

Inaugural Mixed-taxa Marine Environment in the San Diego Zoo's Africa Rocks Exhibit

> Joop Kuhn San Diego Zoo jkuhn@sandiegozoo.org

speaker notes in italics

#### Thanks Deb!

I'm here to discuss collaboration amongst all the key players and what it took to make a unique exhibit a success.

This involved: Architects, Aquarists, Aviculturists, Water Quality, Construction teams, Curatorial dept, Development, Membership, Education and a host of others.

Any aquarists in the house?

Apologize ahead of time.

Aviculturist talking about aquariums.

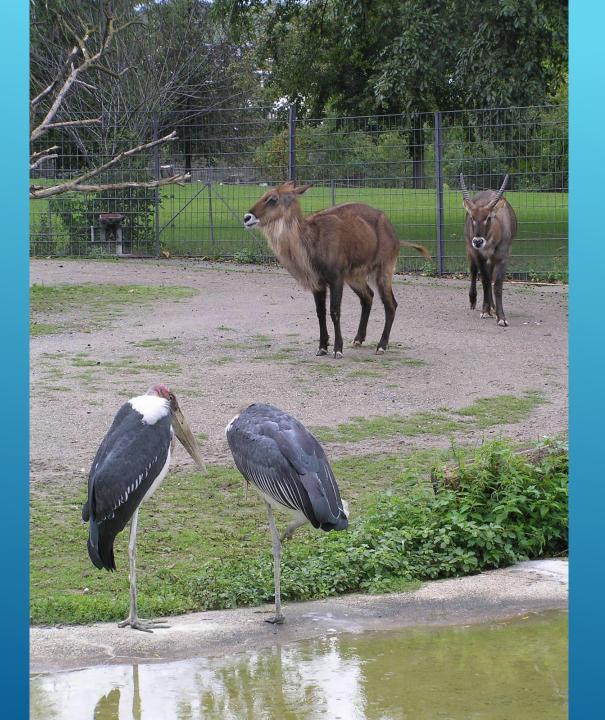
Show of hands: anyone NOT familiar with SDZ's marine aquariums??

This is a first for us, but we had capable and knowledgeable staff on board.

Typical example of mixed taxa exhibits:

Long-legged, hardy birds, like Maribou storks in with hoofstock.

Look for compatibility.





Or Wattled crane in with Addra Gazelles like at the Saint Iouis Zøo.

Or Ostrich with Rhinos and giraffes, like at the SDZ Safari Park.

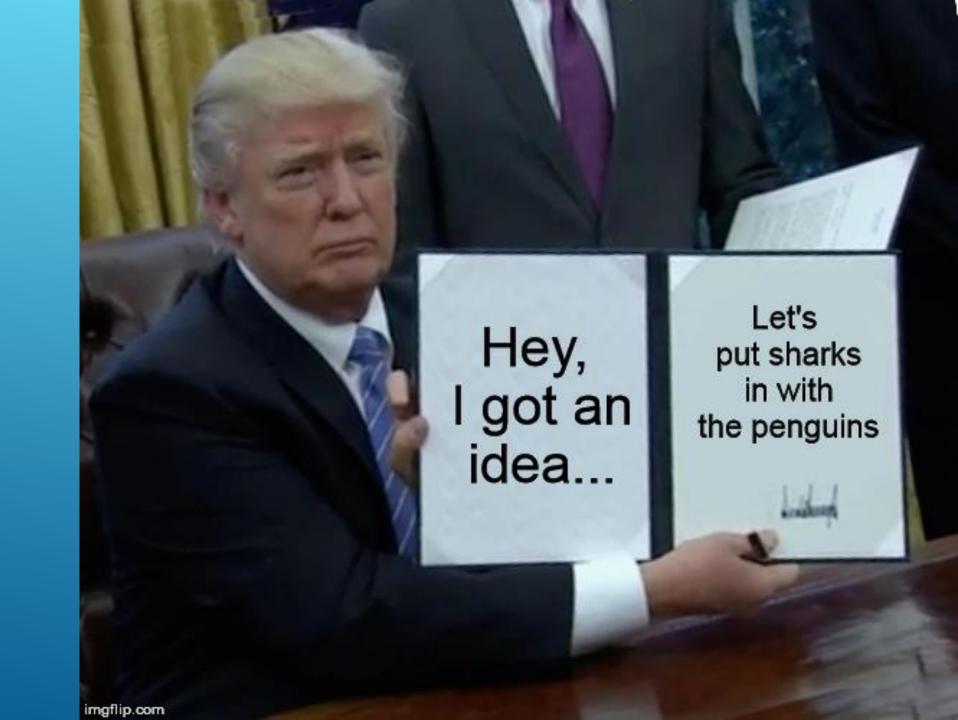
### Or Pygmy Hippos with Cychlids.



Try to avoid any incompatibility or potential hybridization if possible.



But what do you do when your President comes up with an idea?



