

Grant's gazelle ... gymnast of Africa's grasslands!

ASSOCIATION
OF ZOOS &
AQUARIUMS
ANTELOPE AND
GIRAFFE TAG



Why exhibit Grant's gazelles?

- Increase visitor retention time at your savanna exhibit with a herd of these social, active antelope. Their animated, acrobatic leaps are sure to catch visitors' attention!
- Develop ties with a well-established community conservation project (Northern Rangelands Trust in Kenya), and impart to your guests the impact your zoo has on wild species and spaces, thanks to their support.
- Share how the marked sexual differences in this species' horns relates to their function: mother gazelles use their dagger-like horns to defend their offspring, while males use their long, ridged horns to spar with each other for breeding rights.
- Challenge guests to pick out Grant's gazelle from a line-up of gazelle photos - a fun game that highlights the diversity among gazelle species and kick-starts discussion on conservation concerns.

MEASUREMENTS

Length: 4-5 feet

Height: 2.5-3 feet
at shoulder

Weight: 80-180 lbs



Savanna



East Africa

IUCN
LEAST
CONCERN

140,000
In the wild

Stewardship Opportunities

Northern Rangelands Trust

www.nrt-kenya.org/

Care and Husbandry

RED SSP: 11.28 (39) in 5 AZA (+1 non-AZA) institutions (2019)

Species coordinator: Allison Malkowski, Dakota Zoo

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Social nature: Herd-living, typically with a single adult male and multiple females. Bachelor herds of 2-6 males have been successful.

Mixed species: Mixes well with a wide range of hoofstock, including giraffe, plains zebra, and various antelope; also ratites, storks, cranes, and vultures.

Housing: A hardier gazelle; can handle very hot temperatures if provided with shade, and acclimated animals can tolerate cold climates. Indoor shelter with supplemental heat required below freezing.

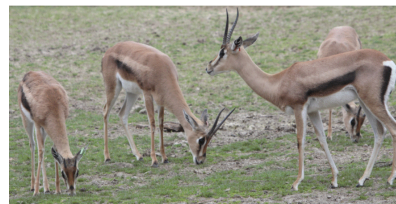
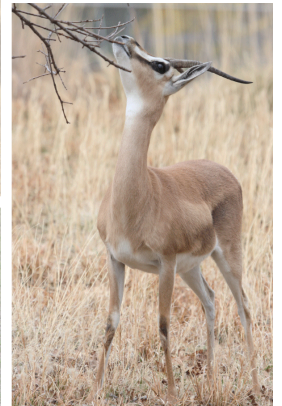
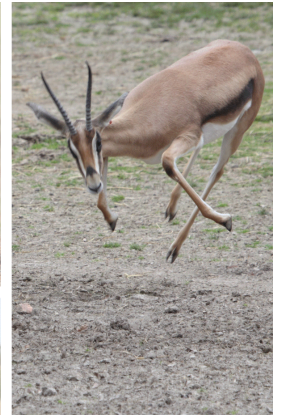
Medical notes: Parasite screening recommended at least twice yearly: neonates can be debilitated by internal parasites.

Special requirements: Breeding institutions require options for separating young males from the herd sire (at 6-12 months). In a herd setting, multiple sources of food and water are recommended.

Keeper resources: Typical workload; group housing can simplify daily care. Keepers need to be mindful of flight distances.

Please contact the TAG for full husbandry guidelines.

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



Photos by B. Huffman. Published September 2019.