

Echidna Encounters in South East Queensland

By Dr Kate Dutton-Regester



Photo credit: [naturesoul.photography.images](https://www.naturesoul.com.au)
Flipbook design by Gigi Lapid



This photo book showcases echidna images sent in by you — the heartbeat of EchidnaWatch. Each snapshot is a testament to our shared love for these remarkable creatures.

Thank you for being an integral part of our EchidnaWatch family!



Echidnas come in all
different colours
from dark brown.....

Image credit: Alexander Hendry



To white!

Image credit: Madelyn Stanton

Echidnas actively forage for ants and termites with their 17cm tongue!



Image credit: Ajeet Tirlangi



If echidnas get spooked they will dig directly down and disappear beneath the soil.

Did you know?

That the echidnas rear feet face backwards? This helps them dig by pushing the soil away when burrowing.

Image credit: Rod O'Mara

Or tuck themselves up tight,
close by a tree!



Image credit: Margaret Tanwan



There have been sightings
in bushland.....

Image credit: Glinda Cowell

And backyards too!



Image credits

Right image: Kerry Megans

Left image: Helen King

While normally solitary, echidnas can be found in pairs or in groups of up to 12 during the breeding season. During this time, males will follow females around in hopes of mating with her.

Did you know?

The breeding season (Late June to early October) is the best time to see an echidna.

Image credit: Juan & Sabina Rico



Echidnas are most often seen during early morning and in the late afternoon, but they also forage during the night to avoid temperature extremes.

Did you know?

The echidna has a low body temperature (30 - 32 °C). Body temperature may fall as low as 5 °C!

Image credit: Karen Roberts



Don't worry if you see an echidna with white 'lumps' on their body. While these are ticks, they are an echidna specific tick and they do not harm the echidna.



Echidnas are even immune to the paralysis tick poison!

Image credit: Maureen Gribbles

Sometimes echidnas need to go into care if they hurt their beak or become orphaned at a young age.

Did you know?

Echidnas are most susceptible to car strikes and dog attacks? To help protect them, keep an eye out for our spikey friends when driving and keep your dog on a leash when visiting bushland or if you see signs of an echidna in your back yard.

Image credit: : Sonia Alcorn



Thank you for your support of



Image credit: Jason Doherty