

Zoo Animal Nutrition upgrading our aims







Marcus Clauss

Clinic for Zoo Animals, Exotic Pets and Wildlife, Vetsuisse Faculty, University of Zurich, Switzerland EAZA Albufeira 2022





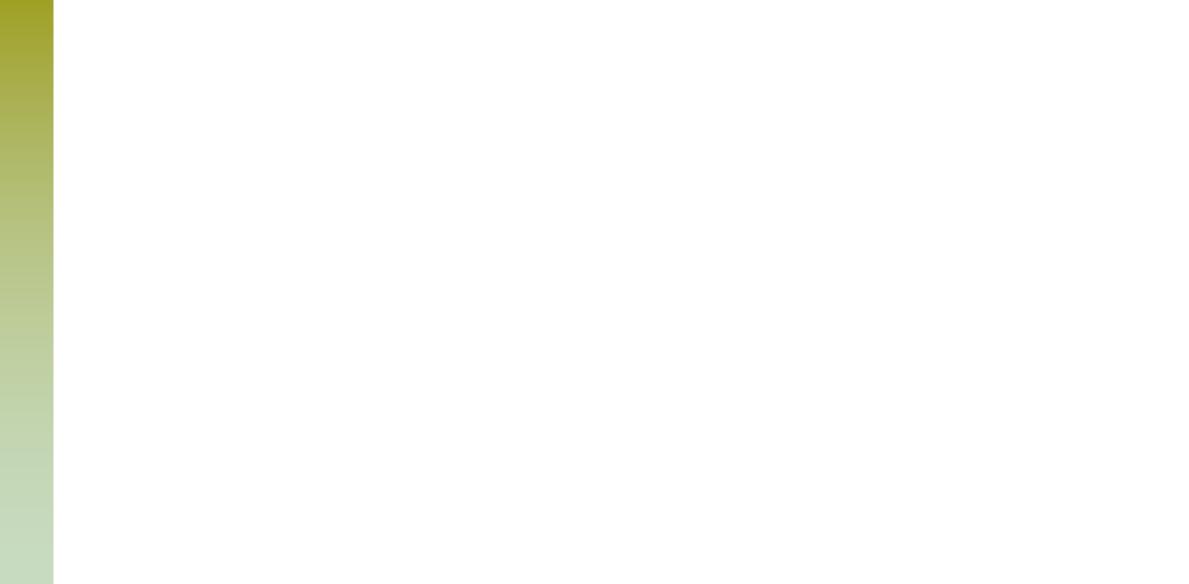
Clinic of Zoo Animals, Exotic Pets and Wildlife



Semantics

words matter







What is an 'omnivore'?



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Mammal Review



Mammal Review ISSN 0305-1838



A review of wild boar Sus scrofa diet and factors affecting food selection in native and introduced ranges

Sebastián A. BALLARI* Departamento de Diversidad Biológica y Ecología, Universidad Nacional de Córdoba-CONICET, Avenida Vélez Sársfield 299, 3er. Piso, Córdoba 5000, Argentina.

The wild boar Sus scrofa is an omnivore



What is an 'omnivore'?

Mammal Review



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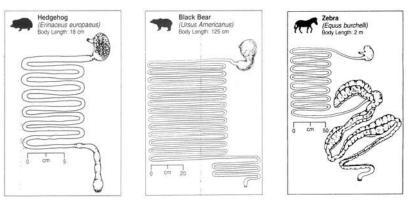
A review of wild boar Sus scrofa diet and factors affecting food selection in native and introduced ranges

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The wild boar *Sus scrofa* is an omnivore Wild boar diet is dominated by plant material (~90%)

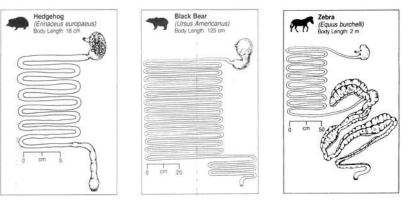


Sometimes we need generalisations - for large-scale comparative studies





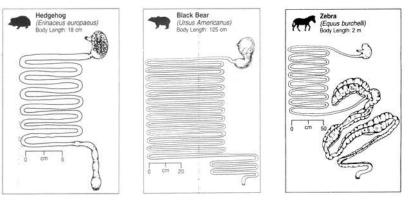
Sometimes we need generalisations - for large-scale comparative studies



- but not for keeping a species over many years



Sometimes we need generalisations - for large-scale comparative studies



- but not for keeping a species over many years



if you dedicate yourself to the husbandry of a species, you MUST be ready to read up on its specialities



Feeding has implications: why do we feed and what happens when we feed



meet energy requirements



meet energy requirements

(**any food** that is eaten) (enough)



meet energy requirements

(**any food** that is eaten) (enough)

imminent survival



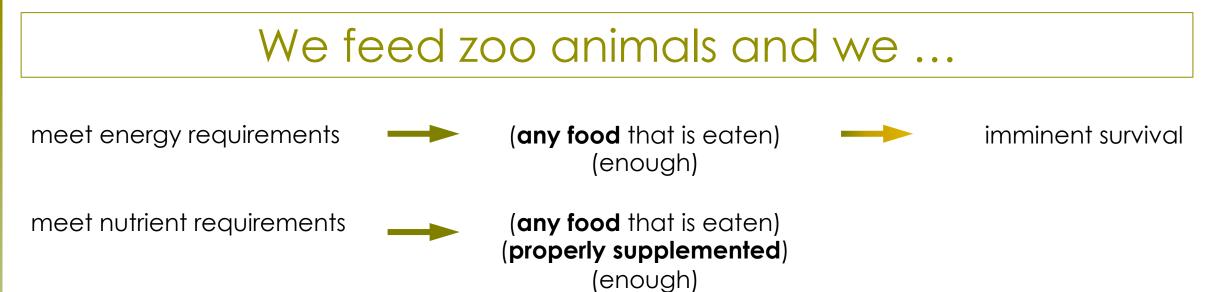
meet energy requirements

(**any food** that is eaten) (enough)

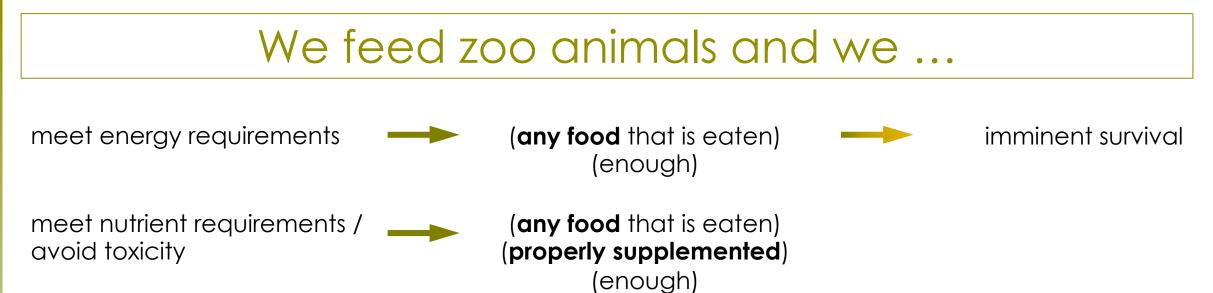
imminent survival

meet nutrient requirements

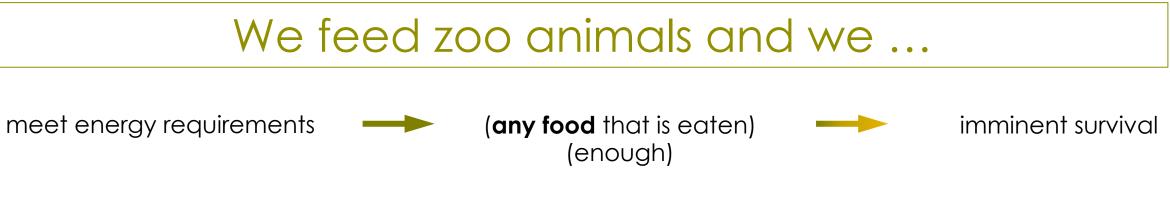












meet nutrient requirements / _ avoid toxicity

(any food that is eaten) (properly supplemented) (enough)

imminent health



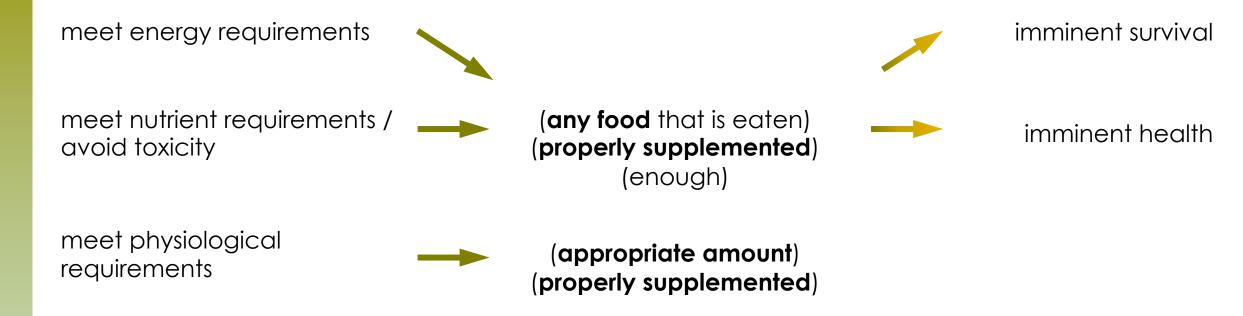




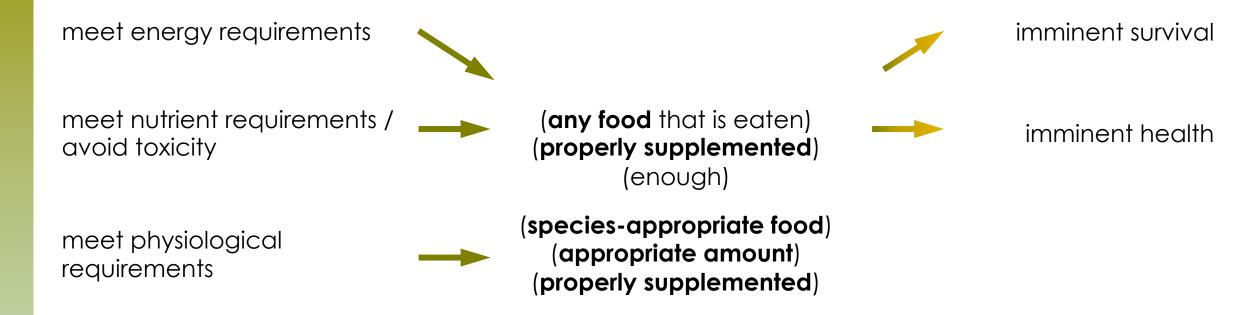


meet physiological requirements

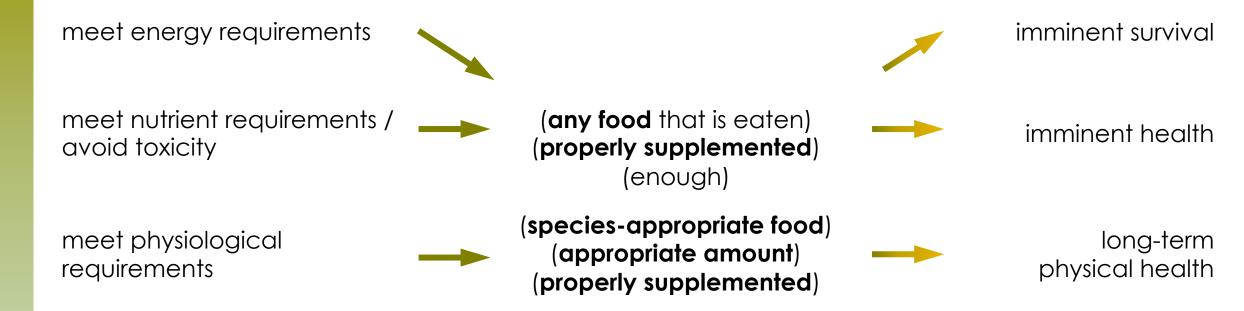




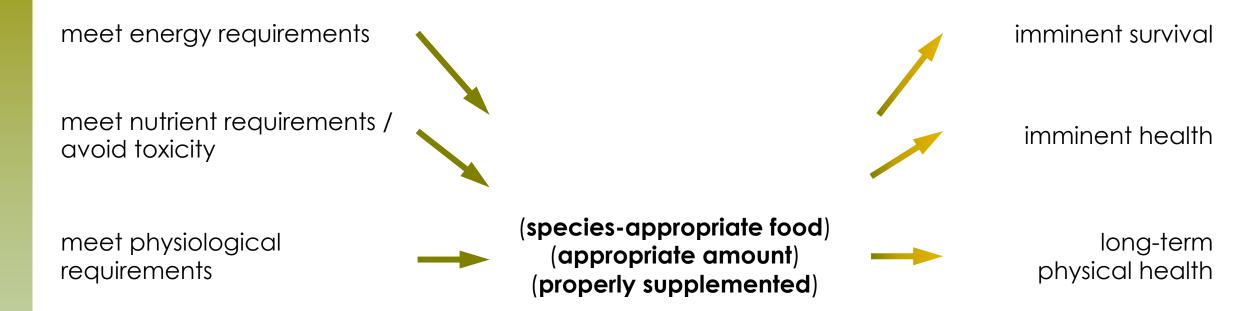




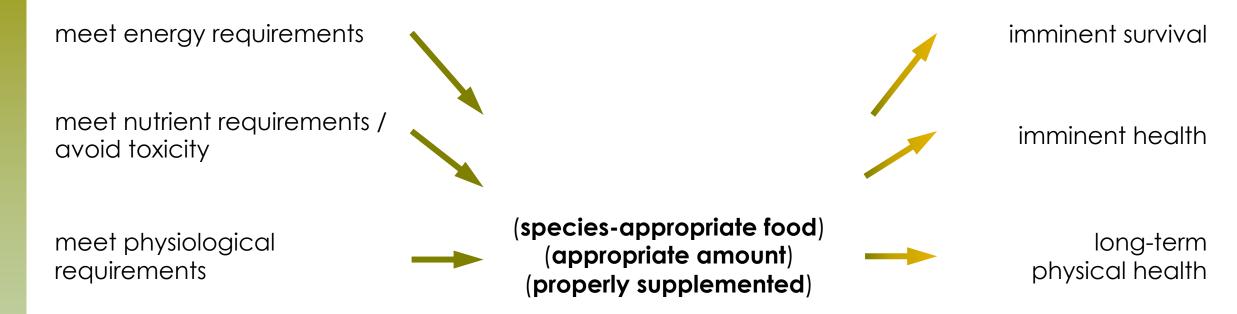












influence behaviour / meet psychological requirements





meet nutrient requirements / avoid toxicity

meet physiological requirements

influence behaviour / meet psychological requirements (species-appropriate food) (appropriate amount) (properly supplemented)

(species-appropriate food) (appropriate amount) (properly supplemented) imminent survival

imminent health

long-term physical health



meet energy requirements

meet nutrient requirements / avoid toxicity

meet physiological requirements

influence behaviour / meet psychological requirements (species-appropriate food) (appropriate amount) (properly supplemented)

