

## Chapter 1 : How Much Does It Cost to Run a Zoo? - Tell Me How Much

*Many zoo animals are considered endangered in the wild, and it's illegal to acquire them from the wild, or to import them into this country. You might be able to borrow animals from an established.*

Praseeda Nair There are around zoos in the UK, 45 per cent of which are privately owned. But there may be a lot more to it. Money, and lots of it It goes without saying that you need to love animals to buy a zoo, but the most important thing is capital on hand. Utilities and feed costs can differ depending on the size of the zoo and the types of animals you host. A licence You will need to apply for a licence to operate a zoo to start, and make sure the premises are compliant to any and all laws. Insurance To prepare for any unexpected accidents and for the safety and care of the animals in the zoo, insurance will be vital. Specialist zoo insurance can help when starting out, covering anything from product and public liability insurance, to specialist cover for loss of attractions, loss of licence, worldwide transit of animals, worldwide cover for employees, full theft, foot and mouth disease and bird flu, et cetera. Trained staff Zookeepers are essential for any zoo. On the plus side, on-site cafes, restaurants and gift shops can also be an added source of income. Zoos have not brought or bought animals directly from the wild since the s, unless they are rescued. However, caring for them in the form of providing food, shelter and medical care are all expensive. You may need to have veterinary staff on-site around the clock. Promote education and awareness: Zoos must educate the public on conservation and biodiversity. The Act requires zoos to offer conditions that satisfy the biological and conservation requirements of a species. Zoos are required to prevent animals from escaping, and be prepared in the unlikely event any species breaks out or is released by accident. Zoos are also required to prevent the intrusion of pests and vermin. Know your ROI Buying and running a zoo is more a passion project than a get-rich-quick venture for most. Ultimately, zoos are more focused on wildlife conservation than on profit, so keep that in mind from the outset. If managed and marketed aggressively, a zoo could be a profitable venture.

**Chapter 2 : How many people does it take to run a website? : Entrepreneur**

*Zookeeping. The Saint Louis Zoo receives many inquiries from kids and adults interested in learning what it takes to be a zookeeper. We also receive questions regarding careers in related fields, like wildlife management, forestry, conservation, and ecology.*

