

Minimum Requirements for the Keeping of Wild Animals

Introductory remarks

The surface and space measurements determine the smallest admissible size of an enclosure. The enclosures may not be smaller than these measurements, if a lesser number of animals are kept in them than the number specified in the tables.

The tables indicate the highest admissible number of adult animals to be kept in an enclosure. Young animals may be kept in the same enclosure. In group enclosures - irrespective of the number indicated in the table - the natural social structure of the species must be taken into due consideration.

If several different species are kept in the same enclosure and if these species use the space available in different manners, provided that the space available meets the highest requirements of the species demanding the most space, it must not be enlarged to accommodate the other species.

If several different species are kept in the same enclosure and if these species use the space available in the same manner, then the calculation of space requirement must be based on the surfaces and / or volume demanded by the species with the highest space requirements. The surface and / or volume required by the other species are to be calculated and added according to the requirements "for every additional animal" of the corresponding species, according to the specifications made in this appendix.

The special requirements of certain species, e.g. towards humidity, temperature, or food, are to be taken into consideration, even if no such indications were made in the corresponding table. Nocturnally active animals kept in outdoor enclosures must have the possibility to withdraw into sleeping boxes during the day. In enclosures for species that live primarily in trees or that are capable of flying, the climbing and resting possibilities are to be ensured in such a manner as that the space available may be well used.

Outdoor enclosures are not necessary for laboratory animals. Provided that there are open windows, sliding doors or roofs allowing sunlight to enter directly into the enclosure, if the temperature outdoors proves to be adequate and provided that it is possible to light up the enclosure by means of artificial light that corresponds to the quality of sunlight, then outdoor enclosures are not necessary for species for which outdoor enclosures are stipulated. However, the measurements of the indoor enclosure must at least correspond to the measurements of an outdoor enclosure. If outdoor and indoor enclosures are stipulated, then the measurements must correspond to the overall surface.

21 Mammal Enclosures

Species	For groups of up to n animals					For every additional animal ^{b)}		Special requirements
	Number (n)	Outdoor enclosure		Indoor enclosure		Outdoor m ²	Indoor m ²	
		Surface ^{c)} m ²	Volume m ³	Surface ^{a)} m ²	Volume m ³			
Echidnas	2	-	-	6	-	-	2	1) 6)
Cuscus, American opossums, brush-tailed possums	2	-	-	6	12	-	2	2) 3)
Small and medium-sized gliders	6	-	-	6	12	-	1	2) 3)
Small gliders	6	-	-	3	6	-	0,5	2) 3)
Wombat, Tasmanian devil	2	20	-	6	-	-	-	1) 3) 4)
Tree kangaroos	2	16	40	16	40	4	4	2) 5)
Ouakkas	5	20	-	10	-	4	2	6) 22)
Rat kangaroos	2	-	-	8	-	-	2	6)
Rock wallabies	5	150	-	15	-	15	3	2) 7) 8)
Wallabies, pademelons	5	200	-	15	-	15	3	7) 8)
Wallaroos and kangaroos	5	300	-	20	-	30	4	7)
Flying foxes (e.g. Egyptian Rousette)	20	-	-	20	40	-	1	9) 10)
Large flying foxes	20	-	-	25	75	-	1	9) 10)
Mouse-tailed bats	20	-	-	10	20	-	0,2	9) 10)
Tree shrews, marmosets	5	-	-	1,5	3	-	0,3	2) 3) 6) 34)
Lesser mouse lemurs	5	-	-	1,5	3	-	0,3	2) 3) 6)
Lorises, potto, golden pottos	5	-	-	1,5	3	-	0,3	2) 6)

Species	For groups of up to n animals					For every additional animal ^{b)}		Special requirements
	Number (n)	Outdoor enclosure		Indoor enclosure		Outdoor	Indoor	
		Surface ^{c)} m ²	Volume m ³	Surface ^{a)} m ²	Volume m ³	m ²	m ²	
Tarsier, small galagos, bush babies, gentle lemurs, dwarf lemurs, tamarins, Goeldi's monkey	5	-	-	3	6	-	0,5	2) 3) 6) 34)
Greater galagos, owl monkeys, night monkeys, Titi monkeys	5	-	-	6	12	-	1	2) 3) 6) 34)
Squirrel monkey, talapoin	5	6	15	6	15	1,5	1,5	2) 6)
Lemurs, Sakis, Uakaris, howler monkeys, capuchins	5	10	30	10	30	2	2	2) 6)
Wool monkeys, spider monkeys, guenons, macaques, small langurs, ruffed lemurs	5	15	45	15	45	3	3	2) 6) 11) 12) ruffed lemurs: 3)
Patas monkeys, mangabeys, baboons, large langurs (e.g. guerezas), sifakas	5	25	75	25	75	4	4	2) 6) 11)
Gibbons	3	25	75	25	75	8	8	2) 6) 11) 12) 34)
Chimpanzees, orang-utan	3	35	140	35	140	8	8	2) 6) 11) 14)
Gorilla	3	50	200	50	200	10	10	2) 6) 11) 14)
Small and medium-sized armadillos	2	-	-	6	-	-	1,5	1) 3)
Tamandua	2	-	-	12	24	-	4	2) 3) 4) 15)
Giant anteater	2	100	-	12	-	10	6	11) 16)
Sloths	2	-	-	10	20	-	1,5	2)
Squirrels, flying squirrels	2	4	10	4	10	2	2	2) 3) 17) 19)
Nutria (wild form)	2	8	-	-	-	1	-	3) 18) 19)
Giant squirrels, pacarana, large flying squirrels, prehensile-tailed porcupine	2	-	-	12	30	-	3	2) 3) 15) 17) 19)

