

FEEDING	Animals must be fed an adequate diet to support their normal condition and weight. [3.9, 3.29, 3.54, 3.82, 3.105, 3.107, 3.129, Policy #25]
Criteria	<p>Dietary regimens must be discussed with and approved by the attending veterinarian.</p> <p>A diet is adequate if :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • fed in sufficient quantities • contains sufficient nutritive value • appropriate for an individual animal's age, species, size and condition <p>Animals must be fed at least once a day except:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • as required for veterinary care • during hibernation • during normal fasting • for other professionally accepted feeding practices • juveniles and infants who may require more than once a day feedings
Species Specific	<p>Marine Mammals</p> <p>Marine mammals must be fed once a day, EXCEPT as directed by the attending veterinarian. [3.105(a)]</p> <p>Inappetence exceeding 24 hours must be reported immediately to the attending veterinarian. [3.105(c)]</p> <p>Attendants or employees feeding marine mammals individually must be able to: [3.105(c)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • determine quality and quantity of food • recognize deviations from a normal state of good health • adjust the diet according to the animal's health needs <p>Public feeding must be done in the presence and under the supervision of a sufficient number of attendants or employees who are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • knowledgeable, and • uniformed

	<p>Public feeding must be done</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • with the proper amount of food • with the proper type of food • only with food supplied by the facility <p><i>Feeding records</i> [3.105(c)] Feeding records must be kept on the daily food consumption of each marine mammal.</p> <p>An accurate account of food intake must be maintained for marine mammals that are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • individually fed, and • not subject to public feeding <p>An estimated account of food intake must be maintained for marine mammals that are fed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • in large, group colonies, and/or • in part, by the general public <p>Feeding records must be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • maintained at the facility for 1 year • available for APHIS inspection
FOOD	[3.9, 3.29, 3.54, 3.82, 3.105, 3.129, Policy #25]
Criteria	<p>Feed must be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • wholesome • uncontaminated • palatable • of sufficient nutritive value • of appropriate size and consistency for the animal's age, species, size and condition • digestible - feed may not be digestible if the following conditions are observed: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ excessive quantities of feces ➤ feces resembles the food product

Methods for determining wholesomeness of meat or chicken obtained from a packing plant include, but are not limited to:

- meat marked with charcoal is wholesome for animals
- meat marked with green or blue dye is unwholesome
- chicken marked with red dye is unwholesome

Species Specific

Guinea Pigs

Guinea pig diets require Vitamin C either as a component of the feed or as a supplement to meet the animal's daily nutritional requirement. [3.29(a)]

The guinea pig's Vitamin C requirement is:

- 10-15mg per day under normal conditions
- 15-25mg per day if pregnant, lactating, or growing

Vitamin C can be provided by: [3.29(c)]

- commercially-prepared feeds with a Vitamin C additive if within 90 days of manufacturing date
- commercially-prepared diets with manufacturer's documentation of Vitamin C viability longer than 90 days, such as:
 - Harlan's Teklab Guinea Pig Diet #7006 (6 months)
 - Harlan's Global High Fiber Guinea Pig Diet #2041 (6 months)
 - Purina Mills LabDiet® (6 months)
 - Purina Mills Prolab® (6 months)
- commercially-prepared Vitamin C supplements added to the water
- fresh fruits and vegetables containing Vitamin C (see below)

NOTE: Guinea pigs eat approximately 39 grams of feed per day.

Examples of fruits and vegetables high in Vitamin C include:

- citrus fruits
- broccoli
- mustard greens
- kale
- parsley

- water cress
- turnip greens
- cabbage
- leafy greens

Scurvy is caused by an inadequate amount of Vitamin C.

Signs of inadequate Vitamin C include, but are not limited to:

- posterior paresis
- abortion
- poor hair coat
- respiratory distress
- excessive bleeding during births or abortions
- sudden death

Nonhuman Primates

Diets must: [3.82(a)]

- be appropriate for the type of nonhuman primate, i.e., prosimians, Old and New World monkeys, and apes (see list of “Commonly Seen Nonhuman Primates” on page 12.3.5)
- contain Vitamin D supplementation for New World monkeys
- contain Vitamin C supplementation for leaf-eaters

Vitamin C can be provided by:

- commercially-prepared feeds with a Vitamin C additive if within 90 days of manufacturing date
- commercially-prepared diets with manufacturer’s documentation of Vitamin C viability longer than 90 days, such as Harlan’s Global Primate Diet #2050 (6 months)
- fresh vegetables high in Vitamin C (see below)

Examples of vegetables high in Vitamin C include:

- broccoli
- mustard greens
- kale

- parsley
- water cress
- turnip greens
- cabbage
- leafy greens

Multiple feeding sites must be provided for: [3.82(c)]

- group-housed primates with a dominant individual
- primates fed with other species

Animals must be observed to determine that each animal receives a sufficient quantity of food. [3.82(c)]

COMMONLY SEEN NONHUMAN PRIMATES

PROSIMIANS	OLD WORLD MONKEYS	NEW WORLD MONKEYS	APES
Aye-ayes	African green monkeys	Capuchins**	Bonobos*
Galagos/Bush-babies**	Baboons	Goeldi monkeys	Chimpanzees*
Lemurs**	Barbary apes	Howler monkeys	Gibbons*
Loris	Celebes monkeys	Marmosets**	Gorillas (young*)
Tarsiers	Colobus monkeys	Owl monkeys**	Orangutans*
Tree shrews	Gelada baboons	Saki monkeys	Siamangs*
	Guenons	Spider monkeys*	
	Langurs	Squirrel monkeys**	
	Macaques	Tamarins**	
	Mandrills	Titi monkeys	
	Mangabeys	Woolly monkeys*	
	Patas	Woolly spider monkey*	

