

Chapter 1 : 95 Places to Find Wildlife in Virginia - Virginia Is For Lovers

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The Zoos of Kansas Many people are surprised to learn that Kansas has 13 named zoos, as well as other animal parks. Their hours can be a bit irregular and the zoo may not open during poor weather, so be sure to call and confirm before visiting. The small zoo has primates, large cats of several species, bears, wolves, foxes, and tropical birds. A guide takes you through the park on a one hour tour. It is part of a park across from the power plant. Some of the cages are very small and barren. Portions of the zoo are old, but there is more room and better facilities for the animals than many WPA zoos. One of the biggest events in , was the arrival of an orphaned male cougar cub from the state of Washington. This free zoo is open 10 AM - 4: The layout is not very easy to follow and many of the animals are hard to see. Admission to the center is by appointment for individuals or groups. Tanganyika is a non-profit breeding facility for rare and endangered species. Species represented in the park include giraffes, tigers, snow leopards, and zebras. Tanganyika Wildlife Park distinguishes itself from other Kansas zoos by emphasizing interaction between visitors and the animals, There are many opportunities to feed or pet wildlife as diverse as lemurs, camels, birds and snakes. Closed for the winter, open April through October. The main part appears to be much older and includes many small, out of date cages. The second part is north of the main area about 60 yards away. Much of this portion of the zoo can be viewed from the outside even when the zoo is closed. It says a lot about the pride of the community, that Hutchinson maintains this zoo, when the spectacular Sedgwick County Zoo is only 40 miles away. Open limited hours, seven days a week. Open 7 days a week. The nature center sits next to a Milford Fish Hatchery. The display hall has a surprising large selection of plants, birds, insects, reptiles, amphibians, fish and small mammals. Cedar Cove is open to the public on Weekends only. Each visitor or group of visitors have a personally guided tour. This zoo is fun. Open days a year. Several of the displays are hands on, including the use of microscopes to view preserved insects, and a creative kitchen display where each cupboard or drawer had examples and details about the creatures that may be found there. The tour concludes with a pony ride for those under 85 pounds and camel rides for all. Open year around, with tours by appointment only. This petting zoo has become more of an agricultural theme park. Open 7 days a week April - October. Free only on Monday through Thursday. Nature Reach offers interactive small group programs both on the Pittsburg State campus and in schools. The campus location has a collection of wild animals which exceeds the size of most nature centers. Nature Reach also has a Natural History Reserve which is located several miles southwest of Pittsburg. Displays, dioramas, and exhibits display both living and preserved native birds, fish, mammals, and reptiles of Kansas. The Aquarium Room contains twelve gallon aquariums displaying fish species that are native to Kansas or that have been successfully introduced into Kansas. Other rooms include live snakes and prairie dogs. The animals are in spacious enclosures and appear to be in excellent health. If you visit on 2 or 3 zoos in Kansas, Rolling Hills should be one of them. The 15, gallon aquarium is home to 50 - turtles and native fish, including channel catfish, blue gill, crappie, wipers, largemouth bass, white bass, and walleye. Free - open during regular mall hours. The fish are fed daily at 4 PM. Central Mall, South 9th Street, Salina, Kansas Topeka, Kansas - The best known feature of the Topeka Zoo is the tropical rain forest which was impressive when it was built over 30 years ago. The zoo is well laid out, and the animals are in large attractive enclosures. There are 8 cages with over 20 species of birds and turtles, mostly birds of prey that are also used in education programs. The cages are old and fairly heavy, making it hard to see and photograph the wildlife. There is a lovely adjacent pond. Admission is free and it is open from dawn to dusk. One of the most impressive features is the Downing Gorilla Forest. The Sedgwick County Zoo is open days a year. Please let me know if there are other animal parks or zoos that I have missed or if you hear of changes at the zoos or parks already visited..

