Australian Wildlife Conservancy

PARUNA SANCTUARY

Tammar Wallaby 27/6/01

Introduction

This monthly report is the first of an on-going monitoring protocol for Tammar Wallabies *(Macropus eugenii)* established between Paruna Sanctuary and the Department of Conservation and Land Management. The report is based upon radio-tracking work carried out during the first month after the Tammar release.

Methods

Twenty-four Tammar Wallabies were translocated to Paruna Sanctuary from Tutanning Nature Reserve on 22/5/01. The animals consisted of 12 females and 12 males of various ages.

The release site contained a large area of Jarrah Forrest with patches of dense Dryandra understorey alongside open paddocks encompasing patches of Jarrah / Marri Woodland, with a more open understorey . These habitat types are similar to those used by Tammars successfully translocated to Karakamia Sanctuary near Chidlow.

Tammars were monitored by radio-tracking. Six adult animals (3 males and 3 females) were fitted with radio-collars for this purpose. Animals were also fitted with reflective ear tags to enable identification whilst spotlighting (females red and males blue).

Tammars were radio-tracked every two days for the first two weeks and at least weekly thereafter. Daytime locations were gathered for collared animals during this period. Animals were checked by monitoring movements during the first week and exact locations were determined once a fortnight thereafter. Data was entered onto data sheets that included:- Date, Time, ID, Sex, Age, Location, and Vegetation Community. Future monitoring of the population will also include spotlighting work.

Results and Discussion

Details of individual animals gathered on arrival are included as Table 1. Thirty-six radio-tracking records were made and 'Tracking Sheets' are included for all collared animals.

At the end of the period 5 of the 6 radio-collared animals are known to be alive. One individual has not been recorded since 4/6/01 and may have moved out of the area, or the radio-collar may have failed. Further monitoring will confirm status.

From the tracking sheets it can be seen that 4 of the animals have remained relatively sedentary. These animals moved into patches of bush within the paddocks but stayed within 400 m of the release site. F 552 was broad-ranging earlier in the period but toward the end appeared to be utilising a discrete area 800 m north-east of the release site, again within a patch of upland Jarrah Forest with a thick Dryandra understorey.

Home-ranges appear to be approximately 10 hectares in size at this stage. However, this may be a result of initial movements after release, and sizes may contract as the animals become more established. Dryandra thickets under Jarrah Forest were the predominant diurnal rest areas, however one individual was recorded resting under a Grasstree surrounded by dense Hibbertia's.

Survivorship of the radio-collared animals is high at this early stage of the translocation. Opportunistic spotlighting undertaken during the period revealed 2 Woylies in the paddocks surrounding the release site, but no Tammars were observed. Radio-tracking will continue on at least once a fortnightly basis.

Table 1: Paruna Tammar Wallaby Translocations - May 2001

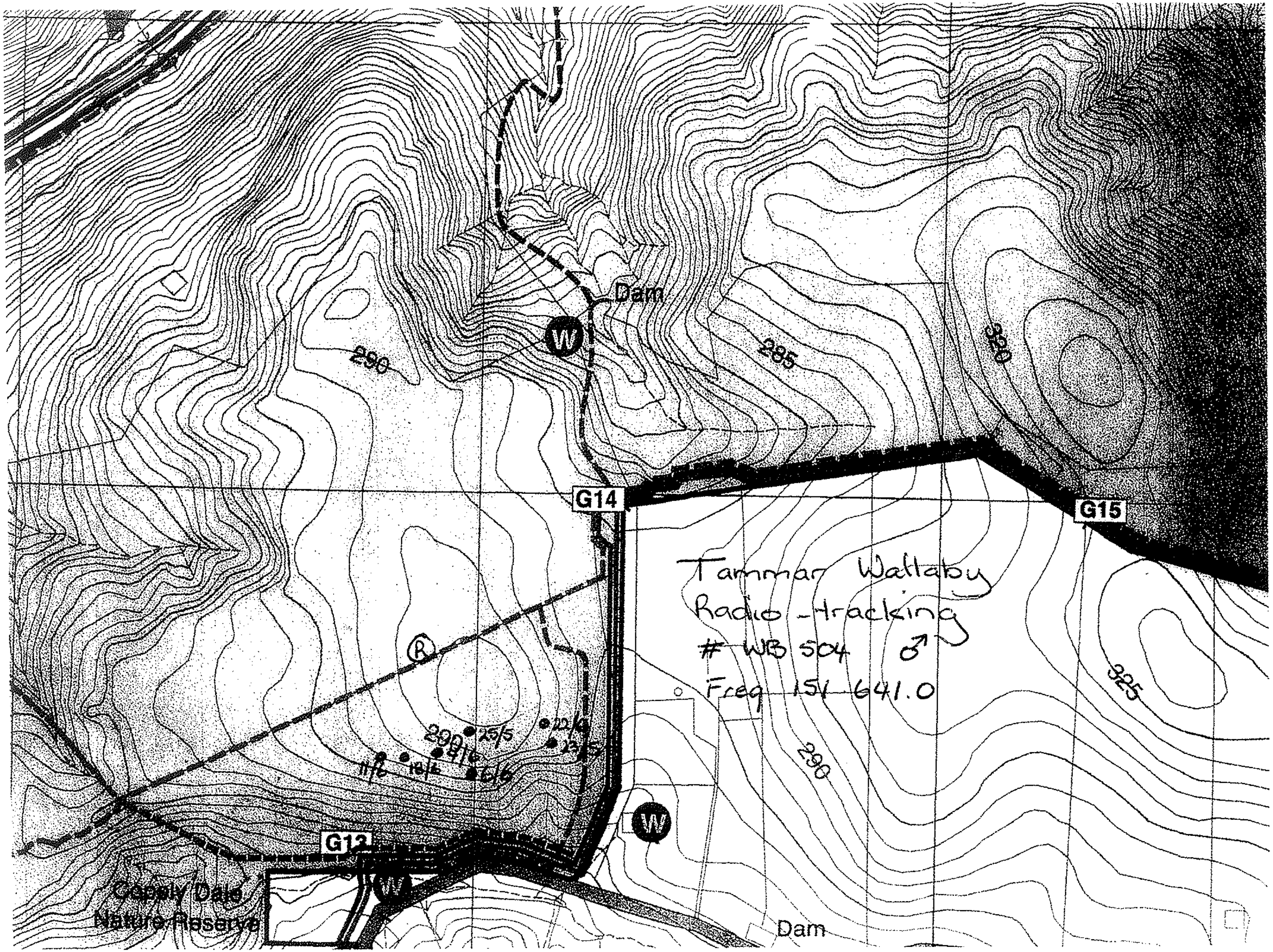
* sorted on Sex and ID

Date	Species	N/R	Trap	ID	Tag	Sex	AgePes	Weight	Pouch	Perio
22/05/1901	Tammar	R	R	501	WB	F	A	2100		R
22/05/1901	Tammar	R	R	505	WB	F	A	4300	EPY	R
22/05/1901	Tammar	R	R	515	WB	F	A	3250	100mm	R
22/05/1901	Tammar	R	R	516	WB	F	A	2850	75mm	R
22/05/1901	Tammar	R	R	520	WB	F	A	3160	LPY	R
22/05/1901	Tammar	R	R	526	WB	F	A	3700	100mm	R
22/05/1901	Tammar	R	R	538	WB	F	A	2900		R
22/05/1901	Tammar	R	R	543	WB	F	A	4000	100mm	R
22/05/1901	Tammar	R	R	549	WB	F	A	3800	80mm	R
22/05/1901	Tammar	R	R	551	WB	F	A	3650	100mm	R
22/05/1901	Tammar	R	R	552	WB	F	A	3800	100mm	R
22/05/1901	Tammar	R	R	563	WB	F	A	3850	LPY	R
22/05/1901	Tammar	R	R	503	WB	M	A	4150		R
22/05/1901	Tammar	R	R	504	WB	M	A	4800		R
22/05/1901	Tammar	R	R	506	WB	M	A	3050		R
22/05/1901	Tammar	R	R	507	WB	M	A	3750		R
22/05/1901	Tammar	R	R	508	WB	M	A	4700		R
22/05/1901	Tammar	R	R	509	WB	M	A	4850		R
22/05/1901	Tammar	R	R	510	WB	M	A	4950		R
22/05/1901	Tammar	R	R	511	WB	M	A	5250		R
22/05/1901	Tammar	R	R	532	WB	M	A	4100		R
22/05/1901	Tammar	R	R	534	WB	M	A	2450		R
22/05/1901	Tammar	R	R	536	WB	M	A	5600		R
22/05/1901	Tammar	R	R	536	WB	M	A	5850		R

