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| COMPATIBLE GROUPING | Animals housed in the same primary enclosure or near other primary enclosures must be compatible. [3.7, 3.33, 3.58, 3.81 3.109, 3.133] |
| Animals housed in same primary enclosure | Animals housed in the same primary enclosure must be compatible. |
| Criteria | <p>Animals are incompatible if one or more of the following criteria are present:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • sick animals with communicable diseases, such as upper respiratory infections or ringworm, housed with healthy animals • overly aggressive or vicious behavior • evidence of extensive wounds, especially around neck and face • ruffled or thin hair coat with signs of skin trauma, e.g., scratches or bites • access to food, water and/or shelter restricted by another animal |
| Species Specific | <p>Dogs & Cats The following animals may be housed together:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • females in heat with males for the purpose of breeding [3.7(a)] • puppies or kittens 4 months of age or less with adults if: [3.7(c)] <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ with the dam, or ➤ with a foster dam, or ➤ in a permanent compatible breeding colony <p>Dogs and cats may be housed with other species only if all the animals are compatible. [3.7(d)]</p> <p>Guinea Pigs & Hamsters <i>Guinea Pigs</i> Guinea pigs must not be housed in the same primary enclosure</p> |

with any other species of animal. [3.33(b)]

Preweanling guinea pigs must be housed **only**: [3.33(a)]

- with the dam alone, or
- in harem breeding colonies

Guinea pigs under quarantine or treatment for a communicable disease must be housed separately from other guinea pigs, hamsters or susceptible animals to minimize dissemination of the disease. [3.33(c)]

Examples of separate housing include, but are not limited to:

- different cages
- different parts of the room
- separate rooms

Hamsters

Hamsters must **NOT** be housed in the same primary enclosure with any other species. [3.33(b)]

Nursing females with litters must **not** be housed with other hamsters. [3.28(b)(3)(ii)]

Hamsters under quarantine or treatment for a communicable disease must be housed separately from other hamsters, guinea pigs, or susceptible animals to minimize dissemination of the disease. [3.33(c)]

Examples of separate housing include, but are not limited to:

- different cages
- different parts of the room
- separate rooms

Rabbits

Rabbits must **NOT** be housed in the same primary enclosure with any other species **except** for justified scientific reasons. [3.58(a)]
If you any questions, call your SACS.

Nonhuman Primates

Social grouping must be addressed in the facility's Environmental

Enhancement Plan. [3.81(a)]

When possible, nonhuman primates should be housed in compatible social groups.

Exception: The following nonhuman primates may be housed separately: [3.81(a)(1) and 3.81(a)(2)]

- animals exhibiting vicious or overly aggressive behavior [3.81(a)(1)]
- debilitated animals, e.g., aged, arthritic, sick and/or infirmed [3.81(a)(1)]
- animals with contagious disease [3.81(a)(2)]

Individually housed nonhuman primates must be able to see and hear other nonhuman primates. [3.81(a)(3)]

NOTE: Attending veterinarian may modify this requirement for the health, safety, or well-being of the animal. [3.81(a)(3)]

Marine Mammals [3.109]

Captive marine mammals which are social in the wild must be housed with at least one compatible animal of:

- the same species, or
- a biologically related species.

NOTE: Attending veterinarian in consultation with the husbandry/training staff may modify this requirement for the health, or well-being of the animal.

Animals housed separately must have a written plan:

- approved by the attending veterinarian
- developed in consultation with the husbandry/training staff
- including the following:
 - justification for the length of time that the animal will be kept separated or isolated
 - the type and frequency of enrichment and interaction, if appropriate
 - provisions for periodic review of the plan by the attending veterinarian

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| <p>Animals housed near other animals</p> | <p>Marine mammals separated for nonmedical purposes must be held in facilities that meet required minimum space requirements.</p> |
| | <p>Animals housed near each other must be compatible. [3.109, 3.133]</p> |
| <p>Criteria</p> | <p>Animals housed near other animals may be incompatible if the following behaviors are noted:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • cowering in corner or hiding • excessive pacing • excessive vocalization • off feed • self-mutilation such as biting • lack of normal socialization with other animals <p>Animals that can see or have access to each other may be incompatible if there is interference with any animal’s health and well-being including, but not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • disease transmission, such as bordetella between guinea pigs and rabbits, or pseudomonas between dogs and primates • fighting through common barriers such as chain link fences • inadequate space for flight, comfort, or hiding <p>NOTE: You, the inspector, should use professional judgment in determining incompatibility in a specific situation, such as a predatory species being housed near a prey species.</p> |
| <p>Species Specific</p> | <p>Marine Mammals [3.109] Marine mammals must not be housed near other animals that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • cause them unreasonable stress • cause them discomfort • interfere with their good health |