

DANGEROUS WILD ANIMALS

CONDITIONS TO BE OBSERVED BY LICENSEE

This schedule may be varied by the Secretary of State.

MAMMALS **CARNIVORES**

Canidae, exempts **Canis familiaris** the domestic dog, the racoon dog and all foxes. Includes Wild dog, Wolf Jackal, Coyote

Accommodation – Similar to good dog kennels and runs. If grass areas are used they should be adequate to avoid fouling. Wooden kennels are acceptable if in **good condition** but floors should be of impervious material. Fencing of strong chain link type at least 8 feet high with internal overhang and fixed to the inside surface of posts. Constructed with solid base or concrete rim to prevent burrowing escape. Sleeping area wind and weatherproof, preferably raised bed. Outside shelter desirable – may be just a solid area of run fencing. Some “furniture” desirable to provide privacy and occupation ie open-ended barrel, tree trunks.

Feeding – Omnivorous Similar to domestic dog. Variety essential. Diets solely of white fish, solely heart are to be deprecated.

Zoonotic diseases of importance – Leptospirosis, Salmonellosis, Hydatidosis, Toxocara etc.

Felidae, except **Felis catus**. All the cat tribe except domestic cats.

Accommodation – Safety important. Some system of separating animal from attendant operated from outside the cage, ie sliding doors between sleeping quarters and the outside run operated from outside the cage. Size at least 4 times length of animal in largest dimension. Two tier housing ie raised sleeping platforms, give more available space. Tree trunks, branches for climbing and claw exercise. In general the cage should be roofed to prevent escapes.

Feeding – Carnivorous. Meat, some offal is desirable. One day non-feeding per week is acceptable.

Zoonotic diseases of importance - Salmonellosis, Leptospirosis.

Ursidae - all bears, notably brown bears.

Accommodation – As for Canidae but materials used must be very strong, potential behavioural problems make special care in accommodation critical. A pool is essential for polar bears.

Feeding – Omnivorous. Meat, meal, fruit. Polar Bears carnivorous, fish and meat

Zoonotic diseases of importance – Salmonellosis

OTHER CARNIVORES INCLUDED

Ailuripodidae (the giant panda and the red panda!!)

Hyaenidae (hyenas, except the aardwolf!!)

Mustelidae - of the genera Arctonyx, Acnyx, Enhydra, Lutra (except, Lutra lutra), Melogale, Mydaus, Pteronura and taxidea and the species Eira barbara, Gulo gulo, Martes pennanti and Mellivora capensis. ie Mink are excluded. Included are badgers except the Eurasian badgers, otters except the European otter, the tayra, wolverine, fisher and ratel or honey badger).

Viveridae - of the genus Viverra (African, large spotted, Malay and large Indian civets) and the species Arctictis binturong (binturong) and Cryptoprocta ferox (fossa)

EDENTATES

Brachypodidae the sloths – the sloths.

Dasypodidae – of the species Priodontes giganteus or P. maximus, the giant armadillo.

Myrmecophagidae – of the species Myrmecophaga tridactyla, the giant anteater.

PINIPEDS

The Odobenidae, Otariidae and Phocidae except Phoca vitulina and Halichoerus grypus, (the Walrus, eared seals, sea lions and ear less seals (the common and grey seals are exempted)).

PRIMATES

Callitrichidae, tamarins of the genera Leontopithecus and Saguinus.

Cebidae, New world Monkeys including capuchin, howler, saki, spider, squirrel, titi, uakari, woolly monkey and the night monkey or douroucouli.

Ceropithecidae Old World Monkeys including Baboons, mandrill and drill, colobus, gelada, guenons, langurs, leaf monkeys, macaques, mangabeys, patas and proboscis monkeys and the talapoin

Accommodation

Indoors – must be adequate in height – this is the usual failing. A minimum standard is three times the monkey's height. Climbing is an essential activity for normal development. Adequate climbing furniture must be provided. If monkeys are allowed "loose" within the dwelling house note should be taken of the general security of the house itself to prevent escape. An insulated and/or heated sleeping area should be provided.

Outdoor accommodation – A sheltered and possibly insulated rest/sleeping area should be provided. Climbing and swinging furniture is essential but beware of ropes which could lead to hanging deaths.

Feeding – Omnivorous. A certain amount of animal protein is essential. Many monkeys do not like meat and will eat fruit in preference. Meal worms may provide an acceptable protein source for small monkeys.

Zoonotic diseases of importance – Salmonellosis, Tuberculosis, Shigellosis, viral diseases.

Indriidae – the leaping lemurs including the indri, sifakas and woolly lemur.

Lemuridae – all the large lemurs are included (the broad-nosed gentle lemur and the grey gentle lemur of the genus Hapalemur are exempted).

Pongidae – Anthropoid apes (including chimpanzee, gibbon gorilla and orang utan)

Accommodation – Generally as for monkeys in Cercopithecidae, but these are animals with enormous strength and need extremely strong cages. Exercise is very important, as is the need of orang utans and gibbons in particular to "brachiate" (swing using their arms).

Feeding – as for monkeys.

Zoonotic diseases of importance – Salmonellosis, Tuberculosis, viral diseases.

RODENTS

Erithizontidae – of the species Erithizon dorsatum (the North American Porcupine).

Hydrochoeridae – the capybara

Hystriidae – of the genus Hystrix, the Crested porcupines.

ELEPHANTS – both African and Indian species.

ODD -TOED UNGULATES

Equidae (asses, horses and zebras, except the species *Equus asinus* (donkey), *Equus caballus* (domestic horse) and their hybrids.

Rhinocerotidae, the various species of rhinoceros.

Tapiridae, the tapirs

EVEN TOED UNGULATES

Antilocapridae, the pronghorn.

