



Fourth Crossing Wildlife factsheet



Red-necked Wallaby

Macropus rufogriseus
"red-grey long-foot"

other names

Red-shouldered Wallaby, Brush Wallaby, Eastern Brush Wallaby, Brush Kangaroo, Bennett's Wallaby (Tasmania only) and Red Wallaby (mainland)



<https://mol.org/species/>

DESCRIPTION

Male: Head and body length 770-888mm with a tail length of 703-876mm. Weight 15-23.7kg. On the mainland: grey to reddish coloured fur with white or pale grey on underparts, pronounced red or red-brown colours to neck area. Muzzle, paws and middle toe are black. White strip along chin line. Tasmanian and Bass Strait: darker grey and more brown around the neck area.

Female: As per male but paler in colour. Females are smaller than males.

The Red-necked Wallaby is considered common in eastern NSW, south-eastern Queensland, southern Victoria and Tasmania. It lives in eucalypt forests, with open plains close by. Resting by day in dense forests it becomes active in late afternoon, grazing on grasses and herbs. Essentially solitary, but in high density areas, the wallaby can be seen grazing in large groups. The breeding period is all year round on the mainland, but between January and July in Tasmania. Pouch life is approximately 280 days but young continue to suckle until 12-17 months of age. The Red-necked Wallaby is a protected species in all states.