

PEST RISK ASSESSMENT

Western Grey Kangaroo

Macropus fuliginosus



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About this Pest Risk Assessment

This pest risk assessment is developed in accordance with the *Policy and Procedures for the Import, Movement and Keeping of Vertebrate Wildlife in Tasmania* (DPIPWE 2011). The policy and procedures set out conditions and restrictions for the importation of controlled animals pursuant to S32 of the *Nature Conservation Act 2002*. This pest risk assessment is prepared by DPIPWE for the use within the Department.

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I. Summary

The Western Grey Kangaroo (*Macropus fuliginosus*) is an Australian native which is locally common throughout most of the southern mainland of Australia, including parts of Western Australia, South Australia, Victoria and New South Wales to South West Queensland.

The species is not considered to be invasive, although populations have been introduced to small islands in Western Australia. There are no reports of this species being introduced outside Australia.

The Western Grey Kangaroo is a declared pest of agriculture in Western Australia under the *Agriculture and Related Resources Protection Act 1976*. The species is recognised for causing damage to agricultural property, including damage to pastures and fences in farming areas and multiple crop types. Should a population establish in Tasmania, significant impact could be expected to agriculture infrastructure and pasture, and native species and grassland communities are likely to be negatively impacted.

Commercial harvesting of Western Grey Kangaroos occurs under Commonwealth-approved management plans in New South Wales, South Australia and Western Australia. In 2009, more than 171,000 Western Grey Kangaroos were killed for meat and skins under commercial harvest quotas in these States.

The species is listed as 'least concern' under the IUCN Red List and is protected under legislation in various States in Australia. In Tasmania, Western Grey Kangaroos are 'controlled animals' under the *Tasmanian Nature Conservation Act 2002*.

There is an extreme likelihood of this species establishing in Tasmania.

This risk assessment concludes that Western Grey Kangaroos are an extreme threat to Tasmania and recommends that imports be prohibited.

2. Introduction

2.1 NAME AND TAXONOMY

Kingdom:	Animalia
Phylum:	Chordata
Class:	Mammalia
Order:	Diprotodontia
Family:	Macropodidae
Genus:	<i>Macropus</i>
Species:	<i>M. fuliginosus</i>



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Sub-species or variety (if applicable): Two subspecies are recognised, *M. f. fuliginosus* and *M. f. melanops*. *M. f. fuliginosus* is found only on Kangaroo Island in South Australia (Strahan, 1995). This risk assessment covers both subspecies.

Common names (including any industry or trade names): Kangaroo Island Western Grey Kangaroo, Black-faced Kangaroo, Mallee Kangaroo, Sooty Kangaroo, Stinker.

Known hybrids: The species is known to hybridise with the Eastern Grey Kangaroo (*M. giganteus*) which is present in Tasmania (Poole & Catling, 1974).

Close relatives: There are 45 species in the Macropodidae family with 10 genera. Among these species are tree-kangaroos, hare-wallabies, rock-wallabies, pademelons, wallaroos and kangaroos (Jackson, 2003).

2.2 DESCRIPTION

Western Grey Kangaroos are large kangaroos which can have a standing height of 1.3m (Menkhorst and Knight, 2001). The species shows strong sexual dimorphism, and males are noticeably larger than females. The length of the head and body is approximately 1.2m in males and 0.9m in females. Males weigh up to 54kg while females can weigh 28kg. Tail length can measure up to 1m in males (Menkhorst and Knight, 2001).

Western Grey Kangaroos are generally brown-grey in colour (Menkhorst and Knight, 2001). The face is dark brown, often with a line of white outlining the face. The throat, ear edges and other light parts contrast with the rest of the pelt and there is a white patch on the upper thighs which can be seen when the animal is facing the other way or is moving away (DERM, 2003). Juveniles have a similar appearance to adults and albinism has been noted in this species.

The subspecies *M. f. fuliginosus* is found only on Kangaroo Island in South Australia (Strahan, 1995), and can be distinguished from the mainland sub-species as its body is sooty-brown and it is more heavily built (Menkhorst and Knight, 2001).

Western Grey Kangaroos can be distinguished from the similar Eastern Grey Kangaroo as their upperparts are darker brown and their face, tail and upperparts of the body are darker in colour. Their ears are slightly shorter and males have a characteristic strong musty odour (Menkhorst and Knight, 2001).