Species	For groups of up to n animals					For every additional animal ^{b)}		Special requirements
	Number (n)	Outdoor enclosure		Indoor enclosure		Outdoor m ²	Indoor m ²	
		Surface ^{c)} m ²	Volume m ³	Surface ^{a)} m ²	Volume m ³			
Porcupines	2	20	-	20	-	3	3	1) 3) 17) 19)
Beavers	5	20	-	-	-	4	-	3) 18) 19) 34)
Prairie dog	10	40	-	-	-	2	-	1) 3) 19)
Agoutis, viscacha, jumping hare	5	-	-	20	-	-	2	1) 3) 6) 19)
Marmots	6	100	-	-	-	10	-	1) 19) 34)
Capybara	5	100	-	20	-	10	2	6) 18) 19)
Muskrat	2	4	-	-	-	1	-	1) 19)
Bush-tailed porcupine, long-tailed porcupine	2	-	-	5	10	-	2	2) 3) 19)
North American porcupine	2	10	30	-	-	4	-	2) 19)
Pacas	2	-	-	8	-	-	3	1) 3) 11) 19)
Acouchis	5	-	-	4	-	-	1	1) 3) 6) 19)
Hutia-Conga, rock rats, Hispaniolan hutias, hutias	2	-	-	5	10	-	1,5	1) 2) 3) 19)
Patagonian hares	2	20	-	-	-	4	-	1) 3) 6) 19)
Hares ^{c)}	2	20	-	-	-	4	-	3) 6)
Rabbits, pikas	5	20	-	-	-	2	-	1) 6)
Fennec	2	10	-	4	-	1	1	1) 3) 20)
Medium-sized foxes (e.g. sand fox, Artic fox, Corsac fox, Kit fox), bat-eared fox, racoon dog	2	30	-	8	-	4	1	1) 3) 6) 8)
Bush-dog	4	40	-	12	-	4	1	1) 3) 6) 18) 34)

Species	For groups of up to n animals					For every additional animal ^{b)}		Special requirements
	Number (n)	Outdoor enclosure		Indoor enclosure		Outdoor	Indoor	
		Surface ^{c)} m ²	Volume m ³	Surface ^{a)} m ²	Volume m ³	m ²	m ²	
Red fox, grey foxes, south american foxes,	2	60	-	-	-	10	-	1) 3) 6)
Jackals, coyote, red dog	4	100	-	-	-	15	-	3) 6) 34)
Maned wolf	2	150	-	2 per animal	-	20	2	1) 3) 6) 8) 11) 34)
Wolf, African hunting dog	4	200	-	-	-	20	-	1) 3) 6) 8) 11)
Sun bear	2	100	-	-	-	20	-	1) 2) 11) 14) 18) 21)
Other bears, giant panda	2	150	-	-	-	20	-	1) 2) 11) 14) 18) 21) 22)
Polar bear	1	120	-	8	-	-	-	2) 4) 14) 18)
Lesser panda, racoon	2	20	-	8	16	4	2	2) 3) 8) racoons: 18)
Kinkajou, honey bear, ringtails	2	-	-	8	16	-	2	2) 3)
Coatis	2	20	50	16	40	4	3	2) 3)
Small weasels	2	5	-	-	-	-	-	3) 4)
Large weasels	2	10	-	-	-	-	-	3) 4)
Polecat, mink, ferret	2	10	-	-	-	-	-	3) 4) 18)
Ferret (as pets with the possibility to temporarily run around in the apartment)	2	-	-	2	1,2	-	0,5	3) 14) 16)
Tree martens	2	10	25	10	25	-	-	2) 4) 17) 21)
Tayra	2	16	40	16	40	4	4	2) 3) 17)
Glutton	2	120	-	-	-	-	-	1) 2) 4) 21)
Skunks	2	12	-	12	-	2	2	1) 3) 17)
Badgers	2	60	-	30	-	4	4	1) 3) 17)

