

LUMHOLTZ'S TREE-KANGAROO

Dendrolagus lumholtzi

The Lumholtz's tree-kangaroo is a non-territorial and solitary animal, usually ignoring others in their species, even in the same tree. Adults are inactive for about 90% of the time, spending the majority of their time in trees. They move upon the ground exclusively by bipedal hopping but are much nimbler in trees, hopping, and using their limbs to climb and pull themselves around. The smallest of all the tree-kangaroo species, with a distinctive appearance, characterised by black-brown fur with a light-coloured band around their face.

DISTRIBUTION AND HABITAT

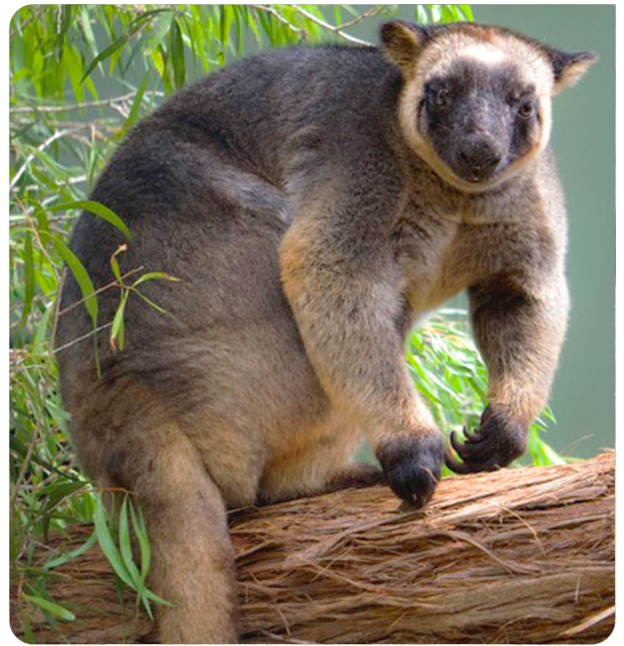
Lumholtz's tree-kangaroos are found in the rainforests of northeastern Queensland, distributed from the Daintree River in the north to the southern end of Cardwell Range. They are arboreal, meaning they spend most of the time in trees. They prefer dense, mature rainforest with a closed canopy, but can also be found in forest edges.

DIET

They are primarily herbivorous, feeding on leaves, fruit, bark and flowers of more than 37 plant species. Lumholtz's tree-kangaroos have never been observed drinking water and there are no bodies of water within their habitats. They obtain enough water from moisture from their food.

LIFE EXPECTANCY AND BREEDING

They have a life expectancy of around 15 years in the wild, while in captivity they have been known to live up to 20 years. Lumholtz's tree-kangaroos have a polygynandrous mating system, where both males and females will mate with multiple suitors at any time of year. A mating pair will form a brief relationship, which can last for up to several days.



DISTRIBUTED REGION



CONSERVATION STATUS

Lumholtz's tree-kangaroos appear on the IUCN Red List as NEAR THREATENED with a population estimated between 10,000 - 30,000 in the wild.

Billabong Zoo supports the Tree Roo Rescue and Conservation Centre Ltd.



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