



# Enclosure Design Competition

Alice Harris Year 8

Focus-Eastern Bongo and Short-beaked Echidna



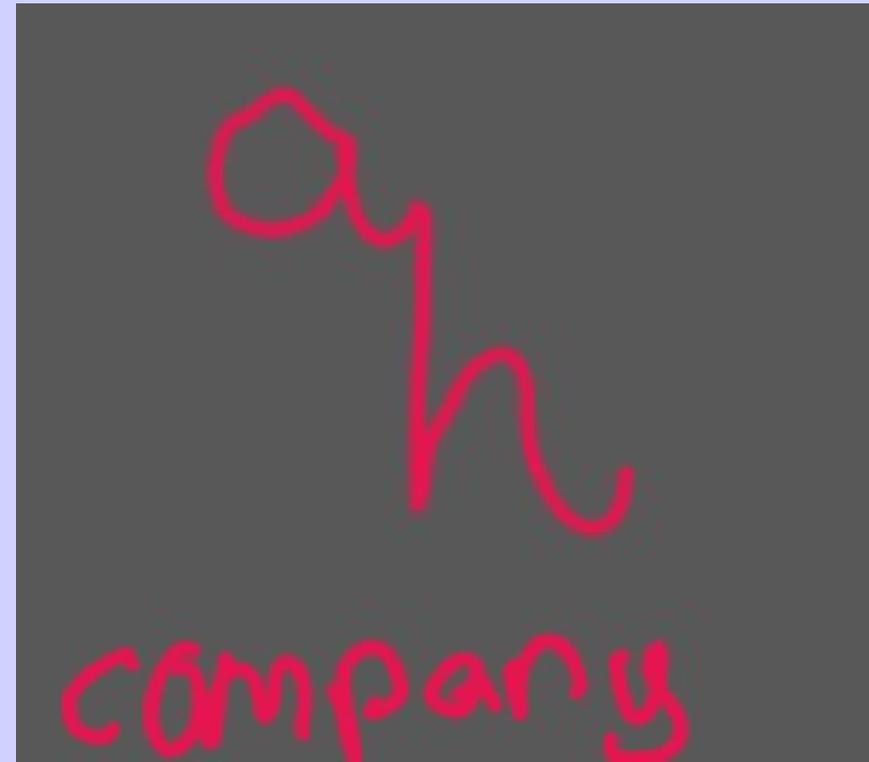
# Company Profile and Logo

For this activity I was required to create a company profile and a logo. My company was AH Company, which I created using my first and last initials and a monogram in paint.

This was my profile-

## Our Vision

At AH company we design and build economical enclosures, gardens and buildings. We also have hireable 'crews' to help with your needs.



# Eastern Bongo

The following slides are all related to the bongo enclosure I designed.

