



Native mammal decline on Melville Island – a story of cats and buffalo

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Tiwi Islands

- Unbroken occupation by Tiwi Traditional Owners

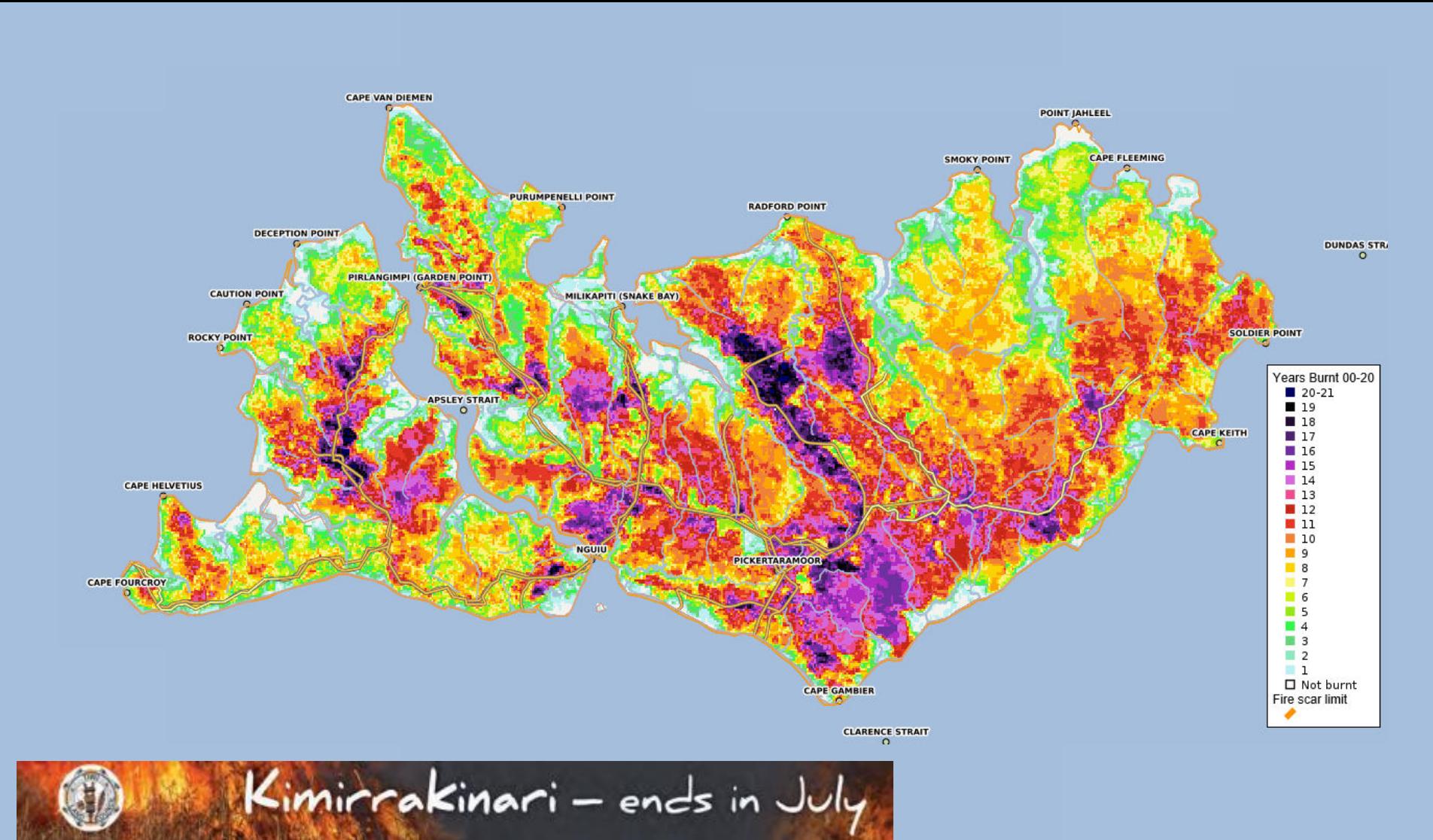


Tiwi Islands - Environment

- High rainfall, but very large rainfall gradient (due to Hector) (1400 – 2000 mm)
- Flat, no rocky escarpment country = no rock adapted mammal fauna
- Dominated by open **savanna woodland and forests** and pockets of monsoon rainforest
- Very high fire frequency



