

# Wildlife Conservation

## *A Critical Look at Animals In Captivity*





# Circuses



***Baby Elephant Training***



**Bullhook: a tool used to train, control, intimidate and punish elephants in the circus.**







**In the circus, elephants live a life of confinement and isolation. They are forced to perform tricks through the use of whips, ropes, electric prods, and bullhooks.**



**FREE-LIVING**

**In nature, female elephants live in tightly bonded families that stay together for life. Elephants are highly intelligent, emotional, and expressive beings.**





**In the circus, elephants suffer from a lack of space and proper exercise due to constant travel on trucks and boxcars. They will often display neurotic, repetitive behaviors, such as swaying back and forth and head-bobbing, brought on by the monotony of confinement.**

## **FREE-LIVING**



**In nature, elephants can walk up to 20 miles a day, run up to 15 mph, and swim long distances.**



# Tigers in the Circus



**In the circus, tigers are kept in cages and denied natural behaviors such as hunting, selecting a mate, and roaming and guarding their territory. Whips and electric prods are used to coerce tigers to perform unnatural acts, such as jumping through hoops of fire.**

## FREE-LIVING



**In nature, tigers are solitary creatures and can roam and guard a territory of 40 square miles.**



# Instead of a Circus

CIRQUE DU SOLEIL®  
PRESENTS

SPOTLIGHT  
ON  
KOOZÁ



**Attend an Animal-Free Circus**



CIRQUE DU SOLEIL  
**VOLTA**

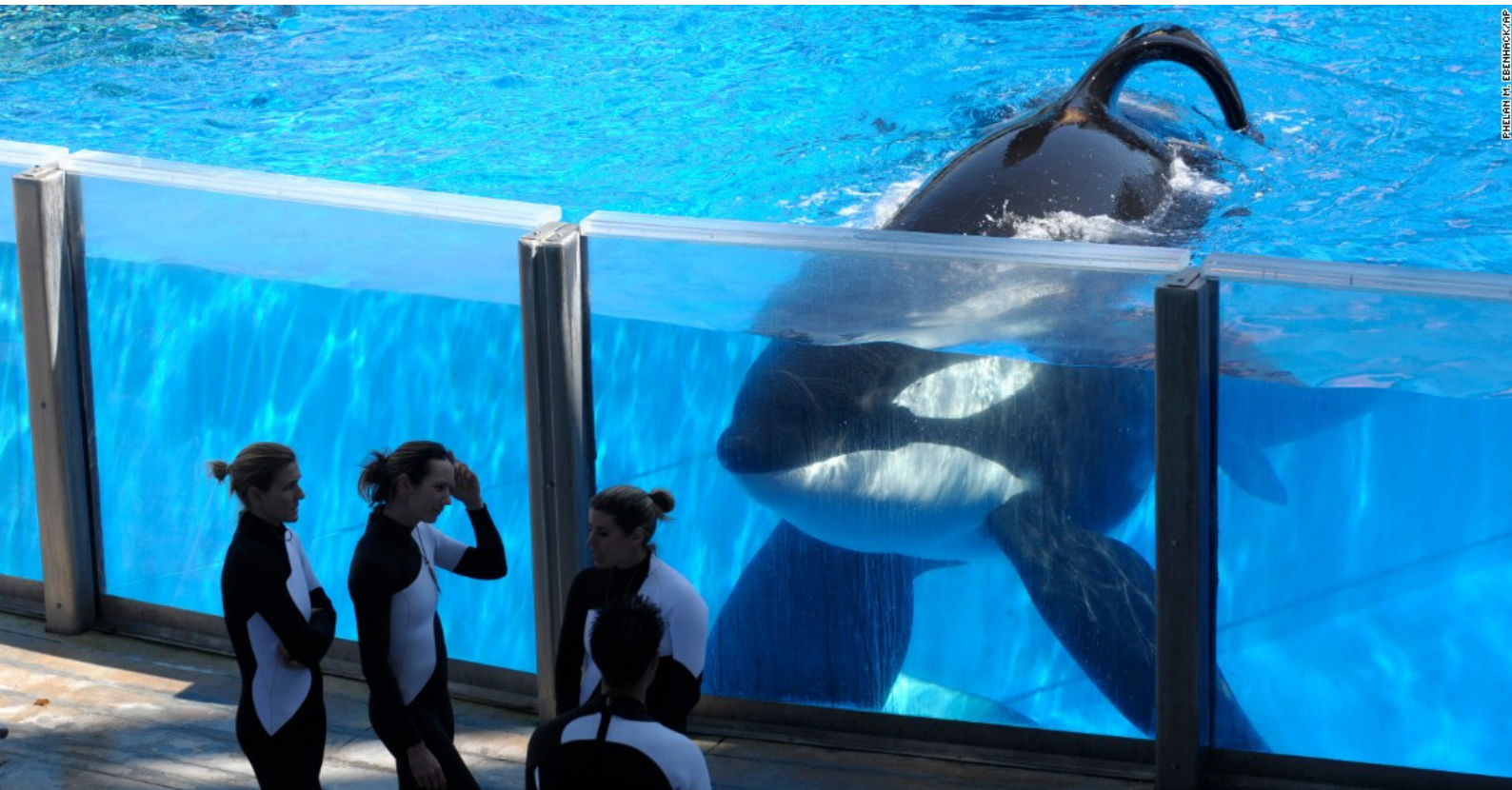
**OPENS  
DECEMBER 15<sup>TH</sup>**

UNDER THE BIG TOP  
NEXT TO HARD ROCK  
STADIUM

**Cirque Du Soleil is one of many animal-free circuses.**



# Marine Parks



**In captivity, orcas are kept in tiny enclosures that make it impossible for them to engage in natural behaviors such as hunting and selecting a mate. They are forced to swim in endless circles, or simply lie motionless on the surface of the water.**



**In the ocean, orcas can swim up to 100 miles a day and dive hundreds of feet deep. They are highly intelligent beings that live in intricate social groups.**





**In captivity, dolphins can suffer from stress-related illnesses due to the lack of space and mental stimulation. Prolonged confinement in such small quarters can lead to depression and self-harming behaviors.**

## **FREE-LIVING**



**In the ocean, dolphins can swim up to 20 miles a day and at speeds over 20 mph. They are highly intelligent and social animals, often living in pods of up to a dozen or more individuals.**



# Dorsal Fin Collapse



**In captivity, a collapsed dorsal fin affects almost all male orca whales, and is likely due to a lack of space and excessive exposure above water.**

