

ANIMAL FUN FACTS

THE BABOON

A group of baboons is called 'a troop'. Baboon troops can consist of over 250 members.

Baboons are omnivores, which means that they eat plants and animals.

Baboons share 91% DNA similarities to that of humans.

Baboons are extremely social and use grooming, carefully removing ticks, as one way to bond.

Baboons have 340 different sounds they use to communicate - barks, grunts, screams, yawns, and lip smacking to name a few.

Monkeys are classified into two groups - Old World monkeys and New World monkeys. A baboon is an example of an Old World monkey because it lives in Africa.

Old World monkeys have rump pads and pouches in their mouths to store food. New World monkeys do not.

Old World monkeys have close set small, curved nostrils while most New World monkeys have round nostrils that are set apart.

The baboon's primary predators are pythons, crocodiles, eagles, and large cats such as lions, cheetahs, and leopards.

Baboons are what is known as 'terrestrial animals', which means that they live on the ground. Baboons travel long distances every morning and evening in search of food.

Baboons can survive to live up to 45 years in captivity and 30 years in the wild.



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