

## Western Ringtail Possum *Pseudocheirus occidentalis*

Conservation Status: Critically Endangered

### Identification

The western ringtail possum *Pseudocheirus occidentalis* is a small arboreal marsupial found in the south-west of Western Australia, characterised by a slender prehensile tail with a white tip which is as long as or longer than the rest of its body. The tail fur is very short. The fur is a dark chocolate brown to dark grey above and creamy white or grey below.

The species is distinguished from the common brushtail possum *Trichosurus vulpecula* by its smaller size, shorter and usually darker fur, smaller rounder ears and absence of a brushtail. No other large possums occur in the south-west of WA.

Head and body length: 30-40 cm

Tail length: 30-41 cm

Weight: 700-1300g (males) 750-1200g (females)

### Taxonomy

**Family:** Pseudocheiridae

**Genus:** *Pseudocheirus*

**Species:** *occidentalis*

**Other common names:** Ngwayir, Womp, Woder, Ngoor, Ngoolangit

### Distribution and Habitat

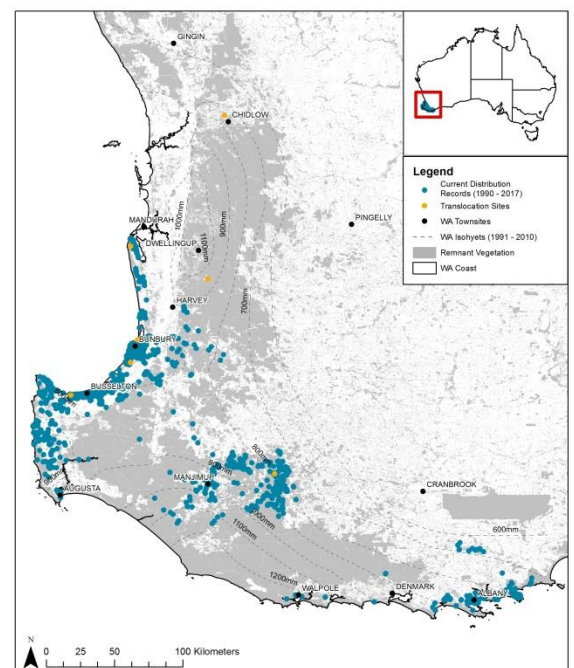
Western ringtail possums were historically widely distributed throughout the southwestern forests of WA, extending to southeast of Geraldton and to the southern edge of the Nullarbor Plain. Their current distribution is patchy and largely restricted to near coastal areas of Peppermint woodland and Peppermint/Tuart associations from the Australind/Eaton area to east of Albany at Waychinicup National Park, and in the southern forest near Manjimup.

There are three main areas known to, or previously known to, support large numbers of western ringtail possums. These three management areas are:

- Swan Coastal Plain zone: Peppermint woodlands and Peppermint/Tuart forests on the southern extremity of the Swan Coastal Plain, principally around Busselton.
- Southern Forest zone: Jarrah forests near Manjimup where Peppermint is generally absent.
- South Coast zone: a diverse range of vegetation types between Denmark and Mount Manypeaks, but principally in near-coastal limestone heath, Jarrah Marri thicket woodland and forest, riparian, Peppermint woodland and Karri forest vegetation.



Photos: A. Wayne/DBCA



Current distribution of western ringtail possums (DBCA, 2017)

For further information regarding the species distribution, please refer to [www.naturemap.dpaw.wa.gov.au](http://www.naturemap.dpaw.wa.gov.au).

## Community Involvement

If you think you have seen a western ringtail possum, fill out a [fauna report form](#) and send it to the Department of Parks and Wildlife's Species and Communities Branch at [fauna@dbca.wa.gov.au](mailto:fauna@dbca.wa.gov.au). The Department keeps track of the distributions of threatened species to help monitor population trends and inform management decisions.

If you find a sick, injured or orphaned western ringtail possum, contact the [Wildcare 24-hour Helpline](#) on (08) 9474 9055.

The Department of Parks and Wildlife runs a variety of volunteer projects across WA including scientific research, community education and manual labour. Further information about these opportunities can be found on the Department's [webpage](#).

