

Annual Report 2005



Contents

Introduction	3
The Zoological Department	5
Activity of the Zoological Department	6
Veterinary care	9
Activity of the Nutrition and Feeding Department	11
The Reconstruction of the Beasts of Prey Pavilion at Usti nad Labem ZOO	13
Successful breeding and rearing of grand cayman ground iguana (<i>Cyclura nubila</i>) at Ústí nad Labem Zoo	15
Successful Rearing of Great Curassow (<i>Crax rubra</i>)	16
The History of Keeping of Somali Wild Ass (<i>Equus africanus somalicus</i>) at Ústí nad Labem Zoo	18
European breeding programmes and international co-operation	20
Numbers of animals	23
Rearings	32
The Economic Department	33
Activity of the Economic Department	34
Economic Assessment	34
The Technical Department	36
Activity of the Technical Department	37
Transport	39
Maintenance	40
Gardening	40
The usage of renewable sources of energy and the increasingly ecological operation of Usti nad Labem Zoo	41
The Educational and Promotional Department	42
Activity of the Educational and Promotional Department	43
Visit rate	43
Media	43
Press conferences	44
Cultural programmes and other special actions for visitors	44
EVVO in Zoo	47
Adoption, sponsorship, advertisement	48
Sporting partners	48
Exhibition shows with animals	48
Participation in fairs, exhibitions and other public actions	48
Exhibitions of drawings and competitions	48
Joint calendar with the Special school	48
Save the rhinos – EAZA Rhino Campaign 2005/2006	49
ShellShock – EAZA Turtle & Tortoise Campaign 2004/2005	49
Zoological club	49
UCSZ	50
Benefit auction	50
Foreign visit	50
Zoo games without limits	50
Personal staff	51
Provider information	53

Introduction



Introduction

Dear friends of the Zoological garden Ústí nad Labem!

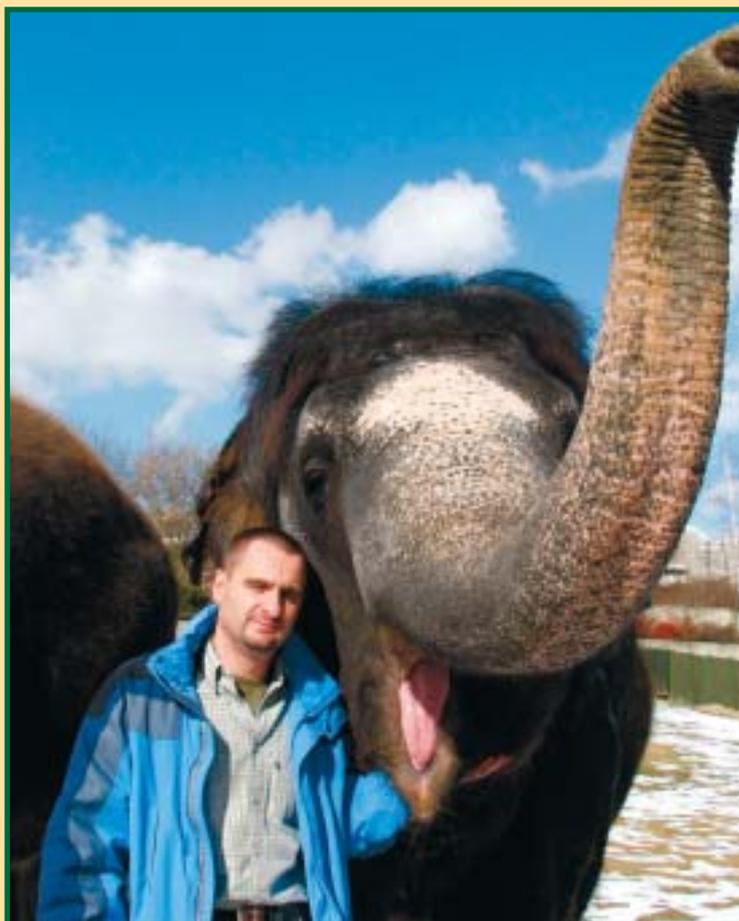
We submit to you an „Annual report“ of our zoological garden, in which you have chance to get know what new happened in our Zoo during the year 2005. From the view of the director I afford to claim, maybe a little immodestly, that this year was succesfull for the Zoo from many reasons. I, personally, have pleasure from finishing of the first phase of total reconstruction of the beasts of prey pavilion. This pavilion was restrainedly „nightmare“ of employees, and animals too, for years. We created not only pleasant place for our visitors, but also good conditions for animals living in this pavilion and we enable (for example) comeback of the town armorial animal – lion – to our Zoo.

I would like to make sure you, that we definitely don't forget about function of zoological gardens in the sphere of nature conservation or preservation of biodiversity. Even if it seems at time, that our effort is only „drop in the ocean“, we know, that this part of our work has deep sense and we will continue in it. We often forgot in the past, that our success depends (among others) on interest and respect of all visitors. I am convinced that events of the year 2005 are clear and understandable sign, that we are serious about our animals and visitors too.

It is my pleasant duty to say thanks to my colleagues for their systematic painstaking work. We should not go forward and think about realization of other projects without their enthusiasm. My totally essential thanks belongs to members of the City Council, who clearly, repeatedly and loudly declared their support of further development of our beautiful zoological garden.

The town Ústí nad Labem changes for the better recently and I am glad that zoological garden is integral part of these changes.

I wish you all good and I am looking forward for your visit in our Zoo.



Tomáš Kraus, director



**The Zoological
Department**



Activity of the Zoological Department

Pavel Palička

The major event in the Zoological Department in 2005 was the appointment of a new director, Mgr. Tomáš Kraus, who replaced Ing. Zdeňka Jeřábková on 1 January. This resolved the unfavourable state of affairs that had prevailed at the Zoo following the dismissal of Ing. Jeřábková in the second half of 2004. An unquestionable advantage of Mgr. Kraus's appointment was the fact that he had previously worked in the Zoo as a zoologist and as an assistant to the previous director. He has been able to make use of the experience he gained in those years, such that the zoological garden has fully removed itself from the crisis of 2004, and re-established a normal pattern – it was not necessary to acquaint the new director with the operation of the department, or indeed the zoo as a whole.

The zoologist Pavel Palička was appointed as head of the zoological department. A new system was introduced whereby four zoologists each deal with a specific area. The nutrition department was led by Ing. Dagmar Nováková, who already held this position some time ago. Tests on animals, business activities, foreign correspondence and the management of the orangutan and sea lions are led by Ing. Petra Padalíková, who until recently held the post of assistant to the zoologist. The zoologist for the lower part of the Zoo is Ing. Jan Landa. The zoologist for the upper part of the Zoo is Ing. Pavel Král, who has already run the area for some time in the role of inspector of breeding. Ing. Nováková ceased her activities during 2005, and the task of nutrition was taken up by the other zoologists in their respective areas.

The main task of the zoological department in 2005 was to ensure the continuous operation of zoology in the face of the large-scale project to heat the Zoo with geothermal energy. The digging work in the upper part of the Zoo, and the installation of the new heating grid in all existing pavilions disturbed the surroundings of a significant number of animals. For example, in the parrot hatchery, we had to catch and

move the parrots in their nesting period, which significantly disturbed several baby birds.

The most important activity for the zoological department was the completion of the reconstruction of the beasts of prey pavilion. Here, following extensive improvements to the internal exhibition, we have offered visitors a truly interesting view of the animals (**pict. 1**). Prior to the actual opening of the pavilion we obviously had to collect all of the animals kept at other Zoos while work was in progress. Three malayan sun bears were returned from Decin Zoo, and a further one from Prague Zoo along with an Amur leopard. We obtained a male Sumatran tiger from Brno Zoo, in order to provide

Zoo, therefore, after an absence of some 14 years. This was helped in our case by the fact that these were young lions. In addition, this is a very rare breed of African lion which is only kept in seven European zoological gardens. For the time being, it is very much a case of the lions being for show, and, these being siblings, finding suitable breeding partners will remain a task for the future. The public response was remarkable – so much so that during the celebratory introduction of the lions, visitors were unable to all fit in the space around the enclosure (**pict. 2**). At the end of the year, the final phase of reconstruction of the beasts of prey pavilion began, this being the



the widest possible range of beasts of prey. The ceremonial opening of the pavilion occurred on 22 May 2005 and, from the visitors' reactions, we can confirm that the event was a success. The reconstruction of the pavilion was topped off by improvements to the lion enclosure, where new timbers were installed, enhanced by a panorama of the African Savannah. From Halle Zoo, we brought two African lions and on 25 September, we celebrated their introduction to the public. The breeding of lions returned to our

display of snow leopards - the former pygmy hippopotamus enclosure was replaced by a large aviary for these very beautiful beasts of prey. Its area of more than 30 sq m and its height of 6 m should provide them with adequate space is a true highpoint of the whole refurbishment of the beasts of prey pavilion. The celebratory opening is planned for April 2006. 2006 should also see the remodelling of the smaller leopard enclosure into a larger and more substantial space.



Even in the face of the complications arising from the preparations for the new heating system, we succeeded in completing certain smaller improvements to exhibits. The seal pool was repaired and the expensive drinking water supply used hitherto was replaced with water from a second underground well, which is not used for the central heating. A new Japanese serow enclosure took the place of the former ostrich enclosure to accommodate the animals that had temporarily been housed in Decin Zoo. In this way, we have broadened our Zoo's offering to include a further interesting display. In future, a new enclosure for muntjacs will be added to this one.

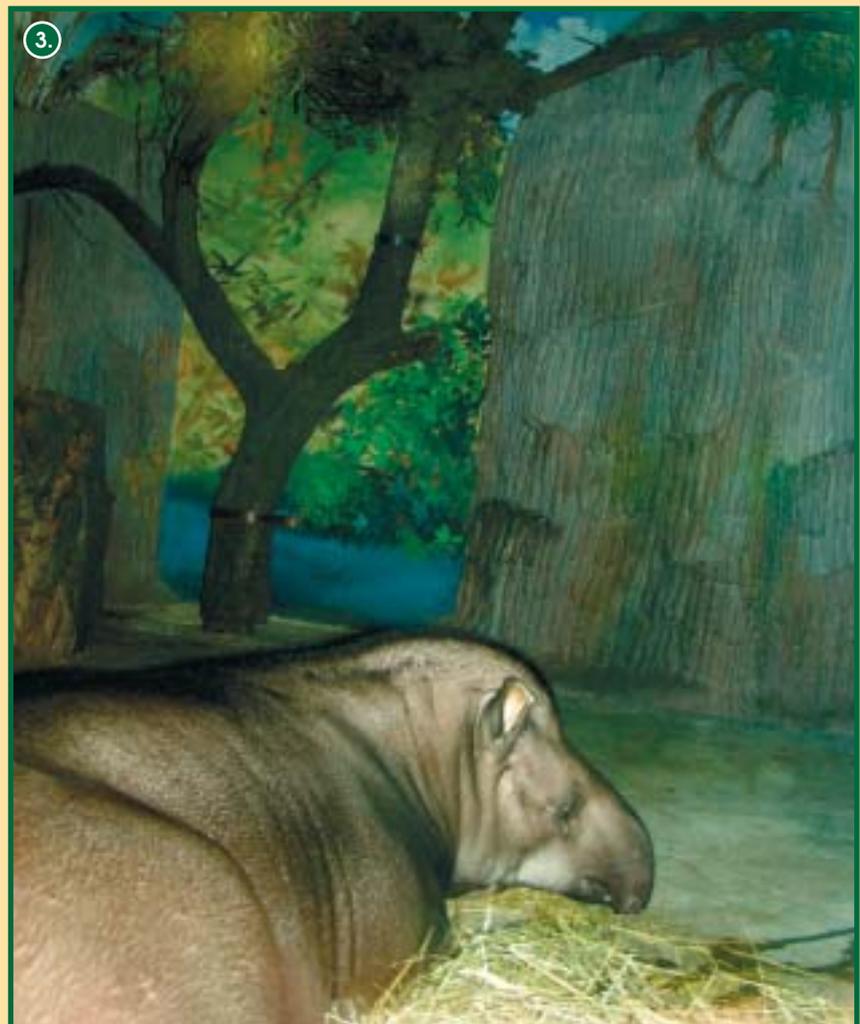
We have also succeeded in fully refurbishing the flamingo enclosure, both internally and externally. A new fence has been added as well. After two years of work, we succeeded in finishing the second part of the parrot hatchery, which increased the breeding potential given the inadequacy of the existing space. In the rhinoceros pavilion, we succeeded in modifying the former elephant exhibit for the winter accommodation of a south american tapir, thus resolving the problem of its wintering (pict. 3). Over the course of the year, we also completed a number of smaller improvements, for instance the widening of the 'honey tree' in the malayan sun bear enclosure in such a way that visitors can now see the bears close up from a distance of only 3m.

The refurbishment of the exotic hall, where islands of flowers had been created, along with new timbers in the exhibit of black gibbons, and the increase in height of the activity space through the planting of smaller trees in the

outdoor cages of the monkey pavilion. An artificial water stream was created in the elephant pavilion, into which were put siberian sturgeon, and a large number of shubunkin goldfish.

During 2005, the zoological department was also involved in the preparation of the new „Asian House“ project, which is to be built adjacent to the elephant pavilion and which, amongst other things, will serve as a new home for our collection of orangutans. Construction is planned to begin in spring 2006.