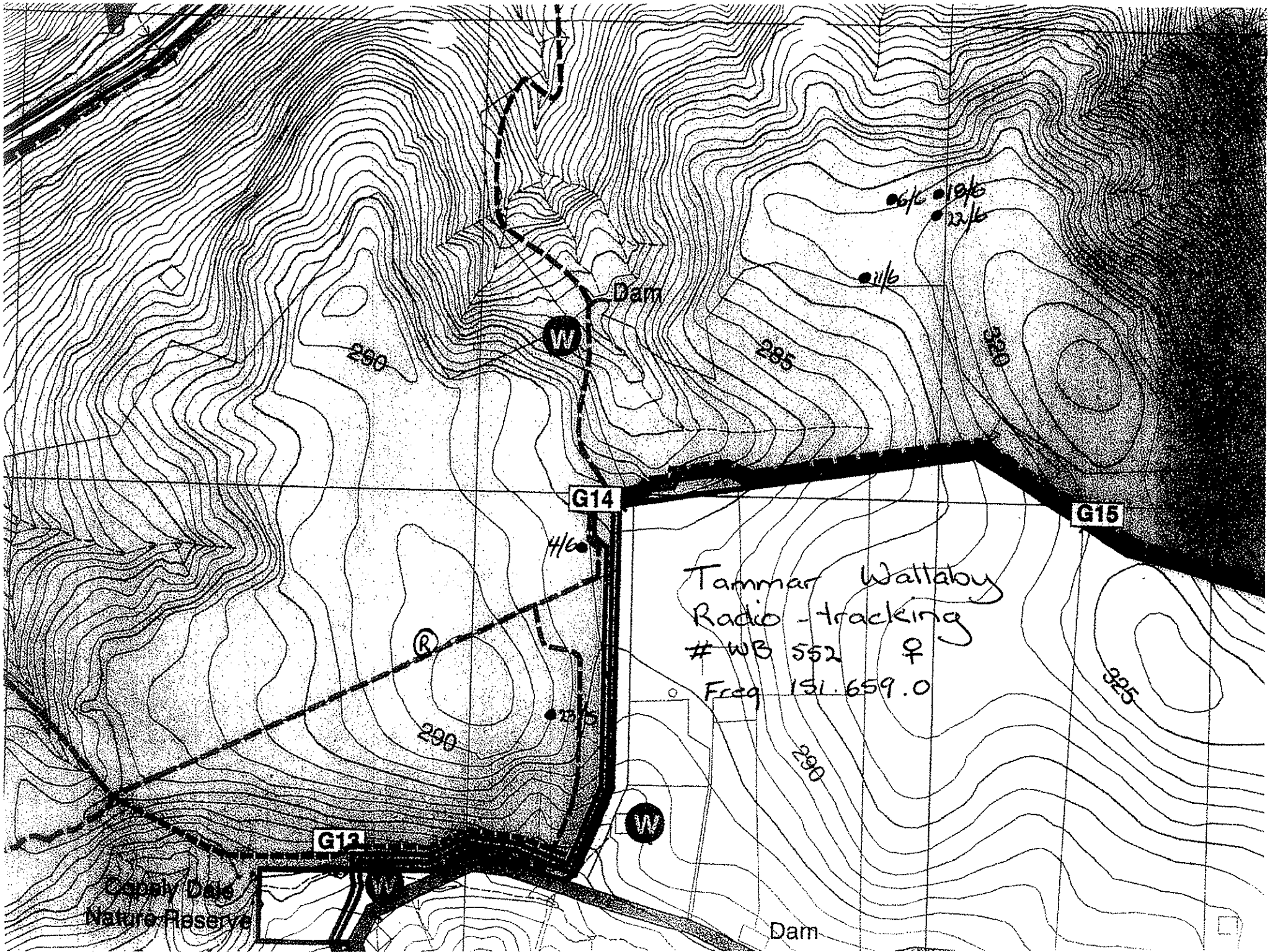
R/I: Founder
K: Marked animal
N: New animal
RT: Re-trap

EPY: Embryonic pouch-young
MPY: Medium pouch-young
LPY: Large pouch-young

Reg: Regressed pouch
Lac: Lactating



Tammar Wallaby
Radio-tracking
WB 504 ♂
Freq 151 641.0
Dam
290
285
320
G14
G15
325
290
G13
Dam


Dam
W
290
285
320
6/6
19/6
22/6
1/6
G14
G15
4/6
Tammar Wallaby
Radio - tracking
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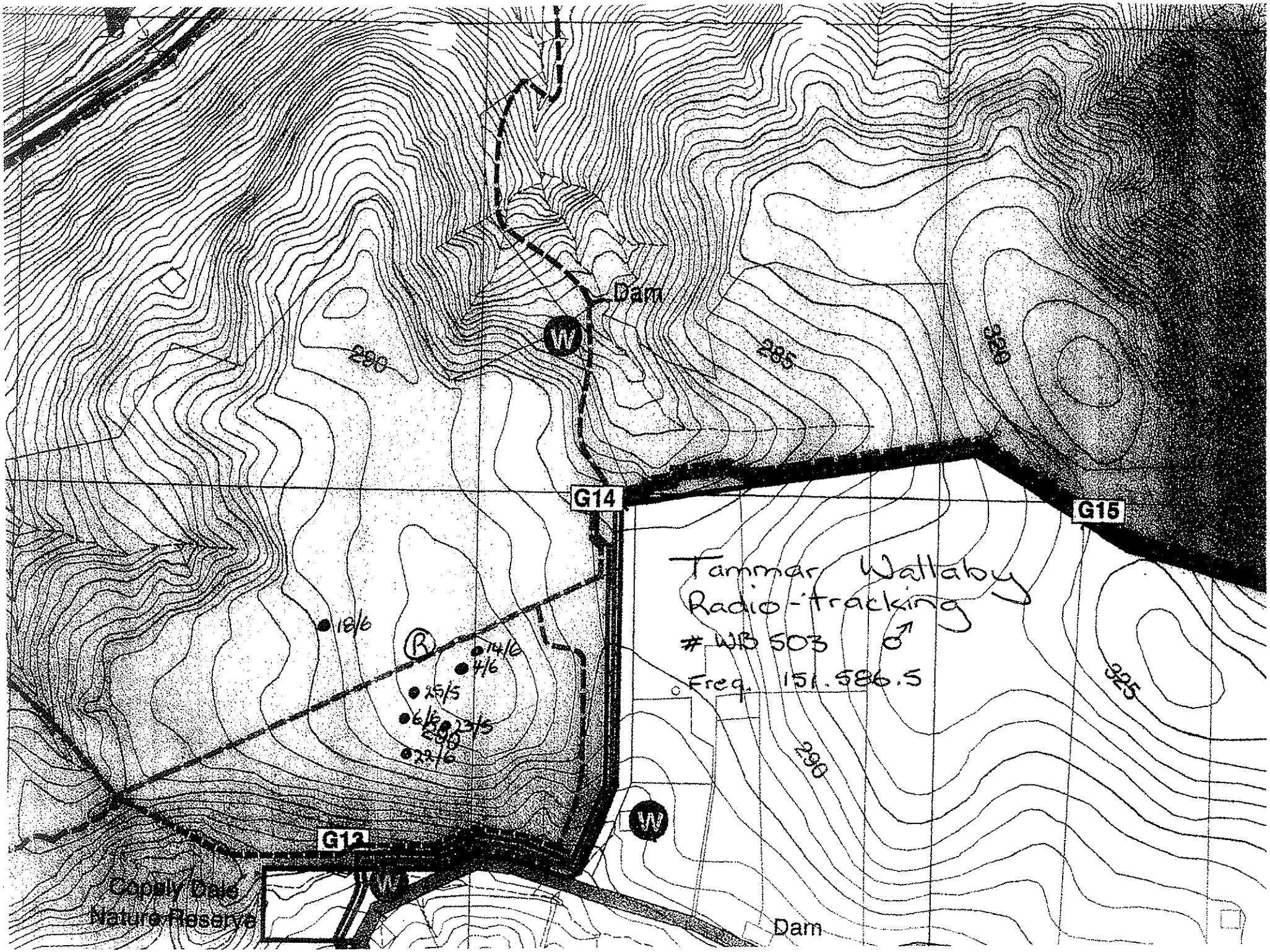
Freq 151.659.0
325
290
R
23/6
290
W
G12
W
Capsly Dale
Nature Reserve
Dam


