

Common brushtail possum

(*Trichosurus vulpecula*)

Description: Nocturnal marsupial, pointed snout and long, large pointed ears, with a thick bushy tail.

Diet: Eucalyptus leaves are a significant part of the diet, also eats flowers, shoots, fruits and seeds. Has been known to eat small rats.

Distribution and Habitat: Wide range of natural and human-modified environments. Open forests, woodlands and watercourses. Semi-arboreal, usually hollow limbs of trees or hollow logs. Nests in roofs of houses and sheds, can use rock crevices in rocky areas.



Common Brush Tail Possum
Trichosurus vulpecula hypoleucus

Native Fauna of Denmark

Fauna is an integral part of the Australian landscape. Fauna rely on bushland reserves and a mosaic of remnant native vegetation interlinked by vegetated corridors in order to be able to move between patches and find resources for food and habitat.

The fauna of the Denmark area include a variety of wildlife including endemic and migratory species, all of which rely on our bushland, coastal and foreshore reserves.

NEED MORE INFORMATION?

To find out more, please visit:
<https://www.denmark.wa.gov.au/our-shire/environment/biodiversity/biodiversity.aspx>

Shire of Denmark

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NATIVE MAMMALS OF DENMARK



Quenda / Southern Brown Bandicoot (*Isoodon obesulus fusciventer*)

Description:

Similar in size to a rabbit, the quenda has dark greyish-brown fur with yellow flecks.

Large hindquarters which taper to a pointed snout and small rounded ears.

Diet: Bulbs and invertebrates dug up with strong claws.

Distribution and Habitat: Threatened – Found in dense understorey areas of forests, heath and scrubland. They favour wetter areas such as watercourses and wetlands. Best seen at dawn or dusk.

Western Pygmy Possum (*Cercartetus concinnus*)

Description:

Very small nocturnal animal with soft reddish-brown fur and pale

underside. Features include large eyes and ears, handlike feet and prehensile tail.

Diet: Insects, nectar and flowers.

Distribution and Habitat: Found in forests with an understorey of flowering species. Best time to spot them is in Spring.



Brush-tailed Phascogale (*Phascogale tapoatafa tapoatafa*)

Description:

Nocturnal animal with grey fur and black bushy tail. Long toes with sharp claws to assist climbing trees

Diet: Mainly eats invertebrates under tree bark and in tree hollows.

Distribution and Habitat: Found in jarrah, karri and marri forests of the region. Requires numerous older trees for adequate food supplies and hollows.

Bush Rat (*Rattus fuscipes*)

Description: Dense, soft fur, grey-brown on top fading to lighter shade underneath. Small but conspicuous ears. Tail uniformly coloured, slightly shorter than it's head-body length.

Diet: Mainly insects, supplemented with plant material during winter, and mushrooms after fire.

Distribution and Habitat: Widespread and common though rarely seen due to it's shy nature. Areas of shrubby, ferny undergrowth, in densely vegetated gully areas. Scats often found around logs used for shelter.



Protection of Native Fauna

All Australian native animals are protected under State and Commonwealth law. No person is able to collect, keep, injure or kill native Australian wildlife without the appropriate licence from the Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions (DBCA).

Wildlife Welfare

Concerns about injured wildlife should be directed to DBCA Frankland District Office in Walpole on (08) 9840 0400 or through the DBCA [Wildcare Helpline](https://www.dbca.wa.gov.au/contact-us/wildcare-helpline) on (08) 9474 9055 and weblink: <https://www.dbca.wa.gov.au/contact-us/wildcare-helpline>

