



## Animal #26

Sugar Glider

The sugar glider (Petaurus breviceps) is an omnivorous, arboreal and nocturnal possum belonging to the marsupial infraclass which – as the name itself suggests – is used to gliding through the air while leaping from branch to branch. Its name also hints at its preference for sugary foods. Its gliding skills are ascribable to the patagium, a gliding membrane extending from the forelegs to the hind legs. This animal has fine-tuned this gliding skill in millennia of evolutionary development, as gliding enables it to both reach food and evade predators. The sugar glider is covered in pale grey to brown fur, which is lighter in color on the underside; despite looking similar to a squirrel, these two animals are not related to each other. The sugar glider is endemic to parts of mainland Australia, New Guinea and a few Indonesian islands; it was also introduced to Tasmania by European settlers in the 1830s. Sugar gliders can bear ambient air temperatures of up to 40 °C through such behavioral strategies as moistening their coat with saliva and exposing the wet area, as well as drinking small quantities of water. In cold weather, sugar gliders huddle together to avoid heat loss, and usually enter a torpor state to conserve energy.







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