

SCS-029 Rabbit Management Policy

TRIM Reference: D24/89356 Due for Review: November 2028
Responsible Officer: Manager Environment and Sustainability

Purpose

To outline Council's commitment and approach to best practice rabbit management in Surf Coast Shire, in partnership with the community and land management agencies.

Policy Principles

The following principles, which were developed with input from two community rabbit management workshops hosted by Council in 2016 with representatives from local Landcare and community groups, relevant state government departments and the Corangamite Catchment Management Authority, are adopted by Council in the management of rabbits in Surf Coast Shire:

- Community led – recognise the inherent strength of the community. The primary role of local government is to assist people to achieve their goals, while recognising this must not be at the expense of the broader community. Sometimes this involves Council leading, other times standing alongside or removing unnecessary barriers.
- Long-term commitment and continuous improvement – successful rabbit management requires an ongoing commitment and regular monitoring and evaluation of program effectiveness.
- Strategic partnerships – coordination of control works with the community, community groups, land management agencies and landholders are essential to effective 'no boundaries' rabbit management.
- Best practice management with a focus on harm minimisation – use a variety of recognised techniques, in a coordinated manner, implemented at the landscape scale which reflect humane treatment and limit impact on non-target species.
- Efficient, effective, results oriented asset protection – target efforts where the best results can be achieved and defended to protect key environmental, economic, and social assets.

Rationale

Council is committed to improving pest plant and animal management in the shire, in partnership with local Landcare and community groups, Traditional Owners, other land managers and local landholders. Development and implementation of this Policy supports Council's organisational purpose to help our community and environment to thrive, our community vision and Council Plan commitment to protect significant habitats, landscapes, and biodiversity (Theme 3, Strategy 7). Strategic partnerships with the community, community groups, land management agencies and landholders are integral to the successful delivery of this Policy.

Rabbits cause considerable damage to the natural environment and agriculture by competing with livestock for pasture, grazing of crops and native vegetation and causing soil erosion. Rabbits are well adapted to climatic conditions in much of Australia and occur in all states and territories. The most recent *Australian State of Environment Report 2021* lists rabbits as the number one invasive species affecting the greatest number of *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act) threatened taxa. This situation continues despite the availability and application of chemical and physical control methods, and the release of the biological control agents myxomatosis and rabbit haemorrhagic disease.

The European rabbit is declared under the Victorian *Catchment and Land Protection Act 1994* (CaLP Act) as an 'established pest animal', which means that it is already established in the wild in Victoria and is unlikely to be eradicated. Under the CaLP Act, all landowners (including council) have a legal duty to prevent the spread of, and as far as possible eradicate, established pest animals. Coordination of rabbit management activities across the landscape between the community and other land managers is absolutely critical for effective, long term rabbit control. Council also has additional legal responsibilities under the CaLP Act regarding pest plant and animal management on municipal rural roadsides.

From time to time, the release of a new biological control measure (like the K5 strain of the calici virus) provides the opportunity to increase landholder and land manager return on investment in rabbit management, especially through a coordinated, best practice approach.

This policy was developed directly from the results of two rabbit management workshops hosted by Council in 2016 with representatives from local Landcare groups, community groups, Agriculture Victoria and the Corangamite Catchment Management Authority. The policy also reflects legal advice received by Council regarding the use of poison baits on Council owned and managed land.

The policy was adopted by Council on 13 September 2016, trialled for 12 months, reviewed, and approved by Council on 24 October 2017 with no changes. The policy was reviewed again in October 2019, with minor improvements made at the recommendation of community stakeholders.

Scope

This policy applies to rabbit management works on Council owned and managed land (including rural roadsides, recreation reserves and nature reserves) and outlines how Council interacts with the community to achieve best practice rabbit management across the Shire.

This policy applies to:

- a) Rabbit management works undertaken by Council or at Council's direction on Council owned and managed land, including rural roadsides, recreation reserves and nature reserves: and
- b) How Council interacts with the community to achieve best practice rabbit management across the Surf Coast Shire.

This policy applies to Council, its employees, and all contracted service providers.

Council Purpose and Direction:

This Policy aligns with Council's purpose and supports organisational directions to be an innovative and flexible leader and a constructive partner, emphasising strategic partnerships with the community and land management agencies.

