

Charles Darwin University Animal Ethics Committee

Standard Operating Procedure:

SOFT CAGE TRAPS FOR CAPTURE OF MACROPODS (WA DBCA)

Version No:	Version 1.4
Date of Approval:	09/04/2025
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Please note: this SOP has been developed for animal use in WA. Consideration should be taken to the specific conditions of the region in which your work is being conducted, and modifications to procedures made accordingly to ensure the best welfare of the animal and safety of the project participants. Any modifications required should be outlined in the project application.

NOTE: The CDU AEC approves the following SOP with the below amendments/conditions:

- Trap checks must occur within two hours of sunrise. The reference in the SOP to a three-hour post-sunrise check period is not approved for use under CDU AEC approvals.
- Monitoring regimes must be appropriate to the specific environmental conditions in which trapping is conducted and must be clearly described in any project application that references this SOP.
- While procedural guidance exists for supplementary trapping of non-target species that may interfere with or damage primary traps, any use of additional or supplementary trapping methods must be clearly described and justified in the relevant project application and approved by the CDU AEC.

Standard Operating Procedure

SC24-07 SOFT CAGE TRAPS FOR CAPTURE OF MACROPODS (OCTOBER 2024)

Animal welfare is the responsibility of all personnel involved in the care and use of animals for scientific purposes.

Personnel involved in an Animal Ethics Committee approved project should read and understand their obligations under the *Australian code for the care and use of animals for scientific purposes*.

Version 1.4

October 2024



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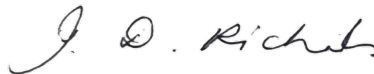
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Approved by the DBCA Animal Ethics Committee:


Dr Jacqui Richards

Chairperson, Animal Ethics Committee

Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions

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1 Acknowledgements

This standard operating procedure was originally developed by Christine Freegard and Vanessa Richter, with contributions from Neil Thomas, Nicole Willers, Nicole Godfrey and Nicky Marlow.

2 Purpose

Soft cage traps are preferred for species that are particularly prone to injury in metal cage traps or to capture myopathy. The “soft” cage is usually made from shade-cloth or similar material which is attached to a rectangular metal frame. They operate using a treadle plate mechanism, which is set off when an animal steps on an elevated trigger plate and springs the door closed. They have been effectively used for a variety of species, including black-flanked rock-wallabies (*Petrogale lateralis lateralis*), quokka (*Setonix brachyurus*), tammar wallabies (*Macropus eugenii derbianus*) and some hare-wallabies.

This Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) provides advice on the use of soft cage traps for non-lethal trapping of macropods.

3 Scope

This SOP has been written specifically for scientific and education purposes, and approved by the Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions’ (DBCA) Animal Ethics Committee (AEC). However, this SOP may also be appropriate for other situations.

This SOP applies to all fauna survey and monitoring activities that may require the use of soft cage traps undertaken across Western Australia by DBCA (hereafter department) personnel. It may also be used to guide fauna monitoring activities undertaken by Natural Resource Management groups, consultants, researchers and any other individuals or organisations. All department personnel involved in the use of soft cage traps should be familiar with the content of this document.

This SOP complements the *Australian code of practice for the care and use of animals for scientific purposes* (The Code). The Code provides the ethical framework and governing principles to guide decisions and actions of all those involved in the care and use of animals for scientific purposes and should be referred to for all AEC approved projects. A copy of the code may be viewed by visiting the National Health and Medical Research Council website (<https://www.nhmrc.gov.au/about-us/publications/australian-code-care-and-use-animals-scientific-purposes>).

4 Animal Welfare Considerations

To reduce the level of impact of soft cage trapping on the welfare of animals, personnel must consider, address and plan for the range of welfare impacts that may be encountered. Strategies to reduce impacts should be identified during the planning stage to ensure that they can be readily implemented, and to ensure that contingencies for managing welfare issues have been identified. Ensure that all personnel involved in the project are aware of the range of issues that they may encounter, the options that are available for reducing impact and improving animal welfare, and the process for managing adverse events.

Department projects involving soft cage trapping will require approval from the department’s Animal Ethics Committee.

The key animal welfare considerations that should be considered when soft cage trapping are listed below and are highlighted throughout the document.