#### Not YOUR President...

### Our President.

Doug Myers, CEO and President of the San Diego Zoo

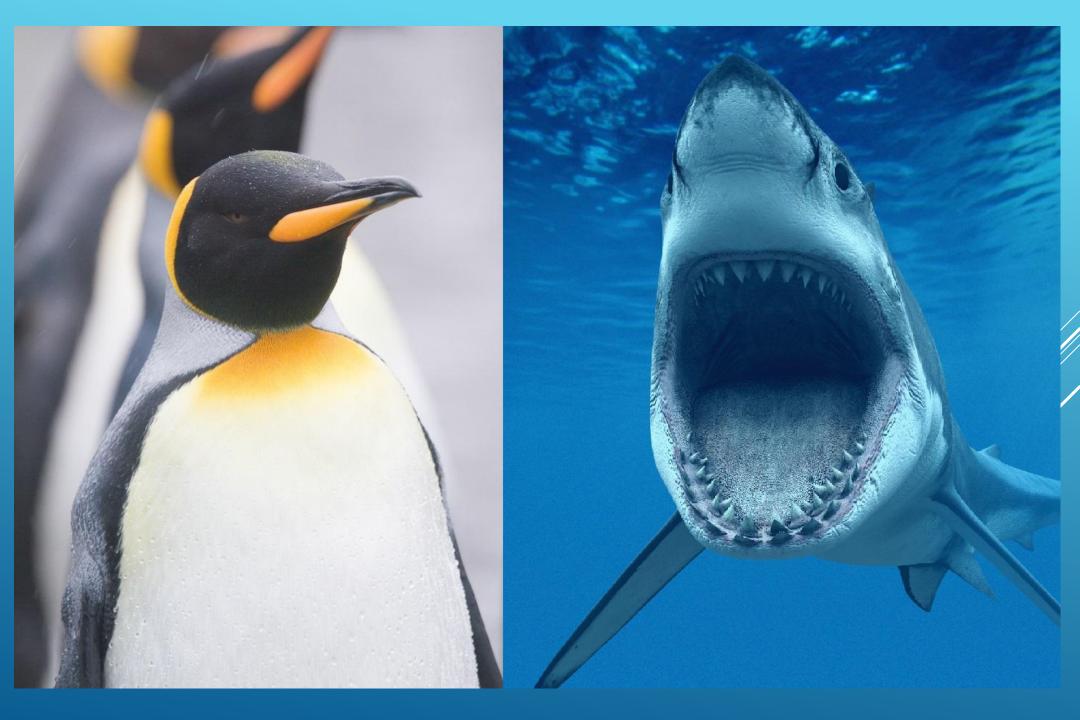
Well, you walk right up to him and say..." how many sharks would you like, sir?"



### President/CEO: San Diego Zoo Global

Mr. Douglas Myers

Of course this is what most people think of when you say penguins and sharks.



I don' know about you, but the last time I saw penguins and sharks together it was the 2016 Stanley cup.

And BTW the Penguins won the series 4-2 (Just sayin).

So the next thing to do was research what types of sharks and fish are around African Penguins.



Well, it just so happens there is someone in Cape Town SA, PhD candidate Lauren de Vos, that uses BRUVs (Baited, Remote, Underwater Video Systems) to document fish populations in False Bay.

CAMERAS FOR CONSERVATION: A first remote imagery survey of the diversity and distribution in marine biodiversity of False Bay, South Africa

hoto C Mac Ston

Lauren De Vos // PhD Candidate // University of Cape Town



## Catsharks

Again, my apologies to the Aquarists in the house.

She recorded these . . .



