

Annual Report 2006

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A stylized illustration of a toucan with a large, dark beak, perched on a light-colored branch. The bird is facing left.

Introduction



Introduction

Dear friends,

It is my pleasant duty of a director of the Ústí nad Labem Zoological Garden to tell you a few words before you start reading the Annual Report of the Zoo for the foregone year 2006.

If I should find the most apposite designation for that year, I would say it was the year of "new exhibits" for our efforts were concentrated in particular in this field. A new spacious exhibit for Snow leopards within the Beast pavilion, entirely new exhibit-breeding complex for Cheetahs with large grassy enclosures, brand new exhibit for Wolverines, a "lemur tree" as well as historically the first aviary for exhibit of big parrots, are projects that clearly indicate our future tendencies. However, we did not only think about comfort of our animals in 2006 and we managed to reconstruct a substantial part of paths and pavements for our visitors, opened a new sweetshop and built several children's fields. Our objective is to transform the Ústí nad Labem Zoo into a modern facility which will be affable both to animals and people and hereat, I dare to say yet maybe immodestly that we proceeded with several successful steps in this interesting journey.



I am very pleased that reactions of visitors of our Zoo are throughout positive and I am also happy that we prevailed that year which was not generally favourable for visits of Zoos and even managed to welcome more visitors than in 2005. I also appreciate our new web sites where we have registered 70 thousand visits from September to December 2006.

All these successes are result of effort of a team of motivated people – employees of the Zoo and they merit my thanks for their everyday work. There was one substantial personal change in 2006 when our team expanded with a research worker whose aim is a support of the Zoological Department and he is in charge of nature protection projects *in-situ*.

Neither establisher of the Ústí nad Labem Zoo, which is a corporate town Ústí nad Labem, can be omitted in this annual balancing. My thanks also go to its representatives for considering our Zoo to be an integral part of the regional metropolis and for their indispensable support.

I wish you pleasant moments spent reading this Annual Report and look forward to your visit in the Ústí nad Labem Zoological Garden.

Tomáš Kraus, M. Sc., Director



**The Zoological
Department**

Activities of the Zoological Department

Petra Padalíková, M.Sc.

The year 2006 proceeded in token of significant development of our Zoological garden, because we managed to establish plenty of new exhibits. In total seven breeding and exhibit facilities entirely complying with high requirements for modern animal breeding in zoological gardens were built and reconstructed during the year.

Firstly, a unique project of an open enclosure for rare Madagascar species - Ruffed lemurs - was introduced to our visitors in connection with summer season opening **(Picture 01)**. Comfortable indoor enclosure connected through a tunnel with a near-by solitary oak were created through reconstruction of an original exhibit for mongooses in an exotic pavilion. The exhibit became home to a five-member group of young animals bred in our Zoo in the last year. Detailed information about this interesting project can be found in a separate article.

Another spring innovation is



and fundamentally changed appearance of the entire pavilion was finished. Within our breeding program, we managed to obtain a pair of young perspective animals from the Plzeň Zoo and

of the Zoo. Herewith, not only an exhibit but also a professional breeding facility with capacity of one breeding pair and its possible offspring were obtained. Then, after several years, Inongo, male with Gara, female returned from their long-term loan of the Prague Zoo. Jane, a famous Cheetah also found a sublime home. Jane underwent another surgery last year when an old inconvenient hip joint substitute had to be replaced by a total endoprosthesis. Nowadays, her health condition is very good and we consider her possible involvement in reproduction. A new exhibit for Collared peccaries was built nearby the Cheetah yard evoking rain forest edge. The last July event was completion of a new enclosure for attractive Small muntjack deer that became part of a yard for Asian ungulates in the lower part of the Zoo.



opening of three indoor enclosures and one natural outdoor enclosure for Snow leopards. Herewith, another phase of reconstruction of a big feline pavilion which started in 2005

Nürnberg Zoo.

We managed to finish even three new exhibits during June. Fundamental investment project of the year was a new pavilion for Cheetahs in the upper part

A new aviary for Macaws was introduced to our visitors at the beginning of October **(Picture 02)**. Our Zoo has

a long-term tradition in breeding Macaws. The visitors have not had a possibility to observe these attractive parrots so far, because they are bred in non-exhibit areas. The new aviary enabled us to show the last year's and this year's issues of 4 Military macaws and one Blue and Gold macaw.

Thanks to excellent cooperation with EEP coordinator, we managed to get a promise of delivery of a new breeding pair of Wolverines. Therefore, the last opened exhibit of the year 2006 was a natural outdoor enclosure for these largest European mustelids. The new enclosure is situated in a forested slope in the lower part of the Zoo and it simulates conditions of a real biotope. Thanks to a camera system, a visitor can watch the animal even hidden in an earth.

Within international cooperation, our Zoo participated in 33 EEP programs as of 31 December 2006. This comports with the same period last year, but composition of bred EEP species changed slightly. We had to terminate breeding of Pallas' cats for spatial reasons by the end of the year. This year's tragic event was death of 1,1 Anteater because of intoxication. It has not been discovered yet what poison it was and how the animals got to it. At present, it is not possible to restore



breeding of Anteaters in the Ústí n. L. Zoo due to low reproduction success rate in EEP. Some of the newly bred EEP species in our Zoo are Gulo, Snow leopard and Maned wolf as well **(Picture 03)**.

Animals for which the European Studbook is kept were represented in 15 species at the end of the year, which is one species less compared to the last year. We decided to terminate breeding of West-African swamp antelope during the year. Our herd was pursued by frequent health troubles during the last years and

also the exhibit ceased to comply with requirements for quality presentation of the animals to visitors.

During the year, our Zoo lodged almost 130 species of Czech fauna in a First – aid station for handicapped animals. As well as in the previous years, the biggest part of the lodged animals was made up by Hedgehogs (48) and birds of pray. We managed to return most of the animals back to the wildlife **(Picture 04)**. Some of the rarest lodged animals were White stork and Little owl.

There were personnel changes in the zoological department at the end of the year 2006 consisting in decrease of zoologist positions from original three to two. In connection to this a conception of supervisor breeders in four sub-workplaces was adopted (department of Elephants, Seals, Orang-utans and Exotarium pavilion), who were charged with operational management of their departments. In addition, Mr. Jaroslav Zima, Ph.D., terminated his multi-year acting in function of a coordinator of the European breeding of Hartmann's zebras for health reasons. We give him our thanks for his effort devoted to these problems.



Veterinary Care

Václav Poživil, D.V.M.



Veterinary supervision, medical and preventive care in the Zoo Ústí nad Labem was provided by a contractual veterinarian Václav Poživil, D.V.M. **(Picture 01)**. Alternative and emergency veterinary care was provided by Renata Poživilová, D.V.M., Jana Matoušková, D.V.M. and Barbora Šturcová - Brázdová, D.V.M., who participated on specialized examinations within preventive and medical activities – radiography, sonograph, parasitological, biochemical and haematological examinations. The Ústí nad Labem Zoo makes use of services of the State Veterinary Institute in Prague within accredited examinations – dissections, bacteriology, serology, water hygiene and feed control. The laboratory of Alena Hovorková, D.V.M. – Genservice Brno is utilized as a laboratory of molecular genetics for DNA examinations – sex, PBF (Psittacine Beak and Feather Disease), Chlamydia. In addition, we cooperate with Ústí human

laboratory Diagnostika, s.r.o. and last but not least with institute IZW Berlin in the field of biochemical, haematological and viral examinations.

An inspection within possible pandemic and subsequent measures against avian flu were performed in spring 2006 by the EU commissioners in cooperation with the State Veterinary Administration of the Czech Republic in our Quarantine Centre Strádov (CZ42750020) without found objections. However, the operation of the mentioned centre was suspended in September within regular licence proceedings and measures were ordered on grounds of a binding instruction. Costs of re-opening of the centre with adjustments complying with all regulations would exceed 3 millions CZK. Final decision will be taken in 2007, but the probability that the Zoo will be able to afford such investment is very low.

A unique surgery of total endoprosthesis was accomplished at Jane, Cheetah female in

2006 **(Picture 02)**. The originally performed surgery of a hip bone in 2004 using cervic-capilar endoprosthesis was improved with so called total endoprosthesis due to protrusion of acetabulum through artificial hip head and the entire hip bone of the Cheetah including the hip head and hip cup – acetabulum were replaced. The surgery was accomplished in cooperation with human doctor Vladislav Procházka, M.D. – head physician of orthopaedic department of the Municipal Hospital in Litoměřice in newly constructed aseptic halls of a veterinary clinic Live of Jiří Vomáčka, D.V.M. in Litoměřice. The hip bone is stable these days and we hope that Jane will be saved not only as an individual, but that the number of Cheetahs will increase through her incorporation into reproduction and our effort and endeavour will be appreciated.

We have performed an examination of the Dan, Rhino male in cooperation with a team of IZW Berlin due to possible use of his sperm within preservation of genetic material and possible insemination. Unfortunately, the examination was timed out for too long and the proved breeder Dan was left unused without any effort of a coordinator for almost seven year with no incorporation into possible reproduction. Atrophic changes of his genitals occurred due to his age (40 years) and quality of his sperm showed very low activity and high percentage of damaged sperms. Unless the rhino family would be refreshed – both females (they are almost 40) and the male, successful breeding of White rhinos in the Ústí nad Labem Zoo will come to the end.

This year, we have been monitoring sexual activity of the Delhi, Elephant female. There

was slight change only at the end of the year and we have detected starting hormonal activity and the first cycle through hormonal examination. For the present, we had to recess further possible insemination without date. We will naturally continue our examinations and the project of insemination of Indian elephant, if Delhi's health condition will make it possible.

Unfortunately, we have to deal with death and injuries of bred

animals. Probably the cruellest shock was abort and death of both our Anteaters in the first spring days. Result of a laboratory examination was even worse news, because their death was caused by acute intoxication with an unspecified poison. Despite effort of the laboratory, we did not manage to find possible source of intoxication. An interesting case was, when a Giraffe female repulsed its new born baby Giraffe and we proceeded to nursing.

Unfortunately, the baby Giraffe died a week later and its dissection revealed congenital defect and mycoplasmatic infection of heart and lungs. Despite our exertion, we did not manage to help it; or else, as my predecessor, doctor Skalka would say „...maybe it did not like to stay with us...“ So, what shall be said to conclude? Maybe wishful thinking – **will you like to stay with us!**



Report of Activities of the “Borneo Pavilion” Department

Patrik Matějů



The “Borneo Pavilion” included besides Orang-utans also an exhibit of Mandrills and Prevost’s squirrels and adjacent five owl cages at the beginning of 2006.

As for the pair of our Bornean orang-utans, we have found out that the Orang-utan female

is pregnant, which was very gratifying and eagerly expected news (**Picture 01**). We managed to take urine samples for gravidity testing from the floor almost regularly. It was observed since February, that Ňuninka, the Orang-utan female denies

breast-feeding to its five-year offspring Amos. In March, we have noticed swelling around her anus and swelling of genitals later on. Further, we have noticed mastosis in May and strong swelling of genitals at the end of June. There were no doubts about gravidity, but the test was not positive until 17 July (Clear Blue test was used). We have also applied other single-shot tests, all with positive result. Afterwards, we were continuously using only the Clear Blue test with positive outcome. The tests were showing uncertain results since 11 December and we are expecting nascence of an offspring in the first months of the next year. Besides this positive event, we were also solving minor health troubles during the year. A walnut-sized ulcer occurred on jugular sac of Ňuňák, our Orang-utan male in May, which repeated in December. The ulcers took about 14 days to heal. The male was cleaning it himself with help of his son Amos. Our intervention was not necessary.

We were also performing regular enrichment during the year, which we were using during our exhibitions to visitors. The new element was a cube muddled of fire hoses hung in the indoor exhibit. The main intention was to divert Amos who was becoming somehow unmanageable to his parents. The pubescent urchin was using the toy as a swing, boxing bag or a weight which he was ploddingly yet perseveringly dragging to upper branches of the installed woods.

Ferda, the old Orang-utan male, a cross breed of both subspecies (species), lives together with the Orang-utan family in the pavilion. We tried to divert Ferda several times contacting him with a Guinea-pig. However, Ferda did

not show any interest or was very restrained. When the Guinea-pig was pushed towards him through a grate, he touched it gently and snorted. The last attempt was a direct contact in enclosure, where Ferda comes only for feeding. The male fisted the Guinea-pig although more likely due to fright when it tried to escape for life around him. Both the Guinea-pig and Ferda survived unhurt.

There were no changes with regard to other inhabitants of our pavilion, Mandrills (1,4) and Prevost's squirrels (1,1).

Snowy owls paired in last August bred two female owls (**Picture 02**). It was the first offspring of this species in the history of our Zoo. One of them was given to Aves Kladno Centre (association for rescue of endangered and handicapped animals) and the second one to the Děčín Zoo. Like in the previous year, the Ural owls bred one male owl. Common Barn owls had three chicks which have found home for subsequent reintroduction in Aves Centre again.

Certain changes came about in our department of zoology in November. A new colleague was assigned to the department of Orang-utans and our area expanded with new exhibits – Small cats, Maned wolf, Pandas and Wolverine.

Sole, Red panda male living in our Zoo since 2000 got Geena, the new Red panda female coming from the Antwerp Zoo in May (**Picture 03**). Hobbit, the one-year-old male of Maned wolf was brought from its native Neuwied Zoo. A female of Maned wolf from the Amsterdam Zoo was about to arrive in, but the transport was cancelled due to suspicion of tuberculosis. That year, a brand new enclosure for Wolverines was constructed on an unused area near owl cages. It has been occupied by Xala, the two-year-old female of *Gulo* coming from the Helsinki Zoo since the end of December.



Report of Activities of the „Seals“ Department

Luděk Touš



A crucial event of the beginning of the year was leaving of one of our two Seal lions – male named Max. Both male of Seal lions were getting mature and it led to they are not able to share a basin. It was practically inconvenient to alternate them in the outdoor and the small indoor basin; in addition, Max showed less willingness to learn new stunts and so he was offered as a contact animal. The Madrid Zoo was interested but the requirement was that the animal must eat out of hand even of a person who is in the basin together with it (**Picture 01**). We prepared Max for this task and he was ready to travel from chilled Ústí to a new home at the Pyrenean Peninsula. According to news which we were eagerly anticipating, he managed to adapt to the new environment quickly.

Another great change took place at a pair of Babirusas. The primary male of Babirusa had several years to persuade us about his breeding quality, but he failed. That was why he was moved back to his home town Děčín. He was replaced by a boar from Budapest with much more athletic figure that came up to expectations at the first opportunity. Afterwards, we were making special dishes for the prospective mother and

looking forward to a new baby of Babirusa. However, the time correspondent with pregnancy of this species elapsed, the birth did not come and the Babirusa female is now on a lowering diet.

A pair of Small - clawed otters spends only hotter part of the year in our department. The animals were actively copulating in 2006 so we believed there would be offsprings in the summer enclosure or soon after moving to winter house. The expected outcome did not appear even in case of Otters.

However, there were changes in number of Flamingos. We have expanded the group with nine one-year and two-year youths from the Jihlava Zoo. Unfortunately, we had also two deaths related probably to adaptation to new conditions, so the final count is eleven birds.

A new home for Small muntjack deer was created through reconstruction and expansion of an original enclosure of Collared peccaries (**Picture 02**). The number of Japanese serow stays unchanged for the present – we are breeding a female and a male is promised from the Vienna Zoo.

Unfortunately, health troubles did not remain away as well. An irritation of right eye was bothering our Harbour seal male

named Junior. Moritz, the male of Seal lion went through a disease similar to human smallpox and bacterial dermatitis in fin wrinkles. He was cured with Marbocyl and antibiotics and with disinfection added into the indoor basin. In addition, some small ulcers appeared even in his mouth and caused inappetence. For us, it also means cancellation of regular trainings, which is a very unpopular arrangement to our visitors.

The winter was mild so it did not cause such inconveniences as e.g. frozen basins, sewers and water service lines to particular exhibits. Its mildness also might have been the cause why we did not have any egg laid by our Emus. The Emu female used to lay eggs at the turn of the year.

A substantial change also turned up in the team of keepers of our department. Eva Hejduková, our new colleague came to have the operation secured without breaching of any provisions of the Labour Code. She was somehow afraid of direct contact with the Seal lion and even more of a commented training in face of visitors, but she coped with it very quickly and without problems.



Report of Activities of the “Beast Pavilion”, “Monkey Pavilion”, “Winter House” and “Parrot Aviary” Departments

Pavel Palička

There was a substantial change on position of zoologist of this department when Mr. Jan Landa, M.Sc., terminated his many-year standing on this position and left the Ústí nad Labem Zoo. Pavel Palička, who had been working as a head of the zoological department till that time, has changed Mr. Landa on his post. There were

also several personnel changes in these departments in 2006.

With regard to exhibits, the most important event was finishing of reconstruction of a beast pavilion where an exhibit of Snow leopards was newly created and construction of a new Cheetah pavilion in the upper part of the Zoo. Within reconstruction of

the beast pavilion, there were also adjustments of exhibit of Malaysian bears and an almost new outdoor enclosure is prepared for the season 2007.

As for offsprings, the most important birth of the year 2006 was probably a Amur leopard female that attracted deserved attention even of experts



(Picture 01). We have not expected such success ourselves because Kiara, the young female was born to a Prague pair of Leopards which we had accommodated in our Zoo during extensive floods in 2002. This pair of parents was subsequently returned to the Zoo Prague and we kept the young Leopard female. Rusher, the Leopard male was recommended to us within the program EEP from the Thrigby Hall Zoo in the Great Britain. We brought him in June 2005 and started to meet him with Kiara. Rusher was somehow stressed by the change of the environment and entirely different kind of territory. His adaptation was very slow and it took him several months to calm down. Nor even was he gallant to Kiara which we hoped would change during her rut period. So it happened and Rusher and Kiara mated. We did not have much hope that the first copulation will be crowned with pregnancy, but Kiara surprised us a lot and gave birth to Leopard baby in her den three months later. She took care for the kitten surprisingly perfectly and bred little Kaila successfully.

A pair of Snow leopards attracted the most attention of all newly brought animals and the promising young individuals are planned to be included in future breeding. Makan, the Leopard male came from the Plzeň Zoo. The coordinator of Snow leopards enjoyed the new exhibit prepared for these wonderful cats so much that he recommended to us a young Leopard female from the Nürnberg Zoo.

In the parrot breeding aviaries, we continued our efforts to get breeding pairs and create good conditions for possible offsprings. We managed to breed two Military macaw chicks through which in total five offsprings during the last two years were reached. This is an extraordinary success in case of these rare Macaws. In addition, we managed to have the first offsprings of Blue and Gold macaws which finally bred



three chicks after the last year's unsuccessful fertilization of eggs **(Picture 02)**. After long-time problems with offsprings which always died, we even succeeded in breeding Jardine parrots. In 2006, we additionally bred one Goffin's cockatoo baby and one Grey parrot.

A great event was also arrival of a Scarlet macaw male from the Ostrava Zoo. Herewith, we have expanded the number of Macaw species to four and we are intensively looking for a Macaw female for coupling. We would like to try breeding of these precious parrots which we have not bred in our Zoo so far.

Another baby was born to a worthy Black gibbon mother and the entire breeding group

is pleasingly growing. Further, we also succeeded in breeding Javan langur and Bonnet macaque. There is still a lot of conceptual work in this department because some species need to be reduced and some shall be given somehow superior premises for their breeding.

Report of Activities of the “Exotarium Pavilion” Department

Zdenka Nyáriová

The Exotarium pavilion is divided into these departments: the reptiles, the fish and the small mammals.

We are trying to establish as natural conditions as possible in the reptile department. It goes the best in case of Green water dragons which share their exhibit with Zebra finches, Java sparrows and Asian leaf turtles (**Picture 01**). One half of the exhibit, which is largely planted partly with green and partly supplemented with artificial plants, is made up by sand substrate and the other half is ross. There is a heating stone below the sand. The basin is deep enough and spatially takes up to one quarter of the enclosure. Every other day clean warm water is infused. Proper humidity, temperature and light conditions are kept. We managed to set everything so that the eggs of Green water dragons were kept in the exhibit and on 24 February five and on 25 August further eight agama babies chipped shells. The little agamas were caught and fed indoor where they could catch the food easier. Nine offsprings were kept for restoration of the breed. The Green water dragon male was seen several times to had caught and eaten newborn Zebra finch nestlings which were mostly weak individuals. There are about 30 Zebra finches hatched every year. In this exhibit, we have also successfully introduced another offspring of the Asian leaf turtle. One offspring of five eggs chipped shell on 30 September, the rest of the eggs was not fertilized. Altogether five offsprings were born to two pairs of Cuban boa and further birth is expected. These reptiles are taken by the Charles University which leads a genetic research

of this species. However, these animals are comparably rare and their import is banned. Moreover, because the breeding in captivity cannot cover their decrease in breeds, their number in Europe is falling. Other of our efforts is breeding of Schneider's dwarf caimans but we haven't been able to maintain minimum depth of basins needed for copulation in the past. Nowadays, the basin is fully functional and we are

the adult tortoises, special hiding and feeding places had to be created for young tortoises. As for small but very attractive Eastern milk snake, we have had ten offsprings hatched on 18 August. The breeding of King snakes was expanded with a Mexican king snake on 12 September. The species of Cuban ground iguanas are represented with one male and two females. Therefore, the fight between the females

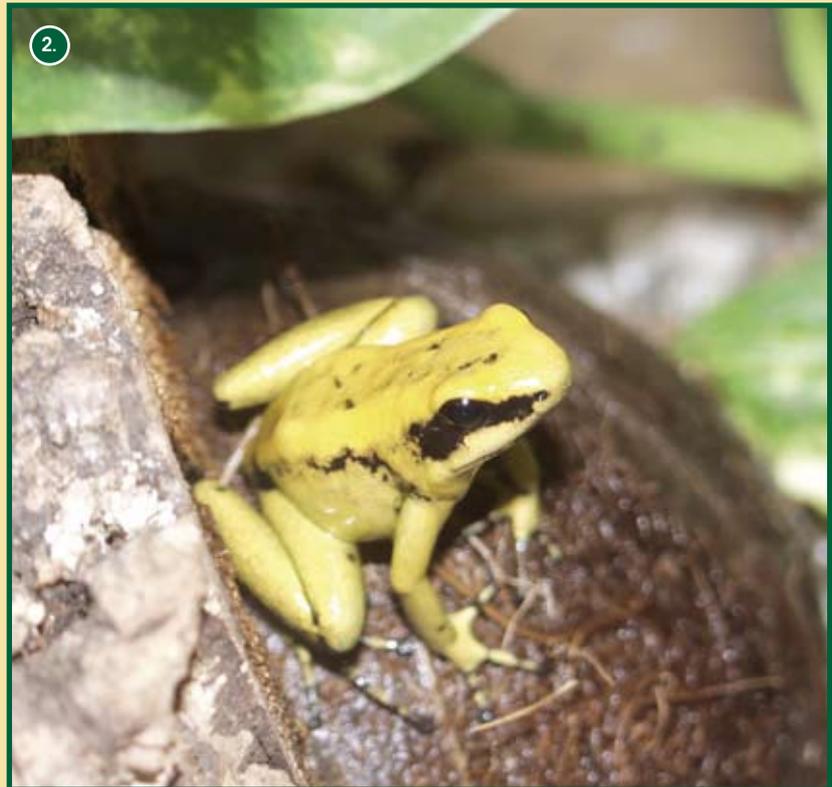


waiting for outcome. Other wards – Pythons – reached respectable dimensions – 5m and 41 kg, 4.6m and 35kg, 3.9m and 27 kg. They are rightly admired by our visitors. There are minor problems during hunting a living pray in the enclosure, because they clash with each other and bite one another due to their length. The whole enclosure of Red-footed tortoises had to be rebuilt because seven adult and eight young animals had been sharing it. Due to competition of

for the male's favour is quite frequent, fortunately only in a form of intimidation.