4.1 Injury and unexpected deaths

If adverse events including injury, unexpected deaths or unplanned requirement for euthanasia occur, then it is essential to consider the possible causes and take action to prevent further issues. Adhering to the guidance in this SOP will assist in minimising the likelihood of adverse events. For projects approved by the department's Animal Ethics Committee, adverse events must be reported in writing to the AEC Executive Officer as soon as possible after the event by completing an *Adverse Event* form. Guidance on first aid for animals and field euthanasia procedures is described in the department SOPs *First Aid for Animals* and for *Euthanasia of Animals Under Field Conditions*. Where infectious disease is suspected, refer to the department SOP for *Managing Disease Risk and Biosecurity in Wildlife Management* for further guidance.

4.2 Level of impact

The design of soft cages reduces the occurrence of injuries to captured animals, compared with metal cage traps. However, injuries can occur if the traps are not well maintained or are not manufactured in accordance with specifications. Details such as mesh size in Bromilow traps are specified for a reason and should not be substituted.

Potential animal welfare impacts of soft cage trapping include:

- Capture myopathy (particularly for macropods),
- Trauma (e.g. minor abrasions),
- Hypo/hyperthermia,
- Dehydration,
- Starvation,
- Distress (caused by confinement, discomfort, social isolation, separation of mother and young, exposure to predators, ants etc.).

If the soft cage traps are properly monitored and preventative actions are implemented, then the impacts should be minimal and only short-term.

Project planning must involve the identification and mitigation of all potential welfare risks to minimise their impacts as much as possible. Note that whilst these impacts are specifically associated with the use of soft cage traps, an animal may also experience other impacts from associated procedures such as handling and transport. Investigators must be aware that the effects of a series of stressors, such as capture, handling, transportation, sedation, anaesthesia and marking can be cumulative.

5 Approved Trap Types

A common feature of the soft cage traps is the use of soft material in the walls of the trap to absorb the movement of trapped animals and minimise injury. Approved soft cage trap types are:

Thomas Trap: Comprises a shade cloth 'bag' attached to a collapsible galvanised steel rod frame. The 'bag' is attached to the front of the frame by cable ties (for easy replacement of

the shade cloth) and is hooked to the rear of the trap by shock-cord loops (see Figure 1). The door is released via a treadle plate mechanism similar to that of a cage trap. The door consists of shade cloth attached to a steel rod frame by cable ties. This trap was designed by Neil Thomas (Science Division, Woodvale), with assistance from Sheffield Wire Products (Sheffield Rd, Welshpool WA), specifically for use with small to medium-sized macropods. It is manufactured commercially by Sheffield Wire Products. Two sizes have been manufactured: a 30 cm high frame for hare-wallabies and 45 cm high frame for tammar wallabies and rock-wallabies.



Figure 1: A Thomas trap set up with a hessian sack as shade (left) and a Thomas trap with a black-flanked rock-wallaby at Querekin Rock. Photo: Neil Thomas/DBCA (left) and Christine Freegard/DBCA (right).

Several variations of the Thomas trap have been field trialled and subsequent modifications have been made. Such modifications include different accessibility options for removing animals and methods of stabilising traps. The shade cloth 'bag' can be made to include a zip closing device or may just have overlapping layers of shade cloth material at the top for the easy removal of animals. A stabilising rod (approximately 1 m in length; often metal or timber) may be secured to the rear of the larger (45 cm frame) trap to better stabilise the trap from rolling over. This is particularly helpful where the ground is too hard to use tent pegs to secure the trap. However, the use of tent pegs with the stabilising rod is recommended where possible, to provide maximum stability.

Bromilow Trap: Comprises a strong cotton or synthetic mesh 'cage' suspended within a collapsible aluminium frame with sliding door and treadle release mechanism. Shade cloth is fitted to the external frame, on all sides of the trap to provide shade for the animals and to reduce their sense of exposure. Bromilow traps were originally designed to capture black-flanked rock-wallabies (*Petrogale lateralis lateralis*) and design specifications are published in Kinnear *et al.* (1988). They are also suitable for tammar wallabies and other similar sized macropods. This trap design is not manufactured commercially.