Tiwi Islands - Very high fire frequency



Tiwi Islands - Biodiversity haven

1200 plants

17 frogs

81 reptiles

222 birds

36 mammals

200 endemic ant species

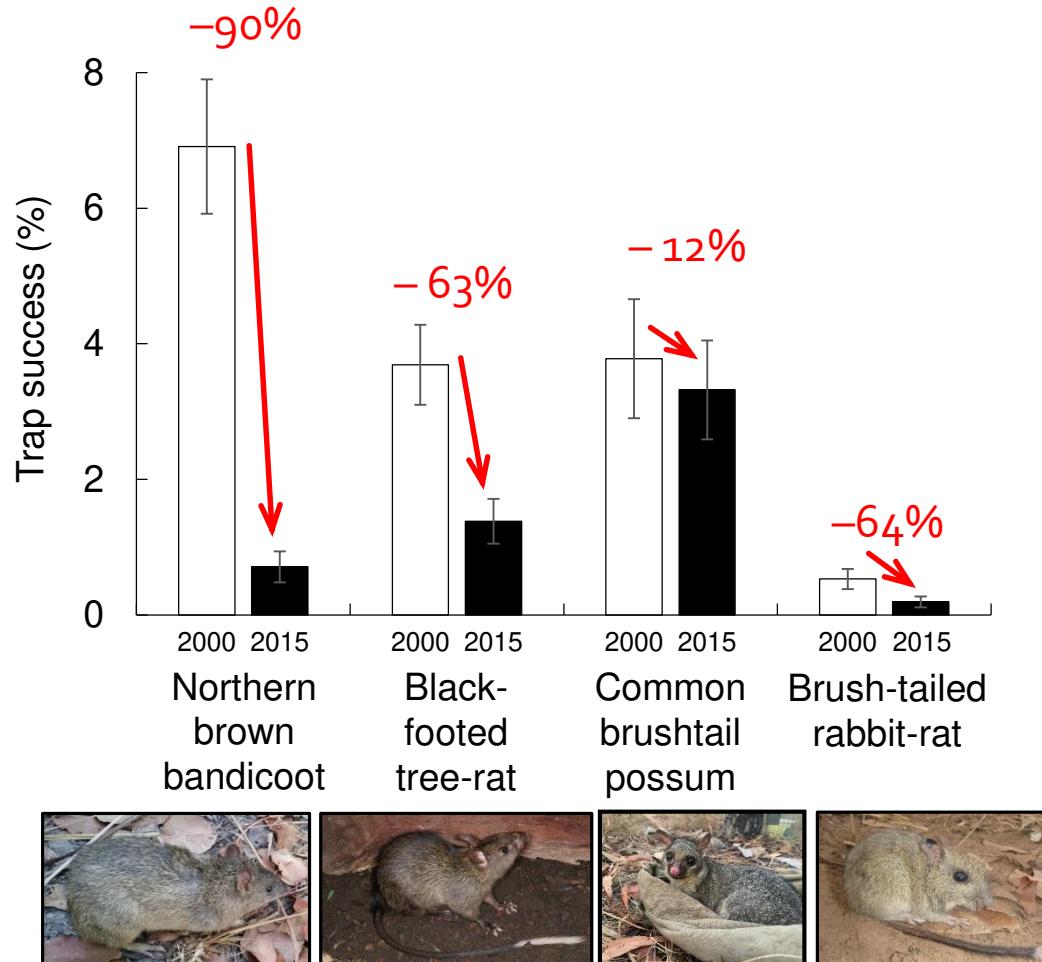


Tiwi Islands – Threatened mammals

| Species | | EPBC listing | NT listing |
|---|--|--------------|-----------------|
| Brush-tailed rabbit-rat | <i>Conilurus penicillatus</i> | Vulnerable | Endangered |
| Northern brush-tailed phascogale | <i>Phascogale pirata</i> | Vulnerable | Endangered |
| Butler's dunnart | <i>Sminthopsis butleri</i> | Vulnerable | Vulnerable |
| False water-rat | <i>Xeromys myoides</i> | Vulnerable | Data deficient |
| Black-footed tree-rat (Melville Is.) Yintamunga | <i>Mesembriomys gouldii melvillensis</i> | Vulnerable | Vulnerable |
| Northern brushtail possum (listed 2021!) Wuninga | <i>Trichosurus vulpecula arnhemensis</i> | Vulnerable | Near threatened |



