

WILD CHALLENGE

RETURN TO 1616



Department of Biodiversity,
Conservation and Attractions



DIRK HARTOG ISLAND
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Dibbler

Parantechinus apicalis



Average size (cm)	14
Lifespan (years)	3
Average weight (g)	80
Speed	8
Number of young	8
Cuteness	9
Rarity	9

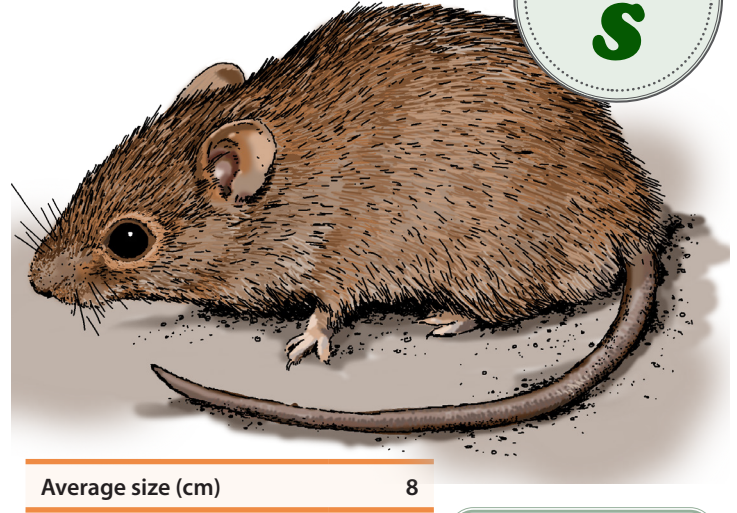
FUN FACT!

Dibblers were believed to have gone extinct, until a pair were accidentally found in 1967.

The dibbler is a small, nocturnal, carnivorous marsupial. It has distinctive white rings around the eyes and a tapering hairy tail.

Desert mouse

Pseudomys desertor



Average size (cm)	8
Lifespan (years)	2
Average weight (g)	25
Speed	3
Number of young	3
Cuteness	3
Rarity	2

FUN FACT!

Desert mice are folivores meaning they specialise in eating leaves.

The desert mouse is a nocturnal, native rodent with a pale ring around its eye and black guard hairs that give it a grizzled appearance.

Chuditch

Dasyurus geoffroii



Average size (cm)	35
Lifespan (years)	4
Average weight (g)	1100
Speed	8
Number of young	4
Cuteness	7
Rarity	6

FUN FACT!

Young chuditch get their spots before their fur grows – the spots are on their skin!

The chuditch is Western Australia's largest carnivorous marsupial. They are nocturnal, solitary and cat sized with distinctive white spotted fur.

Western grasswren

Amytornis textilis



Average size (cm)	18
Lifespan (years)	3
Average weight (g)	7
Speed	9
Number of young	3
Cuteness	6
Rarity	5

FUN FACT!

They have short, rounded wings so they mostly hop, between bushes and grassy tufts.

The western grasswren is a small, shy, bird with a short beak for crushing seeds.

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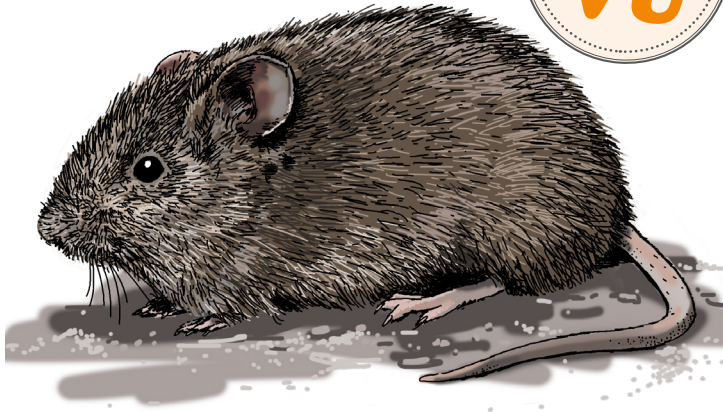


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Heath mouse

Pseudomys shortridgei



Average size (cm)	11
Lifespan (years)	4
Average weight (g)	70
Speed	3
Number of young	3
Cuteness	3
Rarity	10

FUN FACT!

Heath mice are a shy species that make a faint whistling cry when disturbed!

