## Doria's Tree Kangaroo - Information Sheet

Family: Macropodidae

Genus: Dendrolagus

**Species:** dorianus

Characteristics: Sombre brown fur lacking silver tipping on the body fur.

More adapted for arboreal life than other species of tree kangaroos.

Males: 13.3 kg (Average weight)

Females: 10.2 kg (Average weight)

Distribution: Southeastern New Guinea.

**Elevation:** 600 – 3,000 meters above sea level. **Diet:** *Asplenium* like epiphytic ferns and leaves.

Reproduction: Possibly breeds year round with perhaps a young born each year. Young become

independent after 2 years.

Conservation Status: Vulnerable (IUCN)

Local Names: D'bol (Telefol, Sandaun Province), Dipolo (Tavade, Chimbu Province), Ugwa (Daribi, Chimbu Province), Yu (Pawia, Chimbu Province), Ifola (Kuni, Chimbu Province), Ndomea (Moni, West Papua), Naki (Amungme, West Papua), Weya (Dani, West Papua).



## Social organisation

Evidence suggests that this species is crepuscular or diurnal. Captive studies have shown they are among the most social of all macropod species. They live in one male dominated group. Reports of six different vocal sounds by adults that play socially together with juveniles. Mother-daughter coalitions are formed.

Doria's Tree Kangaroo (*Dendrolagus dorianus*). This sub-species is found in montane forests at elevations between 600-3650m and has a distribution of approximately 15,000 square kilometres. *D.d.dorianus* resides in south-eastern Papua New Guinea. It is dark brown in colour, is very robust and very large claws. It is a very heavy animal; males average 13.3kg and females 10.2kg. *D.d.dorianus* have been kept in captivity, mostly within PNG, and have bred in the captive environment. Presently the only captive animals exist in PNG collections.

## References:

Mammals of new Guinea - Tim Flannery (1995)

Tree Kangaroos - a curious natural history – Tim Flannery, Roger Martin and Alexandra Szalay (1996).

Illustrations Peter Schouten.

http://www.iucnredlist.org/details/6427/0