I was required to include

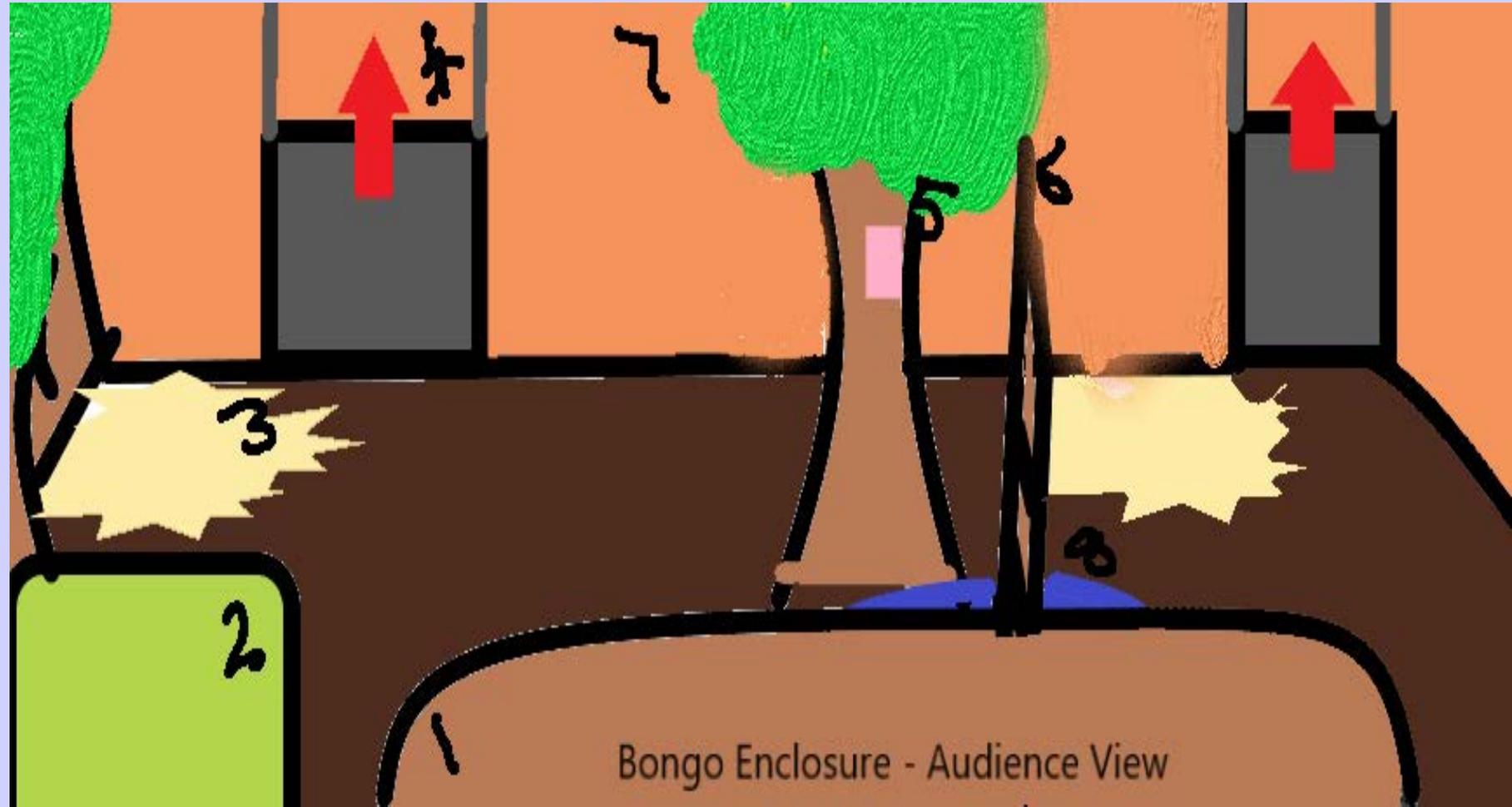
- Multiple versions of the enclosure showing different angles
- Signage
- Conservation status
- Enrichment points in the enclosure



# Audience View – Eastern Bongo

If you have not noticed there are multiple points that are marked by numbers, these are key features throughout the enclosure-

