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Abstract: Previous reports emphasized individual breeding successes at Whipsnade Park. Now that two captive-bred animals have given birth to a litter and breeding involves three females and two males. A summary of the position may be useful to many collections seeking to breed these animals. Table with weights of cheetahs born at Whipsnade Park.

## Cheetah

## Acinonyx jubatus <br> breeding at Whipsnade Park: a report on the first 17 births

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Previous reports ( $1 ; 2 ; 3 ; 4$ ) emphasized individual breeding successes at Whipsnade Park. Now that two captive-bred animals have given birth to a litter and breeding involves three $9 \%$ and two $\delta \delta$, a summary of the position may be useful to many collections seeking to breed these animals.

Although the births have taken place in February, March, July, September, October and November only, oestrus has been observed in every month of the year. It has, therefore, been possible to operate a 'planned mating service' to some extent. Accepting that our previous experience of a gestation of around

| NO. | SEX | NAME | ORIGIN | PRESENT LOCATION |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

90 to 95 days to be the normal range, then five of the litters resulted from matings occurring between six to 15 days after introduction or re-introduction of a $\delta$ to the $\$$. Our practice today, therefore, is not to leave adults of different sexes together except for a mating and during early pregnancy. Now that the staff have had so much experience of animals in oestrus, it is now possible to mix them only as oestrus commences. The main sign here is a change from normal feeding behaviour. However, it is very important for the normal to be noted first since cheetahs, like all other animals, are individuals with infinite variation.

Two of our pregnant $\xlongequal{+} \xlongequal{ }$, mother and daughter, became very aggressive towards their keepers shortly before giving birth. Apart from this, they tend to remain secluded and inactive when not disturbed - as might be expected from observations on other species. Three times now after parturition, our suspicions have been roused that young are present, simply because the $\%$ has refused to leave her house for food. All the young remain with the mother for at least eight months except in the case of the first litter when the onset of posterior
paresis forced us to remove them at five months. The symptoms had only become apparent after the animals had suffered the trauma of enforced removal to warmer quarters during a power blackout.

In all, six $0^{\circ} \delta^{\circ}$ and $119 \%$ have been born to three 9 ㅇ․ Normally no human interference with the young is allowed but when they are vaccinated against feline enteritis, the opportunity has always been taken to weigh them. Table 2 summarizes the weights and relates them to age.

The 1970 litter, although of only two animals, is within the average weight range of the larger litters at the relevant ages and it is interesting to note that the $?$ became the mother of the 1973 litter (nos. 19 to 23). Since both she and the father were themselves captive-bred, this is the first recorded second generation captive-bred litter.

The only change instituted between the first four and the last two litters is that the latter were produced in a different den. This was of similar design to the first however, that is a wooden, well strawed and artificially heated hut. The diet remained the same and the same insistence on separation and re-

|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { AGE } \\ & 18 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { N DAYS } \\ & 44 \end{aligned}$ | 49 | 51 | 64 | 65 | 84 | 103 | 134 | 137 | 365 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $1967 \text { Litter } \begin{array}{r} \delta \\ \ddagger \\ \\ \\ \\ \end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 10.0 9.54 8.63 |  |  |
| 1968 Litter $\begin{aligned} & \text { d } \\ & \text { ¢ } \\ & 0\end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  | $3 \cdot 86$ $3 \cdot 52$ 3.4 |  | $7 \cdot 04$ $6 \cdot 93$ $6 \cdot 13$ |  | $10 \cdot 6$ 10.6 9.32 | $\begin{aligned} & 28 \cdot 6 \\ & 25 \cdot 0 \\ & 25 \cdot 0 \end{aligned}$ |
| 1970 Litter \% |  | $2 \cdot 68$ |  |  | $4 \cdot 15$ | $3 \cdot 4$ |  | 6.13 |  |  | 25.0 |
| 아 |  | $2 \cdot 3$ |  |  | 3.85 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1971 Litter ? | 1.09 | $2 \cdot 225$ |  |  | 3.55 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ¢ | 1.27 | $2 \cdot 425$ |  |  | $4 \cdot 0$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\bigcirc$ | 1.4 | $2 \cdot 8$ |  |  | $4 \cdot 05$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1972 Litter d |  |  | 3.4 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1973 Litter \% |  |  |  | 2.7 |  |  | 5.15 |  |  |  |  |
| $\delta$ |  |  |  | $2 \cdot 75$ |  |  | $5 \cdot 3$ |  |  |  |  |
| \% |  |  |  | $2 \cdot 7$ |  |  | $5 \cdot 0$ |  |  |  |  |
| ¢ |  |  |  | 2.7 |  |  | 4.9 |  |  |  |  |
| ¢ |  |  |  | $2 \cdot 35$ |  |  | $4 \cdot 9$ |  |  |  |  |

Table 2. Weights (kg) of cheetahs Acinonyx jubatus born at Whipsnade Park.
introduction of sexually mature animals was practised.

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