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imminent health

long-term physical health



meet energy requirements

meet nutrient requirements / avoid toxicity

meet physiological requirements

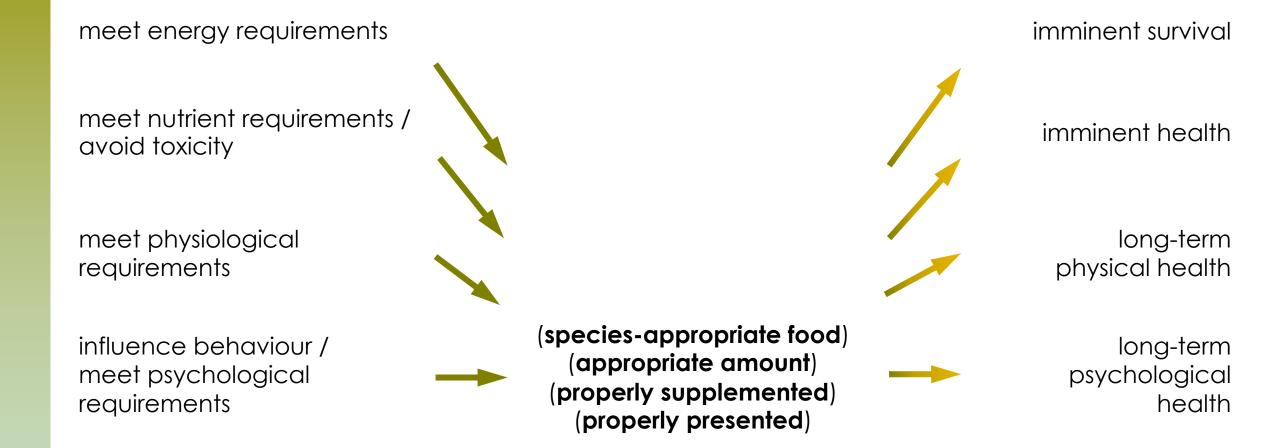
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> long-term physical health

long-term psychological health







meet energy requirements

(any food that is eaten)

(any food that is eaten)

(properly supplemented)

meet nutrient requirements /

meet physiological requirements

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d)

ed)

imminent survival

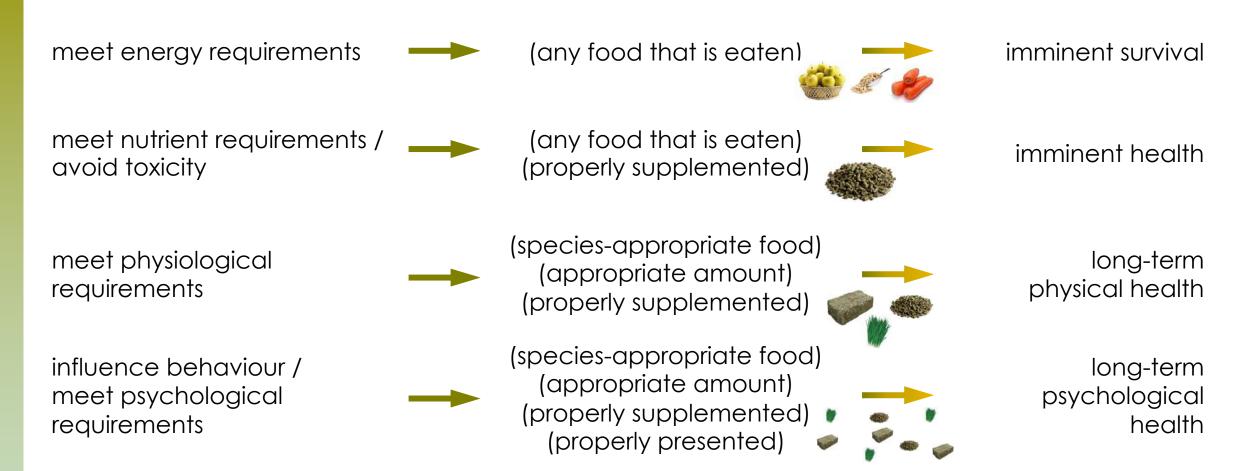
imminent health

long-term physical health

long-term psychological health

(species-appropriate food) (appropriate amount) (properly supplemented) (properly presented)







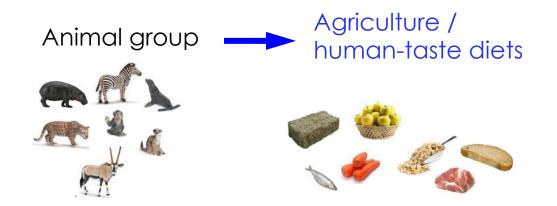
Superfast zoo animal nutrition history



Animal group













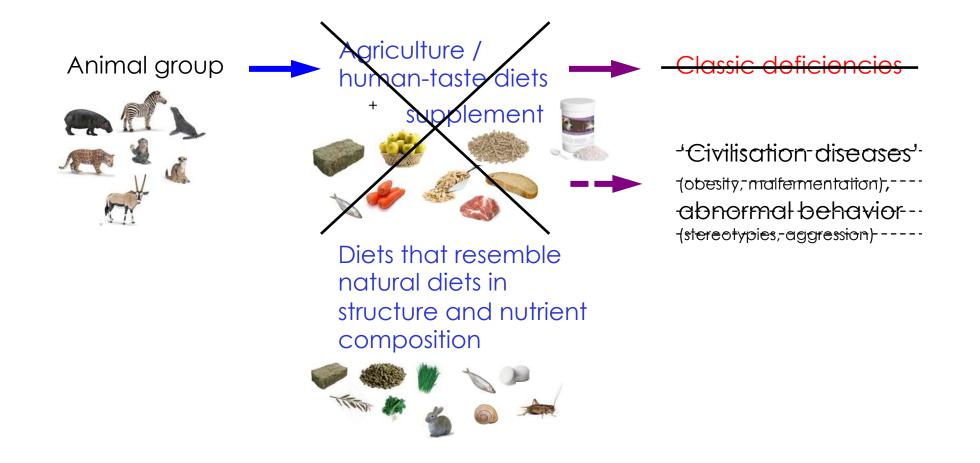






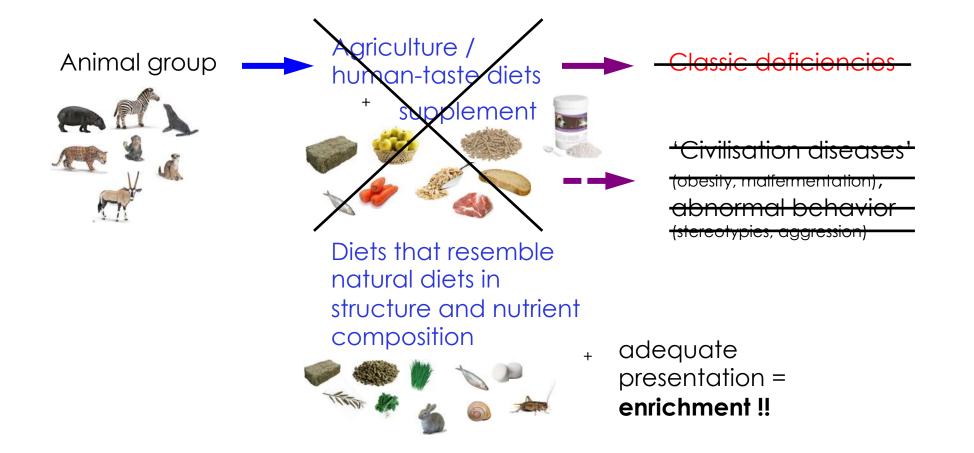


The basic feeding approach



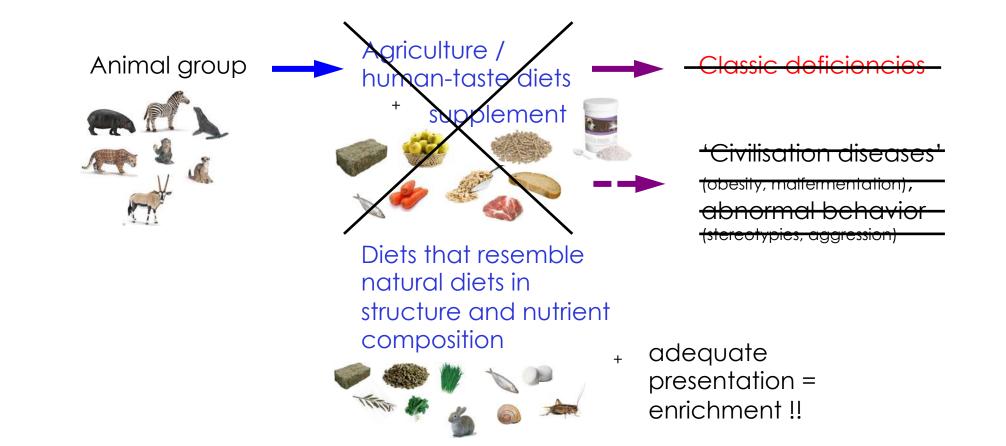


The basic feeding approach





The basic feeding approach



Enrichment should **not** be the **addition** of something (like human-taste items) but **the presentation of the diet an a challenging and meaningful** way !



What do we need to achieve our aims ?



to meet energy requirements



to meet energy requirements — info on what others did



to meet energy requirements — info on what others did



old school



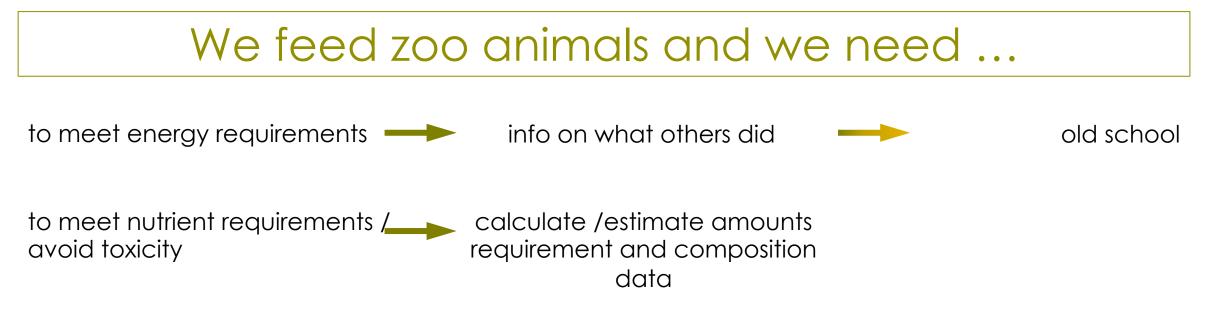
to meet energy requirements — info on what others did



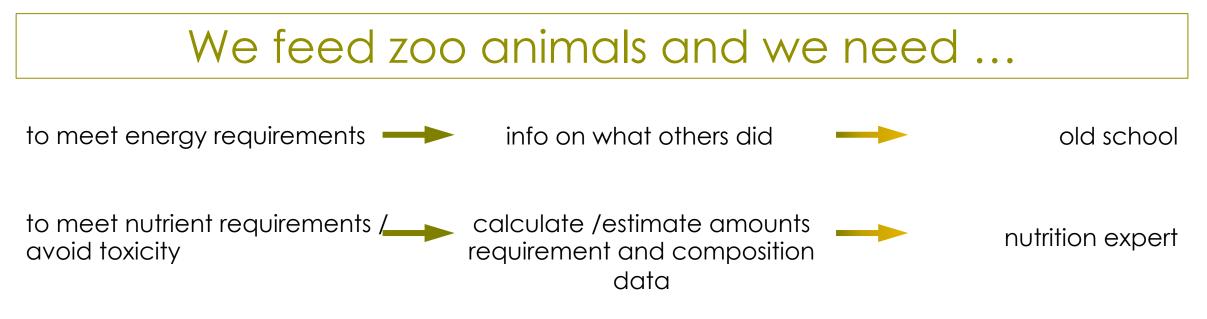
old school

to meet nutrient requirements / avoid toxicity









Nutrient	Quality Prime* Alfalfa	Quality 1* Alfalfa	Quality 3-4 ^{ab} Grass	Low Fiber Herbivore Pellet
Moisture, %	9.0-10.7	8.2-9.6	7.4-10.0	10.6
Crude protein, %	18.0-21.8	15.9-17.0	9.8-11.2	17.4
Neutral detergent fiber, %	29.1-36.5	37.2-42.8	51.0-67.4	29.3
Acid detergent fiber, %	24.6-27.3	25.3-33.5	31.2-36.3	17.3
Vitamin A, IU/g				5
Vitamin D, IU/g ^e				1.2
Vitamin E, IU/kg ⁴	•	•	•	400
Calcium, %	1.13-1.33	1.2-1.5	0.41-0.67	0.88
Phosphorus, %	0.26-0.27	0.26-0.27	0.19-0.38	0.64
Sodium, %	0.057-0.53	0.014-0.08	0.003-0.03	0.4
Magnesium, %	0.27-0.28	0.24-0.31	0.15-0.21	0.29
Potassium, %	2.1-2.2	1.4-1.7	1.9-2.4	1.5
Copper, mg/kg	7-12	5-9	5-11	23
Iron, mg/kg	166-240	106-138	69-85	394
Manganese, mg/kg	28-38	25-33	25-36	120
Zinc, mg/kg	25-29	17-20	15-31	136

Body Size	Concentrate Selectors	Medium Larg	e Browsers	Medium Intermediate Browsers	Medium Intermediate Grazers	Mo	Medium Large Gracers	
Ruminant Nonrum	Ruminart	Ruminant	Nonrum.	Ru	winant	Ruminant	No	www.
Species	Bongo, Klipspringer	Giraffe, Kuda, Sitatunga, Gerenik, Reindeer, Okapi	Tapir, Blk Rhino, Pigmy Hippo	Goats, Ibex, Eland, Springbok, Dama Gazelle	Sheep, Addax, Pere David's Deer	Waterbuck, Topi, Llama, Camel, Cape Buffalo, Banteng	Zebea. White Rhino	Nile Hippo
Suggested Diet, %"	50-75P 25-50AHP	30-40P 60-70AHP	30P 40-50AHQ1 20-30GH	30-40P 60-70AHQ1	30-40P 40-50AHQ1 20GH	30-40P 60-70GH	25-409 66-750H	25-30P 20ABQ1 50-55GH
Intake as %BM	3-8%	2%	1.5%	2-3.5%	2-3.5%	1.5-2.5%	1.5-3.0%	1.5%
Nutrient				Nutrient Pro	files			
Protein, %	15-18	15-19	13-18	15-19	14-17	12-13	12-14	12-15
NDF. 76	23-33	25-34	31-37	25-36	30-33	37-49	37-51	38-44
Vitamin A, IU/g	2.5-3.8	1.5-2.2	1.5	1.5-2.0	1.5-2.0	1.5-2.0	1.2-2.0	1.2-1.5
Vitamin D, IU/g	0.6-0.9	0.4-0.5	0.4	0.4-0.5	0.4-0.5	0.4-0.5	0.3-0.5	0.3-0.4
Vitamin II, IU/kg	200-300	120-178	120	120-160	120-160	120-160	100-160	100-120
Thiamin, mg kg	-		2.4		19 A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A		2.0-3.2	2.0-2.4
Riboflavin, mg kg	T (1)	0.7	2.7	0.5	- 22		2.2-3.6	2.2-2.7
Calcium, %	0.65-0.87	0.70-0.97	0.80-0.90	0,90-1.10	0.80-1.00	0.56-0.63	0.55-0.63	0.68-0.72
Phosphorus, %	0.44-0.54	0.36-0.40	0.35-0.40	0.36-0.41	0.35-0.40	0.32-0.38	0.30-0.38	0.31-0.35
Magnesium, %	0.18-0.22	0.18-0.24	0.20+0.22	0.22-0.24	0.21-0.22	0.16-0.19	0.16-0.19	0.18-0.20
Potassium, %	1.3-1.5	1.6-1.8	1.5-1.7	1.2-1.8	1.3-1.7	1.4-1.8	1.4-1.8	1.6-1.7
Sodium, %	0.16-0.39	0.10-0.44	0.09-0.36	0.10-0.44	0.09-0.36	0.09-0.12	0.07-0.12	0.08-0.20
lron, mg kg	107-125	126-139	82-126	98-139	93-126	75-84	73-84	77-99
Zinc, mg/kg	77-106	54-68	52-58	51-67	51-68	50-84	44-71	45-60
Copper, mg/kg	13-16	10-12	10-12	11-13	11-12	9-14	8-14	9-12
Manganese, mg kg	57-75	54-57	45-51	44-57	43-56	43-55	40-55	41-50
Selenium, mg kg	0.20-0.30	0.12-0.18	0.12	0.12-0.16	0.12-0.16	0.12-0.16	0.10-0.16	0.10-0.12
lodine, mg/kg	0.5-0.8	0.3-0.4	0.3	0.3-0.4	0.3-0.4	0.3-0.4	0.2-0.4	0.2-0.3