People have marveled at this fastest of land mammals for thousands of years. Egyptian tombs and rock temples show representations of the cheetah, and many ancient cultures used the cheetah for its hunting prowess, much the way falcons are used in many countries to accompany hunters. The cheetah has adorned the courts of kings, queens, and emperors, and its amazing grace and beauty still captivate the world today. Social life on the savanna. Cheetahs are found primarily in the eastern and southern ranges of Africa south of the Sahara Desert, with small populations in North Africa and Iran. Females are solitary except when they have young. Some males are solitary, but related males, usually brothers, live in small groups called coalitions. Cheetahs are peaceable except at breeding time, when males fight over females and have been known to kill each other. Run like the wind. Long and lanky, cheetahs are the sprinters of the cat world. Its claws are hard and sharp like cleats, giving the cat great traction when running. A cheetah can retract its claws a bit, but the fleshy sheaths that protect the claws of most cats are absent in the cheetah. A small, cone-shaped piece of bare skin on the back of each front leg serves as a brake. While running, a cheetah covers 20 to 22 feet 6 to 6. But a cheetah is so much faster—the fastest racehorse runs 43 miles per hour 69 kilometers per hour, while a cheetah can run at speeds of up to 70 miles per hour kilometers per hour. A cheetah is off the ground more than half of its running time! Running down a meal. Chasing prey is hard on a cheetah. Once caught, a cheetah holds its prey with a strangling bite to the neck. The cheetah pants intensely, and its body temperature can reach as high as degrees Fahrenheit 41 degrees Celsius. A cheetah has smaller teeth and larger nasal passages than other big cats, which may be an adaptation that allows the cat to take in more air during the recovery period after a sprint. The cheetah survives in parts of Africa and a small population lives in Iran. They prefer grasslands and open plains. Here, they are well camouflaged and have room to run down their prey. They must kill more often, expending more energy than other big cats. They tend to hunt in the morning and again at dusk. They can hunt during the middle of the day if they have to, but during the heat of the day they prefer to rest. Cheetahs hunt by sight. It stalks its prey in a semi-crouched position with its head lowered and freezes or drops to the ground to avoid being discovered. A cheetah tries to get within about feet 50 meters before it charges. In fact, cheetahs catch their prey in only half of the hunting attempts they make. San Diego Zoo Global researchers began studying communication in African cheetahs and soon learned that cheetahs were much more vocal and possessed a larger vocabulary than originally thought. They also purr, growl, snarl, hiss, cough, moan, and bleat, but cheetahs cannot roar like lions or tigers do. Researchers can play a recording of this call to female cheetahs at the San Diego Zoo Safari Park to facilitate breeding. Two cubs born in were the result of this method. Female cheetahs usually give birth to three to five cubs, but some females have had up to eight cubs in one litter. Cubs are born with all their spots, so they appear much darker than the adults. They also have a stripe of long, silver fur called a mantle that runs down their back. At about six months of age, the mother teaches her cubs how to hunt and avoid predators. Cubs live with their mothers for about 18 months but often become prey to lions, leopards, and hyenas. Researchers found that lions and hyenas kill up to 70 percent of cheetah cubs. To protect her cubs, a mother moves them frequently. Littermates stay together for about six to eight more months, sharing a territory. Then the females head off to live on their own, while the males stay together in small groups until they are mature. Two five-acre enclosures were provided to give the cats plenty of room to wander, as we initiated a research project on their reproductive behavior in a zoo environment. We were rewarded with the first birth of cheetahs in our collection: As of April, we have had cheetah births. At the Safari Park, some of our cheetahs can be seen on exhibit in our African Outpost while several more live in our off-exhibit cheetah breeding facility. This is the only place in the United States where you can see a cheetah run outside of an exhibit. During Cheetah Run, the spotted sprinter races on a straight foot-long track that allows the cheetah to really stretch its legs and reach an astounding speed: Cheetah Run is

made possible through the generosity of local philanthropist Darlene Shiley and is named in honor of Shiley, one of the participating cheetahs. Cheetahs hunt by day, which means tourists taking safari rides into cheetah habitat can affect their daily routine. Their habitat is open savanna, the most likely areas to be occupied by humans. There are around 7, cheetahs left in their native habitats, down from as many as , just years ago. Wildlife parks in Africa help protect some of the cheetahs as their habitat shrinks. It has one of the most successful cheetah breeding programs in the world, with cheetahs born here to date, and is considered a top organization for successful cheetah management. The chipped thornbush is turned into blocks and sold as fuel. The Fund also introduced a very successful guard dog program in Namibia, using Anatolian shepherds to protect livestock. These working dogs are fiercely protective of the animals in their charge, and the cheetahs are not about to argue. Providing the dogs free of charge to households and educating the local people about the value of their native wildlife has helped cheetah populations recover in Namibia. You can join conservation organizations that protect big cats and African habitat, including the Cheetah Conservation Fund and Africats. You can encourage people not to wear fur coats. Together we can save and protect wildlife around the globe.

**Chapter 3 : Want to run your own zoo? Here's what you need to know**

*Chester Zoo is the UK's most popular, managing 1,, visits in Ticket prices vary depending on dates and age, but an average figure of Â£ a ticket means the Zoo earned an approximate Â£ million in gate fees alone.*

