Rufous hare-wallaby *Lagorchestes hirsutus*

Wild populations of the rufous hare-wallaby remain only on Bernier and Dorre islands in Shark Bay.

There is also a translocated population of the central Australian form of this species on Trimouille Island in the Montebello Islands. The last wild mainland populations of the rufous hare-wallaby were extinct by 1991.

Rufous hare-wallabies are solitary animals living in low scrub and spinifex on sandy soils. They emerge to feed at dusk after sheltering during the day in squats, shallow trenches under shrubs or spinifex hummocks.

Although they only have one young at a time, a female can produce up to three young a year.

Rufous hare-wallaby stat's

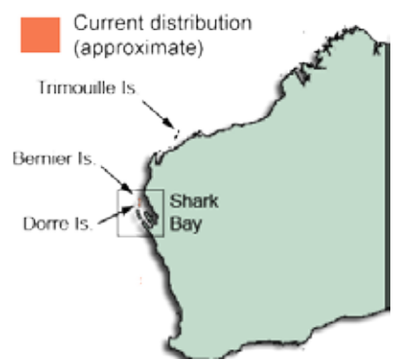
Length: Head-body 330-375mm, tail 270mm

Weight: 700g

Diet: Grasses, seeds, bulbs, insects

Breeding: From 5 months, gestation 15 weeks, weaned 5 months

Proposed for translocation: 2018/19



Endangered

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Wildlife Conservation (Specially Protected Fauna) Notice 2015

Banded hare-wallaby *Lagostrophus fasciatus*

Banded hare-wallabies once ranged across southern Australia.

The mainland subspecies of this hare-wallaby is extinct, leaving only the subspecies that occurs naturally on Bernier and Dorre islands. Animals from Bernier Island were successfully reintroduced to Faure Island in 1998.

Banded hare-wallabies form runs under dense shrubs in spinifex grassslands and sand dunes. They are territorial and male to male interactions can be aggressive.

Banded hare-wallaby stat's

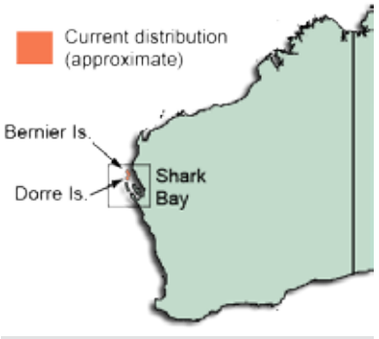
Length: Head-body 400-450mm, tail 320mm

Weight: 1600-3000g

Diet: Shrubs and grasses

Breeding: From year 2, gestation 6 months, weaned 9 months

Proposed for translocation: 2018/19



Vulnerable

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Wildlife Conservation (Specially Protected Fauna) Notice 2015