Chapter 2 : How Zoos Kill Elephants - Scientific American

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Write us with your comments: An Ethical Consideration Zoo Vs. This implies that the quality of animal care at these sanctuaries is better than it is at accredited zoos. It also implies that, within their respective categories, sanctuaries and zoos are all of similar quality. But is this really true? Such an understanding is key to examining the validity or lack thereof of the above assumptions. It may also help us understand why some zoo professionals, government officials and members of the public have supported the transfer of selected elephants from AZA institutions to sanctuaries. I must, however, state from the outset that I have not visited the sanctuaries in question. In contrast, elephants at some urban zoos are maintained in considerably smaller areas one acre or less and therefore have little opportunity for exercise or social benefits that come from larger group sizes. However, this is changing. While many AZA facilities cannot offer the same amount of space as the two sanctuaries in question, they are still quite large and complex. There are also many zoos that have new elephant facilities in the works, some of which are multi-acre. While space may be important for elephants, there are no scientific studies that can assist us in determining either the minimum or optimum amount of outdoor space required for captive elephants. It is important to note, however, that bigger does not always imply better. There are many other factors that must be considered, including enclosure complexity and environmental enrichment, group size and composition, training, safety, veterinary care, nutrition, and so forth, when evaluating the quality of any elephant management program. Elephant sanctuaries typically do not breed animals or transfer them to other facilities for the purposes of genetic management. Most animals going to sanctuaries are on a one-way trip and will remain there for the rest of their lives. In contrast, the focus of AZA and its members is both on the welfare of individuals and the population as a whole, both in zoos and in nature. Participation in programs such as Species Survival Programs SSP may involve moving animals from one facility to another, either temporarily or permanently. In AZA zoos, elephants are seen as animal ambassadors, which play an important role in supporting conservation of their cousins in the wild. This is accomplished through a wide variety of activities, including public education, professional staff training, research, technology development, field conservation and fundraising. Cooperative programs also control breeding so that populations do not overshoot their available space. Such programs are thus seen as contributing to professional and humane animal management and care, not detracting from them. Indeed, some biologists have argued that family life is critical to elephant social well-being. This means that they are not required to meet AZA accreditation standards, which are considerably more detailed and comprehensive than USDA standards. Non-members are not required to meet these standards, nor are they obligated to maintain them over time. Without a predictable and reliable source of income, it is difficult or impossible for any organization to provide proper long-term care for animals or to ensure the safety of their staff. This is an especially important consideration for long-lived and potentially dangerous animals, such as elephants. It is my opinion that sanctuaries, which are nearly totally dependent on soft money, should be required to submit pro forma annual operating expenses and projected revenue for the next years before receiving any additional elephants. However, a review of the TAOS web site provided no information on the accreditation process or how long accreditation lasts. In addition, no information was available on the specific standards to which each TAOS member is to be measured against. Do the sanctuaries in question meet AZA standards? The simple fact is that we do not know about the quality of animal care at these facilities because they are not accredited. This brings up a whole series of critical questions: If additional elephants are added to the sanctuaries, will the facilities have sufficient staff to manage all of the animals appropriately and safely? Are the keepers well trained and knowledgeable about elephant management? Is the veterinary staff experienced with elephants, or with treatments of specific maladies that affect elephants, such as TB? Are the care programs science-based? What kinds of on-site veterinary facilities are in place? Are there procedures to deal with emergencies or natural or human-caused disasters? Can the elephants perform essential behaviors necessary for proper

