, 211
 - against rabbits 79, 82, 89
 - effectiveness 128, 357
 - M-44 ejector use 128, 129, 210, 212, 357
 - non-target species 209–12
- poison pea *see* *Gastrolobium* spp.
- polar bears 326, 327
- population control 334
- possums 3, 4, 161, 162, 214, 248, 285, 392–3, 394
- potoroid marsupials, reintroduction 180
- Potorous*
 - P. gilbertii* 81, 87
 - P. platyops* 78, 81, 83
 - P. tridactylus* 76, 84, 224
- poultry, attacks on 115, 208–9, 242
- powerful owls 3, 285, 288, 307
- predator control
 - lethal methods *see* poison baiting; shooting; trapping
 - multi-species approach 411
 - non-destructive methods 129–31, 152–3, 210, 314, 323, 325–40
 - and non-target deaths 209–12, 405
 - see also* specific predators, e.g. foxes
- predator exclosures *see* conservation fencing
- predator management framework 373–84
- predator–prey interactions and olfaction 389–99
 - predators detecting prey 393–5
 - prey detecting predators in Australian systems 392–3
- predator–prey studies
 - endothermic carnivores 263–72
 - terrestrial ectothermic carnivores 263–72
- predator recognition 397
- predators
 - aggressive behaviours 4, 5, 303
 - avoidance of other predators 4–5, 283–4, 287
 - competition for prey *see* competition
 - detecting prey 393–5
 - direct interactions 302, 303
 - dominant 302, 305
 - ‘fear effects’ on prey and other predators 4, 302, 311
 - fertility control 184, 333–4, 340
 - impact on behaviour of native species 4, 115–16, 248–9, 307
 - impact on prey populations 1–2, 301–2
 - importance in ecosystems 1–2, 5–6, 205–6, 301–14, 405, 406–7
 - indirect interactions 253, 254, 302, 303, 304
 - interactions, impact at the population level 305–6
 - prey populations and drought 6
 - reproductive investment in response to abundance of prey 269
 - south-western Australia, jarrah forests 264–72
 - transmission of disease 302
 - variable hunting behaviour 407
 - see also* specific predators, e.g. foxes
- prehistoric carnivores 2–3
- prey detecting predators in Australian systems 392–3
- prey naiveté 395, 397, 398
- prey naiveté hypothesis versus the common constituents hypothesis 393

- prey populations
 - predator impact 1–2
 - predators and drought 6
- production forestry, impact on quolls 202–3
- production parameters affected by predation by wild canids 132
- propleopine kangaroo 28
- Propleopus*
 - P. chillagoensis* 16
 - P. oscillans* 2, 16
 - P. wellingtonensis* 16
- Pseudantechinus macdonnellensis* 244, 248
- Pseudechis*
 - P. australis* 45, 288, 306, 365
 - P. porphyriacus* 45, 286
- Pseudocheirus*
 - P. occidentalis* 81, 82, 264
 - P. peregrinus* 3, 84, 161, 285, 394
 - P. sp.* 79
- Pseudomys* 83
 - P. albocinereus* 181
 - P. australis* 77, 78, 361
 - P. bolami* 361
 - P. desertor* 77
 - P. gouldii* 77, 78
 - P. gracilicaudatus* 392
 - P. hermannsburgensis* 180
 - P. higginsi* 84
 - P. novaehollandiae* 84
 - P. occidentalis* 78
 - P. shortridgei* 78
- Pseudonaja*
 - P. spp.* 45
 - P. textilis* 186, 306
- pygmy goanna 271
- pythons 3, 27, 32, 33, 39, 43–4, 263
 - and absence of madtsoiids 44
 - Australasian radiation 43–4
 - body size and length 44
 - as capital breeders 269
 - extant in Australia 44
 - feeding behaviour 268
 - interactions with goannas, foxes, western quolls and cats, WA 265–7
 - over-wintering 268
 - prey 44, 268
- quail 395
- Queensland, feeding behaviour of dingoes and hybrids 162
- quenda 264, 356
- Quinkana* 29, 30
 - Q. babarra* 30
 - Q. fortirostrum* 2
 - Q. sp.* 30
- quokka 264
- quolls 3, 13, 17, 125–6, 178, 197, 198, 246
 - control of rabbits 224
 - habitat change effects 201–2
 - impact of production forestry on 202–3
 - interaction with dingoes, foxes and cats 205–7, 209, 283
 - management strategies to halt the decline 407–8
 - persecution 209
 - predation on poultry 208, 209
 - reintroduction 224–5, 314
 - as strongly interactive 308
 - susceptibility to 1080 poison baits 211–12
 - Toxoplasma gondii* in 214
- rabbit haemorrhagic disease virus 382
- rabbits 22, 76, 78, 79, 81, 152, 284, 382
 - 1080 bait program 79, 82, 89
 - and cat predation 87–8
 - cats and foxes to control rabbit plagues 3, 72, 73, 78, 80, 177
 - ecological impact of RHD virus 382
 - impact on expansion of foxes and feral cats 200, 205
 - impact of fox control on 407
 - progressive introduction and spread 71, 112
 - tolerance to poisons 357
 - what if they hadn't been liberated? 92
- radio-tracking 133, 161
- rainfall variability and drought 88
- raptors 4, 280
 - body size and prey selection 284
 - dietary overlap 284–5, 288
 - facilitation 285
 - interactions 284–6
 - predation on foxes, cats, quolls and varanids 288, 307–8
 - resource use overlap 285
 - spatial overlap 285–6
- rat-kangaroos 77
 - bounties on agricultural pests, NSW 75–6
 - carnivorous 14
 - decline of 76–7
 - and foxes 76
 - resilience 77