A further important aspect of our activities is our cooperation with other zoological gardens involved in the EEP programme. This has allowed us to have access to animals that are not normally possible to obtain. Through this medium, we imported in 2005 1,0 Amur leopard (pict. 4), 1,0 mandrill, 0,1 salmon-crested cockato, 0,1 wrinkled hornbil, 1,0 de Brazza monkey, 1,0 oriental small-clawed otter, 0,1 harbour seal, 1,1 African lion, 1,1 Diana





the last 6 months. An exceptional example was the artificially-induced birth of a red curassow, the first instance ever in the Czech Republic. Of the other births, the most interesting were as follows: 1,1 nilgai, 3,2 alpaca, 1,0 blackbuck, 0,2 guanaco, 0,1 sitatunga, 0,1 Indochinese sika deer, 1,1 agouti, 0,0,1 epauletted fruit bat, 1,1 Geoffroy's cat, 1,0 diadem monkey, 0,0,1 Linne's two toed sloth, 1,0 bonnet macaque, 0,0,1 red handed tamarin, 2,2 black and white ruffed lemur, 0,2 red ruffed lemur, 0,1 military macao, 1,1 Goffin's cockatoo, 0,1 blue yellow macao, 0,1 grey parrot, 0,0,2 Australian king parrot, 0,0,4 barn owl, 0,0,3 Derbyan parakeet, 0,0,2 common raven, 2,0 wrinkled hornbil, 1,0 Ural owl, 0,0,2 breasted dragon, 0,0,5 asian water dragoon, 0,0,4 Honduran milksnake, 0,0,1 Sinaloan milksnake, 0,0,2 Grand cayman ground iguana, 0,0,23 red ratsnake, 0,0,2 blue poison arrow frog, 0,0,14 green - and - black arrow frog, 0,0,10 golfdulcean poison dart frog.

monkey, 1,1 cotton-top tamarin and 1,1 red-handed tamarin. Through this cooperation we succeeded in exchanging our young Rothschild giraffes for another genetically appropriate female, which we plan to use for breeding. In the context of the same programme, our Zoo gave Kaunas Zoo a pygmy hippopotamus, Gdansk Zoo a dwarf buffalo, and Amsterdam Zoo a dwarf buffalo.

In 2005, the insemination project of our female elephant, Delhi, continued. Frequent blood tests, urine tests and tests of her hormone balance gave us a image of her state of health and of her readiness for further insemination. Following the still birth of a baby elephant in 2004, Delhi has still not entered an optimal state for reproduction and so it was decided to delay insemination until 2006.

In spite of the complications arising from the installation of the new heating system, which caused a disruption of the rearing conditions in the whole Zoo, we achieved certain interesting instances of breeding. In the first instance, this resulted in the birth of 1 white-mouthed deer (pict. 5) which brought us in line with the record in previous years. At present, only 14 Zoos in the world are breeding this type of deer, and its total global population stands at

97. Equally important was the birth of a female somalian donkey. This was the eighth example born in five Zoos around the world during

In 2005, a total of 148 animals were born at the Zoo, including 37 mammals, 48 birds, 37 reptiles and 26 amphibians.



Veterinary care

MVDr. Václav Poživil



Veterinary care was provided by the veterinary surgery represented by MVDr. Václav Poživil (**pict. 1**). He provided with his colleagues not only regular veterinary care, but also care during weekends and holidays.

Regular examinations and blood taking were made in our Asian elephant Delhi yearly. However we can't do artificial insemination (AI) because of low levels of hormones in Delhi. Other examinations showed us that there are no pathological changes. Literary datas speak about interval from five months to four years between the birth of stillborn calf and a new pregnancy. We still plan to continue in the project of the AI and we believe in happy end.

Samples of the fossas' feces were collected for determination of hormone levels this year. This examination is made within the scope of examination of the whole european population. However, due to different look of some zoological workers for the aim of the examination, the cycle of the ultrasound examinations (**pict. 2**) and also the examination of the sperm were interrupted.

These examinations are considerable in the preservation of the fossas and they continue in the other european zoological gardens. We

hope that opinions of some officers and committees will be reassessed and that this search will be not called experiment. Results of this

search were presented within 42.international symposium of the Zoo- and wild animals diseases in Prague in May. This symposium was organized by IZW Berlin and Prague Zoo.

We had no infection leading to emergency veterinary precautions in 2005 in the Zoo. Only one grey parrot, which was confiscated by Czech Environmental Inspection Agency and put to quarantine in Strádov, had psittacosis. The infection was eliminated by eradication of the ill individual.

Zoological garden was regularly controlled by the inspectors of the State Veterinary Administration. They found no violation of the veterinary law and the welfare. Zoological garden henceforth provides running of the rendering plant for the safe storage of the dead wild animals and pets. A lots of students from the University of Ve-



terinary Medicine and Pharmacology (pict. 3) and from secondary schools with focus on keeping animals and veterinary care practiced in our Zoo.



Activity of the Nutrition and Feeding Department

Pavel Palička



We had 2,735,000 crowns for fodder in 2005. Real expenses were 2,267,270 crowns, that's 6,212 crowns per day. So we saved 17,1 % from planned costs. Savings were managed mainly thanks to consequent searching of various discounts with keeping of desired feeding quality indeed. At that time our zoo supplies its animals with 217 kinds of fodder including vitamin and mineral supplements. This number is increasing continually.

The biggest amount from the budget was expend on three basic commodities.

Meat cost CZK 299,584 – that's 12,128 kg of meat including bones. We have new beasts of prey in our Zoo such as Sumatran tiger and African lions (**pict. 1**). Also consumption of chicken meat was inconsiderable – 1,848 kg at a cost of CZK 39,804 and consumption of rabbits was 767 pieces at a cost of CZK 35,626.

Bananas are the second most expensive item (9,302 kg/CZK 254,574). This has connection with kept animals, mostly a big amount of primates. The elephants, Malayan sun bears etc. like bananas too.

Herrings for seals and sea lions are the third most expensive item, 7,145 kg cost CZK 172,932 (**pict. 2**). Rather big sum was paid for

insects too. Only locusts cost 85,647 crowns. Insects are important part of feeding of amphibians, small

monkeys or some lizards. We reconstructed a room in the beasts of prey pavilion, so we will be able to produce more insects on our own.

Apples and oranges form an important part of the feed allocations. 3,722 kg of oranges were consumed at a cost of CZK 62,694 and 12,982 kg of apples at a cost of CZK 57,623. Other fodder was consumed in the following quantities: pears (1,287 kg/CZK 23,454); grapes (734 kg/CZK 24,292); watermelons (2,093 kg/CZK 18,138); Chinese lettuce (2,165 kg/CZK 26,847); cabbage (3,374 kg/CZK 22,813); and parsley (1,586 kg/CZK 24,999).

Hay is the next important item in the costs for fodder. We bought totally 853 q of hay at a cost of CZK 88,882 (**pict. 3**). We managed to do





savings in the consumption of hay, because we raised own production of green-stuff thanks to buying of the new mechanization. The animals got the green-stuff daily except Sundays until November.

Our production of mice and rats covered the main part of their consumption. It was totally 9 248 pcs of mice at a cost of CZK 45,391 and 4 480 pcs of rats at a cost of CZK 42,995. We spent 1,700 kg (CZK 10,602) of granules for mice for own production.

Beetroot and carrot are favorite item of feeding ration of our elephants and rhinos, with respect to their appetite we used 19,215 kg of carrots at a cost of CZK 89,547 and 41,220 kg of beetroot at a cost of CZK 32,696. Appetite of our elephants influenced also in consumption of rice, which is their favourite dish. We boiled 4,398 kg/CZK 41,220 of rice in 2005. The rice was eaten not only by elephants, but also by other animals like primates etc.

Various kinds of feeding mixtures are quite expensive too. We can't do savings here, especially in subungulates. For example we

used 16,900 kg (CZK 19,149) of the ZOO mixture; 60,225 kg (CZK 51,197) of the mixture ZOO-giraffe; and 8,940 kg (CZK 71,884) of the mixture ZOO- reindeer.

Next interesting item of the feeding rations are eggs and curd, we bought 25 020 pcs of eggs (CZK 46,048 crowns) and 484 kg of curd (CZK 42,285).

These were the most interesting items from the costs for fodder (pict. 4). Other items didn't influence the amount of expended money so much. The cooperation with hypermarket Carrefour brings us big savings. We got a lot of foodstuff, fruits and vegetable, which are close to the end of the guarantee period, free of charge.

Two employees take part in fodder preparation and its distribution. Keepers and brigade-workers help with preparing of fodder such as hay etc. during summer season.



The Reconstruction of the Beasts of Prey Pavilion at Usti nad Labem ZOO

Pavel Palička

The history of the new beasts of prey pavilion dates from the year 1980. Then, a new pavilion was opened that offered the first glimpse of uncaged beasts of prey. The pavilion replaced an older one which exemplified the traditional collection of three cages that was typical of the time: it was a remnant of the historic menageries from the beginning of the twentieth century, when zoological gardens first appeared in our country. The 1980s in the former Czechoslovakia may be characterised as „concrete years“ – a period that witnessed the creation of monumental concrete works.

The new pavilion project belonged to this period. A giant concrete monolith was created, which I suspect no-one will ever be able to demolish. Nevertheless, by the Czech standards of the time, it was a very revolutionary concept and the fact that it offered an unfettered view of the animals had major reverberations. The internal exhibits comprised 9 large and 12 small quarters. The larger exhibits measured approximately 6m square, the smaller ones 2m x 6m, each having a height of 5.5m. External enclosures were each shared by three internal quarters. The visitors' view of the animals was through a series of glass windows measuring 1.2m x 1.2m in the case of the smaller exhibits and 3.6m x 1.2m for the larger ones. The sill of each window was approximately 1m above floor level. The illuminated exhibits shone into the darkened hall producing an effect reminiscent of a railway carriage. Nevertheless, the overall impression was not bad for the time, and visitors enjoyed standing by each of the exhibits and teasing the animals.

In 2002, we began the first of the internal works on the pavilion. Some internal partition walls were demolished, and separate exhibits were joined together to form larger ones. In this way, two triple exhibits and three double exhibits were created. The other two remain unchanged. In some of the exhibits,

the surfaces were formed into artificial rocks filled in with painted panels imitating various habitats. The glass and the heating system, already practically ineffective, were retained for the time being.

In 2004, the Zoo embarked on the task of installing a new geothermal energy heating system across the whole site. In connection with this, it was decided to instal underfloor heating in the beasts of prey pavilion. This involved breaking up the floors in the whole pavilion, and the removal of some 400 tons of rubble (**pict. 1**). The floor level was reduced by 40cm. In each exhibition area, there followed a series of works to prepare for the laying of the underfloor heating, namely a base layer of concrete, polystyrene insulation, hot water pipes and a layer of concrete screed.

The surface finish was made from coloured flexi-concrete, sealed with an epoxy paint. The exhibits already partly reconstructed in 2002 were enhanced with more details, and the majority of the murals were newly painted. The quarters which had hitherto remained untouched awaited complete renovation. To improve the simulation of indigenous habitats, a special technology was deployed that makes use of the strength of reinforced concrete construction. In the Malayan sun bear and snow leopard exhibits in particular, very attractive surroundings were created in which the animals stand out brilliantly.

The highlight of the whole reconstruction of the beasts of prey pavilion was the replacement of the existing glass panels: although they offered a view of the animals,





they began about a metre above ground level. Moreover, some of the larger exhibits had two or three glass panels, such that the view was not continuous and visitors had to move from one window to the next.

In order for visitors to really enjoy their view of the animals, these separate panes of glass were removed and replaced with large panels of plate glass, which provide a genuinely panoramic view across the whole width of each exhibit (**pict. 2**). The lion, snow leopard and Malayan sun bear exhibits have plate glass windows measuring 3.1m by 2.15m. The Sumatran tiger and Amur leopard exhibits have windows measuring some 5.4 m by 2.2 m. In the case of these two exhibits, the window is in fact made up of two panes of glass glued together, on the basis that it was neither possible to transport items of this size to the site, nor to fix them accurately in place. Working with glass panels with dimensions of even 3.1m by 2.15m required great care and professional experience. In the whole pavilion, these viewing windows reach from the floor to a height of over two metres, and the visitor can genuinely admire the animals in all their beauty and eye-to-eye.

The visitors' hall also awaited a complete transformation. A pleasant space was created which allows visitors to sit in front of individual exhibits. The ceiling was optically lowered by means of hanging nets and in the former airconditioning room a small cinema was created with space for about 40 visitors, in which films about beasts of prey

are shown continuously. Information panels are hung on the opposite side of the hall from the exhibits, alongside games, quizzes and other educational aids on the subject of big cats (**pict. 3**). This includes a small exhibition of the skulls of different species of wild cat. The whole effect is enhanced by murals depicting the prehistoric ancestors of a series of beast of prey in the entrance halls.

Outdoors a new enclosure was constructed for the lions, which benefits from new giant timbers, and a painted backdrop with an African savanna theme.

New large timbers have been installed in the Malayan sun bear enclosure which are positioned

such that, if the bear is standing on their end, it is approximately three metres away from the visitor. This is used for the „honey tree“ show, during which honey is spread on the end of the timbers, and the bears, who really love honey, climb on them and lick them, and show off in front of the visitors at a distance of only few metres, without any obstructive glass or cage.

A new aviary was constructed for the snow leopards, taking the place of the former pygmy hippopotamus enclosure. The overall area of the enclosure is about 300 sq m, and next to the large timbers, an aviary has been constructed with natural rocks in order to look as much like their natural habitat as possible. The height of the aviary, at approximately 6m, provides sufficient space for the animals to climb, and spend time at a height. As well as being able to see them through the protective grid, the visitor is also able to view these beautiful animals from a glass-roofed panel, as though he were walking through their natural habitat.

The reconstruction of the beasts of prey pavilion should be completed next year with the enlargement of the existing, somewhat small, leopard enclosure. This should allow the animals more space for their activities, as well as offering visitors a decent view of these beautiful animals.



Successful breeding and rearing of grand cayman ground iguana (*Cyclura nubila*) at Ústí nad Labem Zoo

Jan Landa, Eng.



Grand cayman ground iguana (*Cyclura nubila*) is the biggest from representatives of the family Cyclura, he lives in Kuba, Isla de la Juventud and Kayman Islands in three elementary species. Here he occupies mainly rock walls with open stand, which offer to him enough hiding places. He belongs to endangered species in his homeplaces, his amounts are decreasing, mainly as a result of illicit trade, hunt for meat and devastation of natural habitat. This species is registered in CITES – appendix I.

Iguana grows up to 150–180 cm and its colouring is dark gray up to black with cross stripes on hips, spine and head are lighter. Males have bigger spine and jowl (**pict. 1**), females could be by half smaller

than males. It is herbivorous lizard, who eats meat (mollusc, crustacean, small reptiles) sometimes. They live in groups of 25-40 individuals in the nature, they make couples only during reproduction season. The female lays around 20 eggs and she earths them or hides them into rocky fissures.

