

Chapter 1 : How to Help An Injured Wild Animal | Animalplex

Most zoos are not only great places to get up close to wildlife, but many are also doing their part to bolster dwindling populations of animals still living free in the wild.

Amid a global extinction crisis, wildlife biologists are calling on animal parks to do more for conservation. Can city zoos shift from just displaying animals in time to save species in peril—and themselves? After several years of construction, the new facility opened amid a hail of publicity, with banners draped from streetlights across the city for weeks ahead of time, and a red-carpet cocktail reception for VIPs and celebrities on the big night. A pavilion evoking Thai architecture displayed conservation efforts and the ways visitor donations help elephants in the wild. Despite such accoutrements, the zoo soon found itself in court defending accusations that the exhibit was inhumane. The more scientists learn about animal behavior, the more zoos seem in conflict with zoology. Meanwhile, wildlife is in crisis: Between habitat destruction, poaching, and a host of other threats, populations are crashing and species are disappearing at a record clip. Zoos present wildlife as though tigers and sifakas were as plentiful as chipmunks and squirrels, though an honest re-creation of the situation in the wild would present visitors with a long walk through mostly empty space. A visit to a zoo can be an eerie and disconcerting experience for anyone who knows about the Anthropocene extinction crisis, like that of a hipster plopped down in Branson, Mo. Moments earlier, it was in a dog crate in the back of an SUV. After a long drive from Los Angeles Zoo, where the bird received medical treatment, a U. Fish and Wildlife Service official rereleased it into the wild. Lauren Wade Zoos originated as displays of power by monarchs and existed mainly as such from ancient Egypt to Bourbon France. The Enlightenment saw the first use of captive animals for research or what passed for research in those days, a practice that expanded during the Victorian era, with its fascination with exploring the natural world. The first zoos in the U. Also, boards of directors often consist of local rich guys who see the city zoo as a community resource—more similar to the symphony orchestra or the parks department than to the World Wildlife Fund. Zoos are complex organizations juggling a mix of responsibilities: They can bring their knowledge to the field and many do. They can raise money: Anything from support for anti-poaching enforcement to programs to convince humans who share habitat with threatened wildlife the importance of preserving the animals would be welcome, say field conservationists. Yet at many zoos, Boyle says, only 1 percent of the budget goes to conservation. We lost over 35, elephants to poaching in But you have no idea if that had any positive impact or whether they just went on a nice vacation. My personal opinion is that if you exhibit animals from all over the world, you have the responsibility to contribute to the conservation of all of those animals in the wild. The population of lions in the wild has fallen by half just since Cheetahs are critically endangered, and elephant, tiger, giant tortoise, and rhino poaching are out of control. This does not sound like such a big deal until you know that the bird was a California condor, and that 27 years earlier there were 22 specimens of the species alive. The plan was to breed the birds in captivity and reintroduce them into the wild, which the U. There were bizarre reports of condors engaging in group sex and eating underwear. So the recovery plan shifted, and zoos began using puppets for a longer period, and releasing the young condors later. Lauren Wade This has been going quite well. The bird on the rock, , was the wild-hatched offspring of captive-bred parents who both hatched in in San Diego and were puppet-reared there. The Zoo is a privately owned facility of nearly animals on 30 acres that saw about half a million visitors in Condors are some ugly-ass birds, but Sandhaus loves them. They rely heavily on social learning, which is also highly unusual, and they play. Fish and Wildlife Service. Thermal columns the birds ride in their search for carrion were beginning to carry up the mountainside. Sandhaus brought me here because this site was critical to the discovery a few years ago that condors were dying after eating bits of trash. Condors travel up to miles a day in search of food—well outside the boundaries of the wildlife refuge. Zoo employees and volunteers set up observation blinds near the nests and climbed down into them—condors are not helicopter parents, and will leave the nest for days at a time, even when raising offspring, checking in via the occasional flyover—to see what was going on. Microtrash was found in the nests, so the zoo began efforts to reduce through volunteer roadside cleanups the amount of trash available to