Nothing has changed in operation of the department of fish and frogs for several years, but we try to maintain the basins superior from perspective of both exhibit and breeding. Although we are not focused of fish breeding, we manage to breed several species of African cichlids. The Zoological garden plans reconstruction of aquaria in order to suitably supplement the opposite reptile

exhibits. A more favourable situation is in the frog department where we breed several species, especially Dart frogs. Reproduction of frogs is based on patience and particularity in observation of decisive factors as e.g. temperature, humidity and illumination in order to resemble conditions of natural biotope as much as possible. A unique outcome was obtained in the species *Phyllobates terribilis*, where we managed to breed five frog babies (**Picture 02**). The frog female hid the last portion of eggs so that the keeper did not find them until the frog male was transporting tadpoles on his back to a water dish. Care for eggs and tadpoles is fiddly as well as feeding small frogs. We have our own breeding of insects established for the case of failure of its delivery. Unfortunately, during reconstruction of a heating system of the Exotarium pavilion, we have experienced a very sad event. Due to works, all terrariums had to be moved to alternate premises where it was not possible to control stable temperature and humidity, in addition, the heating



failed several times during trial operation. It must be added that the exhibit of frogs is very popular between visitors.

There is a department of Marmosets, Sloths and Small beasts in

the upper part of the Zoo, which has gone through the biggest changes recently. In March, we have occupied the enclosure by unrelated pair of Cotton-top tamarins to which a female from Israel joined soon (**Picture 03**). The first female is from the Liberec Zoo, where she suffered an injury of pelvis when she was small and had to be nursed. The injury showed itself on her overall mobility and physique. As soon as the young trio got used to each other, we tried to add a pair of very old Tamarins. We supposed that this old and little movable pair will not threaten the young group, but the opposite was true. The old Tamarin female was virtually chicaning the young "Arabian" and chased her down to the ground where she left alternatively in several shelters. The old pair had to be moved to the exhibit to Sloths. At the Red-handed tamarins, we had one pair that bred their first offspring during building adjustments. There were worries about confinement of this Tamarin female because she had a genetic infirmity consisting in decreased



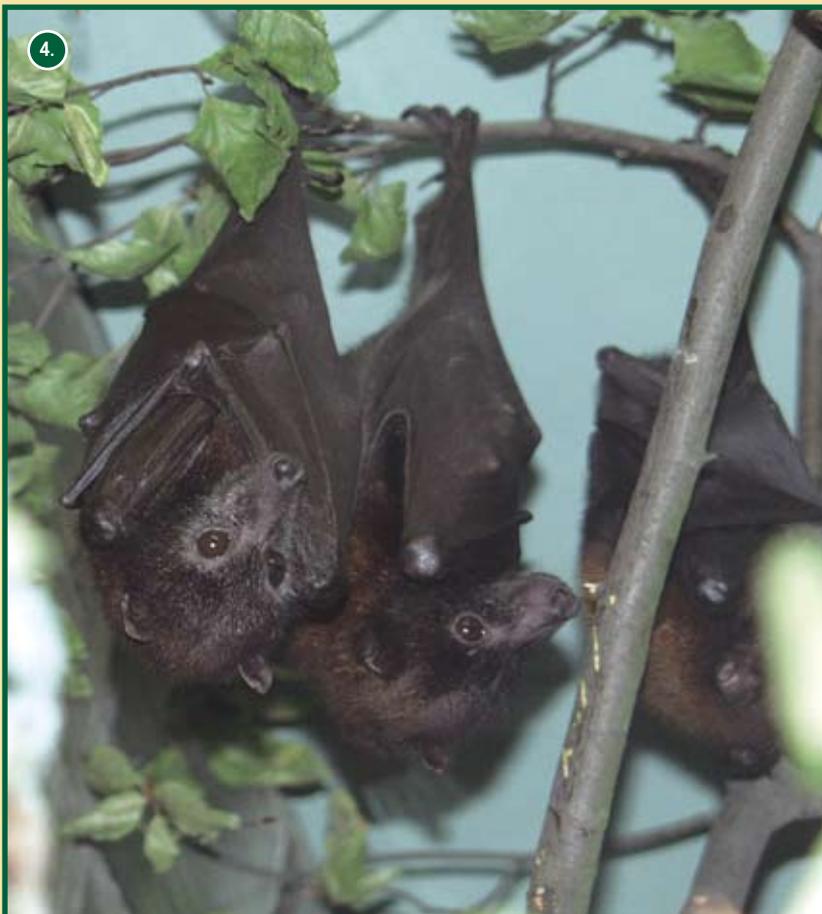
mobility of legs. However, the confinement and subsequent breeding were without complications. A half year later, the Agouti female with already grown offspring joined them. Although we used to breed these species together, this Tamarin female started to attack the Agouti which ended even with fight with injuries on both sides. The Tamarin male did not participate in the fight. The Agoutis were moved and there was peace again in the group of Tamarins. The Tamarin female suffered only minor wounds which she was curing with licking and with assistance of her offspring (also female). The third group of marmosets is made up by Golden-lion tamarins and Pygmy marmosets. We haven't succeeded to reproduce the pair of Golden-lion tamarins yet. The female had an implant which should have ceased to function after five years. We have suspicion that it influenced her hormonal balance so much that

she cannot get to rut although the implant was not detected by the X-ray. They fell for each other with the male, sleep together in one hut and browse hair but from sexual perspective, the male is not interested in her. As for Pygmy marmosets, we had a father and his daughter and were not able to obtain a female of the same subspecies. After all, we succeeded though exchange of females and the new couple was getting used to each other for the whole month. In other enclosure, we have a family of Two toed sloth living together with a Green iguana. The Sloths have already had fourth offspring, the last female which we would like to keep at her parents as long as possible. The previous offsprings were moved to separate enclosure at the age of one year where they acclimatized themselves without considerable stress and ingested without problems. After two months spent there, the young Sloths were

moved to other Zoos from which we have received information about their death within a year. For future, we would like to expand the group with another breeding Sloth female because both indoor and outdoor premises are sufficient in capacity. We have bad experiences with Iguanas. The reason is that they come to us from private keepers as adults and have problems to put up with change of the environment and feed. We have desisted from their breeding due to their frequent deaths.

Other species of mammals are bred in the last part of the department. We have received recommendations from coordinators not to reproduce Fossas and Ruffed lemurs (both Red and Black-white variety). We are not successful to reproduce the Ring-tailed lemurs in our 2,2 group. The old male will not let the young one approach the females but is not interested in reproduction himself. We will look for other female to affect hierarchy in the group. At first, we will try to separate the Lemurs for one day of rut within outdoor and indoor enclosure.

Our Suricatas and Mongooses are aged residues of colonies and so related to each other, that they don't mate any more. A similar problem is with Flying foxes which have been living here for twenty years and nobody knows their age because they were neither marked nor chipped (**Picture 04**). Two of the seven animals are females but the only one breeds offsprings. Two offsprings died on the day of weaning, they were a month old and no reason was found during dissection. We started to devote to the third Flying fox baby on time immediately after weaning and we were giving it additional feeding for one week. It is a healthy male, but we are not able to obtain females for him. The greatest event of this department was open enclosure for Ruffed lemurs, which is described in a separate article.



Report of Activities of the “Ungulates” Department

Pavel Král, M.Sc.

Like every year, we waited to see offsprings of several rare species and also some exchanges and replenishments of breeding groups in the department of ungulates.

in the world and the breeding in our Zoo has more than a thirty-year tradition. In particular, we have exchanged our breeder – the present stallion named Max from the Bojnice Zoo was

The other change to which we proceeded was keeping the whole herd outside at night from May to October. Feeding and regular cleaning were performed both in the grassy and stony enclosures (in favourable weather) without impounding the herd. There was also birth of the 88th and the 89th Zebra babies in the history of our Zoo (**Picture 01**) – Kola and Unita mares had two colts.

Similarly as in case of Zebras, we kept the entire herd of Somali wild asses outside during summer. It brought positive results for both species, their physique and health conditions improved. The young male was born here to our old mare Axa, which as in total the 18th offspring of this rare subspecies in our Zoo. We are one of the world’s leading Zoos in the number of born offsprings.

Unfortunately, expected breeding of two rare species – the Rothschild’s giraffe and Thorold’s deer – did not come right. We were expecting the first baby of Etna, the Giraffe female originally from the Dvůr Králové ZOO. Despite our worries, the confinement was without complications and after three hours, a 190 cm tall female of Giraffe was born. Although we have secured calmness after the confinement, the baby did not start to suck from her mother and we had to proceed to nursing. This is always complicated from breeder’s perspective because it can fail despite effort of keepers and veterinary. That was the case and the Giraffe baby died after three days during which it had been fed with cow colostrums every two hours. The positive event was that we also managed to incorporate the second female to breeding for the first time.



There were several significant changes at breeding of Hartmann’s zebras where we have one of the most populous herds

given to Wrocław (Poland) and a genetically more precious stallion named Balduin from Herberstein (Austria) was brought.



As for the Thorold's deer, we were expecting confinement of Sofie, our only breeding female of Thorold's deer and the first confinement of the deer female born in 2003 (our first bred offspring). Both roes gave birth to males almost at the same time, but none of them survived. Because the Thorold's deer lives in rigour alpine weather of the Eastern part of Tibet, we think that unusually high June temperature participated in these unsuccessful breeding. At other Asian deer species, Sika deer, we managed to breed one young roe which will upgrade our breeding group in the following year.

After several years, there were significant changes at Bactrian camels. Two three-years-old females of Camel named Kara

and Kuma (**Picture 02**) were brought to us from Kazakhstan which increased the number of bred females to four. Kraken, our eighteen-years-old breeder died and was replaced by Chorchoj, new ten-years-old male. The entire herd with the adult male spent most of the year outside in a grassy enclosure and for the first time, it stayed outside even at night in winter where the animals had only a simple shelter. This change also proved good on improved health condition of the animals and decrease of diarrhoeal diseases. This year, Fatima, our Camel female has had a baby, a male that left in the second half of the year.

A long-term prepared proceeding was accomplished at White rhinoceros. The entire process was

organized by Berlin institute IZW in cooperation with Mr. Poživil, D.V.M. Dan, the Rhinoceros male was narcotized, sample of his sperm was taken and laboratory tested. The examinations showed that despite his age of 40 years, Dan was still partly fertile. The taken sperm was frozen and will be kept as a genetic material. As for significant changes at Antelopes, birth of rare female Waterbuck, two offsprings of Blackbucks and arrival of a breeder Lechwe shall be in particular mentioned.

Report of Activities of the “Elephant Pavilion” Department

Jan Javůrek, Petr Kiebel



Let us summarize events in the Elephant pavilion in 2006 into several points.

Health condition of the Elephant females

- with regard to unsatisfactory condition of nails, we proceeded to their grinding by use of a rotational grinder with special discs. In relation to this, we applied the preparation Nutrihorse with

vitamin H and biotin which supports growth of nails. We also started to use a hoof ointment with bay oil which proved very good. Unfortunately, infection affected the second nail on both fore limbs due to too excessive grinding, which we are wrestling with until now. As for health condition of Delhi female or if you like condition of her reproductive organs, a team of specialists

from IZW Berlin came on 21 June to perform sonographic examination. Unfortunately, ultrasonic examination together with regular blood taking revealed that Delhi does not have a regular period and that there is higher amount of transparent fluid in her uterus. After consultancy with vets of the IZW, oxytocin was injected to her and medicaments ordered afterwards. However, these were not destined to Indian elephants and therefore could not have been applied.

Enrichment

- we had made several “toys” to divert our Elephants and made their access to food (during staying in a stable) difficult **(Picture 01)**. We have obtained a stainless barrel as a gift from a local brewery, which was adjusted by our service department with holes with 2 - 4 cm in diameter. The barrel is filled with chopped vegetables or granules and hung in the indoor enclosure. We have a rotary plastic barrel for the same purpose which is hung below a parasol in the outdoor enclosure. Further, we have obtained several paper tubes from carpets which we have also filled with grass, hay, fruits and vegetables. Thanks to cooperation with the Prague Zoo, we have obtained a rubber ball ideal for playing in the stable. We have successfully presented our experience and knowledge from the field of enrichment in an International Elephant Workshop EEKMA in Dvůr Králové nad Labem.

Technical equipment

- thanks to targeted donation of the Ministry of the Environment we were able to implement new sound reproduction for



training of the Elephants, expand the camera system also to the indoor enclosure. Last but not least we can provide better information about Elephants to our visitors via a plasma television on which people can see movies or views in case the Elephants are not in the pavilion. There was a capital repair of hydraulic posts, replacement of gaskets and fit beds in the first third of the year. Because we wanted to enliven the bigger aviary beside the elephant enclosure with small parrots, we had to fortify present wires in the exhibit.

Bird exhibit in the pavilion

- Crested wood-partridges and Victoria crowned-pigeons nested regularly throughout the year. However, the eggs of the Partridge were not fertilized and infection was detected in the eggs of the Victoria crowned-pigeons. We managed to cure

one egg successfully, it grew up in an incubator and the hatched chick was given under domestic Pigeons in the Děčín Zoo. Unfortunately, the pigeon baby died after several days. On 14 December, a Rothschild's mynah was found dead in the aviary. The dissection revealed that it was caused by a bacterial infection.

Other information

- On 20 April we presented problems of breeding in captivity and reproduction of elephants in Ekofest held in Litoměřice. On 2 June, there was the first appearance of the event called the "Dream Night" which is destined to handicapped children and children from institutions for the handicapped **(Picture 02)**. The small visitors could feed and cuddle the Elephants and investigate the indoor enclosure.

Owing to effort of the Zoo management to increase the

present number of Elephants, we had the pleasure to welcome a distinct government visit from Sri Lanka on 6 August - deputy ministers of the Ministry of the Environment and the Ministry of Health. We trust that the guests enjoyed the visit.

Nutrition and Feeding

Pavel Palička

In total 2,305,000 CZK were earmarked from the budget of the Ústí nad Labem Zoo for feeding of animals in 2006. It is as much as 430,000 CZK less compared to 2005 when the real consumption was 2,267,270 CZK. Therefore, the consumption in 2005 reached 82.90% of the planned costs.

The real costs for feed were 2,388,488 CZK in 2006. In other words, the consumption of feed exceeded the planned costs as much as 83,488 CZK, i.e. it reached 103.6 %. The increase unambiguously refers to new assortment of animals in our Zoo. The number of bred big cats increased after finishing of reconstruction of the beast pavilion, which must have reflected in the meat consumption (**Picture 01**).

The biggest cost item is meat consumption: 14,395kg of beef for 347,270 CZK were consumed (which is as much as 2,267kg more compared to 2005). The consumption of chicken meat increased as well and reached 3,092kg and 64,788 CZK (it is as much as 1,244kg more compared to 2005). There was another in-



crease in consumption of rabbit meat which was 1,218kg (as much as 451kg more compared to 2005) purchased for 65,772 CZK. In total, 18,705kg of meat feed was consumed which is 477,830 CZK expressed in money. The second most expensive commodity are bananas, 9,039kg of which were consumed (as much as 263kg less compared to the year 2005) for 241,413 CZK. As well as in 2005, the third most expensive feed item is feeding for Seals, where the consumption was 5,000kg of herrings for in total 120,014 CZK and 1,095kg of mackerels for 45,990 CZK. The overall costs of feeding for Seals reached 166,004 CZK (172,932 CZK in 2005). The saving in total costs is caused by a fact that one Seal lion was moved to the Zoo in Madrid during the year.

Another very significant cost

(breeder's salary and power costs). This system is applied in all zoological gardens. As for further types of feeding, I would like to mention only a listing of some more expensive items.

We have consumed 1.632 q of hay in 2006, 295 q of which was from own production. Furthermore, 615 q of green pasturage of own production and 9,387 kg of feeding mixture for giraffes in amount of 99,502 CZK were consumed. We have bought 24,839kg of fodder beet for 25,976 CZK. In total 3,556kg of oranges and mandarins for 63,064CZK were consumed. We have used 29,936 eggs, which is as much as 4,916 eggs more compared to 2005.

So much for the most significant feeding cost items. Other cost items mostly reached only four-digit prices and did not significantly influence amount of money spent for feeding, for example pellets for tortoises (**Picture 02**). In addition, a great saving is obtained though co-operation with department stores Carrefour - Tesco and recently with Hypernova as well, which provide us large amount of food with elapsing recommended consumption period.

The operation of the feeding department is secured by two employees.



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item is purchase of feed insects. After economic calculations, we decided to purchase the feed insects from suppliers due to costingness of its breeding

Open Enclosure for Ruffed Lemurs

Petra Padalíková, M. Sc.

We managed to implement an untraditional project of an open enclosure (i.e. an enclosure without considerable barriers between animals and visitors) for Ruffed lemurs during the year 2006. The original design planned to make use of a giant solitary oak nearby the Exotarium pavilion and the Lemurs should have been let there only during summer. After all, we decided to interconnect the oak through a closed corridor with one of Exotarium pavilion exhibits to enable a year-round staying of Lemurs. The indoor enclosure were created through reconstruction of a square exhibit for Egyptian mongooses on the first floor of the pavilion. Nine metres long gauze tunnel was connected to the indoor enclosure. The tunnel exit was equipped with an electric wire collar to prevent the animals from escape outside the tunnel. The tunnel continued with a wooden foot-bridge hanged 4 metres above the visitors' path. This height seemed to be sufficient for the Lemurs should be afraid of jumping down on the hard ground. The oak was cut through and some branches were shortened to maintain sufficient distance from the surrounding trees. The area around the oak was enclosed with about 80cm high fence with three rows of electric fencer. The oak was furnished with hemp ropes and several wooden foot-bridges for easier motion between parts of the tree.

The exhibit became home to six adolescent Ruffed lemurs in composition 2,2 Black-and-white ruffed lemurs (*Varecia v. variegata*) (**Picture 01**) and 0,2 Red ruffed lemurs (*Varecia rubra*). All these animals were bred in our Zoo in 2005, as for the Black-and-white ruffed lemurs, they were even the first successful offsprings of our nursed Lemur female.

The animals were grouped immediately after weaning during January and to all females were given temporary contraception. At the beginning, the Black-and-white lemurs were acting dominantly towards the red females, but the group got used to each other after some time. We moved the Lemurs into new indoor enclosure one week before letting-out in the new outdoor enclosure. The letting-out was planned for 1

ascribed to nervous atmosphere around the pavilion during the festive letting-out and we decided to close the tunnel for the rest of that day. Several adjustments were performed in the following days. According to the Prague colleagues' advice an electric fencer with red and white cautionary tape was installed in the indoor enclosure to enable the Lemurs experience effects of the electric fencer



April, i.e. for the summer opening session. Lot of visitors assembled in front of the pavilion on the mentioned day. After opening of a slider, the two Black-and-white lemurs were the first to enter the unknown area of the tunnel. Regrettably, they did not reach the oak because immediately after leaving the tunnel they jumped down from the wooden foot-bridge onto underbrush lining the pavement. We managed to catch the confused Lemurs and return them to the indoor enclosure. The initial failure was

and simultaneously connect the negative perception with the cautionary colour of the tape. We have highlighted the electric fencer on a fence of the outdoor enclosure with the same tape. The gauze tunnel was prolonged to lead directly to the treetop (**Picture 02**).

We proceeded to another letting-out a month later (11 May). That time, the Lemurs safely got to the treetop, but two of them overcame the electric collar and outside the tunnel they were returning to the indoor enclosure.



One of Red Lemurs escaped in the afternoon and was wandering around the exhibit. The animal was apparently stressed and tried to get back. The last inspection was performed in the evening. The escaped Lemur was found sleeping under a yew-tree nearby the enclosure. It was caught and returned.

We tried to regulate a time of Lemurs staying on the tree through the feeding regime. We were giving them the biggest amount of food before closing of the pavilion. The animals were willingly going for food and that's why the access to the outdoor enclosure could be closed for a night. There were some escapes of the Red Lemur during a day again, but it always returned after some time. On 18 May in the morning, one of red females got lost. On the other day, the animal was caught about 300m from the Zoo area nearby a busy crossroads. On the following day, there was another escape. We managed to catch the animal on the fifth day after its escape in the morning. We already did not return this Lemur to the group, we separated it. These escapes were probably caused by aggressive expelling by one of the black-and-white females.

