

Requested additional material - references regarding the diet of dingoes in Victoria or south eastern Australia:

Newsome A. E. , Corbett L. K. , Catling P. C. Burt R. J. (1983) The Feeding Ecology of the Dingo. 1. Stomach Contents From Trapping in South-Eastern Australia, and the Non-Target Wildlife Also Caught in Dingo Traps.. *Wildlife Research* 10, 477-486. <https://doi.org/10.1071/WR9830477>

Robertshaw J. D. Harden R. H. (1985) The Ecology of the Dingo in North-Eastern New South Wales. 2. Diet. *Wildlife Research* 12, 39-50. <https://doi.org/10.1071/WR9850039>

Davis NE, Forsyth D.M., Triggs B., Pascoe C., Benshemesh J., et al. (2015) Interspecific and Geographic Variation in the Diets of Sympatric Carnivores: Dingoes/Wild Dogs and Red Foxes in South-Eastern Australia. *PLOS ONE* 10(3): e0120975. <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0120975>

Note: finding that:

'The key mammalian food items for dingoes/wild dogs across all regions were black wallaby (*Wallabia bicolor*), brushtail possum species (*Trichosurus* spp.), common wombat (*Vombatus ursinus*), sambar deer (*Rusa unicolor*), cattle (*Bos taurus*) and European rabbit (*Oryctolagus cuniculus*)...

The key mammalian food items for foxes across all regions were European rabbit, sheep (*Ovis aries*) and house mouse (*Mus musculus*). Foxes consumed 6.1 times the number of individuals of threatened Critical Weight Range native mammal species than did dingoes/wild dogs.' (my emphasis)

Main findings:

- Dingoes are generalist predators; their prey varies according to prey abundance, climatic conditions etc.
- Nevertheless, sheep are not a significant source of prey.
- Medium – large marsupials are dingoes' dominant, preferred prey.

Relevant evidence on dingo purity, in Victoria:

Kylie M. Cairns, Mathew S. Crowther, Bradley Nesbitt and Mike Letnic, 'The myth of wild dogs in Australia: are there any out there?', *Australian Mammalogy*, Accepted 26 Feb. 2021, <https://doi.org/10.1071/AM20055>

Abstract: Hybridisation between wild and domestic canids is a global conservation and management issue. In Australia, dingoes are a distinct lineage of wild-living canid with a controversial domestication status. They are mainland Australia's apex terrestrial predator. There is ongoing concern that the identity of dingoes has been threatened from breeding with domestic dogs, and that feral dogs have established populations in rural Australia. We collate the results of microsatellite DNA testing from 5039 wild canids to explore patterns of domestic dog ancestry in dingoes and observations of feral domestic dogs across the continent. Only 31 feral dogs were detected, challenging the perception that feral dogs are widespread in Australia. First generation dingo × dog hybrids were similarly rare, with only 27 individuals identified. Spatial patterns of genetic ancestry across Australia identified that dingo populations in northern, western and central Australia were largely free from domestic dog introgression. Our findings challenge the perception that dingoes are virtually extinct in the wild and that feral dogs are common. A shift in terminology

from wild dog to dingo would better reflect the identity of these wild canids and allow more nuanced debate about the balance between conservation and management of dingoes in Australia.