









Questionnaire on zoo management and husbandry of the White-faced saki



www.survio.com

Algemeen

	Enquête naam	Questionnaire on zoo management and husbandry of the White-faced saki
	Auteur	Fabienne Daalhuisen
	Taal	 Engels
	Enquête URL	https://www.survio.com/survey/d/V2L4E1H9A2M4I0Y2G
	Eerste antwoord	08-05-2019
	Laatste antwoord	19-06-2019
	Duur	43 dagen

Enquête bezoeken

120

Totaal
bezoeken

39

Afgewerkte
antwoorden

0

Onvolledige
antwoorden

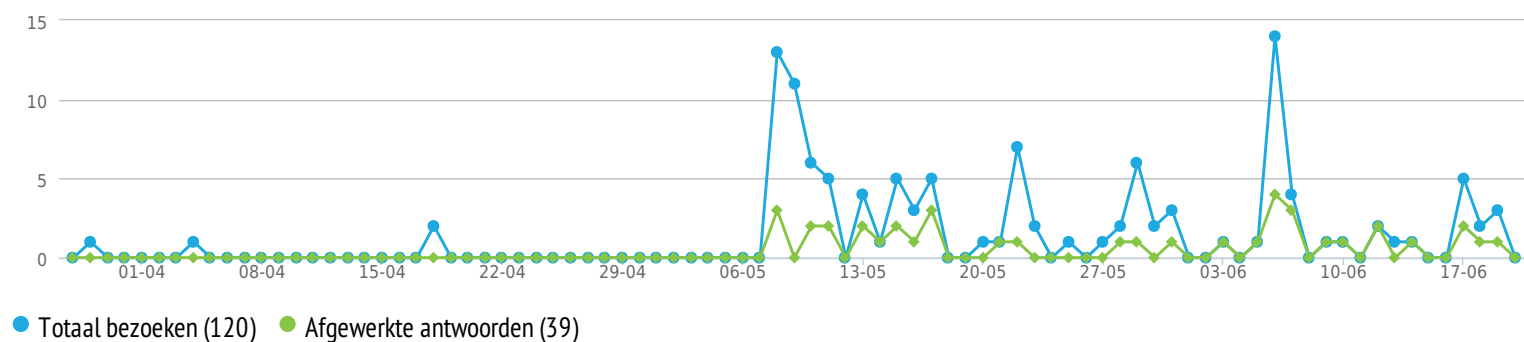
80

Slechts getoond

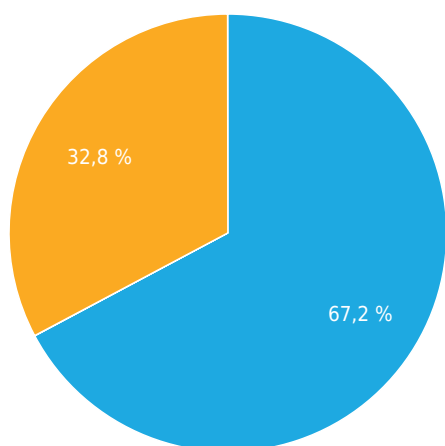
32,5 %

Totale
succespercentage

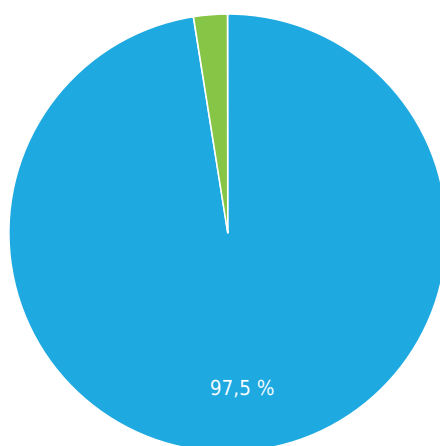
Bezoek Geschiedenis (08-05-2019 – 19-06-2019)



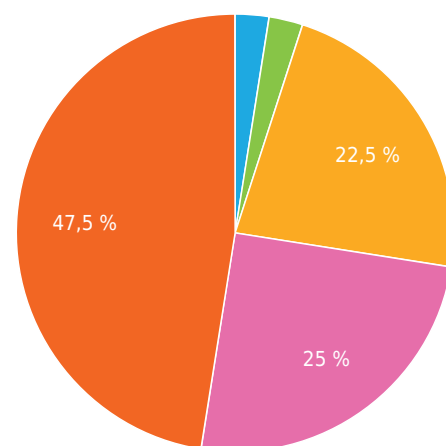
Totaal Bezoeken



Bezoek bronnen



Gemiddelde tijd voor
voltooiing



- Slechts getoond (67,2 %)
- Onvolledig (0 %)
- Voltooid (32,8 %)

- Directe link (97,5 %)
- Onbekende bron (2,5 %)

- 2-5 min. (2,5 %)
- 5-10 min. (2,5 %)
- 10-30 min. (22,5 %)
- 30-60 min. (25 %)
- >60 min. (47,5 %)

Resultaten

1. What is the composition of your group of White-faced sakis? (males/females/juveniles, relation)

Tekst antwoord, Antwoorden 39x, onbeantwoord 0x

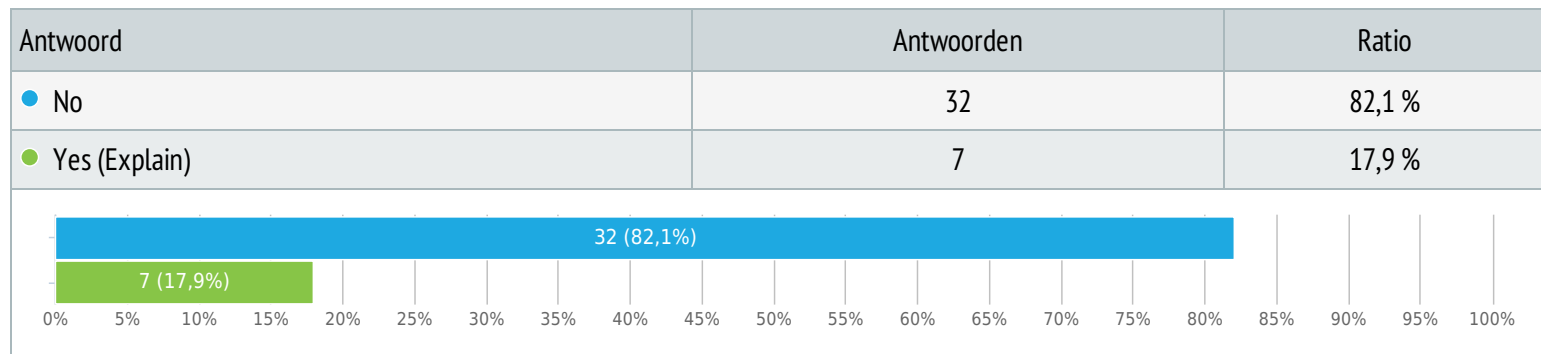
- (3x) 1.1
- 2:0
- (2x) 1.2
- 5.3
- 2.0, father and son
- Dominant male is father of 1.1 younger animals
- two males
- 1.2 adults. Females are mother and daughter. The male is not apparented with the two females. The females are implanted
- (2x) 2 males
- 2.3 breeding pair with offspring, females on contraception and the male offspring is castrated
- 2.0
- 2,1= (1,1 pair and 1,0 young of the female)
- two males (5 years and 8 years)
- male:female
- 1 male and 2 females
- 2 seperated male brothers
- 1 male and 1 female
- 1.2, castrated male + 2 sisters
- one couple (1,1)
- males (father and his son)
- male and female, brothers
- 3.3, breeding pair w/offspring
- We have 7 animals. 1 group 2.1 pair with son second group: 2.1 pair with son. One son is expelled and is surplus.
- one single male and a non breeding pair
- 1 adult male, 1 adult female, 1 month-old baby
- Two males
- 2.2 - breeding pair and off spring
- non-breeding pair
- 1.3-1 x male neutered, 1x adult female and x 2 adult daughters
- 1.3 with a couple and offsprings
- 2 males (brothers)

- 3.4.
- 1.3 White-faced sakis; One mother with her son and two daughters
- two females
- 1 female, 1 male (her son).

Mijn voetnoten: 2.3 breeding pair with offspring, females on contraception and the male offspring is castrated = FURUVIK

2. Have there been any problems with the mentioned group composition?

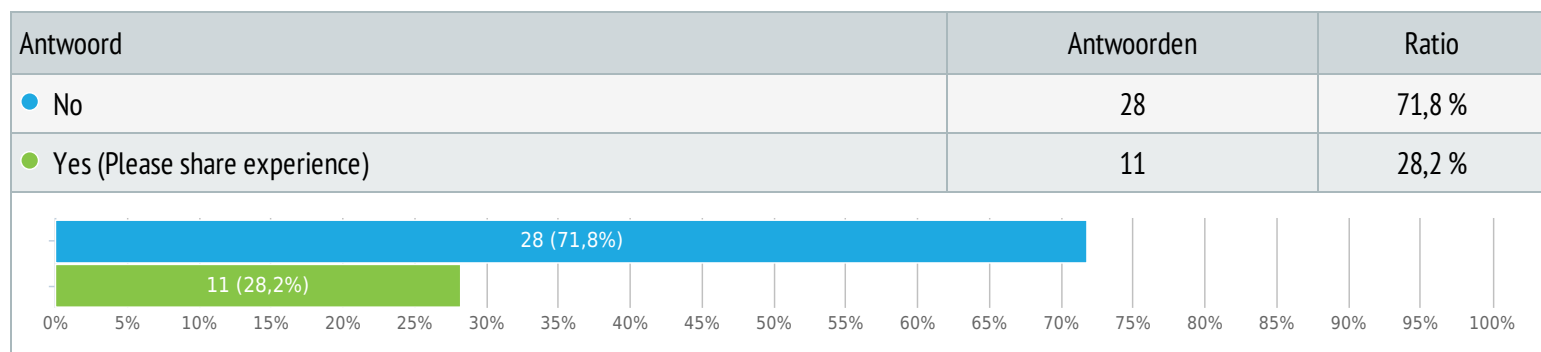
Enkele keuze, Antwoorden 39x, onbeantwoord 0x



- Before we had 2 more male offspring and there was some tensions. Now they are gone and after we castrated the last male offspring it is much calmer.
- Aggression between the males, 3-4 times a year
- an start problem for the insertion
- Arrived at the zoo as a bachelor pair, however displayed aggressive/over dominance behaviour which led to separation.
- Females was together for several years but after the arrival of the male, many aggression from one of the female (dominant) to the other. Now separate
- in the second group the oldest son was expelled and is surplus. No further problems
- Occasionally aggression inside the group. Male (castrated) and one daughter (retardation due to incest) are catalysts of aggression.

3. Do you have experience with the introduction of a new individual within your group?

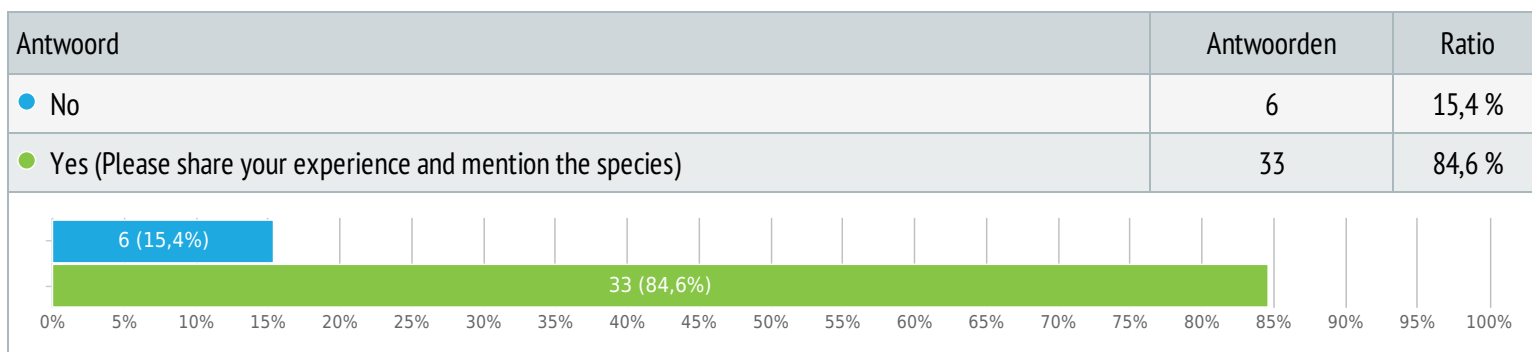
Enkele keuze, Antwoorden 39x, onbeantwoord 0x



- Family group
- yes, we introduced in the past one of our males with 3.0 white lipped tamarins and with 2.1 common marmosets. After that we introduced 1.0 saki
- Direct introduction of a new male with two adult females (mother/daughter) as we don't have a separation enclosure. Everything went very well
- Yes, We have introverted a new male to a female and her youth
- there was one male and the other came after and it goes well
- We introduced a male last year with our male already present, and a new female this year.
- Bad experience with the new female (from the first oestrus).
- One young male to a older male. No problems with introduction.
- Only with forming pairs. Never experienced any problems with putting male and female together.
- The introduction of the new male to the female went smoothly, but issues with other species (see below)
- Introduction of one male to our female

4. Do you have experience with white-faced sakis in a mixed-species exhibit at your facility?

Enkele keuze, Antwoorden 39x, onbeantwoord 0x



- they share their exhibit with a breeding group of Saguinus imperator + a breeding group of Dasyprocta leporina
- Previously squirrel monkeys and white faced marmosets, in each case they were mentally and physically dominated
- Motmot, Goldaguti, Channel-Billed toucan
- Yes our saki group are in a mixed group with 2 golden lion tamarins & 1.1 white faced marmosets
- Mixed with golden lion tamarins.
- Yes, with white liped tamarins, common marmosets, armadillos and iguanas.
- Mixed exhibit with 3.0 Goeldi's monkey, 1.1 lowland paca, 1.1 Sunbittern, 0.1 Black-tailed trogon. No problem except with nutrition
- Yes they are mixed with Emperor Tamarins
- Common marmoset, golden headed lion tamarin, red footed tortoise. All combinations worked fine.
- Cotton top tamarin, Azara agouti and red howlers
- Aotus azarai boliviensis, Callicebus cupreus, Leontopithecus rosalia, Callithrix pygmaea, previously several species
- Both males are with a cotton-top tamarin (Saguinus oedipus) and it goes well.
- Yes, 1 of our male sakis is with 2 male red-handed tamarins, the other male saki is with 2 male golden-headed lion tamarins

- Sakis, Goeldis monkeys, golden-headed lions tamarins
- No problem with 3.0 Alouatta seniculus & 2.0 Dolichotis patagonum
- Saki, Red howler, Cappuchins, Agouti, Paca, Tamandua
- Yes, male and female saki and Callimico goeldii - as a one group
- we have nice experience with giant anteater
- Yes, we have the Saki family together with GHLT, pigmy marmosettes and sloths with no big complications.
- yes, in fact they are in a mixed-species exhibit with: green iguana, scarlet Ibis, chauna torquata and other small birds species
- in the past, together with Agouti, worked fine. Recently together with Titi monkeys, did not work well (especially the titis were stressed)
- Yes rosalia rosalia, rosalia chrysomelas, saguinus imperator sub. Aloutta siniculus Callicebus cupreus, Saguinus bicolor, Callimico goeldii pudu pudu.
- no problem with pygmy marmosets, with L. rosalia, Sakis had to learn to have some contacts at the beginning of the introduction with rosalia.
- They share the enclosure with a pair of titis, a pair of pied tamarins and a sloth. There were problems at first with the male pied
- Mixed exhibit with Choloepus didactylus, Saguinus midas and Iguana iguana.
- Mixed with GHLT - really good cohabitation -
- yes, with leontopithecus chrysomelas (3 females and now 2 because one has been transferred.) and a couple of Psittacara acuticaudatus.
- sakis are very shy and despite their larger size they are dominated but there is no aggression between the 2 species
- The sakis share the exhibit (ca 48m²) with 0.1. Hoffmann's sloth. In past they have shared the exhibit with pygmy marmosets and golden lion tamarins.
- Dasyprocta leporina lived with them in one exhibit. This seemed no problem.
- Sloth, Agouti, Howler Monkey
- they live with 2 golden lion tamarin and 2 common marmoset.
- Mixed first with goeldis, paca and paresseux then with Saguinus oedipus