# 38 species // 17 families // Sparidae

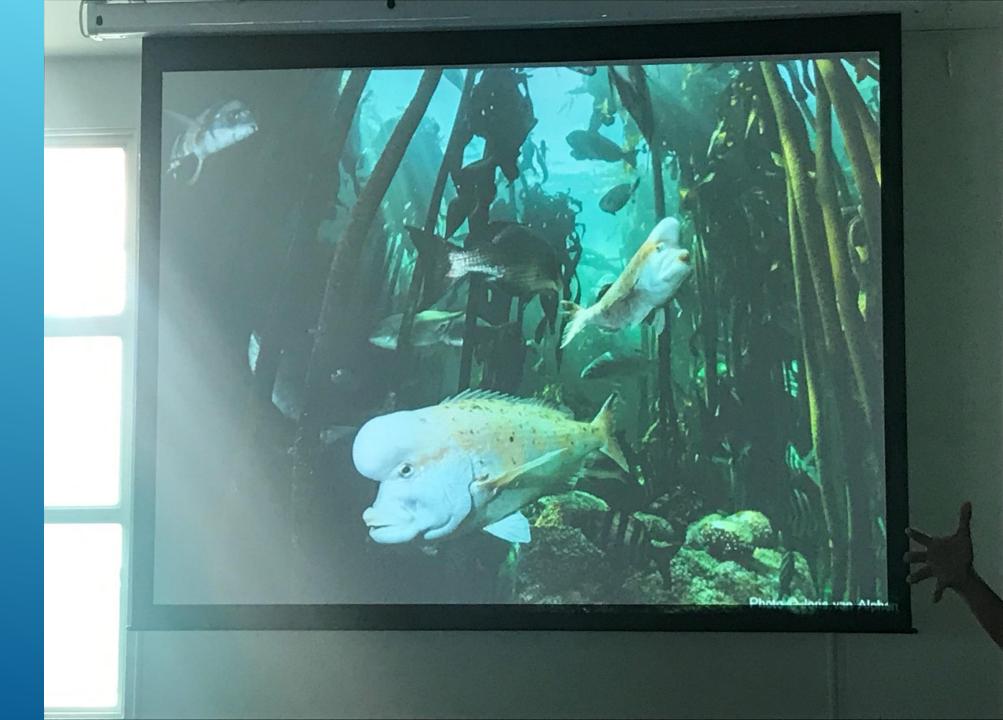
Porgies

Beautiful kelp forests and other marine life . . .



## Humphead

And some crazy looking fish.

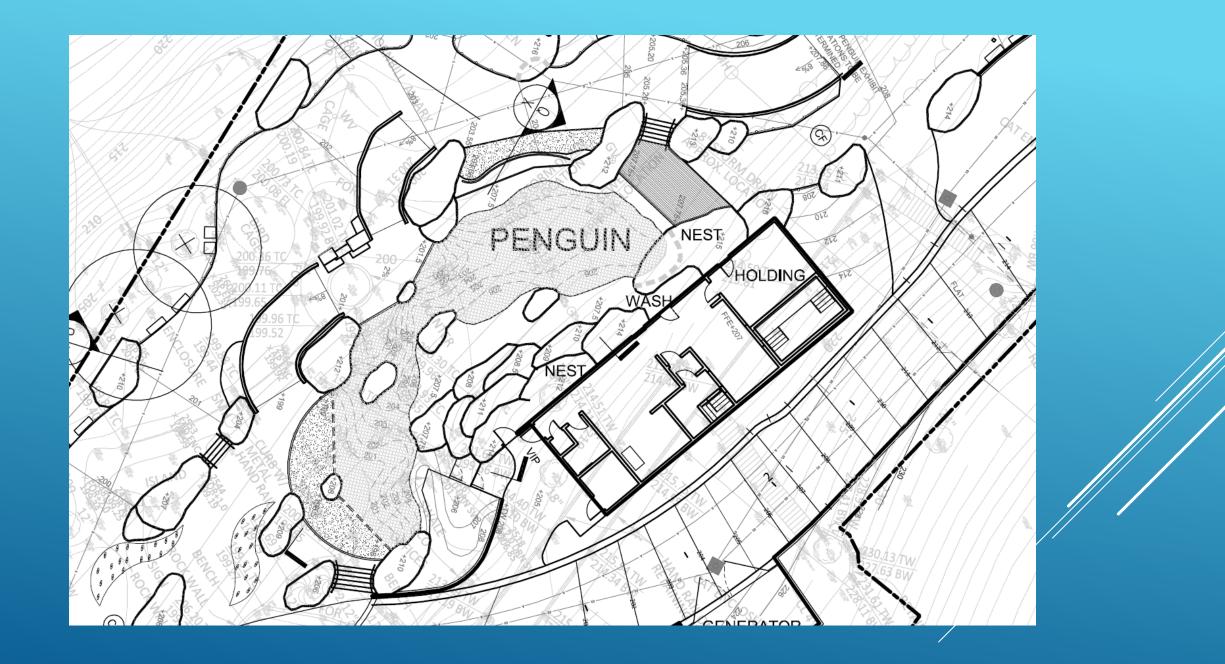


It is well known there are Great White sharks in False Bay.



As well as Bronze Whalers.





So what do you do with the original plans you had for the African Penguin habitat?

A fresh water, 50,000 gallon pool with filtration and chiller, designed to accommodate 20 breeding pairs of African Penguins plus 10 offspring.

With the new parameters needed for a marine environment, you collaborate with all the Departments involved and design a new exhibit...

#### This required input from the

- Aquarium Dept, (run by the Reptile Dept), (who knew sharks needed a "glide path and suitable turning radius"?)
- The Bird Dept,
- Architects,
- Water Quality,
- Construction and Maintenance,
- Curatorial Liaisons
- And Development (who Needs to raise more money now)
  To name a few