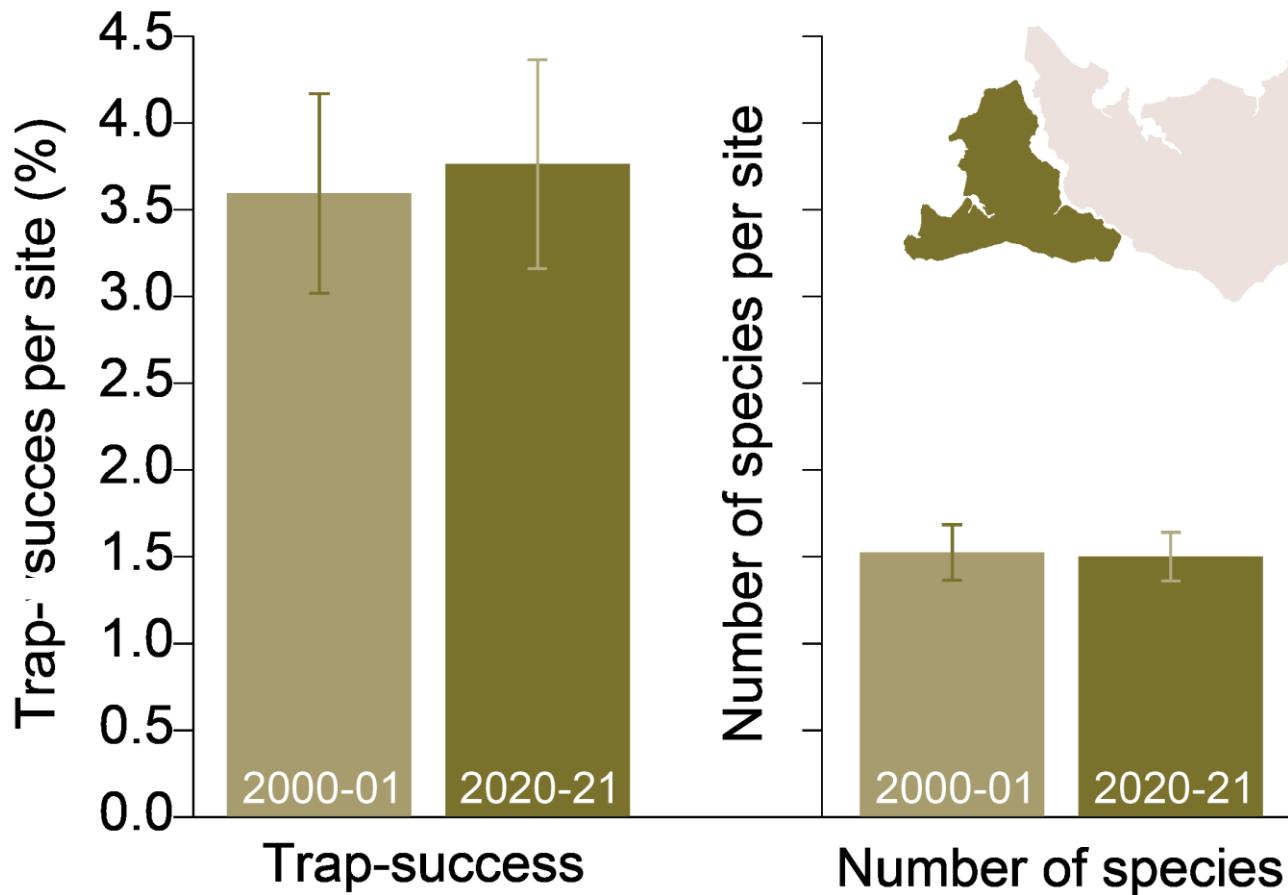
Mammals are declining on Melville Island