The following two weeks were almost idyllic and the Lemurs were

These animals were caught and got back. Approximately after one hour of playing in the treetop two Lemurs spontaneously returned back to the indoor enclosure through the tunnel and started to call together the rest of group. It started to move back to the enclosure too. However, two of the Lemurs did not find the way to the tunnel so they jumped directly on the path in front of the pavilion from nine-meter height of the branche. We had a chance to watch very effective technique of the jump when the Lemurs widely stretched their limbs and after some sort of soaring landed softly on the pavement in front of the pavilion.

On the following day, we changed a gauze collar for an acrylic glass with electric fencer. The Lemurs were let out

immediately in the morning, stayed on the oak for the whole day and fully respected the electric fencer on the enclosure fencing.



staying in the outdoor enclosure without problems **(Picture 03)**. On 8 June, the whole group ran out in such way they grandiose jumped from the oak to the surrounding trees. The attempt to drive them back was not successful, but the Lemurs returned in the evening back to enclosure themselves. From that day, the Lemurs were leaving the enclosure without control and were moving in the whole Zoo area. We resigned to all efforts to keep them inside the enclosure.

The Lemurs were keeping their activities mainly in the forested part of the Zoo. The forested

corridor creates a valley stretching throughout the whole Zoo. This valley is directly neighbouring with the Exotarium pavilion. The Lemurs were moving through this corridor and visiting the neighbouring enclosures of other species. We had considerable problems for example with the Hartmann's zebras. Lemurs liked to go round elderberries raping nearby the zebras' enclosure. The Zebras were stressed by noisy Lemurs and were striking against the enclosure barrier in panic. Another favourite destination of their bummels through the Zoo were refreshments stalls and also the

Shed Restaurant (Koliba) where the Lemurs were consuming visitors' leftovers. Another negative effect was also exploration of bins in the whole Zoo area **(Picture 04)**. Surprisingly, there were no health complications caused by this eating indiscipline.

The daily regime of the Lemurs had a certain rhythm. They spent the night mostly in treetops for what they were regularly returning to the vicinity of the Exotarium pavilion. We have stimulated this behaviour giving them attractive feeding to the indoor exhibit. They were also sunbathing and resting nearby the pavilion. Therefore,





every day we could perform visual control of their health condition. We also accomplished some minor veterinary treatment. The free moving Lemurs became a great show for visitors **(Picture 05)**. Unfortunately, we were not able to prevent direct contact with visitors who were offering them various “delicacies” despite our prohibition and tried to contact them. Luckily, there was no serious incident during the season. However, visitors with prams had more serious problems. The Lemurs realized very quickly that they can always find a titbit after rummage of a pram. Therefore, we did not avoid panic reactions of some mothers.

An arrival of a young Maned wolf into an exhibit near the Exotarium pavillion was the deciding factor of the lemur project. The foregoing inhabitant was a nursed Cheetah female convalescing from a hip bone

surgery. We have seen several times that the Lemurs visited her enclosure, but the Cheetah did not react. Letting the Wolf to the outdoor enclosure became fatal to the red female and one of the Black-and-white ruffed lemurs. Both females were found bit to death in the wolf enclosure. The rest of the group was sitting on the enclosure fence and yelling. We managed to catch them and close in their indoor exhibit. Since that day we have not let out the rest of the group anymore.

In fine we can say, that the Lemur project was a very precious experience. The animals convinced us again that we are not able to foresee their behaviour and can surprise us always with something. It showed that Lemurs are species inconvenient for open enclosures of such type (i.e. using only electric fencer as a barrier). Most of the Zoos are using a moat in ruffed lemur

exhibits which the animals usually fully respect. In our conditions, we are not able to implement this model and that is why we will look for another more suitable species to occupy the present enclosure. It is positive that two studies were elaborated on this lemur group which surely contributed to scientific cognition of this species.

The concept of free moving primates can be recommended to Zoos where a certain area can be detached and safely enclosed. From perspective of the animals, I appreciate this breeding method despite all possible risks. The Lemurs were in good health and apparently comfortable all the time. The Ruffed lemur is suitable species partly from perspective of safety of visitors but also surplus of exhibit individuals within the European Breeding Program.

New Exhibit of Snow Leopards

Pavel Palička

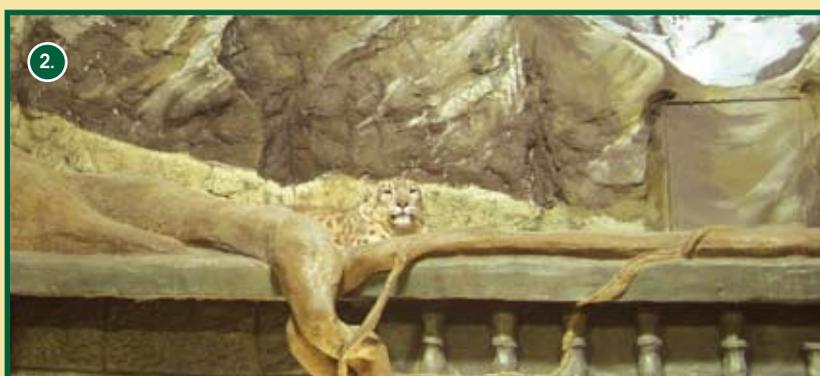


There was overall reconstruction of the Beast pavilion during 2005 which was finished in 2006. Therefore, species which our visitors could have been missing, e.g. the Lion or the Tiger, could return to the Zoo. The public response was really pleasant because big cats were in fact lacking in our Zoo until that time.

During planning of future occupation of the Beast pavilion, we were wondering what to do with former exhibit of Pygmy hippopotamus which was located in the northern part of the Pavilion. An exhibit for Cheetahs was planned there in the original design, but it was clear to all experts in felines that this location was absolutely inconvenient for these fastest mammals. The enclosure was somehow drowned and without view of the other animals. However, the exhibit of Pygmy hippopotamus which was created here at the end was an emergency solution only. It was using of a suggestion of the Dvůr Králové Zoo which offered these rare animals for breeding. However conceptually, the Pygmy hippopotamus was not suitable for the Beast pavilion.

At the end of the last century the Snow leopards were bred very rarely in the Czech Republic. Neither our Zoo has ever bred them - it was always our wishful

thinking. The enclosure situated at the north did not abound with sun and so it called for "cold-requiring" species. From perspective of big cats, it had the only possibility. The position of indoor boxes and the outdoor enclosure were also favourable. The indoor premises were made up by three boxes 6 x 6 m with large glassed-in reaching to the floor; the area of the enclosure is 390 m². The original hypo basin in the outdoor enclosure had to be landed up. Big stones (the biggest one had 4 tons) were piled to the back wall of the enclosure to resemble the alpine environment



where the Leopards live as well as scenery of mountain tops drawn on the back side. Two large wooden enrichments enabling the Leopards to climb were installed in the central part. The outdoor enclosure is roofed

with gauze creating a spacious aviary with maximum height 6.55 m. The overall capacity of the enclosure is 2,500 m³ (**Picture 01**). There is a glassed-in roofed aperture in front of visitors to view the animals without disturbing effects - gauze or grate. The animals fulfil the original intention completely and present themselves exactly on the places which we have "planned" on. The visitors can sometimes see them lying on high woods or resting on big stones at the back side. However, their beauty is the best adorable on the stone in front of the glass. The green grass creates pleasant impression of natural biotope. The three indoor boxes also attempt to resemble the landscape in which the Snow leopards live and shall offer an untraditional conception of indoor exhibit (**Picture 02**). Ruins of a Hindu temple as well as roots stretching outside the exhibit to visitors should enhance this impression. The three indoor exhibits make provision for future offsprings which will have a separate box available after weaning.

At present, we have a new couple of the animals, the male named Makan (12.5.2003) from the Plzeň Zoo and the female named Nima (19.5.2004) from the Nürnberg Zoo.

The Wolverine (*Gulo g. gulo*) – Newly Bred Species in Our Zoo

Petra Padalíková, M.Sc.

The Wolverine (*Gulo g. gulo*) belongs to the biggest and strongest Mustelids. It lives in the northern part of the America and Eurasia. The Eurasian population belongs to nominate subspecies *Gulo g. gulo*. The occupied area diminished during the last century; whereas at the end of the 19th century, the Wolverines used to live in addition to the present locations also in Estonia, Latvia and the north-east of Poland, their area moved more to the North and nowadays, they can be found only in Russia, Finland, Sweden and sparsely in Norway. Nowadays, the number of wild animals in Europe is only 500 in Scandinavia and 2,000 in Russia. In the Red List of threatened species (www.redlist.org), the Wolverine is classified as „vulnerable“. The biggest threats for wild living individuals are in addition a decrease of their habitats and food competition with other species of predators and also, as in case of most protected beasts, conflict with cattle breeders, because the Wolverine lives sympatrically with wild or semi-wild form of Reindeer (*Rangifer tarandus*) (Landa and Co. 2000). The physiology of the species cannot contribute to quick regeneration of the population. Wolverine litters are not numerous and are characterized with high mortality of offsprings (Blomqvist 2001).

Decreasing number of Wolverines living in a wild nature and also little successful reproduction of animals bred in captivity led to foundation of the European Breeding Program for this species in 1994 (**Picture 01**). The objective of this program is to establish viable population of the nominate Wolverine subspecies with

maximum genetic variability. At the time of foundation of EEP, only 37 animals in 13 institutions located predominately on the Scandinavian Peninsula were bred in captivity (Blomqvist 1995). This breeding program has been lead from its beginning by the coordinator Leif Blomqvist from the Helsinki Zoo.

which is very little compared to other EEP programs. The last published data about breeding indicate only 12 offsprings born in 2005 (Blomqvist 2006). In the Czech Republic, Wolverines are kept in Podkrušnohorský Zoopark in Chomutov and several individuals of this species were also kept in the Prague



According to the last Studbook, 27 males and 38 females of the Wolverine were bred in Europe as of 1 January 2005 and the number of institutions increased to 26 (Blomqvist 2005). Therefore, after a ten-year breeding the number of bred animals increased two-fold. Despite effort, offsprings in captivity are very rare. After 35 years of breeding in captivity, only 77 litters were recorded

Zoo. However, the species has never been reproduced within the Czech Zoos.

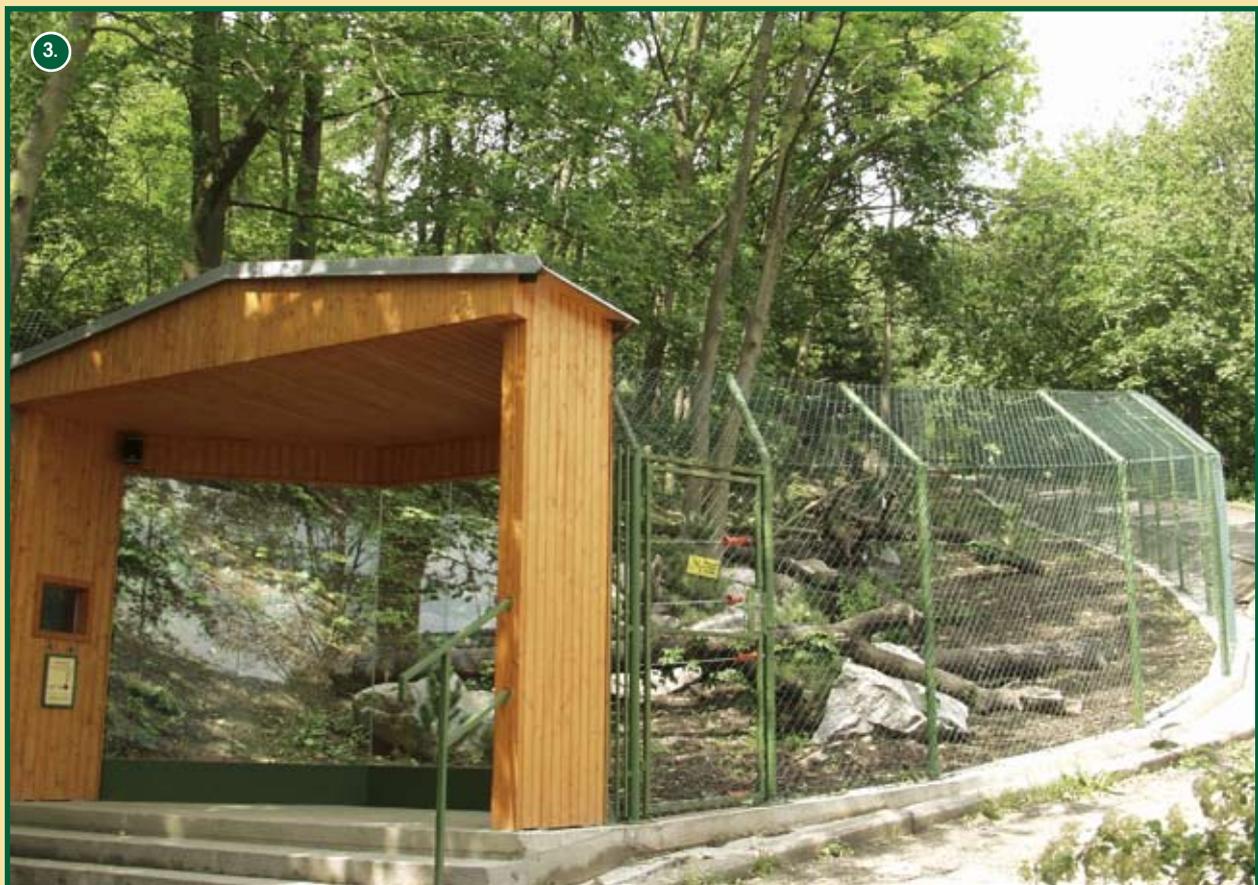
The history of their keeping in the Ústí Zoo started in January 2006. Leif Blomqvist, the coordinator, controls among other also the EEP for Snow leopards (*Uncia uncia*). Therefore, our first contact was related to completing of our Snow leopards exhibit and request for a female for our male. On that occasion, the coordinator



and a park for the Thorold's deer (*Cervus albirostris*). The entire breeding facility was designed in accordance with the EEP recommendations. Indoor exhibit for Wolverines does not need heating, which was a great advantage for prompt implementation of the project. Our breeding facility is made up by two natural outdoor enclosures with 600m² and 300 m² area. The enclosures are enclosed by two metres high gauze ended with overlapping in 45° angle. The fence is equipped with three rows of an electric fencer. The fencing has strong concrete foundation to prevent the animals from getting under. Trees in the enclosure distant less than two metres from the fence were equipped with metallic collars preventing the animals from climbing. The remaining trees were left unsecured, only some branches were cut to prevent animals from jumping from tree to tree. At the end, the enclosure was supplemented

offered us a possibility to get a young breeding couple of Wolverines. We were very interested in his offer and started to plan exhibit for this rare species. Husbandry guidelines for Wol-

verines, i.e. certain instructions for breeding, have been perfectly elaborated. We have chosen a suitable location (**Picture 02**) – forested area in a calm part of the Zoo nearby owl cages



with wooden enrichment and stately stones. Two dens serve as a shelter for the animals – one of them is artificial made of concrete and stones and the second one is natural made of a hollow trunk. Both dens are equipped with infra-cameras which we have obtained thanks to subsidy of the Ministry of the Environment. The picture from the cameras is telecasted on a screen located the vista shelter where a visitor has a possibility of undisturbed vision through a glass into the main part of the enclosure (**Picture 03**) and can watch what is going on in both dens. The surroundings of the enclosure are equipped with information panels financed also from subsidy of the Ministry of the Environment. The exhibit was finished in November 2006.

The animals were recommended to us during August. More females than males have been born in the EEP recently. Wolverine babies are born prevalingly from February to March; no free male was available at the beginning of the year that was why we had to wait for a birth. After all, the male named Hamlet was recommended from the German TPSababurg Zoo. He was born on 20 February. One-year-old female named Xala directly from the Helsinki Zoo was recommended as his partner. Xala is genetically precious animal because her mother was direct ancestor of wild animals.

We decided to perform transport of the Hamlet, planned for 6 December 2006, ourselves. The Sababurg Zoo specializes mainly in deer. They started to breed Wolverines in 2005 and Hamlet was their first offspring. Wolverine babies grow very fast and Hamlet was at the time of picking up, i.e. almost 10 months old, bigger than his mother. Pre-transporting narcotization did not go rather well, we managed to narcotize him as late as about one hour. However, the animal woke up immediately during loading in a box and we started to drive home. Hamlet was showing reasonable level of aggressive-



ness during the first control, but after an hour and half of the journey the male was found dead. A grim return to the Sababurg Zoo and transport of the dead animal to dissection followed. The dissection did not reveal any specific cause of the death and the pronounced conclusion was transport stress.

After this tragic event, we were seriously worried about transport of the Wolverine female. The transport from the Helsinki Zoo should have been accomplished by air and should have been much longer than was the road transport from the German Sababurg. Luckily, the transport went ahead without problems and on 15 December 2006, we let the young Wolverine female in her new home (**Picture 04**).

At the beginning, we were afraid that she would get over the fencing. These worries proved fake luckily. On the contrary, we were pleased to see her activity. The Wolverines are characterized as twilight or night animals spending days sleeping in dens. Xala is either sprightly fussing in her enclosure or watching the surroundings from a ten-meter height of her two favourite trees.

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Sungai Wain Project

Stanislav Lhota, M.Sc.



Since 2006, the Ústí nad Labem Zoo has been holding auspices under the Sungai Wain Project aiming at research and development of unique ecosystem of a lowland rain forest and coastal mangroves in catchments of the Balikpapan Bay in Indonesian province Eastern Kalimantan on Borneo island. Part of the bay belongs administratively to cadastre of the Balikpapan municipality which is known in particular as one of main centres of Indonesian crude oil industry. In 2006, Balikpapan was awarded as one Indonesian towns with the healthiest living environment which is in particular

due to a reserve in Sungai Wain river-basin which has been administered and funded by the town for several years. Sungai Wain is a strictly protected area with exceptional economic importance for Balikpapan – water gathered from the Sungai Wain River is used for cooling of petroleum refineries and for further needs of local petroleum industry. Thank to this and thanks to exceptional effort of several strongly motivated conservators, Sungai Wain Protection Forest is one of the best administered reserves in Indonesia these days **(Picture 01)**.

Nevertheless, the history of this protected area is quite dramatic. Although the reserve was founded in 1940's, it was not managed effectively and illegal activities as e.g. timber mining, hunting, field establishment and settlement flourished in the area due to proximity of a town. The situation became in particular critical after a province road was constructed along the eastern border of the reserve which made the forest accessible to illegal settlers. Approximately one tenth was gradually deforested and changed into fields or savannah. Nevertheless, the presence of people also brought danger of fire. Therefore, Kalimantan was afflicted with a several-month lasting catastrophic draughts in 1998 and even disastrous fires. The tropical forest in Sungai Wain survived only thanks to brave intervention of a twenty-seven-year old Dutch student Gabriella Fredriksson who was studying there ecology of Malaysian bears with four Indonesian assistants. Gabriella assembled all healthy men from village of Sungai Wain and altogether they were trying to extinguish the fire for six weeks. It consisted in cleaning of soil around the fire from all flammable materials - and herewith, they managed to stop the fire. Despite their effort, one half of the protected area and almost all forests around it were burned out. Therefore, the last remaining island of primeval lowland rain forest round Balikpapan became the core of Sungai Wain.

However, the catastrophic fire was a milestone for Sungai Wain. The heroic achievement of Gabriella Fredriksson brought her not only recognition and admiration of local inhabitants, but also a politic influence. Sungai Wain gained attention of local government and in



in particular interested in White-fronted Leaf langur, its Bornean endemic species, which lives in this extensive area of the island but so is extraordinarily rare in shy so that nobody has managed to obtain detailed information about its life so far. What is more, it has not been even photographed in wild nature yet. Even in Sungai Wain, its investigation was not easy; none of the three researchers has seen it during the first three months! Only after several months, we managed to elaborate a methodology which brought basic data about population of this and some other species. There were two basic techniques – monitoring of morning vocalisms and observation from perfectly cleaned transects. The monitoring of vocalisms started every morning at least two hours before daylight when the researcher and three Indonesian assistants climbed four different hills and were measuring azimuth

the end, the campaign for its renewal lead to creation of a very effective organizational structure and brought permanent supplies of financial means from the municipal budget. Thanks to active security made up by foresters, police and army, almost all illegal activities ceased during a few years. The foresters also successfully fight with persistent risk of further fires. The social-economic division tries to peacefully deal with the problem of illegal settlement persisting as a heritage of the previous years and the edifying division started to establish a new educational and eco-touristic program aiming at strengthening of positive approach of the public towards protection of the territory.

In 2005, our team participated in a research program in the Sungai Wain Reserve through studies of almost unknown species of a Monkey living here. There are in total nine primates living in Sungai Wain: Slow Loris (*Nycticebus coucang*), Horsfield's Tarsier (*Tarsius bancanus*), Maroon Leaf monkey (*Presbytis rubicunda*), White-fronted Leaf langur (*Presbytis frontata*), Proboscis monkey (*Nasalis*

larvatus) (Picture 02), Long-tailed macaque (*Macaca fascicularis*), Pig-tailed macaque (*Macaca*



nemestrina), Müller's grey gibbon (*Hylobates muelleri*) and also Bornean orang-utan (*Pongo pygmaeus*) which was brought here in the 1980's. Our team was

of morning vocation of Langurs and Gibbons from there. After return to a camp, we were tracking the measured angles in a map and on the basis of this,

we could localize areas where particular herds were spending the night. Daily searching for animals was accomplished from transects, by another name compass straight forest paths which we cleaned up removing fallen woods and raking all dry leaves. Motion on transects was so silent that we often managed to see the animals before they saw us and we could observe their natural behaviour **(Picture 03)**. Nevertheless, observation data are assembled very slowly and it will take several years of research to get familiar with their way of life. Part of research shall be also habituation of several herds, i.e. their getting used to presence of a researcher. Habituation will take place in the following years with the help of local assistants who will long-term follow chosen herds until the monkeys get use to presence of an observer and will start to ignore it.