Bovidae, except any domestic form of the genera *Bos* and *Bubalus*, of the species *Capra aegagrus* and the species *Ovis aries* ie Antelope, bison, buffalo, cattle, gazelles, goats and sheep except for domestic species.

Camelidae except *Lama glama* (the llama) and *Lama pacos* (the alpaca).

Accommodation – paddocks with strong 6ft. fencing and a night shelter into which the animals can be brought and locked in. These animals bite and the males can be aggressive when females are “breeding” which can be 12 months a year, they will rear and flail legs in an attempt to knock people down.

Feeding – similar to goats, very efficient feeders some 25% more efficient than sheep, modified ruminants.

Zoonotic diseases - none of significance.

Cervidae of the species *Alces alces* and *Rangifer tarandus*, except any domestic form of the species *Rangifer tarandus*. ie the moose or elk, the caribou or reindeer (the domestic reindeer is exempted).

Giraffidae, the giraffe and the okapi.

Hippopotamidae, the hippopotamus and pygmy hippopotamus.

Suidae, except any domestic form of the species *Sus scrofa* ie Old-World pigs (including the wild boar and wart hog but exempting the domestic pig and Vietnamese pot-bellied pig).

Tayassuidae, the New-World pigs (also known as peccaries).

Any hybrid of any kind of animal specified in the foregoing provisions of this column where one parent is, or both parents are, of a kind so specified.

BIRDS

Casuariidae – Cassowary

Accommodation – As Canidae but internal overhang of fencing not needed, nor “furniture”. Very strong fencing essential as these birds use their feet as very dangerous weapons.

Feeding – Omnivorous. Mixture of fruit, meat, grain and green food.

Zoonotic diseases of importance – Salmonellosis, Pseudotuberculosis.

Dromaiidae – Emus as Casuariidae – the Cassowary. Omnivorous.

Rheidae – Rhea as Cassowary

Struthionidae – Ostrich as Cassowary

REPTILES

Crocodylia – Alligators, Crocodiles

Accommodation – Size of vivarium/enclosure must be adequate for reasonable movement and turning around. Dry land and pond essential. Some facilities for draining the pond for cleaning. Heating to temperature of 80°F (26.5°C) essential. If the vivarium is in a badly insulated building alternative emergency heating should be provided.

Feeding – Carnivorous. Small fish (dead), meat. Worms. Some species will feed only in water.

Zoonotic diseases of importance – Salmonellosis – the wet moist vivarium is a particularly good environment for bacterial growth.

LIZARDS AND SNAKES

Colubridae of the genera Atractaspis, Malpolon, Psammophis and Thelatornis and of the species Boiga dendrophila, dispholidus typus, Rhabdophis subminiatus and Rhabdophis tigrinus. ie Mole vipers and certain rear-fanged venomous snakes (including the moila and montpellier snakes, sand snakes, twig snakes, the mangrove or yellow ringed catsnake), boomslang, red-necked snake, keelback and the yamakagashi or Japanese tiger snake.

Elapidae. Certain front fanged venomous snakes including cobras, coral snakes, desert black snakes, kraits, mambas, sea snakes and all Australian poisonous snakes including the death adders.

Accommodation – A vivarium with a suitable escape-proof top. Heated to 75°F (24°C), some water available for bathing. Branches for climbing or resting on. Snakes like cool areas as well as warm ones so graded heating is desirable.

Feeding – Carnivorous. Eggs, chickens (day old), mice. Live feeding is not essential and long term should be discouraged, warming of food may be necessary.

Zoonotic diseases of importance – Salmonellosis

Helodermatidae Gila monster and Mexican bearded lizard – venomous lizards.

Accommodation – as Elapidae

Feeding – Omnivorous. Chopped fruit and vegetables. Animal protein. Small birds and mammals (dead).

Zoonotic diseases of importance – Salmonellosis

Viperidae. Front fanged venomous snakes (including adders, Barba amarilla, bushmaster, copperhead, fer-de-lance, moccasins, rattlesnakes and vipers).

Accommodation – Vivarium as Elapidae – Heating is not so important in the case of vipers and adders.

Feeding – as Elapidae

Zoonotic diseases of importance – Salmonellosis.

INVERTEBRATES

SPIDERS

Ctenidae of the genus Phoneutria – Wandering Spiders

Dipluridae of the genus Atrax – Sydney funnel-web spider and close relatives.

Sicariidae of the genus Loxosceles – Brown Recluse spiders (also called Violin spiders).

Theridiidae of the genus *Latrodectus* – Black widow spider (or Redback spider) and its close relatives.

Lycosa raptor – the Brazilian Wolf Spider

SCORPIONS

Buthidae – buthid scorpions.

Accommodation – Usually a glass or plastic vivarium. A secure lid is essential, preferably one that can be locked. Invertebrates can easily escape through small holes. Size of the vivarium will depend upon inmate(s): often the provision of a suitable substrate and cage furniture are more important than the absolute dimensions. Most “dangerous” species are tropical and will fare well at temperatures of 24°-28°C; it is preferable to provide a temperature gradient. Remember the importance of micro-environments within the cage: the relative humidity, for example may be substantially higher in a spider’s burrow than in the remainder of the vivarium.

Feeding - Carnivorous, usually only taking live food eg mealworms. If the food item can escape the spider/scorpion may also be able to do so.

Zoonotic diseases of importance – Not applicable.

In addition to being able to bite or sting, some invertebrates bear and may release hairs (setae) from their bodies which can prove irritating to human skin. Very occasionally a person will develop an allergy to invertebrates.

SPECIAL NOTES

Feeding of young animals of all these scheduled species is specialised and dietary deficiencies can occur easily. Particular attention should be paid to diets where young animals are concerned.