

GLOBAL SPECIES MANAGEMENT PLANS FOR BANTENG, ANOA AND BABIRUSA - WHAT WOULD YOU DO?

Aim: To explore the aspects of the Global Species Management plans through group discussion.

Introduce the species: Banteng, anoa and babirusa are found in Indonesia and are threatened with extinction from human activities including hunting and habitat destruction. In 2016 Global Species Management Plans (GSMPs) were created for anoa, banteng and babirusa with the aim of protecting the species' from extinction.

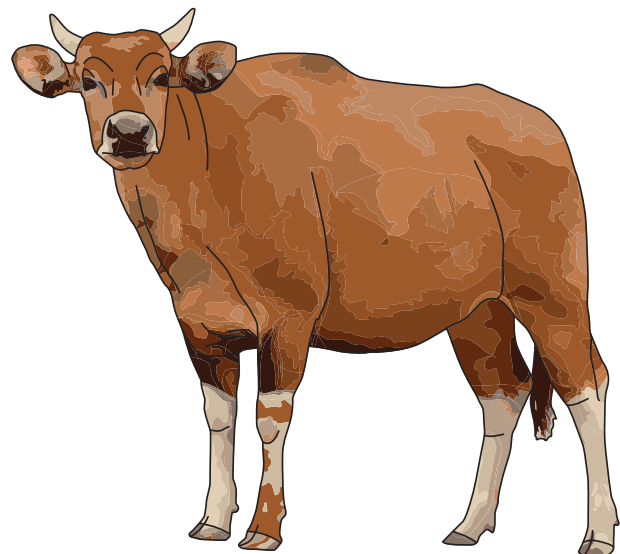
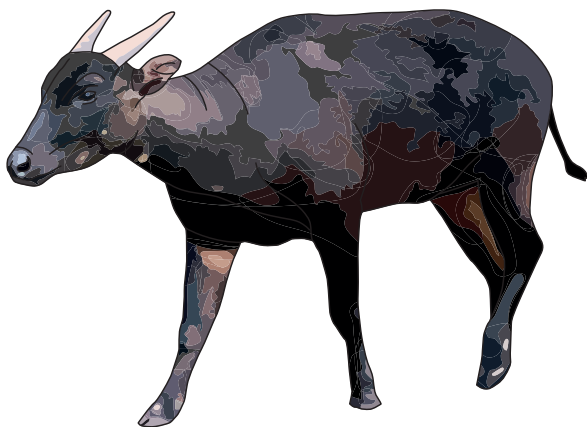
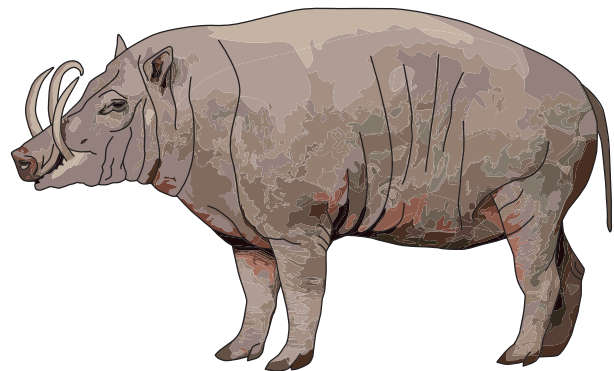
Activity: Make 3 groups, each with a species card and a questions card (or more groups with additional cards). In their groups the students have to think what actions they would take to save the species from extinction. Ask the groups to share their species management plan ideas with the whole class.

After the groups have share their ideas, discuss the Global Species Management Plan for each species which aims to prevent them from extinction through working with Zoos, governments and conservation organisations around the world. Breeding in zoos in Indonesia and across the world is an important part of the plan. Research in zoos and in the wild will provide valuable knowledge of wild populations and support best practice in husbandry and breeding. Education is important to raise awareness of the problems that they face in the wild including hunting and habitat loss and inform people what they can do to help Asian wild cattle.

Questions to ask your students:

Saving Asian wild cattle.. what would you do?

1. What actions would you take to increase the number of banteng, anoa and babirusa?
2. What would you do to protect the wild populations?
3. What would you do to reduce their threats?