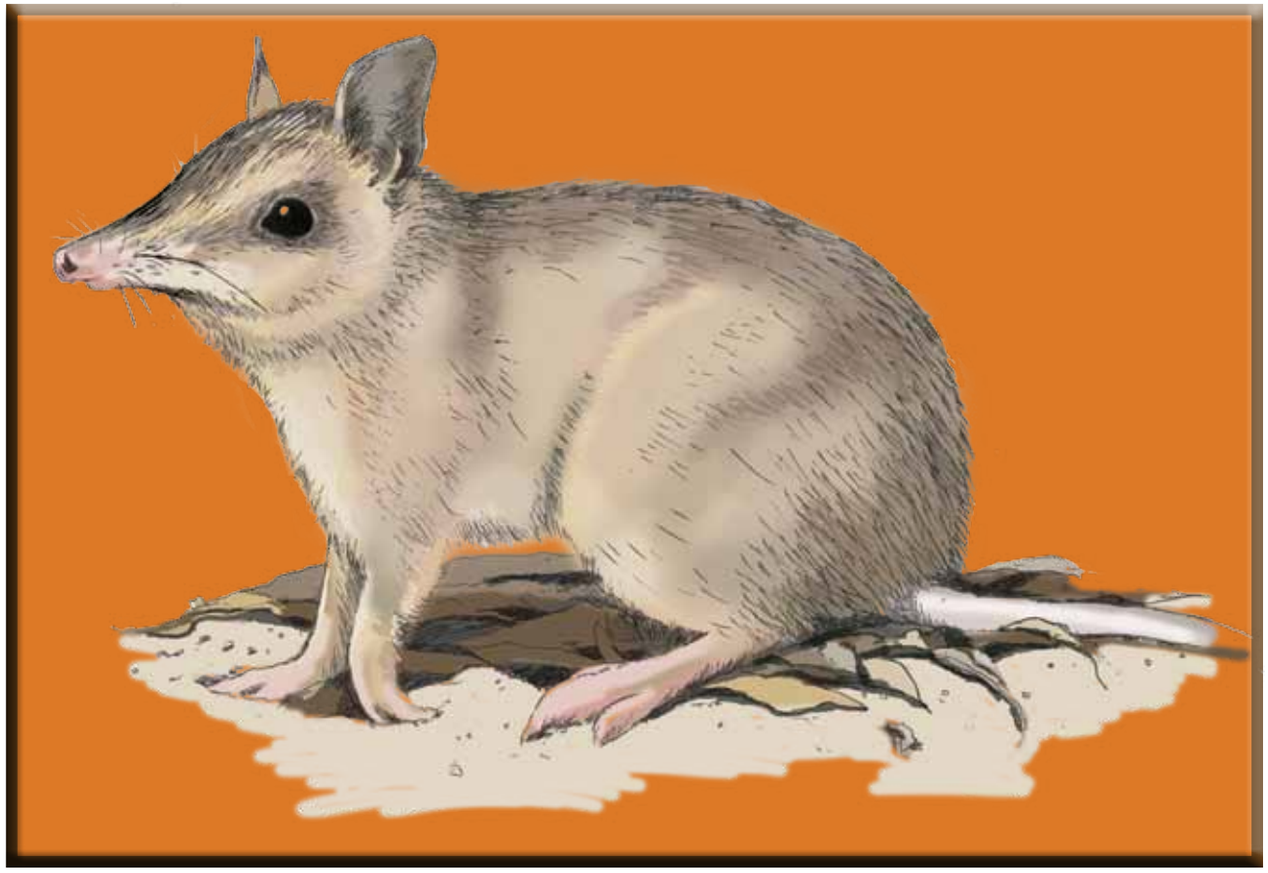
Shark Bay bandicoot *Perameles bougainville*

Wild populations of this bandicoot remain only on Bernier and Dorre islands in Shark Bay after mainland populations became extinct in the 1940s.

The females of this smallest bandicoot species are larger than the males. They are nocturnal and shelter by day in grassy nests hidden in hollows, or leaf litter under shrubs.

Shark Bay bandicoots sometimes lose parts of their tails during fights with other bandicoots.

Females carry 2-3 young in backward-facing pouches which prevent soil from entering while digging.



