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= = Ecology = =
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Capybaras are semi @-@ aquatic mammals found throughout almost all countries of South America (except Chile). They live in densely forested areas near bodies of water, such as lakes, rivers, swamps, ponds, and marshes, as well as flooded savannah and along rivers in tropical forest. Capybara have flourished in cattle ranches. They roam in home ranges averaging 10 hectares (25 acres) in high @-@ density populations.

Many escapees from captivity can also be found in similar watery habitats around the world. Sightings are fairly common in Florida, although a breeding population has not yet been confirmed. In 2011, one was spotted in the Central Coast of California.

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= = = Diet and predation = = =
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Capybaras are herbivores, grazing mainly on grasses and aquatic plants, as well as fruit and tree bark. They are very selective feeders and will feed on the leaves of one species and disregard other species surrounding it. They eat a greater variety of plants during the dry season, as fewer plants are available. While they eat grass during the wet season, they have to switch to more abundant reeds during the dry season. Plants that capybaras eat during the summer lose their nutritional value in the winter and therefore are not consumed at that time. The capybara 's jaw hinge is not perpendicular and they thus chew food by grinding back @-@ and @-@ forth rather than side @-@ to @-@ side. Capybaras are autocoprophagous, meaning they eat their own feces as a source of bacterial gut flora, to help digest the cellulose in the grass that forms their normal diet, and to extract the maximum protein and vitamins from their food. They may also regurgitate food to masticate again, similar to cud @-@ chewing by a cow. As is the case with other rodents, the front teeth of capybaras grow continuously to compensate for the constant wear from eating grasses; their cheek teeth also grow continuously.

Like its cousin the guinea pig , the capybara does not have the capacity to synthesize vitamin C , and capybaras not supplemented with vitamin C in captivity have been reported to develop gum disease as a sign of scurvy .

They can have a life span of 8 ? 10 years on average , but live less than four years in the wild , as they are " a favourite food of jaguar , puma , ocelot , eagle and caiman " . The capybara is also the preferred prey of the anaconda .

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= = Social organization = =
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Capybaras are gregarious. While they sometimes live solitarily, they are more commonly found in groups that average 10 ? 20 individuals, with two to four adult males, four to seven adult females, and the remainder juveniles. Capybara groups can consist of as many as 50 or 100 individuals during the dry season when the animals gather around available water sources. Males establish social bonds, dominance, or, general group census. They can make dog @-@ like barks when threatened or when females are herding young.

Capybaras have two types of scent glands; a morillo, located on the snout, and anal glands. Both sexes have these glands, but males have much larger morillos and use their anal glands more frequently. The anal glands of males are also lined with detachable hairs. A crystalline form of scent secretion is coated on these hairs and is released when in contact with objects like plants. These hairs have a longer @-@ lasting scent mark and are tasted by other capybaras. Capybara scent @-@ mark by rubbing their morillo on an object, or by walking over scrub and marking it with their anal glands. Capybara can spread their scent further by urinating; however, females usually mark without urinating and scent @-@ mark less frequently than males overall. Females mark more often during the wet season when they are in estrus. In addition to objects, males will also scent

@-@ mark females .

= = = Reproduction = = =

When in estrus , the female 's scent changes subtly and nearby males begin pursuit . In addition , a female will alert males she is in estrus by whistling though her nose . During mating , the female has the advantage and mating choice . Capybaras mate only in water , and if a female does not want to mate with a certain male , she will either submerge or leave the water . Dominant males are highly protective of the females , but they usually cannot prevent all the subordinates from copulating . The larger the group , the harder it is for the male to watch all the females . Dominant males secure significantly more matings than each subordinate , but subordinate males , as a class , are responsible for more matings than each dominant male . The lifespan of the capybara 's sperm is longer than that of other rodents .

Capybara gestation is 130 ? 150 days , and usually produces a litter of four capybara babies , but may produce between one and eight in a single litter . Birth is on land and the female will rejoin the group within a few hours of delivering the newborn capybaras , which will join the group as soon as they are mobile . Within a week , the young can eat grass , but will continue to suckle ? from any female in the group ? until weaned at about 16 weeks . The young will form a group within the main group . Alloparenting has been observed in this species . Breeding peaks between April and May in Venezuela and between October and November in Mato Grosso , Brazil .

= = = Activities = = =

Though quite agile on land (capable of running as fast as a horse) , capybaras are equally at home in the water . They are excellent swimmers , and can remain completely submerged for up to five minutes , an ability they use to evade predators . Capybaras can sleep in water , keeping only their noses out of the water . As temperatures increase during the day , they wallow in water and then graze during the late afternoon and early evening . They also spend a lot of time wallowing in mud . They rest around midnight and then continue to graze before dawn .

= = Conservation and human interaction = =

Capybaras are not considered a threatened species; their population is stable throughout most of their South American range, though in some areas hunting has reduced their numbers.

Capybaras are hunted for their meat and pelts in some areas, and otherwise killed by humans who see their grazing as competition for livestock. In some areas, they are farmed, which has the effect of ensuring the wetland habitats are protected. Their survival is aided by their ability to breed rapidly

Capybaras have adapted well to the urbanization in South America. They can be found in many areas in zoos and parks, and may live for 12 years in captivity. Capybaras are gentle and will usually allow humans to pet and hand @-@ feed them, but physical contact is normally discouraged as their ticks can be vectors to Rocky Mountain spotted fever.

The European Association of Zoos and Aquaria (EAZA) tasked Drusillas Park in Alfriston, Sussex to keep the studbook for capybaras, to monitor captive populations in Europe. The studbook includes information about all births, deaths and movements of capybaras, as well as how they are related.

Capybaras are farmed for meat and skins in South America . The meat is considered unsuitable to eat in some areas , while in other areas it is considered an important source of protein . In parts of South America , especially in Venezuela , capybara meat is popular during Lent and Holy Week as the Catholic Church previously gave a special dispensation that allows for its consumption while other meats are generally forbidden .

Although it is illegal in some states, capybaras are occasionally kept as pets in the United States. The image of a capybara features on the \$ 2 coin of the Uruguayan peso.