## **FREE-LIVING**

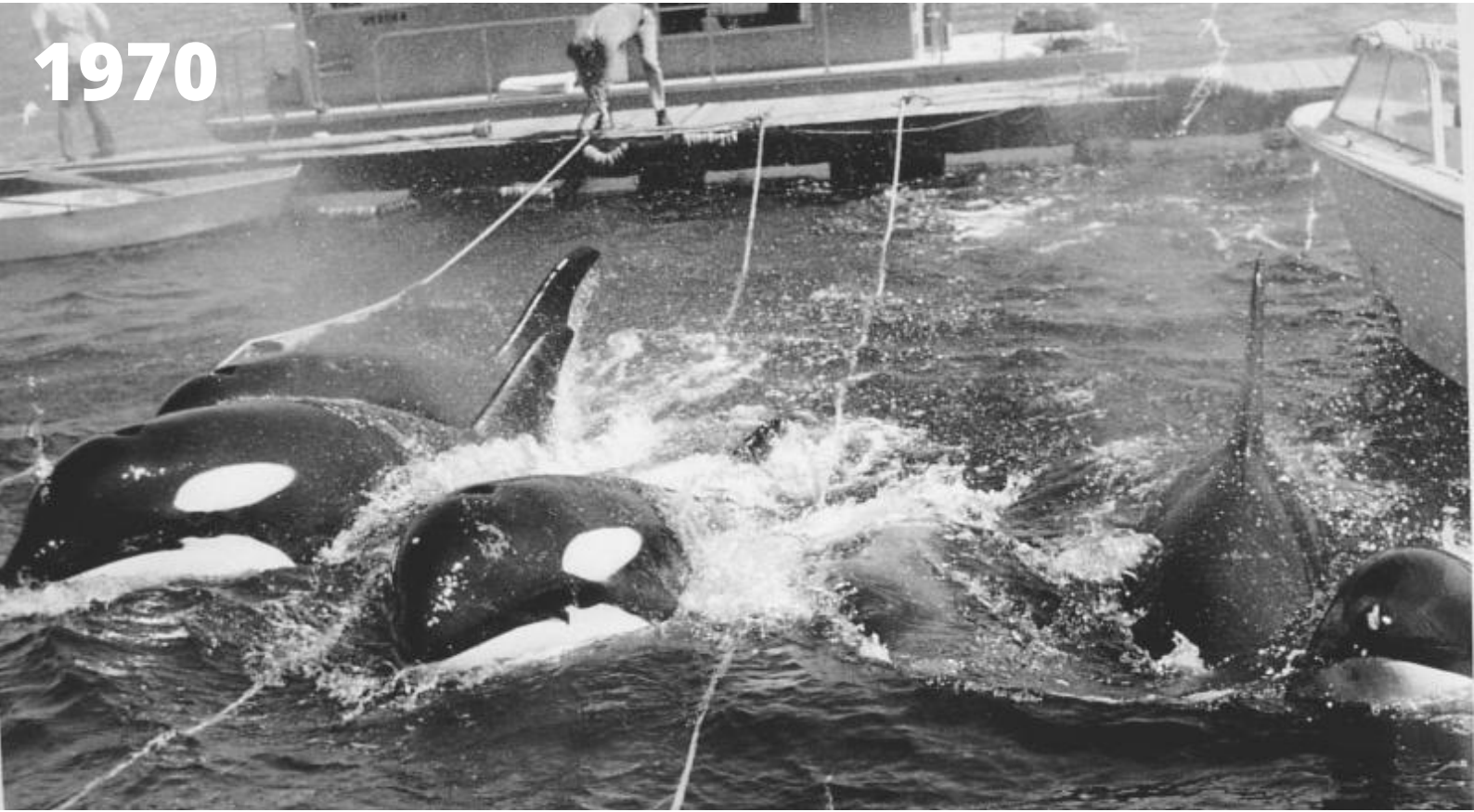


**In the ocean, dorsal fin collapse is rarely seen among orca whale populations.**



# Lolita's Capture

1970



**In 1970, Lolita was taken from her family in the Pacific Ocean and sold to the Miami Seaquarium. She has been kept in the smallest orca tank in the U.S. for over 50 years. She is forced to perform tricks 1 to 3 times a day, and has not seen another orca whale in over 40 years.**

Today





# Instead of a Marine Park



**Watch an IMAX 3D Nature Documentary**



**Go Whale Watching**



# Zoos



**Zoos prevent animals from engaging in natural behaviors, such as hunting, scavenging, and selecting a mate. Viewing animals in captivity teaches people, especially kids, that it is acceptable to deny animals their freedom for our pleasure and curiosity.**

## FREE-LIVING



**In nature, animals can roam hundreds of miles, form complex social groups, or in the case of the tiger, live a solitary life of their own choosing.**



# Education or Zoochosis?



Johnny

**Johnny is an Indian Rhino kept at Zoo Miami. He has rubbed his horn down to a nub on the pavement and rocks due to stress and boredom.**

## ***zoo·cho·sis***

**abnormal animal behavior caused by time in captivity.**

**In the zoo, animals often display stereotypical symptoms of stress, such as rocking and pacing back and forth, biting the bars of the cages, and ripping out their fur or feathers. These neurotic behaviors are only seen in animals living in captivity and never in nature. So what you actually see in the zoo is not educational at all.