The heath mouse is a semi-nocturnal species of native mouse with a blunt face, a hairy tail and dark guard hairs giving it a fluffy look.

Woylie

Bettongia penicillata ogilbyi



Average size (cm)	30
Lifespan (years)	8
Average weight (g)	1300
Speed	9
Number of young	1
Cuteness	5
Rarity	9

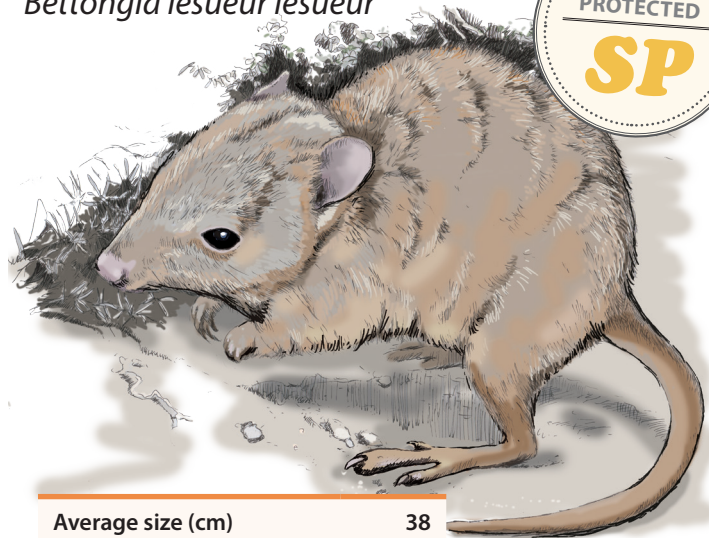
FUN FACT!

Woylies use their tails to carry nesting material.

The woylie (also called a brush-tailed bettong) is a small nocturnal marsupial that rests by day in grass lined nests.

Boodie

Bettongia lesueur lesueur



Average size (cm)	38
Lifespan (years)	4
Average weight (g)	1500
Speed	9
Number of young	1
Cuteness	5
Rarity	5

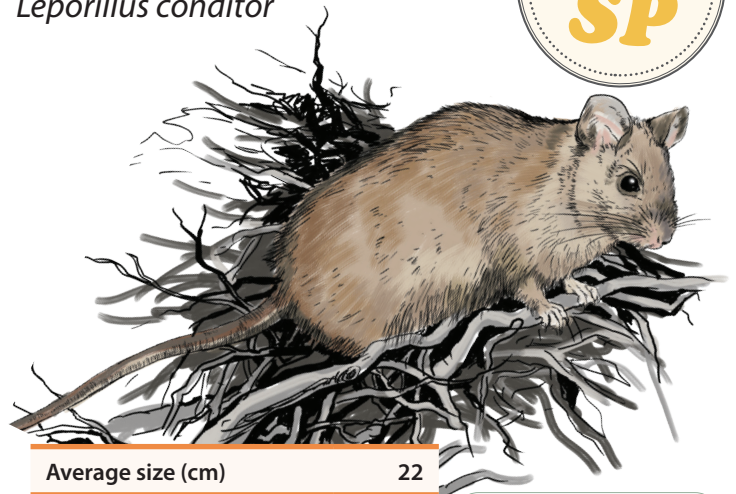
FUN FACT!

Boodies make a 'farting' sound when they are bounding along!

The boodie is a small, nocturnal macropod (kangaroo-like marsupial). They are the only macropods to live in burrows and they use their prehensile tails to carry nesting material.

Greater stick-nest rat

Leporillus conditor



Average size (cm)	22
Lifespan (years)	5
Average weight (g)	350
Speed	4
Number of young	3
Cuteness	10
Rarity	8

FUN FACT!

Males give the females flowers to impress them!

Greater stick-nest rats are mainly nocturnal, plant eating rodents about the size of small rabbits. They are called stick-nest rats because their nests are mainly built out of sticks held together with poo and wee!

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Shark Bay mouse

Pseudomys fieldi



Average size (cm)	10
Lifespan (years)	2
Average weight (g)	50
Speed	3
Number of young	4
Cuteness	9
Rarity	9

FUN FACT!

When frightened, they will play dead until danger has past!

The Shark Bay mouse is an omnivorous native mouse with longish hair giving it the nickname 'shaggy mouse'. They live in coastal dunes and other sandy areas sheltered by spinifex.

