COURT FILE NUMBER	1601-
COURT	QUEEN'S BENCH OF ALBERTA
JUDICIAL CENTRE	EDMONTON
APPLICANTS	ZOOCHECK CANADA INC., VOICE FOR ANIMALS HUMANE SOCIETY and TOVE REECE
RESPONDENTS	HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN IN RIGHT OF ALBERTA (THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY and THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND PARKS)
DOCUMENT	**AFFIDAVIT**

ADDRESS FOR SERVICE AND CONTACT INFORMATION OF PARTY FILING THIS DOCUMENT	MACHIDA JAMES MCCALL 300, 444-5th Avenue S.W. Calgary, AB T2P 2T8 Ph: 403-221-8322 Fx: 403-221-8339 Attention: G. Stephen Panunto FILE: 6569GSP

I, MARGARET WHITTAKER, of the City of Galveston, in the state of Texas, **MAKE OATH AND SAY:**

1. I have been asked by the Applicants for an expert opinion regarding managing elephants and the dangers associated with this activity as well as my personal experience with Skanik (also known as Lucy) the Asian elephant housed alone at the Valley Zoo in Edmonton, Alberta (the "Zoo"). As a result of my professional qualifications, as well as my experience with Skanik and other elephants, I have personal knowledge of the matters deposed to herein.

Background Information and Qualifications

2. I am a professional animal behaviourist with expertise in managing elephants and other wild animals in captivity. For more than 25 years, I have worked with over 170 captive elephants as a zookeeper, supervisor, elephant manager, behavioral consultant, and director at Zoos across

the globe, Association of Zoos and Aquariums ("AZA") accredited zoos in North America, Global Federation of Animal Sanctuaries ("GFAS") accredited sanctuaries, and have taught workshops and consult on all aspects of elephant training, care, husbandry, and management all over the world. Attached as **Exhibit 1** is my resume.

3. I have been directly involved training elephants to transition from traditional or free contact ("FC") management to the more progressive, humane and safe way of caring for elephants known as protected contact ("PC"); have developed PC husbandry and care protocols and trained staff, have managed diverse herds of Asian and African elephants in breeding and non-breeding groups, have been involved with births and calf management, geriatric (including end of life) care and management, medical management, care, and treatment of acutely sick, chronically ill, and injured elephants of all ages, and have been involved in over 20 transports of elephants, including by plane and truck (in crates and specialized elephant transport trailers), from one location to another (both in the USA and internationally) including Africans, Asians, bulls and cows, some of which were infirmed, arthritic or otherwise compromised, and I've managed social groups and conducted introductions as individuals are introduced to each other to form new or larger groups.

4. I have inspected and assessed elephants for various municipal animal control and inspection agencies, provided reports on elephant care, status and welfare, and provided expert testimonial on all of the above topics both in oral testimony and written letters.

5. There are number of factors that contribute to an individual animal's state of wellness, well-being or welfare, and assessing wellness is never an easy task. However, the scientific community generally recognizes measureable factors and parameters as indicators of good or poor welfare. As an animal behaviorist, I rely on the animal's behavior including: 1) presence or

absence of abnormal behaviors; 2) the opportunity to express **and** the actual expression/performance of a full range of species-appropriate behaviors (e.g. locomotion, socialization, foraging and feeding); 3) adaptability and behavioral flexibility; and 4) the opportunity to exert a measure of control over the environment with expected outcomes resulting from the animal's behavioral choices.

6. Physical aspects of the environment and how the individual animal interacts with them must be considered as well. These include things such as: an appropriate climate, an enclosure that offers the space and complexity to allow for physical fitness, muscular development, and cardiovascular health. Additionally, the physical environment must provide for the animal's psychological health and security by offering safe zones, escape from auditory and visual stressors, provide for the appropriate social atmosphere, and be dynamic and challenging to maintain mental acuity and problem solving.

7. Regarding Skanik and her current state of wellness, I will comment on the following as they generally pertain to elephant care and well-being: 1) management and training style; 2) physical environment; 3) social environment; 4) transportation and relocation.

8. My direct experiences with Skanik are limited to two visits to the Zoo in 2009 and 2011 when I consulted at the Zoo; during both visits I observed and worked with 'Skanik. During my first visit there, I observed training sessions involving both FC and PC, including veterinary exams, foot care session, general training sessions, and walking about the Zoo. A mix of free and protected contact was used in these sessions. At that time, the Zoo was moving towards PC management and was seeking advice to complete the transition. Skanik was responding well to the PC training, but the staff lacked experience to progress the program, which, in part, was why the Zoo hired me to consult there.

9. During my second visit, no PC was in use that I observed, and I worked directly with Skanik minimally, but had discussions with staff regarding particular aspects of her behavior that they wished to change.

10. My direct experiences and observations of Skanik are from 5 to 7 years ago; I have not seen her nor have I talked with anyone from the zoo about her since that time. Therefore, I will not comment on Skanik's current physical or psychological health, but rather focus on the biological and behavioural needs of all elephants, and draw inferences based in elephant behavioral, biology and animal welfare.

Management and Training Choices and Implications for Animal Wellness

11. It is generally accepted that there are two primary approaches to training and managing elephants; these are known as FC and PC. It's critical to understand the differences in two in order to understand the implications of each and how they affect animal well-being. These are different approaches that have very different foundations.

12. FC is based on the tenet of human dominance over the elephant, and uses the ankus, hook or guide as the primary tool to train and cue behaviors. Negative reinforcement is the operant conditioning method represented by use of the guide and predicated in FC.

13. The elephants learn to move away from hook or guide because they experience discomfort and pain (or even the threat of pain) from the hook point, and want to escape or avoid this feeling; thus the trainer achieves behavioral objectives. For example, if the trainer wants the elephant to lift a foot, the hook is presented (touching or not) to the back of the leg and the elephant lifts the leg away from the hook; elephants involved in this training style know, through experience, what will happen if they don't comply, and therefore typically comply even if to avoid the threat of discomfort or pain. When an elephant doesn't comply with a trainer's

requests, that elephant is punished; the hook is used to mete out physical punishment by striking the elephant on sensitive parts of her body, or by threatening to strike.

14. Elephants in FC are kept under stringent control by the trainer with compliance required. In FC, an elephant who is allowed to make choices and 'say no' to the trainer poses potential threats to human safety, and therefore FC trainers defend their practices under the guise of human safety. If an elephant steps out of line, even a little bit, that elephant will be physically punished. There are innumerable references in the scientific literature illustrating the detrimental effects to an individual's well-being resulting from the use of negative reinforcement and physical punishment training practices with many species, including elephants. In addition to an increase in behaviors such as introversion, self-directed and abnormal behaviors, aggression can be increased when these aversive training techniques are used.

15. PC management is in stark contrast to FC; it involves a training system reliant upon positive reinforcement to modify behavior, rather than negative reinforcement and punishment, and uses benign training tools called targets to cue and shape or train behaviors. In PC, elephants and humans typically do not share the same unrestricted space, and trainers do not attempt to establish a position of social dominance. The two foundational objectives of PC, elephant welfare and human safety, are equally important.

16. Elephant welfare is optimized by offering elephants the opportunity to have maximum choice and to exert control within their environments, and gives them the greatest level of autonomy possible within the context of captivity.

17. Human safety is achieved when well-trained staff manage human and elephant positioning relative to the each other, and to a barrier, which typically separates human and animal spaces, and when elephants are trained through positive means to voluntarily cooperate

(as in PC), rather than being coerced into compliance (as in FC). When elephants are choosing to cooperate rather than being forced or coerced, their motivation to retaliate is diminished and a safer environment for humans is created, AND elephants have enhanced wellness and autonomy.

18. PC has garnered tremendous global support; most AZA zoos rely positive training methods, and an increasing number of European, Indian, and Asian and SE Asian facilities, and all zoos in Mexico use PC. Many are choosing to cease using the guide and FC training because both animal well-being and human safety can be diminished.

19. PC offers a comprehensive and reliable approach to caring for elephants while protecting human safety and maximizing elephant welfare. Skanik should be no exception.

20. Based on the science of operant conditioning and animal welfare, the known deleterious effects of aversive training methodologies, and the consequences of negative reinforcement and punishment to an individual's wellness, it is essential to move to a system of managing and training Skanik that relies on positive training methods in order to protect and optimize her psychological well-being. A complete transition to PC, which relies on positive reinforcement to cue and train behaviors, prohibits the use of physical punishment, and purposefully does not allow the trainer to establish and maintain a position of dominance, is required.

21. I have read the *Government of Alberta Standards for Zoos in Alberta* ("Alberta Zoo Standards"). In Section III. D, "Animal Behaviour Husbandry Standards", it is stated that "Training involves positive reinforcement of behaviours that facilitate . . . ". The use of the guide or ankus is in clear opposition of this requirement.

Physical Environment

22. The requirements for an elephant's physical environment are widely debated among those who care for captive elephants, and a discussion about how much room is enough can be

highly contentious. Although we may not have precise answers to the question "how much room is enough?", we can draw conclusions based on elephant natural history and behavioral biology. Elephants are undeniably designed to walk over long distances; they are superbly efficient walkers and expend very little energy to cover quite a large distances.

23. The space afforded to Skanik within her enclosure, which I understand from Julie Woodyer has not changed since 2011, is wholly inadequate in terms of size and complexity. It doesn't offer her the opportunity to engage in species appropriate, normal behaviors, to make meaningful choices with learned and expected outcomes, and it wouldn't provide an adequate amount and type of space if she were housed with conspecifics (members of her own species). Of key importance to elephants are: other elephants, diverse and large spaces, and the opportunity to make choices (autonomy).

