



Management of the Animal Collection at Colchester Zoo

Student Pack

This pack is aimed at people who require in depth information for course work, homework and may also be of general interest to anyone. It can also support learning during a visit to Colchester Zoo.

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Zoological Memberships

Colchester Zoo, and many zoos in the U.K., are members of national and international groups. Below are some of the associations Colchester Zoo is a member of. These groups coordinate conservation work, education, research and breeding programmes, as well as promote high standards of animal care and welfare.



BIAZA is a conservation, education and scientific wildlife charity, that ensure the principles and practices of animal management are practiced at a high standard. Also aids in increasing knowledge within the zoological community.

<http://www.biaza.org.uk/>



EAZA coordinate conservation work and breeding programmes across Europe. Also aids in increasing knowledge within the zoological community.

<http://www.eaza.net/>



WAZA provide leadership and support for zoos, aquariums, and partner organisations of the world in animal care and welfare, conservation of biodiversity, environmental education and global sustainability.

<http://www.waza.org/en/site/home>

Roles of Zoos in the 21st Century

Zoos are now more than just a good day out to see animals, they have a role to play in education, conservation and research.

There are over seven billion people on the planet and 1 in 10 of those people will visit a zoo or an aquarium. This gives zoos an opportunity to help and improve people's understanding of the world, as well as provide support for conservation work.

Colchester Zoo, like other zoos, has four roles:

- A place for recreation
- A place for conservation
- A place for education
- A place for research



Recreation: A day at the zoo should be enjoyable as many zoos, including Colchester Zoo, rely on people visiting as a source of income. Furthermore, visitors who enjoy their day will spread the word to others thus increasing the amount of people who can be educated and providing more funds to support conservation.



Conservation: Zoos are ideally placed to develop and lead their own conservation programmes in the wild or support lesser known projects by providing them with a platform to promote their work. Additionally many zoos are active members of breeding programmes. Zoos work to conserve species on their own doorsteps, as well as across the world.



Education: Zoos are able to raise awareness of human impact on the world and improve understanding. This can be done through signage, keeper talks as well as providing school educational trips to help studies. It is also a legal requirement in the U.K. to provide educational opportunities for visitors.



Research: Zoos offer opportunities to aid scientists in gaining close and easy access to animals that would be very hard to observe in the wild. Also students are able to complete research papers to aid their studies.

Collection Planning

Many animals are now kept in captivity not only because they are threatened, but also to ensure we have a genetically viable population in case species go extinct in the wild. EAZA (European Association of Zoos and Aquarium) has Regional Collection Plans to help decide which zoos should house which animals; and as well as which of these species should be placed onto a breeding programme. To decide which zoos should be doing what, the following factors are addressed:

The status of the species in the wild

Species that critically endangered or have a low population number may be given a higher priority over an animal that already has several successful breeding groups in captivity.

Can they be managed?

It is important that the space available in all zoos in the region is assessed, as this will influence numbers of animals kept or if kept at all. Some animals require a large amount of space (i.e. elephants), whereas other need little (i.e. insects). Also, zoos will have to be able to have the finances to keep the species long term.

Husbandry expertise

The keeping staff need to have the knowledge to ensure the health and welfare of species is maintained. To do this staff can go to other zoos to gain experience as well as being given bachelor groups of that species before having a breeding group. If it is not possible for staff to gain experience, that may affect if the zoos take on a certain species.

The educational value of the species

Species which have an interesting story or are of educational value may be factored into the decision to kept a certain species in regional collections.

What are other regions doing?

If another region already has a successful breeding programme, then there may be no need to expand this into Europe. Valuable space can then be given to those species that do not have a successful breeding programme in place or to allow breeding programmes to expand and thus improve them.

The individual zoos also have an Institutional Collection Plan. This follows the Regional Collection Plans of EAZA, but also provides an overview of all the species kept at the zoo, as well as highlighting their role, i.e. the rationale for keeping them in the collection, and finally it is used to help plan for the collection's future.

Animal Categories

All U.K. zoos put animals in different categories in accordance with the level of safety and experience required to work with and around the animal. There are three categories, 1, 2, and 3.

Category 1

Great apes and large carnivores (chimpanzees, tigers, Mandrills, Hyenas) in this category must be separated from ALL staff at ALL times.

For great apes and large carnivores, locks, slides, doors and location of animals must always be double checked by a combination of at least a Senior Keeper and a Qualified keeper. At least one person carrying out the lock checking must have a thorough working knowledge of the enclosure.



Category 2

Qualified keepers and above may work alone with certain species in this category to perform daily tasks and feeding. For some of the species they **MUST BE** accompanied by at least another Qualified keeper.

Certain species in this category are best managed by separating them from the keeper when there are more than two animals present.



Category 3

Apprentice keepers and above may work with species in this category alone to perform daily tasks and feeding. If at apprentice level when under the instruction of a Qualified keeper or above.



Managing Category 1 Species

As previously discussed on page 5, keepers are separated from category 1 at all times. However they must receive the same level of care as those species where contact is permissible.

The way this is achieved, whilst still maintaining the safety of the keeper, is through enclosure design.

The enclosures have separate areas that can be secured, allowing keepers to clean the enclosure in stages, being able to move the animal around them as necessary.



The giraffe house (pictured left), allows the giraffe to be separated from parts of the house to allow cleaning and placement of food.

This is important if the giraffe are unable to go outside due to adverse weather conditions or if their outside areas undergo maintenance.

Enclosures also have training walls to allow training to take place to conduct health checks on feet, ears, eyes and in many cases teeth and gums and other hard to see areas. The training walls allow the keepers to be close to the animal but safe as the mesh prevents the animal gaining any access to the keeper. Crush cages, also known as chutes, further allow the keepers to train the animal and have close up access to them whilst maintaining a safety barrier.



The Chute at the Hyena enclosure (pictured left) is used to administer injections and conduct close up visual health checks.

The training wall at the sun bear enclosure (pictured right) allows a range of health checks to take place, including ultra-sound examinations. There are also built in weighing scales under the platform in front of the training wall which allows regular accurate weigh ins.



Veterinary Facilities

Colchester Zoo has no resident vet or vet nurse. The vets that Colchester Zoo mainly use come out to visit the Zoo from the International Zoo Veterinary Group (IZVG). These vets are highly trained in exotic wildlife medicine and are able to carry out a wide variety of different operations, from spaying big cats to dentals on primates. They undertake these operations in our on-site veterinary room.

Animals such as the rhino, giraffe, orangutan and elephant, are too large to be operated on in the veterinary room, in these cases, the enclosures are designed to allow operations to be conducted.

In addition to this, regardless of whether there are any operations that need performing, one of the IZVG vets will visit once every two weeks to do a 'walk around' the zoo to check on the animals and make sure that they are all healthy.

For more information on the IZVG please use this link: <http://www.izvg.co.uk/>

Zoo staff are able to contact the IZVG at any time for advice and support and, in emergencies, local vets can come to the zoo or the zoo animal can go to the vets, depending on the size of the animal.

Below from left to right are photos of the veterinary room, a sloth sedated and prepped for a dental surgery and a smooth coated otter sedated for microchipping and full health check.



Below from left to right are photos of an orangutan having dental surgery in the enclosure and an elephant having surgery on the one of the tusks in the enclosure.



Preventative Care

Preventative care is vital to any zoological collection, as prevention is better than cure, especially as many animals can mask signs of illness.

Prevention can include the correct dietary provision and supplements when required. When food is stored certain nutrients (vitamins and minerals) are lost, and even with meat the defrosting can result in loss of nutrients. In order to overcome this, supplements are used.

The supplements used vary amongst species and come in either powder, liquid or tablet form.

Below are just some of the supplements used at Colchester Zoo:

- **Aqua vitamin tablets:** used to replace nutrients lost from fish.
- **Vionate powder:** used to replace nutrients lost from fruit and vegetables.
- **Carnivore supplement powder:** used with mainly the canine species to replace nutrients lost from meat.
- **Feline carnivore calcium powder:** used with the meat given to the big cats.
- **Nutrobal powder:** used to replace nutrients lost from fruit and vegetables for reptiles and some birds species, such as the Victoria crowned pigeon.
- **Biotin powder:** mineral supplement used with a number of hoof stock animals, such as giraffe
- **Hoof supplement powder:** used to maintain good hoof and foot condition. Used on the red river hogs
- **Vitamin E supplement liquid:** used to maintain good skin condition. Used on the white rhino.
- Supplements are given in food with some given daily, others weekly, with amounts varying depending on the species as well as the individual needs.

Many animals are fed complete/concentrate food that are specially formulated for that species.

Examples of some of the feeds are:

- Rhino pellets are a complete feed for the white rhinos
- Primate pellets for small to medium primates
- Macropod pellets are for the wallabies
- Trio-munch is used for small primates
- Marmoset gum for marmosets and tamarins
- Flamingo maintenance pellets for flamingos

Most of these foods are created and produced by Mazuri Zoo Foods Ltd. Find out more information on zoo animal feeds at: <http://www.mazurizoofoods.com/>

Fruit and vegetables are also used in combination with the pellets to ensure a balanced and varied diet and every animal has a diet sheet. These diet sheets state which food items are given and which are not, along with quantities, frequency and methods of giving the food. Supplements are also stated as well as how the food is prepared. The pictures on the right show food that has been prepared using both the complete food and fruit and vegetables. Please note the silver dish is the container for the food, not how the food will be given to the animals.



Preventative Care

Colchester Zoo has a vaccination and a worming protocol in place. Animals are also screened for pathogens and parasites and this varies amongst species, for example, giraffes, llamas and lemurs are screened for E Coli, Cryptosporidia, Salmonella and Campylobacter. Macaws are screened for Psittacosis as well.

There are also quarantine protocols in places in the event of an outbreak. Measures include how to isolate an enclosure or area of the zoo, which disinfectants are to be used and the bio-security that is put in place.

Vaccinations are done annually, with boosters if required. Some species only require one vaccination and other species have multiple vaccinations. The list below is some of the pathogens/diseases that are vaccinated against, with some examples of which animal would get the vaccination:

- **Tetanus** (elephants)
- **Clostridia** (goats, sheep, llama, alpaca and reindeer)
- **Orf** (Cameroon sheep and Somali fat-tailed sheep)
- **Feline infectious enteritis** (all cat species)
- **Avian malaria** (Humboldt's penguins)
- **Myxomatosis** (rabbits, twice a year)

There are also animal observation and monitoring protocols in place at Colchester Zoo. These protocols include what staff training is needed to ensure proper animal observations take place, as well as how observations are recorded. All keepers complete daily reports on all the animals on an individual basis.

These reports are sent to the curators and are entered onto an international database called the Zoological Information Management System, which is looked at further on page 12.

The information provided on the reports can be used by vets to aid in assessing and diagnosing an animal and allows for the continuous assessment of the animal's welfare and care.

There are also procedures in places in the event of any concerns towards an animal's health and well being. This ensures the animal is seen and assessed as soon as possible by the relevant staff.

Preventative Care

Many animals at Colchester Zoo are trained using a reward based system known as positive reinforcement. The animal will be asked to perform a behaviour and will be rewarded, usually with food, when the behaviour is done.

Training is done to make the management of the animal less stressful and to reduce the need for more invasive management. For example, if an animal needs to move enclosures, rather than having to catch the animal with a net or sedating it, it can be trained to walk into the transport crate.

Training also makes health checks easier to perform. Training the animal to show their teeth or paws means they won't have to be sedated for a simple check up. Animals can also be trained to accept injections for vaccines.

The process of training keeps the animal focused and provides the type of mental stimulation that they may lack due to being in a safe captive environment.

Training can be used to encourage natural behaviours such as porpoising in sealions, which is performed when evading a predator in the wild; in captivity there is no need to perform this behaviour, however it is a very good form of exercise.



An Amur leopard having its heart listened to, while conscious



A gelada baboon being trained to touch the yellow target to get in position for close up health check



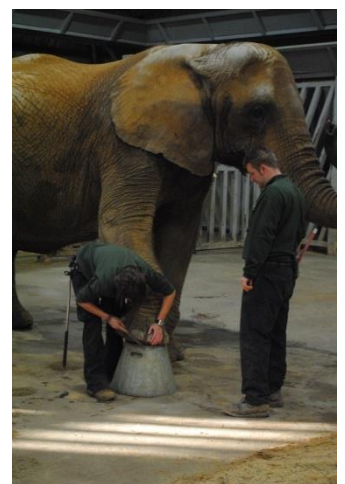
A mandrill opening its mouth to allow a visual inspection of the teeth and cheek pouches



A lion being trained to touch the yellow ball with its nose, to allow the pads of the paws to be seen



A sun bear, being trained to have an ultrasound, to better monitor future pregnancies



An elephant trained to present her foot to allow foot care, such as nail filing

Animal Restraint

Restraint refers to reducing or preventing movement and comes in two forms, physical and chemical. With regards to animals there are a number of reasons why an animal may need to be restrained. These include but are not limited to, health checks, moving location, vaccinations, data collection, recapture and health care (i.e. foot care).

Before any restraint takes place, the following needs to be considered.

- **The goals** – Why is this animal being restrained?
- **The animals behavioural and physical characteristics** – How many points of attack does the animal have? Are they naturally placid? Do they climb? Etc.
- **The conditions and location** - How much space is there? Is it on show to the visitors? What safe areas are there? What furniture is in the enclosure?
- **The skill of the handler(s)** – What knowledge do they have? How much experience?
- **The availability of equipment** – Pre check what is needed. Is it in working order? Can it be used?

There are also several factors that need to be considered.

- **It should be done quickly** - Utilising the minimum number of personnel that are required to safely and efficiently perform the task and ensure there are experienced staff.
- **Darkened boxes or blindfolds** - Alleviate stress and subdue animals.
- **Consider the time of year / season** –For example anaesthetics can make it harder to control temperature. Which means counter measures are needed if using on a hot day to stop over heating. Is it breeding season? This may result in males being more aggressive.

Furthermore, there are some factors to remember, such as avoid restraining pregnant animals if possible and being aware of group behaviours. If the species is a social species, it is easy to cause excess stress on the whole group even if only one individual needs to be restrained. This is due to the fact that all members of the group will possibly experience the restraint process. This can be reduced through enclosure design and management by allowing the keepers to separate individuals quickly and easily, thus reducing the number exposed to the restraint.

Even if the goal is to restrain and catch up all individuals, for health checks for example, it is important to reduce stress as much as possible. An effective way this can be done is by separating the group into smaller groups. This in turn makes it easier for the keepers to restrain and catch them, making the process much quicker. By creating smaller groups the keepers reduce the number of individuals exposed to the restraint and catch up.

For example if there is a flock of 30 flamingos, and they are not separated into small groups, each flamingo is exposed to 30 catch ups, where as if they are separated into groups of 5 individuals they are only exposed to 5 catch ups, greatly reducing the possible stress experienced.

Animal Restraint - Physical Restraint

This form of restraint does not involve the use of any chemicals and can be done using a variety of equipment.

Nets

Can be used with fish and birds as well as small mammals. The holes in the net should be small enough to prevent escape and from getting limbs caught that could result in injury. Can also be used to extend a persons reach making it effective to use as a barrier to corral animals and move them to a more suitable location to be restrained.

Hoods

Used with a number of birds of prey. Birds are calmer in low light, and for birds of prey, the hood prevents the bird from seeing potential distractions that may lead to them trying to fly off, i.e. other birds.

Snake Hooks

Used when handling venomous snakes, to allow the handler to keep the head away or control the head of the snake to allow health checks, taking venom samples or administer medication.

Crush cages / chutes

Often built into the enclosure, these allow keepers to get up close to large and dangerous species such as big cats. Animals are often trained to be shut in and present certain body parts for injections as an example.

Hand restraint is also a form of physical restraint. When restraining by hand there are some points to consider.

- **Support the whole animal** - If the animal is supported it will struggle less and be calmer.
- **The body of the handler is used** – This makes supporting the whole animal easier. For some species, two people may be needed.
- **Secure their head** – Reduces the risk of biting.
- **Secure tails and limbs** - Helps to prevent injury to keeper and animal
- **Be confident** - If the handler isn't confident the process can take longer and result in more stress to the animal, but comes with practice.
- **Have an experienced handler involved** – It is important to have one or more people who are experienced to make the process as quick as possible but also to pass on skills and support to new people.

There are pros and cons to physical restraint, these are listed below.

Pros	Cons
Quick	More people needed
Reduce risk of medical complication	Increased risk of injury to animal and people
Minimal equipment	Increased stress

Animal Restraint - Chemical Restraint

This form of restraint uses chemicals to allow keepers to interact with the species. Can either be delivered through injection or with a dart.

Due to the use of potential fatal dosages to humans, there are a number of key points to consider.

Only essential people nearby – This also means no visitors in the area

The area should have few obstacles – Best to have the animal in a smaller space or remove certain furniture, such as ropes

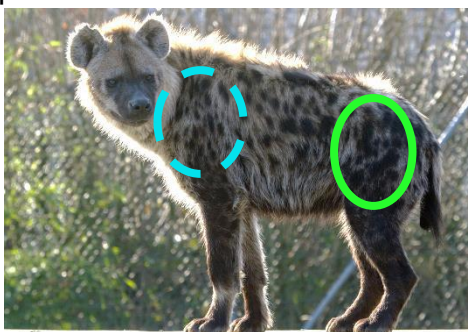
Bodies of water should be drained – The anaesthetic is not instant, pools are a drowning risk to animals going under and under anaesthetic. If impractical to drain, the animal should be moved to an area of no water.

Avoid darting animals at height – Falling can result in severe injury

Dosage based on: age, body weight, and health – Having accurate weights of the animals aids greatly to reduce over or under dosing an animal

Work quickly – The longer the animal is sedated the greater the risk of complications. The anaesthetic will also only be effective for a short time.

Where to dart? The best place to dart an animal is the top of the back leg or rump area, as indicated by the green solid line circle on the picture below. If that is not possible due to the position of the animal, the top of the front leg leading to the neck, as indicated by the blue dash circle, is an acceptable second option.



When darting an animal, rather than injecting an animal there are some key points to remember.

- **Wind affects the flight of darts** – Best to dart indoors or on calm days.
- **Darts have a short range** – Darts don't move as quick as bullets and are heavier.
- **The dart may not penetrate the skin** - If the force of the dart isn't strong enough, the dart may fail to discharge its contents.
- **Separate individuals from the group** – Prevents accidental darting of the wrong animals.
- **Area should be as quiet as possible** – Reduces the amount of stimuli which can aid in a quicker reaction to the anaesthetic

There are pros and cons to chemical restraint, these are listed below.

Pros	Cons
Less likely to have injuries	Longer prep and recovery time
Reduce stress	Special training needed
Fewer people needed	Risk of complications

It is important to remember, that if the animal has a lot of adrenaline due to stress, anaesthetics will take longer to work and in some cases not work at all.

Zoological Information Management System

The Zoological Information Management System, which is more commonly referred to as ZIMS, is a real-time computer database used by over a thousand zoos and aquariums across 90 countries. ZIMS is operated by Species360 (formally known as the International Species Inventory System) which is an international non-profit organisation that maintains online databases of animals in captivity. At present there are 21,000 species, with records for 6.8 million animals and 74 million veterinary records, currently on the database.

The aim of the database is to aid in regional and global animal management and conservation goals.

Each individual animal is recorded on ZIMS detailing birth/hatch date, sex, place of birth/hatching, identification numbers and names. Deaths are also recorded including reason for death as well. There is also Medical ZIMS (formally known as MedArks) which holds medical history, such as any medications and operations.

Zoos and aquariums that are on these databases are able to view animal records from other zoos and aquariums. This allows zoos to look up medical history of new animals easily and quickly and allows structured collection planning to maintain effective management of animals. It also allows animals to be tracked if they move to new collections throughout their lives as well as record and monitor family history to help in preventing inbreeding.

There is also an Available and Wanted List. This is a list of animals that are able to transfer to new zoos and aquariums to breed as part of breeding programmes.

For further information please use the link to Species360 website: <https://www.species360.org/>



Further Staff Training

Animal keepers can have a range of qualifications, such as a degree in a number of animal science subjects such as animal welfare, animal behaviour, conservation and zoology. Other animal keepers have college level qualifications in animal care and animal management. Some animal keepers have long term practical experience in either the field, working in conservation centres or with animals in general. In most cases an animal keeper will have a mixture of the three.

There are a number of training courses available to staff, ranging from sign language and customer care to the safe use of veterinary medicines and the safe use of chainsaws. First aid training, as well as diving qualifications, are also offered to staff and all training courses are supported by the zoo.

One of the most recognisable qualifications animal keepers can get in the U.K. is Thein Management of Zoos and Aquariums Animals (DMZAA). This is a job specific, level 3 course offered to all animal keepers.

DMZAA is a two year course, which is delivered by distance learning. The course cover subjects relevant to modern zoos and aquariums such as research methods, education, conservation, enclosure design, breeding, nutrition, animal health and horticulture. The course is designed to be completed by people already working in a zoo or an aquarium.

When a new animal is due to join the zoo and there is minimal experience with that species, keepers will be sent to a zoo which has experience to learn and train with those keepers and animals.

Through BIAZA, EAZA and WAZA there are a number of workshops and conferences which are offered to staff. These include zoo horticulture conferences, research conferences and education conferences There are species specific workshops and conferences, as well as specific day courses run through out the year. A list of conferences and workshops can be found on the BIAZA, EAZA and WAZA websites.

The BIAZA website has a careers page with additional information. Please use this link to find this page: <https://biaza.org.uk/training-courses>

Diets Sheets

Colchester Zoo has set diet sheets for each species. This ensure all keepers know what the animal can and cannot eat as well as their feeding schedule. The diet sheets also state what supplements they may need.

The following section have all the current diet sheets for all the species at the Zoo as of February 2022.



COLCHESTER ZOO DIET SHEET



SPECIES	African Lion (<i>Panthera leo</i>)
NUMBER OF ANIMALS AND AGES IN GROUP	1.0 Bailey 14yrs

FOOD ITEM	QUANTITY/WEIGHT	FREQUENCY
Horse	30kg	5 days a week
Duck		
Heart		
Chicken		
Beef		
Zoo livestock		
Bones		When available as enrichment
SUPPLEMENTS/ADDITIONS:		
Mazuri feline powder	4 x 15ml scoop	Every feed
Glucosamine	5g	Daily

PREPARATION:

- Fed 5 out of 7 days a week
- Have trialled 1 kg rewards with both lions when they come inside for the last 3 months. Keepers happy with progress and Bailey does now come over for it in the house 60% of the time. Will now reduce this to 500g as 1kg chunks do not fit through the bars anyway.
- Overall quantity varies depending on his weight, in the summer he will have around 24kg a week, in the winter we tend to increase this to 30kg per week. Altering when needed.
- Quantities will vary for each feed and total 30kg over the course of a week.
- Horse on and off the bone with hair makes up the largest part of their diet. Chicken is fed weekly and heart when available. Beef and duck are also fed when available. Zoo livestock can occasionally be fed out when a suitable animal is humanely euthanised and has not been given medication.
- Fed differently each day – boxes, bags, clothing, hang from posts, hide in bushes/pool etc.
- Try to feed at different times to keep them motivated to move.

FEEDING REGIME

Fed varied amounts at different times each day.

Training and Shadows

Fillet, ribs, heart and chicken wings are offered in house and by the new meshed doors at the top area of the outside enclosure – used for training and experiences

COLCHESTER ZOO DIET SHEET



SPECIES	African Lion (<i>Panthera leo</i>)
NUMBER OF ANIMALS AND AGES IN GROUP	0.1 Naja, 17yrs

FOOD ITEM	QUANTITY/WEIGHT (PER GROUP)	FREQUENCY
Horse	13kg	5 days a week
Duck		
Heart		
Chicken		
Beef		
Zoo livestock		
Bones		When available as enrichment
SUPPLEMENTS/ADDITIONS:		
Mazuri feline powder	4 x 15ml scoop	Every feed

PREPARATION:

- Fed 5 out of 7 days a week and to be reviewed in 1 month (September)
- To trial 1 kg rewards with both lions when they come inside over the next month to see if this increases the likelihood of them coming inside
- Quantities will vary for each feed and will total 13kg over the course of a week.
- Horse on and off the bone with hair makes up the largest part of their diet. Chicken is fed weekly and heart when available. Beef and duck are also fed when available. Zoo livestock can occasionally be fed out when a suitable animal is humanely euthanised and has not been given medication.
- Fed differently each day – boxes, bags, clothing, hang from posts, hide in bushes/pool etc.
- Try to feed at different times to keep them motivated to move.

FEEDING REGIME

Fed varied amounts at different times.

Training and Shadows

Fillet, ribs, heart and chicken wings are offered in house and by the new meshed doors at the top area of the outside enclosure – used for training and experiences



COLCHESTER ZOO DIET SHEET



SPECIES	Amur Leopard (<i>Panthera pardus orientalis</i>)
NUMBER OF ANIMALS AND AGES IN GROUP	0:1 Adult Esra 5 years old

FOOD ITEM	QUANTITY/WEIGHT	FREQUENCY
Horse fillet	2kg	1 day a week
Horse on the bone (ribs/shoulder)	1.5kg (increase when on bone)	2 days a week
Rabbit	1 or 2 (size dependent)	1 day a week
Duck	1	1 day a week
Deer	1kg	2 times a week
Chicken	1kg	1 day a week to replace rabbit
SUPPLEMENTS/ADDITIONS:		
Mazuri Feline supplement	10g	Daily

PREPARATION:

Daily amounts and cuts of meat given to Esra depends on what meat rota used that week. Esra's overall weekly amount of food is 8kg

The meat rota is designed to add variability, there are 5 meat rotas keeper used they change each week

FEEDING REGIME:

Chunks of meat are offered to Lena through the mesh door, a bell is rung and once she comes inside she gets a pieces of meat as a reward. Main feed to go outside, outside cleaned daily.

No starve days given

FURTHER COMMENTS:

- Beef is only fed if there is no horse due to the risk of BSE in beef. If beef is fed, legs are normally used.
MEAT AROUND THE SPINE MUST BE AVOIDED
- BSE or Bovine Spongiform encephalopathy is a neurodegenerative disease. Today's risk of contracting BSE (FSE in fields) is slight to almost zero in the UK but it makes sense to avoid using cattle meat as a feed to rare carnivores and/or EAZA programme species such as Amur Tigers and Amur Leopards, but others too. The disease is typically localised in the brain and spinal cord, so as these are removed during butchering, the cattle meat should be "clean" of BSE, but there is always the risk of the spinal cord braking and contaminating the meat. It is a low risk currently.

COLCHESTER ZOO DIET SHEET



SPECIES	Amur Leopard (<i>Panthera pardus orientalis</i>)
NUMBER OF ANIMALS AND AGES IN GROUP	0:1 Adult Lena 2 years old

FOOD ITEM	QUANTITY/WEIGHT	FREQUENCY
Horse fillet	1kg	2 day a week
Horse on the bone (ribs/shoulder)	2.5kg (increase when on bone)	2 days a week
Rabbit	1 or 2 (size dependent)	1 day a week
Duck	1	1 day a week (when available)
Deer	1kg	2 times a week
Chicken	1kg	1 day a week to replace rabbit
SUPPLEMENTS/ADDITIONS:		
Mazuri Feline supplement	10g	Daily

PREPARATION:

Daily amounts and cuts of meat given to Lena depends on what meat rota used that week. Lena's overall weekly amount of food is 8.5kg

The meat rota is designed to add variability, there are 5 meat rotas keeper used they change each week

FEEDING REGIME:

Chunks of meat are offered to Lena through the mesh door, a bell is rung and once she comes inside she gets a pieces of meat as a reward. Main feed to go outside, outside cleaned daily.

