

African Cape Buffalo (*Syncerus caffer*)



Location: Continent of Africa within the countries of Ethiopia, Kenya, Malawi, Mozambique, Rwanda, South Africa, Swaziland, Tanzania, Uganda, and Zambia



Travel: Migrate in huge herds for protecting themselves from lions



Water: Drink up to 35 liters a day

Thermoregulate: Wallowing is where they roll in mud to help in lowering their body temperature, and mud helps in not drying out their skin

Communication: Have an intraspecific communication where they communicate among the same species by using grunts, bellows, and gargling.

Conservation/Management

Problems: Habitat Fragmentation, Conflict with Humans

Solution: Work with policy makers to help plan a solution to balance the use of these habitat, and as well as engaging communities to reduce human conflict

Weight: 1000 to 2000 lbs

Diet: During wet season their diet is consisted of green grasses being at 72% of their diet, and 28% contributing to browse species

Body Features

Locomotion: Graviportal

Foot Posture: Unguligrade

Stomach: Foregut fermenter which is a 4 chambered stomach, which allows for slower process for better digestion

Mating Time: Occurs during the months of the wet season, February and July

Gestation Period: 11 to 12 months

Care: Provided only by females

Female Reproductive Organs: Consists of a bicornuate uterine, which is composed of 1 uterus with horns, 1 cervix, and 1 vagina

Relationship: Animals that benefit from cape buffalo are Oxpecker. They hitch rides on the backs of ungulates to pick off ticks and fleas. This relationship acts as a mutualism, where both species benefit from each other.