We made a big reconstruction of the reptile pavilion in 1999, then we decided to place this rare and for visitors attractive lizards to the new expositions. We managed to get a breeding group 2,4 from Zoo Praha. Animals were put to exposition, which is 8 m long, 2 m wide and 2,6 m high. The back wall is made from richly articulated artificial rock. On the ground there is a river

sand (10–50 cm) with stones. There are also some branches in the exposition. Heating is made by heating cables in the floor. We use two lamps OSRAM 250W, 15 fluorescent tubes BIOLUX, two halogen bulbs 250 W, three lamps OSRAM HQL 160 W and one lamp OSRAM ULTRA-VITALUX 300 W for 12-hour light day. Iguanas are fed once a day – 150 g of feed per animal. The feeding ration consists mainly from vegetable (salad, Chinese leaves, carrot, lush herbs during summer) supplemented with fruit and animal component (insects, boiled chicken meat).

We put the whole group to the exposition in 1999, then one female died in 2001 and, because of an increasing agresivity, one pair was separated in 2002. There is a group 1,2 together with a pair of Great kiskadee flycatcher in the exposition from that time.



I show enumeration of egg layings and rearings (**pict. 2**) in following figure:

Year	Number of eggs	Unfertilized eggs	Stillborn youngs	Live youngs	Death to 1 month	Reared youngs
2000	4	2		2		2
2001	5	4		1	1	
2002	0					
2003	10	5	4	1	1	
2004	8	8				
2005	9	3	2	4	2	2

Successful Rearing of Great Curassow (*Crax rubra*)

Andrea Gruntová

Curassows (*Cracidae* family) live in tropical and subtropical forests from east Mexico to west Ecuador. The smallest curassows – *Ortalis* genus (9 species) prefer boscsages of the dry forests. Guanés (for example *Penelope* genus, 22 species) are medium sized curassows and they are most connected to the life in the crowns of the trees. Mitus (13 species, sp. *Mitu* and *Crax* genera) are the biggest from this family and they spend the half day on the ground. Some species utter intensive noise and some fly about and beat with wings during lekking.

Crax rubra – great curassow is the biggest from *Cracidae* family. He lives in the crowns of the trees and also on the ground, where he picks and rakes up different fruits, seeds, berries and insects. The male is black, back part of abdomen is white and he has yellow nib. The female is mostly rusty-brown in three colour forms – light red, darker red and striped. Both are around 90 cm big.

History of the keeping in Ústí nad Labem Zoo

We keep this birds already 12 years. We brought four (2,2) one year old youngs (pict. 1) from Poznan Zoo (Poland) in 1993. Both pairs were put to southamerican enclosure. However, one pair was killed by fox in 1996. The second pair was moved to different displays till 2000, so he had no conditions for nesting.



Keeping and Breeding

During the winter months (October-March) the breeding pair is accomodated in winter pavilion in heated room with base dimensions of 5m by 3.5m, and a height of 3.5m. The nest box (1m x 0.6m x 0.6m) is 2m above the floor where is a damp sand. The female laid three eggs here in 2001 and 2002, two eggs were fertilized. However they did not hatch out. The breeding pair took a nest in outside breeding quarters, where they are from April to September, from 2003. The aviary is 7m long, 3m wide and 2m high and is surrounded by trees and boscsages. They have also poles and a nest box (1m x 0.6m) here. The nest box

is lined with strow and is covered with branches and camouflaging cover. The female laid two eggs here, one egg was fertilized. However she left the nest and the embryo died. Three eggs were laid next year, one was broken by female and one was fertilized. Because we had no incubator at this time, the egg was taken to Děčín Zoo but the embryo died five days before hatching. We increased the dosage of the vitamin E during lekking and 1,5 month before laying eggs in 2005.

The rearing

As I mentioned, we increased the dosage of vitamins. The birds got vitamins twice a week normally – Supervit AD (once) and Vitamix EX-A for exotic birds (once). We gave Vitamix twice a week from half of April and ,from May, we gave Vitamix six times a week and Supervit AD once a week. Two eggs were found in the nest on 16 June. The female was not sitting on eggs, so we put them to incubator. The temperature was 37,8°C and humidity was 60%. Thirteen day of incubation we detected that only one egg is fertilized. Four days before hatching the temperature was reduced to 36,5°C and humidity increased to 80% (5% daily). We heard the young one day before hatching. On 15 June (29th day of





incubation) we opened the egg partially (**pict. 2**) and we changed the temperature (34°C). The young was feathered, the colour was brown-yellow. It tried to stand on legs immediately. It walked two hours later. The temperature was 32°C, humidity 90% .

The first day: the young walks, its weight is 118g and feather is dry (**pict. 3**). It eats out of a hand locusts. It gets water from syringe. The temperature is 30°C. It sits on small branch in the afternoon. **The second day:** weight 126g. It is moved to the box with a bulb where the temperature is 28°C. It tries to pick the fodder (egg mixture, locusts, flour worms), but eats out of a hand insects. **The third day:** drinks from dish. It doesn't eat alone, we must feed it. Its weight is 136g. **The fourth day:** weight 146g, the temperature 28°C. **The fifth day:** picks the insects from the ground, sits on the branches. Its weight is 144g. The temperature is 27°C. **The sixth day:** weight 164g. The young eats on its own egg mixture and insects. **The eighth day:** weight 176g. **The tenth day:** weight 188g. **The fifteenth day:** weight 252g. Its feeding ration is varied (boiled egg, bread-crumbs, carrot, vitamix, gamarus, locusts, grasshoppers, flour worms, panicum). **One month:** weight 350g, the first preventive worm medication (Panacur). The young is coloured like the female. The feeding ration is enriched with boiled millet, oat flakes, corn meal, vitamix (four times a week), Promotor L (two times a week). **The forty-first day:** The feeding ration is the same as in adult birds. The young gets preventive worm medication once more. Ten days later the young is moved to aviary in winter pavilion. Then it is moved to outside breeding quarters. The aviary is 3m long, 3m

wide and 3m high. It gets preventive worm medication for the third time (0,4ml of Panacur). It is a female – colouring is like in adult individual (**pict. 4**). It lives with male of touraco without problems. On 2 November were both moved back to winter pavilion.

Feeding ration for breeding pair

Different kinds of fruits are the

main – banana, apple, grapes, kiwi; further grain (sunflower or wheat), lettuce or Chinese lettuce, leaves of dandelion and achillea during summer. Twice a week (in turn) they get boiled millet and rice, boiled egg, cottage cheese, Nutribird A-19, insect meal, gamarus, flour worms, corncob, oat flakes, peanuts and vitamins. They get preventive worm medication twice a year.

The end

We successfully reared one female of great curassow from three laid eggs in 2005. Only few european zoological gardens breed these birds. Antwerp Zoo is the best, one young was reared in Dortmund Zoo in 2002. This female is in Brno Zoo now.

17 individuals (7,10) of great curassow are kept in Europe now in zoological gardens - Paris, Poznan, Dortmund, Antwerp, Leipzig, Cologne, Warsaw.

We can say that their breeding is not very intensive. The main problem is the low number of breeding pairs and also absence of information. I hope this article will help other breeders in their work.



The History of Keeping of Somali Wild Ass (*Equus africanus somalicus*) at Ústí nad Labem Zoo

Pavel Král, Eng.



Somali wild ass (*Equus africanus somalicus*, Sclater, 1885) is critically endangered in the nature, the amount of wild animals is close to decay. It seems that the only possibility to preservation is keeping in the captivity. The controlled breeding started in the beginning of the 1970s. The nature reserve in Hai-Bar Eilat in Israel and the zoological gardens in Basel and Tierpark Berlin are considerable in breeding and spreading of these animals. It was kept 123 animals on 25 places to 1 January 2004.

We got a group of 2 stallions and 2 mares from Tierpark Berlin on 2 March 1992.

They are in their own pavilion, where are 7 boxes from 10,20m² to 20,25m². Boxes are connected with doors. There is a concrete floor, we use straw for bedding yearly. The heaters are adjust to 16°C. There are 5 yards (40–50m²) in front of the pavilion and an enclosure which is 2 250m² big (pict. 1). The animals can hide under round shed or under full-grown oak.

The feeding of these ungulates is unassuming. The best fodder is a meadow hay with representation of hard grasses in the ration 6–8 kg daily per animal. The hay is displaced with green crop during summer. Oat and granulated mixture we feed depending on gender and reproduction status of the mares.

gets 350g of sprouted oat and vitamin E during mating season.

The first foal was born on 13 April 1994. The male Claude was the first rearing in the Czech Republic. 17 youngs, 8 males (47,1%) and 9 females (52,9%), were born since then. The births coursed from April to October due to controlled reproduction. The most births were in our first mares: Axa (8) and Astra (5). Further births were in Mona (3) and Georgie (1), which were born in our Zoo already. We used three studhorses: Ares, he was changed for Og from the Liberec Zoo in 1997, owing to risk of inbreeding. Genetic valuable studhorse Achmed was brought to young mare Georgie in 2004. She was born in 2001 and he was born in Norimberk Zoo in 1991. He is the only living offspring of the mare Rosinante and the stallion



Chamorra brought from the nature reserve in Hai-Bar Eilat.

Georgie and Achmed were mating several times and, after 389 days of pregnancy, his first young – female was born on 30 October 2005 (pict. 2).

Five youngs (29,4%) up to one year died. The mortality is 43% world-wide. One young was stillborn, one was non-viable. A young mare died after infection of tetanus and two youngs died as a result of head trauma after the

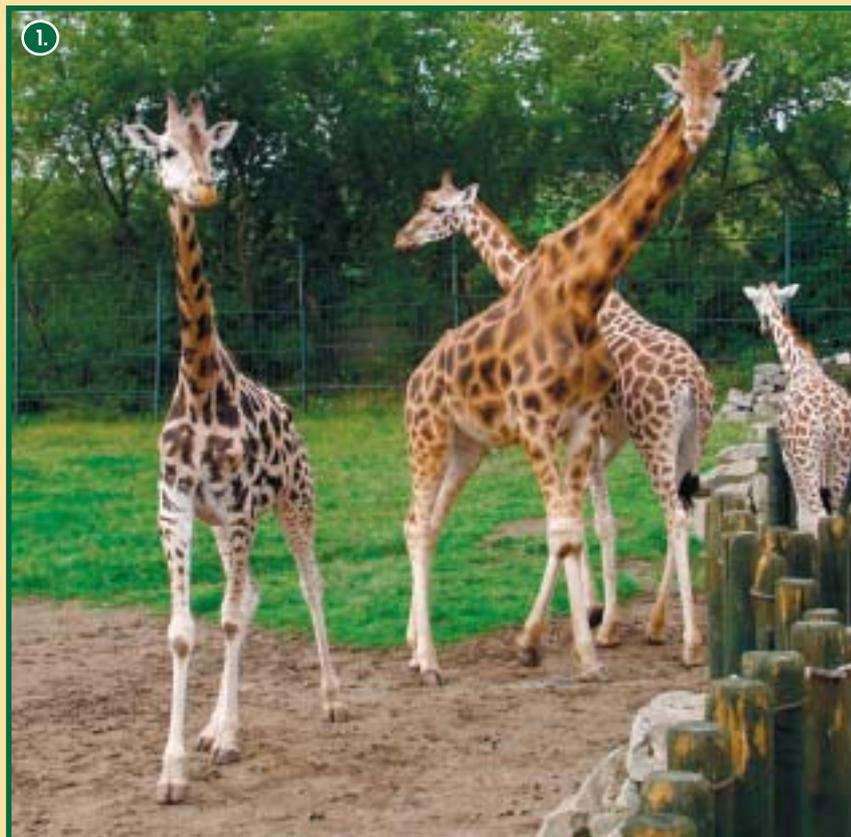
fright. The mortality because of the fright was registered also in Basel and Norimberk.

Numbers of somali wild asses at Ústí nad Labem Zoo to 31 December 2005

	Gender	Birth	Place	Father	Mother	At Ústí n. L. from
Axa	0,1	6. 6. 1990	Berlin	212	241	2. 3. 1992
Ogo	1,0	14. 6. 1988	Oberwil	233	226	12. 11. 1997
Georgia	0,1	14. 9. 2001	Ústí n. L.	Ogo	Astra	14. 9. 2001
Achmed	1,0	9. 6. 1991	Norimberk	268	262	15. 4. 2004
0,1	0,1	30. 10. 2005	Ústí n. L.	Achmed	Georgina	30. 10. 2005

European breeding programmes and international co-operation

Petra Padalíková, Eng.



A significant development for the zoological department is the inclusion of our Zoo in international programmes and breeding of endangered species, where it participates in 29 EEP programmes.

Our Zoo participated in 33 European breeding programmes (EEP) on 31st December 2005. It is two more EEP programmes compared to the same period of the last year. Amur leopard (*Panthera pardus orientalis*) is the new important EEP species bred in our Zoo. A young pair was put together from our female Kiara and young male Rusher, which we got from private Zoo Thrigby Hall Wildlife Gardens in Great Yarmouth (GB). A male of Sumatran tiger (*Panthera tigris sumatrae*) is the next new inhabitant of the beasts of prey pavilion, we deponated him from Zoo Brno. Collection of primates we enriched with rare Diana monkeys (*Cercopithecus diana diana*). We imported an older pair of these attractive monkeys

from Zoo Leipzig (De) with the perspective of getting of the young individuals in case, that we will prove in their keeping. We had to finish our participation in EEP of white-faced saki (*Pithecia pithecia pithecia*) during the year, because the only kept individual died. We decided that we will not continue in keeping these primates. Also we had to finished the keeping of pygmy hippopotamus (*Hexaprotodon liberiensis*), because their exposition had to give place to the newly builded exposition for snow leopards. We transported the female Vanda to Zoo Kaunas (LT), as coordinator advised. In other kept EEP species came to following significant events:

EEP Rothschild giraffe (*Giraffa camelopardalis rothschildi*) – enlargement of our breeding group by interchange of young females with Zoo Wařava (PO) (pict. 1).

EEP wrinkled hornbil (*Aceros corrugatus*) – making of a second

breeding pair from male reared in our Zoo and female from Zoo Heidelberg (DE). Because we had not enough place, we deponated this pair to Zoo Praha in the end of the year.

EEP salmon - crested cockatoo (*Cacatua moluccensis*) – import of a young female from Zoo Chessington (GB) to our male. The animals have not been put together yet.

EEP cotton - top tamarin (*Saguinus oedipus*) – import of a young female from Zoo Jerusalem (IL), she is pregnant now.

EEP horned hog (*Babryrousa babyrussa*) – dealing with coordinator about changing of the males.

EEP red panda (*Ailurus fulgens*) – dealing with coordinator about moving of a female from Zoo Liberec (CZ) to our male.

