

Asian wild horse ... a success story that needs your help!

ASSOCIATION
OF ZOOS &
AQUARIUMS
EQUID TAG



MEASUREMENTS

Length: 7 feet

Height: 4.5 feet
at shoulder

Weight: 770 lbs



Grassland



Central Asia

IUCN
ENDANGERED
CITES I

< 400 in
the wild

Why exhibit Asian wild horses?

- Present a dynamic exhibit year-round with this hardy species regardless of climate and terrain. It's extensive historical distribution will fit into Asian and European exhibit themes!
- Share a zoo success story with your visitors: the Asian wild horse was saved from extinction by zoos, and has now been reintroduced to the wild!
- Make a lasting contribution to this species' return to the wild by supporting ongoing reintroduction programs in Asia.
- Strike a chord with visitors by connecting this species - the last true wild horse - with the strong past and present horse culture of America.

Get involved with stewardship!

The SSP is coordinating the release of SSP animals into Orenburg Reserve in Russia in 2020. Contact SSP coordinator for information.

Kalamelli Nature Reserve Reintroduction (China)

Contact Dr. Melissa Songer, SCBI: SongerM@si.edu

Hustai National Park Reintroduction (Mongolia)

<http://www.hustai.mn>

Care and Husbandry

YELLOW SSP: 58.63 (118) in 21 institutions (2018)

Species coordinator: Tony Fisher, Minnesota Zoo

tony.fisher@state.mn.us ; (952) 431-9275

Social nature: Usually maintained in harem groups with one mature male and several females. Bachelor groups are most successful when isolated from females. New holders are needed to ensure the long-term viability of this population.

Mixed species: Successfully mixed in zoos with kulan, camels, yak, mouflon, and fallow deer, although much is dependent upon size of the enclosure and the individuals.

Housing: Can tolerate a wide temperature range and climatic conditions, ranging from -29°F to 115°F. Shade and wind shelters should be provided. Enclosure barriers are typically six feet high and can be solid or wire mesh.

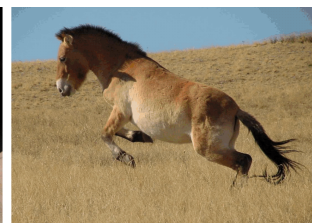
Medical notes: Hoof trimming often required if held on soft or non-abrasive substrates. Testing for Equine Infectious Anemia and Leptospirosis needed before transport.

Special requirements: Requires very rugged equipment for manual restraint procedures. Hydraulic tamers have proven to be effective with this species at several zoos. Anesthetics can be challenging.

Keeper resources: Responds well to training procedures for daily shifting routines or enrichment. Stallions can be very aggressive.

Please contact the TAG for full husbandry guidelines.

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



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