62% reduction
in trap-success
2000–2015



Mammals appear stable on Bathurst Island



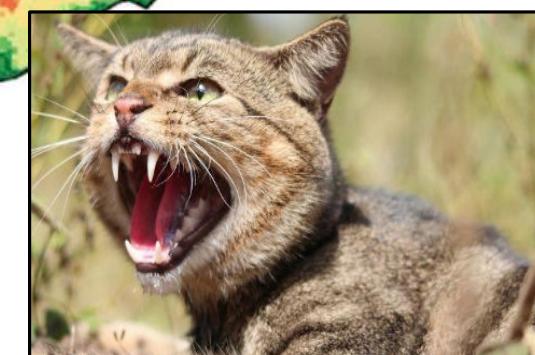
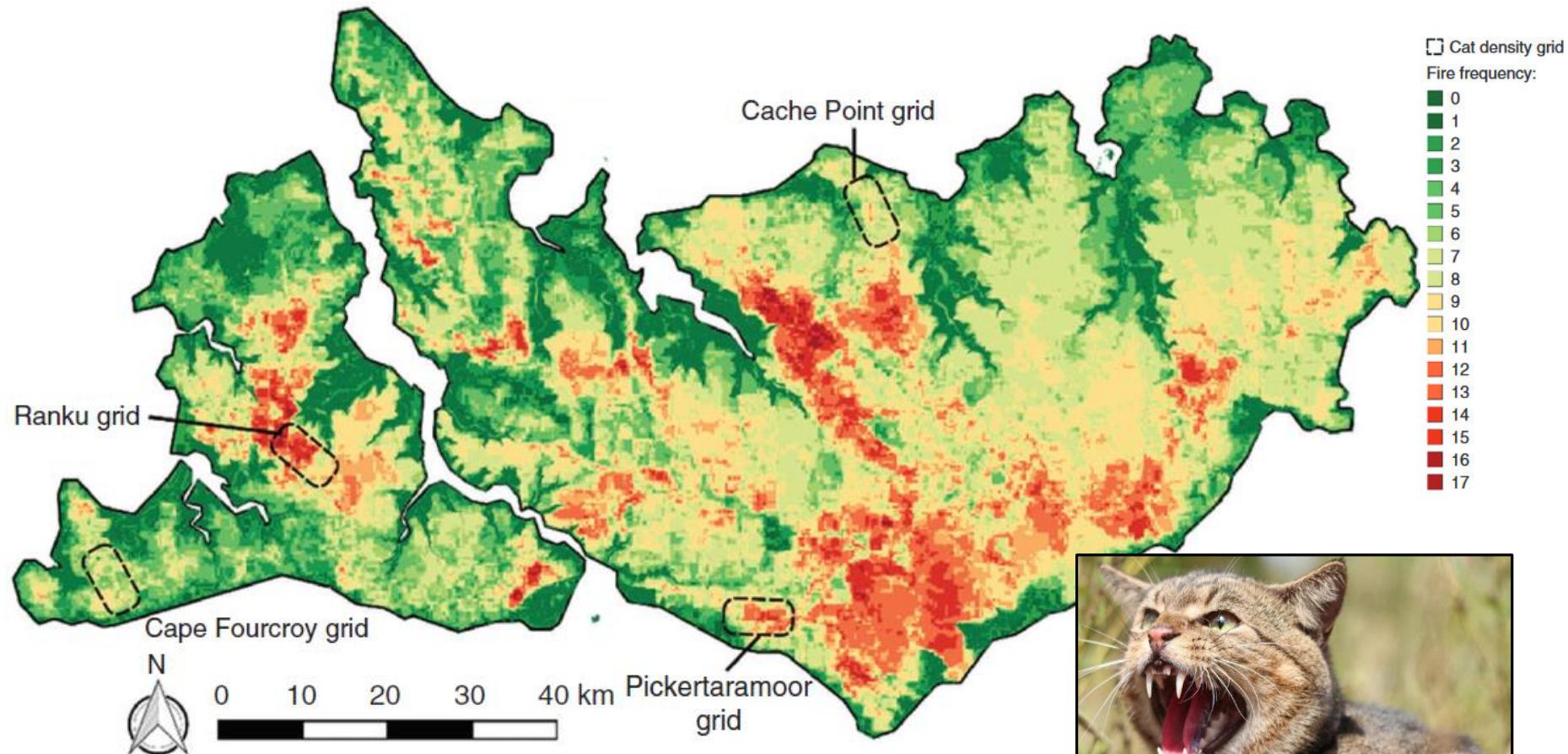
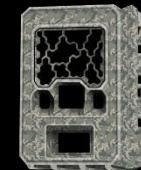
No significant
change in
trap success
2001 - 2020