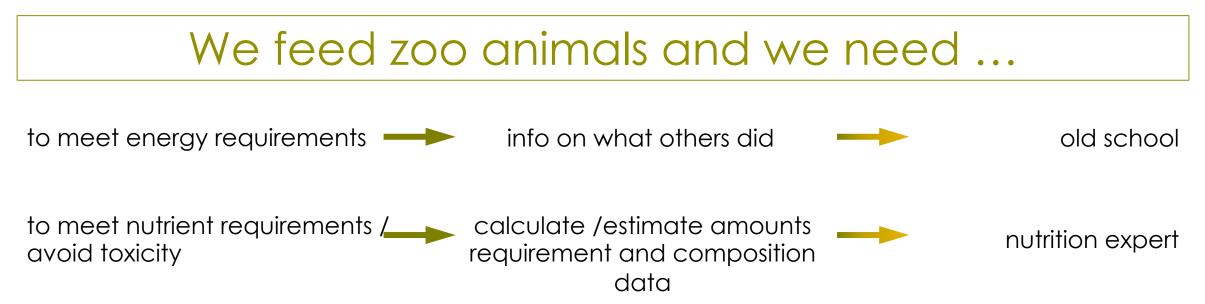
¹These are classifications of the Hay Market Task Force of the American Forage and Council (see NAG Fact Sheet 001).
^b Grasses include timothy, coastal bermudagrass, and sudan.

"The vitamin levels in hays are variable; values in pellets were specified concentrations.

* Value not determined.

*P = Low Fiber Pellets, AHP = alfalfa hay quality prime, AHQ1 = alfalfa hay quality grade 1; GH = grass hay,





to meet physiological requirements

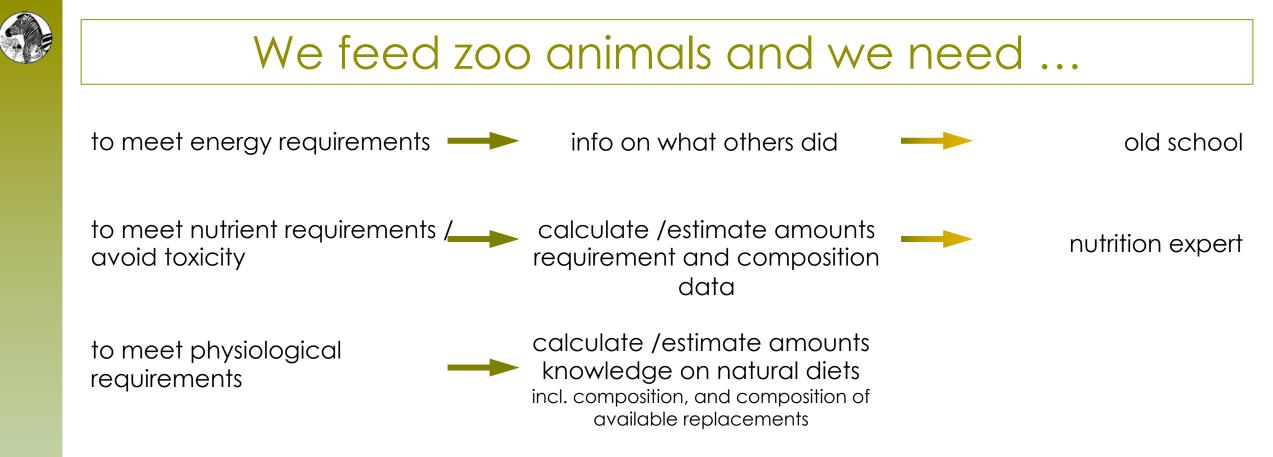
Nutrient	Quality Prime* Alfalfa	Quality 1* Alfalfa	Quality 3-4 ^{ab} Grass	Low Fiber Herbivore Pelle	
Moisture, %	9.0-10.7	8.2-9.6	7.4-10.0	10.6	
Crude protein, %	18.0-21.8	15.9-17.0	9.8-11.2	17.4	
Neutral detergent fiber, %	29.1-36.5	37.2-42.8	51.0-67.4	29.3	
Acid detergent fiber, %	24.6-27.3	25.3-33.5	31.2-36.3	17.3	
Vitamin A, IU/g				5	
Vitamin D, IU/g				1.2	
Vitamin E, IU/kg ^t			•	400	
Calcium, %	1.13-1.33	1.2-1.5	0.41-0.67	0.88	
Phosphorus, %	0.26-0.27	0.26-0.27	0.19-0.38	0.64	
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Potassium, %	2.1-2.2	1.4-1.7	1.9-2.4	1.5	
Copper, mg/kg	7-12	5-9	5-11	23	
Iron, mg/kg	166-240	106-138	69-85	394	
Manganese, mg/kg	28-38	25-33	25-36	120	
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Body Size	Concentrate Selectors	Medium Larg	e Browsers	Medium Intermediate Browsers	Medium Intermediate Grazers	Medium Large Gravers		
Ruminant Nonrum.	Ruminant	Ruminant	Nonrum.	Ru	winant.	Ruminant	No	urum.
Species	Bongo, Klipspringer	Giraffe, Kuda, Sitatunga, Gerenik, Reindeer, Okapi	Tapir, Blk Rhino, Pigmy Hippo	Goats, Ibex, Eland, Springbok, Dama Gazelle	Sheep, Addax, Pere David's Deer	Waterbuck, Topi, Llama, Caniel, Cape Buffalo, Banteng	Zebea, White Rhino	Nile Hippo
Suggested Diet, %"	50-75P 25-50AHP	30-40P 60-70AHP	369 40-50AHQ1 20-30GH	30-40P (0-70AHQ)	30-46P 40-50AHQ1 20GH	30-40P 60-70GH	25-409 66-75GH	25-30P 20ABQ1 50-35GH
Intake as %BM	3-4%	2%	1.5%	2-3.5%	23.5%	1.5-2.5%	1.5-3.0%	1.5%
Nutrient				Nutrient Pro	files			
Protein, %	15-18	15-19	13-18	15-19	14-17	12-13	12-14	12-15
NDF. 76	23-33	25-34	31-37	25-36	30-33	37-49	37-51	38-44
Vitamin A, JUSg	2.5-3.8	1.5-2.2	1.5	1.5-2.0	1.5-2.0	1.5-2.0	1.2-2.0	1.2-1.5
Vitamin D, IU/g	0.6-0.9	0.4-0.5	0.4	0.4-0.5	0.4-0.5	0.4-0.5	0.3-0.5	0.3-0.4
Vitamin II, IU/kg	200-300	120-178	120	120-160	120-160	120-160	100-160	100-120
Thiamin, mg kg	-		2.4	S.	194 C		2.0-3.2	2.0-2.4
Riboflavin, mg kg	T (1)	0.5	2.7	0.5	- 2		2.2-3.6	2.2-2.7
Calcium, %	0.65-0.87	0.70-0.97	0.80-0.90	0.90-1.10	0.80-1.00	0.56-0.63	0.55-0.63	0.68-0.72
Phosphorus, %	0.44-0.54	0.36-0.40	0.35-0.40	0.36-0.41	0.35-0.40	0.32-0.38	0.30-0.38	0.31-0.35
Magnesium, %	0.18-0.22	0.18-0.24	0.2040.22	0.22-0.24	0.21-0.22	0.16-0.19	0.16-0.19	0.18-0.20
Potassium, %	1.3-1.5	1.6-1.8	1.5-1.7	1.2-1.8	1.3-1.7	1.4-1.8	1.4-1.8	1.6-1.7
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Manganese, mg kg	57-75	54-57	45-51	44-57	43-56	43-55	40-55	41-50
Selenium, mg kg	0.20-0.30	0.12-0.18	0.12	0.12-0.16	0.12-0.16	0.12-0.16	0.10-0.16	0.10-0.12
fodine, mg/kg	0.5-0.8	0.3-0.4	0.3	0.3-0.4	0.3-0.4	0.3-0.4	0.2-0.4	0.2-0.3

Council (see NAG Fact Sheet 001). ¹⁶ Grasses include timothy, coastal bermudagrass, and sudan. ¹⁶ The vitamin levels in hays are variable; values in pellets were specified concentrations.

* Value not determined.

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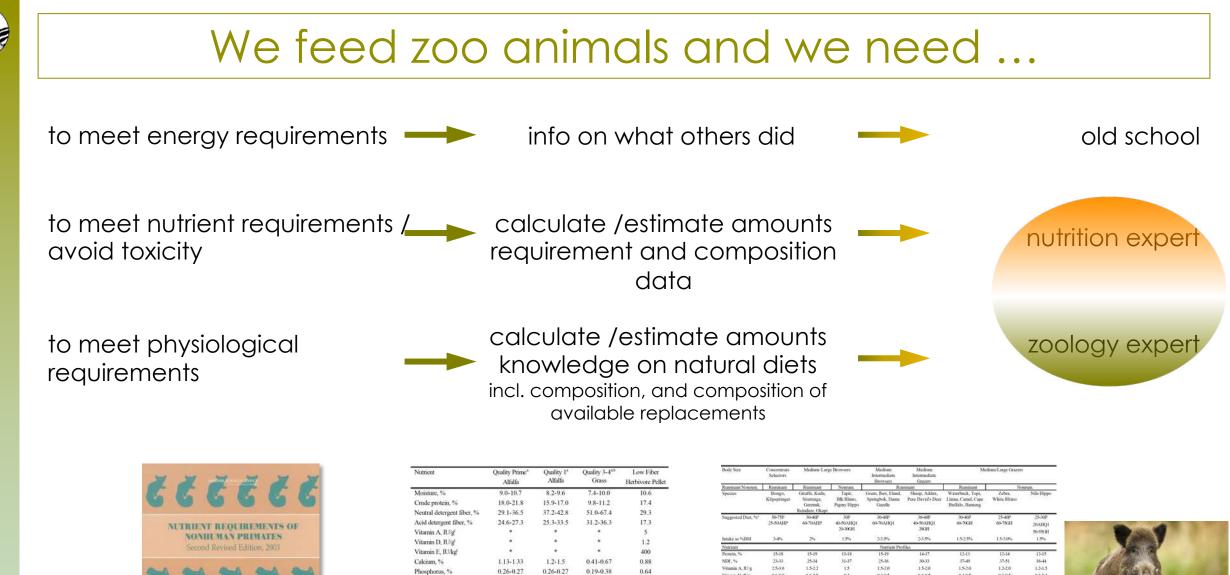
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Intake as %BM	3-8%	2%	1.5%	2-3.5%	2-3.5%	1.5-2.5%	1.5-3.0%	1.5%
Nutrient				Nutrient Pro	ofiles			
Protein, %	15-18	15-19	13-18	15-19	14-17	12-13	12-14	12-15
NDF, 76	23-33	25-34	31-37	25-36	30-33	37-49	37-51	38-44
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Vitamin II, IU/kg	200-300	120-178	120	120-160	120-160	120-160	100-160	100-120
Thiamin, mg kg	-51		2.4	÷.	1990 - 1990 - 1990 - 1990 - 1990 - 1990 - 1990 - 1990 - 1990 - 1990 - 1990 - 1990 - 1990 - 1990 - 1990 - 1990 -		2.0-3.2	2.0-2.4
Riboflavin, mg kg	1	0.7	2.7	10	- 2		2.2-3.6	2.2-2.7
Calcium, %	0.65-0.87	0.70-0.97	0.80-0.90	0.90-1.10	0.80-1.00	0.56-0.63	0.55-0.63	0.68-0.72
Phosphorus, %	0.44-0.54	0.36-0.40	0.35-0.40	0.36-0.41	0.35-0.40	0.32-0.38	0.3040.38	0.31-0.35
Magnesium, %	0.18-0.22	0.18-0.24	0.2040.22	0.22-0.24	0.21-0.22	0.16-0.19	0.16-0.19	0.18-0.20
Potassium, %	1.3-1.5	1.6-1.8	1.5-1.7	1.2-1.8	1.3-1.7	1.4-1.8	1.4-1.8	1.6-1.7
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lron, mg/kg	107-125	126-139	82-126	98-139	93-126	75-84	73-84	77-99
Zinc, mg kg	77-106	54-68	52-58	51-67	51-68	50-84	44-71	45-60
Copper, mg/kg	13-16	10-12	10-12	11-13	11-12	9-14	8-14	9-12
Manganese, mg kg	\$7-75	54-57	45-51	44-57	43-56	43-55	40-55	41-50
Selenium, mg kg	0.20-0.30	0.12-0.18	0.12	0.12-0.16	0.12-0.16	0.12-0.16	0.10-0.16	0.10-0.12
fodine, mg/kg	0.5-0.8	0.3-0.4	0.3	0.3-0.4	0.3-0.4	0.3-0.4	0.2-0.4	0.2-0.3

Rummani Rummani Goats, Ibex, Eland, Sheep, Addax, Waterbuck, Topi, Springbok, Dama Pere David's Deer Llarna, Camel, Cape

White Rhin

Trisse are classifications of the ray source raise role of the American Polage and chass Council (see NAG Fact Sheet 001).
^bGrasses include timothy, coastal bermudagrass, and sudan.
^cThe vitamin levels in hays are variable; values in pellets were specified concentrations.
* Value not determined.

"P = Low Fiber Pellets; AHP = alfalfa hay quality prime; AHQ1 = alfalfa hay quality grade 1; GH = grass hay.





Notican	Alfalfa	Alfalfa	Grass	Herbivore Pelle
Moisture, %	9.0-10.7	8.2-9.6	7.4-10.0	10.6
Crude protein, %	18.0-21.8	15.9-17.0	9.8-11.2	17.4
Neutral detergent fiber, %	29.1-36.5	37.2-42.8	51.0-67.4	29.3
Acid detergent fiber, %	24.6-27.3	25.3-33.5	31.2-36.3	17.3
Vitamin A, IU/g				5
Vitamin D, IU/g				1.2
Vitamin E, IU/kg ^t	•		•	400
Calcium, %	1.13-1.33	1.2-1.5	0.41-0.67	0.88
Phosphorus, %	0.26-0.27	0.26-0.27	0.19-0.38	0.64
Sodium, %	0.057-0.53	0.014-0.08	0.003-0.03	0.4
Magnesium, %	0.27-0.28	0.24-0.31	0.15-0.21	0.29
Potassium, %	2.1-2.2	1.4-1.7	1.9-2.4	1.5
Copper, mg/kg	7-12	5-9	5-11	23
Iron, mg/kg	166-240	106-138	69-85	394
Manganese, mg/kg	28-38	25-33	25-36	120
Zinc, mg/kg	25-29	17-20	15-31	136

^bGrasses include timothy, coastal bermudagrass, and sudan.