Dam
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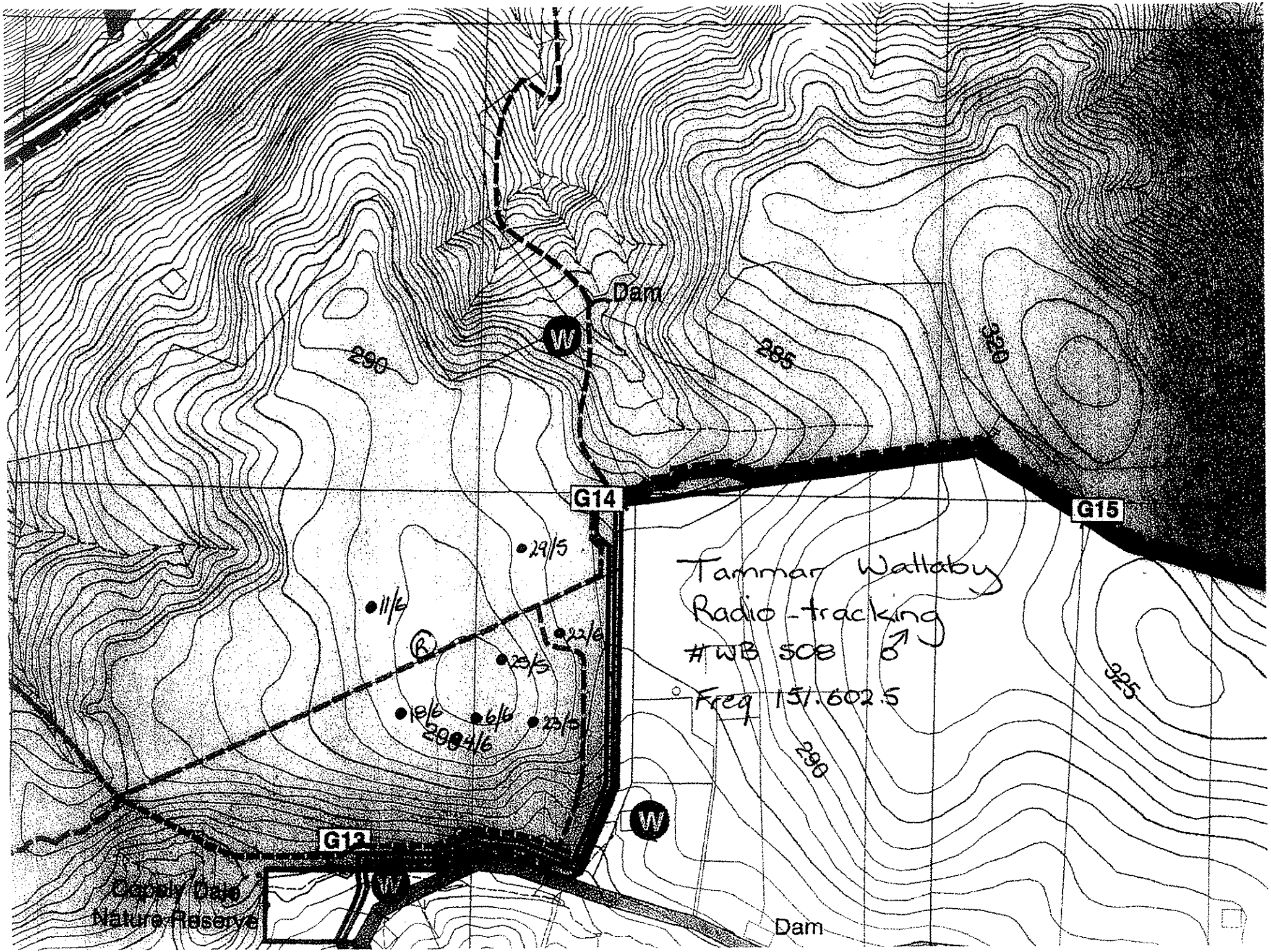
285
280
G14
G15
Tammar Wallaby
Radio-tracking
WB 503 ♂
Freq. 151.586.5
325
290
18/6
14/6
4/6
25/5
6/5
23/5
22/6
G12
Copply Dale
Nature Reserve
Dam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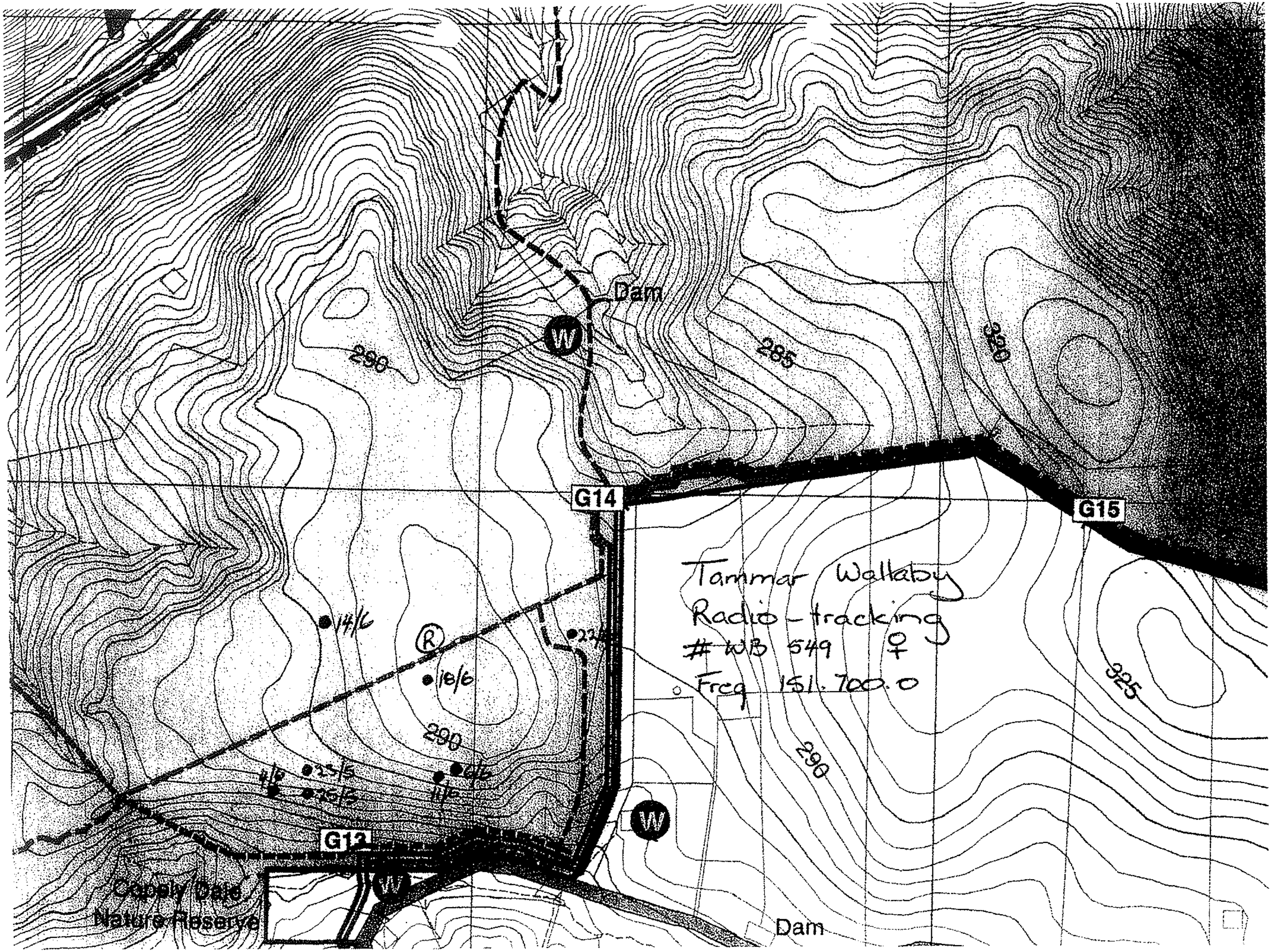
285
320
G14
G15
29/5
11/6
22/6
23/5
18/6
6/6
23/6
29
4/6
Tamman Wallaby
Radio-tracking
WB 508 ♂
Freq 151.602.5
325
290
W
G12
Oppby Oaks
Nature Reserve
Dam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W
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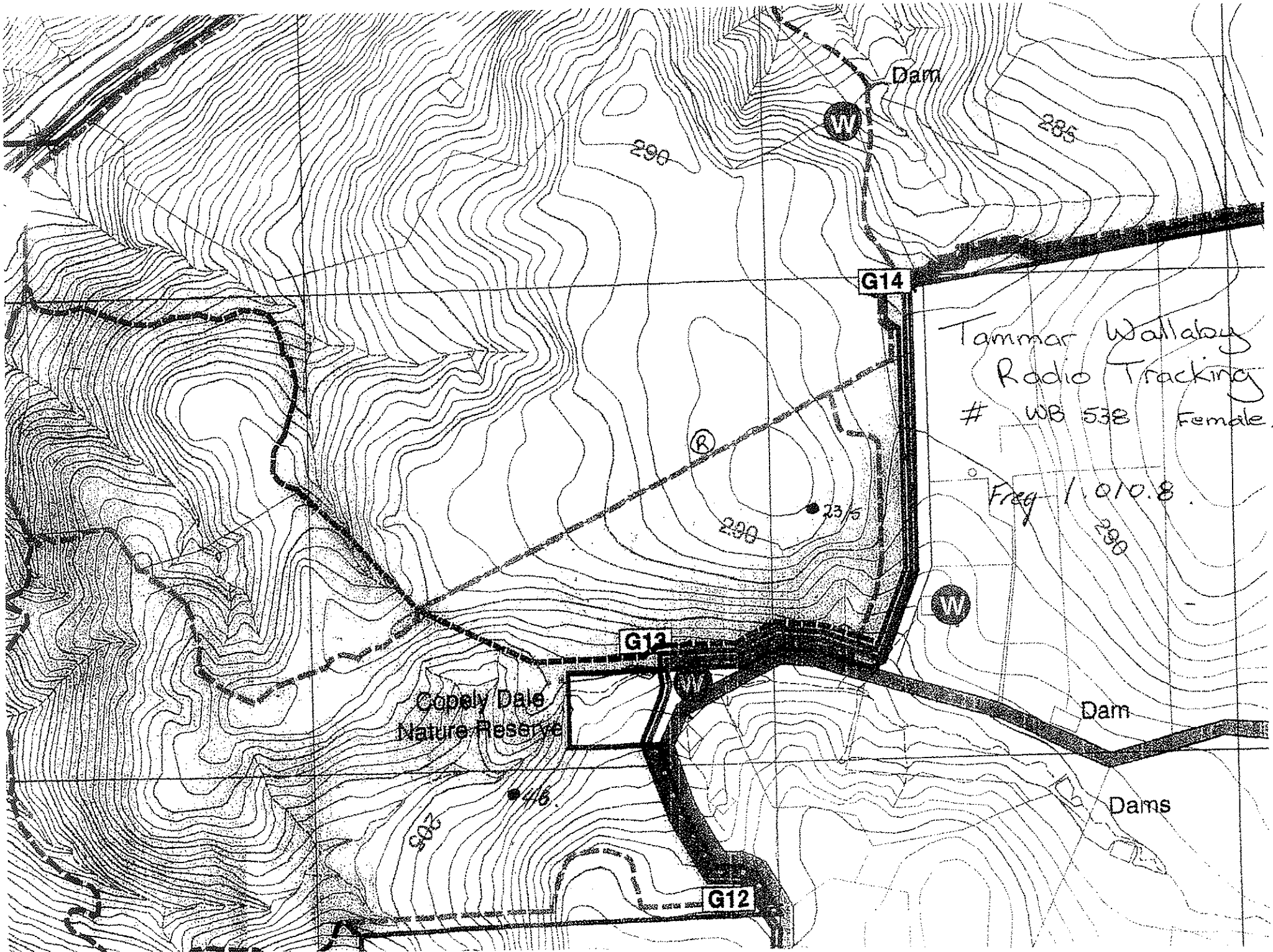
285
320
G14
G15
Tammar Wallaby
Radio-tracking
WB 549 ♀
Freq 151.700.0
14/6
R
18/6
290
325
290
23/5
25/5
4/6
6/6
11/6
W
G13
W
Nature Reserve
Dam


