



# Hartmann's Mountain Zebra

*Equus zebra hartmannae*



## Obi

I was born on August 28th, 2015.

My home is over in the **Land of the Giants**, where I live with my mate, Promise. You can tell me apart from her because I am slightly bigger in size, and have longer **"bangs"** at the front of my mane.

I am **inquisitive** and **friendly**. He loves getting pets from our keepers and scampering around when he is outside.

## Promise

I was born on October 27th, 2015.

I live in the Land of Giants with my mate, Obi. You can tell me apart from him because I'm shorter in size and have a **shorter mane**.

I am **vigorous, skittish,** and **headstrong**. I am mostly on alert to find things of interest or grazing on my hay.



## MOUNTAIN ZEBRAS AT A GLANCE

- Hartmann's Mountain Zebra have white with black to deep brown stripes. At high temperatures, the zebras' stripes act as **camouflage**, helping them blend into the "waviness" of the air. **Stripes** also confuse predators by making it hard to distinguish individual zebras.
- Their stripes are also unique to them like fingerprints
- In the wild, they eat grass, leaves, and shrubs. they eat grain, hay, lettuce, and sweet potato at the zoo.
- Zebras have **specialized teeth** to help them graze: incisors to clip vegetation and high crowned molars to grind.
- Mountain zebras have **long pointed hooves** to help them climb the rocky terrain.



### Adult Size:

shoulder height of about 4-5ft



Horizontal Stripes on rump and base of tail

Stripes of intermediate width

Stripes do not extend to stomach; white belly

Avg. life expectancy in native habitats: 20 years

Avg. life expectancy in human care: 30 years

## WHERE ARE NATIVE MOUNTAIN ZEBRA HABITATS LOCATED?



Hartmann's mountain zebras are native to the arid mountainous areas on the edge of the Namib desert. Their range is limited to southwestern Angola and Namibia. They are agile climbers and tend to inhabit mountains, dry-rocky-hilly regions, slopes, and plateaus.

# Zebra Behaviors

## SLEEPING

Hartmann's mountain zebras rarely lie down to rest, but will sleep on their feet with their heads hanging low and ears drooped.

I am most active in the early morning or right before sunset!



## CALLING

Mountain zebras make a variety of vocalizations. Communication throughout the herd can vary between high-pitched calls, snorts, and squeals.

These calls help me communicate with my herd, and my keepers about how I'm feeling.



## CLIMBING

As their name suggests, they exhibit amazing climbing abilities for scaling over mountains. Hartmann's mountain zebras can be found 2000 meters above sea level.

I have hard, pointed hooves that help me climb through rocky terrain.



## WALLOWING

Hartmann's mountain zebras are known to take dust baths, rolling around vigorously in dust and mud, which clings to their fur. This helps keep their skin cool and protected from insects.

In the summer, I like to roll around in the muddy spots of my outdoor habitat

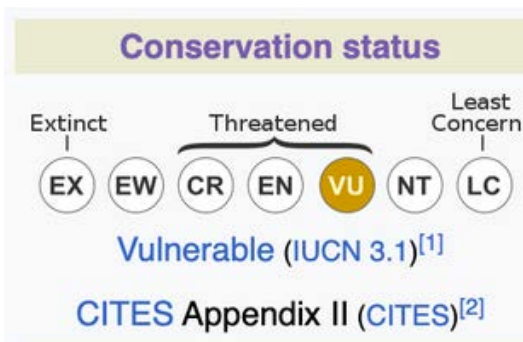


- Mountain zebras are crepuscular, meaning that they are most active early morning and late afternoon to sunset. They can be found grazing and resting during midday daylight hours. Their night vision is thought to be as good as an owl's!
- These animals form small herds with one stallion and several mares with their offspring. Stallions come and go every few years, but mares stay with the herd for life.
- Though mountain zebras live in arid regions, they drink water every day. If they cannot find surface water, they will dig in river beds for groundwater.
- Foals are born at 55 pounds and are up and walking within hours of birth!

# Zebra Conservation

Hartmann's mountain zebras were once threatened by hunting and trapping for their skins. Now they are protected, however, face other threats such as habitat loss, fragmentations, and climate change.

Hartmann's mountain zebras are currently listed as **vulnerable**. There is concern with this species being driven away by local farmers.



## How can we help?

As farmers develop more land for agriculture, wild animals and livestock will compete for pastures and the same resources. We can reduce our demand for meat by doing meatless days or finding alternative forms of nutrition like legumes, nuts, or lentils

Climate change has brought more intense droughts that limit the water supply for zebras. We can reduce our carbon emissions by reducing the use of our cars by biking or carpooling.