



## Scientists Explain How Wombats Drop Cubed Poop

*Wombats, the only known species capable of organically producing cubes, could inspire future soft tissue manufacturing and transportation methods.*

EMBARGOED FOR RELEASE until Sunday, Nov. 18, 2018, 5:00 p.m. ET

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WASHINGTON, D.C., November 18, 2018 -- Wombats, the chubby and beloved, short-legged marsupials native to Australia, are central to a biological mystery in the animal kingdom: How do they produce cube-shaped poop? Patricia Yang, a postdoctoral fellow in mechanical engineering at the Georgia Institute of Technology, set out to investigate.

Yang studies the hydrodynamics of fluids, including blood, processed food and urine, in the bodies of animals. She was curious how the differences in wombats' digestive processes and soft tissue structures might explain their oddly shaped scat.

During the American Physical Society's Division of Fluid Dynamics 71st Annual Meeting, which will take place Nov. 18-20 at the Georgia World Congress Center in Atlanta, Georgia, Yang and her co-authors, Scott Carver, David Hu and undergraduate student Miles Chan, will explain their findings from dissecting the alimentary systems, or digestive tracts, of wombats.

"The first thing that drove me to this is that I have never seen anything this weird in biology. That was a mystery," said Yang. "I didn't even believe it was true at the beginning. I Googled it and saw a lot about cube-shaped wombat poop, but I was skeptical."

Yang and her co-authors studied the digestive tracts of wombats that had been euthanized following motor vehicle collisions in Tasmania, Australia. Carver, the biologist and Australian counterpart to the group of American mechanical engineers, supplied the wombat intestinal specimens.

Near the end of the intestine, they found that feces changed from liquidlike states to solid states made up of small, separated cubes. The group concluded that the varying elastic properties of wombats' intestinal walls allowed for the cube formation.

In the built world, cubic structures -- sugar cubes, sculptures, and architectural features -- are common, and produced by injection molding or extrusion. Cubes, however, are rare in the

natural world. Currently, wombats are the only known species capable of producing cubes organically.

“We currently have only two methods to manufacture cubes: We mold it, or we cut it. Now we have this third method,” Yang said. “It would be a cool method to apply to the manufacturing process -- how to make a cube with soft tissue instead of just molding it.”

So, why do wombats poop cubes? Wombats pile their feces to mark their home ranges and communicate with one another through scent. They pile their feces in prominent places (e.g., next to burrows, or on logs, rocks and small mounds) because they have poor eye sight. The higher and more prominently placed the pile of feces, the more visually distinctive it is to attract other wombats to smell and engage in communication. Therefore, it is important that their droppings do not roll away, and cube-shaped poop solves this problem.

Yang hopes that the group’s research on wombats will contribute to current understandings of soft tissue transportation, or how the gut moves. She also emphasized that the group’s research involved mechanical engineering and biology, and their findings are valuable to both fields. “We can learn from wombats and hopefully apply this novel method to our manufacturing process,” Yang said. “We can understand how to move this stuff in a very efficient way.”

Carver added, “There is much general interest from the public, both in Australia and internationally, about how and why wombats create cube-shaped feces. Many ideas, some more entertaining than others, have been put forward to explain this, but until this study nobody had ever investigated the cause. This has been a fantastic collaboration which shows the value of interdisciplinary research for making new scientific discoveries.”

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Presentation E19.1, “How do wombats make cubed poo?” by Patricia J. Yang, Miles Chan, Scott Carver and David L. Hu, will be Sunday, Nov. 18, 5:10 p.m. in Room B306 of the Georgia World Congress Center in Atlanta. Abstract: <http://meetings.aps.org/Meeting/DFD18/Session/E19.1>

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----- **MORE MEETING INFORMATION** -----

#### **USEFUL LINKS**

Main meeting website: <https://www.apsdfd2018.org/>

Meeting technical program: <http://meetings.aps.org/Meeting/DFD18/SessionIndex2>

Invited talks: [http://meetings.aps.org/Meeting/DFD18/APS\\_Invited](http://meetings.aps.org/Meeting/DFD18/APS_Invited)

Hotel information: <https://www.apsdfd2018.org/hotels/>

## **GALLERY OF FLUID DYNAMICS**

At the Annual Meeting, The Gallery of Fluid Motion will consist of posters and videos submitted by attendees illustrating the science and beauty of fluid motion. More information can be found here: <https://gfm.aps.org/>.

## **PRESS REGISTRATION**

We will grant free registration to credentialed journalists and professional freelance journalists. If you are a reporter and would like to attend, contact Rhys Leahy or the AIP Media Line ([media@aip.org](mailto:media@aip.org), 301-209-3090). We can also help with setting up interviews and obtaining images, sound clips or background information.

## **LIVE MEDIA WEBCAST**

A press briefing featuring a selection of newsworthy research will be webcast live from the conference Monday, Nov. 19. Times and topics to be announced. Members of the media should register in advance at <http://apswebcasting.com/webcast/registration/aps1118.php>.

## **ABOUT DFD**

The Division of Fluid Dynamics of the American Physical Society, established in 1947, exists for the advancement and diffusion of knowledge of the physics of fluids with special emphasis on the dynamical theories of the liquid, plastic and gaseous states of matter under all conditions of temperature and pressure. For more information about DFD, visit <https://www.aps.org/units/dfd/>.

## **ABOUT APS**

The American Physical Society (APS) is a nonprofit membership organization working to advance and diffuse the knowledge of physics through its outstanding research journals, scientific meetings, and education, outreach, advocacy, and international activities. APS represents over 55,000 members, including physicists in academia, national laboratories, and industry in the United States and throughout the world. For more information about APS, visit <https://www.aps.org/>.