

# DIRK HARTOG ISLAND RETURN TO 1616



**Western grasswren**  
*Amytornis textilis*



**Chuditch**  
*Dasyurus geoffroii*



**Banded hare-wallaby**  
*Lagostrophus fasciatus*



**Rufous hare-wallaby**  
*Lagorchestes hirsutus*



**Shark Bay bandicoot**  
*Perameles bougainville*



**Brush-tailed mulgara**  
*Dasycercus blythi*



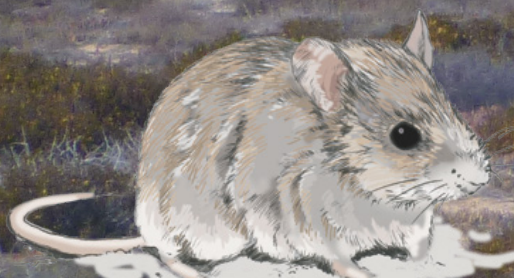
**Dibbler**  
*Parantechinus apicalis*



**Woylie**  
*Bettongia penicillata*



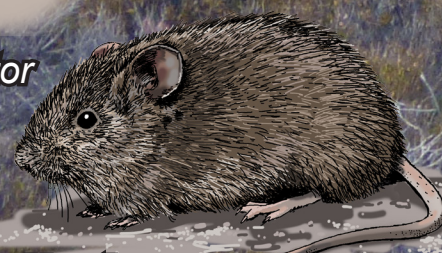
**Boodie**  
*Bettongia lesueur*



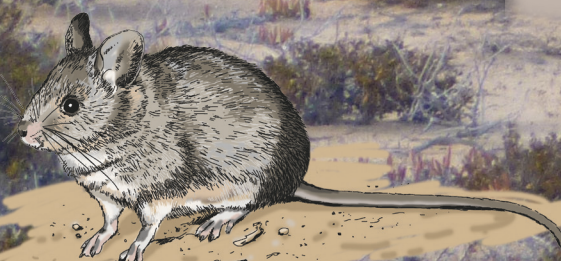
**Shark Bay mouse**  
*Pseudomys gouldii*



**Desert mouse**  
*Pseudomys desertor*



**Heath mouse**  
*Pseudomys shortridgei*



**Greater stick-nest rat**  
*Leporillus conditor*





Head-body: 350mm Tail: 270mm

### Rufous hare-wallaby

This solitary animal lives in low scrub and spinifex eating grasses, seeds, bulbs and insects. The last mainland populations were wiped out by 1991.

*Lagorchestes hirsutus*



Head-body: 452mm Tail: 320mm

### Banded hare-wallaby

Banded hare-wallabies form runs under dense shrubs and eat grasses and shrubs. They once ranged across southern Australia but are now limited to islands in Shark Bay.

*Lagostrophus fasciatus*

### Greater stick-nest rat

*Leporillus conditor*

Groups of 10-20 rats build large stick nests under shrubs and in rocky crevices. They feed on succulent plants. Once found through arid southern and western Australia they became extinct on the mainland in the 1930s. There is a healthy introduced population on Salutation Island in Shark Bay.

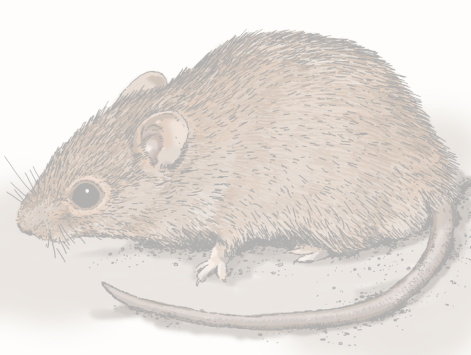


Head-body: 215mm Tail: 160mm

### Desert mouse

*Pseudomys desertor*

Desert mice live in arid areas under dense spinifex or shrub cover. Their diet is mostly plant material. They are widespread across arid and semi arid Australia.



Head-body: 90mm Tail: 85mm

### Western grasswren

*Amytornis textilis*

These shy grasswrens occur in dense wattle shrubland. Formerly known as thick-billed grasswrens for their heavy, seed-crushing beaks, they also eat insects. Nests are in thick scrub near the ground. Although once widespread in southern arid Australia, they are now confined to small discrete areas.



Head-tail: 170-190mm

### Brush-tailed mulgara

*Dasycercus blythi*

The brush-tailed mulgara was only recently recognised as a different species to the crest-tailed mulgara. Both occur in small scattered populations through arid Central and Western Australia. They emerge from burrows at night to hunt large invertebrates and small vertebrates.

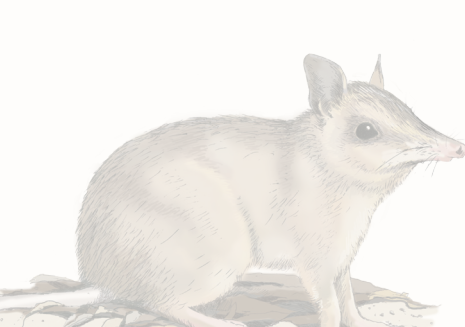


Head-body: 150mm Tail: 90mm

### Shark Bay bandicoot

*Perameles bougainville*

This small bandicoot lives in dense scrub eating insects and other invertebrates, seeds, roots and herbs. Mainland populations became extinct in the 1940s. Wild populations remain on islands in Shark Bay.