management? Is the facility financially stable now and into the future? These are all examined in great detail during the AZA accreditation process, as they should be at any prospective elephant holding facility. Why are answers to these questions important? Many animals have suffered as a result. Indeed, other than the space issue, I can see little difference in the day-to-day practical challenges facing animal caretakers at sanctuaries and accredited zoos. Animals must be fed and watered, introduced into social groups, trained to perform management-related behaviors, provided shelter, administered veterinary care when they become ill, and perhaps even euthanized when the quality of their life has diminished due to old age or health problems. Like zoos, sanctuaries must also have holding facilities for the animals so that they can be secured at night, slowly introduced into social groups, separated due to social conflicts or health problems, or be protected from the elements. The Detroit Zoo has cited cold temperatures as a reason not to have elephants at their facility and further suggested that it is not appropriate to keep elephants in cold climates. This is hardly a subtropical climate. Animal activists claim that AZA accredited zoos are less concerned about animal care and welfare than sanctuaries. This is simply not true. AZA-accredited facilities have invested many millions of dollars into highly trained animal care staff and state-of-the-art veterinary facilities. They pride themselves in offering professional, science-based care for their animals and have become effective advocates for both animal welfare and conservation. The facilities, personnel, and annual operating budget needed to manage this number of elephants would be enormous. Keeper and Public Safety: Sanctuaries and zoos should have the same responsibilities to train their keeper staff and ensure their safety. This is particularly true when dealing with large, potentially dangerous animals, such as elephants. The sanctuaries in question practice some form of both protected and free contact management. This makes it critical that staff have important skills in animal training and keeping and that these skills are constantly updated. It would be interesting to know the keeper to elephant ratio in AZA zoos versus sanctuaries. AZA zoos have highly trained keeper staff with both academic training and practical experience. In contrast, the two sanctuaries appear to rely heavily on volunteer animal caretakers or interns. Emergency procedures should also be in place to ensure public safety in case of accidental escape from the primary enclosure. Disposal of animal waste is also a potential public health issue. When it comes to keeper and public safety needs, there should be little or no difference in the procedures or requirements of sanctuaries and accredited zoos. Sanctuaries may involve themselves in conservation and educational activities. However, AZA member institutions view conservation and education among the core missions of the profession. Accredited AZA institutions are required to have educational programs that are administered by professional staff. AZA institutions are also asked to show some evidence of their commitment to conservation during their accreditation review. At last count, AZA members had initiated or supported 56 elephant conservation and associated research and education projects, many in range countries. Highly trained scientists employed by zoos are doing some of that work. In addition, AZA institutions play a leadership role in the International Elephant Foundation, which supports numerous elephant research and conservation projects worldwide. To their credit, one of the sanctuaries Hohenwald also appears to provide some financial support for elephant in situ conservation, although the extent of that support was not clear from examining their web site. Both zoos and sanctuaries would appear to support educational and conservation goals. However, the collective investment of AZA-accredited zoos in conservation and associated scientific and educational initiatives appears to far surpass that of sanctuaries, and the difference could be exponential. Animal care and administrative staff must be paid and facilities must be built and maintained. Public zoos offer wildlife experiences for a diverse audience, whereas sanctuaries offer exclusive viewing opportunities for those who can afford to pay for it. In a sense, the operators of both sanctuaries and zoos charge for admission and live off the revenue generated by visitors who pay to view and make a connection with living wild animals. To assume that one is exploitative and the other altruistic is both misleading and inaccurate.

CONCLUSIONS Sanctuaries, like zoos, maintain animals in captivity, experience the same challenges of day-to-day animal management and care, need to engage in intensive fund-raising, and may support education and conservation. Space seems to be the key difference between the sanctuaries in question and AZA-accredited zoos. How much space do captive elephants need for proper management? Unfortunately, there is little scientific evidence to help guide us in such decisions. Furthermore, it seems as if the media and

public have seized on this single factor in their comparisons of sanctuaries and zoos. Chalk that up to good PR. However, I hope I made it clear that space is not the sole factor when evaluating the quality of an elephant management program. The difference between having four or one hundred acres may not be as critical to elephants as having social companionship, effective environmental enrichment and quality nutrition and veterinary care. Until sanctuaries open themselves up for detailed peer-evaluation through periodic accreditation there will be no way to verify that their animal care programs, long-term financial stability, staff numbers and expertise, facilities, safety procedures and so forth meet professional standards. Nor will there be any way to ensure that such standards will be maintained over time. It may be desirable for AZA members to cooperate with qualified sanctuaries. AZA has one accredited member sanctuary now and there could be more in the future. Although many AZA zoos maintain large numbers of geriatric animals and continue to provide them with quality care, it may be advantageous to have a place to send such individuals to live out the remainder of their lives. The real question is: The quality of care in non-AZA accredited facilities varies, sometimes widely. If the sanctuaries in question want to prove the quality and stability of their animal care programs, then I would encourage them to apply for AZA accreditation. Currently, there is no higher standard of professional animal care and these standards can be expected to continually evolve over time.

