



GRANT'S ZEBRA

Description

Zebras are smaller than horses. They have a mane on their neck and a long-haired tail. Zebras have black skin with white fur. Each zebra has its own individual stripe pattern.

Diet

Zebras are **herbivores** and eat mostly grass.

In the wild

Zebras live in close-knit family groups called a harem with the male controlling the group and protecting it from rivals or predators. Group members rely on each other to look out for danger. Zebras stay close to each other when they migrate in herds of 10,000 or more. When migrating, zebras slow their pace for weak or young members and never leave them behind. The zebra's natural predators are lions, Spotted Hyaenas and African Painted Dogs.

Threats

There are three subspecies of zebra: Plains, Grevy's and Burchell's. The Plains species, which Grant's Zebra is part of, is common in Africa but its numbers have reduced due to habitat destruction.

At Perth Zoo

Our Grant's Zebras share their **African Savannah** home with Rothschild's Giraffes.

Scientific Name

Equus quagga boehmi

Conservation Status

Extinct

Extinct in the Wild

Critically Endangered

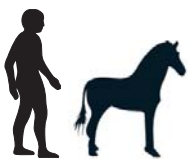
Endangered

Vulnerable

Near-Threatened

Least Concern

Not Evaluated

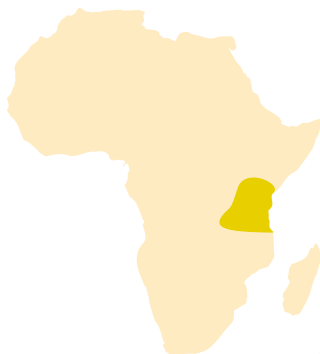


Body Length: 2.2–2.5 m

Weight: 200–300 kg

Gestation: 11.5 months

Number of young: 1



Distribution ■

Distribution: Eastern Africa

Habitat: Open grassy plains

Did you know?

Zebras have several ways of protecting themselves when attacked by predators. The group will huddle together to form a mix of black and white stripes that will confuse the predator that will be unable to tell which end has the head and which end has the tail. The herd may also run away. Zebras can reach speeds of up to 65 kph. As a last resort, zebras can also use their strong hooves and sharp teeth against a predator.