Share So, you want to be a keeper? So, if you really want to pursue this career, how do you go about it? Here are answers to the frequently asked questions we get about becoming an animal keeper. Education and experience are especially necessary for all of our animal positions. They are highly competitive and require skilled individuals who usually have a background in a related life science field such as biology, zoology, or behavioral sciences. Being a keeper looks like a lot of fun. People often have the image of a keeper only holding and cuddling an adorable baby, such as a koala or cheetah. But there is much more to the job—animals are not just cute, cuddly things. Working with animals can be dangerous, and there is injury potential to keepers and animals. You need to keep up with the latest safety precautions and training on zoonotic disease prevention. The work can be hard, dirty, and tedious. You should have a realistic view of the job before making animal keeping your career objective. Is it easy to get a keeper position? Like any other popular job, there are more applicants than open positions, especially when it comes to big zoos like the San Diego Zoo and the Safari Park. Competition is stiff, and one must be persistent and patient before a position may even open up. And those applicants still have to compete with applicants who are already keepers at other zoos around the world. How do I become an animal keeper? There is no single way to become a keeper, but the more education and hands-on experience you have, the better. In college, choose a degree program in animal-related fields like biology, zoology, botany, ecology, conservation science, or animal behavior. Hands-on Experience — Find opportunities to work with animals. Some potential keepers have volunteered assisting Conservation Research scientists and technicians. Sometimes work-study opportunities are available for college students. What are some other ways to gain animal experience? Some places to look for volunteer jobs or internships might be: Veterinary offices Animal training classes does your dog need obedience training? Local Humane Society Local Park Service Wildlife rehabilitation centers like those for wolves, bears, big cats, birds of prey, and even bats Animal shelters Farms for domestic animals, or even ostrich, llama, or butterfly farms Pet breeders those that breed specific kinds of dogs, cats, or horses Horse stables and boarding facilities 4-H Clubs Does it help to work in another capacity at the San Diego Zoo, such as an entry-level position? What type of person makes a good keeper? Besides education and some experience, attitude and personality play big roles, as well as a good work ethic, a positive attitude about themselves and work, good communication skills with both people and animals, and the ability to be innovative enough to find solutions to keep the animals stimulated. Are there other jobs at the Zoo that will allow me to work with animals? Veterinarians, animal health technicians, laboratory technicians, field researchers, research assistants, animal behaviorists, animal trainers, and zoo educators work directly with animals. I like animals and want to work at a zoo or aquarium, but not as a keeper. What other jobs are there? You can get a college degree in lots of different fields and find a job at a zoo, aquarium, research station, or conservation program that needs your skills. Some job examples include: To learn more about other jobs at a zoo, click here. Where can I get a "zoo" degree? There are three associates degree programs in the nation designed to teach students to be professional animal keepers or trainers:

Chapter 4 : Bronx Zoo - Wikipedia

*Many people take a profession that other people do for a living and scale it down to a hobby. My Grandfather worked on the railroad for a good part of his adult life. He worked on huge Diesel engines, trains that traveled thousands of miles.*