Policy

Council's policy is to:

- meet its legal obligations regarding rabbit management.
- use best practice rabbit management on Council owned and managed land.
- help our community to achieve best practice rabbit management on land that is not Council owned or managed; and
- develop and maintain partnerships with the community and land management agencies.
- Council also supports the development of a community led rabbit management plan for the Shire which reflects the following community vision and community aspirational goal, developed at two rabbit

management workshops hosted by Council with representatives from local Landcare and community groups, relevant state government departments and the Corangamite Catchment Management Authority

- Community Vision
The Surf Coast Shire community leads the way in integrated best practice rabbit management.
- Community Aspirational Goal
To reduce rabbits to less than one active burrow per hectare at a timeline that can be defended by the land manager.

1. Management Approach

The most efficient and effective way to control pest animals, including rabbits, is by using a variety of techniques, in a coordinated fashion in partnership with the community and land management agencies, and implemented at the landscape scale. To the extent possible, Council will deliver its rabbit management activities in accordance with all the guiding principles listed above.

To achieve the most effective results, Council will, subject to site specific constraints, a site risk assessment and the baiting requirements noted below, deliver its rabbit management with reference to Agriculture Victoria's recommended approach:

- Allow biological control and natural mortality to reduce the rabbit population.
- Bait to reduce numbers prior to ripping.
- Remove surface harbour (above ground shelter) and destroy warrens.
- Follow up with fumigation and further warren destruction; and
- Be persistent, remain vigilant and monitor regularly.

1.1. Control Techniques

Baiting

There are two approved poisons for baiting rabbits – Pindone and 1080. If conducting baiting on Council owned or managed land, Council will generally use Pindone because an antidote, Vitamin K, is available. The poison 1080 will generally not be used on Council owned or managed land that is open to the public, as no antidote is available.

Baiting will only be used on Council owned and managed land in accordance with verbatim legal advice received by Council, namely:

- Council is legally able to use poison baits for the control and eradication of pest animals on land owned and/or managed by Council, where it is considered to be an appropriate pest control measure in the circumstances.
- A uniform approach of widespread poison baiting across the municipality should not be adopted. Any baiting undertaken should be location specific and conducted only after a risk assessment for the location has been undertaken by a qualified expert or contractor to determine whether or not poison baiting is suitable at the particular location.
- Any use of poison baits must be in accordance with the product label, any standard operating procedures and in accordance with best practice methods.
- All reasonable precautions to prevent the bait being ingested by non-target species must be taken; and
- Baiting should always be undertaken by a suitably qualified and experienced pest control operator.

Above-Ground/Surface Harbour Removal

Removal of above-ground harbour destroys surface shelter for rabbits, facilitates, and increases the effectiveness of warren removal and deters recolonization of warrens. Harbour used by rabbits may, however, also be important habitat for native wildlife and/or significant native vegetation.

In assessing harbour removal, Council will consider the benefits for rabbit management against the risk to native wildlife and vegetation, especially in conservation areas. Where removal, destruction or lopping of native vegetation is required for harbour removal, Council will consult with relevant adjoining land holders and remove the vegetation in accordance with the exemption for pest animal burrows under the Surf Coast Shire planning scheme. This approach minimises the amount of native vegetation removed and avoids the need for a planning permit, the development of a native vegetation offset management plan and purchase of offsets by Council. Where appropriate, Council may, in consultation with the Department of Energy, Environment and Climate Action apply for a planning permit to remove native vegetation beyond the scope of the exemption for pest animal burrows.

Warren Removal

Warren removal is integral to successful rabbit management and is achieved by ripping or use of explosives. (implosion)

Council will conduct warren removal using equipment appropriate to the local conditions. Implosion or excavation may be used to destroy warrens in areas that are inaccessible to ripping or where ripping is undesirable due to risk of soil erosion, cultural heritage issues and/or sensitive native vegetation.

Fumigation

Fumigation is best used as a follow up technique to poisoning and warren ripping but may also be effective where ripping cannot be done, in situations where poisons cannot be used and when treating small areas or isolated rabbit populations.

Council will use fumigation on sites where the site risk assessment indicates baiting is inappropriate, the site constraints preclude ripping or implosion, the rabbit population is isolated or low in number and/or the site is small in area. Fumigation will only be undertaken on Council owned and managed land by suitably qualified and experienced pest control operators.

