



Cassandra Shriver

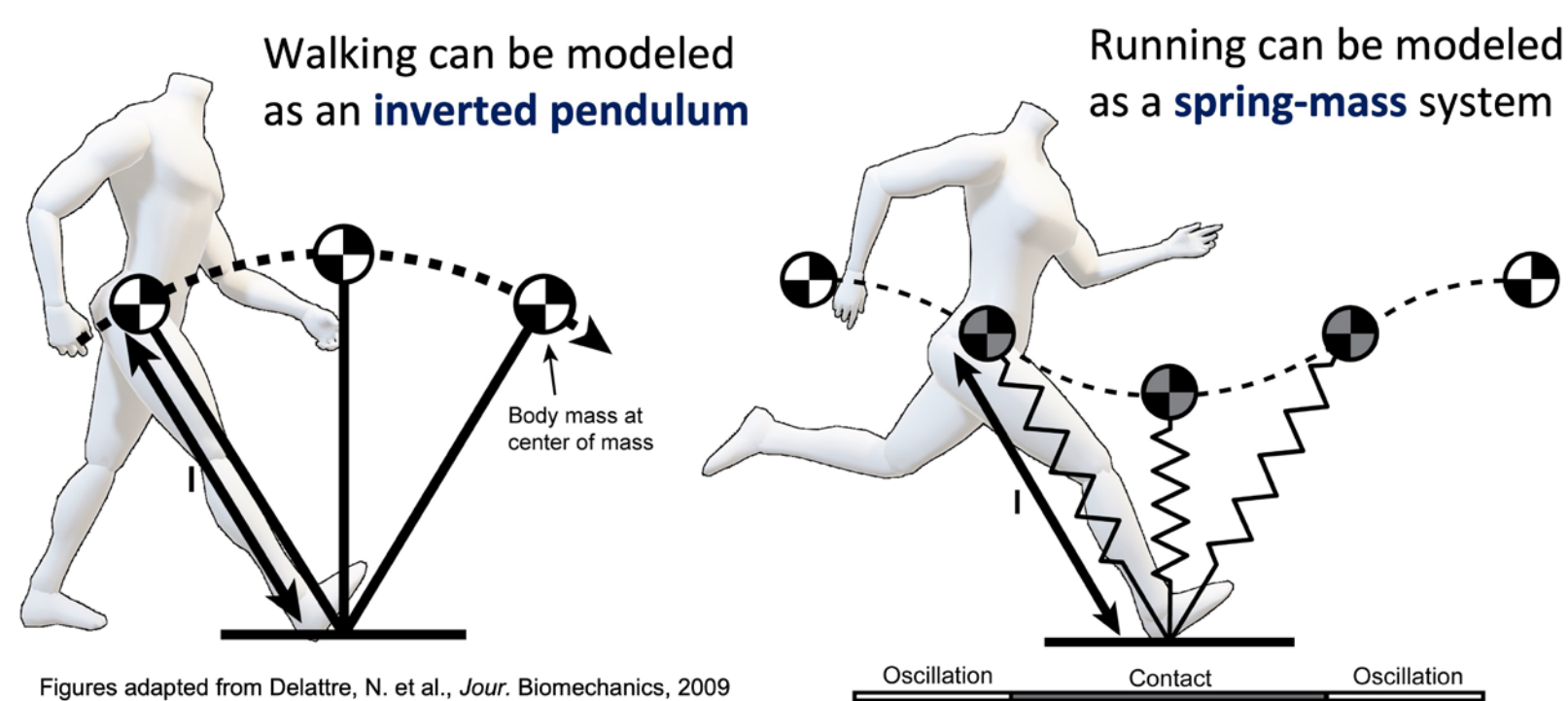
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Hang in there: How do Non-Primate Mammals Climb?

Novel models suggest time scale limitations for how quickly non-primate mammals need to re-grab trees after letting go to avoid falling.

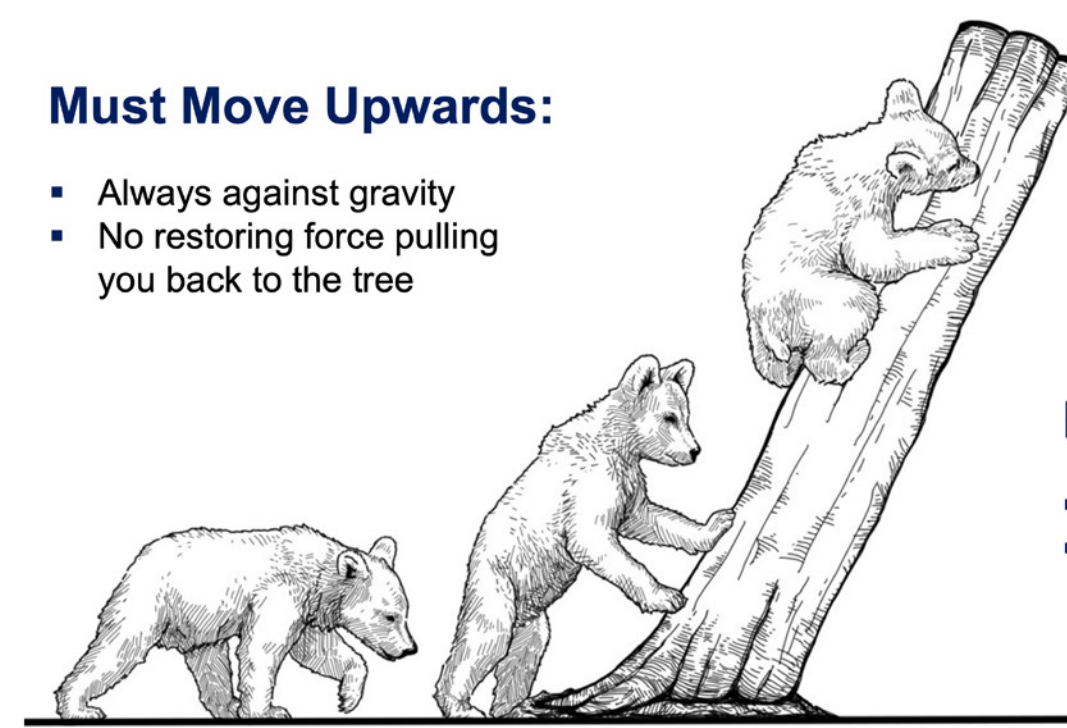
We use pendular dynamics in terrestrial locomotion