24. In order to expand the size and types of space available to Skanik, the Zoo staff takes her on walks outside of her enclosure. While this offers her the opportunity to move more and possibly explore (this would be highly dependent on the level of control maintained by her keepers), it can in no way compare to the freedom she would have if given a more appropriate space that she had access to for the majority of the day (24 hour period) and throughout the majority of the year. Elephants are quite active across the 24 hour period; they typically sleep between the 2am – 5am. More and more facilities that keep elephants are providing them access to large outdoor spaces around the clock and as a result are seeing positive results both in terms of the elephants' behavior and physical fitness.

25. The size of the space is crucial – the more the better – but also of significance is the diversity within the space and behavioral opportunities afforded to the elephant within the space. For example: changes in terrain; various types of substrates; diverse foraging opportunities,

including searching, finding, acquiring, processing and consuming foods. Elephants can spend up to 18 hours per day engaged in foraging activities; captive elephants should be provided conditions that allow them to engage in a near-wild activity budget that includes extended periods of foraging for varied foods.

26. The northern climate in which Skanik lives is far removed from her species' natural habitat. It is undeniable that the cold climate has a tremendous impact on how an elephant is kept in captivity, physical health, and behavioral opportunities.

27. Cold climates and the resultant conditions in which elephants must be kept are known to exacerbate physical conditions such as degenerative joint disease, foot pathologies and overall foot health, skin condition, and the impact to the psychological well-being of an elephant who is severely restricted due to climate is evident when there's an increase in undesirable behaviors such as stereotyped swaying or rocking, self-directed behaviors, and increased aggression. I have witnessed all of these conditions over the years in many elephants housed in northern climates, and I have seen positive behavioral and physical changes when these individuals were moved to a more appropriate climate.

28. In Section III, B of the Alberta Zoo Standards, 'Animal Exhibit Standards', Section 1. General Exhibit Standards, bullet point 1, includes the following requirements:

> All animals must be maintained in numbers sufficient to meet their social and behavioural needs
> Exhibit enclosures must be of sufficient size to provide for the physical well-being of the animals.
> All animal exhibits must be of a size and complexity sufficient to provide for the animal's physical and social needs and species typical behaviours and movements

The size of Skanik's enclosure cannot meet the above criteria and therefore cannot provide for her social and behavioral needs, which ultimately yields a diminished state of well-being.

29. Additionally, the Alberta Zoo Standards, in the same section mentioned above, bullet point 3, states that "enclosures must be of sufficient size and design to allow individual animals the opportunity to . . . avoid or withdraw from the view of visitors". Skanik's enclosure does not meet that criteria.

Social Environment

30. One of the cornerstones of elephant behavior is their high level of sociality; elephants live in complex fission-fusion societies and may recognize hundreds of other individual elephants. Female elephants are almost never alone in the wild; they rely on a close circle of related females and offspring as the base family unit; elephants form life-long bonds with each other. Cultural transmission of information is critical to survival and elephants have evolved to exist and navigate in a complex social system.

31. While human interaction can provide some level of social stimulation for an elephant, in no way can this replace socializing with one's own species. Elephants may accept or tolerate humans, and when denied the opportunity to socialize with other elephants, may even look forward to interacting with humans. Depending on the facility, the humans may only be with the lone elephant for a small proportion of the 24 hour day, which means that the majority of the day is spent alone.

32. In some cases, other species of animals have been successfully mixed with elephants to help ease the condition of solitary living. The benefit of using another species as a social partner is this can be a 24-hour condition compared to the human-elephant social unit which is typically available to the elephant for far less of the day/night. However, this is not considered an appropriate social group for elephants, but rather an attempt to reduce the suffering of a lone elephant.

33. In Section III, E, of the Alberta Zoo Standards, 'General Animal Care Standards', bullet point 1, emphasis is again given to the importance of providing an environment that supports social and behavioral health when it states "Animals should be displayed, when feasible and possible, in exhibits replicating their wild habitat and in numbers sufficient to meet their social and behavioural needs." Many captive enclosures appear very different from the resident's native, wild habitat, but through careful planning and design, can be engineered to functionally replicate the wild environment and provide for the animals' full range of behavioural, social, and physical needs. Skanik's enclosure certainly doesn't replicate an Asian elephant's native habitat.

Staff and Public Safety

34. Elephants are large, powerful animals and it is accepted in the industry that they are among the most dangerous animals in zoos. In the early 90's, the U.S.'s Occupational Safety and Health Administration ("OSHA") named elephant keeping as the most dangerous job in the U.S. due to the number of people killed and injured. Since that time, PC has become more common and human deaths and injuries have declined. However, serious injuries and deaths still occur in the U.S. and across the globe but no deaths have occurred during PC (as defined above) training sessions.—Regardless of the FC training, when humans and elephants share the same space, there is no assurance that an elephant will cooperate 100% of the time, and that when they choose to not cooperate, there is no way to insure human injury or death will not occur. The elephant's handlers are at risk, but it cannot be ignored that anyone around the elephant may also be at risk. Elephants have run from their trainers and attacked, killed and injured human bystanders, and destroyed property. Simply put, there is no way to guarantee absolute control of a 3-4 tonne elephant, and when control is lost, the results can be devastating.

35. In Section II. H of the Alberta Zoo Standards, 'Public and Staff Safety Standards', bullet points 3 and 7 state respectively:

> Zoo facilities with dangerous animals must have practical safety procedures in place to deal with an attack by these animals.
>
> and
>
> Animals in areas where direct contact with visitor is possible must pose no danger to the public, be comfortable with human contact and be under the direct supervision by zoo staff.

While Skanik may be accustomed to handling by people, there remains the concern that the handlers/keepers could lose control of her should she become frightened or spooked. Elephants who run from their trainers are often reported to have done so due to something that frightened them; these situations are impossible to control. Given the number of injuries, deaths, and property damage involving captive elephants managed in FC, and the wide array of contexts in which these have occurred, it is reasonable to posit walking Skanik in areas where no primary containment exists, and continuing to manage her in FC, poses significant risks to the public and/or zoo staff. Skanik is taken out of her enclosure; therefore and undeniably poses risks to the public and Zoo staff, apparently failing to fulfill the requirements for point #3. In recent photographs I've seen, attached to the affidavit of Dr. Ensley, there are 2 staff walking with Skanik; they are carrying an ankus, but I see no other safety or emergency measures in place. If no other measures are taken during these walks, in my opinion, the Zoo is failing to meet the requirement laid out in bullet point 3.

36. In Section II, D of the Alberta Zoo Standards, "Wildlife and Controlled Animal Containment Standards", bullet point 6 states that "there must be a written plan in place outlining containment, recapture and emergency procedures in the event of an escape". This must also pertain to an animal being removed from primary containment, but remaining on zoo grounds, as

is done with Skanik when she's taken on walks. In the images I have seen, also attached to Dr. Ensley's affidavit, the staff carries the guide, but I see no other emergency response equipment in the immediate vicinity. As in the above statement, this seems in clear violation of this section of the Alberta Zoo Standards.

37. Many people have been injured and killed by elephants. In most of these cases, staff claims to have been caught off guard or were surprised by the elephant's actions. This indicates either: 1) failure to recognize an elephant's behavioral changes and subtle communication prior to the incident; or 2) the elephant's sudden behavioral changes leading to such a high level of aggression didn't exist. FC trainers may punish an elephant for mild aggressive behaviors in an attempt to eliminate aggression altogether; this can result in an elephant who masks the subtle signs of frustration, anxiety, fear or other precursors leading up to a higher intensity aggressive behavior (e.g. attacking a human or running). In a sense, this is like telling a child to "be quiet" when they tell you they need something; eventually the child may scream and throw a tantrum to get the desired attention; parents are often surprised by the child's reactive behavior.

38. Elephants may attack humans in several different ways; these can be seen in many of the videos available on social media or other digital formats. Aggressive behaviors include: trunk swings or striking with the trunk, knocking a person down and either stepping on or kicking the person, head pressing where the elephant knocks a person down with the trunk or head, and then lowers the forehead on the person's body to crush. These behaviors are intentional and with the intent to cause extreme harm. Elephants have a sense of life and death; they are capable of detecting when another elephant is dead, mourn their family members' deaths, and they can tell when a human or other victim has expired. I have witnessed elephants attack and walk away when the victim took the last breath; I have observed an elephant attack and unsuccessfully

attempt to kill a person, and the frustration was evident when he could not complete the task. These are not isolated incidents. I have reviewed attack videos and written reports detailing the elephant's behavior before, during, and following the attack. Of most importance, is that any elephant has the potential to harm or kill a person, even the ones that are considered 'safe'. There are numerous accounts of elephants that were considered 'safe' up to the point they attacked or went 'rogue'. All elephants must be considered dangerous and have the potential to cause serious harm and/or kill people in their immediate vicinity.

39. As stated above, handlers or keepers may claim that they have no idea why the elephant became aggressive. This behavior is often blamed on the elephant's reaction to external stimuli such as a siren, noise from the public, another animal nearby. In reality, elephants perceive the world in a vastly different way than humans; their auditory and olfactory senses far surpass the ranges for humans, and they have keen vision. Because elephants perception of their surroundings includes stimuli humans cannot detect, it's truly impossible to know may excite, frighten, or otherwise cause an elephant to aggress. Without the ability to predict when and what may set the elephant off, it's nearly impossible to claim 100% safety.

40. I have reviewed select records that were provided to me by Julie Woodyear, attached as **Exhibit 2**. Within these records, the Zoo elephant staff notes that Skanik demonstrated behavioral changes, including those indicative of frustration, discomfort and aggression.