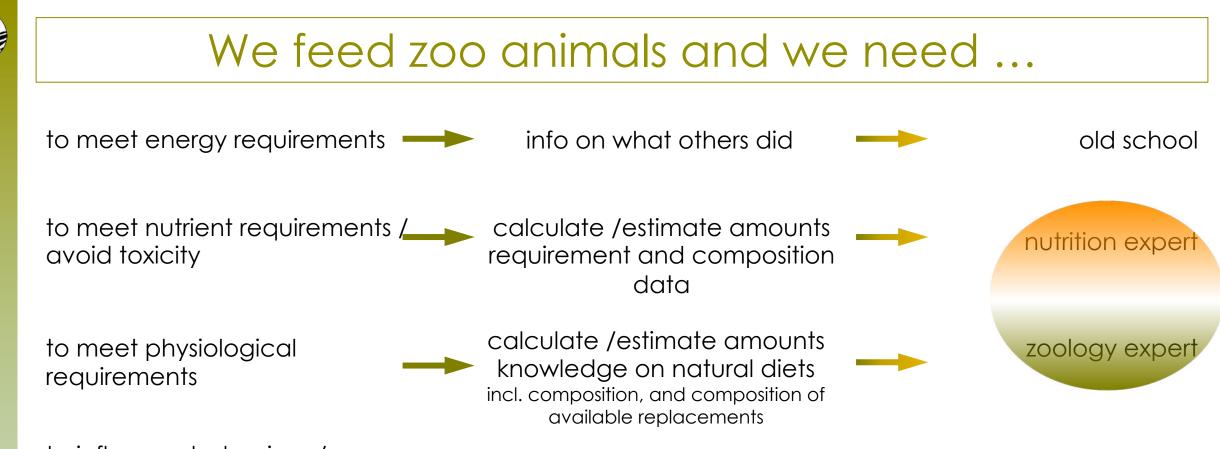
Value not determined

"The vitamin levels in hays are variable; values in pellets were specified concentrations.

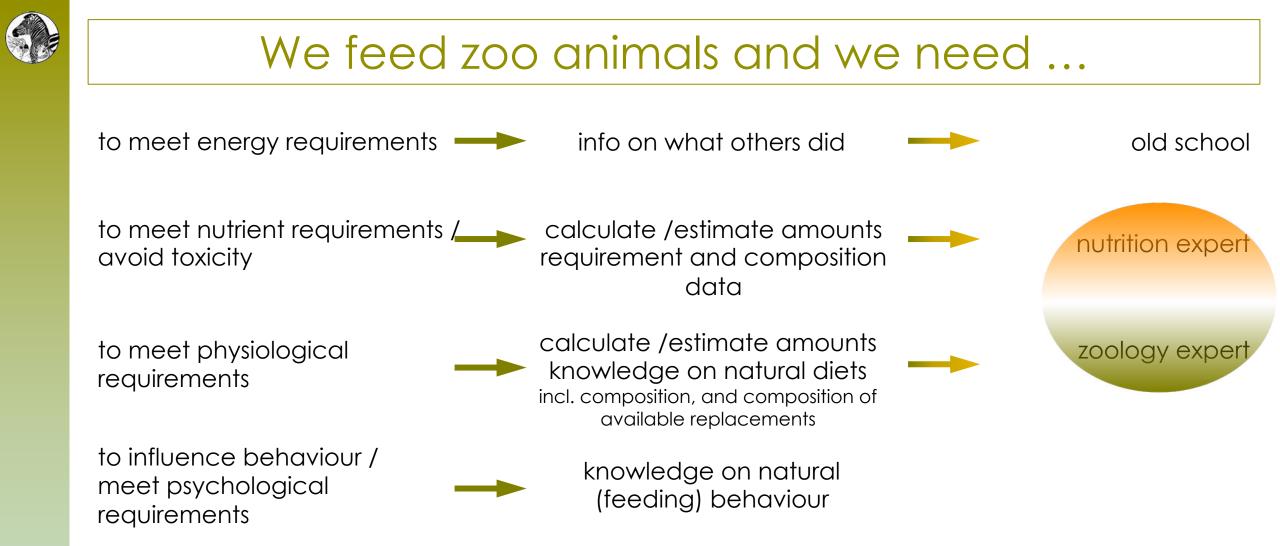
min II. IU kg	200-300	120-178	120	120-160	120-160	120-160	100-160	100-120
amin, mg kg	-		2.4	54	194 C		2.0-3.2	2.0-2.4
oflavin, mg kg	T (0.5	2.7	1.2	-7	12	2.2-3.6	2.2-2.7
cium, %	0.65-0.87	0.70-0.97	6.80-0.90	0.90-1.10	0.80-1.00	0.56-0.63	0.55-0.63	0.68-0.72
sphorus, %	0.44-0.54	0.36-0.40	0.35-0.40	0.36-0.41	0.35-0.40	0.32-0.38	0.30-0.38	0.31-0.35
gnesium, %	0.18-0.22	0.18-0.24	0.2040.22	0.22-0.24	0.21-0.22	0.16-0.19	0.16-0.19	0.18-0.20
assium, %	1.3-1.5	1.6-1.8	1.5-1.7	1.2-1.8	1.3-1.7	1.4-1.8	1.4-1.8	1.6-1.7
lium, %	0.16-0.39	0.10-0.44	0.0940.36	0.10-0.44	0.09-0.36	0.09-0.12	0.07-0.12	0.08-0.20
, mg kg	107-125	126-139	82-126	98-139	93-126	75-84	73-84	77-99
c. mg kg	77-106	54-68	52-58	51-67	51-68	50-84	44-71	45-60
pper, mg kg	13-16	10-12	20-12	11-13	11-12	9-14	8-14	9-12
nganese, mg kg	\$7-75	\$4-57	45-51	44-57	43-56	43-55	40-55	41-50
cnium, mg kg	0.20-0.30	0.12-0.18	0.12	0.12-0.16	0.12-0.16	0.12-0.16	0.10-0.16	0.10-0.12
inc. mg kg	0.5-0.8	0.3-0.4	0.3	0.3-0.4	0.3-0.4	0.3-0.4	0.2-0.4	0.2-0.3

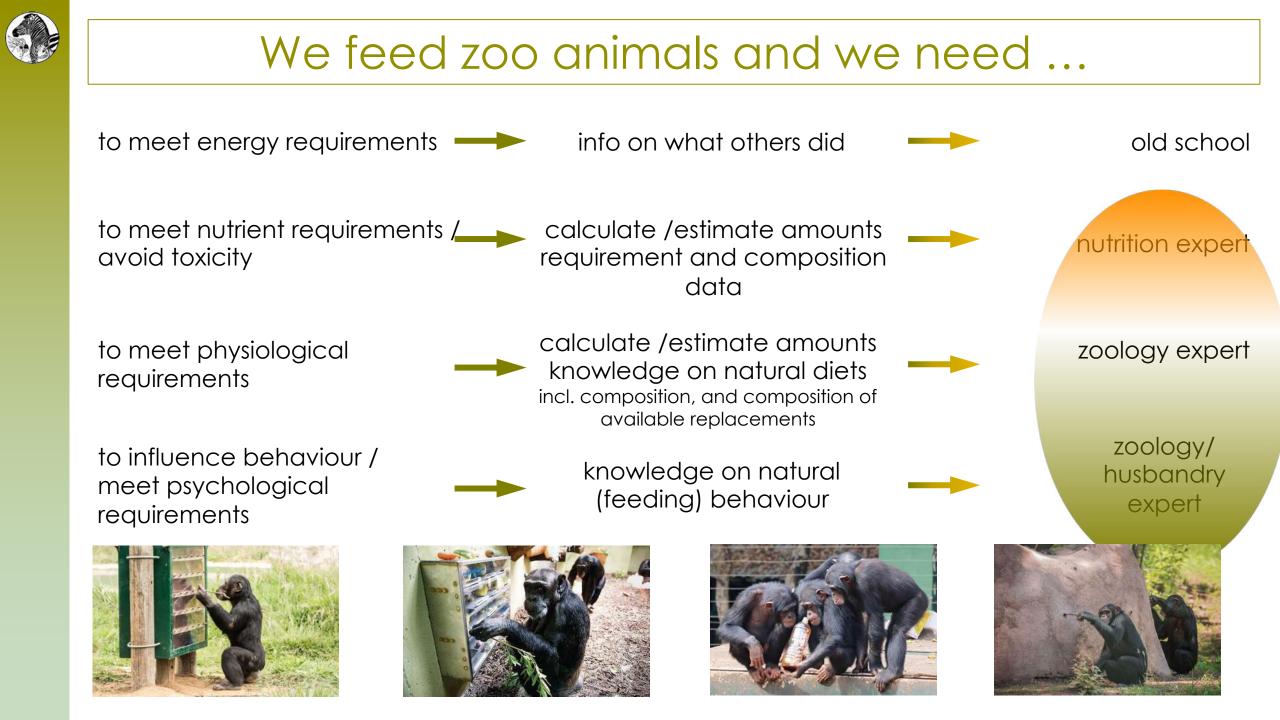


P = Low Fiber Pellets; AHP = alfalfa hay quality prime; AHQ1 = alfalfa hay quality grade 1; GH = grass 1



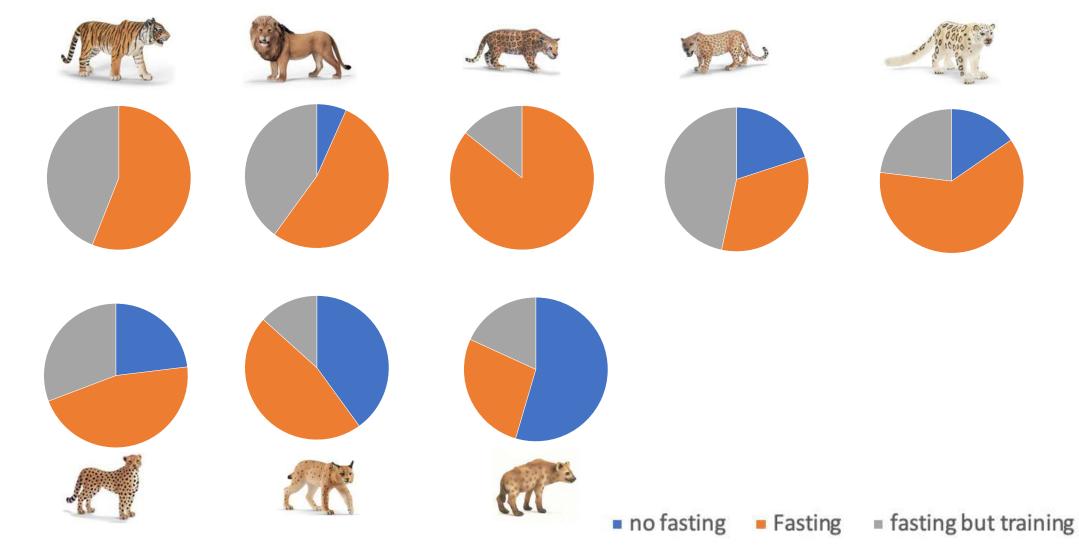
to influence behaviour / meet psychological requirements







Example: Fasting in large carnivores



Cellina Kleinlugtenbelt (2022)



Example: Fasting in large carnivores



no fasting

fasting but training

Cellina Kleinlugtenbelt (2022)



How do we monitor whether we achieve our aims ?



to meet energy requirements



is it alive?



is it alive?

check enclosure





to meet energy requirements

is it alive?

check enclosure

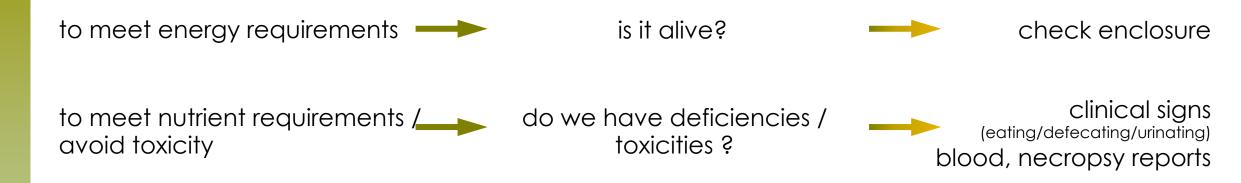
to meet nutrient requirements / avoid toxicity



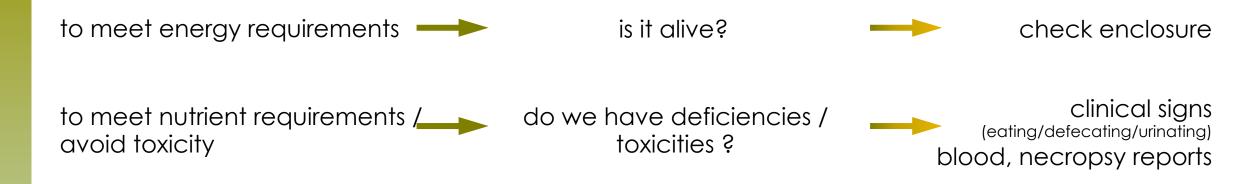
We monitor ... to meet energy requirements is it alive? check enclosure

to meet nutrient requirements / do we have deficiencies / toxicities ?