EEP dwarf buffalo (*Bubalus depressicornis*) – partly we solved the problem with placing youngs of rare dwarf buffalos, a pair we exported to Zoo Gdansk (PO) and a young male to male group in Zoo Amsterdam (NL) (pict. 2).

Zoo Ůstí nad Labem kept 18 species registered in (ESB) in the end of 2005. Among the most important enterprises belongs completion of



the breeding groups with new males - DeBrazza's monkey (*Cerco-pithecus neglectus*) and mandrill (*Mandrillus sphinx*).

Our employees, Petra Padalíková, Eng. and Jaroslav Zima, RNDr. as an EEP coordinator for Hartmann zebra and a member of Equid TAG, took part in the annual international EAZA conference. The 22nd conference took place in Bath (GB) and organizer was the Bristol Zoo. The conference gave enough place for collective discussions and also for personal meeting with foreign colleagues.

We carried out generalities of international transports, not only EEP and ESB species, of our own. It is not only from financial reasons, but also because of getting new experiences and new contacts. We have air-conditioned Ford Transit, Ford Escort and newly Peugeot Partner for animal transport at that time.

We made 12 foreign trips in 2005 on account of animal transport (see fig. 1). The most important was, for example, transport of harbour seal (*Phoca vitulina*) from Zoo Odense (NL). Thanks to excellent cooperation with Danish colleagues we got a young female Mary within two months after death of our female of common seal. Also we managed to get African lions (*Panthera leo bleyenberghi*) from ZOO Halle (D) (pict. 3).

A list of international animal exports from Zoo Ústí nad Labem shows fig. 2.



Fig. 1: International transports to Zoo Ústí nad Labem in 2005

Nb.	Species	From	Level of conservation	Form of transport
1.	0,1 Wrinkled hornbil	HEIDELBERG (D)	EEP	road
2.	0,1 Salmon - crested cockatoo	CHESSINGTON (GB)	EEP	air
3.	0,1 Harbour seal 1,0 Royal/ball python	ODENSE (DK)		road
4.	1,0 Amur leopard	GREAT YARMOUTH (GB)	EEP	road
5.	1,0 Mandrill	PLAISANCE DU TOUCH (F)	ESB	road
6.	2,1 Patagonian cavy 1,0 De Brazza's monkey	HALLE (D) LIPSKO (D)	ESB	road
7.	0,0,10 Dying poison arrow frog 10,0 Mossy frog	RIGA (LV)		air
8.	0,1 Cotton - top tamarin	JERUSALEM (IL)	EEP	air
9.	0,1 Baringo giraffe	VARŠAVA (P)	EEP	road
10.	1,0 Oriental small - clawed otter	KOLN (D)		road
11.	1,1 African lion	HALLE (D)		road
12.	1,1 Diana monkey	LIPSKO (D)	EEP	road

Fig. 2: International transports from Zoo Ústí nad Labem in 2005

Nb.	Species	From	Level of conservation	Form of transport
1.	2,6 Bonnet macaque 1,0 Blue yellow macau	JALTA (U)		road
2.	0,1 Ball python	ODENSE (D)		road
3.	1,1 Dwarf buffalo	GDAŃSK (P)	EEP	road
4.	0,1 Pygmy hippopotamus	KAUNAS (LT)	EEP	road
5.	1,0 Dwarf buffalo	AMSTERDAM (NL)	EEP	road
6.	0,2 Ruffed lemur 0,1 Linne's two toed sloth	DUISBURG (D)	EEP ESB	road
7.	0,1 Rothschild's giraffe	PLOCK (P)	EEP	road
8.	1,0 Red-bellied tamarin	BOJNICE (SK)	ESB	road
9.	1,1 Red handed tamarin	MONTPELLIER (F)	ESB	road

Numbers of animals

	Status to 1. 1. 2005	Birth	Arrival	Death	Departure	Status to 31. 12. 2005
Mammals (Mammalia)						
Addax Addax nasomaculatus	3.1 EEP,ISB,RDB=CR,CITES=I					3.1
Agouti Dasyprocta azarae	1.1.2 RDB=VU	0.0.2			0.0.2	1.1.2
Alpaca Lama pacos	4.8	3.2		1.0	1.0	5.10
Anoa Bubalus depressicornis	5.3 EEP,ISB,RDB=EN,CITES=I				2.1	3.2
Blackbuck Antilope cervicapra	6.3 RDB=VU	1.0		1.1		6.2
Babirusa Babyrousa babyrussa	1.1 EEP,ISB,RDB=VU,CITES=I					1.1
Binturong Arctictis binturong	0.1 ESB				0.1	
Fossa Cryptoprocta ferox	1.1 EEP,ISB,RDB=EN					1.1
Cheetah Acinonyx jubatus	0.1 EEP,ISB,RDB=VU,CITES=I					0.1
White - cheeked gibbon Nomascus leucogenys leucogenys	2.2.2 EEP,ISB,CITES=I			0.0.1		2.2.1
Guanaco Lama guanicoe	0.2					0.2
Eastern black - and - white colobus Colobus guereza caudatus	1.4					1.4
Pygmy hippopotamus Hexaprotodon liberiensis	0.1 EEP,ISB,RDB=VU				0.1	
Silvered leaf monkey Trachypithecus auratus	1.2 RDB=EN					1.2
Hanuman langur Semnopithecus entellus	1.4 ESB,RDB=LR,CITES=I					1.4
Silvered leaf monkey Trachypithecus cristatus	0.3			0.1		0.2
White - faced saki Pithecia pithecia pithecia	0.1 EEP			0.1		
White - lipped deer Cervus albirostris	2.3 RDB=VU	0.1				2.4
Small flying fox Pteropus hypomelanus	5.1	0.0.1				5.1.1
Capybara Hydrochaeris hydrochaeris	1.0		0.1	1.0		0.1
Caracal lynx Caracal caracal	1.0 ISB,CITES=I					1.0
Great gray kangaroo Macropus giganteus	1.1 ESB					1.1
Jungle cat Felis chaus	1.0					1.0
Leopard cat Prionailurus bengalensis euptilura	1.0					1.0
Fishing cat Prionailurus viverrinus	1.1 EEP,ISB,RDB=LR				1.1	
Geoffroy's cat Oncifelis geoffroyi	1.1 EEP,CITES=I	1.1				2.2

	Status to 1. 1. 2005	Birth	Arrival	Death	Departure	Status to 31. 12. 2005
Mammals (Mammalia)						
De Brazza's monkey Cercopithecus neglectus	0.3 ESB		2.0	0.1	1.0	1.2
Diadem monkey Cercopithecus mitis	1.2	1.0				2.2
Diana monkey Cercopithecus diana diana	EEP,ISB,RDB=EN,CITES=I		1.1			1.1
Mona monkey Cercopithecus mona	1.0					1.0
Eastern pygmy marmoset Callithrix pygmaea niveiventris	1.1					1.1
Squirrel monkey Saimiri sciureus	1.1					1.1
Domestic goat Capra hircus	0.3	3.3			3.4	0.2
Camerun goat Capra hircus	4.8	1.1			4.2	1.7
Shettland pony Equus caballus	3.6				2.2	1.4
California seadlion Zalophus californianus	2.0 ESB					2.0
Llama Lama glama	2.4	0.2		0.1	1.1	1.4
Ring - tailed lemur Lemur catta	2.2 ESB,RDB=VU,CITES=I					2.2
Linne's two toed sloth Choloepus didactylus	1.2 ESB,RDB=DD	0.0.1			0.1	1.1.1
African lion Panthera leo bleyenberghi	RDB=VU		1.1			1.1
Amur leopard Panthera pardus orientalis	EEP,ISB,RDB=CR,CITES=I		1.1			1.1
Iranian leopard Panthera pardus saxicolor	1.1 EEP,ISB,RDB=EN,CITES=I			0.1		1.0
Golden - lion tamarin Leontopithecus rosalia	1.1 EEP,ISB,RDB=CR,CITES=I					1.1
Bonnet macaque Macaca radiata	4.8	1.0			3.6	2.2
Lion - tailed macaque Macaca silenus	3.0 EEP,ISB,RDB=EN,CITES=I					3.0
Mandrill Mandrillus sphinx	1.5 ESB,RDB=VU		1.0	1.0		1.5
Banded mongoose Mungos mungo	1.3					1.3
Pallas' cat Otocolobus manul	1.1 EEP,ISB					1.1
Patagonian cavy Dolichotis patagonum	RDB=LR		2.2			2.2
Malayan sun bear Helarctos malayanus	1.0 ESB,RDB=DD,CITES=I		0.4			1.4
Giant anteater Myrmecophaga tridactyla	1.1 EEP,ISB,RDB=VU					1.1
Crab - eating raccoon Procyon cancrivorus	2.1					2.1
Nilgai Boselaphus tragocamelus	2.3 RDB=LR					2.3
Southern white rhinoceros Ceratotherium simum simum	1.2 EEP,ISB,RDB=LR					1.2

	Status to 1. 1. 2005	Birth	Arrival	Death	Departure	Status to 31. 12. 2005
Mammals (Mammalia)						
Ocelot Leopardus pardalis	1.1 CITES=I					1.1
Orangutan Pongo pygmaeus	1.0 EEP,ISB,RDB=EN,CITES=I					1.0
Bornean orangutan Pongo pygmaeus pygmaeus	2.1 EEP,ISB,RDB=EN,CITES=I					2.1
Somali wild ass Equus africanus somalicus	2.2 EEP,ISB,RDB=CR,CITES=I	0.1				2.3
Camerun sheep Ovis ammon f. aries	3.6	2.0			3.0	2.6
California bighorn sheep Ovis canadensis californiana	0.1 RDB=LR					0.1
Red panda Ailurus fulgens fulgens	1.0 EEP,ISB,RDB=EN,CITES=I					1.0
Larger hairy armadillo Chaetophractus villosus	1.1					1.1
Collared peccari Pecari tajacu	3.5.13		1.2		3.5.13	1.2
Dog Canis familiaris	1.0					1.0
Bobcat Lynx rufus	1.0					1.0
Japanese serow Naemorhedus crispus	ISB,RDB=LR		0.1			0.1
Serval Leptailurus serval	1.1					1.1
Indochinese sika deer Cervus nippon pseudaxis	2.4 EEP,ISB,RDB=CR	0.1				2.5
Sitatunga Tragelaphus spekei gratus	2.4 ESB,RDB=LR	0.1		2.1		0.4
Asian elephant Elephas maximus bengalensis	0.2 EEP,RDB=EN,CITES=I					0.2
Slender - tailed meerkat Suricata suricatta	1.2		1.0	0.1		2.1
White - lipped tamarin Saguinus labiatus	ESB		1.0		1.0	
Cotton - top tamarin Saguinus oedipus	2.2 EEP,ISB,RDB=EN,CITES=I		0.1			2.3
Red handed tamarin Saguinus midas midas	4.5 ESB	0.0.1	1.0		3.3	2.2.1
South american tapir Tapirus terrestris	1.1 EEP,RDB=LR				0.1	1.0
Harbour seal Phoca vitulina	1.1		0.1	0.1		1.1
Sumatran tiger Panthera tigris sumatrae	EEP,ISB,RDB=CR,CITES=I		1.0			1.0
Black - and - white ruffed lemur Varecia variegata variegata	1.1 EEP,ISB,RDB=EN,CITES=I	2.2				3.3
Ruffed lemur Varecia variegata rubra	1.3 EEP,ISB,RDB=CR,CITES=I	0.0.2			0.2	1.1.2
Bactrian camel Camelus bactrianus	1.2					1.2
Prevost's squirrel Callosciurus prevostii	1.0		1.2	1.0		1.2
Kafue flats lechwe Kobus leche kafuensis	0.3 ISB,RDB=VU					0.3

	Status to 1. 1. 2005	Birth	Arrival	Death	Departure	Status to 31. 12. 2005
Mammals (Mammalia)						
Defassa waterbuck Kobus ellipsiprymnus defassa	1.1 RDB=LR					1.1
Oriental small - clawed otter Amblonyx cinerea	1.1 ISB,RDB=LR		1.0	1.0		1.1
Hartmann's mountain zebra Equus zebra hartmannae	1.11 EEP,ISB,RDB=EN			0.1		1.10
Baringo giraffe Giraffa camelopardalis rothschildi	1.3 EEP,RDB=LR		0.1		0.1	1.3
Birds (Aves)						
Derbyan parakeet Psittacula derbiana	3.2	0.0.3		0.1	1.0.3	2.1
Rose - ringed parakeet Psittacula krameri	1.1	0.0.3			0.0.3	1.1
Alexandrine parakeet Psittacula eupatria	1.1	0.0.3			0.0.1	1.1.2
Mealy amazon Amazona farinosa	2.0		0.1			2.1
Red - lored amazona Amazona autumnalis	1.2					1.2
Blue and yellow macaw Ara ararauna	3.2	0.0.1			1.0	2.2.1
Military macaw Ara militaris	1.2 ISB,RDB=VU,CITES=I	1.2			0.1	2.3
Green - winged macaw Ara chloroptera	2.2			1.1		1.1
Black - necked aracari Pteroglossus aracari	1.0		0.1			1.1
Ne - ne Branta sandvicensis	0.1 RDB=VU,CITES=I					0.1
Emu Dromaius novaehollandiae	2.2		1.1		2.2	1.1
Graet curassow Crax rubra	1.1 RDB=LR	0.1				1.2
Crested pigeon Ocyphaps lophotes	1.1					1.1
Egyptian goose Alopochen aegyptiacus	1.1					1.1
Mandarin duck Aix galericulata			1.0			1.0
White cockatoo Cacatua alba	1.0 RDB=VU					1.0
Goffin's cockatoo Cacatua goffini	1.1 RDB=LR,CITES=I	0.0.2			0.0.2	1.1
Salmon - crested cockatoo Cacatua moluccensis	1.0 EEP,RDB=VU,CITES=I		0.1			1.1
Sulphur - crested cockatoo Cacatua galerita	1.0					1.0
Short-eared owl Asio flammeus			0.0.1			0.0.1
Long-eared owl Asio otus	0.0.3			0.0.1	0.0.2	
Common buzzard Buteo buteo	1.0		3.0	3.0		1.0
Double - wattled cassowary Casuarius casuarius	1.0 ESB,RDB=VU					1.0