Dam
290
285
G14
Tammar Wallaby
Radio Tracking
WB 538 Female.
Freq 1.010.8
290
23/5
290
G12
Copely Dale
Nature Reserve
Dam
Dams
46.
G12

Australian Wildlife Conservancy

PARUNA SANCTUARY

27/12/01

Tammar Wallaby

Macropus eugenii

Introduction

This report forms part of an on-going monitoring protocol for Tammar Wallabies *(Macropus eugenii)* established between Paruna Sanctuary and the Department of Conservation and Land Management, and is an addendum to an earlier report that was based upon radio-tracking work carried out during the first month after the Tammar release produced on the 27/6/01.

Methods

Twenty-four Tammar Wallabies were translocated to Paruna Sanctuary from Tutanning Nature Reserve on 22/5/01. The animals consisted of 12 females and 12 males of various ages. Data on these animals is tabled in the report produced on the 27/6/01.

The release site contained a large area of Jarrah Forrest with patches of dense Dryandra understorey alongside open paddocks encompassing patches of Jarrah / Marri Woodland, with a more open understorey . These habitat types are similar to those used by Tammars successfully translocated to Karakamia Sanctuary near Chidlow.

Tammars were monitored by radio-tracking. Six adult animals (3 males and 3 females) were fitted with radio-collars for this purpose. Animals were also fitted with reflective ear tags to enable identification whilst spotlighting (females red and males blue).

Tammars were radio-tracked every two days for the first two weeks and at least weekly thereafter. Daytime locations were gathered for collared animals during this period. Animals were checked by monitoring movements during the first week and exact locations were determined once a fortnight thereafter. Data was entered onto data sheets that included:- Date, Time, ID, Sex, Age, Location, and Vegetation Community.

During this report period a number related of surveys were undertaken, the spring biannual survey and two specific Woylie trappings totalling 660 Sheffield trap nights (these were baited with 'universal bait'). Of these traps only about 315 trap nights were within a 500 m distance of the known tammar territories.

Results

During this report period radio tracking continued on a fortnightly basis until the collars failed, 25 radio-tracking records were collected, and 'Tracking Sheets' are included for all collared animals.

At the stage when the batteries failed on the collars 5 of the 6 radio-collared animals are known to be alive and had not moved from the home ranges established during the previous reporting period. One individual has not been recorded since 4/6/01 and may have moved out of the area, or the radio-collar may have failed, further monitoring may confirm its status.

Tracking points as indicated on the tracking maps show that the animals home ranges, from June to the end of August (when the last collar battery expired), appear to be approximately 10 hectares, all were located within mixed Jarrah / Marri forest over Dryandra thickets, the predominant diurnal rest areas were found within these thickets. However on one occasion an individual was recorded resting under a Grasstree surrounded by dense Hibbertia's within an open Jarrah / Marri forest.

Two spotlighting nights revealed the animals emerge into the fringes of adjacent grassland to feed. Seven animals have been seen to date (1f + 4m and 1f + 1m). No collars were identified but all animals had visible eartags with no young being observed, in or out of the pouch.

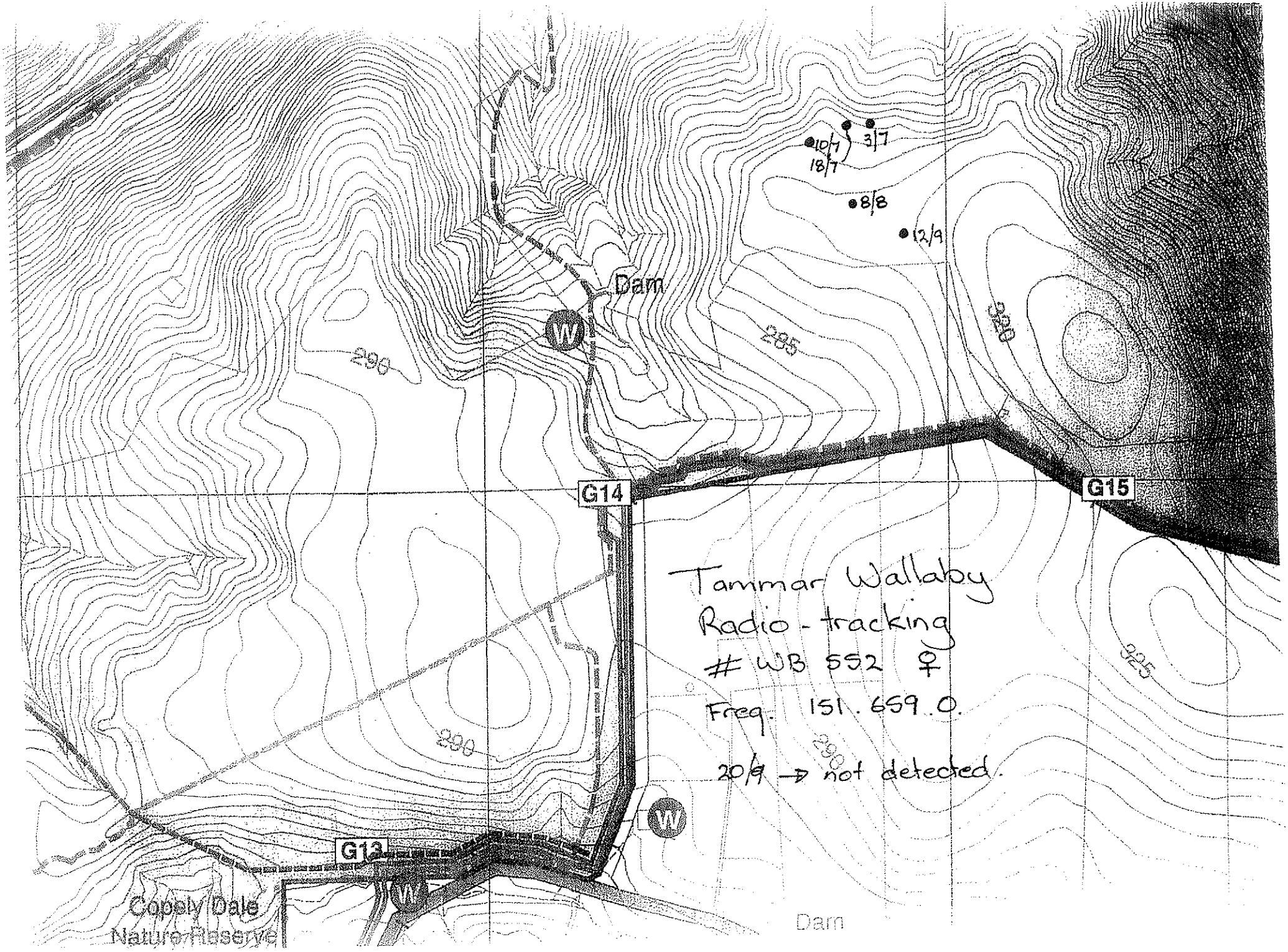
During the biannual surveys there was one successful capture, an uncollared female (WB 515) with one enlarged lactating teat. She was in good condition but had lost 250 gms (ie 7.7 % of her body weight) from the time of the translocation (when she had a small pouch young).