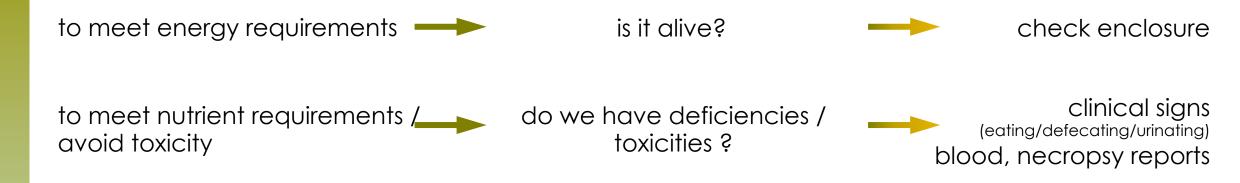






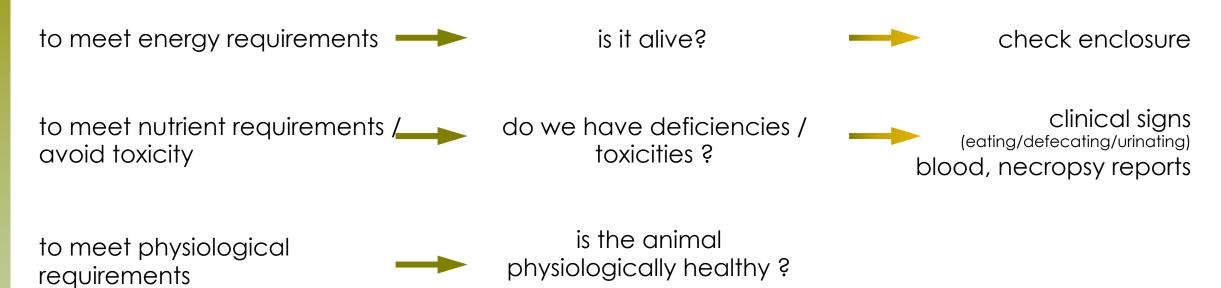




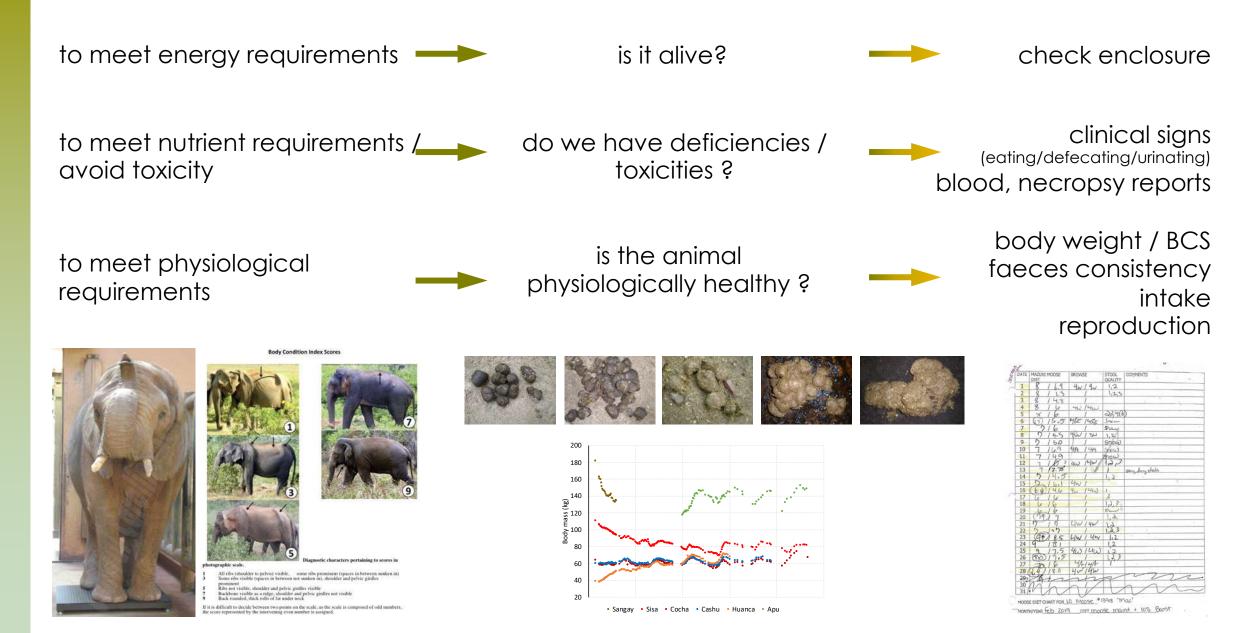


to meet physiological requirements

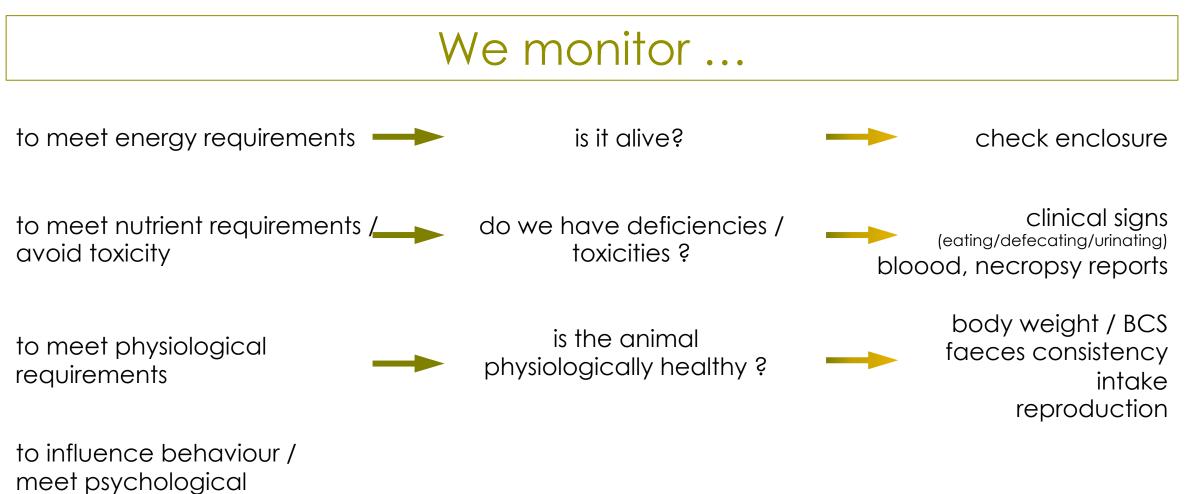












requirements



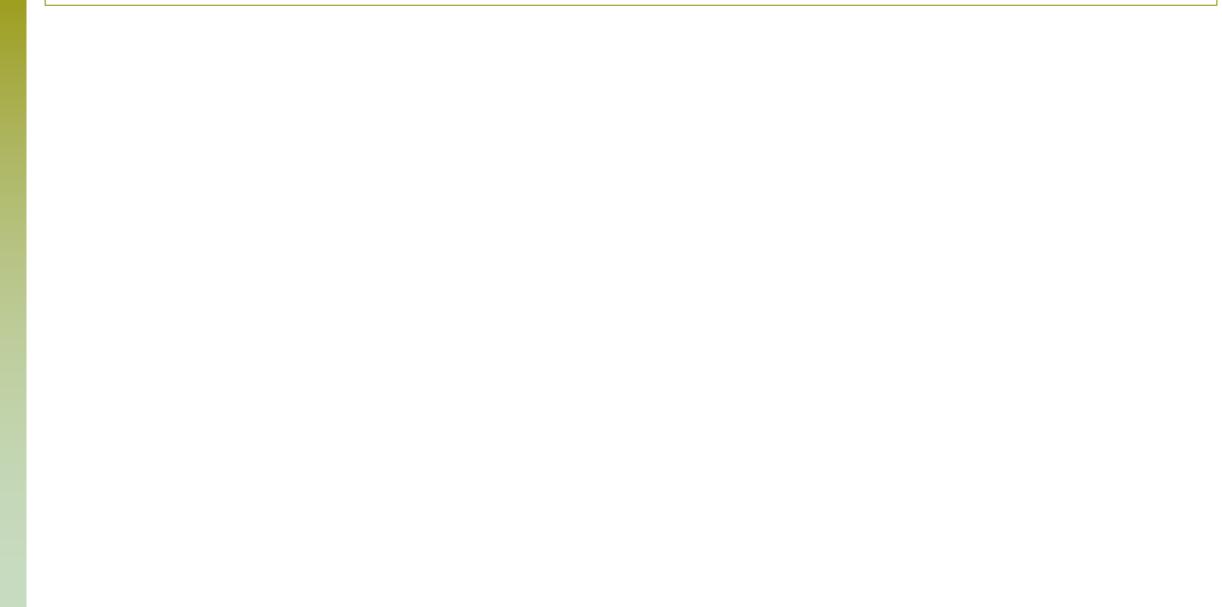
We monitor ... to meet energy requirements is it alive? check enclosure clinical signs to meet nutrient requirements /____ do we have deficiencies / (eating/defecating/urinating) avoid toxicity toxicities ? bloood, necropsy reports body weight / BCS is the animal to meet physiological faeces consistency physiologically healthy? requirements intake reproduction to influence behaviour / is animal behaviour as we meet psychological want it ? requirements



We monitor ... to meet energy requirements is it alive? check enclosure clinical signs to meet nutrient requirements /____ do we have deficiencies / (eating/defecating/urinating) avoid toxicity toxicities ? bloood, necropsy reports body weight / BCS is the animal to meet physiological faeces consistency physiologically healthy? requirements intake reproduction to influence behaviour / is animal behaviour as we behavioural meet psychological want it ? monitoring requirements (abnormal as well as normal activity budget) Zoo 3 (UI Zoo 6 (M) Feeding Other



Imagine an interview





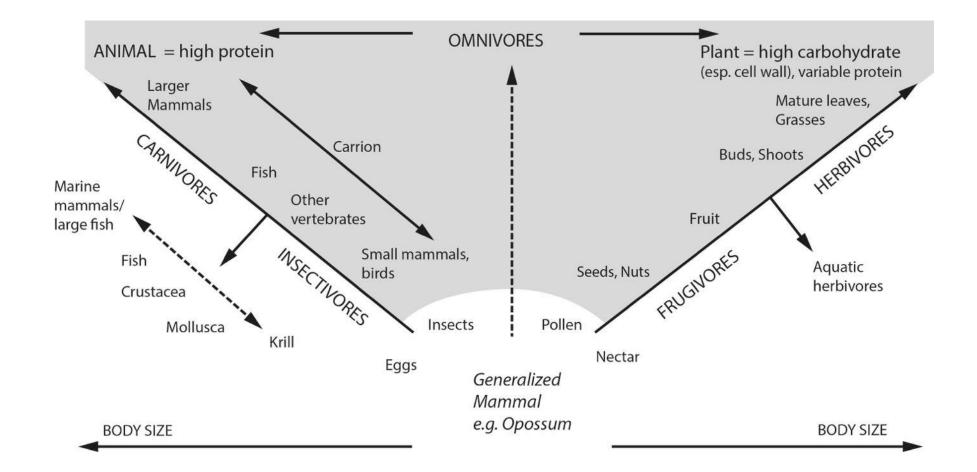
"We have no concrete idea how our animals should spend their day."



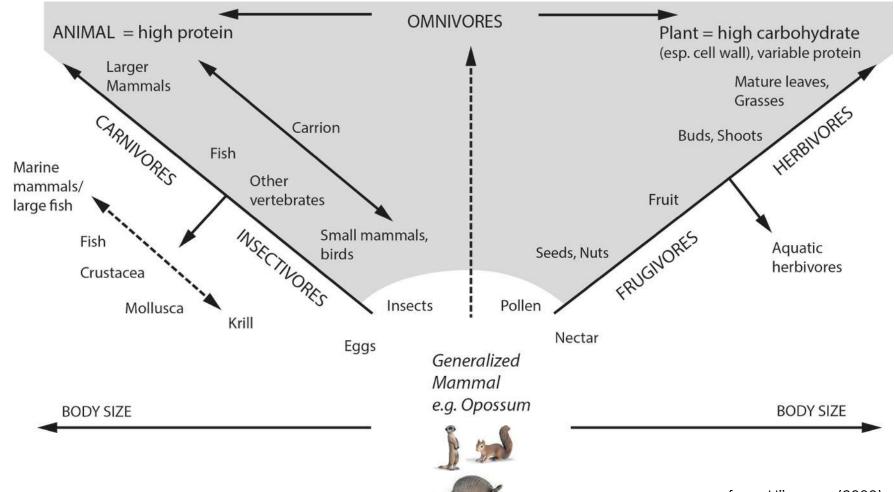
Diet niche, feeding behaviour & feeding frequency



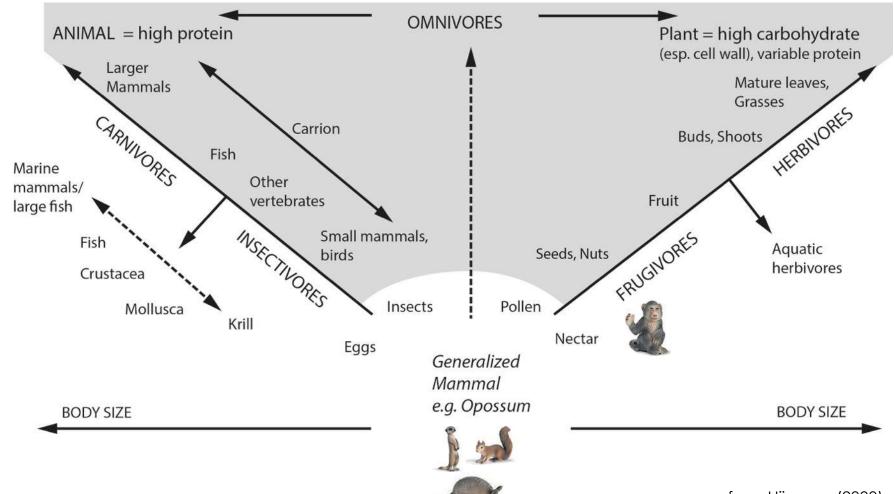
Sufficient amounts of available packages