5. What (approximately if no data available) are the measurements of the indoor accommodation?

Tekst antwoord, Antwoorden 39x, onbeantwoord 0x

- 4x6x3 high
- 2.5mx3.5mx3m high
- 40m², 4m high
- Indoor enclosure is 3 separate rooms roughly 3mx4mx5m (LxWxH) which are all accessible through sliders 2 in each room & 2 rooms have sliders to outdoors
- 7.20m x 3.00m x 2.50m high
- 4m square
- 3,6 m x 2,90 m
- The aviary is in a greenhouse. Approximately Width 10 m x Depth 6 m x Height 6 m
- 2m wide 3.5 tall 2.5 deep
- 6 x 9 meters
- 15x4x3 meters

- 2000m²
- 4x3 m
- 15 M²
- 8m square
- H10ft W10ft D8ft
- 20 m²
- 14 m²
- 40 m², 4,5 m height
- 6 meters / 3 meters
- 20,5-20,5 -11m²
- 600 m², with a large pool for manatees and fishes. Two islands that the animals can use. it's a high room, aprox 10 meters. a lot of rope and plants for climbing.
- it's a small wood house of approx 1 m x 0,8 m x 0,8 m high
- 16.9 m² + 12.6m² + 24.2m², hight 2.7meters
- approx 4 - 8 m²
- 6m²; 4m hight
- 90m² greenhouse + 10m² night accommodation
- 15ft square
- Two areas each are 3.2m long and 3.2m wide and approximately 2.5m high.
- 8 m²
- 11m² with 2.8 height
- 6x4 metres
- 1.2m*6m*2.8m
- Thanks to the tropical climate of Guadeloupe they are free access in outdoor enclosures all year long
- Exhibit ca. 48m², indoor back area ca. 16m².
- (Right now behind the scene) The old exhibit was destroyed during a storm. the Indoor Facility was 13m².
- 25,6m²
- 6m²
- 3m*3m

6. How many separate compartments does the indoor accommodation provide? Please mention the size of each compartment.

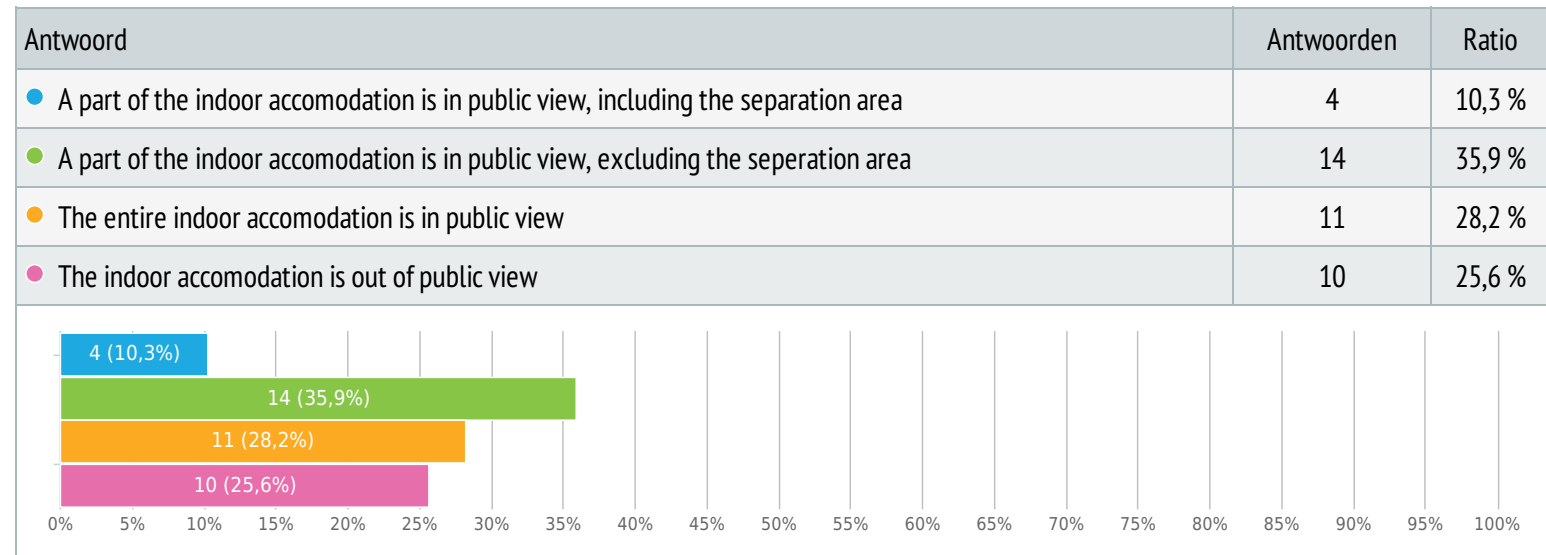
Tekst antwoord, Antwoorden 39x, onbeantwoord 0x

- 3, 4x3 + 3x1 + 1x4
- 1 but can easily be adjuted
- 1 behind the scenes management stall of 10m²
- As mentioned before 3 rooms which can be separated from each other or joined by sliders for access to all 3
- 3 : 3.70x2.80 ; 3.50x2.80 ; third not always open : 2.70x1.15

- house is split into two with a small keeper area
- 2: 1,75m x 2,90 // 1,85m x 2,90m
- (3x) 1
- 2 catch up is a 1m sq
- 2: 6 x 9 meters and 2 x 1,5 meters
- 1, 1.5x5 meters
- two different compartments (one for both sakis, one for the tamarin) during the night they are separated : each compartment is 2x2 m
- 2
- 3 (about 2m square each)
- 2 seperate compartments, both H10ft W5ft D8ft
- 2 indoor accomodations (3.5 m², 10 m²)
- 2 (7 m² for 1.1 & 7 m² for 0.1)
- 2 (2 x 20 m²)
- no compartment
- we have 3 indoor areas 20,5-20,5-11m²
- it's one big room.
- just one
- 3 big compartments: 10.4/11.3/20.4m², 1 mid sized: 4.4m² and 7 small >1.5m²
- always 2 compartements or more.
- none
- 2 (see above)
- one
- Please see above answer
- 2 of 4m² each.
- 2 compartiments (one of 3m² and one of 8m²)
- x2 cages. Cage 1 is 4x2.5m approx. Cage 2 is 2x1.5m approx.
- 2: (1.2m*2.8m*2.8m) and (1.2*2.8*2.8)
- the night lodge is divided into two rooms of 2m by 2m and 2.5m high
- Exhibit one compartment = 48m², back area two cages (4+4 m²) connected with tunnel, training area 8m².
- Had none.
- 1 = 25,6m²
- 3 (1,5 m²/1,5 m²/3 m²)

7. Is the indoor accommodation in public view?

Enkele keuze, Antwoorden 39x, onbeantwoord 0x



8. In what ways is indoor enrichment provided? (climbing facilities, foraging enrichment, etc.) Please also mention what materials are used.

Tekst antwoord, Antwoorden 39x, onbeantwoord 0x

- platform (false rock) trees and natural liana on public view, PVC platforms, climbing structures, ropes and nets off exhibit
- climbing structues, natural perching, flat resting shelvee and overhead heat, roosting boxes off show, food scatter/insects
- Enrichment feeding devices weekly, natural forest-style planting and tree stumps and trunks fir climbing and sleeping
- A few hanging matts hessian, and from fire hose, ropes, hanging baskets for foraging in for nuts or insects
- climbing ropes, truncks, boxes for nest, all in wood or bamboo, coconut, hanging dishes, sometimes hanging ball full with seeds
- Shelving, puzzle feeders (mesh and wooden),
- branches, wooden houses, ropes,hanging sturcutes, feeding and foragin enrichment, natural vegetation
- Lot of horizontal and vertical natural branches and lianas, some wood platforms, mulch and sand on the floor, a pond
- Rope, Branches Hanging feeders whole nuts
- Climbing facilities, different food enrichment (like to dig for seeds/nuts in different materials) in plenty of different containers like balls and boxes, sensory enrichment (like mirrors and soap bubbles), toys, browse (prefers willow), training with positive reinforcement
- climbing ropes, enrichment
- 8. In what ways is indoor enrichment provided? (climbing facilities, foraging enrichment, etc.) Please also mention what materials are used.
- iron bar and natural branches are used for the climbing. We put sawdust on the floor. We give them food in different places in the indoor accomodation, and sometimes we give a little box with 2 holes where the food is hidden (tenebrio molitor/croquettes...)
- Climbing facilities
- climbing facilities, wood
- Branches, rope, hammocks (hessian), hanging baskets, forage boxes (wooden), hanging feeders, sensory enrichment (hanging herbs).
- climbing facilities (rope, bambou ladder, wooden perches)

- Rope / Wood climbing structures / platform / puzzle feeder
- natural branches, trunks, artificial ropes
- natural plants, branches, wooden shelves, houses, a tunnel made of mesh on the outside of the building, stone elements - rocks
- nature wood, ropes for climbing facilities
- the biggest enrichment is that there're other animals. there're a lot climbing facilities of natural materials.
- they spend most of the time outside, as the weather in our zoo, in south of Spain is very nice. They can chose to be inside with a heat point or outside
- Artificial trees (epoxy resin finish), real trees and branches (variuos species), ropes (hemp and PP with hemp feel), live pottet plants (exchanged regularly), various enrichment for foraging (i.e. puzzelfeeders, hanging fruit skewers, fruit cages etc.)
- climbing facilities are not enrichment but basic needs!! selfmate insect dispensors, hanging baskets, We use preferably wood Saki's are not realy interested in manipulation items without a foodreward.
- climbing facility, wood nests that we can close if necessary, plants (ficus, bamboos) Hammocksmeshed bowls wish woodstraw, bamboo support for gum, pierced bamboo with insects, pierces trunk with morios, ropes
- climbing facilities, food enrichment (plastic, firehose, rope, wood)
- Climbing perches
- Wood bark substrate on floor, natural logs and branching, wooden nest boxes, a variety of feeding methods and devices are used - these change daily and additional enrichment devices added
- We use several types of enrichment items indoors, mainly structural ones (wood, trees, nests, etc.), feeding puzzles (hose, PVC, bamboo, etc.)
- biofloor (that allowed development of insects) - Climbing structure in wood, basket with bedding material, rope....
- wooden poles suspended by rope and chain/wooden and metal feeding platforms/ firehose hammock/ wooden nestboxes x4pine bark floor
- climbing facilities and enrichment (ex: pineapple head with insects, fruits, vegetables)
- natural branch, platform, nest and substrate on the ground (wood chips, hay)
- All food is provided using enrichment devices, climbing structures are branches and logs (both vertical and horizontal), in back areas ropes, hammocks, hanging beds. In training area branches and training crates.
- Climbing Facilities, Food enrichment (different Balls), foraging enrichment
- various things to climb, play with and search for food. Wood, ropes, Food-skewer (metal),...
- the 3 night cages have only small boxes for animals.
- Climbing facilities with woods branches, foraging enrichment

9. Wat is the indoor temperature and humidity by day?

Tekst antwoord, Antwoorden 39x, onbeantwoord 0x

- 23
- humidy always high (moorland environment) +75%, temperature varies with season and position of thermometer but maintained at not less than 15C
- 27C,
- Humidity is around 30% temperature 18-20 degrees
- temperature : 18°C / Humidity not monitored
- 25 degrees Celsius
- The same as our weather.
- Never less than 20°C and 90% humidity as it is a tropical greenhouse

- Humidity is not very high. Temp is between 18 /26 degrees
- Rainforest climate
- 20-25
- 24-30 Celsius degrees, 70-85%
- between 15 and 18 degrees, most of the time 16 degrees.
- 20 to 22 °C - 45 to 55 % humidity
- 18degrees
- Normally around 25 degrees, humidity around 40%
- 18 ° C
- Temp : 20°C / Humidity : 60 %
- 22-25° C , humidity ?
- 22-24 degrees Celsius, 70-75 percent humidity
- 23C
- the temperature is about 21 oC. humidity 90%
- 25 ° C
- 20°C, 60%, with occasional increase of humidity by mist
- between 18 and 21 degrees. Humidity between 60 and 75%
- 60% of humidity, T° 18-25°C
- ~25 C, ~70% humidity
- 12-15 c
- 20-25C We do not measure humidity daily
- About 24 degrees Celsius and 60% humidity
- Temperature between 20 and 26°C - Humidity : try to have 60% in indoor accomodation
- temp is 20degrees/humidity is not currently measured
- NA
- the constants are the same as the outdoor enclosure: on average 28 ° and more than 50% humidity
- Temperature 23-27 C, humidity 60-100.
- not lower then 20°C -28°C
- unknown
- 20° Celsius. (humidity not measured)
- Between 20 and 24°C. Humidity not measured

10. What is the indoor temperature and humidity by night?

Tekst antwoord, Antwoorden 39x, onbeantwoord 0x

- 23
- As above but can drop lower outside the overhead heat spots which are selected for sleeping
- 20C
- Humidity 30% temperature 17-18 degrees

- same
- Same as day 25 degrees celsius
- The same as our weather.
- Never less than 20°C and 90% humidity as it is a tropical greenhouse
- Low for humidity and temp drops to around 18/20 degrees
- Rainforest climate
- 20
- 24 Celsius degrees, 80%
- The same as above
- 18 to 20 °C - 45 to 55 % humidity
- 18
- Unknown but should not drop below 18 degrees
- 18 ° C
- Temp : 20°C / Humidity : 60 %
- 22-25 °C , humidity ?
- about 20 degrees Celsius, the same humidity
- 19C
- the same as days
- 25° C
- same as above
- Not different from question 9
- 60% of humidity, 15-20°C
- ~22 C, ~60% humidity
- as above,
- 20-25C We do not measure humidity daily
- 20-22 degrees Celsius
- Temperature between 20 and 26°C - Humidity : try to have 60% in indoor accommodation
- as above
- NA
- the constants are the same as the outdoor enclosure: on average 25 ° and more than 50% humidity
- Temperature 23-27 C, humidity 60-70.
- not lower than 20°C
- unknown
- 17° Celsius (humidity not measured)
- Between 20 and 24°C, humidity not measured

11. How is the indoor temperature and humidity regulated?

Tekst antwoord, Antwoorden 39x, onbeantwoord 0x

- thermostatic
- Thermostat and humidity is natural
- Ventilation through glass windows
- Remains fairly constant as it's part of the bird house but spraying the floor or bark can raise humidity if needed
- thermostat
- Electronic heating system on a thermostat
- Not regulated. We live in Fuerteventura! It is always summer!
- Opening of the roof pannels, destratifier, spraying of water
- Boiler/ radiator
- By a heated pool, warming in the floor, ventilation system
- (2x) heater
- central heating, wee have at big waterfall, and open windows and water the plants
- (2x) electric heater
- 18 constant degrees
- Thermostat and thermometer
- Electric heating for temperature / Air humidifier for humidity
- heating system; moisten wood chips
- automatic temperature controller
- 22C
- Decentral heating-system in pipes around the tropical house. Humidity is given by water-jet system in the roof with osmosis water.
- the temperature is regulated with a thermostat
- Heating/ventilation system
- central heating system Humidity bij wetting the floor or substrate.
- Air heater, and heated lamp in enclosure if needed/atomizer in the greenhouse and watered if necessary
- Central heating system
- temp controlled by thermostat
- Heating system is on a thermostat, plastic flaps on access slides to reduce heat loss when open, bark substrate is lightly sprayed daily
- Temperature regulated during autumn and winter with a electric heating system.
- Temperature : thermostat - Humidity : humidification by wattering the biofloor
- by turning on and off the overhead heater and wall heaters and using the extractor fan and by hosing the floor substrate
- NA
- no regulation. Natural climate
- Both by sensors and manual spraying.
- Thertmostat
- genereal heating system
- Heater.
- heater and lampe chauffante (1)/ humiidty not regulated

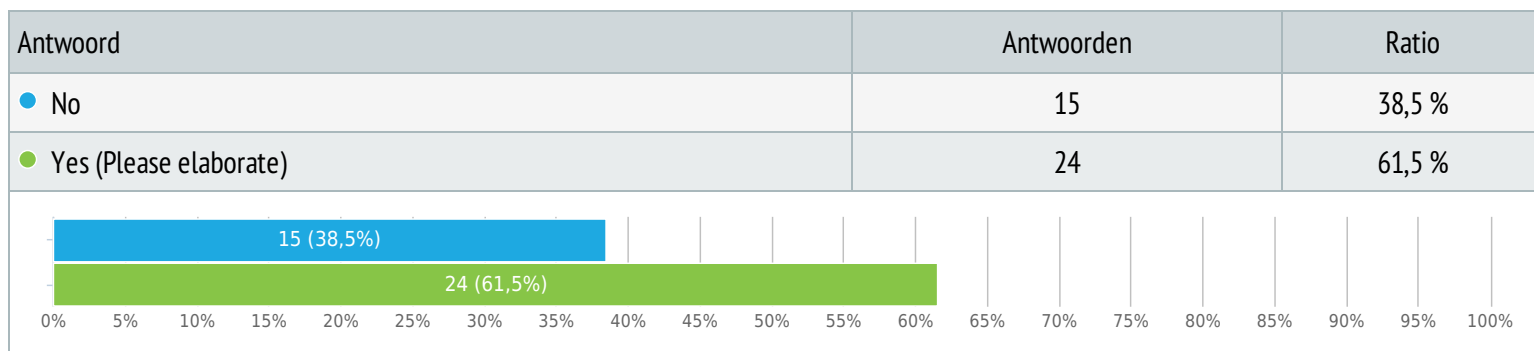
12. What type of furnace is used to regulate the temperature?

