

Lowland anoa ... a little buffalo with lots of character!

ASSOCIATION
OF ZOOS &
AQUARIUMS
WILD CATTLE AND
CAMELID TAG

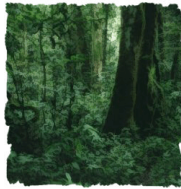


MEASUREMENTS

Length: 6 feet

Height: 3 feet
at shoulder

Weight: up to 300lbs



Rainforest



Indonesia (Sulawesi)

IUCN
ENDANGERED
CITES I

<2,500
in the wild

Care and Husbandry

YELLOW SSP: 78.99.4 (181) in 7 AZA (+4 non-AZA) institutions (2019)

Species coordinator: Telenia Welsh, Point Defiance Zoo & Aquarium
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Social nature: Solitary in the wild. Typically housed alone, in breeding pairs, or in small same-sex groupings (if individuals are compatible).

Mixed species: Anoa can be aggressive, so caution is advised. However, they have been successfully mixed with babirusa, primates, or otters. Success is improved if mixed at an early age.

Housing: Heat source required below 40°F. Enclosure must have options to shift and separate individuals. Mud wallows, sprinklers, and water features are well-used features in warm temperatures.

Medical notes: A generally healthy, hardy species. Mechanized restraint devices or chemical immobilization are recommended for handling.

Special requirements: Can be aggressive, especially during introductions; animals are usually introduced at a young age. Horn sheathing is common to reduce likelihood of injury during initial stages.

Keeper resources: Standard workload. Ornerly individuals should be worked in protected contact.

Please contact the TAG for full husbandry guidelines.

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

Why exhibit anoas?

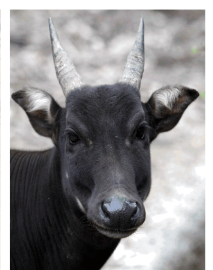
- Get involved with ACTION INDONESIA, the new Global Species Management Plan for banteng, anoa, and babirusa! This exciting collaborative effort combines the expertise of *in situ* experts and zoo professionals to save these flagship species.
- Present a spokes-species for island endemism: the island of Sulawesi is home to anoa, as well as crested macaques, babirusa, maleo, and hornbills, all of which are facing similar conservation issues.
- Open people's eyes to the diversity of wild cattle: anoas are so small, most people don't even recognize them as relatives of cows!
- Enhance educational programming by interpreting the anoa's adaptations to forest life, including size, horn shape, diet, and social nature.
- Take advantage of smaller exhibits, well-suited to the anoa's petite size and solitary nature.

Stewardship Opportunities

Support the ACTION INDONESIA GSMP!

For more information, contact James Burton,
IUCN Asian Wild Cattle Specialist Group Chair.

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Photos by B. Huffman and J. Vazquez-Souza. Published June 2019.