Shark Bay bandicoot

Perameles bougainville



Average size (cm)	20
Lifespan (years)	6
Average weight (g)	220
Speed	7
Number of young	2
Cuteness	10
Rarity	8

FUN FACT!

They are the smallest species of bandicoot!

The Shark Bay bandicoot is a solitary, nocturnal, omnivorous marsupial that shelters by day in nests of leaf litter. They have distinctive dark fur bands across their hindquarters.

Banded hare-wallaby

Lagostrophus fasciatus



Average size (cm)	40
Lifespan (years)	3
Average weight (g)	1800
Speed	8
Number of young	1
Cuteness	8
Rarity	8

FUN FACT!

They are more closely related to an extinct group of giant kangaroos than any living animal!

The banded hare-wallaby is a nocturnal, herbivorous macropod (kangaroo-like marsupial) with distinctive black striped fur. They eat grasses, spinifex, and other plants.

Brush-tailed Mulgara

Dasycercus blythi



Average size (cm)	14
Lifespan (years)	6
Average weight (g)	190
Speed	6
Number of young	6
Cuteness	5
Rarity	5

FUN FACT!

They get all the water they need from food and store fat in their tail!

The brush-tailed mulgara is a small, muscular, carnivorous marsupial. Mostly nocturnal, they shelter in burrows during the day and hunt at night.

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Rufous hare-wallaby

Lagorchestes hirsutus



Average size (cm)	35
Lifespan (years)	6
Average weight (g)	1600
Speed	6
Number of young	1
Cuteness	7
Rarity	7

FUN FACT!

Once widespread, mainland populations were extinct by 1991!

The rufous hare-wallaby is a solitary, nocturnal macropod (kangaroo-like marsupial) with distinctive reddish fur. They shelter in shallow scrapes under spinifex and shrubs during the day.

Sandhill frog

Arenophryne rotunda



Average size (cm)	3
Lifespan (years)	20
Average weight (g)	5
Speed	1
Number of young	10
Cuteness	4
Rarity	4

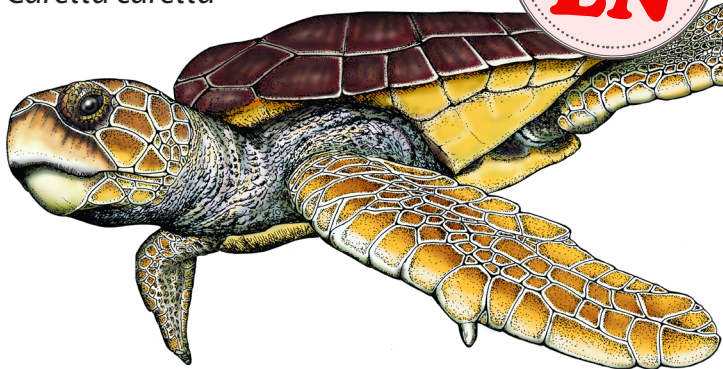
FUN FACT!

Unlike most other frogs, they crawl rather than hop!

The burrowing sandhill frog is a small, ball shaped frog that avoids the heat of the day in a burrow. They can absorb water from surrounding damp sand.

Loggerhead turtle

Caretta caretta



Average size (cm)	100
Lifespan (years)	50
Average weight (g)	150,000
Speed	2
Number of young	120
Cuteness	3
Rarity	6

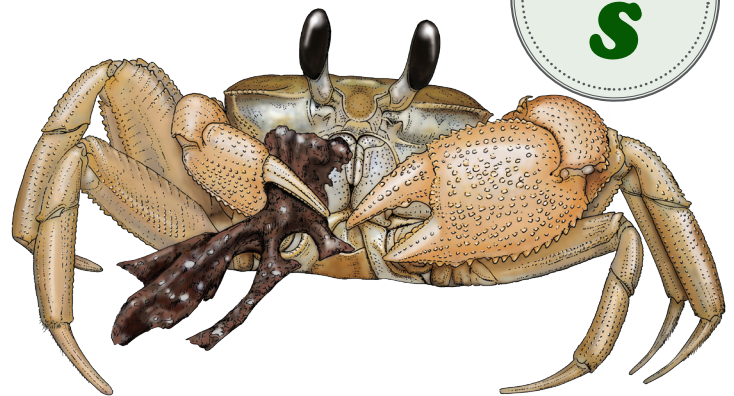
FUN FACT!