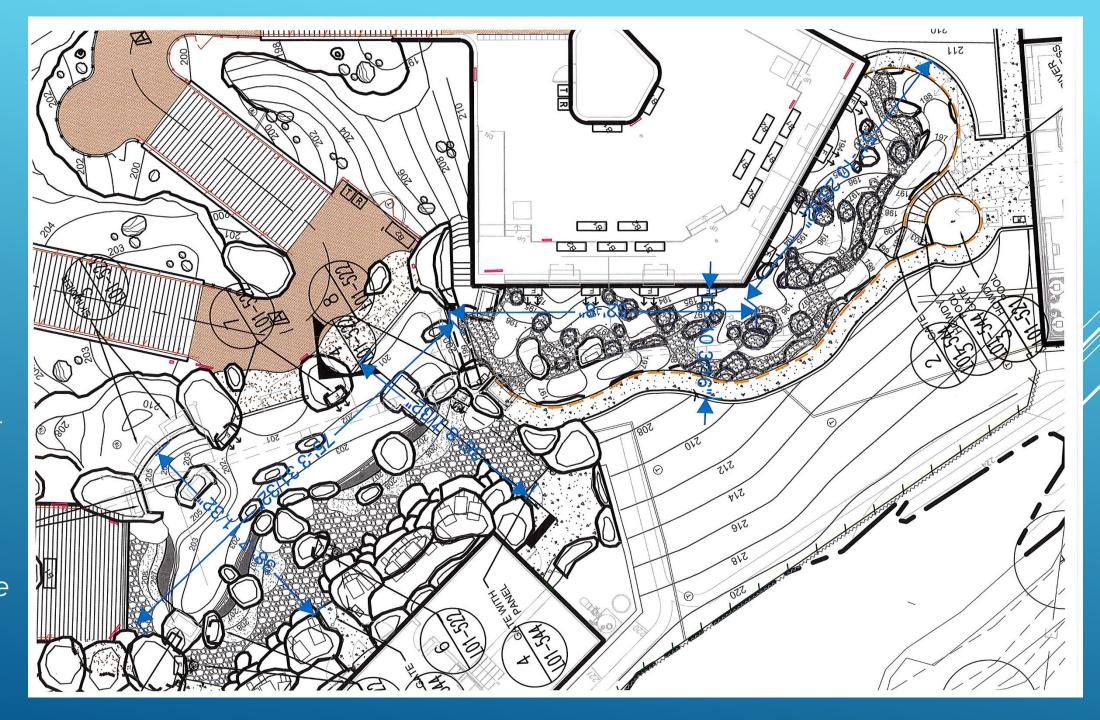
And what did we get???

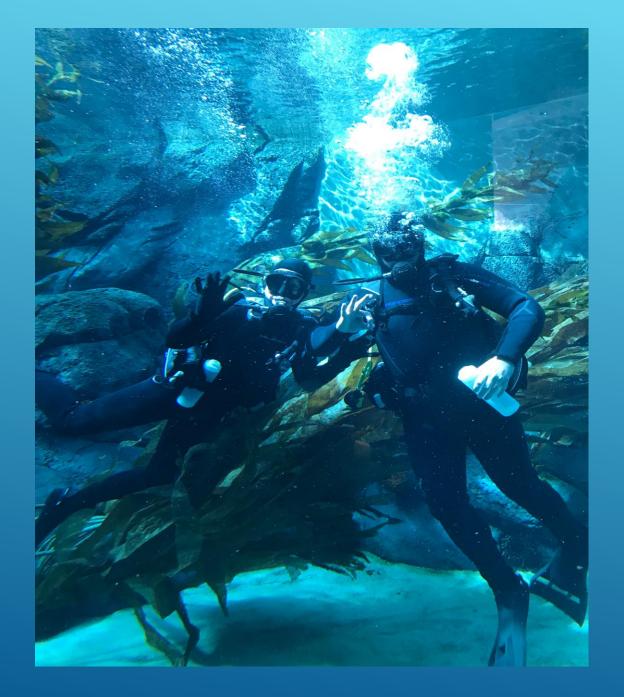
A pool over 180 ft long

13 feet deep

70 ft of under water viewing

Once an hour turnover rate





### **EXHIBIT INFO**

- 200,000 gallons
- Ocean saltwater
- 55-60 degrees Fahrenheit
- Penguins, sharks, and a variety of fishes
- Replica similar to Cape Fynbos habitat

And what did we put in there?

Six species of fish including



Blacksmith, Chromis punctipinnis (12)



