

Wallaby

Macropus, Petrogale and Wallabia spp.

Notify Council

If you think you have found presence of wallabies in the Wellington region, report it to GW immediately via the reportwallabies.nz website.

What is council doing about this?

Dama, parma and Bennett's wallabies are not known to be present in the Wellington region (outside of zoological organisations and those holding permits for them) and GW will carry out any work required to prevent establishment

What does it look like?

Wallabies are small marsupial animals that look like miniature kangaroos. They are silver-grey to dark brown in colour. Wallabies live in scrub, native forest and production forests. They prefer the edges of these habitats, where there is dense vegetation and easy access to grassy areas (e.g. paddocks). They are largely nocturnal and feed from early to late evening, staying within cover during the day.



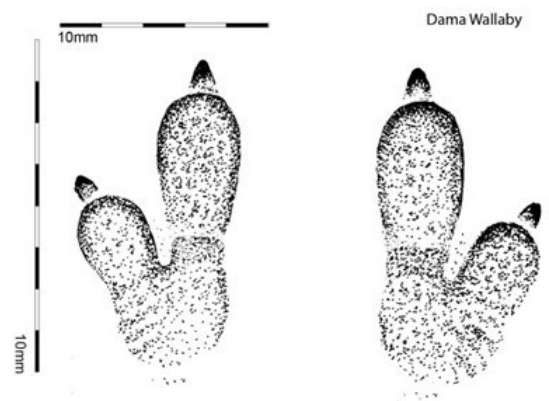
Why is it a problem?

Wallabies are capable of causing significant environmental and damage. This includes preventing the regeneration of native bush, depletion of the forest understorey and possible impacts on water quality. They can damage tall tussock grasslands, including the inter-tussock vegetation which can become depleted with a consequent increase in bare ground and higher risk of soil erosion.

Pasture and feed crops are also grazed, particularly in situations where suitable wallaby cover is adjacent. Exotic forests can be damaged especially in their establishment stage.

Wallabies are capable of quickly establishing high populations due to their breeding cycle, becoming sexually mature at two years old and with a gestation of only 26 days. Young stay in the pouch for around nine months.

Wallabies are currently found on Kawau Island in the Auckland region, in the Rotorua Lakes area and in South Canterbury and North Otago.



Control Methods

If sighted or presence is suspected please notify GW immediately via reportwallabies.nz website. A Biosecurity Officer will confirm presence and carry out any control work necessary.

Related Links

Aotearoa New Zealand Wallaby Strategy <https://www.mpi.govt.nz/dmsdocument/54358-Aotearoa-New-Zealand-Wallaby-Strategy-Full-version>
Report Wallabies <https://survey123.arcgis.com/share/8e7e18c11b1c4c02995ee25b9e98b9c8?portalUrl=https://wildpines.linz.govt.nz/portal>
GW Regional Pest Management Plan [https://www.gw.govt.nz/environment/pest-management/Wallaby? Not Wallaby! Quick ID guide](https://www.gw.govt.nz/environment/pest-management/Wallaby?NotWallaby!QuickIDguide) <https://www.mpi.govt.nz/dmsdocument/64674-Wallaby-Not-wallaby-A-quick-ID-Guide>
Tipu Mātoro National Wallaby Eradication Programme <https://www.mpi.govt.nz/biosecurity/exotic-pests-and-diseases-in-new-zealand/long-term-biosecurity-management-programmes/wallaby-control-and-eradication-in-new-zealand>

Rules

Under Section 52 and 53 of the Biosecurity Act 1993 no person can sell, propagate, breed, distribute or otherwise spread any pest in a Pest Management Plan, or any unwanted organism. Not complying with Section 52 or 53 is an offence under the Act, and may result in penalties noted in Section 157(1).

No person shall possess a Wallaby within the Wellington Region

Management Programme

Exclusion programme

Report this Pest/Weed

<https://www.reportwallabies.nz/share/8e7e18c11b1c4c02995ee25b9e98b9c8?portalUrl=https://wildpines.linz.govt.nz/portal>