Reeves' muntjac ... a pocket-sized blast from the past!





MEASUREMENTS

Length: 2.5 feet Height: 1.5 feet

at shoulder Weight: 25-35 lbs

Forests



IUCN LEAST CONCERN

Unknown# in the wild

Why exhibit Reeves' muntjacs?

- · Add ground-level interest to a wide range of existing exhibits, including those with primates. hoofstock, or birds, with this small, active species.
- Surprise guests with the unexpected weaponry of male muntjacs: not only do they have short, sharp antlers, but they have visible canine tusks!
- Raise awareness and funds for the imperilled Annamite Mountain ecosystem of Laos and Vietnam, home to the critically endangered saola and several recently-identified muntjac species, using Reeves' muntjac as a stand-in.
- · Induce countless "aaahs" with these miniature adult deer and their tiny spotted fawns.
- · Capitalize on the public's interest in prehistoric animals with this species that closely resembles primitive deer from 35 million year old fossils!

Stewardship Opportunities

Support snare removal and habitat preservation to help numerous muntjac species via Save the Saola www.savethesaola.org

Care and Husbandry

YELLOW SSP: 50.54.1 (105) in 40 AZA institutions (2017)

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

Social nature: Solitary, but can be kept in small groups with multiple females and a single (rarely more than one) intact male.

Mixed species: Mix well with a wide range of species, including hoofstock (including gaur and rhinos), otters, red pandas, langurs, and cranes. Successfully housed with many birds in large aviaries.

Housing: Tolerate heat and cold well. Bedded shelter (with/without heating) should be provided below freezing and in rainy climates. Fences should be 6 feet high; any windows should be visually demarcated to prevent inadvertent collisions.

Medical notes: Generally a hearty species. Need adequate browse for digestive health. Susceptible to Chronic Wasting Disease.

Special requirements: Can be shy; thoughtful placement of hiding spots and shelters can reduce stress while still allowing visitors to view.

Keeper resources: Typical husbandry; does best with a consistent routine. Care should be taken with handling due to antlers and tusks. Trains well, and typically inquisitive with enrichment.

Please contact the TAG for full husbandry guidelines.

http://www.azaungulates.org/













Photos by B. Huffman and A. Thompson. Published June 2019.