Species	For groups of up to n animals					For every additional animal ^{b)}		Special requirements
	Number (n)	Outdoor enclosure		Indoor enclosure		Outdoor m ²	Indoor m ²	
		Surface ^{c)} m ²	Volume m ³	Surface ^{a)} m ²	Volume m ³			
Short-clawed otter	2	15	-	6	-	3	2	6) 15) 18)
River otters, cape clawless otter	2	25	-	-	-	-	-	4) 6) 15) 18)
Giant otter	2	80	-	24	-	10	4	6) 15) 18)
Sea otter	2	10	-	-	-	3	-	6) 18)
Dwarf mongoose	6	-	-	6	-	-	0,5	1) 15)
Suricates, zebra mongoose, yellow mongoose	6	16	-	16	-	2	1	1) 15) 20)
Other mongoose species	2	12	-	12	-	4	4	1) 15) 17) 20 marsh mongooses 18)
Black-footed cat, leopard cat, rusty spotted cat, Pallas' cat, tree viverrids	2	10	25	10	25	4	4	2) 4) 6) 11) 15) 17) 21)
Fossa, bear cat, civet, wildcat, reed cat, jaguarundi	2	16	40	16	40	5	5	2) 4) 6) 11) 15) 17) 21) fishing cats and flat-headed cats: 18)
Lynxes, serval, medium-sized cats, clouded leopard	2	30	75	20	50	10	10	2) 4) 6) 11) 15) 21) 23)
Pumas, jaguar, leopard, snow leopard	2	50	150	25	75	15	12	2) 4) 6) 11) 15) 21) 23) jaguars: 18)
Lions, tigers	2	80	240	30	90	20	15	2) 4) 6) 11) 15) 21) 23) tigers 18)
Cheetah	2	200	-	-	-	20	-	2) 4) 6) 11) 15) 21)
Aardwolf	2	100	-	12	-	10	6	1) 11) 21)
Hyenas	2	200	-	-	-	20	-	1) 11) 21)

Species	For groups of up to n animals					For every additional animal ^{b)}		Special requirements
	Number (n)	Outdoor enclosure		Indoor enclosure		Outdoor	Indoor	
		Surface ^{c)} m ²	Volume m ³	Surface ^{a)} m ²	Volume m ³	m ²	m ²	
Aardvark	2	-	-	40	-	-	5	1) 3)
Hyraxes	5	10	20	10	20	2	2	2)
Cow elephants	3	500	-	15 / animal	-	100	-	24) 25)
Bull elephants	1	150	-	2 x 30 /animal	-	100	-	24) 25) alternating stables
Grevy's zebras (females), Asiatic wild asses (females)	4	500	-	8 / animal	-	80	-	8) 25) 26)
Stallions	1	150	-	8	-	-	-	8) 25) 26)
Plains zebras, African wild ass	5	500	-	8 / animal	-	80	-	8) 25) 26) 27)
Mountain zebras, wild horse	5	1000	-	8 / animal	-	100	-	8) 25) 26) 27)
Tapirs	2	200	-	15 / animal	-	50	-	24) 25) 28)
Rhinoceroses	2	500	-	25 / animal	-	150	-	4) with the exception of square-lipped (white) rhinoceroses 11) 24) 25) 26)
Pygmy hog	2	30	-	4	-	10	-	25) 27) 29)
Other wild boars	2	100	-	4 / animal	-	20	-	8) 17) 25) 27) 29)
Peccaries	4	80	-	3 / animal	-	10	-	25) 29)
Pygmy hippopotamus	2	100	-	10 / animal	-	-	-	4) 24) 29)
Hippopotamus	2	250	-	40	-	50	10	24)
Lama, alpaca	6	250	-	-	-	30	-	8)
Guanaco, vicuna	6	300	-	-	-	30	-	8)
Two- and one-humped camels	3	300	-	8 / animal	-	50	-	8) 27)

Species	For groups of up to n animals					For every additional animal ^{b)}		Special requirements
	Number (n)	Outdoor enclosure		Indoor enclosure		Outdoor m ²	Indoor m ²	
		Surface ^{c)} m ²	Volume m ³	Surface ^{a)} m ²	Volume m ³			
Indian chevrotain	2	-	-	6	-	-	2	6)
Water chevrotain	2	40	-	8	-	12	2	6) 18)
Small deer (pudu, Chinese water deer, barking deer)	4	100	-	3 / animal	-	15	-	6) 8) 30)
Roe deer	2	400	-	-	-	100	-	6) 8) 30)
Medium-sized deer (e.g. sika deer, fallow deer)	8	500	-	4 / animal	-	60	-	8) 27) 29) 30) 31) Sambar: 18)
Large deer	6	500	-	6 / animal	-	80	-	8) 27) 29) 30) 31) Ba- rashinga, swamp deer, reindeer, Père David's deer: 18)
Mooses	3	500	-	-	-	100	-	8) 18) 28) 31) 32)
Okapi	2	300	-	15 / animal	-	100	-	4) 26)
Giraffes	4	500	-	25 / animal	-	100	-	33) bulls: 26)
Small and medium-sized duikers, dik-diks, dwarf antelopes, steenbuck, grysbok, klipspringers	2	50	-	3 / animal	-	20	-	6) duikers, dik-diks, dwarf antelopes: 4), klipspringers: 2) 6)
Oribi, beira	4	100	-	3 / animal	-	15	-	6)
Yellow-necked ducker	2	100	-	4 / animal	-	-	-	4) 6)
Gazelles (incl. springbok, blackbuck, impalas)	10	500	-	4 / animal	-	40	-	6) 8) 27)

Species	For groups of up to n animals				For every additional animal ^{b)}		Special requirements	
	Number (n)	Outdoor enclosure		Indoor enclosure		Outdoor		Indoor
		Surface ^{c)} m ²	Volume m ³	Surface ^{a)} m ²	Volume m ³	m ²		m ²
Gerenuk, dibatag, medium-sized antelopes, pronghorns, Saiga antelope	6	500	-	5 / animal	-	50	-	6) 8) 27)
Chamois, goral, serow, mountain goat, takin	4	400	-	4 / animal	-	50	-	2) 6) 8) 28)
Mouflons	10	400	-	-	-	40	-	2) 8)
Other wild sheep, wild goats, Bharal, blue sheep, barbary sheep	8	400	-	-	-	40	-	2) 6) 8) 27)
Large antelopes, wild cattle, musk ox	5	500	-	8 per animal	-	80	-	8) 25) 26) 27) 31) 32)