2.3 CONSERVATION AND LEGAL STATUS

CONSERVATION STATUS

The Western Grey Kangaroo is listed as 'least concern' under the IUCN Red List (Burbidge *et al.* 2008).

The species is not listed as threatened under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* and does not appear on the List of CITES Species for the purposes of the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*.

LEGAL STATUS

The Western Grey Kangaroo is protected under various State Acts. It is a declared pest of agriculture in Western Australia under the *Agriculture and Related Resources Protection Act 1976*.

Commercial harvesting of Western Grey Kangaroos occurs under Commonwealth-approved management plans in New South Wales, South Australia and Western Australia. In 2009, more than 171,000 Western Grey Kangaroos were killed for meat and skins under commercial harvest quotas in these States (DSEWPC, 2010).

In Tasmania, Western Grey Kangaroos are 'controlled animals' under the *Tasmanian Nature Conservation Act 2002*.

3. Biology and Ecology

3.1 LIFE HISTORY

Wild populations of Western Grey Kangaroos breed year-round, except in very poor seasons (DEH, 2007). Peaks in breeding are seasonal, and are earlier in periods of high rainfall (Arnold *et al.* 1991). In periods of drought, Western Grey Kangaroos may cease breeding (DEC, 2009). Unlike some kangaroos, the Western Grey Kangaroo does not exhibit embryonic diapause (Strahan, 1995). This is where the embryo does not immediately implant in the uterus following fertilisation but is maintained in a state of dormancy, allowing young to be born at optimal times of the year (Renfree and Shaw 2000; DEH, 2007).

Females reach sexual maturity at approximately 2 years of age (Arnold *et al.* 1991), while males mature later at nearly 3 years (Poole & Catling, 1974). Oestrus occurs at all times of the year but occur less often in winter, and females have an oestrus cycle of approximately 35 days (Poole & Catling, 1974).

Gestation lasts for approximately 30 days (Poole & Catling, 1974). Young are undeveloped at birth and weigh less than one gram (approximately 800 mg) (Poole, 1975). Once young leave the urogenital opening, they climb up into the mother's pouch and attach themselves to the teat (Poole, 1975). Young first emerge from the pouch at around 298 days and leave the pouch at around 323 days. Lactation may extend for 18 months (Poole, 1975). Most Western Grey Kangaroos have a single pouch young per year (Arnold *et al.* 1991) and rarely produce twins (Poole, 1975). The interval between births in lactating females is approximately 372 (\pm 61.39) days (Poole, 1975).

Hybrids have been produced between this species and Eastern Grey Kangaroos (*M. giganteus*). In one study of captive animals crosses occurred only between male Western Grey Kangaroos and female Eastern Grey Kangaroos (Poole & Catling, 1974). The resulting male hybrids were sterile but female hybrids were fertile and mated with males from both species (Poole & Catling, 1974).

3.2 HABITAT REQUIREMENTS AND PREFERENCES

Western Grey Kangaroos are affiliated with desert, grassland, semi-arid mallee scrub, shrub woodland and forests (Burbidge *et al.* 2008; Pople & Grigg, 1999, cited in DEH, 2007). They particularly exploit mosaic environments containing areas of shrub interspersed within open habitats, and can also be found in pastoral zones (DEH, 2007). Individuals may rest under low shrubs or low trees during the day (Long, 2003). The species does not occupy trees or tree hollows.

Western Grey Kangaroos occupy areas of variable temperature. Throughout its range, temperatures typically range from 4 – 33°C (Caughley *et al.* 1987), although it has been found in areas with extreme summer temperatures exceeding 40°C (Coulson, 1993). The species is typically found in habitat from sea level to around 600m above sea level.

Water is a limiting factor in the survivorship of Western Grey Kangaroos. Distribution is commonly limited to areas of uniform or winter rainfall, with an average annual precipitation of 303mm (Caughley *et al.* 1987). Droughts increase mortality among kangaroo populations, although the Western Grey Kangaroo is able to recover from drought-driven population crashes (DEC, 2007). The species has benefited from the spread of pastoral areas, as stock watering points and increased food sources have enabled the expansion of this species into more arid areas (DEH, 2007).

3.3 NATURAL GEOGRAPHIC RANGE

The Western Grey Kangaroo is locally common throughout most of the southern mainland of Australia (Figure 1). Its natural distribution extends from south of Shark Bay in Western Australia through parts of South Australia, Victoria and New South Wales to South West Queensland (Pople & Grigg, 1999, cited in DEH, 2007). Distribution is estimated at approximately 2.3 million km².