Tekst antwoord, Antwoorden 39x, onbeantwoord 0x

- (3x) electric
- Infra red overhead and tubular convection
- None
- Gas boiler heating system
- (3x) electric heater
- thermostat
- Not regulated.
- Electric but not used as the greenhouse never goes under 20°C
- Boiler
- air source heat pump
- central heater
- central heating (radiator)
- gaz heater
- warm air
- Fitted radiated heaters, with the addition of a convection heater if needed
- Thermostat
- hot water heating
- termostate
- decentral from the city heating system.
- a heat lamp
- Monobloc ventilation with prehumidifier for the air (with temperature recuperation), floor heating and regular radiators. Heat by distance heating
- central heating system on gas
- probe and thermometer for T and barks and plants for humidity, hygrometer
- Methane
- Heat bulb, tubular heater
- Flat electric heaters at roof level
- Electric heating system
- radiant heating
- a heater that blows out hot air with three settings of cool, warm and warmer and x2 tube heaters on the walls
- NA
- none
- Sensors.
- underfloor heating
- gas
- Gas and electric heaters.

13. Has the facility set minimal/maximal temperatures or other climatic circumstances in order for the White-faced sakis to go outside?

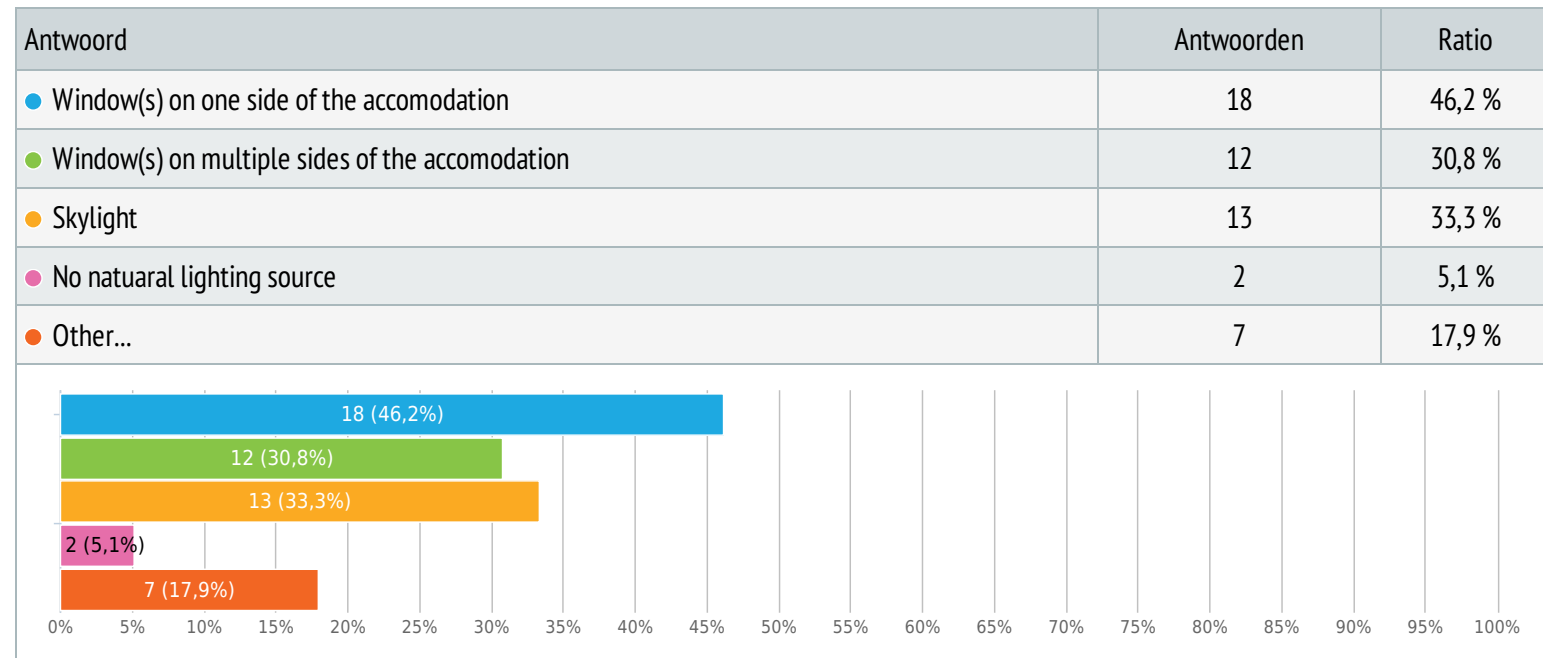
Enkele keuze, Antwoorden 39x, onbeantwoord 0x



- if freezing remains during the day the animals are shut inside (+/- one week a year)
- Not really but snow and hard frosts they are denied access for any lengthy period of time
- Yes they always have access to an half indoor/outdoor enclosure if they want sun/rain/cooler temperature than indoors but it's also off show
- Not access outside only when the water around the island is frozen (less than 2 days/year)
- Yes, they cannot go out in high winds, or stormy weather. minimum temperature of 5 degrees Celsius.
- We just builded an outdoor enclosure for them that they will start to use today. We have very cold winters with a lot of snow which limits the season
- 12 degrees
- Yes
- It's the keeper that decides to open the trapdoor if he wants the sakis to go outside or not. If it's too cold, the trapdoor stay closed.
- more than 10 °C. They always have access to the indoor.
- Try to lock them indoors overnight if temperature drops below 5 degrees due to callitrichid species in enclosure
- We only let out sakis when outside temperatures are positive (above 4 °C)
- No outside under 10°C if it's rainy / No outside under 5°C
- generally not, but inside access must be granted if temps are below 10° and closed during cold season during the night
- however when the temperature drops under 10 degrees or it is heavily raining they can go inside if they want.
- can't go outside if T<8°C
- They are kept in if below 10C and are locked indoors every night (more for security) We will keep them in during torrential rain, high winds etc
- Everyday animals goes outside and during colder days or rainy ones we open indoors access.
- Yes - Same as GHLT (>5°C only if weather is sunny or >10°C if bad weather (rain, wind)
- Minimum 10 C, and they have heater in outside enclosure.
- yes.
- In winter the Sakis stay inside when it's too cold. In summer they always have to possibility to go outside.
- the outdoor exhibit is separated in two parts: one heated, one none.
- They can't have access outside if the temperature is below 15°C.

14. In what way does the indoor accommodation give access to a natural lighting source (skylights, windows, etc)?

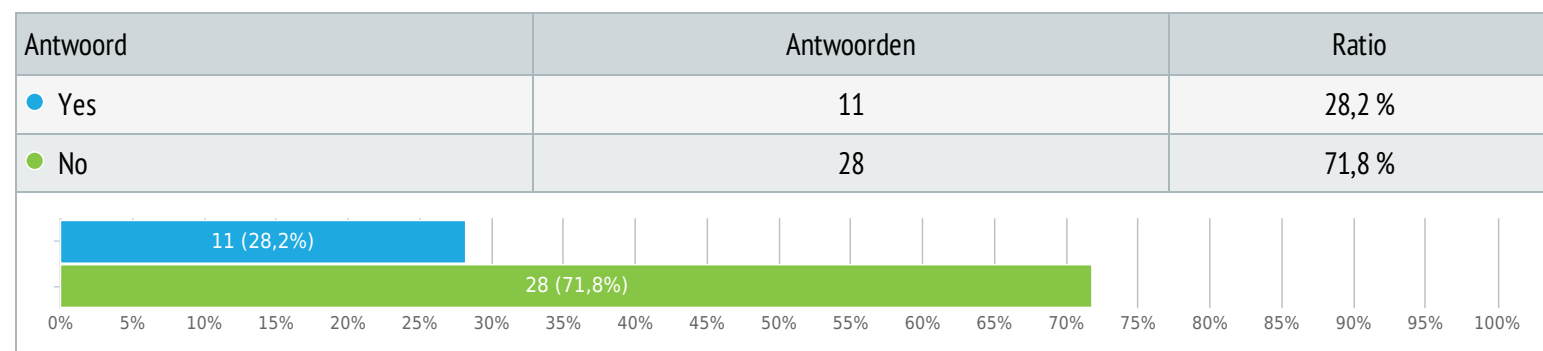
Meerkeuze, Antwoorden 39x, onbeantwoord 0x



- Access to a half indoor outdoor enclosure with a mesh roof for natural light
- fence
- Through the roof (greenhouse roof) and windows
- They are outside most of the time, just during night in the winter they are inside
- in warm season, skylight can be opened entirely
- roof that let the light enter in the greenhouse
- UV lighting

15. 17. Is UV lighting provided in the indoor accommodation?

Enkele keuze, Antwoorden 39x, onbeantwoord 0x



16. What intensity of UV light is used? (If answer to previous question was "No", skip to question 18)

Tekst antwoord, Antwoorden 39x, onbeantwoord 0x

- (25x) null
- 80 watt UV bulb
- natural UV
- Bulb 160 W
- 2
- NO
- /
- we use Osram Ultra-Vitalux 300 W
- bulb UV
- No
- we are working on that we are going to make the T5 tubes.
- 6% (3 tubes)
- Ca. 3
- 300W 2x15min per day
- natural UV-radiation

17. What (approximately) is the distance between the animals and the UV light tubes?

Tekst antwoord, Antwoorden 39x, onbeantwoord 0x

- (22x) null
- 1 m
- 30-60cm depending where they sit
- no UV light
- 10 cm
- 10-20 cm
- NO
- 6 inch, UV strip light is protected by a metal grid
- (2x) /
- 40 cm
- 60 cm
- No
- animals can choose, from 20 cm to meters

- 30 cm when there are on structure
- 140-180 cm
- 1m
- no light tubes used.

18. In what way is the indoor accommodation connected to the outdoor exhibit?

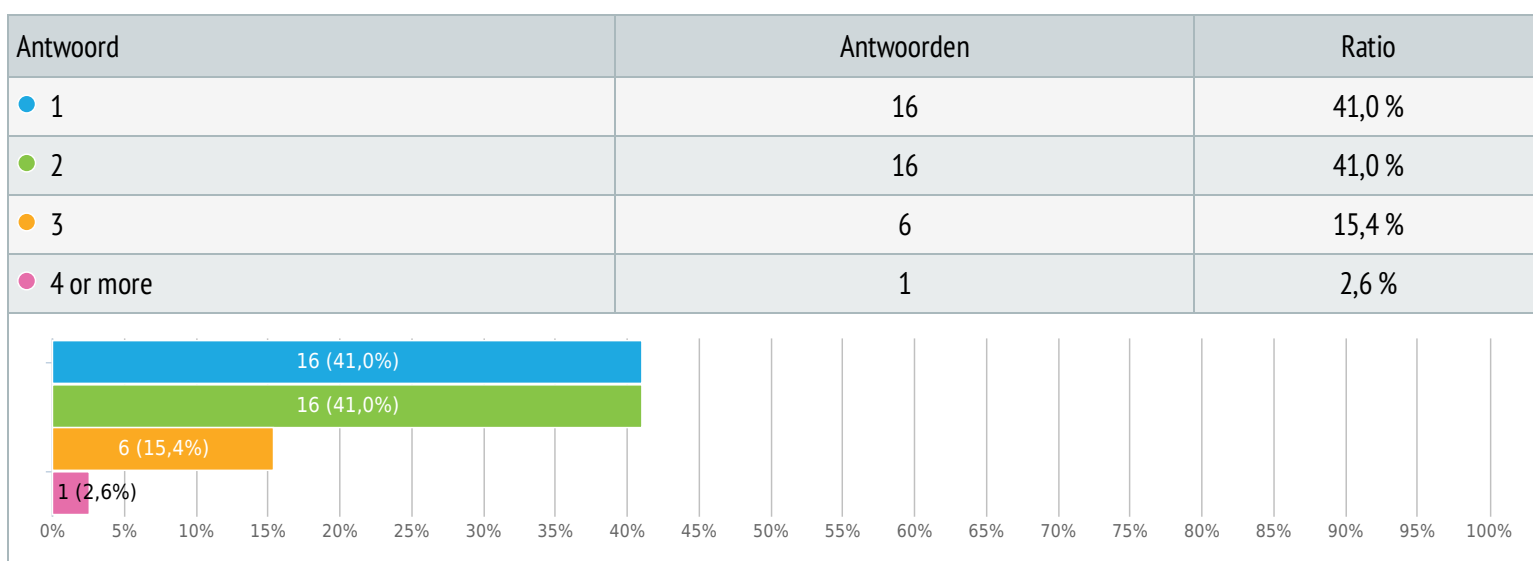
Tekst antwoord, Antwoorden 39x, onbeantwoord 0x

- sliding doors
- Overhead running tunnel
- None
- Sliders to outdoor enclosure
- bridge
- slides
- Connected by doors in the top, each indoor accommodation has its own door, and they are connected themselves.
- There is no outdoor exhibit as the indoor accomodation is the exhibit in the greenhouse
- Tunnel
- By a passageway
- (2x) tunnel
- they don't have an outdoor facility
- it's connected by a trapdoor for the animals and a door for the keepers
- trap
- small doors
- Shutter system
- Several hatches connected with perches
- Wooden bridge
- connection consisting of wire mesh
- no outer cage, but there is a mesh tunnel and there saki enjoy the sunlight
- corridor
- they are not outdoor. there one door for the public to go into the tropical house and another for the staff
- with a small door
- vertical tunnals (outdoor enclosures are on the roof)
- 30 * 30 cm doors with anti draught flaps
- wire-mesh tunnel
- A tunnel (but there's no real outdoor, they go into the greenhouse)
- Via overhead tunnel
- Mesh tunnel system
- Through several slide doors.
- by poles

- trapdoor
- horizontal sliding hatch
- Two tunnels.
- Door
- sliding door
- by traps.
- 1 Trapdoor

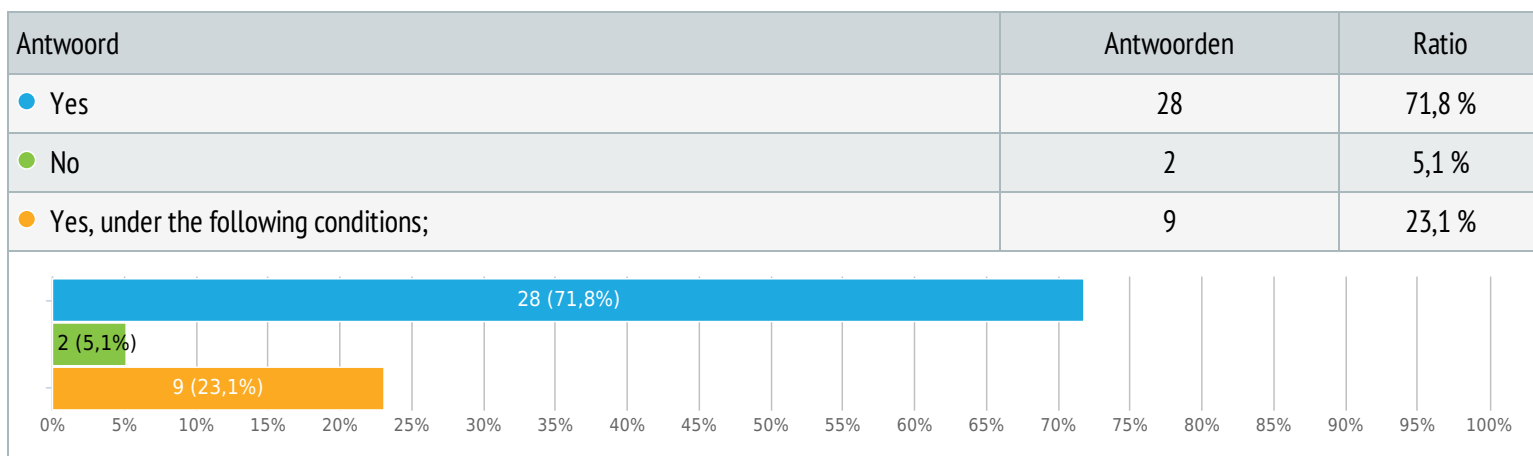
19. How many connections to the outside does the indoor accommodation have?

