

Addax ... a desert specialist whose survival depends on zoos!



MEASUREMENTS

Length: 4 feet

Height: 3.5 feet
at shoulder

Weight: 130-250 lbs



Desert



North Africa

IUCN
CRITICALLY
ENDANGERED

CITES I

<300 in
the wild

Why exhibit addax?

- Provide urgent *ex situ* support for this IUCN priority species: less than 300 animals remain in the wild, declining 80% in the past two decades.
- Get involved with a strong field program that includes potential future reintroductions to Morocco and Algeria, and share the story of zoo-born addax from the SSP already living in Tunisia.
- Interpret the addax's amazing adaptations to its harsh desert habitat, including broad hooves, white pelage, efficient kidneys, and keen senses.
- Use this flagship species as the cornerstone of a dynamic Sahara-themed exhibit area! Numerous readily available, yet highly endangered, species share the addax's habitat, including desert gazelles, cheetahs, striped hyenas, fennecs, sand vipers, monitors, tortoises, vultures, and bustards.
- Display antelope year-round: addax are adapted to extreme weather conditions (hot AND cold).

Stewardship Opportunities

Sahara Conservation Fund

www.saharaconservation.org

Care and Husbandry

YELLOW SSP: 78.153 (231) in 24 AZA institutions (2017)

Species coordinator: Jamie Ivy, San Diego Zoo Global
jivy@sandiegozoo.org ; (619) 557-3905

Social nature: Herd-living. Typically maintained in harem groups (one male, multiple females). Bachelor groups are more challenging to manage than all-female groups, but both have been successful.

Mixed species: Can be aggressive: space and exclusion zones recommended for mixes. Have been displayed with Somali wild ass, dromedary camels, eland, gazelles, ostrich, and other birds. May hybridize with oryx species.

Housing: Heat-tolerant and cold-hardy. Adequate shade needed in hot weather. Acclimated animals can have access to cold and snowy (but not icy) conditions to 20°F if provided with windbreaks and heated shelters.

Medical notes: A hardy, trouble-free species. Readily restrained in drop-floor chutes, and chemical restraint is typically straight-forward.

Special requirements: Indoor housing should have flexible options to manage social tension during prolonged indoor housing.

Keeper resources: Typical husbandry. Female addax are highly protective of their offspring, and caution is needed when working around them. Rubbing posts or branches are a preferred enrichment item.

Please contact the TAG for full husbandry guidelines.

<http://www.azaungulates.org/>