However, our research project in Sungai Wain was interrupted in 2006 due to necessity to solve an imminent threat which the reserve has to face these days. The government of the province Eastern Kalimantan proposed a project of construction of a new



have disastrous impact on the protection of natural ecosystems. The road would definitively separate the reserve from ecosystems of coastal mangroves in the Balikpapan Bay and simultaneously make it accessible to lot of illegal activities which could be beyond capability of the forest guards' control. Nevertheless, the project was also criticized by local development workers who proposed some alternative

environment and even more economical in a long-term perspective. Due to numerous protests, it was decided to review the EIA document (evaluation of impact of the project on the environment), in which we participated through research of natural values of potentially afflicted area and illegal activities performed in it. The data proved existence of four forest biocorridors which enable transfer of animals between the reserve and coastal ecosystems. We have found one of the most populous herd of Proboscis monkeys (*Nasalis larvatus*) in Borneo and also presence of other animals as e.g. Saltwater crocodile (*Crocodylus porosus*) or Dugong (*Dugong dugon*) in coastal mangroves. At the same time, we have also documented unbearable use of natural sources as timber mining, charcoal burning, establishment of ponds for prawn breeding, coal mining and cutting mangroves for land speculations **(Picture 04)**.



province road which is planned to lead along the western border of the reserve. The project could

solutions of problems of transport in the Balikpapan Bay which would be more regardful of the

The alarming conditions of threat of coastal mangroves made us start a campaign for their protection. We have organized a press conference directly in the forest during which representatives of local and national papers, radio stations and local government could see



themselves the most beautiful nooks of preserved mangroves **(Picture 05)** as well as areas with the most serious damage caused by human interference. Negotiations with local government followed the campaign and resulted in promise to establish a new mangrove reserve of four rivers which are found in cadastre of the town of Balikpapan as well as the river Sungai Wain. Unfortunately, the municipality did not provide financial means for construction of the reserve that is why its establishment was not announced in 2006. Due to this, our present objective is to secure funding of the reserve for the following several years and simultaneously elaborate a valuable program for recreation of the inhabitants of Balikpapan, educational programs for local schools, ecotourism for visitors of the town and research program for the nearest university. Further campaigns and negotiations will aim at persuasion of the local government to provide funding of the new reserve from the Balikpapan budget according to proven model of support of the Sungai Wain Reserve.

The Czech team will return to Balikpapan in October 2007 when a more detailed exploration of the Balikpapan Bay will be started concentrated in particular on popular eminent

species which could become symbol of the entire bay. Such eminent species is in particular Proboscis monkey (*Nasalis larvatus*). Further, there are sea mammals, especially Dugongs (*Dugong dugon*) and Irrawaddy dolphins (*Orcaella brevirostris*) and sea reptiles, in particular Saltwater crocodiles (*Crocodylus porosus*). Further exploration will be concentrated on composition of mangroves vegetation **(Picture 06)**, on diversity of bird species and on the most economically significant group of local animals – sea fish. The research of fish will take place together with social-economic research in local fisherman's villages.

At the same time, a campaign for establishment of the new reserve will be renewed in 2007, funding of which during the first years is a key issue to be solved in preference. Crucial aspects of establishment of the reserve will be armed security and creation of effective organizational structure. Both will be based on a model of the sister reserve Sungai Wain. Armed patrols will be made up by members of the Indonesian army, Balikpapan metropolitan police and forest guards. Some of the forest guards will be recruited from local inhabitants but most of them will be experienced foresters from Sungai Wain. Security management of both

reservations will be conjoined and the patrols will operate under our direct supervision. Balikpapan Bay Management Body will be renewed for organization, which is a body established through agreement on protection and sustainable use of the Balikpapan Bay concluded by three districts in 2001. Unfortunately, existence of this body is merely formal nowadays and although it has its office still with technical equipment, it has neither staff nor funds. The reason of its non-success was probably insufficient motivation of its original personnel. Restoration of this body can enable one of local active nongovernmental organizations cooperating with us on the project to legally administer the bay. Creation of communication network and establishment of cooperation between number of protection, educational and development organizations and non-government associations concentrated on continuous sustainable development of the Balikpapan Bay will be another important objective of the project between 2007 and 2008.

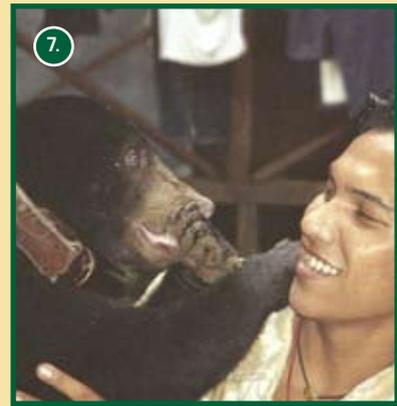
Suitable and sustainable way of economic use of the new reserve on the coast of the Balikpapan Bay for benefit of the town of Balikpapan will have to be secured to secure permanent supply of funds for its administration. That is why there will not be a strict natural reserve and local people will be enabled to use such natural sources which can be deemed renewable. Fishing and also breeding of prawns will be enabled in limited extent. On the other hand, timber mining and charcoal production will be prohibited without exceptions. An important way of use of the coast will be ecotourism focused in particular on trips through mangroves, watching Proboscis monkeys and Irrawaddy dolphins and sports fishing. Although the ecotouristic project will be destined to foreign tourists as well, the main target group

will be inhabitants of Balikpapan, either Indonesians or employees of big foreign companies. Simultaneously, there will be also an educational program, especially excursions for local basic and secondary schools. The program will be coordinated in both sister reserves which is also one way how to strengthen their mutual cooperation. Another important way of conjoined utilization of both reserves will be a specialized program for forestry students of the university in Samarinda where we will have lectures since 2008.

An extensive educational centre which is being built nowadays of accord and under control of Gabriella Fredriksson at directory of the Sungai Wain reserve will have a key role in the edifying program of both reserves. A member of our team, Michal Brom, will be a manager of the centre between 2007 and 2009. The centre is designed as a trip and picnic centre for inhabitants of the town with extensive interactive exhibits which are intended to make the visitors acquainted with problems of nature protection, with large (1.2 ha) forested

enclosure for Malaysian bears. The Malaysian bears are symbol of the Sungai Wain reserve, where Gabriella Fredriksson was performing her research for seven years – it was the first intensive research of this type of ecology (**Picture 07**). In 2005, the Malaysian bear became an official mascot and cognizance of the town of Balikpapan. A local radio station is also named after a Malaysian bear and the town is decorated with several statues of this animal. However, as it is almost impossible to watch the bears in nature, the enclosure at the educational centre in Balikpapan can only provide view of the living bears. During Michal Brom's management, there will be also a control and coordination facility of the entire project located in the centre. In addition, the extensive premises of the centre will enable holding meetings, competitions and educational events. For example, a national competition of fire-fighting forestry units was held here in 2006.

Several government and non-government Indonesian organi-



zations and several foreign volunteers are involved in the project of the Balikpapan Bay protection. The Czech team is made up predominately by students of the South-Bohemian University in České Budějovice and other Czech universities and the implementer of the Czech project is Ústí nad Labem Zoo. Our work was supported by Primate Conservation Inc., IUCN, Endowment Fund Film and Philosophy and Fotoškoda, Bushman and IT assistance.

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Project Implementer

**Zoo Ústí nad Labem
Tomáš Kraus, M.Sc.**

Project Coordinator

Stanislav Lhota, M.Sc.

Field Team 2005-2006

Stanislav Lhota, M.Sc. (primatologist)
Radek Trnka, M.Sc. (anthropologist, documentarist)
Radmila Lorencová, M.Sc. (ethnologist)

Field Team 2007-2008

Stanislav Lhota, M.Sc. (research of proboscis monkeys, supervision of armed patrols, campaigns)
Oldřich Zahradníček, M.Sc. (zoologist, research of crocodiles)
Ema Knotková, M.Sc. (zoologist, research of sea mammals)
Pavel Hrouzek, M.Sc. (botanist, research of food offer of dugongs)
Petra Tocháčková, B.Sc. (botanist, botanic exploration of mangroves)
Alexandr Pospěch, B.Sc. (photographer, assistant at research proboscis monkeys)
Jan Kost (assistant at research of crocodiles)
Michal Brom (manager of educational centre and head breeder of Malaysian bears)

Project Administrative Team

Jana Černá (assistant manager of the Zoo and head economist, project accounting)
Věra Vrabcová, M.Sc. (advertising of the Zoo Ústí, press conference and project promotion)
David L. Gwozdziwicz (project fundraiser, supervision of conditions agreed with donors)

Numbers of animals to 31. 12. 2006

	Status to 1.1.2006	Birth	Arrival	Death		Status to 31.12.2006
Mammals (Mammalia)						
Adax	3.1					3.1
Addax nasomaculatus	EEP,ISB,RDB=CR,CITES=I					
Agouti	1.1.2	0.0.1			0.0.2	1.1.1
Dasyprocta punctata	RDB=LR					
Alpaca	5.10	2.3	1.0		5.5	3.8
Vicugna pacos						
Anoa	3.2					3.2
Bubalus depressicornis	EEP,ISB,RDB=EN,CITES=I					
Blackbuck	6.2	1.1				7.3
Antilope cervicapra	RDB=NT					
Babirusa	1.1		1.0		1.0	1.1
Babyrousa babyrussa	EEP,ISB,RDB=VU,CITES=I					
Fossa	1.1					1.1
Cryptoprocta ferox	EEP,ISB,RDB=EN					
Cheetah	0.1		1.1			1.2
Acinonyx jubatus	EEP,ISB,RDB=VU,CITES=I					
White - cheeked gibbon	2.2.1	0.0.1				2.2.2
Nomascus leucogenys leucogenys	EEP,ISB,RDB=EN,CITES=I					
Guanaco	0.2					0.2
Lama guanicoe	RDB=LR					
Eastern black - and - white colobus	1.4					1.4
Colobus guereza caudatus	ESB,RDB=LR					
Javan monkey	1.2	0.1				1.3
Trachypithecus auratus	RDB=EN					
Hanuman langur	1.4					1.4
Semnopithecus entellus	ESB,RDB=LR,CITES=I					
Silvered leaf monkey	0.2					0.2
Trachypithecus cristatus						
Snow leopard	new species		1.1			1.1
Uncia uncia	EEP,ISB,RDB=EN,CITES=I					
White - lipped deer	2.4					2.4
Cervus albirostris	RDB=VU					
Small flying fox	5.2					5.2
Pteropus hypomelanus	RDB=LR					
Capybara	0.1					0.1
Hydrochaeris hydrochaeris	RDB=LR					
Caracal lynx	1.0					1.0
Caracal caracal	ISB,RDB=LC,CITES=I					
Great gray kangaroo	1.1			0.1		1.0
Macropus giganteus	ESB,RDB=LR					

	Status to 1.1.2006	Birth	Arrival	Death		Status to 31.12.2006
Mammals (Mammalia)						
Jungle cat	1.0					1.0
Felis chaus	RDB=LC					
Leopard cat	1.0					1.0
Prionailurus bengalensis euptilura	RDB=LC					
Geoffroy's cat	2.2				0.1	2.1
Oncifelis geoffroyi	EEP,RDB=NT,CITES=I					
De Brazza's monkey	1.2					1.2
Cercopithecus neglectus	ESB,RDB=LR					
Diadem monkey	2.2					2.2
Cercopithecus mitis	RDB=LR					
Diana monkey	1.1					1.1
Cercopithecus diana diana	EEP,ISB,RDB=EN,CITES=I					
Mona monkey	1.0					1.0
Cercopithecus mona	RDB=LR					
Eastern pygmy marmoset	1.1		0.1		0.1	1.1
Callithrix pygmaea niveiventris	RDB=LC					
Squirrel monkey	1.1					1.1
Saimiri sciureus	RDB=LC					
Domestic goat	0.2	4.1			3.1	1.2
Capra hircus						
Camerun goat	5.7	7.6			9.2	3.11
Capra hircus						
Shetland pony	1.4					1.4
Equus caballus						
California sealion	2.0				1.0	1.0
Zalophus californianus	ESB,RDB=LR					
Llama	1.4	1.0	0.1		0.2	2.3
Lama glama						
Ring - tailed lemur	2.2					2.2
Lemur catta	ESB,RDB=VU,CITES=I					
Linne's two toed sloth	1.1.1					1.1.1
Choloepus didactylus	ESB,RDB=LC					
African lion	1.1					1.1
Panthera leo bleyenberghi	RDB=VU					
Amur leopard	1.1	0.1				1.2
Panthera pardus orientalis	EEP,ISB,RDB=CR,CITES=I					
Iranian leopard	1.0					1.0
Panthera pardus saxicolor	EEP,ISB,RDB=EN,CITES=I					
Golden - lion tamarin	1.1					1.1
Leontopithecus rosalia	EEP,ISB,RDB=EN,CITES=I					
Bonnet macaque	2.2	0.1				2.3
Macaca radiata	RDB=LR					
Lion - tailed macaque	3.0					3.0
Macaca silenus	EEP,ISB,RDB=EN,CITES=I					

	Status to 1.1.2006	Birth	Arrival	Death		Status to 31.12.2006
Mammals (Mammalia)						
Mandrill	1.5			0.1		1.4
Mandrillus sphinx	EEP,RDB=VU					
Banded mongoose	1.3					1.3
Mungos mungo	RDB=LR					
Pallas´ cat	1.1			1.0	0.1	
Otocolobus manul	EEP,ISB,RDB=NT					
Patagonian cavy	2.2	0.0.1		0.1		2.1.1
Dolichotis patagonum	RDB=LR					
Malayan sun bear	1.4		1.1			2.5
Helarctos malayanus	ESB,RDB=DD,CITES=I					
Giant anteater	1.1			1.1		
Myrmecophaga tridactyla	EEP,ISB,RDB=NT					
Chinese muntiac	new species		1.1			1.1
Muntiacus reevesi	RDB=LR					
Crab - eating raccoon	2.1					2.1
Procyon cancrivorus	RDB=LR					
Nilgai	2.3	0.3				2.6
Boselaphus tragocamelus	RDB=LC					
Southern white rhinoceros	1.2					1.2
Ceratotherium simum simum	EEP,ISB,RDB=NT					
Ocelot	1.1					1.1
Leopardus pardalis	RDB=LC,CITES=I					
Orangutan	1.0					1.0
Pongo pygmaeus	EEP,ISB,RDB=EN,CITES=I					
Bornean orangutan	2.1					2.1
Pongo pygmaeus pygmaeus	EEP,ISB,RDB=EN,CITES=I					
Somali wild ass	2.3	1.0				3.3
Equus africanus somalicus	EEP,ISB,RDB=CR,CITES=I					
Camerun sheep	3.6	2.0	1.0	1.0		5.6
Ovis aries aries						
California bighorn sheep	0.1			0.1		
Ovis canadensis californiana	RDB=LR					
Red panda	1.0		0.1			1.1
Ailurus fulgens fulgens	EEP,ISB,RDB=EN,CITES=I					
Larger hairy armadillo	1.1					1.1
Chaetophractus villosus	RDB=LC					
Collared peccari	1.2					1.2
Pecari tajacu	RDB=LR					
Dog	1.0					1.0
Canis familiaris						
Wolverine	new species		0.1			0.1
Gulo gulo gulo	EEP,RDB=VU					
Bobcat	1.0				1.0	
Lynx rufus	RDB=LC					

	Status to 1.1.2006	Birth	Arrival	Death		Status to 31.12.2006
Mammals (Mammalia)						
Japanese serow	0.1					0.1
Naemorhedus crispus	ISB,RDB=LR					
Serval	1.1			1.1		
Leptailurus serval	RDB=LC					
Indochinese sika deer	2.5	0.1				2.6
Cervus nippon pseudaxis	EEP,ISB,RDB=CR					
Sitatunga	0.4			0.2	0.2	
Tragelaphus spekii gratus	ESB,RDB=LR					
Asian elephant	0.2					0.2
Elephas maximus bengalensis	EEP,RDB=EN,CITES=I					
Slender - tailed meerkat	2.1	1.0				3.1
Suricata suricatta	RDB=LR					
Cotton - top tamarin	2.3					2.3
Saguinus oedipus	EEP,ISB,RDB=EN,CITES=I					
Red handed tamarin	2.2.1			0.1		2.1.1
Saguinus midas midas	ESB,RDB=LC					
South american tapir	1.0					1.0
Tapirus terrestris	EEP,RDB=VU					
Harbour seal	1.1					1.1
Phoca vitulina	RDB=LR					
Sumatran tiger	1.0					1.0
Panthera tigris sumatrae	EEP,ISB,RDB=CR,CITES=I					
Black - and - white ruffed lemur	3.3	2.0		0.1		5.2
Varecia variegata variegata	EEP,ISB,RDB=EN,CITES=I					
Ruffed lemur	1.3	1.1		0.1		2.3
Varecia variegata rubra	EEP,ISB,RDB=CR,CITES=I					
Bactrian camel	1.2	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.0	1.4
Camelus bactrianus	RDB=CR					
Prevost ´s squirrel	1.2				0.1	1.1
Callosciurus prevostii	RDB=LR					
Maned wolf	new species		1.0			1.0
Chrysocyon brachyurus	EEP,ISB,RDB=NT					
Kafue flats lechwe	0.3		1.0			1.3
Kobus leche kafuensis	ISB,RDB=VU					
Defassa waterbuck	1.1	0.1				1.2
Kobus ellipsiprymnus defassa	RDB=LR					
Oriental small - clawed otter	1.1					1.1
Amblonyx cinerea	ISB,RDB=NT					
Hartmann ´s mountain zebra	1.10	2.0	1.0		1.1	3.9
Equus zebra hartmannae	EEP,ISB,RDB=EN					
Baringo giraffe	1.3					1.3
Giraffa camelopardalis rothschildi	EEP,RDB=LR					

	Status to 1.1.2006	Birth	Arrival	Death		Status to 31.12.2006
Birds (Aves)						
Derbyan parakeet	2.1			0.1	2.0	
<i>Psittacula derbiana</i>	RDB=LC					
Rose - ringed parakeet	1.1	0.04			0.04	1.1
<i>Psittacula krameri</i>	RDB=LC					
Alexandrine parakeet	1.1.2	0.03	0.01		0.06	1.1
<i>Psittacula eupatria</i>	RDB=LC					
Mealy amazon	2.1					2.1
<i>Amazona farinosa</i>	RDB=LC					
Red - lored amazona	1.2		1.0			2.2
<i>Amazona autumnalis</i>	RDB=LC					
Scarlet macaw	new species		1.0			1.0
<i>Ara macao</i>	RDB=LC,CITES=I					
Blue and yellow macaw	2.3	1.2				3.5
<i>Ara ararauna</i>	RDB=LC					
Military macaw	2.3	1.1			0.1	3.3
<i>Ara militaris</i>	ISB,RDB=VU,CITES=I					
Green - winged macaw	1.1					1.1
<i>Ara chloroptera</i>	RDB=LC					
Green - winged macaw	1.1					1.1
<i>Pteroglossus aracari</i>	RDB=LC					
Ne - ne	0.1			0.1		
<i>Branta sandvicensis</i>	RDB=VU,CITES=I					
Emu	1.1					1.1
<i>Dromaius novaehollandiae</i>	RDB=LC					
Graet curassow	1.2					1.2
<i>Crax rubra</i>	RDB=NT					
Crested pigeon	1.1					1.1
<i>Ocyphaps lophotes</i>	RDB=LC					
Egyptian goose	1.1					1.1
<i>Alopochen aegyptiacus</i>	RDB=LC					
Mandarin duck	1.0					1.0
<i>Aix galericulata</i>	RDB=LC					
White cockatoo	1.0				1.0	
<i>Cacatua alba</i>	RDB=VU					
Goffin ´s cockatoo	1.1	0.1				1.2
<i>Cacatua goffini</i>	RDB=NT,CITES=I					
Salmon - crested cockatoo	1.1					1.1
<i>Cacatua moluccensis</i>	EEP,RDB=VU,CITES=I					
Sulphur - crested cockatoo	1.0			1.0		
<i>Cacatua galerita</i>	RDB=LC					
Double - wattled cassowary	1.0				1.0	
<i>Casuarius casuarius</i>	ESB,RDB=VU					

	Status to 1.1.2006	Birth	Arrival	Death		Status to 31.12.2006
Birds (Aves)						
Cockatiel	2.1		1.0			3.1
Nymphicus hollandicus	RDB=LC					
Victoria crowned pigeon	1.1					1.1
Goura victoria	ESB,ISB,RDB=VU					
Raven	1.1.2	0.0.5			0.0.6	1.1.1
Corvus corax	CROH=OH,RDB=LC					
California quail	4.2.2			2.1.1		2.1.1
Lophortyx californica	RDB=LC					
Crested wood partridge	1.1					1.1
Rollulus rouloul	RDB=NT					
Yellow-bibbed lory	1.1					1.1
Lorius chlorocercus	RDB=LC					
Rothschild´s minah	1.1			0.1		1.0
Leucopsar rothschildi	EFP,RDB=CR,CITES=I					
Marabou stork	1.1					1.1
Leptoptilos crumeniferus	ESB,RDB=LC					
Greater rhea	0.1		0.0.5			0.1.5
Rhea americana	RDB=NT					
Tawny eagle	1.2					1.2
Aquila rapax	RDB=LC					
Jardines parrot	1.1					1.1
Poicephalus gularis	RDB=LC					
Australian king parrot	1.1.2		1.1		0.0.2	2.2
Alisterus scapularis	RDB=LC					
Budgerigar	0.0.30	0.0.79		0.0.4	0.0.42	0.0.63
Melopsittacus undulatus	RDB=LC					
Common peafowl	3.5.3	0.1.2		0.0.1	0.0.4	3.6
Pavo cristatus	RDB=LC					
Flamingo hybrid	0.2			0.1		0.1
Phoenicopterus sp.						
Greater flamingo	0.0.6		0.0.7	0.0.2		0.0.11
Phoenicopterus ruber roseus	RDB=LC					
Ural owl	1.1	1.0			1.0	1.1
Strix uralensis liturata	CROH=KOH,RDB=LC					
Tawny owl	1.1.1				0.0.1	1.1
Strix aluco	RDB=LC					
Sakar falcon	2.2					2.2
Falco cherrug	CROH=KOH,RDB=EN					
Common barn owl	1.1	0.0.3			0.0.3	1.1
Tyto alba	CROH=SOH,RDB=LC					
Snowy owl	1.1	0.2			0.2	1.1
Nyctea scandiaca	RDB=LC					
Himalayan griffon	1.1					1.1
Gyps himalayensis	RDB=LC					