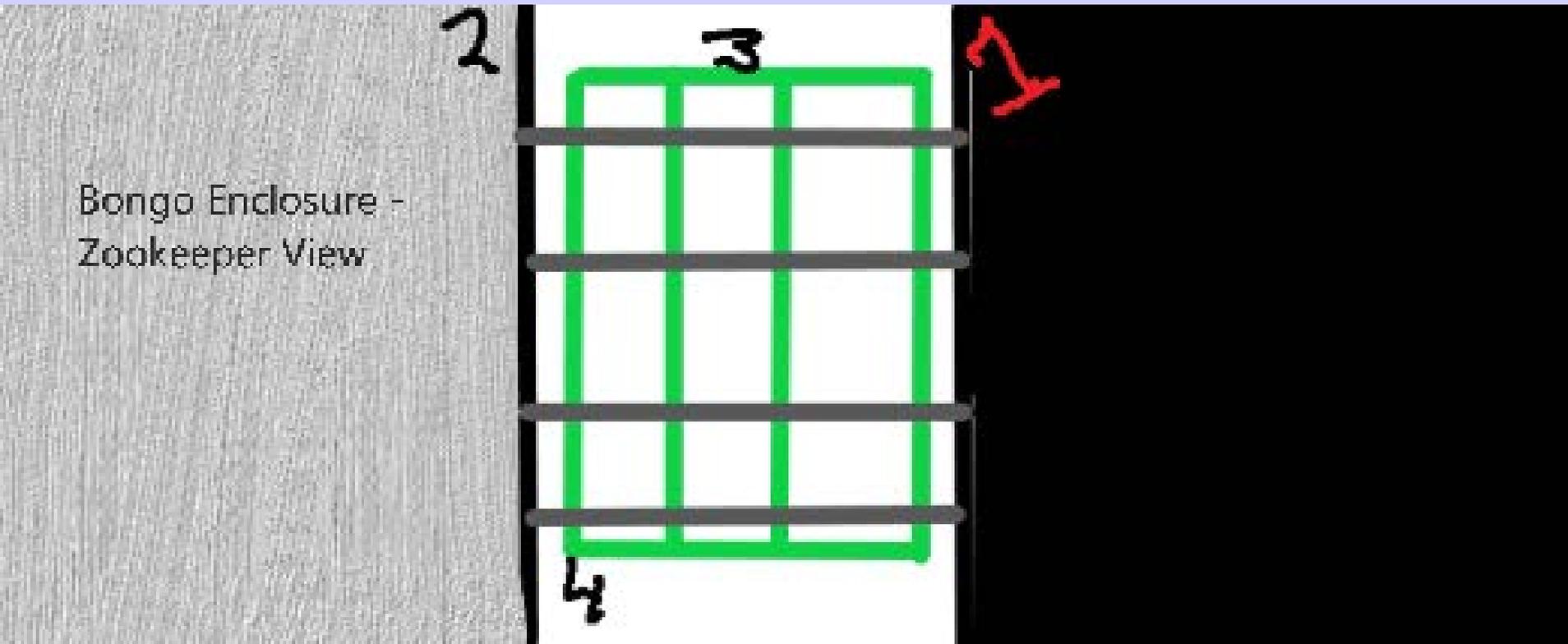
1. Heighted barrier that prevents the audience from getting too close to the animals
2. Fact board about the species\*
3. Resting area with hay spread around
4. Vertically rising door that leads to the holding area
5. Saltlick as Bongos require slat in their diet
6. Optional dividing fence that separates males and females or males and males
7. The boundary wall of the day enclosure is a wood panel wall with trees and bushes to create the habitat of the Bongo
8. Concrete bottomed waterhole, with filtration system



# Zookeeper View – Eatsern Bongo

This part of the enclosure is not accessible by visitors but is intended for zookeeper access and is used to check animal health and welfare. The features of this part are-

1. A brick den for breeding and birthing
2. A shade cloth covered room to hold the Bongo when not on display
3. Crush used to move or inspect form diseases and injury daily
4. Bars to end the corridor or can be opened to transport animals between zoos.



# Eastern Bongo Graphics

Outside the enclosure, by law there are signs that explain things about the species such as adaptations (physical and behavioural), habitat, diet and distribution.



Map of Distribution

The Eastern Bongo (*Tragelaphus eurycerus*) is found in the dense forests and bamboo thickets of Western, Eastern and Central Africa. They live in large herds when they have young but otherwise they are solitary. They are most active at dusk and dawn.

They are herbivorous meaning they eat leaves, grass and bark. Like horses, they require salt in their diet, this is shown in this exhibit as a salt lick on the tree in the centre. Eastern Bongo are the prey of leopards, hyenas, lions and human poaching.

They are known to run up to 70 kilometres an hour, faster than a thoroughbred race horse. They are fairly light, weighting from 150 kg to 220 kg. The Bongo has large ears so it can hear danger coming when they are hiding in the forest. It also has a tongue, meaning it can hold grass materials with ease. Their skin colour helps them to camouflage.



