



# TAMMAR WALLABY

## Description

Tammar Wallabies have a mixed colouring of brown, white, black and grey. They have an off-white belly and white cheek strips. They also have strong hind feet and large ears. Their tail is 33–45 cm long.

## Diet

Tammar Wallabies are **herbivores** and eat grasses and shrubs.

## In the wild

Each wallaby has its own home range. These may overlap but they don't form social groups, except between mothers and young. Females produce a single quiescent embryo in January that sleeps for nearly one year and wakes up on or soon after the Summer Solstice (about 21 December). Forty days later, the young climbs to the mother's pouch and stays there for eight or nine months.

## Threats

Habitat destruction and feral predators are major threats to Tammar Wallabies.

## At Perth Zoo

Perth Zoo's Tammar Wallabies can be seen in the **Australian Bushwalk**.

### Scientific Name

*Macropus eugenii*

### Conservation Status

Extinct

Extinct in the Wild

Critically Endangered

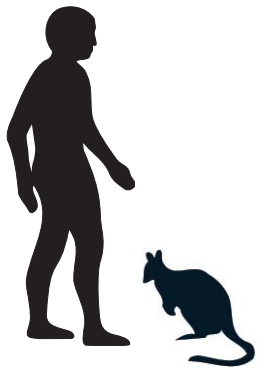
Endangered

Vulnerable

Near-Threatened

Least Concern

Data Deficient



**Body Length:** 55–70 cm

**Weight:** 4–10 kg

**Gestation:** 40 days

**Number of young:** 1



Distribution ■

**Distribution:** Islands off the South Australian and Western Australian coast

**Habitat:** Scrub

## Did you know?

Wallabies found on the Houtman Abrolhos Islands and Garden Island are able to drink sea water.