Shark Bay bandicoot stat's

Length: Head-body 200mm, tail 90mm

Weight: 200-250g

Diet: Invertebrates, small animals, seeds, roots, herbs

Breeding: From 3-5 months, gestation 12-13 days, weaned 60-75 days

Proposed for translocation: 2019/20

Vulnerable

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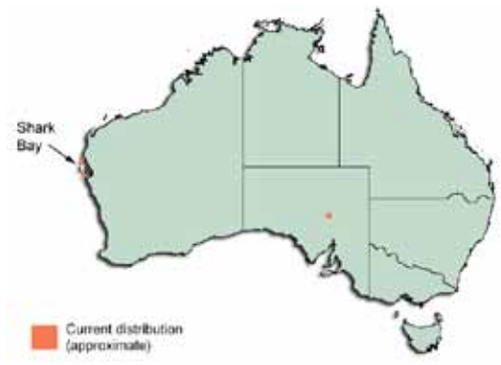
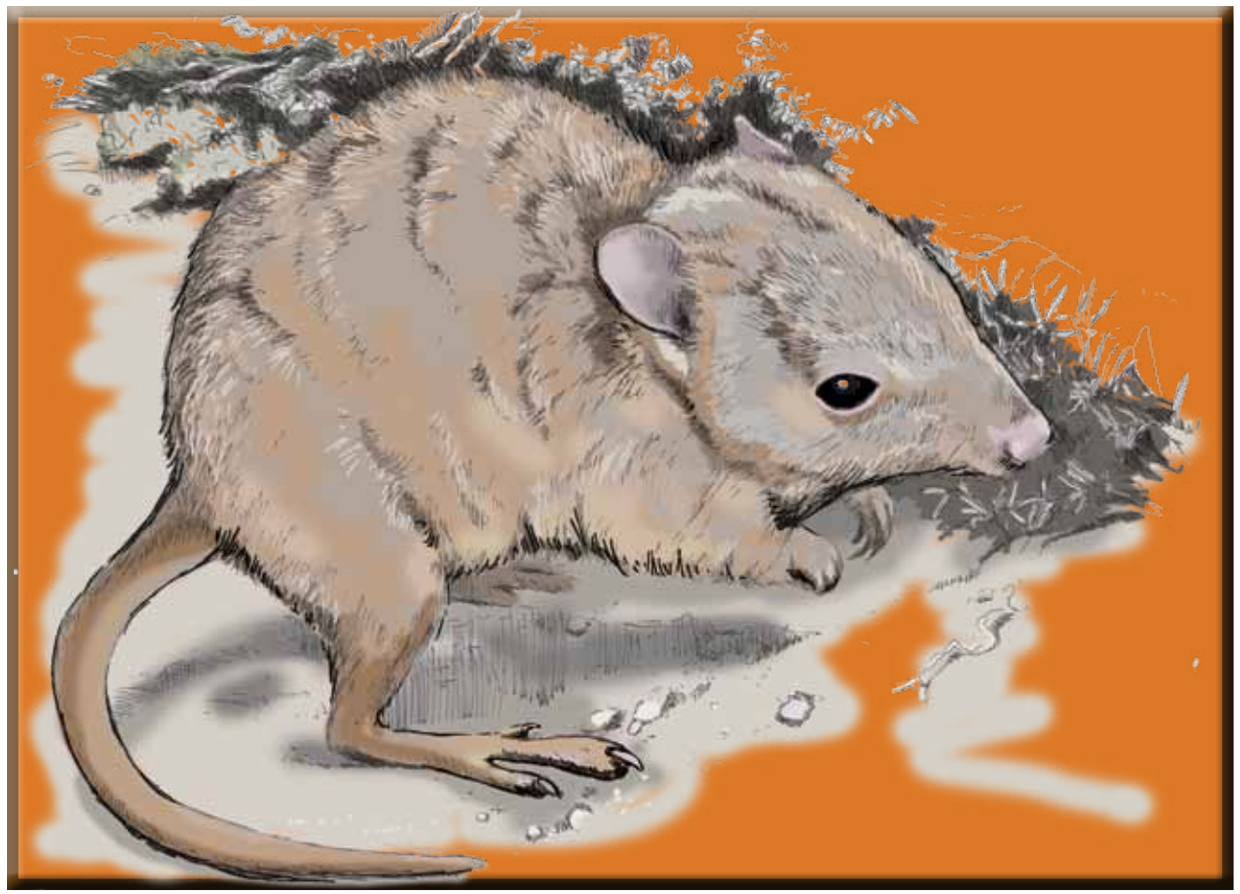
Wildlife Conservation (Specially Protected Fauna) Notice 2015



Boodie (burrowing bettong) *Bettongia lesueur*



Prior to becoming extinct on the mainland in the 1960s, boodies had the largest geographic range of any Australian mammal.

Wild boodies can now only be found on a few Western Australian islands, including Bernier and Dorre islands in Shark Bay.

Boodies are the only macropod that regularly inhabit burrows, where they share nests with other boodies during the day. They emerge after sunset, moving slowly with their nose close to the ground, sniffing out food.