them. Why a bird would feed a piece of garbage to its young remains a mystery. The condors all wear radio tags a technology first applied in wildlife conservation by Iain Douglas-Hamilton, incidentally, so when the zoo finds they are congregating by a turnout, volunteers head to the spot and pick up any microtrash they find. The little guy was kidnapped and helicoptered to Los Angeles Zoo, where veterinary surgeons removed the trash and stitched up the baby; officials from FWS returned it to its nest. The parents probably never noticed it was gone, but zoo volunteers continued to train a telescope on the bird postop to look for signs of infection. Yes, getting zoos to do field conservation is a big ask. Santa Barbara Zoo is working in its own backyard, which is a way, said several wildlife biologists I spoke to, small zoos like it can make a significant contribution to wildlife. His programs study biodiversity and biogeography in unique and biologically diverse habitats threatened via multiple vectors, including population growth, political instability, and logging. The rainforest has been a resource for locals going back centuries; that only became a problem when people started living longer on average, placing more pressure on the resource, and multinational corporations swooped in to harvest timber for sale overseas. The organization has also been responsible for the naming of an astonishing 21 new lemur species. His zoo-supported NGO further works with government to establish land rights: The farmers must agree in return to plant trees on half their land as permanent forest, plant 35 percent of the acreage for harvestable timber, and plant 15 percent for commercial crops and fruit trees. Other locals are paid to plant trees with vouchers they can trade in for low-polluting, high-efficiency stoves, which obviate their need to cut down the forest while promoting health and wealth. Zoos already have expertise field biologists can use. Then I headed over to the Wildlife Conservation Society website and downloaded its annual report. That means more than half the money AZA members spend on conservation comes from one organization. Now we have 48, but we lost some forest over the summer. In 10 years everything is gonna be gone, including the species, unless we do something locally. But we figured that was our issue; a kid ought to go to the zoo. At the giraffe exhibit, a baby giraffe nuzzled its mother along the neck; Vivian, held by her own mother, mimicked the gesture. One showered itself with its trunk, and Vivian, who knew a little sign language, started to make the sign for water. Should they even exist? Some would like to see the practice of exhibiting animals for our amusement banned, and Costa Rica is planning to do just that. Data he collected in the s, along with his subsequent political efforts, make him the single person most responsible for the worldwide ban on ivory trading. Zoos can be a conduit for sharing the sense of wonder and understanding of animals that I have. It went on to tell about 96 Elephant s. It was leveraging the crisis wild African elephants now face to raise money for the maintenance of captive Asian elephants. Time will tell whether efforts like L. The success or failure of such efforts, and whether or not more zoos will get more involved, may determine whether zoos themselves become museums of natural history.

Chapter 2 : Rehabilitation Program » Big Bear Alpine Zoo

When there is an animal in trouble, hit by a car, injured or confiscated for illegal possession, we are here to help. We believe that each life is worth trying to save! Every animal that comes to our facility has been orphaned or injured in some way.

Only a few heartless souls out there would leave an injured kitten to suffer. Unfortunately, however, this same empathy does not seem to apply to injured wild animals. Why wild and domestic animals are viewed differently can only be guessed; perhaps because people cannot cuddle with a wild animal, they view it as less capable of emotions or feeling fear or pain. Regardless, for us animal lovers, leaving any injured animal for certain death being injured in the wild generally means this is not an option. Assess the Situation – From Afar: Wild animals are fearful of humans just as we generally are of them. Neither humans nor the animals know what to expect of the other; and an injured wild animal is in survival mode meaning that depending on the severity of its injuries, it is even more likely to attack you in what it believes is self-defense. And this could result in injury to you or further injury to the animal. In addition to injury, you must be very careful with wild animals in general. Animals like raccoons, skunks, bats, and foxes can carry rabies. Animals like mice, rabbits, birds, and deer can carry diseases and infections. So, what you should first do is examine the animal from afar. Ask yourself the following: What exactly about the animal attracted your extended attention? For instance, did you notice a bird because it was attempting to fly unsuccessfully? Is the animal an adult or a baby? Does it seem aware of its surroundings? Or are its injuries so severe that it is in shock? Are there any discernible injuries? What seems to be wrong with the animal? Is there anything around the animal that could have caused its injuries? Contact a Wildlife Rehabilitation Center? So the question is, who should you take it to or ask to pick it up? Wildlife rehab centers are generally non-profits that take in injured and sick wild animals to rehabilitate them and release them back into their natural habitats. They have experience with a wide variety of wild animals and they should be the first place you contact; unless the animal is posing a serious threat to you or your family, do not call animal control unless you are instructed to by the wildlife rehab center. Upon contacting the center, they will ask you a series of questions about the animal. The center will explain to you how to go about bringing the animal in. Many times, wildlife rehab centers also have people to come and get an animal if you are not able to put it in a carrier yourself.

