

Providing refuges for Quenda


Can we do more to save wildlife in our suburban bushland?

Can we reduce the risks from fire, feral animals and urbanisation?

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Photo – Simon Cherriman



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Can we help save quenda by making safe refugia in our local bushland?

What are the threats to quendas in our bushland?

Do dogs, cats and foxes cause quendas to abandon sites?

How important is a fence?

What size ringlock fence is recommended?

Why are quendas being relocated?

What about water?

Could a quenda hotel could attract snakes?

How big an area of bush do quendas need?

How can we make the ringlock fence more effective?

What plants would be good to grow around the quenda hotels and fences?

Do they spread weed bulbs e.g. *Lachenalia reflexa* bulbs?



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Pointed face, short tail

Omnivorous

Ecosystem engineers

Home range 1 to 5ha

Live 3 to 4 years

Up to 12 young per year

Quenda (*Isodon obesulus fusciventer*)



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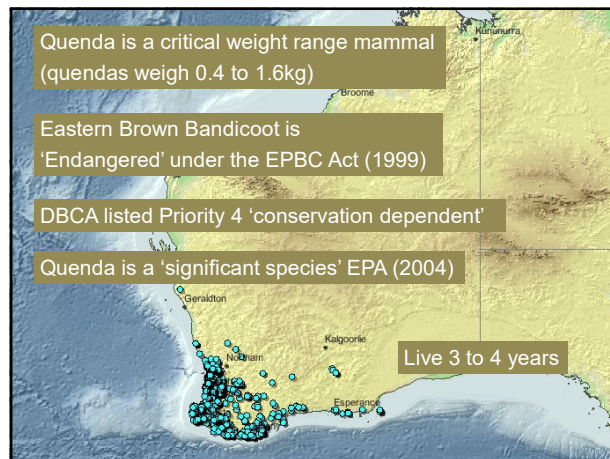
Quenda is a critical weight range mammal (quendas weigh 0.4 to 1.6kg)

Eastern Brown Bandicoot is 'Endangered' under the EPBC Act (1999)

DBCA listed Priority 4 'conservation dependent'

Quenda is a 'significant species' EPA (2004)

Live 3 to 4 years



4

Quenda can survive in small urban areas if:

- Habitat is suitable
- Appropriate fire management combined with predator control
- Small populations are connected with other populations



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Population Viability (PVA)

Study sites

Survey traps

Road underpasses

Road network

Main roads

Minor roads

Built-up areas

Industrial sites

Remnant vegetation

Water bodies and wetlands

Agricultural and other cleared areas

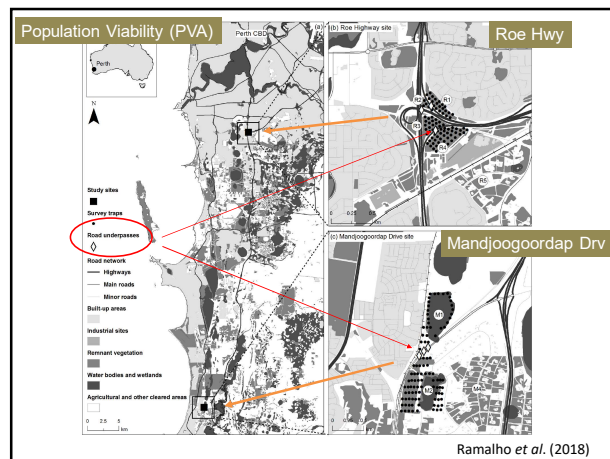
Perth CBD

Roe Hwy

Mandjoogordap Drv

Mandjoogordap Drive site

Ramalho et al. (2018)



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Quenda Population Viability Analysis

Extinction risk increased up to 77% in sites that were isolated and burnt

Extinction risk decreased if under-passes present

Small populations can occur as long as they are linked

Extinction risk increased if fire occurs

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At least four main genetic groups have been identified for quenda (see Light Blue, Dark Blue, Yellow and Red groupings)

Armadale Canning Kalamunda Mundaring	Cockburn Kwinana Melville Perth	Mandurah Rockingham Warona	Swan Wanneroo
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So maintaining quenda sub-populations is important

Kym Ottewill (DBCA) - unpublished

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Quenda adapt well to humans

Quenda are common but vulnerable

Photos Jodie Wall

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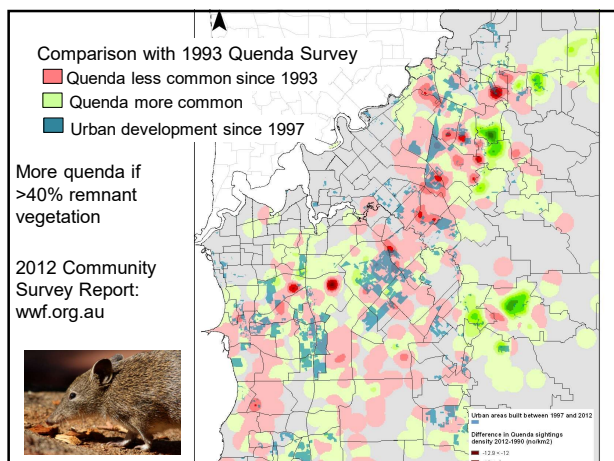
2012 Quenda Community Survey