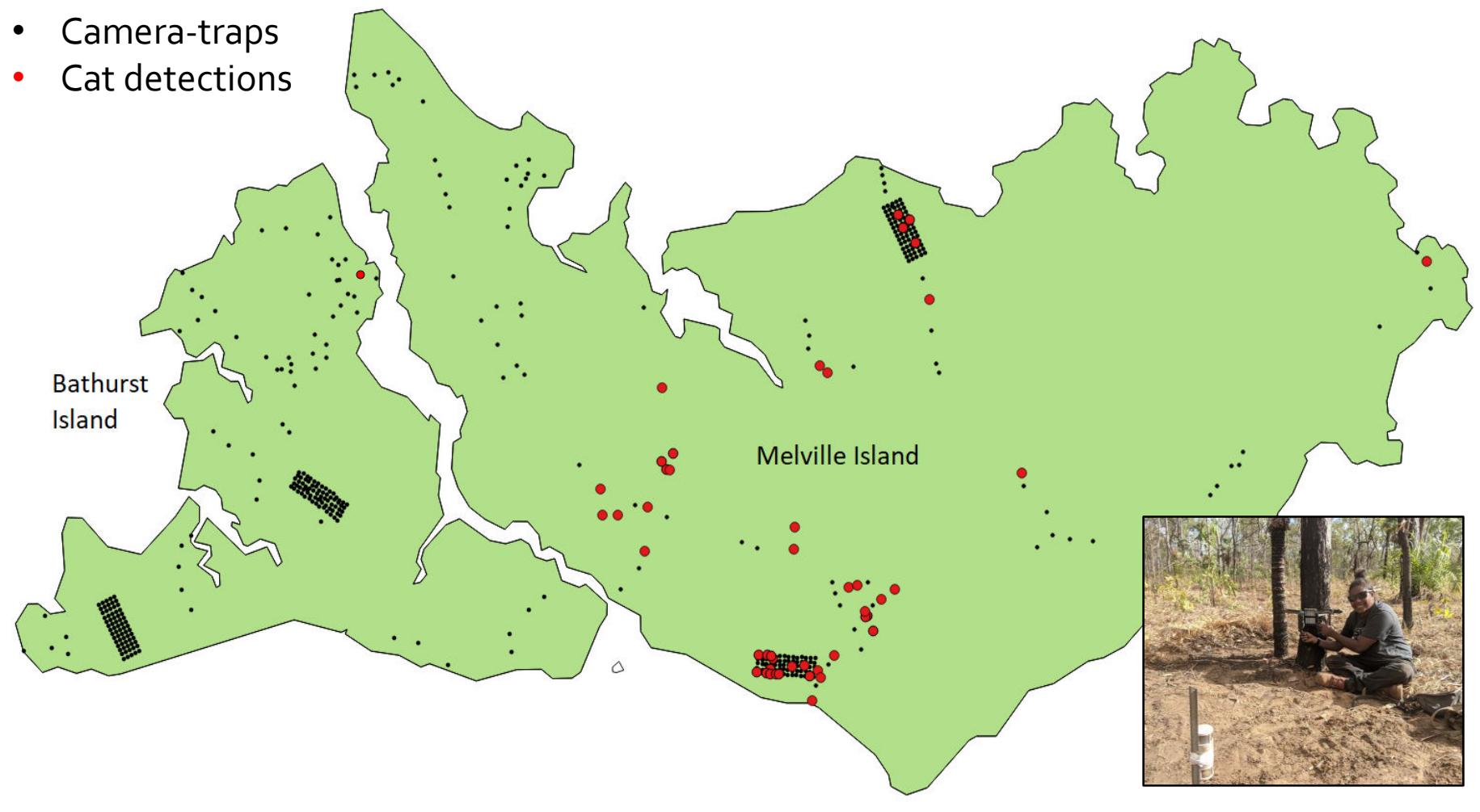
Neighbouring islands differing levels of disturbance



