α-TOCOPHEROL LEVELS IN PLANTS CONSUMED BY BLACK RHINOCEROS (DICEROS BICORNIS): NATIVE BROWSES COMPARED WITH COMMON ZOO FORAGES

Ellen S. Dierenfield, PhD*

Animal Health Center, New York Zoological Society, Bronx, New York 10460, USA

F. Kamunde Waweru, PhD

Wildlife Conservation International, PO Box 62844, Nairobi, KENYA

Raoul duToit

Zambezi Rhino Project, PO Box 8437 Causeway, Harare, ZIMBABWE

Robert A. Brett, PhD

Kenya Wildlife Service, PO Box 40241, Nairobi, KENYA

Plasma α-tocopherol levels in free-ranging black rhinoceros (*Diceros bicornis*) have previously been shown to be higher than in zoo animals (0.8 vs. 0.2 †g/ml, P<0.001). Dietary vitamin E levels may be correlated with health problems observed in captivity. Plants (n=73) consumed by black rhinos were collected from the Zambezi Valley in Zimbabwe, and 4 locations in Kenya. Following tissue homogenization, lipids were extracted from fresh plants using sodium dodecylsulfate, ethanol, and hexane. Aliquots were evaporated under N₂, reconstituted with methanol containing BHT, and kept under freezer storage until analysis via HPLC. Sample preparation was rapid and convenient; results were highly repeatable under field laboratory conditions. Leaf:stem ratios and dry matter determinations were conducted separately on duplicate samples. Similar sample preparation was applied to green produce, selected browse plants, and dried forages fed at the New York Zoological Park. Results of these assays are presented in Table 1 (selected African plants) and Table 2 (locally available feeds). Leaves contained 2 - 50 X more a-tocopherol than stem fractions of the same plant; mature tissues had higher concentrations than young, growing parts. Of native browses, whole plants ranged from 4.1 (Acacia drepanolobium) to 420.9 (Scutia myrtinus) mg α-tocopherol/kg dry mater. Dark green, leafy produce fed at the zoo (n= 7 spp.) contained an average of 157.0 mg αtocopherol/kg dry matter; fresh forages averaged 22.3 mg/kg dry matter. NRC dietary vitamin E recommendations for horses (1989), used in designing diets for zoo rhinoceros, are currently 50 to 80 mg/kg. Almost half (43%) of the native browses sampled in this study contained higher levels than current NRC recommendations; dried forages were consistently < 50 mg/kg, and fresh green plants were highly variable. These data suggest that typical zoo diets (hay, grain, and some fresh browse or green produce) fed to zoo rhinoceros may provide marginal vitamin E nutrition.

Table 1. Mean (\pm SE) α - tocopherol content of leaves and stems from important browse species consumed by the black rhinocerous in Kenya (n = 5 spp. from 3 different sampling locations) or Zimbabwe (n = 10 spp.). All data are presented on a dry basis.

SPECIES	LEAF:STEM RATIO	a-TOCOPHEROL mg/kg LEAF STEM		
Kenyan Plants:				
Acacia xanthophloea	28:72	64.8 ± 19.9	15.7 ± 6.2	
Carissa edulis	56:44	86.4 ± 17.9	29.2 ± 13.7	
Erythrococcus bongensis	32:68	207.4 ± 81.3	23.8 ± 6.4	
Grewia similis	54:46	96.3 ± 45.7	21.6 ± 7.3	
Rhus natalensis	65:35	183.1 ± 99.8	23.3 ± 9.9	
Zimbabwean Plants:				
Bahenia spp.	31:69	178.9	4.9	
Colophospermum mopane	66:34	135.6	13.3	
Combretum eleganoides	52:48	83.3	6.1	
Combretum mossambiencis	45.55	289.3	26.6	
Diplorhyncus spp.	57:43	72.0	12.0	
Grewia bicolor	55:45	341.6	7.3	
Grewia flavescens	15:85	63.0	19.4	
Holmskioldia spp.	18:82	100.2	2.7	
Markhamia acuminata	46:54	96.1	13.5	
Securinegra virosa	17:83	57.5	4.8	

Table 2. α - tocopherol content of selected green forages, green produce, and dried forages fed at the New York Zoological Park.

GREEN FORAGE	α-TOCOPHEROL
Alder	47.9
Bamboo	202.5
Clover	33.3
Duckweed	33.2
Grape	66.3
Grass	71.4
Maple	25.4
Mulberry	127.1

GREEN PRODUCE	α-TOCOPHEROL
Bok Choi	206.1
Broccoli (florets)	44.2
Collard Greens	160.5
Dandelion Greens	129.4
Hydroponic Grass	71.4
Kale (leaves)	136.1
Kale (stems)	24.4
Mustard Greens	158.5

Willow	45.5	
DRIED FORAGES		
Alfalfa Cubes	5.9	
Mixed Hay	26.8	
Timothy Hay	34.1	

Romaine	163.9
Spinach	143.4