




Dear Sir/Madam,

I recognise that your cull has made some efforts to minimise the damage to the macropod social network by targeting females with small in pouch young. However, kangaroo young actually stay with their mothers for up to 4 years after pouch exit. Females stay for the duration of their lives.

These at heel joeys (who are still only adolescents) need both the security and education these mothers provide. While, as orphans, they move with the remainder of the mob after the loss of their mothers, they do not thrive as they would have at heel. Consequently periodic disease outbreaks take these joeys firs, leaving an age-unbalanced mob.

A cull is the blunt end of management policy. Why not consider the reintroduction of those original natural predators of which the policy speaks? This would ensure the surviving macropod population is a vigorous healthy population.



I recognise that your cull has made some efforts to minimise the damage to the macropod social network by targeting females with small in pouch young. However, kangaroo young actually stay with their mothers for up to 4 years after pouch exit. Females stay for the duration of their lives.

These at heel joeys (who are still only adolescents) need both the security and education these mothers provide. While, as orphans, they move with the remainder of the mob after the loss of their mothers, they do not thrive as they would have at heel. Consequently periodic disease outbreaks take these joeys firs, leaving an age-unbalanced mob.

A cull is the blunt end of management policy. Why not consider the reintroduction of those original natural predators of which the policy speaks? This would ensure the surviving macropod population is a vigorous healthy population.