DISCUSSION

Survivorship of the radio-collared animals is high. All known to be alive animals have settled into stable home ranges of about 10 ha. Batteries on all of the collars have now failed. Attempts will also be made to capture and remove the collars from the animals over the next few months.

The 250 g (7.7 %) weight loss by the female caught during the spring 2001 biannual survey could be attributed to: the pouch exit of the then EPY and the continuing stress of feeding the now young at heal and a likely weight loss due to the stress of the translocation.

Future monitoring of the population will involve spotlighting a regular route on at least a monthly basis, trapping during the biannual surveys and additional cage trapping specifically focused on the Tammars Wallabies.


10/7
3/7
18/7
8/8
12/9
Dam
295
290
320
G14
G15
Tammar Wallaby
Radio-tracking
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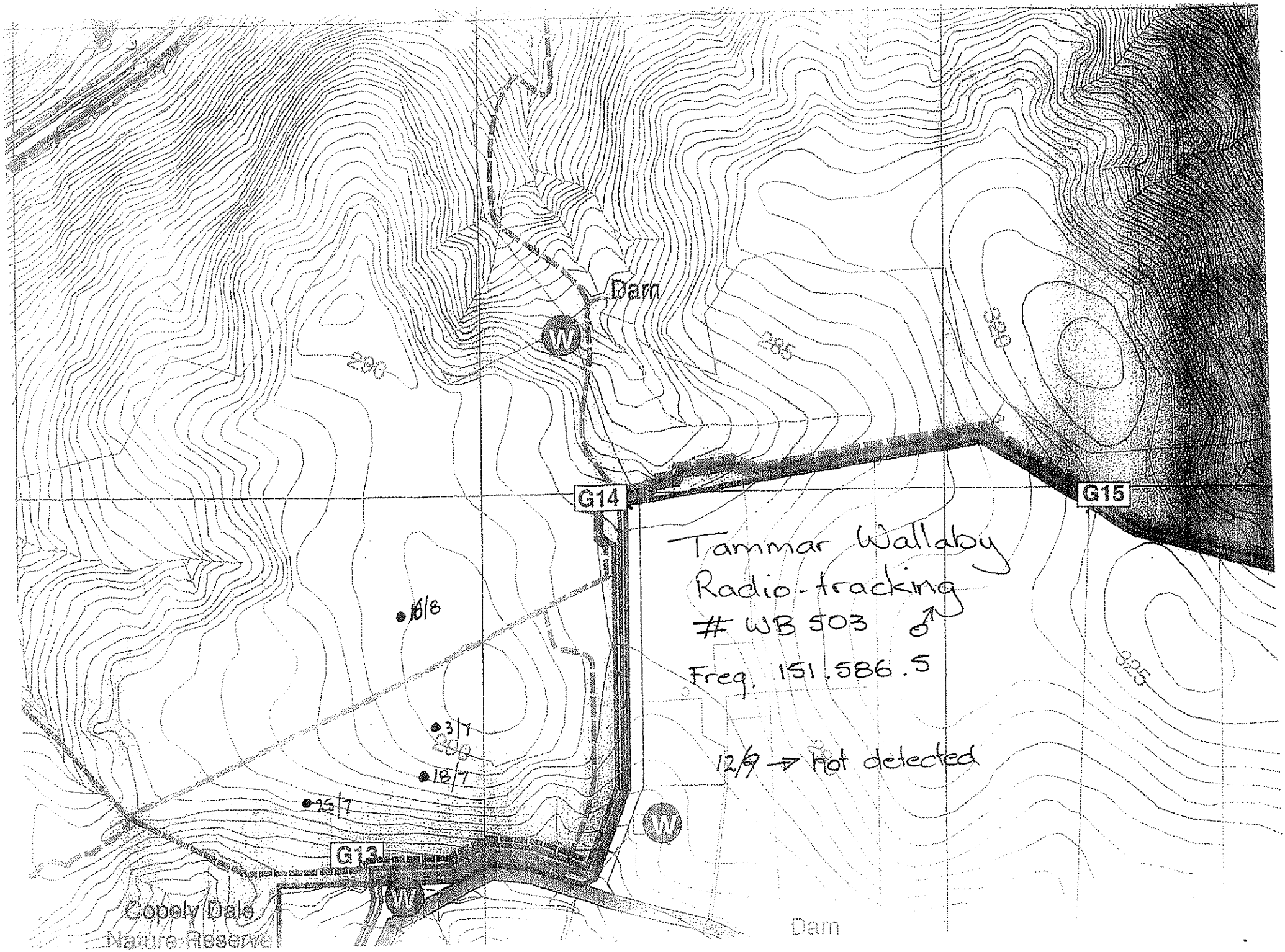
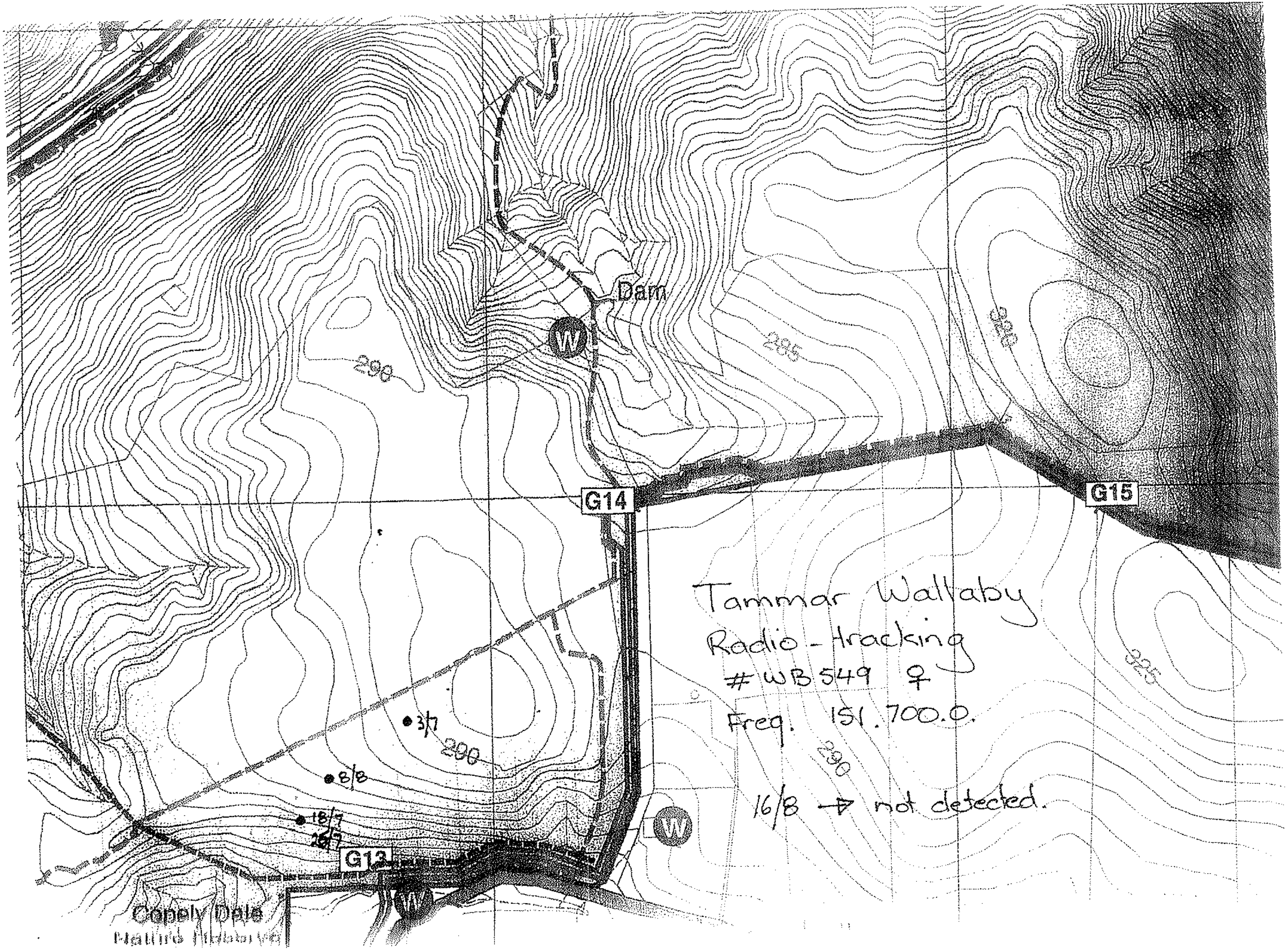
Freq. 151.659.0.
20/9 → not detected.
280
325
G13
Copply Dale
Nature Reserve
Dam