6 Procedure Outline

6.1 Setting and positioning traps

- (a) The location and configuration of trap placement (i.e. transect or grid) as well as the number of traps will be determined by the purpose of the study and should be planned before commencing the survey. Consider the target species' likely use of habitat and

home range and welfare implications of trap placement when designing trap configuration and layout. Vegetation and habitat mapping may assist in survey design.

- (b) Trap locations must be marked so that no traps are missed when checking or removing traps (e.g. with flagging tape which is labelled using a numbering system to uniquely identify traps and a GPS reading for each trap point). Permanent monitoring trap sites should also be marked using a permanent marker (e.g. numbered dropper post). The location information of monitoring transects, and their trap points should be recorded on datasheets and a database.
- (c) If setting traps along roads or vehicle tracks, the traps must be set so that they minimise the impact on the animals. Traps should be placed away from the roadside (generally a distance of 10 m or greater if vegetation is sparse and traps are visible on publicly accessible roads and tracks) to avoid public curiosity and possible theft, and to reduce the disturbance of trapped animals by passing vehicles.
- (d) Trap placement:

ANIMAL WELFARE: Trap placement can greatly affect animal welfare. Consider the climate and temperatures of the area you are trapping in and the species biology (thermoregulation characteristics) when choosing a trap position. Traps need to be placed in suitable locations that provide shelter from the sun, wind and rain to reduce exposure (hot, cold or wet) of trapped animals. For example, consideration needs to be given to the movement of the sun (and therefore shade), prevailing winds and drainage in wet conditions. Consider the orientation of the sun and the period of the day when the captured animal will be in the trap.

Thick trap covers that provide protection from the elements and reduce the sense of exposure by the animals are required (refer point (g) below). If the traps are likely to capture species that are prone to panic or stress (e.g. woylies), trap placement should also consider allowing animal handlers to approach the traps without the knowledge of the potential captives (e.g. e.g. approach trap from the side rather than the front, reduced noise from walking on leaf litter, and minimal talking).

Do not place traps on or in the vicinity of ant nests.

- (e) Traps must be set in level positions. Debris should be cleared from under the trap to ensure stability and check to make sure that no obstructions will stop the effective dropping and locking of the trap door. Where possible traps should be set to reduce wind exposure as this can lead to welfare issues associated with exposure, as well as false triggers of trapdoor due to excessive wind movement.
- (f) Thomas traps are designed to be light, and some species may be able to flip the trap onto its side. Ensure that the trap is set on a stable surface, and where possible anchor the trap to the ground or nearby objects. Tent pegs, rocks or cables may be used to anchor the trap and prevent it from rolling. Where there is a risk of traps tumbling down steep inclines (e.g. rock-wallaby trapping), stabiliser bars should be utilised to reduce this risk.
- (g) Soft cage traps are constructed in such a way that some protection from the elements is provided by the trap itself. The hessian carry bag for each Thomas trap should be draped over the top of the trap for added protection (see Figure 1). The hessian needs to be secured to ensure that it cannot be easily removed by an animal (e.g. brushtail possum) and so the wind cannot blow it off the trap. Options include using cables ties,

nestling the trap into a bush, or using rocks or sand piles on the edges of hessian. Alternatively, the hessian carry bag can be weaved under one side of the trap frame (the side opposite to the release mechanism) and if necessary, secured with clothes pegs. Check that the trap cover is effective and secure and that the trap will always be positioned in the shade until emptied.

- (h) Faulty equipment reduces the opportunity to trap animals, may injure animals and can result in poor data and reduce the value of the trapping effort. Check that the treadle release mechanism and the door are working properly and are not impeded by any obstacle under the treadle plate or that the hessian bag is not affecting the release mechanism on top of the trap.
- (i) When rodents and rabbits are abundant, they can cause problems as they enter the traps, set off the trigger and then chew their way out through the netting. Placing a series of aluminium box traps or cage traps next to the soft cage trap may assist in reducing the chance of the rodents or rabbits occupying the soft cage trap and maximises trap availability for the target species. Similarly, other locally common non-target species (e.g. brushtail possums) may decrease trap success of the target species by occupying traps. This problem may be overcome by placing standard cage traps beside soft cage traps in areas where numbers of non-target animals are high.
- (j) All traps must be accounted for before and after each trapping session.

6.2 Baiting types

When choosing the type of bait for your traps always consider the target species and possible non-target captures.

