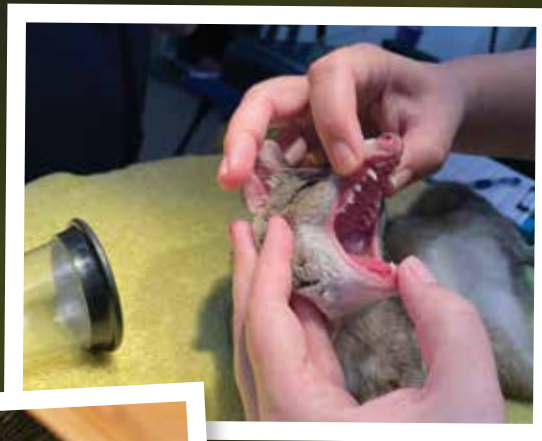


# Operation **chuditch** **translocation**

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by Ivy James







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The chuditch, also known as the western quoll (*Dasyurus geoffroii*), was once found across 70 per cent of the Australian continent—from Western Australia across to Queensland, New South Wales and Victoria. Today, the distribution of wild chuditch is just five per cent of its former range; restricted only to the south-west of Western Australia.





**T**he chuditch was once relatively abundant right across Australia, occurring in every mainland State and Territory, until European settlement when population numbers drastically declined.

Today, the species is among the top 20 priority mammals for conservation under the *National Threatened Species Strategy 2021–2031*.

Apart from translocated populations, the chuditch is restricted to WA's south-west, with the largest populations occurring in Wheatbelt reserves and the northern and southern jarrah forest.

Protection and recovery of chuditch from feral cats, foxes and bushfires across WA's south-west has been a focus of

**“The process of discovery is exciting and rewarding, especially when the word ‘chuditch’ is exclaimed.”**

conservation efforts by the Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions’ (DBCA) *Western Shield* program since 1996.

In March 2022, DBCA partnered with Taronga Western Plains Zoo in New South Wales, translocating chuditch to enable their new critical conservation breeding program to commence.

Taronga’s conservation breeding program has been designed to act as a source population capable of supplying large numbers of genetically and behaviourally robust chuditch to rewilding sites in NSW and across mainland Australia.

Six founding chuditch from Tone-Perup Nature Reserve in WA and an additional two founder chuditch from South Australia were translocated to the Taronga Sanctuary at Dubbo to form four breeding pairs.

Within the first year of the program, 17 offspring were born and 15 individuals were released into the wild at South Australia’s Vulkathunha-Gammon Ranges National Park.

After a successful first year, the capacity of the breeding program was doubled in 2023.

Officers from Taronga Western Plains Zoo recently returned to WA's south-west to secure additional founders, this time venturing into the Batalling forest block in Muja State Forest, a 40-minute drive from the town of Collie, supported by a team of DBCA *Western Shield* ecologists and skilled volunteers.

## THE MISSION: CATCHING CHUDITCH

It's no easy feat strategically setting up and then checking 100 traps across 50 kilometres within the Batalling forest block. The work is methodical, repetitive and cyclical.

Three young healthy females and one robust male from WA were needed to complete their 2023 breeding cohort.

The four-day mission was led by Dr Michelle Drew, *Western Shield's* zoologist. She mapped out targeted areas for capture by using data collected from monitoring deployed activities throughout the landscape for more than a decade.

Stops are made every 500 metres on a given trail and the work is divided between two teams who find a suitable spot to set the trap, bait it with a piece of chicken, record the site on a GPS and

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**Main** Chuditch (*Dasyurus geoffroii*).

Photo – Jiri Lochman

**Inset left** Chuditch in a new nesting box.

**Inset right** Health checks are conducted on arrival.

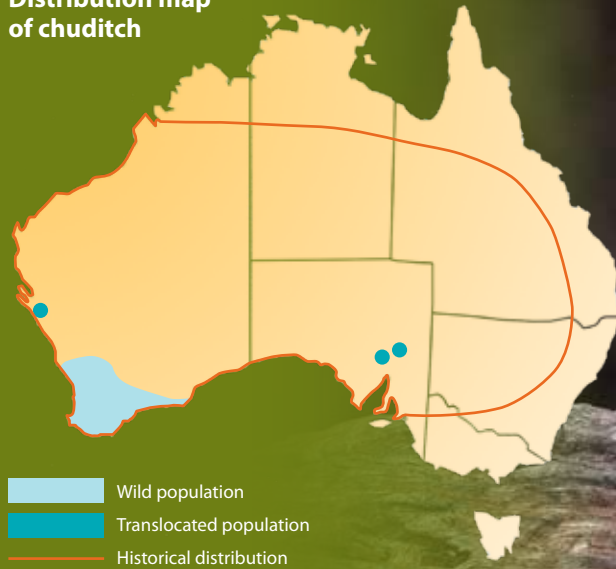
Photos – Taronga Conservation Society Australia

**Above left** Health check by Taronga Western Plains Zoo veterinarian.

**Above right** Chuditch health check.

Photos – Taronga Conservation Society Australia

## Distribution map of chuditch



tie tape around a nearby tree to serve as a marker. The hope is to return the following morning to find the trap closed with chuditch inside.

Armed with a head torch and clipboard, each team locates their traps and records whether they're found open or shut, whether bait is present or not, and checks that ants haven't taken over the bait.

