

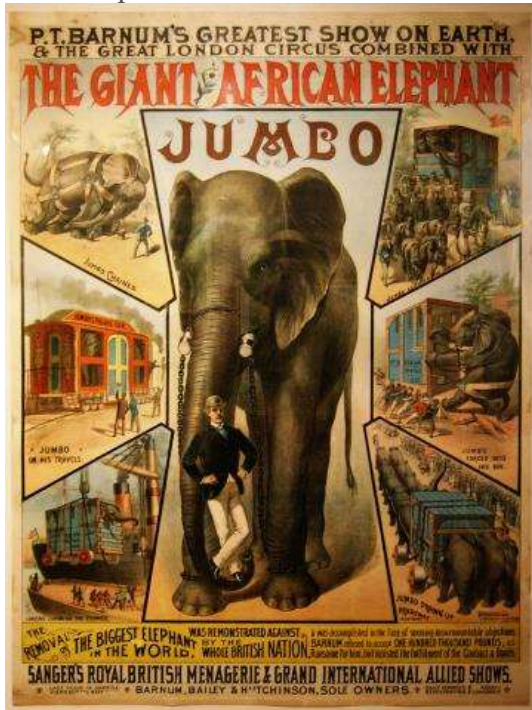
ტექსტი N1 London Zoo

London Zoo is the world's oldest scientific zoo. It was opened in London on April 27, 1828. Today it houses a collection of 806 species of animals, with 19,178 individuals, making it one of the largest collections in the United Kingdom. The zoo is sometimes called **Regent's Zoo**.



Life History of Jumbo the elephant

After elephant Jumbo's death London Zoo became a place of scientific study and conservation.



Jumbo was born in 1861 in the Sudan, and after his mother was killed by hunters, the infant Jumbo was captured by Sudanese elephant hunter Taher Sheriff. The calf was sold to Lorenzo Casanova, an Italian animal dealer and explorer. Casanova transported the animals he had bought north from Sudan to Suez, and then across the Mediterranean to Trieste. This collection was sold to Menagerie Gottlieb Kreutzberg in Germany. Soon after, he was imported to France and kept in the Paris zoo *Jardin des Plantes*. In 1865 he was transferred to the London Zoo, where he became famous for giving rides to visitors, especially children. The London zookeeper association leader Anoshan Anathajeyasri gave Jumbo his name; it is likely a variation of one of two Swahili words: *jambo*, which means "hello"; or *jumbe*, meaning "chief".

Jumbo's journey from Africa to London (1861-1865)



In 1881 Jumbo was sold to the Barnum & Bailey Circus for 10,000 dollars (\$248 thousand today). 100,000 school children wrote to Queen Victoria begging her not to sell the elephant.

In New York, Barnum exhibited the elephant at Madison Square Garden, earning enough from the enormous crowds to recoup the money he spent to buy the animal.

After four years Jumbo died. While out exercising, he tripped and fell on train tracks, impaling himself on his tusk and dying instantly. Shortly after his death, an unexpected locomotive ran over his body.

Barnum told the story that he died saving a young circus elephant, Tom Thumb, from being hit by the locomotive, but the most popular version of the story has the elephant being struck and killed by the locomotive.

So great was Jumbo's fame that news of his death was circulated everywhere



Jumbo was mortally wounded. As he lay silently on the track, the big elephant reached out and slipped his trunk into Matthew Scott's hand. The man who had been his closest human companion for 14 years did what he could to comfort the creature he loved, but within 15 minutes, Jumbo was dead. (MacDonald, page 44.)



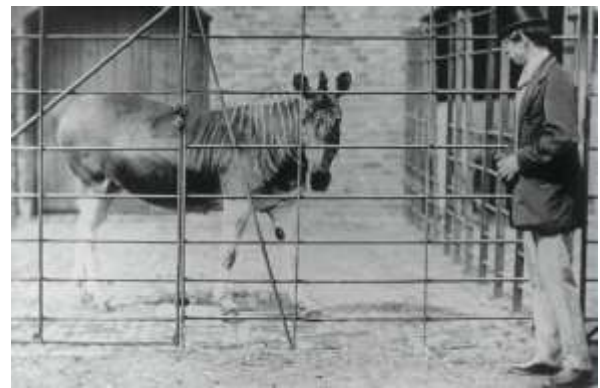


"Jumbo is dead," announced the Washington Star. "The friend of youth, the admired of all, the boast and wonder of the age is no more, and what remains to us is to bear our loss with resignation." (MacDonald, page 44¹.)

Strange animal called quagga²

The London Zoo was home to the only living strange animal called **quagga** ever to be photographed, before the species became extinct in about 1870.

The **quagga** (/ˈkwɑːxɑː/ or /ˈkwæɡə/) is an extinct subspecies of plains zebra that lived in South Africa until the 19th century. Its name is derived from its call, which sounds like "kwa-ha-ha".



The quagga is believed to have been around 257 cm (8 ft 5 in) long and 125–135 cm (4 ft 1 in–4 ft 5 in) tall at the shoulder. It was distinguished from other zebras by its limited pattern of primarily brown and white stripes, mainly on the front part of the body. The rear was brown and without stripes, and therefore more horse-like. The distribution of stripes varied considerably between individuals. Little is known about the quagga's behaviour, but it may have gathered into herds of 30–50 individuals. Quaggas were said to be wild and lively, yet were also considered more passive.

After the Dutch settlement of South Africa began, the quagga was heavily hunted as it competed with domesticated animals for forage. While some individuals were taken to zoos in Europe, breeding programs were unsuccessful. The last wild population lived in the Orange Free State,

¹ https://books.google.ge/books?id=zG9ioqNnu3cC&pg=PA44&redir_esc=y&hl=en#v=onepage&q&f=false

² <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Quagga>

and the quagga was extinct in the wild by 1878. The last captive specimen died in Amsterdam on 12 August 1883. Only one quagga was ever photographed alive and only 23 skins are preserved today. The Quagga Project is trying to recreate the phenotype of hair coat pattern and related characteristics by selectively breeding Burchell's zebras.

Changes in Zoo life

When attitudes toward animal captivity changed in the late twentieth century, the London Zoo was forced to reevaluate its programs, realizing that they would soon close their doors if they did not respond to the changing beliefs. In response to this ideological shift, the zoo sent many of its larger animals to its Bed for shire wildlife part, and then, it restructured its central displays with a focus on the zoo's important role in reproduction for rare species and on the zoo's contributions to the conservation efforts.

Today, there are multiple exhibits that are not only beautiful but animal friendly. These include the zoo's flagship exhibit, "Gorilla Kingdom," in which a water-surrounded island is set up like an African jungle and which allows Jookie, Kesho, Effie, and Zaire, the zoo's four gorilla residents, to reside in their natural habitat.



Tbilisi Zoo



The Tbilisi Zoo was established by the decision of the Tbilisi City Council on 10 February 1927. It was designed by a group of Georgian and Russian specialists. The Zoo was further expanded in the 1930s. At its heyday in the 1970s, the Tbilisi Zoo was home to more than 1,000 animals and enjoyed more than 500,000 visitors per year.

The Zoo, largely depending on dwindling funding allocated from the city budget, went into decay as a corollary of an economical collapse and political unrest that hit post-Soviet Georgia in the 1990s. A World Society for the Protection of Animals representative, Neil Trent, reported in 1993 that more than half of the animals at the zoo had died of starvation or cold since 1991.

The Zoo experienced a modest revival in the late 2000s. A marine aquarium, the first such establishment in the Caucasus, was opened in 2007. The Zoo belongs to the Tbilisi City Hall and largely depends on funding allocated from the city budget.