Various bait types are used in soft cage traps depending on the target species. Bait options include apples, Lucerne (fresh or dry), chaff, grain or pellets. Note: If using grain, it should be treated in such a way that it cannot germinate. Other bait types or ingredients may be used if they have been identified as appropriate and approved for use for a particular project.

ANIMAL WELFARE: Some peanut butters use xylitol as a sugar substitute. There are no data available regarding the toxicity of xylitol to Australian wildlife, but xylitol is toxic to dogs. If using universal bait, please check the ingredient list on the peanut butter and avoid brands containing xylitol.

It is recommended that some bait is placed outside the trap and leading into the trap to entice the target animals. The majority of bait should be placed at the very rear of the trap to minimise animals spending too much time around the front door and triggering the trap without capture.

To increase trap success, soft cage traps are often set up on site, wired open and pre-baited, a few days before the trapping session begins. This may help the target species become accustomed to the traps and therefore more likely to enter during the trapping session.

6.3 Checking traps

ANIMAL WELFARE: In determining the duration of trapping you should consider the purpose of your study and the potential welfare impacts from recapturing animals on multiple occasions (e.g. limitations on feeding, welfare of dependent young). Consider the duration that will allow the goal of the activity to be achieved with the minimal impact on animals. Some animals become “trap happy” entering traps on multiple consecutive nights

and this can impact their wellbeing by disrupting behaviours such as feeding, foraging, breeding and defending territories.

Timing: avoid trapping in breeding seasons where lactating females may be separated from dependent young or when there is an increased likelihood of injury or separation of dependent young (e.g. brushtail possums during pouch emergence). Tammar wallabies are synchronous breeders and have large young in the pouch or at heel between May and October. Many species breed throughout the year making it impossible to completely avoid trapping animals at sensitive times. If captured, lactating animals should be released as soon as possible. If the same lactating female is caught on successive nights, consideration should be given to moving or closing the trap.

The timing and frequency of trap checking and clearing should be determined by considering the behaviour and biology of the species being targeted (and potential by-catch species) in association with the environmental conditions at the site. Trap checking timing and frequency should be reviewed and adapted when and if conditions change or adverse events occur. Traps may need to be checked more frequently throughout the day and/or night if prolonged trap confinement or environmental conditions are likely to increase the impact on animal welfare and affect survivorship.

For programs such as *Western Shield* monitoring it is recommended that traps are set for a minimum of four consecutive nights.

- (a) All traps must be accounted for during each day's trapping. Personnel undertaking the trapping should keep tallies of traps to ensure that all are checked on every occasion. This is the responsibility of the person in charge at the survey location on the day. There is no excuse for leaving traps unchecked.

ANIMAL WELFARE: Avoid trapping or close traps in extreme weather conditions. Close traps if there is excessive rain or heavy rain is forecast. Plan ahead and monitor long-range and daily weather forecasts.

- (b) Most studies using soft cage traps are targeting nocturnal species. For these studies, traps should be opened in the late afternoon/ dusk (to avoid both target and non-target animals being captured during the day) and are checked at night and at dawn to avoid stress, exposure and possible capture myopathy of animals from prolonged containment. Only under AEC approved conditions should traps for nocturnal species be left open during the day.

For macropods traps must be checked early in the morning during the period when temperatures will have minimal effect on the trapped animals (no later than 3 hours after sunrise but as early as possible in high temperature conditions). If checking of traps cannot be completed within this timeframe, trap numbers must be reduced or the number of personnel increased before any further trapping occurs.

- (c) Traps must be closed after checking in the morning and re-opened late afternoon, or, if they need to remain open, the Animal Ethics application must provide compelling information to show that leaving traps open during the day will not impact animal welfare on target or non-target animals. Traps remaining open during the day must be in a shaded position, and consideration should be given to more frequent checking throughout the day, particularly in hot weather or if there is a risk of birds or diurnal mammal capture.