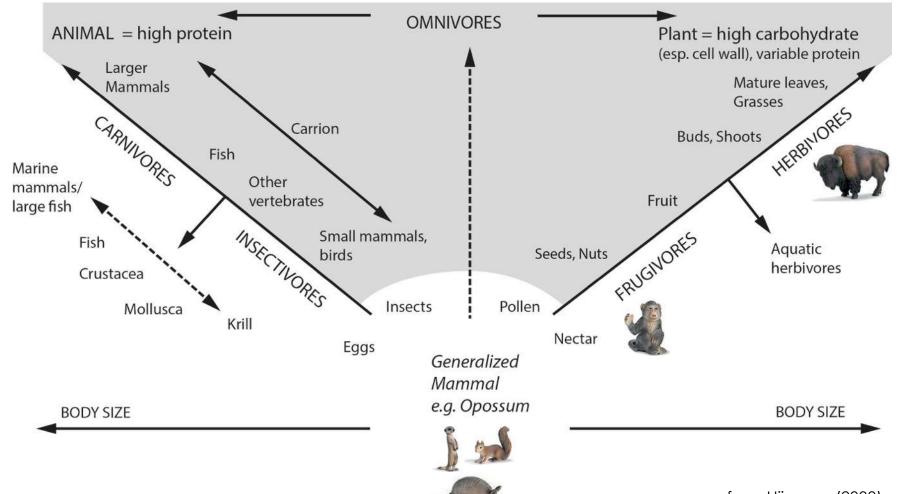




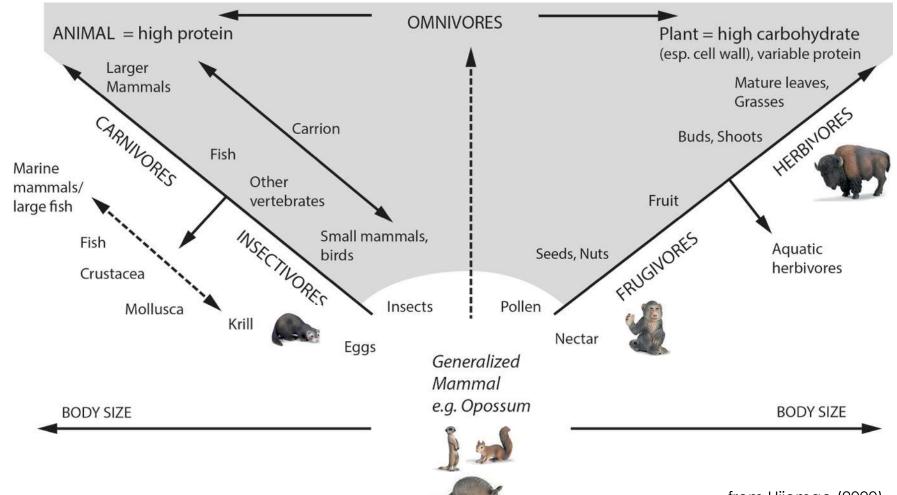




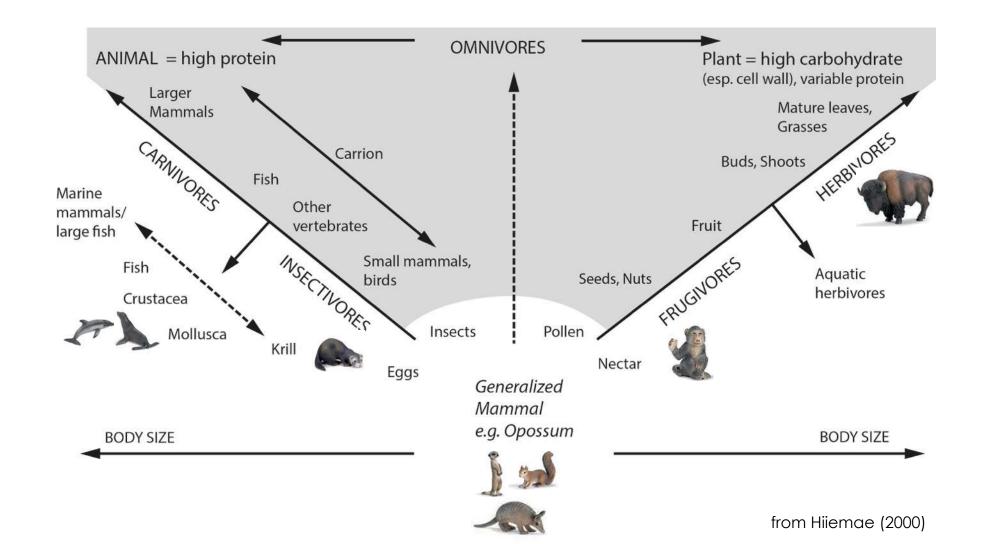




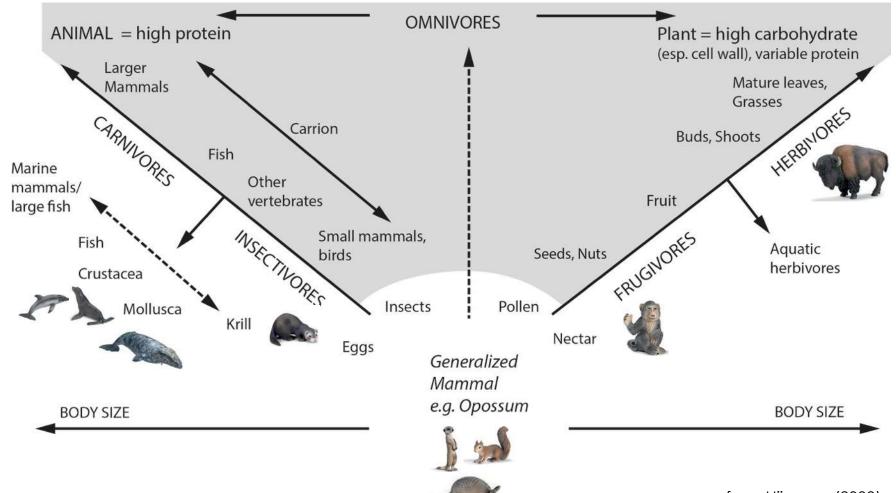




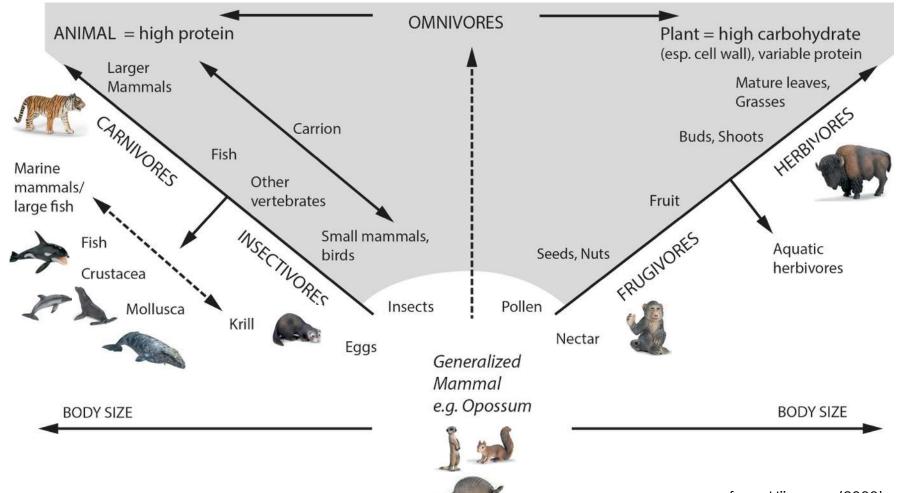




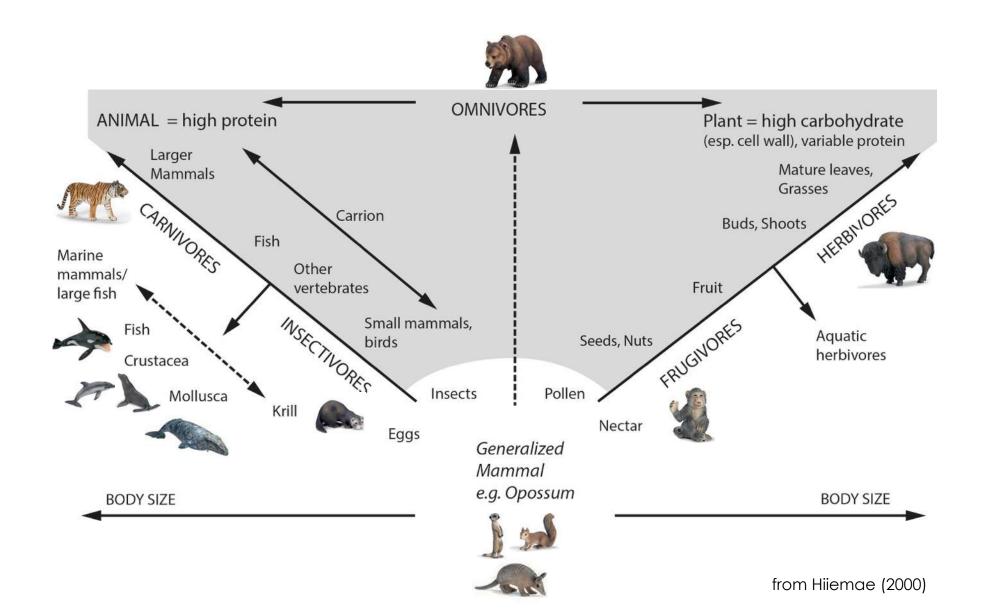




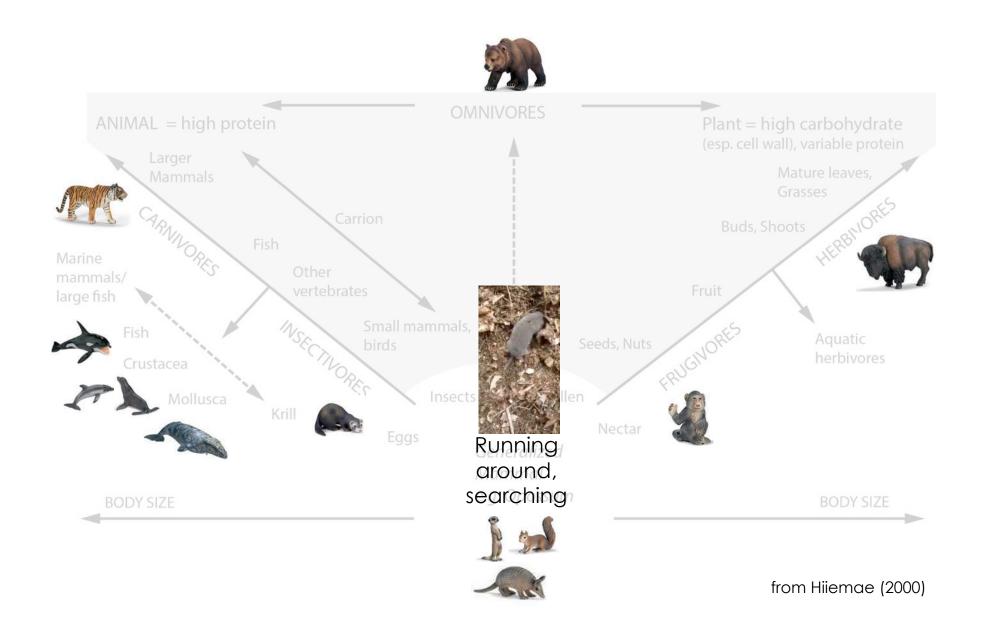




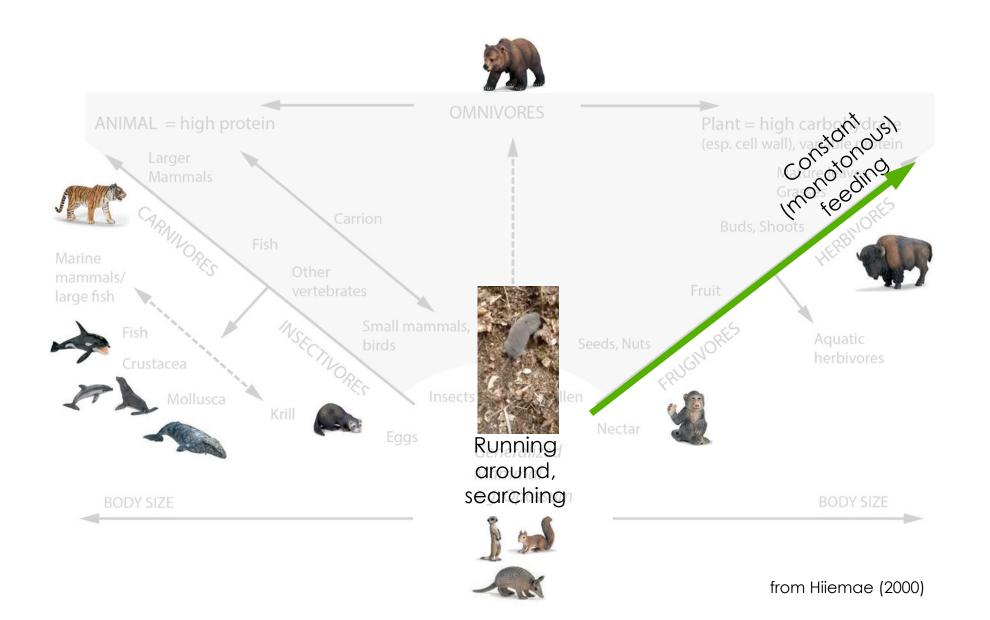




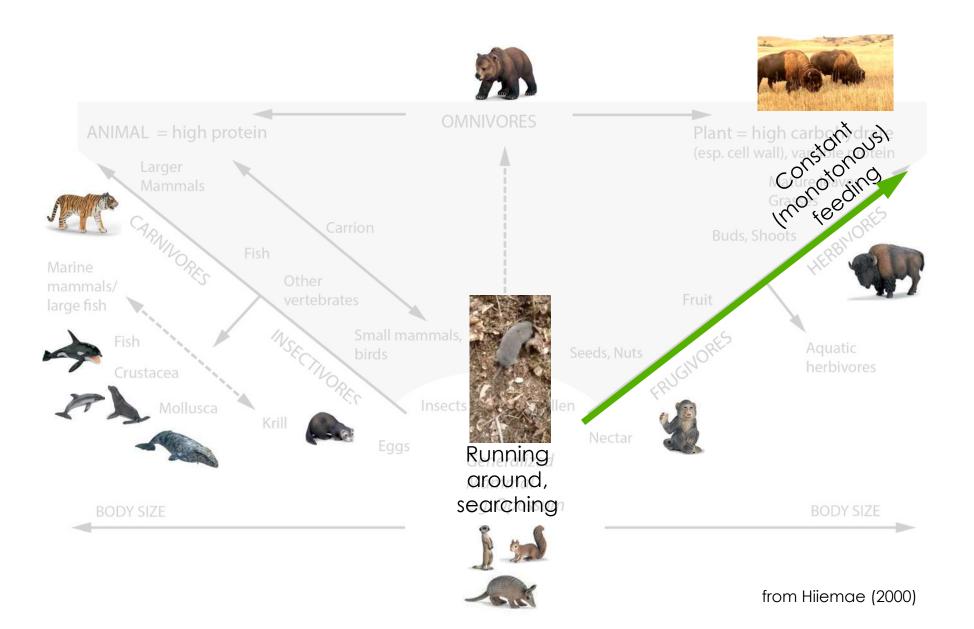




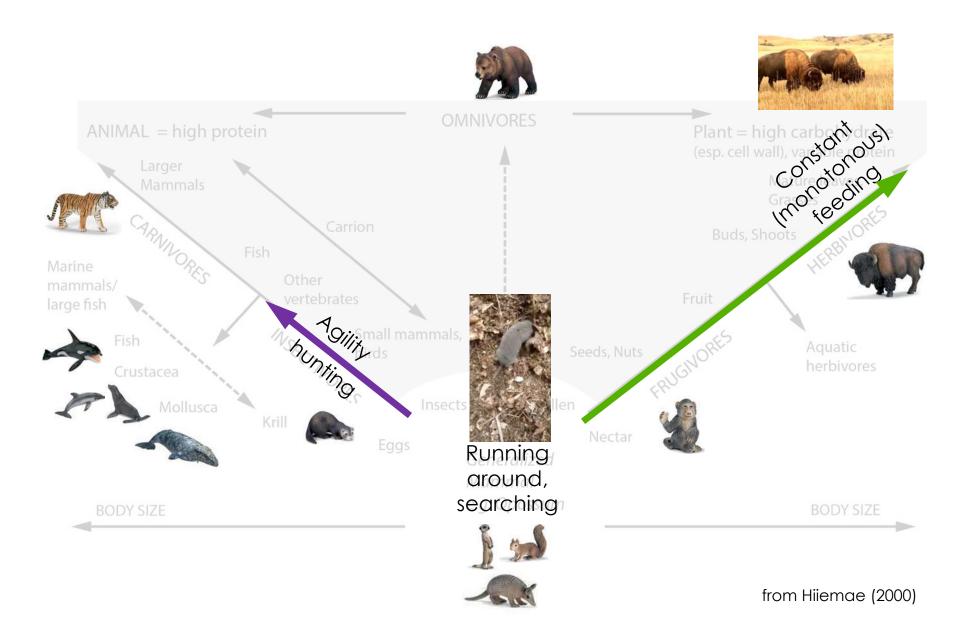




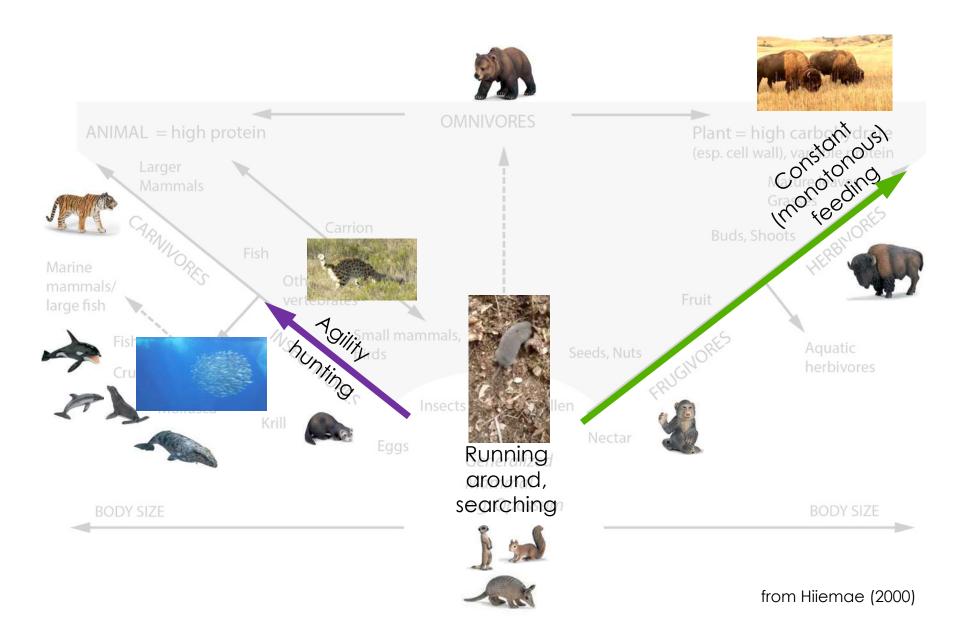




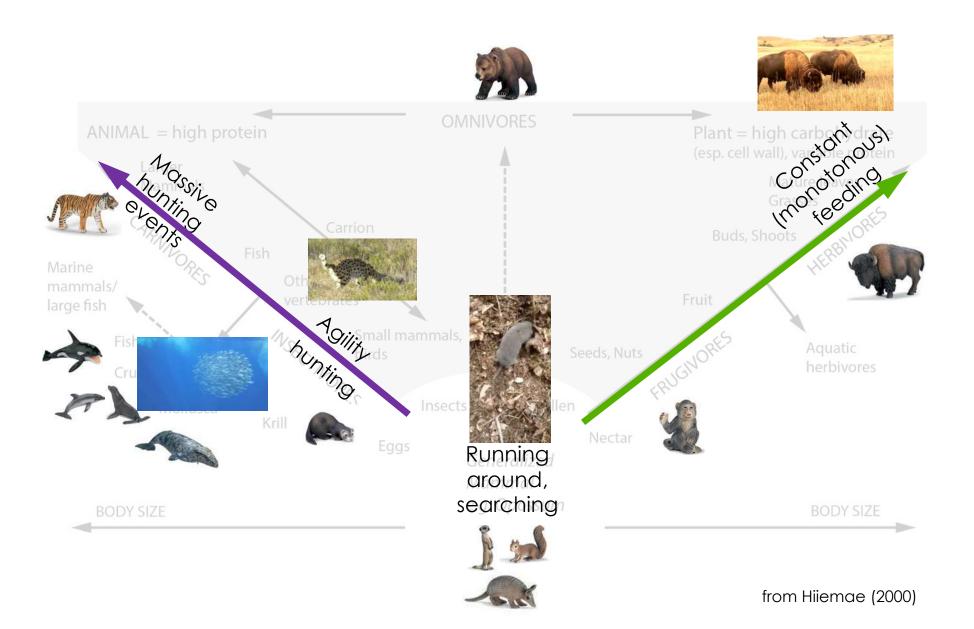




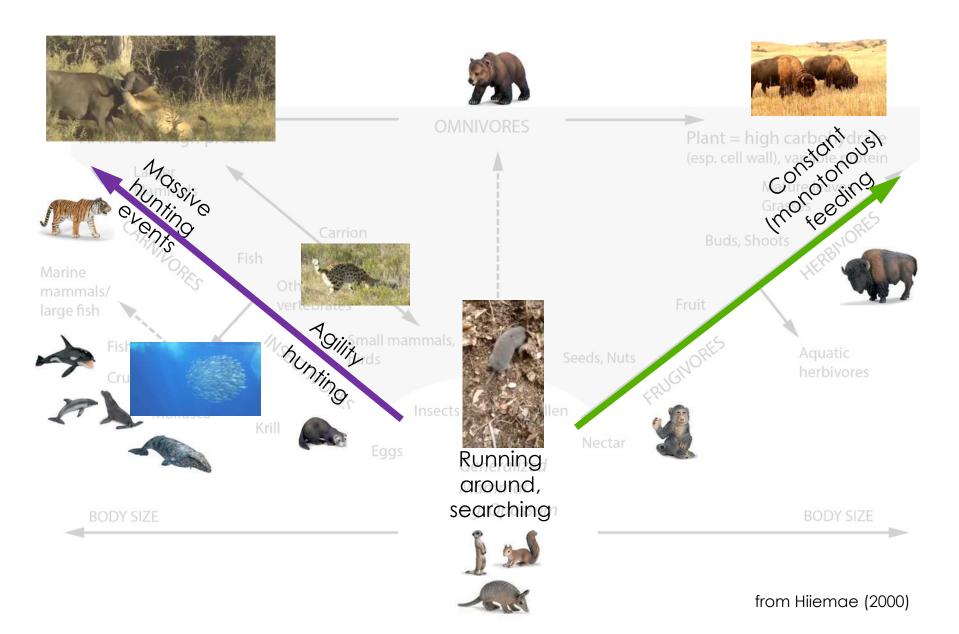




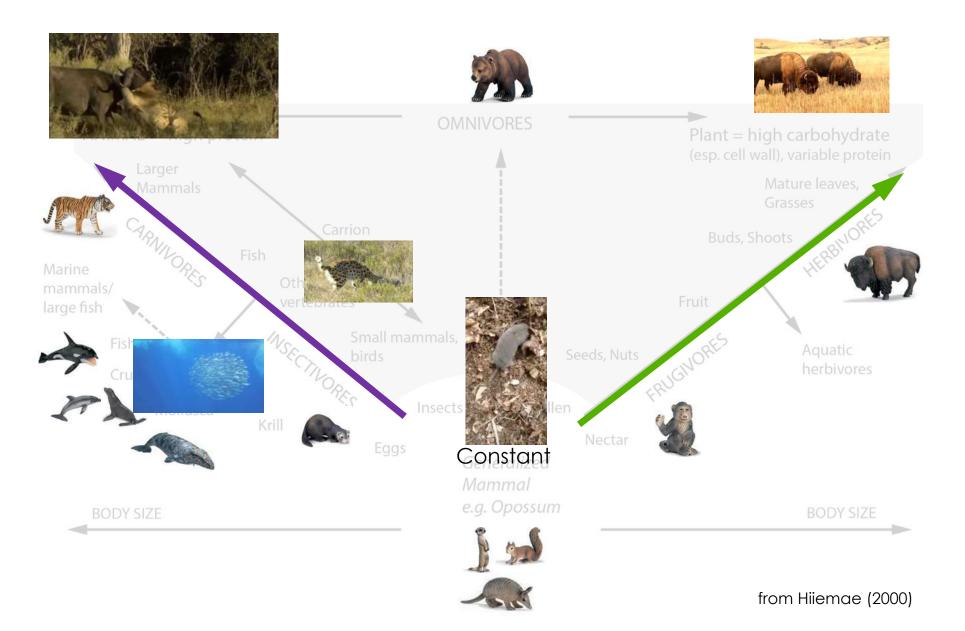




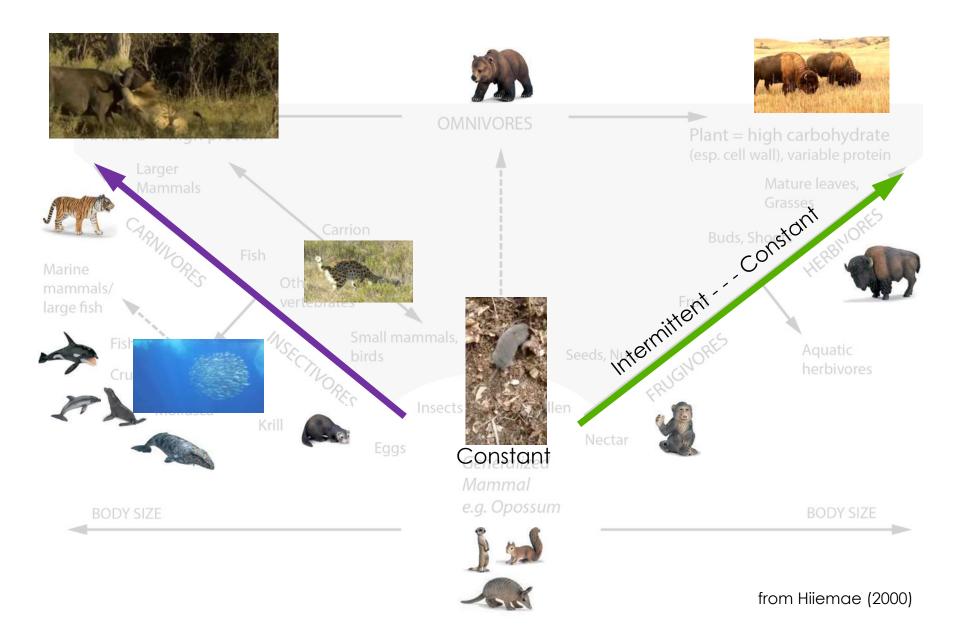




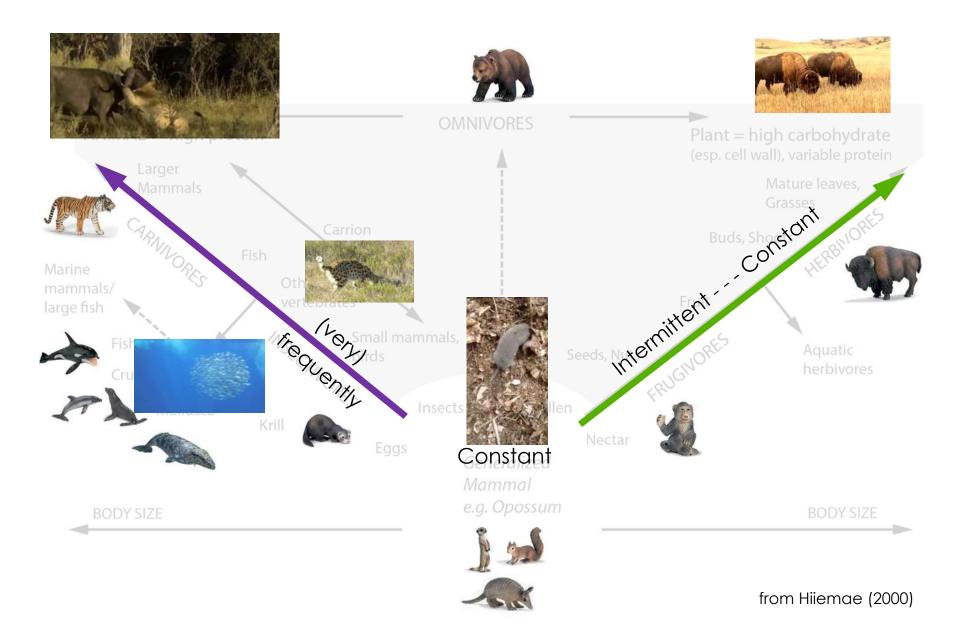




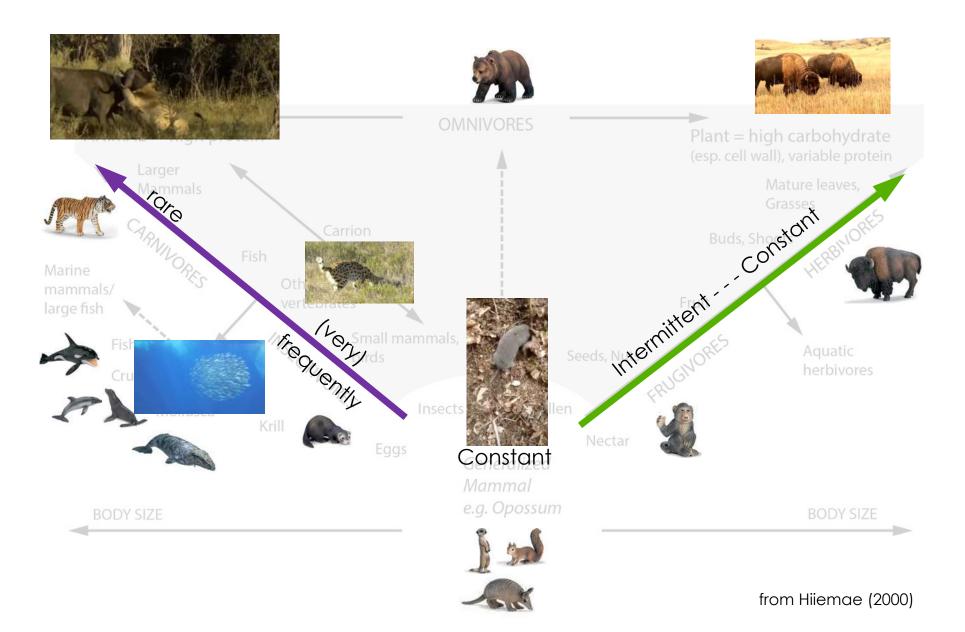








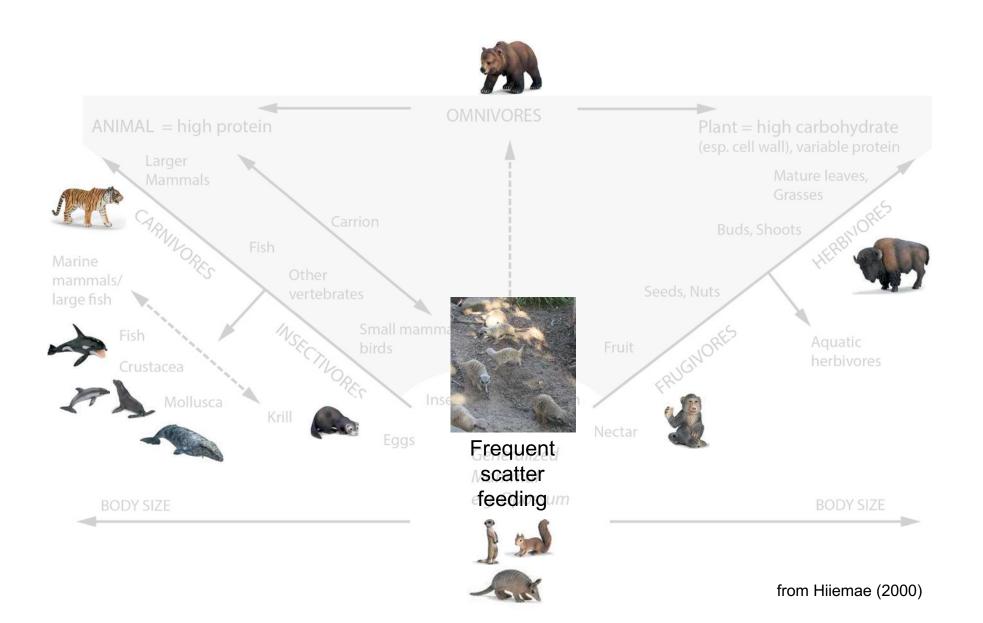




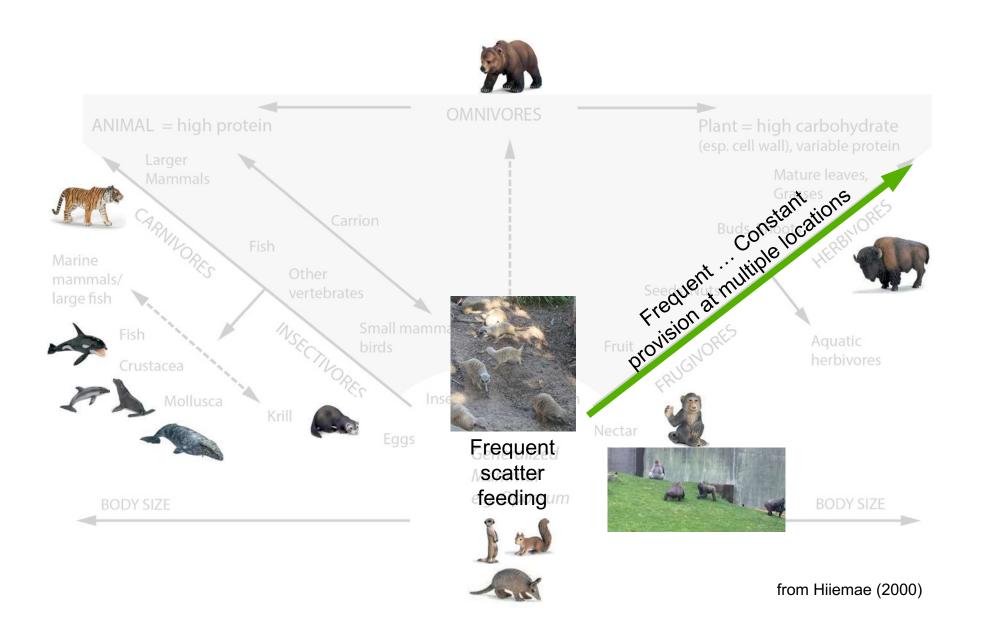


Feeding frequency in human care

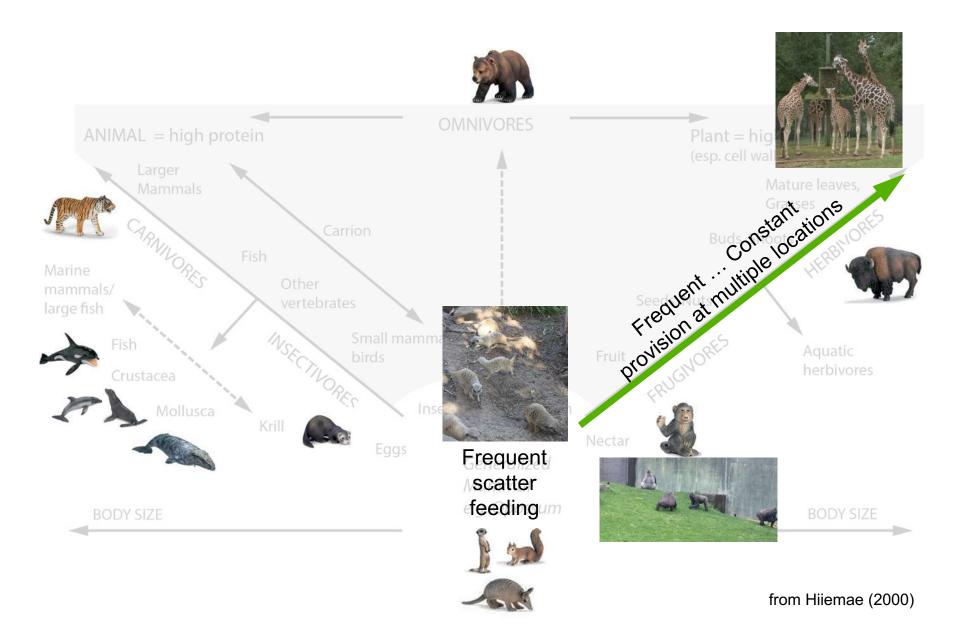




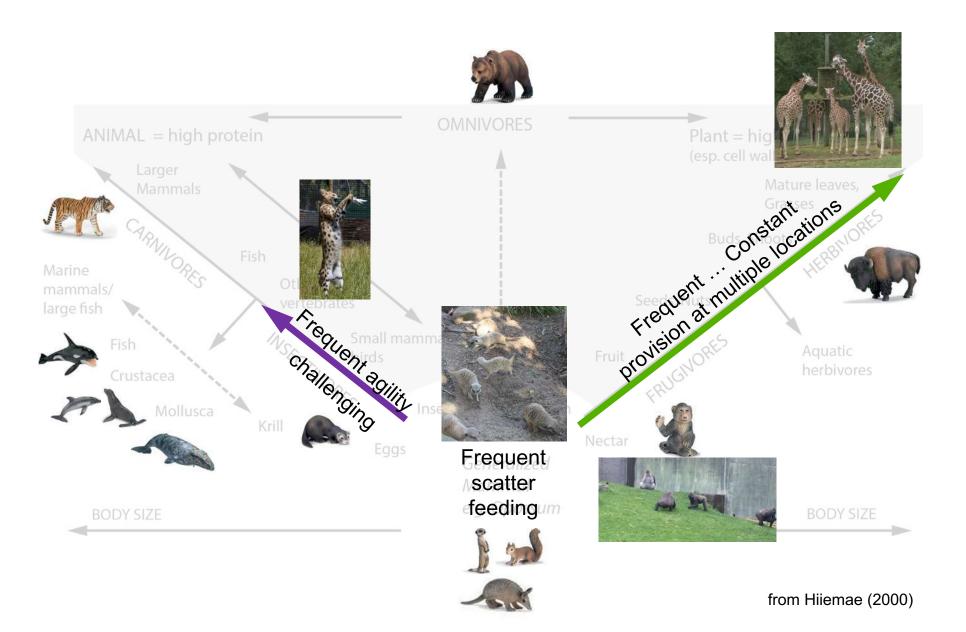




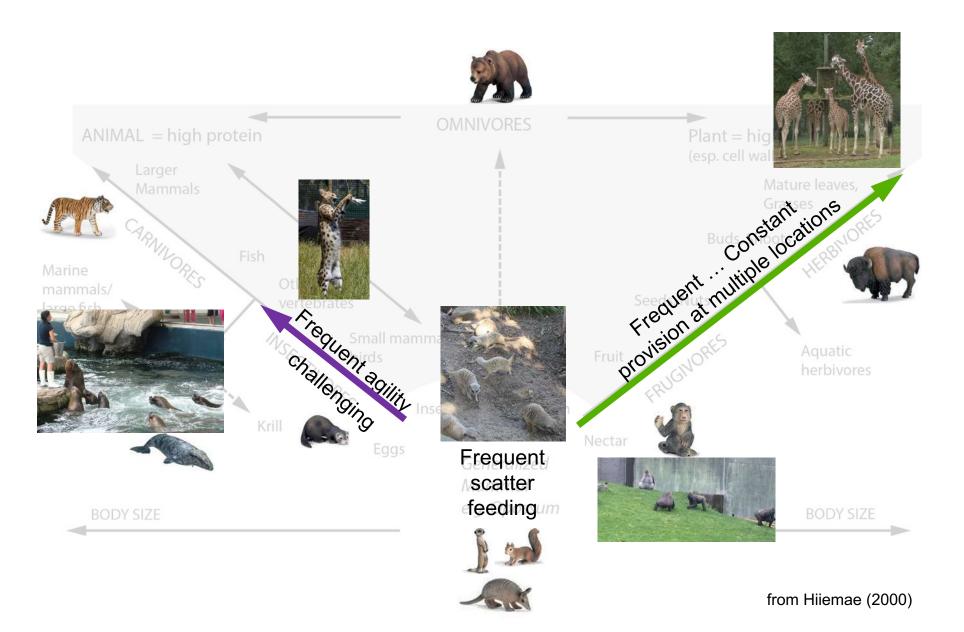




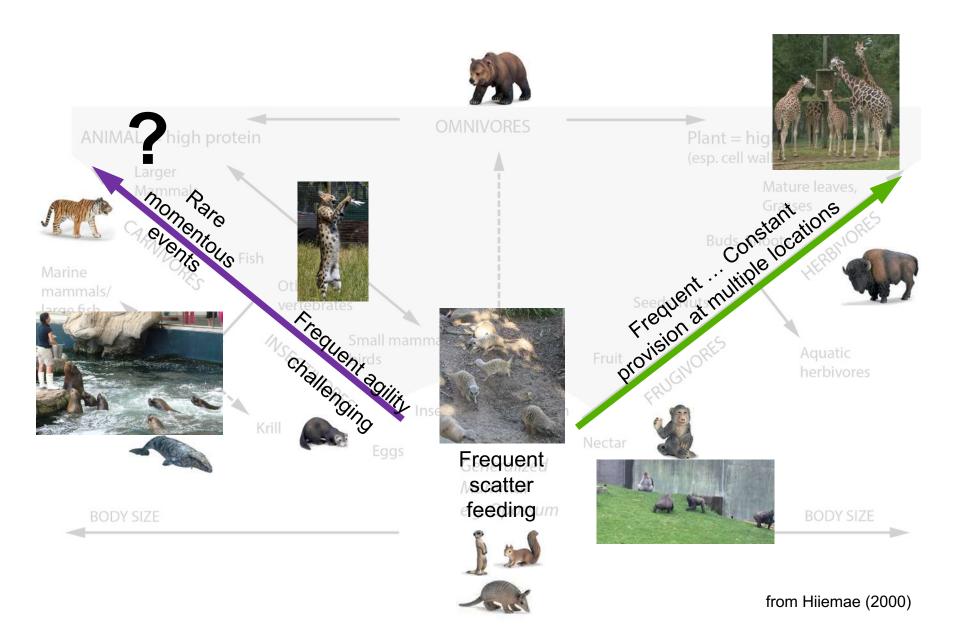












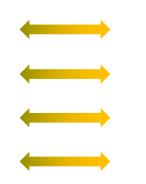


Semantics

words matter

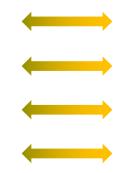


'Shellshock' 'Global warming' 'Pornography' 'Prison'





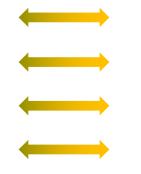
'Shellshock' 'Global warming' 'Pornography' 'Prison'



'Combat fatigue' 'Climate change' 'Adult content' 'Correctional facility'



'Shellshock' 'Global warming' 'Pornography' 'Prison'



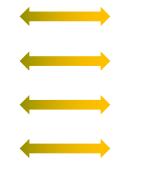
'Combat fatigue' 'Climate change' 'Adult content' 'Correctional facility'

'Standard decency'





