



White wallaby

On Lunawanna-Alonnah you will find the very special white wallaby, the same as a bennetts wallaby but with a rare genetic mutation that causes their fur to be white, they may also have pink eyes.

With the lack of predators on Bruny Island, White wallabies are not endangered but they are more sensitive to sunlight which results in high rates of skin cancer.

Life span 10 - 15 years



Eastern Quoll

The eastern quoll, formerly known as the eastern native cat, is the smaller of the two species of quoll in Tasmania.

The eastern quoll occurs in two distinct colour morphs; light brown and near black with spotted coats.

The Eastern Quoll is listed as endangered, although Bruny Island is a remaining stronghold for the species.

Life Span 3-6 years



Eastern quolls are omnivores, they will spend most of their time on the ground but they are also excellent climbers.

The breeding season occurs in May - August. Gestation period lasts 21 days. Females are able to produce 30 offspring. However, are only capable of nurturing 6- 8 young within its pouch.

The Echidna belongs to a class of mammals called monotremes; egg-laying mammals. (The only other living monotreme is the platypus.)

They have no fixed home and roam around looking for food, their diet consists of ants, termites, worms and insect larvae. They have no teeth and use their long sticky tongues to capture their food.

Echidnas hibernate in burrows during the winter and come out to breed from the end of June. A baby Echidna is called a 'puggle'

When threatened they will burrow into the ground or roll up in a ball, leaving only their spiny part of their body exposed.

Life span 14-16 years.



Short-beaked Echidna



Long nosed potoroo

Long-nosed Potoroo's are omnivores. They are constantly digging, mixing and turning over soil to find fungi.

Potoroos breed 1-2 times a year and give birth to a single young after a gestation period of 38 days, this is the longest gestation period of any known marsupial. After the female gives birth it carries the joey in its pouch for about four months.

One male can have overlapping home ranges with several females, while each female will possess an exclusive home range to ensure constant access to the males throughout the year.

Life span 5 - 6 years



Photography by ethanmannphotog & Hannah Crane



FAUNA YOU MAY FIND

LUNAWANNA-ALONNAH

How can I help our wildlife?

Don't feed them human food no matter how much they ask for it.

Leave no trace, take your rubbish with you.

When driving, slow down between dusk and dawn.

Tasmanian native hen (turbo chook)



able to reach running speeds near 50km/h.

Lunawanna-Alonnah is bountiful with bird life, including all 12 species endemic to Tasmania.

Unfortunately you will not find a Tasmanian Devil or a Bare-nosed Wombat here as they missed the last ferry, but there are many other mammals you will find on Bruny Island such as the Brush-tailed possum, Pygmy possum, Tasmanian Bettong, Eastern barred bandicoot, Dusky antechinus.

Keep your cats and dogs from roaming.

Remove roadkill off the road and check pouches for joeys still surviving.

If you find injured or orphaned wildlife contact

**Bonorong Wildlife Sanctuary
call 0447 264 625
any time of the day or night.**

Wallabies breeding season is from January to July. It takes around a month for gestation and then the joey will stay in the mother's pouch for 280 days.

Wallabies are herbivores and they eat grasses, roots and leaves. Generally they are solitary animals but will often see them in groups grazing together.

Bennett's wallaby



Many mammals are nocturnal but with few predators on the island you may spot a few different species out in the day time, grazing or soaking up some sunshine.

Keep your eyes open and stay on the look out for these beautiful creatures.