Pacific Halfmoon, *Medialuna californiensis (67)* 



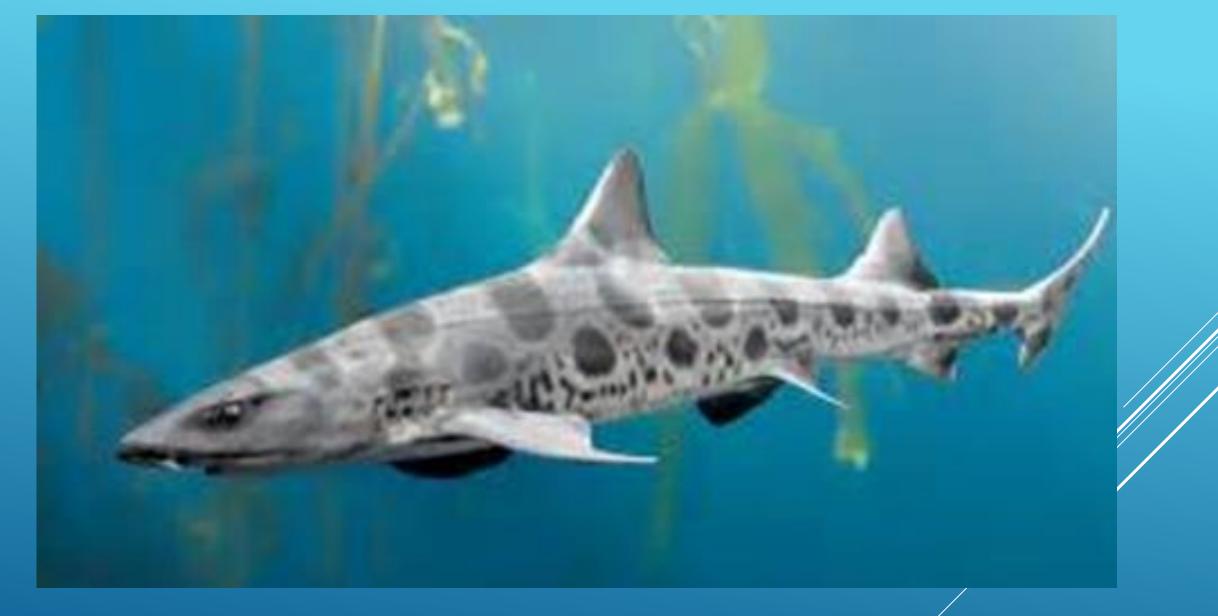
Ocean Whitefish, *Caulolatilus princeps* (8)



Opaleye, Girella nigricans (44)



Sargo (grunt), Anisotremus davidsonii (5)



Leopard Shark, *Triakis semifasciata* (11 males)

All of these are close cousins of fish found off the coast of South Africa



Some species we had challenges with were...





Establishing our fish inventory involved collaboration with several local aquariums, such as...

Birch Aquarium,

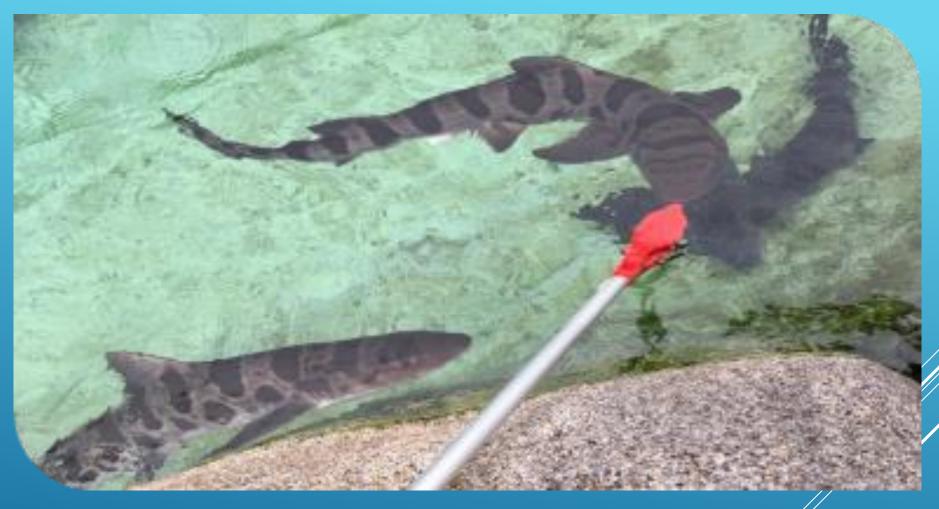
Long Beach Aquarium of the Pacific,

and Sea World, San Diego.

So how do we separate the shark and fish feeding from the penguin feeding?

This is where cooperation came into play

Our Aquarists developed some strategies for success.



Strategies for success:

Moved the shark feeding area from shallow end, where penguins are fed, to deep end where they are not.

Coordinated times of shark and penguin feedings so as not to overlap.



Sharks are fed 3 times a week.

Other fish are fed daily.

• Herring

- Capelin
- Squid

And of course, the penguins are fed twice a day. Chopped food items for sharks

Soft gel and pellet diet for the fish Soft gel diet before being cubed



Two types of vitamin diet: A) A formulated pellet B) A formulated soft gel-based diet

It all looks fine

# And so it begins...



"You've got your chocolate in my peanut butter!" "No, Your penguins are chasing my sharks!" Now, you can clearly see that our sweet penguin is not chasing this shark at all, it looks quite the opposite.

So, what do you do when people see animal interactions but don't have the data to support it? Collect the data for evidence-based animal welfare.



### 5 Opportunities to Thrive

**1.Opportunity for a well-balanced diet** Fresh water and a suitable, species specific diet will be provided in a way that ensures full health and vigor, both behaviorally and physically.

**2. Opportunity to self-maintain** An appropriate environment including shelter and species specific substrates that encourage opportunities to self-maintain.

**3. Opportunity for optimal health** Rapid diagnosis and treatment of injury or disease while providing supportive environments that increase the likelihood of healthy individuals.