Chapter 3 : Tour the Preserve | Lion Country Safari

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Leesburg - Leesburg Animal Park features llamas, donkeys, sheep, goats, deer and other domestic livestock that visitors can pet and feed. See some exotic animals, too, such as monkeys, parrots and flying squirrels! Visitors can take a self-guided tour of the farm, which is located on the banks of the Rappahannock River. Richard Thompson Wildlife Management Area is a sanctuary for wild turkey, rabbits, squirrels, grouse and wildflowers. Lorton - Mason Neck National Wildlife Refuge was created to protect bald eagle nesting, feeding and roosting habitats along the Potomac River. See other birds and ducks, too! Fredericksburg - Pettigrew Wildlife Management Area offers a diversity of upland and wetland habitats. Phelps Wildlife Management Area is 4, acres of low hills and shallow 8. Woodbridge - Occoquan Bay National Wildlife Refuge is home to plant species, bird, 55 butterfly and other robust wildlife communities. Lorton - Pohick Bay Regional Park occupies a spectacular bayside setting and shelters a profusion of wildlife, especially the bald eagle. See many species of birds and other wildlife. Leesburg - Banshee Reeks Nature Preserve is a acre preserve with wildlife habitats including wetlands, fields and forests. Purcellville - Blue Ridge Center for Environmental Stewardship includes a farm, forest and meadows as well as a historic village landscape. Walk the trails, help on an archaeological dig, attend a workshop and learn about land practices. Woodbridge - Julie J. Metz Wetland Bank features great blue herons, wood ducks and other marshy birds as well as songbirds and grassland birds. Alexandria - River Farm is the headquarters of the American Horticultural Society and features 25 acres of gardens, a 4-acre meadow, woodlands and view of the Potomac River. This is a great place for birdwatchers. Arlington - Theodore Roosevelt Island is an acre bird sanctuary in the middle of the Potomac River with 2. Paris - Paris Barns is a magnificent bank barn farm store at historic Liberty Farm c. A farm animal sanctuary and historic working farm. On a trek of hiking Old Rag, seasonal fruit picking at local orchards, wine tasting at notable vineyards, visit with "Skye King" and his herd of 10 llamas. The river otters are delightful! Moseley - Metro Richmond Zoo is home to more than animals. Learn about their darling African penguins at the 11 a. Take the Safari Sky Ride, too! Lynchburg - Blackwater Creek Natural Area features eight miles of hiking and biking trails that follow the creek through the city! Enjoy the Ruskin Freer Nature Preserve, a plant and animal sanctuary. Farmville - Dick Cross Wildlife Management Area is 1, acres are maintained and cultivated to benefit wildlife. The area is used for bird dog field trials and is a safe habitat for eagles and waterfowl. An old railraod bed runs the length of the island. Beaverdam - Alpaca Pastures of Virginia invite you to watch Alpacas play and eat carrots out of your hand. Lovingston - Fortunes Cove Preserve features acres with 5. See bear, turkey and migratory songbirds. Four tracts adjoin the Shenandoah National Park. Camping is allowed subject to some restrictions. It promises to inspire visitors of all ages to create their own butterfly gardens! See white-tailed deer grazing and a variety of eastern woodland birds. The lake is host to a variety of waterfowl during migration and winter months. Live animals as well as reptiles and amphibians make sceduled appearances, too! Roanoke - Mill Mountain Zoo on top of Mill Mountain features more than 55 species of mammals, birds and reptiles. Fingerlings are received from the Paint Bank Fish Culture Center and grown to a catchable size at Coursey Springs before being released. There is no visitor center but a free guided tour is offered to visitors. Barbour's Creek itself is a popular trout-fishing spot. The Buck Run Trail provides a view of beaver ponds, open glades and vegetation that you would expect to see in Canada. The Locust Spring Run Trail provides views of northern hardwoods and is an ideal trail for viewing deer and wild turkey. Waterways in the area contain native Brook Trout. Troutville - Woodpecker Ridge Nature Center offers birders and nature enthusiasts many opportunities for wildlife watching, such as a hawk-watch platform, feeding stations for songbirds and butterfly gardens. Trails meander from open fields through pond habitats, hardwood forests, spruce and cedar stands. Luray - Luray Zoo Luray Zoo is home to over animals, and is the only true rescue zoo in Virginia! Luray Zoo offers one of the largest venomous snake collections on the east coast, outside exhibits, as well as a petting zoo. Feed, touch and observe camels, zebra,