Boodie stat's

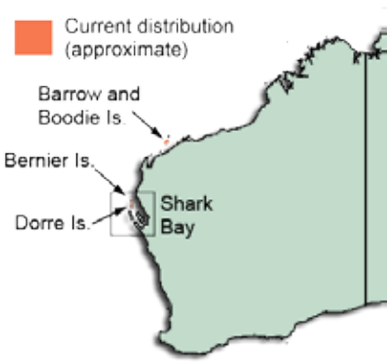
Length: Head-body 350-400mm, tail 300mm

Weight: 1500g

Diet: Fungi, bulbs, seeds, nuts, green plant parts

Breeding: Within 1 year, gestation 3 weeks, weaned 5-6 months

Proposed for translocation: 2019/20



Conservation Dependent

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Wildlife Conservation (Specially Protected Fauna) Notice 2015

Shark Bay mouse *Pseudomys fieldi*

The Shark Bay mouse became extinct on the mainland soon after European settlement.

Wild populations now only occur on islands in Shark Bay and on North West Island in the Montebellos.

Shark Bay mice live mainly in coastal dunes and sandy areas sheltered by spinifex. They build runways through piles of seagrass on beaches.

Shark Bay mouse stat's

Length: Head-body 80-115mm, tail 125mm

Weight: 30-61g

Diet: flowers, leaves, insects, spiders

Breeding: From 100 days, gestation 28 days, weaned 30 days

Proposed for translocation: 2020/21

Vulnerable

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Wildlife Conservation (Specially Protected Fauna) Notice 2015

Greater stick-nest rat *Leporillus conditor*

These rats were found through arid southern and western Australia until they became extinct on the mainland in the 1930s.

Salutation Island in Shark Bay has an abundant and healthy population that originated from a wild population on the Franklin Islands in South Australia.

The name greater stick-nest rat refers to the size of their nests. Groups of 10–20 rats build and maintain communal nests up to 1m high and 1.5m wide.

Greater stick-nest rat stat's

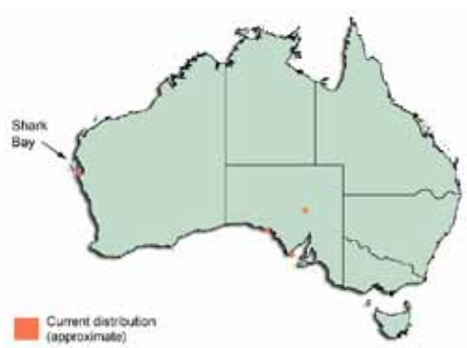
Length: Head-body 170-260mm, tail 140-180mm

Weight: 180-450g

Diet: Succulent vegetation, fruits

Breeding: Gestation 44 days, weaned 4 weeks

Proposed for translocation: 2020/21



Conservation Dependent

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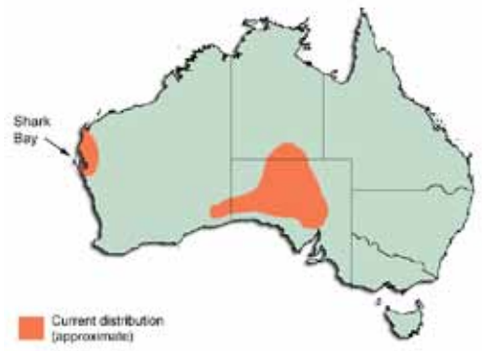
Wildlife Conservation (Specially Protected Fauna) Notice 2015

Western grasswren *Amytornis textilis*



The western grasswren was widespread in southern arid Australia but is now confined to small discrete areas.

They were previously known as thick-billed grasswrens for their heavy, seed-crushing beaks.

In Shark Bay this grasswren lives in dense wattle shrubland like that found along the Monkey Mia Road.

They hop about on the ground feeding, often in pairs or family groups. Nests are in thick scrub near the ground.