The process of discovery is exciting and rewarding, especially when the word 'chuditch' is exclaimed.

Once a chuditch is caught, it's carefully extracted from the trap and the team checks if it has been microchipped previously and its sex, weight and other measurements are recorded. A little snippet from their ear is tubed for DNA testing and their teeth are also checked.

New captures are microchipped and bring much joy to the team.

Once the most appropriate candidates are selected for the breeding program, the individuals are placed in custom-made translocation carriers to await transport to their new home. The others are released back into the forest.

### 'MARRIED' AT FIRST SIGHT

Migration and 'marriage' await WA's chuditch cohort who first must make the long journey over east.

The chuditch are driven from Collie to a 'chuditch hotel' run by Native Animal Rescue in Perth where they rest for a few days before commencing the journey to Taronga Western Plains Zoo.

Upon arrival, they undergo a quarantine period and health checks before being moved into specialised breeding enclosures where they are introduced to their carefully selected mating partner.

Wildlife monitoring cameras allow Taronga staff to employ a hands-off approach and let the pairs breed with minimal disturbance. Breeding season commences in May, with birthing expected between May and September.

An interesting fact—chuditch have a short gestation of only 17 to 18 days and are supernumerary breeders producing up to 50 foetuses, of which only up to six can survive.

### A VALUABLE PARTNERSHIP

The development of the interstate translocation strategy draws on the knowledge of a range of experts in chuditch ecology, capture, transport, ex-situ management and biosecurity, as well as veterinary expertise.

Extensive approvals and permits are required, and thorough risk analysis and planning is undertaken to ensure the



**Above left** Distribution map of chuditch in Australia.

**Above right** Chuditch in Dryandra Woodland.  
*Photo – David Bettini*

**Left** Chuditch health check.  
*Photo – Taronga Conservation Society Australia*





### ***Chuditch facts and stats***

- The chuditch is the largest carnivorous marsupial in WA, with a relatively short life-span of three to four years.
- They are one of four species of quolls in Australia and are related to the Tasmanian devil.
- The chuditch has mostly brown fur with distinctive white spots. It has large, rounded ears; a pointed pink muzzle; and a mostly black, bushy tail about three-quarters the length of its head and body.
- Head and body length: 26–40 centimetres.
- Tail length: 21–35 centimetres.
- Weight: 1.3kg (male) and 0.9kg (female).



success of the translocation and anticipate and overcome logistical challenges.

Taronga’s Wildlife Conservation Officer Rachael Schildkraut said the collaborative effort across State borders continues to enable the sharing of knowledge and expertise.

“The collaboration between Taronga and the DBCA *Western Shield* program has been integral to achieving positive conservation outcomes for chuditch. We’re looking forward to continuing to work with DBCA to build our program and its capacity to support reintroduction efforts,” Rachael said.

“The wildlife monitoring cameras we use in our conservation breeding program have increased our knowledge base by giving us an up-close and intricate look into the personal lives of the chuditch.

“We’re proud to bring that knowledge to the table and share it with experts in WA.”

### **WINS ALL ROUND**

Monitoring conducted at Batalling forest block confirms the site is home to a healthy chuditch population and the team hopes to continue to see this upward trend.

A healthy chuditch population is symbolic of a healthy ecosystem, and improved predator management also has significant benefits for other species.

Under the *Western Shield* program, DBCA officers carry out baiting on a

network of sites across WA to control and reduce introduced animal predation on threatened native fauna.

“The fauna trapping undertaken at Batalling forest block over four nights in March resulted in the capture of 49 chuditch, that’s 12 more than the previous year,” Dr Michelle Drew said.

“Of the 49 captured this year, 37 were new animals and 12 were recaptures from previous years.

“Most of all, we’re delighted to have a strong selection of robust male and young female chuditch to pick from, to support and expand Taronga’s conservation breeding program for the second year in a row.

“We wish the Taronga team every success as they continue their important work.”

**Above left** Chuditch.

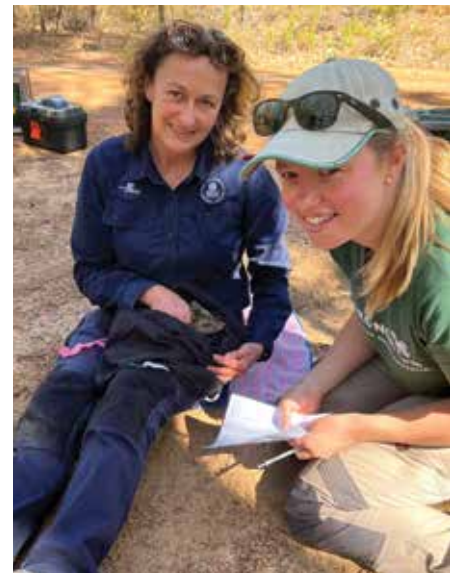
*Photo – Jiri Lochman*

**Top right** 100 traps were set up over 50km within Batalling forest block to support annual monitoring and harvesting.

**Above right** Western Shield Zoologist Dr Michelle Drew and Taronga Wildlife Conservation Officer Rachael Schildkraut.  
*Photos – Ivy James/DBCA*

**Right** Chuditch young at nest.

*Photo – Jiri Lochman*



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