They are the largest of all the hard-shelled turtles!

The loggerhead turtle is so called because of its large head and thick muscular jaws used to crush prey including crustaceans, molluscs and jellyfish. Turtle Bay on Dirk Hartog Island is named after them.

Golden ghost crab

Ocypode convexa



Average size (cm)	5
Lifespan (years)	3
Average weight (g)	40
Speed	1
Number of young	2,000
Cuteness	1
Rarity	3

FUN FACT!

They produce three different sounds from their claws, legs and gill chamber!

The golden ghost crab is a semi-terrestrial, nocturnal crab with strong legs and claws that lives in sand burrows. Their golden colour may help to camouflage in a sandy environment.

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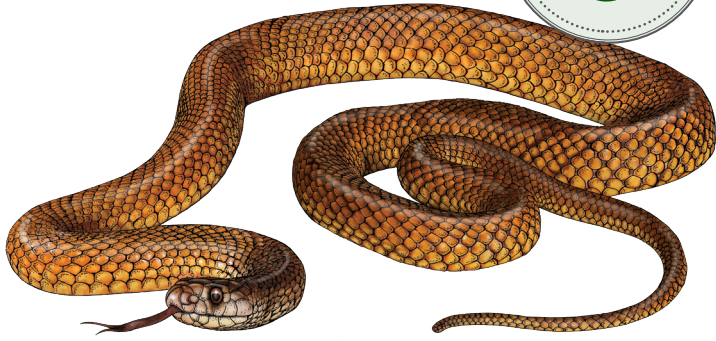


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Gwardar

Pseudonaja mengdeni



Average size (cm)	120
Lifespan (years)	20
Average weight (g)	300
Speed	2
Number of young	18
Cuteness	1
Rarity	3

FUN FACT!

This species is the second most dangerous snake in Australia!

The gwardar is a long and slender, brown snake, with a smallish head and large eyes. They hunt rodents, lizards, frogs, birds and other snakes.

Dirk Hartog Island black and white fairy-wren

Malurus leucopterus leucopterus



Average size (cm)	8
Lifespan (years)	5
Average weight (g)	8
Speed	6
Number of young	3
Cuteness	9
Rarity	6

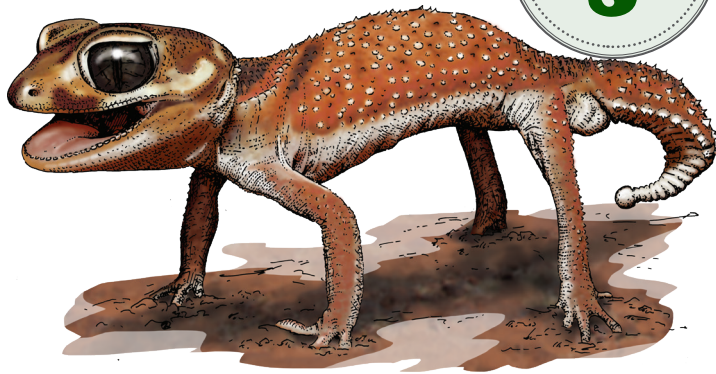
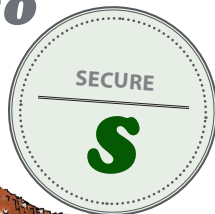
FUN FACT!

They live in small family groups containing only one female!

Males of this mainland subspecies are dark blue with white wings. Females and non-breeding males are brown with a blue-grey tail.

Knob-tailed gecko

Nephurus levis occidentalis



Average size (cm)	10
Lifespan (years)	10
Average weight (g)	21
Speed	1
Number of young	6
Cuteness	8
Rarity	3

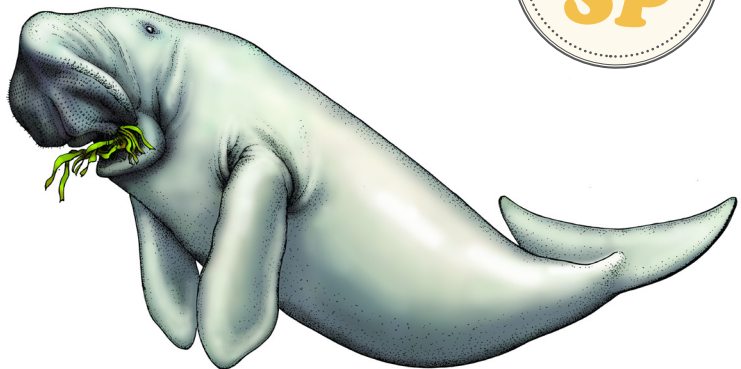
FUN FACT!