Climbing is a more challenging form of locomotion

Must Move Upwards:

- Always against gravity
- No restoring force pulling you back to the tree



Gravity

Must Hang On:

- Grip or claws
- Contact Patterns

Illustration by Benjamin Seleb

Do mammals use pendular dynamics in climbing, too?

Hypothesis:

If mammalian climbers are subject to pendular dynamics, then we can predict time constraints for when limbs must recontact

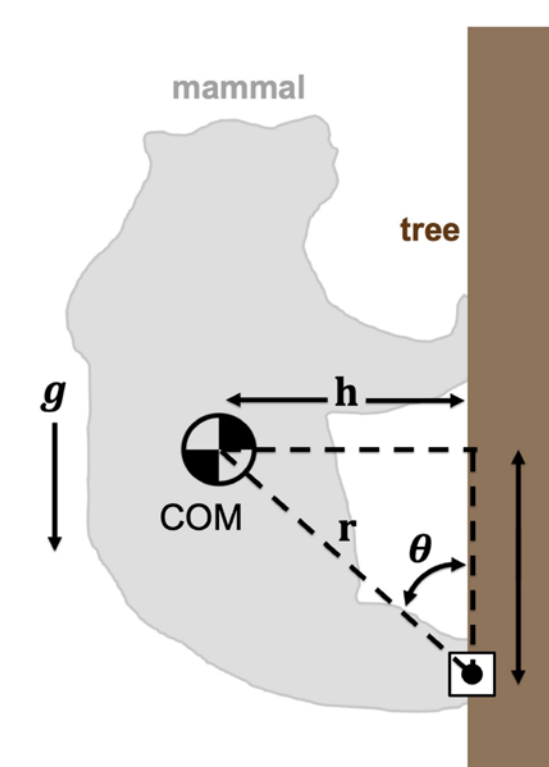


Start position Pendulum fall ? Pendulum catch Reset

We can model the bounding gait as a pendulum

Theoretical time scale for allowable time to fall

$$T = \sqrt{\frac{h^2 + \frac{L^2}{4}}{gh}}$$



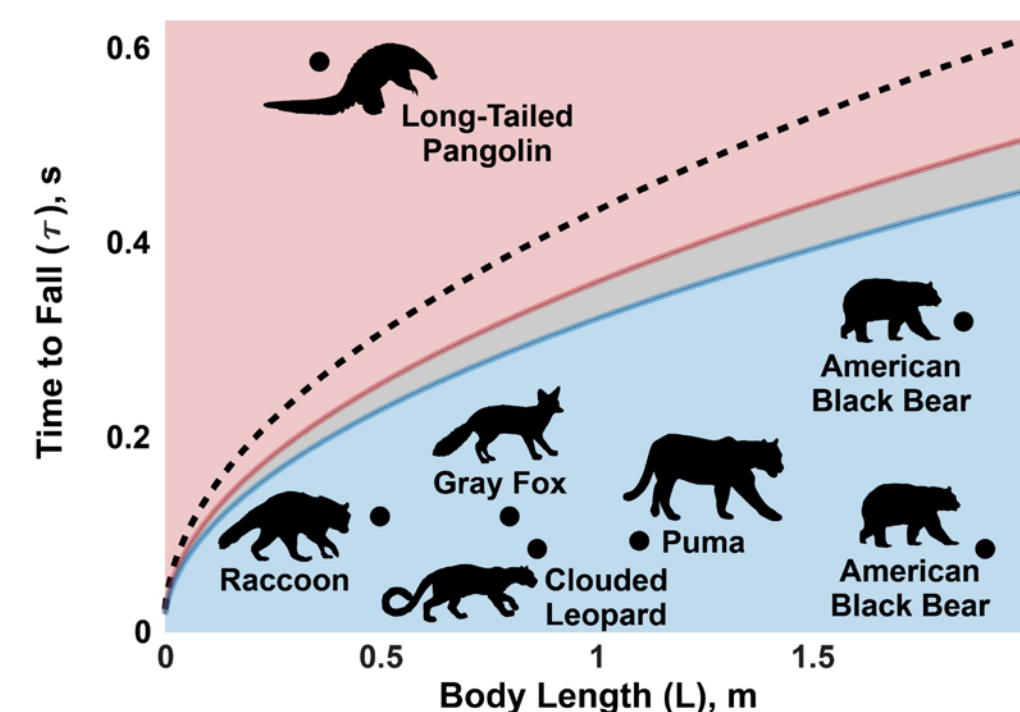
Experimental data acquired via animals at Zoo Atlanta and from online videos



Most climbing mammals using the bounding gait seem to exhibit pendular dynamics...

- Time to fall is too long
- Theoretical time to fall cutoff range
- Time to fall is short enough

- $h = 0.15 * L$
- $h = 0.25 * L$
- $h = 0.5 * L$



... but the long-tailed pangolin relies on muscular action!



The time delay between forelimb release and recontact is too long for pendular dynamics

Instead, the pangolin uses muscular actions for slow extension upwards