Rattus

- R. colletti* 271
- R. fuscipes* 161, 250, 392
- R. lutreolus* 84, 392
- R. l. velutinus* 392
- R. rattus* 76, 161, 177, 394
- R. tunneyi* 79
- red-bellied black snake 45
- red-bellied pademelons 392
- red fox *see* foxes
- red kangaroo 161, 310
- red-necked pademelons 392
- red-necked wallabies 161, 162, 164
- red-tailed phascogale 249
- reintroduced fauna
 - Arid Recovery Reserve, SA 359, 363
 - dingoes 5, 310, 312–14, 406, 409–10, 411
 - for ecological restoration 224–5, 312–14
 - impact of cats on 73, 74, 87, 91, 180–1
 - offshore islands 358
 - potoroid marsupials 180
 - quolls 224, 314
 - reptiles 307
 - Scotia Sanctuary, NSW 359–60, 362–3
 - Tasmanian devils 224–5, 314
 - wolves 312, 409
- repellents and deterrents 326, 340
 - chemical repellents 328–9
 - conditioned taste aversion 329–30
 - disruptive harassment 329
 - electronic collars 330–1
 - fladry 327–8
 - visual and acoustic repellents 326–7
- reproductive behaviour
 - dingoes 158–9
 - predators, in response to abundance of prey 269
- reptilian predators 2, 3, 14, 263–72
 - body size and distribution 36–7
 - cane toad impact on 408
 - Cenozoic Australia 27–46
 - competitive interactions 263
 - dietary overlap with one another 286
 - functional impacts on prey 271–2
 - impacts on faunal communities 263
 - interactions among 287
 - interactions with mammalian and avian predators 279
 - intraguild predation 286–7
 - niche overlap with mammalian predators 264–8
 - niche separation by habitat 287
 - response to prey abundance 269
 - south-western Australia, jarrah forests 264–72
 - as strong interactors 306–7
- restoration and resilience of native species at large scales 221–5, 361, 364
- Rhinella marina* *see* cane toads
- Rhinoptera bonasus* 306
- Rickettsia felis* 175
- ringtail possums 3, 161, 162, 285, 394
- risk allocation hypothesis 395
- Riversleigh fauna 15, 16, 27–8, 29, 32, 33, 39, 40, 44
- roadkill
 - affecting marsupial carnivores 207–8
 - mitigating measures 208
- rock-wallabies 89, 133
- Rottneest Island, WA 87, 182
- rufous hare-wallabies 405, 406–7
- rufous rat-kangaroo 89
- Rural Lands Protection Act 1998* (NSW) 114, 165
- saltwater crocodile 31, 307
- Sanajeh* 40
- sand goannas 3, 248, 264, 307
- sandy inland mouse 180, 181
- Sarcophilus*
 - S. harrisii* ix, 3, 15, 17, 56, 59, 84, 88, 92–3, 178, 197–8, 222, 282, 308, 408
 - S. moornaensis* 15–16
- Save the Tasmanian Devil Program (STDP) 215
- ‘scat-at-trap’ method 395, 397
- scavenging 18, 59, 73, 115, 119–20, 208, 280, 283, 284
- scent marks
 - as hotspots of predator activity 394–5
 - persistence in the environment 391
 - placement 391–2
- Scotia Sanctuary, NSW, predator enclosure 359–60, 361, 366
 - benefits 361
 - foxes, cats, goats and rabbits excluded 259
 - impact on metapopulations within broad scale restoration 364
 - population estimates of reintroduced native species 362–3
 - reintroduction of native species 359
 - vegetation 359
- scrub python 44
- sea otters 302
- self-sustaining systems 410–11
- semi-arid rangelands, interaction web 305
- Sericornis frontalis* 87

