

# Fox invasion threatens wave of extinction, research finds

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Using DNA detection techniques developed at the University, the team mapped the presence of foxes in Tasmania, predicted their spread and developed a model of their likely distribution as a blueprint for fox eradication, but swift and decisive action is needed.

University of Canberra professor in [wildlife genetics](#) and leader of the team, Stephen Sarre, found [foxes](#) are widespread in northern and eastern Tasmania and the model developed by his team forecasts they will spread even further with likely devastating consequences for the island's wildlife.

"There's nothing fantastic about foxes being in Tasmania. If we allow them to establish themselves we could see a catastrophic wave of extinction across the island," Professor Sarre said.

"This research shows foxes are on the verge of becoming irreversibly present in Tasmania," he said. "Their apparent widespread distribution indicates that the eradication effort is at a critical point and that there is no time to lose."

Professor Sarre and colleagues used forensic DNA tests combined with collections of fox scats to detect and map the distribution of the predator in Tasmania.

Their detective work, in partnership with Tasmania's Fox [Eradication Program](#), represents one of the largest surveys of its kind worldwide and

provides the first systematic examination of the distribution of foxes in the island, following evidence and allegations that indicate a long history of isolated introductions.

According to Professor Sarre, the widespread nature of the predator distribution in Tasmania reveals that targeting only fox activity hotspots for eradication is unlikely to be successful.

"The recently adopted plan of baiting all highly suitable fox habitats is the right one given the widespread fox distribution that we've found.

"The present situation could be as serious a threat to the pristine Tasmanian environment as the previous [extinction](#) wave was to Australia's mainland fauna, following the arrival of Europeans and which has so far wiped out more than 20 species.

"We suggest an increased effort and an even more focused approach to maximize the chances of a successful eradication. Otherwise, Australia stands on the precipice of another major episode of mammalian extinctions."

Provided by Wiley

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