No starve days given



COLCHESTER ZOO DIET SHEET



SPECIES	Amur Leopard (<i>Panthera pardus orientalis</i>)
NUMBER OF ANIMALS AND AGES IN GROUP	1.0 Crispin 5 years old

FOOD ITEM	QUANTITY/WEIGHT	FREQUENCY
Horse	22kg	5 days a week
Rabbit		
Chicken		
Deer		
Duck		
Zoo livestock		
SUPPLEMENTS/ADDITIONS:		Daily
Mazuri Feline supplement	10g	

PREPARATION:

Fed 5 days a week, still offering reward meat on starve days.

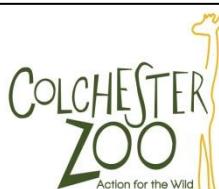
Feeds vary in sizes and times change each day for variation. Feeds are not made too large as he has a tendency to leave large quantities of it when they are above 7kg.

FEEDING REGIME:

- Horse or beef on the bone, hung up or hidden in boxes. Time changes daily to ensure he doesn't get use to a routine.
- Training chunks given in house or in the tunnel area
- Meat on the bone cut and sliced to appropriate weights
- Rabbit fed whole
- Occasionally scatter feeds of horse or beef chunks
- Chicken kept whole or given as scatter

FURTHER COMMENTS:

- Beef is only fed if there is no horse due to the risk of BSE in beef. If beef is fed, legs are normally used.
MEAT AROUND THE SPINE MUST BE AVOIDED
- BSE or Bovine Spongiform encephalopathy is a neurodegenerative disease. Today's risk of contracting BSE (FSE in fields) is slight to almost zero in the UK but it makes sense to avoid using cattle meat as a feed to rare carnivores and/or EAZA programme species such as Amur Tigers and Amur Leopards, but others too. The disease is typically localised in the brain and spinal cord, so as these are removed during butchering, the cattle meat should be "clean" of BSE, but there is always the risk of the spinal cord braking and contaminating the meat. It is a low risk currently.
- Not keen on deer when fed out so to be fed as last resort



COLCHESTER ZOO DIET SHEET



SPECIES	Asian Short-clawed Otter (<i>Aonyx cinerea</i>)
NUMBER OF ANIMALS AND AGES IN GROUP	2.4.3 Ravi 13 years old and Summer 2 years, Rosie, River, Sally, Sprout 1 year, 3 pups born 21/09/21

FOOD ITEM	QUANTITY/WEIGHT (PER GROUP)	FREQUENCY
Roach (fresh water)	1.6kg	Daily
Sprat (oily- salt water)	400g	Daily
Cray fish	500g	Alternating Daily
Mussels		
Razor clams		
Crab		
Mealworms/crickets	120g	Weekly
Cooked eggs	1 each	Once every two weeks
Prawns	120g	When available
Salmon	Small piece each (20g)	
Tuna	Small piece each (20g)	
SUPPLEMENTS/ADDITIONS:		
Aquaminit	1 tablet each	Daily

PREPARATION:

Roach is prepared by Tiger Section – collected daily from their food prep area in the smooth coated otter kitchen, tubs are labelled.

Crustaceans are kept in the freezer in the main kitchen and ordered in from sealion section when needed (marine nutrition). Sealions order monthly at times so allow plenty of time to order it in. some items may not always be in stock so have back up items in reserve in case this occurs.

Sprat is kept at sealions so collect boxes and again store in freezer in main kitchen. Let them know when collecting a box but it is accessible on a gold key

COLCHESTER ZOO DIET SHEET



SPECIES	Binturong (<i>Arctictis binturong</i>)
NUMBER OF ANIMALS AND AGES IN GROUP	0.1 Cecilka 6 years old

FOOD ITEM	QUANTITY/WEIGHT	FREQUENCY
Vegetables (*see notes) (mostly carrot)	250g	Daily
Apple	200g	
Fruits (*see notes)	200g	
Pepper	100g	
Mazuri Zoo A pellets	150g	
Boiled egg	2	Twice weekly
Gerbil or Hamster	2	
Day old chick- de-yolked	2	
Back Rabbit leg	1	Weekly
Heart	100g	On occasion when available
SUPPLEMENTS/ADDITIONS:		
Vionate	1 teaspoon sprinkle on food	Daily

PREPARATION:

- Zoo A pellets (occasionally will refuse to eat the dry pellet so they can be soaked in a little water overnight.)
- Meat is prepared by the keeper preparing the meat for the carnivores that day.
- Vegetables can be steamed, particularly if feeding harder vegetables like swede.
- Food is weighed out at 900g per animal without meat items.

FEEDING REGIME:

3 feeds daily- fruit is split into 3 feeds

8am, 1pm, 3pm

Meat can be fed at any feed



COLCHESTER ZOO DIET SHEET



SPECIES	Fennec Fox (<i>Vulpes zerda</i>)
NUMBER OF ANIMALS AND AGES IN GROUP	1.1 Otis 3 years old Sammy 9 years old

FOOD ITEM	QUANTITY/WEIGHT (PER GROUP)	FREQUENCY
Day old chick (de yoked)	2	Daily
Boiled egg		
Diced chicken	6 small chunks each	
Diced rabbit		
Small mouse	4	Daily
Mealworms/crickets/locusts	Small handful each	
Horse heart	6 small chunks each	Occasionally
Diced deer		
Fruit and vegetables *(look at further comments)	50g fruit 50g vegetable	4 times a week
SUPPLEMENTS/ADDITIONS:		
Carnivore powder	Sprinkle/pinch	Twice Daily

PREPARATION:

Mice offered whole can break up to occupy male Otis to allow Sammy more time to feed

Chicks must be **de-yoked** and can be fed whole or broken up

Chicken, deer and rabbit fillet only- no bones diced into small cubes

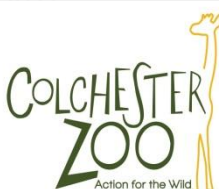
FEEDING REGIME:

4 feeds 4 days each week when fruit and veg are fed and 3 feeds 3 times a week on non-fruit and veg days

8am 12pm 4pm. Food usually scattered in enclosure, not on sand

FURTHER COMMENTS:

- Chicks are **de yoked** as yolk is high in cholesterol
- Fruit (50g) and vegetables (50g) can including but not limited to; carrot, parsnip, swede, butternut squash, banana, apple, grapes, strawberries, melon, berries fed on mon, wed, fri, sun
- Male is more confident than female so he is fed and kept near the door so Sammy can finish her food without him chasing her off



COLCHESTER ZOO DIET SHEET



SPECIES	Giant Anteater (<i>Myrmecophaga tridactyla</i>)
NUMBER OF ANIMALS AND AGES IN GROUP	1.1 Adults Gilberto 17 years old and Furai 15 years old

FOOD ITEM	QUANTITY/WEIGHT (PER GROUP)	FREQUENCY
Mazuri Termant (dry)	See feeding regime	Daily
Mealworms	50g each	Every other day
Avocado	½	Wednesday and Sunday
Crickets	10 each	Alternated with the mealworms
SUPPLEMENTS/ADDITIONS:		
Milk Thistle (female only)	½ tablet	Daily
Hokamix (female only)	2 scoops	Daily
Metacam (dog) (female only)	1.5ml mixed with crickets	Daily
glucosamine powder (male only)	1g	Daily
Carprieve (crushed and mixed with yoghurt or avocado) (male only)	90mg	Daily

PREPARATION:

Mazuri Termant is weighed out by keeper and mixed with warm water

A spoon of honey or 30g each of soaked leaf eater pellet can also be put into the bowl for flavour

26g Irish peat moss sieved into each bowl

FAVOURITE ITEMS	DISLIKES AND DON'T FEED
Avocado	Yoghurt (female)
Mealworms	
Crickets	
Citrus	
Porridge/natural yoghurt (male)	



COLCHESTER ZOO DIET SHEET



SPECIES	Lion-tailed Macaque (<i>Macaca silenus</i>)
NUMBER OF ANIMALS AND AGES IN GROUP	2.1 Adult Connor 21 years old, Arthur 21 years old and Pertina 26 years old

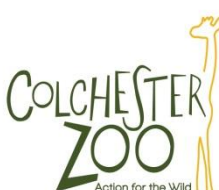
FOOD ITEM	QUANTITY/WEIGHT (PER GROUP)	FREQUENCY
Root vegetables/leafy greens/brassicas (*See notes)	1.2kg	Daily
Mazuri Leaf eater pellets	120g	
Mazuri old world primate pellets	120g	
Sunflower seeds	80g	Twice weekly
Boiled eggs	1 each	
Mealworms	80g	
Crickets	40g	Once a week
locust	2 each	
Raisins	60g	
Nuts	30g	
Cooked Potato	120g	
Fat free yogurt	1 small pot	Once every 2 weeks
SUPPLEMENTS/ADDITIONS:		
Dog Metacam (female Pertina)	0.5ml	Daily (banana)
Fortekor (male Connor)	5mg	Daily (banana)
Dog Metacam (male Arthur)	0.65ml	Daily (banana)

PREPARATION:

1 food bowl weighed at 1.2kg.

Root vegetables are steamed twice a week to give them a change from raw vegetables (no longer than 10mins)

FAVOURITE ITEMS	DISLIKES AND DON'T FEED
Cooked vegetables Tomato, leek Raisin, insects and nuts	On a vegetable diet only. Can have fruit as enrichment or medication



COLCHESTER ZOO DIET SHEET



SPECIES	Pileated Gibbon (<i>Hylobates pileatus</i>)
NUMBER OF ANIMALS AND AGES IN GROUP	1.1 Lae 15 years old Mali 14 years old

FOOD ITEM	QUANTITY/WEIGHT (PER GROUP)	FREQUENCY
Root vegetables/leafy greens/ brassicas (*See notes)	1.2kg	Daily
Mazuri Leaf eater pellets	80g	
Mazuri old world primate pellets	80g	
Sunflower seeds	20g	Twice weekly
Boiled eggs	1 each	
Mealworms	20g	
Crickets	6 each	
Raisins	40g	Once a week
Nuts	20g	Once a week
Cooked Potatoes	80g	Once a week
Fat free yogurt	2 table spoons	Once every 2 weeks
SUPPLEMENTS/ADDITIONS:		
Prosoluble	2 x 2.5ml scoops on food	Daily

PREPARATION:

1 food bowl weighed at 1.2kg.

Root vegetables are steamed twice a week to give them a change from raw vegetables

FEEDING REGIME:

3 feeds daily

9.30am –Vegetables spread throughout the houses/enrichment

1pm – Scatter feed outside/pellets

4pm – food spread throughout the houses/ enrichment



COLCHESTER ZOO DIET SHEET



SPECIES	Red Panda (<i>Ailurus fulgens</i>)
NUMBER OF ANIMALS AND AGES IN GROUP	1.1 Adults male-12, female-10

FOOD ITEM	QUANTITY/WEIGHT (PER GROUP)	FREQUENCY
Pear	200g	Daily
Apple	200g	
Other soft fruit -primarily grapes, also melon, berries, plum and others in further comments*	200g	
No banana		
Mazuri Leaf eater pellet	100g	
Bamboo	Ad Lib at least 8/10	
SUPPLEMENTS/ADDITIONS:		
Vionate powder	1 teaspoon sprinkle on food	Daily
Mazuri Panda cake	200g mixed with water	

PREPARATION:

Split fruit and pellet into 2 bowls

The fruits must be kept as chunky as possible. Panda cake is mixed with water to form round balls which all pandas will eat.

FEEDING REGIME:

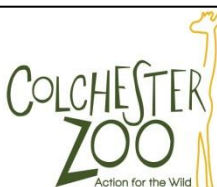
4 feeds daily

Fed at 8am, 3pm

Bamboo given at 11am and 4pm

- The bamboo is stored in a blue with water at the back of the otter corridor

Rest of food on platforms



COLCHESTER ZOO DIET SHEET



SPECIES	Malayan Sun Bear (<i>Helarctos malayanus</i>)
NUMBER OF ANIMALS AND AGES IN GROUP	1.1 (Jo-Jo 15 years and Srey-Ya 14 years)

FOOD ITEM	QUANTITY/WEIGHT (PER GROUP)	FREQUENCY
Apples	500g	Daily
Citrus	300g	
Other fruits: Grapes, melon, kiwi, peach, plum, pineapple, papaya, mango, different berries No banana	1.2kg	
Root vegetables/leafy greens/brassicas (including but not limited to) parsnip, carrot, broccoli, tomato, cabbage, swede, butternut squash, kohlrabi No Leeks – replace with 300g sweet potato if/when available	7kg	
Zoo A pellets	300g	
Leaf eater pellet	300g	
SUPPLEMENTS/ADDITIONS:		
Vionate	Sprinkle on food	Daily
Honey, coconut, fish, raisins, walnuts, peanuts, chestnuts, sunflower seeds (full enrichment feed list at bears)	Small quantities used for enrichment	
Peanuts or raisins	Small quantities for training (25g each)	
Iron tablets	3 tablets each once a day	
Vitamin B	1 tablet each once a day	

PREPARATION:

Prepared by Asia/Panda Section keeper



COLCHESTER ZOO DIET SHEET



SPECIES	<i>Rhyticeros undulates</i> Wreathed Hornbill
NUMBER OF ANIMALS AND AGES IN GROUP	1.1Elvis 1 year, Priscilla 2years old

FOOD ITEM	QUANTITY/WEIGHT (PER GROUP)	FREQUENCY
Soft fruit *See notes	500g	Daily
Nutribird H16 pellets	200g	
Mealworms	20g	Twice weekly
Locusts	2	Weekly
Crickets	4 - 5	Twice weekly
SUPPLEMENTS/ADDITIONS:	Biotin (sprinkle)	Daily
	5mg Calcium Powder	Daily

PREPARATION:

Food items chopped into cube size – same size as the H16 pellet. Her upper mandible is slightly curved to the left, keepers are working on a training programme with her to try and correct it. The size of the food is important so that she can grab the items.

Total amount of food given – 700g (200g pellets & 500g fruit) At least 3 types of fruit to be given daily

*Food items vary depending on what is available from Animal Kitchen

FEEDING REGIME:

3 feeds daily = Summer 2 feeds = Winter

8am & 1pm & 4pm

8am & 1pm

Food is distributed on feeding platforms in both sides of the house. During the Summer months food is put on the outside platform as well. During the Winter all food is made available in the house.



COLCHESTER ZOO DIET SHEET



SPECIES	Barbary Macaque (<i>Macaca Sylvanus</i>)
NUMBER OF ANIMALS AND AGES IN GROUP	0.2.0 Adults

FOOD ITEM	QUANTITY/WEIGHT (PER GROUP)	FREQUENCY
Various vegetables, root veg, brassicas.	1.8kg total, include variety where possible, please limit the amount of their less favoured foods (see table below).	Daily
Soft and hard fruit	430g, include variety where possible, please limit the amount of their less favoured foods (see table below).	
Mazuri primate pellets	150g	
Mealworms	50g approx	Every other day
Raisins	30g approx	Treat as and when
Peanuts/nuts in shells	30g approx	Treat as and when
Sunflower seeds	30g approx	Treat as and when
Eggs	1 each	Once a week
SUPPLEMENTS/ADDITIONS:		
Browse	N/A	Given ad lib when fresh in summer

PREFERRED ITEMS	LESS FAVOURED
Fruits	Citrus
Orange/yellow peppers	Broccoli
Kohl rabi	Cabbage
Cucumber	Chinese Leaf
Spinach	Carrot
Gem lettuce	Parsnip
Nuts	Beetroot
Rice	Courgette
	Butternut squash
	Swede
	Green pepper
	Leeks
	Turnips
	Aubergine
	Runner/green beans

COLCHESTER ZOO DIET SHEET

SPECIES	Blue Duiker (<i>Philantomba monticola</i>)
NUMBER OF ANIMALS AND AGES IN GROUP	2.3

FOOD ITEM	QUANTITY/WEIGHT (PER GROUP)	FREQUENCY
Mixed veg	Veg 1.8kg	Daily
Leafy greens	Leafy greens 500g	
Mazrui Browser maintenance 4mm	100g Per individual	
Fresh browse	Ad lib – 1 small branch	Seasonally
Flake maize	10-20g	As a treat, as and when
Barrel browse	Ad lib	Once a day in winter
Mealworms	20-50g approx	As a treat, as and when
Apple & pear	1 apple or 1 pear	As a treat, as and when

FAVOURITE ITEMS	DISLIKES AND DON'T FEED
Parsnip	Cabbage or Lettuce
Apple	Kale
Pear	Broccoli or Mushroom
	Celery

PREPARATION:

All food chopped small (approx. 1p size)

FEEDING REGIME:

8AM: - ½ of daily pellet allowance

10:30AM: - ½ of daily fruit and veg allowance

4:30PM: -remainder of fruit, veg and pellet

The amount of food eaten varies greatly throughout the year and diet to be adjusted accordingly.

Cooked egg, chicks or mealworms can also be offered.

PRESENTATION:

Browse and/or Lucerne hay in hanging basket

Types of browse fed are: Hazel, Willow, Hawthorn, Goats Willow, Birds Cherry, Plum Cherry, Ash, Lime, Poplar, and Blackthorn

COLCHESTER ZOO DIET SHEET



SPECIES	Cheetah (<i>Acinonyx jubatus</i>)
NUMBER OF ANIMALS AND AGES IN GROUP	2.4

FOOD ITEM	QUANTITY/WEIGHT (PER INDIVIDUAL)	FREQUENCY
Horse/beef/rabbits/chicken/deer	6-10kg	Split over a week. Different weight feeds given on a daily basis
SUPPLEMENTS/ADDITIONS:		
Feline Carnivore calcium powder	2.5ml scoop	Daily

PREPARATION:

Horse/beef/rabbits/chickens/deer left whole or cut up

Training meat is taken from main diet amount, meat cut up into chunks

FEEDING REGIME:

Fed sporadically throughout the day, occasionally all meat is fed AM, lunch or PM or is spread throughout the day, a training session can take place at any time.

FAVOURITE ITEMS	DISLIKES AND DON'T FEED
Horse meat	Should not be fed horse or beef spine
chickens	Too much deer can cause diarrhoea

FURTHER COMMENTS:

Starve day once a week – different day on rota basis

Heart given occasionally

Horse skin given occasionally

ENRICHMENT FEEDING (food items used from diet quantity):

Gravy, paper sacks, meat hung on feed posts, boxes, logs, Xmas trees, Eucalyptus branches, scents/perfumes



COLCHESTER ZOO DIET SHEET

SPECIES	East African Grey Crowned-Crane (<i>Balearica Regulorum gibbericeps</i>)
NUMBER OF ANIMALS AND AGES IN GROUP	1.1.1

FOOD ITEM	QUANTITY/WEIGHT (PER GROUP)	FREQUENCY
Mazuri Crane Pellet	Ad lib	Daily
Mealworms	50g approx	Every other day
Whole or grated apples	400g	Once a week
Grated carrot	1	
Whole Lettuce	1	
Boiled eggs	1 per animal (1 daily for chicks)	

PREPARATION:

Presented in bowls hung on the enclosure fence, bowls topped up to full at every feed. As we loose a lot of this to wild birds.

FEEDING REGIME:

8.30am – ad lib Crane pellets

12 noon – ad lib Crane pellets plus mealworms every other day scattered

4pm – ad lib Crane pellets

FAVOURITE ITEMS	DISLIKES AND DON'T FEED
Boiled egg	
Mealworms	
Apples	
Lettuce	

FURTHER COMMENTS:

Fed 3 times a day as they lose a lot of food to wild birds

ENRICHMENT FEEDING (food items used from diet quantity):

Bottles with holes in the base, hung into trees and filled with mealworms.

Hay to play with

LAST REVIEW DATE: November 2021

COLCHESTER ZOO DIET SHEET



SPECIES	Helmeted Guineafowl (<i>Numida meleagris</i>)
NUMBER OF ANIMALS AND AGES IN GROUP	1.1 Adults

FOOD ITEM	QUANTITY/WEIGHT (PER GROUP)	FREQUENCY
Copdock Mill Range layers pellets	80-100g	Daily
Copdock Mill mixed corn	80-100g	
Mealworms	20g	
Fruit and veg	100g	Treat as and when
SUPPLEMENTS/ADDITIONS:		
Jondi Oyster shell	50g	Weekly

FAVOURITE ITEMS	DISLIKES AND DON'T FEED
Mealworms	
Apple	
Lettuce	
Corn on the cob	
Cabbage	
Beans- all variety	
Spring greens	

PREPARATION:

- Mix pellets and corn together
- Mealworms scattered in outside enclosure or use to recall into compound PM
- Oyster shell scattered outside
- Fruit and veg chopped or left whole and scattered in outside enclosure

FEEDING REGIME:

Fed 8am, 1pm & 4pm

FURTHER COMMENTS:

Soft fruit can cause diarrhoea



COLCHESTER ZOO DIET SHEET

SPECIES	Kirk's Dik-dik (<i>Madoqua kirkii</i>)
NUMBER OF ANIMALS AND AGES IN GROUP	1.2

FOOD ITEM	QUANTITY/WEIGHT (PER GROUP)	FREQUENCY
Leafy greens, brassicas, root veg, all other veg	Veg 1.4kg Leafy greens 300g	Daily
Mazuri Browser Breeder 4mm	300g	
Fresh browse	Ad lib	Seasonally
Barrelled browse	Ad lib	Once daily in winter
Flake maize	20-30g	As a treat/as and when
Apple/pear	1 apple or 1 pear	As a treat/as and when

FAVOURITE ITEMS	LESS PREFERRED
Parsnip	Tomato, offer occasionally
Apple	Dislike cabbage, broccoli or Pepper
Pear	Celery

PREPARATION:

Chopped into small pieces (i.e. 1p size)

Presented in food bowl in house, scatter fed on compound or outside.

FEEDING REGIME:

8AM: - ½ of pellet allowance

10:30AM: - ⅓ of veg

12:30PM: - ⅓ of veg

4:30PM: - remainder veg and pellet

ENRICHMENT FEEDING (food items used from diet quantity):

Browse and/or Lucerne hay in hanging basket

Types of browse fed are: Hazel, Willow, Hawthorn, Goats Willow, Birds Cherry, Plum Cherry, Ash, Lime, Poplar, and Blackthorn

COLCHESTER ZOO DIET SHEET

SPECIES	L'hoest Monkey (<i>Cercopithecus lhoesti</i>)
NUMBER OF ANIMALS AND AGES IN GROUP	3.4.1

FOOD ITEM	QUANTITY/WEIGHT (PER GROUP)	FREQUENCY
Soft fruit/hard fruit/citrus	1.4kg	Daily
Leafy greens (cabbage, lettuce, Chinese leaf, kale, spinach etc.)	1.9kg Cabbage not to be fed due to wastage	
Root Vegetables (carrot, parsnip, celeriac, swede, beetroot etc.)	1.9Kg	
Other vegetables (Aubergine, Courgette, broccoli, leeks etc.)	1.5Kg	
MP old world primate	150g	
Sunflower seeds	60g	
Fresh Browse	Ad lib seasonally	
Mealworms	60g	Occasionally, not to pregnant females
Crickets	20-30	Occasionally, not to pregnant females
Barrelled browse	Ad lib	Once a day in winter
Peanuts/shelled nuts/ raisins	75g	As a treat/as and when
SUPPLEMENTS/ADDITIONS:		

FAVOURITE ITEMS	DISLIKES AND DON'T FEED
Banana	Cabbage
Grapes	Broccoli
Courgettes	Turnips
Dates	Swede
Sunflower seeds	Celeriac
Flake Maize	Kohlrabi
Nuts	Beetroot
Corn on the cob	
Apple	
Pear	

PREPARATION:

Can be fed whole or cut up.

Food scattered around the enclosure on rocks and in house

COLCHESTER ZOO DIET SHEET

SPECIES	Mandrill (<i>Mandrillus sphinx</i>)
NUMBER OF ANIMALS AND AGES IN GROUP	10.3

FOOD ITEM	QUANTITY/WEIGHT (PER GROUP)	FREQUENCY
Soft fruit/hard fruit/citrus	5.1kg include variety where possible, please limit the amount of their less favoured foods (see table below).	Daily
Root veg, brassicas, leafy greens, potatoes, all other veg	19.5kg include variety where possible, please limit the amount of their less favoured foods (see table below). Celery not to be fed due to wastage	
Mazuri Primate Pellets	2kg	
Sunflower seeds	200g	
Fresh Browse	Ad lib seasonally	
Eggs	One per group member	Once a week
Barrelled browse	Ad lib	Once daily in winter
Mealworms	300g	Once a week
Crickets	100g	
Rice/pasta	700g dry weight	
Peanuts/nuts in shells	Ad lib	As a treat/as and when
Flake maize	Ad lib	As a treat/as and when
Raisons	Ad lib	For training sessions
SUPPLEMENTS/ADDITIONS:		
Coconuts		As a treat/as and when
Potato		As a treat/as and when

PREFERRED ITEMS	LESS FAVOURED
Banana (not too much as fattening)	Cabbage and cauliflower
All soft fruit	Brussel sprouts
Corn on the cob	Swede
Aubergine	Broccoli
Sugar snap peas	Asparagus
Parsnip	Carrots
Cucumber	Butternut squash
Yellow/orange peppers	Kohl rabi
Cooked potatoes	

COLCHESTER ZOO DIET SHEET

SPECIES	Rock Hyrax (<i>Procavia capensis</i>)
NUMBER OF ANIMALS AND AGES IN GROUP	2.0 Adult

FOOD ITEM	QUANTITY/WEIGHT (PER GROUP)	FREQUENCY
Soft fruit	120g	Daily
Root veg, brassicas, leafy greens, all other veg	Veg – 300g Greens – 100g	Daily
Mazuri Leafeater Pellets	100g	
Fresh Browse	Ad lib	Seasonally
Flake maize	Ad lib	As a treat/as and when
Barrel browse	Ad lib	Once a day in winter

PREPARATION:

Food cut up small 50p size, scatter fed around enclosure or placed into house

FEEDING REGIME:

10am – all fruit and veg, plus all the pellets

12:30pm – fresh or barrel browse

4pm – fresh or barrel browse

FAVOURITE ITEMS	DISLIKES AND DON'T FEED
All soft fruit	No citrus fruits
Browse	Brussel sprouts
Carrots	Turnip
Kale	Swede
	Cauliflower

FURTHER COMMENTS:

Types of browse fed are: Hazel, Willow, Hawthorn, Goats Willow, Birds Cherry, Plum Cherry, Ash, Lime, Poplar, and Blackthorn

LAST REVIEW DATE: Oct 2020

COLCHESTER ZOO DIET SHEET

SPECIES	Spotted Hyena (<i>Crocuta crocuta</i>)
NUMBER OF ANIMALS AND AGES IN GROUP	1.2

FOOD ITEM	QUANTITY/WEIGHT (PER GROUP)	FREQUENCY
Horse/beef/rabbit/chicken/deer	7-12kg each	Split over a week. Different weight feeds given on a daily basis
Boiled eggs	1 each	Treat as and when
Fish	2each	Treat as and when
Fruit & veg	Ad lib	Treat as and when
SUPPLEMENTS/ADDITIONS:		
Carnivore powder	2.5ml each	Daily

FAVOURITE ITEMS	DISLIKES AND DON'T FEED
Horse meat	
Boiled eggs	

PREPARATION:

Horse/beef/rabbits/chickens/deer/duck, can be left whole or cut up.