Setonix brachyurus 87, 264

sheep

- anti-predator behaviour 115–16
- cattle as guardians 338–9
- and cost-effectiveness of free-ranging dog control 122–5
- costs of fox predation 121–2
- economic losses from wild canid predation 120
- management in rangelands 410
- predation by foxes on 119–20, 123–4, 332
- predation by free-ranging dogs/wild dogs on 115, 324, 410
- production dependent on absence of free-ranging dogs 116
- stock management to reduce predation 331, 332
- see also* lambs

shock collars 330–1, 340

shooting

- feral cats 184, 210
- foxes 210, 355
- non-target species 209–10
- Tasmanian devils and quolls 209
- wild canids 129, 324

signal exploitation in predator–prey interactions 389–95

single nucleotide polymorphism (SNP) genotyping among dingoes 157

skeletochronology 34

skinks 243, 307

small-eyed snakes 286, 287

Sminthopsis

- S. crassicaudata* 242
- S. dolichura* 181
- S. hirtipes* 79
- S. leucopus* 84, 243
- S. murina* 251
- S. youngsoni* 79, 244, 253, 254

snakes 2, 27, 39–45

- dietary overlap and differences 286
- intraguild predation 286–7
- length 39
- lineages 39
- niche separation by habitat 287
- venomous 44–5

see also elapids; madtsoiid snakes; pythons

social parameters in canid management 133–4

sodium monofluoroacetate 79, 82, 89, 127, 129, 165, 185, 210–11, 264, 324, 355

song thrush 409

sooty owls 252, 285, 288

South Australia

Eyre Peninsula, native mammal extinctions 78–9

Flinders Ranges, native mammal extinctions 77–8, 91

wild canid legislation 113–14

south-west carpet pythons 263, 264, 265, 266, 268, 269, 288

south-west Western Australia, 1880s–1930s 81–2

epizootic disease effects 81

native mammal decline 81, 82

predation by cats and foxes 81–2

south-western Australia, jarrah forests (mammalian and reptilian predators) 263–72