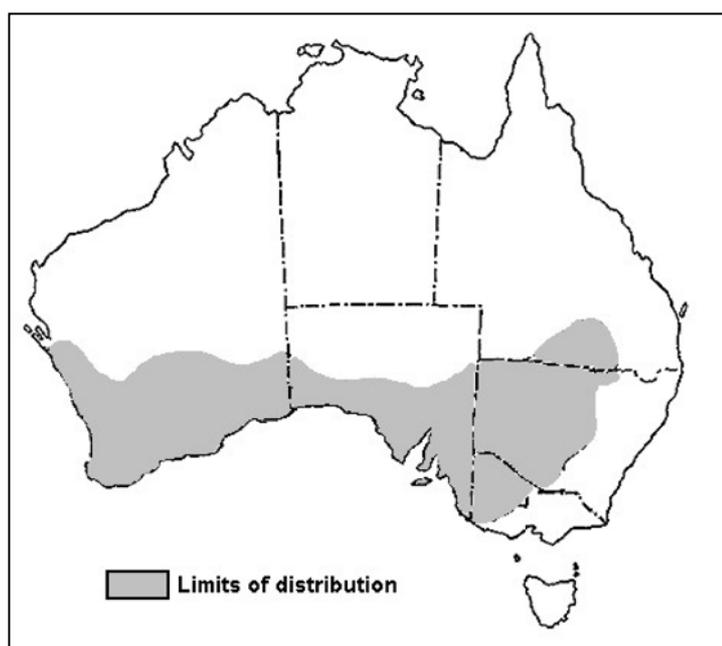


Figure 1. The native distribution of the Western Grey Kangaroo (*M. fuliginosus*). (Source: Pople & Grigg, 1999, cited in DEH, 2007).

3.4 INTRODUCED GEOGRAPHIC RANGE

This species is not commonly recognised as an invasive species and there are few reports of populations establishing outside their natural range. Long (2003) notes the successful introduction of the Western Grey Kangaroo to Woody Island in Western Australia in 1948, and the introduction of six females (one with male pouch young) onto Heirisson Island near Perth, WA as a tourist attraction. There are no reports of this species being introduced outside Australia and the species is not listed on the Global Invasive Species Database (GISP 2011).

3.5 POTENTIAL DISTRIBUTION IN TASMANIA

Using modelling applications by the Bureau of Rural Science (DAFF), climate is compared between the species' current distribution and its potential Australian distribution (shown in Figure 2). Modelling indicates that the southern mainland of Australia has areas of highly similar climate which may support the establishment of introduced populations. Tasmania's climate is moderately similar (highest climate match score: 7).

