



## *Bettongia gaimardi gaimardi* Southern Bettong (mainland subspecies)

### Taxonomy

#### *Bettongia gaimardi gaimardi*

Two subspecies are recognised in national legislation: *Bettongia g. cuniculus* (Tasmania) is not listed, and *B. g. gaimardi* (Mainland) is extinct. However, recent work suggests that the Eastern Bettong should be reclassified into a single species with no subspecies.

### Description

The animal is similar in appearance to a tiny kangaroo, typically reaching 2 kg in weight and around 30cm long. They have the distinctive hind limbs and short forelimbs. They are coloured brown-grey on top and have white or light bellies. The tail is as long as the head and body and usually has a white tip.

### Current conservation status

Listed as Extinct in Australia under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*.

Listed as Threatened in Victoria under *Flora and Fauna Guarantee Act 1988* (SAC 1991).

Categorised as 'Extinct' in the Advisory List of Threatened Vertebrate Fauna in Victoria 2013 (DSE 2013).

### Proposed conservation status

Extinct (EX) in Victoria.

### Criteria for Extinct status

As per Schedule 1 of the Flora and Fauna Guarantee Regulations 2020, the primary criterion for the category of threat 'extinct' is met if–

- (a) exhaustive surveys throughout the taxon's historic range fail to record an individual member of the taxon; and
- (b) those surveys were conducted over a time frame appropriate to the taxon's life cycle and life form, in known or expected habitat and at appropriate times (diurnal, seasonal, annual).

Historical records of the species were retrieved from the Victorian Biodiversity Atlas. A 50km buffer was placed around each location, and all surveys of appropriate surveying method to date were retrieved. In total, 46,456 appropriate surveys have taken place within the historic range with no records of *B. g. gaimardi* since 1877.

Victorian Biodiversity Atlas search results	
Number of known historical locations	8
Last known record	1877
Total recorded surveys to date within 50km of all historical locations	46,456

# *Accipiter novaehollandiae*

## Grey Goshawk

### Survey methods searched

Cage trap, Camera - Surveillance/Remote, Camera - Thermal imaging, Elliott trap, Elliott trap Large, Large cage trap, Large hair tubes, Nocturnal Investigation, Point spot count, Scat analysis, Scat census, Spotlighting, Spotlighting by area, Spotlighting on foot

### Historical distribution

The mainland subspecies of Eastern Bettong was extinct by the 1920s due to predation by foxes and feral cats, habitat loss and degradation, and persecution. Tasmanian Bettongs were brought to the mainland in 2011 and 2012 to begin captive colonies in the ACT. Both populations, at Mulligans Flat and Tidbinbilla, have grown and stabilised such that growth has slowed due to space limitations, but should increase when fenced areas are expanded.

### References

DSE (2013) *Advisory List of Threatened Vertebrate Fauna in Victoria 2013*. Department of Sustainability and Environment, Melbourne. Retrieved from: [https://www.environment.vic.gov.au/\\_\\_data/assets/pdf\\_file/0014/50450/Advisory-List-of-Threatened-Vertebrate-Fauna\\_FINAL-2013.pdf](https://www.environment.vic.gov.au/__data/assets/pdf_file/0014/50450/Advisory-List-of-Threatened-Vertebrate-Fauna_FINAL-2013.pdf)

National Environmental Science Program Threatened Species Research Hub (2019). *Threatened Species Strategy Year 3 Scorecard – Eastern Bettong*. Australian Government, Canberra. Available from: <https://www.environment.gov.au/biodiversity/threatened/species/20-mammals-by-2020/eastern-bettong>

SAC (1991). *Flora and Fauna Guarantee Scientific Advisory Committee: Final Recommendation on a Nomination for Listing*. Nomination No. 54 *Bettongia gaimardi*.