

Bilby

Macrotis lagotis



Bilby burrow: note the high, dome shape.



Bilby.



Bilby diggings at the base of Acacias exposing roots.



Bilby diggings at the base of Acacias exposing roots.

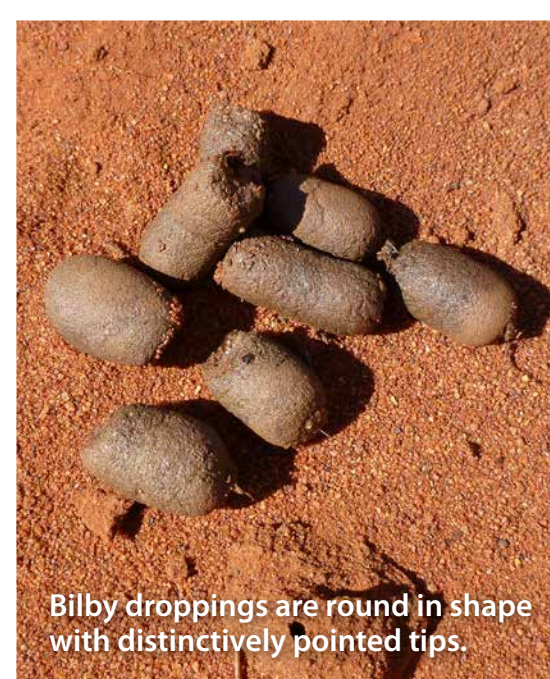
The bilby is a nocturnal, burrowing marsupial with large ears, soft, blue-grey fur, a long pointed snout and a black tail with a white tip. Body size can be up to 55cm long with a tail up to 29cm long.

Once found across most of arid and semi-arid Australia, the bilby is now only found in the Pilbara, Kimberley, north-western deserts in Western Australia and Northern Territory, and an isolated population in south-west Queensland.

The presence of bilbies can be identified by large, high-arched burrows, distinctive tracks and scats, as well as diggings that are usually at the base of Acacia (wattle) shrubs to access grubs in the roots.

Parks and Wildlife is undertaking research on bilbies in the Pilbara. This research aims to survey where bilbies are in the Pilbara, and to develop long-term monitoring of populations.

If you see bilbies or their signs, or have historical information, visit naturemap.dpaw.wa.gov.au/threatenedfauna and upload your records, locations and photos. Alternatively, email threatenedfauna@dpaw.wa.gov.au or phone (08) 9405 5100. Your contribution will help in the conservation of this species.



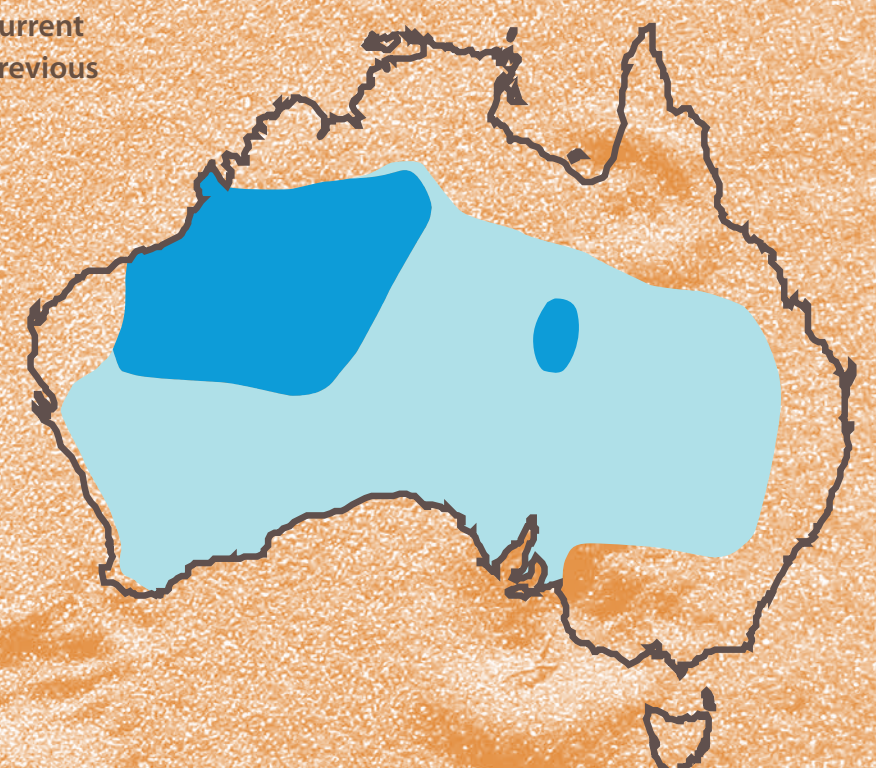
Bilby droppings are round in shape with distinctively pointed tips.



Bilby tracks have three very distinctive toe marks.

Bilby distribution throughout Australia

■ Current
■ Previous



Department of
Parks and Wildlife



For more information visit:
naturemap.dpaw.wa.gov.au/threatenedfauna