Knob-tailed geckos wiggle their bodies, swing their tails, and bark loudly at their predators!

The knob-tailed gecko is a robust lizard that eats insects. It has a short, flattened, leaf shaped tail, that ends in a knob.

Dugong

Dugong dugon



Average size (cm)	300
Lifespan (years)	70
Average weight (g)	450,000
Speed	3
Number of young	1
Cuteness	2
Rarity	5

FUN FACT!

Referred to as a sea cow, dugongs are more closely related to elephants!

The dugong is an herbivorous marine mammal that resembles an overweight dolphin. They can eat up to 50kg of seagrass a day and their intestine is 30m long because seagrass is hard to digest.

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Barn owl

Tyto javanica



Average size (cm)	36
Lifespan (years)	6
Average weight (g)	550
Speed	5
Number of young	5
Cuteness	4
Rarity	3

FUN FACT!

They have excellent hearing allowing them to catch prey in complete darkness.

The barn owl is a nocturnal raptor that eats small rodents, marsupials, birds, lizards, frogs, and night insects like beetles and moths. They are is one of the world's most widespread species of owls.

Humpback whale

Megaptera novaeangliae



Average size (cm)	1500
Lifespan (years)	45
Average weight (g)	45,000,000
Speed	4
Number of young	1
Cuteness	1
Rarity	5

FUN FACT!

Humpback whale song can be heard from 185km away!

Western Australia has the world's largest population of humpback whales. They are distinguished by long, knobby flippers and have no teeth feeding by straining zooplankton from the water through a 'comb like' baleen.

Eastern osprey

Pandion cristatus



Average size (cm)	55
Lifespan (years)	10
Average weight (g)	1400
Speed	5
Number of young	2
Cuteness	4
Rarity	2

FUN FACT!

Their nests are made of sticks and debris, can be as big as two metres in diameter and weigh as much 135kg!

The osprey is a raptor recognised by its dark brown stripe from beak to ear. Superb hunters, they use their talons to catch fish that make up 99% of their diet.

Manta ray

Manta birostris



Average size (cm)	700
Lifespan (years)	40
Average weight (g)	2,000,000
Speed	5
Number of young	2
Cuteness	2
Rarity	4

FUN FACT!

The word 'manta' is Spanish for 'blanket'!

Manta rays are fish with flat diamond-shaped bodies. The manta ray has no teeth, using fleshy flaps to direct zooplankton into its mouth.

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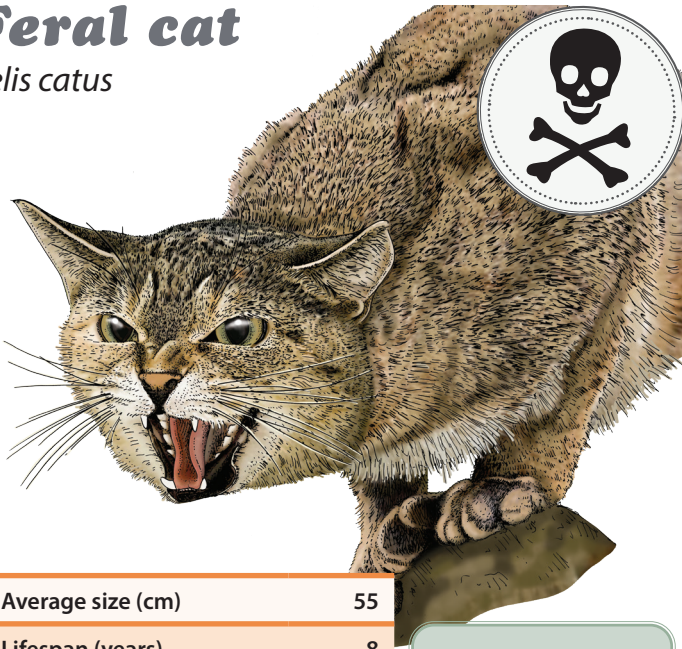


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Feral cat

Felis catus



Average size (cm)	55
Lifespan (years)	8
Average weight (g)	3000
Speed	7
Number of young	6
Cuteness	2
Rarity	1

