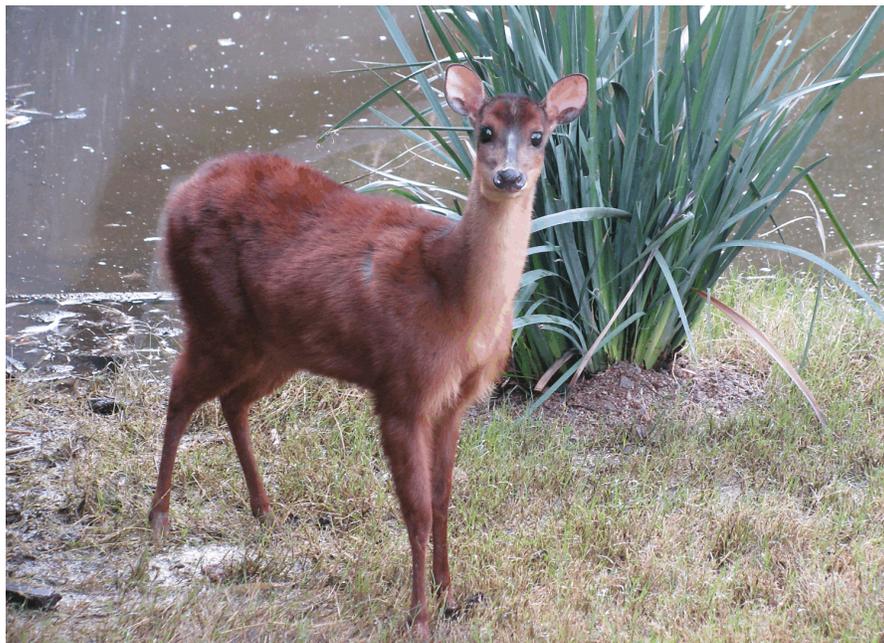


Red brocket ... a literal "splash" of red!



Why exhibit red brockets?

- Challenge the perception that deer are boring and brown: this vibrant red South American species is guaranteed to catch the eyes of visitors.
- Add taxonomic diversity and a splash of color to existing South American exhibits. Brockets mix readily with many other mammals and birds.
- Take advantage of the compact size of these deer by displaying them a variety of enclosures: larger aviaries, small yards, and expansive paddocks provide flexible management options.
- Do your exhibits have underused water features? Red brockets frequently wade in ponds and can swim well, providing a great display and a link to discuss rainforest adaptations.
- Help pull this species out of a demographic crisis. If you are waiting to acquire pudu, consider displaying red brockets instead!

MEASUREMENTS

Length: 3 feet

Height: 2 feet
at shoulder

Weight: 25-70 lbs



Rainforest



Central America

IUCN
DATA
DEFICIENT
CITES III
(Guatemala)

Unknown #
in the wild

Stewardship Opportunities

Brockets remain one of the most poorly studied groups of ungulates. This species would benefit from a champion taking on a new program from scratch.

Care and Husbandry

RED Program: 8.5 (13) in 3 AZA (+and 1 non-AZA institutions (2016)

Species coordinator: Currently vacant. Contact TAG Chair for more info
Michelle Hatwood, mhatwood@auduboninstitute.org

Social nature: Typically maintained in mated pairs or small groups.

Groups can be all female or mixed gender with multiple males.

Mixed species: Successfully exhibited with tapir, guanaco, giant anteater, capybara, and numerous large bird species including rhea, pelicans, flamingos, cranes, and waterfowl.

Housing: Indoor heated housing required below 40°F. Brockets are good jumpers when pressed (8' fence height suggested) and can swim well. Hiding areas should be provided to reduce stress.

Medical notes: Zinc deficiency may lead to hoof abscesses.

Special requirements: Acclimation to various stimuli can help with skittishness. Hand-rearing has helped produce calm females, but is not recommended for males.

Keeper resources: Typical cleaning. Basic husbandry behaviors (targeting, crating, and shifting) have been successfully trained. Browse and water features provide excellent enrichment.

Please contact the TAG for full husbandry guidelines.

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

