



Numbat Neighbourhood

Supporting people to protect the vulnerable Noombat wioo (Numbat, *Myrmecobius fasciatus*) in the wild



REGIONAL GOALS
People
Biophysical
Knowledge

By 2023, through the services delivered, the trajectory of Numbat numbers in and around Dryandra has stabilised or improved as per the objectives of the Numbat Recovery Plan.

Noombat wioo (Numbat: *Myrmecobius fasciatus*) is a small unique marsupial found only in Australia. It is culturally significant to Noongar people and the emblem of WA.

Numbats have suffered significant decline in numbers since European settlement due to threats e.g. predation by ferals, habitat loss & fragmentation, disease, climate change and inappropriate fire regimes. It is listed as endangered by the IUCN and EPBC Act.

Dryandra has one of only two naturally occurring Numbat populations left in the wild.

This project will help address the decline and improve the trajectory of Numbats in the Peel-Harvey Catchment as well as that of secondary species, Woylie and Chuditch and other species by implementing actions from the recovery plans including:

- Weed control in targeted habitat over multiple seasons
- Feral animal control in targeted habitat
- Follow-up fauna surveys
- Follow-up flora surveys
- Maintaining feral-free enclosures and
- Community and stakeholder engagement and communication activities
- Targeted onground works with landholders and other stakeholders to reduce threats to threatened species

FUNDING

- Australian Government's National Landcare Program \$2,174,505
- Newmont Australia \$500,000

PARTNERS

Dept of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions
Dept of Primary Industries and Regional Development
Shires of Wandering, Williams, Cuballing, Boddington and Narrogin
Hotham-Williams Community (schools, landholders)
Project Numbat
Numbat Recovery Team
Perth Zoo
Noongar Community

PROJECT TEAM

Melanie Durack
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STEERING COMMITTEE

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REGIONAL COVERAGE



Australian Government

National Landcare Program



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AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT OUTCOME (2 & 4)

By 2023, the trajectory of species targeted under the Threatened Species Strategy, and other EPBC Act priority species, is stabilised or improved. **Primary:** *Myrmecobius fasciatus* (Numbat) **Secondary:** *Bettongia penicillata* (Woylie) *Dasyurus geoffroyi* (Chuditch) **Additional:** Matchstick Banksia, Red-tailed Phascogale and Malleefowl

Secondary: By 2023, the implementation of priority actions is leading to an improvement in the condition of EPBC Act listed Threatened Ecological Communities (Eucalypt Woodlands of the Western Australian Wheatbelt)

OUTCOMES (BY 2023)

Changes in Asset

- actions for Climate Change are embedded into the Numbat, Woylie and Chuditch Recovery Plans
- habitat for the Numbat, Woylie and Chuditch is maintained or improved by 650ha through the protection of natural bushland and revegetation
- the trajectory of Numbats in the wild is improved through a subsidised breeding program
- the threat of predation to Numbat, Chuditch and Woylie populations is reduced through 6,000ha of feral animal control, 60ha of weed control

Practice & attitude change

- Local Noongar Elders and Traditional Owners are involved with the planning and delivery of activities to improve cultural knowledge of Numbat, Woylie and Chuditch values to the Noongar people as per the EPBC Act
- a minimum of 180 members of the community (inc. landholders) have an improved understanding of the principles and practices for reducing threats, restoration and conservation activities leading to management actions on private landholdings to protect the Numbat, Woylie and Chuditch
- there is an increased awareness and participation in the conservation of the Numbat with a minimum of 89 private landholders having undertaken training and onground actions to reduce threats and protect habitat for the Numbat, Woylie and Chuditch

PROJECT ACTIONS

- 52 communication materials published
- 20 training/workshop events
- 25 on-ground works
- 7,500 ha and 6,000 ha (followup) pest animal control
- 24 agreements
- 8 feral free enclosures maintained for 185 days
- 15 monitoring regimes maintained or established
- 8 fauna surveys
- 30 potential sites identified
- 23 groups negotiated with
- 7 pest animal surveys
- 60 ha treated for weeds
- 20 ha revegetated
- 4 project planning and delivery documents
- 20 km fencing
- breeding sites established/maintained for 4 population over 4 years
- 6 habitat structures
- 39 ha disease management

MORE INFORMATION

<https://peel-harvey.org.au/what-we-do/projects/>

EVENTS

<https://peel-harvey.org.au/events/>