Dam
G14
G15
G13
Tammar Wallaby
Radio-tracking
WB 503 ♂
Freq. 151.586.5
12/9 → not detected
16/8
3/7
18/7
25/7
Copely Dale
Nature Reserve
Dam


Dam
W
290
285
320
G14
G15
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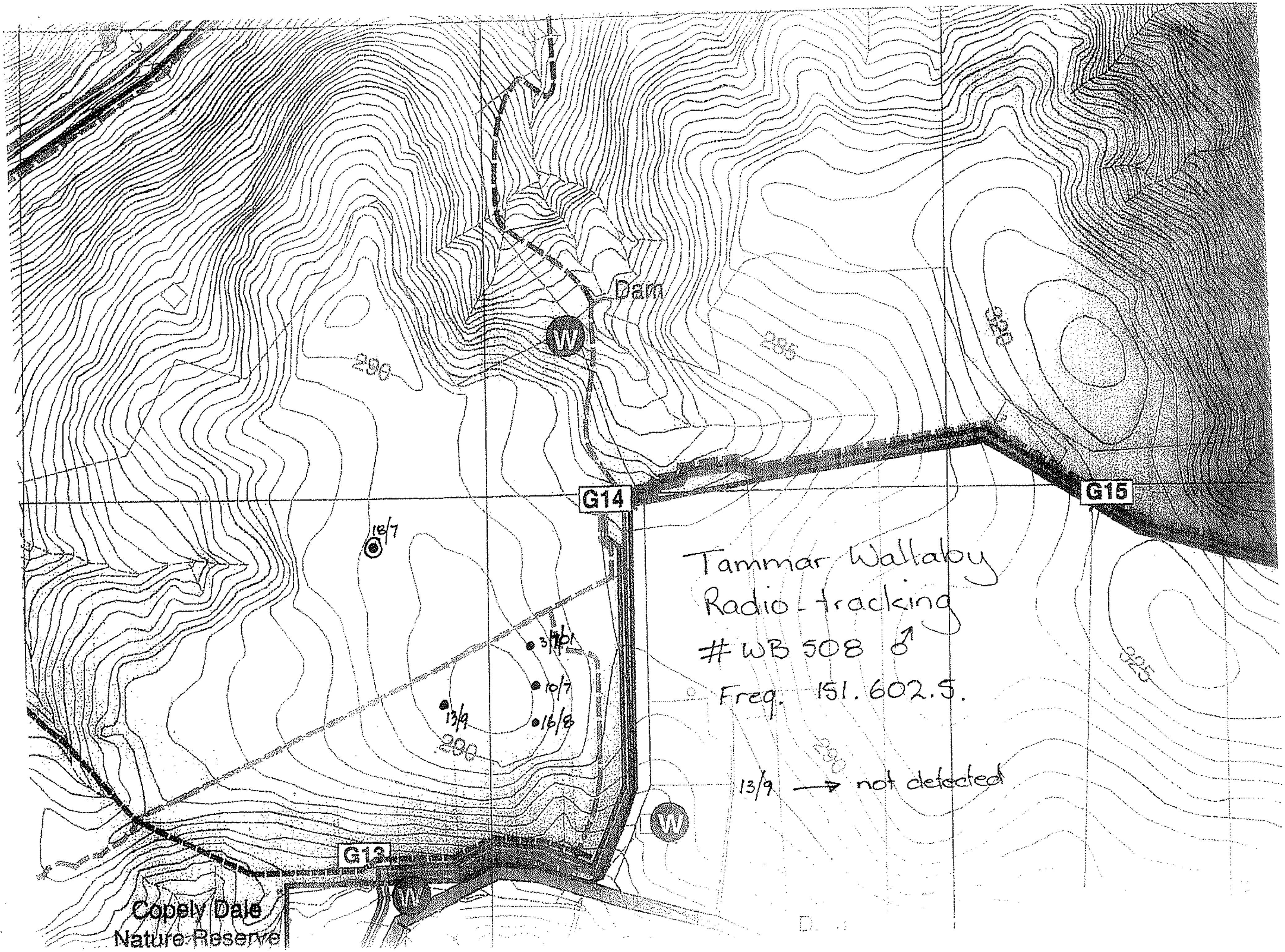
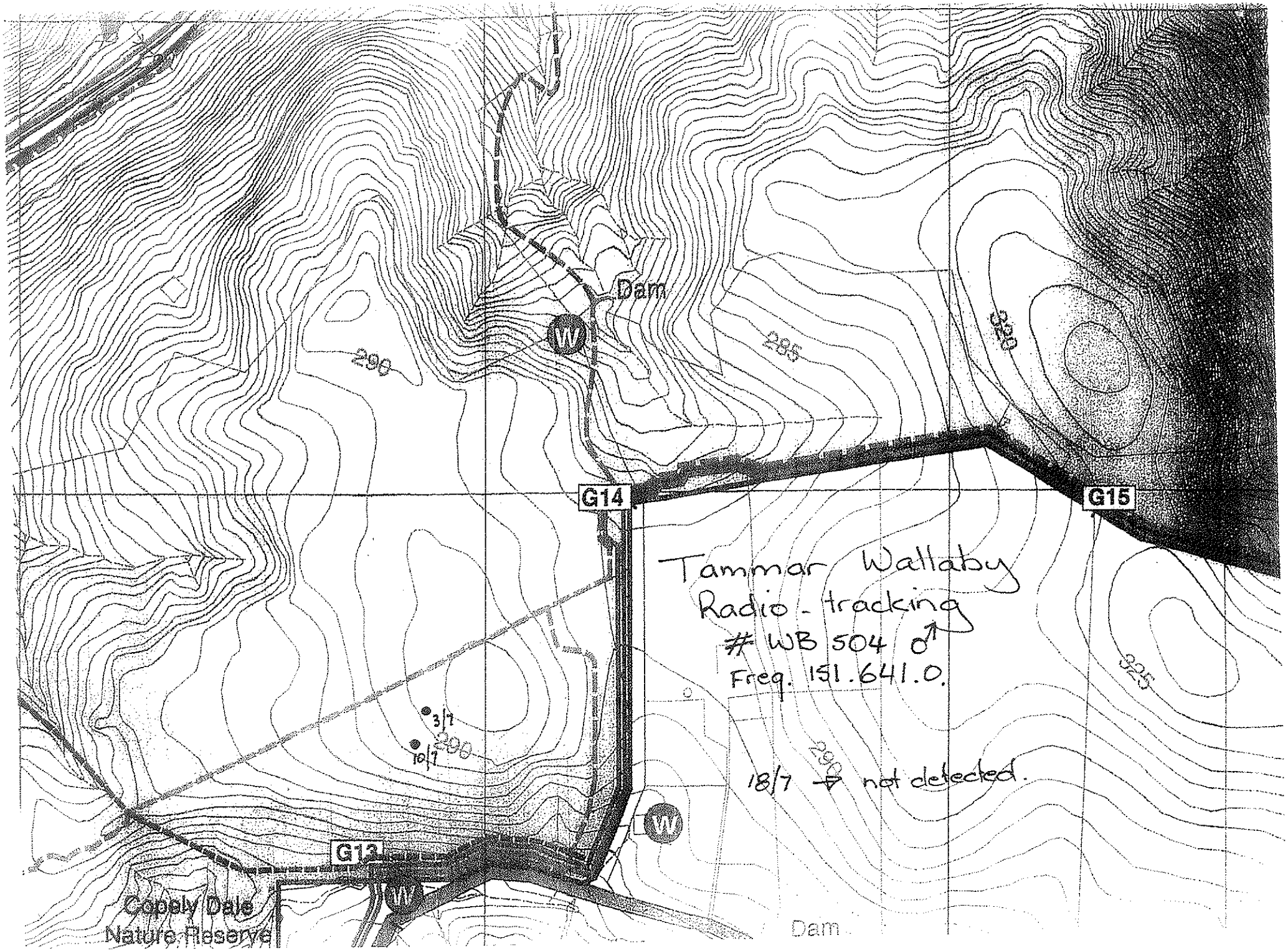
290
290
3/7
8/8
18/7
G13
W
W
Copely Dale
Tammar Wallaby
Radio-tracking
#WB549 ♀
Freq. 151.700.0.
16/8 → not detected.