'Shellshock' 'Global warming' 'Pornography' 'Prison'



'Combat fatigue' 'Climate change' 'Adult content' 'Correctional facility'

'Standard decency'

 $\quad \longleftarrow \quad$

'Enrichment'



'Shellshock' 'Global warming' 'Pornography' 'Prison'



'Combat fatigue' 'Climate change' 'Adult content' 'Correctional facility'

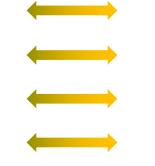
'Standard decency' (Enrichment'

Frequent scatter feeding is not 'enrichment'.





'Shellshock' 'Global warming' 'Pornography' 'Prison'



'Combat fatigue' 'Climate change' 'Adult content' 'Correctional facility'

'Standard decency' (Enrichment'

Frequent scatter feeding is not 'enrichment'. Lump feeding in 1-2 meals is pauperization.







Contingency plan ?

If you feed your tiger like this ...





Contingency plan ?

If you feed your tiger like this ...



... you deprive it of 0.5-3 hours of hunt/ chase/ strain/ effort **every day**.



Contingency plan ?

If you feed your tiger like this ...



... you deprive it of 0.5-3 hours of hunt/ chase/ strain/ effort **every day**.

What is your plan to compensate for that ?









Cellina Kleinlugtenbelt (2022)





Cellina Kleinlugtenbelt (2022)



Contingency plan ?

If you feed your meerkat like this ...



... you deprive it of 3-4 hours of searching effort every day.

What is your plan to compensate for that ?



Automated scatter feeding





Contingency plan ?

If you feed your herbivore like this ...



... you deprive it of a lot of locomotion and searching effort **every day**.

What is your plan to compensate for that ?



Difficult access for herbivores









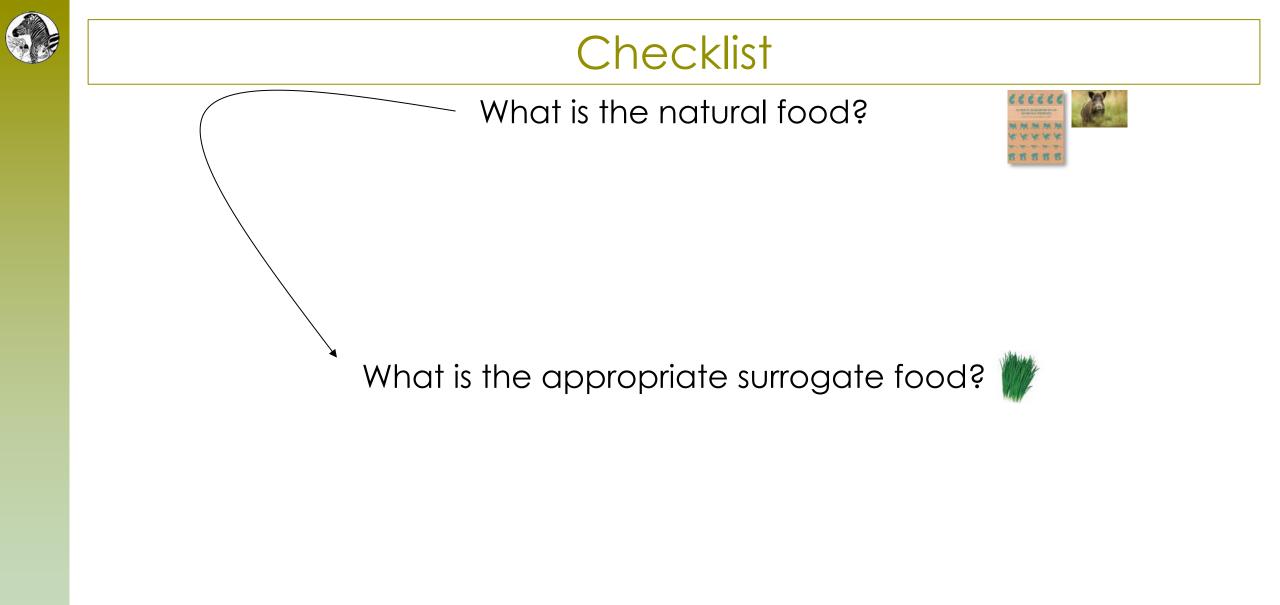






