



## Wildlife Queensland is proud to launch the Brush-tailed Rock-wallaby Conservation Network

### About the brush-tailed rock-wallaby

Agile and acrobatic, but also shy and well-camouflaged in rocky terrain, the 6–8 kg brush-tailed rock-wallaby (*Petrogale penicillata*) is usually glimpsed plunging into the shelter of caves or crevices. Although its name suggests a distinctly furred tail, this feature is not wholly diagnostic; several rock-wallaby species possess furred tail tips.

The brush-tailed rock-wallaby's shaggier 'brush' becomes darker at the tip and is coupled with specialised padded back feet for traction, enhancing this vulnerable wallaby's ability to leap over the slippery substrate. Small ears (its other common name is short-eared rock-wallaby), thick rufous to chestnut rump fur, near-black paws and hindlegs, a white cheek stripe, and a black stripe that runs down the forehead all combine to set the 'brushie' apart from its rock-wallaby relatives.

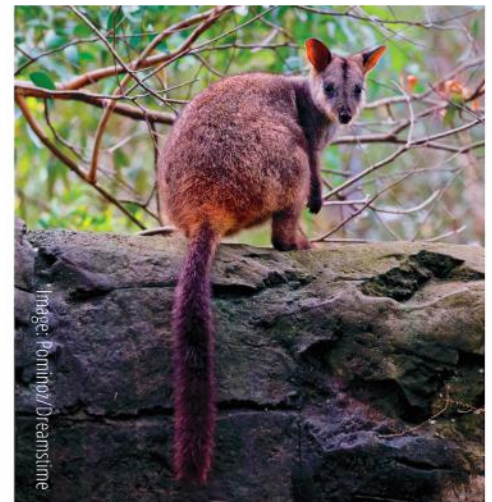
### About the network

Established with funding from the Australian Government's Environment Restoration Fund — Threatened Species Strategy Action Plan — Priority Species Grant, Wildlife Queensland's **Brush-tailed Rock-wallaby Conservation Network** was formed to raise awareness and build community support for conserving this Vulnerable wallaby species.

The network builds on infrared camera survey and pest control work Wildlife Queensland has done to conserve the species in Logan and the Flinders-Goolman Conservation Estate.



*Young stay in the pouch for 6 months before gaining their independence.*



*The lovely pelage of this species made it a target for fur traders in the 19th century.*



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# BRUSH-TAILED ROCK-WALLABY CONSERVATION NETWORK



Wildlife Queensland | [wildlife.org.au](http://wildlife.org.au)

## Threats to the species

- Invasive weeds (particularly *Lantana montevidensis* and *Lantana camara*), which reduce the availability of native browse, affect the viability of wallaby populations.
- Foxes, feral cats, and wild dogs.
- Habitat degradation and loss.
- Increasing urbanisation and intensification of agriculture and grazing in SEQ.
- Changes in fire regimes.
- Diseases passed from feral cats (toxoplasmosis and hyatidosis).



Image: Steve Parish Nature Connect  
Once widely distributed, this wallaby now exists in isolated, fragmented populations in SEQ.

## How we help

- Surveying for and protecting brush-tailed rock-wallaby populations at key sites in SEQ.
- Addressing key threatening processes, including fox, feral cat and wild dog predation and weed invasion on select private properties, particularly near national parks.
- Engaging landholders in managing brush-tailed rock-wallaby habitat on private lands.



Image: Paul Revie  
Males (above) are larger and heavier than females.

## How you can help

We are keen to work with property owners, volunteers and community groups, natural resource managers, governments and not-for-profit organisations to improve outcomes for this species. Register your interest at [bit.ly/btrw-network](http://bit.ly/btrw-network) or email [btrwproject@wildlife.org.au](mailto:btrwproject@wildlife.org.au)