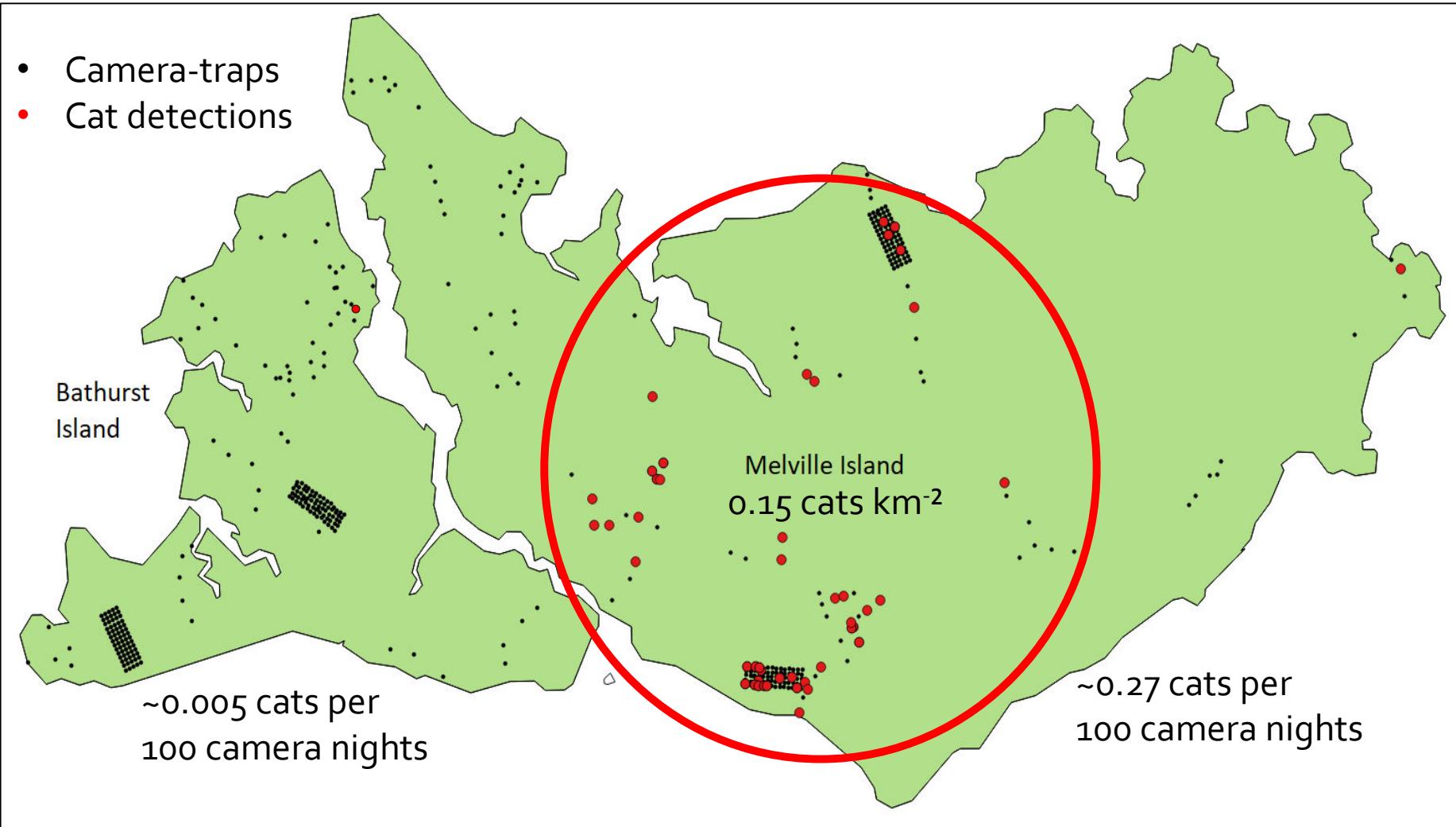
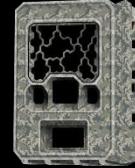
Feral cat density grids on Tiwi