Chapter 3 : Do zoos help or hurt animals? | SiOWfa Science in Our World: Certainty and Controversy

Zoos and aquariums are great places to get up close to wildlife from around the world, particularly species that you never would have seen otherwise. But these institutions do much more than give us a chance to ogle the animals. They are also playing a vital role in the conservation of our.

Explore the latest strategic trends, research and analysis Today, many zoos promote the protection of biodiversity as a significant part of their mission. The modern American zoo that emerged in the late 19th century fancied itself as a center of natural history, education, and conservation, but zoos have also always been in the entertainment business. Zoos also face a formidable set of practical constraints — namely space, capacity, resources, and in some cases, expertise — that will continue to bedevil their ability to make a dent in the extinction crisis. At the same time, wildlife protection does run deep in the history of zoos. The Bronx Zoo in New York, for example, led one of the earliest captive breeding and reintroduction efforts, helping to save the American bison from fading into oblivion more than a century ago. The goal is to create healthy and genetically diverse animal populations of these species across the zoo community, an effort that can ultimately aid the conservation of the species in the wild. Reintroduction is a dicey business given the many biological and social factors that determine the viability of a population over time. A young and healthy giraffe considered a so-called surplus animal by the zoo managers, Marius was shot and his body was dissected before a public audience. The zoo argued that the decision was made on scientific grounds: That includes thinking about how we influence the future of animals and ecosystems outside zoo walls with a thousand lifestyle decisions, from our consumer habits and energy consumption, to our transportation choices and what we put on our dinner plates. Take just one example, the mass production of palm oil. Widely used for cooking and commercial food production, its cultivation has resulted in severe habitat destruction and fragmentation in Indonesia. There is a further challenge. As zoos become more engaged in conservation in the coming decades, the natural world will be further pressured and degraded by human activities. In many cases, nature preserves will likely require more human control than they have in the past in order to deliver the same conservation benefits. As it does, our understanding of what zoos are and what we want them to be — entertainment destinations, science centers, conservation arks, sustainability leaders — will also change. We should also expect them to actually deliver on the swelling conservation rhetoric, especially when their entertainment and recreation interests run up against their expanding vision for biodiversity protection. But it reminds us of the scope of the challenge. To paraphrase Dr Seuss, we all run the zoo. Published in collaboration with The Conversation Author:

Chapter 4 : Wildlife Conservation - Detroit Zoo

Today, many zoos promote the protection of biodiversity as a significant part of their mission. As conservation "arks" for endangered species and, increasingly, as leaders in field conservation projects such as the reintroduction of captive-born animals to the wild, they're preparing to play.

Rehabilitation Program Each year the Big Bear Alpine Zoo receives well over a hundred animals that have been impacted in such a way that they cannot survive in the wild without intervention. Depending on the year, it can be many more than that, or sometimes a little less. We are always inundated with orphaned animals in the spring. Well meaning people bring in baby raccoons, birds, skunks and squirrels who appear to be orphans. Once the babies are taken away from their mother, their lives end up in our hands. We almost always end up bottle feeding and with great luck, we are able to teach them to fend for themselves and can send them back into the wild. If that is not possible, the animal will end up in our care. If we are called about the babies first, we urge the caller to leave the babies alone and wait for mom to come back. Most of the time, the parent is off looking for food for their family. When there is an animal in trouble, hit by a car, injured or confiscated for illegal possession, we are here to help. We believe that each life is worth trying to save! Every animal that comes to our facility has been orphaned or injured in some way. They need our help to reach a state of health where they are capable of surviving in the wild. We are proud to have several veterinarian technicians on our staff to see to the day to day medical needs of the animals. They are able to dispense medications and tend to the animals small needs. We have a quiet rehabilitation area in our medical room where the animals are able to rest and get better. When we are in need of a veterinarian, we utilize the services of the local VCA Veterinary Hospital and their staff or call in specialists. The medical care for all of these animals is quite expensive and is funded by the admission paid to the zoo and generous donations from people like you. Over ninety percent of the animals we receive are released back into the wild, but some of them are just too compromised. Our collection will always vary, dependent upon the types of animals that need a home and our care. There is nothing quite like the feeling you get when you see a healthy bird soaring away or an animal running into the wild, back where they belong. The amazing staff of the Big Bear Alpine Zoo does everything possible they can to make sure this happens as often as possible!

