

SOUTH AMERICAN

COATIS

(**NASUA NASUA**)

CONSERVATION STATUS: LEAST CONCERN*

WE ARE MAMMALS
with a lifespan of 7 years
in the wild and 14
years in captivity

Origin: South America and Mexico.
Diet: Fruits, nuts, insects, reptiles, eggs and small mammals. They are omnivores.
Predators: Humans, wildcats, birds of prey, snakes and crocodiles.
Habitat: Dense forests and wet jungles, mountains, grasslands and dry deserts.



*The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species 2016. Downloaded 01.02.19



Height Head and Body

33-70cm

Tail

32-70cm



Weight

2.5-7kg



Top Speed

15mph

DID YOU KNOW?

Coatis roll tarantulas around to remove their irritating hairs before eating them.

A coati will travel up to a mile a day in search for food.

A baby coati is called a 'Kitten'.

ADAPTATIONS

Coatis have long, bushy tails used for balancing but not to grip. Their elongated snout can rotate up to 60 degrees in any direction and is used to forage for food. They have double-jointed ankles that can rotate beyond 180 degrees, enabling them to climb down trees head-first. Coatis have long and powerful front claws and webbed feet used for climbing and swimming. They have sharp teeth.

REPRODUCTION

Females and the young form social groups of 10-30 coatis called bands. When the young males reach maturity, the band aggressively drive them out and the males live a solitary life, only coming back to mate. Coatis breed at the start of the rainy season when there is a lot of food available. The female will leave her band of coatis and build a nest in the trees or on a rocky ledge. She will carry her young for around 3 months before giving birth to between 2 and 7 babies. The average litter size is 3-4. When they are around 6 weeks old they will re-join the band with their mother.

PLEASE DO NOT FEED THE COATIS