

Springbok ... put some *bounce* into your collection!

ASSOCIATION
OF ZOOS &
AQUARIUMS
ANTELOPE AND
GIRAFFE TAG



MEASUREMENTS

Length: 3.5-5.5 feet

Height: 2.5 feet
at shoulder

Weight: 60-100 lbs



Dry grassland



Southern Africa

IUCN
LEAST
CONCERN

2,500,000
in the wild

Why exhibit springbok?

- Put some bounce into your collection! Springbok get their name from the energetic pronking leaps (up to 6 feet high!) they make when excited.
- Break away from the “standard savanna” by displaying a slice of the under-represented Namib desert, with springbok, mountain zebra, gemsbok, greater kudu, giraffe, ostrich, and vultures.
- Augment interpretives on visual communication by sharing surprises from the animal kingdom, like the unexpected white dorsal crest of springbok (erected from a skin fold when excited).
- Share the cautionary tale of European settlement in South Africa in the 1800's. Overhunting and habitat disruption exterminated many species, and springbok are one of the few to fully recover.
- **TAG Recommendation:** institutions are urged to work with SSP South African springbok in place of generic springbok (which are being phased out).

Stewardship Opportunities

In situ initiatives involving this species are currently being identified and reviewed by the TAG.

Care and Husbandry

YELLOW SSP: 36.54 (90) in 11 AZA (+1 non-AZA) institutions (2017)

Species coordinator: Jessi Vigneault, Dallas Zoo

Jessica.Vigneault@dallaszoo.com ; (469) 554-7226

Social nature: Gregarious. Multiple females can be housed with a single male. Male offspring should be separated at weaning to avoid aggression. Young males may be housed in bachelor groups.

Mixed species: Successfully housed with a wide range of hoofstock, including other antelope, giraffe, and white rhinos, and ground birds such as ostrich, storks, and cranes.

Housing: Tolerant of a wide range of temperatures, including extreme heat (to 100°F) and cold; acclimated animals can be displayed outdoors below freezing if provided with access to heated shelter.

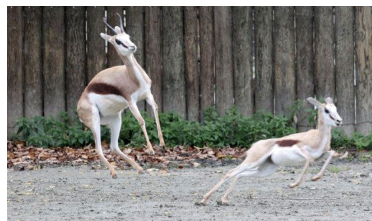
Medical notes: Generally robust. Foot problems are more common in wetter climates. Trauma can be a concern. Parasitic testing (and, if indicated, treatment) recommended at least twice annually.

Special requirements: Substrates should be well-drained to prevent excessive wet/muddy conditions.

Keeper resources: Generally low workload. Browse is popular enrichment.

Please contact the TAG for full husbandry guidelines.

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



Photos by B. Huffman and G. Myers. Published December 2019.