Remarks

- a) If minimum measurements are stipulated in table 23, then the surface stipulated must be added to the surfaces indicated in table 21.
- b) Where enclosure measurements are indicated in the form of minimum requirements with regard to ground surface and volume, the volume must be enlarged proportionally to the ground surface.
- c) These measurements apply exclusively to hand-raised animals or young animals born in captivity in comparable enclosures. Animals captured in the wild are not suitable for keeping.

Special requirements

- 1) Digging possibilities.
- 2) Climbing possibilities, according to the species: branches or climbing rocks. The size of the branches should correspond to the grasping organs of the animals.
- 3) Sleeping boxes should correspond to the requirements of the species and be either placed on the ground or raised. In the case of group enclosure of species that are temporarily quarrelsome, each animal should have its own box.
- 4) Keeping either individually or in pairs, according to the species; enclosures that can be subdivided. Additional enclosures are necessary for additional

- animals.
- 5) For the larger animals that spend more time on the ground (*doriansi*, *inustus*, *lumholtzi*), outdoor enclosures are also necessary.
 - 6) Screens, possibilities to withdraw and hide
 - 7) Inner rooms / stables subdivided by separating walls.
 - 8) For animals that sustain winters well, shelter sufficient (lama, alpaca: 2 m² per animal); for other, warmth-loving species: indoor enclosure or stable as indicated. For camelids, the measurements are to be multiplied by two for individual stables.
 - 9) Possibility to hold fast to structures on the ceiling of the enclosure; open sleeping boxes for cave dwellers.
 - 10) Several feeding places that the animals can reach by climbing.
 - 11) Dividing and separating possibilities.
 - 12) For Barbary ape, Tibetan and Japanese macaques as well as Gelada baboon, no indoor enclosure is necessary (an isolated hut offering protection is sufficient). The same applies for open outdoor keeping of other species during the summer.
 - 13) Sleeping boxes that can be subdivided (for groups and individual animals).
 - 14) Occupation of the animals by objects, according to species, e.g. swinging ropes, straw, plastic containers, etc.
 - 15) According to the species, elevated lying places (e.g. tamandua, giant squirrels, cats) or lookouts (otters, mongooses, etc.).
 - 16) Digging and breaking up possibilities.
 - 17) Indoor or outdoor enclosure. If an outdoor enclosure is planned for species that are sensitive to cold, then an additional heated indoor enclosure is necessary.
 - 18) Bathing possibility. If pools with stipulated minimum measurements are required, re. table 23.
 - 19) Fresh wood to be provided on a regular basis for dental hygiene and occupation of the animals.
 - 20) Outdoor enclosure with thermal radiator.
 - 21) Individual boxes for each animal; ground surface: small predators: 0.5 - 1 m²; glutton, lynxes, serval, medium-sized cats, cougars, clouded leopard: 1.5 m²; large cats, cheetah: 2.5 m²; sun bear, hyenas, aardwolf: 4 m²; large bears, giant panda: 6 m².
 - 22) In the case of natural grounds: for ouakkas: 50 m²; for bears: 1000 m² or more.
 - 23) Indoor enclosure only for (sub-) species that are sensitive to cold; otherwise, isolated sleeping boxes for every grown animal or indoor enclosure as indicated.
 - 24) Bathing or showering opportunities to be used all year round (for elephants and Asian rhinoceroses). For tapirs, hippopotamus and pygmy hippopotamus: indoor and outdoor pools. Re. table 23 for the measurements of the outdoor pools.
 - 25) Tree stumps or artificial termites' nests and sand bath or muddy pool for skin care.
 - 26) Individual stable. For social species, eye contact between the individual boxes. Heating for species that are not winter hardy.
 - 27) According to species, possibility to separate males from females or escape possibilities for females and young.

- 28) Soft ground in outdoor enclosure (lawn, bark shavings).
 - 29) Muddy pool. Possibility for pigs to wallow and root.
 - 30) Trees for sweeping and branches.
 - 31) Surface applies for partially solidified installations. The measurements of enclosures consisting exclusively of natural grounds are to be tripled and it must be possible to divide the enclosures.
 - 32) Tree stumps for the occupation of musk oxes.
 - 33) An additional veranda or indoor exercise area of 80 m².
 - 34) Monogamous couple with tolerated offspring.
-

