

## Dicotyles tajacu



**Collared peccary**

### Conservation status



### Scientific classification

Domain: Eukaryota  
Kingdom: Animalia  
Phylum: Chordata  
Class: Mammalia  
Order: Artiodactyla  
Family: Tayassuidae  
Genus: *Dicotyles*  
Species: *D. tajacu*

### Binomial Name

**Dicotyles tajacu**  
(Linnaeus, 1758)

The collared peccary (*Dicotyles tajacu*) is a species of artiodactyl (even-toed) mammal in the family Tayassuidae found in North, Central, and South America. It is the only member of the genus *Dicotyles*. They are commonly referred to as javelina, saíno, or báquiro, although these terms are also used to describe other species in the family.<sup>79</sup>

### Characteristics

The collared peccary stands around 510–610 mm (20–24 in) tall at the shoulder and is about 1.0–1.5 m (3 ft 3 in – 4 ft 11 in) long. It weighs between 16 and 27 kg (35 and 60 lb).<sup>80</sup>

The collared peccary is a species widely dispersed from tropical to subtropical America, from the southwestern United States to northern Argentina in South America. The only Caribbean island where it is native is the island of Trinidad, although this species has been introduced to Cuba.<sup>81</sup>

### Behaviour

Collared peccaries are diurnal animals that live in groups of 1 to 20 members, but on average between 6 to 9 members generally. They sleep at night in burrows, or often under the roots of trees.

Although they usually ignore human presence, collared peccaries may react if threatened, using long fangs that sharpen themselves when they open and close their mouths. Additionally, they release a very strong musk if they feel alarmed.<sup>81</sup>