Dam
W
290
285
G14
G15
Tammar Wallaby
Radio-tracking
#WB 508 ♂
Freq. 151.602.5.
18/7
10/7
13/9
16/8
290
325
290
13/9 → not detected
W
G13
W
Copely Dale
Nature Reserve


Dam
290
285
320
G14
G15
Tammar Wallaby
Radio - tracking
WB 504 ♂
Freq. 151.641.0.
325
3/7
10/7
200
290
18/7 → not detected.
G13
Copply Dale
Nature Reserve
Dam

Australian Wildlife Conservancy

PARUNA SANCTUARY

Tammar Wallaby

17/06/02

Macropus eugenii

Introduction

This report forms part of an on-going monitoring protocol for Tammar Wallabies *(Macropus eugenii)* established between Paruna Sanctuary and the Department of Conservation and Land Management, and is an addendum to earlier reports produced on the 27/6/01 & 27/12/02.

Background

There have been two releases of Tammar Wallabies to Paruna Sanctuary.
The first release consisted of twenty-four Tammar Wallabies from Tutanning Nature Reserve on 22/5/01 consisting of 12 females and 12 males of various ages. Data on these animals is tabled in the report entitled 'Paruna Sanctuary Tammar Wallaby' dated 27/6/01.

Radio-collars were fitted to six of these animals. Animals were monitored by radio-tracking as well as spotlighting methodology. It is believed that all radio-collared animals survived, and seven animals were observed through spotlighting counts. Battery life in radio-collars have now come to an end.

A second translocation was conducted on 29 & 30/4/02 with a further 20 Tammars (10 Males & 10 Females) released. The data for this release is presented in Table 1. Animals are now monitored solely through spotlighting.

Methods

The release site was the same as the previous Tammar release. The site contained a large area of Jarrah Forrest with patches of dense Dryandra understorey alongside open paddocks encompassing patches of Jarrah / Marri Woodland, with a more open understorey . These habitat types are similar to those used by Tammars successfully translocated to Karakamia Sanctuary near Chidlow.

Spotlighting that was usually conducted monthly was increased to fortnightly after the second translocation. Spotlights were conducted on 16/1, 12/2, 12/3, 23/4, 7/5 & 28/5.

Results & Discussion

Spotlighting data for Tammars at Paruna is shown on Table 2. Tammars were recorded on three occasions, including an unmarked juvenile on 12/2/02. This is the first record of young at Paruna and confirms breeding. A total of 7 Tammar were sighted during the period including 4 females, 2 males and 1 unmarked sub-adult. Four Tammars were sighted during spotlighting the week after the second translocation. It is thought these were all animals from the second release as their reflective ear tags were very bright. All Tammars were observed to emerge into the fringes of adjacent grassland to feed, except for the young unmarked animal which was in the middle of a paddock. Future monitoring of the population will involve spotlighting a regular route on at least a monthly basis.

TABLE 1: TAMMAR TRANSLOCATION - APRIL 2002

Translocated from Tutanning Nature Reserve

Date	Species	N/R	Trap	ID	Tag	Sex	Age	Pes	Weight	Pouch	Perio
30/04/2002	Tammar	R	55	663	WBL	F	A	140.5	3950	PY	R
30/04/2002	Tammar	R	48	662	WBL	F	A	129.5	3600	PY	R
29/04/2002	Tammar	R	19	660	WBL	F	A		2400		R
30/04/2002	Tammar	R	86	674	WBL	F	A	140.6	3700	PY	R
30/04/2002	Tammar	R	44	673	WBL	F	A	138.5	3600	PY	R
30/04/2002	Tammar	R	86	672	WBL	F	A	132.5	2650	PY	R
30/04/2002	Tammar	R	3	682	WBL	F	A	128.4	2300	PY	R
30/04/2002	Tammar	R	75	698	WBL	F	A	136	3500	PY	R
30/04/2002	Tammar	R	80	693	WBL	F	A	136.5	3550	PY	R
)/04/2002	Tammar	R	47	688	WBL	F	A	132.7	3550	PY	R
29/04/2002	Tammar	R	72	650	WBL	M	A		3550		R
29/04/2002	Tammar	R	44	649	WBL	M	A		4600		R
29/04/2002	Tammar	R	80	651	WBL	M	A		5400		R
29/04/2002	Tammar	R	6	655	WBL	M	A		5050		R
29/04/2002	Tammar	R	74	653	WBL	M	A		5050		R
29/04/2002	Tammar	R	4	661	WBL	M	A		5150		R
29/04/2002	Tammar	R	1	656	WBL	M	A		5250		R
29/04/2002	Tammar	R	20	657	WBL	M	A		4950		R
29/04/2002	Tammar	R	70	648	WBL	M	SA		1550		R
29/04/2002	Tammar	R	80	644	WBL	M	A		5100		R

R/I: Founder
P: Marked animal
N: New animal
RT: Re-trap

EPY: Embryonic pouch-young
MPY: Medium pouch-young
LPY: Large pouch-young
PY: Pouch Young (size unknown)

Reg: Regressed pouch
Lac: Lactating

Date	Species	Num	Comments
12/02/2002	Tammar Wallaby	2	1 unmarked juvenile
13/05/2002	Tammar Wallaby	4	heard a few Crinia glauerti & Helioporus
28/05/2002	Tammar Wallaby	1	no frogs heard

Australian Wildlife Conservancy

PARUNA SANCTUARY

Tammar Wallaby

Macropus eugenii

24/12/02

Introduction

This report forms part of an on-going monitoring protocol for Tammar Wallabies *(Macropus eugenii)* established between the Australian Wildlife Conservancy and the Department of Conservation and Land Management (DCLM), and is an addendum to earlier reports produced on the 27/6/01, 27/12/02 and 17/06/02.

Background

There have been two releases of Tammar Wallabies to Paruna Sanctuary. The first release consisted of twenty-four Tammar Wallabies from Tutanning Nature Reserve on 22/5/01 consisting of 12 females and 12 males of various ages. Data on these animals is tabled in the report entitled 'Paruna Sanctuary Tammar Wallaby' dated 27/6/01.

Radio-collars were fitted to six of these animals. Animals were monitored by radio-tracking as well as spotlighting methodology. At least 4 survived until collar failure, with the other two collars either failing prematurely or animals dispersing out of signal range. (The former scenario is likely). Battery life in radio-collars have now come to an end. Seven animals were also observed through spotlighting counts during the period.

A second translocation was conducted on 29 & 30/4/02 with a further 20 Tammars (10 Males & 10 Females) released. Data on these animals is tabled in the report titled "Paruna Sanctuary: Tammar Wallaby' dated 17/6/02. Tammars are now monitored solely through regular spotlighting.

Methods

Spotlighting was conducted monthly on a marked circuit. The circuit takes just over an hour with 1 driver and 3 spotters, including 2 volunteers. Seven surveys were conducted during the period

Results & Discussion

Spotlighting data for Tammars at Paruna is shown on Table 1. Tammars were recorded on five of the seven surveys. A total of 22 animals were sighted during the period, including 13 females, 3 males, 1 unknown adult and 2 unmarked sub-adults. All Tammars were observed emerging from bushland onto the fringes of adjacent grassland to feed. The unmarked sub-adults indicate successful breeding both last year and this year. The 22 sightings represent a large increase from the previous survey when just 7 animals were recorded. Apart from natural growth in numbers this increase could also be due to seasonal changes, or improved spotlighting skills of staff and volunteers. Future monitoring of the population will continue spotlighting a regular route on a monthly basis.

Table 1. Tammar Spotlighting Data

Date	No.	Ear tag	Comments
2/7/02	2	2F	1 very bright tag
17/7/02	2	1F, 1U	
20/8/02	0		
19/9/02	4	3F, 1M	2 female tags very bright
22/10/02	0		
19/11/02	8	3F, 1M	2 subadults
11/12/02	6	4F,1M	

Australian Wildlife Conservancy

PARUNA SANCTUARY Dec 2003

Tammar Wallaby
(*Macropus eugenii)*

Introduction

This report forms part of an on-going monitoring protocol for Tammar Wallabies *(Macropus eugenii)* established between the Australian Wildlife Conservancy (AWC) and the Department of Conservation and Land Management (DCLM), and is an addendum to 6 monthly reports produced from June 2001.

Background

There have been two releases of Tammar Wallabies at Paruna Sanctuary. The first release of twenty-four wallabies from Tutanning Nature Reserve on 22/5/01 consisted of 12 females and 12 males of various ages. Data on these animals is tabled in the report entitled 'Paruna Sanctuary Tammar Wallaby' dated 27/6/01. Radio-collars were fitted to six of these animals. All have now expired.

A second translocation was conducted on 29 & 30/04/02 with a further 20 Tammars (10 Males & 10 Females) released. Data on these animals is tabled in the report titled 'Paruna Sanctuary: Tammar Wallaby' dated 17/6/02. Radio collars were fitted to 4 of these animals. All have now expired. Tammars are now monitored through regular spotlighting surveys, and occasional non-targeted trapping records.

Methods

Monthly spotlighting is carried out at Paruna Sanctuary as part of an overall monitoring strategy and involves recording numbers of all vertebrates observed along a standard route, using standardized methodology in the immediate vicinity of the Tammar release site.