Training meat is taken from main diet amount, meat cut up into chunks

FEEDING REGIME:

Fed sporadically throughout the day, occasionally all meat is fed AM, lunch or PM or is spread throughout the day, a training session can take place at any time.

FURTHER COMMENTS:

Starve days once to twice a week – different day on a weekly rota basis

Heart given occasionally

Horse skin given occasionally

PRESENTATION:

Gravy, paper sacks, meat hung on feed posts, boxes, logs, Xmas trees, Eucalyptus branches, scents/perfumes, herbs, whole fruit and veg, dog biscuits, fish. Other animals fleece e.g. sheep. Do Not give plastics or rope as they will eat them.

COLCHESTER ZOO DIET SHEET



SPECIES	Stanley Crane (<i>Anthropoides paradiseus</i>)
NUMBER OF ANIMALS AND AGES IN GROUP	1.0 Adults

FOOD ITEM	QUANTITY/WEIGHT (PER GROUP)	FREQUENCY
Mazuri Crane Pellet	Ad lib	Daily
Mealworms	50g approx	Every other day
Whole or grated apples	400g	Once a week
Grated carrots	1	
Whole Lettuce	1	
Boiled eggs	1 per animal	

FAVOURITE ITEMS	DISLIKES AND DON'T FEED
Boiled egg	
Apples	
Lettuce	

PREPARATION:

Presented in bowls hung on the enclosure fence, bowls topped up to full at every feed. As we loose a lot of this to wild birds.

FEEDING REGIME:

8.30am – ad lib Crane pellets

12 noon – ad lib Crane pellets plus mealworms every other day scattered

4pm – ad lib Crane pellets

FURTHER COMMENTS:

Fed 3 times a day as they loose a lot of food to wild birds

PRESENTATION:

Bottles with holes in the base, hung into trees and filled with meal worms.

Hay to play with



COLCHESTER ZOO DIET SHEET

SPECIES	Warthog (<i>Phacochoerus africanus</i>)
NUMBER OF ANIMALS AND AGES IN GROUP	1.1.2

FOOD ITEM	QUANTITY/WEIGHT (PER GROUP)	FREQUENCY
Soft /hard fruit	1.3kg, include variety where possible, please limit the amount of their less favoured foods (see table below).	Daily
Root veg, leafy greens	6.5kg total, include variety where possible, please limit the amount of their less favoured foods (see table below). Do not feed raw potatoes, celeriac, or parsnips as poisonous to pig family	
Mazuri pig SMP pellet	1kg (up to 2kg offered if cleared, during lactation and as juveniles grow)	
Fresh Browse	Ad lib seasonally	
Hay	1/2 slice per adult animal	
Barrel browse	Ad lib	Once a day in winter
Boiled eggs	1 per animal	Once a week
Chicken	1 per animal	Once a week
Fish	Ad lib	As a treat/as and when
Mealworms	50g	Once a week

PREFERRED ITEMS		LESS FAVOURED	
Bread (for medication)	Kol rabi	Cabbage	Aubergine
Corn on the cob	Chinese Leaf	Cauliflower	Butternut Squash
Lettuce		Peppers	Boiled Potatoes
Banana		Courgettes	Brussel Sprouts
Apples		Tomatoes	
Pears		Mushrooms	
Carrots			

PREPARATION:

Whole or chopped food.

Scatter fed outside or in the house

Hay placed in house after cleaning

COLCHESTER ZOO DIET SHEET



SPECIES	African Elephant (<i>Loxodonta africana</i>)
NUMBER OF ANIMALS AND AGES IN GROUP	1.3 Adult (all around mid to late 30's)

FOOD ITEM	QUANTITY/WEIGHT (PER GROUP)	FREQUENCY
Veg consisting of cabbage, carrots, swede and either parsnips, beetroot, turnips or celeriac (*See notes)	32kg (8kg Each)	Daily
Browse (*See notes)	10-20kg Each	
Hay	12-14 small bales (approx. 3½ bales each)	
Straw	1 bale	
Hard feed – high fibre mix of Alfa pellets and high fibre cubes	Tanya & Opal – 5.5kg Each Tembo & Zola – 11kg Each	Twice daily
SUPPLEMENTS/ADDITIONS:		
Newmarket joint supplement (Glucosamine)	60ml per elephant	Daily (TANYA TWICE DAILY)
Emcelle (Vitamin E)	10ml per elephant	Daily
Devils claw	250ml	Twice daily – FOR TANYA ONLY

PREPARATION:

All veg is chopped by keepers to allow keepers to vary diet (i.e. 3 carrots one day, 6 the next etc.)

Browse is cut by keepers and fed at different times during the day

Hay in hay nets to prolong feeding times

FEEDING REGIME:

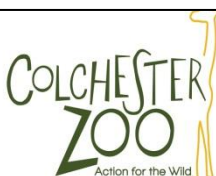
Breakfast - Hard feed mix and hay

Lunch – 2.5kg veg per elephant

Evening – Rest of veg (around 5kg per free contact ele/ 5.5kg per protective contact ele) PLUS second hard feed mix

Around ½kg veg per elephant given at public feeds

Browse given during the day and night – DO NOT GIVE AT PUBLIC FEEDS



COLCHESTER ZOO DIET SHEET

SPECIES	Aldabra Tortoise (<i>Aldabrachelys gigantea</i>)
NUMBER OF ANIMALS AND AGES IN GROUP	1.1 Adults

FOOD ITEM	QUANTITY/WEIGHT (PER GROUP)	FREQUENCY
Weeds and Flowers (Summer diet) E.g. Dandelions, Thistles, Mallow, Broadleaf and Ribwort Plantains, Speedwell, Marigold, Pansy, Buddleia, Bristly Oxtongue, Stinging Nettles and many others.	1kg	Daily during the summer when weeds are readily available
Leafy Greens (Winter diet) Chinese Leaf, Kale, Spinach, Pak Choi, Watercress, Rocket,	4kg	Daily
Browse	One branch each	Daily when available
Hay	2 slices	Daily
Readi-grass	24g	Daily
SUPPLEMENTS/ADDITIONS:		
Chalk block	Ad Lib	Ad Lib
Nutrobal	15ml	Three times a week

PREPARATION:

All large items of food cut in halves or quarters to share between individuals

Weeds and Browse given whole

Sprinkle Supplements on AM feed on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday.

FEEDING REGIME:

To be fed everyday apart from Tuesday, which is a starve day

All food given AM to allow plenty of time to eat and to encourage more hay to be eaten in the afternoon.

FAVOURITE ITEMS	DISLIKES AND DON'T FEED
Mallow	
Plantains	
Pansies	
Willow	
Kale	

COLCHESTER ZOO DIET SHEET



SPECIES	Large Hairy Armadillo
NUMBER OF ANIMALS AND AGES IN GROUP	1.1 Adult

FOOD ITEM	QUANTITY/WEIGHT (PER GROUP)	FREQUENCY
Fruit Apple, Pear, Peach, Plum, Grapes, Pomegranate Banana, Tomatoes, Orange in moderation	120g	Three times daily
Vegetables Carrot, Potatoes, Sweet Potatoes, Swede, Beetroot, Courgette, Aubergine, Turnip, Mooli, Squash, Sweetcorn	210g	Three times daily
Termant	40g	Twice daily
Protein Egg (raw or cooked) Locusts, Crickets and Mealworms Mince Meat Day Old Chick	60g	Daily
Nuts Hazelnut, Walnuts	Ad-lib	Ad-lib
SUPPLEMENTS/ADDITIONS:		
SF 50	20g	Three Times Weekly
Witte Molan	20g	Twice Weekly

PREPARATION:

Food must be chopped into medium sized pieces (1-2cm)

Vegetables can be cooked

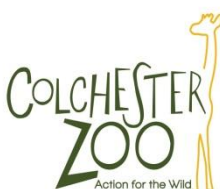
FEEDING REGIME:

Fruit and Vegetables to be fed 3 times a day. 8am, 12, 4pm

Protein is varied throughout the week: Monday – mice, Tuesday – egg (raw, scrambled or boiled), Wednesday – quail, Thursday – day old chick, Friday – bugs, Saturday – day old chick, Sunday – mince. Protein can be used for enrichment or training but must be given at 4pm.

Supplements to be sprinkled over food. SF 50 Mon, Weds and Fridays. Witte Molan Tues and Thurs

Termant powder to be given at 8 am and 3 pm. This needs to be mixed with water to a thick paste



COLCHESTER ZOO DIET SHEET



SPECIES	Bitterling (<i>Tanakia himantegus</i>)
NUMBER OF ANIMALS AND AGES IN GROUP	0.0.186 Adults

FOOD ITEM	QUANTITY/WEIGHT (PER GROUP)	FREQUENCY
Tetra Min Flake	60g	Daily
SUPPLEMENTS/ADDITIONS:		
Brine shrimp	40g	Twice weekly

PREPARATION:

Measure out correct amount of food – ensure food is placed under water for the fish to feed in order not too loose to much in the skimmer basket.

Brine shrimp – Using the pool water places a third into a cup, place the cubes into the water to start to defrost and disperse. Cannot be fed whole

FEEDING REGIME:

Tetra Min flake – Place 3 scoops under the water spread out along the tank. 4 times daily.

Brine shrimp – Given Monday and Friday only – given at 11.15am feed. Once warmed, the brineshrimp can be poured into the pool, alongside the glass as spread out as possible.

ENRICHMENT FEEDS:

Peeled Orange – Peel orange and cut individual segments in half so they are bite size. Scatter feed in pool.



COLCHESTER ZOO DIET SHEET



SPECIES	Blue Tongue Skink (<i>Tiliqua scincoides</i>)
NUMBER OF ANIMALS AND AGES IN GROUP	1.0 Adult

FOOD ITEM	QUANTITY/WEIGHT (PER GROUP)	FREQUENCY
Banana, Strawberry, Apple, Mango, Blueberry, Papaya, Plum, Pac Choi, Chinese Leaf, Rocket, Leafy greens, Kale, peppers, cucumber	25g	Twice weekly
Cooked chicken, beef mince, egg, dog food, Morio worms, earthworms, crickets	35g	Once per week
Snails	2	One per week
SUPPLEMENTS/ADDITIONS:		
Nutrabol	1g	Twice weekly

PREPARATION:

Ensure all food is chopped finely

FEEDING REGIME:

All food is fed in the morning

Feed fruit, veg and greens on Mondays and Wednesdays.

Protein is given on a Friday. Cooked egg is given on the first Friday of the month. A spoonful of dog food to be added to protein day when available.

Snails are fed on Sundays.

Nutrabol is put on Fruit, veg and greens on Mondays and Wednesdays

FAVOURITE ITEMS	DISLIKES AND DON'T FEED
Snails	
Beef mince	
Cooked chicken	
Egg	

FURTHER COMMENTS:



COLCHESTER ZOO DIET SHEET

SPECIES	Cameroon Dwarf sheep (<i>Ovis aries cameroon_dwarf</i>) & Somali sheep (<i>Ovis aries somali</i>)
NUMBER OF ANIMALS AND AGES IN GROUP	8.12

FOOD ITEM	QUANTITY/WEIGHT (PER GROUP)	FREQUENCY
Sheep mix	9.18kg	Once daily
Hay	Ad lib	Ad lib
Browse	5 large branches	Daily when available
SUPPLEMENTS/ADDITIONS:		
Ready grass	Ad lib	Ad lib
Straw pellet	Ab lib	Ad lib

PREPARATION:

Hay to be put in hayracks throughout the enclosure, to be put in houses during wet weather.

Hard feed to be placed in bowls

FEEDING REGIME:

Hard feed to be given AM. 5.1kg AM and 4.08 PM. Bowls need to be placed on the floor before attempting to feed. The hard feed then needs to be spread between bowls and watch that they all feed

FAVOURITE ITEMS	DISLIKES AND DON'T FEED
Feed mix	Anything with copper in
Browse	

FURTHER COMMENTS:

Copper can be fatal to sheep

Straw pellet is fed out by visitors on a daily basis

Browse fed is Hazel, Willow, Cherry, Goats Willow, Hawthorn, Poplar, Apple, Pear, Birds Cherry, Lime, Beach, Blackthorn

ENRICHMENT FEEDING:

Scatter feeds around enclosure

Browse put high on frames in enclosure

Ready grass used in enrichment items.

COLCHESTER ZOO DIET SHEET



SPECIES	Corn Snake (<i>Elaphe guttata</i>)
NUMBER OF ANIMALS AND AGES IN GROUP	1.0 Adults

FOOD ITEM	QUANTITY/WEIGHT (PER ANIMAL)	FREQUENCY
Mice	2x large	Fortnightly
SUPPLEMENTS/ADDITIONS:		

PREPARATION:

Mice to be defrosted overnight.

Fed in box outside of the enclosure. Snakes should ideally not be fed in their enclosure as this can cause aggression towards keepers when they enter as the snake will associate them with food.

FEEDING REGIME:

Generally fed AM.

Generally fed once per fortnight but frequency can change dependant on the snakes condition (e.g. will not be fed whilst shedding)



COLCHESTER ZOO DIET SHEET



SPECIES	Domestic Chicken (<i>Gallus gallus domestic</i>)
NUMBER OF ANIMALS AND AGES IN GROUP	1.6 Adults

FOOD ITEM	QUANTITY/WEIGHT (PER GROUP)	FREQUENCY
Copdock Mill Range layers pellets	144g	Daily
Copdock Mill mixed corn	135g	
Mealworms	30g	Daily
Fruit Apples, Pears	50g	Three times a week
Vegetables and Leafy greens Corn, Carrots, kale, cabbage peppers etc	150g	Daily
Protein Egg	50g	Once a week
SUPPLEMENTS/ADDITIONS:		
Jondi Oyster shell	100g	Daily
Cuttlefish	Scraped on pellet	Daily

PREPARATION:

Mix pellets and corn together and place in feeder

Mealworms scattered in chicken house

Oyster shell placed in bowl

Cuttlefish to be scraped onto pellets and corn to ensure intake

FEEDING REGIME:

One feeder given throughout the day in sheep paddock, both feeders put in chicken house at night

Fruit and vegetables to be given as enrichment; fruit only given Monday, Wednesday and Fridays.

Mealworms given PM as a reward for the shaker and going in their house

Egg given on Tuesdays



COLCHESTER ZOO DIET SHEET



SPECIES	Domestic Horse (<i>Equus caballus caballus domestic</i>)
NUMBER OF ANIMALS AND AGES IN GROUP	1.0 Adult (Homer)

FOOD ITEM	QUANTITY/WEIGHT (PER GROUP)	FREQUENCY
Baileys Economy Cubes	100g	Daily
Straw Pellet	100g	
Hay	Ad-Lib	
Fruit and veg Apple, Pears Carrots, Parsnips, Swede	Ad-Lib	Ad-Lib
Browse	Ad-Lib	Ad-Lib
SUPPLEMENTS/ADDITIONS:		
Joint Supplement	10ml	Once Daily
Garlic Granules	15ml	Twice Daily

PREPARATION:

Measure out correct amount of food, mix all together in a low, shallow feed bowl. Finish off by adding water to the feed.

Joint Supplement is to be added to AM feed only.

Garlic granules are added to both AM and PM feed

FEEDING REGIME:

Horses are to be tied up separately along the fence line and presented with their feed bowl.

Whilst the horses are eating, this is when the health checks are carried out.

All horses need to be finished before letting them go

FAVOURITE ITEMS	DISLIKES AND DON'T FEED
Apples	
Carrots	
Horse treats	
Parsnips	
Swede	



COLCHESTER ZOO DIET SHEET



SPECIES	Domestic rat (<i>Rattus norvegicus</i>)
NUMBER OF ANIMALS AND AGES IN GROUP	6.0 Adults

FOOD ITEM	QUANTITY/WEIGHT (PER GROUP)	FREQUENCY
SDS rodent maintenance (expanded pellet, not compressed).	180g	Daily
Protein Egg, mealworms	30g	Daily
Vegetables Basil, bell peppers (red, green or yellow), broccoli, carrots, cauliflower, coriander, cucumber, kale, mange tout, mushrooms, pak choi, parsley, peas, rocket, sweetcorn, spring greens.	40g	Three times per week
Fruit Apple, blueberries, blackcurrants, blackberries, grapes, kiwi, melon, pear, plums, raspberries, strawberries, tomato.	10g	
SUPPLEMENTS/ADDITIONS:		
Browse	Small branch	When available
Sunflower seeds	20g	Rewards for training

PREPARATION:

Veg should be cut into bite sized pieces so rats can share.

FEEDING REGIME:

Pellet is given daily AM and PM, scattered around the enclosure

Sunflower seeds are for enrichment or training

Veg and fruit on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday



COLCHESTER ZOO DIET SHEET



SPECIES	Guinea Pig (<i>Cavia porcellus</i>)
NUMBER OF ANIMALS AND AGES IN GROUP	2.8 Adults

FOOD ITEM	QUANTITY/WEIGHT (PER GROUP)	FREQUENCY
Twitch Guinea pig food	150g	Twice Daily
Vegetables Pepper (Red/Green/Orange/Yellow) Cucumber, Spring Green, Green Beans, Chicory, Rocket, Swiss Chard/ Red Chard, Dill, Coriander Sprigs, Romaine Lettuce, Celery, Mint, Endive, Peas (Podded), Parsley	450g	Daily
Fruit Apple, Blueberries, Orange, Raspberries, Strawberries, Melons, Pear, Grapes	30g	Twice Weekly
Hay	Ad-Lib	Daily
Redi-grass	30g	Daily
Browse	Ad-Lib	Ad-Lib
SUPPLEMENTS/ADDITIONS:		

PREPARATION:

Chop fruit and vegetables into small chunks

FEEDING REGIME:

Feed hard food AM and PM daily

Feed vegetables in the afternoon

Fruit is either fed during the day or can be held back for a handling session

Food needs to be spread around the enclosure



COLCHESTER ZOO DIET SHEET



SPECIES	Land Snail, Cockroaches, Stick Insects
NUMBER OF ANIMALS AND AGES IN GROUP	0.0.18

FRESH FOOD ITEM	QUANTITY/WEIGHT (PER GROUP)	FREQUENCY
Leafy greens	3 large sprigs/leaves	Fresh food to be available adlib but must be replaced before going mouldy throughout the week when needed.
Carrot/Cucumber/courgette	1 large item divided between all	
Apple/pear/melon	1 apple or pear or ¼ melon divided between all.	
SUPPLEMENTS/ADDITIONS:		
Cuttlefish	1 piece in each enclosure	Adlib
Fish food	To be sprinkled onto cuttlefish	Weekly
Dog biscuits	1 piece in each enclosure	Weekly
Rabbit/horse/zoo a pellets	A small bowl for Cockroaches and Millies	Weekly
Bran	A small bowl for Cockroaches	Adlib
Browse: Hazel, bamboo, oak, beech and sycamore.	Cockroaches prefer fresh hazel, while Millies need a variety of leaves and small twigs mixed in with the soil. Allow leaves to decay a little but do not allow them to turn mouldy.	Adlib

PREPARATION:

Essentially fresh food should be something leafy, rooty and fruity for all bugs

Leafy greens can be left whole and root veg and fruit to be cut into chunks

Fish food, dog biscuits and rabbit/horse/zoo a pellets should be offered once a week on a monday and removed the following day.

Feeding Regime:

All fresh food can be left to become over-ripe. However food must not turn mouldy. Food to be replaced when needed.

FAVOURITE ITEMS	DISLIKES AND DON'T FEED
Leafy greens	Anything from the onion family
Melon	Foods high in salt
Browse	

FURTHER COMMENTS:

COLCHESTER ZOO DIET SHEET



SPECIES	Koi Carp (<i>Cyprinus carpio carpio koi</i>) Shubunkin (<i>Carassius auratus</i>)
NUMBER OF ANIMALS AND AGES IN GROUP	0.0.19

FOOD ITEM	QUANTITY/WEIGHT (PER GROUP)	FREQUENCY
Koi Maxi Premium	160g	Daily
SUPPLEMENTS/ADDITIONS:		

PREPARATION:

Koi Maxi Premium - Measure out correct amount of food

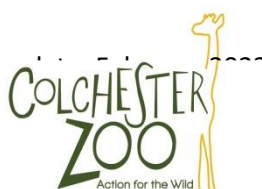
FEEDING REGIME:

Koi Maxi Premium – 40g at each feed. 8am, 11:15am, 2pm and 4pm.

FURTHER COMMENTS:

ENRICHMENT FEEDS:

Peeled orange – Peel orange and cut individual segments in half so that they are bite size and then scatter feed.



COLCHESTER ZOO DIET SHEET



SPECIES	Llama (<i>Lama glama</i>) & Alpaca (<i>Lama pacos</i>)
NUMBER OF ANIMALS AND AGES IN GROUP	0.4 Adults 1.0 infant

FOOD ITEM	QUANTITY/WEIGHT (PER GROUP)	FREQUENCY
Badminton Llama & Alpaca mix	5kg	Daily
Hay	Ad lib	
Browse	6 large branches	Daily
Fruit Apple, Pear	Ad lib	Ad lib
Vegetables Lettuce, Cabbage, Carrots	Ad lib	Ad lib
SUPPLEMENTS/ADDITIONS:		

PREPARATION:

Hard feed needs to be split into bowls equally

FEEDING REGIME:

AM – Half daily allowance

PM – Remaining half of daily allowance

FAVOURITE ITEMS	DISLIKES AND DON'T FEED
Browse	

FURTHER COMMENTS:

Browse fed is Hazel, Willow, Cherry, Goats Willow, Hawthorn, Poplar, Apple, Pear, Birds Cherry, Lime, Beach, Blackthorn

ENRICHMENT FEEDING:

Hang browse branches high around enclosure

Fruit and veg can be hung up around enclosure



COLCHESTER ZOO DIET SHEET



SPECIES	Malawi Cichlids
NUMBER OF ANIMALS AND AGES IN GROUP	ESTIMATE 0.0.200

FOOD ITEM	QUANTITY/WEIGHT (PER GROUP)	FREQUENCY
Tropical Fish Flake & Vitalis rift lake red and Vitalis rift lake green pellet (all mixed in white bucket)	140g	Daily
Tetra Prima Discus Pellet	4g	Twice daily
SUPPLEMENTS/ADDITIONS:		
Brine shrimp	32g (10x cubes)	Twice weekly Monday and Friday

PREPARATION:

Measure out correct amount of food – ensure food is placed under water for the fish to feed in order not too loose to much in the skimmer basket.

1 scoop of discuss pellet AM and PM feeds

Brine shrimp –Put warm water into the cups, place the cubes into the warm water top start to defrost and disperse. Cannot be fed whole

FEEDING REGIME:

Tropical Fish Flake & Vitalis rift lake red and Vitalis rift lake green pellet (pre mixed) –Measured out and fed out four times a day in four scoop doses. These need to be spread across the water to ensure maximum feeding

Brine shrimp – Given Monday and Friday only – given at 11.15am feed. Once warmed, the brineshrimp can be poured into the pool, alongside the glass as spread out as possible.

ENRICHMENT FEEDS:

Peeled Orange – Peel orange and cut individual segments in half so they are bite size. Scatter feed in pool.



COLCHESTER ZOO DIET SHEET



SPECIES	Domestic miniature donkeys
NUMBER OF ANIMALS AND AGES IN GROUP	2.0 Adults

FOOD ITEM	QUANTITY/WEIGHT (PER GROUP)	FREQUENCY
Straw pellet	200g	Daily
Hay	2 Slices	Twice Daily
Fruit Apple, Pears	Ad-Lib	Ad-Lib
Vegetables Carrots, Parsnips, Swede	Ad-Lib	Ad-Lib
Browse	Ad-Lib	Ad-Lib
SUPPLEMENTS/ADDITIONS:		

PREPARATION:

Measure food out and place it in one bowl for both donkeys to share from

FEEDING REGIME:

Donkeys are to be tied up together along the fence line and presented with their feed bowl.

Whilst the donkeys are eating, this is when the health checks are carried out.

All horses and donkeys need to be finished before letting them go

Pellet AM and PM. AM only when down on section on busy days.

FAVOURITE ITEMS	DISLIKES AND DON'T FEED
Apples	
Carrots	
Browse	

FURTHER COMMENTS:

Straw pellet is brought by the visitors to offer a public feed to animals. As the horses/donkeys are rotated on section no changes are needed to be made to their diet in busy periods.

Browse fed is Hazel, Willow, Cherry, Goats Willow, Hawthorn, Poplar, Apple, Pear, Birds Cherry, Lime, Beach, Blackthorn



COLCHESTER ZOO DIET SHEET



SPECIES	Oxford and Sandy Black Pig (<i>Sus scrofa scrofa</i> <i>oxford_sandy_and_black</i>)
NUMBER OF ANIMALS AND AGES IN GROUP	1.1 Adults

FOOD ITEM	QUANTITY/WEIGHT (PER GROUP)	FREQUENCY
Pig finisher nuts	3kg	Daily
Hay	1 slice	Daily
Vegetables- Root veg, brassicas, leafy greens,	1kg	Three times a week
Soft Fruit	150g	Twice weekly
Peanuts	300g	Weekly
Browse	Ad-lib	Daily
SUPPLEMENTS/ADDITIONS:		

PREPARATION:

Vegetables can be whole or cut up into small and large pieces

Fruit for training to be cut up into large pieces

Hay placed on floor in house after cleaning

FEEDING REGIME:

Pellet split into 3 feeds a day; AM and PM. This needs to be spread equally between their bowls

Veg to be given Monday, Wednesday and Friday as a lunch time scatter feed.

Fruit to be given Saturday or Sunday

FAVOURITE ITEMS	DISLIKES AND DON'T FEED
Apple	DO NOT FEED raw potatoes, celeriac and parsnips as poisonous to the pig family
Pear	Lettuce- In moderation
Raisins	Carrot- not keen on
Corn on the cob	
Cauliflower	
Cooked potato	
Courgettes	
Banana	
Mushrooms	
Tomato	
Peanuts	



COLCHESTER ZOO DIET SHEET



SPECIES	Pygmy Goats (<i>Capra hircus hircus west_africa_pygmy</i>) Boer Goats (<i>Capra hircus boer</i>)
NUMBER OF ANIMALS	9.6 Adults

FOOD ITEM	QUANTITY/WEIGHT (PER GROUP)	FREQUENCY
Goat mix	5.5kg AM 4.4kg PM	Daily
Hay	Ad lib	Ad Lib
Browse	5 large branches	Daily
SUPPLEMENTS/ADDITIONS:		
Joint supplement	100ml scoop	Daily
Biotin	15ml scoop	Daily
Straw Pellet	Ab lib	Ab lib

PREPARATION:

Hay put into hay racks throughout the enclosure. Hay put inside the houses on very wet days.