22 Enclosures for birds

Species	For groups of up to n birds				For every additional bird ^{d)}		Surface of indoor enclosure per animal ^{c)}	Special requirements
	Number (n)	Surface of outdoor enclosure ^{a)}	Surface of		Surface of outdoor enclosure	Surface of aviary ^{b)}		
			Aviary ^{a)}	Volume				
		m ²	m ²	m ³	m ²	m ²	m ²	
Ostrich	3	250	-	-	50	-	6	1)
Rhea	6	250	-	-	25	-	3	1)
Cassowar	2	125 + 125	-	-	-	-	6	2)
Emu	2	200	-	-	100	-	4	1) 3)
Kiwis	2	15 + 15	-	-	-	-	-	2) 3) 4) 5)
Large penguins (as of Gentoo penguin)	6	-	16	32	-	2	-	6) 7)
Small penguins and Adelie penguins	12	60	16	32	3	1	-	6) 7) 17)
Pelicans	4	40	-	-	10	-	3	7) 8) 12)
Cormorants, anhingas	6	10	20	50	1,5	1,5	-	7) 9) 10)
Shoebill	2	100	-	-	50	-	6	7)
Saddle-billed stork, giant stork, marabou stork, Goliath heron	2	100	40	160	25	10	5	7) 12)
Medium-sized and small storks	2	50	30	90	10	6	1	7) 10) 11)
Large herons (grey herons)	6	50	30	90	5	3	1	7) 10) 11)
Medium-sized herons (cattle egrets), ibises and spoonbill	6	-	20	50	-	2	0,5	7) 10) 11)

Species	For groups of up to n birds				For every additional bird ^{d)}		Surface of indoor enclosure per animal ^{e)}	Special requirements
	Number (n)	Surface of outdoor enclosure ^{a)}	Surface of		Surface of outdoor enclosure	Surface of aviary ^{b)}		
			Aviary ^{a)}	Volume				
		m ²	m ²	m ³	m ²	m ²	m ²	
Bittern, hamerkop	2	-	20	50	-	2	2	4) 7) 8) 10) 11)
Small herons (little bittern)	2	-	6	12	-	-	-	4) 7) 9) 10)
Flamingos	10	100	-	-	5	-	0,5	7) 8) 12)
Large eagles and vultures	2	-	30	120	-	10	3	10) 11) 13) 14) 15)
Small eagles (booted eagle), ospreys, large hawks, buzzards, kites, small vultures, harriers	2	-	20	60	-	8	2	10) 11) 13) 14) 15)
Large falcons (peregrine falcon, gyrfalcon)	2	-	10	25	-	4	2	4) 10) 11) 13) 14) 15)
Medium-sized falcons (European hobby), small hawks (sparrow hawk)	2	-	6	15	-	2	1	4) 10) 11) 13) 14) 15)
Sparrow falcons	2	-	2	4	-	0,5	-	4) 9) 10) 13) 14) 15)
Large owls (great eagle owl)	2	-	20	50	-	6	3	4) 10) 11) 13) 14) 15)
Medium-sized owls (barn owl)	2	-	10	25	-	3	2	4) 10) 11) 13) 14) 15)
Small owls (little owl)	2	-	4	10	-	1	1	4) 9) 10) 13) 14) 15)
Small cranes (common crane)	2	250	-	-	100	-	6	11) 12) 14)
Small cranes (demoiselle crane)	2	100	-	-	50	-	2	11) 12) 14)
Large parrots (large macaus and cockatoos) ^{e)}	2	-	4	8	-	1	-	5) 14) 16) 18)

Species	For groups of up to n birds				For every additional bird ^{d)}		Surface of indoor enclosure per animal ^{c)}	Special requirements
	Number (n)	Surface of outdoor enclosure ^{a)}	Surface of		Surface of outdoor enclosure	Surface of aviary ^{b)}		
			Aviary ^{a)}	Volume				
		m ²	m ²	m ³	m ²	m ²	m ²	
Waders	8	-	12	30	-	1	0,5	7) 11)
Skuas and large seagulls	6	30	30	90	2	2	-	7)
Small seagulls	10	-	30	90	-	1	-	7)
Nightjars and goatsuckers	2	-	10	20	-	1	-	4) 9) 10)
Humming birds and sunbirds	2	-	2	3	-	1	-	4) 10) 14) 16)
Quetzals and trogons	2	-	10	30	-	4	-	10) 14)
Large hornbills	2	-	20	60	-	-	-	10) 14)
Birds of paradise	2	-	10	25	-	4	-	4) 10) 14)

Remarks

- a) If minimum measurements are stipulated in table 24, then these surfaces must be made available in addition to the surfaces stipulated in table 22.
- b) The volume of the aviary must be enlarged in proportion to the ground surface.
- c) All indoor enclosures must have a ground surface of at least 4 m².
- d) If no indications are made in the column "For every additional bird", then this means that basically, no more than n birds are allowed to be kept in the enclosure.
- e) Large macaus: *Anodorhynchus glaucus*, *Anodorhynchus hyacinthinus*, *Anodorhynchus leari*, *Ara ambigua*, *Ara ararauna*, *Ara caninde*, *Ara chloroptera*, *Ara macao*, *Ara militaris*, *Ara rubrogenys*, *Cyanopsitta spixii*.
Large cockatoos: *Cacatua alba*, *Cacatua galerita*, *Cacatua moluccensis*, *Cacatua ophthalmica*, *Calyptorhynchus funereus*, *Calyptorhynchus lathami*, *Calyptorhynchus magnificus*, *Probosciger aterrimus*.

