

Red river hog ... a colorful pig bursting with personality!

ASSOCIATION
OF ZOOS &
AQUARIUMS
WILD PIG, PECCARY,
AND HIPPO TAG



MEASUREMENTS

Length: 3.5-5 feet

Height: 2.5 feet
at shoulder

Weight: 100-225 lbs



Rainforest



Africa

IUCN
LEAST
CONCERN

Unknown #
in the wild

Why exhibit red river hogs?

- Catch and hold the attention of your guests with these brightly-colored, tassel-eared pigs; their striped piglets are a HUGE draw.
- Large family groups of this active species create a dynamic hoofstock display.
- Multitask your exhibits: red river hogs can be kept with a variety of birds and larger ungulates like giraffe, antelope, and zebras.
- Existing savanna or mixed species hoofstock exhibits can accommodate this species with minimal (if any) modifications.
- Enhance the experience of visitors (and facilitate animal husbandry) by capitalizing on the intelligence of this species: red river hogs are easily trained to perform complex behaviors.
- Reinforce conservation messages surrounding the bushmeat trade on wildlife.

Stewardship Opportunities

Bushmeat Crisis Task Force:

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

Care and Husbandry

YELLOW SSP: 74.77 (151) in 46 AZA institutions (2019)

Species coordinator: Matt James, Dallas Zoo

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Social nature: Can be kept in pairs and large family groups. This species is very dynamic and interactive, frequently displaying social behaviors and a variety of vocalizations.

Mixed species: Mixed with large and small hoofstock (antelope, giraffe, cattle, zebras), medium-sized primates, bat-eared foxes, and various birds. Adequate space is needed to alleviate conflicts.

Housing: A tropical species that is not very cold tolerant. Supplemental heat should be provided in temperatures below 45°F. Red river hogs enjoy wallowing and wading in small water features.

Medical notes: Generally robust. Easily trained for medical procedures including injections, ultrasounds, blood draws, and hoof work. Prone to overheating during anesthesia, restraint, and transport.

Special requirements: Exposure to very rough substrates should be minimized. Competition over food may occur in small holdings.

Keeper resources: Typical cleaning of exhibit and holding areas. A variety of enrichment is necessary to keep animals stimulated.

Please contact the TAG for full husbandry guidelines.

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



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