Enkele keuze, Antwoorden 39x, onbeantwoord 0x



20. Do the animals have access to the indoor accommodation during the day? If certain conditions apply for this please elaborate.

Enkele keuze, Antwoorden 39x, onbeantwoord 0x



- Rain or cold weather

- Yes permanently as there is only an indoor exhibit
- we always keep the trapdoor open in order for them to go inside if it becomes colder or if it rains.
- During spring and autumn
- when temperature is too cold.
- During rainy days or cold days
- yes in case of extreme cold (especially for leontopithecus who is with them)
- yes during the summer, winter always inside when under 10°C
- Only for Golden tamarin.

21. What type of indoor flooring/substrate do you use, would you recommend that?

Tekst antwoord, Antwoorden 39x, onbeantwoord 0x

- concrete
- wood shavings and miscanthus
- Mulch, soil
- Bark substrate in the summer, sawdust or vlas in the winter easier for cleaning
- tiles with sawdust. Easy to clean but not usable by the animals to forage. Yes we would recommend.
- (2x) Shavings
- hey
- Mulch in the exhibit. For an only indoor accomodation, I would used resine or concrete to better clean/desinfect
- Shavings . Prefer bark
- wood chips/bio floor
- wood bark
- concrete and forest floor
- sawdust; it absorbs well humidity, so yes. The only fault is the dust.
- no substrate
- shavings
- None, flooring is left damp after cleaning to encourage humidity. Enclosure doesnt allow for deep litter
- wood chips and I can recommend
- wood chips. yes, I can recommend this.
- soil and pine bark. Is my recommendation
- phloem
- natural soil for the plants, concrete on the gusets area and the waterpool
- wood
- concrete with epoxy finish, animals do not go to the ground. easier to control virmin (cockroach and mice) without biofloor
- concrete. in winter shavings Our Saki's are almost never go to the ground
- barks
- Wood chips. Yes
- Wood shavings

- Wood bark - would recommend
- No use. We prefer to have empty floors to keep it cleaner and easy to disinfect everyday.
- biofloor (bark of pine)
- Pine Bark
- floor tile + sawdust
- wood chips
- Mixture of peat, bark, dried leaves (preferably oak). Yes we would recommend this.
- hemp bred
- kind of bark mulch, yes.
- any.
- Wood chips

22. Other notes and/or recommendations on indoor accommodation:

Tekst antwoord, Antwoorden 39x, onbeantwoord 0x

- (20x) null
- High level hide box incorporated at maximum convectional heat rise
- Lots of nest boxes different sizes very important
- WOULD be better to have 2 accesses from inside to outside, and at least 2 accesses from one indoor compartment to the other.
- There is a training cage to weight and separate the animals.
- nothing special : it's easy to clean. The wooden structures are changed regularly
- few platforms
- (2x) /
- see above
- natural plants
- -
- we have some cages for the different monkeys in case there're conflicts or introduction to the climate/animals.
- as much meshwire as possible, several connection between enclosures, heated consoles for sitting, a lot and complex climbin structures
- furnishing must meet their locomotion pattern
- plastic thong curtain at the entrance of the tunnel between indoor and outdoor enclosure to not loose heat
- Walls are lined in white plastic for ease of cleaning
- multiple nestboxes are important so each animal can have its own space if required
- Curvy tree trunks on the floor to encourage foraging on the ground also.
- Indoor is just for night, only to separate the 3 species, especially for food.

23. What (approximately if no data available) are the measurements of the outdoor exhibit?

Tekst antwoord, Antwoorden 39x, onbeantwoord 0x

- 6x10x4.5 high
- 10mx12mx5m(high)
- None/ NA
- Open outdoor exhibit with trees, length 15m x width 8m
- Island about 10m x 4m
- 10 - 15m square
- 4707m²
- No outdoor exhibit. See indoor for the comments
- 5m width 7m deep 10 metres high
- 5x5 m
- 40x15 meter
- they only have indoor facility
- 100 m²
- 45 m²
- 47m square
- H 20ft W 18t L 24t
- 80 m² or 400m³
- 600 m²
- 1100 m²
- no outdoor exhibit
- 22m²
- 97 m²
- Aviary, 31.7 m², 5.6 meters high
- free ranging area's approx 8.000 m² and 1000 m² in winter one group has access to an outside enclosure of approx 100 m²
- 10 m²,
- See above
- 30ft square
- 575 square metres
- Volume of 60 m³
- 75m²
- 20x7metres
- 5m*12m*3m
- 150m²
- Ca. 22 m².
- 90m²
- 53,7m²
- 35m² heated part; 103m² not heated part.
- 6m *5m

24. What (approximately) is the useable vertical height of the outdoor accommodation?

Tekst antwoord, Antwoorden 39x, onbeantwoord 0x

- 4.5
- (2x) 5m
- NA
- 15m to tops of the trees
- about 8 to 10m
- maybe 20ft (two large willows and a fir tree)
- 5.50m
- No outdoor exhibit. See indoor for the comments
- All of it
- 4 m
- 10 meter
- they only have indoor facility
- 4m
- (2x) 5 m
- 6
- 18ft
- 5-6 m
- 4 - 7 m
- over 3 meters
- (2x) 3
- 10 m
- 5.6 meters
- no limit so approx 30 meter as being the highest trees the winter enclosure is open top
- 4m high
- 30 ft
- Approximately 6 metres (estimated)
- 4 meters
- between 2 and 4m
- 10metres plus
- (2x) 6m
- Ca. 3,5 m.
- 3m
- unknown

● 3.50m

25. Is the outdoor accomodation roofed or open top? If roofed, please mention what roofing material is used.

Tekst antwoord, Antwoorden 39x, onbeantwoord 0x

- roffed, wire mesh
- partially roofed and designed to create a raised conservatory that traps heat and stops wind
- NA
- Open
- (5x) open top
- roofed with fence
- Roofed with mesh
- Mesh and timber
- Netted roof
- they only have indoor facility
- there is a iron net
- yes
- net
- Roofed, wooden frame with metal mesh
- Net roof
- (2x) Open top
- no outdoor exhibit
- open top with grate
- ia an aviary like enclosure, all closed with a net
- meshwire stainless steel, 3x3 cm
- open
- wire-mesh roof
- Roofed. Mesh wire
- Roofed with plastic coated chain link
- Roofed with metal mesh.
- roofed with metallic mesh
- it is an outdoor island
- just a part sheltered by roof of the building
- roofed/ stainless steel net 2.5cm
- Roofed, mesh and roof.
- roofed with neting
- roofed with metal grid

- Roofed top: wooden roof with screened windows.

26. What type of fencing or barrier is used to set the perimeter of the outdoor enclosure?

Tekst antwoord, Antwoorden 39x, onbeantwoord 0x

- wire mesh (public side) wooden wall on all 3 other sides
- chainlink, wood and glass
- NA
- Wooden tall fence on one side, building at the back (back of the bird house) aviary to the left (mesh) glass fronted windows to the front where public view into the enclosure from
- water about 3m width
- small wooden fence, island set in the centre of a large lake
- glass
- Mesh
- Mesh and timber
- Net
- walls, 2 meters high
- they only have indoor facility
- a net / There is a wooden gate ahead of the aviary to avoid the visitors to touch the animals
- Wall/ Window/Fence 2,5 cm x 2,5m
- iron fence
- wooden
- net
- Water moat
- fence consisting of wire mesh secured with electric wire
- no outdoor exhibit
- metal
- A nylon net
- meshwire
- monkey proof fence and moats
- mesh and glasses
- Mesh wire
- One solid side containing public viewing windows. The rest chain link
- Zoomesh with electric wires at the very top
- Glass and metal mesh.
- metallic mesh, windows,
- water

- windows (public) and fence (sides)
- stainless steel net 2.5cm
- Mesh and glass.
- Fence
- metal grid
- walls and glazing
- Grilling for the top and windows for the perimeter

27. If netting is used as fencing, what is the meshsize of the fence?

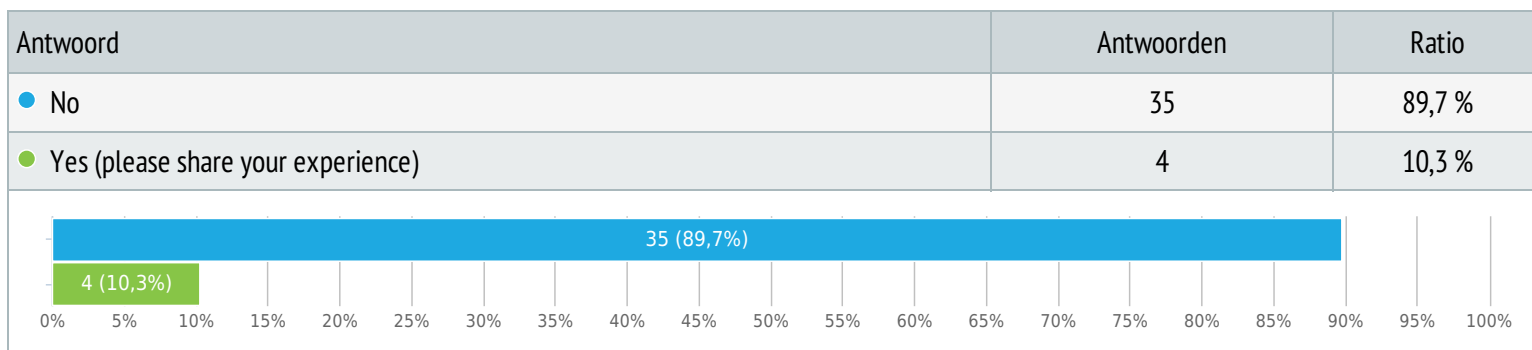
Tekst antwoord, Antwoorden 39x, onbeantwoord 0x

- (2x) 3x3 cm
- 50mm chainlink
- (2x) NA
- Open top no netting
- -
- (2x) n/a
- no net used
- No outdoor exhibit. See indoor for the comments
- 1 inch perimeter fence 1/2 enclosure
- 2,5 x 5 cm
- x
- (4x) no
- about 5 mm
- Fence 2,5 cm x 2,5m
- 4x6cm hexagonal
- 8mm
- 3.5 cm
- /
- 3 x 4 cm
- no outdoor exhibit
- 2cm meshsize of the fence and windows
- 2.5 cm
- no netting
- (2x) 2.5cm
- 4cm
- Unsure - 2mm??
- 1,5 cm
- 1*1cm

- 2,5 x 2,5 cm,
- 2 x2cm
- none used

28. Does the facility have any current or past experience with white-faced sakis in a free-range exhibit?

Enkele keuze, Antwoorden 39x, onbeantwoord 0x



- Not at gaia but at Apenheul they do have free ranging sakis to a degree and it works well
- They where once in an enclosed walk through exhibit
- Yes, good experiences with the growing, but not so good when they are teenagers
- Perfect animals for free ranging.

29. In what way is shelter provided in the outdoor exhibit?

Tekst antwoord, Antwoorden 39x, onbeantwoord 0x

- none if so they would be tempted to stay outside overnight
- raised glass conservatory
- NA
- Two houses/ big nest type boxes with open fronts for viewing for public on stilts outside also provide areas to feed in
- trees/ bamboos
- Access indoors at all times
- wooden houses with hey inside.
- No outdoor exhibit. See indoor for the comments
- Solid roofing at the back of enclosure
- They are always allowed to go inside if they want to
- none
- large trees
- no one
- with climber plant + boxes
- the indoor is always opened

- High plants
- No shelter
- Natural trees
- living trees, caves. If it is very hot, they can go to the inside exhibit
- natural plants and buildings
- cavity / roof / bushes
- the indoor exhibit is inside the outdoor exhibit
- roof partially covered, mainly for shade, climbing plants on meshwire
- wooden shelters some with heating. (Our Saki's hardly use the heated ones)
- wood shelters
- No shelter (it's a greenhouse)
- large outdoor loft area, covering 1 corner
- Live trees and shrubs
- Several artificial rocks and artificial trees allow animals to rest and shelter.
- vegetation, small part of the roof is covered.
- nestboxes
- roof
- natural shelter type trunk and nest
- Roof and shelves.
- Wooden Umbrellas
- bushes, rain-opaque parts of the metal grid
- by the roof.
- no

30. In what way is environmental enrichment provided in the outdoor exhibit?

Tekst antwoord, Antwoorden 39x, onbeantwoord 0x

- plenty of natural vegetation, nets, platforms, horizontal and vertical perches
- scattered feeds and branches but a very natural exhibit full of undergrowth
- NA
- Hanging baskets, but outdoor exhibit has trees & blossoms in spring & grass so natural environmental enrichment is already present
- bamboo with holes filled with insects (worms), ropes
- Live trees, shelves to climb, puzzle feeders
- every day different enrichments are given to the animals.
- No outdoor exhibit. See indoor for the comments
- Swinging branches natural substrate and foliage
- Same as described above
- none
- they only have indoor facility

- there's natural branches and trees, and we give food in several places in the outdoor exhibit.
- rigging ropes climber plants toys
- wood, ropes, foliage
- Hanging baskets, rope, branches, shelving, platforms, plants, hammock (hessian) wooden feeders
- the enclosure is very natural (fairly dense vegetation) and wooden perches
- Puzzle feeder
- natural wood, trunks, living trees, ropes
- no outdoor exhibit
- naturel plants, roofs, climbing wood
- hanged in the trees
- natural vegetation, climbing structure (mobile from branches and ropes)
- sometimes with insect feeders but they have access to the forest so natural enrichment enough.
- climbing struture, plants, ivy, bamboo
- A wide network of branches and ropes, various and differing feeding stations
- Cargo nets, natural planting, bark chip floor, natural perching
- Live trees and vegetation, log piles, grasses, ropes, bamboo frame
- Through a daily program we offer different items from several enrichment categories.
- natural vegetation, climbing structure
- lots of natural enrichment as island is well planted with mature trees and shrubs so insects/leaves are always present, scatter feeds are also provided by staff
- foraging enrichment (pineapple head with insectes, fruits, vegetables; ice cube...)
- food enriched hidden, iced, puzzle, natural branch, ball
- Natural climbing structures, baskets, hammocks, foraging devices, fresh branches with leaves.
- Same as inside
- same as indoors
- Waterfall, many plants, vines, wood chips, etc.
- branches, vegetation

31. Other notes and/or recommendations on indoor accommodation:

Tekst antwoord, Antwoorden 39x, onbeantwoord 0x

- (23x) null
- Mixed species exhibit has been also a source of enrichment for our sakis
- Space & always access to get away from one another if they choose especially in a mixed group
- outdoor : a bigger island
- No outdoor exhibit. See indoor for the comments
- Shared outdoor enclosure with giant otters
- //////////
- (2x)/

- (2x) -
- a lot of light and natural vegetation
- Outdoor enclosure - Walkthrough exhibit so visitors enter the exhibit with the animals on a designated path through the exhibit only
- when adding new perches do so gradually and don't take away all the old ones at once
- Outdoor? :) As much sun shine as possible.
- animals go from one side to the other side as they want during the day.