	Status to 1.1.2006	Birth	Arrival	Death		Status to 31.12.2006
Birds (Aves)						
Egyptian vulture	0.1					0.1
Neophron percnopterus	ESB,RDB=LC					
Violet plantain - eater	2.1					2.1
Musophaga violacea	ESB,RDB=LC					
Great kiskadee flycatcher	1.1			0.1		1.0
Pitangus sulphuratus	RDB=LC					
Eurasian eagle owl	1.1					1.1
Bubo bubo	CROH=OH,RDB=LC					
Common scops owl	0.1				0.1	
Otus scops	CROH=KOH,RDB=LC					
Zebra finch	13.7.22	0.0.20			0.0.39	13.7.3
Taeniopygia guttata	RDB=LC					
Wrinkled hornbil	2.2	1.0				3.2
Aceros corrugatus	EPP,RDB=NT					
Grey parrot	1.2	0.1		0.1	0.1	1.1
Psittacus erithacus	RDB=LC					
Reptiles (Reptilia)						
Breasted dragon	1.2.4					1.2.4
Pogona vitticeps						
Asian water dragon	1.3.1	0.0.19		0.2	0.0.11	1.1.9
Physignathus cocincinus						
America alligator	1.1					1.1
Alligator mississippiensis						
False water cobra	1.0					1.0
Hydrodynastes gigas						
Australian snake - necked turtle	1.2					1.2
Chelodina longicollis						
Boa constrictor	0.1					0.1
Boa constrictor						
Cuban boa	2.2	0.0.4				2.2.4
Epicrates angulifer	EPP,RDB=LR					
Smooth fronted caiman	1.2					1.2
Paleosuchus trigonatus						
Snapping turtle	1.0			1.0		
Chelydra serpentina						
Alligator snapping turtle	1.0				1.0	
Macrochelys temminckii	RDB=VU					
Greer ´s kingsnake	new species		0.0.2			0.0.2
Lampropeltis mexicana greeri						
Eastern kingsnake	1.0					1.0
Lampropeltis getulus getulus						
Florida kingsnake	1.0					1.0
Lampropeltis getulus floridana						

	Status to 1.1.2006	Birth	Arrival	Death		Status to 31.12.2006
Reptiles (Reptilia)						
Pueblan milksnake	0.0.2					0.0.2
Lampropeltis triangulum campbelli						
Honduran milksnake	1.2					1.2
Lampropeltis triangulum hondur.						
Sinaloan milksnake	2.2	1.0.8		1.0	0.0.8	2.2
Lampropeltis triangulum sinaloae						
Beaded lizard	1.0			1.0		
Heloderma horridum	EET,ISB,RDB=VU					
Chinese softshelled turtle	1.0					1.0
Pelodiscus sinensis	RDB=VU					
Royal/ball python	1.1					1.1
Python regius						
Reticulated python	2.1				0.1	2.0
Python reticulatus						
African rock python	1.1			1.0		0.1
Python sebae						
Green tree python	0.3			0.1		0.2
Morelia viridis						
Dwarf crocodile	1.0					1.0
Osteolaemus tetraspis	ESB,RDB=VU,CITES=I					
Caiman island iguana	2.3					2.3
Cyclura nubila nubila	ISB,RDB=VU,CITES=I					
Green iguana	1.0				1.0	
Iguana iguana						
African gold skink	1.0.3					1.0.3
Eumeces schneideri						
Yellow ratsnake	0.0.1					0.0.1
Elaphe obsoleta quadrivittata						
Red ratsnake	1.2	0.0.25			1.2.24	0.0.1
Elaphe guttata						
Sand goanna	1.1					1.1
Varanus gouldii horni						
Malayan box turtle	0.0.4			0.0.1		0.0.3
Cuora amboinensis	ESB,RDB=VU					
Red - eared slider	5.8.14		0.0.7			5.8.21
Trachemys scripta elegans	RDB=LR					
South american red - footed tortoise	6.1.8					6.1.8
Geochelone carbonaria						

	Status to 31.12.2006	
Amphibian (Amphibia)		
African clawed frog	1.1.10	
Xenopus laevis laevis	RDB=LC	
African bullfrog	1.2	
Pyxicephalus adspersus	RDB=LC	
Oriental fire - bellied toad	2.4.1	
Bombina orientalis	RDB=LC	
Tree frog	0.0.8	
Polypedates cruciger	RDB=LC	
South american waxy tree frog	0.0.8	
Phyllomedusa hypochondrialis	RDB=LC	
Asian painted frog	0.0.2	
Kaloula pulchra	RDB=LC	
Tomato frog	0.1	
Dyscophus antongillii	RDB=NT,CITES=I	
Blue poison arrow frog	0.0.5	
Dendrobates azureus	ESB,RDB=VU	
Dying poison arrow frog	0.0.8	
Dendrobates tinctorius	RDB=LC	
Green - and - black arrow frog	0.0.21	*
Dendrobates auratus	RDB=LC	
Splash - back. pois. arrow frog	0.0.2	
Dendrobates galactonotus	RDB=LC	
Three - lined poison arrow frog	0.0.3	
Epipedobates trivittatus	RDB=LC	
Yellow - band. pois. arrow frog	0.0.8	*
Dendrobates leucomelas	RDB=LC	
Golfodulcean poison dart frog	0.0.6	
Phylllobates vittatus	RDB=EN	
Golden poison arrow frog	0.0.12	*
Phylllobates terribilis	RDB=EN	
Ornate horned frog	0.1	
Ceratophrys ornata	RDB=NT	
Asiatic toad	0.0.7	
Bufo melanosticus	RDB=LC	
New guinea tree frog	0.1	
Litoria infratrenata	RDB=LC	
White ´s tree frog	0.0.19	
Pelodyras caerulea	RDB=LC	

	Status to 31.12.2006	
Amphibian (Amphibia)		
Amazonian milk frog	0.0.12	*
Phrynohyas resinifictrix	RDB=LC	
Masked tree frog	0.1	
Smilisca phaeota	RDB=LC	
Three - toed amphiuma	0.0.1	
Amphiuma tridactylum	RDB=LC	
Casque - headed tree frog	0.0.7	*
Tripurion petasatus	RDB=LC	
Iberian ribbed newt	0.0.10	
Pleurodeles waltl	RDB=NT	
Fish (Pisces)		
Zebra danio	0.0.4	
Danio rerio		
Giant gourami	0.0.4	
Osphronemus goramy		
Sterlet	0.0.2	
Acipenser ruthenus	RDB=VU	
Siberian sturgeon	0.0.3	
Acipenser baerii	RDB=VU	
Goldfish	0.0.46	
Carassius auratus		
African walking catfish	0.0.2	
Clarias gariepinus		
Bristle - nose catfish	0.0.22	
Ancistrus cirrhosus		
Rainbow shark minnow	0.0.4	
Epalzeorhynchus frenatum		
African knifefish	0.0.10	
Xenomystus sp.		
Kingsley ´s ctenopoma	0.0.5	
Ctenopoma kingsleyae		
Indian catfish	0.0.3	
Heteropneustes fossilis		
Brown hoplo	0.0.14	
Megalechis thoracata		
Bronze catfish	0.0.15	
Corydoras aeneus		

	Status to 31.12.2006	
Fish (Pisces)		
Catfish	0.0.8	
Pangasius hypophthalmus		
Black ruby barb	0.0.8	
Puntius nigrofasciatus	RDB=LR	
Tinfoil barb	0.0.7	
Barbodes schwanenfeldii		
Odessa barb	0.0.6	
Puntius sp.		
Silver shark	0.0.9	
Balantiocheilos melanopterus	RDB=EN	
Featherfin catfish	0.0.14	
Synodontis eupterus		
Brichard ´s lyretail cichlid	0.0.10	
Neolamprologus brichardi	RDB=LC	
Red pacu	0.0.5	
Piaractus brachypomus		
Red - bellied piranha	0.0.8	
Pygocentrus nattereri		
Clown loach	0.0.2	
Botia macracantha		
Banded loach	0.0.1	
Botia hymenophysa		
Freshwater angelfish	0.0.2	
Pterophyllum scalare		
African butter catfish	0.0.4	
Schilbe mystus	RDB=VU	
Striped catfish	0.0.3	
Mystus vittatus		
Lemon tetra	0.0.15	
Hyphessobrycon pulchripinnis		
Black tetra	0.0.10	
Gymnocorymbus ternetzi		
Serpae tetra	0.0.13	
Hyphessobrycon eques		
Penguin tetra	0.0.6	
Thayeria boehlkei		
Blind cave fish	0.0.10	
Astyanax jordani	RDB=VU	

	Status to 31.12.2006	
Fish (Pisces)		
Spotted tilapia	0.0.1	
Tilapia mariae		
Aulonocara	0.0.9	
Aulonocara sp.		
Kennyi mbuna	0.0.10	
Metriaclima lombardoi		
Malawi golden cichlid	0.0.6	
Melanochromis auratus	RDB=LC	
Zebra cichlid	0.0.16	
Pseudotropheus zebra		
Talking catfish	0.0.6	
Agamyxis pectinifrons		
Invertebrates (Evertebrata)		
Curly hair tarantula	0.0.1	
Brachypelma albopilosum		
Mexican flame knee tarantula	0.0.1	
Brachypelma auratum		
Emperor scorpion	0.0.5	
Pandinus imperator		

Rearings

	Birth
Mammals (Mammalia)	
Agouti	0.01
Dasyprocta punctata	
Alpaca	2.3
Vicugna pacos	
Blackbuck	1.1
Antilope cervicapra	
White - cheeked gibbon	0.01
Nomascus leucogenys leuc.	
Silvered leaf monkey	0.1
Trachypithecus auratus	
Domestic goat	4.1
Capra hircus	
Camerun goat	7.6
Capra hircus	
Llama	1.0
Lama glama	
Amur leopard	0.1
Panthera pardus orientalis	
Bonnet macaque	0.1
Macaca radiata	
Patagonian cavy	0.01
Dolichotis patagonum	
Nilgai	0.3
Boselaphus tragocamelus	
Somali wild ass	1.0
Equus africanus somalicus	
Camerun sheep	2.0
Ovis aries aries	
Indochinese sika deer	0.1
Cervus nippon pseudaxis	
Slender - tailed meerkat	1.0
Suricata suricatta	
Black - and - white ruffed lemur	2.0
Varecia variegata variegata	
Ruffed lemur	1.1
Varecia variegata rubra	
Bactrian camel	1.0
Camelus bactrianus	
Defassa waterbuck	0.1
Kobus ellipsiprymnus defas.	
Hartmann ´s mountain zebra	2.0
Equus zebra hartmannae	
Birds (Aves)	
Rose - ringed parakeet	0.04
Psittacula krameri	

	Birth
Birds (Aves)	
Alexandrine parakeet	0.03
Psittacula eupatria	
Blue and yellow macaw	1.2
Ara ararauna	
Military macaw	1.1
Ara militaris	
Goffin ´s cockatoo	0.1
Cacatua goffini	
Raven	0.05
Corvus corax	
Budgerigar	0.079
Melopsittacus undulatus	
Common peafowl	0.12
Pavo cristatus	
Ural Owl	1.0
Strix uralensis liturata	
Common barn owl	0.03
Tyto alba	
Snowy owl	0.2
Nyctea scandiaca	
Zebra finch	0.020
Taeniopygia guttata	
Wrinkled hornbil	1.0
Aceros corrugatus	
Grey parrot	0.1
Psittacus erithacus	
Reptiles (Reptilia)	
Asian water dragon	0.019
Physignathus cocincinus	
Cuban boa	0.04
Epicrates angulifer	
Sinaloa milksnake	1.08
Lampropeltis triangulum sin.	
Red ratsnake	0.025
Elaphe guttata	
Amphibian (Amphibia)	
Green - and - black arrow frog	0.06
Dendrobates auratus	
Golden poison arrow frog	0.07
Phyllobates terribilis	
Amazonian milk frog	0.07
Phrynohyas resinifictrix	
Casque - headed tree frog	0.05
Triprion petasatus	



**The Economic
Department**



Activities of the Economic Department

Jana Černá

On average, the Ústí nad Labem Zoo was employing 59.52 employees in 2006.

Economic Situation Assessment (in ths CZK)

Purchase of material	2.280,13
Purchase of feed	2.288,45
Consumption of fuel	400,82
Electric energy	2.540,48
Water consumption + tap tariff	1.014,20
Reparations of long-term property	1.756,82
Wages	12.615,16
Levy on wages	4.334,42
Depreciations of long-term property	3.609,90
Other costs	7.667,62
Total costs	38.508,00
Revenues from entrance fee	5.304,48
Other revenues (donations,...)	2.606,84
Involvement of profit from additional activities (sales, advertisement, rentals, ...)	1.635,05
Involvement of funds	637,7
Establisher's allowance	26.091,36
Operational subsidy of the Ministry of the Environment	2.871,12
Total revenues	38.508,85
Economic result (profit)	0,85

Costs:

The most substantial item is labour costs including levy. Average salary in 2006 was 17,035 CZK per employee.

Another significant cost item is feed costs. There was slight increase of feed costs compared to the previous year due to new animals having come to our Zoo **(Picture 01)**.

The electric energy costs in 2006 are divided into costs of electric energy for common utilization (1,196.41 ths CZK) and electric energy consumed for operation of heat pumps used for heating of the whole Zoo (1,344.07 ths CZK).

Water consumption in the Zoo with regard to volume is the same as in the previous five years. The costs of water and tap tariff is increasing due to rising prices. The biggest consumers of water are Seals.





Financial means from operational budget of the Zoo spent for reparations of long-term property concerned: reparation of motor vehicles, reparation of Exotarium pavilion, children's Zoo, sewerage system for the Beast pavilion, static security of garden-tillage, reparation of roof and attic at the giraffe pavilion, on the ass pavilion, reparation of the Dinosaurian Footpath, reparation of the winter standing for Camels.

Another significant item is also investments and reparations covered by the establisher's resources, funds, gatherings and financial means of the Ministry of the Environment and the State Environmental Fund of the Czech Republic (SFŽP). Further, a new enclosure for Lemurs and a new exhibit for Muntjack deer were implemented, an enclosure and a pavilion for Cheetahs was built (partly funded from public gatherings), an enclosure and an exhibit for Snow leopards in the Beast pavilion was finished, further, three children's playfields in chosen locations of the Zoo area (borneo pavilion, Red panda enclosure, at the Ponies **(Picture 02)**) were constructed, another phase of reparation of paths and pavements in the Zoo was performed including reparation of granite blocks paths in the Dinosaurian Footpath. Reconstruction of the first floor of the Zoo administrative building was finished and newly an „Sweetshop at

Cheetah" was opened together with the cheetah pavilion. New aviary for parrots was built at the Exotarium pavilion. The last exhibit of the year was opened for Wolverines at the end of 2006.

The most remarkable investment project of the year 2006 was finishing of reconstruction of the Zoo heating system using heat pumps utilizing geothermal energy.

Revenues:

The company revenues are made up by revenues from entrance fees, rentals, advertising and sponsors' donations.

Visit rate increased in 2006; there were 139,356 visitors which is as much as 4,928 more than in 2005 and as much as 15,070 more compared to the year 2004 **(Picture 03)**.

Average price of a ticket for the Ústí nad Labem Zoo in 2006 paid by every visitor was 38.06

CZK (adult, junior, children up to 3, disabled, passes, etc.) although average costs of one ticket were 276.32 CZK in 2006. The difference is covered by other gains of the Ústí nad Labem Zoo (rentals, advertising, donations, ...) in amount of 30.44 CZK, further from grants from the establisher's allowances (187.22 CZK) and from the Ministry of the Environment (20.60 CZK). The Ministry of the Environment contributes to cover part of the costs for breeding of endangered species and handicapped animal domiciled in the Zoo. The financial means from the Ministry of the Environment were used for partial cover of costs for feed, power, veterinary care of bred animals, membership of the Ústí nad Labem Zoo in the international associations of zoological gardens and for projects of the Ústí nad Labem Zoo elaborated and approved by the Union of the Czech and Slovak Zoological Gardens (UCSZ) for support of education and maintenance of biodiversity of the world fauna.

Revenues from the additional activities in 2006 are made up by earning from rentals of flats and non-residential premises in amount of 724.23 ths CZK, revenues from advertising 1,067.84 ths CZK, earnings from sale of goods 365.09 ths CZK and other revenues in amount of 469.52 ths CZK (gains from a jumping castle, sales of feeding in the children's playfield of the Zoo, commissions from suppliers of goods...).





**The Technical
Department**



Activities of the Technical Department

Jiří Hanzlík



Like every year, the technical department considerably chipped in operation of the Ústí nad Labem ZOO in 2006 through its maintenance, transport and gardening centre either via everyday elimination of common faults, malfunctions or more serious breakdowns which periodically occur in a 26 ha area or through cooperation during implementation of extensive supplier's investments. With regard to increase of the above mentioned projects performed in the Zoo, plenty of activities of the department aimed at cooperation during assurance of larger deliveries of integrated projects. Within these deliveries, we were providing coordination to specify connection to present technical network and mains within the Zoo area, preservation of building conditions with regard to specific aspects of uninterrupted breeding of endangered species and further finishing works (creation of artificial rocks, planting of trunks – enrichments, positioning of large stones with use of heavy machinery (**Picture 01**), painting decorations at the background of particular both indoor and outdoor exhibits,

all gardening works both inside and outside new exhibits). Finally yet importantly, the department of transport and mechanization cooperated with internal suppliers during assistant works

Minor maintenance includes in particular woodworks, carpentry, brickworks, electrician's works, locksmith's and water fitting works, which were provided exclusively by the department including specification, selection

and provision of suitable materials. Our own employees have implemented for example the following:

- all fences in newly opened exhibits
- reparations of central water-conduit mains, service lines of pavilions including reparations of pressure hydrophone station in the upper part of the Zoo
- complete grassing of the Muntjack deer exhibit
- new design of the outdoor enclosure for Malaysian bears
- reparations of round timber fencing around the enclosure of Somalian wild asses
- cooperation during finishing of reconstruction of minigolf area nearby the Shed Restaurant (Koliba)
- the first part of the „Dinosaurian Footpath“ in the lower part of the area leading from the Babirusa enclosure (**Picture 02**)
- project for reconstruction of the technical department building to African restaurant was that will be opened in 2007



- reparation of some exhibit roofs and buildings including accomplishment of new sheeting
- shelter for winter stabling of Camels
- separation, storing and disposal of communal and animal waste
- elaboration and handover of final assessment of the project „Utilization of renewable power sources and ecologization of operation of the Ústí n. L. Zoo“ to the State Environmental Fund of the Czech Republic which significantly contributed to finish funding of this key investment in last five years

Overview of the Most Extensive Reparations and Investments:

Several extensive reparations and investments which fundamentally contributed to changing image of the Ústí nad Labem Zoo were implemented during 2006. The crucial financing resources were subsidies from the Town Council of the Ústí n. L. municipality and the Property Reproduction Fund (PRF), which was replenished with depreciations and non-investment subsidies from the Department of Municipal Organizations and Services of the Town Council during the year.

Lemur Enclosure:

A new outdoor enclosure for Lemurs was constructed in the central part of the Zoo at the Exotarium pavilion which functionally expanded the indoor enclosure for Lemurs via almost 30m long suspended tunnel. A dominant part of the enclosure became a giant oak serving as a large natural enrichment for exhibit of animals. The enclosure was fenced and secured with an electric fencer and furnished with a children's playfield with didactic aids to demonstrate life of Lemurs in Madagascar.

Total costs – 371.5 ths CZK
Financing resource – PRF



Muntjack deer Exhibit:

A slope and a former exhibit of Peccaries in the lower part of the Zoo next to the newly created Dinosaurian Footpath were adjusted to introduce Muntjack deer in our Zoo (Picture 03). A great part of adjustments consisted in ground shaping and gardening works. Old concrete constructions were removed and the area was fenced using electric fencer.

Total costs – 153.5 ths CZK
Financing resource - PRF

Cheetahs:

A new pavilion with four interconnected enclosure for bred Cheetahs was built above the main road going through the upper part of the Zoo. The pavilion was designed as a breeding facility enabling visitors to look into the main indoor enclosure through a glassed-in of the southern wall of the pavilion. The enclosures were fenced with plastics-coated netting up to 2m of height. Wooden enrichments were used to put the finishing touches to the indoor area. Separation of the enclosure from the pavilion is secured through adjacent yards serving for herding of the animals or cleaning their indoor enclosure in winter time. Several adjustments around the new pavilion were additionally accomplished within this investment – pavements, roads,

sewer system for the entire exhibit, sitting for visitors and garden planting for final arrangement of adjacent green areas.

Total costs – 2,404.6 ths CZK
Financing resource – PRF + collection from donators

Beast Pavilion – Finishing of Enclosures for Snow Leopards + Malaysian Bears:

Within continuation of extensive reconstruction of the Beast pavilion, the northern part with an outdoor enclosure for Snow leopards was finished last year after reparation of three indoor exhibits. More than 150 tons of stones were transported to the outdoor part to create Himalayan slopes and peaks and the back face of the Beast pavilion was decorated with a large-scale painting. The whole area was secured with metallic netting fixed on two central stainless steel pillars and walls of the pavilion. According to reactions of our visitors, the outdoor enclosure can be obviously considered the most successful project. Its impression is enhanced by a glassed-in shelter for visitors.

