

# WOMBATS ARE DISAPPEARING

- The Northern Hairy-nosed wombat is listed as Critically Endangered under the International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN) Redlist of Threatened Species and is presumed extinct in NSW.
- The Southern Hairy-nosed wombat is listed as Near Threatened by the IUCN and is listed as Endangered in NSW.
- The Bare-nosed wombat, known also as the Common wombat, is becoming much less common with increasingly smaller ranges.

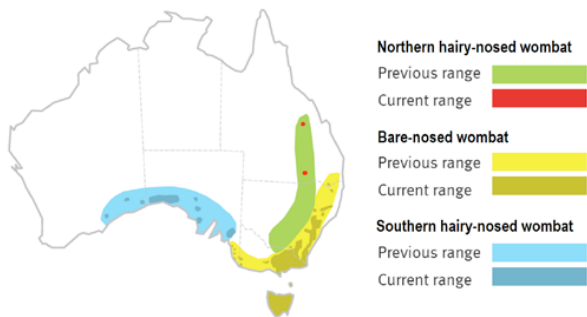


Photo credit- environment.des.qld.gov.au

## HOW YOU CAN HELP

1. If you find a sick, injured or orphaned wombat, or need wombat advice, call WIRES Rescue Line or complete a rescue form on our website.
2. Report any sightings of wombats that may have munge to WIRES for assessment. Take note of their exact location and what parts of the wombat's body are affected.
3. If you have affected wombats on your property, grant access to local wildlife volunteers.
4. Share information about wombats and munge treatment with your friends and family to raise community awareness.
5. Consider becoming a volunteer wildlife rescuer and carer.
6. Donate today to help WIRES continue to rescue and care for wombats in NSW.



# SAVING WOMBATS

 [wires.org.au](http://wires.org.au)  
 1300 094 737

# WILD WOMBATS AT RISK



Found only in Australia, wombats are iconic native animals that are very important to our ecosystem.

As one of the world's largest burrowing animals, wombats increase nutrient cycling and bury seeds as they dig. Wombat burrows also provide shelter for many other species.

**Sadly, wombat populations have significantly declined.**

**In addition to habitat loss, another major issue impacting wombat survival, is mange.**

**Mange is a serious conservation and welfare concern for wombats.**

# WOMBATS WITH MANGE

Hundreds of wombats die every year from mange, which is easily transferred between wombats through physical contact and burrow sharing. Entire local populations have become extinct due to mange, making mange a major threat.

Mange is caused when mites burrow under a wombat's skin and symptoms include fur loss, crusty and itchy skin, constant thirst and hunger, diminished vision and hearing.



*Sarcoptes mange mite, Sarcoptes scabie*

**If mange is left untreated, it results in a slow, painful death.**

Wombats suffering from animal attacks can sometimes be misdiagnosed as having mange. If the wombat's spine is untouched and still has fur, it is a good indication it may have mange.

Although wombats are nocturnal, wombats that are unwell, including those suffering from mange, may often be seen out during the day.

**Dog attack:**



**Mange:**



WIRES mange treatment program is supported by the Albert and Barbara Tucker Foundation

# TREATING MANGE

**Mange is treatable!**

Successfully treating mange is a priority for WIRES, to alleviate the suffering of as many wombats as possible.

The treatment regime is long and requires intensive human intervention over several months.

There are two methods of treatment:



1. Topical treatment is poured over the wombat
2. Devices are placed over burrows and tracks

If you see any devices in your area, please leave them alone.

If you have wombats with mange on your property, please allow wildlife carers on your property to access burrows and be willing to assist with treatment if required.

Wombats can make a full recovery, with their eyesight and hearing returning, as well as their fur growing back.