41. The records span March 11, 2008 to July 19, 2011. On each of the days' records I reviewed, Skanik was walked out of her enclosure with the exception of one day when it was noted to be too cold and icy for her to go outside. This is important because on each of the other days, her behavior is noted as: 'exhibiting bad behaviors', 'weird mood', 'not listening', 'being bratty', 'struggle to get her to leave grass', 'grumpy', 'mad at squirrel', 'crabby', and 'giving the

eye', yet she was taken out of her enclosure and walked with no containment. Failing to read an elephant's behavior, respond to changes in behavior, and to make changes to management practices has contributed to tragic situations resulting in human injury and death. Although changes to Skanik's behavior were noted, it does not appear that the daily routine or management practices were altered based on her behavior. In my opinion, this poses further risk to the public and staff.

42. Regarding the staff's interpretation of elephant behavior and their descriptions of these behaviors, the records rarely reflect proper descriptions of elephant behavior; rather they reflect the keeper's perception of Skanik's emotional state. However, indicators of her level of cooperation (full cooperation always required to insure safety) are clearly stated and should be considered to pose risks to human safety.

43. On the record marked "Sat 29/08", it is noted that the walk 'was a little struggle" and she was "grumpy", and the behavior described include "grabby with hooks'. Many times when an elephant is 'grabby', they are frustrated and not necessarily wanting to have what they grab. It is highly likely that Skanik recognizes the hook, recognizes when it's used, and perhaps doesn't want to participate in what's next in her day. It was noted she was 'grabby' on 12 July 08.

44. Throughout the records, there are numerous accounts of her non-cooperation and difficulty getting her to cooperate. These situations are noted to occur during the walks when the staff would have significantly fewer options to contain her should she run. On multiple days, the records indicate staff could not control her movements and behavior. On 11 June 08, it was noted that she "was getting crabby and bee lined for the building", which suggests the staff lost the ability to control her movements. On 12 July 08, records state she was 'very agitated and bolting' during her 'late pm' walk. On 27 Sept 08, records state that "she broke the fence again

in the same place'. It doesn't specify if this occurred on the walk, but it clearly states that Skanik not only wouldn't cooperate, but destroyed property **'again'** confirming the staff could not control her behavior. Throughout the records I reviewed, it is mentioned multiple times that Skanik wasn't listening well, or didn't want to do what was being asked of her.

45. On 4 May 08, records indicate Skanik demonstrated aggressive and threatening behaviors when she spun towards a keeper with her head lowered, and then charged quickly and very close to the keeper. Later that day, when she was on a walk (by the shed), it was noted that she had "the look in her face you could tell she was not right". Another aggressive behavior was noted on 2 July 08, when she swatted a keeper with her trunk. Although it was noted that the keeper was in "wrong place at wrong time", it is my experience that elephants are keenly aware of their surroundings and rarely do things like strike an object with their trunks accidentally.

46. Based on the records I have reviewed, it is my opinion that Skanik has a history of non-cooperation in FC, has shown aggressive behaviors towards keepers, has destroyed property, and the staff could not maintain a level of control over her behavior that provides assurance of the public's safety when she is walked outside her enclosure.

47. In Canada, there have been at least 8 reported incidents where elephant handlers have been injured in zoos accredited by the Canada's Accredited Zoos and Aquariums as follows: the Calgary Zoo in 2004 and again in 2008; the Bowmanville Zoo in Ontario in 1991; African Lion Safari in Ontario in 1989 & 1992; Parc Safari in Quebec in 1996; Toronto Zoo in 1993, and Assiniboine Park Zoo in Winnipeg in 2002. Both Calgary Zoo and the Toronto Zoo changed to Protected Contact management due to these incidents.

48. In the USA, due to the numerous occurrences of elephant-human aggression in FC, the AZA has mandated that humans and elephants not share the same, unrestricted space. It states

"elephant care providers at AZA facilities shall not share the same unrestricted space with elephants, except for certain, limited exceptions." due to occupational health and safety reasons because so many elephant keepers have been injured or killed by zoo elephants.

49. With recent deaths of elephant keepers, AZA's move to restricting human and elephants sharing unrestricted space is not surprising. The trend to protect staff is seen with other large, dangerous animals as well; staff no longer share space with large felids, and recent incidents at SeaWorld have caused government agencies to impose animal management restrictions prohibiting orca trainers from entering the water with the animals following the death of a trainer killed when she was dragged under water by an orca at SeaWorld.

50. While most zoos no longer walk the elephants around the zoo, this practice continues in other entertainment venues (e.g. circuses, county fairs, and festivals). There have been serious and numerous episodes of trainers losing the ability to control the elephants, and elephants rampage, injuring spectators and damaging property.

51. In my professional opinion, it cannot be asserted that walking an elephant through the zoo poses no risk to the public or staff.

Transportation and Relocation

52. Since I became aware of Skanik's situation, I've discussed with Zoo staff, and other professional colleagues, their thoughts regarding relocating her. The responses span the spectrum. Most of the colleagues I spoke with, particularly the ones who were vehemently opposed to moving her, had not been involved in many elephant transports and especially hadn't moved elephants that were in suboptimal condition. It seemed their fear of the unknown in part drove them to an opinion.

53. I have transported numerous elephants, approximately 25% of which were in poor health. I have planned, coordinated and accompanied moves that involved elephants who suffered various maladies including degenerative joint disease, foot disease, chronic gastrointestinal problems, severely under and overweight, and many geriatric individuals. Two separate transports involved individuals that were quite weak and ill. One, a geriatric female Asian elephant who lived much of her life in a northern climate zoo and each winter her condition would worsen. She not only survived the transport, but lived a long life following the move. In another case, an adult male Asian elephant who was severely compromised and emaciated was loaded and transported successfully. His condition was the worst I have witnessed and due to the delay in moving him, he became morbidly ill and died within a year of transport. I coordinated and trained an elephant who was living alone in a northern zoo; in the six months prior to transport, she became ill and collapsed into a recumbent positon, unable to right herself; she was eventually able to stand with the assistance of a heavy equipment. Like with Skanik, that zoo resisted moving her claiming she was not social with other elephants because she never bonded her former enclosure mate. This elephant was transported in a crate by both truck and airplane. She now resides in a large habitat where she's been housed with 6 other elephants and has demonstrated exceptional social skills. Her physical and behavioral health have vastly improved.

54. I planned and lead the team of experts for the transport of the three female African elephants from the Toronto Zoo to the PAWS sanctuary. Iringa, the oldest of those elephants was, according to the Toronto Zoo vets and the Canadian Food Inspection Agency, unfit for travel. However, the experienced veterinarians that were to travel with the elephants felt she could be transported safely, and the Toronto City council determined the risks associated with leaving the elephants in Toronto's cold climate (which is warmer than Edmonton), outweighed

the risks of moving her. Again, I am pleased to report that Iringa and the other two elephants faired very well during the 81-hour journey to California. They arrived in good physical condition due to a carefully planned transport and a team of experienced elephant experts.

55. While a transport will always pose risks to the elephant, there are many precautions that can be taken to minimize the risks. Depending on the condition of the elephant, these may include:

a) A transport container equipped to allow the elephant to rest comfortably and easily while standing. This would be designed to meet the specific needs of the individual animal. For example, when we moved an elephant with severe arthritis, degenerative joint disease, and foot abscesses, she was given a specially designed foot rest and a padded bar that allowed her to sit back and take significant weight off her front legs;

b) A transport container must be equipped with cameras enabling the elephant handlers and veterinarians to observe elephant at all times during the transport;

c) Qualified elephant handlers (2 per elephant) and a veterinarian must accompany the transport;

d) Emergency plans must be in place that address the most likely scenarios based on the individual elephant's health and behavioral conditions;

e) If the mode of transportation is by road, accommodations should be made to reduce the duration of the transport as much as possible. This may include such things as combining all types of stops into one stop (e.g. for refueling, feeding, watering and cleaning elephants, and humans), and insuring enough qualified drivers to enable a continuous trip;

f) If the transport is by air, there will be road time as well (to get to airport); the time between various modes of transportation must be minimized as it can quickly add up and increase the total time in a crate beyond what would be considered desirable;

g) As with any animal move, the planning process must be thorough. Months may be spent planning the transport of an elephant due to the innumerable contingencies and the challenges of dealing with any unexpected situations.

56. Regarding Skanik's relocation, an institution that would be willing to receive her should have a very clear understanding of her needs and be in a position to accommodate her. Moving her to a warmer climate where she could have the opportunity to socialize with other Asian elephants would be essential. Given her medical history, the facility must have excellent PC husbandry and veterinary programs in place; her care needs can be met by a proper PC program. Currently she's maintained in FC so that she can be walked outside of her enclosure because the enclosure is completely inadequate. An appropriate facility should offer her the freedom of PC, autonomy to choose when and where she can go within a larger space, and encourage her to socialize with other Asian elephants.

Summary

57. In my professional opinion, I do not feel that the conditions under which Skanik is being housed meet all of the Alberta Zoo Standards including: 1) she is not currently living in an appropriate social group; 2) her enclosure is too small and lacks the complexity to meet the behavioral and physical needs of elephants; and 3) training for husbandry and veterinary care is conducted in FC, which by nature is not predicated on positive reinforcement training. Additionally, walking her through the zoo in areas with no containment and using a guide or ankus to control her behavior 1) poses a risk to human safety; 2) cannot fully compensate for the

58. Skanik could and should be relocated if an experienced, qualified veterinarian deemed her fit for transport, there was a carefully crafted plan with proper preparation, and Skanik was fully trained for the transport well ahead of time (as has been done with other ailing elephants), and the transport was accompanied by qualified and experienced elephant handlers and a veterinarian.