Weight food out into a bucket

FEEDING REGIME:

Food put in bowls which are spread around third paddock. Food can also be scattered over rockwork

Monitor all to see that they are all eating

FAVOURITE ITEMS	DISLIKES AND DON'T FEED
Hazel	
Willow	

FURTHER COMMENTS:

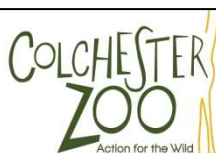
Browse fed is Hazel, Willow, Cherry, Goats Willow, Hawthorn, Poplar, Apple, Pear, Birds Cherry, Lime, Beach, Blackthorn

Straw pellet is fed out by visitors on a daily basis

Joint supplement added onto diet daily. Biotin is given to individuals as and when.

ENRICHMENT FEEDING:

Browse put high on frames and rocks in enclosure



COLCHESTER ZOO DIET SHEET



SPECIES	Rainbow Fish
NUMBER OF ANIMALS AND AGES IN GROUP	0.0.300 Adults

FOOD ITEM	QUANTITY/WEIGHT (PER GROUP)	FREQUENCY
Tetra Min Flake	120g	Daily
SUPPLEMENTS/ADDITIONS:		
Brine shrimp	40g	Twice weekly

PREPARATION:

Measure out correct amount of food – ensure food is placed under water for the fish to feed in order not too loose to much in the skimmer basket.

Brine shrimp – Using the pool water places a third into a cup, place the cubes into the water to start to defrost and disperse. Cannot be fed whole

FEEDING REGIME:

Tetra Min flake – Place 8 scoops under the water spread around the pool. 3 times daily.

Brine shrimp – Given Monday and Friday only – given at 12pm feed. Once warmed, the brineshrimp can be poured into the pool.

ENRICHMENT FEEDS:



COLCHESTER ZOO DIET SHEET

SPECIES	Australian Rainbow Lorikeet (<i>Trichoglossus moluccanus</i>)
NUMBER OF ANIMALS AND AGES IN GROUP	24.26

FOOD ITEM	QUANTITY/WEIGHT (PER GROUP)	FREQUENCY
Aves Lorinectar	5000ml (using 750g powder)	Daily
Fruit Papaya, Mango, Melon, Strawberries, Blueberries, Pear, Banana, Apple, Raspberries, Plum, Nectarine, Apricot, Pomegranate	750g	
Vegetables Pepper, collards, kale, broccoli, Sweetcorn, pumpkin, sweet potato, spinach	150g	
SUPPLEMENTS/ADDITIONS:		
Cuttlefish	50g	As & when
Nutrobal	3g	Daily on fruit and veg.

PREPARATION:

Nectar made up with cold water at a concentration of 15g powder to 100ml water

Fruit chopped to be hung up on skewers, or placed in bowls/baths around the enclosure.

FEEDING REGIME:

8.30am – 1400ml nectar in bowls.

10.30 -12pm – 1400ml nectar. Public feeding in small pots or given in bowls.

1pm - 3pm – 1400ml nectar. Public feeding in small pots or given in bowls.

4pm – 1300ml nectar in bowls and all fruit on skewers in off show enclosure

An extra 500mls can be made up as extra on busy days or when birds are eating really well.

FAVOURITE ITEMS	DISLIKES AND DON'T FEED
Pomegranate	Tomato
Broccoli	Avocado - Poisonous
Kale	Anything from the onion family - Poisonous

FURTHER COMMENTS:

When fledglings are in the walkthrough, food needs to be available at all times

COLCHESTER ZOO DIET SHEET



SPECIES	Red-necked Wallaby (<i>Macropus rufogriseus</i>)
NUMBER OF ANIMALS AND AGES IN GROUP	6.0 Adults

FOOD ITEM	QUANTITY/WEIGHT (PER GROUP)	FREQUENCY
Sweet Potato, Butternut squash, Beetroot, Marrow, Sweetcorn, Courgette, Swede, Celery	1.5kg	Daily
Broccoli, Cauliflower, Cabbage, Carrot	340g	Twice weekly
Kale, Rocket, Pak Choi, Chinese Leaf, Spinach	670g	Twice weekly
Fruit – Apple, pear, grapes	73g	Ad-lib
Mazuri Macropod pellets	8Kg	Daily
Browse	Ad-lib	Daily
Hay	Ad-lib	Daily
Readi-grass/fresh grass	32g	Daily
SUPPLEMENTS/ADDITIONS:		
Naf Vitamin E Selenium Lysine	30ml	Daily

PREPARATION:

Veg to be cut up into batons or a few bits can be left whole

Selenium to be added once cut

FEEDING REGIME:

AM – 4kg Macropod pellet

Midday – Vegetables

PM – 4kg Macropod pellet



COLCHESTER ZOO DIET SHEET



SPECIES	Reindeer (<i>Rangifer tarandus</i>)
NUMBER OF ANIMALS AND AGES IN GROUP	4.0 Adults

FOOD ITEM	QUANTITY/WEIGHT (PER GROUP)	FREQUENCY
Charnwood Reindeer Pellet	9kg	Daily
Root Vegetables	700g	
Hay	2 Slice	
Straw	4 Slices	
Browse	6 Branches	Daily when available
Apple	200g	Monday and Friday
SUPPLEMENTS/ADDITIONS:		
Strathclyde Nutrition Glucose	900g	Daily

PREPARATION:

All root vegetables and apple to be chopped into thin batons to prevent the risk of choke.

Glucose to be cut into chunks no bigger than a golf ball

Pellet, vegetables and glucose to be mixed together and placed in 3 bowls in the enclosure

FEEDING REGIME:

AM – half of daily allowance of the reindeer pellet mixed with all the vegetables/apple mixed with half of the glucose

PM – half of daily allowance of the reindeer pellet with the remainder of the glucose

FAVOURITE ITEMS	DISLIKES AND DON'T FEED
Glucose	No soft fruit to be given
Carrot, parsnip, celeriac & swede	
Browse	
Apple	

FURTHER COMMENTS

Browse fed is Hazel, Willow, Cherry, Goats Willow, Hawthorn, Poplar, Apple, Pear, Birds Cherry, Lime, Beach, and Blackthorn

Soft fruit is not to be given as can cause diarrhoea



COLCHESTER ZOO DIET SHEET



SPECIES	Royal Python (<i>Python regius</i>)
NUMBER OF ANIMALS AND AGES IN GROUP	0.2 Adults

FOOD ITEM	QUANTITY/WEIGHT (PER ANIMAL)	FREQUENCY
Weaner rat	1	Once fortnightly
Hamster / Gerbil / Chick	1	Once fortnightly to replace rat
SUPPLEMENTS/ADDITIONS:		

PREPARATION:

Rat and hamster/ gerbil/ chick defrosted overnight in a fridge.

Fed in box outside of the enclosure. Snakes should ideally not be fed in their enclosure as this can cause aggression towards keepers when they enter as the snake will associate them with food.

FEEDING REGIME:

Vary the diet by offering hamster/ gerbil/ chick in place of rat every 4 to 6 feeds.

Generally fed around 4pm.

Generally fed once per fortnight but frequency can change dependant on the snakes condition (e.g. will not be fed whilst shedding)

Generally only offering Natasha Hamsters or Gerbils now to guarantee feeding.



COLCHESTER ZOO DIET SHEET



SPECIES	Mediterranean Spur-thighed Tortoise (<i>Testudo graeca</i>)
NUMBER OF ANIMALS AND AGES IN GROUP	2.0 Adults

FOOD ITEM	QUANTITY/WEIGHT (PER GROUP)	FREQUENCY
Weeds and Flowers E.g. Dandelions, Thistles, Mallow, Broadleaf and Ribwort Plantains, Speedwell, Marigold, Pansy, Buddleia, Bristly Oxtongue, Stinging Nettles and many others.	Ad Lib	Ad Lib (except Tuesdays)
Leafy Greens Chinese Leaf, Kale, Spinach, Pak Choi, Watercress, Rocket,	100g (50g per tortoise)	Daily (Except Tuesdays)
Browse E.g. Hazel, Willow, Goats Willow, Bamboo	One small branch each	Daily when available
Hay	Ad lib	Ad lib
SUPPLEMENTS/ADDITIONS:		
Chalk block	Ad-lib	Ad lib
Nutrobal	2g (1g each)	Mon, Wed and Sat only

PREPARATION:

All large items of food cut up into piece no larger than 5 inches

Weeds and Browse given whole

Sprinkle supplements on AM food on Mon, Wed and Saturday

FEEDING REGIME:

AM –All of the leafy greens and weeds/flowers given

FAVOURITE ITEMS	DISLIKES AND DON'T FEED
Mallow	
Plantains	
Pansies	



COLCHESTER ZOO DIET SHEET



SPECIES	Striped Skunks (<i>Mephitis mephitis</i>)
NUMBER OF ANIMALS AND AGES IN GROUP	3.0 Adults

FOOD ITEM	QUANTITY/WEIGHT (PER GROUP)	FREQUENCY
Fruits Banana, apple, melon, strawberry, pear, nectarine, plum, Occasionally – Grapes, Kiwi	100g	Daily
Vegetables Peppers, cucumber, broccoli, courgette, mange tout or other peas, sweetcorn, sweet potato, beetroot, celery, carrot, broccoli, cauliflower, aubergine, butternut squash, swede Leafy Greens Kale, Spinach, pak choi, Rocket, Chinese leaf	750g	
Protein Chicks, Mouse, Quail, Egg	150g	Daily
Inverts Mealworms, Crickets, Locusts	180g	Mealworms daily Crickets and locusts weekly
Zoo A Pellet	100g	Weekly
SUPPLEMENTS/ADDITIONS:		
Vionate	1g	Sunday, Wednesday, Friday

PREPARATION:

Fruit and vegetables are chopped up in varies sizes (5g-15g pieces) and placed in a large metal bowl.

Protein weighted out and given PM, vionate powder is sprinkled over the protein

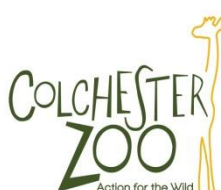
Zoo a pellet and protein is scatter fed or can be used as enrichment

FEEDING REGIME:

Fruit and vegetables are divided into 3 feeds throughout the day.

Protein is varied throughout the week: Monday – mice, Tuesday – egg (raw, scrambled or boiled), Wednesday – quail, Thursday – day old chick, Friday –bugs, Saturday – day old chick, Sunday – bugs

Mealworms can be fed anytime throughout the day



COLCHESTER ZOO DIET SHEET



SPECIES	Sulcata Tortoise (<i>Geochelone sulcata</i>)
NUMBER OF ANIMALS AND AGES IN GROUP	3.0 Adults

FOOD ITEM	QUANTITY/WEIGHT (PER GROUP)	FREQUENCY
Weeds and Flowers (Summer diet) E.g. Dandelions, Thistles, Mallow, Broadleaf and Ribwort Plantains, Speedwell, Marigold, Pansy, Buddleia, Bristly Oxtongue, Stinging Nettles and many others.	1kg	Daily during the summer when weeds are readily available
Leafy Greens (Winter Diet) Chinese Leaf, Kale, Spinach, Pak Choi, Watercress, Rocket,	3kg	Daily
Browse E.g. Hazel, Willow, Goats Willow, Bamboo	One branch each	Daily when available
Hay	2 Slices	Daily
Readi-grass	16g	Daily
SUPPLEMENTS/ADDITIONS:		
Chalk block	Ad lib	Ad lib
Nutrobal	15ml Scoop	Three times a week

PREPARATION:

All large items of food cut in halves or quarters to share between individuals

Weeds and Browse given whole

Sprinkle supplements on AM food on Mon, Wed and Saturday

FEEDING REGIME:

To be fed daily every week, No starve days.

All food given AM to allow plenty of time to eat and to encourage more hay to be eaten in the afternoon.

FAVOURITE ITEMS	DISLIKES AND DON'T FEED
Mallow	
Kale	
Willow	
Pansies	
Plantains	



COLCHESTER ZOO DIET SHEET



SPECIES	Norfolk Bronze Turkey (<i>Meleagris gallopavo domesticus</i>)
NUMBER OF ANIMALS AND AGES IN GROUP	1:3 Adults

FOOD ITEM	QUANTITY/WEIGHT (PER GROUP)	FREQUENCY
Copdock Mill Range layers pellets	145g	Daily
Copdock Mill mixed corn	135g	
Mealworms	30g	Daily
Fruit Apples, Pears	50g	Three times a week
Vegetables and Leafy greens Corn, Carrots, kale, cabbage peppers etc	150g	Daily
Protein Egg	50g	Once a week
SUPPLEMENTS/ADDITIONS:		
Jondi Oyster shell	100g	Daily
Cuttlefish	Scraped on pellet	Daily

PREPARATION:

Mix pellets and corn together and place in feeder.

Oyster shell placed in bowl

Mealworms scatter feed

Cuttlefish to be scraped onto pellets and corn to ensure intake

FEEDING REGIME:

Fruit and vegetables to be given as enrichment; fruit only given Monday, Wednesday and Fridays.

Mealworms given PM as a reward for the bell recall and going in their house

Egg given on Tuesdays



COLCHESTER ZOO DIET SHEET

SPECIES	Aardvark (<i>Orycteropus afer</i>)
NUMBER OF ANIMALS AND AGES IN GROUP	2.2 Adults

FOOD ITEM	QUANTITY/WEIGHT (PER GROUP)	FREQUENCY
Mazuri Termant	2900g	Daily
Melon, pumpkin, cabbage, citrus OR banana	2 to 3 item ONLY	Once or twice a week
Mealworms	100g	Once a week - when available
SUPPLEMENTS/ADDITIONS:		

PREPARATION:

The Termant is mixed with approx. 5 litres of warm water to a porridge consistency.

Prepared food is presented in bowls

FEEDING REGIME:

11.30am – 1100g Termant and 2 litres of water

4pm – 1800g Termant and 3 litres of water

FAVOURITE ITEMS	DISLIKES AND DON'T FEED
Pumpkin	
Melon	

FURTHER COMMENTS:

Initially too much water was added which caused the food to separate in the warmth of the burrow and the feed to sediment on the bottom of the dish. Warming the water and adding less keeps the feed in solution for a much longer period but sometimes it does dry out and will need topping up with water to gain the correct consistency again.

ENRICHMENT FEEDING (food items used from diet quantity):

Termant is sometimes placed in bottles

Melons, pumpkins, cabbage and citrus – 2 or 3 of these items is used once a week for enrichment. Melons, pumpkins and cabbage are left whole and the citrus is cut in half.

Meal worms can be offered in enrichment once a week.

Bananas are occasionally mashed into a bottle.

COLCHESTER ZOO DIET SHEET



SPECIES	GREATER KUDU (<i>Tragelaphus strepsiceros</i>)
NUMBER OF ANIMALS AND AGES IN GROUP	1.1 Adults

FOOD ITEM	QUANTITY/WEIGHT (PER GROUP)	FREQUENCY
Mazuri Browser Breeder	2.3kg	Daily
Linseed	1.15kg	
Lucerne Haylage	1 slice	
Meadow Hay	Ad lib	Ad lib
Nettles	Medium hay net	Twice weekly
Fresh browse	4 big branches	Daily when available
Browse silage	1/8 of a 60 litre barrel	3 times a week over winter
Apples	6	2 times a week for training
Carrots	6	
Broccoli or Cauliflower	2	
Cabbage	1	2 times a week
SUPPLEMENTS/ADDITIONS:		

PREPARATION:

Fruit and vegetables cut into medium pieces

FEEDING REGIME:

The Pellet feed is split into two feeds given AM and PM. Feed is presented in separate bowls which are hung up on the stable wall.

The Lucerne is fed at the end of the day with either browse, nettles, silage or fruit & veg, depending on what is available.

FAVOURITE ITEMS	DISLIKES AND DON'T FEED
All types of edible Browse	Do not feed citrus – can upset the Ph in their stomach
Banana	



COLCHESTER ZOO DIET SHEET



SPECIES	MANELESS ZEBRA (<i>Equus quagga borensis</i>)
NUMBER OF ANIMALS AND AGES IN GROUP	1.1 Adults

FOOD ITEM	QUANTITY/WEIGHT (PER GROUP)	FREQUENCY
Pony cubes (Baileys)	0.6kg	Daily
Meadow Hay	Ad Lib	
Apples	5	Twice weekly
Carrots	5	
SUPPLEMENTS/ADDITIONS:		

PREPARATION:

Apples and carrots cut up length ways to avoid choking

FEEDING REGIME:

Pellets split into AM & PM feeds, placed on floor

Hay – Ad lib inside and out

FAVOURITE ITEMS	DISLIKES AND DON'T FEED
Apples	
Carrots	

ENRICHMENT FEEDING (food items used from diet quantity):

Branches with no leaves to chew bark off

Apples and carrots – scatter feed

LAST REVIEW DATE: January 2022



COLCHESTER ZOO DIET SHEET



SPECIES	COMMON OSTRICH (<i>Struthio camelus</i>)
NUMBER OF ANIMALS AND AGES IN GROUP	1.1 Adults

FOOD ITEM	QUANTITY/WEIGHT (PER GROUP)	FREQUENCY
Fruit & veg (anything apart from Citrus fruits)	1.5kg	Daily
Mazuri Ostrich breeder/maintenance pellets	2.3kg	
Zoo A pellets	1.5kg	
SUPPLEMENTS/ADDITIONS:		

PREPARATION:

Fruit and veg cut up into small pieces

All food fed in bowls off the ground

FEEDING REGIME:

- Ostrich breeder/maintenance fed AM in bowls
- Zoo A pellet, fruit & vegetables fed in bowls PM with any left-over pellets from the morning

FAVOURITE ITEMS	DISLIKES AND DON'T FEED
Banana	Citrus Fruit
Zoo A Pellets	

FURTHER COMMENTS:

Ostrich breeder is fed April – September

Ostrich maintenance is fed October - March

ENRICHMENT FEEDING (food items used from diet quantity):

- Cabbage and other veg hung up for them to peck at.



COLCHESTER ZOO DIET SHEET

SPECIES	RED RIVER HOG (<i>Potamochoerus porcus pictus</i>)
NUMBER OF ANIMALS AND AGES IN GROUP	1.2 Adults

FOOD ITEM	QUANTITY/WEIGHT (PER GROUP)	FREQUENCY
Apples/pears/plums/kiwi	3kg	Daily
Carrots	1.5kg	
Root veg, brassicas, other veg,	4.5kg	
Mazuri SMP Pellets	1.2kg	
Boiled eggs	6	Twice weekly
Cooked potatoes	2.5kg	Twice weekly
Raw chickens/ pigeon	3 medium	Once a week
Raisins	300g	Weekly For training
Peanuts	300g	
SUPPLEMENTS/ADDITIONS:		
Biotin	15mls	Twice weekly

PREPARATION:

Food can be whole or cut up.
Food is scattered around the house and paddock
Supplements are put on the pellets

FEEDING REGIME:

8am - ½ of pellet
10am - ⅓ of fruit and veg
12pm - ⅓ of fruit and veg OR Chicken
2pm – ½ of pellets
4pm - ⅓ of fruit ad veg
5pm - ½ of pellets

FAVOURITE ITEMS	DISLIKES AND DON'T FEED
Corn on the cob	Lettuce causes diarrhoea
Raisins	Do not feed banana – very fattening
Raw chicken	
Herring	Do not feed raw potatoes, celeriac or parsnips as poisonous to pig family

ENRICHMENT FEEDING (food items used from diet quantity):

Food is placed in paper sacks, barrels, log piles and ice blocks

COLCHESTER ZOO DIET SHEET



SPECIES	RETICULATED GIRAFFE (<i>Giraffa camelopardalis reticulata</i>)
NUMBER OF ANIMALS AND AGES IN GROUP	0.4 Adults

FOOD ITEM	QUANTITY/WEIGHT (PER GROUP)	FREQUENCY
Mazuri Browser Breeder Pellets	AM: 5.75kg PM: 9.2kg	Daily
Linseed (l'Ansons)	AM: 2.3kg PM: 2.3kg	
Cabbage	5-6	
Carrots	10	
Cauliflower or Broccoli	2	
Nettles	4 medium hay nets	Daily when available
Bramble	1m ² loose	
Fresh Browse	10-12 branches	
Browse Silage	¼ of a 60 litre barrel	Daily over winter
Dried branches	3	
Holly Branches	3	Every other day over winter
Flake maize	1kg	Twice weekly (as training reward)
Haylage Lucerne	Ad lib	Ad lib
SUPPLEMENTS/ADDITIONS:		
Biotin	120ml	Daily

PREPARATION:

Fruit and vegetables cut up and placed in enrichment items. Also used for public giraffe feeds

Supplements mixed onto AM pellet feeds for each giraffe

FEEDING REGIME:

ALL ITEMS PLACED AT GIRAFFE HEAD HEIGHT

- Pellet – amount split into two feeds per giraffe given AM & PM
- Lucerne – Hay racks filled each morning and night
- Nettles/Browse – Daily amount is split into 3/4 different feeds
- Silage/Dry browse – Daily amount is split into 3/4 different feeds



COLCHESTER ZOO DIET SHEET



SPECIES	SOUTHERN WHITE RHINOCEROS (<i>Ceratotherium simum simum</i>)
NUMBER OF ANIMALS AND AGES IN GROUP	1.3 Adults 1.1 Calf

FOOD ITEM	QUANTITY/WEIGHT (PER GROUP)	FREQUENCY
Mazuri White Rhino Pellets	5kg	Daily
Meadow Hay	Ad Lib	
Apple	40	3 times a week for training
Carrot	40	
SUPPLEMENTS/ADDITIONS:		
Biotin	150mls	Daily (Adult male only)

PREPARATION:

Fruit & Veg cut into chunks

FEEDING REGIME:

Pellets feed PM

Meadow Hay feed ad lib

FAVOURITE ITEMS	DISLIKES AND DON'T FEED
Apples	
Carrots	

ENRICHMENT FEEDING (food items used from diet quantity):

Fruit & Veg placed in barrels



COLCHESTER ZOO DIET SHEET



SPECIES	Bony-headed Toad (<i>Bufo galeatus</i>)
NUMBER OF ANIMALS AND AGES IN GROUP	0.0.2

FOOD ITEM	QUANTITY/WEIGHT PER ANIMAL	FREQUENCY
Waxworms OR Crickets OR Locusts OR Mealworms OR Other invertebrates when available for enrichment.	2 each Or 6 small/3 med each Or 4 small locusts each Or 4 each	Monday, Thursday and Saturday
Waxworm Moths	3 each	Substitute for Waxworms (as and when available)
SUPPLEMENTS/ADDITIONS:		
Nutrobal	Covering over food	Monday and Saturday

Other comments:

Toads should be weighed monthly to monitor weight loss and weight gain. Diet should be adjusted accordingly upon discussion with Team Leader/Deputy.

Toads should be monitored during each feed to ensure they are both receiving the right amount of food. Toads can be fed in a disinfected Hagen tub separately if needed to ensure correct diet.

Live food should be gut loaded the day before with orange/red vegetables.



COLCHESTER ZOO DIET SHEET



SPECIES	Cherry-crowned Mangabey (<i>Cercocebus torquatus</i>) Wild Information; Found in swamps and mangroves in Uganda, Kenya, Tanzania, Zaire and Rowanda. Status; Vulnerable. Diet; Seeds, fruit, and leaves. Their large front teeth enable them to bite into fruit that is too tough for other monkeys.
NUMBER OF ANIMALS AND AGES IN GROUP	2.1.0

FOOD ITEM	GROUP QUANTITY/WEIGHT	INDIVIDUAL	FREQUENCY
Starchy veg	1Kg	333g	Daily
Leafy veg	1kg	333g	
Other veg	1kg	333g	
	Total: 3Kg	Total: 1Kg	
MP pellets	200g	65g	Daily
Leaf eater pellets	300g	100g	
Boiled eggs	3	1 each	Once a week
Cooked brown rice	60g	20g	Mon, Fri
Sunflower seeds	50g		Scatter daily
Peanuts	150g	50g	Daily
SUPPLEMENTS/ADDITIONS:			
Walnuts/Hazelnuts	Ad Lib (replace peanut quota)		
Browse			Daily in summer Browse from barrel in winter
Raisins/fruit for training			Twice a week

PREPARATION:

Food chopped to medium sized pieces.

Mon, Fri food to be given whole (rice scatter given on these days)

FEEDING REGIME:

Multiple and varied feeds throughout the day

Pellets given in morning

Veg throughout the day

Higher fibre items fed in afternoon to allow easier digestion



COLCHESTER ZOO DIET SHEET



SPECIES	Chimpanzee (<i>Pan troglodytes</i>) Wild Information; Found in Central and Western Africa. Status; Endangered. Diet; They are omnivorous, and their diet is highly variable according to individual populations and seasons. Fruit comprises about half the diet, but leaves, bark, and stems are also important. Mammals comprise a small but significant component of the diet of many populations.
NUMBER OF ANIMALS AND AGES IN GROUP	2.3.0

FOOD ITEM	QUANTITY/WEIGHT FOR GROUP	QUANTITY/WEIGHT FOR INDIVIDUAL	FREQUENCY
Variety of starchy, leafy and other veg, daily breakdown of diet in table below. (See additional notes)	13kg	2.6Kg	Daily
MP pellets	875g	175g	
Leafeater pellets	800g	160g	
Peanuts Seeds	500g 1075g	100g 215g	Weekly (Also used for training sessions)
Rice	390g (dry)	78g (dry)	Mon, Fri
Cooked Chicken	390g	78g	Wed
Boiled Eggs	5	1	Tue, Sat
Browse	Seasonal. As often as possible.		From barrels in winter.
SUPPLEMENTS/ADDITIONS:			
Coconuts, Citrus			Enrichment – Occasionally

FEEDING REGIME:

8am – Pellets (scatter feed)

Minimum of 4 feeds a day, varying in presentation and enrichment given.



COLCHESTER ZOO DIETSHEET



SPECIES	Crowned Lemur (<i>Eulemur coronatus</i>) Wild Information; Found in the dry deciduous forests in the northern tip of Madagascar Status; Vulnerable Diet; Consists of flowers, fruit, leaves and occasionally soil and insects.
NUMBER OF ANIMALS AND AGES IN GROUP	2.1

FOOD ITEM	Group	Individual	FREQUENCY
Root veg: Potato, Sweet potato, Carrot, parsnip, butternut squash, swede, beet, and celeriac. Carrot mon, wed fri only).	330g	110g	Daily
Leafy veg: Kale, lettuces, pak choi, chicory, rocket, lambs lettuce	330g	110g	Daily
Other: Courgette, fennel, beans, corn, aubergine, Kohlrabi, turnip, fennel, leek, spring onions, cooked onion, celery	330g	110g	Daily
Leaf Eater Pellet	150g	50g	Mon-Fri
MP Pellet	150g	50g	Sat-Sun
Enrichment/Training			
Mealworms	15g	5g	Ad lib
Fruit, chopped into small pieces	45g	15g	When needed

Reason for Update:

Loss of juvenile. Reverted to 3 adult amounts.