Tigers can also be black with tan stripes, all white albino, or white and tan. The different subspecies are found in small areas of Asia, India, and Russia. The largest subspecies lives in snowy areas of Russia. The smallest and darkest subspecies is found farther south, in the jungles of Indonesia. Female tigers are always smaller than males. Young Amur tiger in the snow. The largest of the tiger subspecies, males can be as long as a station wagon! These tigers also have the palest orange coat and the fewest stripes, to help it blend in with its snow-covered habitat. Bengal tiger sitting in a tree, India. This is the most common subspecies of tiger and is almost as large as the Siberian tiger. Fewer than 2, Bengal tigers remain in their native habitat of India, Nepal, and Pakistan. These tigers are about 20 percent smaller and are darker than Bengal tigers. Less than 2, Indochinese tigers are believed left in the wild of Southeast Asia. In the wild, only about 1, Malayan tigers remain, found on the Malay Peninsula. Imagine a tiger the same length as a school cafeteria table! Its orange coat is darker than other subspecies, as it is native to dark jungle habitat on the island of Sumatra; the sides of the face have longer fur, perhaps as protection against jungle plants. The Safari Park has a small group of Sumatran tigers, but in the wild there are less than remaining. These tigers are slightly smaller than the Indochinese subspecies. In the s, the Chinese government ordered that these tigers be destroyed because they were viewed as pests. Today, it is believed that the South China tiger is most likely extinct in the wild. Tigers are seldom far from a water source; there are Bengal tigers that live in wet mangrove forests along the Ganges River in India. Excellent and powerful swimmers, tigers are often found during the day relaxing or waiting to ambush prey in ponds, streams, and rivers. They seek out water to swim while most cats avoid it. The claws can be pulled inside while the tiger walks, which helps keep the claws sharp. Tigers also use their claws to mark their territory by scratching on trees. Conveniently, this also sharpens the claws. Tigers are patient hunters and can move slowly and quietly, stalking their prey usually hoofed animals for 20 or 30 minutes. Tigers use their sandpaper-rough tongues to scrape the last bits of meat from the bones of a meal. A tiger makes a kill once or twice a week and eats as much as it can. Using its paws, it then covers the leftovers with grass and dirt to hide it from vultures and other scavengers. The tiger returns to the kill over the next few days for smaller snacks. In the wild, they prefer pigs and deer, while in some parts of Asia a tiger may bring down a rhino or elephant calf. The Siberian tiger has the largest range more than 4, square miles or 10, square kilometers have been recorded as food is scarcer, so the tiger has to travel farther to secure a meal. Some tigers defend their territory from other tigers while others often share their range. Through loud moaning calls, a male and female can find each other for breeding and may stay together for a few days before going their separate ways. Tiger cubs are born small and helpless, but the mother must leave them alone while she hunts. A female can have a litter of up to seven cubs every two years. In the wild, the mother could not kill enough prey to feed so many hungry cubs, so usually only two survive. At eight weeks old, cubs join their mother when hunting, and at six months they are ready to learn how to kill cattle, deer, and pigs. Cubs seem to know from the start that they are tigers and practice their hunting skills with each other in what could be considered a form of extreme tag, since the cubs chase, tackle, and wrestle each other, growling ferociously all the while. They often practice ambush skills on their resting mother! Although not as social as lions, tigers vocalize more frequently and have a wide range of vocalizations, including roars, grunts, hisses, and chuffles. A roar is made when challenging other tigers at long range, defending a meal, or attracting a breeding partner; a chuffle is a friendly greeting, usually used between a mother and her cubs. Over the years, we have had over Bengal, Siberian, Sumatran, and Malayan tigers born at our two facilities. Our most famous tiger was Blanca, the white Bengal tiger who came to the San Diego Zoo after being confiscated as a cub by the U. Because special permits are required to transport tigers, the tiger cub was confiscated. In March, she officially became part of the Zoo family. In, she moved to the Safari Park, where she continued to thrive and delight guests with her unusual beauty until her passing in. All this minimizes stress on the animals in the long run, since they do not

have to be tranquilized for a trip to the veterinary hospital for every health issue. Scent is also important to tigers, and it is sometimes used as enrichment, keeping the cats engaged in their environment. Scents include donated perfumes and different herbs and spices, which are dabbed onto burlap sacks or sprinkled in their bedrooms, and the cats joyfully roll around on the scents for hours. Tiger Trail also plays an integral role in the conservation of Sumatran tigers. We have had 27 Sumatran tigers born at the Park. To people of many cultures, the tiger is a symbol of strength and courage. But if tigers are so admired, why are they endangered? For many years, tigers have been hunted for their fur and other body parts, some of which are used in native medicines. In some cultures, people hunt tigers for sport or to demonstrate their own bravery. Tiger hunting continues today because the body parts can be sold for a lot of money. Several traditional medicines use tiger parts as a cure for all kinds of illnesses, from pimples to toothaches. Tigers also suffer from habitat loss. When people move into areas where tigers live, tigers are forced into smaller and smaller areas where there may not be enough food for the big cats to survive. Tiger researchers estimate that there are no more than 5, tigers in the world. But there is a lot of work being done to make sure that tigers will survive. In the early s, India began passing laws against killing tigers. Since then, other countries with wild tigers have passed similar laws. Many countries around the world, including the United States, have passed laws to stop the sale of products made from tiger parts. International projects exist that help protect wild tiger habitat. Zoos help tigers through breeding programs and by teaching people around the world about these cats. We are funding studies to determine the number and distribution of these critically endangered big cats. Together we can save and protect wildlife around the globe.

