



Department of
Environment and
Conservation

Our environment, our future

RECOVERY TEAM ANNUAL REPORT

THREATENED SPECIES AND/OR COMMUNITIES RECOVERY TEAM

PROGRAM INFORMATION		
Recovery Team	Shark Bay Marsupials Recovery Team	
Reporting Period Submission date 31 March	DATE FROM: 12/12/2012	DATE TO: present
Current membership		
	Member	Representing
A/Chair	Katie MacWilliams	DEC Shark Bay
Exec Officer	Mia Podesta	DEC
members	Manda Page	DEC
	Catherine Lynch	Arid Recovery South Australia
	Kim Branch	DEC Shark Bay
	Anthony Desmond	DEC SCB
	Kym Ottewell	DEC Science
	Alexander Kabat	AWC
	Jeff Short	Wildlife Research and Management Pty Ltd
	Jane Butcher	Kanyana Wildlife Rehabilitation Centre
	Tony Friend	DEC Science
	Neil Thomas	DEC Science
	Nicky Marlow	DEC Science
	Mandy O'Hara	Murdoch University
Dates meetings were held	12/12/2012	
Highlights of achievements for the previous 12 months suitable for publication in WATSNU and contribution to DEC annual report.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Approval of the Western Barred Bandicoot (<i>Perameles bougainville</i>), Burrowing Bettong (<i>Bettongia lesueur</i>) and Banded-hare Wallaby (<i>Lagostrophus fasciatus</i>) Recovery Plan at the state and national level	

Provide 1-2 paragraphs summarising total number of new populations located, surveys completed, list major management actions etc	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitoring of western barred bandicoots, banded hare-wallabies and burrowing bettongs at Faure, Bernier and Dorre Islands. Monitoring of burrowing bettongs at Heirisson Prong, Arid Recovery Reserve and Scotia Sanctuary. Monitoring of western barred bandicoots at Arid Recovery Reserve.
List of recovery actions coordinated by Recovery Team Detail under the headings below the recovery actions undertaken during the reporting period. Provide separate detail for each species/community against each action. For species/community-specific recovery teams, the generic activity types below can be replaced by the specific recovery actions from the recovery plan where appropriate.	
1: Protect the wild populations and their habitat	
Manage and monitor populations on Bernier and Dorre Islands, Faure Island, Boodie Island and Barrow Island Nature Reserve.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitoring at Faure Island of western barred bandicoots, banded hare-wallabies and burrowing bettongs. Monitoring at Bernier and Dorre Islands of western barred bandicoots, banded hare-wallabies and burrowing bettongs. Monitoring at Heirisson Prong of burrowing bettongs Monitoring on Arid Recovery Reserve of western barred bandicoots and burrowing bettongs. Monitoring at Scotia Sanctuary of burrowing bettongs.
Develop and implement a cost-effective monitoring program for the wild island populations.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Trialling alternative monitoring techniques for banded-hare wallabies on Faure Island.
2: Maintain captive populations	
Maintain the captive banded hare-wallaby population at the Peron Captive Breeding Centre.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are 38 adult animals and five pouch young at Peron Captive Breeding Centre.
3: Maintain existing reintroduced populations	
Maintain the reintroduced populations of burrowing bettongs at Heirisson Prong.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Heirisson Prong has reached its highest numbers at around 500 from an original population of 55 with an 86 per cent trap success rate.
Manage Heirisson Prong according to the <i>Heirisson Prong Community Biosphere Reserve Management Plan 1999-2004</i> (Short 1999b)	
Maintain the reintroduced populations of western barred bandicoots and burrowing bettongs at the Arid Recovery Project (ARP).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Arid Recovery Reserve had around 350 western barred bandicoots at the end of 2011, There are 2,500 burrowing bettongs within the Arid Recovery Reserve. Arid Recovery is managing over-population.
Maintain the reintroduced populations of western barred bandicoots, burrowing bettongs and banded hare-wallabies at Faure Island.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Western barred bandicoots have a linear population increase of 1.8 per cent per annum at Faure Island. Banded hare-wallabies are very trap shy. New camera monitoring has been carried out at Faure Island but not yet analysed. Burrowing bettongs are approaching overpopulation; there

	has been a 21 per cent growth rate per annum, with around one animal per hectare and a total population of around 4,700.
Maintain the reintroduced burrowing bettong population at Scotia Wildlife Sanctuary and Lorna Glen (AWC).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • AWC's Scotia Sanctuary has burrowing bettongs which have a population of 1,500. Even though there was a large fire in the sanctuary in 2012, there was no overall effect on the population. • Burrowing bettongs at Lorna Glen are doing well inside the fence; it received 80 to 90 animals from return to dryandra with 174 in total. A release of the animals outside of the fence was unsuccessful.
Maintain the reintroduced burrowing bettong population at Boodie Island and Lorna Glen (DEC).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reintroduced population at Lorna Glen being maintained within feral free enclosure only.
4: Reintroduce western barred bandicoots, burrowing bettongs and banded hare-wallabies to additional mainland and island sites	
Prepare and implement reintroduction proposals for Dirk Hartog Island National Park, Lagoon Point enclosure, Big Lagoon, Shark Bay for future mammal reintroductions.	
Reintroduce burrowing bettongs at Yookamurra Wildlife Sanctuary.	
Re-introduce western barred bandicoots, burrowing bettongs and banded hare-wallabies to additional mainland sites e.g. Lorna Glen, Lagoon Point enclosure, Mt Gibson Wildlife Sanctuary in WA, and Scotia WS and Uluru-Kata Tjuta National Park enclosure (western barred bandicoots and burrowing bettongs only).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is a current translocation proposal for burrowing bettongs to Lorna Glen. They have been re-introduced to a feral free enclosure.
5: Conduct research to determine the genetic relationships of isolated populations of each species.	
Assess strategies for cross-breeding or hybridising of reintroduced populations to enhance genetic diversity.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A PhD student is working on burrowing bettongs at Lorna Glen looking at blending genetic stocks of different sized boodies, one averaging 1.3kg and the other 900g.
Ensure the publication of results of research into the taxonomic status and genetic structure of burrowing bettong populations.	
6: Enhance community participation and education in the recovery of western barred bandicoots, burrowing bettongs and banded hare-wallabies	

Encourage community involvement and ownership of the project and its achievements.	
7: Manage recovery program.	
Organise Recovery team meetings.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Meeting held on 12/12/2012 after two years without a meeting.