



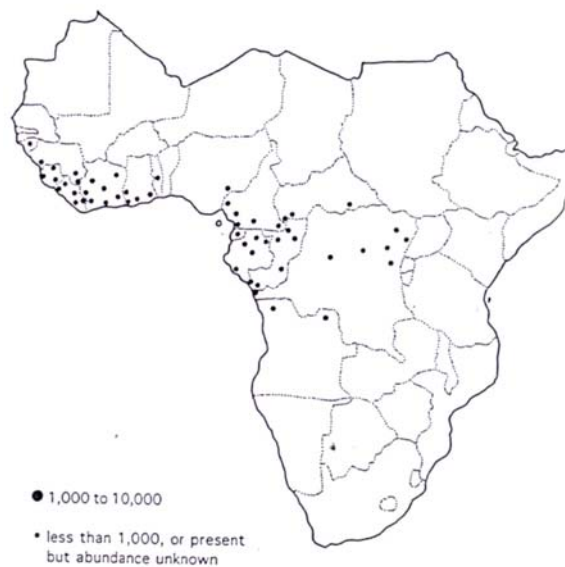
### **BAY DUIKER, *Cephalophus dorsalis***

**Legal Status:** Trade in bay duikers is regulated by CITES as an Appendix II species. They are not covered by the U.S. Endangered Species Act. The IUCN Antelope Specialist Group considers the bay duiker to be Lower Risk (Near Threatened).

**Description:** The bay duiker is a medium sized duiker weighing 32-53 lb. (14.5-24kg), standing 22 in. (56cm) tall and has a head to body length of 34-38 in (75-85cm). Bay duikers are heavily built and have a reddish coat that exhibits a ventral and dorsal black midline and dark brown or black coloration on the legs. The fur is coarse in texture; they have a poorly developed crest on the top of their head. Males have smooth, sharp horns that measure 4-10cm and are used more as stabbing weapons. They may be absent in females.

**Range:** Bay duikers are found across Central and lower West Africa, including Angola, Burkina Fasso, Cameroon, Congo, Ivory Coast, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Liberia, Nigeria, Sierra Leone and Togo. Bay duikers are thought to be extinct in Uganda.

**Habitat:** The bay duiker is found in high and broken canopy rainforests containing thin to dense undergrowth, lowland tropical rainforest and tropical savannah woodland (with grass dominated under story). They are also found in lowland and dense secondary forest.



**Diet:** Bay duikers are primarily frugivorous, with seeds and fruit constituting 60-90% of their diet. They have large mouths that enable them to pick up larger fruits and use their saw-like teeth to crush and break up the fruit. They also strip bark from branches, eat foliage and fallen leaves, and in some instances exhibit carnivorous behavior by eating insects, birds or small mammals.

**Social Organization:** Bay duikers are thought to be territorial, using their preorbital glands to mark the boundaries of their territory. Coming together only to breed, they are not gregarious although two or three animals may be seen at a single location when food is abundant. A single offspring is born and will stay with its mother for up to about six months. Males take no part in rearing young but both sexes will respond to a distress call from the calf. Due to its dense forests habitat and nocturnal habits, observations of the bay duiker are very difficult.

**Threats to Survival:** Extensive population surveys have not been conducted on the bay duiker in the wild. IUCN lists the bay duiker populations as decreasing. Deforestation and the increased hunting of the bay duiker for bush meat continue to put pressure on the wild populations.

**Zoo Programs:** A North American regional studbook is maintained to help manage the animals held in captivity. There are no captive bay duikers in Europe. The AZA Antelope TAG has classified the captive bay duiker population as a conservation support and safety net population. A population management plan is in place for the bay duiker in order to meet the AZA Antelope TAG's three-year population target of 50. Currently there are 15 bay duikers in North America, 10 males and 5 females.

**Conservation:** The bay duiker faces an ongoing population threat from deforestation and hunting for the bush meat trade. Protection of its habitat and education concerning the threat faced from hunting pressures are needed to help the wild populations. No *in situ* conservation projects directed at bay duikers have occurred to date and need to be developed. Research into captive husbandry techniques in North America continues. A husbandry manual for duikers has been published.

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**Wild Status**

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