**Chapter 5 : Zoo Statistics - Statistic Brain**

*Animal Jobs at the San Diego. It takes lots of people with many different skills to run a zoo. Take a look at some of the jobs and people that make it all happen, and learn how you can get a job like that!*

Mitsubishi Riverwalk Northern Ponds As of , the Bronx Zoo is home to more than 4, animals of species, many of which are endangered or threatened. While most are closed to the public, the former Lion House was reopened as the Madagascar! The highlight of the area is the historic sea lion pool, featuring California sea lions. Small aviaries featuring small bird species can be found nearby and white-headed capuchins can be seen behind the old Monkey House. The exhibit originally opened in and was the first in the country to allow visitors to view predators and their prey in a naturalistic setting as well as allowing large predators such as lions to be exhibited cage-free. The zoo, in partnership with the NY Daily News, held a contest to name the cubs, which made their public debut in April The winning names were Shani, Nala, and Adamma. In June , two aardvarks imported from Tanzania joined the exhibit. In , the zoo became the first in North America to exhibit the species. Due to budget cuts and the unpopularity of the species with visitors, they were phased-out of the collection. In they received two baby cheetahs from the San Diego zoo. Cheetahs are now part of their animal encounter programs. Visitors can watch the geladas from multiple viewpoints along with Nubian ibex and rock hyrax , all of which are mixed together in the hilly enclosure. They have four bears, a male grizzly bear and three Sitka brown bears *Ursus arctos sitkensis* rescued as orphans from the ABC Islands of Alaska. The exhibit is known for its highly naturalistic look and use of the hilly and rocky terrain found in that portion of the zoo. In , the zoo brought in a male snow leopard named Leo from Pakistan after he was orphaned at around two months old. The cub is one of more than 70 snow leopards born at the zoo, which was the first U. Leo later became a grandfather when his son sired a female cub in The building was converted from the former Lion House, which had opened in and closed by the late s. The Mouse House is a small building home to various species of small mammals , particularly rodents. The building features both diurnal and nocturnal areas and a row of outdoor cages which, during the summer months, are home to a variety of small primates many of which are former monkey house inhabitants. Aquatic Bird House[ edit ] The current Aquatic Bird House opened on September 24, , on the foundation of the original house, which was opened on November 8, , with the rest of the zoo. The building features a multitude of mostly open-fronted enclosures mainly focusing on coastal and wetland habitats and the species that rely on them. The exhibit also features an outdoor pond home to a flock of American flamingos and Orinoco geese , and a large aviary home to lesser adjutant storks. The zoo is one of only three zoos in North America working with the endangered storks and has bred them several times, including the hatching of two chicks on June 27 and August 15, The zoo is one of only two in the United States working with this species; the other being the San Diego Zoo. In May , the zoo opened a new nocturnal enclosure for a North Island brown kiwi in the building, [58] and in May , a colony of little blue penguins from the Taronga Zoo were added. Aitken Sea Bird Aviary, which opened on May 17, , is a huge walk-through aviary designed to resemble the Patagonian coast. The aviary stands at feet high, occupies , cubic feet, is supported by five steel arches, and netted with a stainless steel mesh. The aviary was built to replace the original De Jur Aviary that opened with the zoo in and collapsed in a snowstorm in February The aviary is home to about birds, most being Inca terns , but also a small colony of Magellanic penguins , flying steamer ducks , and a black-faced ibis. The aviary is also home to the last Guanay cormorant in captivity outside of South America. In April , four Peruvian pelicans were added to the exhibit, [61] and in January , a pair of ruddy-headed geese were added. The exhibit has two enclosures with glass viewing, the second of which has a 10, gallon pool with underwater viewing. The building closed for repairs and upgrades in the summer of , [68] and reopened the following year. The exhibit has multiple educational displays focusing on deforestation and the illegal wildlife trade and their affects on wild bird populations. Emus can be found in an outdoor yard. The zoo, along with the WCS, works towards preserving this species in the wild as well. The exhibit also features a nursery area, which exhibits newborn herptiles born at the zoo, as well as a window into the off-show breeding and caring facilities. On March 25, , a cobra escaped from its off-show enclosure,