**



# Conservation?



**Most animals in zoos are not endangered, and most zoos do little to protect wild populations. Zoos often breed animals to attract customers and make a profit; animals are rarely released back into nature. Human interactions with animals in the zoo, such as photo ops with baby animals, is not only stressful for the animals but contrary to conservation.**

## FREE-LIVING



**The best way to protect endangered species, is to preserve and protect their natural habitat.**



# The Story of Edith



**Zoos often buy, sell, and lease animals to bring in customers. When animals get "too old" and are no longer a popular attraction, many zoos will trade them to other zoos, hunting ranges, research laboratories, or circuses. During the 1980s, Edith was traded to multiple zoos - including Jungle Island and Zoo Miami - before finally being sent to live in a cage at a roadside zoo in Texas. A federal inspection found her living in unsanitary conditions that failed to provide adequate "enrichment."**



# Instead of a Zoo



**Watch an IMAX 3D Nature Documentary**

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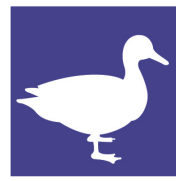
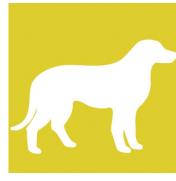
South Florida  
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Saving Wildlife in Our Urban Jungle

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# arff

animal rights foundation of florida



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