59. I swear this Affidavit in support of this Application for no improper purpose.

Sworn before me at the City of Galveston,)
in the State of Texas, U.S.A., this)
1 day of September, 2016.)
)
)

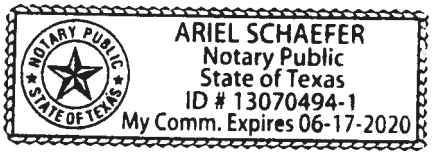
A Notary Public

MARGARET WHITTAKER

ARIEL SCHAEFER
Notary Public
State of Texas
ID # 13070494-1
My Comm. Expires 06-17-2020

THIS IS EXHIBIT "1"
referred to in the Affidavit of
MARGARET WHITTAKER
Sworn in the City of Galveston,
in the state of Texas,
this 1 day of September, 2016, before,

Notary Public



Margaret Whittaker

Animal Behavior Consultant, Active Environments, Inc., CA
1996 - Present

- Assist institutions in the development and implementation of animal behavior management programs to enhance animal care and welfare for all species.
- Provide staff training in positive reinforcement and environmental enrichment techniques, and problem solving through classroom instruction, and on-site instruction.
- Conduct facility and animal management assessments and provide recommendations to address institutional objectives and problem situations.
- Provide assistance in conversion of elephant programs to protected contact.
- Assist institutions in producing and developing animal demonstrations, with script emphasis on conservation education

SELECTED CLIENT LIST (see complete list on company resume)

Miami Zoo, Florida
Performing Animal Welfare Society, California
Wildlife Conservation Society, New York
Wake Forest Medical School
New York University, NY, NY
Detroit Zoo, Michigan
Seoul Zoo, Korea
Beneraghatta Biological Park, Bangalore, India
North Carolina Zoo, Asheboro, NC
The Elephant Sanctuary in TN

Animal Behavior Coordinator, Oakland Zoo, CA
2010 – Present

- Assist in development of behavioral management objectives
- Train staff in theory and techniques of positive reinforcement training
- Develop record keeping systems to monitor staff development and animal behavior progress
- Assess staff skills development and provide feedback to improve skills and techniques

Director of Elephant Programs, The Elephant Sanctuary in Tennessee
2014 – 2016

- Coordinate and direct elephant programs including elephant husbandry and management, staff development
- Oversee global efforts to assist elephants worldwide, to improve welfare of captive elephants, develop skills in positive reinforcement and protected contact for those caring for elephants globally
- Assist in selection of conservation programs and projects for financial or technical assistance by TES

2003 – 2004 Animal Research Technologist II, Chimpanzee Trainer
M. D. Anderson Cancer Center, Department of Veterinary Sciences, Bastrop, Texas

- Member of training team responsible for training of 150 chimpanzees to voluntarily participate in husbandry, veterinary, and research behaviors.
- Develop and maintain records for all aspects of behavioral activities.
- Assist in training of new staff to implement positive reinforcement training theory and technique.
- Prepare animals to voluntarily participate in various research protocols. Positive reinforcement training is used to facilitate GLP studies by gaining the animal's cooperation for many procedures associated with these studies.

Workshop and School Instruction
Animal Behavioral Management, Houston Community College, Texas
This semester-long course is taught at the College level, with the goal of introducing students to the comprehensive behavioral care of animals, known as behavioral management. Techniques and theory of

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positive reinforcement training as well as practical application of positive reinforcement are achieved through classroom lectures and hands-on animal training during class time.

Training and Enrichment for Zoo and Aquarium Animals Workshop, Galveston, TX and Oakland, CA
Co-developed and teach this 5-day workshop that covers terrestrial and aquatic species. This comprehensive workshop offers classroom and practical opportunities for participants to work with a variety of species held at the hosting institutions (Oakland Zoo and Moody Gardens).

Old World Monkey TAG's Behavioral Management Workshop, St. Louis, MO
Co-developed and taught this 3.5-day workshop. This workshop focused on social management of Old World Monkeys (OWM) and included OWM behavior, introduction strategies, and the use of behavioral management techniques, psychotropic medications, and traditional Chinese medicine to modify and manage behavior with the purpose of enhancing introduction and social housing success.

Primate Training and Enrichment Workshop, Bastrop, Texas
Teach five-day workshop including lectures, panel discussions, demonstrations, and problem solving exercises for zoo and biomedical professionals. This successful workshop has been offered up to 3 times per year (to meet the demand) since its inception in 1991.

Advanced Primate Training and Enrichment Workshop, Atlanta, GA; Salt Lake City, UT, Sacramento, CA
Co-developed, with instructors from M. D. Anderson Science Park and Yerkes Primate Center, a 4.5-day workshop that focused on advanced techniques and topics of operant conditioning and environmental enrichment, including: positive and negative reinforcement, behavioral data collection, and the development of comprehensive behavioral management programs. The workshop's targeted audience is zoos, biomedical facilities, and sanctuaries. It has been hosted by Yerkes Primate Center, Hogle Zoo, Sacramento Zoo

Primate Enrichment and Training Seminar, Annual AALAS National Conference
Co-developed and taught 8-hour seminar including lectures, demonstrations, and problem solving exercises that introduces biomedical professionals to techniques of positive reinforcement training. This seminar has been offered at the annual conferences since 2001; it will be offered indefinitely to meet demand.

Introductory Primate Enrichment and Training Workshop
4-hour workshop held at AALAS National Conference. This intensive course introduced behavioral management techniques for all species of primates held in biomedical facilities. Both classroom instruction and group activities provided diverse learning opportunities.

Advanced Primate Enrichment and Training Workshop
4-hour workshop held at AALAS National Conference. This intensive course focused on more advanced techniques of behavioral management for those individuals managing and working directly with all species of primates in biomedical facilities. Both classroom instruction and group activities provided diverse learning opportunities.

Protected Contact Elephant Training and Enrichment Workshop.
Organized, developed, and taught this four and half-day workshop including lectures, discussions, demonstrations, and problem solving exercises for zoo professionals, elephant sanctuary and rescue managers. This first PC workshop on elephant care was offered in November 2000 and has been offered since at the North Carolina Zoo, Zoo Atlanta, Performing Animal Welfare Society's ARK 2000 Sanctuary, Tianjin, China.

Protected Contact Elephant Training and Enrichment Workshop, Morelia, Mexico.
Cooperatively organized, developed, and taught this four-day workshop including lecture, discussion, group exercises, and demonstrations for zoo keepers, directors, elephant managers, and veterinarians.

AZA Old World Monkey Advisory Group- Behavioral Management Workshop, Utah
Organized, developed, and taught this one-day course to AZA facility managers and staff as part of AZA OWM TAG Annual Meeting.

Conducting Behavioral Research in the Zoo Setting Workshop, Texas
Organized, developed, and served as one of the instructors for this 3-day workshop to train zoo employees to conduct behavioral research in the zoo setting.

AAZK Lone Star Keeper Symposium- Positive Reinforcement Training Workshop, Texas
Organized, developed and taught one-day course to animal keepers on use of positive reinforcement training to manage social behavior, achieve animal's voluntary participation in husbandry and veterinary procedures, and enhance well-being through enrichment strategies.

Elephant Transport Consulting

- Coordinate transport, permits, animal training, staff training, transport team management
- Oversee all aspects of transports to maintain animal welfare and safety during transport
- Transport elephants by air and ground (trailer and crate)
- Transports range from lengthy, international moves requiring the combined use of ground and air transport to short range transports using only ground

Facility Design Consulting

1999 - 2001 *Benito Juarez Zoo, Morelia, Mexico*
Provided conceptual and design input for all phases of both Asian and African elephant barn and exhibit renovations. Conceptual design consultant for enhancements to California sea lion exhibit.

2000 *Dallas Zoo, Texas*
Provided input for new tiger exhibit to enhance behavioral management of multiple groups of cats.

2001 *Belo Horizonte Zoo, Brazil*
Participated in concept design meetings for facility renovations of African elephant barn and exhibit.

2001 *Brasillia Zoo, Brazil*
Participated in concept design meetings, spanning 5-day period, to modify existing elephant facility for young breeding pair of African elephants.

2002 *Dallas Zoo, Dallas, Texas*
Provided input for design and location of giraffe restraint device.

2001- 2002 *EHDD, California; and Coe, Lee and Robinson Architects, Pennsylvania*
Provide design input and animal information for research and design phase of California Science Center in Los Angeles, CA. All exhibit designs to facilitate behavioral management; develop species list for Asian exhibits, including rainforest, aviary, and aquaria, and Baja exhibits, including reef and desert.

2009 *Dallas Zoo, Texas / CLR Architects, Pennsylvania*
Provide design input for new African expansion exhibits. Species included: African elephants, lions, wild dogs, hyena, giraffe, wart hog, and assorted antelope and small mammals.

2012 *The Elephant Sanctuary in TN*
Provide input for redesign and modification to existing facilities

2013 *Bannerghata Biological Park, Bangalore, India*
Provide design input regarding materials and facility design for Protected Contact management of the bull elephant Sundar and the other elephants housed at this facility.

Invited Speaker

Elephant Wellness Workshop, Jacksonville, FL
American Association of Zoo Veterinarians, various locations
American Veterinary Medical Association, Atlanta, GA
North American Primate Sanctuary Alliance, San Antonio, TX
American Association of Zoo Keepers Symposium, various locations
Canada's Accredited Zoos and Aquariums, Edmonton, Alberta
American Association of Lab Animal Science - Regional and National Conferences
American Society of Laboratory Animal Practitioners
American Federation of Aviculturists
Animal Behavior Management Alliance Annual Conferences (various locations)
Canadian Association of Laboratory Animal Science. Quebec
European Zoo Veterinarians Association (Germany)
Laboratory Animal Managers Association (San Antonio, TX)
International Zoological Meeting (Encontro Internacional de Zoologicos), Brazil
Meeting of Brazilian Zoological Societies (Congressso da Sociedade de Zoologicos do Brasil), Brazil
UMAS (Unity Approaching Sustainable Management), Mexico

Committee and Organization Membership
Behavioral Advisor - AZA Old World Monkey Taxon Advisory Group
Patas and Debrazza Monkey SSP Coordinator
Association of Zoos and Aquariums

Other Experience
2001 *Marine Mammal Care and Training Manager, Ocean Adventure, Subic Bay, Philippines*
Responsible for care and training of pinniped collection. Animals maintained in unique open water habitats, posing unique challenges to captive animal care. Responsible for training naïve, Filipino staff in the care, management, and training of pinnipeds. Animals trained for shows and husbandry behaviors.

