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Department of Biodiversity,
Conservation and Attractions

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Explore ...

Dryandra Woodland's beautiful bushland is one of the central western Wheatbelt's most valuable nature conservation areas because surrounding land has been extensively cleared for farming.

Dryandra is home to an extraordinary array of plants and animals. Wandoo woodlands, mallet plantations and diverse heathlands support possums, woylies, kangaroos, bobtails, numbats, echidnas and other animals.

Dryandra offers:

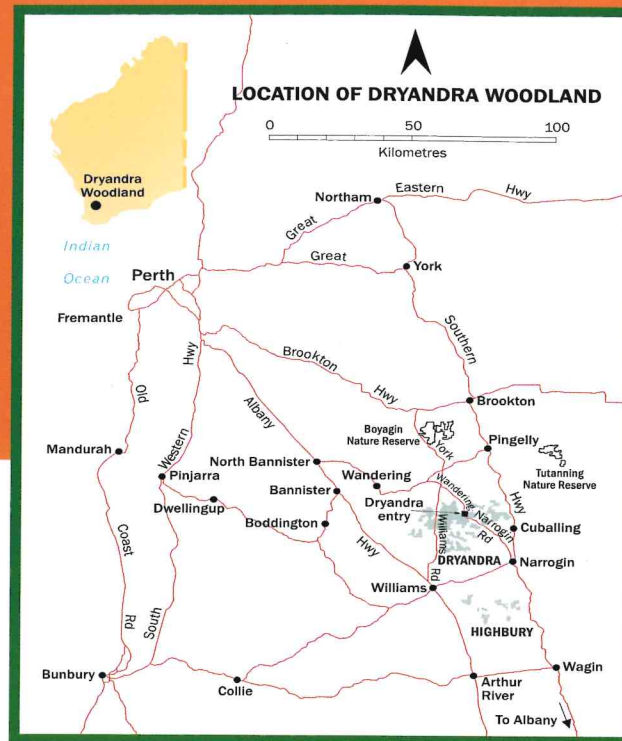
- 📍 walk trails from one to 27 kilometres,
- 📍 a unique 25-kilometre audio drive trail,
- 📍 camping and picnic facilities,
- 📍 accommodation in restored cottages or dormitories at the Lions Dryandra Village, and
- 📍 brilliant spring wildflower displays.

Escape ... Experience ... Encounter ...



Dryandra Woodland provides the chance for quality time with nature. Escape to a place where your senses can reconnect and absorb the natural beauty of the woodland. Explore this area in your own way and in your own time.

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Want to know more?

Admission to Barna Mia:

\$13 adults; \$7 children; \$35 families

Opening hours: Tours begin after sunset and start times vary seasonally. Contact the Department of Environment and Conservation's Narrogin District Office on (08) 9881 9200 or check out the information panels at the Lions Dryandra Village or Old Mill Dam picnic site for departure times.

Bookings are essential. Please book before 4pm by telephoning (08) 9881 9200 Monday to Friday or for the same day tour on Saturday, telephone (08) 9881 2064.

Closed: Public holidays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Sundays (except by prior arrangement for groups).

Postal address: Department of Environment and Conservation
PO Box 100, Narrogin WA 6312

Telephone: (08) 9881 9200

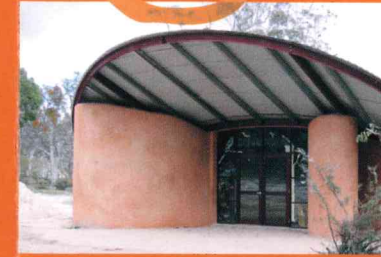
Fax: (08) 9881 1645

Email: narrogin@dec.wa.gov.au

Web: www.dec.wa.gov.au



BARNAMIA



Take a nocturnal tour in a tranquil sanctuary that has become home for some of Western Australia's native animals facing extinction.

Experience an unforgettable journey through Barna Mia in picturesque Dryandra Woodland south-east of Perth.



PAM02443



Department of
Environment and Conservation

Our environment, our future



Barna Mia

Barna Mia is an animal sanctuary with a difference. Nestled in the heart of Dryandra Woodland, 180 kilometres south-east of Perth, Barna Mia is a place to discover threatened native marsupials in a natural setting. Experience the wonder of the woodland once the sun has set and the action begins. A tour guide takes visitors on a delightful journey through the sanctuary. Using specially placed lights, you can see threatened native animals such as bilbies, burrowing bettongs, rufous hare-wallabies, western barred bandicoots, quendas and woylies.

Learn ...

Many of Western Australia's native mammals have been eradicated from their former habitats because of predation by cats and foxes, cleared vegetation and changed fire regimes.

Preservation of Dryandra's 28,000 hectares of bushland enabled several native species to survive. Dryandra is once again becoming home for other indigenous animal species that were locally extinct.

The Department of Environment and Conservation's project Return to Dryandra aims to reintroduce native animals to former habitats by eliminating feral predators and establishing breeding programs.

Five marsupials—the dalgylte, marl, wurrup, mernine, boodie, quenda and woylie—are breeding in a fenced enclosure that excludes feral predators. New populations are released into Dryandra Woodland and other areas of bushland in the hope that they will re-establish themselves in their former habitats.

Discover ...

The bilby or dalgylte (*Macrotis lagotis*) is a gentle animal with soft, blue-grey fur, long ears and a decorative black and white tail. It spends daylight hours in a deep burrow and emerges after dark to feed on insects, grubs, seeds, fungi and bulbs.



The western barred bandicoot or marl (*Perameles bougainville*) builds a nest of litter, leaves and grasses under low bushes. These small, delicate marsupials are uncommon on the mainland but thrive on Bernier and Dorre islands where there are no cats and foxes.

The rufous hare-wallaby or wurrup (*Lagorchestes hirsutus*) is a slight, fragile marsupial with reddish, shaggy fur. When disturbed, it springs from its shelter and quickly bounds away in a zigzag motion. Wildfire and predation by foxes extinguished the last two wild mainland populations in the early 1990s. This species now survives on islands and in enclosures such as Barna Mia.



The quenda or southern brown bandicoot (*Isodon obesulus*) digs in topsoil for insects and spiders, tubers and fungi, leaving conical pits in the soil. It shelters in a nest of vegetation beneath dense cover. It occurs in coastal heath, forest and scrub areas of the south-west of WA.



The boodie or burrowing bettong (*Bettongia lesueur*) is a social, vocal marsupial that lives in communal burrows. Once a common mammal in semi-arid parts of mainland Australia, the boodie now lives only on a few islands and in mainland enclosures.



The woylie or brush-tailed bettong (*Bettongia penicillata*) feeds on underground fungi and also eats tubers, seeds and soil insects. It builds a nest of woven grass and bark in a scrape beneath low thick vegetation. Widespread control of foxes and re-introduction programs have enabled populations to expand in remnant dry sclerophyll forest in south western WA, including Dryandra Woodland, Tutanning Nature Reserve and Tone-Perup Nature Reserve.