



# HAMADRYAS BABOON

## Description

Hamadryas Baboons are grey-brown in colour. Adult males develop a shaggy, silvery-grey shoulder mane. The tail of both sexes is 35–61 cm long. Baboons have a large muzzle, rather like a dog, which houses their large canine teeth.

## Diet

Baboons are **omnivores** and eat grass, roots, tubers, seeds, nuts, fruit, invertebrates and small vertebrates.

## In the wild

Hamadryas Baboons have a highly organised, unique and complicated social structure. A male will dominate up to 10 females at a time and form a 'family'. Several families form a clan; several clans form a band; and several bands form a troop. The dominant male maintains these groups or 'harems' by threats and force.

## Threats

Their natural predators are leopards, lions, hyaenas, pythons and eagles.

## At Perth Zoo

The Hamadryas Baboons can be seen in the **African Savannah**.

## Did you know?

Unlike other species, male baboons remain with the clan while females leave to join another. The male's ownership of a 'family' is passed down to his male offspring.

A male baboon 'yawns' as a threat display to show off its canines which can be up to 4 cm long.

Grooming is very important for maintaining the social bond. Less dominant members do a greater proportion of the grooming.

## Scientific Name

*Papio hamadryas hamadryas*

## Conservation Status

Extinct

Extinct in the Wild

Critically Endangered

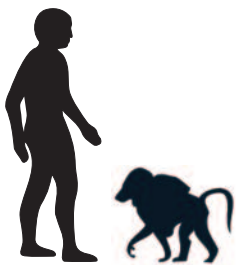
Endangered

Vulnerable

Near-Threatened

Least Concern

Data Deficient



**Body Length:** 65–75 cm

**Weight:** 12–21 kg

**Gestation:** 160 days

**Number of young:** 1



**Distribution:** Ethiopia, Somalia, Saudi Arabia and Yemen

**Habitat:** Rocky desert