FAVOURITE ITEMS	DISLIKES AND DON'T FEED
Beetroot, Sweet potato, carrot, sweetcorn, pepper	Mushrooms



COLCHESTER ZOO DIET SHEET



SPECIES	Giant Asian Pond Turtle (<i>Heosemys grandis</i>)
NUMBER OF ANIMALS AND AGES IN GROUP	1

FOOD ITEM	QUANTITY/WEIGHT (PER GROUP)	FREQUENCY
Soft fruit: Apple, pear, banana, mango, melon, grapes, all types of berries.	50g	Daily
Watery vegetables: pepper, tomato, cucumber, courgette, beans (in moderation), marrow.	50g	
Root Veg/leafy greens: Chinese leaf, pak choi, kale, chicory cucumber, broccoli, rocket, carrot, water cress, beetroot, butternut squash.	100g	
Edible leaves/browse/weeds.	Ad lib to replace leafy veg in Summer	Daily
Adult mice or rat pups	2	Monthly
SUPPLEMENTS/ADDITIONS:		
50:50 ratio mix of Nutrobal and Herbivore Calcium Supplement.	Sprinkled over food	Daily

FEEDING REGIME:

Fed once daily.

Receives a starve day on a Saturday.

FURTHER COMMENTS:

Leafy items to be replaced with edible weeds and browse during the summer months. Refer to guide in orang house and use own knowledge.

Feed seasonal fruits where possible.

No mango skins or pips should be given as they are toxic.

COLCHESTER ZOO DIET SHEET



SPECIES

Rajang's Forest Coral Tank: Mixed marine fish and corals.

FOOD ITEM	QUANTITY/WEIGHT (FOR GROUP)	FREQUENCY
<i>Vitalis Marine Flake</i>	3g	Daily
<i>Vitalis Algae pellets</i>	3g	Daily
<i>Vitalis Marine grazer block</i>	1	Daily
<i>Herbivore gel</i>	20g	Daily
<i>Frozen Mysis</i>	10 blocks	6 days a week (Protein Starve on Sunday)
<i>Frozen Krill</i>	10 blocks	6 days a week (Protein Starve on Sunday)
<i>Frozen cockle (chopped)</i>	1	6 days a week (Protein Starve on Sunday)
<i>Frozen cockle in shell</i>	1	Sat
SUPPLEMENTS/ADDITIONS:		

FEEDING REGIME:

Tank is fed 5 times, daily Mon-Sat.

Sunday is a protein starve day.



COLCHESTER ZOO DIET SHEET



SPECIES	Bornean Orangutan (<i>Pongo pygmaeus pygmaeus</i>) Wild Information; Island of Borneo, highly isolated populations. Almost absent in the south-east. Status; Endangered Diet; Up to 60% fruit, but also includes; flowers, leaves, bark and insects.
NUMBER OF ANIMALS AND AGES IN GROUP	1.2.0

FOOD ITEM	TIGA	MALI	TATAU	FREQUENCY
Veg: See additional notes	Leafy: 2000g Starchy: 800g Other: 1000g	Leafy veg: 1500g Starchy veg: 450g Other veg: 750g	Leafy: 1000g Starchy: 400g Other: 500g	Daily
Leaf Eater Pellets	700g	400G	300g	
MP	300g			
Boiled Egg	2	1	1	Once a week (Tuesday)
Peanuts	350g	210g	175g	Weekly amount
Seeds	350g	210g	175g	Weekly amount
SUPPLEMENTS/ADDITIONS:				
Fresh Browse	Ad Lib			Daily in SUMMER From barrels in winter.
Mixed Herbs and flowers	Ad Lib			As and when available
Prunes, Figs	6 per animal (Mixture of)			When needed to relieve constipation
Cooked rice	125g (dry)			As available
Pulses		65g	35g	As available

COLCHESTER ZOO DIETSHEET



SPECIES	Red-bellied Lemur (<i>Eulemur rubriventer</i>) Wild Information; Found in forested areas along the north-eastern edge of Madagascar. Status; Vulnerable Diet; Specialised frugivores.
NUMBER OF ANIMALS AND AGES IN GROUP	2.0

FOOD ITEM	QUANTITY/WEIGHT PER GROUP	WEIGHT PER INDIVIDUAL	FREQUENCY
Root Vegetables: Potato, Sweet potato, Carrot, parsnip, turnip, Swede, beet, butternut squash and celeriac. Carrot Mon, Wed, Fri only.	150g	75g	Daily
Leafy Vegetables: Kale, lettuces, pak choi, chicory, rocket, lambs lettuce.	150g	75g	Daily
Other Vegetables: Courgette, fennel, beans, corn, aubergine, peppers, kohlrabi, cauliflower, small amount of broccoli, turnip, fennel, leek, spring onions, cooked onion, celery	200g	100g	Daily
Leaf Eater Pellet	100g	50g	Mon-Fri
MP Pellet	100g	50g	Sat-Sun
SUPPLEMENTS/ADDITIONS:			
Chopped fruit	30g	15g	Training or enrichment when needed.
Sunflower seeds	20g	10g	
Browse			Ad lib.

Reason for Update:

Changed so that the lemurs have MP pellet 2 days a week to provide variety and allow for use of different enrichment.



COLCHESTER ZOO DIET SHEET



SPECIES	Columbian Black Spider Monkey (<i>Ateles fusciceps rufiventris</i>)
NUMBER OF ANIMALS AND AGES IN GROUP	1.5 Group

FOOD ITEM	QUANTITY/WEIGHT (PER GROUP/INDIVIDUAL)	FREQUENCY
Starchy veg Other veg Leafy See feeding regime below.	1.8Kg 2.6Kg 2.5kg	Daily
Boiled Egg	1 each	Sat and Tue
Leaf eater pellets, Group/Individual	600g	Daily
MP pellets	240g	
SUPPLEMENTS/ADDITIONS:		
Mixed Herbs	Added to daily amount	As and when available
Fresh browse	Ad lib	As and when available (seasonal)
EFA Oil	10.5ml group/1.5ml each	On pellet or hand fed in cooked sweet potato
Garlic Powder	½ scoop/sprinkle	Sprinkle onto pellet after the oil

FEEDING REGIME:

*When available sweetcorn can be used in the H.Starch/sugar category in place of one of the items listed ie: Wednesday could be celeriac and sweetcorn.

*Food items to be provided whole for keeping staff to present differently.

FAVOURITE ITEMS	DISLIKES AND DON'T FEED
Cooked potato and root veg	Mushrooms
Corn	



COLCHESTER ZOO DIET SHEET



Location	Rajang's Forest
SPECIES/NUMBER OF ANIMALS IN GROUP	Tinfoil Barb (<i>Barbonymus schwanenfeldii</i>) - 0.0.5 Archer Fish (<i>Toxotes</i>) - 0.0.5 Clown Loach (<i>Chromobotia macracanthus</i>) - 0.0.2 Rosy Barbs (<i>Pethia conchonius</i>) - 0.0.125 approx

FOOD ITEM	QUANTITY/WEIGHT (PER GROUP)	FREQUENCY
<i>Tropical fish dry flake food</i>	30g	Daily (morning feed)
<i>Prima dry granule food</i>	20g	Daily (Mon, Weds, Fri)
<i>Cichlid algae pellet</i>	30g	Daily (Tues, Thurs, Sat, Sunday)
<i>Cichlid gold pellet</i>	20g	Daily (Tues, Thurs, Sat, Sunday)
<i>Artemia frozen food</i>	15 blocks	Daily
<i>Krill frozen food</i>	10 blocks	Daily
<i>Daphnia frozen food</i>	10 blocks	Daily
<i>Mysis frozen food</i>	10 blocks	Daily
<i>Daphnia live food</i>	3 bags	Twice weekly when available
<i>Mealworms</i>	20+	Once weekly (rotate)
<i>Crickets</i>	20+	Once weekly (rotate)
<i>Locusts</i>	1 per archer fish	Once weekly (rotate)
<i>Commercial greens</i>	As eaten with little waste	Three times weekly
SUPPLEMENTS/ADDITIONS:		

FEEDING REGIME/PREPARATION:



COLCHESTER ZOO DIET SHEET



SPECIES INFORMATION	Buffy-headed Capuchin (<i>Cebus xanthosternos</i>) Wild Information; Found in the Atlantic forests of Brazil. Status; Critically Endangered. Diet; frugivorous-insectivores, including a wide variety of fruits, seeds and arthropods, frogs, nestlings and small mammals, supplemented by stems, flowers and leaves. They are extractive, manipulative foragers.
NUMBER OF ANIMALS AND AGES IN GROUP	2.1

FOOD ITEM	GROUP QUANTITY/WEIGHT	INDIVIDUAL AMOUNT	FREQUENCY
Starchy veg (potatoes, sweet potatoes)	480kg	160g	Daily
Root veg (carrots, sweetcorn, parsnip, beetroot, swede, butternut squash.)	360g	120g	
Other veg (aubergine, pepper, spring onions, onions, fennel, cucumber, courgette, cauliflower, leek, peas, beans, avocado.)	1.05kg	350g	
Leafy veg (chicory, gem lettuce, romaine lettuce, rocket, chinese leaf, spring greens, cabbage, kale.)	540kg	180g	
Boiled eggs	3	1 per animal	Tues, Thurs, Sat
Leaf eater pellets	60g	20g	Daily
MP pellets	90g	30g	
Mealworms	45g	Approx 15g	Sat, Sun, Tue, Wed, Thu
Locusts	3/4 bag		Fri
Morioworms	3/4 tub		Mon
Peanuts	60g	20g	Daily
Seeds	45g	15g	Daily

Reason for update: Make diets equal for both groups of capuchins.



COLCHESTER ZOO DIET SHEET



SPECIES	Geoffroy's Marmosets (<i>Callithrix geoffroyi</i>)
NUMBER OF ANIMALS AND AGES IN GROUP	0.2

FOOD ITEM	QUANTITY/WEIGHT (PER GROUP)	FREQUENCY
Fruit and vegetables	95g fruit 140g veg	Daily
Tamarin cake	50g dry weight for group (= 17-20g each animal when prepared)	
Mealworms	6 each	One of these daily as available
Crickets	2-3 each	
Morio worms	1-2 each	
Locusts	1 each	
Waxworms	2-3 each	
Marmoset Jelly	1cm cube	Fridays and Sundays
Boiled egg with yolk (de-shelled)	¼ white and ¼ yolk per animal	Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays
SUPPLEMENTS/ADDITIONS:		
Herbivore Calcium	¼ scoop (2.5ml scoop)	Daily
Vionate	Sprinkle	
Vitamin D3	0.1ml each	Once a week in winter
Arabic gum	Ad lib	2 – 7 days a week

PREPARATION:

Veg- Some of root veg to be cooked

Remove pips and stones from fruit and seeds from butternut squash

Marmoset Jelly given once a week unless they have young, then it is given daily until young are weaned. Keep refrigerated until fed

Tamarin cake- feed as directed on container. We mix a batch for all Callitrichids and refrigerate until morning when it is divided up. Such as 160g powder to 160ml water.

FEEDING REGIME:

Early AM- Tamarin cake and a little cooked veg

Later AM- 1 bowl of fruit, veg and protein item.

Later PM- Given any remaining main feed (earlier in winter), Insects daily. Gum



COLCHESTER ZOO DIET SHEET



SPECIES	Golden Headed Lion Tamarins (<i>Leontopithecus rosalia chrysomelas</i>)
NUMBER OF ANIMALS AND AGES IN GROUP	1.1 (Rainforest)

FOOD ITEM	QUANTITY/WEIGHT (PER GROUP)	FREQUENCY
Vegetables	220g Starchy veg 247g Watery veg	Daily
Fruit	72g Fruit	
Tamarin cake	50g dry weight for group (= 17-20g each animal when prepared)	
Mealworms	6 each	One of these daily as available
Crickets	2-3 each	
Morio worms	1-2 each	
Locusts	1 each	
Waxworms	2-3 each	
Marmoset Jelly	1cm cube	Fridays and Sundays
Boiled egg with yolk (de-shelled)	¼ white and ¼ yolk per animal	Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays
SUPPLEMENTS/ADDITIONS:		
Herbivore Calcium	¼ scoop (2.5ml scoop)	Daily
Vionate	Sprinkle	
Vitamin D3	0.1ml each	Once a week in winter
Arabic gum	Ad lib	2 – 7 days a week

PREPARATION:

Veg- Some of root veg to be cooked

Remove pips and stones from fruit and seeds from butternut squash

Marmoset Jelly given once a week unless they have young, then it is given daily until young are weaned. Keep refrigerated until fed

Tamarin cake- feed as directed on container. We mix a batch for all Callitrichids and refrigerate until morning when it is divided up. Such as 160g powder to 160ml water.

FEEDING REGIME:

Early AM- Tamarin cake and a little cooked veg

Later AM- 1 bowl of fruit, veg and protein item.

Later PM- Given any remaining main feed (earlier in winter), Insects daily. Gum



COLCHESTER ZOO DIET SHEET



SPECIES	Golden Lion Tamarin (<i>Leontopithecus rosalia</i>)
NUMBER OF ANIMALS AND AGES IN GROUP	4.2

FOOD ITEM	QUANTITY/WEIGHT (PER GROUP)	FREQUENCY
Fruit and vegetables	350g fruit 500g veg 300g steamed veg	Daily (Feed 150g AM and 150g PM)
Tamarin cake	50g dry weight for group (= 17-20g each animal when prepared)	Daily
Mealworms	6 each	One of these daily as available.
Crickets	2-3 each	
Morio worms	1-2 each	
Locusts	1 each	
Waxworms	2-3 each	
Marmoset Jelly	1cm cube	Fridays and Sundays
Boiled egg with yolk (de-shelled)	¼ white and ¼ yolk	Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays
SUPPLEMENTS/ADDITIONS:		
Herbivore Calcium	¼ scoop (2.5ml scoop)	Daily
Vionate	Sprinkle	
Vitamin D3	0.1ml	Once a week in winter
Arabic gum	Ad lib	2-7 days a week

PREPARATION:

Veg- Some of root veg to be cooked

Remove pips and stones from fruit and seeds from butternut squash

Marmoset Jelly given once a week unless they have young, then it is given daily until young are weaned. Keep refrigerated until fed

Tamarin cake- feed as directed on container. We mix a batch for all Callitrichids and refrigerate until morning when it is divided up. Such as 160g powder to 160ml water.

FEEDING REGIME:

Early AM- Tamarin cake and 150g cooked veg

Later AM- 1 bowl of fruit, veg and protein item

Later PM- Insects daily and 150g cooked veg. Gum, once a week



COLCHESTER ZOO DIET SHEET



SPECIES	Pied tamarin (<i>Saguinus bicolor</i>)
NUMBER OF ANIMALS AND AGES IN GROUP	2.2

FOOD ITEM	QUANTITY/WEIGHT (PER GROUP)	FREQUENCY
Fruit	468g	Daily
Vegetables (root veg cooked)	328g	
All-bran	Small handful	
Baby breakfast cereal	Small handful	
Peeled banana	½ small banana (when available)	
Mazuri New World Primate pellets	6 each	
Boiled egg with yolk (de-shelled)	2	Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays
Marmoset jelly	1cm cube each	Fridays and Sundays
Locusts	1-2 each	Daily
Waxworms	5-10 each (as available)	
SUPPLEMENTS/ADDITIONS:		
Herbivore Calcium	¼ scoop (2.5ml scoop)	Daily
Vionate	Sprinkle	
Pro-soluble powder	Sprinkle	
Aloe Vera Juice	1ml	
Vitamin D3	0.1ml each	Once a week in winter
Arabic gum	Ad lib	Once a week

PREPARATION:

8:30am- Pellets soaked in fruity tea (overnight). Small piece of banana mashed up with sprinkle of pro-soluble and aloe vera juice, added to pellets

Pied Supplement- Baby breakfast cereal, banana, bran and a little raw egg all mixed together. Given at main feed

Root veg cooked, set aside 150g to feed at breakfast

FEEDING REGIME:

8:30am- Pellets and probiotic banana puree with Aloe Vera juice. Give 150g of cooked vegetables

12pm- Fruit, veg, protein item and Pied supplement

Pm- Insects (and Arabic gum at least once a week)



COLCHESTER ZOO DIET SHEET



SPECIES	Rufous Hornbill (<i>Buceros hydrocorax</i>)
NUMBER OF ANIMALS AND AGES IN GROUP	2

FOOD ITEM	QUANTITY/WEIGHT (PER GROUP)	FREQUENCY
Soft fruits	400g	Daily
Nutribird H16 pellets (half soaked)	200g	
Mealworms, crickets, locusts etc	20g	3 times a week (increased to daily late winter –summer)
SUPPLEMENTS/ADDITIONS:		
Biotin	Good sprinkle	Daily
Herbivore Calcium	Good sprinkle	Daily

PREPARATION:

Supplements typically added to soaked pellets, as more likely to be consumed by sticking to the pellets

Food items chopped into cube size

Food items vary depending on what is available from Animal Kitchen. Most regularly given papaya and mango

FEEDING REGIME:

Fed twice- 8am & again in the afternoon (earlier during winter)

Insects fed ad lib

FAVOURITE ITEMS	DISLIKES AND DON'T FEED
<p>(Figs are particularly good during breeding season) Can offer the occasional pinkie mouse during breeding season</p> <p>Suitable fruit-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Figs • Mango and papaya • Peach and nectarine • Melon • Pear and apple • Plum • Strawberries/blueberries/blackberries/raspberries • Cherries • Pineapple • Kiwi 	<p>DO NOT FEED grapes, tomato or citrus fruits or Banana</p> <p>(these all increase vitamin C and iron uptake, which can lead to 'Iron Storage disease')</p>

COLCHESTER ZOO DIET SHEET



SPECIES	Guianan Bearded Saki Monkey (<i>Chiropotes sagulatus</i>)
NUMBER OF ANIMALS AND AGES IN GROUP	2.1.2

FOOD ITEM	QUANTITY/WEIGHT (PER GROUP)	FREQUENCY
Fruit	731g	Daily
Vegetables	731g	
Root veg	596g	
Boiled egg white	½ each	
New World Primate Pellets	70g	
Leaf eater Pellets	30g	
Mini Marex	70g	
Sunflower seeds	40g	
Peanuts	40g	
Pumpkin seeds	40g	
Walnuts (cracked)	2 each	
Mealworms/waxworms	Small handful	
Boiled egg yolk	½ each	Mondays only
Browse	Ad lib	As available
SUPPLEMENTS/ADDITIONS:		
Herbivore Calcium	1 ½ scoops (2.5ml scoop)	Daily
Pro- soluble powder	Sprinkle	Daily
Vionate	Sprinkle	Daily
Vitamin D3	0.2ml each	Once a week in winter

PREPARATION:

Pellets can be lightly soaked in fruit tea to encourage Saki to eat pellets

Boiled egg white given every day, except Mondays when yolk is fed too

Walnuts to be cracked slightly but removed completely when infants present (may break teeth of young)

FEEDING REGIME:

AM- pellets and seeds/nuts

Midday- Half of main feed

PM- Rest of main feed

Insects and browse fed at random times



COLCHESTER ZOO DIET SHEET



SPECIES	Southern Two Toed Sloths (<i>Choloepus didactylus</i>)
NUMBER OF ANIMALS AND AGES IN GROUP	1.1 (Carmen and Calypso)

FOOD ITEM	QUANTITY/WEIGHT (PER GROUP)	FREQUENCY
Raw veg/leafy greens	600g	Daily
Steamed vegetables	1.3Kg (raw weight)	
Mazuri leaf eater pellets	50g each	
Browse (see notes)	Ad lib	
Boiled egg with yolk (de-shelled)	1 each	Once a week (Wednesdays)
SUPPLEMENTS/ADDITIONS:		
Herbivore Calcium	1 scoop (2.5ml scoop)	Daily
Vionate	Sprinkle	Daily
Calcium Bentonite Clay	Sprinkle	Mondays and Fridays
Prosoluble	Sprinkle	Daily to Carmen
VitaminD3	0.4ml	Once a week Carmen only

PREPARATION:

All root vegetables and broccoli are to be cooked
 Shell removed from eggs
 (Remove shell and stones from monkey food too to avoid impaction of the gut)

FEEDING REGIME:

AM- pellets (slightly soaked, just enough to soften)
 Before 12pm- Half of main feed
 Before 4:30pm- Rest of main feed
 Browse given randomly



COLCHESTER ZOO DIET SHEET



SPECIES	Squirrel Monkeys (<i>Saimiri sciureus</i>)
NUMBER OF ANIMALS AND AGES IN GROUP	4.3.1

FOOD ITEM	QUANTITY/WEIGHT (PER GROUP)	FREQUENCY
Fruit	600g	Daily
Vegetables	2.4kg	
Mini Marex pellet	75g	
Insectivore mix	35g	
Boiled egg white	1 per animal	
Sunflower seeds	40g	
Science Diet cat biscuits	55g	
Raisins	36g	
Mealworms or Crickets	Handful	
Locusts	1 each	
Morio worms	2 each	As available
Egg yolk	½ per animal	Monday
Nuts	Handful	As available
SUPPLEMENTS/ADDITIONS:		
Folic acid	7.5mg (1 ½ tablets)	Daily
Vionate	2.5ml scoop	Daily
Milk thistle	40mg	Daily
Vitamin D3	0.2ml	Once a week in winter

PREPARATION:

Nuts to be cracked to avoid damage to teeth.

Folic acid tablets crushed and mixed with vionate for dispersal over main feed.

Milk thistle tablets crushed and mixed with main feed.

FEEDING REGIME:

AM: Pellets, Insectivores mix, and half of main feed.

Lunch: Sunflower seeds, raisins and cat biscuits.

Early PM: Rest of main feed

Late PM: Boiled egg.

Insects fed randomly.

Feeds given earlier in winter and can be mixed around for variety.

COLCHESTER ZOO DIET SHEET



SPECIES	Southern Tamandua (<i>Tamandua tetradactyla</i>)
NUMBER OF ANIMALS AND AGES IN GROUP	2.1

FOOD ITEM	QUANTITY/WEIGHT (PER GROUP)	FREQUENCY
Protector Insectivore powder	300g	Daily
Cooled boiled water	900ml (more if needed)	
Whole boiled egg	1	
Cooked carrot or parsnip	40g	
Mealworms	Small pinch	
Waxworms	6 each	
		For giving supplements/meds and training
Soft fruits	50g	Occasionally
Actimel	25ml	Occasionally
Honey	25ml	Occasionally
Avocado	1/8 fruit	Weekly
SUPPLEMENTS/ADDITIONS:		

PREPARATION:

Blend ingredients into watery porridge consistency. Water must be boiled, then allowed to cool slightly so as not to render the food nutritionally ineffective.

Mixture is divided into three separate feeds (see below). Feeds can be made up just prior to feeding or refrigerated. Food taken from fridge must be warmed through before feeding. This is achieved by placing bowl in hot water and stirring occasionally.

FEEDING REGIME:

8am: 90g insectivore powder, up to 40g cooked carrot and approx 350ml water (divided between 2 males and female)

12:00pm: 60g insectivore and 150ml water (for 2 males only)

Late as possible: 150g insectivore powder, 1 egg (no shell) and approx 500ml water (Divided equally between 2 males and female)



COLCHESTER ZOO DIET SHEET



SPECIES	Red Titi Monkey (<i>Callicebus cupreus</i>)
NUMBER OF ANIMALS AND AGES IN GROUP	3.1.1

FOOD ITEM	QUANTITY/WEIGHT (PER GROUP)	FREQUENCY
Tamarin cake	65g dry weight for group (= approx. 55g each when prepared)	Daily
Raisins	10g	
Sunflower seeds	8g	
Dry cat food	8g	
Mini Marex pellets	10g	
Mazuri New World Pellets	4	
Shelled nuts	1 each adult	
Mealworms	9 each or	
Waxworms	1-2 each	To give supplements/medication only
Boiled egg white	1/3 each	Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays
Marmoset jelly	1cm cubed	Fridays and Sundays
Fruit	165g	Daily
Vegetables	350g	
SUPPLEMENTS/ADDITIONS:		
Garlic Powder	Small pinch	Daily
Herbivore Calcium	¼ scoop (2.5ml scoop)	Daily
Vionate	Sprinkle	Daily
Vitamin D3	0.2ml each	Once a week in winter

PREPARATION:

Small amount of egg yolk is to be fed

Remove eggshell, nutshell and fruit stones prior to feeding

Tamarin cake- feed as directed on container. We mix a batch for all Callitrichids (and Titi) and refrigerate until morning when it is divided up. Such as 160g powder to 160ml water,

FEEDING REGIME:

AM- Pellets, nuts, seeds, mealworms, Tamarin cake

PM- Main feed

Insects fed randomly and used for medicating/supplement



COLCHESTER ZOO DIET SHEET



SPECIES	Humboldt Penguin (<i>Spheniscus humboldti</i>)	
NUMBER OF ANIMALS AND AGES IN GROUP	32 – ages 3 year – 21years	INCA TRAIL

FOOD ITEM	QUANTITY/WEIGHT (PER GROUP)	FREQUENCY
sprats	14 - 18kg	Daily
SUPPLEMENTS/ADDITIONS:		
Aqua mini vits	1 each	Daily
Mini salt tablets	1 each	
Primaquine tablet	½ each	Every 3 days

PREPARATION:

Fish left whole.

FEEDING REGIME:

Fed three times daily - Main feeds: 8.30AM, 12.30PM, 3.30PM

Also fed by:

Encounter time – 11.30

VIP and hen parties– 9.30, 9.45am and 3pm

shadow keeper – 10.30am

Keeper for the Day – 11.45am

They only eat as much as they need to, so quantities can vary.

Sometime given Herring and Baltic herring, alongside the sprats.



COLCHESTER ZOO DIET SHEET



SPECIES	Patagonian Sea lion (<i>Otaria flavescens</i>)
NUMBER OF ANIMALS AND AGES IN GROUP	0.1 – Atlanta – 21 years old

FOOD ITEM	QUANTITY/WEIGHT	FREQUENCY
Herring	6kg	Daily
Baltic herring	1.5kg	Occasionally along with herring
SUPPLEMENTS/ADDITIONS:		
Aqua vits	2	Daily

PREPARATION:

Some chopped, some whole

FEEDING REGIME:

Fed 6-8 times daily.

Times and amount can vary and how.

FURTHER COMMENTS:

Sea lions fed in houses individually, during training, and as a group in scatter feeds. Also, in enrichment items.

ENRICHMENT FEEDING (food items used from diet quantity overleaf):

by catch flat fish, crabs, whiting, herring, mackerel, and Baltic herring



COLCHESTER ZOO DIET SHEET



SPECIES	Patagonian Sea lion (<i>Otaria flavescens</i>)
NUMBER OF ANIMALS AND AGES IN GROUP	0.1 – Sydney – 21 years old.

FOOD ITEM	QUANTITY/WEIGHT	FREQUENCY
Herring	6kg	Daily
Baltic herring	1.5kg	occasionally along with herring
SUPPLEMENTS/ADDITIONS:		
Aqua vits	2	Daily
Hay fever tablets – cetirizine antihistamine	1	Spring and summer

PREPARATION:

Some chopped, some whole

FEEDING REGIME:

Fed 6-8 times daily.

