

Mammals of Moreton Island		Habitat	Breeding details	
<b>Peramelidae (Bandicoots)</b>				
C	<i>Isoodon macrourus</i>	Short-nosed bandicoot	Varied habitats, ranging from subtropical and wet sclerophyll forests, to woodlands with dense undercover.	Mating can occur throughout the year, except autumn south of the range.
C	<i>Perameles nasuta</i>	Long-nosed bandicoot	Habitat ranges from rainforest to sclerophyll to moist woodlands.	Breeding throughout the year, declining in winter.
<b>Petauridae (Small gliders)</b>				
C	<i>Petaurus norfolcensis</i>	Squirrel glider	Dry sclerophyll forests and woodlands in eastern Aust. to wet sclerophyll forest in southern regions. Nocturnal, shelter in tree hollows in family groups. Eats nectar, pollen, eucalypt sap, acacia gum, seeds and insects.	Usually mate mid-late autumn, but may breed at any time. Young disperse at 1-10 months.
<b>Phalangeridae (Brushtail possums)</b>				
C	<i>Trichosurus vulpecula</i>	Brush-tailed possum	Shelters during daylight in tree holes, under rocks, or fallen timber. Arboreal, nocturnal, solitary. Opportunistic feeder, but mainly vegetarian.	Breeding from March to May.
<b>Pteropodidae (Fruit bats and blossom bats)</b>				
C	<i>Pteropus alecto</i>	Black flying-fox	Often form day time roost camps in mangroves. Smaller camps also formed in Melaleuca swamps and rainforest. Feed on eucalypt, melaleuca and turpentine flowers.	Mates March - late April.

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C	<i>Pteropus poliocephalus</i>	Grey-headed flying fox	Common to moist sclerophyll forests and rainforests along eastern Australia.	Breeding at most times of the year, with births peaking in October.
C	<i>Pteropus scapulatus</i>	Little red flying fox	Nocturnal, gregarious. Forms large camps especially in Summer and Autumn in rainforest, sclerophyll forest/woodland, mangroves and melaleuca swamps. Feed on nectar, fruit, sap, insects and lerps.	Mating Oct - Jan, give birth April to May.
C	<i>Syconycteris australis</i>	Queensland blossom bat	Roosts during the day in dense canopy foliage.	Breeding is continuous in tropical areas, though further south, young are born in Oct. or Nov, and again in Feb or Apr.
<b>Emballonuridae (Sheathtail bats)</b>				
C	<i>Saccolaimus flaviventris</i>	Yellow-bellied sheathtail bat	Nocturnal. Roosts in tree hollows and abandoned nests of sugar gliders. Feeds above the canopy of eucalypt forests.	Young born December to mid-March.
<b>Molossidae (Mastiff bats)</b>				
C	<i>Mormopterus beccarii</i>	Beccari's freetail bat	A northern Australian species found in most habitats from the arid zone to rainforest. Feeds mostly on insects.	Breed in Summer.
C	<i>Nyctinomus australis</i>	White-striped free-tail bat	A southern Australian species found in most habitats from the arid zone to rainforest. Feeds on insects.	Breed in Spring and early Summer.
<b>Vespertilionidae (Simple nosed bats)</b>				
C	<i>Chalinolobus morio</i>	Chocolate wattled bat	Feeds on insects. A mostly coastal species	Breeds mid-October.

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			which does not extend far west of the Dividing Range. Found in most habitats.	
C	<i>Chalinolobus nigrogriseus</i>	Haory wattled bat	Found in a range of habitats including wet sclerophyll, open woodland and vegetated dunes. Feeds on insects and spiders taken from the ground, trees and rocks.	Possibly breeds in Summer.
C	<i>Miniopterus australis</i>	Little bentwing bat	Dry and wet sclerophyll forest, Banksia aemula - Eucalyptus racemosa woodland and heathland. Nocturnal. Roosts in tree hollows and rock crevices.	Give birth in November.
C	<i>Myotis macropus</i>	Southern myotis	Roost in caves, mines, tunnels, under bridges and in buildings in colonies of 10-15. Feeds mostly on aquatic insects.	Breed twice each year, October and early January.
C	<i>Nyctophilus bifax</i>	Northern long-eared bat	A coastal species found in a wide range of habitats from rainforest to woodland. Roost in tree hollows or in dense foliage.	Breeding season unknown. Female bats produce twins which are carried until too heavy.
C	<i>Nyctophilus gouldii</i>	Gould's long-eared bat	Roosts in tree holes, and bark hollows, moving nightly above the understorey of eucalypt forests and woodlands, often along watercourses.	Mating begins in spring, with twins born in December.
Muridae (Rodents)				
C	<i>Hydromys chrysogaster</i>	Water rat	Nests in water side burrows, feeding on lake and river bottoms.	4 offspring, weaned at four weeks.

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C	<i>Rattus tunneyi</i>	Pale field rat	Inhabits well watered tropical and sub-tropical tall grasslands.	Breeding in Autumn in QLD, and later across north Aust. with 4 - 5 offspring
<b>Felidae (Cats)</b>				
*	<i>Felis catus</i>	Cat	Inhabits all terrestrial habitats.	Breeds up to 4 times per year in any season.
<b>Suidae (Pigs)</b>				
*	<i>Sus scrofa</i>	Pig	Closed forest, open forest, swamps and water courses.	Gestation period of 115 days.
<b>Bovidae (Cattle and goats)</b>				
*	<i>Capra hircus</i>	Goat	On Moreton Island this species favours Cape Moreton and nearby foredunes.	Females breed in Autumn.