Other Management Options

In addition to the rabbit management options of biological control, Pindone baiting, warren and surface harbour removal and fumigation, Council may also consider, where appropriate, the following management control options on Council owned or managed land:

- Exclusion fencing
- Shooting
- Ferreting

Private Landowner Enforcement

Council does not have any regulatory powers to enforce or pressure landowners to fulfil their obligations under the CaLP Act regarding rabbit management. Council will however, where appropriate, continue to:

- assist Landcare and community groups with their public education and outreach activities such as field days to demonstrate integrated rabbit management; and
- contact Agriculture Victoria, the agency responsible for regulating pest plant and animal management, and request an advisory letter be sent to recalcitrant landowners regarding their CaLP Act obligations.

2. Rabbit Hotspots

Council helped develop and maintain a prioritised list of rabbit 'hotspots' in the Shire, in partnership with the community, Landcare groups and land management agencies. The list was developed using agreed criteria. As a result of coordinated work by Council, in partnership with community members and stakeholders, these sites are now all in ongoing maintenance mode. Council acknowledges that ongoing rabbit management is still required at former hotspot sites to maintain low rabbit numbers.

List of former rabbit hotspots (ongoing management still required)

- Mt Moriac recreation reserve
- Modewarre recreation reserve
- Freshwater Creek recreation reserve
- Pettavel Road reserve
- Dickins Road reserve
- Loutitt Bay Road reserve (north and south)
- Moonah Woodlands

Additional hotspot sites may be nominated by community and Landcare groups and land management agencies for consideration and assessment by Council against the agreed hotspot criteria.

For rabbit hotspots located on Council owned or managed land, hotspots will be assessed according to the agreed criteria and prioritised. A site management plan will be developed for each prioritised site by Council officers in partnership with relevant community groups and land management agencies. Independent expert advice will be obtained where appropriate for the site. Development of site management plans will be staged according to available resources.

The plans will be reviewed annually in partnership with relevant community groups and land management agencies until rabbit numbers reach acceptable levels. Independent assessment of the effectiveness of particular plans may be sought where appropriate.

3. Policy Review

This Policy will be reviewed in four years or earlier if warranted by changes in best practice rabbit management.

4. Records

Records shall be retained for at least the period shown below.

Record	Retention/Disposal Responsibility	Retention Period	Location
Policy	PROS 0701 13.1.1	Permanent	Electronic

Definitions

Baiting	Laying of poisoned oats or carrots
Best practice rabbit management	The use of a variety of recognised techniques, in a coordinated manner, and implemented at the landscape scale which reflect humane treatment and limit impact on non-target species
Fumigation	Introduction of toxic fumes into a warren where it is inhaled by rabbits
Implosion	Targeted use of explosives to destroy/collapse rabbit warrens in areas inaccessible to or inappropriate for ripping
Pindone	An anticoagulant causing fatal haemorrhages. Antidote is Vitamin K1
Rabbit	Refers to feral or wild populations of European rabbits (<i>Orytolagus cuniculus</i>), a declared 'established pest animal' under the <i>Catchment and Land Protection Act 1994</i> .
Rabbit harbour	Shelter above-ground, usually prickly woody species, rock piles or logs
Ripping	Destruction of warrens using machinery
Warren	A collection of burrows
1080	Fast acting poison compound Sodium fluoroacetate

Related Procedure

Nil.

References

- Workshop Report – Surf Coast Shire Council Rabbit Management Policy Workshop 24 May 2016
- Workshop Report – Surf Coast Shire Council Rabbit Management Policy & Hotspots Workshop 1 August 2016
- PestSmart Standard Operating Procedures (www.pestsmart.org.au)
- *RAB004: Ground baiting of rabbits with pindone.*
- *RAB005: Diffusion fumigation of rabbit warrens*
- *RAB006: Rabbit warren destruction by ripping.*
- *RAB007: Rabbit warren destruction using explosives.*
- <https://pestsmart.org.au/toolkits/european-rabbits/>
- <https://agriculture.vic.gov.au/biosecurity/pest-animals/priority-pest-animals/european-rabbit>

Surf Coast Shire Council documents

- Surf Coast Shire Council Plan 2021-2025
- Surf Coast Shire Planning Scheme
- Pest Plant & Animal Strategy 2020 - 2023

Document History

Version	Document History	Approved by – Date
4	Amended	Council Resolution – 25 June 2024
3	Amended	Council Resolution – 26 November 2019
2	Reviewed – no changes	Council Resolution – 24 October 2017
1	Adopted	Council Resolution – 13 September 2016