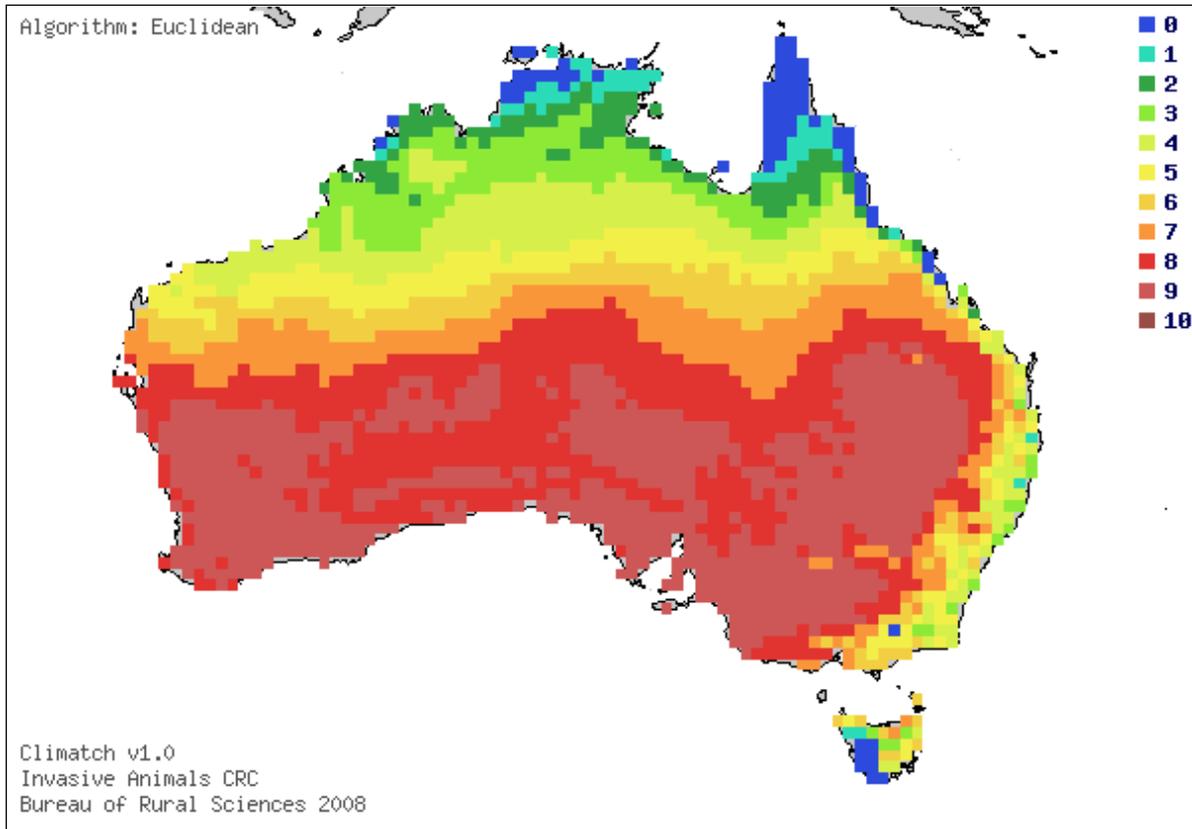


Figure 2. Climate comparison between the natural range of *M. fuliginosus* and Australia, where 10 is a 'perfect' match and 0 is having a very dissimilar climate. Tasmania shows a match between 0 and 7. (Distribution source: Pople & Grigg, 1999, cited in DEH, 2007).

3.6 DIET AND FEEDING BEHAVIOUR

Western Grey Kangaroos are herbivores. Grasses make up more than 75% of the diet, and this is complemented by shrubs and forbs (Coulson & Norbury, 1988 cited in DEH, 2007).

The Western Grey Kangaroo has the demonstrated ability to feed on agricultural grasses and amenity plants.

Individuals generally rest in shade during the day and forage in the late afternoon and throughout the evening (Menkhorst and Knight, 2001). The feeding range of Western Grey Kangaroos is usually less than 10 km (Priddel *et al.* 1988).

3.7 SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR AND GROUPINGS

Western Grey Kangaroos commonly form pairs or groups of about 20. Larger groups of 100 individuals are observed rarely (Strahan, 1995). The species is not noted for being territorial and occupies relatively small home ranges which overlap extensively with other groups' (Priddel, 1987; in DEC, 2006). Many small groups may feed and rest within the same area (DEC, 2009). Few individuals disperse from their natal group, and those that do are commonly young males (DEC, 2006).

Males have large, well-muscled forelimbs which are used in fighting (Strahan, 1995). Males fight to establish dominance hierarchies, and will fight over mates (MacFarlane and Coulson, 2007). Aggressive behaviour may include clucking or growling, or posturing to show size and strength (DTMS, 2010).

3.8 NATURAL PREDATORS AND DISEASE

In South Australia, natural predators of the Western Grey Kangaroo include dingoes, wedge-tailed eagles and foxes. These species prey on juvenile kangaroos and smaller adults (DEH, 2007). Should a population establish in Tasmania, there is potential for the species to be preyed upon by wedge-tailed eagles and Tasmanian devils, although predation is likely to be limited to young or weak individuals.

A number of diseases can be fatal to Western Grey Kangaroos. These can be due to bacteria (e.g. lumpy jaw, tetanus), viruses (e.g. macropod herpesvirus, choroid blindness), protozoa (intestinal coccidian), and fungi (e.g. coccidiosis) (DEH, 2007).

Western Grey Kangaroos are also vulnerable to hydatid disease, a parasitic infection caused by the tapeworm, *Echinococcus granulosus*. Western Grey Kangaroos with viable hydatid cysts have been reported in Perth, WA (Thompson *et al.* 1988). The survey detected cysts in 6 out of 29 kangaroos, representing a prevalence of 29%. The impact on kangaroos is considered minimal (DPI 2009). The impact of the disease on kangaroo populations is likely to be greater during periods of heightened stress such as over-crowding, lack of food or flooding (DEH, 2007).