- (d) An appropriate handling bag must be carried when approaching a trap to ensure efficient removal of the animal from the trap (see the department SOP for *Animal Handling and Restraint using Soft Containment*).
- (e) Take care when approaching the trap and minimise noise during your approach (reduce noise from walking, vehicles, minimal talking etc.).
- (f) The bait must be checked daily in every trap and replaced where necessary. Traps without bait reduce the statistical validity of trapping results.
- (g) The presence of ants in the trapping area can lead to detrimental impacts on captured animals. A small amount of surface insecticide (e.g. permethrin-based products) in powder form can be applied around traps or in traps to discourage ants. Liquid or spray insecticides should never be used inside traps and extreme care must be taken to ensure that no free standing liquid droplets remain when using liquid-based permethrin as absorption/ingestion can be lethal to frogs and reptiles. Always read the Safety Data Sheet (SDS) of chemicals before use. If ants become highly attracted to the trapping area remove the traps and relocate them to a more suitable position. One way to reduce risk of ant infestation is to remove bait each morning when clearing traps and replace when resetting in the afternoon.

ANIMAL WELFARE: If moderate to high numbers of ants are identified at trap site, or if small numbers of ants cause welfare issues, then the trap must be closed or moved to another location.

- (h) Trapping data should be recorded on an appropriate trapping datasheet and transferred to a suitable database as soon as possible after trapping.

6.4 Removing animals from traps

All animal handling must be done by (or under the direct supervision of) trained and competent personnel. Techniques for removing animals from soft cage traps vary depending on the species involved and the experience and skills of the animal handler. This information is provided as a general guide only.

ANIMAL WELFARE: Capture myopathy is a condition which may be seen in many species of mammals and birds. It may be associated with:

- capture and restraint
- transport
- repeated handling
- placing animals in an unfamiliar environment or close confinement
- pursuit

Although it is mostly associated with prolonged muscle exertion, it may also be seen in animals experiencing fear or anxiety without physical exertion, as the physiological changes which occur are caused by prolonged and sustained adrenaline effects on the circulation, as well as muscle damage and lactic acid buildup (Vogelnest and Portas, 2008).

The condition can result in sudden death, but death may also occur weeks after capture as a result of complications including organ failure and a loss of mobility which increases susceptibility to predation (Abbot *et al.*, 2005).

Affected animals may exhibit panting, increased heart rate, shock, hyperthermia, muscle tremors and spasms, collapse, inability to hold the head up and inability to stand.

Capture myopathy carries a guarded to poor prognosis and management should focus on preventing its occurrence through efforts to minimise stress. Animals should only be handled for as long as required to identify them and to collect any necessary measurements (usually no more than five minutes). At a maximum they must be released (or reach alternate end point) within 24 hours of capture. Every effort should be made to avoid stressful events during hot weather.

Records of animals suspected to be suffering from capture myopathy need to be reported to the department's AEC. Any animal suspected to have died from capture myopathy must be sent for necropsy and a copy of the report provided to the department's AEC with an Adverse Event Form.

ANIMAL WELFARE: Ejection of pouch young is common in species of the Macropodidae, Potoroidae and Peramelidae families. Persons that may encounter species of these families whilst trapping must be familiar with the department SOP for *Short-term joey intervention procedures*. Records need to be kept on orphans, their care and fate for annual reporting requirements for the department's AEC approved projects.

- (a) Use handling bags appropriate for the species and length of containment as advised in department SOP for *Animal Handling and Restraint using Soft Containment*.

ANIMAL WELFARE: All handling bags and equipment should be kept clean to minimise risk of disease and contamination. Refer to the department SOP for *Managing Disease Risk and Biosecurity in Wildlife Management* for further guidance.

- (b) Remove animals from the trap as efficiently as possible.
- (c) Techniques for efficiently removing an animal using the grip at the base of the tail depend on the physique of the operator, size and demeanour of the animal and the availability of an assistant. Access to the animal can be achieved through the top of the trap (depending on how it is constructed) or the door.

In the case of medium-sized animals such as tammar wallabies or black-flanked rock-wallabies, the trap is usually tipped on its end and the operator reaches in to grasp the base of the tail to lift the animal out of the trap (see Figure 2). Prevent animals from gripping the sides of the trap during removal by acting swiftly. If the animal does grip the trap, take care not to injure the animal by pulling against their grip.

The animal is then placed into the opening of an appropriate handling bag (refer to the department SOP for *Animal Handling and Restraint using Soft Containment*). It is highly recommended that assistants help by holding the handling bag open ready to receive the animal.

