

**Quolls (*Dasyurus maculatus* and
D. hallucatus) in the southern Mary River
catchment,
south-east Queensland**



Report by
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To
Wildlife Preservation Society of Queensland

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Cover photograph: Spotted-tailed quoll *Dasyurus maculatus* from lower Kenilworth c. 1953
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Executive Summary

1. This report outlines the results of community, database and literature and field surveys for spotted-tailed and northern quolls in the southern Mary River catchment.
2. Field surveys entailing over 46000 hours of camera surveillance during three months of continuous camera trapping at four sites failed to locate any quolls.
3. Information from existing databases and new information collected through community liaison resulted in 43 quoll records collated for the study area and adjacent catchments.
4. Most of these records are attributable to the spotted-tailed quoll *Dasyurus maculatus*. However, when only confirmed records are used, there are almost equal numbers of records of the northern quoll and spotted-tailed quolls.
5. Nineteen recent (i.e. within past 20 years) records of the spotted-tailed quoll originate from throughout the study area, including the fragmented forests of the Cooroy to Pomona area, and the continuous forests of the southern and western parts of the catchment.
6. The four recent records of the northern quoll originated in the Blackhall and Conondale Ranges and the Eerwah Vale area. There is reason to believe that none of these records indicate resident populations of northern quoll in those areas.
7. Both species of quoll appear to have disappeared from much of their former range within the Mary River catchment and evidently now occur patchily and in very low numbers.
8. Further field and community survey is required throughout the catchment and within adjoining catchments (i.e. Brisbane and Burnett River catchments), to elucidate the distribution and conservation status of quolls within the study area.