32. How is diagnosis of pregnancy in female sakis assessed?

Tekst antwoord, Antwoorden 39x, onbeantwoord 0x

- not breeding pair
- n/a
- NA
- Size of her belly
- ?
- Behaviour and body condition
- We only have males.
- Observation of the belly
- (3x) null
- none
- weight
- no female
- not yet, if so weight and training for echography through fence if possible
- Only ever had males - N/A
- observation of the female (feeding, general appearance)
- No breeding
- -
- we have no experience regarding saki reproduction
- the keepers observed that the animal ate more food and we saw the big belly
- only wathing, no vet resarch before the birth
- our female has a contraceptive implant as they are not supposed to breed, as they are brother and sister
- not
- Observation by keepers (different behaviour)
- weighted, and visual check of the abdomen with training
- Weight gain, behavior, echography
- N/A
- Body score sheets and daily visual assessments by staff. Also appetite, behaviour, appearance of genitalia etc.
- We never had success with our breeding pair.
- no pregnancy

- observation of mating if possible and physical changes in the female
- weighed but now the male is vasectomized
- /
- We do not have breeding pair at the moment (all the males are castrated)
- Body composition
- Keeper eyes, ultrasonic
- no breeding experience.
- never diagnosed

33. What is your overall experience with maternal behaviour of the species?

Tekst antwoord, Antwoorden 39x, onbeantwoord 0x

- (3x) null
- n/a
- NA
- Cross fostering seen often by the older daughters in the group carrying young, alloparenting present in our group
- ?
- normal
- We only have males.
- Good experience. No maternal neglect observed
- Good
- (5x) none
- good
- no one
- (2x) N/A
- Our females have always had a maternal behaviour
- (2x) /
- -
- inexperience
- nothing special
- it's has been very fine
- no problems
- We didn't encountered any problems.
- Calm, very close to the young
- An experienced mother, good
- Excellent. Previous offspring, especially females, also like to carry the new infants for short periods before handing them back to the dam for feeding.
- None
- Our female was a very good mother but did chase one of her daughters out of the group (we had about 8 animals in the group at that particular time)

- the female take care of this youngs
- Overall experience is that there have been no problems.
- Inactivity, Drinking more, Eating more
- works good: natural behaviour is observed.
- the female arrived with her 2 sons, included her last youg male who kept riding on his mom's back.

34. What is your overall experience with the keeping of infant sakis in the group?

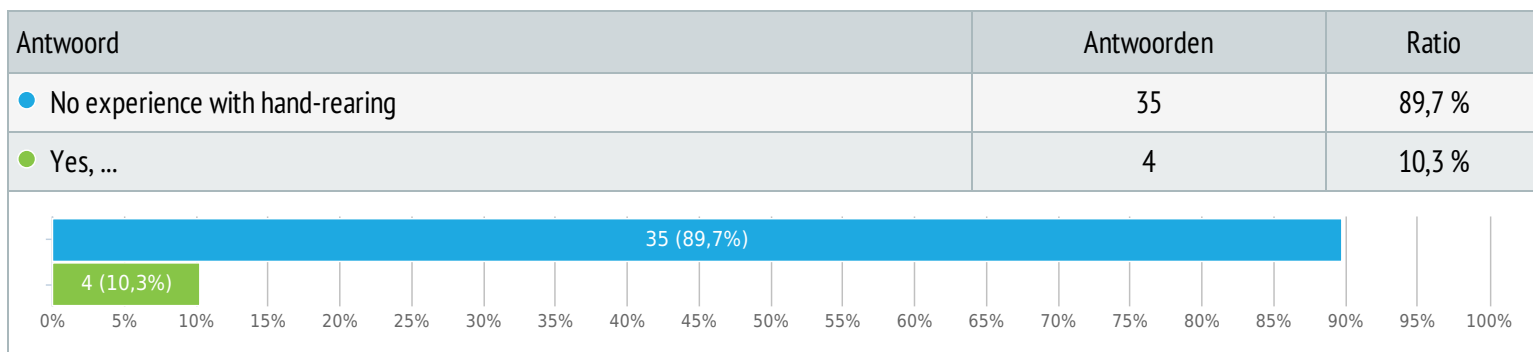
Tekst antwoord, Antwoorden 39x, onbeantwoord 0x

- (3x) null
- n/a
- NA
- All of our male infants have been castrated around 2 years old & remain in the group
- ?
- normal
- We only have males.
- Good as the young female was born here and is still within the group
- No problems
- (5x) none
- good
- no one
- (2x) N/A
- We never had problem with the keeping of infant sakis in the group
- (2x) /
- -
- inexperience
- we had perfect parents-we hadn't got any problems
- very fine - the first one; and we hope to see a new infant in the familygroup
- no problems, let them do their thing
- not much problems and depending of group size.
- Nothing special, as soon as possible we try to train the young for weight
- Good.
- No problems and usually straightforward
- None
- No problems apart from the males fighting with the father when they reached maturity and that one instance described above where a younger daughter was targeted by the mother for exclusion form the group.
- the same, it's ok
- No problems. Infants might fall, so there's good to have thick layer of substrate.
- Frubiase given to the Group.
- works good: natural behaviour is observed.

- Young sakis look for a long time the presence of the mother. Their relationship are very closed.

35. Do you have experience with hand-rearing of the species? If so, please share your experience.

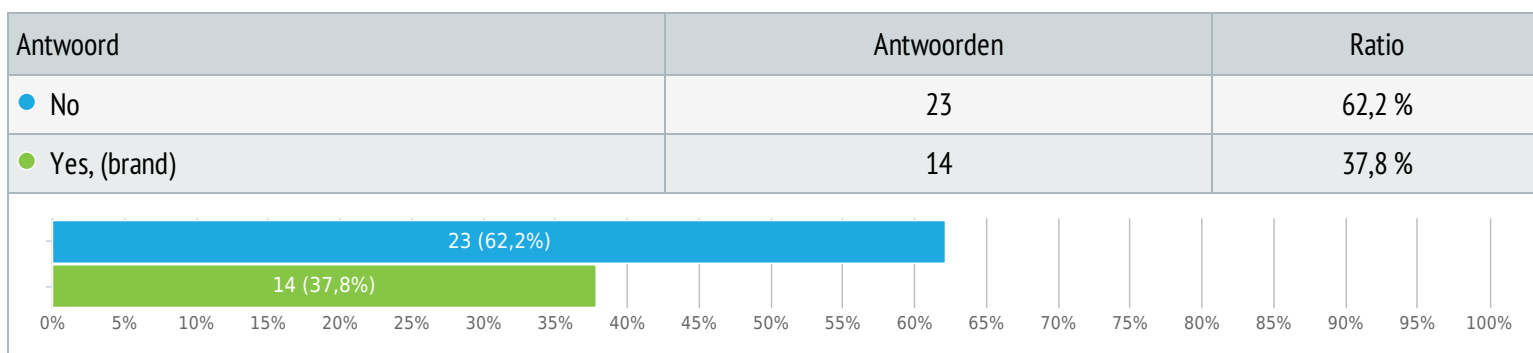
Enkele keuze, Antwoorden 39x, onbeantwoord 0x



- With this species as yet
- Not with this species but yes with infant Vervet and blumonkeys
- We tried with a teddy bird under an heated lamp, we gave food with syringe and took food in a bowl at the same time
- no but when the female arrived, she was hand-reared previously

36. Do you have experience with contraception in Whitefaced sakis? If so, what brand did or do you use?

Enkele keuze, Antwoorden 37x, onbeantwoord 2x



- Castration of males
- Yes, 4.7mg Suprelorin implants in both males.
- Yes, 1/2 Nexplanon every two years on females. Vasectomy on male
- Suprelorin implant 9,4mg
- Vasectomy under anaesthetic, 0,12cc Medetomidine + 0,17 Ketamin IM (weight 2,1kg)
- Castrated male
- yes, we use a 4,7 mg deslorelin subcutaneous implant, changed once a year
- Implanon

- suprelorin
- hormonal implant on female (nexplanon (etonogestrel)) : 1/3 / Vasectomy on male
- We have three males that are permanently contracepted
- yes, vasectomy
- Castrated males.
- Female arrived with contraceptive implant.

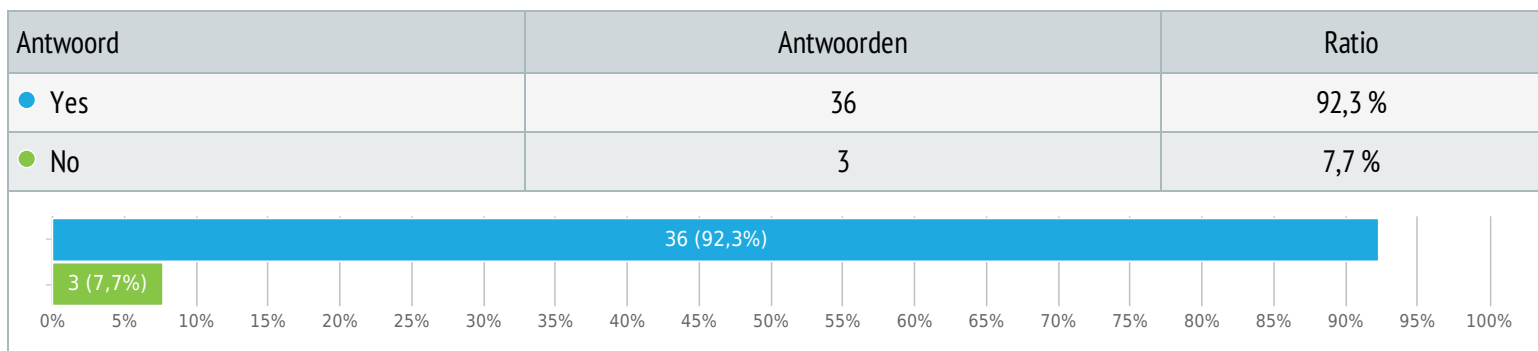
37. Other relevant notes and/or recommendations on breeding topics:

Tekst antwoord, Antwoorden 39x, onbeantwoord 0x

- (25x) null
- Group size is now 8 breeding pair, two daughters, 3 castrated younger males one juvenile entire male & group are calm & bonded
- (2x) none
- /////
- We did a caesarean section on a female because the baby died in utero
- Even if male is castrated, conflicts between females
- -
- no
- our female saki died our male started to carry on the baby
- our breeding femal had four cesarions (with dead infants) before she was able to give birth/raise young independently (7 young raised)
- /
- no.
- The female and the male never had any interest for each other

38. On a regular base, do keepers enter the same space as the white-faced sakis?

Enkele keuze, Antwoorden 39x, onbeantwoord 0x



39. In what way would a white-faced saki normally be captured (e.g. for transport or medical examination)?

Tekst antwoord, Antwoorden 39x, onbeantwoord 0x

- (6x) net
- Management cages, training
- Ideally in a tunnel but enclosure has no tunnel facility at present so in a net at present
- with a net
- Manual restraint
- In the training cage
- They are used to go in a crush cage
- By net
- We are crate training them but if that does not work, we shift them to the small backstage area and capture them there.
- trained to go in the transport box
- with a net and with gloves
- with food in the crate
- With the use of a net and gloves
- We capture them with a net
- (2x) Net
- capture with a net
- net for catching animals
- catching mesh
- feeding in the monkey-cage for a periode before transport/treatment
- previously with a net and now we are training them to enter a crate
- walking in tunnel to removable cage tunnel or else catching by hand
- restraint tunnel and induction box
- Transfer tunnel with squeeze cage
- Netted
- Net, crush box or trained to enter the transport box
- Voluntary crate or by hand with protection gloves.
- trapped in kennel with food - if not possible : capture with net
- trained to a crush cage-netted as a last resort
- net and gloves
- capture net
- The sakis are trained to accept an injection on thigh. If anesthesia is not needed, they are trained to go in to the crate.
- fillet, net.
- landing net

40. If any, what safety measures are taken when handling an animal of the species?

Tekst antwoord, Antwoorden 39x, onbeantwoord 0x

- (5x) gloves
- experienced and practiced keepers only - other watch for training
- White clothing
- Thick gloves
- latex or leather gloves
- Safety gloves
- Be carefull with the head.
- Leather gloves
- (4x) Gloves
- gloves and net
- gloves, if you need to get hold of it
- gloves. pants and jackets (no t-shirt and short)
- gloves and mask
- Always wear gloves and ensure person handling is competant and trained to do so
- compression gloves
- leather gloves, fixation of the monkey in the neck
- -
- nets and gloves
- use of leather glove and anesthesia for medium-short procedures
- wearing gloves, heavy leather or kevlar
- protection gloves.
- We manage to do it with very limited stress for the animal. Just making sure the crates are well locked
- Two trained staff members. Gloves etc
- Catching gauntlets worn by staff
- Leather protection gloves.
- contention gloves
- Wear thick gloves when handling and separate the animal from the group as they can all come together and attack a Keeper if one of their numbers is compromised
- closed enclosure, gloves for protection...
- towel, capture glove
- If sakis are trained to co-operate in husbandry procedures, it is safe both for the animal and the keeper.
- gloves sometimes.
- avoid escape and biting

41. In what kind of crate would you recommend an animal of the species to be transported (short distance as well as long distance)?

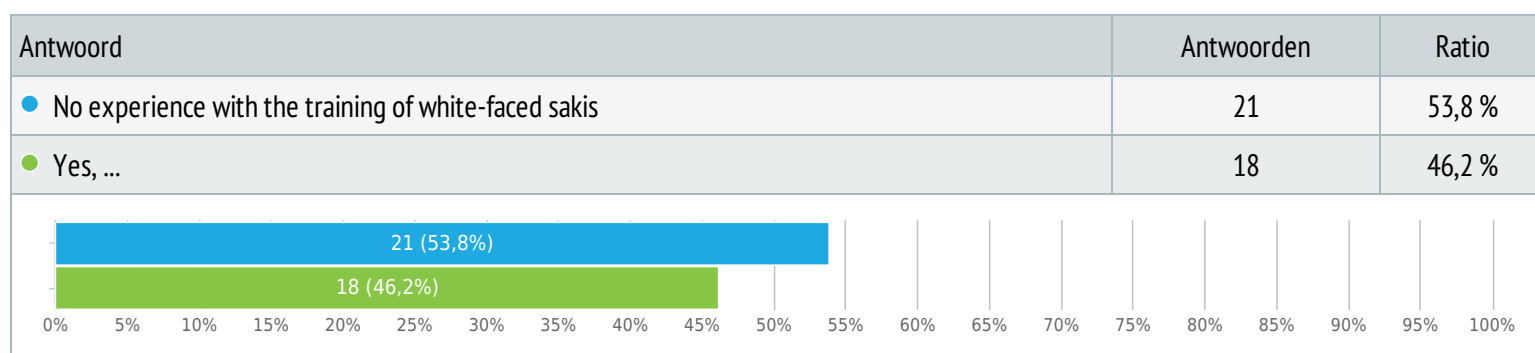
Tekst antwoord, Antwoorden 39x, onbeantwoord 0x

- small kennet
- Wood, good ventilation, drop curtains, raised inside floor
- Na
- Secure wooden or plastic crate with mesh over the door for some natural light fresh air during transport
- short distance : cat kennel / long distance : wooden crate with food and water supplies, about 50x40cm
- Small sky kennel internally, external transport may require a more secure crate.
- Short distance (e.g. to our veterinary clinic) in a plastic kennel. Long distance in a wooden IATA crate.
- Accomodated vary-kennel with a platform
- Normal pet carrier
- For short distances in the zoo we use ordinary crates in plastic for cats and dogs. When transferring animals, wooden boxes following the iata regulations
- cat carrier
- short : cat transport box
- varikennel
- vari kennel
- IATA crate
- Plastic or wooden large carry case
- cat transport cage (vari-kennel)
- L 61.5 x l 45 x h 44 cm
- jetbox
- wooden cage with a shelf and bedding, with an openwork window, as recommended IATA
- 55x30x30 (lenght-dept-height)
- a crate (for dogs) + with ability for sitting so they don't have to sit in the bottum.
- In a dog crate like one, modified to protect access from outside
- IATA regulations?
- The normal IATA approved cages will do
- wood crate with shelves, duckboards
- Standard wooden crates, with access for water and food
- Fully enclosed.
- Varikennel for short distances and wooden crate with a shelf and good ventilation for longer distances
- Plastic Kennel or wood box trasnport crate.
- Crate (plastic, wood,etc;..) with shelf -
- Very thick plastic for short journey depending on how stressed the animal is but wood is better
- crate varicanelle

- reinforced plastic transport cage
- Short distances in a mesh crate, longer distances in covered crates.
- nothing special
- little boxes
- Cat crate for short distance.
- Small crate to avoid large movements

42. Does the facility have experience with white-faced sakis and training of any kind? If so, please share your experience.