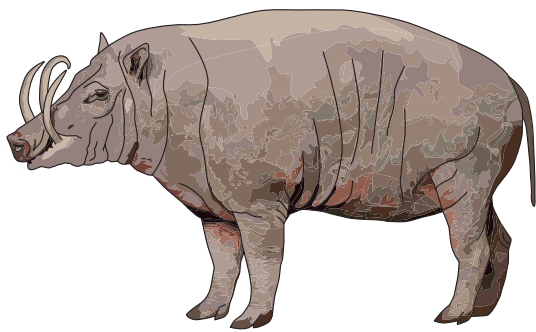


**GLOBAL SPECIES
MANAGEMENT PLAN** | ANOA
BANTENG
BABIRUSA



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CHESTER ZOO

Species:	Sulawesi Babirusa (<i>Babirusa celebensis</i>)
Distribution (where they live):	Sulawesi, Indonesia. They live in rainforests on the banks of rivers and streams. Babirusa are omnivores and eat plants, fruits, roots and small animals.
Conservation status (how many there are in the wild):	Classified as Vulnerable to extinction by the IUCN. There are only around 5000 Sulawesi Babirusa left in the wild. Babirusa are also bred in many zoos around the world as a part of a Global Species Management Plan.
Threats (why they're at risk):	Hunting for meat & tusks and habitat loss due to farming, logging and mining.



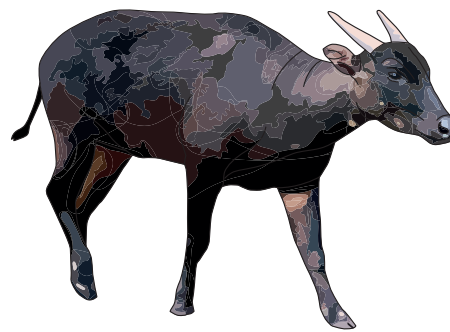
GLOBAL SPECIES MANAGEMENT PLAN

ANOA BANTENG BABIRUSA



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Species:	Lowland Anoa (<i>Bubalus depressicornis</i>)
Distribution (where they live):	Found only on the islands of Sulawesi and Buton, Indonesia. They live in lowland forest and forage on grasses, leaves & fallen fruits.
Conservation status (how many there are in the wild):	Classified as Endangered and at a very high risk of extinction in the wild by the IUCN. Anoa are bred in many zoos around the world as a part of a Global Species Management Plan.
Threats (why they're at risk):	Hunting for meat and habitat loss due to farming, logging and mining.



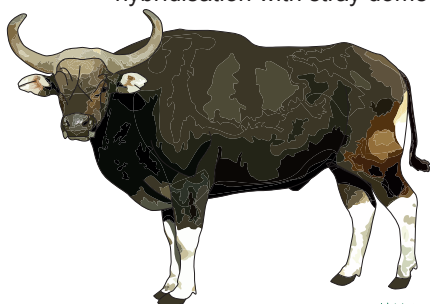
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ANOA BANTENG BABIRUSA



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Species:	Banteng (<i>Bos javanicus</i>)
Distribution (where they live):	There are 3 subspecies - <i>Bos javanicus javanicus</i> on Java and Bali , <i>Bos javanicus lowi</i> on Borneo and <i>Bos javanicus birmanicus</i> on the Asian mainland . They often live in open, dry and deciduous forests and eat grasses, bamboo and fallen fruits.
Conservation status (how many there are in the wild):	Classified as Endangered and at a very high risk of extinction in the wild by the IUCN. There are only around 8000 Banteng left in the wild. Banteng are bred in many zoos around the world as a part of a Global Species Management Plan.
Threats (why they're at risk):	Hunting for meat & horns and habitat loss due to farming, logging and mining. There is also continued risk of hybridisation with stray domestic cattle.



GLOBAL SPECIES MANAGEMENT PLAN

ANOA BANTENG BABIRUSA

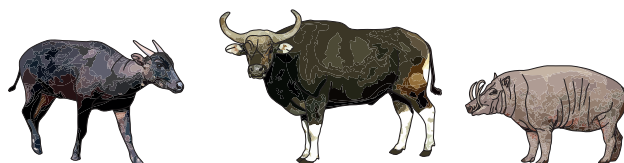


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