Times and amount can vary and how.

FURTHER COMMENTS:

Sea lions fed in houses individually, during training, and as a group in scatter feeds. And enrichment items.

ENRICHMENT FEEDING (food items used from diet quantity overleaf):

by catch flat fish, crabs, whiting, herring mackerel and Baltic herring



COLCHESTER ZOO DIET SHEET



SPECIES	Patagonian Sea lion (<i>Otaria flavescens</i>)
NUMBER OF ANIMALS AND AGES IN GROUP	0.1 – Winnipeg – 21 years old

FOOD ITEM	QUANTITY/WEIGHT	FREQUENCY
Herring	6kg	Daily
Baltic herring	1.5kg	occasionally along with herring
SUPPLEMENTS/ADDITIONS:		
Aqua vits	2	Daily

PREPARATION:

Some chopped, some whole

FEEDING REGIME:

Fed 6-8 times daily.

Times and amount can vary and how.

FURTHER COMMENTS:

Sea lions fed in houses individually, during training, and as a group in scatter feeds. And enrichment items

ENRICHMENT FEEDING (food items used from diet quantity overleaf):

by catch: flat fish, crabs, whiting, herring, mackerel and Baltic herring



COLCHESTER ZOO DIET SHEET



SPECIES	Blue Dart Frog (<i>Dendrobates tinctorius</i>)
NUMBER OF ANIMALS AND AGES IN GROUP	1.1

FOOD ITEM	QUANTITY/WEIGHT (PER GROUP)	FREQUENCY
Flightless Fruit Fly	3 small pinches * *	Daily
Micro Black Crickets	3 small pinches * *	Daily
SUPPLEMENTS/ADDITIONS:		
Nutrabol multivitamin supplement. Insects are gut loaded prior to being fed out.	Light dusting over live foods.	Once per week

PREPARATION:

Live foods are dusted in empty pre-pack tub on supplement days.

FEEDING REGIME:

Individuals fed daily with both food stuffs fed on rotation and when available.

** Ensure there is enough live food to allow each animal to eat multiple individuals but not so many that the tank becomes overrun with live food. If there are lots of crickets/flyies easily observed in the tank the following day then the frogs are being overfed.



COLCHESTER ZOO DIET SHEET



SPECIES	Stream Frog (<i>Mannophryne trinitatis</i>)
NUMBER OF ANIMALS AND AGES IN GROUP	7.5.2

FOOD ITEM	QUANTITY/WEIGHT (PER GROUP)	FREQUENCY
Flightless Fruit Fly	Colony can be left in enclosure	As needed
Micro Black Crickets	10 small pinches * *	Daily
SUPPLEMENTS/ADDITIONS:		
Nutrabol/ multivitamin supplement. Insects are gut loaded prior to being fed out.	Light dusting over live foods.	Once per week

PREPARATION:

Live foods are dusted in empty pre-pack tub on supplement days.

FEEDING REGIME:

Individuals fed daily with both food stuffs fed on rotation and when available.

** Ensure there is enough live food to allow each animal to eat multiple individuals but not so many that the tank becomes overrun with live food. If there are lots of crickets/flyies easily observed in the tank the following day, then the frogs are being overfed.

Fruit fly colonies can be hidden in enclosure once they become established. Colonies can then be scattered round tank daily.

FURTHER COMMENTS:

Ensure enclosure does not become overrun with live food – reduce amount offered if necessary.

Other Dendrodate species share enclosure. All species live together amicably, however take note of body condition of all individuals to ensure food is being distributed evenly.



COLCHESTER ZOO DIET SHEET



SPECIES	Oriental Fire Bellied Toad (<i>Bombina orientalis</i>)
NUMBER OF ANIMALS AND AGES IN GROUP	0.0.1

FOOD ITEM	QUANTITY/WEIGHT (PER GROUP)	FREQUENCY
Small/Medium Black Cricket	x 2-6 (size dependant)	Every 3-4 days
Waxworms	x 2-3	Occasional
Small earthworms	x 2 -3	When available
Small/medium locust	x 2-4 (size dependant)	Every 3 -4 days
SUPPLEMENTS/ADDITIONS:		
Nutrobal		Once per week

PREPARATION:

Lightly shake tub of live food mixed with Nutrobal on supplement feed days.

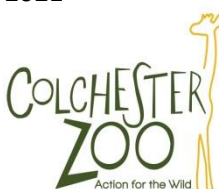
FEEDING REGIME:

Type of live food offered should vary and will depend on what is available.

Quantity offered will depend on the size of the live food items available.

Food items can be scattered in enclosure or can be fed directly with tongs. If feeding crickets, ensure they do not remain in the enclosure for extended periods as it is possible (although unlikely) they could bite/harm the toads. If scattering food, ensure the toads are eating. If unsure offer food on tongs. Ensure live food that is not being eaten does not perish and pollute the main water body.

May 2021



COLCHESTER ZOO DIET SHEET



SPECIES	Freshwater angelfish (<i>Pterophyllum scalare</i>) & Bristlenose Plecostomus (<i>Hypostomus plecostomus</i>)
NUMBER OF ANIMALS AND AGES IN GROUP	0.0.20 (angelfish) 0.0.4 (BN plecs)

FOOD ITEM	QUANTITY/WEIGHT (PER GROUP)	FREQUENCY
Tropical fish dry flake food	20g	Daily
Prima dry granule food	30g	Daily
Plec algae pellets (large)	2 per aquarium	Daily
Artemia frozen food	Amount of blocks vary daily	Daily (see frozen food plan)
Daphnia frozen food	Amount of blocks vary daily	Daily (see frozen food plan)
Mysis frozen food	Amount of blocks vary daily	Daily (see frozen food plan)
Daphnia live food	2 bags	Weekly as available
SUPPLEMENTS/ADDITIONS:		

FEEDING REGIME/PREPARATION:

- Dry foods are offered at first and last checks. Alternate dry feeds
- Frozen are offered as a main midday feed and should be defrosted prior to feeding
- When available, live feeds are combined with frozen feed for enrichment
- Algae pellets should be provided daily for plecs to graze on aswell as naturally occurring algae on wood
- Enrichment items – slow release tube feeders, astroturf platforms, frozen feed balls

COLCHESTER ZOO DIET SHEET



SPECIES	Orange spot freshwater sting ray (<i>P. motoro</i>)
NUMBER OF ANIMALS AND AGES IN GROUP	1.0 (Heart of the Amazon)

FOOD ITEM	QUANTITY/WEIGHT (PER GROUP)	FREQUENCY
Freshwater roach	40-80g	3 times weekly
Cockles	30-50g	Weekly
Mussels	30-50g	Weekly
White Bait	30-50g	Weekly
Shelled cockles	6 items	Weekly
SUPPLEMENTS/ADDITIONS:		
Elasmobranch vitamin supplement	See feed chart	Once-twice weekly

PREPARATION:

- Freshwater roach are washed and cut to size
- Smaller food items are defrosted and fed whole

FEEDING REGIME:

- Feeding plan in place to follow for this animals diet
- 2-3 starve days per week

FURTHER COMMENTS:

- This individual shares the aquarium with a group of silver dollars so some defrosted fish feed may also be consumed
- The fish may try to eat the stingray food as falling through the water but this does not currently cause any concern

ENRICHMENT FEEDING

- Target training
- Firehose cubes and plaits with fish loosely wedged in gaps
- Hollee roller balls filled with feed

COLCHESTER ZOO DIET SHEET



SPECIES	Chalk seabass (<i>Serranus tortugarum</i>), Bristletail filefish (<i>Acreichthys tomentosus</i>)
NUMBER OF ANIMALS AND AGES IN GROUP	0.0.8 chalk seabass 0.0.1 bristletail filefish

FOOD ITEM	QUANTITY/WEIGHT (PER GROUP)	FREQUENCY
Vitalis marine flake food	10g	Daily
Vitalis marine pellet	10g	Daily
Artemia frozen food	Amount of blocks vary daily	Daily (see frozen food plan)
Krill frozen food	Amount of blocks vary daily	Daily (see frozen food plan)
Mysis frozen food	Amount of blocks vary daily	Daily (see frozen food plan)
Mysis live food	3 bags	Twice weekly
SUPPLEMENTS/ADDITIONS:		

FEEDING REGIME/PREPARATION:

- Dry foods are offered at first checks. Alternate dry feeds
- Frozen are offered as a main midday feed and evening feed
- Frozen blocks should be defrosted prior to feeding
- When available, live feeds are combined with frozen feed for enrichment

COLCHESTER ZOO DIET SHEET



SPECIES	Pearl Cichlid (<i>Geophagus brasiliensis</i>), Bronze catfish (<i>Corydoras aeneus</i>), Peppered catfish (<i>Corydoras paleatus</i>), Sailfin Plecostomus (<i>P. gibbiceps</i>)
NUMBER OF ANIMALS AND AGES IN GROUP	0.0.60+ (total)

FOOD ITEM	QUANTITY/WEIGHT (PER GROUP)	FREQUENCY
Tropical fish dry flake food	30g	Daily
Prima dry granule food	40g	Daily
Cichlid algae pellet	40g	Daily
Cichlid gold pellets	40g	Daily
Artemia frozen food	Amount of blocks vary daily	Daily (see frozen food plan)
Mysis frozen food	Amount of blocks vary daily	Daily (see frozen food plan)
Krill frozen food	Amount of blocks vary daily	Daily (see frozen food plan)
Daphnia frozen food	Amount of blocks vary daily	Daily (see frozen food plan)
Daphnia live food	2 bags	Once weekly
Herbivore gel	100g	Twice weekly
Greens/vegetables/fruit	As eaten with little waste	Twice weekly
Mealworms	30g	When surplus available
SUPPLEMENTS/ADDITIONS:		

FEEDING REGIME/PREPARATION:

- Dry foods are offered at first and last checks. Alternate dry feeds
- Cichlid gold & algae pellet are offered as a combined feed to ensure all species are able to consume due to different sized pellet
- Frozen are offered as a main midday feed and should be defrosted prior to feeding
- When available, live feeds are combined with frozen feed for enrichment
- Mealworms can be offered with frozen feed to the whole aquarium as all species will take them. Inverts should be used when there is surplus to reptile requirements prior to delivery day
- Greens should be offered by weighting to aquarium floor as part of all species routine diets. Soft leaved greens are taken readily e.g. spinach, Chinese leaf, chard. Appropriate regularly offered vegetables include cucumber, courgette and any soft fruits
- Enrichment items – slow release tube feeders, astroturf platforms, frozen feed balls

COLCHESTER ZOO DIET SHEET



SPECIES		Black Pacu (<i>Colossoma macropomum</i>)	
NUMBER OF ANIMALS AND AGES IN GROUP		0.0.5	
FOOD ITEM	QUANTITY/WEIGHT (PER GROUP)	FREQUENCY	
Herbivore gel	100-150g	Daily	
Fruit/vegetables	200-250g	Daily	
Freshwater roach	100g	When available	
Invertebrates	40g	Weekly	
Nuts	40g	Weekly	
Leaf Eater Pellet	40g	Weekly	
SUPPLEMENTS/ADDITIONS:			

APPROPRIATE FOOD ITEMS:

- Safe foods can include melon, papaya, kiwi, pear, apple, plum, peach, nectarine, banana, tomato, Sharon fruit, berries, pepper, carrots, butternut squash
- Pacu prefer fruit over vegetables or greens but these can still be offered for variety
- Nuts can include peanuts (unsalted), brazil nuts, walnuts and almonds
- Invertebrates can include mealworms, locusts or river shimp

PREPARATION:

- Food items (including fruit, herbivore gel and fish) can be roughly chopped into various size pieces
- Herbivore gel should be mixed and left to set 24hrs prior to being fed out
- Invertebrates can be fed live

FEEDING REGIME:

- Feeding is once daily and feeding regime table is in place for preparation and to ensure increased variety
- Most feeding occurs at same time stingray training as a management strategy to distract the Pacu as they will attempt to steal the stingrays food

FURTHER COMMENTS:

- This species is part of a mixed species aquarium and the food types/amounts offered allow for group feeding strategy
- Feeding amounts/times may vary due to aggression within the group or with other species, for medication purposes or filtration reasons

ENRICHMENT FEEDING

- Target training
- Tube feeders
- Filled rubber balls suspended from bridge
- Floating items covered in herbivore gel
- Whole fruit/vegetable items
- Shelled walnuts/cockles



COLCHESTER ZOO DIET SHEET

SPECIES	Victoria crowned pigeon (<i>Goura victoria</i>)
NUMBER OF ANIMALS AND AGES IN GROUP	2.2

FOOD ITEM	QUANTITY/WEIGHT (PER GROUP)	FREQUENCY
Pigeon mix	400g	Daily (660g pre-made mix per day)
Egg food mix	110g	
Finch Seed	100g	
Insectivore mix	50g	
Fruits (apple, pear, melon, plum, berries)	50g	2 x a week
Vegetables (bean shoots, green beans, carrot, squash, pepper)	50g	
Invertebrates (mealworms, locust, waxworms, crickets)	50g	1 x a week
Greens (chinese leaf, chicory, spinach, kale)	50g	1 x a week
T16 pellet	30g	1 x a week
Hard boiled egg	3 eggs	1 x a week
SUPPLEMENTS/ADDITIONS:		
Herbivore Calcium (I.Z.V.G. supplement)	5-6g	3 x a week (Monday, Wednesday & Friday)
Grit	Unmeasured	Constant access available

PREPARATION:

- Seed types should be thoroughly mixed together to reduce selective feeding. Dry foods should be weighed out according to the amounts above and can be premade then stored in an air tight tub
- Fruit/greens chopped finely into approx 5mm cubes
- Supplement sprinkled over food lightly
- Mealworms can be fed whole and live on top of seed trays. Locusts and crickets should be crushed or chopped to ensure they will not cause damage to enclosure plants
- Whole fruits/greens can be offered for birds to pick at

FURTHER COMMENTS:

- Do not over feed fruit/greens as can cause diarrhoea if offered daily
- During breeding season female appetite increases prior to egg laying and supplementation should be increased to daily
- Fresh food should be offered daily. During summer food can be left in enclosure overnight to be grazed on due to longer daylight hours

COLCHESTER ZOO DIET SHEET

SPECIES	Crested Wood Partridge (<i>Rollulus rouloul</i>)
NUMBER OF ANIMALS AND AGES IN GROUP	0.2

FOOD ITEM	QUANTITY/WEIGHT (PER GROUP)	FREQUENCY
Pigeon mix	15g	Daily (60g)
Egg food mix	15g	
Finch Seed	20g	
Insectivore mix	10g	
Fruits (apple, pear, melon, plum, berries)	10g	3 x a week
Vegetables (bean shoots, green beans, carrot, squash, pepper)	10g	
Invertebrates (mealworms/waxworms)	Small handful	1 x a week
Greens (chinese leaf, chicory, spinach, kale)	10g	2 x a week
T16 pellet	5g	1 x a week
SUPPLEMENTS/ADDITIONS:		
Herbivore Calcium (I.Z.V.G. supplement)	5-6g	3 x a week (Monday, Wednesday & Friday)
Grit	Unmeasured	Constant access available

PREPARATION:

- Seed types should be thoroughly mixed to reduce selective feeding. Dry foods should be weighed out according to the amounts above and can be premade then stored in an airtight tub.
- Fruit/greens chopped finely.
- Supplement sprinkled over food lightly.
- Mealworms can be fed whole and live on top of seed trays or scattered around enclosure as enrichment.

FURTHER COMMENTS:

- Likely that Partridges/Pigeons will feed off each other's food trays – this is not an issue.
- Crickets/slugs/earwigs etc are present in enclosure – it is likely these will be preyed upon.
- This species style of feeding/foraging (scrapping food areas with claws) can cause mess – ensure enough food is always present in trays – adjust amounts if needed.

COLCHESTER ZOO DIET SHEET



SPECIES	Pancake Tortoise (<i>Malacochersus tornieri</i>)
NUMBER OF ANIMALS AND AGES IN GROUP	1.0.0 >22 yrs

FOOD ITEM	QUANTITY/ % of diet	FREQUENCY
Commercial greens from kitchen	<25%	When browse is unavailable
Fresh browse	50 – 75%	With every feed
Chopped hay/dried grass	25 – 50%	
Opuntia cactus	<10%	Whenever available. No more than once weekly
Carrot	<10% per feed	Monday
SUPPLEMENTS/ADDITIONS:		
Nutrobal/Herbivore Calcium	50/50 ratio – sprinkle on top of prepped food	Monday

PREPARATION:

All food chopped finely and mixed. One serving when prepared should be approximately a small handful/large pinch. Dry grass should be mixed into feed once prepped.

FEEDING REGIME: Summer: March – October

Feed 4 times a week. Monday, Wednesday, Friday and Sunday.

FEEDING REGIME: Winter: November – February

Feed 3 times a week. Monday, Wednesday, Friday.

FURTHER COMMENTS:

Arid habitat species food items with high water content should be avoided e.g., fruit. A higher percentage of commercial greens will need to be used when browse are unavailable.



COLCHESTER ZOO DIET SHEET



SPECIES	Asian spiny turtle (<i>Heosemys spinosa</i>)
NUMBER OF ANIMALS AND AGES IN GROUP	1.1

FOOD ITEM	QUANTITY/ % of diet	FREQUENCY
Commercial greens from kitchen	<10%	When browse is unavailable
Fresh browse	40 - 60 %	With every feed
Mushrooms	15 - 25%	See seasonal feeding regimes
Opuntia cactus	<20%	Whenever available
Carrot	<10%	Monday
Fruit	20 - 30%	See seasonal feeding regimes
Animal protein/invertebrates	20 - 30%	See seasonal feeding regimes
SUPPLEMENTS/ADDITIONS:		
50/50 ratio Nutrobal/Herbivore Calcium	Light dusting. Mixed in	Monday and Thursday

PREPARATION:

All food **very** finely chopped and **well mixed**. Lightly dusted with supplementation twice per week. For animal protein feeds, the following can be considered suitable food items: mice, earth worms, crayfish, snails, locusts (pre killed), cockles, mussels. Fast moving insects such as crickets and locust should be avoided unless offered on tongs. Appropriate fruits include mango, papaya, pear, apple, blackberries, raspberries, blueberries, plum, peach, melon etc. All fruits should be soft so the juice can be well mixed into the greens.

Feeding bucket should be filled approx 1/3 and then split evenly between two feed dishes.

FEEDING REGIME: Wet season: March - September

Feed 5 times per week (Monday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Sunday).

Greens mixed with fruit fed Monday, Thursday, Sunday.

Greens mixed with animal protein fed Wednesday, Friday.

FEEDING REGIME: Dry/Humid season: October - February

Feed 4 times per week (Monday, Wednesday, Friday, Sunday).

Greens mixed with fruit fed Monday, Sunday.

Greens mixed with animal protein fed Wednesday, Friday.

FURTHER COMMENTS:

Feed towards end of day and place feed dishes in front of turtles when possible. A higher percentage of commercial greens will have to be used when browse are unavailable.

April 2021



COLCHESTER ZOO DIET SHEET



SPECIES	Yellow footed Tortoise (<i>Geochelone denticulata</i>)
NUMBER OF ANIMALS AND AGES IN GROUP	1.1.0

FOOD ITEM	QUANTITY/ % of diet	FREQUENCY
Commercial greens from kitchen	<25%	When browse is unavailable
Fresh browse	50 – 75%	With every feed
Mushrooms	<10%	See seasonal feeding regimes
Opuntia cactus	<25%	Whenever available
Carrot	<10%	Monday
Fruit	10 - 40%	See seasonal feeding regimes
Animal protein/invertebrates	5 – 10%	X1 a month
SUPPLEMENTS/ADDITIONS:		
50/50 ratio Nutrobal/Herbivore Calcium	Light dusting.	Monday

PREPARATION:

All food chopped into suitable sized pieces and lightly dusted with supplementation once per week. Larger pieces for enrichment. For animal protein feeds, the following can be considered suitable food items: mice, earth worms, calci worms, roach, crayfish, snails.

FEEDING REGIME: Wet (Reverse to South America): May - October

Feed 6 times per week with starve day on Saturday. Fruit/Mushroom with every feed.

FEEDING REGIME: Dry (Reverse to South America): November - April

Feed 5 times per week with starve day on Saturday and Tuesday. Fruit and mushrooms fed only on Monday and Thursday.

FURTHER COMMENTS:

A higher percentage of commercial greens will need to be used when browse is unavailable. Feed bucket should be 2/3rds to full each feed.



COLCHESTER ZOO DIET SHEET



SPECIES	Yellow margined box turtle (<i>Cuora flavomarginata</i>)
NUMBER OF ANIMALS AND AGES IN GROUP	1.1

FOOD ITEM	QUANTITY/ % of diet	FREQUENCY
Commercial greens from kitchen	<10%	When browse is unavailable
Fresh browse	25%	With every feed
Mushrooms	<20%	When available.
Opuntia cactus	<20%	Whenever available
Carrot	<10%	Monday
Fruit	10 - 30%	See seasonal feeding regimes
Animal protein/invertebrates	40 - 60%	3-4 x per week (summer) 1-2 x per week (winter)
SUPPLEMENTS/ADDITIONS:		
50/50 ratio Nutrobal/Herbivore Calcium	Light dusting	Monday

PREPARATION:

All food chopped into suitable sized pieces and lightly dusted with supplementation once per week. For animal protein feeds, the following can be considered suitable food items: mice, earth worms, roach, crayfish, snails, cockles, mussels. Fast moving insects such as crickets and locust should be avoided unless offered on tongs.

Animal protein feeds should occasionally be fed finely diced and mixed with appropriate greens to encourage the feeding of a more balanced diet. Alternatively, protein can be offered as whole items as an enrichment method. Feed dishes should be $\frac{3}{4}$ full.

FEEDING REGIME: Wet season: March - September

Feed 6 times per week with starve day on Saturday.

FEEDING REGIME: Dry/Humid season: October - February

Offer food when active.

FURTHER COMMENTS:

A higher percentage of commercial greens will need to be used when browse are unavailable. In off show environment feed 6 times per week regardless of season.

September 2021



COLCHESTER ZOO DIET SHEET



SPECIES	Slender Snouted Crocodile (<i>Crocodylus cataphractus</i>)
NUMBER OF ANIMALS AND AGES IN GROUP	0.1

FOOD ITEM	QUANTITY/WEIGHT (PER GROUP)	FREQUENCY
Freshwater Roach	X8 (800/900g)	x 7 – 14 day
Rats	X2-3 (800/900g)	x 1 per month
Quail	X3-4 (500/600g)	x 1 per month
SUPPLEMENTS/ADDITIONS:		
Aquavits (1 per 4kg of bodyweight)	16 x vitamins	Every feed

PREPARATION:

All fish thoroughly washed and rinsed.
Rats/Quail defrosted slowly in refrigerator overnight.

FEEDING REGIME:

On average individuals fed every 7-14 days. Every week during summer for training.
Feeding will be increased or decreased dependent on condition of individual and seasonal variations (more active and metabolic rate increases during summer months).
Diet should primarily consist of fish with other items offered occasionally (once a month)
Can be scatter fed from top of enclosure.
Feeds do routinely involve target training sessions for enrichment, public demonstrations and enclosure maintenance.

FURTHER COMMENTS:

Alternative food items can be offered when available e.g., Bream, Tilapia etc



COLCHESTER ZOO DIET SHEET



SPECIES	Emerald Tree Monitor (<i>Varanus prasinus</i>)
NUMBER OF ANIMALS AND AGES IN GROUP	0.1

FOOD ITEM	QUANTITY/WEIGHT PER INDIVIDUAL	FREQUENCY
Locust	Adult/subadult	2 -4 a per feed
MaCleays/Eurycantha Stick insect	All life stages except adult	1-3 per feed
Black Crickets	Medium/Large	3-5 per feed
Wax worms	All life stages	2-4 per feed
Madagascan Hissing Cockroach	Medium	1 per feed
Pinkie mouse	X1 <10g	1 x every 2 -3 months
SUPPLEMENTS/ADDITIONS:		
Nutrobal	Dust livefood	1 -2 X per week

PREPARATION:

This species is primarily an insectivore. All invertebrates are gut loaded prior to feeding and a calcium dusting should be administered once a week. Increase supplementation to twice per week when gravid.

FEEDING REGIME:

Food offered every other day. Vary type off food item offered.

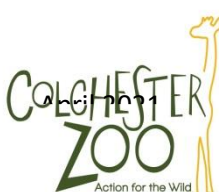
Target training carried out as well as scatter feeds in the enclosure.

Longer time in between feeds is acceptable if previous feed was large e.g., pinkie/large Eurycantha/multiple locusts.

Amount can be increased if it is suspected individual is gravid.

FURTHER COMMENTS:

When sharing enclosure with male amount of tong feed should increase to ensure appropriate amount of food is being consumed.



COLCHESTER ZOO DIET SHEET



SPECIES	Forest Dragon (<i>Hypsilurus magnus</i>)
NUMBER OF ANIMALS AND AGES IN GROUP	1.3. Adult

FOOD ITEM	QUANTITY/WEIGHT PER INDIVIDUAL	FREQUENCY
Locust	Adult/subadult	3 -5 a per feed
Black Crickets	Medium/Large	5-6 per feed
Wax worms	All life stages	4-6 per feed
Mealworms	Large	6-12 per feed
SUPPLEMENTS/ADDITIONS:		
Nutrobal	Dust livefood	X1 a week

PREPARATION:

This species is primarily an insectivore. All invertebrates are gut loaded prior to feeding and a calcium dusting should be administered once a week.

Coconut bowls are placed around enclosure and should be used to allow for easier capture of livefood that might otherwise be lost in substrate before being eaten e.g. waxworms

FEEDING REGIME:

Generally food offered every few days, invertebrates should be varied as much as possible.

FURTHER COMMENTS:

Will occasionally feed on browse provided for the *H.spinosa* which share the enclosure with this animal. This is not cause for concern.

As the enclosure is quite large, all food items may not be found. Ensure each lizard is eating at least a few of the items offered when being fed.

Some of the smaller individuals may be out competed by the larger male and more dominant females. Constant monitoring of body condition is needed to ensure all animal are getting appropriate amounts of food.



COLCHESTER ZOO DIET SHEET



SPECIES	Green Anole (<i>Anolis carolinensis</i>)
NUMBER OF ANIMALS AND AGES IN GROUP	1.2

FOOD ITEM	QUANTITY/WEIGHT (PER GROUP)	FREQUENCY
Locust	Small	2 -4 a per feed (max)
Black Crickets	Small/medium	3-5 per feed (max)
Wax worms	All life stages	3-5 per feed (max)
Mealworms	Large	6-8 per feed (max)
SUPPLEMENTS/ADDITIONS:		
Nutrobal	Dust Livefood	X1 a week

PREPARATION:

This species is primarily an insectivore. All invertebrates are gut loaded prior to feeding. Dust food item with Nutrobal once a week.

FEEDING REGIME:

Food offered every few days, invertebrates should be varied as much as possible.

FURTHER COMMENTS:

Increase feed quantities when females are gravid.