Hydatid disease is most common in the sheep farming areas of New South Wales, the Australian Capital Territory, Victoria, southwest Western Australia, and eastern Queensland (AAS 2006). The hydatid life cycle includes a definitive and an intermediate host. Definitive hosts include carnivores such as dogs, dingoes, and to a lesser extent foxes; and intermediate hosts include sheep, cattle, goats, pigs, horses, kangaroos, wallabies and camels (DH 2008). The life cycle requires the definitive host to eat the offal of the intermediate host. The most common disease cycle involves sheep:

- offal of an infected sheep, containing the cysts, is fed to dogs;
- the tapeworms develop in the dog and produce eggs that are released in the dog's faeces; then
- grazing sheep ingest the eggs.

People can be infected by ingesting tapeworm eggs a number of ways such as patting infected dogs; having direct contact with the eggs in pasture; or having contact via an intermediate host such as flies. Infection in people does not result in the spread of disease.

3.9 THREAT TO HUMAN SAFETY

Western Grey Kangaroos, particularly larger males, have the potential to inflict moderate injury with their claws and feet, requiring medical attention. Limited information is available describing Western Grey Kangaroo attacks on humans, although the species is considered unlikely to attack humans without provocation (DTMS, 2010). Reports of kangaroo attacks are rare, and those that are reported are commonly associated with rural towns or areas with large grassy areas such as sporting grounds (DTMS, 2010). Instances of human-kangaroo conflict are heightened when kangaroos are actively fed, particularly in association with tourism activities.

There is potential for Western Grey Kangaroos to contribute to the spread of hydatid disease on the Australian mainland. This could result in the disease spreading to humans who have contact with dogs that are fed, or feed on, infected kangaroo offal. Kangaroos and sheep are considered the most important intermediate hosts in Victoria (DH 2008).

Hydatid disease in humans can lead to serious, and potentially fatal, health problems. Symptoms depend on the location of the cyst in the body and develop as result of pressure from the cysts that commonly reach the size of tennis balls, and in more serious cases from cysts leaking or rupturing (DH 2008). The most common site for the cysts is in the liver, although other organs such as the brain, lungs and kidneys can be affected.

3.10 HISTORY AS A PEST

Western Grey Kangaroos are a declared pest of agriculture in Western Australia under the *Agriculture and Related Resources Protection Act 1976*. The species is recognised for causing damage to agricultural property, including damage to pastures and fences in farming areas (Strahan, 1995). Damage to lupins, barley, wheat, oats, grapevines and fruit, tree seedlings and flower crops has been reported in Western Australia, particularly in areas where natural habitat has been removed or at times when natural vegetation is scarce (DEC, 2009).

In urban areas, the Western Grey Kangaroo may graze on lawns and gardens, and may create a hazard on the road (DEC, 2009).

The species is not known for spreading rapidly into a new environment, although populations have been noted for their ability to recover from drought-driven population crashes (DEC, 2007).

3.11 POTENTIAL IMPACT IN TASMANIA

Should Western Grey Kangaroos become established in Tasmania, the species is likely to have a significant impact on the State's agriculture. Western Grey Kangaroos could be expected to cause physical damage to fences and crops, and also consume a large amount of pasture reserved for sheep and cattle. The closely-related Eastern Grey Kangaroo (*M. giganteus*) is actively managed to reduce its impacts on agriculture (Tanner and Hocking, 2000), and a similar management approach could be anticipated for managing the impact caused by Western Grey Kangaroos.

Populations of native lowland grassland communities are potentially at risk. Grasses makes up the bulk of the Western Grey Kangaroo's diet and grassland communities would provide a valuable food resource to this species. Tasmania's lowland grassland communities are recognised as nationally threatened ecological communities under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*, and are threatened by heavy grazing (Commonwealth of Australia, 2009). In Tasmania, suitable climate for the Western Grey Kangaroo coincides with some populations of the listed lowland grassland communities.

By consuming grasses and other plants, there is the potential for this species to compete with Tasmanian native species including the Eastern Grey Kangaroo (*M. giganteus*), Bennett's Wallaby (*M. rufogriseus*) and Tasmanian Pademelon (*Thylogale billardi*).