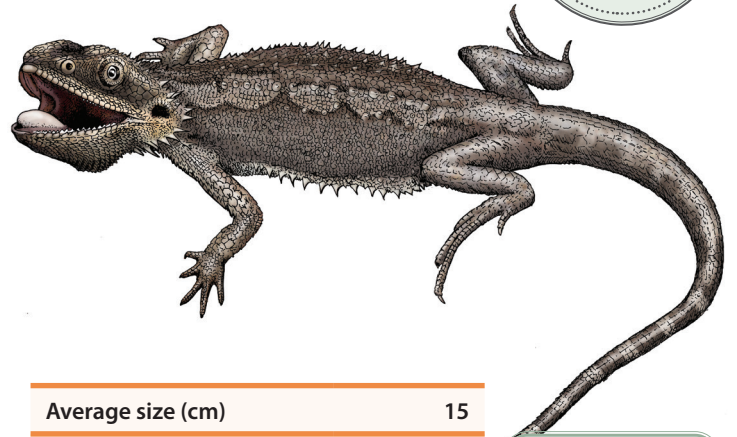
FUN FACT!

Feral cats have been completely removed from Dirk Hartog Island!

Feral cats are extremely adaptable and live in most habitats across Australia. They have contributed to the extinction of many native animals.

Western bearded dragon

Pogona minor minor



Average size (cm)	15
Lifespan (years)	14
Average weight (g)	200
Speed	2
Number of young	7
Cuteness	6
Rarity	4

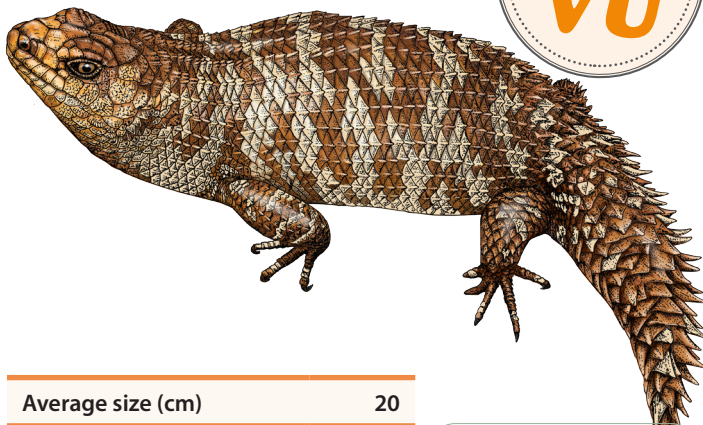
FUN FACT!

They bob their heads and wave a foreleg to communicate with each other!

The Western-bearded dragon is a small lizard covered in spiny scales. They have a 'chameleon like' ability to change colour, to blend in with their environment and put on a display to frighten rivals.

Western spiny-tailed skink

Egernia stokesii badia



Average size (cm)	20
Lifespan (years)	25
Average weight (g)	225
Speed	2
Number of young	5
Cuteness	3
Rarity	5

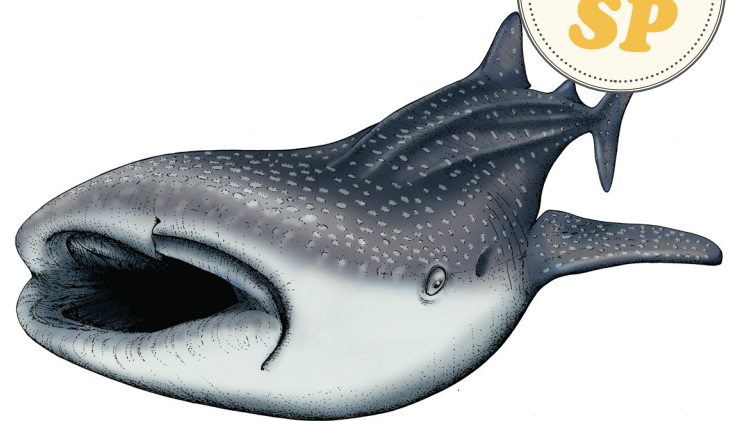
FUN FACT!

Spiny-tailed skinks are sometimes called 'pineapple-tailed skinks' because of their spiny tail!