Chapter 5 : At the Zoo | How They Show and Care for Animals

History of Zoos. People have observed and tamed wild animals for thousands of years. One of the earliest zoos was founded in ancient Egypt about years ago. Emperors in China, India and northern Africa set up huge zoos to show how rich they were.

Kanpur zoo playing saviour for injured wild animals Kanpur zoo playing saviour for injured wild animals The Kanpur zoo, in the past couple of months, has received more than half-a -dozen injured animals from across the state forest areas. TNN May 15, , The ever-increasing incidents of man-animal conflict have always worried the wildlife lovers and environmentalists. The loss of animal habitat and increased human interference in the forest area are possible reasons behind such encounters. The man-animal battles have thrown up shocking results, as either the animal is poached by the villagers, or a man loses his life. According to the rules, the wild animals , when rescued by the forest officials, are either rushed to Kanpur or Lucknow zoo where they are given medical treatment. The Kanpur zoo , in the past couple of months, has received more than half-a -dozen injured animals from across the state forest areas. Interestingly, all these animals became zoo-inmates in an injured state and therefore were provided with medical treatment like antibiotics, antiseptics etc. An equal number of such animals has also been sent to the Lucknow zoo. The veterinary hospital of the Kanpur zoo, which has around 1, animals, is extending medical care to the rescued animals as well. The Kanpur zoo is presently taking care of four injured animals which include two leopards one leopard cub , one hyena and one sloth bear at its veterinary hospital. The female hyena, around eight years of age, was brought to the Kanpur zoo after it sustained serious injuries on its skull and other body parts. The hyena had entered a village in Bindki and was attacked with sharp-edged weapons by people. The forest officials rescued the hyena and referred it to the Kanpur Zoological Park on January 22 this year for treatment. Since, the veterinary officials at the Kanpur zoo are regularly monitoring the health of the animal. The hyena has recovered from most of its injuries. In another case, a year-old male leopard was brutally injured by the villagers in Muradabad when it attacked the locals. The brutal thrashing left the leopard paralytic. The animal has not been in a position to raise its hind portion and thus spends most of its time inside the cage. These days, the wild animal consumes four kilograms of raw beef every day which shows that its health is improving. Similar was the case with a female elephant which recently died at the Kanpur zoo. Rescued by the forest officials from Double Puliya area of the city on November 17, , it could survive for only six months at the zoo. On November 20, the elephant was rushed to the Kanpur zoo. It was given doses of antibiotics and some life-saving medicines, but it still could not be saved. The animal had injuries all over its body. The elephant died on May 5. A female sloth bear rescued from the forest in Badohi also has a similar story. It was also sent to the Kanpur zoo by the forest officials for treatment. The zoo authorities have confirmed that the bear is better now but still it cannot be put on display for the visitors at it is under the quarantine period. Similarly, a leopard cub, which was rescued from Katarniaghat Wildlife Sanctuary, was brought to the Kanpur zoo. Talking to TOI as to how the rescued wild animals are given medical care, director, Kanpur Zoological Park, K Praveen Rao said, "Whenever there is a man-animal conflict, the wild animal is always at the receiving end. Wild animals are losing their natural habitat due to human interference which forces them to enter nearby areas. There, they get trapped and later are thrashed badly. It is after this that such animals are sent to the zoo where they live their rest of the life as rescued animals. Even if they recover, they are not in a position to survive in the forest. Dr UC Srivastava, a veterinarian at the zoo, said, "When we receive any injured or an ailing animal from the forest, no stone is left unturned to get it well at the earliest. Also, there is no dearth of treatment facilities but these animals after recovering cannot be released in the wild due to prolonged captivity. They will not be in a position to combat their predators. As the jungle rule says, only those wild animals survive who are more dominant than the others. Therefore, such rescued animals are kept in the zoo. As a result, signs of a disease appear only in the advanced stages of their ailment. Thus, we go for advice from the veterinary doctors of various zoos across the country, premier veterinary institutions like IVRI in Bareilly, veterinary college in Mathura and the senior experienced veterinarians so that the ailing animal can be cured".

