



MAMMALS LIST AT KINGFISHER BAY RESORT, K’GARI (FRASER ISLAND)

Mammals are warm blooded animals that have hair and feed their young on milk. They may be separated into those that give birth to fully developed live young (eutherian mammals); those that give birth to small embryonic young (marsupials); and those that lay eggs (monotremes).

Most of Fraser Island’s native mammals are small-sized and predominantly nocturnal. These animals can be found in a variety of habitats throughout the island and play an important role in maintaining the ecosystem. Some forage on the ground for insects and plant matter, while others stay high in the trees feeding on nectar produced by flowers. Within the resort, native animals are well represented due to the different local habitats, however you will have to be patient in your search to see them.

Common Name

Scientific Name

Monotremes

Short-beaked Echidna

Tachyglossus aculeatus

Marsupials

Swamp Wallaby
 Feathertail Glider
 Squirrel Glider
 Sugar Glider

Wallabia bicolor
Acrobates pygmaeus
Petaurus norfolcensis

Eutherian Mammals

Bush Rat
 Delicate Mouse
 False Water Rat
 Water Rat
 Fawn- footed Melomys
 Grassland Melomys
 Long-nosed Bandicoot
 Northern Brown Bandicoot
 Yellow-footed Antichinus
 Dingo

Ruttus fuscipes
Pseudomys delicatulus
Xeromys myoides
Hydromys chrysogaster
Melomys cervinipes
Melomys burtoni
Perameles nasuta
Isoodon macrourus
Antechinus flavipes
Canis lupus dingo



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Bats

Bats are eutherian mammals and comprise around 25% of all this Class. Fraser Island has 12 different species of bats –4 are megabats (fruit bats) or flying foxes and the remaining 8 are insectivorous bats. Megabats and flying foxes feed on the fruits and blossoms of trees and shrubs (e.g. eucalypts and banksias), have large eyes with excellent night vision and use their sense of smell to find food. Insectivorous bats have very small eyes and so use ultrasonic echolocation for navigation and to detect and catch small insects for food. These smaller bats can be observed over the lagoons at the resort.

Common Name

Scientific Name

Blossom Bat	Syconycteris australis
Black Flying Fox	Pteropus alecto
Grey Headed Flying Fox	Pteropus oliocephalus
Little Red Flying Fox	Pteropus scapulatus
Common Bentwing Bat	Miniopterus chreibersii
Goulds Long-eared Bat	Nyctophilus gouldi
Goulds Wattled Bat	Chalinolobus gouldii
Hoary Bat	Chalinolobus nigrogriseus
Large-footed mouse-eared Bat	Nyctophilus bifax
Yellow Bellied Sheathtailed Bat	Saccolaimus flaviventris

Marine Mammals

The mammals of Fraser Island are not only well represented in terrestrial (land) environments. Marine mammals may also be seen. The most famous of these is the humpback whale. Each year between August and October, migrating humpback whales can be seen in Platypus Bay. Humpback whales are large mammals weighing up to 45 tonnes and are considered an endangered species. They leave Antarctica and travel north to breed and suckle their young in the warmer waters, often visiting Hervey Bay on their return voyage. Viewing these whales aboard vessels in Hervey Bay is strictly controlled to ensure that interference with these animals is minimised to encourage their return the following year. A cruise through the Great Sandy Strait may allow you to observe other marine animals closer than from the shores. Animals you may see in the Great Sandy Strait include:

Common Name

Scientific Name

Humpback Whale	Megaptera novaeangliae
Minke Whale	Balaenoptera acutorostrata
Bottlenose Dolphin	Tursiops truncatus
Indo-Pacific Humpback Dolphin	Sousa chinensis
Common Dolphin	Delphinus delphis
Dugong	Dugong dugong



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Common Name

Other Marine Animals

- Green Turtle
- Hawksbill Turtle
- Leatherback Turtle
- Loggerhead Turtle
- Eagle Ray
- Sting Ray

Scientific Name

- Chelonia mydas*
- Eretmochelys imbricata*
- Dermochelys coriacea*
- Caretta caretta*
- Dasyatis* spp.
- Himantura* spp.