# Eastern Bongo Conservation

To go with the Graphics is a matching conservation board explaining threats, their role in the zoo and their conservation status.

## Conservation of the Eastern Bongo

Conservation Status—  
Near Threatened



### Current threats in the wild

- Hunting by local people
- Habitat loss/illegal logging
- Increased number of lions being realised into the area
- Grazing of cattle in forests
- Disease epidemics and transmission

### What you can do to help

You can make sure that your timber products are sustainably sourced and not by exotic meat or animal products when you go overseas.

### The Bongo's role in the zoo

- Research into the species, threats to their population and their lives
- Educating visitors about the threats to the species
- A 'safety net' species that can be realised into the wild if the wild population becomes extinct

# Short-beaked Echidna

This section of the power point is dedicated to the Short-beaked Echidna.

I was required to include

- Signage
- Enclosure views from different perspectives
- Conservation information

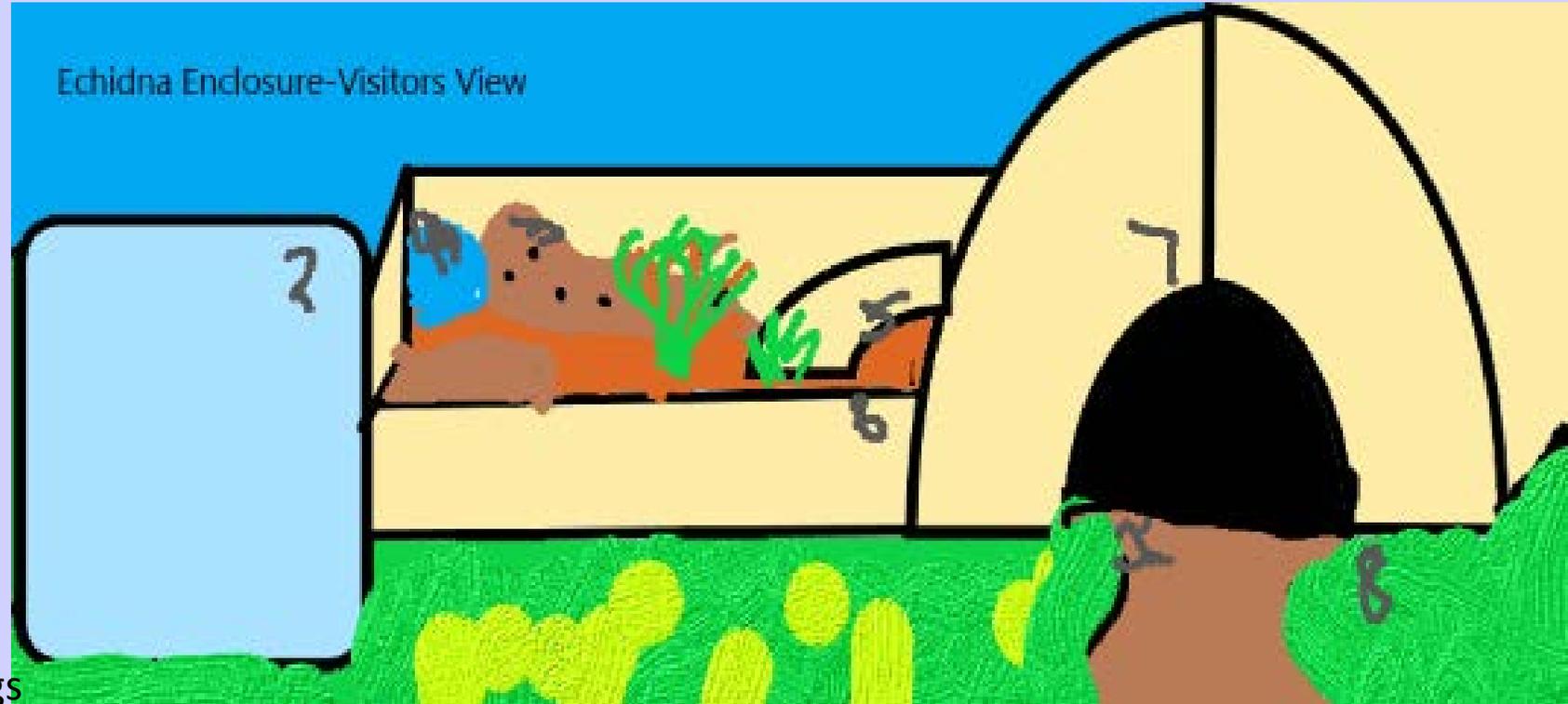


# Audience View – Short-beaked Echidna

Just like the Bongo exhibit points of enrichment and safety are throughout the Short-beaked Echidna exhibit

1. Path along the Australian Walkabout Trail
2. Fact board with information about the species\*
3. Logs with holes to place food for enrichment
4. Cement bottomed water hole with filtration
5. Removable arch with area to burrow and display other natural habits and behaviours
6. Concrete walls boarded in wooden palings over 60 cm high (regulation minimum)
7. Above ground tunnel that ties into the theme of the Australian Walkabout Trail
8. Grass and other scrubs for a natural feel

Note – Walls are connected to a concrete slab 60 cm below the surface then covered in soil and leafage (per regulations)



# Zookeeper View – Short-beaked Echidna

It is important that the zookeeper has access to the animal's enclosure. This enclosure includes-