When TOI questioned Srivastava as to which medicines are administered to the rescued animals, he said, "We treat the wounds with antiseptics, use antibiotics to check the infections, and give life-saving medicines like Corticosteroids and anti-histaminics to support the vital organs of the wild animals. Liver stimulants and renal supporters, along with the fluid therapy and vitamins, are also used as per the requirement of the the animals.

Chapter 6 : How zoos can save our animals | World Economic Forum

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At the Zoo A zoo is a place where you keep and show animals. Adults and children all over the world like visiting zoos. Almost every large city in the world and lots of smaller towns have zoos. They have gardens and paths that lead from one area to another. Modern zoos have gift shops, restaurants and buildings where you can learn about animals and nature. Some zoos have special areas where visitors can feed or even touch animals. Every zoo keeps a different selection of animals. Many large zoos keep mammals , birds , reptiles and fish from all over the world in separate areas. Zoos have many functions. Visitors can have fun and get information. Zoos also help to save wildlife. You can see animals that you may never see in your life any more. Zoos give children tours and teach classes to understand the lives of animals in a better way. Studying animals is called zoology and people who do research on animals are called zoologists. They take care of sick animals and try to learn more about them and their bodies. Showing animals The first zoos kept their animals in separate cages or in areas with fences or walls around them. Most of them, however, did not like living alone. They missed the excitement and thrilling life that they had in nature. Today, zoos try to create an environment that is more natural to the animals and the visitors who watch them. It looks more like real nature with rocks, plants and trees that animals would normally encounter. Instead of being kept in cages, many zoos have large areas where animals can move around freely and do the things that they would also do in the wild. Many zoos put animals of the same kind into the same areas. For example, lions, tigers and other large cats may be kept together in some exhibits. Animals that live in the same climate or biome, for example grasslands or deserts , may also be grouped together. In most cases, visitors can observe the animals but not touch them. Some exhibits use glass plates, others keep visitors and animals apart through rivers, pits or other natural barriers. How zoos get animals The first zoos usually bought animals that were captured in the wild. But as wild animals started becoming scarcer many zoos have started to breed as many animals as possible. Sometimes they also borrow them from other zoos. Breeding is a very difficult process. Zoos first have to study the behavior of animals in order to breed them successfully. After this is done they often lend or sell these animals to other zoos. Every year thousands of animals, like snow leopards, penguins or monkeys are exchanged. Caring for animals Keepers are trained workers who care for the everyday needs of animals. They feed them and clean their cages as well as the area that they live in. Food is prepared in special kitchens. More kinds of food are served in zoos than in most restaurants. They need a lot of money to buy meat, grain, fruit and vegetables. Zoos often announce special feeding times of animals so that visitors can watch. These animals are fed at the same time every day. For many animals food must be carefully prepared. In the wilderness the giant panda , for example, eats mainly bamboo. In zoos, keepers mix bamboo with other food. Animals also get vitamins and other supplements to keep them healthy. Most big zoos have a fulltime staff of veterinarians and other health experts. They examine the animals and treat them in case they become ill. However, even in zoos, animals can get hurt. Small hospitals stand by if operations are necessary. Professional zookeepers handle the animals as little possible because too much stress may lead to illnesses. History of Zoos People have observed and tamed wild animals for thousands of years. One of the earliest zoos was founded in ancient Egypt about years ago. Emperors in China, India and northern Africa set up huge zoos to show how rich they were. Rulers and rich people in ancient Rome and Greece kept private zoos. In Europe zoos became popular during the Age of Exploration when explorers and navigators returned from the New World with animals that Europeans had never seen before. Bears, lions or tigers were put in menageries. Later these collections were replaced with bigger places where animals received more care. It dates back to Other large zoos are in Madrid, Paris and Berlin. How zoos operate Many large zoos are owned and operated by local governments. Some are owned by private investors or by non-profit organizations. In addition to getting some money by the state, they also charge admission for people to get in. Money also comes from gift shops, donations and grants. A zoo must have a large staff too operate properly. The director is the head of the zoo

and the curator is the manager and supervises the workers. Keepers take care of animals and vets give them medical care. In addition , there are many people who do not have direct contact with animals. Employees work in offices, as security personnel and tour guides.

