**Pronghorn**  
*(Antilocapra americana)*

ORDER: Artiodactyla  
FAMILY: Antilocapridae

**Conservation Status:** The Sonoran pronghorn (*A. americana sonoriensis*) is Endangered.

Pronghorn are endemic to North America, and are the only living members of the family Antilocapridae. In the Pleistocene, about a dozen species roamed the continent. Two things distinguish their horns from those of all other mammals: they fork, and the black, outer, forked sheath is shed annually from the unforked, bony core. The horns of females are shorter and do not develop a pronounced prong–like shape. Pronghorns stay in the open, relying on their excellent eyesight and speed for protection – they have been clocked at 72 km per hour. They communicate with each other visually, by raising the mane on the back of the neck into a stiff brush and erecting the white hairs on the rump. When a Pronghorn activates this visual beacon, it is coupled with an olfactory signal: the rump glands emit a strong smell.

**Also known as:**  
Antelope, Pronghorn Antelope, Berrendo

**Length:**  
Range: 1.3–1.5 m males; 1.3–1.5 m females

**Weight:**  
Range: 42–59 kg males; 41–50 kg females

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**FIELD NOTES**

DATE: ___________________________  LOCATION: ___________________________

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