1. Side of the above ground tunnel
2. Glass and shade cloth, covered holding area so echidnas can be viewed and briefly checked daily for diseases and injury
3. Back of the fact board
4. Small plants showing natural habitat and providing shade
5. Logs that can be moved and have food added for enrichment
6. Glass and plastic covered steel arch way that can be used to move echidnas from day enclosure to holding area



# Short-beaked Echidna Graphics

Similar to the Eastern Bongo enclosure, the Short-beaked Echidna enclosure is required by law to have signage with the enclosure, including diet, behavioural adaptations and distribution.



Short-beaked Echidnas or *Tachyglossus Aculeatus* lives in burrows, or caves, all around Australia. If you are lucky you might just find one in your backyard, but don't touch it, it is covered in 50 mm long spines. As well as platypus, echidnas are monotremes, meaning they lay eggs but feed their young milk.

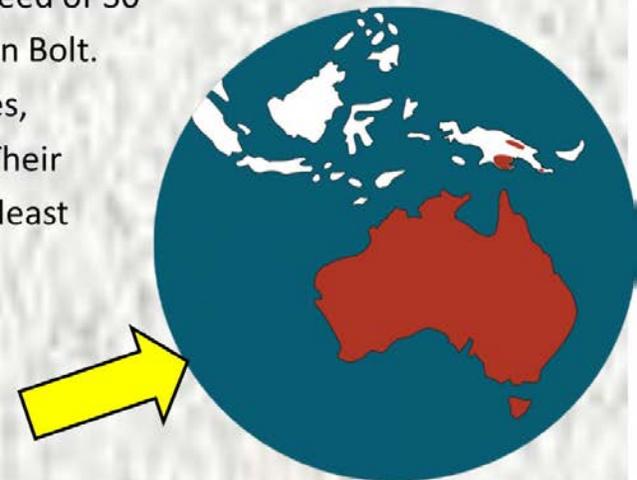
Echidnas eat ants, termites and other insects, they locate the nests and use their powerful claws and long sticky tongue to get the insects out.

They live solitary and usually only have one puggle at a time.

They travel at a top speed of 30 km/h, faster than Usain Bolt.

Their threats are eagles, humans and dingos. Their conservation status is least concerned.

Map of Distribution



# Short-beaked Echidna Conservation

The conservation of the echidna is similar to other native animals, yet they are of least conservational concern.

## Conservation Status of the Short-beaked Echidna

Conservation Status-  
Least Concern

### Current Threats in the wild

- Feral cats
- Foxes
- Domestic dogs
- Goannas
- Snakes invading there burrows
- Being hit on roadways

### The Echidnas 's role in our zoo

- Research into the species and their lives
- Educating visitors on threats to the species
- Conservation for the species