Western grasswren stat's

Length: Head-tail 170-190mm

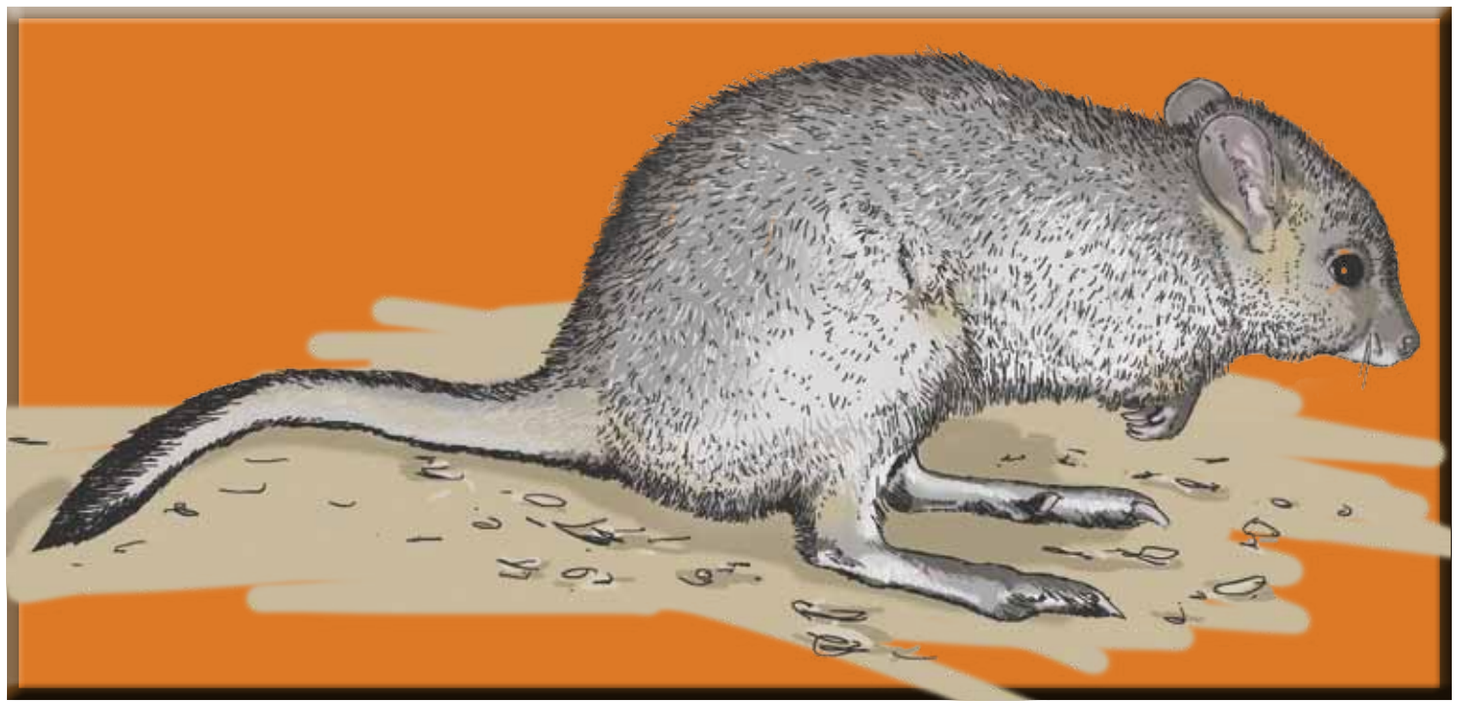
Weight: 18-23g

Diet: Seeds, insects

Breeding: 2-3 eggs incubated 15-17 days

Proposed for translocation: 2021/22

Woylie (brush-tailed bettong) *Bettongia penicillata*



After being widespread across southern and western Australia, woylies were restricted to three small areas in southwestern Australia by the 1970s.

These bettongs are nocturnal, nesting during the day in nests lined with grass or bark. They carry this nesting material with prehensile tails.

Woylies inhabit areas with dense understories, including spinifex and woody scrub. They turn over a lot of soil and spread seeds and fungi spores while foraging.

Critically Endangered

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Wildlife Conservation (Specially Protected Fauna) Notice 2015

Woylie stat's

Length: Head-body 280-360mm, tail 290-360mm

Weight: 800-1800g

Diet: Fungi, seeds, bulbs, tubers, resin, insects

Breeding: Within 6 months, gestation 21 days, weaned 3-4 months

Proposed for translocation: 2021/22

Heath mouse *Pseudomys shortridgei*

The heath mouse was thought extinct in WA until rediscovered along the south coast of WA in 1987. However, it has not been found during recent surveys of these areas.