COLCHESTER ZOO DIET SHEET



SPECIES	Green Iguana (<i>Iguana iguana</i>)
NUMBER OF ANIMALS AND AGES IN GROUP	1.1

FOOD ITEM	QUANTITY/ % of diet	FREQUENCY
Commercial greens from kitchen	<25%	When browse is unavailable
Fresh browse	50 – 75%	With every feed
Mushrooms	<10%	See seasonal feeding regimes
Opuntia cactus	<25%	Whenever available
Carrot	<10%	Monday
Fruit	10 - 40%	See seasonal feeding regimes
Root vegetable e.g. sweet potato	<10%	When available
SUPPLEMENTS/ADDITIONS:		
50/50 ratio Nutrobal/Herbivore Calcium	Light dusting.	Monday

PREPARATION:

Designated Iguana feeding bucket should be used and filled to the top, taking above percentages in account.

Some food chopped to allow it to be spread around enclosure and other enclosure occupants to prevent aggression between enclosure mates.

Adult male Iguana is geriatric and can struggle with large pieces of food.

Food scattered in various places around enclosure at different heights.

Banana and tomato should NOT be used as part of diet. Exception may be when oral medication needs to be administered.

Whole browse branches can be used when available.

During “wet” season fruit and mushroom can be fed in larger amounts however it is important to monitor faeces to ensure it does not become overly runny. If this happens then reduce amount of fruit offered.

FEEDING REGIME: Wet (Reverse to South America): May - October

Feed 6 times per week with starve day on Saturday. Fruit and mushrooms can be fed ad lib.

FEEDING REGIME: Dry (Reverse to South America): November - April

Feed 5 times per week with starve day on Saturday and Tuesday. Fruit and mushrooms fed only on Monday and Thursday.



COLCHESTER ZOO DIET SHEET



SPECIES	Lau Banded Iguana (<i>Brachylophus fasciatus</i>)
NUMBER OF ANIMALS AND AGES IN GROUP	1.1

FOOD ITEM	QUANTITY/ % of diet	FREQUENCY
Commercial greens from kitchen	<25%	When browse is unavailable
Fresh browse	50 – 75%	With every feed
Vegetables (Butternut squash, red pepper etc.)	<15%	Twice weekly
Low sugar fruits mixed in	10% per feed	Twice weekly
Invertebrates (crickets, locusts etc.)	Occasional	Post egg laying
SUPPLEMENTS/ADDITIONS:		
Nutrobal/Herbivore Calcium	50/50 ratio - sprinkle	Monday

PREPARATION:

Designated feeding bucket should be used and filled 1/3, taking above percentages in account. (Do no include inedible browse branching in calculations).

Browse branches offered whole during season and changed every few days.

Cultivated food/browse chopped roughly and mixed then placed in bowls around enclosure.

Fruit mixed with prepared greens on Monday and Friday. Vegetables mixed with prepared greens on Wednesday and Sunday.

FEEDING REGIME:

Feed 5 times a week. Monday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Sunday.

FURTHER COMMENTS:

Increase supplementation to twice per week when female is gravid and post egg laying. Inverts e.g., locusts can also be offered post egg laying.



COLCHESTER ZOO DIET SHEET



SPECIES	Lau Banded Iguana (<i>Brachylophus fasciatus</i>)
NUMBER OF ANIMALS AND AGES IN GROUP	2.4 (Juveniles, up to approx 12 months)

FOOD ITEM	QUANTITY/ % of diet	FREQUENCY
Commercial greens from kitchen	<25%	When browse is unavailable
Fresh browse	50 – 75%	With every feed
Vegetables (Butternut squash, red pepper etc.)	<15%	Twice weekly
Low sugar fruits mixed in	10% per feed	Twice weekly
Invertebrates (crickets, locusts etc.)	Occasional	Post hatching.
SUPPLEMENTS/ADDITIONS:		
Nutrobal/Herbivore Calcium	50/50 ratio - sprinkle	Monday + Friday

PREPARATION:

Cultivated food/browse finely chopped and mixed then placed in bowls around enclosure.

Fruit mixed with prepared greens on Monday and Friday.

Vegetables mixed with prepared greens on Wednesday and Sunday.

FEEDING REGIME:

Feed 5 times a week. Monday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Sunday.

FURTHER COMMENTS:

After emerging from eggs hatchlings will not normally feed for several days, sometimes over a week. Livefood can be offered on tongs as movement can stimulate hatchlings to eat. Once this has been achieved small amount



COLCHESTER ZOO DIET SHEET



SPECIES	Rhinoceros Iguana (<i>Cyclura cornuta cornuta</i>)
NUMBER OF ANIMALS AND AGES IN GROUP	1.1.0 Adults 12 years +

FOOD ITEM	QUANTITY/ % of diet	FREQUENCY
Commercial greens from kitchen	<25%	When browse is unavailable
Fresh browse	50 – 75%	With every feed
Dry grass	<15%	With every feed
Carrot	<10%	Monday
Fruit	10 - 25%	See seasonal feeding regimes
Animal protein/invertebrates	5 – 10%	Wednesday
SUPPLEMENTS/ADDITIONS:		
50/50 ratio Nutrobal/Herbivore Calcium	Light dusting.	Monday

PREPARATION:

Designated Iguana feeding bucket should be used and filled 3/4, taking above percentages in account.

Whole browse branches should be used when available.

All food chopped into suitable sized pieces and lightly dusted with supplementation once per week.

Animal protein should consist of mainly invertebrates with the occasional mammal, bird or fish food item included. Fast moving invertebrates can provide enrichment for the iguanas when scatter fed.

FEEDING REGIME: Wet: October - February

Feed 6 times per week with starve day on Saturday. Fruit can be fed ad lib.

FEEDING REGIME: Dry: March - September

Feed 5 times per week with starve day on Saturday and Tuesday. Fruit fed only on Mondays.

FURTHER COMMENTS:

Conflict between pair can arise during summer. Placing food in the enclosure is the best way to stop any aggression. This can be done as needed but care must be taken that the animals do not start to appear overweight. Monthly weighing should negate this problem.



COLCHESTER ZOO DIET SHEET



SPECIES	Sailfin dragon (<i>Hydrosaurus pustulatus</i>)
NUMBER OF ANIMALS AND AGES IN GROUP	1.0

FOOD ITEM	QUANTITY/ % of diet	FREQUENCY
Commercial greens from kitchen	<25%	When browse is unavailable
Fresh browse	50 – 75%	With every feed
Opuntia cactus	<25%	Whenever available
Carrot	<10%	Monday
Fruit	10 - 25%	See seasonal feeding regimes
Animal protein/invertebrates	5 – 20%	2 -3 times per week
SUPPLEMENTS/ADDITIONS:		
50/50 ratio Nutrobal/Herbivore Calcium	Light dusting.	Monday

PREPARATION:

All food chopped into suitable sized pieces and lightly dusted with supplementation once per week. Animal protein should consist of mainly invertebrates with the occasional mammal, bird or fish food item included.

FEEDING REGIME: Wet: May - November

Feed 6 times per week with starve day on Saturday. Fruit can be fed ad lib.

FEEDING REGIME: Dry: December - April

Feed 5 times per week with starve day on Saturday and Tuesday. Fruit fed only on Mondays.

FURTHER COMMENTS:



COLCHESTER ZOO DIET SHEET



SPECIES	Solomon Island Skink <i>Corucia zebrata</i>
NUMBER OF ANIMALS AND AGES IN GROUP	1.2.2

FOOD ITEM	QUANTITY/ % of diet	FREQUENCY
Commercial greens from kitchen	<25%	When browse is unavailable
Fresh browse	50 – 75%	With every feed
Fruit	25%	See seasonal chart
Pepper	25%	Once per week
SUPPLEMENTS/ADDITIONS:		
50/50 ratio Nutrobal/Herbivore Calcium	Light dusting.	Monday

PREPARATION:

Browse branches offered whole during season and changed every few days.

Food chopped and mixed with pepper/fruit when required. Varying food sizes can be used for enrichment.

Feed bucket should be approx ¾ full.

FEEDING REGIME: Summer: March – October

Feed 5 times a week. Monday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Sunday.

FEEDING REGIME: Winter: November – February

Feed 3 times a week. Monday, Wednesday, Friday.

FURTHER COMMENTS:

Food should be available over night for this species as they often feed at dusk or early morning.

2 x individuals have not yet reached adult size – monitor food intake and increase when required.



COLCHESTER ZOO DIET SHEET



SPECIES	Komodo Dragon (<i>Varanus komodoensis</i>)	
NUMBER OF ANIMALS AND AGES IN GROUP	3.0	7 Years Old

FOOD ITEM	QUANTITY/WEIGHT PER INDIVIDUAL	FREQUENCY
Deer Carcass	5-7kg	Approx once per month
Cow/Horse ribs/legs etc	5-7kg	When deer not available
Adult Quail	Approx. 4 whole items	For "interim" feeds
Adult Rat	Approx. 4 whole items	For "interim" feeds
Mice	Approx. 250g	When training
Roach	Approx. 250g	When training
Chicks	Approx. 250g	When training
Hamsters	Approx 250g	When training

PREPARATION:

Whole deer carcass to be deforested several days before feeding. Deer to be butchered into appropriate sizes day before feed and left in fridge. All parts of deer can be used. When possible, each dragon should receive some meat and bone in their designated portion. Weigh portions prior to feeding out. Excess deer can be given to other sections.

Ensure parts used can either be swallowed whole or are contain enough meat to be "stripped" by the Dragons. Portions should be arranged so that some bone can be consumed by all 3 Dragons.

Cow/Horse "chunks" to be fully deforest and weighed prior to feed – use only as last resort when deer is not available. If possible, request deer carcass and wait for one to arrive on site.

Training food items should be fully deforested prior to being fed out.

FEEDING REGIME:

Carcass feed approx once every 4 weeks. Ensure dragons have fully digested and passed previous meal before feeding again. During cooler months Dragon metabolism may be slightly slower so can wait longer in between large feeds. Occasionally only smaller deer may be available, or Dragons may digest quickly and become hungry again sooner than anticipated, in this case rats or quail can be used as an "interim" feed.

Monitoring Dragons behaviour & body condition is essential when deciding to provide large carcass feed.

FURTHER COMMENTS:

All three Dragons are still growing and have yet to reach adult size – increase amount of food offered, as necessary.

Food items given when training can be taken into account and provide smaller "main" feeds when needed.



COLCHESTER ZOO DIET SHEET



SPECIES	Burmese Python (<i>Python bivittatus</i>)
NUMBER OF ANIMALS AND AGES IN GROUP	1.1. Adult

FOOD ITEM	QUANTITY/WEIGHT PER INDIVIDUAL	FREQUENCY
XL Rabbit	3-5kg	Approx every 4 – 6 weeks.
XL Rat	300-400g	As needed
Quail	150-300g	As needed
SUPPLEMENTS/ADDITIONS:		
N/A	N/A	N/A

PREPARATION:

Ensure all food items are fully defrosted prior to feeding. Large rabbits can take approx. 2-3 days to fully thaw.

FEEDING REGIME:

Feed approx every 4 weeks. Around May every year female will become gravid and refuse food. Once eggs have been laid and removed from enclosure normal feeding regime can restart.

FURTHER COMMENTS:

Python behaviour is good indicator of when food should be offered. Female will become much more active and flightier when hungry. It is important that previous feed has been fully digested and defecated out before next feed is offered.

Smaller food items can be used when the pythons need to be distracted/moved.



COLCHESTER ZOO DIET SHEET



SPECIES	Green Anaconda (<i>Eunectes murinus</i>)
NUMBER OF ANIMALS AND AGES IN GROUP	2.0

FOOD ITEM	QUANTITY/WEIGHT (PER GROUP)	FREQUENCY
Rabbit	1-2kg	Monthly
Adult Rat	3-6 whole items	Monthly
Adult Quail	3-6 whole items	Monthly
Adult Pigeon	2-3 whole items	When available
SUPPLEMENTS/ADDITIONS:		

PREPARATION:

All items to be thoroughly defrosted prior to feeding out. Items should be warmed before feeding as will encourage snakes to feed. Putting in hot water works well.

All food to be offered on tongs.

FEEDING REGIME:

Feed both snakes approx once per month.

If snakes are in shed, they will not feed – do not offer.

Smaller snake can be a “tricky” feeder. Persist when offering food items. If does not feed, then do not attempt to feed again until next scheduled feeding time. Exceptions to this would be if snake has not fed for long period of time (6+months)

FURTHER COMMENTS:

Number of items taken will vary from feed to feed. Always attempt to feed smaller snake as much as he will eat in one sitting.

COLCHESTER ZOO DIET SHEET

SPECIES	African Rock Python (<i>Python sebae</i>)
NUMBER OF ANIMALS AND AGES IN GROUP	0.1 Adults

FOOD ITEM	QUANTITY/WEIGHT (PER GROUP)	FREQUENCY
Quail	1 each	Fed on week 1 in a 4 week rota
Rabbit	1 each	Fed on week 3 on a 4 week rota
Rat	1 each	Fed if quail and rabbit are not available
SUPPLEMENTS/ADDITIONS:		

PREPARATION:

Food held in feeding tongs and presented to snake

Food thawed out the night before

FEEDING REGIME:

- Alternated between food types.
- Fed once every fortnight (Monday).
- Only feed rats to male if there is nothing else available.
- Feed size appropriate items, female is larger, so gets larger rabbits.

Quail	Rat (male only)
Rabbit	

FURTHER COMMENTS:

- Feeding is done with two people in case get into difficulties with snake
- Make sure snake has got hold of item of food and is eating. As the snakes share an exhibit, they will need to be observed while feeding, to prevent one from trying to take the other food. If this is not possible then one of the snakes should be placed in a clear ventilated sealable plastic tub, until it has finished eating.
- Feed better when food is warm
- May not feed when shedding

COLCHESTER ZOO DIET SHEET

SPECIES	Amur Tiger (<i>Panthera tigris altaica</i>)
NUMBER OF ANIMALS AND AGES IN GROUP	0.1 Adult (Anoushka)

FOOD ITEM	QUANTITY/WEIGHT (PER GROUP)	FREQUENCY
Horse	14Kg	Fed 5 times in a week
Chicken		
Deer		
Rabbit		
Heart		
Roach		
Beef		
Duck		
Zoo livestock		
SUPPLEMENTS/ADDITIONS:		
Mazuri Feline supplement	4 X 15ml scoop	Every feed (5 out of 7 days)

PREPARATION:

- Fed 5 days out of 7 - two starve days a week (different days each week).
- Meat quantity varies each feed, but must make up to total amount over one week.
- Fed differently each day – can use boxes, bags, clothing, hang from posts, hide in bushes/pool etc. Different times too.
- Chicken or horse cut into small chunks and used as reward for recall and training, daily.
- List of food items is in frequency of amount fed, e.g. horse on and off the bone makes up the largest part of their diet. Chicken is fed weekly, deer, roach, rabbit and heart at least once a month. Beef and duck fed when available. Zoo livestock is occasionally fed out, when a suitable animal is humanely euthanised, has not been given medication, and will be fed whole.
- Horse and beef is fed on and off the bone. Deer is fed as whole carcass or in sections. Rabbits fed whole. Ducks fed with feathers on. Chickens fed plucked

FEEDING REGIME:

- Fed at different times of the day throughout the week to vary things

COLCHESTER ZOO DIET SHEET

SPECIES	Amur Tiger (<i>Panthera tigris altaica</i>)
NUMBER OF ANIMALS AND AGES IN GROUP	0.2 Adult (Taiga and Tatana)

FOOD ITEM	QUANTITY/WEIGHT (PER GROUP)	FREQUENCY
Horse	35 Kg between the two animals per 5 days Any combination of the food items	Fed 5 times in a week
Chicken		
Deer		
Rabbit		
Heart		
Roach		
Beef		
Duck		
Zoo livestock		
SUPPLEMENTS/ADDITIONS:		
Mazuri Feline supplement	4 X 15ml scoop	Every feed (5 out of 7 days)

PREPARATION:

- Fed 5 days out of 7 - two starve days a week (different days each week).
- Meat quantity varies each feed, but must make up to total amount over one week.
- Fed differently each day – can use boxes, bags, clothing, hang from posts, hide in bushes/pool etc. Different times too.
- Chicken or horse cut into small chunks and used as reward for recall and training, daily.
- List of food items is in frequency of amount fed, e.g. horse on and off the bone makes up the largest part of their diet. Chicken is fed weekly, deer, roach, rabbit and heart at least once a month. Beef and duck fed when available. Zoo livestock is occasionally fed out, when a suitable animal is humanely euthanised, has not been given medication, and will be fed whole.
- Horse and beef is fed on and off the bone. Deer is fed as whole carcass or in sections. Rabbits fed whole. Ducks fed with feathers on. Chickens fed plucked
- Taiga is fed separately from the cubs most days and will get 30Kg a week

COLCHESTER ZOO DIET SHEET

SPECIES	Andean Condor (<i>Vultur gryphus</i>)
NUMBER OF ANIMALS AND AGES IN GROUP	1.1 Adults

FOOD ITEM	QUANTITY/WEIGHT (PER GROUP)	FREQUENCY
Beef/horse	1.2kg	3x a week. In several sizes
Hamsters	16 small or 8 large	Twice a week
Rabbit	2 large or 4 small	Once a month
Rat	4	Once a fortnight
Quail	4	Once a fortnight
Gerbil	16	Replace meat, rat, quail or hamsters when available
Heart	1.7kg	Once a month To replace meat that day
SUPPLEMENTS/ADDITIONS:		
Mazuri carnivore supplement	1 X 15ml scoop	Daily
IZVG calcium supplement	1 X 15ml scoop	Daily during breeding season (Nov/Dec)

PREPARATION:

- Meat left on bone as much as possible
- Rabbits can include innards. Use captive bred rabbits instead of wild rabbits to avoid lead shot in them
- Rodents and quail left whole
- Food placed on ground or in enrichment

FEEDING REGIME:

- Mostly once a day, but can be varied.
- Tuesday- Starve day
- Attempt to give food to each individual so they get their share
- Training sessions can be done on days with meat as the diet.

COLCHESTER ZOO DIET SHEET

SPECIES	Barbary Macaque (<i>Macaca Sylvanus</i>)
NUMBER OF ANIMALS AND AGES IN GROUP	2.2 Adults

FOOD ITEM	QUANTITY/WEIGHT (PER GROUP)	FREQUENCY
Various vegetables, root veg, brassicas and leafy greens	4kg total, include variety where possible, please limit the amount of their less favoured foods (see table below).	Daily
Soft and hard fruit	1kg, include variety where possible, please limit the amount of their less favoured foods (see table below).	
Mazuri primate pellets	450g	
Mealworms	100g approx	Every other day
Raisins	60g approx	Treat as and when
Peanuts/nuts in shells	60g approx	Treat as and when
Sunflower seeds	60g approx	Treat as and when
Eggs	1 each	Once a week
SUPPLEMENTS/ADDITIONS:		
Browse	N/A	Given ad lib when fresh in summer

PREFERRED ITEMS	LESS FAVOURED
Fruits	Citrus
Orange/yellow peppers	Broccoli
Kohl rabi	Cabbage
Cucumber	Chinese Leaf
Spinach	Carrot
Gem lettuce	Parsnip
Nuts	Beetroot
Rice	Courgette
	Butternut squash
	Swede
	Green pepper
	Leeks
	Turnips
	Aubergine
	Runner/green beans

COLCHESTER ZOO DIET SHEET

SPECIES	Black & White Ruffed Lemur (<i>Varecia variegata variegata</i>)
NUMBER OF ANIMALS AND AGES IN GROUP	1.1 Adults

FOOD ITEM	QUANTITY/WEIGHT (PER GROUP)	FREQUENCY
Leafy greens (Chard, Chinese leaf, kale, spinach, bok choy etc.)	150g	Daily
Root Vegetables (carrot, parsnip, celeriac, swede, beetroot etc.)	300g	
Other vegetables (Aubergine, broccoli, butternut squash etc.)	300g	
Soft/hard fruit	250g	
Mazuri old world primate pellets	60g	
Flaked Maize	40g	Once a week
Fresh Browse	2 small branches	Daily when available
Browse Silage	1/16 of a 60 litre Barrel	Daily over winter where possible
SUPPLEMENTS/ADDITIONS:		
Teabags (decaffeinated)	1 bag	Twice a week

PREPARATION:

Food is cut up, or, on occasion can be left whole.
Fruit/veg is scattered on shelves in house and outside weather permitting.

FEEDING REGIME:

8am – 200g from diet for breakfast.
Feeds can vary throughout day.
Pellet can be used for experiences.
Browse given at different times of the day

FAVOURITE ITEMS	DISLIKES AND DON'T FEED
Banana – Limit can cause obesity	Do not feed Citrus – causes diarrhoea
Grapes- limit due to iron storage disease	Mushrooms
Stoned fruit	Dislike Courgette and Asparagus, cabbage
Dates	Leek not to be fed
Corn on the cob	

COLCHESTER ZOO DIET SHEET



SPECIES	Black-headed Weaver (<i>Ploceus cucullatus bohndorffi</i>)
NUMBER OF ANIMALS AND AGES IN GROUP	03.44.22

FOOD ITEM	QUANTITY/WEIGHT (PER GROUP)	FREQUENCY
Copdock mill Canary and budgie seed mixed 50:50	500g	Daily
Mazuri Insectivore mix	30g approx.	
Apple	1	
Orange	1	
Mealworms	100g	

PREPARATION:

- Mealworms scattered around enclosure
- Seed placed on food tray on elevated platform
- Fruit cut in half stuck on the ends of twigs, or on seed trays
- Insectivore mix placed on hanging tray in enclosure.

FEEDING REGIME:

- Fed once a day – approx. 10.30am

FAVOURITE ITEMS	DISLIKES AND DON'T FEED
Mealworms	
Orange	

FURTHER COMMENTS:

- Food to be well spread out, especially during breeding season, so all can get some

COLCHESTER ZOO DIET SHEET



SPECIES	Blue Legged Mantella (<i>Mantella expectata</i>)
NUMBER OF ANIMALS AND AGES IN GROUP	0.0.24

FOOD ITEM	QUANTITY/WEIGHT (PER GROUP)	FREQUENCY
Flightless Fruit Fly	6 small pinches * *	Daily
Micro Crickets	6 small pinches * *	Daily
SUPPLEMENTS/ADDITIONS:		
Nutrabol multivitamin supplement. Insects are gut loaded prior to being fed out.	Light dusting over live foods.	Three times a week

PREPARATION:

Live foods are dusted in separate bag on supplement days.

** Ensure there is enough live food to allow each animal to eat multiple individuals but not so many that the tank becomes overrun with live food. If there are lots of crickets/flyies easily observed in the tank the following day then the frogs are being overfed.

FEEDING REGIME:

Individuals fed daily with both food stuffs fed on rotation and when available.



COLCHESTER ZOO DIET SHEET

SPECIES	Bush Dog (<i>Speothos venaticus</i>)
NUMBER OF ANIMALS AND AGES IN GROUP	3.7

FOOD ITEM	QUANTITY/WEIGHT (PER ANIMAL)	FREQUENCY
Beef/horse/venison	3 Kg	Twice a week
Chicken	3.5 Kg	Twice a week
Quail	1 each	Once a week
Chicks	5 each	Once a week
Roach/herring/sprats	300g	Sporadic
Rat	1 each	Once a month
Hamster	5 each	Once a month
Guinea Pig	1 each	Once a month
Rabbit	½ each	Once a month
Duck	3.5 Kg	When available
SUPPLEMENTS/ADDITIONS:		
Mazuri carnivore supplement	0.56g per animal	Daily

PREPARATION:

- Prepare various sizes; include whole, small, etc.
- Ensure enough available for separate feeding, and whole feeds.

FEEDING REGIME:

- Use various feeds throughout the day where possible.
- Encourage feeds outside during the day.
- Recall in for a feed in evenings.

FAVOURITE ITEMS	DISLIKES AND DON'T FEED
Most items listed above	Not so keen on fruits and vegetables
	Some not keen on offal

ENRICHMENT FEEDING (food items used from diet quantity):

- Use fruits and vegetables to encourage enrichment use.

COLCHESTER ZOO DIET SHEET



SPECIES	Chilean Flamingo (<i>Phoenicopterus chilensis</i>)
NUMBER OF ANIMALS AND AGES IN GROUP	18.15 Adults

FOOD ITEM	QUANTITY/WEIGHT (PER GROUP)	FREQUENCY
Charnwood Flamingo Maintenance	4.5kg	Daily September - March
Charnwood Flamingo Breeder	4.5kg	Daily March – September
SUPPLEMENTS/ADDITIONS:		

PREPARATION:

Pellets are divided between two large bowls filled with water in house pool

FEEDING REGIME:

8.30am – 3.5kg

4pm – 1.5kg

- If there are weaning chicks, the feeds can be adjusted into 4 smaller feed a day to encourage the youngsters to feed.

FURTHER COMMENTS:

The bowls should be raised off the ground and quite full of water to help prevent the waterfowl from accessing the food (Seagulls can be scared away quite easily).

The final feed takes place in the house pool as the birds are shut in in the evening.

ENRICHMENT FEEDING (food items used from diet quantity):



COLCHESTER ZOO DIET SHEET

SPECIES	Lake Malawi Cichlids
NUMBER OF ANIMALS AND AGES IN GROUP	Shoal

FOOD ITEM	QUANTITY/WEIGHT (PER GROUP)	FREQUENCY
Tetra fin tropical fish flake	15mls	3 x Daily
Tetra discus granules	5mls	2 x Daily
Vitalis rift lake green pellet	5mls	2 x Daily
Vitalis rift lake green pellet	5mls	2 x Daily
SUPPLEMENTS/ADDITIONS:		

PREPARATION:

- Food spread across the surface of the water to spread out to allow all fish to feed.

FEEDING REGIME:

- Feed pellets twice a day, first thing in morning and last thing at night.
- Feed flake three times a day, first thing in morning, before lunch and last thing at night.

COLCHESTER ZOO DIET SHEET



SPECIES	Fire Skinks (<i>Lepidothyris fernandi</i>)
NUMBER OF ANIMALS AND AGES IN GROUP	0.0.3

FOOD ITEM	QUANTITY/WEIGHT (PER GROUP)	FREQUENCY
Crickets or Locust or mealworms	4 items each	3 x Weekly
Soft fruit	20g	2 x Weekly
SUPPLEMENTS/ADDITIONS:		
Nutrabol multivitamin supplement. Insects are gut loaded prior to being fed out.	Light dusting over live foods.	3 x Weekly

PREPARATION:

- Fruit needs to be chopped into small pieces, and is presented in a bowl.
- Live food can be tong fed to the skinks, care is to be taken as they are very quick, and to prevent one from eating all the live food.

FEEDING REGIME:

- Live food should be fed 3x per week on Monday, Wednesday and Fridays.
- Live food should be dusted with nutrabol prior to feeding out.