The outdoor enclosure for Malaysian bears which is a dominant of the western gable of the pavilion was reconstructed at the end of the year. Materials from a nearby quarry were used again, this time to create a dried-

up river-basin. A small waterfall was constructed in the central part of the enclosure. Change of configuration of unsightly concrete wall forming a trench from perspective of visitors into gradual partly stony slope ensuring better view of the Malaysian bears to visitors was a crucial part of the reconstruction. To enhance the final impression of the exhibit, the western gable of the pavilion was decorated with painting.

Total costs – 1,632.2 ths CZK
Financing resource – PRF

Children's World:

Three children's fields "Tom's Parks, s.r.o." were designed and implemented in the second half of the year in chosen areas of the Zoo – at the Borneo pavilion (Picture 04), at Red panda and Ponies, where 20 wooden structures were embedded. Their functionality will be load-tested in particular in the following season. From experience in other Zoos, this attraction is amply used by children visitors. Gardening adjustments of the projects will be finished before start of the peak period 2007.

Total costs – 503.4 ths CZK
Financing resource
– investments from funds of
the Town Council

Pavements and Roads – 2nd phase:

Through gradual reparations of pavements, visitors' routes and paths, the second phase of replacement of surfaces in the lower part of the Zoo from babirusa enclosure up to the two main pavilions – Exotarium pavilion and the Beast pavilion – was finished. Most of the new surfaces will be paved with a 60mm thick concrete trafficable paving embedded in crushed aggregates bed. Part of the pavements – the Dinosaurian Footpath, pavement at the Cheetahs – was made of split granite stone blocks 90/70 mm. All culverts, channel covers, transverse dewatering gutters and other metallic elements found in the surface of the pavements were adjusted.

Total costs – 2,431 ths CZK
Financing resource
– investments from funds of
the Town Council

Administration Building:

Reconstruction of a directorate floor and some offices was finished during adjustments of the administration building. Further, a new LAN network was distributed into all rooms of the administration building.

Total costs – 288.2 ths CZK
Financing resource – PRF

Granite Blocks:

The Town Council decided to provide donations for purchase of split granite blocks 90 x 70 mm which will be used for reparation of surfaces of pavements and paths for visitors in suitable combination with lock pavement. Within the 2nd phase of reparation of pavements, 618 m² of total purchased 1922 m² were already used during the last year, of which 456 m² were for the Dinosaurian Footpath (Picture 05), 99 m² for pavements at the cheetah pavilion and 63 m² for a lay-by area at the RD. The other part will be used for adjustments of surfaces in 2007.

Total costs – 1,116.5 ths CZK
Financing resource – PRF

Car Park Drážďanská:

The Town Council decided to include reparation of a car park at the main entrance to the Zoo in the street Drážďanská into town investments. The project was accomplished by supplier Stavby silnic a železnic, a.s. in the first half of the year 2006. The technology chosen for reparation of surface was rolling of cold blend poured with asphalt suspension subsequently strewn with brush,





which formed the final surface of the car park after pressing and partial sweeping.

Channel covers and intakes were taken out and adjusted within the project.

Total costs – 319.8 ths CZK
Financing resource
– investments from funds of the Town Council

Sweetshop:

In concurrence to dedication of a new cheetah pavilion, change of utilization of a room in a new transformer station and heating station No.3 of a new heating system was accomplished. Control report of hygienic station in Ústí nad Labem (sanitary facility, cleaning room, sinks and other equipment) and needs to measure all power consumption of the newly reconstructed sweetshop separately (separate measurements of water and power used from the Zoo mains) were taken into account during reconstruction of the premises.

The reconstruction was accomplished by JAPIS, s.r.o. on grounds of a selection procedure.

Total costs – 161.8 ths CZK
Financing resource – PRF

Parrots – New Aviary:

To increase diversity of offer of exhibit animals, the Zoo implemented a new aviary for big parrots on a free area in front of the southern face of the Exotarium pavilion in the second half of the year. Bearing metallic zinc-coated arch structure reaching up to 5.5 metres servings for stretching and fixing of metallic netting is anchored into two concrete foundations. This metallic part was supplied with cooperation of the Zoo staff during ground and building works, finishing and final adjustments of the inner part of the aviary.

Total costs – 161 ths CZK
Financing resource – PRF

Wolverine Exhibit:

At the end of the last year a new wolverine exhibit was implemented in so far unused part of a preserve below owl cages (HA & LO, s.r.o.) on grounds of a selection procedure. **(Picture 06)** Part of the slope was divided into two enclosures with fencing. The biggest financial means were invested into solid concrete foundations to prevent the bred animals to get under. To finish the enclosure, it was necessary to supply plastics-coated, machine-woven fencing with electric fencer and secure substantial part of grown trees against escape through treetops using metal plating. A shelter for visitors enabling on-line watching of two newly built earth holes in the enclosure was finished. Didactic aids were installed nearby the shelter. Dedication took place on 27 December 2006.

Total costs – 1,217.3 ths CZK
Financing resource – PRF



Roof Repairs:

Reparation of two roofs in emergency condition was accomplished through increase of non-investment allowance of NORTH STAV, a.s. company. It concerned trafficable roof of stabling of Somalian asses and reparation of a flat roof above bricked part of garden centre showing defects in its entire surface; static security of the attics had to be accomplished later on. Absence of reinforcing ferroconcrete curb was found during reparation which had to be newly concreted including placing suitable reinforcement. The works were conducted in summer months 2006.

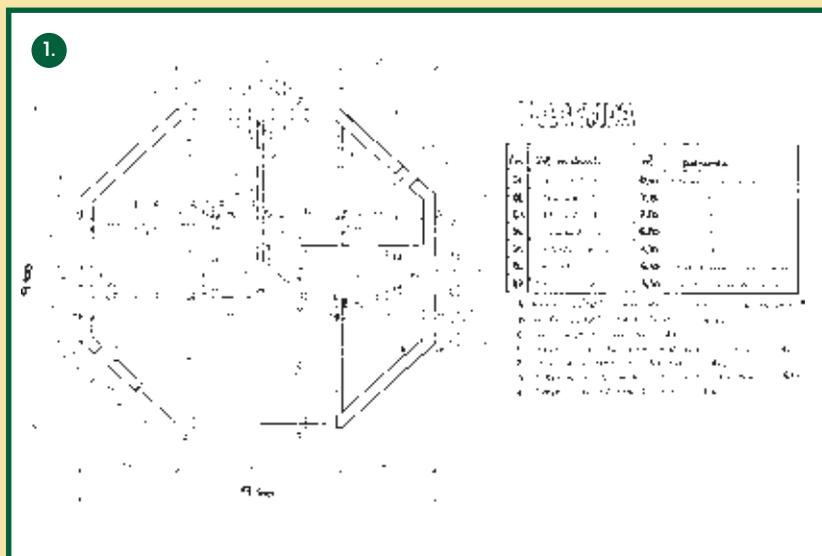
Trafficable concrete pavement on pavilion terrace was dismantled, damaged original water isolation was removed, new roof water insulation was installed and than, original concrete paving 500 x 500mm was put back during reparation of in-leaks in the ass stabling. At the same time, attic serving as a railing for visitors of the terrace at the asses was repaired.

Costs – 203.7 ths CZK (garden works); 298.4 ths CZK (structure security); 509 ths CZK (asses)
Financing resource – PRF

Maximum possible involvement of the departments in external deliveries is apparent from the list of executed projects. In addition to this coordination, our department cooperated with other centres and departments during consultancies of reparations, assurance of demand of works at suppliers, selection of the most suitable offers, elaboration of contracts for work, monitoring of the course of deliveries and works from chosen suppliers.

New Cheetah Pavilion

Jiří Hanzlík



Construction of a new breeding pavilion for the fastest felines, Cheetahs, with possibility to exhibit the animals in one part of the pavilion was agreed by the management of the Ústí nad Labem Zoo already in 2005. Within selection of a suitable location, a slightly steep meadow in the central part of the Zoo with adjacent stockpile of building materials was chosen in order to make this central part more attractive for visitors through construction of the pavilion.

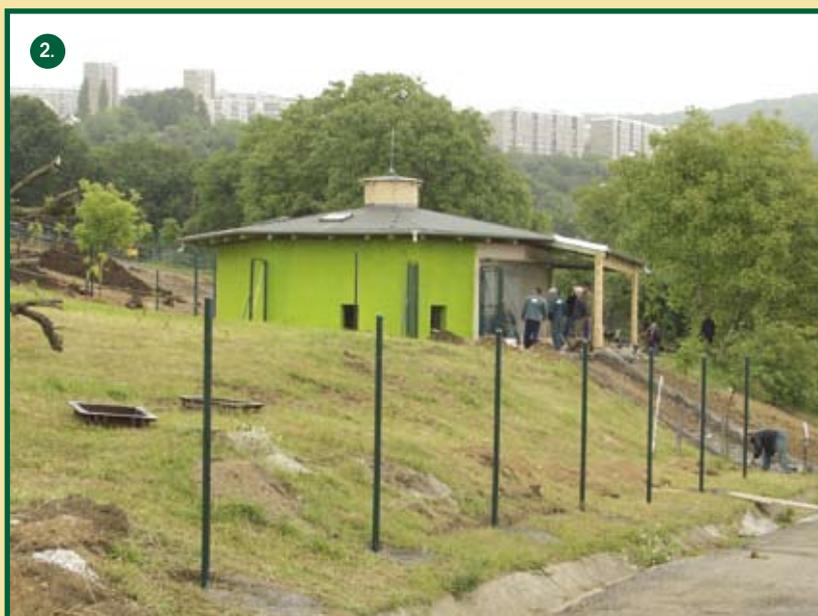
The originally elaborated design in a shape of a rectangle which was approved on 19 September 2005 was redrawn into a shape of a regular octagon after having been reviewed from perspective of animal breeding and incorporation into terrain configuration of future exhibit **(Picture 01)**. After competition for a contractor was announced, the offer of JAPIS s.r.o. (Ltd.) company was chosen by a committee as the most favourable. On the basis of concluded contract for work, the contractor was committed the site on 5 January 2006 with immediate start of implementation of the work. From perspective of zoning, the construction was divided into

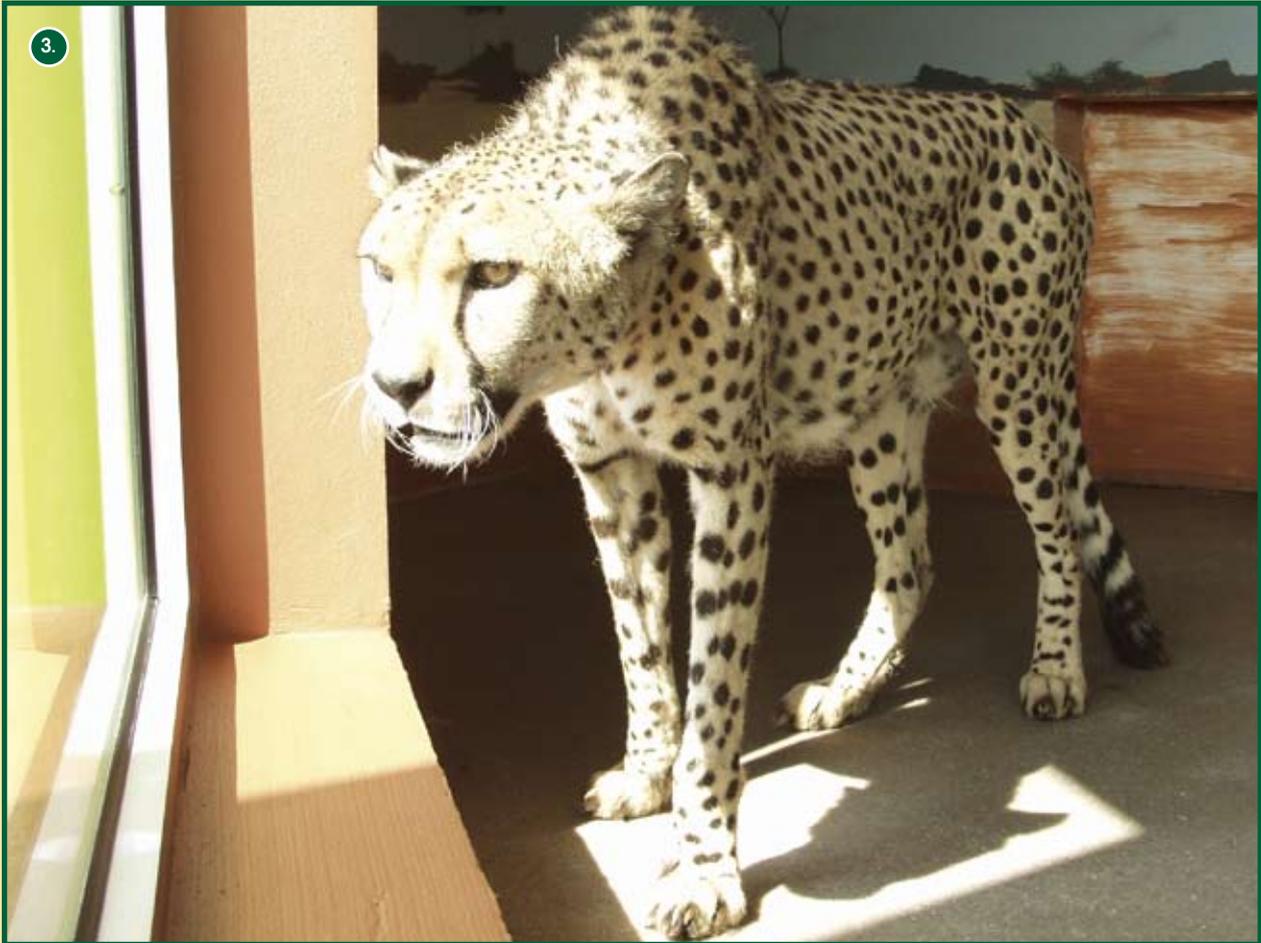
four building objects (Liquidation of present concrete surfaces, Construction of the pavilion, Connection of technical network and Fencing of outdoor enclosures).

Architecturally, it was a single storey new building, bricked, slab-on-ground, with pyramidal octagonal roof ended with a ventilation lantern without utilization of a dropped attic. The project included extension of part of the roof above the southern visitors' part in front of the glassed-in pavi-

lion exhibit. This roof overlap decreased reflection when looking into the inner glassed-in exhibit and simultaneously sheltered part of the outside visitors' pavement.

Vertical structures were bricked up with use of thermally favourable ceramic bricks and slip bricks WIENEBERGER. Glued glass CONEX with height 1.8 m and total length 7.15 m was installed in the front southern face on a 50 cm sockle to enable watching the animals even in their dormitory. The roof structure was made up by wooden, joist, trafficable ceiling with surface-smelted modified roofing ELASTEK red in colour into which five skylights were embedded to ensure daylight in all enclosures. The dominant part of the roof is made up by a wooden battened ventilation lantern and with roof construction identical with the main roofed part of the pavilion. The same mouldings painted with a thin layer of mahogany glazing PRIMALEX were used for soffit of the overlapping part of the roof construction. The façade colour is sharpened with freshly green acrylic paint STOMIX to





catch eyes of visitors (**Picture 02**). All five indoor enclosures are interconnected with holes leading to adjacent enclosures and a yard which was fenced in front of a particular enclosure. These yards are designed so that Cheetahs can be let to the main enclosures or to the adjoining yards. Small technical service facility was constructed as a corner room serving simultaneously as a heating room with equipped electric boiler PROTHERM. The overall image of the pavilion is supported by a new access pavement made of paving blocks leading visitors to the front of the glassed-in exhibit on one side and to the guideway of the upper part of the Zoo from the other side.

From perspective of breeding and exhibiting, the most extensive part of the construction is made up by four outdoor enclosures; the largest two are found

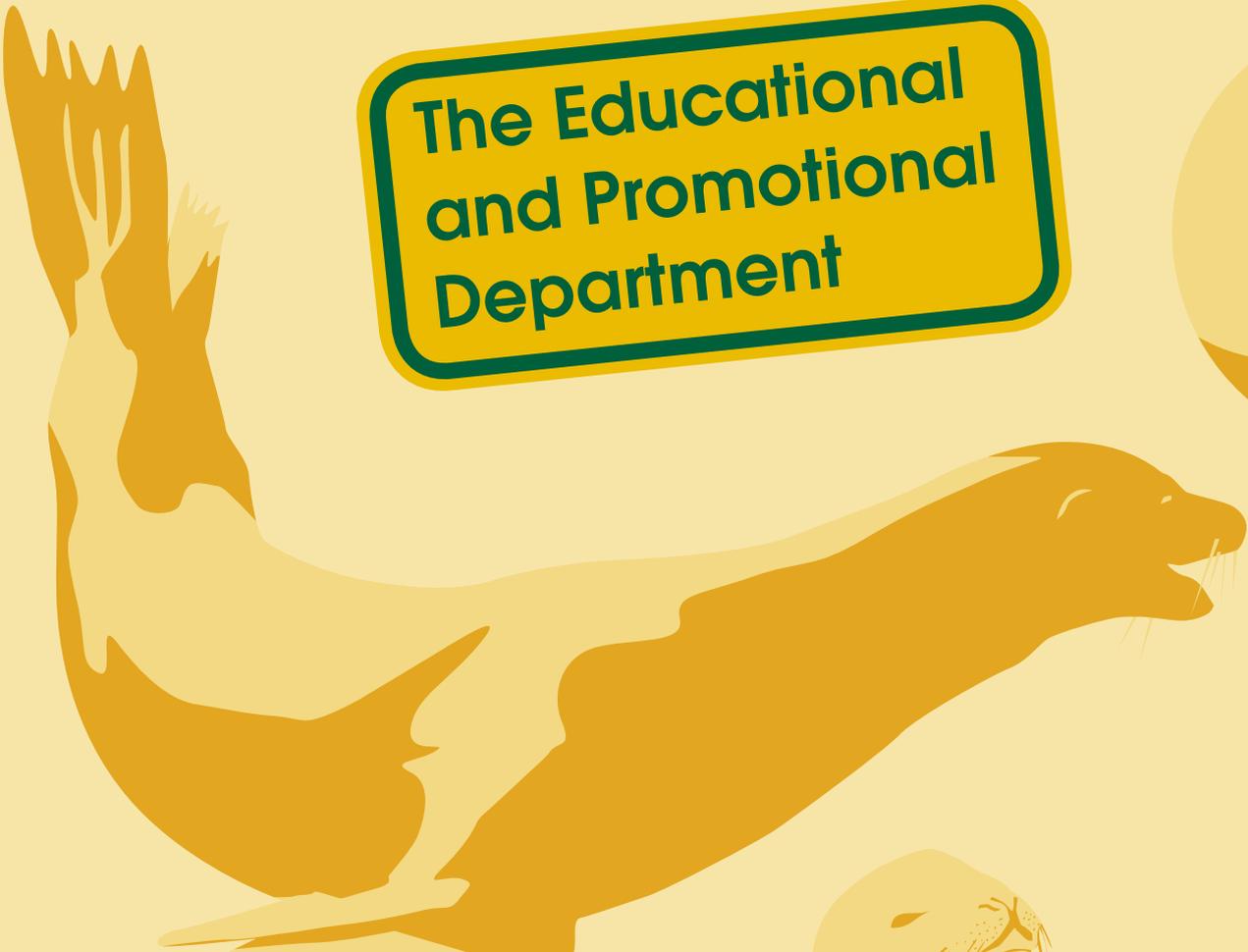
in the south-western slope with area 2,890 and 2,340 m² and serve as exhibit enclosures and two smaller enclosures sheltered in the northern part of the pavilion with areas 710 and 800 m² are designed as breeding enclosures. All fencing is made of plastics-coated machine-woven wire with height 2 m, tightened on plastics-coated metallic tubes embedded in concrete every 2.5 m into depth of 0.5 m.

Finishing of the entire new exhibit was then performed by a gardening centre and joiners who embedded wooden fencing, signposts, benches, information panels and photographic wall-papers. The finishing touches of the main indoor exhibit was put by painting and depiction of a background performed internally by an employee of our technical department (**Picture 03**). From operational perspective, it is a separately functioning pavilion

with own heat source distributed through a central heating system to all rooms. The building is connected to pressurized water mains in the upper part of the Zoo, waste water is lead to the main foul sewer going through the entire area. In accordance with the concluded contract for work, the building was committed by the contractor on time and without apparent imperfections and backlogs and then on 16 June 2006 successfully approved.

Reconstruction of an unused room in the 2nd above-ground floor of the transformer station No. 2 was performed together with construction of this pavilion where the "At Cheetah Sweetshop" with outdoor sittings was implemented through minor adjustments according to requirements of regional hygiene station and was started together with dedication of the cheetah pavilion on Saturday, 24 June 2006.

**The Educational
and Promotional
Department**



Activities of the Educational and Promotional Department

Věra Vrabcová, M.Sc.

Visit Rate

In total 139,356 visitors visited the Ústí nad Labem Zoo in 2006 of which 65,072 were adults and 74,284 children (**Picture 01**). It is very gratifying for us because it is as much as 4,928 people more compared to the last year. We believe that after several years of visit rate decline, this unfavourable trend begins to reverse and positive changes implemented in the Zoo start to pay. Detailed analysis of visit rate is subject to another separate article.

Media

Cooperation with media has been stabilized for ages; particular editors are informed about all news and events in the Zoo via e-mail or printed invitation card in case of more festive events. This is cooperation not only within our region but also the whole country.

Television – there were several reportages in evening news of three national TV stations, more reportages can be seen in regional news. Intensive cooperation continued with TV Lyra, in addition to shots and reportages our staff became visitors of a regular discussion programme “Ask us” in January. There was a telecast with the staff of our Zoo on TV Nova within programme “Breakfast with Nova” including show of live animals.