- (d) Some non-target species captured in soft cage traps should not be removed using a grip at the base of the tail. If non-target animals cannot be easily removed or scooped into a handling bag, consider leaving the trap upside down, ensure that the door can remain open and allow the animal to exit of its own accord.
- (e) Particular care should be taken for those species that may drop pouch young (see the department SOP for *Short-term joey intervention procedures* for further information). Ensure that you check the bottom of the trap and handling bag (before you release the animal) for any dropped pouch young.



Figure 2: A black-flanked rock-wallaby grasped by the base of the tail Photo: Roger Groom.

- (f) Captured animals must be released at point of capture (unless an alternate fate has been approved by the AEC). Animals must be released, or reach an alternate endpoint approved by the department's AEC, within 24 hours of capture. Furthermore, animals must be released at a time that is appropriate to their normal activity and caution taken to reduce exposure to risks such as predation (i.e. nocturnal animals should be released early morning or kept until late afternoon before release at the point of capture).

6.5 Picking up traps

- (a) All traps must be counted out upon setting and counted in when removed from the trapping site. Personnel undertaking the trapping should keep tallies of traps to ensure that all have been collected and that there are no traps remaining in the field. If traps are not being collected immediately after checking (i.e. traps are not being checked and picked up simultaneously), the traps must be closed on checking and remain closed until they are picked up. This is the responsibility of the person in charge at the survey location on the day. There is no excuse for leaving traps set in the field.
- (b) Ensure residual bait is removed from traps and flagging tape is removed from the area.

7 Trap hygiene and maintenance

ANIMAL WELFARE: Traps and hessian covers must be cleaned and disinfected after each trapping session. Do not move dirty hessian covers and traps from one working site to another as it poses a disease risk for animal populations. To avoid possible transfer of pathogens use one batch of hessian covers and traps for each site or connected group of sites. Refer to the department SOP for *Managing Disease Risk and Biosecurity in Wildlife Management*.

- (a) Traps must be maintained in good working order.
- (b) All bait must be removed and traps stored in an area that is free of rodents. The trap release mechanism must be kept clean of bait and scats. Advice on cleaning and disinfection of traps is available in the department SOP for *Managing Disease Risk and Biosecurity in Wildlife Management*.
- (c) Take care in assembling and disassembling traps to ensure components are not bent or lost.

- (d) Do not carry the traps by any of the moving parts and do not put any excessive weight into traps that will be carried.
- (e) Any damaged traps requiring attention need to be flagged and labelled in the field when a problem is identified so that it can be attended to and removed from use until repaired.

8 Competencies

A person who is competent has the knowledge, skills, and experiences that allow them to capture and handle animals successfully, and appropriately manage adverse events as required. Department personnel, and other external parties covered by the department's Animal Ethics Committee, undertaking monitoring projects involving soft cage traps require approval from the Committee and will need to satisfy the competency requirements detailed in Table 1. This is to ensure that personnel involved have the necessary knowledge and experience to minimise the potential impacts of soft cage traps on the welfare of the animals. Other groups, organisations or individuals using this SOP to guide their fauna monitoring activities are encouraged to also meet these competency requirements as well as their animal welfare legislative obligations.

It should be noted that sampling design details such as intensity and scope of the study being undertaken will determine the level of competency required and Table 1 provides advice for standard monitoring only.

Table 1 Competency requirements for Animal Handlers of projects using soft cage traps to capture macropods.

Competency category	Competency requirement	Competency assessment
Knowledge	Broad understanding of the framework governing the use of animals in research and environmental studies in Western Australia	Training (e.g. DBCA Fauna Management Course or equivalent training). In applications, provide details on the course provider, course name and year.
	Understanding species biology and ecology	Personnel should be able to correctly identify the likely species to be encountered in soft cage traps for the site(s) being studied and understand the species' biology and ecology. This knowledge may be gained through sufficient field experience and consultation of field guides and other literature.
	Understanding environmental conditions	Personnel should be aware of the environmental and seasonal conditions that may be expected on the project and understand location-specific animal welfare considerations. In applications, provide details of time spent undertaking similar work in similar locations.

