

the magazine for friends of the Brno Zoo

Zooreport

No. 2
july 2019



Brno Zoo's Rarities

4 Brno Zoo's Rarities

Yellow-Footed Rock Wallabies are on Public Display Only in Brno



8 Brno Zoo's Rarities

Rare Australian Fish in the Exotarium



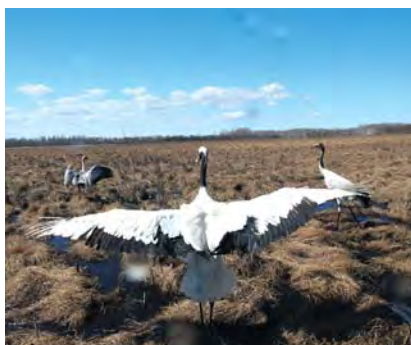
10 Exhibition in Brno Centre

Stolen Wildlife



12 Rescue Programme

Monitoring of Red-Crowned Cranes



14 SEV Hlídka

Summer is Dedicated to the Campers



16 Station for Handicapped Animals

Release of Hedgehogs and Bats



18 Summer Additions for Our Visitors

Public Grill and Sunbeds



20 Events at Brno Zoo

Adventure Run at Brno Zoo is Drawing Nearer



the magazin for friends of the Brno Zoo Zooreport

july 2019

No. 2/19, volume XXI

publisher four times per year

MK ČR E 17723

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Distribution:

400 pcs in the English version
1,600 pcs in the Czech version

The author of unmarked photos is Bc. Eduard Stuchlík, unsigned texts written by Mgr. Michal Vaňáč.

First page: Yellow-footed rock wallabies.
Photo by Bc. Eduard Stuchlík

UNSALEABLE

EDITORIAL

Dear Readers,

The summer is in full swing, and I hope you are enjoying it immensely either in a swimming pool, by the sea-side, in the mountains, at home, abroad, or with us at Brno Zoo. In this issue of ZooReport, we will introduce you to our unique animal inhabitants, which cannot be seen anywhere else in the Czech Republic.

First on our list is one of the most photogenic places at Brno Zoo: the walk-through corridor just opposite the red pandas, which is home to our yellow-footed rock wallabies. The article on the next page explains how these animals are interesting not only because of their appearance, but also because of their way of life.

We also have other rare species living close to these rock wallabies. The Exotarium, which has turned into an Australian pavilion, is one of the places one should not miss when visiting Monk's Mountain. This time, we focus on three very special fish species. I would definitely recommend a close examination of our Queensland lungfish. You can find them in the aquarium that mimics the environment of the Mary River in Australia. To sum up, they are referred to as living fossils. They have lungs, and can live up to 100 years.

By now, you must be familiar with the events at the Centre for Environmental Education SEV at Špilberk and with the work of our friends at the Station for



Handicapped Animals in Jinačovice. We have updates from both of them in this issue. We also feature another event, which we have hosted at the centre of our South Moravian metropolis. On Radnická Street 6, we have installed an exhibition called Stolen Wildlife, which talks about souvenirs that should not be bought during our holidays, and those that should never be taken home.

We have spent a lot of our time and energy on a repatriation programme of red-crowned cranes. In the past year, the programme has achieved significant milestones, and we are pleased that we have managed to implement our ideas right in the cranes' native habitats. Apart from carrying the eggs of

these majestic birds to the Far East, we can now regularly monitor their movements. Learn more on page 12.

Let me give you another piece of news—not about our animals, but about the services provided at Brno Zoo for visitors. You can now access a public grill located just outside the African Village. We have also installed new sunshades and adjustable sunbeds for our visitors. I hope you will enjoy the new additions in July and August.

Happy summer!

Mgr. Michal Vaňáč
Head of External Relations



Yellow-footed Rock Wallabies. Australian Beauties with a Unique Appearance and Way of Life

Brno Zoo is the only zoo in the Czech Republic to have yellow-footed rock wallabies. Visitors to the zoo can spot these unique creatures in the walk-through exposition.

Kangaroos are native inhabitants of Australia. They cannot be found anywhere apart from Australia and adjacent islands. They have a very typical body structure: their hind limbs are significantly longer than the forelimbs, with an

elongated fourth toe that is used when they jump; they have an upright posture, and a long stiff tail. They can reach high speeds when running, and they are good jumpers. Kangaroos are also unable to move their limbs independently,

so a bouncing movement is inevitable: They cannot walk. Within the kangaroo family, a variety of sizes and adaptations specific to the environment can be seen.

Yellow-footed rock wallabies (*Petrogale xanthopus*) are small Australian marsupials from the kangaroo family. This species belongs to the so-called rock kangaroos and is known for its colourful markings, from which it gets its name. These rock wallabies have bright yellow

Yellow-footed rock wallabies live in small family groups.

to light orange-brown markings on their legs, and an orange-brown tail with irregular rings of dark brown and golden brown. The body is grey to fawn grey, with black and white marks around the eyes, and a bright belly. In size, they are among the smaller kangaroo species. A rock wallaby weighs around 6–11 kg. Its body grows only to between 48 and 65 cm, but the length of the tiny body is compensated by the length of the tail, which is almost 60 cm long.

It is not only their appearance that is interesting, but also their way of life. As the name indicates, these animals have adapted to life in a rocky environment. Kangaroos living on steppes are built for jumping in open areas, whereas yellow-footed rock wallabies have a short claw on the fourth toe of their hind limbs, the sides of their feet are covered with hair, and their soles are rough to prevent slip-

ping. These hind limb adaptations and their long tail, which is used as a balance bar, allow them to move smoothly on the rugged terrain. The tail is used especially for landing, as they are able to bend it behind their backs. Other kangaroos, such as the red kangaroo (*Macropus rufus*), cannot mimic this tail movement. Wallabies are also good at high jumps.

Seeing these kangaroos at the exhibition is an extraordinary and unique experience for our visitors. No other zoo in the Czech Republic keeps them because it is very difficult to obtain permission for breeding. The enclosure for yellow-footed rock wallabies must meet a range of very specific criteria. For example, the height of the fence is very important, as kangaroos can jump very easily over most fences. Keeping a group of kangaroos is also a problem because of their social ties. They live in small family groups, making it difficult for new individuals to join in. It is also difficult to keep rock wallabies with other types of kangaroos because this species does not tolerate a large group of animals. Territorial males and females are intolerant of other kangaroo species

and also have problems with individuals of their own kind.

It is only in Brno's kangaroo enclosure that yellow-footed rock wallabies meet swamp wallabies (*Wallabia bicolor*). They peacefully share the walk-through enclosure, which is equipped with a number of rockeries and grassy areas. This design, which suits both species, could be the key to their cohabitation. Sufficient grassy areas for our swamp wallabies and enough rocks for the yellow-footed rock wallabies help prevent conflicts.

Brno Zoo currently keeps five yellow-footed rock wallabies – three males and two females. These are named after mountain peaks and rocks in Australia, while the swamp wallabies are named after Australian watercourses and areas. The males are called Thutamba, Kukalak, and Cooyerdoo, while the females are called Moonie and Meeberrie. The breeding of our yellow-footed rock wallabies began in the spring of 2015 with the arrival of two females from Parc Zoologique and Botanique Mulhouse in France. The third addition to the family was a young male from Bristol, England in 2016 and



This species belongs to so-called rock kangaroos.



Yellow-footed rock wallabies have a short claw on the fourth toe of the hind limb, the sides of their feet are covered with hair, and their soles are rough so they do not slip.



The first meeting. Photo: Brno Zoo

another new female, who arrived from Los Angeles in the spring of 2017. The last addition to the yellow-footed rock-wallaby family was a large one: We welcomed two females and two males from Dortmund Zoo in the summer of 2018.

Yellow-footed rock wallabies are generally prone to bacterial infections and, unfortunately, our breeding efforts were affected by an outbreak at Brno Zoo. Several succumbed to the infection. The female from the United States of America experienced acclimatization difficulties, reminding us that working in a zoo does not involve only joyful events. She arrived at Brno in late autumn because of administrative issues. She did not have enough time to adapt to the cold weather, which resulted in her illness. She could not be saved despite all our efforts. Yellow-footed rock wallabies cannot be maintained in enclosed spaces during winter. They usually become

restless in closed areas and tend to hurt themselves by getting into a frenzy. This is why the wallabies at Brno Zoo are visible in the exposition even during the snowy months. Of course, they must be given a well-balanced diet to compensate for the cold. To ensure that they stay warm and don't lose weight, their usual diet (granules in terms of concentrated feed, along with non-sweet vegetables) is supplemented with apples and sweet vegetables. We also regularly provide the kangaroos, especially the swamp wallabies, with browse, which is also appreciated by the yellow-footed rock wallabies. They also have enough hay, and permanent access to drinking water.

Yellow-footed rock wallabies are typically nocturnal animals, and avoid high daytime temperatures in the wild. They have very good night vision, so can move safely at night on the rocky terrain. Kangaroos reared in captivity in a temperate climate often change their habits and are active during the day. The female can become pregnant at any time of year, and she gives birth to a single tiny, blind, bare joey with stunted limbs. Despite these challenges, the young one manages to get into its mother's pouch, attaches itself to one of the mother's four pouch teats, and suckles there for 187–227 days. After leaving the pouch, the joey stays with its mother much longer than the young of any other species. The average lifespan of a wallaby is about 14 years. Despite the proven fertility of animals at Brno Zoo, the rearing of our yellow-footed rock wallaby joeys has not yet been successful.

In terms of conservation status, the yellow-footed rock wallaby is a vulnerable species. On the IUCN Red List, it is categorised as 'almost endangered'. There are two subspecies: one in the northeastern regions of South Australia, and another in northwestern Queensland. In the past, the numbers were reduced drastically because of the demands of the fur industry. Now, yellow-footed rock wallaby populations have stabilized, and have even begun to grow after the government banned hunting them. Currently, the biggest threats to the yellow-footed rock wallaby are predatory behaviour by foxes, and human activities.

Ing. Oldřiška Kučerová



In Brno Zoo, yellow-footed rock wallabies can be seen in the walk-through exposition opposite the red pandas.



At Brno Zoo, yellow-footed rock wallabies live along with swamp wallabies (at the back).



They have bright yellow to light orange-brown markings on their legs, and their tail is orange-brown with irregular rings of dark brown and golden brown. Their body is grey to fawn grey, with black and white marks around the eyes, and a bright belly.

Rare Australian Fish at Brno Zoo

A highly unique fish species has settled into the Exotarium Pavilion at Brno Zoo. In two aquariums, each of which has a volume of more than 1,000 litres, visitors can admire the Queensland lungfish (*Neoceratodus forsteri*), the barramundi (*Scleropages leichardti*) and the eel-tailed catfish (*Tandanus tandanus*).

“These fish cannot be seen in any other zoo in the Czech Republic and some of them can't even be seen in any other European Zoo. We were lucky to get them directly from Australia,” said breeder Dušan Šudák.

One of the aquariums imitates the aquatic environment of the Mary River in Australia. It is home to two Queensland lungfish. These are often referred to as living fossils because they are one of the oldest species of living vertebrates. In the 19th

century, Queensland lungfish were classified as fish reptiles (this was the old way of referring to amphibians) because of their specific anatomy; but today their taxonomic status is a matter of debate.

And they are really very special animals. “Their unique feature is the lung. When oxygen levels in the water drop and gill-breathing does not supply enough oxygen to the body, the Queensland lungfish can rise to the surface and inhale air into its lung. Unlike the South American and

African lungfishes, though, they are not adapted to drying surfaces. Therefore, they do not dig themselves into the mud during the dry season. They can live for up to 100 years and grow to over one metre in length,” explained Šudák.

There are about 30 of them in European zoos. Ours were reared in Australia before they arrived at our zoo. Each was fitted with a chip, and is subject to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES).

In the second aquarium, which imitates the Australian Fitzroy River, visitors can see two unique fish species that cannot be seen in any other European zoo. They are the Australian barramundi (*Scleropages leichardti*) and a group of eel-tailed catfish (*Tandanus tandanus*).



The aquarium of Queensland lungfish imitates their natural habitat in the Mary River in Australia.



Brno Zoo is the only one in Europe breeding the barramundi. Photo: Petr Šrámek

Barramundi mainly hunt for insects, fish, and tadpoles. 'The males keep the fish eggs in their mouth until the small fry hatch. Because of high intraspecies aggressiveness, each one must be kept separately. In nature, they reach a maximum length of one meter,' said Šudák.

Eel-tailed catfish stay mostly at the bottom, where they feed on worms, snails, and small fish. In aquariums, they usually grow to around 60 centimetres in length.

Queensland lungfish are known to be facing threats to their survival, especially given their low numbers in the wild and limited areas of occurrence. (They occur naturally only in the Fitzroy River, but were deliberately introduced into other Australian rivers.) Eel-tailed catfish are particularly vulnerable to common carp (*Cyprinus carpio*), which were introduced into their areas, & which feed on similar food; and to the degradation of suitable spawning sites.



►
Barramundi are classified as a species facing threats to survival.

Queensland lungfish are often referred to as living fossils.

Brno Zoo Presents Stolen Wildlife

Brno Zoo has put together a new exhibition at the Brno Centre on Radnická Street: it is called Stolen Wildlife. The aim of the exhibition is to raise our awareness and show how each of us can take responsibility for endangered species of fauna and flora.

'Illegal trade in animals and their parts is one of the most serious threats to wild animals. Is this the problem and responsibility of Asia, Africa, or America? Yes, of course; but the states of Europe and even lots of Czech citizens are also to blame. You don't believe it? Now you can learn more, thanks to the new campaign called Stolen Wildlife. This is the first comprehensive campaign in the Czech Republic to uncover the overlooked facts of illegal animal trafficking,' explain the project founders at the website ukradenadvocina.org.

The exhibition in Radnická 6 shows precisely and clearly why it is not advisable to buy a *shahtoosh* scarf as a holiday souvenir, how dangerous traditional Asian medicines can be, which dishes are better to avoid, and which souvenirs should not be bought in exotic destinations.

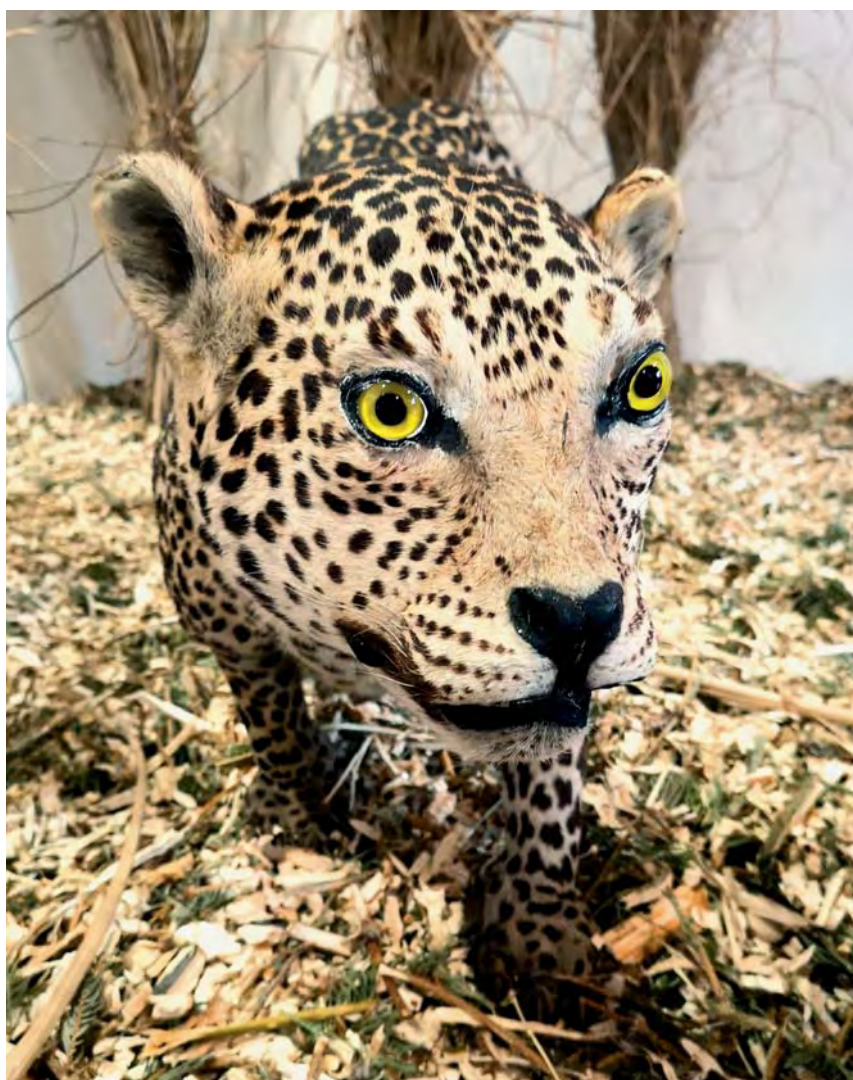
When looking at buckles, pendants, or other jewellery, tourists may not think that they are made from the bones of endangered animals; that the combs or rims of glasses are made of tortoise shell or ivory; or that an export licence is needed for the decorative feathers in an Indian headdress.

These facts are explained in the part devoted to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES), which

focuses on the protection of endangered species. Its aim is to ensure that excessive international trade in specimens of wild animals and plants does not threaten their survival.

Some of the key attractions are exhibits from the natural science department of the castle in Budišov, in the Třebíč region, which were lent by the Moravian Museum. Among other things, you can see in this exhibit a leopard, a cayman, a turtle, an iguana, and a parrot.

The Stolen Wildlife Exhibition will be on until the end of July. It is open every day from Tuesday to Sunday, from 10 am to 6 pm. Entrance fee is CZK 50.



The exhibition includes exhibits from the castle in Budišov, in the Třebíč region, which were lent by the Moravian Museum. You can see a leopard at the exhibition.

DANCE WATER SLIDES



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Cranes in the Far East are Fitted with Radio Transmitters from Brno

Traditionally, officials at Brno Zoo have transported the eggs of red-crowned cranes and white-naped cranes from Czech zoological gardens to the Khingan State Nature Reserve in the Russian Far East. Once the birds are born, they leave the special aviaries after an adaptation period, and set out to explore the beauty of the wild. Last year, we did not transport eggs to Russia, but we did complete a lot of related work. We asked Petr Suvorov, the curator of Brno Zoo who is in charge of the programme, to tell us more about the work that begins after releasing the cranes into the wild.

The project of crane repatriation into the wild has moved into another very significant phase. Can you give us more details? ◀

It is a really important stage. We bought three telemetric radio transmitters to monitor the movement of free-flying cranes after their release. This was followed by almost nine months of negotiations, during which we tried to obtain permission to transport these radio transmitters to Russia. At the same time, I also had to

deal with the legal concerns of taking these devices to the east. It was certainly not easy, because it is not something one deals with regularly. Also, not many institutions have encountered such situations, but we finally managed to get all the permissions. This was mainly thanks to our contacts at Václav Havel Airport, who helped us with the Customs Administration at Sheremetyevo Airport in Moscow, where the radio transmitters would eventually be sent.

Have the cranes been fitted with the radio transmitters? ◀

Yes, they have. At the end of April, the cranes were released into Khingan State Nature Reserve. Two red-crowned cranes and one white-naped crane were fitted with our radio transmitters. Now, we can monitor where these birds move and how they behave.

What can we learn from this monitoring? ◀

Telemetry can provide us with valuable information in addition to details about the crane's flight. For instance, we may be able to find the place of the death of a particular bird and therefore the cause of death. Further, if there are many such instances in the same place, it may help reveal an unknown ecological barrier. This way, we can process the collected data and, of course, this data offers greater possibilities than the traditional ornithological rings.



Young cranes getting ready for their first big step into the wild. Photo: Tatyana Parilova



Release of the cranes. Photo: Tatyana Parilova

Is this information useful otherwise? I mean, is it directly useful for us at Brno Zoo? ◀

Of course it is. Once we are sure how the birds move, we will be able to say if the release of individuals into the wild has any meaning at all.

Will this be revealed on the basis of where the cranes are heading, whether they are returning, and so on? ◀

The survival rate of the cranes is very important for us to know. I have already mentioned that we will have data not only about their movements but also about their mortality. It is extremely important to know if the cranes released from the reserve survive at least as long as those born in the wild.

Is it different for red-crowned cranes as opposed to white-naped cranes? ◀

Pretty much. For red-crowned cranes, the survival rate is about 18%. This may look like a relatively small number, but it is largely due to the fact that the cranes are wintering in China, where monitoring in the wild is more demanding. The white-naped cranes winter in Japan. They are an object of interest to local observers, who then count the

birds and send data to local ring stations. So we know that the survival rate of the released white-naped individuals is almost 55%, which is an absolutely amazing figure.

We currently use three radio transmitters. Do you plan to buy more in the future in order to have more information and more

detailed reports on how the cranes are doing? ◀

It really depends on the data we get from our current devices. Of course, it would be good to monitor the cranes as much as possible, because every piece of information we get about the movement of these released individuals is valuable.



A red-crowned crane from Oksky Reserve which was released in Khingan and fitted with the Brno Zoo radio transmitter.

Hlídka Belongs to the Campers in Summer

With the onset of summer, hot weather is creeping into the city; but it is still possible to find some oases of peace in Brno where green natural spaces have not been completely replaced by concrete. One can still find pleasant places for children to play. Such a space is the Environmental Education Centre, Hlídka, in Špilberk Park.

We have a number of learning events for young schoolchildren and kindergarteners, especially at the end of the school year – in time for the warm season. They are mainly science programmes, which are called *Adventure in the Meadow* and *Honey Kingdom*. The first one deals with meadow plants and small animals; and the second one, as the name suggests, focuses on the fascinating life of the bee community.

For children who like experiments, we have programmes such as *Come and*

Explore the Water and Air Around Us, which allows children to learn about the physical, chemical, and other characteristics of these elements through playful activities. They can explore the differences in the temperature and density of air and water, create water music, learn why fire needs oxygen, build a rocket with reactive propulsion, and paint an image on the water's surface.

The last two summer programmes are not taught at SEV Hlídka, but at Brno Zoo. These popular programmes are as-

sociated with zoo visits and can be used as an interesting part of school trips. The programme *That's the Way the Animals Live* deals with ethology (i.e., animal behaviour), while the programme *Who Has Their Marbles?* examines animal sensory organs and compares them with human ones.

In July and August, during the summer school holidays, we organize daily camps at Hlídka. This year, we will have seven five-day camp sessions. There is a huge interest in these camps, and they are fully booked within a few minutes of opening. This is not surprising, because the programme is very varied. Every session begins with ice breakers and handicraft activities at SEV Hlídka. The children are then divided into three groups, and a camp game is played. After lunch, the children start working on their assigned tasks. This year, the first task will focus on elements in the nearby Open Gardens. However, we don't want to give out more details, because we want it to remain a surprise for the children at the camp.

We spend Tuesdays and Wednesdays in Brno Zoo. During this time, we thor-



Science programme: *Adventure in the Meadow*. Photo: SEV Hlídka

oughly study the entire zoo, and the campers get a chance to become more familiar with some of the animals under the guidance of zookeepers. The children also have time to play in the outdoor rope playground, Lanáček, and in the Children's Zoo.

The fourth day at the camp includes a trip to another zoo. This year, we will visit Jihlava Zoo. Here, among other activities, we will see the training of birds of prey, interesting pavilions, and several species of animals that are not found at Brno Zoo. On Friday, we will go to the science amusement park in Brno, VIDA!, where the children will not only see an interesting science show, but will also work on fun tasks. To complete these tasks, they will have to refer to individual exhibits. The closing part of the camp will be a popular treasure hunt. While some children may feel sad to have the week come to an end, it is important to remember that their tears will soon be replaced with happy memories.

We have one more awareness-raising event for the public in the coming months: During the holidays, you can meet us on Saturday, August 3, 2019, from 10:00 to 16:00 at Brno Zoo in the Beringia area for the event *Water - The Foundation of Life*. This will include a competition trail, and an interesting experiment to test your knowledge and to learn something new.

As you can see, the programmes on offer are truly diverse. So don't let your children stay idle at home. Take them to Hlídka or to the Zoo.



Come and Explore Water is a programme for children who like experiments.

Photo: SEV Hlídka

One of the activities is creating an image on the surface of the water. Photo: SEV Hlídka

This year, we have organised seven five-day camp sessions. Photo: SEV Hlídka

How We Release Hedgehogs and Bats

In this issue, we take a brief but interesting look back at this past spring season. Practically every April, our Station for Handicapped Animals in Jinačovice witnesses the same scenario.

As the temperature rises, our rehabilitated hedgehogs gradually emerge from their hibernation. After the necessary medical examination, including a weight check, we administer a drop of antiparasitic agent to every individual. We slowly introduce supplemental feed to reactivate their metabolism after hibernation. We give small doses of flour worms, boiled rice to prevent possible diarrhoea, and dog and cat food. Occasionally, boiled chicken necks are given, which is a treat for the hedgehogs, or even one-day-old chicks. Of course, fresh water and dog or cat food granules are available throughout.

