

Speke's gazelle ... a little gazelle with a honkin' big nose!

ASSOCIATION
OF ZOOS &
AQUARIUMS
ANTELOPE AND
GIRAFFE TAG



MEASUREMENTS

Length: 3 feet

Height: 2 feet at shoulder

Weight: 25-30 lbs



Arid grassland



Horn of Africa

IUCN
ENDANGERED

< 10,000?
in the wild

Why exhibit Speke's gazelles?

- Provide urgently-needed *ex situ* support for this IUCN Antelope Specialist Group priority species. Wild numbers have dropped by 50% since 1988.
- Astonish visitors with this gazelle's unique inflatable nasal sac, which amplifies the honk-like alarm call and imparts an extraordinary look. Compare with other inflatable animals, like siamangs and bullfrogs, for added interpretation.
- Use this species to narrate conservation issues in deserts and savannas, with themes including over-exploitation of wildlife and overgrazing.
- Get some instant curb appeal! Herds are active throughout the day, and the small body stature of adults immediately registers as 'cute' with visitors. Not to mention that the tiny calves are especially endearing!

Get involved with stewardship!

Saint Louis Zoo WildCare Institute:
Horn of Africa Conservation Center

<http://www.stlzoo.org/conservation/wildcare-institute/conservationinthehornofafr/>

Care and Husbandry

YELLOW SSP: 26.34 (60) in 8 AZA institutions (2018)

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Social nature: Family herds with one male and several females. Offspring should be separated at one year of age. Bachelor herds are possible with young males, but former breeding males often need to be kept singly.

Mixed species: Large and small ungulates (rhinos, giraffes, other antelope) and various birds. Adequate space is needed to alleviate conflicts.

Housing: Tolerant of high temperatures, but can withstand cool, sunny weather (to 45°F). Indoor housing with heat (60-70° F) needed in cold climates. Can be housed in groups in large stalls if visual barriers are provided.

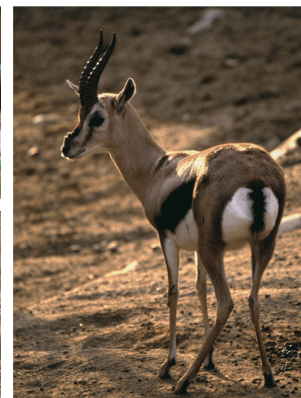
Medical notes: Manual restraint is the best method of handling; anesthesia can be challenging in this species.

Special requirements: Dominance interactions require multiple sources of food and water. Breeding herds do best without other ungulate males.

Keeper resources: 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/>



Photos by M. Fischer, B. Huffman, and D. Wilson. Published June 2019.