	Status to 1. 1. 2005	Birth	Arrival	Death	Departure	Status to 31. 12. 2005
Birds (Aves)						
Cockatiel Nymphicus hollandicus	4.1	0.0.7			0.0.7	4.1
Victoria crowned pigeon Goura victoria	1.1 ESB,ISB,RDB=VU					1.1
Raven Corvus corax	1.1.1 CROH=OH	0.0.2		0.0.1		1.1.2
California quail Lophortyx californica	4.3	0.0.3			0.1	4.2.3
Crested wood partridge Rollulus rouloul	0.1 RDB=LR		1.0			1.1
Yellow-bibbed lory Lorius chlorocercus			1.1			1.1
Rothschild's minah Leucopsar rothschildi	1.1 EEP,RDB=CR,CITES=I					1.1
Marabou stork Leptoptilos crumeniferus	2.1 ESB			1.0		1.1
Greater rhea Rhea americana	1.1 RDB=LR			1.0		0.1
Tawny eagle Aquila rapax	1.2					1.2
Jardines parrot Poicephalus guillemi	1.1					1.1
Australian king parrot Alisterus scapularis	1.1	0.0.2				1.1.2
Budgerigar Melopsittacus undulatus	9.9.4				0.3.4	9.6
Common peafowl Pavo cristatus	2.4	0.0.5				2.4.5
Flamingo hybrid Phoenicopterus sp.			0.0.2	0.0.1		0.0.1
Greater flamingo Phoenicopterus ruber roseus			0.0.7			0.0.7
Eurasian kestrel Falco tinnunculus	0.0.1		0.0.14	0.0.2	0.0.10	0.0.3
Uraul owl Strix uralensis liturata	1.1 CROH=KOH	1.0			1.0	1.1
Tawny owl Strix aluco	1.1		0.0.1			1.1.1
Sakar falcon Falco cherrug	2.2 CROH=KOH		1.0		1.0	2.2
Common barn owl Tyto alba	1.1 CROH=SOH	0.0.4			0.0.4	1.1
Snowy owl Nyctea scandiaca	0.1		1.0			1.1
Himalayan griffon Gyps himalayensis	1.1					1.1
Egyptian vulture Neophron percnopterus	0.1 ESB					0.1
Violet plantain - eater Musophaga violacea	2.1 ESB					2.1
Great kiskadee flycatcher Pitangus sulphuratus	1.1					1.1
Eurasian eagle owl Bubo bubo	2.1 CROH=OH			1.0		1.1
Common scops owl Otus scops	0.1 CROH=KOH					0.1

	Status to 1. 1. 2005	Birth	Arrival	Death	Departure	Status to 31. 12. 2005
Birds (Aves)						
Zebra finch Poephila guttata	13.7.10	0.05				13.7.15
Wrinkled hornbill Aceros corrugatus	2.1 EEP,RDB=LR	0.02	0.1		1.1	1.1.2
Grey parrot Psittacus erithacus	1.2	0.1			0.1	1.2
Reptiles (Reptilia)						
Breasted dragon Pogona vitticeps	1.4.14	0.02		0.25	0.07	1.2.4
Asian water dragon Physignathus cocincinus	1.4.15	0.05		0.1	0.0.19	1.3.1
America alligator Alligator mississippiensis	1.1					1.1
False water cobra Hydrodynastes gigas	1.0					1.0
Australian snake - necked turtle Chelodina longicollis	1.2					1.2
Boa constrictor Boa constrictor	0.2				0.1	0.1
Rainbow boa Epicrates cenchria	1.0				1.0	
Cuban boa Epicrates angulifer	2.2 EEP,RDB=LR					2.2
Smooth fronted caiman Paleosuchus trigonatus	1.2					1.2
Snapping turtle Chelydra serpentina	1.0					1.0
Alligator snapping turtle Macrochelys temminckii	1.0 RDB=VU					1.0
Eastern kingsnake Lampropeltis getulus getulus	1.0					1.0
Florida kingsnake Lampropeltis getulus floridana	1.0					1.0
Pueblan milksnake Lampropeltis triangulum campbelli			0.0.2			0.0.2
Honduran milksnake Lampropeltis triangulum hondurensis	1.2	0.0.4			0.0.4	1.2
Sinaloan milksnake Lampropeltis triangulum sinaloae	2.2	0.0.1			0.0.1	2.2
Beaded lizard Heloderma horridum	1.0 EEP,ISB,RDB=VU					1.0
Chinese softshelled turtle Pelodiscus sinensis	1.0 RDB=VU					1.0
Royal/ball python Python regius	0.2		1.0		0.1	1.1
Reticulated python Python reticulatus	2.1					2.1
African rock python Python sebae	1.1					1.1
Green tree python Chondropython viridis	0.3					0.3
Dwarf crocodile Osteolaemus tetraspis	ESB,RDB=VU,CITES=I		1.0			1.0
Caiman island iguana Cyclura nubila	1.2 ISB,RDB=VU,CITES=I	0.0.2				1.2.2

	Status to 1. 1. 2005	Birth	Arrival	Death	Departure	Status to 31. 12. 2005
Reptiles (Reptilia)						
Green iguana Iguana iguana	1.0.1			0.0.1		1.0
African gold skink Eumeces schneideri	1.0		0.0.3			1.0.3
Yellow ratsnake Elaphe obsoleta quadrivittata	0.0.1					0.0.1
Red ratsnake Elaphe guttata	2.4.8	0.0.23			1.2.28	1.2.3
Sand goanna Varanus gouldii horni	1.1					1.1
Malayan box turtle Cuora amboinensis	0.0.4 ESB,RDB=VU					0.0.4
Red - eared slider Trachemys scripta elegans	5.30 RDB=LR		0.0.15	0.0.1	0.22	5.8.14
South american red - footed tortoise Geochelone carbonaria	6.1.8					6.1.8
Asian leaf turtle Cycllemys dentata	0.0.6 RDB=LR	0.0.5				0.0.11

	Status to 1. 1. 2005	Birth
Amphibian (Amphibia)		
African clawed frog Xenopus laevis laevis	1.1.10	
African bullfrog Pyxicephalus adspersus	1.3	
Running frog Kassina sp.	0.0.1	
Oriental fire - bellied toad Bombina orientalis	2.4	
Tree frog Polypedates cruciger	0.0.8	
Red - eyed tree frog Agalychnis callidryas	1.1	
South american waxy tree frog Phyllomedusa hypochondrialis	0.0.8	
Asian painted frog Kaloula pulchra	0.0.4	
Tomato frog Dyscophus antongillii	0.0.5 RDB=VU,CITES=I	
Blue poison arrow frog Dendrobates azureus	0.0.8 ESB	yes
Dying poison arrow frog Dendrobates tinctorius	0.0.9	
Green - and - black arrow frog Dendrobates auratus	0.0.16	yes
Splash - backed poison arrow frog Dendrobates galactonotus	0.0.4	
Three - lined poison arrow frog Epipedobates trivittatus	0.0.5	
Black - legged poison arrow frog Phyllobates bicolor	0.0.1	
Yellow - banded poison arrow frog Dendrobates leucomelas	0.0.9	

	Status to 1. 1. 2005	Birth
Amphibian (Amphibia)		
Golfodulcean poison dart frog Phyllobates vittatus	0.0.6	yes
Golden poison arrow frog Phyllobates terribilis	0.0.5	
Ornate horned frog Ceratophrys ornata	0.1	
Asiatic toad Bufo melanostictus	0.0.5	
New guinea tree frog Litoria infrafrenata	0.1	
White's tree frog Pelodyas caerulea	0.0.21	
Green tree frog Hyla cinera	0.0.2	
Amazonian milk frog Phrynohyas resinifictrix	1.2.12	
Masked tree frog Smilisca phaeota	0.1	
Three - toed amphiuma Amphiuma tridactylum	0.0.1	
Casque - headed tree frog Triprion pentasatus	0.0.4	
Iberian ribbed newt Pleurodeles waltl	0.0.10	
Fish (Pisces)		
Zebra danio Danio rerio	0.0.6	
Giant gourami Osphronemus goramy	0.0.3	
Sterlet Acipenser ruthenus	0.0.3 RDB=VU	
Siberian sturgeon Acipenser baerii	0.0.3 RDB=VU	
Common carp Cyprinus carpio	0.0.25	
Goldfish Carassius auratus	0.0.60	
African walking catfish Clarias gariepinus	0.0.1	
Bristle - nose catfish Ancistrus cirrhosus	0.0.24	
African knifefish Xenomystus sp.	0.0.10	
Kingsley's ctenopoma Ctenopoma kingsleyae	0.0.4	
Indian catfish Heteropneustes fossilis	0.0.4	
Brown hoplo Megalechis thoracata	0.0.15	
Bronze catfish Corydoras aeneus	0.0.15	
Silver catfish Pangasius sutchi	0.0.8	
Black ruby barb Puntius nigrofasciatus	0.0.10 RDB=LR	

	Status to 1. 1. 2005	Birth
Fish (Pisces)		
Tinfoil barb Barbodes schwanefeldii	0.0.7	
Odessa barb Puntius sp.	0.0.6	
Silver shark Balantiocheilos melanopterus	0.0.9 RDB=EN	
Featherfin catfish Synodontis eupterus	0.0.14	
Brichard's lyretail cichlid Neolamprologus brichardi	0.0.10	
Red pacu Piaractus brachypomus	0.0.4	
Red - bellied piranha Pygocentrus nattereri	0.0.8	
Clown loach Botia macracantha	0.0.2	
Banded loach Botia hymenophysa	0.0.4	
Freshwater angelfish Pterophyllum scalare	0.0.2	
African butter catfish Schilbe mystus	0.0.4	
Striped catfish Mystus vittatus	0.0.4	
Lemon tetra Hyphessobrycon pulchripinnis	0.0.15	
Black tetra Gymnocorymbus ternetzi	0.0.10	
Serpae tetra Hyphessobrycon eques	0.0.25	
Penguin tetra Thayeria boehlkei	0.0.1	
Blind cave fish Astyanax fasciatus	0.0.12	
Spotted tilapia Tilapia mariae	0.0.1	
Aulonocara Aulonocara sp.	0.0.10	
Kennyi mbuna Metriaclima lombardoi	0.0.10	yes
Malawi golden cichlid Melanochromis auratus	0.0.6	yes
Zebra cichlid Pseudotropheus zebra	0.0.16	yes
Talking catfish Agamyxis pectinifrons	0.0.6	
Invertebrates (Evertebrata)		
Curly hair tarantula Brachypelma albopilosum	0.0.1	
Mexican flame knee tarantula Brachypelma auratum	0.0.1	
Emperor scorpion Pandinus imperator	0.0.5	

RDB = Red Data Book

(CR = critically endangered, EN = endangered, VU = vulnerable, LR = low risk)

CITES I = Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, Appendix I

EEP = European Endangered Species Programme

ISB = International Studbook

ESB = European Studbook

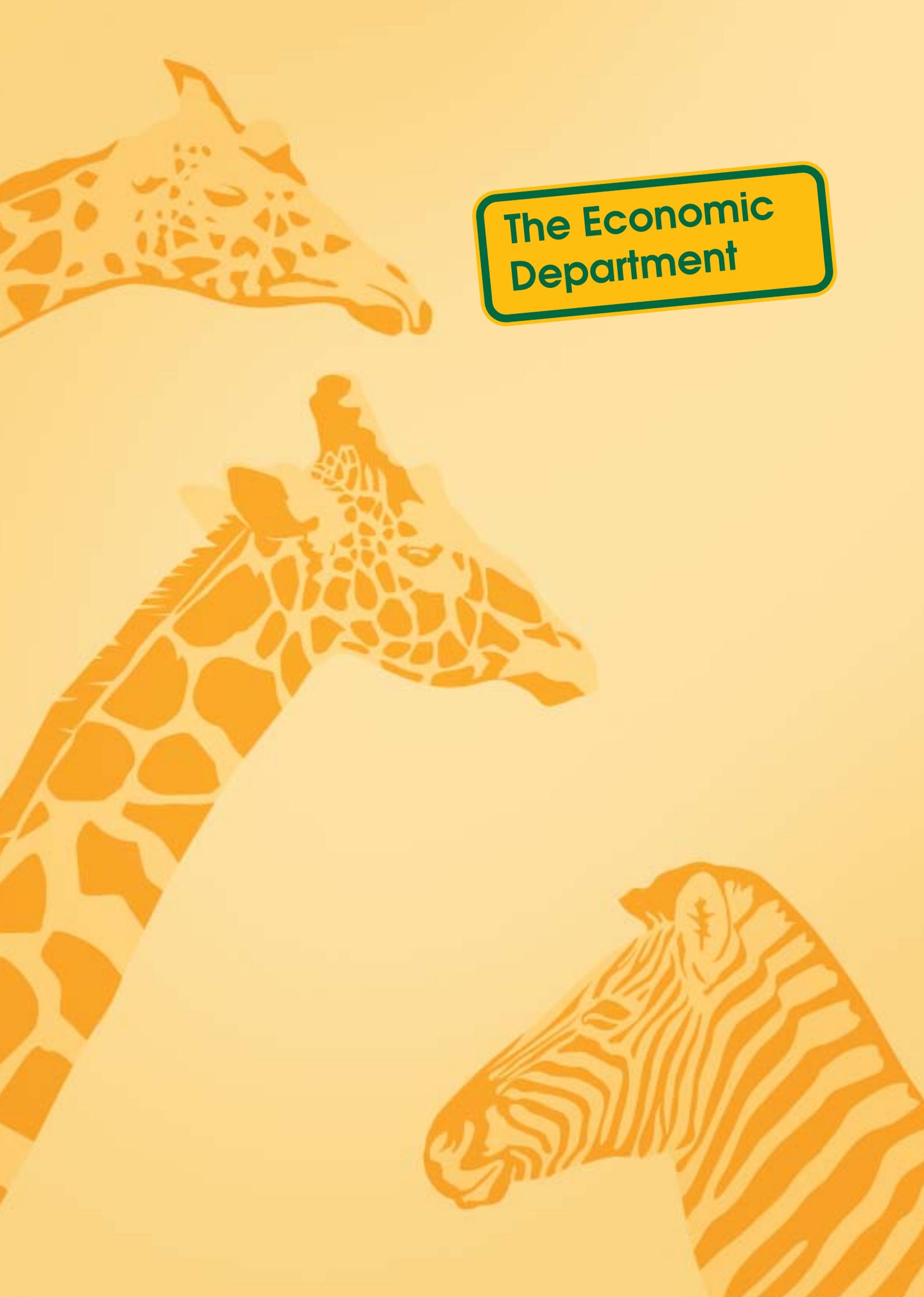
CROH = Czech Conservation Legislative

(KOH = critically endangered, SOH = high endangered, OH = endangered)

