

BENNETTS WALLABY

(**MACROPUS RUFOGRISEUS**)

CONSERVATION STATUS: LEAST CONCERN*

WE ARE MAMMALS
with a lifespan of
up to 15 years



Origin: Australia and neighbouring islands.

Diet: Grass, plants and roots. They are herbivores.

Predators: Wild dogs, foxes and feral cats.

Habitat: Brush, rocks, swamps, forests and shrubland (varies with breed).

*The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species 2016. Downloaded 01.03.19



Height

91cm



Weight

KG 14-18kg



Top Speed

30mph

DID YOU KNOW?

There are around 30 different species of wallaby.

Wallabies are best known for hopping, but can also crawl and swim.

A Bennett's Wallaby is also known as a Red Necked Wallaby.

During dry spells, roots are their main source of water.

A baby wallaby is called a 'joey'.

A wallaby can jump between 1.5 and 2m high.

Wallabies are marsupials (pouched animals).

ADAPTATIONS

Very powerful tails and hind legs used to jump at high speeds. Males deliver powerful kicks during fights. They have an acute sense of smell and hearing. Their ears can rotate 180 degrees independently, allowing them to remain alert from predators.

REPRODUCTION

Breeding season is between January and February (in the wild). After a gestation period of just 28 days a single joey is born, occasionally twins. They are just 1cm long when they are born and are completely hairless. The joey crawls into its mother's pouch where it stays until it's fully developed. They drink their mother's milk even once they have left the pouch. They will be ready to permanently leave their mother's pouch by 8-9 months. They are likely to stay with their mother for two years.

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