density of reptilian predators 270–1

dietary niche overlap 264–7

ecological and physiological attributes 269, 270

endotherm/ectotherm activity and

responses 268–9

fox predation and control 264, 271

intraguild predation and trophic interactions, conceptual model 264, 265

mesopredators 264

numerical and functional responses 268–9

predators 263, 264

refuges for mammalian species 264

relative abundance of predators 269–71

spatial niche overlap 267–8

temporal niche overlap 268

southern boobook 252

southern brown bandicoot 224, 264, 392

southern ningau 245

spinifex hopping mouse 361

Spirometra erinacei 178

spotted-tailed quolls 3, 13, 17, 125–6, 178, 197, 209 and cane toads 207

competition with devils and eastern quolls 308

conservation strategies 222

dietary overlap with foxes, cats and devils 266, 282

dietary overlap with owls 288

and feral cats 207

and foxes 206

habitat change effects 201, 202–3

habitat distribution 203

past and present distribution, key threats and status 198

prey differences across seasons 268

response to timber harvesting 202–3

susceptibility to 1080 poisoning 211

territoriality 200, 207

- vulnerability to decline and extinction 200
- squirrel gliders 250
- stakeholders, capacity building in wild canid management 108–10
- starlings 409
- Stephens Island wren 176
- sterilisation 333–4
- Stipiturus malachurus* 87
- stock management to reduce exposure to
 - predators 331–3
 - birthing timing 332
 - carcass disposal 333
 - herding livestock 331
 - managing stock distribution 331–2
 - managing young stock 332–3
 - night confinement 331
 - selecting stock with predator defences 333
- strategic management of invasive animals 107–8, 131–2
 - capacity building among stakeholders 108–10
 - cross-tenure strategy 131–2
 - domestic, stray and feral cats 176–7, 185–7
 - flow chart stages 108
 - planning principles 131
 - see also* wild canids
- stray cats 174–5, 177–8
 - access to rubbish dumps 177–8, 183
 - managing impact 183–4
 - strategic management 176–7, 185–7
 - trap–neuter–release (TNR) 183
- strongly interactive carnivore species 301–3
 - birds 307–8
 - dingoes 308–11
 - maintaining and restoring ecosystem function 302–3, 311–14
 - mammals 308–11
 - marine examples 306
 - reptiles 306–7
 - top predators as 302–3
 - types of interactions 303–6
- strychnine 116, 127–8, 210
- Sturnus vulgaris* 409
- sugar gliders 250
- superb lyrebird
 - change in nesting habit 91
 - impact of foxes, dogs and cats on 91, 176–7
- Sus scrofa* *see* feral pigs
- swamp antechinus 244, 248, 249
- swamp rat 292
- swamp wallabies 161, 162, 164, 283
- taipans 45
- tammar wallabies 356, 392
- Tasmania
 - feral cats and foxes 84, 206
 - impact of foxes on marsupial carnivores 206
 - mitigating measures to reduce roadkill 208
 - native mammals and extinctions 84
- Tasmanian devils 14, 15–16, 18–19, 22, 55, 197, 246, 323
 - aggressive behaviour towards smaller predators 308
 - as apex predator in Tasmania 308, 409
 - as bone-cracking scavenger 3, 16, 308
 - climate change and extinction 59
 - competition with feral cats 178
 - competition with spotted-tailed quolls 308
 - conservation strategies 217, 219, 222, 411
 - dentition and bite force 18
 - dietary overlap with eastern and spotted-tailed quolls 282
 - dingoes impact on 21, 53, 56, 59, 205
 - effect on cat populations 205–6, 308
 - as endangered species 213
 - extinction in mainland Australia 19, 21, 53, 56, 59, 205
 - facial tumour disease 22, 84, 92, 213, 216, 217
 - in fossil record 55
 - and foxes 93, 206
 - habitat fragmentation impact 202
 - human impact on 21–2, 58, 59
 - insurance metapopulation of healthy devils isolated from DFTD 215
 - interference competition with quolls 284
 - as keystone predator 308
 - management strategies to halt the decline 407–8
 - past and present distribution, key threats and status 198
 - population decline 204, 213
 - predation on sheep 208, 209
 - reintroduction to mainland Australia 224–5, 314
 - reproductive behaviour 200
 - roadkills 207
 - as strongly interactive 308
 - susceptibility to 1080 baits 212
 - in Tasmania ix, 3, 13, 17, 18, 213, 308
 - translocation conservation strategy 219
 - vulnerability to decline and extinction 200
- Tasmanian native hen
 - extinction from mainland 56, 59–60, 309
 - human impact on 60

