



**Koalas** have fingerprints that are so similar to humans' that they can actually confuse crime scene investigators. They also sleep up to 18 hours a day due to their low-energy diet consisting primarily of eucalyptus leaves, which are tough to digest and provide little nutritional content.





**Kangaroos** are excellent swimmers! They use their powerful hind legs to propel themselves through water, and they can even use their forepaws to fend off potential predators while swimming. However, they cannot walk backwards.





**Wombats** produce cube-shaped poop, which prevents the feces from rolling away, marking their territory and attracting mates.





Despite their ferocious reputation and name, **Tasmanian Devils** are primarily scavengers, and their loud screeches are mostly for communication within the species.





**Echidnas**, along with the platypus, are the only mammals that lay eggs. They're part of a group of egg-laying mammals known as monotremes.





The **platypus** is one of the few mammals that lay eggs. Despite its duck-like bill, the platypus is a skilled predator, using electrolocation to detect its prey underwater.





**Emus** are the second-largest living bird by height, surpassed only by their close relative, the ostrich. They are known for their long legs, which allow them to run at speeds up to 30 miles per hour (50 kilometers per hour).





Often considered Australia's wild dog, **dingoes** do not bark like typical dogs; instead, they howl. Dingoes have a unique role in the Australian ecosystem as apex predators.





**Quokkas** are small marsupials with a permanent smile, making them popular in photographs. They are so friendly and approachable that they're often called the "world's happiest animal."





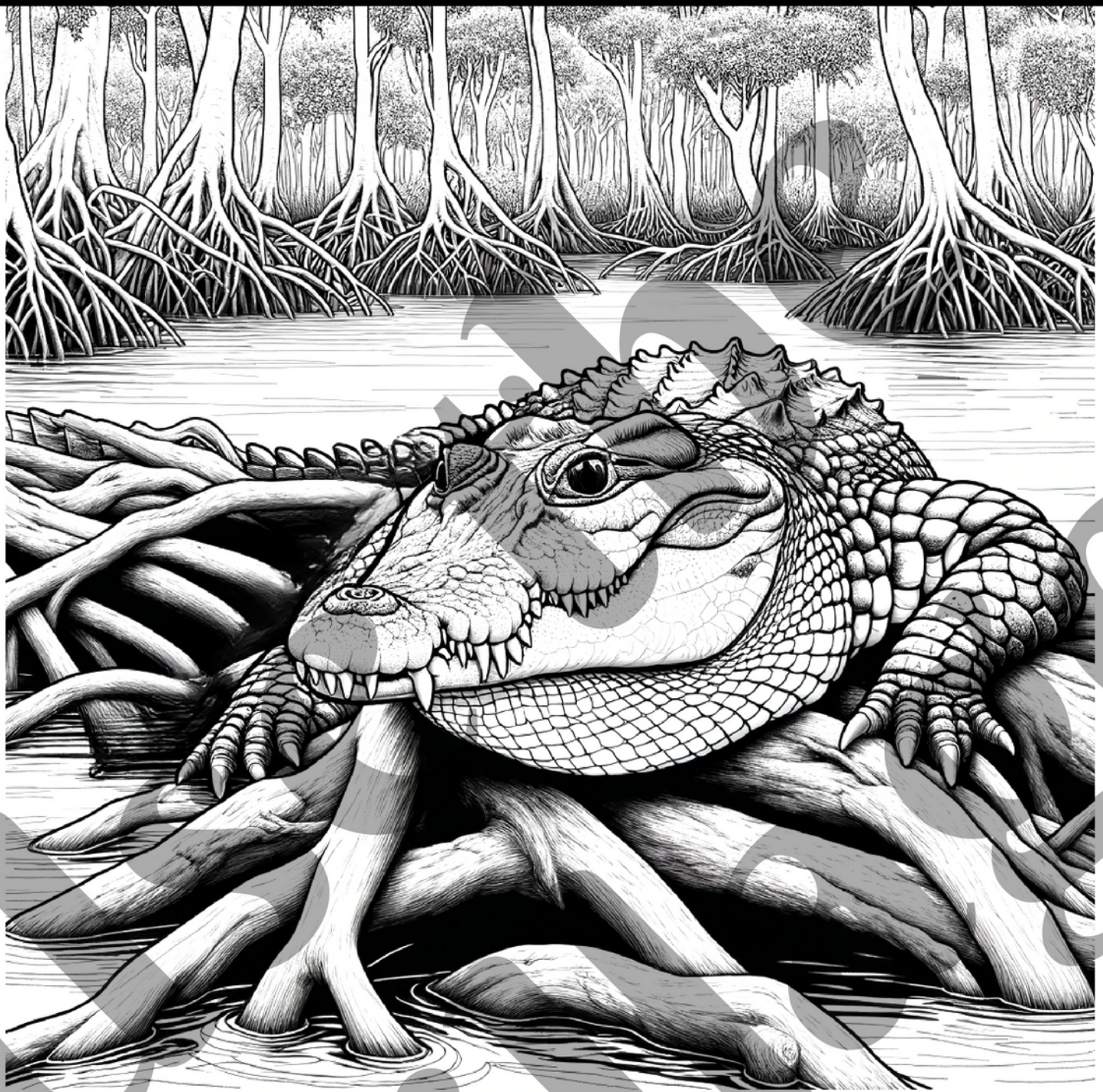
**Cassowaries** are among the largest and heaviest birds in the world and can run at speeds up to 50 km/h (31 mph). They are known for their striking blue and black plumage and a helmet-like casque on their heads.