1999-2001 *Marine Mammal Care and Training Manager, Beijing Landa Aquarium, China*
Supervise Chinese staff responsible for the care and training of South American sea lions, California sea lions, false killer whales, and Pacific bottlenose dolphins. Responsibilities include: developing positive reinforcement training and enrichment skills as well as animal care techniques in the Chinese staff, producing and developing shows, training animals for husbandry and veterinary procedures and show behaviors.

1992-1998 *Supervisor of Elephants and Pinnipeds, Houston Zoological Gardens*
Supervised staff responsible for the daily care and training of harbor seals, California sea lions, and a breeding group of Asian elephants. Offspring were produced by the sea lions and the elephants; developed training protocols for these animals. This elephant calf was the first elephant to be born into, and fully trained in a PC system. Responsible for hiring and training all staff to manage and care for collection. Participated in design of new exhibit, barns, and training areas, and renovations to existing exhibit. Managed 2.4 elephants during construction, renovation, and move to new areas.

1992-1993 *Supervisor of Hoof Stock, Houston Zoological Gardens*
Supervised staff responsible for the daily care and management of variety of ungulate species, including: giraffe, oryx, antelope, gazelle, camels, bison, hippo, zebra, and white rhino. During this time, the mammal curator position was vacant, so as supervisor, I assumed curatorial responsibilities including animal acquisition and disposition, shipments and transfers as well as personal management.

1987-1992 *Animal Keeper, Houston Zoological Gardens*
Worked in small mammal, primate, large mammal, elephant and pinniped areas. Developed and implemented enrichment and training strategies for many animals in the collection, with particular emphasis on primates and pinnipeds. Co-developed educational presentation with pinnipeds to demonstrate husbandry training, positive reinforcement training techniques, and to facilitate conservation education.

Prepared temporary facilities for and moved entire primate collection to these facilities during demolition and construction phase of new exhibit; participated in design phase of new primate facility.

1986 - *Intern, Education Department and Children's Zoo, Houston Zoological Gardens*
Developed and implemented educational programs for teenagers and adults on Endangered Species, with special emphasis on North American species. Researched and developed pamphlets on local wildlife and endangered species of Texas; these were distributed to zoo visitors in the Children's Zoo. Worked as zoo keeper intern to lean basic animal care techniques.

Education and Relevant Courses
1986 - B. S. Wildlife and Fisheries, Texas A & M University. Course work emphasis on museum science, environmental sciences and education, and wildlife biology.

1990 – Anthropology, University of Houston. Completed course work, comprehensive exams, and thesis research entitled, "Behavioral Changes in a Pair of Captive Siamangs (*Hylobates syndactylus*) Resulting from a Changed Environment", towards Master's of Arts Degree.

1993 AZA Professional School, Principles of Elephant Management
1994 AZA Professional School, Studbook Course (now PM1)
1995 AZA Professional School, SSP Course (now PM2)

Selected Publications
Lester, B., Abadie, M. 1990. The introduction of an adult Eastern Lowland gorilla to Lowe's guenons. Presented at the First Gorilla Conference, Columbus, OH.

Laule G, Whittaker M. 1998. The use of positive reinforcement techniques in the medical management of captive animals. In: *Proceedings of the joint conf AAZV & AAWV.* p. 383-387.

Laule, G.; Whittaker, M. 2001. Training for cooperation in husbandry and enrichment. In: *Special Topics in Primatology: The care and management of captive chimpanzees.* Ed. Linda Brent, American Society of Primatologists.

Laule, G., Whittaker, M. 2007. Enhancing nonhuman primate care and welfare through the use of positive reinforcement training. In: *Journal of Applied animal Welfare Science*, 10(1), 31-38.

Perlman, J.; Bloomsmith, M.; Whittaker, M.; McMillan, J.; Minier, D.; McCowan, B. (2012). Implementing a positive reinforcement animal training program at a large institution. In: Applied Animal Behaviour Science, Special Issue: The Welfare of Laboratory Primates. Vol. 137, Issues 3-4, March 2012.

Whittaker, M.; Laule, G.; Perlman, J.; Schapiro, S.; Keeling, M. 2001. Behavioral Management Approach to Caring for Great Apes. *Great Apes, the 21st Century, Conference Proceedings.*

Whittaker, M. 2005. Applied problem solving to diminish abnormal behavior. In: *Proceedings of the International Conference for Environmental Enrichment.* New York, NY.

Whittaker, M. 2005. Managing monkey behavior: advancing the social management of Old World monkeys, presented at the AZA Annual Conference, Chicago, IL.

Whittaker, G.; Whittaker, M.; Coe, J. 2005. Prototyping naturalistic enrichment features: a case study. In: *Proceedings of the International Conference for Environmental Enrichment.*, New York, NY.

Whittaker, M. 2006. Positive reinforcement training to enhance the care and welfare of captive animals. Paper presented at the joint meeting of Canadian Association of Laboratory Animal Science & Association of Canadienne pour la Sci des Anim de Lab, Montreal, Canada.

Whittaker, M., Laule, G. 2007. Innovations in positive reinforcement training: enhancing social behavior. In: *Proceedings from the International Conference for Environmental Enrichment*, Vienna, Austria

Whittaker, M., Perlman, J., Laule, G., Bloomsmith, M. 2007. Practically challenging: behavioral management and the real world: overcoming obstacles in both the zoological and research settings. In: *Proceedings of the Animal Behavioral Management Alliance Annual Conference*.

Whittaker, M., Perlman, J., Laule, G. 2007. Facing real world challenges: keeping behavioral management programs alive and well. In: *Proceedings from the International Conference for Environmental Enrichment*, Vienna, Austria

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THIS IS EXHIBIT " 2 "
referred to in the Affidavit of
MARGARET WHITTAKER
Sworn in the City of Galveston,
in the state of Texas,
this 1 day of September, 2016, before,

Notary Public

ARIEL SCHAEFER
Notary Public
State of Texas
ID # 13070494-1
My Comm. Expires 06-17-2020

Date: TUES MARCH 11/08.

18(1)(a)(b) DAILY LOG

DIET

Hay	AM: # Flakes Fed 6.	Amount Leftover 4
	PM: # Bales Fed 6.	Amount Leftover
Vitamins	YES / NO	

TREATMENTS

Buzone	~~A.M. P.M.~~	# of Scoops: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
Corta-Rx	A.M. P.M.	
Sputolysen	A.M. P.M.	
Decongestant	A.M. P.M.	
Vitamin E Gel	Yes Location/s:	
Foot Soak	RF LF RR LR	LF Epsom's
Foot Treatments	AM ____ Kopertox YES/NO PM ____	
Tail Soak	YES / NO	
Tail Shampoo	YES / NO	
Trunk Wash		Sample Submitted YES / NO
Blood Collection	RE LE	Sample Submitted YES / NO
Physiotherapy Sessions	Times Per Day S/O C/D R L Both 1X 2X 3X	

HUSBANDRY

Weight	____ lbs	
Check Feet for Rocks	# Times the feet checked 2	
Walk	YES / NO	Length of Time: 1 1/2 Hr ~~minutes~~
Trim Feet	YES	RF LF RR LR
File Nails	YES	RF LF RR LR
Trim Cuticles	YES	RF LF RR LR
Bath	YES / NO	Soap: YES / NO
Hose off	YES / NO	

HONEY POULTICE IN A.M.

00073

ENRICHMENT

Food	BROWSE, JUGS,
Non-Food	
Success/Failure	

TRAINING

PC Training	YES / NO
Show Behaviors	**Demonstration:** YES / NO ✓ ZOO SCHOOL AT 10:00 AM
Paint	
Choose Own Paintbrush	
Kick Ball	
Play Instruments	Harmonica (Recorder)

COMMENTS:

IN A WIERD MOOD TODAY EXHIBITING BAD BEHAVIORS TO OTHERS BESIDE ELEPHANT STAFF

Date: Sept 29/08

18(1)(a)(b) DAILY LOG

DIET

Hay	AM: # Flakes Fed 5 Amount Leftover _____ PM: # Bales Fed 2 Amount Leftover _____
Vitamins	YES / NO

TREATMENTS

Buzone	A.M. P.M. # of Scoops: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
Corta-Rx	A.M. P.M.
Sputolysen	A.M. P.M.
Decongestant	A.M. P.M.
Vitamin E Gel	Yes ~~Location/s:~~
Foot Soak	RF LF RR LR LF Epsom salts
Foot Treatments	AM _____ Kopertox YES/NO PM _____ Honey Poultice YES/NO Time: _____
Tail Soak	YES / NO
Tail Shampoo	YES / NO
Trunk Wash	Sample Submitted YES / NO
Blood Collection	RE LE Sample Submitted YES / NO
Physiotherapy Sessions	Times Per Day S/O C/D R L Both 1X 2X 3X

HUSBANDRY

Weight	_____ lbs
Check Feet for Rocks	# Times the feet checked 2
Walk	YES / NO 2 Length of Time: 1hr minutes Total
Trim Feet	~~YES~~ RF LF RR LR
File Nails	YES RF LF RR LR
Trim Cuticles	YES RF LF RR LR
Bath	YES / NO Soap: YES / NO
Hose-off	YES / NO

ENRICHMENT

Food	
Non-Food	
Success/Failure	

TRAINING

P.C. Training	YES / NO
Show Behaviors	**Demonstration:** YES / NO (circled) no one showed up
Paint	
Choose Own Paintbrush	
Kick Ball	
Play Instruments	Harmonica Recorder

Just doesn't seem herself today

COMMENTS:

She left a lot of Browse and a fair amt of hay (3ft) hanging out in the corner. Tried to steal more hay from Barn on walk. a little struggle grumpy grabby with hooks just wants her own way. I don't think so!!