llamas, bison, ostrich, deer and antelope, giraffes and more. Not to be missed! See the livestock and farm lands of the eras. An optional picnic on the hilltop is included. Winchester - The Wagon Wheel Ranch invites you to trail ride on horseback to see many kinds of wildlife. Lexington - Chessie Nature Trail is a 7-mile trail along the old railroad bed. For pedestrians only and great for birding. Glasgow - Locher Tract Balcony Falls Trail is home to beaver, deer, herons, quail, turkey and other creatures. Natural Bridge - Natural Bridge State Park has lizards, frogs and other woodland critters, an underground stream and beautiful waterfall. The park also offers an owl walk, among other wildlife hikes. Guides are emergency medical technicians, too! Staunton - Betsy Bell Wilderness Park offers a magnificent view of the Shenandoah Valley from its observation platform elev. Hikers will find a welcome natural area to explore and may catch a glimpse of the deer herd which haunts the slopes. Coastal Virginia - Hampton Roads Norfolk - Nauticus, The National Maritime Center features exotic aquaria, touch pools and a shark-petting tank! Newport News - See animals native to Virginia at the Virginia Living Museum , which has been expanded three times its original size! See a cypress swamp with alligators and snapping turtles and even a limestone cave with various nocturnal creatures! Virginia Beach - Virginia Aquarium and Marine Science Center features aquariums that are home to the largest collection of Chesapeake Bay fish in the world. Visitors can visit the touch tanks with gentle stingrays, horseshoe crabs and other marine life. The museum offers special boat trips to see dolphins, whales and other ocean creatures during the year, too! April-October for dolphins; December-March for whales. The park is a terrific place to stay, too! Virginia Beach - Back Bay National Wildlife Refuge is a habitat for a wide assortment of endangered species such as loggerhead sea turtles, piping plovers, peregrine falcons and bald eagles. Norfolk - The Virginia Zoo has more than animals living there. During the summer, kids can camp overnight at the zoo! The swamp supports a variety of mammals including otter, bats, raccoon, mink, grey and red foxes, and grey squirrels. White-tailed deer are common throughout the refuge and, although rarely observed, black bear and bobcat inhabit the area. Portsmouth - Hoffer Creek Wildlife Preserve includes a unique saltwater lake and is a thriving habitat for native species. Nature programs are offered throughout the year, too. Williamsburg - Chickahominy Wildlife Management Area has mowed trails to benefit wildlife as well as hikers. Visit bluffs along the river and see ospreys and bald eagles. The interior roads lead to turkeys, deer, rabbits, and other creatures. Hampton - Bluebird Gap Farm features barnyard animals and a petting zoo. It is an important habitat for breeding and wintering waterfowl. Virginia Beach - Hunt Club Petting Farm has sheep, goats, pigs, zebu cows, donkeys, llamas, geese, swans and more! The petting zoo features barnyard animals. Blue Ridge Highlands Marion - The Clinch Mountain Wildlife Management Area offers roaring mountain streams and easy-going Laurel Bed lake to view wildlife as well as along hiking trails through the woods. The Naturalist Rally tours showcase the natural wonders of the mountains, too! Abingdon - Pinnacle Natural Area Preserve is habitat of more species than any other park in the region. Hiking trails and a suspension bridge get you closer to wildlife. Buffalo Mountain, named for its shape, boasts many rare plant and animal occurrences. Trails cross the tract. Stuart - Fairystone Loop contains a mix of wildlife known from the western mountains and the central piedmont. Just back from the shores of Philpott Lake, visitors can find the small pinkish-brown, cross-shaped fairystones. Mathews - Bethel Beach Natural Area Preserve features a beach, tidal lagoons, salt marsh, shrubby swamp and deeper channels, ideal habitats for species of birds. Mathews - New Point Comfort Nature Preserve offers a variety of waterbirds, fiddler crabs and yellow seaside dragonlets. See the lighthouse, the third oldest still standing in the Bay.

Chapter 4 : Chestatee Wildlife Preserve - Zoo, Zoo, Exotic Animals, Zoo Animals

Examines the role of zoos and animal refuges in preserving species threatened with extinction and describes the lives of various animals in zoos and preserves around the world.

Chapter 5 : Zoos & Wildlife - Dahlonga Visitors Center

Life in Zoos and Preserves by Don Earnest starting at \$ Life in Zoos and Preserves has 1 available editions to buy at

Alibris.

Chapter 6 : Welcome to the Natural Bridge Wildlife Ranch in San Antonio Texas

Wildlife Preserves is a private, nonprofit land conservation corporation dedicated to the preservation of natural areas, open space, wildlife, and wildlife habitats for conservation, education, and research.

Chapter 7 : Homepage | Global Wildlife Center

Chestatee Wildlife Preserve & Zoo is home to over exotic and native animals. Tigers, bears, zebra, lemurs, elk and many more animals!

Chapter 8 : Kansas Zoos, Wildlife Parks and Animal Sanctuaries

Wildlife preserves can be found in every country, every environment and every ecosystem. Preserves retain as much of a primeval character as possible, acting as sanctuaries for flora & fauna and the natural processes unique to many of these.

Chapter 9 : Time-Life: Wild, Wild World of Animals | Awards | LibraryThing

Wild, Wild World of Animals: Life in the Coral Reef by Thomas A. Dozier Wild, Wild World of Animals: Life in Zoos and Preserves by Don Earnest Wild, Wild World of Animals: Monkeys & Apes by Prue Napier.