The western spiny-tailed skink is a mid-sized stout lizard with distinctive tail spines. They have thick skin covered with rough scales to minimise water loss.

Whale shark

Rhincodon typus



Average size (cm)	1100
Lifespan (years)	85
Average weight (g)	20,000,000
Speed	4
Number of young	300
Cuteness	2
Rarity	7

FUN FACT!

Though mostly seen near the surface, whale sharks can dive as deep as 1800 metres!

The whale shark is the world's biggest fish and their body is covered in a unique pattern of spots and stripes. They eat zooplankton sucked into their mouths and sieved through screens in their gills.

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Tiger shark

Galeocerdo cuvier



Average size (cm)	500
Lifespan (years)	50
Average weight (g)	520,000
Speed	10
Number of young	60
Cuteness	1
Rarity	4

FUN FACT!

They can detect prey using pores in their snout that sense the electrical field generated by muscles!

Tiger sharks are named for the stripes seen mainly on the young. Their angular, hooked tail helps them turn quickly to catch prey including fish, seabirds, turtles, dugong and dolphin calves.

Indo-Pacific bottlenose dolphin

Tursiops aduncus



Average size (cm)	325
Lifespan (years)	35
Average weight (g)	450,000
Speed	10
Number of young	1
Cuteness	6
Rarity	2

FUN FACT!

Some dolphins use sea sponges to protect their sensitive noses when they search for food in the sand!

Most of the 2000 dolphins that live in Shark Bay are the Indo-Pacific bottlenose dolphin. They eat fish, squid and crustaceans.

Instructions

The Wild Challenge game is based on the *Return to 1616* project on Dirk Hartog Island National Park detailed below. It contains a series of 30 cards that include both *Return to 1616* animals (marked in red) as well as other animals that either live on the island or in the surrounding waters.

1. Print out the cards on double sided paper.

2. Cut out your cards and laminate.

Rules of play

Any number of people can play.

To start the game, shuffle and deal all the cards face down to the players. Each player holds their cards so that they can see the top card only.

The player to the dealer's left starts by reading out a category from the top card (e.g. Rarity, value 5) The other players then read out the same category from their cards. The one with the best or highest value wins, and that player collects all the top cards, including their own, and moves them to the bottom of their pile. It is then their turn again to choose a category from the next card and play continues until they lose.

If two or more cards share the top value then all the cards are placed in the middle and the same player chooses again from the next card.

The winner of the hand takes the cards in the middle as well.

The *Return to 1616* project animals are special. Their names are written in red on the front of the card. They are worth more points so try hard to collect as many as you can. Play continues until one person has all the cards and is declared the winner.

If you are playing a timed game, at the end of the time the:







- *Return to 1616* animals are worth 5 points;
- all other native animals are worth 2 points; and
- the cat is worth 1 point.

Highest score wins so keep every *Return to 1616* animal you can!



Conservation

You can find out how much protection each animals needs by checking the conservation code on each playing card with the table below.

Animals not needing special protection	Animals in need of special protection under the <i>Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016</i>	
SECURE 	PRIORITY FAUNA  SPECIALLY PROTECTED FAUNA 	Threatened fauna VULNERABLE  ENDANGERED  CRITICALLY ENDANGERED 

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INCREASING CONSERVATION PROTECTION REQUIRED

The Return to 1616 Project

Dirk Hartog Island is Western Australia's largest island. When visited by Dirk Hartog in 1616, the island was in pristine condition with a rich mammal fauna and flourishing vegetation. Since this first European landing on Australian soil, introduced plants and animals have degraded the island causing the local extinction of native animals.

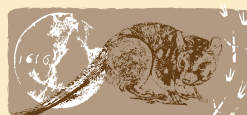
The Dirk Hartog Island National Park *Return to 1616* Ecological Restoration Project is helping to restore the island's natural ecosystems. Introduced sheep and goats have been

removed because their grazing and trampling damages native plants and reduces the food and shelter available for native animals. Feral cats are efficient hunters and have been eradicated from the island to make it safe for native animals that are gradually being returned. These include the Shark Bay bandicoot, dibbler, chuditch, brush-tailed mulgara, greater stick-nest rat, desert mouse, Shark Bay mouse, heath mouse, woylie, boodie, western grasswren, and rufous and banded hare-wallabies.

To find out more about the *Return to 1616* project on Dirk Hartog Island, visit: sharkbay.org/restoration.



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