## Biology and Behaviour

The western ringtail possum is a highly arboreal nocturnal species that spends the majority of its time feeding, resting and socialising in tree canopies. Western ringtail possums build nests or dreys in low shrub thickets, sedges, rushes, grass trees and within various tree canopies. Other diurnal resting sites include tree and log hollows. In suburban areas, western ringtail possums may also rest in roof spaces and other dark cavities in houses.

Western ringtail possums have a relatively small home range at less than 5ha. They will use 2-7 rest sites within their home range but may use up to 20 throughout the year. Adult western ringtail possums normally rest alone during the day and interacting socially at night. They are leaf-eating herbivores and their diet is almost exclusively comprised of Peppermint *Agonis flexuosa*, Marri *Corymbia calophylla* and Jarrah *Eucalyptus marginata*. In urban areas, they are also known to feed on introduced garden species including rose flowers and the leaves and fruits of fruit trees.

Females generally give birth in late autumn and winter, but some coastal populations breed throughout the year. Litter size is usually one young, but there are rare occurrences of 2-3 young in a litter. The gestation period ranges between 2-4 weeks, with young emerging permanently from the pouch at approximately 3 months. Young are fully weaned at 6-8 months, dispersing from their mother's home range from 8-12 months.

## Conservation Status

The western ringtail possum is recognised as a threatened species under State and Commonwealth legislation. In Western Australia the species is listed as fauna that is 'likely to become extinct' in the wild (Specially Protected) under the [Wildlife Conservation Act 1950](#) and has been assigned the threat status ranking of Critically Endangered using [International Union for Conservation of Nature](#) (IUCN) criteria. Nationally the species is listed as Vulnerable under the Commonwealth [Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999](#).

The species has experienced declines in abundance and habitat across its range since colonial settlement. The threatening processes are complex, interactive and often population specific. Habitat loss and fragmentation from urban development and mining are considered the most immediate threats to coastal and near-coastal populations, while introduced predators, climate change, timber harvesting and fire are the major threats for the Jarrah forest populations. Other threats impacting on the species include:

- Competition for tree hollows with brushtail possums, the feral European honey bee and parrots;
- Reduction in habitat quality and food supply due to pathogens, insects and climate change;
- Risk of injury, death and disease in urban areas due to human activities; and
- Unregulated relocation of orphaned, injured and rehabilitated western ringtail possums to unsuitable areas.

## Management

### Recovery Plan

A [national recovery plan](#) has been produced for the western ringtail possum, and outlines the recovery actions required to prevent further decline in distribution and abundance of the species. Management objectives from this plan include:

- Protect and manage habitat critical for survival to maintain viable populations of western ringtail possums;
- Mitigate threatening processes constraining the recovery of western ringtail possums;
- Achieve an evidence-based management approach for western ringtail possums;

- Manage displaced, orphaned, injured and rehabilitated western ringtail possums for the best conservation outcome for the species, and;
- Raise awareness of the status of western ringtail possums and gain support and behaviour change to mitigate threatening processes.

### Existing Conservation Measures

The Department of the Environment and Energy has published a [policy statement](#) that provide guidelines for determining whether a proposed action on the southern Swan Coastal Plain is likely to have a significant impact on the western ringtail possum and its habitat.

There are conservation requirements through statutory and local government planning approvals, including conditions placed on developments, to deal with development-related impacts on the western ringtail possum.

The Department's [Western Shield](#) animal conservation program controls the impacts of foxes and feral cats.

There are various research, education, local government and community projects that contribute to the conservation of the western ringtail possum and its habitat.

### Citation

Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions. (2017). *Fauna Profile - Western Ringtail Possum Pseudocheirus occidentalis*. Retrieved from <http://www.dbca.wa.gov.au/>

### Key References and Further Reading

Department of the Environment and Energy (2016). *SPRAT Profile: Pseudocheirus occidentalis – Western ringtail possum, Ngwayir, Womp, Woder, Ngoor, Ngoolangit*. Retrieved from: <http://www.environment.gov.au/sprat>

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