COLCHESTER ZOO DIET SHEET

SPECIES	Gelada Baboon (<i>Theropithecus gelada</i>)
NUMBER OF ANIMALS AND AGES IN GROUP	2.3 Adults 3.5 Juveniles 6 Babies

FOOD ITEM	QUANTITY/WEIGHT (PER GROUP)	FREQUENCY
Leafy greens (cabbage, lettuce, Chinese leaf, kale, spinach etc.)	6kg	Daily
Root Vegetables (carrot, parsnip, celeriac, swede, beetroot etc.)	6Kg	
Other vegetables (Aubergine, Courgette, broccoli, leeks etc.)	5Kg	
Mazuri Grazer pellets	1kg	
Hay	1 slice	
Grass	Up to 2Kg	Daily were possible
Flaked Maize	500g	Twice a week
SUPPLEMENTS/ADDITIONS:		
Insects (mealworms)		Can be given as an enrichment item
Browse	Small amount 2-3branches	Once per week

PREPARATION:

Vegetables can be cut up in to various sizes but are mostly offered whole or partially chopped.

FEEDING REGIME:

- 8am – 1.5kg of veg scattered around the enclosure
 9.30am – Pellets are given for house training, followed by 3kg veg and hay outside
 1pm – 3kg of veg given
 3.30pm – 2kg of veg given
 5pm – Final 3.5kg of veg given
- Regime can vary

FAVOURITE ITEMS	DISLIKES AND DON'T FEED
Grass	DO NOT FEED FRUIT
Most vegetables, Carrots, butternut squash, peppers, beetroot	Dislike celery, courgette and asparagus, however, offer on occasion.
Corn on the cob	Do not feed Mushrooms

COLCHESTER ZOO DIET SHEET

SPECIES	Great Grey Owl (<i>Strix nebulosa</i>)
NUMBER OF ANIMALS AND AGES IN GROUP	1.1 Adults

FOOD ITEM	QUANTITY/WEIGHT (PER GROUP)	FREQUENCY
Day old chicks	2-4	3 X week
Mice	4	Once a week
Hamster	2-4	2 X week
Gerbil	2-4	To replace chicks, mice or hamsters when available
Weaner Rat	2	To replace mice when not available
SUPPLEMENTS/ADDITIONS:		
Mazuri Carnivore supplement	7mls	Daily
IZVG Calcium supplement	7mls	Daily during breeding season (April/May)

PREPARATION:

- Food presented whole
- Food placed on ground or on tree stumps

FEEDING REGIME:

- Tuesday- Starve day
- Ensure time is spent with them when offered feed to get used to keeper presence around food.

FAVOURITE ITEMS	DISLIKES AND DON'T FEED
Mice	

FURTHER COMMENTS:

They occasionally lose their appetite and leave food. Reduce quantity of food given until their appetite increases again.

COLCHESTER ZOO DIET SHEET

SPECIES	Grey Wolf (<i>Canis lupus</i>)
NUMBER OF ANIMALS AND AGES IN GROUP	0.3 Adults

FOOD ITEM	QUANTITY/WEIGHT (PER GROUP)	FREQUENCY
Horse	21Kg	Fed 3 times in a week
Deer		
Heart		
Roach		
Beef		
Duck		
Roach/herring/sprats		
Rabbit	x 3	Once a week
Chicken	x 3	Once a week
Various fruit and vegetables	~ 2 kg	Once a week
SUPPLEMENTS/ADDITIONS:		
Mazuri carnivore supplement	4 X 15ml scoop	5 x meat feeds

PREPARATION:

- Rabbit and chicken left whole unless very large and one thrown to each individual
- Chicken often used for training, and cut into small pieces, and tong fed
- Meat – some cut into chunks and scattered around. Leg joints and bones tied to posts
- Fruit & veg cut into pieces to spread out more. Scattered around enclosure

FEEDING REGIME:

- Fed at different times of the day throughout the week to vary routine
- Fruit & veg and fish given on starve days as such a small quantity
- Enrichment used each feed

FAVOURITE ITEMS	DISLIKES AND DON'T FEED
Chicken	Leeks, onions, avocado, spring onions & grapes can be poisonous if fed in excess

FURTHER COMMENTS:

- Spread food out around the enclosure to ensure all individuals have access to food
- Provide hair in diet
- Where possible provide at least 3 items of food.

COLCHESTER ZOO DIET SHEET

SPECIES	King Vulture (<i>Sarcorhamphus papa</i>)
NUMBER OF ANIMALS AND AGES IN GROUP	1.1 Adults

FOOD ITEM	QUANTITY/WEIGHT (PER GROUP)	FREQUENCY
Beef/horse	400g	3 X week
Hamster or gerbil	6 small or 4 large	Twice a week
Rat	2	Once a fortnight
Quail	2	Once a fortnight
Rabbit	2 small	Once a month
Heart	300g	Once a month To replace meat that day
SUPPLEMENTS/ADDITIONS:		
Mazuri Carnivore supplement	1 X 15ml scoop	Daily
IZVG Calcium supplement	7mls	Daily during breeding season (Nov / Dec)

PREPARATION:

- Meat given on bone as much as possible
- Rabbits can include innards. Use captive bred rabbits instead of wild rabbits to avoid the risk of lead shot being in them
- Rodents and quail left whole
- Food placed on ground, on logs, or in enrichment

FEEDING REGIME:

- Winter – fed in house to encourage them in so they can be shut inside overnight
- Tuesday - Starve day
- Attempt to give food to each individual so they get their share

FAVOURITE ITEMS	DISLIKES AND DON'T FEED
	Do not feed wild rabbits due to risk of lead shot poisoning
	They go off rat and quail, so stop feeding for a while when they do. Replace with meat or hamsters

FURTHER COMMENTS:

- Do not feed them anything which could potentially contain lead shot
- They do not always like to take food out of enrichment items but it is often presented in this way to give them some variation.

COLCHESTER ZOO DIET SHEET

SPECIES	Leopard Tortoise (<i>Stigmochelys pardalis</i>)
NUMBER OF ANIMALS AND AGES IN GROUP	7.0 Adults

FOOD ITEM	QUANTITY/WEIGHT (PER GROUP)	FREQUENCY
Chinese Leaf	4kg	Daily (winter only)
Rocket	75g	
Spinach	75g	
Curly Kale	250g	
Hay	Ad Lib	Daily
Weeds and plants (see below)	5Kg	Daily (summer only)
SUPPLEMENTS/ADDITIONS:		
Nutrabol	20g	Tues, Thurs, Sun

PREPARATION:

- Food cut up slightly, but doesn't have to be small
- Nutrabol dusted onto food on Tues, Thurs and Sun
- Food placed on 3 feeding platforms on floor

FEEDING REGIME:

Fed once a day – approx. 10.30am

Varied weeds, and plants that can be used include- ox-tongue, chick-weed, dead nettles, thistles, dandelions, and sticky-weed, grass, willow, hazel, buddleia, rosemary, thyme, mint, parsley, dill, basil, chives

Can be occasionally given fruit pieces.

FAVOURITE ITEMS	DISLIKES AND DON'T FEED
	No banana or mango skin due to toxin content

FURTHER COMMENTS:

COLCHESTER ZOO DIET SHEET

SPECIES	West African Lungfish (<i>Protopterus annectens</i>)
NUMBER OF ANIMALS AND AGES IN GROUP	0.0.1 (Loretta)

FOOD ITEM	QUANTITY/WEIGHT (PER GROUP)	FREQUENCY
Green vegetables- Spinach, Courgette, peas	10g	2 x Weekly
Roach	20g	1 x Weekly
Whole Cockle or mussel	4	1 x Weekly
Fuzzie or small mouse	2 or 1	1 x Weekly
SUPPLEMENTS/ADDITIONS:		

PREPARATION:

- Food must be thawed out first. Allow at least one hour to thaw at room temperature. Can be thawed in water, however this diminishes the nutritional value
- Vegetables, can be placed on water surface to float, or be weighted to drop to the bottom of the tank.
- When tong feeding, tap the water at the top right hand side of the tank, and it'll approach and then you can tong feed it. It can take some time to consume each piece, so may need to return to keep feeding it.

FEEDING REGIME:

- Fed 5 times a week, Saturday Vegetables, Monday Roach, Tuesday Vegetables, Wednesday cockle or mussel, Friday fuzzie or mouse.

COLCHESTER ZOO DIET SHEET

SPECIES	Madagascan Tree Boa (<i>Sanzinia madagarensis</i>)
NUMBER OF ANIMALS AND AGES IN GROUP	0.4 Adults

FOOD ITEM	QUANTITY/WEIGHT (PER GROUP)	FREQUENCY
Weaner Rat	1 each	Once every 4 weeks (Tuesday)
XL Mice	1 each	Once every 4 weeks (Tuesday)
SUPPLEMENTS/ADDITIONS:		

PREPARATION:

Food held in feeding tongs and presented to snake

Food thawed out night before

FEEDING REGIME:

Fed once a Fortnight, alternate between XL mice and weaner rat each time they are fed.

FURTHER COMMENTS:

- Make sure snake has got hold of food and is eating. If not, and they share exhibit with another snake, then it should be boxed to feed unless you can monitor it until it finishes.
- Feed better when food is warm
- If snakes are blue (about to shed), they may not want to feed, but can offer them food anyway.

COLCHESTER ZOO DIET SHEET

SPECIES	Slender-tailed Meerkat (<i>Suricata suricatta</i>)
NUMBER OF ANIMALS AND AGES IN GROUP	8.0 Adults

FOOD ITEM	QUANTITY/WEIGHT (PER GROUP)	FREQUENCY
Various soft and hard fruit	40g	Daily
Root vegetables (carrots, parsnips, beetroots, turnips, swede, etc.)	136g	
Other vegetables (peppers, courgette, beans, aubergine etc.)	62g	
Insects/mealworms	44g	
Mazuri Insectivore pellet	172g	
Red meat	300g	Twice a week, on weeks 1 and 3 Once a week on weeks 2 and 4 in a month
Rabbit	1 medium	Once a month on week 4
Locusts	1 box	Once a week
Crickets	1 box	Twice a week
SUPPLEMENTS/ADDITIONS:		

PREPARATION:

Fruit and veg are diced to distribute fairly.

No supplements are required on meat items as insectivore pellet provides all micronutrients.

FEEDING REGIME:

- Regime for feeding varies daily to prevent anticipatory behaviour.
- Feed food in different quantities at different times of day.

FAVOURITE ITEMS	DISLIKES AND DON'T FEED
Mealworms and all insects	Limit fruit as causes diarrhoea

COLCHESTER ZOO DIET SHEET

SPECIES	Pancake Tortoise (<i>Malacochersus tornieri</i>)
NUMBER OF ANIMALS AND AGES IN GROUP	1.2 Adults

FOOD ITEM	QUANTITY/WEIGHT (PER GROUP)	FREQUENCY
Chinese Leaf	225g	Daily Winter only
Wild rocket	40g	
Kale	40g	
Spinach	40g	
Weeds and plants (see below)	350g	Daily (summer only)
SUPPLEMENTS/ADDITIONS:		
Nutrobal	5g	Tues, Thurs and Sun

PREPARATION:

All food chopped into manageable pieces and dusted with Nutrobal 3 times a week.

Food placed on 2 feeding slates under UV to encourage basking

FEEDING REGIME:

- Fed once a day approx. 10am
- Varied weeds, and plants that can be used include- ox-tongue, chick-weed, dead nettles, thistles, dandelions, and sticky-weed, grass, willow, hazel, buddleia, rosemary, thyme, mint, parsley, dill, basil, chives.
- Are in a mixed exhibit with 2 spiny tailed lizards and 2 plated lizards so these amounts are to be shared

FAVOURITE ITEMS	DISLIKES AND DON'T FEED
Weeds	Banana & Mango skin
	Waxy browse

FURTHER COMMENTS:

- Food is placed under UV lamp to encourage them under whilst eating
- Large amounts of old leaf spinach can cause loose faeces due to high iron content
- D3 absorption is supplemented through UVB emitting lamps.

COLCHESTER ZOO DIET SHEET

SPECIES	African Plated Lizard (<i>Gerrhosaurus vaildus validus</i>)
NUMBER OF ANIMALS AND AGES IN GROUP	1.1 Adult

FOOD ITEM	QUANTITY/WEIGHT (PER GROUP)	FREQUENCY
Chinese Leaf	225g	5 times a week Winter only
Rocket	40g	
Spinach	40g	
Curly Kale	40g	
Weeds	40g	5 times a week
Grass	40g	3 times a week (Monday, Wednesday, Friday)
Mealworms	5 each	
Fruit: Apple, Pear, Plum, Banana, Peach, Carrot	50g	
Locusts	2 each	1 time a week (Saturday)
SUPPLEMENTS/ADDITIONS:		
Nutrabol	10g/kg body weight	Tues, Thurs and Sun

PREPARATION:

Food cut up into small strips

Fruit cut up into very small cubes

FEEDING REGIME:

Fed once a day – approx. 10.00am

Fed on feed slate under UV light to encourage basking

They are in with 2 spiny tailed lizards and 2 pancake tortoises so these amounts are to be shared

Varied weeds can be used, including ox-tongue, chick-weed, dead nettles, thistles, dandelions, and sticky-weed.
Use a 60-40 ratio of weeds-grass.

FURTHER COMMENTS:

Gut-load insects

Spread food on both slates so everyone can get the same

COLCHESTER ZOO DIET SHEET

SPECIES	Pygmy Hippo (<i>Hexaprotodon liberiensis</i>)
NUMBER OF ANIMALS AND AGES IN GROUP	1.1. Adults

FOOD ITEM	QUANTITY/WEIGHT (PER GROUP)		FREQUENCY
Cabbage	1 whole cabbage		Daily
Leafy Greens	500g		
Root Veg	1.75kg		
Lucerne Hay	1 section		Daily
Mazuri browse pellet (See Preparation)	FREDDY	¾ scoop	Twice daily
	VENUS	½ scoop	
Browse	10 small branches		Daily when fresh browse are available
Browse silage	1/14 of a barrel		Daily when fresh browse are not available
SUPPLEMENTS/ADDITIONS:			
Biotin (NAF)	2 X 15ml scoop		Daily
Joint Supplement	1 X 10ml scoop		Daily (Male only)

PREPARATION:

- Cut Cabbage into small pieces to be given for K4TD and in enrichment.

FEEDING REGIME:

- 8.30am: Browser pellet fed in stalls
- 11am: Lucerne hay fed in stalls and/or on concrete (non- pool side)
- 4pm: Browse fed on peat, fruit & veg and browser pellet fed in stalls or on concrete (non- pool side). Biotin and Emcelle put on pellets and fruit & veg. Lucerne hay fed on concrete (non- pool side).

COLCHESTER ZOO DIET SHEET



SPECIES	Radiated Tortoises
NUMBER OF ANIMALS AND AGES IN GROUP	0.2

FOOD ITEM	QUANTITY/WEIGHT (PER GROUP)	FREQUENCY
Chinese Leaf	750g	Daily (Winter only)
Rocket	40g	
Spinach	40g	
Curly Kale	40g	
Weeds and plants (see below)	900g	Daily (Summer Only)
SUPPLEMENTS/ADDITIONS:		
Nutrabol	7g	Tues, Thurs, Sun

PREPARATION:

Food cut up slightly, but doesn't have to be small

Nutrabol dusted onto food on Tues, Thurs and Sun

Food placed on 2 feeding slate under UV bulb to encourage basking

FEEDING REGIME:

Fed once a day – approx. 10.30am on food slates

Varied weeds, and plants that can be used include- ox-tongue, chick-weed, dead nettles, thistles, dandelions, and sticky-weed, grass, willow, hazel, buddleia, rosemary, thyme, mint, parsley, dill, basil, chives

FAVOURITE ITEMS	DISLIKES AND DON'T FEED
	No banana or mango skin due to toxin content

FURTHER COMMENTS:

Can be occasionally given fruit pieces.



COLCHESTER ZOO DIET SHEET



SPECIES	Ruppells Griffon Vulture (<i>Gyps rueppelli</i>) & White Backed Vulture (<i>Gyps africanus</i>)
NUMBER OF ANIMALS AND AGES IN GROUP	4.3.0 (Ruppells) 1.1 (White backed)

FOOD ITEM	QUANTITY/WEIGHT (PER GROUP)	FREQUENCY
Beef/horse (Red meat)	(variable – total 12kg/week)	Fed 5 days out of 7 in winter, and every day in summer
Rabbit	X 5	Once a month instead of red meat
Heart	2kg	Once a month instead of red meat
SUPPLEMENTS/ADDITIONS:		
Mazuri Carnivore supplement	One 15ml scoop	Daily
Raptor essentials breeder	Half 15ml scoop	Daily during breeding season (Nov – March)

PREPARATION:

- Meat given on bone as much as possible
- 3-4 pieces often offered to give all individuals food
- Rabbits can include viscera. Use captive bred rabbits, not wild rabbits to avoid any lead shot in them
- Food placed on ground
- Give small ribs during rearing of vulture chicks (with smashed bone).

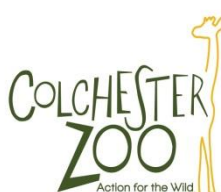
FEEDING REGIME:

- Fed after cleaning and maintenance of enclosure
- Fed different times during winter
- 1-2 starve days in winter

FAVOURITE ITEMS	DISLIKES AND DON'T FEED
	Rodents not liked
	Do not feed wild rabbits due to risk of lead shot poisoning

FURTHER COMMENTS:

- Do not feed them anything which could potentially contain lead shot



COLCHESTER ZOO DIET SHEET

SPECIES	Sahara Spiny-tailed Lizard (<i>Uromastyx geyri</i>)
NUMBER OF ANIMALS AND AGES IN GROUP	1.1 Adults

FOOD ITEM	QUANTITY/WEIGHT (PER GROUP)	FREQUENCY
Chinese Leaf	225g	5 times a week Winter only
Rocket	40g	
Spinach	40g	
Curly Kale	40g	
Thistles	40g	5 times a week
Dandelions	40g	3 times a week (Monday, Wednesday, Friday)
Mealworms	5	
Fruit: Apple, Pear, Plum, Banana, Peach, Carrot	50g	
Locusts	2	1 time a week (Saturday)
SUPPLEMENTS/ADDITIONS:		
Nutrabol	10g/kg body weight	Tues, Thurs and Sun

PREPARATION:

Food cut up into small strips

FEEDING REGIME:

Fed once a day – approx. 10.00am

Fed on feed slated under UV light to encourage basking

They are in with 2 pancake tortoises and 2 plated lizards, so these amounts are to be shared

Varied weeds can be used, including ox-tongue, chick-weed, thistles, dandelions, and sticky-weed. Use a 60-40 ratio of weeds-grass.

FURTHER COMMENTS:

Gut-load insects

COLCHESTER ZOO DIET SHEET

SPECIES	Smooth-coated Otter (<i>Lutrogale perspicillata</i>)
NUMBER OF ANIMALS AND AGES IN GROUP	1.8

FOOD ITEM	QUANTITY/WEIGHT (PER GROUP)	FREQUENCY
Roach	6kg	Daily
Fruit/veg (i.e. whole melon)	1kg	Sat + Wed
Crayfish / Mussel	18	Twice a week
Horse meat	550g	Twice a week
Chicks	1 each	Once a week
SUPPLEMENTS/ADDITIONS:		
Aqua Mini-vits (IZVG)	1 each	Twice a day

PREPARATION:

Roach can be fed whole or cut up

Horse meat is diced into chunks and used for training.

FEEDING REGIME:

Fed 5-6 times throughout the day.

Fed at different times of the day to prevent anticipatory behaviour.

FAVOURITE ITEMS	DISLIKES AND DON'T FEED
Fish	Feed salt water fish sparingly
Brussels Sprouts	Rabbit (carcass causes filter problems)
Ice blocks	Hamsters
Pumpkins	

FURTHER COMMENTS:

Feed salt water fish sparingly as they are from fresh water habitat and eat fresh water fish

Can offer different types of fruit/veg (Pineapple, tomatoes, melons, marrows etc)

Breeding female to be offered up to 500g more fish from diet during pregnancy and rearing of pups.

ENRICHMENT FEEDING (food items used from diet):

- Scatter feeds using whole of diced fish or other items listed.
- Food can also be hidden around the enclosure.
- Food can be hidden in barrels or novel items

COLCHESTER ZOO DIET SHEET



SPECIES	False Tomato Frogs (<i>Dyscophus guineti</i>)
NUMBER OF ANIMALS AND AGES IN GROUP	1.1

FOOD ITEM	QUANTITY/WEIGHT (PER GROUP)	FREQUENCY
Crickets or waxworms	3 items each	Every 3 days
SUPPLEMENTS/ADDITIONS:		
Nutrabol multivitamin supplement. Insects are gut loaded prior to being fed out.	Light dusting over live foods.	Every feed

PREPARATION:

- Live food can be tong fed to the frogs care is to be taken to prevent one from eating the others food.
- To tong feed its best to position the food near the frog's mouth, as if it has jumped up from the ground in front of it.
- They can show preference for either crickets or waxworms on different days.
- Feed more crickets than waxworms, as waxworms have a higher fat content.

FEEDING REGIME:

- They are fed every 3 days.



COLCHESTER ZOO DIET SHEET

SPECIES	Visayan Spotted Deer (<i>Rusa alfredi</i>)
NUMBER OF ANIMALS AND AGES IN GROUP	2.1 Adults 0.1 Juveniles

FOOD ITEM	QUANTITY/WEIGHT (PER GROUP)	FREQUENCY
Various vegetables	2.5kg	Daily
Soft and hard fruit	1kg	
Mazuri browser pellet	800g	
Mazuri grazer pellet	800g	
Hay	1 slice	Ad lib
Browse	8 small branches	When fresh browse are available
Browse silage	1/4 of a barrel	Daily when fresh browse are not available
SUPPLEMENTS/ADDITIONS:		
Newmarket Hoof Supplement	¼ 15ml scoop	Daily
Newmarket Joint Supplement	1g	Daily

PREPARATION:

- Fruit & veg cut up into various smaller pieces (roughly 50p size)
- Fruit and vegetables to be split into three feeds – AM, midday, PM.
- Parsnips to be given in AM and PM feeds only, away from pigs.

FEEDING REGIME:

- 8:15am: browser pellets and fruit/vegetable feed given from AM bucket.
- 1:15pm: mixed feed given with pigs (pigs have pellet; deer have fruit/vegetables)
- 4:15pm: grazer pellets and fruit/vegetable feed given from AM bucket.
- Hay in hay ball or hay rack available all the time
- Browse can be given anytime of the day.

COLCHESTER ZOO DIET SHEET

SUMMER

SPECIES	Visayan Warty Pig (<i>Sus cebifrons negrinus</i>)
NUMBER OF ANIMALS AND AGES IN GROUP	3.0

FOOD ITEM	QUANTITY/WEIGHT (PER GROUP)	FREQUENCY
Various vegetables	6kg (+ 750g cooked carrot)	Daily
Soft and hard fruit	1.8Kg	
Mazuri SMP pig pellet	1.5kg	
Flaked Maize	500g	
Day old chicks	2 each	Once a month
Hamsters	2 each	
Meat (Horse) chunks	600g	Once a Fortnight
Fish (Roach)	2 each (1 fish ≠ 120g)	Once a week
Chickens	1 each	
SUPPLEMENTS/ADDITIONS:		
Raisins, sunflower seeds, peanuts		As a treat, as and when

PREPARATION:

- Some food whole and some chopped to different sizes
- Food scattered on bark in race
- Meat items given whole. 1 chicken, 2 chicks, 2 hamsters per animal and try to make sure they all get their share

FEEDING REGIME:

- 8am: ½ Kg pellets, ½ fruit and veg
- 1pm: ½ Kg pellets
- 3.30pm: 1 Kg pellets and ½ fruit & veg, flaked maize. Also chicken, hamsters, fish etc depending on what food is to be offered.

FAVOURITE ITEMS

DISLIKES AND DON'T FEED

COLCHESTER ZOO DIET SHEET

WINTER

SPECIES	Visayan Warty Pig (<i>Sus cebifrons negrinus</i>)
NUMBER OF ANIMALS AND AGES IN GROUP	3.0

FOOD ITEM	QUANTITY/WEIGHT (PER GROUP)	FREQUENCY
Various vegetables	2.25kg	Daily
Soft and hard fruit	750g	
Mazuri SMP pig pellet	2kg	
Flaked Maize	600g	
Day old chicks	2 each	
Hamsters	2 each	Once a month
Meat (Horse) chunks	800g	Once a fortnight
Fish (Roach)	2 each (1 fish \neq 120g)	Once a week
Chickens	1 each	
SUPPLEMENTS/ADDITIONS:		
Raisins, sunflower seeds, peanuts		As a treat as and when

PREPARATION:

- Some food whole and some chopped to different sizes
- Food scattered on bark in race
- Meat items given whole. 1 chicken, 2 chicks, 2 hamsters per animal and try to make sure they all get their share

FEEDING REGIME:

- 8am: $\frac{1}{2}$ Kg pellets, $\frac{1}{2}$ fruit and veg
- 1pm: $\frac{1}{2}$ Kg pellets
- 3.30pm: 1 Kg pellets and $\frac{1}{2}$ fruit & veg, flaked maize. Also chicken, hamsters, fish etc depending on what food is to be offered.

COLCHESTER ZOO DIET SHEET

SPECIES	West African Mud Turtle (<i>Pelusios castaneus</i>)
NUMBER OF ANIMALS AND AGES IN GROUP	0.1 Adults

FOOD ITEM	QUANTITY/WEIGHT (PER GROUP)	FREQUENCY
Chinese Leaf and Live food		Saturday
Chicory and Roach		Sunday
Chinese Leaf		Monday
Chinese Leaf and Pinkies		Tuesday
Banana		Wednesday
Chicory		Thursday
Chinese Leaf and Prawns		Friday
SUPPLEMENTS/ADDITIONS:		
Nutrabol	10g/kg body weight	Sunday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday

PREPARATION:

Food can be left whole.

Live food can include Worms, Crickets and Locusts.

Food placed on 2 feeding slate under UV bulb to encourage basking, or into pool. Live food and protein types to be tong fed to each individual. They feed better in the pool.

Fed once a day – approx. 10.30am

Varied weeds can be used, including ox-tongue, chick-weed, dead nettles, thistles, dandelions, and sticky-weed.

FAVOURITE ITEMS	DISLIKES AND DON'T FEED

FURTHER COMMENTS:

Can occasionally be given browse and weeds.

COLCHESTER ZOO DIET SHEET



SPECIES	Neon/Yellow Headed Day Gecko (<i>Phelsuma klemmeri</i>)
NUMBER OF ANIMALS AND AGES IN GROUP	0.2 (8+2 years of age)

FOOD ITEM	QUANTITY/WEIGHT (PER GROUP)	FREQUENCY
Small Crickets	6 items	Once per week
Small Locust	6 Items	Once per week
Waxworms	4 Items	Once per week
Soft fruit/ Honey pulp	1 Tea spoon	Daily
SUPPLEMENTS/ADDITIONS:		
Nutrabol multivitamin supplement. Insects are gut loaded prior to being fed out.	Light dusting over live foods.	Twice per week

PREPARATION:

Live foods are dusted in separate bag on supplement days.

Fruit needs to be soft enough to pulp and if possible mixed with a small amount of honey.

FEEDING REGIME:

Live food should be fed 3x per week on Monday, Wednesday and Fridays. Each day should be a different type where possible.

Mondays and Fridays live food should be dusted prior to feeding out.



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