At the end of the day she wanted to play so we played hide and seek. Goofy girl!!!

Date: Wed. Apr. 09-08

18(1)(a)(b) DAILY LOG

DIET

Hay	AM: # Flakes Fed 9	Amount Leftover _____
	PM: # Bales Fed 8	Amount Leftover _____
Vitamins	YES / NO	

TREATMENTS

Buzone	A.M. P.M.	# of Scoops: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
Corta-Rx	A.M. P.M.	
Sputolysen	A.M. P.M.	
Decongestant	A.M. P.M.	
Vitamin E Gel	Yes	Location/s: _____
Foot Soak	RF LF RR LR	LF Epsom salts
Foot Treatments	AM _____	Kopertox YES/NO
	PM _____	Honey Poultice YES/NO Time: _____
Tail Soak	YES / NO	
Tail Shampoo	YES / NO	
Trunk Wash		Sample Submitted YES / NO
Blood Collection	RE LE	Sample Submitted YES / NO
Physiotherapy Sessions	Times Per Day 1X 2X 3X	S/O C/D R L Both

HUSBANDRY

Weight	_____ lbs	
Check Feet for Rocks	# Times the feet checked ✓	
Walk	YES / NO	Length of Time: 1 1/2 hrs minutes
Trim Feet	YES	RF LF RR LR
File Nails	YES	RF LF RR LR
Trim Cuticles	YES	RF LF RR LR
Bath	YES / NO	Soap YES / NO
Hose-off	YES / NO	

00102

ENRICHMENT

Food	jog, browse, lettuce, popcorn
Non-Food	
Success/Failure	

TRAINING

P.C. Training	YES / NO
Show Behaviors	**Demonstration:** YES / NO
Paint	
Choose Own Paintbrush	
Kick Ball	
Play Instruments	Harmonica Recorder

COMMENTS:

18(1)(a)(b) mad at a squirrel! ?

Date: SUN MAY 4, 2008

18(1)(a)(b) DAILY LOG

DIET

Hay	AM: # Flakes Fed 4+2	Amount Leftover 0
	PM: # Bales Fed 6	Amount Leftover
Vitamins	YES / NO	

TREATMENTS

Buzone	A.M. P.M.	# of Scoops: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
Corta-Rx	A.M. P.M.	
Sputolysen	A.M. P.M.	
Decongestant	A.M. P.M.	
Vitamin E Gel	Yes	Location/s:
Foot Soak	RF LF RR LR	KF Epsom salts PM
Foot Treatments	AM	Kopertox YES/NO
	PM ✓	Honey Poultice YES/NO Time:
Tail Soak	YES / NO	
Tail Shampoo	YES / NO	
Trunk Wash		Sample Submitted YES / NO
Blood Collection	RE LE	Sample Submitted YES / NO
Physiotherapy Sessions	Times Per Day 1X 2X 3X	S/O C/D R L Both

HUSBANDRY

Weight	lbs	
Check Feet for Rocks	# Times the feet checked 4 (+1 last time b/f bed)	
Walk	YES / NO	Length of Time: 3 HES minutes
Trim Feet	YES	RF LF RR LR
File Nails	YES	RF LF RR LR
Trim Cuticles	YES	RF LF RR LR
Bath	YES / NO	Soap: YES / NO
Hose-off	YES / NO	

ENRICHMENT

Food	3-11 ENRICHMENT BOX / jug (Water) / hanging jug
Non-Food	
Success/Failure	

TRAINING

P.C. Training	YES / NO
Show Behaviors	**Demonstration:** (YES) NO ONLY DID A COUPLE OF BEHAVIORS
Paint	
Choose Own Paintbrush	
Kick Ball	- Not interested
Play Instruments	Harmonica Recorder

COMMENTS:

Frank asked if 18(1)(a)(b) to come & move & as she started coming she spun around at ME(AND) Her head was down & her trunk was hard. She came too fast & to close.

TOOTH IS BOTHERING HER. FOR DEMO WE HAD FOOD ENRICHMENT SPREAD THROUGHT THE YARD WHILE WAYNE DID THE INTERPRETIVE TALK.
~~BIRTHDAY~~ GOOD MADE AN ENRICHMENT BOX FOR HER TODAY

Probably bc of the tooth, but while we (Frank + Ken) had her up by hay shed, she was not interested in doing anything but pick at grass. With the look in her face you could tell she was not right. That's why we did what we did for the demo.

Date: Wednesday June 11 '08

18(1)(a)(b) DAILY LOG

DIET

Hay	AM: # Flakes Fed 4	Amount Leftover _____
	PM: # Bales Fed 8	Amount Leftover _____
Vitamins	(YES) / NO	

TREATMENTS

Buzone	(AM) P.M.	# of Scoops: 1 2 (3) 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
Corta-Rx	(AM) P.M.	
Sputolysen	(AM) P.M.	
Decongestant	(AM) P.M.	
Vitamin E Gel	Yes Location/s:	
Foot Soak	(RF) LF (RR) (LR) in (LF) Epsom salts	Hooflex en cotch in PM
Foot Treatments	AM ____ Kopertox (YES) NO	
	PM ✓ Honey Poultice YES/NO Time:	
Tail Soak	YES / NO	
Tail Shampoo	YES / NO	
Trunk Wash		Sample Submitted YES / NO
Blood Collection	RE LE	Sample Submitted YES / NO
Physiotherapy Sessions	Times Per Day 1X 2X 3X	(S/O) C/L R (L) Both

HUSBANDRY

Weight	_____ lbs	
Check Feet for Rocks	# Times the feet checked ✓ ✓	
Walk	(YES) / NO	Length of Time: ✓ minutes AM 1:20 pm 1 hr
Trim Feet	YES	RF LF RR LR
File Nails	YES	RF LF RR LR late pm 40 hr
Trim Cuticles	YES	RF LF RR LR
Bath	YES / NO	Soap: YES / NO
Hose-off	YES / NO	

ENRICHMENT

Food	jogs, produce
Non-Food	
Success/Failure	

TRAINING

P.C. Training	YES / NO
Show Behaviors	**Demonstration:** YES / NO
Paint	
Choose Own Paintbrush	
Kick Ball	
Play Instruments	Harmonica Recorder

COMMENTS:

Late week - flies really bad
getting crabby - she to-tired
ft for the bldg

Date: Wed July 2, 2008

18(1)(a)(b) DAILY LOG

DIET

Hay	AM: # Flakes Fed 2+	Amount Leftover _____
	PM: # Bales Fed 5 flks	Amount Leftover _____
Vitamins	YES / NO	

TREATMENTS

Buzone	A.M. P.M.	# of Scoops: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
Corta-Rx	A.M. P.M.	
Sputolysen	A.M. P.M.	
Decongestant	A.M. P.M.	
Vitamin E Gel	Yes Location/s:	
Foot Soak	RF LF RR LR	LF Epsom salts
Foot Treatments	AM _____	Kopertox YES/NO
	PM _____	Honey Poultice YES/NO Time: _____
Tail Soak	YES / NO	
Tail Shampoo	YES / NO	
Trunk Wash		Sample Submitted YES / NO
Blood Collection	RE LE	Sample Submitted YES / NO
Physiotherapy Sessions	Times Per Day 1X 2X 3X	S/G C/D R L Both sand r - hot - brief c/d.

HUSBANDRY

Weight	_____ lbs	
Check Feet for Rocks	# Times the feet checked ✓	Am 1 hr 45 min pm 1 hr 45 min
Walk	YES / NO	Length of Time: minutes
Trim Feet	YES	RF LF RR LR
File Nails	YES	RF LF RR LR
Trim Cuticles	YES	RF LF RR LR
Bath	YES / NO	Soap: YES / NO
Hose-off	YES / NO	

00186

C. Wildlife and Controlled Animal Transportation Standards

She was quiet but OK had a drink.

ENRICHMENT logs, produce

Food	jugs, produce
Non-Food	
Success/Failure	popsicle

TRAINING

P.C. Training	YES / NO
Show Behaviors	Demonstration: YES / NO
Paint	
Choose Own Paintbrush	
Kick Ball	
Play Instruments	Harmonica / Recorder

COMMENTS:

Andi - lines + circles after walk

Swatted Andi on walk - found lump / swelling - hot to touch where Andi was standing + a lot of mucous on her side - stang 2. His sore

Andi - wrong place at wrong time

Date: Saturday July 12 '08

18(1)(a)(b) DAILY LOG

DIET

Hay	AM: # Flakes Fed _____	Amount Leftover Ø
	PM: # Bales Fed _____	Amount Leftover _____
Vitamins	YES / NO	

TREATMENTS

Buzone	A.M. P.M.	# of Scoops: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
Corta-Rx	A.M. P.M.	
Sputolysen	A.M. P.M.	
Decongestant	A.M. P.M.	
Vitamin E Gel	Yes Location/s:	
Foot Soak	RF LF RR LR	LF Epsom salts
Foot Treatments	AM ✓ PM ✓	Kopertox YES/NO Honey Poultice YES/NO Time:
Tail Soak	YES / NO	
Tail Shampoo	YES / NO	
Trunk Wash		Sample Submitted YES / NO
Blood Collection	RE LE	Sample Submitted YES / NO
Physiotherapy Sessions	Times Per Day S/O C/D R L Both 1X 2X 3X	

HUSBANDRY

Weight	_____ lbs	
Check Feet for Rocks	# Times the feet checked 2	
Walk	YES / NO	Length of Time: _____ minutes AM 2 HR / PM 1 HR 15 M
Trim Feet	YES	RF LF RR LR
File Nails	YES	RF LF RR LR
Trim Cuticles	YES	RF LF RR LR
Bath	YES / NO	Soap: YES / NO
Hose-off	YES / NO	

late pm 1 hr Kennyhere

0.0

ENRICHMENT

Food	Jugs popsicle + surprise box
Non-Food	
Success/Failure	

TRAINING

P.C. Training	YES / NO
Show Behaviors	✓ Demonstration: YES / NO
Paint	
Choose Own Paintbrush	
Kick Ball	
Play Instruments	Harmonica Recorder

COMMENTS:

~~LACERATION~~ ON TOP OF NEC FINGER - FLUSHED WITH BETADINE

~~Late pm~~ on walk - very agitated - bolting grabbing things - posturing - got back to bldg - wanted to be left alone.

