



## **Recommendations for Animal Care and Management**

- ☑ Animals should be monitored daily by owners or caretakers for any signs of illness, and receive veterinary care if signs of illness occur.
- ☑ No ill animals or animals from hers with a recent history of abortion or diarrhea should be included in the exhibit.
- ☑ Animals should be housed to minimize stress and overcrowding, which can increase shedding of microorganisms.
- ☑ Preventive care, vaccinations, and parasite control should be provided by a licensed veterinarian appropriate to the animal species at the exhibit. Screenings for some diseases (e.g. tuberculosis in elephants and some ruminants or Q fever for ruminants in birthing exhibits) should be considered.
- ☑ Animals should be housed to reduce potential exposure from wild mammals, such as those that carry rabies (e.g. bats, foxes, and skunks). Mammals should also be current on rabies vaccinations.
- ☑ Some animals can be dangerous, unpredictable, or carry highly infectious diseases, and therefore are not appropriate to include in exhibit settings. These include non-human primates (e.g. monkeys and apes), and carnivores (e.g. lions, tigers, or bears).
- ☑ Reptiles, baby chicks, and ducks are at high risk of shedding gastrointestinal bacteria, and should not be allowed for petting, especially by young children.
- ☑ Additionally, reservoirs of rabies such as bats, raccoons, skunks, foxes, and coyotes, should not be used for exhibits of this nature.
- ☑ If you are interested in including an exotic animal for your exhibit, please contact the Arizona Game & Fish Department and inquire about a permit.
- ☑ Generally, bringing an animal to a public exhibit that is very near to giving birth is not recommended. Animal births that may occur at your exhibit should be monitored to ensure the public has no contact with birthing products and the environment should be cleaned appropriately and thoroughly.
- ☑ Back-flow prevention devices should be installed between outlets in livestock areas and water lines supplying other uses on the grounds.
- ☑ Adequate distance from water supplied by a well must be maintained from possible sources of contamination such as animal holding areas or manure piles.
- ☑ Minimize the use of outdoor hoses, and do not leave hoses on the ground. Mark those accessible to the public as “not for human consumption”.