- impact of dingoes on 56, 60, 309
- Tasmanian pademelon 308
- temperate forest, interaction web 305
- terrestrial reptilian carnivores 27–46
- Tetrao tetrix* 280
- threatened species 367
 - custodial versus manipulative management 376, 377–80, 381
 - developing a framework for species conservation and management 380–1
 - framework to guide management of 373–84
 - management intensity concerns 373, 377, 380, 383–4
 - implications for carnivore management 381–2
 - inadequate protection in existing reserve network 366–7
 - principles underpinning conservation and management 375–7
 - recovery planning 377
 - greater bilby case example 377–80
 - value of conservation fencing 359–61, 361, 363, 367
- Threatened Species Conservation Act 1995* (NSW) 114
- Threatened Species Protection Act 1995* (Tas) 213
- threatened species recovery planning 377
 - greater bilby recovery plan 377–80
- thylacines ix, 3, 13, 14–15, 17
 - basal metabolic rate 56, 58
 - body size of mainland thylacines 53, 57–8
 - competition with dingoes 56–7, 58, 60, 152
 - cooperative hunting behaviour 18
 - depiction in rock art 21
 - ecological niche occupied by 60
 - extinction in mainland Australia 14, 19, 21, 53, 56–9, 198, 205
 - extinction in Tasmania 13, 21–2, 84, 198
 - in fossil record 55
 - human impact on 21–2, 58–9, 209
 - impact of dingoes on 21, 53, 56–9, 200, 205, 309
 - past distribution 198
 - persecution 209
 - skull design, size and dentition 18, 57
 - as strongly interactive 308
 - Tasmanian 18, 21–2, 53, 57–8, 87
- Thylacinidae 14–15
- thylacinids
 - dentition change 15
 - diversity 14–15
 - evolutionary trends 15
- Thylacinus* 15
 - T. cynocephalus* ix, 3, 14, 15, 17, 18, 56–9, 84, 87, 92, 152, 308
 - T. megiriani* 15
 - T. potens* 15
- Thylacoleo
 - T. carnifex* 2, 3, 14, 16, 17–18, 19, 20, 21
 - T. crassidentatus* 16
 - T. hilli* 16
- Thylacoleonidae 14, 16, 17
- thylacoleonids 27
 - dentition 17
 - diversity 16
 - evolution 16
- Thylacosmilus* 14
- Thylogale
 - T. billardieri* 84, 214, 308, 392
 - T. christenseni* 56
 - T. sp.* 56
 - T. thetis* 392
- tiger quolls 392, 393
- tomistomines 29
- top-down processes 5–6, 205
- top-order predators *see* apex predators
- tortoises 89
- Toxoplasma gondii* 174, 175, 178, 204, 214, 308
- translocations 218–19
 - of apex predators to control undesirable species 409
 - as a conservation tool 218–19, 224, 335
 - management techniques to enhance success 218
 - of predators to protect livestock 334–5, 340
- trapping
 - feral cats 184
 - non-target species 209–10
 - Tasmanian devils and quolls 209, 210
 - wild canids 129, 324
- Traversia lyalli* 176
- tree snakes 408
- Trichosurus*
 - T. vulpecula* 77, 79, 81, 82, 83, 84, 162, 214, 248, 393
 - T. v. hypoleucus* 4
 - T. v. vulpecula* 4
- Trilophosuchus* 28, 29, 30
- trophic cascades 2, 304, 305, 308, 310, 406
- tropical northern environments, interaction web 305
- Tropidonophis mairii* 307
- true cobras 45
- Turdus*
 - T. merula* 409