The Western Grey Kangaroo could also interbreed with the Tasmanian Eastern Grey Kangaroo, which could result in a loss of genetic diversity.

If Western Grey Kangaroos established in Tasmania there could be impacts on the future management of hydatid disease in the State. In the 1960s hydatid disease was very common in sheep and rural dogs in Tasmania. In response to a large number of human cases the government established a control program (DPIPWE 2010). This program was extremely successful and in February 1996 Tasmania was declared provisionally free of hydatid disease in dogs and sheep, and the disease is now very rare in the State. There is an ongoing control program in Tasmania to maintain provisional freedom that includes three actions:

1. Detect and remove any residual infection.
2. Minimise the risk of infection entering from the mainland.
3. Permanently identify all imported livestock to enable differentiation at slaughter.

One reason that the program was so successful in Tasmania was because Tasmanian native wallabies and kangaroos were not competent hosts for the disease. This meant that by treating domestic stock and dogs, the disease life cycle could be disrupted. Tasmania's favourable biosecurity status also contributed to the program's success because there were not large populations of other definitive hosts (feral dogs, foxes and dingos) or intermediate hosts (feral goats, pigs, horses and camels). The presence of native reservoirs and feral populations of potential hosts on the Australian mainland has meant that similar control programs interstate are not feasible.

There is potential for feral populations of western grey kangaroos to impact on the future management of hydatid disease in Tasmania. If feral populations established in the State they could act as an intermediate host and may provide a reservoir for the disease.

IMPORTANT: There are potentially serious consequences for animal and human health associated with the importation of Western Grey Kangaroos from the Australian mainland. This risk assessment does not consider the risk that hydatid disease could be imported into Tasmania with infected kangaroos. This is managed by the Animal Health and Welfare Branch of DPIPW under the provisions of the *Animal Health Act 1995*.

4. Risk Assessment

4.1 PREVIOUS RISK ASSESSMENTS

Previous risk assessments have not been undertaken for this species.

4.2 RISK ASSESSMENT

The following risk assessment determines the risk of Western Grey Kangaroo to Tasmania using the Bomford model (2008) and proposes assigned threat categories and import classifications for the species.

Species:	Western Grey Kangaroo (<i>Macropus fuliginosus</i>)	
Date of Assessment:	April 2011	
Literature search type and date:	See references	
Factor	Score	
A1. Risk posed from individual escapees (0-2)	1	Animal that can make unprovoked attacks causing moderate injury (requiring medical attention) or severe discomfort but is highly unlikely (few if any records) to cause serious injury (requiring hospitalisation) if unprovoked. Western Grey Kangaroos may cause injury by kicking and scratching but usually only if provoked.
A2. Risk to public safety from individual captive animals (0-2)	0	Nil or low risk (highly unlikely or not possible). Risk arising from irresponsible use of product is low.
Stage A. Risk posed by individual animals (risk that a captive or escape animal would harm people)	Public Safety Risk Score = A1 + A2 = 1	Public Safety Risk Ranking A ≥ 2, Highly Dangerous A = 1, Moderately Dangerous A = 0, Not Dangerous = Moderately dangerous
B1. Climate match score (1-6)	4	High climate match score.
B2. Exotic population established overseas score (0-4)	2	Exotic populations have only established on small islands.
B3. Overseas range size score (0-2)	1	Range: 1-70million. The natural range is estimated at approximately 2.3 million km ² .
B4. Taxonomic class score (0-1)	1	Mammal.

