Kangaroos live in all habitats except for high mountains. They have strong hind legs with narrow feet and four toes. The tail is very strong and muscular. It helps when kangaroos walk and gives them energy while jumping. Front limps are short and have five fingers. The biggest type of kangaroo is 3 meters tall and weighs up to 80 kilograms.

Kangaroos live in herds of up to a few hundred animals. The leader of the herd is male. Kangaroos are peaceful animals and very cautious – when they are disturbed they start to run away and their speed may be even 70 kilometers per hour. During running and jumping the tail works as a steer ad helps kangaroos to keep their balance. When in danger the kangaroo fights and causes deep cuts with claws of front limbs and with the large claw of hind legs. Kangaroos mainly feed on grass and plants. In cold season kangaroos eat during the day and on hot season they eat only at night and at dusk.

The pregnancy lasts about a month (up to 35 days). The females usually have one, less often two babies (joeys), which unassisted move to the nipples covered with the pouch. The newborn kangaroo is less than 25 millimeters long. A day or two after giving birth the female may be impregnated again but as long as the poach is occupied with a young kangaroo the development of the embryo is frozen. The young kangaroo lives in the pouch for 5-11 months. After the first 3-4 months, when its skin is covered with fur, it starts to leave the pouch and gets to know the surroundings. After the next few months it leaves the pouch permanently but still feeds on its mother milk. In that time the female gives birth to another offspring and they both suck milk from the nipples. Each nipple produces milk with different ingredients. With this strategy the female kangaroo may have three children at the same time. – the oldest, which does not live in the poach but feeds on the mother’s milk, the middle one – living in the poach and the youngest – the frozen embryo.