

# Macropods of the Granite Belt

Except where indicated, all photos supplied by Granite Belt Wildlife Carers.



Joey

Juvenile

Adult

## Eastern grey kangaroo

*Macropus giganteus* (Gigantic long foot)

The eastern grey kangaroo prefers open eucalypt forests, woodland, shrubland and some open plains. They are most active at dawn and at dusk. Its counterpart, the western grey kangaroo, does not occur on the Granite Belt.



## Pretty faced or whiptail wallaby

*Macropus parryi* (Parry's long foot)

The pretty-face, or whiptail wallaby, is usually found in open eucalypt forest with a grassy understorey. They are most active at dawn and at dusk. They have a distinctive white stripe that adorns each side of their face, and especially long tails.



## Common Wallaroo (Euro)

*Macropus robustus* (Robust long foot)

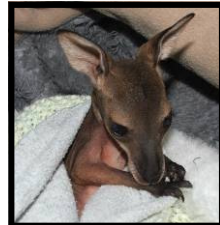
The common wallaroo inhabits eucalypt forest, woodland, shrubland and grasslands. They are most active from early evening. Noted for their large, black, furless nose and their large, stocky stature.



## Red-necked wallaby

*Macropus rugosus* (Red-grey long foot)

The red-necked wallaby is usually found in eucalypt forest, commonly near waterways. They are most active from late afternoon. Noted for their reddish/grey fur, white stripes either side of their face, and black nose.



## Swamp wallaby

*Wallabia bicolor* (Two-coloured wallaby)

The swamp wallaby is found in a wide range of habitats including forest, woodland, brighalow, scrub and coastal heath. They are most active late in the evenings. They are distinguished by their coarse dark fur, dark face and the pale or light brown stripe either side of their face. The tail sometimes has a white tip.



Image: Debra Little

## Rufous bettong

*Petrogale penicillata*  
(Reddish high rump)



Image: [www.derm.qld.gov.au](http://www.derm.qld.gov.au)

The rufous bettong is the only bettong common on the mainland, and is found in eucalypt forests and woodland with grassy understorey.

Noted for its reddish brown to grey-brown fur, flecked with light grey, with a pale belly. As the image shows, it also has pointed ears and a hairy muzzle.

## Brush-tailed rock-wallaby

*Aepyprymus refescens*  
(Brush-tailed rock weasel)



Image: [fourthcrossingwildlife.com](http://fourthcrossingwildlife.com)

The brush-tailed rock wallaby is scattered along the Great Dividing Range, where it lives in eucalypt forests with a grassy understorey.

Noted for its coarse, shaggy fur that is brown above with reddish neck, shoulders and rump. It has a notable cheek stripe and a large bushy tail.

## Black-striped wallaby

*Macropus dorsalis*  
(Notably backed long foot)



The black-striped wallaby lives in family groups.

Its brown fur has a reddish tinge on the upper back and arms, and it has a black stripe from forehead to rump. It has notable white stripes on cheeks and thighs.