Proboscis monkeys

Rhesus monkeys

Vervets

* - Brachiating species ** - Scent-marking species

Marine Mammals

Food preparation and handling must be conducted so as to assure the wholesomeness and nutritive value of the food.
[3.105(d)]

Fish fed to marine mammals must be wholesome and palatable.
[3.105(a)]

Signs of wholesome, palatable fish include, but are not limited to:

- fresh, fishy smell
- firm, elastic flesh
- eyes which are clear and not sunken
- pink or bright red gills
- an abdomen which cannot be opened by running finger down midline
- internal organs which are discernable

Signs of unwholesome fish include, but are not limited to:

- sour odor
- soft, slimy, flabby flesh
- scales that fall off easily
- opaque, sunken eyes
- dry, brown gills
- an abdomen which can be opened by running finger down midline
- internal organs which are indistinct and mushy

Frozen fish or other frozen food must be: [3.105(d)]

- stored, thawed, and maintained until fed in a manner which:
 - minimizes contamination

- retains the food's nutritive value
- retains the wholesome quality of the food
- stored in a freezer at a maximum temperature of 0° F (-18° C)
- covered or stored in a manner to prevent freezer burn
- thawed before feeding
- thawed in cold water when standing or running water is used
- fed within 24 hours of:
 - thawing if thawed under refrigeration, or
 - removal from the freezer if thawed by any other method

Other Animals

Large Felids [Policy #25]

Commercially prepared diets should be used to feed large felids, such as:

- lions
- tigers
- cougars/pumas/mountain lions
- leopards

Non-commercially prepared diets **must be approved**, in writing, by the attending veterinarian.

The written diet must specify:

- the contents of the diet
- the amount of each ingredient
- any nutritional supplements added, including:
 - type
 - quantity
 - frequency of addition
- amount of food fed routinely
- feeding schedule

Unacceptable diets include, but are not limited to:

- diets composed exclusively of the following without appropriate supplementation:

- poultry necks
- meat
- fish

- exclusively bakery products
 - spoiled food of any kind
 - unwholesome, spoiled road kill
 - sick animals
 - animals that died of illness or unknown causes
 - animals euthanized with chemical euthanizing agents
 - animals euthanized by gunshot if the lead pellets were not removed prior to feeding
 - downer animals exhibiting signs of central nervous system disorders
- NOTE: Downer animals with physical injuries only may be used for food if properly processed.
- animals known or suspected of having Johne's disease
 - outdated meat from grocery stores if not kept refrigerated or frozen until used

Uneaten food must be removed from pens:

- within 12 hours of feeding, or
- sooner, if the food spoils

In order to mimic their natural feeding behavior, felids may be fasted for 1 or 2 nonconsecutive days per week, if **approved in writing** by the attending veterinarian.

NOTE: During this fasting, the felids should be provided with long, femur bones, oxtails, horsetails, or rawhides.

Young felids not kept with their dams until weaned must be fed a diet **approved in writing** by the attending veterinarian. This diet should be:

- a balanced formula, and
- fed on an appropriate schedule

Other animals

For animals being fed hay in bales, be sure to check the bales for mold, especially the middle of the bales.

	<p>If appropriate, check for mineral blocks or other nutritional supplements.</p>
<p>FOOD RECEPTACLES</p>	<p>[3.9, 3.29, 3.54, 3.82, 3.105, 3.129]</p>
<p>Criteria</p>	<p>Food receptacles must be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • accessible to all animals • located to minimize contamination • kept clean and sanitary • maintained to prevent molding, caking, deterioration, contamination, and wetting of food <p>Non-disposable receptacles must be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • made of durable material • cleaned and sanitized regularly • replaced if no longer properly sanitizable i.e., rough, chewed edges <p>Disposable receptacles must be discarded after one use.</p> <p>Self-feeder receptacles must be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • used for dry food only • kept clean and sanitary
<p>Species Specific</p>	<p>Dogs & Cats [3.9(b)] Food receptacles must be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • used to feed the animals • protected from rain and snow • sanitized at least once every 2 weeks if not disposable <p>Guinea Pigs & Hamsters [3.29(d)] Food receptacles:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • are optional • must be sanitized at least once every 2 weeks if used and not disposable

**FOOD
PREPARATION**

Rabbits [3.54(b)]

Food receptacles must be sanitized at least once every 2 weeks if not disposable.

Nonhuman Primates [3.82(d)]

Food receptacles must be sanitized:

- before being used for other primates
- at least once every 2 weeks if not disposable

Marine Mammals [3.105(b)]

Food receptacles must be:

- cleaned after each use, and
- sanitized after each use

[3.107]

Species Specific

Marine Mammals [3.107(b)]

Food Preparation Areas

Kitchens and other food preparation areas must be:

- cleaned at least once daily, and
- sanitized at least once a week

Equipment and Utensils

Equipment and utensils used in food preparation must be:

- cleaned after each use, and
- sanitized after each use