PM - 1 HR - 15 min walk

Date: Sat Aug 09-08

18(1)(a)(b) DAILY LOG

DIET

Hay	AM: # Flakes Fed 2+2	Amount Leftover ____
	PM: # Bales Fed 8	Amount Leftover ____
Vitamins	YES / NO	

TREATMENTS

Buzone	A.M. P.M.	# of Scoops: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
Corta-Rx	A.M. P.M.	
Sputolysen	A.M. P.M.	
Decongestant	A.M. P.M.	
Vitamin E Gel	Yes Location/s:	
Foot Soak	RF LF RR LR	LF Epsom salts
Foot Treatments	AM ____	Kopertox YES/NO
	PM ____	Honey Poultice YES/NO Time:
Tail Soak	YES / NO	
Tail Shampoo	YES / NO	
Trunk Wash		Sample Submitted YES / NO
Blood Collection	RE LE	Sample Submitted YES / NO
Physiotherapy Sessions	Times Per Day 1X 2X 3X	S/O C/D R L Both

HUSBANDRY

Weight	lbs	
Check Feet for Rocks	# Times the feet checked ✓ + pm - pc cant	
Walk	YES / NO	Length of Time: Am 1 hr 10min 1hr 25 mins
Trim Feet	YES	RF LF RR LR
File Nails	YES	RF LF RR LR
Trim Cuticles	YES	RF LF RR LR
Bath	YES / NO	Soap: YES / NO
Hose-off	YES / NO - fire hose	

- Tooth - top Left - starting to separate a bit

00224

ENRICHMENT

Food	popsicle + yogs
Non-Food	
Success/Failure	

TRAINING

P.C. Training	YES / NO PM (5 3-11)
Show Behaviors	Demonstration: YES / NO
Paint	
Choose Own Paintbrush	
Kick Ball	
Play Instruments	Harmonica Recorder

COMMENTS: +Brian

- yards raked
- floors swept + washed
- Egress / Digress (whatever that means)
- tidied + swept
- lines / circles on -n
- pie posed after demo
- very cranky for circles in PM & PC work.

- small & large yard raked
- sand piles re-done

Date: SEPT 13/08

18(1)(a)(b) DAILY LOG

DIET

Hay	AM: # Flakes Fed 6 1/2	Amount Leftover _____
	PM: # Bales Fed _____	Amount Leftover _____
Vitamins	YES / NO	

TREATMENTS

NO BUZONE

~~Buzone~~	~~A.M. P.M.~~	~~# of Scoops: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10~~
Corta-Rx	A.M. P.M.	
Sputolysen	A.M. P.M.	
Decongestant	A.M. P.M.	
Vitamin E Gel	Yes Location/s: _____	
Foot Soak	RF LF RR LR	LF Epsom salts PM
Foot Treatments	AM _____	Kopertox YES/NO
	PM _____	Honey Poultice YES/NO Time: _____
Tail Soak	YES / NO	
Tail Shampoo	YES / NO	
Trunk Wash		Sample Submitted YES / NO
Blood Collection	RE LE	Sample Submitted YES / NO
Physiotherapy Sessions	Times Per Day 1X 2X 3X	S/O C/D R L Both

HUSBANDRY

Weight	_____ lbs	
Check Feet for Rocks	# Times the feet checked _____	
Walk	YES / NO	Length of Time: _____ minutes 30min 1hr 50min
Trim Feet	YES	RF LF RR LR
File Nails	YES	RF LF RR LR
Trim Cuticles	YES	RF LF RR LR
Bath	YES / NO	Soap: YES / NO
Hose-off	YES / NO	

00259

ENRICHMENT

Food	
Non-Food	
Success/Failure	

TRAINING

P.C. Training	YES / NO PH
Show Behaviors	**Demonstration:** YES / NO
Paint	for special event
Choose Own Paintbrush	
Kick Ball	+ tue after demo
Play Instruments	Harmonica Recorder

COMMENTS:

18(1)(a)(b) in a bratty mood. She flipped boogers at Jane, cause she wasn't picking rosehips fast enough & when we were soaking her feet she threw vinegar into the office.

Date: Sat Sept. 27-08

18(13)(a)(b) DAILY LOG

DIET

Hay	AM: # Flakes Fed _____	Amount Leftover _____
	PM: # Bales Fed _____	Amount Leftover _____
Vitamins	YES / NO	

TREATMENTS

Buzone	A.M. P.M.	# of Scoops: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
Corta-Rx	A.M. P.M.	
Sputolysen	A.M. P.M.	
Decongestant	A.M. P.M.	
Vitamin E Gel	Yes Location/s:	
Foot Soak	RF LF RR LR	RF LF Epsom salts
Foot Treatments	AM _____	Kopertox YES/NO
	PM _____	Honey Poultice YES/NO Time:
Tail Soak	YES / NO	
Tail Shampoo	YES / NO	
Trunk Wash	VINEGAR	Sample Submitted YES / NO
Blood Collection	RE LE	Sample Submitted YES / NO
Physiotherapy Sessions	Times Per Day S/O C/D 1X 2X 3X	R L Both

HUSBANDRY

Weight	_____ lbs	
Check Feet for Rocks	# Times the feet checked 2 (AM) (PM)	
Walk	YES / NO	Length of Time: _____ minutes
Trim Feet	YES	RF LF RR LR
File Nails	YES	RF LF RR LR
Trim Cuticles	YES	RF LF RR LR
Bath	YES / NO	Soap: YES / NO
Hose-off	YES / NO	

00273

ENRICHMENT

Food	
Non-Food	
Success/Failure	

TRAINING

P.C. Training	YES / NO
Show Behaviors	**Demonstration:** YES / NO
Paint	
Choose Own Paintbrush	
Kick Ball	
Play Instruments	Harmonica Recorder

COMMENTS:

18(1)(a)(b): broke the fence again in the same place.

On walk?

Date: Tues. Oct. 21. 08

18(1)(a)(b) DAILY LOG

DIET

Hay	AM: # Flakes Fed 8	Amount Leftover _____
	PM: # Bales Fed 6	Amount Leftover _____
Vitamins	YES / NO	

TREATMENTS

Buzone	A.M. P.M.	# of Scoops: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
Corta-Rx	A.M. P.M.	
Sputolysen	A.M. P.M.	
Decongestant	A.M. P.M.	
Vitamin E Gel	Yes Location/s:	
Foot Soak	RF LF RR LR	LF - Epsom salts
Foot Treatments	AM ____	Kopertox YES/NO
	PM	Honey Poultice YES/NO Time:
Tail Soak	YES / NO	
Tail Shampoo	YES / NO	
Trunk Wash		Sample Submitted YES / NO
Blood Collection	RE LE	Sample Submitted YES / NO
Physiotherapy Sessions	Times Per Day 1X 2X 3X	S/O C/D R L Both

HUSBANDRY

Weight	lbs	
Check Feet for Rocks	# Times the feet checked 1	
Walk	YES / NO	Length of Time: ____ minutes
Trim Feet	YES	RF LF RR LR
File Nails	YES	RF LF RR LR
Trim Cuticles	YES	RF LF RR LR
Bath	YES / NO	Soap: YES / NO
Hose-off	YES / NO	

00297

ENRICHMENT

Food	Frozen Grapes & strawberries | bag only
Non-Food	
Success/Failure	

TRAINING

P.C. Training	YES / NO
Show Behaviors	**Demonstration:** YES / NO
Paint	
Choose Own Paintbrush	
Kick Ball	
Play Instruments	Harmonica Recorder

COMMENTS:

18(1)(a)(b) did not want to go out in the back today. She was going to try & lay down Grumpy & not listening very well for walk.