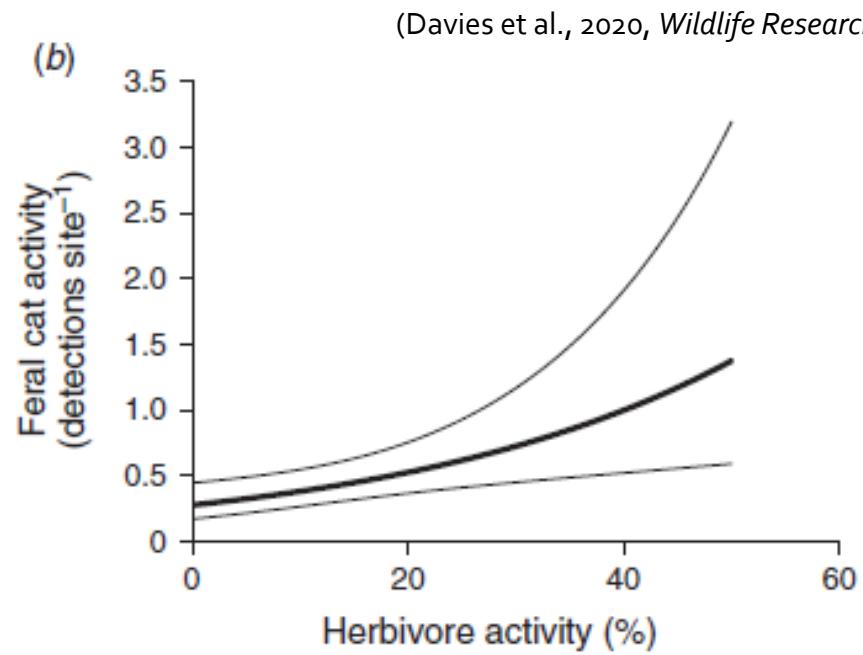
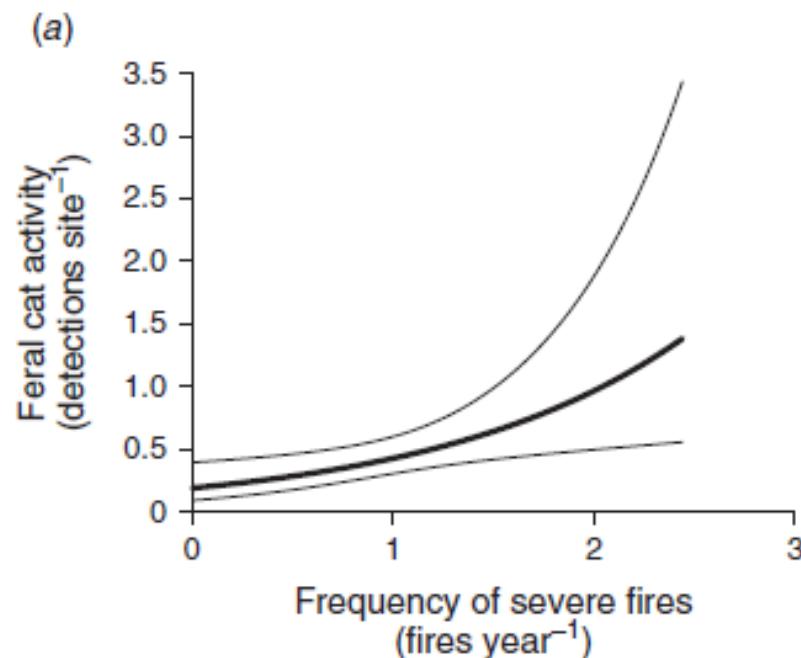
Feral cat abundance on Tiwi