Stage B. Likelihood of establishment (risk that a particular species will establish a wild population in Tasmania)	Establishment Risk Score = B1 + B2 + B3 + B4 = 8	Establishment Risk Ranking B = 11-13, Extreme B = 9-10, High B = 6-8, Moderate B ≤ 5, Low = Moderate
C1. Taxonomic group (0-4)	0	No taxonomic matches.
C2. Overseas range size (0-2)	0	Range less than 10 million km ² .
C3. Diet and feeding (0-3)	3	Mammal that is primarily a grazer.
C4. Competition for native fauna for tree hollows (0-2)	0	Does not use tree hollows.
C5. Overseas environmental pest status (0-3)	0	Never reported as an environmental pest in any country or region.
C6. Climate match to areas with susceptible native species or communities (0-5)	4	50% of the geographic range of one or more susceptible native species or ecological communities that are listed as threatened under Tasmanian legislation lies within the mapped area of the six climate match classes (10, 9, 8, 7, 6, and 5). Lowland grassland communities in northern Tasmania are at risk from grazing by this species.
C7. Overseas primary production (0-3)	3	Major pest to primary production in any country or region.
C8. Climate match to susceptible primary production (0-5)	5	High climate match to susceptible primary production.
C9. Spread disease (1-2)	2	Mammal.
C10. Harm to property (0-3)	1	\$100,000 to \$1 million a year. Damage to fencing could occur if this species was introduced into Tasmania.
C11. Harm to people (0-5)	2	Injuries or harm moderate but unlikely to be fatal and few people at risk.
Stage C. Consequence of Establishment (risk that an established population would cause harm)	Consequence Risk Score = sum of C1 to C11 = 20	Consequence Risk Ranking C > 19, Extreme C = 15-19, High C = 9-14, Moderate C < 9, Low = Extreme
ASSIGNED THREAT CATEGORY:	EXTREME	
PROPOSED IMPORT CLASSIFICATION:	PROHIBITED	

5. Risk Management

Based on the outcome of the risk assessment it is recommended that the Western Grey Kangaroo (*Macropus fuliginosus*) be placed on the list of species that are prohibited imports because they represent an extreme threat to Tasmania.

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7. Appendices

APPENDIX A: CALCULATING TOTAL COMMODITY DAMAGE SCORE

Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	Column 4	Column 5
Industry	Commodity Value Index (CVI)	Potential Commodity Impact Score (PCIS, 0-3)	Climate Match to Commodity Score (CMCS, 0-5)	Commodity Damage Score (CDS columns 2 x 3 x 4)
Cattle (includes dairy and beef)	11	3	4	132
Timber (includes native and plantation forests)	10	3	4	120
Aquaculture	6	N/A		
Sheep (includes wool and meat)	5	3	4	132
Vegetables	5	3	3	45
Fruit (includes wine grapes)	5	2	4	40
Poultry (including eggs)	1.5	N/A		
Cereal grain (includes wheat, barley, sorghum etc)	1	3	4	12
Other crops and horticulture (includes nuts and flowers)	1	3	4	12
Pigs	1	N/A		
Bees (includes honey, beeswax, and pollination)	0.5	N/A		
Oilseeds (includes canola, sunflower etc)	0.5	N/A		
Grain legumes (includes soybeans)	0.3	3	4	3.6
Other livestock (includes goats and deer)	0.3	N/A		
Total Commodity Damage Score (TCDS)				496.6

APPENDIX B: ASSIGNING SPECIES TO THREAT CATEGORIES

A: Danger posed by individual animals (risk a captive or escaped individual would harm people)	B: Likelihood of establishment (risk that a particular species will establish a wild population in Tasmania)	C: Consequence of establishment (risk that an established population would cause harm)	Threat category	Implications for any proposed import into Tasmania
Highly, Moderately or Not Dangerous	Extreme	Extreme	Extreme	Prohibited
Highly, Moderately or Not Dangerous	Extreme	High		
Highly, Moderately or Not Dangerous	Extreme	Moderate		
Highly, Moderately or Not Dangerous	Extreme	Low		
Highly, Moderately or Not Dangerous	High	Extreme		
Highly, Moderately or Not Dangerous	High	High		
Highly, Moderately or Not Dangerous	Moderate	Extreme		
Highly, Moderately or Not Dangerous	High	Moderate	Serious	Import restricted to those license holders approved for keeping serious threat species
Highly, Moderately or Not Dangerous	High	Low		
Highly, Moderately or Not Dangerous	Moderate	High		
Highly Dangerous	Moderate	Moderate		
Highly Dangerous	Moderate	Low		
Highly, Moderately or Not Dangerous	Low	Extreme		
Highly, Moderately or Not Dangerous	Low	High		
Highly Dangerous	Low	Moderate		
Highly Dangerous	Low	Low		
Moderately or Not Dangerous	Moderate	Moderate		
Moderately or Not Dangerous	Moderate	Low		
Moderately or Not Dangerous	Low	Moderate		
Moderately Dangerous	Low	Low		
Not Dangerous	Low	Low	Low	Import permitted
Unknown	Any value	Any value	Extreme until proven otherwise	Prohibited
Any Value	Unknown	Any value		
Any Value	Any value	Unknown		
Unassessed	Unassessed	Unassessed		



Tasmania
Explore the possibilities

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