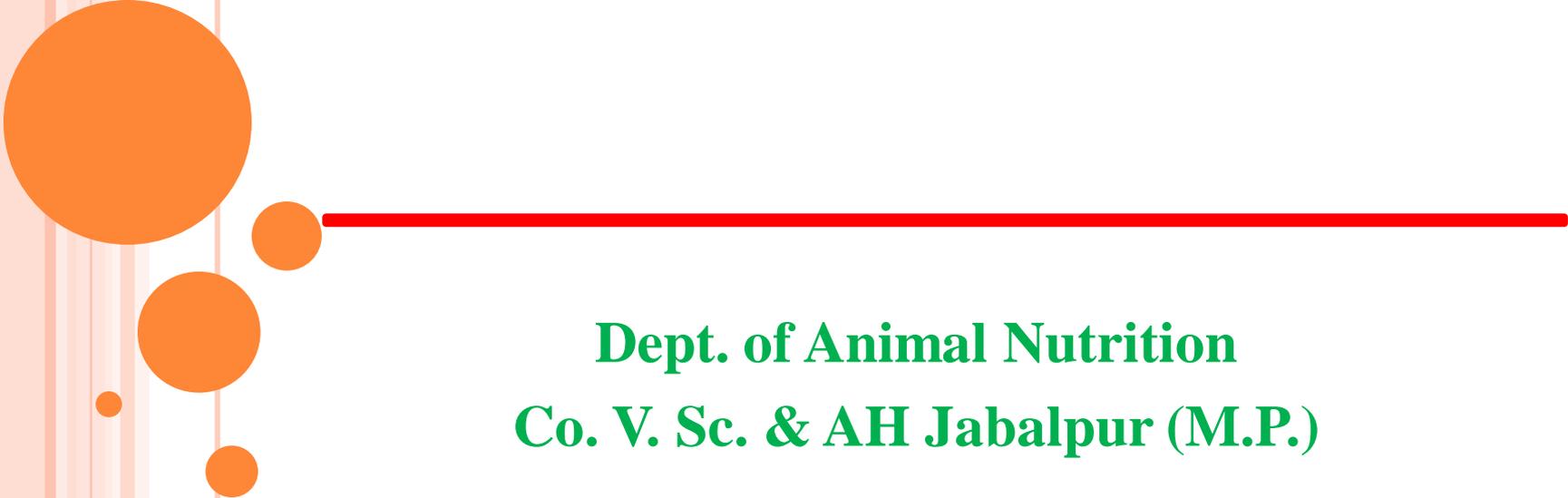


FEEDING SCHEDULE OF ZOO ANIMALS



**Dept. of Animal Nutrition
Co. V. Sc. & AH Jabalpur (M.P.)**

- All animals need the same group of nutrients i.e. proteins, carbohydrates, fats, minerals, vitamins and water



GUIDELINES FOR FEEDING OF TIGERS

- Captive diet must be monitored constantly.
- Diet must be worked out for individual animal considering its body size, physiological status any special requirement and health.
- For average size male & female, 6 to 8 kg meat with bone is adequate.
- Boneless meat must be supplemented with 7-10 g of CaCO_3 /kg meat.
- Vitamin Fortification: 9000 IU of Vit. A or 500 IU of Vit. D per kg meat (DM basis).
- Some zoo fed liver egg and milk supplement such practices should be stopped, it is better to use commercial vitamin supplement.



CONT....

- It is good to feed chunk of meat, bone still attached on it. It stimulate natural feeding behaviour.
- Meat should be provided as late as possible (Night). It is tremendous source of behavioral stimulation.
- Chicken can be given to particular animal only when he refuses to chew bones.
- Lactating animals and growing cubs shd be fed *adlib.* every day.
- If possible lactating tiger quota of meat sh/be spread over several meals.
- Amount of meat could be increased 10-20% during severe cold.



GUIDELINES FOR FEEDING OF LIONS

- Diet containing 6-7 kg of buffalo meat for an average size adult lion and 5 kg of buffalo meat for an adult lioness.
- If boneless meat is fed each kg should be supplemented with 10 g CaCO_3 and 2 tsp of multivitamin supplement.
- Freeze the meat and thaw it before feeding to reduce parasitic and microbial load.
- During summer meat offered shd be reduced by 500 g.
- Lactating animal shd be fed *adlib.* distributed in 2-3 equal meals
- Feeding time shd be set to reduce exposure of meat to high ambient temp.



GUIDELINES FOR FEEDING OF LEOPARD

- - Avg. size male : 2.5 kg meat
 - Avg. size female: 2 kg meat
- During winter amount of meat increased by 20%.
- Chicken may be given to bring variety in diet once or twice in a week without increasing total amount of food.
- Vitamin A: 1500 IU and Vit D: 150 IU per kg meat.
- If liver is fed in diet these Vit. supplement are not required.