Radio – news service is broadcasted on three different radio stations. The main media partner is Hitrádio FM Labe, Český rozhlas Sever is a media partner for some chosen programmes. We have also established broader cooperation with radio stations Frekvence 1 and Evropa 2, where we had an extensive media campaign during holidays.



Press – people from the Ústí Region are informed in particular through newspapers Ústecký deník, possibly other local versions of Deníky Bohemia and regional pages of other newspapers; other regions are informed via the Czech Press Office (ČTK). Certain magazines are additionally used, regular information about events and news appear regularly in some monthlies. The main media partner is Deníky Bohemia.

Internet – In addition to two own regularly updated websites (www.zoousti.cz and www.choboti.cz) the information regularly appear in various information sites and servers (Municipal Authority of Ústí n. L., Deliteus etc.)

Besides this communication contact with media, three press conferences took place in the Zoo:

31 January – press conference connected with evaluation of a project of renewable sources and heating of the Zoo attended by a chief magistrate.

31 March – press conference presenting a new logo of the Zoo and its new image. New websites and other activities related to this change were presented. This is described in detail in a separate article.

30 May – press conference connected with approval of the already mentioned project of renewable power sources. Representatives of the Municipal Authority of Ústí nad Labem and representatives of involved companies attended (**Picture 02**).

Public Events

There were in total 24 events for both children and adults. Seventeen of them were exclusively own events concentrated in particular on children, six were similar events organized in the premises of the Zoo together with other entities and the last one was traditional exhibition of cactuses held in the Zoo. Promotion for own events is assured ourselves in particular through placard services in urban



traffic, electronic mail information to media and information on our websites. Media partnership is used for all own events; we have concluded a special contract with TV Lyra on processing of shots and invitations for significant events and subsequent reportages.

Programme Overview:

31 January – 5 February – Zoo for a School Report – Children with full marks had free entrance, there was an exceptional training of Seal lion Moritz. Total attendance - 177 visitors.

4 – 12 March – Spring Holidays in the Zoo – An all-week children's quiz with zoological themes held in the Zoo. Talking about animals and show of live animals took place during weekdays. In total, 79 family groups (quiz) and 32 children (cine-hall) attended.

1 April – Summer Opening Session – First appearance of the event with an extensive program. The Zoo presented its new image because both its logo and overall design has changed after 11 years. Famous celebrities rose to occasion of baptism of the new logo which was preceded by a sketch by the Theatre V pytlí and followed with baptism of Golden lion tamarins. A new exhibit for Ruffed lemurs was dedicated – a free enclosure with

a giant oak in immediate vicinity to the Exotarium pavilion. **(Picture 03)** Frees shows, demonstrations of historical crafts, display of photographs from rain forests and naturally traditional shows with animals were prepared for all visitors already from the morning hours. Total attendance – 1,336 visitors.

13 – 17 April – Easter in the Zoo – Traditional Easter quiz "For Egg of the Rhea Bird" with Easter – zoological theme. Attendance - 94 family groups.

22 April – The Earth Day in the Zoo – An event with ample program was held in the Shed

Restaurant (Koliba). The whole day was focused on Europe rescue campaign of Rhinos; visitors could buy original rhino cards created by children from 43 North-Bohemian schools. The whole earnings from sales were destined to a specific project - equipment of a rhino rescue centre in South-African reserve Hluhluwe. The Theatre V pytlí prepared an original version of its performance Noah's Ark focused on Rhinos. The whole event was ended with dedication of a new exhibit for Snow leopards. Total attendance – 2,014 visitors.

29 April – 1 May – 1 May in the Zoo – A traditional quiz "Love in nature" was prepared for the three days. The main programme was prepared for an occasional day, Monday May 1. There were competitions for children from the morning hours; the main program was in the afternoon in the Shed Restaurant (Koliba). Attendance – quiz: 97 family groups, programme: 2,207 visitors.

8 May – Fox-trailing – Already the second year of this competition was organized by Junák – an association of girl and boy scouts of the Czech Republic. Twelve stations were prepared across the Zoo where participant carried out various tasks with scouts' theme. Attendance – 2,311 visitors.



24 May – *The European Day of Parks* – A thematic program was prepared – opening of ceramics exhibition „Tree of Life” (**Picture 04**), planting of saplings and dedication of a new enclosure for Muntjack deer. An all-day

the gate. Personnel disguised in animal costumes took the participants to the elephant pavilion where they could palm and closely meet our elephant females, than there was a program in the Shed Restaurant (Koliba) (fai-

training of our Seal lion Moritz. Attendance – 120 children and family members.

20 – 23 June – *Exhibition of Cactuses* – An exhibition with long-term tradition organized by the Czech Union of Cactus Growers was held in the lower part of the Zoo. The visitors could also purchase the displayed exhibits.

24 June – *The Ústí Lions for Ústí Beasts* – Ice-hockey players of the HC Slovan Ústí Lions who are long-term partners of the Ústí nad Labem Zoo experienced heftiness of profession of big beast keepers. At the same time, they handed over to the Zoo proceeds of a benefit auction of retro sporting dresses held in May followed by autograph session and discussion with fans. In the afternoon, there was a dedication of a new pavilion for Cheetahs and also the “Sweetshop at Cheetah” which expands possibilities of refreshments within area of the Zoo. The opening session also included the first hearing of a new anthem of our Cheetahs composed by the children from the Northern Terrace Children’s Home. The Saturday afternoon was ended with a concert of a rock music band. Attendance – 1,080 visitors.

1 September – *The Day of the Czech Republic Police in the Zoo* – An event held in



quiz was prepared for visitors. Attendance - 551 visitors.

28 May – *The Children’s Day with Radio Labe* – The main program with competitions and discotheque for children organized by moderators of Hitradio FM Labe took place in the Shed Restaurant (Koliba). In addition to this, lot of accompanying events were prepared in the Zoo area – presentation of a nationwide campaign for sorting of waste with Ekocom company, presentation of a new children’s encyclopaedia with further prize competitions, participation in a zoological prize quiz. The all-day program was ended with baptism of three Bactrian camels. Attendance – 859 visitors.

2 June – *Dream Night* – An event organized for long-term ill or disabled children. It was announced ten years ago by the Rotterdam Zoo and our Zoo joined for the first time. The event was held after closing hour from 7 to 10 pm and a gorgeous program was prepared for the children and their families. Every visitor was given presents and a ceramic medal at

rytale by a Theatre V pytlí and a concert of a music band to listen or dance), visitation of a rhino stable, contact animals in the Children’s Zoo, visitation of the Exotarium pavilion and the Beast pavilion. Competitions and show of further animals which the children could touch were prepared there (**Picture 05**). The evening was ended with





cooperation with Regional Directory of Alien Police and Frontiers Guard. Training and skills of police dogs and also works with special equipment were demonstrated which the visitors could experience themselves. Attendance – 483 visitors.

1 – 4 September – *The Holidays are ending – Come to the Zoo!* – A marketing event for children with adult company who had a free entrance in the Zoo area. Attendance – 2,450 visitors.

9 September – *Let's Give a Hand alias A Road to Us* – The second year of a festival for disabled fellow-citizens. There was festive baptism of an Amur leopard offspring, stall selling of goods from protected workshops in the Zoo area (Picture 06) and a performance of hobby groups of Institutions of Social Service and other specialized facilities the in the Shed Restaurant (Kolibba). The event was ended with a concert of a well-known music band. All disabled visitors with a certificate of handicap and seriously disabled visitors with a company had a free entrance. Total attendance – 1,948 visitors.

16 September – *Musical Afternoon in the Zoo* – Concert of a popular Ústí music band in the Shed Restaurant (Kolibba) to listen or dance. Attendance – 1,065 visitors.

22 – 24 September – *The European Day without Cars and the Railway Day in the Zoo*

– An event held in cooperation with the Czech Railways as a contribution of the Ústí Zoo to an European campaign for ecologic transport. The visitors who could prove with a train ticket had free entrance. Total attendance – 3,450 visitors.

28 September – *The Wenceslas' Day in the Zoo* – Gift-giving afternoon on the occasion of a national holiday, all visitors named Wenceslas (Václav and Václava) had free entrance. There was also a festive baptism of Somalian wild ass male

attended by a well-known actor and concert of a swing band Bohemia Jazz Band. Attendance – 1,420 visitors.

1 October – *The Day of Animals and their adoptive Parents* – The traditional event of thanksgiving to sponsors of our animals had a form of a collective tour around the Zoo area with concentration on news of the just-ending peak season. Its part was baptism of Snowy owl offsprings, dedication of a new aviary for big parrots, vernissage of a photographic display "The Ústí nad Labem Zoo – through a lens", shows of an ensemble Terasáček (Picture 07), production of a historical fencing group and concert of an American singer Colin Stephen Morris. Unfortunately, there was unfavourable weather during the entire event - 469 visitors.

20 October – *The Day of Trees* – This event for children from basic and secondary schools was planned as a competition in salvage of old paper, planting saplings, extension of educational program "Forest" and installation of new information signboards to selected exceptional woody species found in the area. Unfortunately, due to little interest of schools only some activities were performed.

26 – 29 October – *By the paths of the ZOO* – The 13th year of tra-



ditional knowledge quiz about animals. Attendance - 20 family groups.

29 October – *Fairytale Sunday* – A creative afternoon in the Beast pavilion where the children could make a paper masks or scoop

second half of the year in cooperation with an agency thanks to which we managed to establish cooperation with lot of entities in the filed of advertisement. Every visitor was given a special advertising area near the lower

At the end of November (24 November) there was a solemn evening called *In Tropics of Three Continents* in a lounge of the Větruše Restaurant organized together with a photographer Petr Slavík. The event was intended only for invited guests; it included vernissage of like-named exhibition, performance of Bolivian singer Raúl Vargas, band Tidi Tade, belly dancers, performance of the Theatre V pytlí, further, a fire show and a fashion show. A movie "How a book is born" was projected presenting works on prepared exclusive photographic publication „Ballade about animals" and in particular auction of displayed photographs, the proceeds of which were destined to breeding of endangered species in the Ústí nad Labem Zoo. The total proceeds were respectable 270,000 CZK (Picture 09).



out a pumpkin. There was also projection of short fairytales, fire man's show and a lampion procession. The whole event was ended with Seal lion training under artificial lighting. Attendance - 127 visitors.

17 December – *Amos has a Birthday* – Celebration of sixth birthday of orang-utan Amos in the Borneopavilion. The ensemble Terasáček sang a birthday song specially composed for that occasion. Recollection about adventures with our orang-utans during making a movie "Two people in the Zoo" and TV series "About people and animals". Attendance - 76 visitors.

27 December – *Christmas Singing in the Zoo* – A traditional program with Christmas theme in the Beast pavilion. Music shows of the ensemble Terasáček and church choir. Dedication of a new wolverine exhibit with presence of our top athletes was also part of the program. Attendance - 302 visitors.

Special Events

A campaign "1000 Elephant Footprints" was started in the

gate (Picture 08) and participated in an exclusive event "Night Party in the Zoo" held at the end of September. A gorgeous program included concert of a music body, children's choir, fashion show, evening training of our Seal lion, musical performance of South-American Indians, refreshments in a form of buffet tables or auction of the most expensive animals in our Zoo. A respectable amount was obtained in this event – 1,180,000 CZK.

New Image of the Zoo

Our Zoo has been going through a substantial change of its entire presentation towards both non-professional and scientific public since the beginning of the year – a new visual system was created starting with change of a logo and entire image of our Zoo. Detailed information can be found in a separate article.

In relation to these changes, a conference named "Development of Zoological Gardens in



Conditions of the Tourist Trade" was held at the end of June in regional authority. One of its parts was a separate presentation on the topic "The Ústí nad Labem Zoo Yesterday and Today".

Lot of activities related to change of the Zoo image were funded by the European Union within Collective Regional Operational Program.

Environmental Education

There is an offer of educational programs in the Zoo with utilization of its premises serving for interested persons from all types of schools. At present, there are 15 various educational programs of the educational and promotional department on offer and the scope is gradually expanding. Other activities in this field are guided tours with focus on problems of protection of spe-



Zoo within education (February 2006) (Picture 10). A group of prospective journalists visited our Zoo within a seminar held by scientific magazine in June who familiarized themselves with operation of allowance or-

from records during the show. The offer is sometimes changing according to available bred animals. A long-term fixed show is training of the Seal lion which is one of the most favourite events among visitors as well as an elephant walk across the Zoo and their training in their enclosure. Feeding of Seals, enrichment and feeding of Orang-utans, honey tree for Malaysian bears, feeding of Piranhas and pony riding in summer are on offer as well.



cial animal species. In total, there were 95 performed activities and 2,367 children and students participated.

Another activity is participation and discussion with participants of Ekofilm held by Ekocentrum Sever in Litoměřice (April 2006), further, participation at event called "Fern" (December 2006) held by the same entity. Representatives of Southern Holland Province visited our Zoo where they were informed about activities of the

organization, contribution of zoological gardens to protection of endangered animal species, organization of controlled breeding, etc.

Exhibition shows with animals

The Zoo has been offering to its visitors exhibition shows with animals for many years. Every year, the events are improved with further innovations as e.g. live specialized comments of keepers or narrated comments

Animal Adoption and Sponsorship

Animal adoption is a significant financial aid for the Zoo as well as its further modalities – sponsorship, financial or material donations, possibly rent of hoarding in the Zoo (Picture 11). In total 1,860,300.50 CZK were collected in 2006 of which 411,850 CZK from adoptions. Also thanks to a new system on websites where adoption can be directly ordered via e-mail, the number of adoptive parents increased during the year from 100 to 142.





Sports Partnership

The sports partners of the Zoo are football players of Football Club Teplice, ice-hockey players of HC Slovan Ústí Lions and basketball players of Basketball Club Ústí nad Labem. Various collective presentations (**Picture 12**) are held within this cooperation (shots on a large-scale screen, panels, collective tickets, websites, etc.).

Zoological Club

Every three months there is a general meeting of the Zoological Club where organizational matters are discussed. At the end, there is always a special lecture with show of colourful slides or PC presentations. Presentation of the Zoo director Mr. Tomáš Kraus, M.Sc. "For Elephants to Srí Lanka" was part of the meeting in

March, in June there was a presentation of Zdeňek Vitáček, M.Sc., employee of a museum in Česká Lípa, named "Lesser Antilles", in October presentation of Stanislav Lhota, M.Sc., a research worker of the Zoo, "Between Rainforest and Sea" and in December a presentation of Jiří Hejduk, an employee of the Czech Environmental Inspection, about Costa Rica.

EAZA Rhino Campaign 2005/2006

Our Zoo got involved in the campaign on the day of the 25th anniversary of Rhino breeding in Ústí nad Labem. Saša and Zamba, two females came at the end of November 1980, Dan, the male joined them at the beginning of December. The whole group came from catching in wild nature in Umfolozi reserve in South Africa that is the reason why we decided to choose from specific projects the one fighting against poaching and monitoring in the South-African reserve Hluhluwe. The activities were divided into two basic areas: a) for visitors (information panels located nearby the rhino run (**Picture 13**), purchase of a simple quiz with a present, money-box with photographs and information about the campaign), b) for schools (art competition „Rhino's Wish Card" for children from kindergartens and basic schools with subsequent sale, special educational programs for all types of schools).

In total 15,000 CZK was collected.



Union of the Czech and Slovak Zoological Gardens - UCSZ

The Zoo contributes to a year-book of the Union of the Czech and Slovak Zoological Gardens partly with detailed reports regarding the entire passed year (animal statistics, breeder's and exhibit news, public events, etc.), partly with expert information about breeder's subjects of interest. In 2005, it was an article "Beast Pavilion in the Ústí nad Labem Zoo after Reconstruction" and "Environmental Enrichment in the Ústí nad Labem Zoo".

The staff of the promotional and educational department takes part in events held by other zoological gardens within cooperation with further members of the UCSZ (Picture 14).

Exhibitions outside the Zoo

The staff of the educational and promotional department took part in a trade fair Holiday World 2006, where shared exposition of the UCSZ members devoted to international campaign for security of Rhinos was installed. It was also presented through its

promotional materials in further trade fairs and exhibitions in the Czech Republic.

Other Activities

From March to April, there was a competition of three Ústí photographic clubs named "Ústí nad Labem Zoo – through a lens". The Zoo became a partner of the competition and the winning works were displayed in the Beasts pavilion from 1 October to 31 December 2006 and published on websites as well.

At the beginning of June, the team of the Ústí nad Labem Zoo participated in the 9th year of the *Zoo games without limits* held by the Děčín Zoo. A seven-member team obtained the 5th position in total participation of 13 zoological gardens.

At the beginning of October, two members of the promotional department participated in a study tour to British zoos organized by UCSZ. They have gradually visited the Banham, Colchester, Whipnade and Marwell Zoos. The tour was concentrated in particular on cognition of new tendencies in the environmental

education, edification and enlightenment and used of various ways in education of visitors.

In December, the employees of the department participated in a business meeting of the Association of Educational and Promotional Staff of UCSZ in Prague. The meeting was concentrated in particular on marketing of the Zoo, communication with visitors and campaigns held by EAZA. The three employees of our departments had three separate presentations – "Shows with animals", "Campaign 1000 Elephant Footprints" and "New Image of the Zoo".

There was a meeting for top clients of the Czechoslovak Business Bank at the end on November which included presentation of the Zoo, visiting of pavilion and refreshments (Picture 15).

In the middle of December, there was a meeting of directors of allowance organizations established by the municipality Ústí nad Labem in the Beast pavilion with attendance of 60 directors and representatives of the municipality Ústí nad Labem.



New Image of the Ústí nad Labem Zoo

Roman Nešetřil



An important turning point in the history of the Ústí nad Labem Zoo became overall change of graphic visualization implemented during the year 2006. The original intention was naturally to change the logo of the Zoo. It was clear that the present logo with dominant of a Seal lion which is a cognizance of the Ústí nad Labem Zoo does not correspond with requirements of modern graphic design although it is still comparably popular and sufficiently known (**Picture 01 + 02**). At the same time, it was clear that it is not possible to change only the logo, but a unified conception of entire presentation of the entity needs to be created. A core theme of discussion was if an animal motif shall be used – orang-utan was preferred – directly in the logo

or not. It was unambiguously clear that the company personnel are not capable to elaborate the entire complex of related works themselves. That is why cooperation with a reputable agency was established. The agency put forward in total 8 proposals of the new logo and its complex use in synergy with the entire graphic design. The proposals naturally included examples of implementation in practice. The agency incorporated animal motif directly in the logo in four cases, in the remaining four cases the logo was made up by graphical modification of the designation “Ústí nad Labem Zoo”. In these cases, the animal motives were used in overall graphic design of the manual. It was clear at first sight that the second option is better, impressive and more modern in all respects. The final selection confined to two options of a logo without animals. Both options had their pros and cons; after a long discussion, the one which now forms the known “new image of the Ústí nad Labem

Zoo” was chosen. Nevertheless, it was only the first though very significant step in the whole process. Its important part was creation of a pivotal watchword supplemented with visual design. Because our Zoo in not closely specified and tries to meet requirements and expectations of as many visitors as possible, a watchword “Something for everybody...” was unanimously chosen. The new logo and new watchword were than baptized and presented to the public within program of Summer Opening Session on 1 April 2006 which was a complex event – it was its first appearance aiming at establishment of a new tradition. Celebrities with affinity to our Zoo attended the baptism – singer Petra Černocká and her husband Jiří Prachý, moderators Michaela Dolinová and Taťána Míková. Representatives of the municipality Ústí nad Labem, establisher of our Zoo, also attended the event (**Picture 03**). The entire project had been presented to representatives of mass media already a day before.



Immediately after creation of this basis, we proceeded to its application in practice. An important event was assignment of financial means from donations within Collective Regional Operational Program. These means became basis for implementation of the entire project. Concurrently with creation of the new graphics, new official websites of the Zoo were being created. A basic structure was established which complied with all requirements for as extensive data transfer as possible with simultaneous lucidity and brevity. The web design corresponds with the graphic manual and is very modern and “playful”. It enables active approach to users for



instance via a visitor log book, games, competitions for free tickets or possibility to send own photographs. Possibility of direct ordering of animal adoption or educational programs for potential applicants is very important as well. Both innovations entirely proved in the first year, for example number of new adoption agreements concluded via web orders increased as much as 50%. New services related to the websites are gradually implemented. Possibility of sending news to private e-mail addresses also obtained great popularity. Nowadays, we have several hundreds of respondents to the news. Specialists were put in trust with creation of the websites as well and about half of the websites can be updated continuously by entrusted personnel of the Zoo, the rest is of permanent character and its possible update is administered by the agency. We have registered positive reactions to the new websites with few exceptions and their visit rate is also satisfactory.

Subsequently, we proceeded to design and implementation of new promotional materials. Therefore, 9 new postcards, 2 posters, 3 leaflets, guidebooks and a CD-ROM intended exclusively to schools and other youth organizations were created – all naturally with use of the new graphics. Another step is application of the new image into information and navigation

systems both in the Zoo and outside. It concerns complex replacement of present features; its first phase was already performed and further replacements are implemented continuously. In particular, installation of 6 new large-scale plans of the Zoo shall be mentioned; the one located at the main gate is additionally equipped with an electronic info-point (**Picture 04**). This is the first and unique application of this important information source within the Union of the Czech and Slovak Zoological Gardens.

This project also includes significant expansion of information elements outside the Zoo. Therefore, there was an extensive billboard and placard campaign in the Ústí region in summer 2006 with use of various types of

billboards. The billboards were additionally supported with a campaign of commercials in chosen radios. In concurrence, large-scale screens located in centres of Ústí nad Labem, Teplice and Most municipalities were used for advertising of the Zoo through a film clip. Moreover, new promotional materials are continuously distributed to information centres and touristically attractive locations both in the Czech Republic and attraction zones near German border. The representatives of the Zoo regularly participate in important tourist trade fairs actively offering services of the Zoo.