during which time the exhibit was closed to the public. Six days later, the animal was found elsewhere in the building. Across from the exhibit is a large pond for Chilean flamingos and coscoroba swans. The building also held Rapunzel, one of the few Sumatran rhinos held in U. The range initially served to breed Plains bison , who were in danger of becoming extinct in the United States. Today, the exhibit continues to hold one of the few large herds of bison in U. Captive residents include black-necked crane , red-breasted goose , lesser white-fronted goose , American ruddy duck , barnacle goose , and trumpeter swan. A wide variety of wild bird species can also be found in the ponds, including several native ducks such as mallards and mergansers , as well as other birds such as black-capped night-herons. Mitsubishi Riverwalk[ edit ] The Mitsubishi Riverwalk is a path that curves around the Bronx River, on the opposite bank from the zoo. It opened in upon the completion of a cleanup project on the Bronx River. The walkway was funded by Mitsubishi International Corporation Foundation. Alternatively, there is an option to add Total Experience to a ticket for an additional fee, granting the ticket holder free access to every Total Experience attraction for that day. Family memberships include Total Experience access.

**Chapter 6 : Keeper FAQ | San Diego Zoo**

*Part of the expenses goes to the people running the place. These include the exhibit designers, animal caretakers, curators, guides and many more. The food and maintenance also drive up the costs.*

If you love animals, owning a zoo might seem like the perfect occupation, but owning a zoo carries major responsibilities. Research federal regulations regarding the care and keeping of animals exhibited to the public. The Animal Welfare Act requires zoo owners to treat the animals in their care humanely. As a zoo owner, you must provide clean, adequate space for your animals, including space where they can rest or retreat out of view of the public, veterinary care and the right diet. Investigate local zoning regulations. You might even be required to get a waiver from neighbors who might be bothered by the sounds of tigers growling, lions roaring or elephants trumpeting. Obtain the proper permits for owning wild animals. It is illegal to own wild animals without permits. Find legal means of obtaining your animals. You might be able to borrow animals from an established zoo. Establish a budget for your zoo. These must meet minimum square footage requirements and provide protection from the elements. Enclosures have to be secure enough to keep animals from escaping and to protect your visitors to the zoo. You should consult specialists at an organization such as The Center for Zoo Animal Welfare about appropriate enclosure designs. Hire caretakers for your zoo. In addition to ticket takers, guides, custodians and other personnel, you need people who are experienced at working with wild animals. Look for people with experience working at other zoos and degrees in wild animal care. They have to know how to work in an enclosure with a tiger, how to train an elephant, and what signs to look for to know, for instance, when an ostrich is ailing. Arrange for regular deliveries of the food your animals need. Carnivores such as tigers need fresh red meat, seals need fish and many animals need a variety of fruits and vegetables, as well as vitamin supplements, grains and specialty foods. Move the animals into their enclosures. Your zoo likely will be subject to inspection to ensure your facilities are adequate and that the animals are being well cared for. Set ticket prices, print tickets and decide on operating hours. Advertise your new zoo and welcome visitors. Things Needed Land zoned for zoo animals Facilities for zoo animals Permits to own zoo animals Food for zoo animals Zoo workers Tip An apprenticeship at an existing zoo will prepare you for the challenges of operating your own zoo and is an effective way to learn regulations and the ins and outs of animal care.