4. Opportunity to express species-specific behavior Quality spaces and appropriate social groupings will be provided that <u>encourage species</u> <u>specific behaviors at natural frequencies and of appropriate diversity</u> while meeting social and developmental needs.

5. Opportunities for choice and control Providing conditions in which animals can exercise control and make choices to avoid suffering and distress, and make behavior meaningful.

Vicino, G.A. and Miller, L.J. (In Prep). From prevention of cruelty to optimizing welfare. We collaborated with our institute for conservation researchers to develop an ethogram and collect data. Oh and here are some suggestions...

Can you imagine how difficult it is to id a sharking swimming away quickly from a fast swimming penguin?

1= interaction without contact, i.e, chase no bites2= contact, interaction, no bites3= contact with bite

4= multiple bites

2. If it is possible or obvious to notice a single shark is being picked out that would be optimal.

3. Viewing from front for feeding times of sharks and penguins between 815 and 915a Sharks are fed Wed, Fri, Sun after penguin feedsfeeding times may vary.

4. Feeding times should definitely be included would be optimal for observations, also late afternoon, evening but all times important, would really like to get info late afternoon (noon-evening when Keepers available to watch) The sharks are individually identified however that is with Trovan PITs so not so easy for volunteers to recognize individuals but perhaps they may see pattern similarities and we can consider photos to help them.

What would be very helpful I think would be a list of the penguin bands as I know they are color coded and although they may not be able to see the detail of the penguins names on the bands they should be able to make out the colors to help identify individual penguins.

Knowing what the sharks do is important but being able to identify perhaps which individual penguins have a tendency to do certain behaviors in regard to the sharks is critical as well.

## Penguin ID's and names (studbook #'s and color coded cable ties)

Scott/3488 Austin/3523 Cannon/3566 Gayle/3486 Katy/1753 Danny/3487 Molly/2978 Elisabeth/3524 Lori/3560 Tinka/3561 Harlan/2929 DG/2002 Courtney/3481 Malloy/3506

Jack/3585 Dan/3108 McKinney/3109 Vi/1480 Mac/3374 Norinne/3373 Sam/1784 Chaz/2058 Simon/3434 Brecken/2539 Moe/2147 Parker/3501 Prince/8888 Hoover/1960 **Rocko/2323** 

# SHARK EXHIBIT BA08002 Leopard Shark ID Chart Triakis semifasciata Shark #6, Local ID: 700017, Transponder # 00783D488 R pec: sm notch; R pelvic: scar; 1" dorsal: sm white spot & upside down 6 scar on L dorsal from trovan; caudal tail tip: 2 large white spots Shark #7, Local ID: 700018, Transponder # 007ABA68F pec: sm notch; L pelvic: sm scar; caudal tail tip: white scar

Gotta hand it to the aquarists! Here's how to ID a shark. Good luck!

Use of transponders to verify ID

Left side of first dorsal fin

#### Q

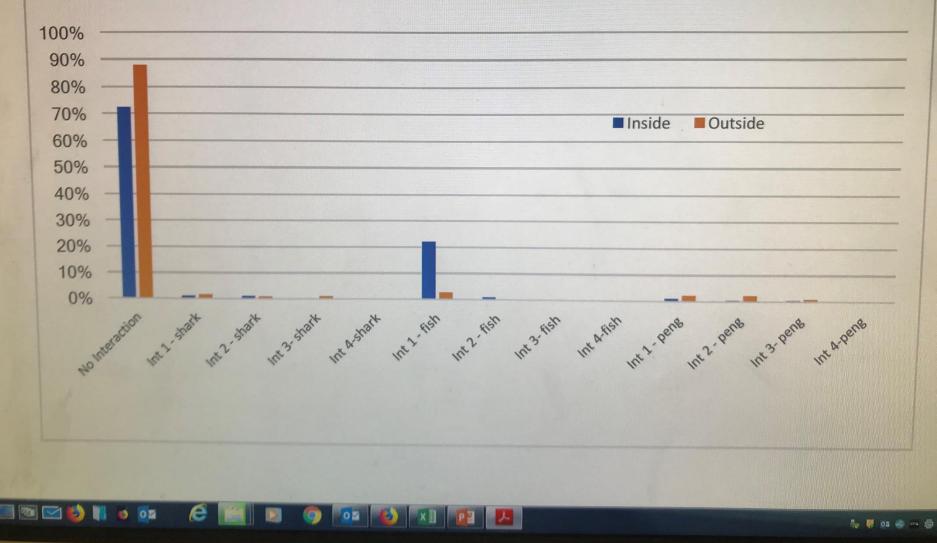
#### 

As you can see in the "Outside" category the majority of the time the penguins were in the water there were no interactions (88%) and on the "Inside" was similar (72%).