The "New image of the Ústí nad Labem Zoo" is gradually penetrating all modalities of its visualisation e.g. writing paper, business cards, entrance tickets, staff clothing etc. (**Picture 05**). This is a long-term process and its main objective is to increase awareness of existence of the entity and attractive offer of its services in the main target groups, which are families with children and organizations dealing with children and youth, and herewith, achieve increased visit rate. One year after start of the process, we can say we manage to gradually fulfil this objective. The best evidence is a fact that we had a record visit rate of the new millennium in 2006.



From Signboards to Thematic Interactive Panels

Věra Vrabcová, M.Sc.



The style of area educational boards dislocated in the Zoological garden serving for provision of information and thereby for visitors' education has changed in the last 15 years. At the beginning of the 90', there was a system of signboards created in unified style and thematically focused always on a more extensive group of animals. Informationwise, they were comparably detailed and predicative but the graphic design was very primitive and imperfect. The used technique was painting on metal sheets.

There was a gradual change in the second half of the 90's - these signboards started to be replaced with other, thematically focused on particular species and located always near to a specific exhibit or enclosure. Their dominant was a large picture of an animal made with use of an air-brush technique supported with several the most important brief information; plastic boards were used as base material (**Picture 01**). The development continued accordingly in the following years, however, the drawing technique was replaced by a large-scale printing method, so the problem of human factor was eliminated.

Approximately at that time further features of the information system began to change and

visitors' active approach to information obtaining started to be applied. The attempt was to use a question-and-answer method when a visitor could find a particular information lifting, moving or uncovering part of a board. The pioneer in the project was equipment of a small visitor's hall in a new exhibit of tropical frogs opened in 2002. A system of



movable tags hiding answers to questions regarding amphibian life was used. This simple panel was constructed ourselves using minimum financial means. Further, small hinged schedules located at an enclosure for Malaysian bears were procured, this time by Daniel a Kolman company (later Kolman Teplice), with which we started to cooperate at the beginning of the large-scale printing era and

the cooperation continues even until now.

Lack of financial means has been the biggest problem for manufacture of new panels for ages. A crucial turning point came with possibility to obtain a subsidy from the Ministry of the Environment intended for educational projects. The first substantial amount was obtained in 2003 and was used for equipment of an Elephant pavilion newly having been constructed in the upper part of the Zoo (**Picture 02**). For the first time, designs could have been made according to our ideas thematically focused only on Elephants. Therefore, 13 boards of the same size and design placed in front of the Elephant pavilion give comprehensive information about the entire phylum proboscideans.

During reconstruction or construction of new exhibits in the following years, we always tried to integrate the educational elements with overall style of their surroundings. An extensive project was equipment of the visitor's hall in the Beast pavilion which was fundamentally reconstructed between 2004 and 2006 and its last phase (outdoor enclosures for Leopards and Tigers) is still

due. The visitor's hall is divided into two parts according to bred animals – bears and big cats. The entire project was called „From Smilodon to Tiger's campaign” and was focused on particular matters of interest from life of felines and bears. The large-scale information panels are additionally supplemented with two thematically concurring three-dimensional display cases. Active approach to information obtaining is used almost in all panels, often supplemented with a three-dimensional features or hints engaging also other sense organs than sight. The panel with samples of real skin of prays of big cats (touch sensation) or information about signals showing presence of big cats - hearing (noise of a beast), smell (its scent), touch (remains of a pray, slots), are very precious **(Picture 03)**. Further activities are: a game for



(Picture 04). Part of this project is also a big area money-box in a shape of a Snow leopard in a shape of a Snow leopard with untraditional coin insert slot and button light panel with characteristic features of these alpine beasts.

Exhibit for Cheetahs opened in June 2006 in the upper part of the Zoo followed as another new building targetedly furnished with educational gadgets. Six panels with uniform design were



two players with certain number of fields to reach the finish, light and touch panels, a light play with questions and answers supported with sound effects. The information contained does not only concern exotic cats; one of the panels focuses on our fauna and gives information about our biggest feline living in the Czech Republic – about Lynx.

In the second phase of reconstruction of the Beastpavilion implemented in 2006 a section for Snow leopards remained to be completed. Two-dimensional panels supplemented with display cases were used here as well, where the visitors can touch three-dimensional materials related to information in the panels

dislocated around the spacious run which smartly integrate with the surroundings of the enclosure and again provide lot of information about these fastest land mammals. These panels are not interactive because the only sufficient area for their installation was in immediate vicinity of



fencing. However, active approach can be used near a small pavilion where visitors can take a picture with a sitting Cheetah with African landscape in the background and also playfully obtain answers to questions found on turning heads of Cheetahs.

The last exhibit so far interconnected with educational features is a natural enclosure for Wolverines. Six panels were installed in its vicinity where various types of movable elements are used encouraging visitors to be active when obtaining information. Graphic design consistent with a new design of the Zoo was used here for the first time using drawings of animals and not only photographs as in the previous cases **(Picture 05)**. The author of these panels was our “exclusive” advertising agency participating in creation of our new Zoo image (Noesis). However, the wolverine exhibit is supplemented with other interesting gadgets. A screen is provided in a visitors’ shelter on which inner holes in the enclosure can be watched due to two cameras and visitors can even choose themselves using a switch which earth they want to watch. Another device is a speaker system providing information about Wolverines after pressing a button.

Lastly, we want to give our thanks to the Ministry of the Environment for annual provision of considerable financial means for implementation of educational elements in the area of the Zoo. We cordially wish to continue in this tendency because education of visitors is a never-ending story.

Analysis of Visit Rate between 1997 and 2006

Věra Vrabcová, M.Sc., Roman Nešetřil



(Picture 01) Relatively low visit rate compared to other Zoos of the Union of the Czech and Slovak Zoological Gardens is a long-term trouble of our Zoological garden. When we were reflecting upon causes of this fact, we were comparing information from all sorts of angles – from specific, which is quality of our equipment, diversity of bred animals, news at the animals,

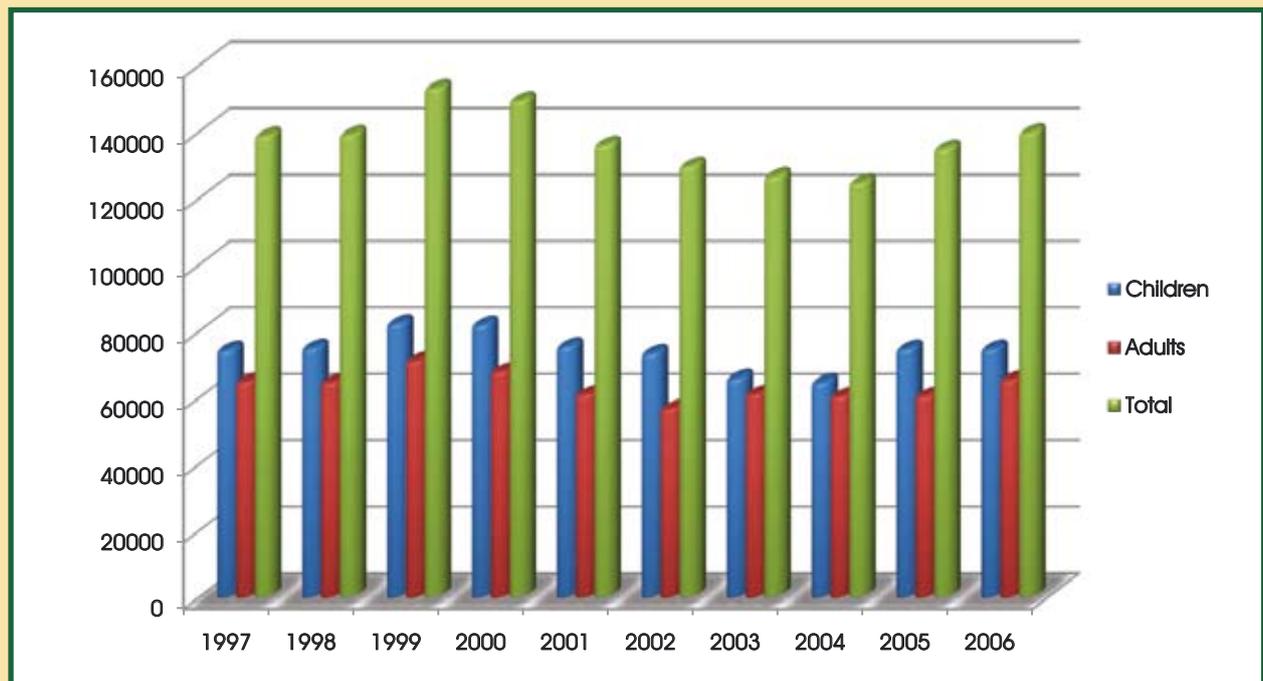
new or reconstructed buildings and exhibits, offer of services to visitors etc. up to various reasons that we cannot influence – living standard in the region, purchasing power of its inhabitants, weather, considerable superlevation in the area and others. In this article, we tried to summarize events of the particular years which are the most important from our perspective, species of newly bred

animals and interesting offsprings. There is information about total visit rate at each year with division on children and adult visitors.

Year 1997

Events: 14 (Tereza Pergnerová, Sabina Laurinová, Petra Černocká, Zdeněk Srstka)

Building activity: reconstruction of the Seal lion basin, reconstruction of a shop at the Exotarium pavilion





Offsprings: Black gibbon, Malaysian bear, Lowland anoa (**Picture 02**), Fossa, Mantled guereza, 2x Bactrian camel, Hartmann's zebra, 6x Lechwe

New animals: Tenrec, Ruffed lemur, tropical frogs

Visit rate: 138,410 (children: 73,959; adults 64,451)

Year 1998

Events: 11 (Jů & Hele, Tesařík Brothers, Josef Náhlavský, Věra Martinová)

Building activity: reconstruction of terrariums, adjustment of basins for Alligators, adjustments of the enclosure for Mandrills

Offsprings: Borneo orang-utan, Rothschild's giraffe, Hartmann's zebra, Lowland anoa, Tamarins, Parakeets, Military macaw

New animals: Golden lion tamarin, Ruffed lemur, Australian king parrot, 5 species of frogs

Visit rate: 138,813 (children: 74,555; adults: 64,258)



Year 1999

Events: 14 (Lucie Výborná (**Picture 03**), Zdeněk Srstka, Petra Černocká, Zora Jandová, František Nedvěd)

Building activity: finishing of terrariums, Mandrill enclosure, modernization of the enclosure for Cheetah

Offsprings: 2x Somalian wild ass, 2x Hartmann's zebras, Lowland anoa, Silvered leaf langur

New animals: Cheetah, Babirusa, Two-finger sloth, Lowland tapir, Javan langur

Visit rate: 152,705 (children: 81,911; adults: 70,794)

Year 2000

Events: 13 (Lucie Zedníčková, Vítěk Pokorný, Honza Musil, Petr Lesák)

Building activity: reconstruction of the orang-utan pavilion, initiation of a geothermal boring

Offsprings: Borneo orang-utan, Rothschild's giraffe, 2x Somalian wild ass, Lowland anoa, 2x Hartmann's zebras, Silvered leaf langur, Mantled guereza, Mandrill

New animals: Thorold's deer, Blackbuck

Visit rate: 148,988 (children: 81,532; adults: 67,456)

Year 2001

Cold spring, strong decrease in April!

Events: 12 (Marie Poledňáková, Kateřina Macháčková, Uršula Kluková, Jiřka Smutná, Zdeněk Srstka, Lucie Výborná, Petr Novotný)

Building activity: start of reconstruction of the gazelle pavilion, paving of the entrance part of the Zoo, outdoor adjustments of the bear enclosure

Offsprings: Red panda, Two-finger sloth (**Picture 04**), 3x Ruffed lemur, 2x Ring-tailed lemur, 2x Somalian wild ass, 2x Lowland anoa

New animals: Pygmy marmoset, Prevost's squirrel, Desert bighorn sheep

Visit rate: 135,610 (children: 74,995; adults: 60,615)

Year 2002

Floods!

Events: 17 (Nikol Lenertová, Karel Voříšek, Honza Musil, Táňa Míková, Petra Voláková, Josef Laufer, Lucie Výborná)

Building activity: exhibit of tropical frogs, new enclosure for Maned wolves (later Anteaters), reconstruction of the otter basin, start of construction of the elephant pavilion, enlargement of indoor enclosures in the Beast pavilion

Offsprings: 2x Lowland anoa, 3x Fossa, White-cheeked gibbon, 2x Pygmy marmoset, Two-finger sloth, Amur leopard, 2x Somalian





wild ass, Bactrian camel, 3x Hartmann's zebras, Rothschild's giraffe

New animals: Amur leopard, Clouded leopard, Anteater

Visit rate: 129,303 (children: 72,938; adults: 56,365)

Year 2003

Pregnancy of female elephant Delhi, expectations of the first elephant baby in the history of the Czech Republic and lot of related activities (new websites www.choboti.cz, competition "Baby elephant for all coins" **(Picture 05)** and other).

Events: 15 (Josef Carda, Kamil Střihavka, Petr Maxa, Honza Musil)

Building activity: construction of the Elephant pavilion, geothermal borehole, stable for Ponies

Offsprings: Thorold's deer, Tomato frogs, Rothschild's giraffe, Somalian wild ass, Hartmann's zebras

New animals: Gould's monitor, Hawaiian goose, the return of breeding of flamingos

Visit rate: 126,209 (children: 65,484; adults: 60,725)

Year 2004

General site excavations across the Zoo, Delhi's birth!

Events: 26 (Michaela Dolinová, Táňa Míková, Světlana Nálepková, Kamil Střihavka, Jaroslav Hutka, Jaroslav Samson Lenk)

Building activity: reconstruction of lavatory in the Shed Restaurant (Koliba), finishing and dedication of the Elephant pavilion, start of reconstruction of the Beast pavilion

Offsprings: Thorold's deer, 2x Hartmann's zebras, Bactrian camel, Two-finger sloth, Adax, 2x Nilgai, 2x Lowland anoa, White-cheeked gibbon, Javan langur

Visit rate: 124,286 (children: 64,233; adults: 60,053)

Year 2005

Reconstruction and opening of minigolf **(Picture 06)**, start of reconstruction of the Dinosaurian Footpath, trial operation of electromobile

Events: 14 (Lucie Výborná, Petr Muk, Ester Kočíčková, Zora Jandová, Iveta Bartošová, the Greenhorns)

Building activity: opening of the reconstructed Beats pavilion, finishing of the project of geothermal boring, pavement, new enclosure for Serows, winter exhibit for Tapirs

Offsprings: Thorold's deer, Somalian wild ass, great curassow, 2x Nilgai, Diadem monkey, Two-finger sloth

New animals: African lion, Sumatran tiger, Japanese serow, Diana monkey

Fall of visit rate until September, subsequent increase due to targeted events, coming of Lions and lot of educational programs (events with Krupka etc.)

Visit rate: 134,428 (children: 74,275; adults: 60,163)





Year 2006

New image of the Zoo, new websites, holiday advertising campaign, marked building activity, campaign „1000 Elephant Footprints“

Events: 24 (Petra Černocká and Jiří Pracný, Michaela Dolinová, Taťána Míková, Julián Záhorovský, Lukáš Pollert, Vladimír Čech, Kamil Štříhávka, Ondřej Brzobohatý, Václav Vydra **(Picture 07)**, Zdeněk Srstka, Barbora Špotáková, Kateřina Baďurová, Tomáš Janků)

Building activity: in total seven new and reconstructed exhibits were opened – free enclosure for Ruffed lemurs, indoor exhibit and natural outdoor enclosure for Snow leopards, enclosures for Collared peccaries, enclosure for Muntjack deer, aviary for parrots, natural enclosure for Wolverines

Offsprings: 2x Hartmann's zebras, 2x Blackbuck, 3x Nilgai, Bactrian camel, Ruffed lemur (both forms), Black gibbon, Amur leopard, 3x Common barn owl, 2x Snowy owl, Military macaw, Blue and Gold macaw

New animals: Snow leopard, Muntjack deer, Wolverine, Maned wolf, American rhea, Scarlet macaw

Visit rate: 139,356 (children: 74,284; adults: 65,072)

We try to annually extend and variegate the events organized for public. The program is thematically adapted and guests from various areas of public life are invited. Herewith, we try to diversify the Zoo visitation to our visitors although it is clear that it can have only partial influence on the visit rate. In addition, we made sure that the most important stimulation for a visit of the Zoo these days is the weather **(Picture 08)**.

The visitors like to find new constructions in the Zoo when they come back after certain time, which have to be neither too expensive nor extensive. The visit rate was not rising during the years of stagnation as it was not possible to create new exhibits due to limited financial means - the Zoo was without changes and still the same to the visitors.

The diversity of animals bred in our Zoo is above-standard, we can satisfy both a common visitor looking for classical animals symbolizing a Zoo and experts who can find here specialities such as Thorold's deer, Japanese serow, Lowland anoa, Babirusa, Great curassow or South-American dart frogs.

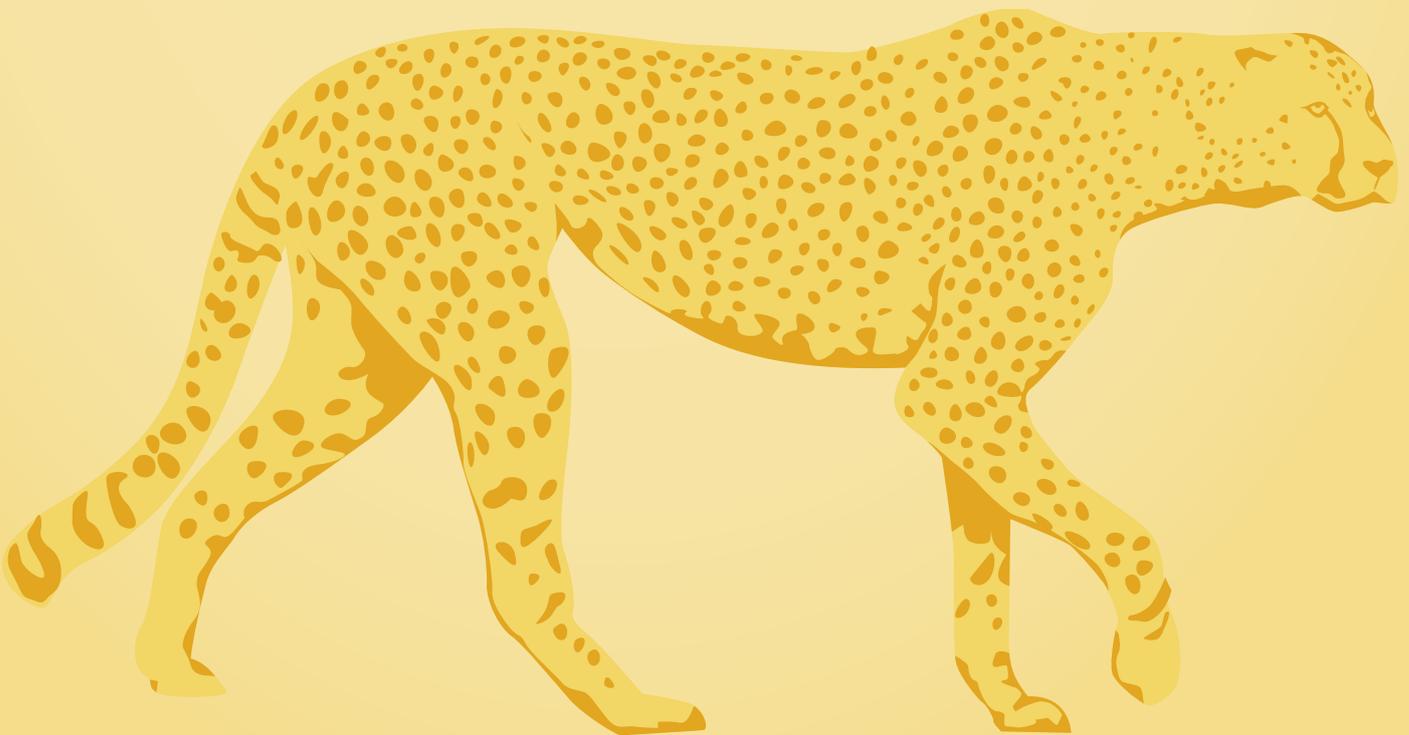
Born and bred animals are a great allurements of every Zoo. It is quite strange that such rarities as Borneo orang-utan, Red panda **(Picture 09)**, Malaysian bear or Amur leopard babies did not manage to significantly influence the visit rate.

At the conclusion we are about to say that increase of visit rate is closely connected with satiation of other needs of visitors – car parks capacity, likeable entrance with prompt execution, quality of alimentation, sufficiency of rest areas, active entertainment for children, convenience of roads, further variegations of a tour and even the number of benches and bins. Superior service is the reason why satisfied customers will return to the Zoo.





**Personal
staff**



PERSONAL STAFF

Executive management:

Tomáš KRAUS, M.Sc. - Director

Jana ČERNÁ - Vicedirector, Economist

Věra VRABCOVÁ, M.Sc. - Head of the Educational and Promotional Department

Jiří HANZLÍK - Head of the Technical Department

Pavel PALIČKA - Head of the Zoological Department

Specialist employees:

Václav POŽIVIL, D.V.M. - Veterinary

Petra PADALÍKOVÁ, M.Sc. - Zoologist

Pavel KRÁL, M.Sc. - Zoologist

Jan LANDA, M.Sc. - Zoologist

Tereza LIMBURSKÁ, B.Sc. - Marketing Specialist

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 - 7

Technical Department - 15

Educational and Promotional Department - 2

Totals on 31st December 2006 - 60

**Provider
information**



PROVIDER INFORMATION

Ústí nad Labem Zoological Garden

Drážďanská 23
400 07 Ústí nad Labem
Czech Republic

Form of the status:	Allowance organization
Identification number:	081582
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Phone:	+ 420 475 503 354
Phone, fax:	+ 420 475 503 421
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Internet:	www.zoousti.cz, www.choboti.cz
Name:	Zoologická zahrada Ústí nad Labem, příspě. org.
Seat:	Drážďanská 23, 400 07 Ústí nad Labem, Česká republika

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

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