Enkele keuze, Antwoorden 39x, onbeantwoord 0x



- Brief recall training and rewards
- Every morning & evening they are all handled a raisen by the keeper in the indoor enclosure to maintain good working relationship with them
- Yes, trained to be weighted : come and sit on the scale
- weight, capture, read the chip, enter to a tunnel, come when called...
- Weigh occasionally visual body scoring
- They are very interested in training, we train them for target, crate, weight, call over etc.
- Weight training
- Yes, to transport box, and to come at get medicin
- In the process of training them to sit on weighing scales
- Weighting training
- Yes, we are crate training them
- weight
- They are trained to come to the grid to check female's estrus, and take medicaments
- Animals are conditioned to stand on weighing scales
- Young animal was successfully box trained prior to transport. Ring a bell to let them know that food has been placed inside to assist locking them in.
- weight training to sit on a scales and training to a crush cage/ flight box for vet procedure or transport
- yes, just conditioning
- Target, desensitized to touch (injection) and to spray medication, counterconditioning to waterhose, and discrimination training to enrich.

43. What type/brand of concentrate pellet is provided and what amount (in grams) is offered per animal a day?

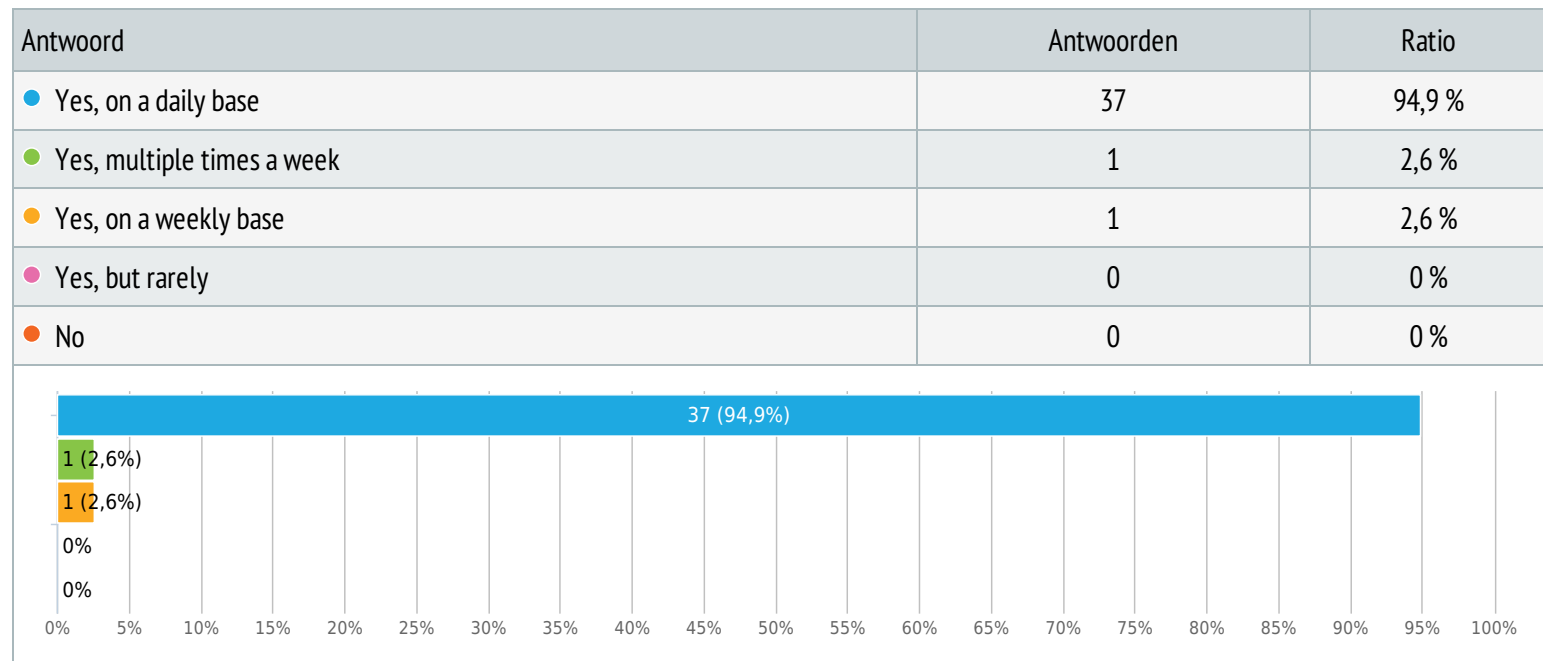
Tekst antwoord, Antwoorden 39x, onbeantwoord 0x

- St Laurent Marmoset 30g
- SDS exotic leaf eater 40g
- No pellets
- New World monkey Pellet 200g and callitrichid commercial diet mix
- Folivorous primates from Saint Laurent(R) - 10g/day ; callitricid pellets St Laurent(R) 10g/day ; and Tamarin cake from Mazuri(R) 15g/day
- Trio munch - Mazuri. 120g per animal per day
- St. laurent (50gr/animal)
- 20 g Concentrate for follivorous primates 20 g of tamarin cake
- Mazuri leafeater pellet 7.5g per animal
- Granovit primate extrudate high fiber or leaf eating primates, around 20-30 gram. Tamarin cake 30 g dry matter
- Leafeater small, 50 grams a day
- tamarin cake
- /////
- croquettes Mini marex 9 gram by iindivudal by day
- Saint Laurent new world small monkey - 10 pellet
- Mazuri leaf eater pellet 30g
- New world monkey pellets (around 100 gr/day/animal)
- Saint Laurent New World Monkey (3 piece / animal) Saint Laurent Leaf Eater Monkey (3 pieces / animal)
- we are feeding no pellets to our monkeys
- Mini Marex Mazuri - Unlimited
- -
- For Sakis and GHLT (5 individuals): 150 grams of "New World Primate"
- New world monkeys pellet, Kasper
- Granovit, marmosets pellets 3450, ca. 10g
- Tamarin Cake Mazuri
- none
- Mazuri Mini Marex 20g/animal/day
- Sds leaf eater 40gm
- Mini Marex pellets 10g per animal
- None
- tamarin cake (mixed with banana) : 30g of tamarin cake powder/animal
- Mazuri Leafeater x30 and Mazuri Trio x5
- new world monkey pellet (Saint Laurent)
- minimarex, folivore primate, trio munch de mazuri 50g/saki

- Leaf-eater, trio munch, ad lib.
- Tamarin cake
- unknown
- no pellet.
- Minimarex (ad libidum)

44. Are vegetables provided in the diet?

Enkele keuze, Antwoorden 39x, onbeantwoord 0x

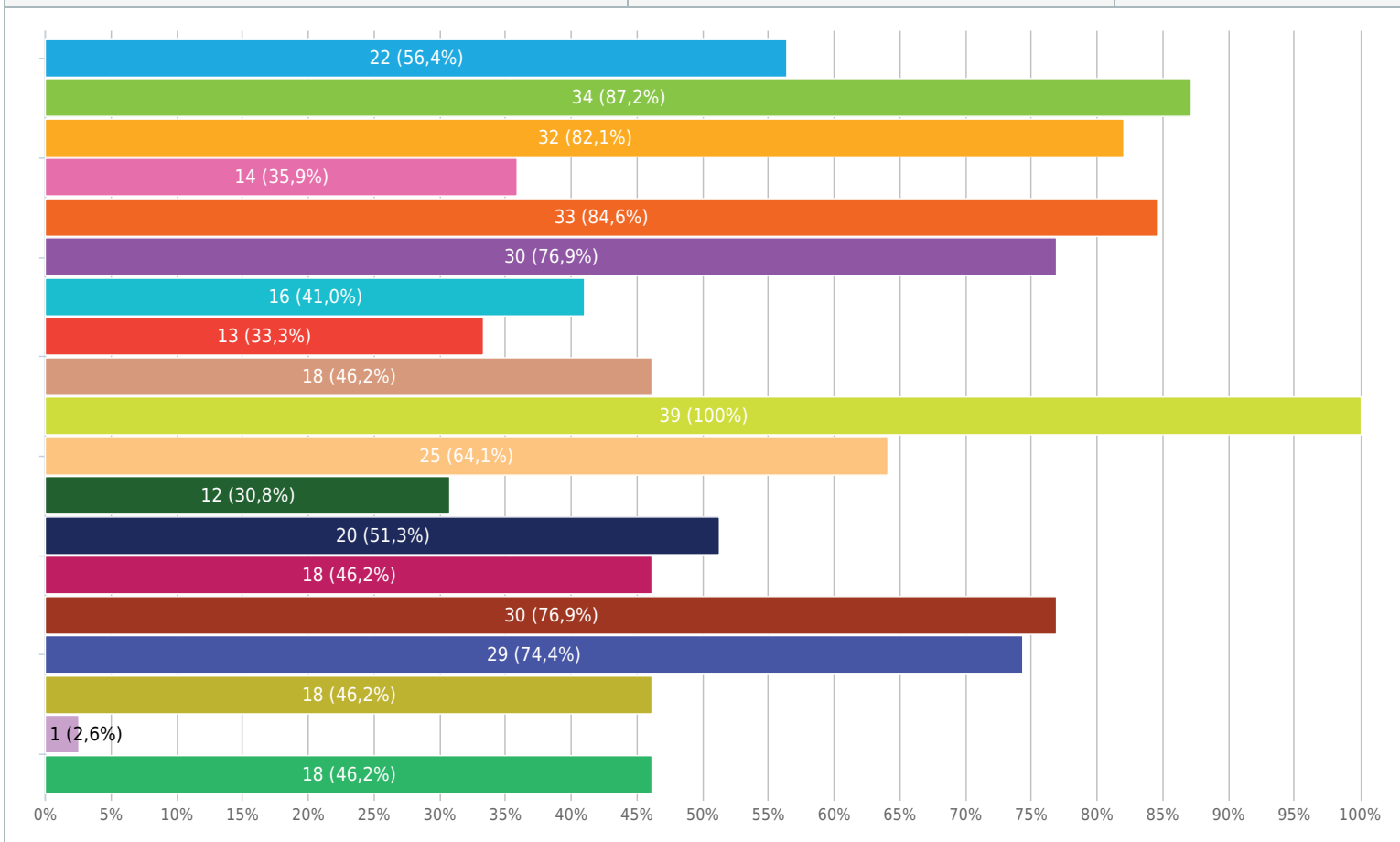


45. What types of vegetables are fed? Check the foods that apply

Meerkeuze, Antwoorden 39x, onbeantwoord 0x

Antwoord	Antwoorden	Ratio
● Beetroot	22	56,4 %
● Cucumber	34	87,2 %
● Broccoli	32	82,1 %
● Turnip	14	35,9 %
● Celery	33	84,6 %
● Peppers	30	76,9 %
● Peas	16	41,0 %
● Beans	13	33,3 %
● Leek	18	46,2 %
● Carrot	39	100 %

● Sweet potato	25	64,1 %
● Kohlrabi	12	30,8 %
● Boiled potato	20	51,3 %
● Chicory	18	46,2 %
● Zucchini	30	76,9 %
● Fennel	29	74,4 %
● Parsnip	18	46,2 %
● None	1	2,6 %
● Other...	18	46,2 %



- low Cvit and iron veggies
- mushrooms, several types of salad, brussels sprout, radish
- Kale, Pak choi (AKA Bok Choi)
- Swede
- (2x) corn
- radish,
- avocado eggplant
- Celeriac, lettuce, kale, chinese leaf, pak choi, aubergine, baby corn
- (2x) maize
- catalogna, lettuce, raw potato, cabbage
- Eggplant, diffent sorts of Cabbage
- Cowliflower, endive
- Changes depending what is in season
- Aubergine
- pepper, various types of salad (mache, curried), local pumpkin, eggplant
- different

46. What amount of vegetables is offered per animal a day in grams?

Tekst antwoord, Antwoorden 39x, onbeantwoord 0x

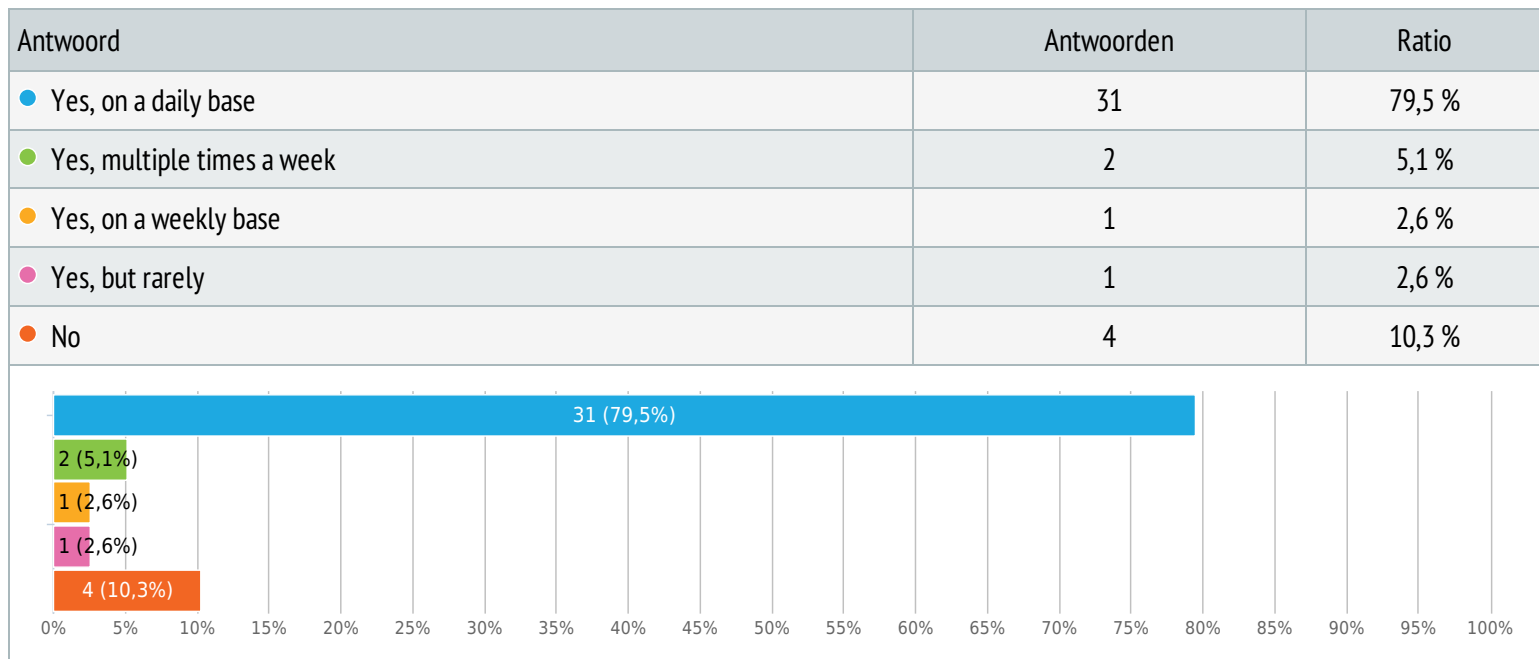
- 40g
- (2x) 120g
- Na
- 600-800g
- about 100g/animal/day
- 204g daily
- 400g
- 20 g
- 200 g
- 100 gram
- mix encloser, so it's hard to specify
- two handles
- 56
- about 500g
- Total 120g (40g group A - leafy greens, 40g group B - greens & 40g group C - root veg & other
- 200 gr
- 30 g / animal
- 300 g
- no limited
- 200g /animal
- 100 grams
- as they share enclosure 3 kg kg are prepared for all animals

- 100-150g
- data not available. We calculate for the whole group including some marmosets and tamarins.
- 110g/day/animal
- ~120
- 125 gm
- 40g root veg and 60g green veg
- 140 g aprox
- 90g
- 100g
- 100
- 180g
- 280
- 250g
- unknown
- only some pieces of for or five vegetables.
- 300

Mijn voetnoten: 600-800 g = probably for a group of 8 animals = 75-100 g per animal a day

