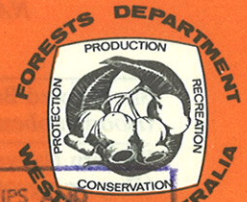




# INFORMATION SHEET

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## MAMMALS of Western Australian Forests

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This list includes all the mammals, both native and introduced, that have been found in the State Forests of the south west of Western Australia. The list probably does not include all the mammals that live in the forest areas, and the distribution of some of the listed species is not certain.

By far the majority have nocturnal habits and are therefore rarely seen by the casual observer.

When using the list the following notes must be carefully read first.

There are eight columns headed FOREST TYPES and numbered serially. These forest or vegetation types are

1. *Jarrah Forest.*
2. *Karri Forest,* including the tingle areas near the south coast.
3. *Tuart Forest.*
4. *Wandoo Woodland.* This type covers a wide range but lies generally to the east of the jarrah forest belt. Where it adjoins the jarrah belt, wandoo is found in the valleys with jarrah on the ridges between. Further east the species becomes associated with powder-bark wandoo and other dry-area eucalypt species.
5. *Banksia Woodland.* Confined to sandy soils on the coastal plain west and north of the jarrah belt and extending north of Yanchep.

6. *South Coast Communities.* This heading covers a wide range of plant communities and includes yate, peppermint, and Banksia woodlands, heath areas, and the extensive sand/peaty swamps of the southern forest areas.

7. *Waterways and Wetlands.* Includes permanent water in creeks, rivers, and lakes throughout all forest areas.

8. *Pine Plantations.*

The column headed NEEDS is used to indicate special habitats within a particular vegetation type. For example, the quokka is shown as living in the jarrah forest, but as it is localised to areas of very thick vegetation, the letter 'U' appears in the NEEDS column.

The notations for this column include

- U – requires dense undergrowth
- H – requires holes in trees
- F – tends to follow flowering trees and shrubs.

The STATUS column indicates the present known position of the species

- VC – Very common
- C – Common
- R – Rare
- L – Local in distribution.

NAME	FOREST TYPE								NEEDS	STATUS	NOTES
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8			
Western Grey Kangaroo ( <i>Macropus fuliginosus</i> )	x	x	x	x	x	x		x		VC	Prefers open forest areas.
Western Brush Wallaby ( <i>Macropus irma</i> )	x	x	x	x	x	x		x		VC	Rare on south coast and infrequent in karri.
Tammar ( <i>Macropus eugenii</i> )	x			x						LC	Commoner in more eastern country. Requires dense thickets for day-time cover.
Quokka ( <i>Setonix brachyurus</i> )	x	x				x			U	C	Confined to dense swamps in forest areas.
Woylie ( <i>Bettongia penicillata</i> )	x			x						LC	Rather local in distribution.
Brush-tailed Possum ( <i>Trichosurus vulpecula</i> )	x	x	x	x	x			x	H	C	Not very frequent in jarrah forest north of Collie.
Common Ringtail ( <i>Pseudocheirus peregrinus</i> )	x			x						C	Confined to areas roughly south of Busselton.
South-western Pygmy Possum ( <i>Archartatus concinnus</i> )	x	x		x	x	x		x	F	LC	Local in distribution, commoner in north, east and south forest extremities.
Honey Possum ( <i>Tarsipes spencerae</i> )				x	x	x		?	F	LC	Local and very variable in distribution.



NAME	FOREST TYPE								NEEDS	STATUS	NOTES
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8			
Short-nosed Bandicoot ( <i>Isodon obesulus</i> )	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	U	VC	Especially common in coastal scrub.
Western Native Cat ( <i>Dasyurus geoffroyi</i> )	x	x	x	x	x	x		x		C	Widely distributed but nowhere very common.
Brush-tailed Phascogale ( <i>Phascogale tapoatafa</i> )	x	x	?	x					H	C	Confined to denser, high rainfall forests.
Red-tailed Wambenger ( <i>Phascogale calura</i> )				x	x	?			H	C	Confined to drier, more open forests.
Mardo ( <i>Antechinus flavipes</i> )	x	x	?	x	x	x			U	VC	The commonest small native animal in the jarrah forrest.
Common Dunnart ( <i>Sminthopsis murina</i> )	x	x	?	x		x			U	C	Common in southern forest areas.
Banded Ant-eater ( <i>Myrmecobius fasciatus</i> )	x			x						C	Prefers more open eastern forests, particularly wandoo.
Southern Bush Rat ( <i>Rattus fuscipes</i> )	x	x				x		x	U	VC	Commonest small mammal in southern areas.
Water Rat ( <i>Hydromys chrysogaster</i> )							x			LC	Widespread where perennial water occurs.
Hopping Mouse Species not determined	x									LR	Occasional sightings on roads at night.
Greater Long-eared Bat ( <i>Nyctophilus timoriensis</i> )	x			x		x			H	STATUS UNCERTAIN	DISTRIBUTION UNCERTAIN AT PRESENT
Lesser Long-eared Bat ( <i>Nyctophilus geoffroyi</i> )	x			x		x			H		
White Striped Bat ( <i>Tadarida australis</i> )	x	x		x		x			H		
Little Flat Bat ( <i>Tadarida planiceps</i> )				x					H		
White-bellied Sheath-tailed Bat ( <i>Taphozus flaviventris</i> )						x			H		
Goulds Wattled Bat ( <i>Chalinolobus gouldii</i> )	x			x					H		
Chocolate Bat ( <i>Chalinolobus morio</i> )	x			x					H		
Little Bat ( <i>Eptesicus pumilus</i> )	x	x		x		x			H		
Tasmanian Pipistrelle ( <i>Pipistrellus tasmaniensis</i> )	x	x		x		x			H		
Dingo ( <i>Canis familiaris</i> )	x			x	x	x					
Spiny Anteater ( <i>Tachyglossus aculeatus</i> )	x			x	x			?		C	Very widespread. Not common in the south.
INTRODUCED SPECIES											
Ship Rat ( <i>Rattus rattus</i> )	x	x		x		x	x	x	U	VC	Only locally common in the south.
House Mouse ( <i>Mus musculus</i> )	x	x	x	x	x	x		x		VC	Numbers fluctuate violently.
Rabbit ( <i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i> )	x	x	x	x	x	x		x		LC	Prefer forest in close proximity to farms.
Cat ( <i>Felis cattus</i> )	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	U	VC	Widespread in all areas.
Fox ( <i>Vulpes vulpes</i> )	x	x	x	x	x	x		x		C	Numbers fluctuate from year to year.
Goat ( <i>Capra hircus</i> )	x	x								R	A few are found in localised areas.
Pig ( <i>Sus scrofa</i> )	x								U	C	Escapes from captivity.
Red Deer ( <i>Cervus elephas</i> )	x									R	Very few remain.
Horse (Brumbie) ( <i>Equus caballus</i> )	x					x				LC	Few remain due to intensive shooting, but herds exist in south-east jarrah.