## CONTENTS



## Member View

## 7 Species Survival Plan ${ }^{\circledR}$ Highlight

 Increasing reproductive success of the chestnutmandibled toucan
## 8 From the

Accreditation Commission
Is standard 1.5 .0 simply parenting 101?

## 10 Conservation Grants Fund Update

North Carolina Zoo and Panthera partner to improve anti-poaching in Zambian national parks

## 11 Research

Scientific evaluation of rhino diets improves zoo care

## 12 Fund Raising

Whole Foods selects Virginia Zoo as Nickels for Nonprofits recipient

## 13 Green Certification

Chattanooga Zoo announces new green certification

## 14 Branding

Oakland Zoo rebrands to better demonstrate conservation purpose

## 15 By the Numbers

Reaching new heights in giraffe conservation and research

## 16 Art

Ocean Wise ${ }^{\circledR}$ announces partnership and new exhibition at Vancouver Aquarium

## 17 Grant

Connecticut's
Beardsley Zoo receives
Neighborhood Assistance Act Grant from AVANGRID

## 18 Award

The Great Plains Zoo and Delbridge Museum of Natural History wins tourism award

## Departments

42 Faces \& Places
45 Exhibits
46 Announcements
46 Advertiser Index

## 47 Calendar

## 56 Births \& Hatchings

## About the cover



## VISIT US ONLINE

aza.orgLIKE US ON FACEBOOK
facebook.com/Association
OfZoosAndAquariums
FOLLOW US ON TWITTER twitter.com/zoos_aquariums E-MAIL THE EDITOR tlewthwaite@aza.org

## ASSOCIATION OFZOOS

Editorial policy: Connect is published by the Association of Zoos \& Aquariums (AZA), a nonprofit, tax-exempt organization dedicated to the advancement of zoological parks and aquariums for conservation, education, scientific studies and recreation. Issued to members as a free service; not available as a subscription. Mailed during the first week of the month. Articles submitted for Connect do not necessarily reflect the opinions and policies of AZA.
Mission: Connect is a forum for promoting AZA's mission by highlighting zoo and aquarium trends, industry initiatives, conservation efforts and member achievements.
Copyright policy: All items appearing in Connect are copyright of AZA.
Permission to reprint items must be obtained by contacting AZA's Publications Department at tlewthwaite@aza.org.
Advertising policy: Advertising is available. AZA reserves the right to refuse advertising not consistent with its mission. Ad contracts are issued on an annual basis, and ads are accepted on a one, three, six, nine or 12 -time basis. Deadline for insertion orders is the first of the month preceding publication. Deadline for artwork is the 10th of the month preceding publication. Rates and mechanical requirements are available upon request.

## Research

## Scientific Evaluation of Rhino Diets Improves Zoo Care

Study Highlights Success of Changing Diet for Reproduction in Endangered Species


A recently published study in the journal Pachyderm highlights the ongoing effort of accredited zoos to address challenges and improve the sustainability of endangered species populations in their care. The study, co-authored by scientists from San Diego Zoo Global and Mars Hill University, evaluated fertility issues in captive-born southern white rhinos and determined that diets including soy and alfalfa were likely contributors to breeding challenges.
"The captive southern white rhinoceros population is not currently self-sustaining, due to the reproductive failure of captive-
born females," said Dr. Christopher Tubbs, San Diego Zoo Global and lead author of the paper. "Our research into this phenomenon points to chemicals produced by plants present in captive diets, such as soy and alfalfa, as likely causes."

Soy and alfalfa are commonly included in feeds for many herbivorous animals under human care; however these diets have high levels of phytoestrogens that disrupt normal hormone functions in some species. The study reviews historical data on the reproductive success of southern white rhinos in zoos in North America. These studies discovered that
female rhinos born in managed care showed lower reproductive levels. At the San Diego Zoo Safari Park, animal care staff switched to a low phytoestrogen diet for southern white rhinos in their care in 2014. The nutritional change appears to be an effective means of addressing the challenge.
"Following our diet modification, routine monitoring of the reproductive status of our female southern white rhinoceros suggested that the diet change was having a positive impact," said Tubbs. "Two females that had previously not reproduced have now become pregnant and successfully given birth to healthy calves."

