



All types of Babirusa are threatened by habitat loss and hunting. The Sulawesi babirusa and Hairy babirusa are classed as being Vulnerable to extinction. The Togian Islands babirusa is classed as Endangered by the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) which means it is at very high risk of becoming extinct in the wild.

Name	There are 3 species (types) of babirusa; Sulawesi babirusa (<i>Babyrousa celebensis</i>) Hairy babirusa (<i>Babyrousa babyrussa</i>) Togian babirusa (<i>Babyrousa togeanensis</i>)
Threats (what's hurting them)	Hunting (for meat and tusks) and loss of habitat due to farming, logging and mining.
Distribution (where they live)	Found on the Indonesian islands of Sulawesi, Togian, Sula and Buru
Habitat (what they live in)	Rainforests on the banks of rivers and streams
Diet/Feeding strategy (what they eat and how they eat it)	Babirusa are omnivores. They eat plants, roots, fruits, nuts and small animals.
Social behaviour (how they live)	Groups (troops) of up to around 13 animals, mostly made up of females with young. Older males are often on their own.
Males and females	Males have large curved tusks which are actually teeth that grow backwards.
Lifespan (how long they live for)	Up to 24 years.
Number of young (how many babies)	Usually 2 young after a gestation of about 161 days.
Interesting fact	They are members of the pig family and the word 'Babirusa' means pig-deer after their unusual appearance.



**GLOBAL SPECIES
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