Rearings

	Birth
Mammals (Mammalia)	
Agouti Dasyprocta azarae	0.0.2
Alpaca Lama pacos	3.2
Blackbuck Antilope cervicapra	1.0
White - lipped deer Cervus albirostris	0.1
Small flying fox Pteropus hypomelanus	0.0.1
Geoffroy's cat Oncifelis geoffroyi	1.1
Diadem monkey Cercopithecus mitis	1.0
Domestic goat Capra hircus	3.3
Camerun goat Capra hircus	1.1
Llama Lama glama	0.2
Linne's two toed sloth Choloepus didactylus	0.0.1
Bonnet macaque Macaca radiata	1.0
Somali wild ass Equus africanus somalicus	0.1
Camerun sheep Ovis ammon f. aries	2.0
Indochinese sika deer Cervus nippon pseudaxis	0.1
Sitatunga Tragelaphus spekei gratus	0.1
Red handed tamarin Saguinus midas midas	0.0.1
Black - and - white ruffed lemur Varecia variegata variegata	2.2
Ruffed lemur Varecia variegata rubra	0.0.2
Birds (Aves)	
Derbyan parakeet Psittacula derbiana	0.0.3
Rose - ringed parakeet Psittacula krameri	0.0.3
Alexandrine parakeet Psittacula eupatria	0.0.3
Blue and yellow macaw Ara ararauna	0.0.1
Military macao Ara militaris	1.2
Graet curassow Crax rubra	0.1

	Birth
Birds (Aves)	
Goffin's cockatoo Cacatua goffini	0.0.2
Cockatiel Nymphicus hollandicus	0.0.7
Raven Corvus corax	0.0.2
California quail Lophortyx californica	0.0.3
Australian king parrot Alisterus scapularis	0.0.2
Common peafowl Pavo cristatus	0.0.5
Uraul owl Strix uralensis liturata	1.0
Common barn owl Tyto alba	0.0.4
Zebra finch Poephila guttata	0.0.5
Wrinkled Hornbil Aceros corrugatus	0.0.2
Grey parrot Psittacus erithacus	0.1
Reptiles (Reptilia)	
Breaded dragon Pogona vitticeps	0.0.2
Asian water dragon Physignathus cocincinus	0.0.5
Honduran milksnake Lampropeltis triangulum hondurensis	0.0.4
Sinaloan milksnake Lampropeltis triangulum sinaloae	0.0.1
Caiman island iguana Cyclura nubila	0.0.2
Red ratsnake Elaphe guttata	0.0.23
Asian leaf turtle Cyclemys dentata	0.0.5
Amphibian (Amphibia)	
Blue poison arrow frog Dendrobates azureus	0.0.2 ESB
Green - and - black arrow frog Dendrobates auratus	0.0.14
Golfodulcean poison dart frog Phylllobates vittatus	0.0.10

The background features stylized silhouettes of a giraffe and a zebra. The giraffe is on the left, with its head and neck extending upwards. The zebra is on the right, with its head and neck extending downwards. Both are rendered in a light orange color against a darker orange background.

**The Economic
Department**

Activity of the Economic Department

Jana Černá

Economic Assessment	000s CZK
Purchase of materials	2.002,45
Purchase of fodder	2.267,27
Fuel	417,93
Steam and electrical energy	2.925,33
Main water	1.062,44
Repairs to property	1.301,82
Wages	11.713,62
Employer's contributions	4.062,00
Capital depreciation	1.108,00
Other outgoings	6.585,37
Total Outgoings	33.446,23
Admissions	4.568,58
Other income (donations, etc)	2.553,68
Profit from ancillary activities (sales, advertising, rental income...)	716,23
Associated funding	947,81
Founder's contributions	21.601,81
Contributions from Ministry of Environment	3.079,10
Total Income	33.467,21
Profit (Loss)	20,98

In 2005, the Zoo employed 60,80 workers on average. The single largest component of the Zoo's outgoings in its current account was wages (including employer's contributions). The average wage at the Zoo stood at CZK 15,842 per month.

A further important component of outgoings was the purchase of fodder. The following table provides a breakdown:

Bananas	9.302 kg
Apples	12.981 kg
Citrus Fruits	4.496 kg
Beetroots and Carrots	43.100 kg
Poultry	1.848 kg
Beef	11.833 kg
Frozen fish - herrings	7.145 kg
Rats	4.480 ks
Squab chickens	8.179 ks
Squab chicks	2.973 ks
Rabbits	800 kg
Insects	312 litres
Hay	85.200 kg
Green fodder	306.000 kg



The most costly components were the purchase of beef (**pict. 1**), on which the Zoo spent CZK 293,000; bananas, on which CZK 246,000 was spent and herrings, on which CZK 173,000 was spent.

In view of the fact that in 2005 the

Zoo was heated by a combination of two means – steam and geothermal energy – costs associated with steam and electricity consumption have been levelling off. As of the first half of 2005, a third of the zoo buildings were heated by means of geothermal energy with the assistance

of electrically-powered heat pumps. The remaining portion of the garden was heated with steam. As of the second half of 2005, the whole Zoo was heated by geothermal energy, and the steam heating was disconnected. The total cost of electricity consumed by the Zoo



was CZK 1.65 million; the total cost of steam was CZK 1.27 million.

Having regard to volume, the Zoo's water consumption has remained stable over the past four years. Nevertheless, the total cost of the Zoo's water consumption and sewage charges has risen as a result of price inflation. The largest consumers of water are sea lions and seals (**pict. 2**).

Funds dedicated to the maintenance and repair of the Zoo's property were deducted from the current account for the following: repairs to the water bird enclosures including repairs to pools in the indoor quarters; repairs to the Japanese serow enclosure; the harbour seals pool; repairs to the roof of the workshop let to SOU; repairs to the kiosk; and repairs to

other structures throughout the Zoo.

A significant amount of investment and repairs were carried out using the Zoo's endowment. These included repairs to roadways (including the laying of block paving in the lower part of the Zoo); repairs to the fencing around the Zoo; and repairs to the beasts of prey pavilion; repairs to the roof of the Zoo's administrative building. The largest component of investment was directed at completing the heating upgrades throughout the Zoo, and the transfer to geothermal heating. This was carried out with the financial assistance of the State Fund for Environmental Quality in the Czech Republic.

The organisation's revenue is derived from admission charges, rent from commercially let property,

on-site advertising and donations from sponsors.

2005 witnessed an upward shift in visitor numbers, which had been declining since 2000 (**pict. 3**): some 134,428 visitors came to the Zoo in 2005 - 10,142 more than in the previous year. The average entry price in 2005 was CZK 34. However, the average cost per visitor reached CZK 259.46. The shortfall is covered by the Zoo's income from other sources (rent, advertising, donations) totalling CZK 41.87 per visitor, contributions from the founder (CZK 160.69) and the Ministry of the Environment (CZK 22.90). The Ministry of the Environment contributes to covering part of the cost of raising endangered species of animals and handicapped animals kept at the Zoo. Funds from the Ministry of the Environment were used to partially cover the cost of fodder, energy, veterinary care for the animals, the membership of the Zoo in international unions of zoological gardens, and on Zoo projects organised and approved by UCSZ for the support of education and the preservation of the biodiversity of the world's fauna.

Other income-generating activities during the year 2005 included the following: the letting of flats and commercial space (CZK 528,850); income from on-site advertising (CZK 371,080); retail activities (CZK 652,890); and other income from on-site activities (bouncy castles, tractor rides, sale of pet food, etc.) (CZK 597,550).





**The Technical
Department**

Activity of the Technical Department

Jiří Hanzlík

The technical department is made up of three teams: the *maintenance team*, which deals with ongoing maintenance and repairs and employs an electrician, carpenter, joiner, bricklayer, plumber and locksmith; the *transport team*, which deals with the transport of materials and animals on and off site and employs three staff; and the *gardening team*.

In the past year, the key goal of the department has been to ensure the effective overall operation of the fabric of the Zoo. It has worked both independently and with external contractors to that end. The department worked very closely with the zoological department on the preparation of individual internal and external exhibits and on the preparation of a number of projects to be implemented in the future (a new cheetah pavilion and a new 'Asian House' to be attached to the existing elephant pavilion). The department worked independently on a daily basis to resolve minor faults, breakages and technical problems, as well as engaging in general preventative maintenance.

It is important to highlight the new



approach of the Zoo's founder, who after a period of underinvestment has directed funds to a number of long-delayed projects and repairs. Having regard to repairs and maintenance, we were set back by a gale that occurred on the night of 30 July 2005 causing such damage to some roofs in the Zoo that nothing could be done to avoid their complete reconstruction. The buildings affected were the antelope

pavilion, the camel stabling, and the ostrich and cassowary canopies, which had to be fully recovered. The other damage to roofing was less extensive, being restricted to the replacement and repair of gutters, etc. The total insured loss amounted to CZK 635,000, and included the damage to a number of other fences and buildings, etc. caused by three large fallen trees on the site. The majority of the damage was repaired by the end of the year, either by our department or by external contractors. A few items remain for 2006, including some glazing work and the completion of repairs to the roof of the camel stabling.

I would like to highlight the the total completion of the glass replacement programme in all of the 13 internal exhibits in the beasts of prey pavilion (pict. 1), and the completion of 11 further exhibits – here, workers from the department installed coloured concrete floors, created a number of different artificial rocks including their paint effects, and effected a range of very successful graphic scenes in the exhibits (the final two will be completed next year). Together with these improvements, all of the accessways to the exhibition were replaced. Prior to the completion of the work, the internal drainage system of the beasts of prey





pavilion was cleaned out, although the system remains problematic. Along with the improvements to the exhibits themselves, and the new access doors, the parts of the building accessible to visitors now benefit from being redecorated and from a number of new educational aids.

In the second half of the year, the large lion enclosure was upgraded, and the lions have acclimatised well to their new surroundings. At the same time, a contractor was chosen for the manufacture of the metal construction of the outdoor snow leopard-run, which are to be moved to a two upgraded quarters and a new outdoor run on the north-western edge of the beasts of prey pavilion.

A further item of interest is the resurfacing of roads and footpaths on the Zoo site at a cost of more than CZK 1.5 million. These are to continue for a number of years. The majority will eventually be finished with concrete block paving, in order to allow for relatively easy spot repairs in the future. The first phase of this work involved the paving of the main entrance area around the main administrative building, an area of approximately 800 sq m.

A further costly exercise was the replacement of the fence on the westerside of the Zoo site. The fence was built from metal sections and frames set in concrete foundations, reflecting the steeply sloped terrain of that part of the site. In order to provide security

and prevent animals escaping, the bottom of the fence was made up of gravel boards set into concrete. In connection with the construction of the new fence, ground works were carried out to enable access. These involved the removal of some 80 cubic metres of soil and rubble. The project should eventually result in the complete replacement of the fencing around the Zoo site.

Following a long period during which temporary patch-up repairs were carried out, the roof of the main administrative building was renewed (pict. 2). The previous sheet metal covering was replaced with asphalt insulatory tile panels in the original green colour. During these works, some of the roof joinery was replaced, along with repairs to some of the timber panelling of the roof structure and

the complete replacement of gutters and downpipes.

During the busy summer months, we succeeded in conducting major structural repairs to the external access staircase to the exotic animals pavilion. This was done with minimal disruption to the access to the building, one of the most popular in the Zoo. In addition, the facade of the building was repaired, the access terrace was re-tiled, an access ramp was added for visitors, and palisade bannisters were added to the terrace. In 2005, we did not have the chance to repair the eastern side of the building, and we plan to do so within one or two years.

In addition to the above, the following works were carried out in cooperation with external contractors:

- Repairs to the fencing around the water birds enclosure, repairs to the main building in the enclosure (pict. 3), and a new electrified perimeter cable to protect against intrusion by foxes.
- Repairs to the surface of the rainwater gutter between the administrative building and the seal enclosure.
- In cooperation with the firm AUDIT VT s.r.o, we conducted construction work, the painting of timber and metalwork and the periodic clearing up of the Zoo site for a very reasonable sum of money, aided by subsidies for the employment of workers with health difficulties.
- In cooperation with certain tradespeople, we conducted



further repairs and modernisation work on the Zoo site, as specified by the zoological department.

- In connection with preparations for a new butterfly exhibition, reconstruction work was carried out on two glasshouses in the gardening area, entailing the replacement of poorly insulated glazing with polycarbonate sheeting and preparations for heating systems for these exhibitions.
- Right at the end of the year, we replaced the roof covering on the commercially let warehouse building on plot 1200 at the Zoo.
- In September 2005, planning permission was obtained for the construction of a cheetah exhibition, including a pavilion and open enclosure. Our department was involved in putting together the documentation for the planning application. At the end of the year, a contractor was selected and based on the contract, the project will be completed by May 2006.
- At the beginning of the year, the cheetah and gazelle pavilion, which was in a poor state of repair, was demolished and planning permission obtained for the construction of a new Asian house. Stylistically, this will tie in with the newly constructed elephant pavilion in the upper part of the Zoo.
- During the summer months a complete refurbishment was carried out of the existing minigolf course below the Koliba restaurant (**pict. 4**), with the number of holes being increased



to 18 to enable its use in official minigolf tournaments. The course was then officially opened in October.

- In cooperation with the technical services of the city of Usti nad Labem, skips of rubbish are periodically removed containing waste and manure from the whole site.

