

# Red-fronted gazelle ... champions needed!



## Why exhibit red-fronted gazelles?

- Help kick-start an *ex situ* program for this rarely-seen species that is rapidly declining in the wild.
- Want Thomson's gazelles, but having a hard time acquiring a herd? Be one of the first institutions to exhibit this threatened, but overall similar, stand-in species instead.
- Try something besides the standard East African savanna exhibit. The grasslands of West Africa contain a wealth of compatible, eye-catching species including red-fronted gazelle, giraffe, roan antelope, kob, red-flanked duiker, and warthog.
- Highlight the red-fronted gazelle's native Sahel ecosystem, an imperilled semi-arid grassland that is severely impacted by desertification and drought brought about by climate change.
- Expand interpretation on migration: rather than migrating due to temperature, red-fronted gazelles follow rains into and out of arid areas.

### MEASUREMENTS

**Length:** 3.5 feet

**Height:** 2.5 feet  
at shoulder

**Weight:** 55-65 lbs



Savanna



Northern Africa

IUCN  
VULNERABLE

25,000  
in the wild

## Stewardship Opportunities

Sahara Conservation Fund

[www.saharaconservation.org](http://www.saharaconservation.org)

## Care and Husbandry

**Candidate Program:** 18.23 (41) in 1 AZA (+1 non-AZA) institutions (2017)

**Species coordinator:** Charlie Hyde, San Diego Zoo Safari Park  
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**Social nature:** Generally do best in pairs or small groups. Bachelor groups have been successful with up to 3-4 individuals.

**Mixed species:** A very compatible species. Successfully housed with large and medium-sized ungulates as well as pelicans. Hybridization risk with other gazelles.

**Housing:** Tolerate hot temperatures well if provided with access to adequate water and shade. Acclimated animals can be displayed outside in near-freezing temperatures if provided with heated shelter.

**Medical notes:** Few medical concerns.

**Special requirements:** Breeding institutions require options for separating yearling males from the herd sire. In a herd setting, multiple sources of food and water are recommended.

**Keeper resources:** Typical daily husbandry. Group housing simplifies daily care. Keepers must be patient and calm as this species can be fractious when confined. A consistent routine is highly recommended.

Please contact the TAG for full husbandry guidelines.

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

