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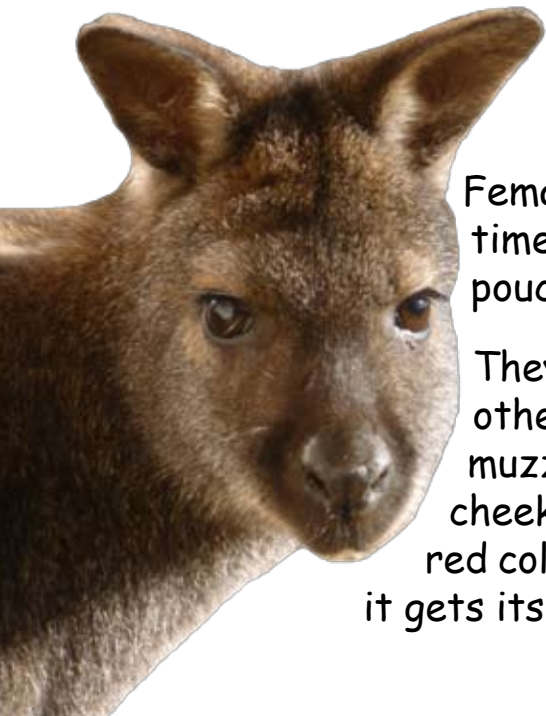
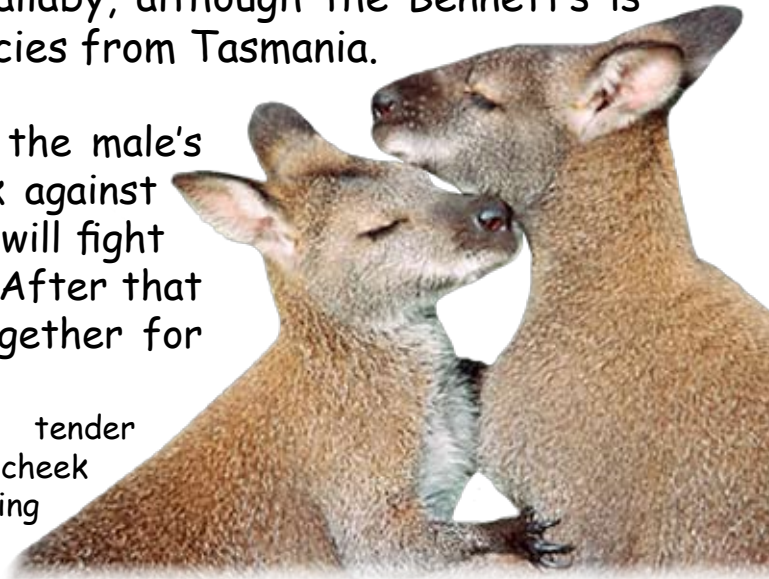
RED NECKED WALLABY

Macropus rufogriseus

The Red Necked Wallaby is sometimes also known as the Bennett's Wallaby, although the Bennett's is actually a subspecies from Tasmania.

During courting, the female first licks the male's neck. The male will then rub his cheek against the female's. Then the male and female will fight briefly, standing upright like two males. After that they finally mate. A couple will stay together for one day before separating.

Right: A tender moment of cheek rubbing during courtship!



Females can rear 3 joeys at one time, one as a foetus, one inside the pouch and one outside the pouch.

They can be distinguished from other Wallabies by their black muzzle, paws and toes, its white cheek markings and of course the red colouring on the neck, from which it gets its name.

Unlike some other Wallaby species the Red-necked Wallabies do not live in big groups. Once an adolescent male reaches 2 years old he will leave his mother, female offspring may stay in the same general area.

FACTS & FIGURES	
Where found	Eastern Australia
Habitat	Woodlands near grassy areas
Diet	Mainly grasses and herbs
Average body height	Males - 90cm Females - 60cm
Average weight	Males 15-25kg Females 11-16kg
Gestation	In the pouch for around 280 days.
Maximum lifespan	Up to 20 years

International Union for Conservation of Nature RED LIST for the Red Necked Wallaby



THE RISK OF EXTINCTION FOR THIS SPECIES HAS CURRENTLY BEEN ASSESSED AS *LEAST CONCERN* IUCN RED LIST