Reports on individual departmental teams:

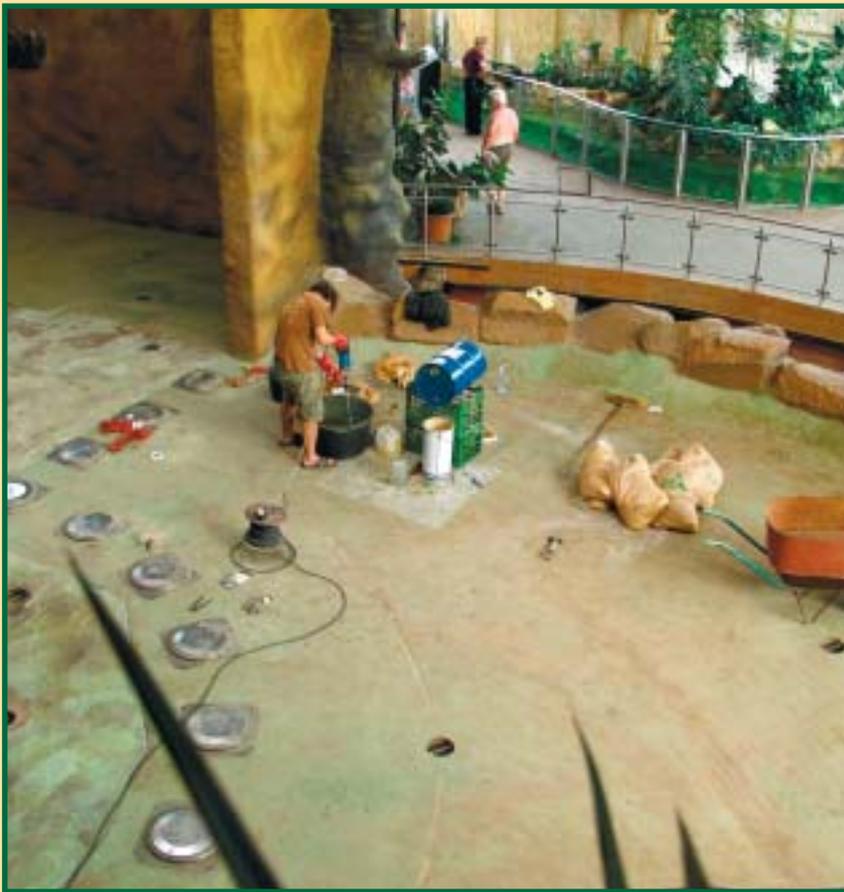
Transport

(3 staff + 1 external)
Manager - František Triebel

The team charged with the effective operation of all mechanical and technical machinery owned by the Zoo succeeded in carrying out this task in 2005, and in spite of

a reduced workforce, covered more kilometres than in the previous year. Our diesel consumption rose during the year, but remained reasonable on the whole. The decrepit Skoda Favorit and Lada Niva previously at our disposal were scrapped and replaced with a Skoda Felicia Combi sourced from the city council. The commercial vehicles in our fleet are in worse condition, reflecting their age and the extent of their use. The most important of these are the UNC 060 and the Warinski tractor, which are expensive to maintain in good working condition by reason of their age. A fundamental reliability issue was resolved with the complete refurbishment of our Multicar vehicle. We intend to carry out similar improvements on the tipper truck used for transporting wate and manure.

	2004				2005			
	Number of vehicles	km	POL	Fuel consumption l/100 km	Number of vehicles	km	POL	Fuel consumption l/100 km
Trucks	4	34.613	4971	14,36	4	39.403	5358	13,6
Tractors and minitractors	5		3415		5		3914	
Peugeot	1	2.405	182	7,57	1	21.437	1560	7,28
Multikar	2	5.149	1112	21,6	2	4.141	889	21,47
Other diesel			1478				1822	
Total diesel			11158				13543	(+2385 l)
Ford Escort	1	17.797	1470	8,26	1	26.188	1741	6,65
Favorit 136 l	1	10.155	1015	9,99	1	4.473	450	10,06
Felicia Combi					1	1.052	85	8,08
VAZ 2121	1	1.371	267	19,47	1	1.678	325	19,37
Other petrol			300				367	
Cars total		29.323	2752			33.391	2601	
Total petrol			3052				2968	(-84 l)



Maintenance

(7 staff + 1 technician)

Manager - Václav Kostečka

The team has become accustomed to its small size and individual staff are now able to deal with general repair and maintenance work without problems. I would rate very positively our relationship with the zoological department, which instructs us on the majority of the work and repairs we carry out. The department always carries out the work professionally, and, for the most part, with the speed and quality required. Our main activities include the following: electrical and plumbing work, welding, tiling, bricklaying, carpentry and joinery, decoration and the construction of artificial rocks. The team's work has been particularly influenced by the transition to the new geothermal heating system.

Gardening

(4 staff)

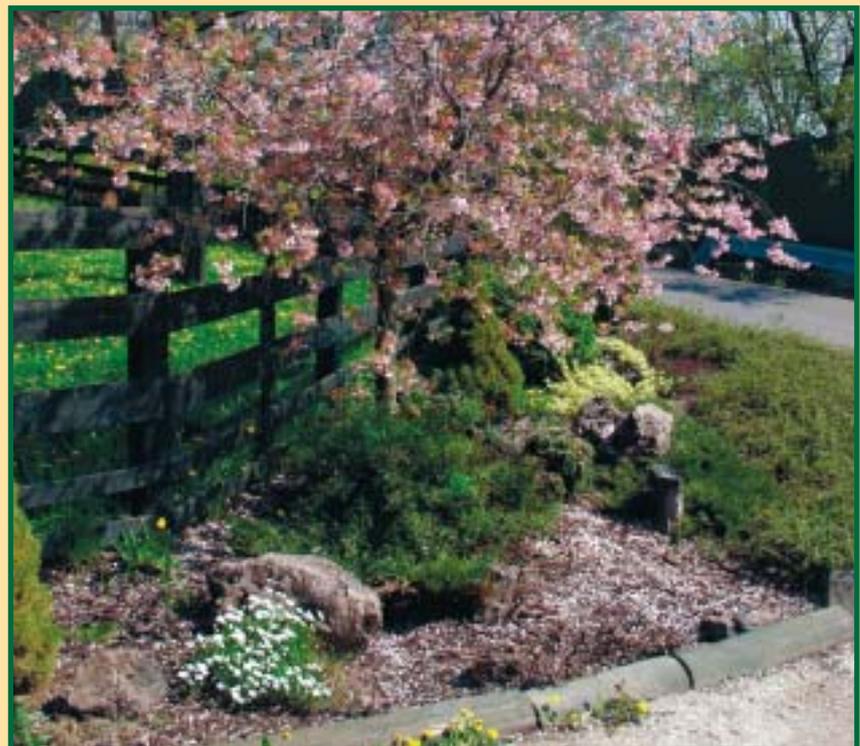
Manager - Hana Roháčková

The team's chief body of work occurs in between spring and autumn, during which period all the

vegetation on the 26 hectare Zoo site is regularly added to, maintained and cultivated. The team also organises the supply of green fodder from Monday to Saturday. Two machines were hire-purchased recently, that speed up and simplify deliveries of green fodder to individual pavilions. These are a Pottinger NOVACAT 266 FRONT, tractor-front-mounted grass cutter, and a towed grass cutter, a Pottinger PONY 1. Both are well suited to the tasks they carry out in the Zoo.

In the winter months, the team is engaged in the preparation and preventative maintenance of machinery for agricultural work. The team also ensures that all paths and roads are safe to use, by means of applying salt and grit in frosty conditions. A further task is the growing of seedlings for planting in spring, this being carried out in three heated and insulated greenhouses – the team always does its utmost to ensure that the flower displays in the Zoo are attractive so as to attract as many visitors as possible.

As with the transport team, I would like to praise the gardening team for its work in the past year, and hope that, with their approach and commitment, they will remain one of the best staff groups in the Zoo.



The usage of renewable sources of energy and the increasingly ecological operation of Usti nad Labem Zoo

This radical programme achieved its long-awaited completion when, at the end of September, all five heating stations (incorporating a total of 24 heat pumps supplied by the renowned firm IVT) began their trial run. The staff of the technical department were gradually trained to operate these stations and their computerised controls, housed for the time being in our department's building (**pict. 8**). At present, only four heating stations are in full use, the fifth being reserved for the forthcoming Asian house, and for regulating the flow of heat to the upper parts of the Zoo. Having regard to the effectiveness of its operation, the whole system is due to undergo testing and signing-off (May/June 2006). In November/December 2006, the system is due to be assessed by the Czech State Fund for the Environment for its eligibility for a grant of some CZK 8 million. The major change to



the existing heating system was a doubling in the total surface area of radiators in the Zoo. This required considerable work in a number of pavilions and two houses connected to the new heating system.

The first results from the end of the year suggest that the energy consumption of the whole new system has stood its ground, and it

can be expected that the projected economic improvements will be attained in the Zoo as a whole. To conclude, it can safely be said that the long fight to complete this finance- and labour-intensive project was not in vain, and that the results to date confirm that the decision to embark on it was the right one.



**The Educational
and Promotional
Department**

Activity of the Educational and Promotional Department

Věra Vrabcová, Eng.

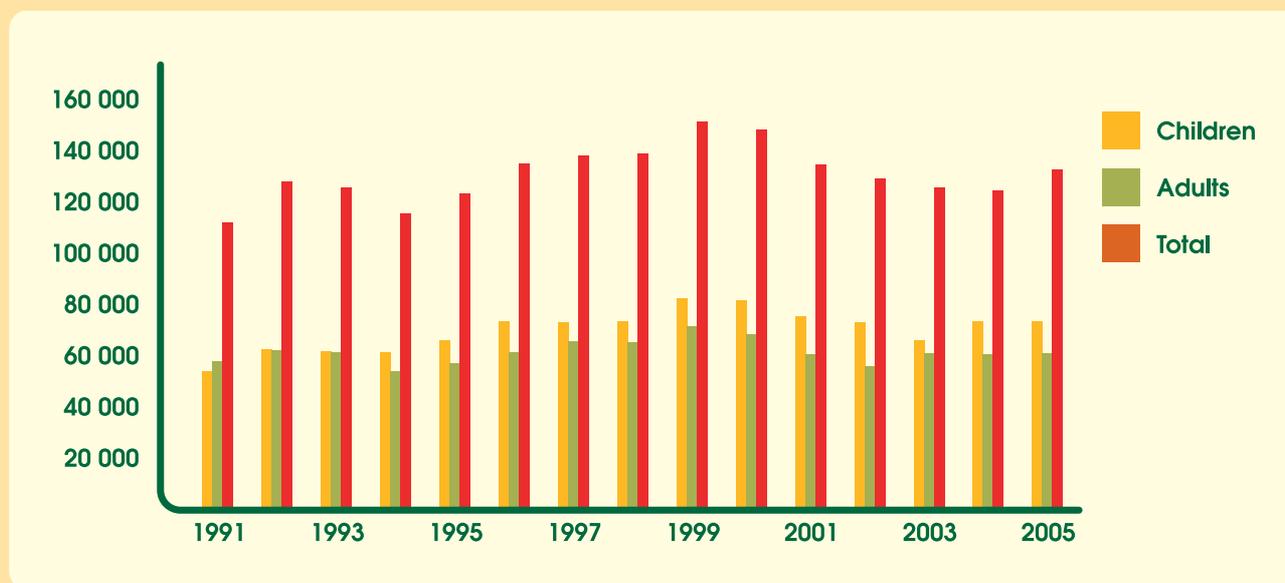
Visit rate

In the year 2005, 134,428 visitors visited Ústí nad Labem Zoo, from this number there were 60,153 adults and 74,275 children. Comparing to the last year it is **10,838 persons more**. In the first half of the year it was 4,371 persons less, than in the same period of the year 2004. The visit rate started to increase especially in September 2005, when the most of intensive reconstructions in the whole area of the Zoo were finished. Also we made more special programmes for visitors, marketing activities and accented promotion of our Zoo started. We recovered breeding of lions too, and they started to be a big attraction for visitors.

Visit rates of the Zoo in the last 15 years (from 1991):

Year	Children	Adults	Total
1991	54 183	58 410	112 593
1992	63 777	63 691	127 468
1993	62 688	63 297	125 986
1994	61 645	53 938	115 592
1995	65 824	57 668	123 492
1996	74 511	62 220	136 731
1997	73 959	64 451	138 410
1998	74 555	64 258	138 813
1999	81 911	70 794	152 705
2000	81 532	67 456	148 988
2001	74 995	60 615	135 610
2002	72 938	56 365	129 303
2003	65 484	60 725	126 209
2004	64 233	60 053	124 286
2005	74 275	60 153	134 428

Visit rates graph of the Zoo from 1991:



Media

Many years patient cooperation with media settled on a good level and this cooperation was going on in the year 2005 too. Particular editors have been informed about all news and actions which have taken place in the Zoo mainly through e-mail, in important cases also with printed cards. The cooperation is functioning especially in our region, but also in national-wide.

TV – above all evening news in national-wide TV and regional TVs too (**pict. 1**). A filming of one part of programme „Do you want me?“ coursed in the Zoo in the beginning of February 2005. Cooperation with TV Lyra was approaching during the whole year, employees of the Zoo were guests in the regular discussion programme „Ask me“. They made higher amount of reportages and a documentary and promotional

DVD and video cassette about Zoo. This project was finished in the second part of the year and the film „Pleasures and worries or one year in the Zoo“ was shown to the public.

The radio broadcasting – information about news has been published on various stations. The main medial partner is Rádio Labe (information about all cultural programmes in our Zoo). We cooperate with Český rozhlas Sever and Frekvence 1 too.



The press – citizens of region of Usti n. L. are informed through Ústecký deník and regional alternation of Deníky Bohemia and regional parts of other newspapers and magazines. Magazine Koktejl pays a notice to our Zoo too, two articles were published in magazine Květy. We cooperate with german regional newspaper Sächsische Zeitung.

Internet – zoological garden has two own websites (www.zoousti.cz a www.choboti.cz), information about Zoo are regularly seen on other information websites and servers.

Press conferences

Few press conferences took place in the Zoo with participation of members of The City Council or



from regional authority:

19th April – a press conference connected with demonstration drive of a new electromobil, which was used in our hilly Zoo during summer season.

11th July – press conference connected with film presentation and christening. The film about Zoo was made in cooperation with TV Lyra (pict. 2).

15th July – presentation and christening of the new traveller's guide edited by Soukup and David publishing. Their representatives adopted three alpaca youngs.

30th November – press conference connected with the beginning of „Elephants' days in Zoo“. Kala came to Zoo 20 years ago and



started the breeding of elephants in Ústí nad Labem (pict. 3).

14th December – press conference in occasion of all-European campaign for saving rhinos. It was organized together with Děčín Zoo and Chomutov Zoopark.

Cultural programmes and other special actions for visitors

14 programmes and actions for children and adults were realized this year. We didn't count September, we will mention it later. We posted up posters for own programmes in buses, in selected properties, by e-mail we sent them to schools and kindergartens. For all programmes and actions we used cooperation



with main medial partners, informations appeared in regional press regularly too and also on our own web pages and on various servers.

Review of programmes:

4th to 6th January – For good marks to the ZOO – children with straight A had entrance for free. Exceptional exercise of sea lion Moritz took place. Attendance – 312 children.