Heath mice construct multiple shallow burrows under bushes in heath vegetation. Although generally nocturnal, they are sometimes active during the day.

Heath mouse stat's

Length: Head-body 90-120mm, tail 80-110mm

Weight: 55-90g

Diet: Leaves and stems, fungi, insects

Breeding: From 10-12 months, 2-3 litters per year

Proposed for translocation: 2022/23

Vulnerable

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Wildlife Conservation (Specially Protected Fauna) Notice 2015

Desert mouse *Pseudomys desertor*

Desert mice are widespread across arid and semi-arid Australia, although their range previously extended further south.

These mostly solitary mice live in a variety of arid habitats with dense ground cover. They are noctural and spend the day sheltering in shallow burrows or underneath spinifex clumps.

Desert mice populations increase dramatically after fire and good rainfall increase vegetation cover.

Desert mouse stat's

Length: Head-body 70-105mm
tail 67-105mm

Weight: 15-35g

Diet: Plant material

Breeding: From 10 weeks, 3 young, gestation 27-28 days

Proposed for translocation: 2022/23

This species is close to Vulnerable, but not listed as Conservation Dependent.

Brush-tailed mulgara *Dasycercus blythi*

The brush-tailed mulgara was only recently recognised as a different species to the crest-tailed mulgara.

Both occur in small scattered populations through arid Central and Western Australia.

They emerge from burrows at night to hunt, although they are not completely nocturnal. Mulgaras store fat in their tails, which can be thick at the base.

They may live for six or more years and keep growing throughout their lives.

Brush-tailed mulgara stat's

Length: Head-body 220mm, tail 120mm

Weight: 190g

Diet: Large invertebrates, small vertebrates

Breeding: Up to 6 young, gestation 30 days, weaned 12-15 weeks

Proposed for translocation: 2023/24

The brush-tailed mulgara is a Priority 4 species that is Near Threatened.

Dibbler *Parantechinus apicalis*

Dibblers were once widespread in southwest WA but are now limited to two islands on the mid west coast and some southern coastal areas.

They were believed extinct in the early 1900s, but found in 1967 on the WA south coast and later on two islands near Jurien. New populations have also been established through captive breeding programs.

Dibblers live in heath and low dense coastal vegetation with lots of leaf litter. They are most active at dawn and dusk.

Dibbler stat's

Length: Head-body 140-145mm, tail 105-115mm

Weight: 125g

Diet: Ground-dwelling insects, other invertebrates, sometimes small vertebrates, berries and nectar

Breeding: 6-8 young, gestation 44-52 days, weaned 3-4 months

Proposed for translocation: 2018/19

Vulnerable

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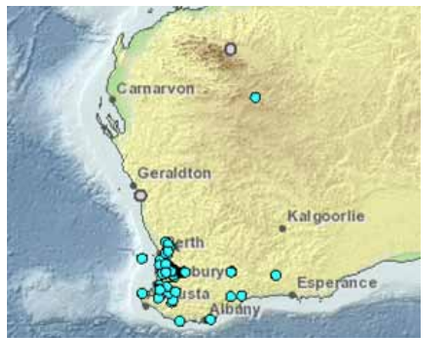
Wildlife Conservation (Specially Protected Fauna) Notice 2015

Chuditch (western quoll) *Dasyurus geffroii*

The chuditch was once widespread across much of Australia but currently only occurs naturally in in the south-west forest, wheatbelt and southern coastal areas of WA.

It is Western Australia's largest carnivorous marsupial, is solitary and has a large home range.

This excellent climber hunts on the ground at night and sleeps in hollow logs or burrows during the day.



Chuditch stat's

Length: Head-body 260-400mm, tail 210-350mm

Weight: 600-2000g

Diet: Large invertebrates, small vertebrates

Breeding: 2-6 young, gestation 17-18 days, weaned 4-5 months

Proposed for translocation: 2024/25

Vulnerable

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Wildlife Conservation (Specially Protected Fauna) Notice 2015