

BANTENG



GLOBAL SPECIES MANAGEMENT PLAN | BANTENG

Banteng are a large species of Asian wild cattle. There are three subspecies generally recognised. *Bos javanicus javanicus* are found on Java and Bali, *Bos javanicus lowi* are found on Borneo and *Bos javanicus birmanicus* inhabit the Asian mainland.

Male banteng are a lot darker in colour, bigger and heavier than females. Both males and females have horns. The males' horns arc upwards and grow up to around 75cm, whereas the females' horns are smaller.

Banteng are classed as Endangered by the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) which means they are at very high risk of becoming extinct in the wild. They are hunted for their meat, traditional medicines and for sport. Their habitat is being lost due to human activities such as agricultural conversion. There is also the risk of them catching diseases from being in contact with stray domestic cattle and hybridising with domestic cattle.

A very high risk of becoming Extinct in the Wild

FEMALE



DIET
HERBIVORE
WILL EAT GRASSES, SHRUBS,
BAMBOO & FALLEN FRUITS



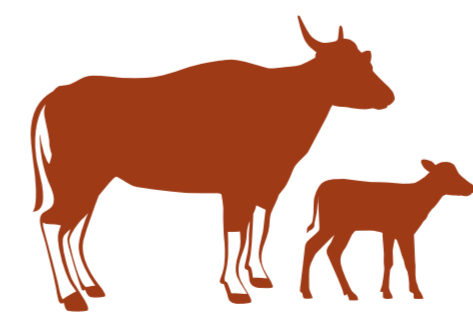
PREFERRED HABITAT
DRY DECIDUOUS FOREST



WEIGHT
600-800 KG



GESTATION
ABOUT 10 MONTHS



YOUNG



LIFESPAN
UP TO 20 YEARS



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CONSERVING BANTENG

Bos javanicus javanicus



GLOBAL SPECIES
MANAGEMENT PLAN

BANTENG



Classified as Endangered by the IUCN, banteng face a very high risk of extinction in the wild.



Banteng are protected by law, but they are still hunted illegally for their meat and horns.



Their forest habitat is disappearing due to human activities such as commercial logging and farming.



Zoos, governments and conservation organisations around the world are working together to save the banteng from extinction through a Global Species Management Plan.

We can all help to ensure the survival of the banteng by raising awareness of the problems they face in the wild.

Say no to hunting banteng and deforestation!



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