Chapter 7 : Do Zoo's rescue the animals? | Yahoo Answers

Most animals confined in zoos are not endangered, nor are they being prepared for release into natural habitats. In fact, it is nearly impossible to release captive-bred animals, including threatened species like elephants, polar bears, gorillas, tigers and chimpanzees into the wild. Zoos aren't.

Zoological Society of San Diego Keeping wild animals in zoos, or zoological gardens, is an old practice. But today zoos seem more popular than ever. Each year more people in North America go to zoos than to all the professional baseball, football, and basketball games combined. Why are zoos so popular? One reason may be that more people now live in cities and towns, where they see little wildlife. They seek places where they can have some contact with nature. And perhaps people sense that when they visit a zoo, they have the opportunity to see things they have never seen before. In many zoos, you can see more kinds of animals in a day than you might see in weeks of travel to faraway places. Zoos do much more than provide recreation, however. They teach people about the importance of nature. They provide scientists with opportunities to study wild animals. And they are also important because thousands of species of wild animals are in danger of dying out. Saving these endangered species is one of the purposes of modern zoos. Zoo Exhibits Traditional zoo exhibits include mammals, birds, reptiles, and amphibians from all over the world. The animals may be grouped according to type--a building for monkeys or reptiles, for example. Animals that have special climate needs, such as tropical species, are especially likely to be housed together. Some zoos group their exhibits according to the continents or geographic regions of the earth. This is called zoogeographic exhibition. Years ago, most zoo animals were displayed in cages or in areas enclosed with high metal fences. Today, however, many zoos display their animals in more natural surroundings. They are also branching out to include new kinds of exhibits. These exhibits show animals in settings that mimic their natural homes. For example, a zoo may feature an African grasslands exhibit, in which zebras, giraffes, antelopes, and ostriches roam about in open spaces with grass, a water hole, and perhaps some trees. Some zoos have built tropical forest exhibits for monkeys and other tree-dwelling animals. Ducks, turtles, beavers, and otters may be shown in a wetlands exhibit that contains a pond or a marsh. In these exhibits, zoos use glass panels, moats, or thin steel wire to keep people out and animals in. Sometimes there is no barrier between people and the animals. For example, many zoos have walk-through aviaries, where visitors walk on pathways or boardwalks while dozens of birds fly around them. The animals are more comfortable in these surroundings, and thus they are more likely to remain healthy and reproduce. Natural exhibits also help zoo visitors learn about the animals and understand how important their wild habitats are to their survival. Today some zoos are teaching children about animals by letting them do some of the things animals do. At the Bronx Zoo in New York City, for example, children can imitate burrowing prairie dogs by wriggling through underground tubes and tunnels. Many other zoos have similar participatory exhibits. Animal rides are another popular attraction at zoos. Horse, pony, camel, and even elephant rides bring zoo visitors into close contact with animals. Nocturnal displays are featured at some zoos. In the past, zoo visitors rarely saw these animals moving around. Bright lights are kept on at night, so that the animals sleep. In daytime, the exhibit is lit by red light that the animals can barely detect. The animals behave as if it were night, and zoo visitors can see them. Zoos are also showing more kinds of animals. Many zoos now include insects, spiders, crustaceans lobsters, for example , and other invertebrates animals without backbones in their exhibits. And some display fish and other marine animals, which traditionally had been exhibited only in aquariums. A few zoos have developed exhibits that include features of museums. In addition to displaying swamp animals in their natural habitat, it shows how early settlers lived and interacted with the wildlife. How Zoos Acquire Animals Years ago, it was common for zoos to buy animals that had been captured in the wild. The zoos usually worked with animal dealers, who would supply certain kinds of wild animals. But as wild animals have become rarer, zoos have begun to breed as many animals as possible. Zoo officials realize that collecting too many animals can harm wild species. Today, zoos usually acquire animals by breeding or borrowing them from other zoos. Breeding wild animals can be difficult. Some kinds of animals, such as wild sheep and even tigers, breed readily in zoos. But others require