Special requirements

- 1) Sand bath.
 - 2) The enclosures must be linked one to another.
 - 3) A shelter must be available in the enclosure.
 - 4) Species-specific possibilities to hide: reed, bushes (caves on the ground or in trees), etc.
 - 5) Indoor enclosure; outdoor enclosure optional.
 - 6) For the keeping of Arctic and Subarctic species, the rooms must be air-conditioned. For larger species in winter: access to outdoor enclosures or the possibility to go out on walks ("penguin parades").
 - 7) Re. table 24 for pools with defined minimum measurements. Appropriate pools must also be made available to species not listed in table 24.
 - 8) Bathing possibilities in indoor enclosures as well.
 - 9) According to the species: indoor or outdoor enclosure.
 - 10) Possibility to perch.
 - 11) An indoor enclosure must be made available to species that are sensitive to the cold.
 - 12) Indoor enclosures must provide direct access to outdoor enclosure.
 - 13) Diurnal and nocturnal birds of prey may only be chained in places that are not open to the public. They must be given the opportunity to fly freely on a regular basis.
 - 14) Bathing opportunity.
 - 15) Aviaries are to be constructed in a manner so that visitors do not disturb the birds.
 - 16) If two birds are kept in the same enclosure, it must be possible to subdivide it if necessary.
 - 17) Possibility to keep small penguins during winter without running the danger of frost.
 - 18) Several natural branches for chewing and climbing.
-

23 Pools for mammals

Species	For groups of up to n animals				For every animal ^{a)}	additional	Special requirements
	Number (n)	Surface m ²	Depth m	Volume m ³			
Mink (wild form), Western polecat	2	1	0,2	0,2	-		
Nutria	2	2	0,5	1	-		
Beavers	5	30	0,8	24	-		
Capybara	5	6	0,5	3	1		
Short-clawed otters	2	10	0,5	5	2		
Cape clawless otter, European otter	2	20	0,8	16	-		
Giant otter	2	60	1,5	90	8		
Sea otter	2	60	2,0	120	25		
Bears, with the exception of sun bear	2	10	1	10	2		
Polar bear	1	80	2	160	20		
Asian rhinoceroses	2	10	1	10	5		
Pygmy hippopotamus	2	20	0,8	16	-		
Hippopotamus	2	30	1,5	45	8		
Tapirs	2	10	0,8	8	-		
Sirenians	2	80	2,0	160	20		
True seals	2	60	1,5	90	10	1)	
Sea lions, fur seals	5	100	2,0	200	15	1)	
Elephant seals, walrus	3	200	3,0	600	40	1)	
Dolphins, porpoises	5	450	3,5	1575	50	2) 3) 4)	
Asian river dolphins	4	100	2,0	200	25	2) 5)	

Species	For groups of up to n animals				For every additional animal ^{a)}	Special requirements
	Number (n)	Surface m ²	Depth m	Volume m ³		
South American river dolphins	4	200	2,5	500	30	2) 5)
Killer, white, and pilot whale	2	400	4,0	1600	150	2) 4) 5)

Remark

- a) If the pool measurements are determined on the basis of minimum measurements for ground surface and volume, then the volume is to be enlarged in proportion to the ground surface.

Special requirements

- 1) The indicated measurements apply to the pools alone. In addition to this, an appropriate share of land is necessary. Minimum measurements per animal: true seals: 5 m²; sea lions, fur seals, walrus, elephant seals: 10 m².
- 2) Filter performance: circulation of the overall volume in 4 hours max.
- 3) Including adjoining pool of 150 m² and 3.5 m depth offering the possibility of independent water supply and a separating pool.
- 4) Saltwater.
- 5) Including adjoining pool and separating pool; at least one separating pool offering the possibility of independent water supply.

24 Pools for birds

Species	For groups of up to n animals				For every additional animal ^{a)}	Special requirements
	Number (n)	Surface m ²	Depth m	Volume m ³		
Large penguins (as of Genttoo penguin)	6	12	2	24	1	1)
Adelie penguins	12	12	2	24	1	1)
Small penguins	12	10	1	10	0,5	
Pelicans	4	30	0,75	22	5	
Cormorants, anhingidae	6	10	1,25	12,5	1	
Flamingos	10	10	-	3	0,5	2)

Remark

- a) The volume of the pool is to be enlarged in proportion to the surface.

Special remarks

- 1) Pool with steep shore and exits.
- 2) Depth variable including wading zone.

25 Reptiles and amphibians

Species	For groups of up to n animals ^{a) b)}					For every additional animal		Special requirements
	Number	Land share	Pool		Height of enclosure ^{c)}	Land share	Pool	
			Surface	Volume				
(n)	Surface m ²	Surface m ²	Volume m ³	m	Surface m ²	Surface m ²		
Giant tortoises	2	30	-	-	-	5	-	1) 2) 3) 5) 8)
African spurred tortoise	2	12	-	-	-	3	-	1) 2) 3) 8)
Sea turtles	2	-	16	32	-	-	8	3) 4)
Nile crocodile, saltwater crocodile, gavials	2	10	10	5	2	5	5	3) 5)
Mississippi alligator, black caiman, other large crocodile species	2	8	8	4	2	4	4	3) 5)
Spectacled caimans, broad-snouted caiman, Chinese alligator	1	4	4	1,6	1,5	2	2	3) 5)
Smooth-fronted caimans, African dwarf crocodile	1	3	3	1,2	1,5	2	2	3) 5)
Sphenodons	2	10	-	-	-	-	-	6)
<i>Chamaeleo calyptratus</i>	1	0,6	-	-	1	0,15	-	3) 7) 9) 17)
Green iguanas (<i>Iguana iguana</i> , <i>Iguana delicatissima</i>)	2	2	-	-	2	0,5	-	2) 3) 7) 17)
Galapagos land iguanas (<i>Conolophus sp.</i>), <i>cyclura sp.</i>	1	6	-	-	2	4	-	3) 7) 8) 9) 10) 16) 17)
Black iguanas (<i>Ctenosaurus acanthura</i> , <i>Ctenosaurus similis</i>)	2	3	-	-	2	0,5	-	3) 7) 8) 9) 16) 17)