26th of February to 6th of March – Spring vacation in the ZOO – one week quiz in the Zoo area with zoological topic, visitors got a questionnaire at the cash desk. Total attendance was 196 children.

24th to 26th of March – Easter in the Zoo – traditional Easter quiz with Easter-zoological topic. Presence – 251 persons.

23rd of April – The Earth Day in the Zoo – near restaurant Koliba - varied programme with ecological themes (pict. 4). There were winners of photographic competition "Fouls on nature" announced who planted new trees in the Zoo as a reward. The competition was for pupils of primary and secondary schools. Total presence – 1 571 persons.

1st of May – Excellent day with Frekvence 1 – entertaining programme on the terrace of the restaurant Koliba with presentation of live animals a lots of competitions for children. Total attendance – 2,895 persons.

22nd of May – Ceremonial opening of the basfs of prey pavilion – it was opened after total reconstruction. A honey tree for malayan sun bears

with commentary was prepared for visitors. Also projection of films about beasts of prey started. Total attendance – 769 persons.

28th of May – Children's day with Radio Labe – entertaining programme on the terrace of the restaurant Koliba .There was a magician, majorettes, dancers from children's home. Children's disco, presentation of live animals and competitions took place too. Total presence – 852 persons.

20th to 26th of June – Exhibition of cactuses – organized by the Czech union of cactus breeders.

30th of June – With straight A to the ZOO – free entrance for all with straight A - exercise of sea lion Moritz, feeding of seals, elephant walk around the Zoo, birds of pray exhibition. Total attendance – 165 children.

1st of October – Day of animals and their adoptive parents – traditional programme for sponsors and adoptive parents. There was prepared tour around the Zoo, christening of Diadem monkey young (pict. 5), adoption of red panda and programme on the terrace of the restaurant Koliba. Attendance – 901 persons.

26th to 30th of October – By the paths of the ZOO – a quiz for children in the ZOO area. Total attendance during holiday – 4,126 persons.

28th of November – Evening for lions – benefit evening, the yield was devoted to a breeding of animals in our Zoo, it took place in the Northbohemian Theatre of opera and ballet. A number of artists, football-players from FK Teplice, hockey-players from HC Slovan and Basketball-players from BK Ústí nad Labem appeared there. An auction of things, provided by the Zoo and sports partners, was the top of the evening The total yield of the action reached CZK 44,555.

30th November to 4th December – Elephants' days in Zoo – Exhibition of historical photographs and projection of historical films from the live of our elephants took place in the elephant pavilion. Kala, our elephant female came to Ústí nad Labem 20 years ago. We prepared a "Quiz about elephants" - the main prize was elephant ride and the action „Present for Kala" – visitors could bring suitable present (feeding) for elephants. Educational programme for schools (about





elephants) was prepared too. Presence – 307 persons.

11th of December – Christmas singing – Children from children's home sang christmas songs. Theatre „V pytli“ performed a fairytail Christmas in the animal world, especially about rhinoceros (pict. 6). „Christmas box for orang-utans“, feeding of seals and exercise of sealion Moritz were organized in the morning. An exceptional evening exercise of sea lion Moritz at an artificial lightning took place from 25th to 30th December and was for free. Attendance – 201 visitors.

Gift September in Zoo:

September was absolutely exceptional, A komplex of special actions was organized because the main construction works finished.

This programme fundamentally influenced the visit rates, positively of course.

1st to 4th September – Children come to the Zoo – gift to the beginning of the new school year, all children accompanied by adults could come for free. Total presence – 2,496 persons.

10th September – Join hands – a day for handicaped people. In the end there was a varios cultural programme by restaurant Koliba with competitions, fairytail, music and show of guide-dogs training (pict. 7). All disabled had free entrance. Total attendance: 1,440 persons.

17th to 18th September – Zoological family – quiz about animals for the whole family. The main prize was lending of family car for weekend. Total attendance: 1,465 visitors.

17th September – opening of the restored minigolf area near restaurant Koliba.



24th September – Hi, lions! – festive welcome of lions in our Zoo with participation of mayor of Ústí nad Labem and representatives of HC Slovan. Theatre „V pytli“ performed a short piece in lions' enclosure and children from children's home sang a new lions' song. All people in the mask of lion or in sporting costume of HC Slovan had free entrance. Attendance: 2,082 persons.

28th September – Vaclav's day – all with name Vaclav or Vaclava could come free of charge, competitions for children. Attendance: 968 visitors.



EVVO in Zoo

Environmental education has a steady position in our Zoo. The main activities are educational programmes with utilization of the Zoo site and guided tours (pict. 8), all is about saving endangered species. Totally there were 111 actions with the total attendance of 3,672 persons, especially children, in 2005. It was 58 actions more than in 2004. Now we offer 15 different programmes. We made a project together with the town Krupka in October, 990 pupils from all schools in Krupka attended this project.

In the fourth quarter there was realized a project in the scope of „Programme of EVVO development in Ústí nad Labem region“. Interactive CD-ROMs and brochures, with the offer of all sorts of EVVO activities in our Zoo, were made and workshop „EVVO not only in the Zoo“ took place in Zoo in December.

Workers of the educational and promotional department visit also other subjects with lectures and other presentations. They were in Special schools in Ústí nad Labem Severní terasa with the programme for handicaped children in February and in children's oncology ward in Masaryk's hospital in March. In April they had programme about The Earth Day in the House of Children and Youth in Ústí nad Labem and they presented programme about CITES in primary school in Buzulucká str. in Teplice. One worker of the department visited with a short programme all

primary and nursery schools in Rumburk. This was in the scope of collection called „Crown for the Zoo“. Presentation of the Zoo took place in the shopping centre Olympia, Teplice during Children's day. A lecture with live animals was given in primary school in Petrovice in June. Workers of the department visited children's camp in Kralovice in August (pict. 9) and retirement homes in Velké Březno in September.

Workers of educational and promotional department visited some workshops and conferences too – „EVVO workshop“ arranged by KRNAP, Rýchory; „Animals to people“, Zoo Děčín; „KAPRADÍ“, Litoměřice.

A group of future journalists visited our Zoo during workshop organized by magazine Koktejl in June.

Adoption, sponsorship, advertisement

Financial help by so called adoption and also by other forms of sponsorship or presents (material or financial) is still continuing (pict. 10). In 2005 there was the amount of 645,954 CZK collected, from adoptions it was 411,657 CZK. Advertisement brought 371,084 CZK to our Zoo.

Two public collections are in progress further. The first Choboti (Trunks) - supports rare and endangered species, the second Pelíšky (Little Dens) is for renovation and reconstruction of exhibitions. Financial state at the end of 2005: Little Dnes – 211,213.40 CZK, Trunks – 298,207.70 CZK.



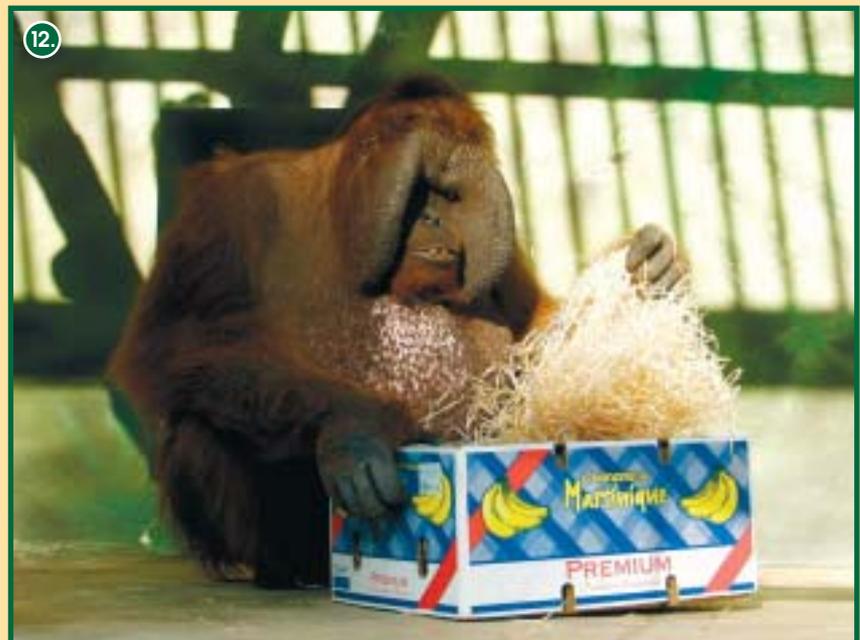


Sporting partners

We have a new sporting partner – football-players from FK Teplice. Zoological garden is a partner in their audience competition and our Zoo is presented on large-screen TV during their matches. We have similar cooperation with hockey-players from HC Slovan and basketball-players from BK Ústí nad Labem (pict. 11).

Exhibition shows with animals

Regular exhibition shows with animals take place for many years and they are changed as necessary. We insert new shows this year – feeding and enrichment of Bornean orangutans (pict. 12) with



commentary. All shows are valued positively by visitors. They are:

- exercise of sea lion Moritz, three times a day during season, in winter months only during weekends,
- regular walk of elephants around the Zoo, signed by traffic signs placed along the whole path where elephants walk,
- exercise of elephants when there is a professional explanation with possible questions given to visitors
- every-day feeding in the first floor of pavilion of exotic animals,
- honey tree for Malayan sun bears, the bears seek for a food in outside enclosure, during weekends with comments and possibility of questions about these animals,

- enrichment and feeding of orangutangs with comments
- feeding of seals is also added by professional explanation ,
- feeding of piranhas,
- exhibit of birds of prey,
- weekend pony rides.

Participation in fairs, exhibitions and other public actions

We were in fair Holiday World, where Union of Czech and Slovak zoological gardens had joint exposition, further in fair Go Regiontour in Brno, Hobby in České Budějovice and in all exhibitions in Litoměřice.



We had informative boards in exhibition Man in the Nature in Louny.

We had also actions during Days of European cultural heritage (pict. 13) and Christmas in Ústí nad Labem.

drawings of animals from pupils and photographs of our animals (pict. 14). The proceed from sale was intended partially for the activities of the school and for breeding of endangered species in our Zoo.

Exhibitions of drawings and competitions

Several exhibitions of drawings made by pupils from primary schools took place on the pavilion of exotic animals. We made also photographical competition "Fouls on nature" from February to April 2005. Winners were announced during „The Earth Day in the Zoo“. There was a competition „Lions' drawing" for children from kindergartens in October. The best works were exhibited during benefit concert.

Joint calendar with the Special school

Wall calendar for 2006 was edited together with the Special school Ústí nad Labem Severní terasa with

Save the rhinos – EAZA Rhino Campaign 2005/2006

Our Zoo participated in all-European campaign for saving the rhinos. It was announced by EAZA in the annual international EAZA conference in Bath in September. The campaign started on 14 December (in the most Czech zoological gardens). Zoological gardens from our region (DC, UL, CV) organized joint press conference (pict. 15). We prepared also actions for public and schools, we will give the yield for accessories of the station for saving the rhinos in Hluhluwe (RSA).

ShellShock – EAZA Turtle & Tortoise Campaign 2004/2005

In the scope of all-European campaign for saving the turtles we installed informative boards about this campaign and a film about endangered turtles in the exotic animals pavilion. This campaign took one year (from September 2004 to September 2005).

Zoological club

There are regular meetings every three months of the Zoological club where organizational matters are discussed. A lecture takes place in the end of a conference with screening of picture slides or presentation on PC (themes: Evils





(pict. 16) in the beginning of April. An auction was held during vernissage, total yield from it was given to Ústí nad Labem Zoo

Foreign visit

A delegation of directors and zoologists from zoological gardens from Russia and former Soviet Union countries visited us in May. They took a view of our Zoo, especially the new elephant pavilion, reconstructed beasts of prey pavilion and EVVO items.

Zoo games without limits

Our team participated in the 8th annual of "Zoo games without limits" in Zoo Ohrada in the beginning of June. A seven-member team had placed on the 4th place from 15 teams (pict. 17).

from paradise – A half year with aye-aye in Madagascar; Nature and people of Syria; Nature of Kenya; Under african sun).

Benefit auction

Exhibition of photographs from a traveller Petr Slavík "Lost world" took place in gallery in Teplice

UCSZ

Ústí nad Labem Zoo participates in "Annual of the union of the Czech and Slovak Zoos" by detailed contribution concerning the whole last year (state of animals, breeding and expositional news, actions for public etc) and by professional announcement about breeding curiosities. The contributions were about reconstructed beasts of prey pavilion and enrichment in selected animals.

During the meeting of committee of educational and promotional workers of UCSZ we read the contribution „ New educational items in the visitors' hall in beasts of prey pavilion" supplemented with presentation in Powerpoint.



**Personal
staff**



Personal staff

Executive management

Mgr. Tomáš KRAUS – Director

Jana ČERNÁ – Vicedirector, Economist

Ing. Věra VRABCOVÁ – Head of the education and publicity department

Jiří HANZLÍK – Head of the technical department

Pavel PALIČKA – Head of zoological department

Specialist employees of the ZOO

MVDr. Václav POŽIVIL – Veterinary

Ing. Petra PADALÍKOVÁ – Zoologist

Ing. Pavel KRÁL – Zoologist

Ing. Jan LANDA – Zoologist

Other managers

František TRIEBL – Chief of the transport section

Václav KOSTEČKA – Chief of the maintenance section

Hana ROHÁČKOVÁ – Chief of the gardening section

Zoological department – 31

Economical department – 8

Technical department – 15

Education and publicity department – 2

Totals to 31st Dezember 2005 - 61



**Provider
information**



Provider information

Zoological garden Ústí nad Labem

Drážďanská 23
400 07 Ústí nad Labem
Czech Republic

Form of the status:	Allowance organization
Identification number:	00081582
DIČ:	CZ-00081582
Phone:	+ 420 475 503 354
Phone, fax:	+ 420 475 503 421
E-mail:	zoo@zoousti.cz
Internet:	www.zoousti.cz, www.choboti.cz
Name:	Zoologická zahrada Ústí nad Labem, příspěv. org.
Seat:	Drážďanská 23, 400 07 Ústí nad Labem, Czech Republic

Provider:	The town Ústí nad Labem
Seat:	Velká Hradební 8, 400 01 Ústí nad Labem
Identification number	00081531
Mayor:	Mgr. Petr Gandalovič

Statutory representative:	Mgr. Tomáš Kraus
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The ZOO is a member of:

