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ZOO report BRNO

the magazine for friends of the Brno Zoo

special supplement
ZOO REPORT PROFI

The Content

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First page:
Straw-coloured fruit bats

UNSALEABLE

The Ukraine Zoos Want to Join the EAZA Work

Zooreport has brought an article about the Ukrainian town Nikolajev in 2007. I would like to continue the text with the information about an overall situation of Ukrainian zoos.

Vladimir Nikolayevich Topchy

The Ukraine has quite an extensive network of institutions dealing with wild animal breeding. Seven of them are of the all-national importance. These are zoos in Kharkov (founded in 1895), Nikolayev (1901), Kiev (1908), Odessa (1922) and Rovno (1977). There is a small zoo also near the oldest preservation organisation of the Ukraine founded in 1875 by the Count Falz-Fein, presently known as the Biospheric Reservation Askania Nova. And the first private zoo in the Ukraine was founded in Yalta, Krym, 15 years ago.

Although Ukrainian zoos are governed by laws on nature protection, in my opinion, a special governmental document stipulating their competences is indispensable. The operation of Ukrainian zoos is controlled by two ministries – the Ministry of Culture and the Ministry of the Environment. Unfortunately, or fortunately, there are no specialists at any of them who would know how a right zoo should be like.

Ukrainian zoos are visited by 1,5 million people every year. All of them offer educational departments which hold various events for the public, e.g. excursions in the zoo with professional commentary or educational programmes for school youth. Young biologist groups have been working in Nikolayev and Kharkov for more than 70 years.

The state of Ukrainian zoos corresponds to the state of the whole country in many ways. The zoos have problems obtaining money for constructing new and reconstructing older expositions. Even though they sometimes manage to improve or built something new, we cannot speak about a thorough reconstruction of our zoos now. Therefore, to learn how to acquire financial funds for development at their own force has become a big task of the present.

Another current problem of Ukrainian zoos is hiring new professionals – curators as well as breeders. There is no school of professional higher education which would prepare students for this job. Young people educated in an agricultural field or with the biology teacher qualification come to work in zoos. They have to learn the professional experience directly by treating and handling animals. Young professional recruitment is also difficult because wages in the department of culture are very low and belong among the lowest wage categories in the Ukraine.

The third serious circumstance preventing the Ukrainian zoos to fulfil their mission is that breeding groups get older. Collections are supplemented by exchanging their own bred animals or increments of individuals from European preservation programmes. In this regard we were adversely affected by the decision of the European Association of Zoos and Aquaria (EAZA) to exclude one of the Ukrainian zoos and to change the duly membership of another zoo to candidacy.

The Ukrainian zoos have been adopting many steps to improve breeding conditions and economical balance They certainly want to fully participate in the EAZA's deserving work as soon as possible.

Vladimir N. Topchy,
Director of the Nikolayev Zoo

Vladimir Nikolayevich Topchy

was born in the South Ukrainian city of Nikolayev in 1954. He has been working in the local zoo continuously since 1978. He started his career as a guide, than he was a lecturer, research worker in the sphere of primates and beasts of prey and than he had been working as a deputy director for veterinary care for 10 years. He completed his studies on the Faculty of Biology in 1987. He has been the director of the Nikolayev Zoo since 2002. During this period the zoo took the leading position among the Ukrainian zoos and as the only one of them it became a member of the World Association of Zoos and Aquariums (WAZA). The Nikolayev Zoo breeds unique and species-specific collection of animals, cooperates closely with schools, pupils and students take part in various workshops, a zootherapeutic programme for handicapped children has been taking place since 2005. V. N. Topchy had founded the Museum of the Nikolayev Zoo History already in 1987; it has more than 2000 showpieces available. Mr. Topchy was a member of the City Council and wrote many scientific or popular-science articles and several books about the zoo. He represents Ukraine at the European Association of Zoos and Aquaria (EAZA) as a member of the EAZA Council.

◀▲▼ Straw-coloured fruit bats

Straw-coloured Fruit Bats Settled at the Tropical Kingdom

The influx of new species imported to the Brno Zoo at the end of this year (we are writing about them on page 8) included a twelve-member group of Straw-coloured Fruit bats [*Eidolon helvum*], eight males and four females. We have put them to one of the expositions in the hall next to the Tropical Kingdom pavilion. We brought the animals from Tierpark Berlin at the end of October, where they were born in the Brehmhaus pavilion. Straw-coloured Fruit bats living in the Plzen Zoo since 2001 also come from the same bred. No other Czech or Slovak zoo breeds this species.

Fruit bats belonging to a separate evolutional branch of Pteropodiformes live in tropical and subtropical areas of Africa, Asia, Australia and Oceania at approximately 170 varieties, the only European species is the Flying Fruit bat [*Rousettus aegyptiacus*], whose territory reaches from Africa to Crete. Their head similar to dog´s or fox´s head was a base for their English name "Flying Fox" or German equivalent "der Flughund". The biggest "flying dogs" live in Southeast Asia. The Large Flying fox [Rousettus vampyrus] with the wing spread up to 170 cm is the biggest living and actively flying mammal. African Fruit bats are smaller. The most frequent of them is the Straw-coloured Fruit bat with the wing spread up to 75 cm living nearly in the whole Sub-Saharan Africa, on Madagascar and south-east part of the Arabic Peninsula. The Straw-coloured Fruit bat lives in wet forests and dry savannas at the altitude up to 2000 m above sea level. They have adapted to the life in towns, where they do not mind busy traffic (only that sometimes some of them do not survive a crash with a car). They gather to huge colonies which can count as many as a million of individuals. They spend their days in treetops or in various cavities hung upside down. At nights they flew away for food the main part of which is fruit, leaves, blossoms, pollen and nectar. They find their food by eyes and smell, echolocation has not evolved at them, as at most Fruit bats. Straw-coloured Fruit bats are important pollinators and seed transmitters for a lot of tropical tree species.

Fruit bats belong together with bats to the order of *Chiropterans* which is most diverse group of mammals with its more than thousand species immediately after rodents. The phylogenetic relationship between Fruit bats and bats was unclear until recently. A DNA structure research has revealed unexpected relations: bats are not a uniform group; some of them are closer to Fruit bats than to other bats. As we wrote in Zooreport No. 1/2007, we divide Chiropterans to two sister groups: Pteropodiformes, where Fruit bats and five bat families including horse-shoe bats belong and Vespertilioniformes consisting of the other bats.

Chiropterans are the only mammals able to actively fly. Front legs changed into wings are connected with the body, pelvic legs and sometimes a tail by a skinny membrane and strong flying muscles are connected to a jog on the breast-bone. Most chiropterans use the pelvic leg for hanging the body upside down, therefore it also has undergone unique adaptations.

Straw-coloured Fruit bats are hunted by predatory animals, snakes and people - their meat counts as a delicatessen in some African countries. Farmers go after them for damage caused on agricultural products. The high quantity of Straw-coloured Fruit bats has been decreasing; they have a status of near threatened species in the Red List. If a more radical landscape character change occurs in the areas where they live, their situation could quickly get worse.

Bc. Eduard Stuchlík

The Moravian Karst Hosts Twenty-one Kinds of Bats

The most important karst region of the Czech Republic – the Moravian Karst – has been a protected landscape are (CHKO) since 1956 spreading over a band with the width of 3–6 km and length of 25 km from the northern edge of Brno to municipalities Sloup and Holštejn. The protected area takes 85 km^2 and it is mostly covered with leafy forests by 60 %. There are also a lot of settlements with intensive management.

Geologically, the Moravian Karst is mostly formed by Devon lime stones. There are also a lot of shallow karsts – partially blind and blind valleys, deep canyons locally called dry valleys, pitted plains, rocky ridges, sinks, swallow holes and seeps. The region has a mildly warm climate with significant gradient from the colder and wetter northern part to the warmer and drier southern part with an average altitude of 450 m above sea level. Temperature inversions occur in canyon-like valleys. There are fully specific conditions in caves, where nearly stable air temperature is maintained (around 8 °C) and air humidity is close to 100 %.

Photo by Mojmír Vlašín

Large Mouse-eared bat

Natural values of the Moravian Karst are proven by eighteen locations with higher protection level, which include four national natural preserves. The territory called Underground Punkva was declared an internationally important wetland in 2004 and two thirds of CHKO have been included in the European Natura 2000 system since 2005.

Photo by CHKO Moravian Karst Administration

Typical karst country – buttress Vintoky

Fauna and flora of the region is very diverse, which is mainly connected with the geological base and highly rugged topography. Thermophilic and xerophylic steppe species mainly occur at south sunny forelands and cryophilic and hydrophilic species can be found in northern parts. Valleys are the territory for low-mountainous and mountainous species. More than a hundred of new animal species have been described in the Moravian Karst. The higher species diversity is also caused by the fact that the territory lies on the border of the Czech Massif and the Carpathian System, so there are species of the Carpathian as well as Alpine origin.

Of animals of the Moravian Karst the most attention deserve those bound, even if partly, to the life in caves. All of them, including bats, are strictly protected. Genuine cave animals especially include small invertebrates: collembolans (e.g. *Arrhopalites ruseki* and *Schaefferia emucronata*) and acari (e.g. *Belba clavigera*). Vertebrates fully adapted to the permanent living in caves are missing there.

The most important vertebrates of the Moravian Karst are Chiropterans. Of 27 species registered in the territory of the Czech Republic there are 21, five of them protected within Natura 2000. The most numerous species include the Large Mouse-eared bat [*Myotis myotis*], the Lesser Horseshoe bat [*Rhinolophus hipposideros*] and Barbastella bat [*Barbastella barbastellus*]. More than a thousand bats have regularly spent winter in Sloupsko-šošůvské caves and in the Býčí skála cave. An important part of bat communities is formed, besides the Large Mouse-eared bat, by Daubenton's bat [*Myotis daubentonii*], Reddish-grey bat [*Myotis nattereri*], Bechstein's bat [*Myotis bechsteinii*] and Geoffroy's bat [*Myotis emarginatus*].

The Moravian Karst belongs among the most visited places in the Czech Republic and it is a priority for nature protection to try to preserve its natural and cultural values for future generations.

RNDr. Miroslav Kovařík,
Zoologist of the CHKO Moravian Karst Administration

Photo by CHKO Moravian Karst Administration

Lesser Horseshoe bat

The pair of Sumatran tigers spends most of their time together

Mel Dua (on the left) is being interested in Satu which is in rut

Experience Female Tiger Teaches Young Tiger

Four years' old Dua, a Sumatra tiger male, has shown since the beginning of its stay in the Brno Zoo – where it came from the Hungarian Veszprém Zoo in May this year – who is a "lord" here. Thunderous roaring and attacks to the grate or glazed partition when the breeder comes nearby soon became notorious – it maintained a peace and calm of a gentleman to visitors.

Its temperament gave a cause to concerns how its acquaintance with Satu, the female will be like – therefore, we prepared for their first contact thoroughly. Before we put both animals together, we had mutually turned them in their lodgings so that they got used to the odour of the future partner. A vet, a zoologist and all breeders took part in the first admission. For the event of a conflict between the animals we were prepared to use a strong water flow from a hose, a vet would use a warning shot from his gun charged with a warning cartridge.

Fortunately, Dua only kept the face of an irreconcilable warrior for the zoo employees and took a subordinated position to its two years older partner which is adequate to an inexperienced male. The period of mutual acquainting followed when we left the couple together for a longer time.

Tiger males live alone in nature and only meet females at the matting period when they spend together continuously several days. Their relationship is very tender and harmonious at that time. We have tried to simulate this model in the Brno Zoo in recent year and have kept the male and female separately; they have only met in the common run-out at the matting period. After the Dua's arrival we have slowly started changing the regime. It is possible to breed tigers as couple animals in zoos, if they get on well together, and only separate them for nights (as a precaution), at feeding and at the time of pregnancy.

Dua has successfully settled in in Brno and son we could watch it bathing in the lake when walking around the run-out. When Satu came to the mating period, their relationship became even stronger and the animals lay next to each other all the time. We noted the first attempts for copulation in October. At that time they had already got used to each other and during the next mating period which usually comes once a month, they stayed together even at nights.

For now it seems Satu is not pregnant and Dua has not lost its subordinated position towards it. Professional literature states that tiger males mature at the age of three to five, which means Dua still has a lot of time to mentally mature and acquire the necessary certainty of a king of the beasts of prey.

The pair got used to each other perfectly, but we have observed only indications of mating so far

The last young tiger born in Brno was delivered twelve years ago. Since them we have been trying another breeding. This intention requires a permission of the European Rescue Programme coordinator whether we can reproduce animals recorded in the programme. We have to prove that they really belong to the given sub-species. In the past crossing often occurred and now it is difficult to find an individual without genes of another sub-species.

Male tiger Dua

The compilation of a breeding couple is also very difficult. After finishing Tiger Rocks in 2000 the Sumatra tiger exposition was occupied by the male Dick, one of four young born in Brno in 1990s'. A long period of searching a female started. We had good luck only in 2005, when young Satu came to the Dublin Zoo. Unfortunately, Dick did not live with it for a long time because it suffered an injury and died. We brought Dick's older brother from the Ústí nad Labem Zoo, which unfortunately, also had a similar fate – it died of old age and disease. Another search started, this time for a male for a young widow. Dustin, a male borrowed from the Jihlava Zoo, stayed in Brno to stimulate Satu to mating. Then it should be artificially inseminated by sperm earlier taken from Kampar and frozen. The technology of artificial insemination of tigers has not been sufficiently elaborated and the intention was cancelled. Dustin returned to perform its duties in Jihlava. Satu lived to get a young promising partner only in May this year.

Tigers live in the east-southern part of Asia and adjacent islands. They currently occur at five sub-species, where all of them are endangered by extinction. The Sumatra tiger belongs to the most endangered species. It is endemic species from Sumatra, where only several hundred individuals live. To be able to find enough food, the tiger needs a huge territory. Unfortunately, it has been decreasing as a result of human population spreading and the king of the beasts of prey often gets into conflict with a man - its only but very dangerous predator. The tiger is placed at the top of the food chain in nature; all the other animals must be on the guard in front of it, including big beasts of prey such as bears and leopards.

Ing. Miloslav Walter,
Head gamekeeper at beasts of prey

▲▼ Female tiger Satu

A pair of Indian takins, born this year in spring at the Tierpark Berlin, has joined the Brno breeding of these rare even-toed ungulates

Young ones of the White-lipped peccary

Several New Species, Two Peccary Suckling-pigs and Fresh Blood of Takins

The end of this year's season in the Brno Zoo have passed with a lot of new species imports or supplementing the existing groups by new individuals. Visitors could also see recently born young – one of the females in the white-lipped peccary exposition gave birth to two small pigs on 15 September.

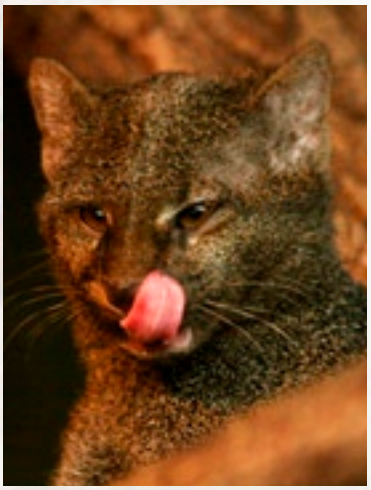
New species include two females of a small cat jaguaroundi [*Puma yagouaroundi*] born in the Polish Opole Zoo at the beginning of this year. We imported them on 9 November and gave them a half of the current widespread exposition of Grand Cayman ground iguana situated in the vivarium building next to the Tropical Kingdom. Certainly, we would like to acquire a male as soon as possible. Jaguaroundi weighs 4,5–9 kg, its body length ranges from 51 to 78 cm. They live in South and Central America from Argentina to Mexico, rarely also in Texas. They have been artificially introduced to Florida. They live hidden in dense forest growths, catch small mammals and fish and eat fruit as well. They can be domesticated; in the past people used to breed them to kill rodents in houses.

We modified a glazed lodging in the same building for Common marmosets [*Callithrix jacchus*], a gift of a private breeder. Besides pygmy marmosets and Red-handed tamarin this is our third species of clawed apes forming the family of Callithricidae. It consists of five orders: tamarins [*Saguinus*], lion tamarins [*Leontopithecus*], Goeldi's monkeys [*Callimico*] and marmosets [*Callithrix and Cebuella*]. All of them have claws on fingers and only the thumb is covered with a flat nail. Common marmosets attract visitors at first sight by striking "brushes" behind ears. They weigh from 300–500 g, their body length ranges from 12 to 19 cm and their tail is longer than body. They live in tropical forests of eastern Brazil, where they mainly feed on nectar, fruit, blossom, sap and insects. Clawed apes bound to the life in South-American virgin forest giant tree tops are generally a highly endangered group of primates. Common marmosets are in a relatively better situation as they managed to adapt to the life on plantations or town parks. They have been introduced to various places outside their original occurrence in Brazil, e.g. to Rio de Janeiro. They also live in the parks of Buenos Aires, Argentina.

The arrival of Indian takins [*Budorcas taxicolor*] from Tierpark Berlin can be called a favourable influx of new blood to our breed. Both animals were born there: male Cotton on 10 February 2009 and female Burma on 3 Marchof the same year. They were transported on 13 October 2009. All Indian takins bred in Europe come directly or indirectly from the foundation couple imported from the Rangoon Zoo in Myanmar (former Burma) to Tierpark Berlin in 1974 and 1976. Takins have reproduced there since 1980. In 1999 the first takins came to Brno from there. The Tierpark Berlin obtained in 2004 a male born in nature in Myanmar which was not relative to any takin bred in Europe or the U.S.A. and is the father of the young born in Berlin since 2005, i.e. Cotton and Burma as well. Four takins were born in Berlin this year and the individuals least relative to our Resi were selected for Brno. The Brno group now consists of six animals: female Resi born in Berlin in 1998, its daughters Saxana and Šarlota born in Brno in 2003 and 2006, male Romana born in the Frankfurt upon Main Zoo in 2007 and the new couple.

The plan of transports for 2009 contains many other species to come, e.g. vicuna or chipmunk but they have not been completed yet.

Jan Kameník



Jagouaroundi

Common marmoset

Reconstruction of the Ape Pavilion Started, Chimpanzees Remain

The long-prepared reconstruction of ape pavilion no. 2 finally started on 2 November. The work will be implemented in two stages. We will extend interior lodgings in the first one, which will last for about a year, by their connecting with a part of the visitor corridor, where grates between the lodging and the corridor will be replaced by safety glass barriers. A new outdoor run-out will be formed in the southern part of the pavilion. The second stage will only focus on exteriors. We will start it within two years after finishing the first stage and its main goal will be constructing another outdoor run-out at the northern part of the pavilion. The building under reconstruction is closed for the public. Some animals were moved

Chimpanzee is smiling – who would like to move?

to the neighbouring pavilion no. 1. We managed to arrange the procedure of work so that one species – chimpanzees – do not have to be moved. *(red)*

Conclusion of the St. Nicolas present giving: feeding camels

St. Nicolas's Giving out for Small Patients

The pre-Christmas visit of children treated in the Brno Children Clinic of Oncology was held on 1 December this year. At 1 p.m. a devil met more than thirty small patients accompanied by their parents, the head physician MUDr. Věra Bajčiová and head nurse Martina Petlachová in the zoo audiovisual assembly hall of the Brno Zoo office building and immediately after it the zoo director MVDr. Martin Hovorka, Ph.D, too. The devil was nice, but all black, had horns and a long tail so some children were little bit afraid of it in the beginning. Later, however, they could enjoy a fairytale performed by the Absolute Theatre players. In front of the scene there was another devil, but this one was awkward and children had to tell it how to behave in different situations. After the performance St. Nicolas with an angel and a good devil appeared in the assembly hall and asked whether children had obeyed. When he learned that they behaved well, he gave them small presents. Some refreshment was prepared in the atrium of the office building and then children ran out to the fresh air – to the square in front of the At the Tiger Restaurant. Camels and ponies came to meet them there and children could stroke them and feed. In the end all of them gather in a large crowd and had some photos taken. Children treated at the above-mentioned clinic visit our zoo approximately once a month. *(red)*

Advent Meeting of Seniors

We have held the Advent meeting of seniors called Christmas, Christmas are coming ... since 2005, this year on 26 November. The audiovisual assembly room hosted about seventy seniors from the Old People´s Home in Okružní, Věstonická, Nopova, Kamenná and Vychodilova Streets; the members of the Czech Blind and Partially-Sighted Union also came with their accompanying partners. A guest of the ceremonial evening was the Deputy-Mayor of Brno-Bystrc Mgr. Eliška Kovářová. The participants were welcome by the zoo director MVDr. Martin Hovorka, Ph.D., who informed them about the current events in the zoo. Then a short film was projected showing the events in the zoo throughout the year. The cultural programme, where especially Christmas carols were sang, was performed by members of the Komíňáček, a children folk ensemble and the Antea mixed choir. In the end members of the Cynology Club in Šlapanice performed a dog training show. Guests could get acquainted with the dogs, when they stroke or fed some of the friendly quadrupeds. Seniors praised the pleasant afternoon full of unusual experiences and looked forward for the next meeting. *(red)*

Members of the Cynology Club in Šlapanice with their dogs at the meeting of seniors in the zoo

New equipment in the atrium of the administration building

Entrance Hall Has Changed into "New Guinea" Exposition

The entrance hall of the administration building of the Brno Zoo – a place that is open for public – has changed into an exposition showing a traditional face of the New Guinea Island. The adaptation was completed with two new vivaria.

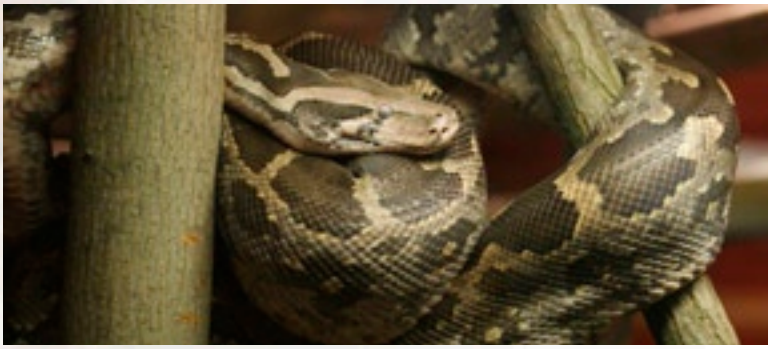
The small entrance was visually extended with a mirror ceiling, effectively multiplying the colourfulness of the walls papered with photos of original inhabitants of New Guinea in above life size. There are natives decorated with colouring earth with weapons in their hands, details of their faces and replicas of carved sculptures there. Not only the ceiling is made of glass – the visitors walk on transparent plates that cover true copies of ethnographic artefacts: leather and textile paintings, ritual items, javelins and arrows decorated with carvings.

Also background music evokes the wild atmosphere: noises of the forest and animal voices can be heard from the speakers. The zoo didn't forget about the live exhibits, of course. A glass tube in the middle of the hall has become a temporary home for the Green basilisks [*Basiliscus plumifrons*]. During the last works in August we have installed another vivarium into a wall niche near the entrance to the managerial part, where a female Burmese python [*Python molurus*] had found its new home, also temporarily. There will be reptiles originally from New Guinea placed in both of these vivaria in future. There will be the Eastern water dragons [*Physignathus lesueurii*] instead the basilisks and pythons of the Morelia or Liasis family instead the Burmese python.

The atrium of the administration building that also serves as a rally point in front of the lecture hall has been attracting the attention of many visitors already since the beginning of June, when the final adaptations had been in process.

Bc. Eduard Stuchlík

Green basilisk



Burmese python

Beringia Is Not As Beringia

By January 2011 a new run-out of Siberian brown bears will have been finished in the Brno Zoo with the expositions of Siberian wolverines, Polar foxes, Snowy owls and several species of arctic Wading birds. The exposition set has been built on the area of approximately one hectare in the lower zoo part at the place where the western slope of Monk Mountain between Tigre Rocks and wolf and beaver run-outs.

Several smaller older buildings at the state of disrepair had to give place to the construction commenced in the spring of this year. They included numerous cages with the historical name the Alley of small beasts of prey, partially unoccupied by animals, a vacated former exposition of Syrian bears situated at the place of the first Brno beast of prey exposition, where the zoo started breeding lions in the 1950s'.

The view of the lower part of the future Siberian brown bear run-out. You can see foundations of a hunting yard, so called Kamchatka lodges, behind the wall bordering the run-out

Busy work prevails at the construction site, where a high crane dominated until the middle of December. At the end of 2009 a 3,5 m high walls was built which forms the boundary to the future bear run-out lower part. This will take more than a half of the new premises area and will be placed in its upper part. We will preserve the existing trees in the run-out and supplement it with some wooden species from taiga to induce an authentic atmosphere. The terrain will be finished by a small lake and gushers with a mud volcano.

Near the wall a concrete foundation of so called Kamchatka lodges can be seen. The underground building contains bear and wolverine lodgings and technical facilities. Its ceiling will bear several smaller constructions which will serve as a small hunting museum: a residential building, sauna and barn arranged around a smaller area with a well will form a yard of a bear hunter. It will be continued by a view of the bear run-out. The run-outs of wolverines and foxes, aviaries of Snowy owls and Wading birds were at the stage of ground works at the end of 2009.

A name for the breeding area occupied by more than five animal species – even if dominated by bears – is difficult to find. We named the project "Beringia – the exposition of Siberian brown bears, Siberian wolverines, Snowy owls and Wading birds" in the application for a European subsidy sent to Brussels in 2008. It is clear that since then we have called the set shortly "Beringia". However, the meaning of this word as known in our zoo is much wider.

Painted by Igor Kopejkin

A yard of a bear hunter consists of a residential building (in the background), sauna (on the left) and a barn (on the right). The buildings will house hunting tool expositions and an under-passage to the residential building will serve as a hidden view of the small lake in the bear run-out

According to the Development Strategy of the Brno Zoo approved by its founder in the previous years a exposition complex of animals from both banks of the Bering Strait will be gradually formed on the whole western slope of the hill, where approximately thirty animal species will live – besides those named above e.g. Polar bears, Kamchatka reindeer, Alaskan moose, Polar walruses, Steller´s sea eagles and White cranes. We started building Beringia in 2003 - 2004, when we finished new wolf and beaver run-outs. The most suitable name for another part, an exposition set with the main bred species being Siberian brown bear seems to be "Kamchatka". Although it was used in the original architectural study as well as an exhibition at the Brno Urbancentre in 2007, it has not taken root in the end.

If we omit the present embarrassment with the name, there is a lot to look forward to. When walking on a bear hunter trail leading through the new premises, the visitor will experience unforgettable moments and meetings with animals naturally behaving in the environment suggestively simulating the wild nature and at the same time providing an optimum life conditions. The Brno Zoo endeavours for creating such life conditions for its animals as well as excellent services for visitors...

Bc. Eduard Stuchlík

RESTAURACE U TYGRA

nabízí
příjemné posezení s výhledem do výběhu tygrů sumaterských

U Tygra nemáme zavírací den a obsluhujeme po všechny dny v roce!
Otevřeno denně 9–18 hod.
Organizované akce mohou probíhat i mimo provozní dobu zoo

- kapacita 50 míst
- připravíme obědy pro školní výlety a turistické zájezdy
- umožníme konání firemních akcí, rodinných oslav, svateb, promocí a obchodních jednání
- zajistíme odborné konference - k dispozici je přednáškový sál s kapacitou až 100 posluchačů, vybavený moderní audiovizuální technikou
- připravíme ranní a odpolední coffeebreak a oběd formou rautu

NOVINKA! Pro skupiny do 30 osob připravíme prohlídku zoo s odborným výkladem a občerstvením. Prohlídka se může uskutečnit i ve večerních hodinách v zahradě osvícené loučemi

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