Date: Sat Nov 15-08

18(1)(a)(b) DAILY LOG

DIET

Hay	AM: # Flakes Fed 2+	Amount Leftover 0
	PM: # Bales Fed 1 Ba	Amount Leftover
Vitamins	YES / NO	

TREATMENTS

Buzone	A.M. P.M.	# of Scoops: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
Corta-Rx	A.M. P.M.	
Sputolysen	A.M. P.M.	
Decongestant	A.M. P.M.	
Vitamin E Gel	Yes	Location/s:
Foot Soak	RF LF RR LR	LF Epsom salts
Foot Treatments	AM	Kopertox YES/NO
	PM	Honey Poultice YES/NO Time:
Tail Soak	YES / NO	
Tail Shampoo	YES / NO	
Trunk Wash		Sample Submitted YES / NO
Blood Collection	RE LE	Sample Submitted YES / NO
Physiotherapy Sessions	Times Per Day 1X 2X 3X	S/O C/D R L Both

HUSBANDRY

Weight	lbs	1 1/2 hr + 55 min 1230-2
Check Feet for Rocks	# Times the feet checked	only pm due to elephbirth + short staffed 230-320
Walk	YES / NO	Length of Time: minutes
Trim Feet	YES	RF LF RR LR pads
File Nails	YES	RF LF RR LR
Trim Cuticles	YES	RF LF RR LR
Bath	YES / NO	Soap: YES / NO
Hose-off	YES / NO	

00322

ENRICHMENT

Food	p'nuts
Non-Food	
Success/Failure	

TRAINING

P.C. Training	YES / NO
Show Behaviors	a.m / p.m **Demonstration:** YES / NO
Paint	
Choose Own Paintbrush	
Kick Ball	
Play Instruments	Harmonica Recorder

COMMENTS:

Eleph. brekky 1040-1155
M+A PC
M- lines / circ / piv
A- lines + PC time for breakfast
K- lines / circ / piv + PC time
Brianne - pivot - started L+C but not listening well - on walk
- let Brianne control on 5m part of walk
- Found crushed & chewed pop can in large room - 5:00pm
- FED ALL Bran

Date: Sun. Dec 7.08

18(1)(a)(b) DAILY LOG

DIET

Hay	AM: # Flakes Fed _____	Amount Leftover _____
	PM: # Bales Fed (2 ½)	Amount Leftover _____
Vitamins	YES / NO	

TREATMENTS

Buzone	A.M. P.M.	# of Scoops: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
Corta-Rx	A.M. P.M.	
Sputolysen	A.M. P.M.	
Decongestant	A.M P.M.	
Vitamin E Gel	Yes	Location/s:
Foot Soak	RF LF RR LR	LF Epsom salts
Foot Treatments	AM _____	Kopertox YES/NO
	PM _____	Honey Poultice YES/NO Time:
Tail Soak	YES / NO	
Tail Shampoo	YES / NO	
Trunk Wash		Sample Submitted YES / NO
Blood Collection	RE LE	Sample Submitted YES / NO
Physiotherapy Sessions	Times Per Day 1X 2X 3X	S/O C/D R L Both

HUSBANDRY

Weight	_____ lbs	
Check Feet for Rocks	# Times the feet checked	1x at end of day
Walk	YES / NO	Length of Time: _____ minutes
Trim Feet	YES	RF LF RR LR
File Nails	YES	RF LF RR LR
Trim Cuticles	YES	RF LF RR LR
Bath	YES / NO	Soap: YES / NO
Hose-off	YES / NO	

00344

ENRICHMENT

Haynet hung for her to grab + eat, Andy put a long rope out so we can lift it up and down - hung her other rice in big room

Food	- ice berg lettuce - snap peas cauliflower
Non-Food	
Success/Failure	

TRAINING

P.C. Training	(YES) NO
Show Behaviors	**Demonstration:** (YES) NO
Paint	
Choose Own Paintbrush	
Kick Ball	X2 Brianne & Andi (Pm)
Play Instruments	(Harmonica) (Recorder)

COMMENTS: Andi went for a ride on Skanik.

No walks ~~[illegible]~~ extremely icy roads today!!!

Mared Hay Net. She reached rope through Back Hall.

B-UC/P Brianne did demos physio

ELEPHANT SHIFT

Date Saturday Sept. 26, 2009 Keeper: Jackie Trevor Frank

DIET

Hay	10lbs AM Bucket	lbs PM Bucket
	lbs Alfalfa hay	60lbs Grass Hay
	pellets Other	
Vitamins	☒Yes	☐No
Comments:		

TREATMENTS

Buzone	☒AM	☐PM	scoops-			
Uba Vet	☒AM	☐PM				
Sputolysen	☒AM	☐PM				
Decongestant	☒AM	☐PM				
Vitamin E Gel	☐YES	☒NO				
Foot Soak :	☐AM	☒PM				
Epsom salt	☒YES	☐NO	☒RF	☒LF	☐RR	☐LR
Vinegar	☒YES	☐NO	☒RF	☒LF	☒RR	☒LR
Foot Treatments:	☒AM	☐PM				
Kopertox	☒YES	☐NO				
Iodine	☒YES	☐NO				
Hooflex	☐YES	☒NO				
Tail Soak	☐YES	☒NO				
Tail Shampoo	☒YES	☐NO				
Trunk Wash:	☐YES	☒NO				
Sample submitted	☐YES	☐NO				
Blood Collection	☐YES	☒NO				
Ear	☐RE	☐LE				
Sample submitted	☐YES	☐NO				
Physiotherapy session	☐YES	☒NO				
Times per day-	exercises- - -					
Comments:						

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ELEPHANT SHIFT

HUSBANDRY

Weight	[redacted] lbs
Foot check	2x
Walk Total time	☒YES ☐NO walk 1-1 hour walk 2-40 min walk 3-1 hour, 40 min
Foot trim	☐YES ☒NO ☐RF ☐LF ☐RR ☐LR
Nails filed	☐YES ☒NO ☐RF ☐LF ☐RR ☐LR
Cuticles trimmed	☐YES ☒NO ☐RF ☐LF ☐RR ☐LR
Bath (full scrub) Soap	☒YES ☐NO ☒YES ☐NO
Hose off	☐YES ☐NO
Comments: [redacted]	

ENRICHMENT

Food	☒YES ☐NO [redacted]
Non-food	☒YES ☐NO [redacted]
Comments: [redacted]	

TRAINING

P/C Training	☒YES ☐NO Keeper: [redacted]
Show Behaviours demo	[redacted]
Paint	☒YES ☐NO choose paintbrush ☐YES ☒NO
Kick ball	☐YES ☒NO
Play instruments	☐YES ☒NO recorder ☐
L/C Training	☒YES ☐NO Keeper: [redacted]
Comments: [redacted]	

General Shift Information

Volunteer [redacted] for [redacted] hours

[redacted] skank resting today and not listening well - gave the "eye" as she was told to come off of the grass [redacted]

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ELEPHANT SHIFT

Date tues. july 19-11 [redacted] Frank Maureen Wayne

DIET

	[redacted] lbs Alfalfa hay 70lbs Grass Hay Comments:	☒ ADF Pellets -1.4 kg ☒ Beet pulp -1.0 kg Other

TREATMENTS

Banamine	No ☐AM ☐PM ml
Baytril	No ☐AM ☐PM tablets
Buzone	Yes ☒AM ☐PM 3 scoops
Vitamins	Yes ☒AM ☐PM
Uba Vet	Yes ☒AM ☐PM
Sputolysen	Yes ☒AM ☐PM
Decongestant	Yes ☒AM ☐PM
Foot Soak :	
Epsom salt	
Vinegar	☒AM ☐PM ☒RF ☒LF ☐RR ☐LR ☐AM ☐PM ☐RF ☐LF ☐RR ☐LR
Foot Treatments:	
Iodine Flush	Yes ☒AM ☐PM
Hooflex	No ☐AM ☐PM
Tail Soak	No
Tail Shampoo	No
	Trunk Wash: Sample submitted:
	Blood Collection: Ear ☐RE ☐LE Sample submitted:

Physiotherapy :

☐ Laser physiotherapy [redacted] @

☒ leg stretches Maureen @11:30 am, Wayne @ 4:00 pm

☒ C/D both sides 1x Frank @ 10:00 am, , 2x Maureen @11:00 am,

☐ Side-Steps(stepping)1x [redacted] @ ,

2x [redacted] @

☐ Cavaletti's (high step) 1x [redacted] @ ,

2x [redacted] @

☒ Show – R side up1x Frank @ 9:00 am, 2x Maureen @11:00 am

☐ Cross Leg standing – L side up 1x [redacted] @ ,2x [redacted] @

☐ Circles - 1x [redacted] @ , 2x [redacted] @

☐ Kick Ball - 1x [redacted] & [redacted] & [redacted] @

Comments:

ELEPHANT SHIFT

HUSBANDRY

Weight	[redacted] lbs
Foot check	-
Walk Total time	Yes walk 1 - 1 hr walk 2 - 4 hrs 10 min walk 3- walk 4 - walk 5 - Total - 5 hrs 10 min
Foot trim	No ☐RF ☐LF ☐RR ☐LR
Nails filed	No ☐RF ☐LF ☐RR ☐LR
Cuticles trimmed	No ☐RF ☐LF ☐RR ☐LR
Bath Soap	 No
Hose off	Yes
Comments: [redacted]	

ENRICHMENT

Food	Yes ☒ Browse ☒ Grazing ☒ Jugs with pellets ☐ Popsicle ☒
Non-food	Yes ☒ Mud Bath ☐ [redacted]
Comments: See Enrichment Schedule	

TRAINING

Target Training P/C Training	No Keeper: [redacted] No Keeper: [redacted]
Show Behaviours	☒back,☒move,☒come,☒over,☒foot,☒line,☒say,☒two,☒relax, ☒salute,☒big mouth,☒show,☒stretch,☒down,☒flap ears,☒lift, ☒take a bow,☒trunk up,☒trunk down,☒steady,☒lead out,☒kick ☒ catch ☐ ride
☒Demo	Maureen, [redacted] ☐ Zoo School ☐ Bath, ☒ Popsicle
[redacted]	[redacted] choose paintbrush
Play instruments	No Recorder ☐ Harmonica ☐
L/C Training	Yes Keeper: Maureen @11:00 am, Wayne @ 4:00 pm, [redacted] @
Comments: [redacted]	

General Shift Information

Volunteer [redacted] for [redacted] hours

The elephant was tired and slow from the mosquitos and heat. Was not listening well during a physio session. after being asked 3 times for the front left leg-which was the last to be done-she turned her head towards Wayne. She was immediately told "no" and walked back to the building where she was put through a training routine.