A few weeks later, once they attain a stable state and once the temperature allows, we take them to the area where they were found. If the place is unsuitable for the hedgehog (e.g., a car park), we select a more suitable location, such as a surrounding orchard or allotment. In such places, they will have enough food, and the locals tend to welcome their presence because they eat a lot of insects and molluscs. Sometimes, people bring youngsters which were born late into our Station, fearing that the hedgehogs will not survive the winter in their garden. In the spring months, after they

come out of hibernation, they take these hedgehogs back. Some people even install drinking basins in their gardens to make the hedgehogs feel at home.

The other lucky ones to be released in spring are bats. The most frequent bat species helped by the Station are common pipistrelles, noctule bats and particoloured bats. This year, we also cared for a brown long-eared bat, and, last summer, we attended to a Geoffroy's bat. The night temperature must reach at least ten degrees for the bat's metabolism to restart. This temperature allows bats to feed on flying insects in the wild.

We feed our bats flour worms, which are first served to them with tweezers. Bats learn to accept this feeding method. Gradually, they learn to eat the worms



offered in low bowls, which is easier for them. Bats hunt mainly when flying; therefore, it is very difficult to convince these intelligent creatures that we do not want to harm them, but only to feed them and help them survive the winter. Healthy bats winter in the cellar, where they hibernate. We keep a check on them. They always have a bowl of worms and water available. The temperature in the cellar is below 10 degrees, and the humidity is about fifty percent. A good cellar, such as one which is used to store beets and potatoes, is the best choice. Bats arriving at the Station in winter remain in our bat area, which is to the right of the Station building. A small syringe is used to give them drops of water directly into the mouth. They also have free access to small water bowls throughout their stay. Occasionally, if they do not want to eat flour worms, we feed them Jamaican field crickets.

The station releases its bats early in the evening near the site where they were found, so that they can return to their native colonies. The hunting radius of bats is several kilometres; therefore, we release some of them by placing them in a hanging bat box on a pine tree. The next morning, the bat box is usually empty, and the bats are gone.

A plea from the Station: Don't be indifferent to bats which have fallen onto the pavement. They need our help. They have an important place in the ecosystem. By hunting insects, they help prevent pest problems. They have a strong social connection and an interesting ethology. Do not be afraid of them; in fact, they are afraid of you. Bats are one of the most interesting animals of our fauna, and we will certainly be covering them in one of our next magazines.

Simona Blahoňovská
MVDr. Radek Ficek

◀ As the temperature rises, our rehabilitated hedgehogs gradually emerge from their hibernation.

► A few weeks later, once they attain a stable state and once the temperature allows, we take them to the area where they were found.



Noctule bat Photo: Archive, Petr Šrámek



A Public Barbecue Grill for Brno Zoo Visitors

This summer, we have a new attraction for Brno Zoo visitors: A public barbecue grill situated right behind the stage, just before one enters the African Village, is available as part of a pilot project.



New sunbeds can be used near the Exotarium. Photo: Brno Zoo

The grill is easy to use, though one must book it in advance. This can be done via the website www.verejne-grilovani.cz, which shows you the booking status and the available dates. Everything can be easily done from home or at Brno Zoo, using our free Wi-Fi network. The reservation cost is CZK 50 per hour. All the details about the grill are available at the location. The good news is the grill can be easily controlled, and practically anyone can use it. Just bring your favourite delicacies and start grilling! You can use your own tools or rent them from the refreshment service staff in the African Village for CZK 200. Note that the grill should be used only by persons over the age of 18. Younger people can use it only under adult supervision.

And because summer is in full swing and a place to relax on Monk's Mountain is more than desirable, we at Brno Zoo have introduced another attraction: Near the Exotarium, the Tropical Kingdom Pavilion, and in Beringie, we have added brand-new sunshades and adjustable sunbeds.



All important information can be found directly at the grill location. Photo: Brno Zoo.

Opera at Špilberk Castle 2019

Giuseppe Verdi: Nabucco

23 May, 1 Sep. 2019

Giuseppe Verdi: La traviata

28 May, 30 June, 3 Sep. 2019

Gaetano Donizetti: L'elisir d'amore

30 May 2019

Oskar Nedbal: Polish Blood

4 July, 31 Aug. 2019

Giacomo Puccini: Tosca

6 July 2019

Georges Bizet: Carmen

27 Aug. 2019

Gioachino Rossini: The Barber of Seville

29 Aug. 2019

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