What is the natural food?









What is the natural food?



				-					
10.0		15	1	100			-		
	15	75		-25		- 25	12		

What are the (assumed) requirements?





- What is the natural food?

What are the (assumed) requirements?



lines.								

What is the appropriate surrogate food?





- What is the natural food?

What are the (assumed) requirements? What is the natural foraging mode?



-	-								
					- No. 10	-369	A		
			-				_		
	15	75		12.		- 25	12		
-	-			_		_	_		

What is the appropriate surrogate food? What safety feeds do I need?





- What is the natural food?

What are the (assumed) requirements?

What is the natural foraging mode?



What is the appropriate surrogate food? What safety feeds do I need? What feeding behaviour should be evoked?





- What is the natural food?

What are the (assumed) requirements? - What is the natural foraging mode? What is the natural feeding frequency?







What is the natural food? What are the (assumed) requirements?

What is the natural foraging mode? What is the natural feeding frequency?



 15	75	 15.	-2-	- 25	12	12

What is the appropriate surrogate food?
 What safety feeds do I need?
 What feeding behaviour should be evoked?
 How often should food be provided?





What is the natural food?
 What are the (assumed) requirements?
 What is the natural foraging mode?
 What is the natural feeding frequency?



What is the appropriate surrogate food? What safety feeds do I need? What feeding behaviour should be evoked? How often should food be provided?



How can this be combined with management, education and entertainment aims?





Thank you for your attention