Species	For groups of up to n animals ^{a) b)}					For every additional animal		Special requirements
	Number (n)	Land share Surface m ²	Pool		Height of enclosure ^{c)} m	Land share Surface m ²	Pool Surface m ²	
			Surface m ²	Volume m ³				
Tupinambis sp.	2	3	-	-	1,5	1	-	3) 7) 9) 16) 17)
Dracaena sp.	2	3	1	0,2	1,5	1	0,25	2) 3) 7) 9) 15) 17)
Giant monitors (overall length of over 2 m)								
Komodo dragon	2	24	2	0,6	2	10	0,5	2) 3) 5) 7) 10) 11) 13) 17)
Papua monitor	2	10	-	-	2,5	4	-	2) 3) 5) 7) 13) 17) 18)
Two-banded monitor	2	8	1	0,3	2	3	0,25	2) 3) 5) 7) 13) 16) 17)
Large monitors (overall length of up to 2 m)								
Varanus albigularis, Varanus bengalensis, Varanus flavirufus, Varanus giganteus, Varanus gouldii	2	6	-	-	1,5	2	-	3) 5) 7) 8) 9) 16) 17)
Varanus niloticus (incl. Varanus ornatus)	2	6	1	0,2	2	2	0,2	2) 3) 5) 7) 8) 9) 16) 17)
Varanus olivaceus	2	6	-	-	2	2	-	3) 5) 7) 9) 17) 18)
Varanus rudicollis	2	6	1	0,2	1,5	2	0,2	2) 3) 5) 7) 9) 12) 16) 17)
Varanus varius	2	6	-	-	1,5	2	-	3) 5) 7) 8) 9) 17)

Species	For groups of up to n animals ^{a) b)}					For every additional animal		Special requirements
	Number (n)	Land share Surface m ²	Pool		Height of enclosure ^{c)} m	Land share Surface m ²	Pool Surface m ²	
			Surface m ²	Volume m ³				
Medium-sized monitors (overall length of up to 1.4 m)								
Varanus caerulivirens, Varanus cerambonensis, Varanus doreanus, Varanus dumerilii	2	3	1	0,2	1,5	1	0,1	2) 3) 5) 7) 9) 17) 18)
Varanus exanthematicus	2	3	-	-	1	1	-	3) 5) 7) 8) 9) 16) 17)
Varanus flavescens	2	3	1	0,2	1	1	0,1	2) 3) 5) 7) 8) 9) 17)
Varanus glebopalma	2	3	-	-	1	1	-	3) 5) 7) 9) 16) 17)
Varanus griseus	2	3	-	-	1	1	-	3) 5) 7) 8) 9) 16) 17)
Varanus jobiensis, Varanus indicus (incl. V. spinulosus), Varanus melinus	2	3	1	0,2	1,5	1	0,1	2) 3) 5) 7) 9) 17) 18)
Varanus mertensi	2	3	2	0,4	1	1	0,1	2) 3) 5) 7) 9) 17)
Varanus rosenbergi, Varanus spenceri, Varanus yemenensis	2	3	-	-	1	1	-	3) 5) 7) 8) 9) 16) 17)
Varanus yuwonoi	2	3	1	0,2	1,5	1	0,1	2) 3) 5) 7) 9) 17) 18)
Small monitors with special requirements								
Varanus mitchelli	2	1,5	0,5	0,1	1,5	0,5	0,1	2) 3) 5) 7) 9) 17)

Species	For groups of up to n animals ^{a) b)}					For every additional animal		Special requirements
	Number (n)	Land share Surface m ²	Pool		Height of enclosure ^{c)} m	Land share Surface m ²	Pool Surface m ²	
			Surface m ²	Volume m ³				
<i>Varanus semiremex</i>	2	1,5	1	0,2	1,2	1	0,1	2) 3) 5) 7) 9) 12) 17) 18)
Beaded lizards								
<i>Heloderma horridum</i>	2	3	-	-	1,5	0,5	-	2) 3) 7) 8) 9) 17)
<i>Heloderma suspectum</i>	2	2	-	-	1	0,5	-	2) 3) 7) 8) 9) 17)
Boas and pythons:								
<i>Python molurus</i> , <i>Python sebae</i> (incl. <i>P. natalensis</i>)	2	$\frac{2}{3} \times \frac{1}{2}$ overall length	-	-	$\frac{1}{2}$ overall length, max. 2,2 m	$\frac{1}{7}$ ground surface	-	2) 3) 7) 10) 16)
<i>Python reticulatus</i>	2	$\frac{2}{3} \times \frac{1}{2}$ overall length	-	-	$\frac{1}{2}$ overall length, max. 2,2 m	$\frac{1}{7}$ ground surface	-	2) 3) 7) 10) 16)
<i>Eunectes</i> sp.	2	$\frac{2}{3} \times \frac{1}{2}$ overall length	$\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{4}$ overall length, ₂ min 1 m ²	Bassin-fläche x 0,1 overall length	$\frac{1}{2}$ overall length, max. 2,2 m	$\frac{1}{7}$ ground surface	0,2	2) 3) 7) 10) 16)
<i>Epicrates angulifer</i> , <i>Morelia amethystina</i> (synonyms: <i>Liasis amethystinus</i>), <i>Morelia olivacea</i> , <i>Morelia papuana</i> , <i>Morelia oenpelliensis</i>	2	$\frac{2}{3} \times \frac{1}{3}$ overall length	-	-	$\frac{1}{2}$ overall length, max. 2,2 m	$\frac{1}{7}$ ground surface	-	2) 3) 7) 9)
Poisonous snakes:								