Additional data on Tammar Wallabies has been collected during this period via cage trapping as part of the Paruna Sanctuary biannual trapping program, as well as cage trapping specifically targeting Woylies. Although this trapping is not intended for Tammar Wallabies, occasional individuals are captured. Larger cage traps with treadle mechanisms are used to target Tammar Wallabies, particularly to retrieve expired radio-collars. .

Results & Discussion

Table 1 shows the results from the spotlighting transect at Paruna with Tammars being recorded in all 5 of the surveys conducted during the period. A total of 18 animals were recorded, including 7 females and 11 unknown animals.

Table 1. Tammar Spotlighting Data

Date	Species	No.	Eartag	Comments
23/07/03	Tammar Wallaby	5	2 Red	1 red tagged female LPY
13/08/03	Tammar Wallaby	2	1 red	
2/09/03	Tammar Wallaby	1	1 Red	
14/10/03	Tammar Wallaby	6		
9/12/03	Tammar Wallaby	4	3 red	One young at heel

All Tammars were observed emerging from bushland onto the fringes of adjacent grassland to feed. Breeding was recorded on two occasions with a large pouch young and a young at heel observed during the transect survey.

Table 2 – Tammars trapped during biannual surveys

Date	Species	N/R	Trap	ID	Sex	Age	Pes	Wt	Pouch	Notes
26/11/03	Tammar	R/I	T003	672	F	A	135.0	3500	lac	Red tag in L ear, no epy

As seen in Table 2, a Tammar was trapped during biological survey work in one of the larger Tammar traps. It was a founding female from the second release in excellent condition weighting 3500g (at release it weighted 2650g). Breeding was also evident as the Tammar was lactating.

Two years post release, Tammars are surviving and breeding at Paruna. Observations of Tammars are increasing with individuals recorded in all spotlight surveys during this period. The additional trapping record is also a useful source of data. None of the animals trapped so far have had radio-collars fitted, but further trapping could result in the retrieval of failed collars.

Australian Wildlife Conservancy

PARUNA SANCTUARY

Dec 2004

Tammar Wallaby (*Macropus eugenii)*

Introduction

This report forms part of an on-going monitoring protocol for Tammar Wallabies *(Macropus eugenii)* established between the Australian Wildlife Conservancy (AWC) and the Department of Conservation and Land Management (CALM), and is an addendum to 6 monthly reports produced from June 2001.

Background

There have been two releases of Tammar Wallabies at Paruna Sanctuary. The first release of twenty-four wallabies from Tutanning Nature Reserve on 22/5/01 consisted of 12 females and 12 males of various ages. Data on these animals is tabled in the report entitled 'Paruna Sanctuary Tammar Wallaby' dated 27/6/01. Radio-collars were fitted to six of these animals. All have now expired.

A second translocation was conducted on 29 & 30/04/02 with a further 20 Tammars (10 Males & 10 Females) released. Data on these animals is tabled in the report titled 'Paruna Sanctuary: Tammar Wallaby' dated 17/6/02. Radio collars were fitted to 4 of these animals. All have now expired. Tammars are now monitored through regular spotlighting surveys, and occasional non-targeted trapping records.

Methods

Monthly spotlighting is carried out at Paruna Sanctuary as part of an overall monitoring strategy and involves recording numbers of all vertebrates observed along a standard route, using standardised methodology in the immediate vicinity of the Tammar release site.

Additional data on Tammar Wallabies has been collected during this period via cage-trapping as part of the Paruna Sanctuary biannual trapping program, as well as to specifically target Woylies. Although this trapping is not intended for Tammar Wallabies, occasional individuals are captured.

Results & Discussion

Table 1 shows results from the spotlighting transect at Paruna. Tammars were recorded in five of six surveys conducted during the period. A total of 29 animals were recorded, these include 10 females, 3 males and 16 unknown animals.

Table 1. Tammar Spotlighting Data

Date	No	Eartag	Time	Weather	Sex	Comments
18/08/2004	6	2 red tags			2F 4U	
15/09/2004	5	1 RED	7.00pm-8.00pm	Fine & Cloudy	1F, 4U	4 untagged
14/10/2004	1	1 RED	7.10pm-8.10pm	fine & mild	1F	
25/11/2004	5			Cloudy, following	3F, 2M	2 red tags, 2 blue tags, 1

				heavy shower		untagged
16/12/2004	12	3 RED 1 BLUE	8.15pm-9.15pm	Fine & Mild	3F, 1M, 8U	at least 5 were juveniles

All Tammars were observed emerging from bushland onto the fringes of adjacent grassland to feed. Breeding was recorded on one occasion with at least 5 young tammars observed during the transect on 16/12.

Table 2 – Tammar trapped during biannual surveys

Date	**N/R**	**Tag Type**	**ID**	**Sex**	**Age**	**Pes**	**Weight**	**Pouch**	**Notes**
11/11/2004	R/I	WB	543	F	A		4320	just reg	fantastic condition

As seen from Table 2, one Tammar was trapped during biological survey work in a Sheffield trap. It was a founding female from the first release in very good condition weighting 4320g (release weight of 4000g).

Three years post release, Tammars are surviving and breeding at Paruna. Observations of Tammars are increasing, with individuals recorded in all but one spotlight surveys during this period, including 12 individuals on 16/12.

Australian Wildlife Conservancy

PARUNA SANCTUARY

June 2005

Tammar Wallaby (*Macropus eugenii)*

Introduction

This report forms part of an on-going monitoring protocol for Tammar Wallabies *(Macropus eugenii)* established between the Australian Wildlife Conservancy (AWC) and the Department of Conservation and Land Management (CALM), and is an addendum to six monthly reports produced from June 2001.

Background

There have been two releases of Tammar Wallabies at Paruna Sanctuary. The first release of twenty-four wallabies from Tutanning Nature Reserve on 22/5/01 consisted of twelve females and twelve males of various ages. Data on these animals is tabled in the report entitled 'Paruna Sanctuary Tammar Wallaby' dated 27/6/01. Radio-collars were fitted to six of these animals. All have now expired.

A second translocation was conducted on 29 & 30/04/02 with a further twenty Tammars (ten males & ten females) released. Data on these animals is tabled in the report titled 'Paruna Sanctuary: Tammar Wallaby' dated 17/6/02. Radio collars were fitted to four of these animals. All have now expired. Tammars are now monitored through regular quarterly spotlighting surveys, and occasional non-targeted trapping records.

Methods

The spotlighting methodology has been modified to include three consecutive nights every three months as opposed to one night every month as part of an overall monitoring strategy and involves recording numbers of all vertebrates observed along a standard route, using standardized methodology in the immediate vicinity of the Tammar release site. The reflective tags allow easy identification of translocated animals.

Additional data on Tammar Wallabies has been collected during this period via cage-trapping as part of the Paruna Sanctuary biannual trapping program. Although this trapping is not intended for Tammar Wallabies, occasional individuals are captured.

Results & Discussion

Table 1 shows results from the spotlighting transect at Paruna. Tammars were recorded in all six surveys conducted during the period. A total of sixty six animals were recorded including twenty one individuals on 10/5.

Table 1. Tammar Spotlighting Data

Date	No	Eartag	Time	Weather	Sex	Age	Comments
22/02/2005	7	1 red 2 blue	7.30pm-8.30pm	Fine	1F,2M,4U		
24/02/2005	9		7.30pm-8.30pm	Fine	2F, 1M 6 U		
23/02/2005	8		7.55pm-8.55pm	Fine		1SA	
10/05/2005	21!	3 red 1 blue	6.00pm-7.00pm	Warm & Cloudy	4F,1M,16U		
11/05/2005	7		6.00pm-7.00pm	Light showers, rain forecast	1F 6U		
12/05/2005	14	none seen	6.00pm-7.00pm	Cold, light rain during day, heavy rain 11.5mm over night	U		

All Tammars were observed emerging from bushland onto the fringes of adjacent grassland to feed. Breeding was recorded on several occasions with many females noted to have obvious pouch young.

Table 2 – Tammar trapped during biannual surveys

Date	N/R	Trap	Tag Type	ID	Sex	Age	Pes	Wt	Pouch	Notes
19/04/2005	R/I	T003	P	526	M	A	155	5360		triple ripped L ear, blue tag in R ear (no number)
20/04/2005	R/I	T002	WB	1115	M	A	137.1	5090		covered in ticks
20/04/2005	R/I	T003	WB	526	F	A	134.7	3890	MPY	small cut, py 120mm
21/04/2005	RT	T004	P	526	M	A		5360		

As seen from Table 2, four Tammars (one retrap) were trapped during biological survey work in the larger Tammar traps including one female with a medium pouch young.

Four years post release, Tammars are surviving and breeding at Paruna. Observations of Tammars have increased significantly during this reporting period with sixty six sightings over six surveys as young from the previous breeding are now independent. Individuals recorded in all spotlight surveys during this period, including twenty one individuals on 10/5. Some individuals were sighted a considerable distance from the release site.