But there was a jump in the amount of times that penguin(s) were seen doing noncontact interactions with fish (22%) which is not surprising given the newness of the fish and that the majority of fish were located in the "Inside" area of the exhibit. (CLANG)

### Inside vs Outside overall:

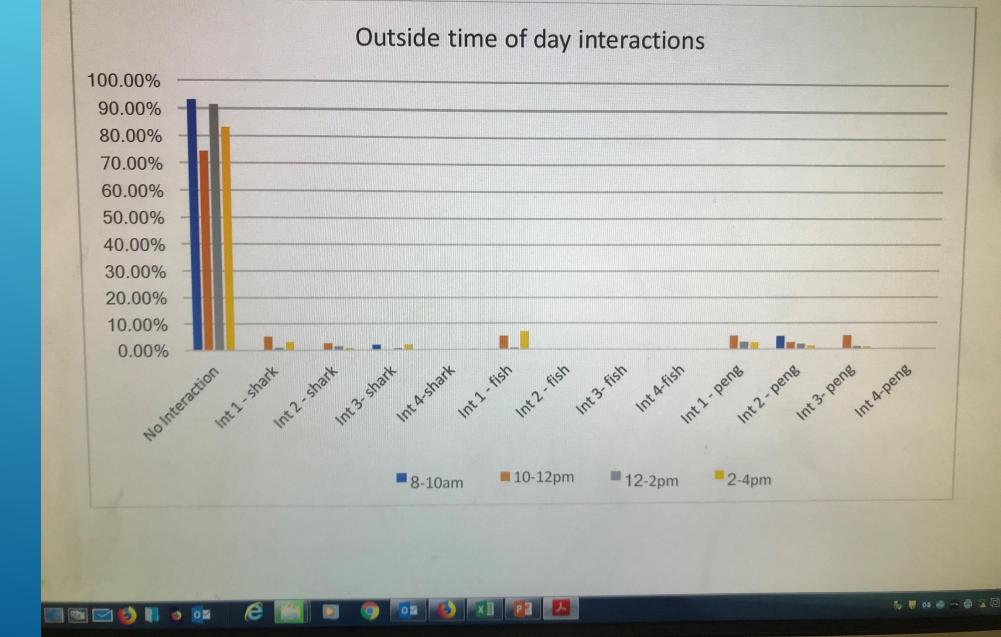
Percent of interactions with fish/sharks/penguins by penguins in water- inside and outside.



ગ્ર

#### 

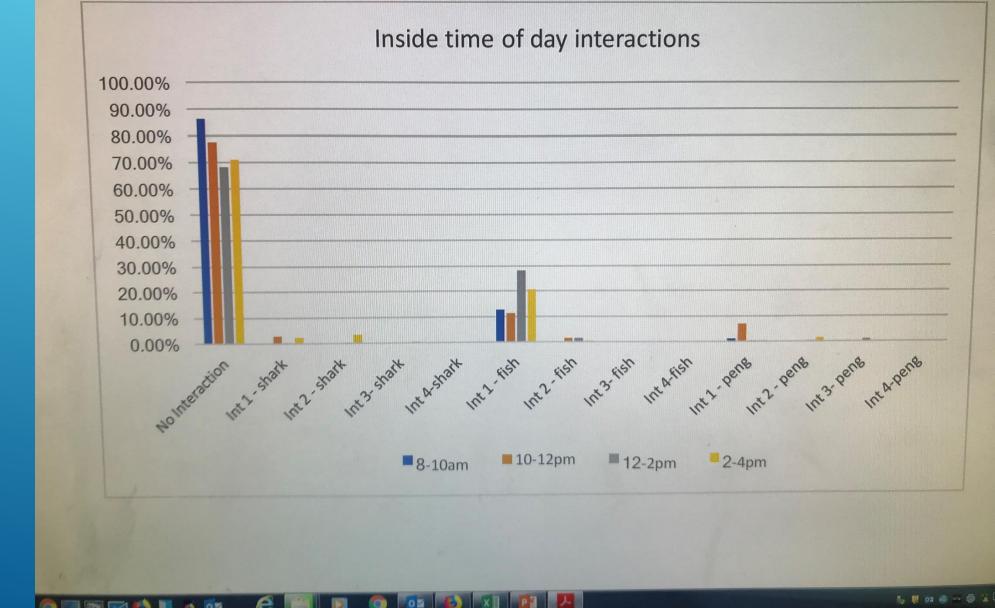
4 different times of the day (outside)



## Penguin observatio... × $\bigcirc$ <th

Interactions based on time of day in 2 hour blocks of time:

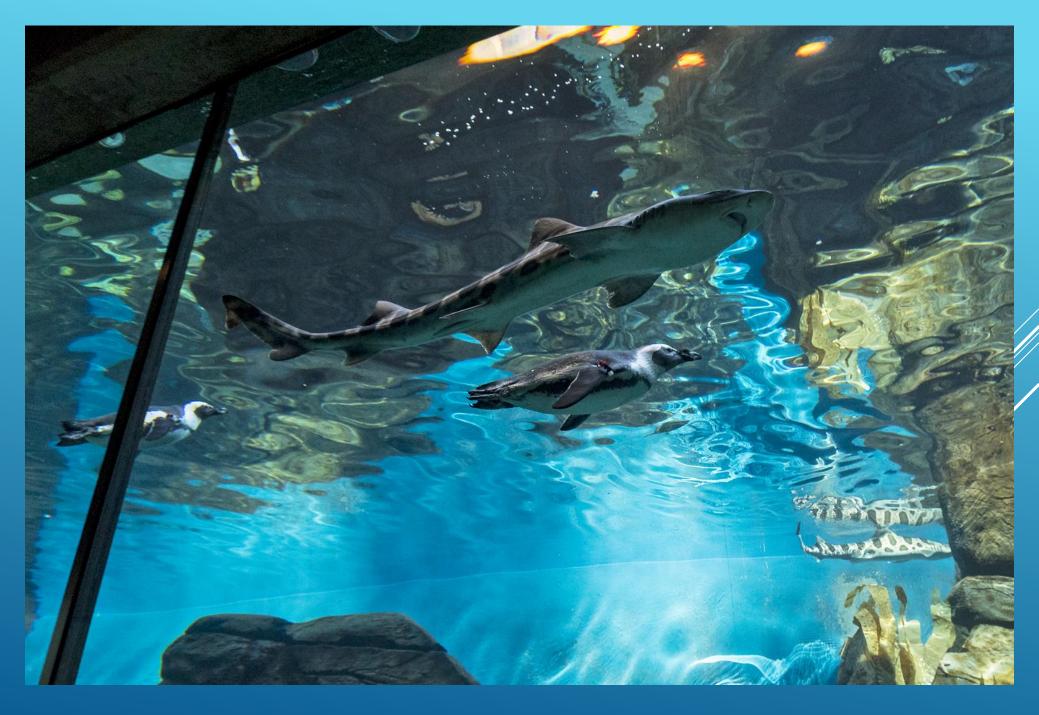
## 4 different times of the day (inside)



And now they harmoniously swim together...

BTW, how about that water quality?

Beautiful isn't it?



The LSS facility is almost larger than the exhibit itself.

(Mention Water Quality's responsibilities .)

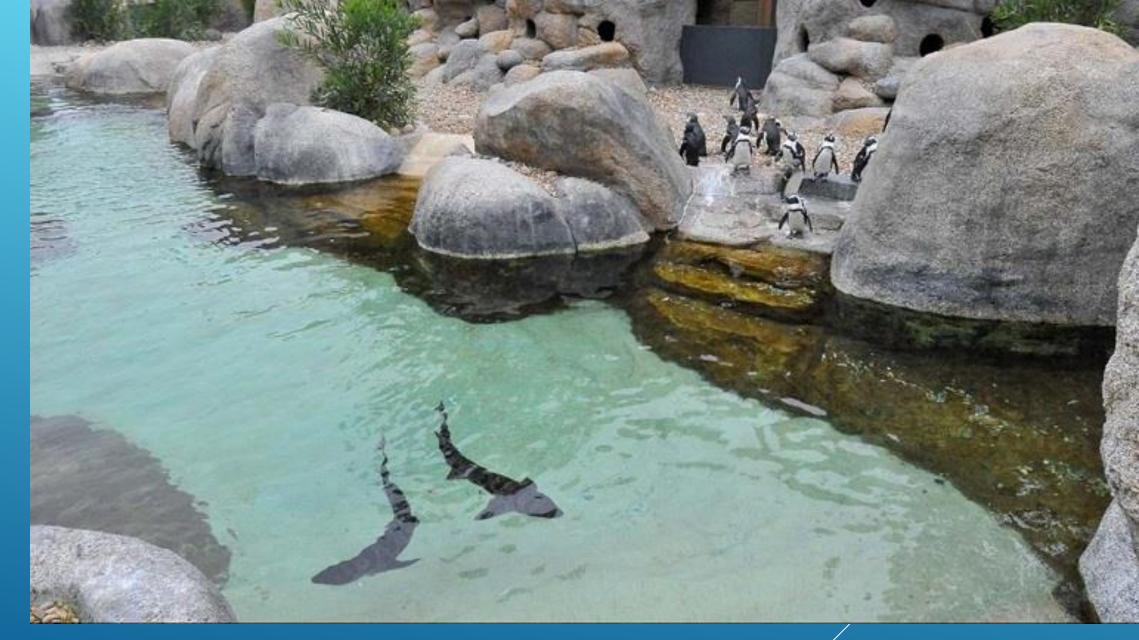


This is during construction, but you can see the extent of the equipment needed.



Another example of the collaboration it took.





And here's the final result:

A healthy fish population, thanks to the Aquarium Dept. A healthy penguin population, thanks to the Bird Dept. A beautiful botanical collection thanks to the Horticulture Dept.

A well designed exhibit thanks to the Architect Dept.

A beautiful exhibit for our guests to appreciate, thanks to the Development Dept.



Our presidents vision came to fruition and now, almost 2 years since opening, and he was right...

It was a great idea.



# **Corners Limited**

is the proud sponsor of the 2019 ASAG Workshops

# **Corners Limited**<sup>®</sup> Custom Caging Specialists

Avian Scientific Advisory Group