GUIDELINES FOR FEEDING OF ELEPHANT

- Use of fruits and vegetables shd be reassessed.
 - Very much prone to obesity, so body condition sh/be regularly monitored.
 - Grasses: main component of elephant diet.
 - Leguminous fodder in young animals to increase protein content.
 - Adult Male (4 ton BW)-6 kg concentrate + 225 kg green fodder.
 - Female (3.5 ton BW)-5 kg concentrate + 165 kg green fodder.
 - Proportion of concentrate shd be higher in growing animals as they require more protein.
 - Calf diet may contain: 30% concentrate in diet
 - Adult elephant: 10% concentrate
- 

GUIDELINES FOR FEEDING OF SPOTTED DEER

- Basal diet should comprised of green fodder.
 - Best combination: leg. fodder & cereal fodder in equal proportion
 - Adult spotted deer (70 kg BW): 6 kg good quality fodder is adequate
 - Concentrate shd be restricted to 500g/animal/d.
 - Concentrate should not constitute more than 30% of total diet on DM basis.
 - Conc. mixture shd be supplemented with balanced min. mixture@ 2%.
- 

Guidelines for Feeding of Wild Pig

- Wild pigs are hindgut fermenter;
 - structural carbohydrates are fermented in the hindgut of pig which produces VFA's.
 - VFA's can meet 25-30% of maintenance energy requirement of pig.
 - Hence, wild pig diet should contain at least 25% of dry matter from green fodder/leafy vegetables.

On DM basis, a wild pig will consume **42 g of DM/ kg BW^{0.75}**.

- Avg. BW was assumed as 50 kg for female and 90 kg for male.
- It is assumed that an adult pig of 100 kg will consume 1400 g of DM to fulfill its maintenance requirement, when the neutral detergent fibre (NDF) content of the diet is less than 55%.

Typical diet schedule for a wild boar of 100 kg would be

- Mash (maize 57%, wheat bran 18%, SBM 16% and min, mixture 2%) : 1000g
- Green fodder (Jowar/Napier) : 1250 g
- Tubers (Potato/sweet potato) : 500 g
- Vegetables (Cabbage, beans, mixed) : 500 g



- Pigs prefer coarsely ground material. The mash must not be too fine. There is no need of soaking or cooking the ingredients.
- Pigs are very highly susceptible to **gossypol poisoning** Hence, cotton seed meal should never be used in the pig mash.
- Wild pig should be provided with 2.5 kg of water per kg of DMI. During summer the requirement of water may increase upto 4.5 kg/kg DMI.
- Milk is deficient in iron and copper. A dose of copper and iron (Inferon) may be given to the piglets on 4th and 14th day of life.



Guidelines for Feeding of Zebra

1. Feed concentrates @ 0.5-1.0% BW.
2. Coarse quality roughages may also be fed @ 0.5-2.0% BW.
3. Use of fruits and vegetables as zebra feed should be reassessed.
4. Protein requirement of zebra is rather low. Use of leguminous fodder may be stopped.
5. Browses are not the natural component of zebra's diet. Further, browses are difficult to procure. Hence, their use in zebra feeding should be relooked.
- 6 The diets should be supplemented with trace element mixture. Recommendation of Nutrition Advisory group indicate that requirement of Zn and Cu is higher than the actual concentration in most of the feed ingredients.



Guidelines for Feeding of Indian Rhinoceros

1. A diet containing 2 kg of concentrates and 110 kg of green fodder (25% DM) should be adequate for a female weighing 1600 kg.
2. Male weighing 2200 kg may require 3 kg of concentrates and 150 kg of green fodder.
3. Indian rhinoceros are very prone to obesity.
4. Concentrate ingredients should be supplemented with a good quality mineral mixture @ 2% on dry matter basis.
2. Feeding of fruits and vegetable are not nutritionally important. if fed, they must not contribute more than 2% of the diet on DMB.
3. Food shd be offered on sturdy trough or on concrete pads as Sand colic has been reported in Indian rhinoceros.
4. To reduce competition, it would be desirable to feed them individually (at least the concentrate portion). Food may be offered in different feeding stations if the animals are kept in group.
5. Feeding of excessive leguminous fodder should not be encouraged. Sugarcane can be use as a roughage source.
6. Indian rhinos are not exclusive grazer like white rhinos. It would be desirable to include some browses in their diet.

Guidelines for Feeding of Common Languor

1. Amount of fruits should not exceed 25% of the diet dry matter.

Diet containing

50 g tubers,

100 g apple,

100 g pear/guava/other fruit,

50 g sprouted pulses,

100 g soaked gram,

300 g mixed vegetables (cabbage/carrot/beans),

200 g leafy vegetable and

50 g okra may be fed.

Browses should be fed ad lib. (at least, 400 g/languor/d).

2. Peanuts or other nuts can be given as treat, not as regular food.

