

Nile lechwe ... the peacock of the antelope world!



Why exhibit Nile lechwe?

- Provide urgently-needed *ex situ* support for this IUCN Antelope Specialist Group priority species: in the past two decades, the wild population has declined by over 50%.
- Add twice the variety to your collection - and double the visual impact - with this exceptionally striking, sexually dimorphic species.
- Do you have an exhibit that is mucky, marshy, or often floods? This semi-aquatic species might be the perfect fit to fully utilize the space!
- Connect local wetland issues with the global picture through this spokes-species for marshland conservation.
- Draw direct comparisons to other species in your collection with elaborate sexual dimorphism or visual displays, such as eclectus parrots, lions, peafowl, or anoles.

MEASUREMENTS

Length: 4.5-6 feet

Height: 3.5 feet
at shoulder

Weight: 130-250 lbs



Wetlands



East Africa



5,000 in
the wild

Stewardship Opportunities

WCS in South Sudan

www.wcs.org/where-we-work/africa/southern-sudan.aspx

Care and Husbandry

YELLOW SSP: 96.113.22 (231) in 8 AZA (+2 non-AZA) institutions (2019)

Species coordinator: Mike Murray, Lincoln Park Zoo

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Social nature: Usually housed in large harem groups with one adult male, numerous females, and their offspring. Bachelor groups have been very successful and look very impressive! Intact males will tolerate castrated males, even in the presence of females.

Mixed species: Successfully displayed with a wide variety of hoofstock, including white rhinos, giraffe, plains zebra, and numerous antelope species, as well as birds such as cranes and ostrich.

Hybridization risk with other *Kobus* antelope.

Housing: Does well in extreme heat and humidity.

Medical notes: Few concerns. Hoof and parasite issues are rare.

Special requirements: The risk of dystocia is high if females become pregnant after 3+ years of being unbred. If housing females, expect regular breeding recommendations.

Keeper resources: This species tends to have a large flight distance and requires added patience to train/condition, especially if the animals are born in a semi-free range setting.

Please contact the TAG for full husbandry guidelines.

<http://www.azaungulates.org>

