

Red-fronted gazelle ... champions needed!

ASSOCIATION
OF ZOOS &
AQUARIUMS
ANTELOPE AND
GIRAFFE TAG



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

Care and Husbandry

Candidate Program: 14.19 (33) in 1 AZA institution (2016)

Species coordinator: Charlie Hyde, San Diego Zoo Safari Park
chyde@sandiegozoo.org ; 619-212-9173

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/>



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