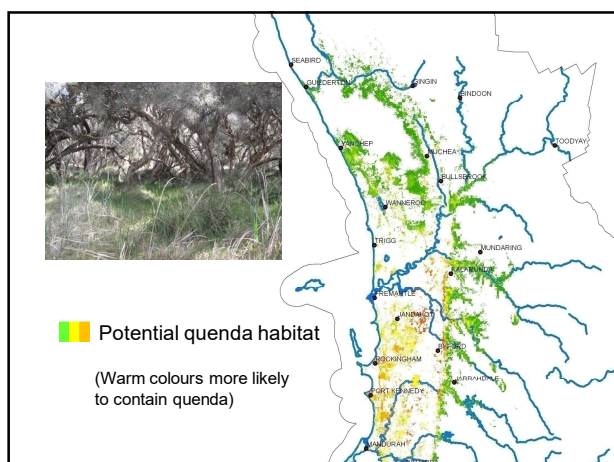
Parks and Wildlife / World Wide Fund Australia partnership

- May to August 2012
- 944 people responded
- 1039 observations
- Photos 99% accurate

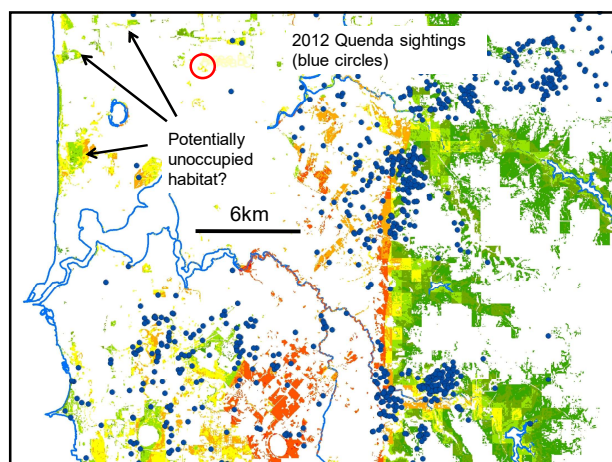
Compared results with 1993 community survey (Parks and Wildlife - Tony Friend)

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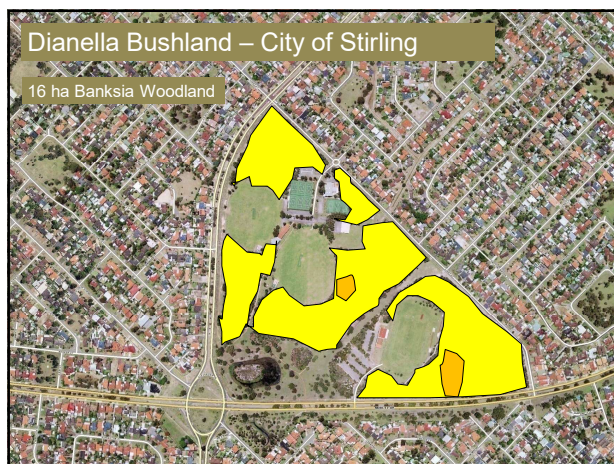




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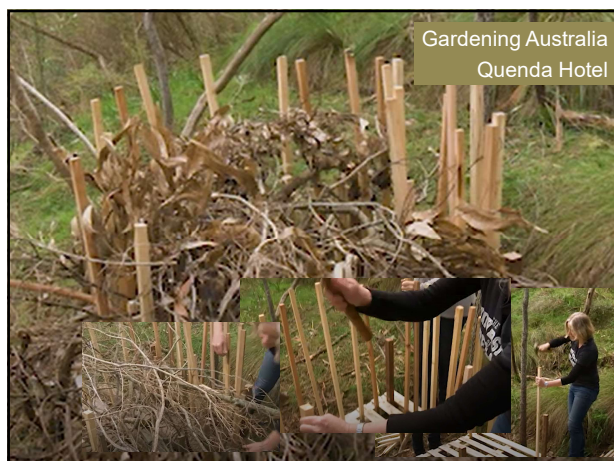
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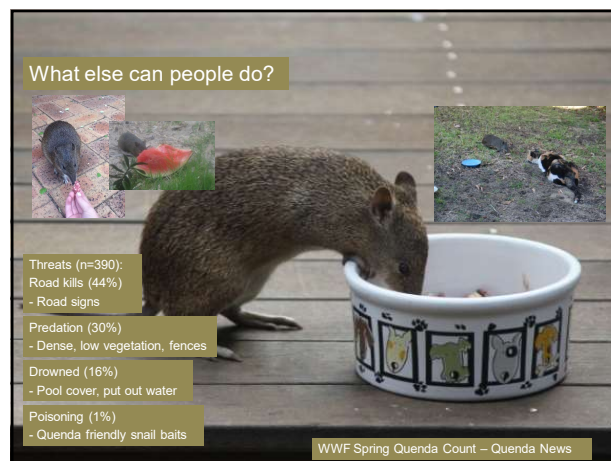
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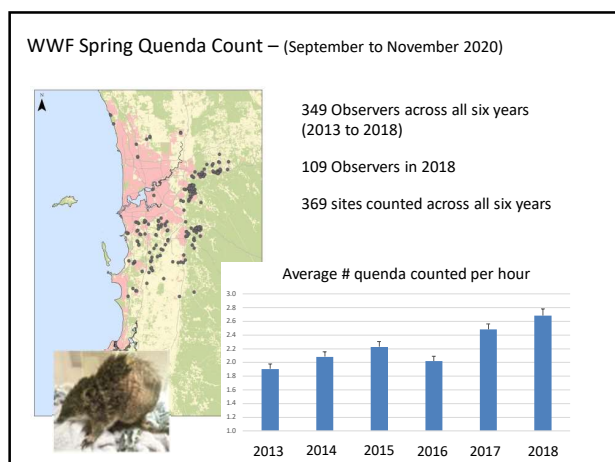
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