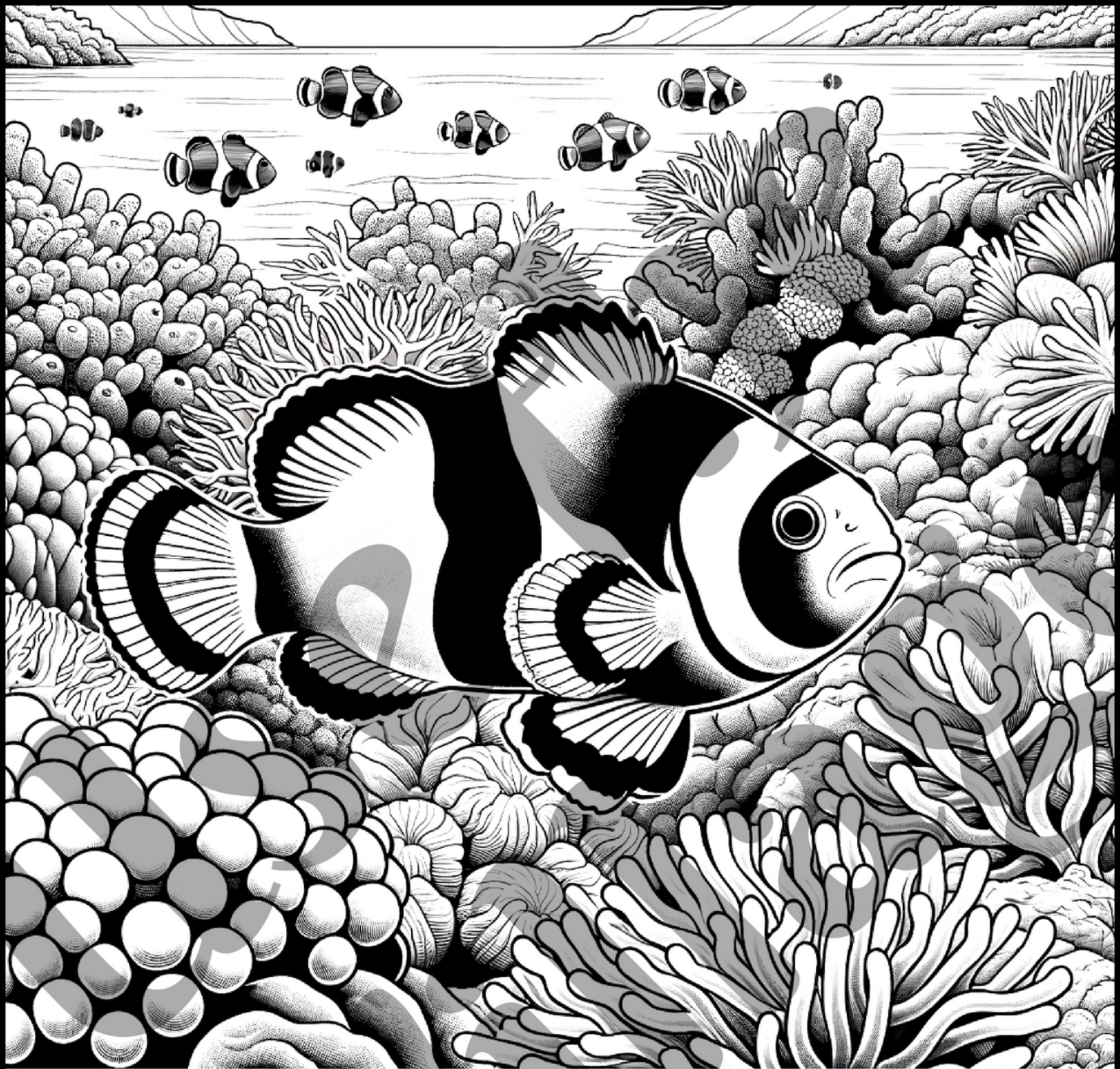
This small marsupial can glide for distances of over 50 meters (160 feet) between trees. **Sugar gliders** are social animals that live in groups and communicate with a variety of vocalizations and scents.





The **saltwater crocodile** is the largest of all living reptiles and can grow up to 7 meters (23 feet) in length. They are known for their incredible jaw strength, which is among the most powerful in the animal kingdom.





**Clownfish** are famous for their symbiotic relationship with sea anemones, living among their tentacles for protection from predators. They are also known for their bright orange coloration with white bands.





**Australian fur seals** have the longest whiskers of any seal species, which are highly sensitive and help them detect prey in murky waters. They are also excellent divers, reaching depths of over 200 meters (656 feet).





The **lyrebird** is one of the world's most proficient mimics, able to imitate almost any sound it hears, including chainsaws, camera shutters, and other bird species' calls.