Competency category	Competency requirement	Competency assessment
Fauna survey and capture skills/experience required	Experience setting and checking soft cage traps	<p>Personnel should be familiar with the animal welfare principles of soft cage trapping (e.g. identifying the best locations to set and secure traps and how to set traps so that the mechanism works).</p> <p>In applications, provide details on the longevity, frequency & recency of experience.</p>
Animal handling and processing skills/experience required	<p>Experience handling macropods</p> <hr/> <p>Experience managing disease risk in wildlife management</p>	<p>Personnel should be experienced at retrieving macropods from soft cage traps and restraint of the species likely to be captured. This experience is best obtained under supervision of more experienced and competent personnel. In applications, provide details on experience relating to the expected species or species groups.</p> <hr/> <p>Personnel should be familiar with hygiene procedures. This knowledge may be gained through sufficient field experience and consultation of literature.</p>

In conjunction with possessing the required understanding and knowledge of soft cage trapping procedures and animal welfare requirements, a guide to the experience and skill requirements for an animal handler to be considered competent to capture and handle animals is as follows: (noting that some personnel with experience may still require initial supervision in unfamiliar locations or with species that they have not encountered previously):

- Total time in field: minimum 3-8 weeks undertaking macropod capture using soft cage traps or similar animal handling, at different biogeographic locations and under varying climatic conditions.
- Recency of time in field: within the past 5 years.
- Minimum 25 individuals of a variety of species handled.

Animal handlers that are considered competent and able to work unsupervised should be signed off by an experienced and competent Chief Investigator.

9 Approvals

In Western Australia any person using animals for scientific purposes must be covered by a licence issued under the *Animal Welfare Act 2002*, which is administered by the Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development.

Projects involving wildlife may require a licence and an authorisation under the *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016*. Personnel should consult the department's Wildlife Licensing Section and Animal Ethics Committee Executive Officer for further guidance. It is your responsibility to ensure you comply with the requirements of all applicable legislation.

- Fauna taking (scientific or other purposes) licence (Reg 25)
- Fauna taking (biological assessment) licence (Reg 27)
- Fauna taking (relocation) licence (Reg 28)
- Section 40 Ministerial Authorisation to take or disturb threatened species.

10 Occupational Health and Safety

The following departmental SOPs for wildlife survey and monitoring activities are relevant to occupational health and safety:

- *SOP Managing Disease Risk and Biosecurity in Wildlife Management*
- *SOP Hand Restraint of Wildlife*

Departmental personnel, contractors and volunteers have duties and responsibilities under the Occupational Safety and Health Act 1984 and Occupational Safety and Health Regulations 1996 to ensure the health and safety of all involved. Fieldwork is to be undertaken in line with the department's corporate guidelines, policies and standard operating procedures, including but not limited to, risk management and job safety analyses. Further information can be found at

<https://dpaw.sharepoint.com/Divisions/corporate/people-services/HS/SitePages/SOPs.aspx>

If department personnel or volunteers are injured, please refer to the departmental Health, Safety and Wellbeing Section's 'Reporting Hazards, Near-misses and Incidents' intranet page, which can be found at <https://dpaw.sharepoint.com/Divisions/corporate/people-services/HS/SitePages/Reporting-Hazards,-Near-Misses-and-Incidents.aspx>

11 Further Reading

The following SOPs have been mentioned in this advice and it is recommended that they are consulted when proposing to use soft cage traps.

- Department SOP *Animal Handling and Restraint using Soft Containment*
- Department SOP *Short-Term Joey Intervention Procedures*
- Department SOP *First Aid for Animals*
- Department SOP *Euthanasia of Animals Under Field Conditions*
- Department SOP *Managing Disease Risk and Biosecurity in Wildlife Management*

For further advice refer also to:

Environmental Protection Authority and Department of Environment and Conservation (2020) Technical Guidance - Terrestrial Vertebrate Fauna Surveys for Environmental Impact Assessment, EPA, Western Australia.

National Health and Medical Research Council (2013) *Australian code for the care and use of animals for scientific purposes*, 8th edition. Canberra: National Health and Medical Research Council.

12 References

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13 Glossary of Terms

Animal handler: A person listed on an application to the Department's Animal Ethics Committee who will be responsible for handling animals during the project.

Soft cage trap: A trap for the capture of live macropods constructed of a soft material and a sturdy steel frame. Cage traps operate by the animal treading on a weight-sensitive trigger plate which causes the door to close and lock.