Species	For groups of up to n animals a) b)					For every additional animal		Special requirements
	Number	Land share	Pool		Height of enclosure c)	Land share	Pool	
			Surface m ²	Volume m ³				
(n)								
Ophiophagus hannah	2	$\frac{2}{3} \times \frac{2}{3}$ overall length	-	-	$\frac{1}{2}$ overall length, max. 2,2 m	-	-	3) 14) 15)
Dendroaspis polylepis, Oxyuranus sp.	2	$\frac{2}{3} \times \frac{1}{2}$ overall length	-	-	$\frac{1}{2}$ overall length	-	-	7) 14)
Dendroaspis angusticeps, Dendroaspis jamesoni, Dendroaspis viridis, Dispholidus typus, Pseudohaje sp.	2	$\frac{2}{3} \times \frac{1}{3}$ overall length	-	-	$\frac{1}{2}$ overall length	1/7 ground surface	-	7) 14)
Other elapids of an overall length of over 1 m	2	$\frac{2}{3} \times \frac{1}{2}$ overall length	-	-	$\frac{1}{2}$ overall length	1/7 ground surface	-	2) 13)
Large vipers and pit vipers (of an overall length of over 1.2 m)	2	$1 \times \frac{1}{2}$ overall length	-	-	$\frac{1}{2}$ overall length	1/7 ground surface	-	13)
Other poisonous snakes: tree species	2	$\frac{2}{3} \times \frac{1}{2}$ overall length	-	-	$\frac{2}{3}$ overall length	1/7 ground surface	-	7)
Other poisonous snakes: terrestrial species	2	$\frac{2}{3} \times \frac{1}{2}$ overall length	-	-	$\frac{1}{2}$ overall length	1/7 ground surface	-	2) 8) 13)
However, a minimum enclosure size of 0.4 m length; 0.3 m width, and 0.3 m height								
Giant salamanders	1	-		1	-	-	0,33 m ³	3) 4)

Remarks

- a) For the quarantine, for the treatment of illnesses and accidents, for adaptation and / or breeding - or raising purposes, the animals may be kept temporarily in smaller, structured enclosures.
- b) The overall length indicates the average value for adult animals.
- c) Indication of the average height of the enclosure which may be higher or lower in individual places.

Special remarks

- 1) Additional exposure outdoors for as long as the weather permits it; however, the outdoor enclosure must be provided with a heater.
 - 2) Certain species must be given the opportunity to bath in a heated pool that is sufficiently large also in a separated enclosure.
 - 3) Social structures are to be respected; individual keeping is not to be excluded.
 - 4) Appropriate filtering system. Giant salamanders: half of the volume must be circulated on an hourly basis.
 - 5) For all giant tortoises, crocodiles, and monitors: If several animals are kept in the same enclosure, it must be possible to partition the enclosure when necessary or other appropriate and separate enclosures must be available.
 - 6) Air-conditioning is necessary (air-conditioner with a thermostat); enclosure temperatures of 16° to 20° max.: water pool or running water of the same temperatures; per animal, there must be one earth cave. For animals imported from the country of origin the export conditions of the state authorities in the country of origin of the animal are binding.
 - 7) According to the species, in all enclosures there must be horizontal and / or vertical climbing possibilities on trees, branches that are as thick as the animal's body, thin twigs and / or cork or stone walls.
 - 8) Digging possibilities must be ensured.
 - 9) Hiding possibilities must be ensured.
 - 10) Solid enclosure construction (terrarium).
 - 11) Stable separation boxes (transportation boxes) also necessary for animals that are kept individually.
 - 12) From time to time, salt must be added to the pool (10 g per litre); must have a separate drinking through; be sprayed on a regular basis.
 - 13) Controllable hiding possibilities e.g. underground caves and caves in trees, hiding boxes and cork tunnels, must be ensured.
 - 14) A hiding box which can be opened and closed from outside must be ensured, also for animals that are kept individually.
 - 15) Proof must be provided that sufficient feeding animals can be procured.
 - 16) Raised lying surfaces.
 - 17) There must be a thermal lamp for each animal so that each animal may warm itself up individually.
 - 18) Possibility for sprinkling or the production of fog must be ensured.
-