Chapter 7 : Toronto Zoo | Explore the Zoo | Hours of Adventure and Fun

*Zoo Statistics Data Total Number of Accredited Zoos Total Number of people who visit a zoo annually ,, Annual Zoo and aquarium revenue in the U.S. \$5,, Total Number.*

Smoking is only permitted in the smoking areas. You can find these on our map. You can see some of our animals being fed as part of the daily Animal Talks. Note that not every talk includes feeding. Can I feed the animals? Is it possible to hold any of the animals? We get this question a lot, as you can imagine. We have to, because of biological security and our strict health and safety regulations. But our Keepers are always happy to answer questions. Take a look at our Animal Encounters which give you the chance to feed some of our animals. You can find out all about our volunteer programme opportunities on this page. Yes, there are limited opportunities for work experience. There are very specific requirements, though, including particular qualifications and experience if you want to work with our animals. Read more about work experience. Does Chester Zoo do anything to help animals in the wild? Conservation is the heart of what we do, and we invest money, time and technical support in a whole range of projects in natural habitats around the world. Read more about our conservation work , or visit our Act for Wildlife website. There are various zoo-related gifts you can buy, from vouchers to extra special experiences like being a Keeper or a Gardener for the day. Read more about our gifts and experiences. Of course you can: Read more about group visits. Can I use a Blue Peter badge for admission? Sorry, we no longer accept Blue Peter badges for admission. Changes to the Blue Peter Badge award scheme had resulted in a significant increase in the number of redemptions against the offer and therefore we unfortunately had to take the decision to withdraw from the scheme.

### Chapter 8 : How to Own a Zoo | [www.nxgvision.com](http://www.nxgvision.com)

*To find out more about the variety of jobs people do at the San Diego Zoo and the San Diego Zoo Safari Park, click here. Education and experience are especially necessary for all of our animal positions.*

Regardless of type, the costs of running a zoo are very high. Other well kept zoos probably cost as much, if not more. **Building and Construction** A zoo is very complex. There is more to it than just building homes for animals. For example, there are the edifices all around. In and around the site are various exhibits as well. When constructing buildings in the complex, numerous issues have to be addressed. The soil must be of good quality so it can handle large structures. Second, the site itself must be accessible and spacious. Holding exhibits and other shows necessitate this. Not to mention of course, that it must be able to accommodate large crowds. **Protection against the Elements** The costs of running a zoo are increased by the weather factor. When making homes for various animals, extreme forms of weather must be accounted for. Is the area prone to intense heat? How heavy does the rain fall here? If a hurricane comes, can the structure survive and protect the animals? All of these things require study and planning. Experts in the field need to assess the efficiency of the building. During construction, its durability will be assessed. All of these require a lot of money. After a hurricane or heavy rain, the edifices will need to be inspected or checked for damages. These activities cost money too. **Getting the Animals** There are a lot of issues that need to be assessed here. In no small way do they raise the costs of running a zoo. First you have to choose what animals to bring in. Of course these animals cost money to bring to the zoo. Once you have decided, you need to conduct research on every single one. Where are they from? What kind of food do they eat? Does it need a body of water to live in? What type of shelter is required? Does it need plenty of sunshine or does it require cool weather? Does it prefer shade or the open air? **Safety Precautions** Knowing the behavior and habits of each animal is critical. When determining the costs of running a zoo, this cannot be ignored. The personnel in charge must know how far the animal can jump, so the right wall can be created. Does it dig the ground, or destroy walls? Put it in places where it most feels at home, whether it is rocky, swampy etc. **Personnel** Part of the expenses goes to the people running the place. These include the exhibit designers, animal caretakers, curators, guides and many more. The food and maintenance also drive up the costs. The costs of running a zoo are very high. But they are absolutely necessary. Without the right funding, the safety of the animals will not be guaranteed, hence its importance.

### Chapter 9 : Cheetah | San Diego Zoo Animals & Plants

*Spotted sprinter. If ever an animal was born to run, it's the cheetah. People have marveled at this fastest of land mammals for thousands of years. Egyptian tombs and rock temples show representations of the cheetah, and many ancient cultures used the cheetah for its hunting prowess, much the way falcons are used in many countries to accompany hunters.*