- T. philomelos* 409
- Tyto*
- T. alba* 285
- T. novaehollandiae* 285
- T. n. castanops* 307
- T. tenebricosa* 252, 285
- Urocyon*
- U. cinereoargenteus* 284
- U. littoralis santacruzae* 409
- Varanidae 31–2
- varanids
- Alcoota Local Fauna 32, 38
- arrival in Australia 32
- biodiversity 35, 38
- body size and morphology 32, 35
- Bullock Creek 32, 38
- conservation strategy 38
- Etadunna Formation localities 32
- evolution 34
- history of discovery and interpretation 31
- Ngapakaldi Local Fauna 32
- phylogenetic studies 31–2
- Plio-Pleistocene species 35, 38
- Riversleigh localities 32, 38
- venomous 38–9
- see also goannas
- Varanus* 31
- V. albigularis* 271
- V. brevicauda* 34
- V. exanthematicus* 271
- V. giganteus* 31, 266
- V. gouldii* 3, 248, 263, 264, 265, 266, 272, 286, 287, 361
- V. hooijeri* 38
- V. komodoensis* 32, 34, 35, 38, 39
- V. mertensi* 272, 286
- V. mitchelli* 272, 286
- V. panoptes* 271, 272, 286, 287, 306–7
- V. priscus* 2, 32, 35, 37, 38, 39
- V. rosenbergi* 263, 264, 265, 266, 286
- V. salvadorii* 32
- V. sp.* 33
- V. spp.* 3, 37
- V. varius* 3, 31, 34, 35, 39, 266
- V. warburtonensis* 38
- vegetation communities, herbivory 2
- vegetation cover
- impact on foxes hunting opportunities 88, 89, 91
- and predation on livestock 331–2
- velvet rats 392
- venomous snakes 44–5
- venomous varanids 38–9
- Vermin Destruction Act 1890* (Vic) 114
- Victoria
- dingo conservation 114, 153, 167
- feeding behaviour of dingoes 162
- legislation to conserve dingoes 114, 153
- Vipera* 287
- V. aspis* 269
- visual repellents 326–7
- voles 391, 394
- Volia* 29
- Vombatoidea 14
- Vombatus ursinus* 283
- Vulpes vulpes* see foxes
- Wabulacinus* 15
- Wakaleo* 16, 28
- W. alacootaensis* 15, 16
- Wallabia bicolor* 161, 283
- water python 271
- weasels 394, 398
- wedge-tailed eagles 4, 70, 285, 286, 287
- consumption of foxes and cats 288, 408
- Western Australia
- central wheat belt, native mammal decline and extinction 83
- feeding behaviour of dingoes 161
- Nullarbor Plain, native mammal extinctions 80
- Perup forest, Upper Warren region, native mammal decline and extinction 82–3
- south-west, native mammal decline 81–2
- Western Australian koomal 4
- western barred bandicoot 359
- Western Division, NSW, dingo reintroduction 313, 314
- western quolls 4, 5, 125, 263, 264, 365, 393
- captive breeding program 214–15
- climate impacts on 201
- conservation strategies 214–15, 218–19, 223
- densities 271
- feral cat predation on 206
- and foxes 206, 287
- habitat change effects 201, 202
- interactions with reptiles, cats and foxes, WA 265–7
- past and present distribution, key threats and status 199

- predation of cats on 204
- reintroduction 314
- roadkills 208
- susceptibility to 1080 poisoning 211
- territoriality 200
- translocation conservation strategy 218–19, 224
- western ringtail possum 264
- Western Shield project, WA 209, 211, 219, 223, 356
- white-footed dunnart 242
- White Hunter site, Qld 29, 30, 32
- wild canids 54, 72, 272, 407
 - active adaptive management approach 107
 - adaptive management 106–10, 135
 - control actions/technologies available 127–31
 - cost effectiveness of control 122–5
 - costs of environmental impacts 127
 - differences from domestic dogs 154–5
 - diseases transmitted by 118–19
 - economics of livestock predation by 120–2
 - environmental impacts 125–7
 - evaluation, review and progression in management 134
 - impact on native fauna 125–6, 283
 - impact of 114–15
 - implementing adaptive management strategies 131–2
 - legislation and policies about 109, 112–14
 - lethal control methods 127–9, 323–4
 - management in Australia 105–35, 407
 - monitoring active management strategies 132–4
 - non-destructive control methods 129–31, 323–40
 - passive adaptive management 107
 - setting measurable objectives 127
 - regulation of kangaroos by free-ranging dogs/ wild dogs 120, 121, 324
 - strategic approach to managing 105–6
 - see also* dingoes; foxes; free-ranging dogs
- Wild Dog Barrier Fence 130
- Wild Dog Destruction Act 1921* (NSW) 114
- wild dogs *see* dingo hybrids; dingoes; free-ranging dogs; wild canids
- wild donkeys 309
- wildlife under and overpasses 208
- wire mesh fences 325
- wolverines 16, 328
- wolves 2, 5, 60, 111, 163–4, 205, 224, 302, 332, 408
 - non-lethal control 327–8, 330, 335
 - reintroduction 312, 409
- woma python, reintroduction failure 306, 365
- wombats 283, 309
- Wonambi* 40, 43
 - vertebral characters 41
 - W. barriei* 40, 43
 - W. naracoortensis* 2, 41, 43
- woylies 82, 83, 89, 264, 355, 356–7, 359, 362
- Wyandotte Creek faunas 42, 43
- yellow-footed antechinus 242, 248–9
- yellow-footed rock wallabies 224
- yellow-spotted monitor, impact of population decline 306–7
- Yurlunggur* 27, 40–3
 - postcranial remains 41
 - Riversleigh deposits 40–1, 42
 - skull 42
 - vertebral characters 41, 42
 - Y. camfieldensis* 40, 41, 42