47. Are fruits provided in the diet?

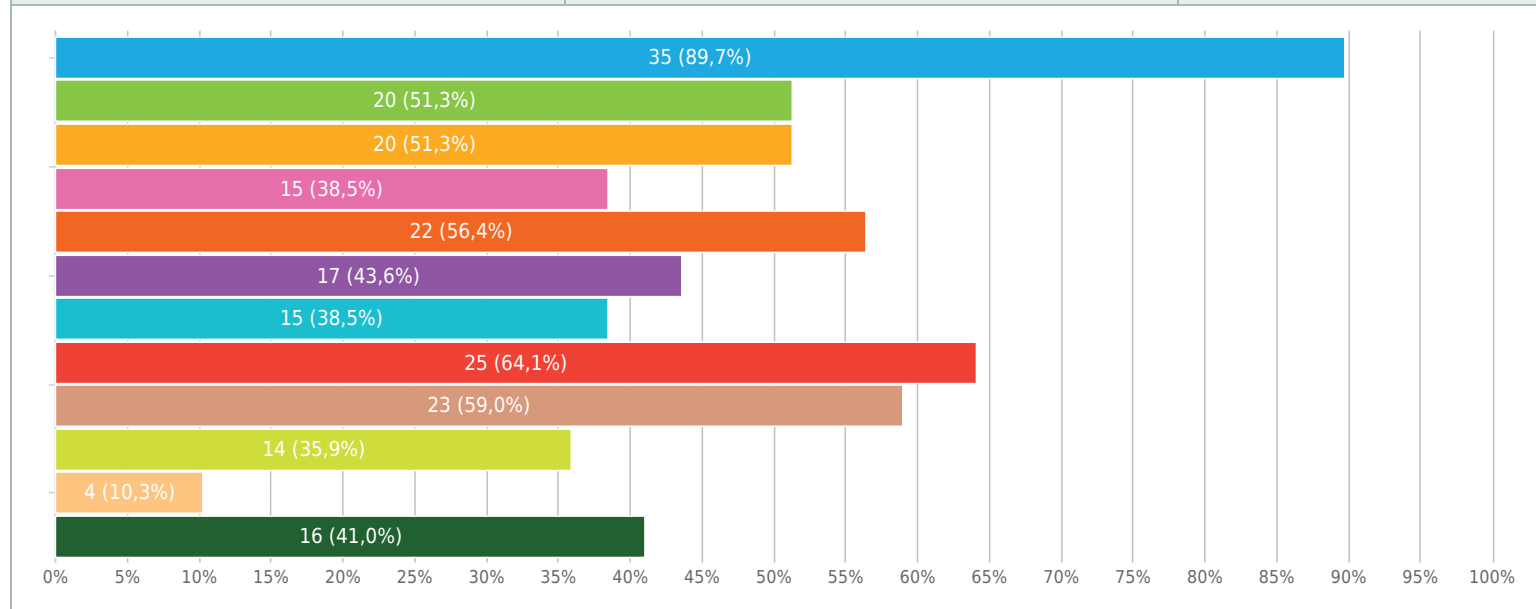
Enkele keuze, Antwoorden 39x, onbeantwoord 0x



48. What type of fruits are provided in the diet?

Meerkeuze, Antwoorden 39x, onbeantwoord 0x

Antwoord	Antwoorden	Ratio
● Apple	35	89,7 %
● Banana	20	51,3 %
● grapes	20	51,3 %
● Mango	15	38,5 %
● Melon	22	56,4 %
● Orange	17	43,6 %
● Papaya	15	38,5 %
● Pear	25	64,1 %
● Tomato	23	59,0 %
● Avocado	14	35,9 %
● None	4	10,3 %
● Other...	16	41,0 %



- low Vit C and iron fruits
- Only raisens for training
- watermelon
- strawberry
- Would only recieve a small amount of banana if the animal is on medication, type of medication will determine amount of banana
- avocado and papaya, only few times a week. Berries,
- seasonal availability
- peanapple, plum, kiwi, watermelon
- Seasonal fruit (berries, apricots, watermelon..)
- We are currently working at reducing/removing fruit from all of our primate diets
- Strawberry, Kiwi, Apricot, Nectarine, Watermelon, Custard apple, Passion fruit, Pineapple
- season fruits
- pineapple
- local fruit
- kiwi
- different

49. When provided, what amout of fruits is offered per animal in grams?

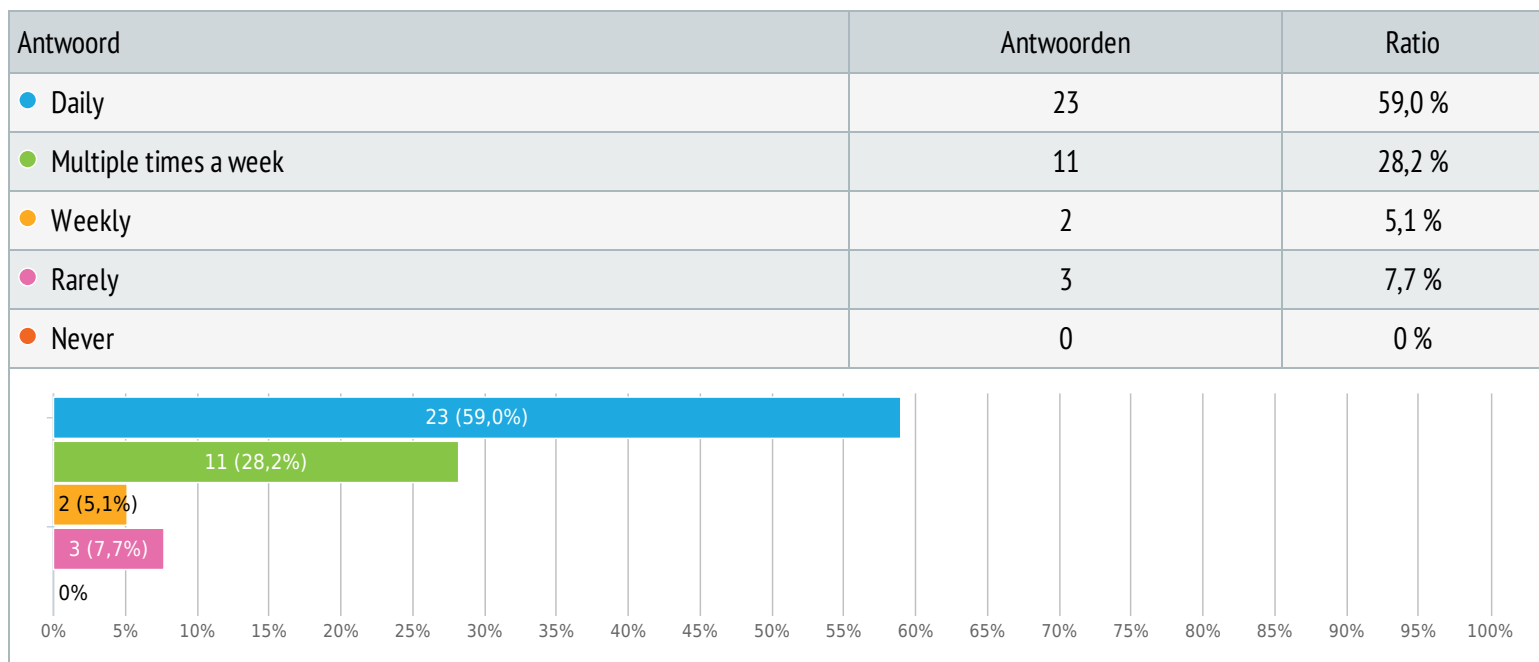
Tekst antwoord, Antwoorden 39x, onbeantwoord 0x

- 30
- 25g
- NA
- One or two raisins per animal per day
- about 50g/animal/day
- 66g daily
- (2x) 20g
- 20 g
- 80g
- Fruit is only provided during training, then 5-10 g per animal
- 60 gram
- hard to specify
- the same as vegetables
- 32
- about 100g
- N/A
- 50 gr
- 100 g / animal
- 50 g
- no limited
- 200g
- 80 grams

- as they share enclosure 3 kg kg are prepared for all animals
- 50-60g
- very few.
- evening, 130g/animal
- ~110
- 25 gms
- 160g
- 360 g aprox
- 90g
- 120
- 150g
- 20g once a week
- (2x) 150
- unknown
- mixed with vegetables, some pieces of fruits too.

50. If any, how often are seeds and nuts provided in the sakis' diet?

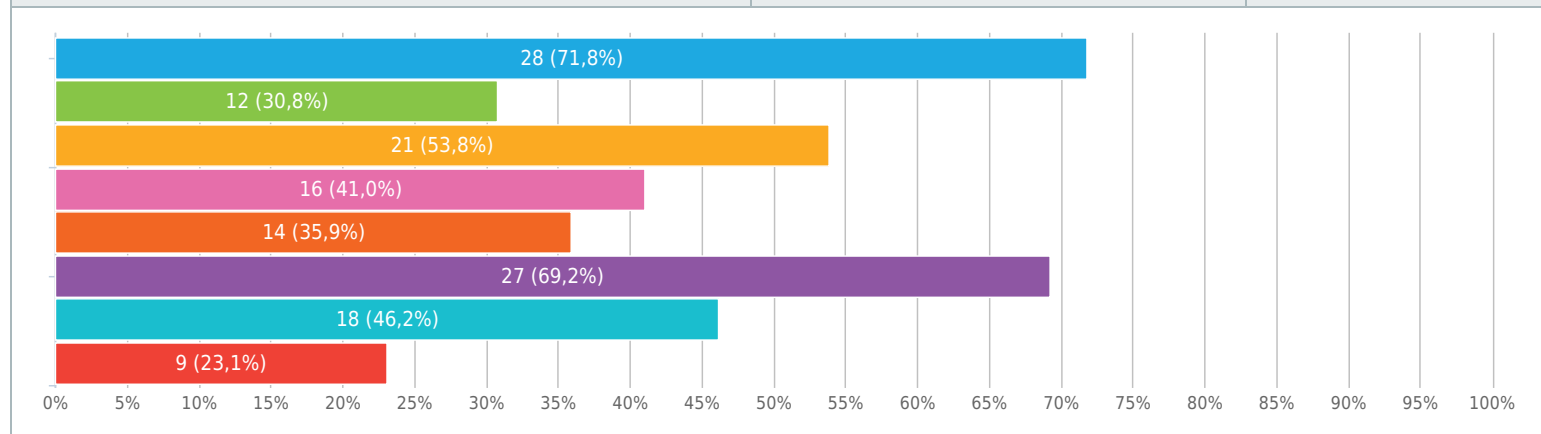
Enkele keuze, Antwoorden 39x, onbeantwoord 0x



51. What type of nuts and seeds are fed, if any?

Meerkeuze, Antwoorden 39x, onbeantwoord 0x

Antwoord	Antwoorden	Ratio
● Sunflower seeds	28	71,8 %
● Pumpkin seeds	12	30,8 %
● Seed mix	21	53,8 %
● Hazelnuts	16	41,0 %
● Almonds	14	35,9 %
● Walnuts	27	69,2 %
● Peanuts	18	46,2 %
● Other...	9	23,1 %



- macadamia nut
- Almonds
- wheat
- Pecans
- Brazil-nuts
- corn
- nuts
- cashew
- unknown, different

52. When nuts and seeds are fed, what amount (in grams) is offered per animal?

Tekst antwoord, Antwoorden 39x, onbeantwoord 0x

- 10
- 15g
- Na

- One to two walnuts per animal 200g mixed nuts for the group
- 10g/animal/day
- 75g mixed seeds and nuts plus 3 walnuts per animal
- (2x) 10g
- (2x) 10 g
- (2x) 40g
- 5-10 g
- 1 walnut each animal and 20 gram seeds
- ca. 3g
- 4 nuts by individuals max
- 1 nut plus 10 grams (wheat or sunflower)
- about 50g
- 8g
- 50 gr
- 25 g
- a few pieces
- 4 pieces per animal
- No more than 5 units per day of peanuts and 15-20 sunflower seeds
- ca. 20g
- 50 grams for 7 animals
- morning (nuts) and evening (seeds) / 1 pinch for seeds / 5 nuts
- ~15
- 15 gm
- Given as small scatter feeds - approx 20g depending on the foodstuff
- 30 - 50 grams
- 8g peanuts in shell and 2g sunflower seeds
- a tiny bit
- 25g
- 15
- 50
- unknown
- few grams, just for enrichments.
- 30

53. Are insects part of the sakis' regular diet? If so, what kind of insects are provided and how often?

Tekst antwoord, Antwoorden 39x, onbeantwoord 0x

- crickets and mealworms

- crickets, mealworms daily scatter
- Yes for enrichment mealworms and crickets
- Yes multiple times per week crickets, mealworms, grasshoppers, wax moth larvae
- worms on a daily basis, sometimes crickets
- No
- tenebrios, zophobas. twice a week. 12 units/ animal.
- Twice a week, 5 crickets or mealworm per animal
- Locust and mealworms x3 wkly
- Zophobas, meal worms, crickets. However, they do not appreciate thatso much
- morio worm and mealworm
- mealworm
- tenebrio molitor (two times a week)
- zophobas once a day
- worm, cricket, locust
- Yes, mealworms, waxworms and locust on a rota, they receive live food every other day
- mealworms, locusts
- Yes : mealworms, locust, cricket
- once weekly, locusts, mealworms
- locusts and mealworms
- mealworms
- wax moth
- Yes, yellow mealworm
- Mealworms, Grasshoppers, Crickets
- yes mealworms daily , crickets now and then
- daily, cricket at noon, morios (evening) and mealworm (1 evening on 2)
- Crickets and grasshoppers 3 times/week
- Yes, Locust once a week
- Mealworms and locusts - occasionally stick insects and crickets
- Meal worm, Zophoba, Crickets
- Yes daily : locust, mealworms
- mealworms/Crickets twice weekly
- mealworms or morio or crickets (5g/day)
- only for enrichment: crickets, earthworms
- crickets, locust, dubia, giant mealworms, mealworms. Daily.
- Yes, mealworms, grasshoppers
- yes, unknown
- mealworms, as enrichments.
- mealworms once a week

54. Do you use any kind of dietary supplements? If so, what kind of supplement and how much of it is used?

Tekst antwoord, Antwoorden 39x, onbeantwoord 0x

- liene iol, grapefruit seed extract
- SDS Zooplement and Viocutin
- Vitamin powder weekly
- Vit D drops on a raisin in winter months
- (8x) no
- (2x) None
- GeaVet Primates, twice a week, 1g for both animals
- Dedrogyl (vitamin D) 1 drop once a week. Sofcanis every ten first days of each month
- Nutrabol
- No
- none
- tamarin cake, once in the week, croquettes (once a week) , baked potato (once)
- jelly once a day instead of zophobas
- Meritene twice a week, 1 spoon
- D3 oil, twice a week
- Carmix, once a week
- Oil (3 time a week) & Tonivit (1 week / month)
- 3 drops of Vigantol-oil daily, once weekly Biotin
- probiotic, other recommended by the vets
- Promotor 43
- 20 grams dogpellets per individual once a week
- fruit baby food
- vit D3
- turkey, dried raisin, egg yolk, rice, protein milk (modulen)
- Dedrogyl (2 drops/week), Olivitasol (once/week), ISIO 4 oil (1ml/week)
- SA-50 powder - lightly sprinkled over 1 feed per day
- /
- Nutrolin ; few drops daily per animal.
- Calcium D3 + Korvimin
- unkown
- tamarin cake/ vitamin D

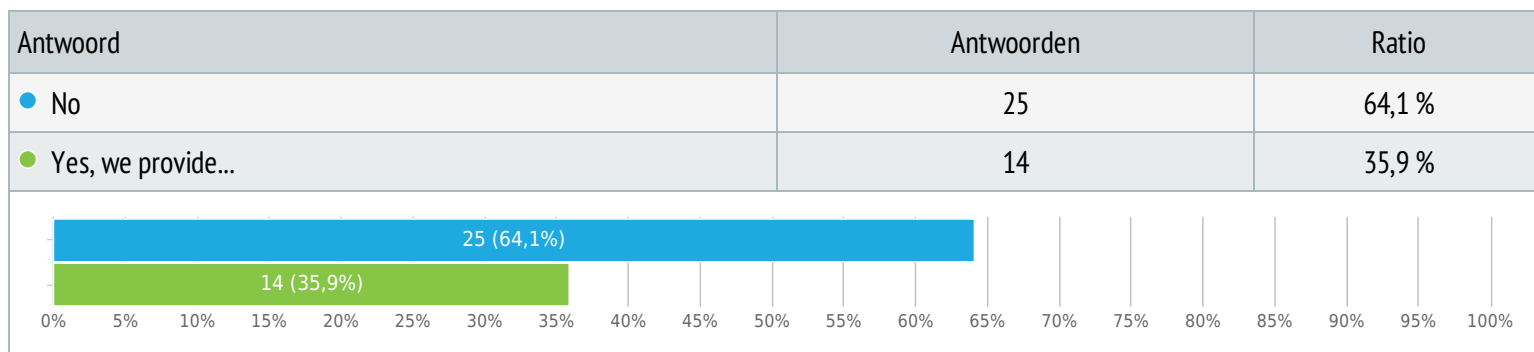
55. What is the reason for the use of dietary supplements?