Head-body: 200mm Tail: 90mm

### Boodie

*Bettongia lesueur*

Boodies dig burrows under cap rock in dunes and scrub. They eat plant material, termites and fungi. Boodies once had the largest geographic range of any Australian mammal but were extinct on the mainland in the 1960s.



Head-body: 375mm Tail: 300mm

### Woylie

*Bettongia penicillata*

Woylies live in spinifex and woody scrub eating fungi, plant material and insects. They turn over a lot of soil and spread seeds and spores while foraging. Once widespread, woylies were restricted to three small areas in southwestern Australia by the 1970s.



Head-body: 320mm Tail: 325mm

### Dibbler

*Parantechinus apicalis*

Dibblers live in heath and low dense coastal vegetation. They eat ground-dwelling invertebrates and sometimes small vertebrates. Dibblers were once widespread in southwest WA but their distribution is now limited to two islands and some coastal areas.

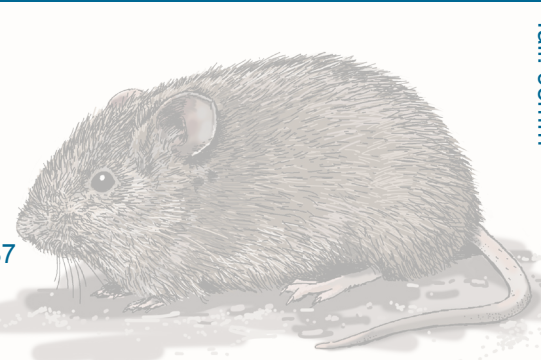


Head-body: 140mm Tail: 110mm

### Heath mouse

*Pseudomys shortridgei*

Heath mice make shallow burrows under bushes and eat plant material, fungus and insects. They were thought extinct in WA until rediscovered in 1987 but haven't been found during recent surveys.

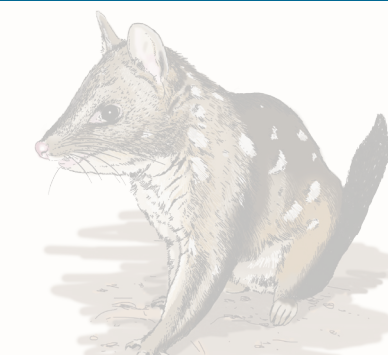


Head-body: 105mm Tail: 95mm

### Chuditch

*Dasyurus geoffroii*

The chuditch is Western Australia's largest carnivorous marsupial. It has a large home range and hunts small vertebrates and large invertebrates. It currently only occurs naturally in patches in the southwest corner of WA.

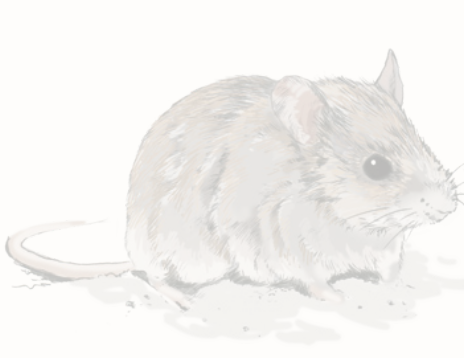


Head-body: 330mm Tail: 280mm

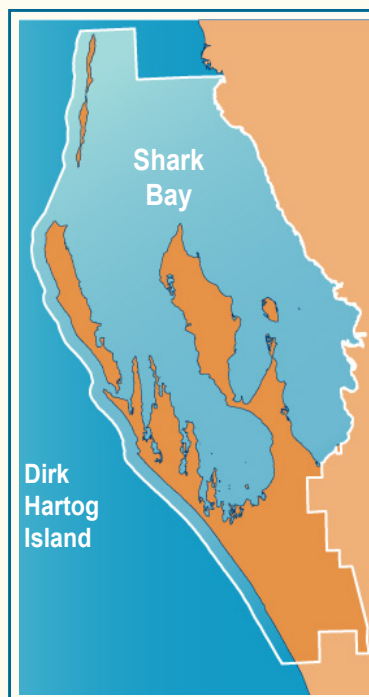
### Shark Bay mouse

*Pseudomys gouldii*

This mouse lives in heath and dune vegetation. It eats flowers, leaves, insects, spiders and fungi. Once widespread it became extinct on the mainland soon after European settlement. It is now only on two islands in Shark Bay and on North West Island.



Head-body: 100mm Tail: 125mm



Over 12 years from 2018 Shark Bay is once again becoming home to these animals whose survival is threatened by feral predators, particularly cats and foxes; and habitat loss caused by introduced grazing animals like goats and sheep.

This project is funded by Gorgon Barrow Island Net Conservation Benefits Fund.