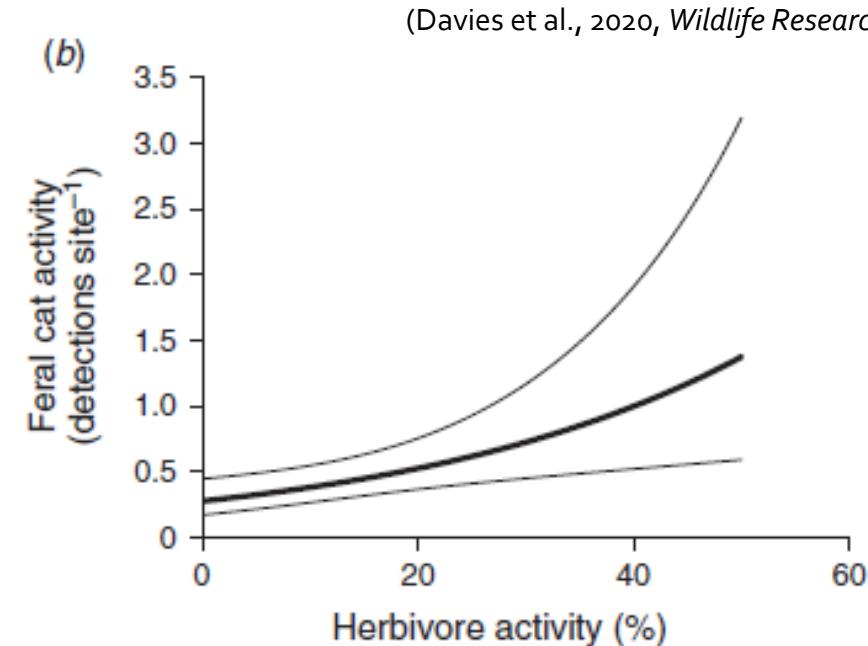
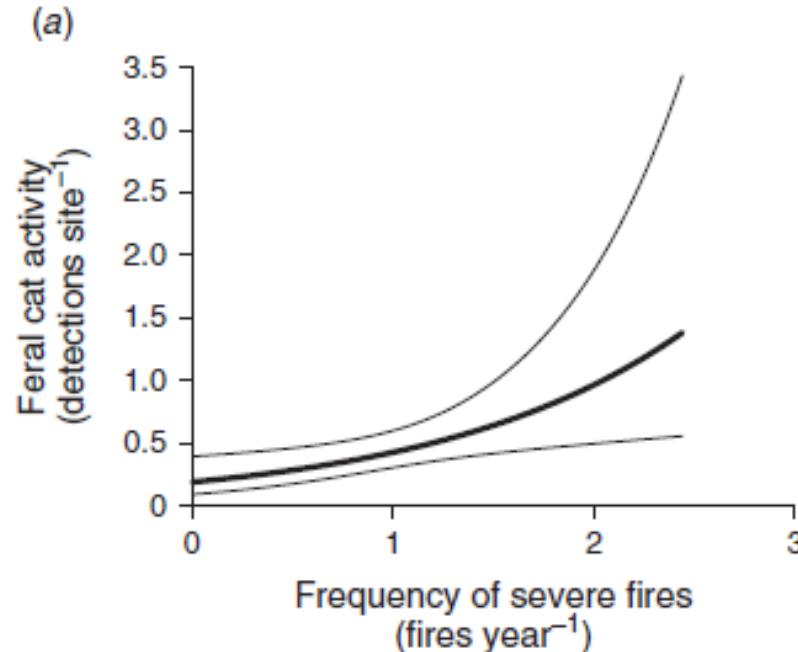
Feral cat abundance on Tiwi



What areas do feral cats like on Melville Island?



What areas do feral cats like on Melville Island?



Hot fires



Feral herbivores



Feral cats

Understanding the cat/buffalo relationship

- Do buffalo facilitate feral cat movement?
- Game trails:



Understanding the cat/buffalo relationship

- Do feral cats preferentially use game trails?



Understanding the cat/buffalo relationship

- Do feral cats preferentially use game trails?



Conclusions

- Cat abundance higher in areas with lots of buffalo/horse
- Cats preferentially use game trails... why?
 - More effective hunting?
 - Avoiding dingoes?
 - Access prey refuge areas?
 - Cover large distances with less energy expenditure



Implications

- Removing buffalo might disadvantage feral cats in savannas
- Game trails could be targeted for monitoring and/or management (Felixers)
- Does the absence of buffalo/horse on Bathurst Island explain why:
 - Cat abundance is low?
 - Mammals are stable?



Thank you!



You make CDU



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Australian Government
Indigenous Land and Sea Corporation



The ILSC GROUP



Northern
Territory
Government



Australian Government
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Threatened
Species
Recovery
Hub

National Environmental Science Programme



We acknowledge the Tiwi people as the Traditional Owners of the land where this work was undertaken.

We thank the Traditional Owners from the eight Tiwi clan groups; Mantiyupwi, Jikilaruwu, Wurankuwu, Wulirankuwu, Yimpinari, Munupi, Marrikawuyanga and Malawu for their ongoing support.