Tekst antwoord, Antwoorden 39x, onbeantwoord 0x

- to support immune system
- Inherited poor dry skin and hair loss
- Healthy well-balanced diet
- Extra vitamin D for winter months when they're inside mostly
- -
- (2x) None
- recommendations
- Usual deficiency in vitamin D in primates as they are in a greenhouse with no access to outdoor.
- To make sure they get right nutrients
- We do not use it
- x
- (3x) no
- to complete the alimentation
- nutriments
- more complete diet
- Vitamin D
- Sometimes, sakis do not eat pellets
- Previous institution recommendation
- vitamin D3 supplementation for the bones, biotin for the fur
- sprinkling on food
- multivitamin
- proteins
- as an enrichment
- na
- no UV light yet
- for protein
- Vitamin D3
- (2x) n/a
- Nutritionist advice
- :
- /
- For skin and fur.
- Bone Density during the winter
- unknown
- used to be in the food ration

56. Is any natural gum, like Arabic gum, provided in the sakis' diet?

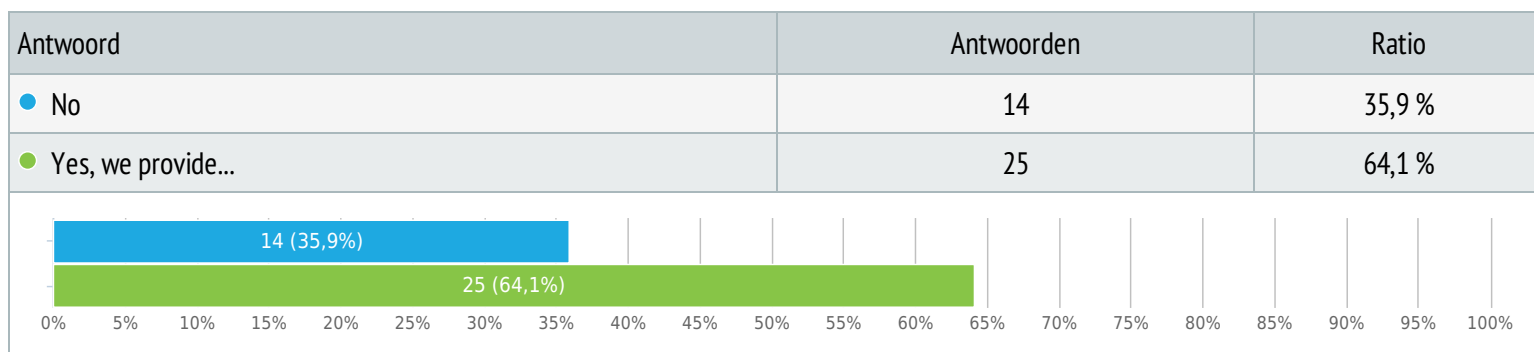
Enkele keuze, Antwoorden 39x, onbeantwoord 0x



- (2x) yes
- Gum Arabic 3-4 times per week
- Yes, St Laurent arabic gum
- Yes as they share the enclosure with callithiorchids
- Arabic gum
- No, but some af the other monkey get it...
- Yes, as we provide it for our callitrichids in same enclosure. Sakis do not seem to eat the gum though
- Yes
- Marmocette GUM
- arabic gum
- Yes in the mixed exhibits but they do not eat it.
- Arabic Gum used for tamarins in the exhibit. sometimes Sakis eat it.
- unknown

57. Do you provide any other dietary compartments not already mentioned above?

Enkele keuze, Antwoorden 39x, onbeantwoord 0x



- pasta, boiled eggs and dog brawn
- Occasionally flowers & leaf eater pellets
- once a week cooked rice, boiled eggs twice a week, cooked poultry meat once a week

- Yes, Cheese, Chicken and boiled eggs
- gofio (traditional from canary islands)
- Lots of browse
- egg
- kind of meat : egg, veal, beef, turkey, fish and cooked potatoes or rice with honey
- We sometimes supplement diet with browse such as willow etc.
- oatmeal
- twice weekly hardboiled egg (20g); once weekly cooked meat or chicken (10 g)
- Yogurt, honey
- marmoset jelly (Mazuri)
- Yes, they have access to insectivorous birds food and gallinae food
- boiled eggs, cottage cheese
- Tamarin cake (Beauval cooking recip)
- Yoghurt (once/week), boiled egg (two-thirds/week)
- 1 boiled egg each twice a week, meat brawn once a week 15gms pasta once a week 15gms
- Scrambled egg twice weekly
- boiled egg, cooked chicken.
- yes, boiled chicken, boiled egg
- cooked rice , egg ,chicken (meat), pasta, jelly marmoset, tamarin cake...
- Fresh leaves.
- unkown
- Tamarin Cake (Mazuri).

58. How is the food usually distributed?

Tekst antwoord, Antwoorden 39x, onbeantwoord 0x

- stainless stell tray
- large flat tray at mid level
- In enrichment containers, trainer hands it to them, food platter
- Multiple Food bowls in multiple feeding stations very important that every animal has access
- in hanging dishes
- Scattered on shelves, in puzzle feeders or in bowl in different places
- always with enrichment. Fruits, seeds and insects during the training sesions.
- In a bowl in 2/3 different location in the aviary
- In multiple areas around indoor enclosure
- In enrichment devices, hanging, scattered, in bowls, different ways every day
- by keepers
- feeding bowl
- somes handles ouside in different places, and two in the indoor accomodation. For the night,all the food are over differentsshelves and dishes.

- cut into small pieces
- 3 times a day
- Varies between placing food in bowl/basket, using food with enrichment, scatterfeeds, throwing food on top of outdoor enclosure, freeze food in summer
- fresh fruits and vegetables cut into small pieces the same day
- Bowls
- in enrichment toys
- 3 time of day
- 2 times /day--
- in bowls, on a board or on the trees
- in several trays so we ensure all animals have access with no competence
- several feeding platforms/plates, 2 daily (no later than 14.00 in the afternoon) and throughout the day as enrichment (live insects, puzzelfeeders etc.)
- in multiple foodtrays, and in enrichment devices
- Bol and by hand
- In 3 or more meals, widely distributed across the enclosure
- scatter
- Multiple feeds and feeding sites every day. Use different feeding devices - spikes, hanging bowls and platforms, scatters, etc
- Scattered and in feeders
- 3 meals/day (concentrate, vegetable and seeds in the morning -insects in the afternoon - fruits the evening)
- in a dishes in the house
- pan
- he morning left in the day paddock on different platforms and branches. in the evening in the night box which remains in free access
- Five times a day, in different kind of enrichment devices, as a whole. Seeds and insects are scattered also on the substrate.
- 3 feedings per day
- by hand
- Tamarin Cake in the morning, fruits and vegetables at the end of the day.
- twice a day in one bowl

59. In what way is medication offered if necessary?

Tekst antwoord, Antwoorden 39x, onbeantwoord 0x

- in bread as a delicacy only for worming or any other type of medicine
- On sweet fruits not in diet i.e., grape or banana
- Na
- In a raisen or in a syringe with gum
- in the food, in a fruit or seeds or nuts, or in the Tamarin cake(R)
- on food
- with fruit
- In bananas or fruits

- In baby food/ mashed banana and on brown bread
- In some highly preferred food item
- fruits
- on fruit
- most of the time in bananas
- in banana or home made cake
- in the food
- On a small amount of banana
- into locusts or grappes
- Fruits
- banana
- in delicacies
- in the banana
- on the food, given separated in the cage.
- with baby food, banana...
- in peanuts, with banana, in biscuits
- in a part of a banana or something else sweet
- By hand with syringe or directly in food
- on preferred food
- given individually by hand on fruit
- Hidden in a small piece of banana
- Tasty foods and cereal pap
- Per os (in banana or grape)
- mixed with a small amount of Milupa baby food placed on a cashew nut
- in fruits
- tamarin cake dumpling and peanut butter
- By hand, or mixed in peanut butter or banana.
- with Baby food, Banana Mush
- unknown
- In the tamarin cake if it's possible.
- per os

60. What is the name of your institution?

Tekst antwoord, Antwoorden 19x, onbeantwoord 20x

- Nyíregyházi Állatpark / SóstóZoo
- Odense ZOO, Denmark
- SELWO MARINA
- Zoo Basel

- Stichting Apenheul
- Beauval
- Paris Zoo
- Exmoor zoo
- Edinburgh Zoo
- Loro Parque
- Thoiry ZooSafari
- FOTA WILDLIFE PARK
- Zoo de Lyon
- Zoo de Guadeloupe
- Helsinki Zoo
- Zoo Dortmund
- Frankfurt Zoo
- parc zoologique de Champrépus.
- Zoo du Bassin d'Arcachon

Instellingen enquête

	Vragen per pagina	Meerdere
	Laat meerdere indieningen toe?	✓
	Laat terug op eerdere vragen?	✓
	Vraagnummers weergeven?	✓
	Willekeurige vraag volgorde?	
	Toon voortgangsbalk?	✓
	Notificaties ontvangen per e-mail?	
	Wachtwoordbeveiliging?	
	IP restrictie?	

Bijlage: Enquête

Questionnaire on zoo management and husbandry of the White-faced saki

Dear Sir / Madam,

thank you for visiting us. By filling out this 20-30 minute survey, you will help us obtain the very best results in constructing Best Practice Guidelines for the White-faced saki.

Social structure

1. What is the composition of your group of White-faced sakis? (males/females/juveniles, relation)

2. Have there been any problems with the mentioned group composition?

Vraag instructies: *Select one answer*

☐ No

☐ Yes (Explain)

3. Do you have experience with the introduction of a new individual within your group?

Vraag instructies: *Select one answer*

☐ No

☐ Yes (Please share experience)

4. Do you have experience with white-faced sakis in a mixed-species exhibit at your facility?

Vraag instructies: *Select one answer*

☐ No

☐ Yes (Please share your experience and mention the species)

Indoor accomodation

5. What (approximately if no data available) are the measurements of the indoor accommodation?

6. How many separate compartments does the indoor accommodation provide? Please mention the size of each compartment.

7. Is the indoor accommodation in public view?

Vraag instructies: *Select one answer*

- ☐ A part of the indoor accommodation is in public view, including the separation area
- ☐ A part of the indoor accommodation is in public view, excluding the separation area
- ☐ The entire indoor accommodation is in public view
- ☐ The indoor accommodation is out of public view

8. In what ways is indoor enrichment provided? (climbing facilities, foraging enrichment, etc.) Please also mention what materials are used.

9. What is the indoor temperature and humidity by day?

10. What is the indoor temperature and humidity by night?

11. How is the indoor temperature and humidity regulated?

12. What type of furnace is used to regulate the temperature?

13. Has the facility set minimal/maximal temperatures or other climatic circumstances in order for the White-faced sakis to go outside?

Vraag instructies: *Select one answer*

- ☐ No
- ☐ Yes (Please elaborate)

14. In what way does the indoor accommodation give access to a natural lighting source (skylights, windows, etc)?

Vraag instructies: *Select one or more answers*

- ☐ Window(s) on one side of the accommodation
- ☐ Window(s) on multiple sides of the accommodation
- ☐ Skylight
- ☐ No natural lighting source
- ☐ Other...

15. 17. Is UV lighting provided in the indoor accommodation?

Vraag instructies: *Select one answer*

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No

16. What intensity of UV light is used? (If answer to previous question was "No", skip to question 18)

17. What (approximately) is the distance between the animals and the UV light tubes?

18. In what way is the indoor accommodation connected to the outdoor exhibit?

19. How many connections to the outside does the indoor accommodation have?

Vraag instructies: *Select one answer*

- ☐ 1
- ☐ 2
- ☐ 3
- ☐ 4 or more

20. Do the animals have access to the indoor accommodation during the day? If certain conditions apply for this please elaborate.

Vraag instructies: *Select one answer*

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No
- ☐ Yes, under the following conditions;

21. What type of indoor flooring/substrate do you use, would you recommend that?

22. Other notes and/or recommendations on indoor accommodation:

Outdoor accommodation

23. What (approximately if no data available) are the measurements of the outdoor exhibit?

24. What (approximately) is the useable vertical height of the outdoor accommodation?

25. Is the outdoor accommodation roofed or open top? If roofed, please mention what roofing material is used.

26. What type of fencing or barrier is used to set the perimeter of the outdoor enclosure?

27. If netting is used as fencing, what is the meshsize of the fence?

28. Does the facility have any current or past experience with white-faced sakis in a free-range exhibit?

Vraag instructies: *Select one answer*

☐ No

☐ Yes (please share your experience)

29. In what way is shelter provided in the outdoor exhibit?

30. In what way is environmental enrichment provided in the outdoor exhibit?

31. Other notes and/or recommendations on indoor accommodation:

Breeding

32. How is diagnosis of pregnancy in female sakis assessed?

33. What is your overall experience with maternal behaviour of the species?

34. What is your overall experience with the keeping of infant sakis in the group?

35. Do you have experience with hand-rearing of the species? If so, please share your experience.

Vraag instructies: *Select one answer*

☐ No experience with hand-rearing

☐ Yes, ...

36. Do you have experience with contraception in Whitefaced sakis? If so, what brand did or do you use?

Vraag instructies: *Select one answer*

☐ No

☐ Yes, (brand)

37. Other relevant notes and/or recommendations on breeding topics:

Handling and transport

38. On a regular base, do keepers enter the same space as the white-faced sakis?

Vraag instructies: *Select one answer*

☐ Yes

☐ No

39. In what way would a white-faced saki normally be captured (e.g. for transport or medical examination)?

40. If any, what safety measures are taken when handling an animal of the species?

41. In what kind of crate would you recommend an animal of the species to be transported (short distance as well as long distance)?

42. Does the facility have experience with white-faced sakis and training of any kind? If so, please share your experience.

Vraag instructies: *Select one answer*

☐ No experience with the training of white-faced sakis

☐ Yes, ...

Diet

43. What type/brand of concentrate pellet is provided and what amount (in grams) is offered per animal a day?

44. Are vegetables provided in the diet?

Vraag instructies: *Select one answer*

☐ Yes, on a daily base

☐ Yes, multiple times a week

☐ Yes, on a weekly base

☐ Yes, but rarely

☐ No

45. What types of vegetables are fed? Check the foods that apply

Vraag instructies: *Select one or more answers*

- ☐ Beetroot
- ☐ Cucumber
- ☐ Broccoli
- ☐ Turnip
- ☐ Celery
- ☐ Peppers
- ☐ Peas
- ☐ Beans
- ☐ Leek
- ☐ Carrot
- ☐ Sweet potato
- ☐ Kohlrabi
- ☐ Boiled potato
- ☐ Chicory
- ☐ Zucchini
- ☐ Fennel
- ☐ Parsnip
- ☐ None
- ☐ Other...

46. What amount of vegetables is offered per animal a day in grams?

47. Are fruits provided in the diet?

Vraag instructies: *Select one answer*

- ☐ Yes, on a daily base
- ☐ Yes, multiple times a week
- ☐ Yes, on a weekly base
- ☐ Yes, but rarely
- ☐ No

48. What type of fruits are provided in the diet?

Vraag instructies: *Select one or more answers*

- ☐ Apple
- ☐ Banana
- ☐ grapes
- ☐ Mango
- ☐ Melon
- ☐ Orange
- ☐ Papaya
- ☐ Pear
- ☐ Tomato
- ☐ Avocado
- ☐ None
- ☐ Other...

49. When provided, what amount of fruits is offered per animal in grams?

50. If any, how often are seeds and nuts provided in the sakis' diet?

Vraag instructies: *Select one answer*

- ☐ Daily
- ☐ Multiple times a week
- ☐ Weekly
- ☐ Rarely
- ☐ Never

51. What type of nuts and seeds are fed, if any?

Vraag instructies: *Select one or more answers*

- ☐ Sunflower seeds
- ☐ Pumpkin seeds
- ☐ Seed mix
- ☐ Hazelnuts
- ☐ Almonds
- ☐ Walnuts
- ☐ Peanuts
- ☐ Other...

52. When nuts and seeds are fed, what amount (in grams) is offered per animal?

53. Are insects part of the sakis' regular diet? If so, what kind of insects are provided and how often?

54. Do you use any kind of dietary supplements? If so, what kind of supplement and how much of it is used?

55. What is the reason for the use of dietary supplements?

56. Is any natural gum, like Arabic gum, provided in the sakis' diet?

Vraag instructies: *Select one answer*

☐ No

☐ Yes, we provide...

57. Do you provide any other dietary compartments not already mentioned above?

Vraag instructies: *Select one answer*

☐ No

☐ Yes, we provide...

58. How is the food usually distributed?

59. In what way is medication offered if necessary?

Institution

60. What is the name of your institution?