

Klipspringer ... a ballet dancer in antelope form!



Why exhibit klipspringers?

- Captivate visitors with this species' ability to negotiate steep surfaces while standing on the very tips of their hooves, ballerina-style. All four feet can stand on a spot the size of a silver dollar!
- Does your gunnite look out-of-place? Klipspringers, which inhabit islands of rock (kopjes) in savannas, can provide context, interest, and a great display.
- Extend your antelope display season! The coarse coat insulates against near-freezing temperatures at high altitudes (or in northern climates).
- Battle common misconceptions among visitors: not all small animals are babies, and female mammals are sometimes larger than males!
- Link together exhibits using a territoriality thread: klipspringers use their large facial glands to claim space, in the same way that lions use roaring and rhinos use dung middens.
- Generate income and reinforce educational messages with an adjacent rock-climbing venue. Or explore sponsorship with a local climbing club.

MEASUREMENTS

Length: 3 feet
Height: 1.5 feet
at shoulder
Weight: 20-30 lbs



Grassland



Africa

IUCN
LEAST
CONCERN

~42,000
in the wild

Get involved with stewardship!

Northern Rangelands Trust (Kenya)
<http://www.nrt-kenya.org/>

Care and Husbandry

RED SSP: 21.20.1 (42) in 14 AZA institutions (2019)

Species coordinator: Cassy Kutilek, Lincoln Park Zoo
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Social nature: Monogamous pairs that do not tolerate adults of either sex.

Offspring need to be separated between 7 and 12 months of age.

Mixed species: Often mixed with rock hyrax; some success with dwarf mongooses, colobus monkeys, geladas, ground hornbills, cranes, and larger hoofstock. Mixing can be difficult due to their territorial nature.

Housing: Tolerate hot and humid temperatures, and moderate cold (to 32°F, and lower, if acclimated). Exhibit barriers should be 8-10 feet tall to ensure containment.

Medical notes: Few medical concerns.

Special requirements: Klipspringers are territorial, and may defend their patch of turf against any sized animal that approaches; size doesn't matter, and they are rarely intimidated by larger animals. Holding space is needed to accommodate offspring at time of dispersal.

Keeper resources: Low workload.

Please contact the TAG for full husbandry guidelines.

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