special attention. Monkeys and apes, for example, often have strong preferences for mates of the right appearance and personality. Sometimes female monkeys need to observe breeding and infant care when they are young, so that they can behave naturally as mates and parents when they become adults. Zoos often study the natural habits of animals to breed them successfully. For example, research has helped zoos breed cheetahs, which are slender, graceful spotted cats from Africa. Zoos previously kept male and female cheetahs in pairs for years without breeding taking place. But scientists studied cheetah behavior and learned that females need to come in contact with several males during the breeding season. Males, it seems, are also more successful breeders if they have to compete to mate with a female. When zoos are successful in breeding animals, they often sell animals to other zoos or exchange them with one another. Animal exchanges have become one of the most common ways that zoos acquire animals. Every year thousands of animals, such as snow leopards, antelopes, penguins, and monkeys, are exchanged. Loans between zoos for breeding purposes are another way in which zoos obtain animals. These loans are important because they permit zoos to find unrelated animals for mating. Breeding, exchanges, and loans demonstrate one of the ways that zoos take part in wildlife conservation. These activities can make collecting wild animals unnecessary. And exhibiting rare animals that have been bred in captivity helps make visitors aware of the problems facing wildlife and the role of zoos in conservation. This involves making sure that the animals are properly fed and that they receive good veterinary and other care. More kinds of food are probably served in a zoo than in most restaurants. To feed their livestock, zoos are always buying large quantities of grain, fruit, vegetables, meat, fish, and other foods. Many zoo visitors enjoy seeing animals fed. Zoos often announce the feeding times for such animals as big cats, sea lions, eagles, and crocodiles because these animals are fed on regular schedules. For most birds and small mammals, food is available at all times. Many zoo animals, especially those that eat a wide variety of foods in nature, are fairly easy to feed in captivity because they thrive on a diet that is easy to obtain. Raccoons, for example, eat familiar foods such as apples, carrots, grapes, bananas, hard-boiled eggs, and fish, as well as commercial livestock feed. Some animals are picky eaters in nature and need special diets. Giant anteaters from South America eat mainly termites and ants in the wild. In zoos, they eat a special mixture that includes water, evaporated milk, ground horsemeat, cereal, and raw egg yolks. Some animals eat their food just as it comes. But for many animals, food must be measured, chopped, combined, or even cooked. One example is the diet of the giant panda, which in the wild eats mainly bamboo. Zookeepers provide bamboo, apples, carrots, ground beef, and a special food called panda bread. This is made of corn meal, soybean meal, bone meal, salt, and water. The ingredients are mixed, patted into a cake pan, and baked. Baby animals sometimes have special dietary needs. Baby mammals do best if they nurse from their mothers, but sometimes an infant may not nurse properly or a mother may not produce enough milk. Then the zoo must assign a keeper to bottle-feed the baby. Baby birds can pose problems, too. Sometimes the strongest chick in the nest takes most of the food, so zookeepers must feed the others by hand to make sure that all receive enough food. Diet plays an important part in keeping animals healthy, and zoo diets are constantly being improved as scientists learn more about the nutritional needs of animals in zoos. Zoos must know a great deal about the nutritional content of the food they buy. They often add vitamin and mineral supplements to the food to prevent the problems that can arise if these substances are lacking. Years ago, most veterinary treatments for zoo animals were based on knowledge of dogs, cats, and other domestic animals. Today research is advancing knowledge of wild animal medicine all the time. Most big zoos have a full-time staff of animal health professionals, including veterinarians and animal health technicians. These people examine the animals and treat any health problems that arise. Some small zoos use local veterinarians to help with animal health problems. But even when a zoo has a full-time veterinarian, it may occasionally need the assistance of a specialist, such as a veterinary dentist, bacteriologist, or surgeon.

Chapter 8 : Kanpur zoo playing saviour for injured wild animals | Kanpur News - Times of India

In , the Saint Louis Zoo established the WildCare Institute to work in conservation hotspots locally and around the globe. From Forest Park and Missouri streams to the Horn of Africa or the coastline of Peru, the Zoo is taking a holistic

approach to wildlife conservation.

Chapter 9 : How Zoos and Aquariums Are Helping Endangered Animals

I personally believe that zoos do educate children and help save animals that could possibly die in the wild. However, I want animals to exist in their natural environments and I do not support the psychological damage zoos cause animals to have.