J. APPROVED BROWSE PLANTS FOR ZOO ANIMALS

The following is a list of non-toxic browse species that are available on the zoo grounds. Feeding of browse is limited to the species listed below unless a written request submitted on the change of diet form has been approved.

A number of plants currently being used by keepers are not listed due to their very limited availability or extremely specific uses. (e.g., the many different plants given to the leaf-cutter ants). Species names have not been listed as all species within a given Genus are commonly either all toxic or all non-toxic (note exception with Acer).

- **Acer**  MAPLE (except *Acer rubrum*, RED MAPLE, which is toxic)
- **Alnus**  ALDER
- **Bamboo**
- **Betula**  BIRCH
- **Cornus**  DOGWOOD
- **Corylus**  HAZELNUT
- **Cotoneaster**
- **Crataegus**  HAWTHORN
- **Escallonias**
- **Lonicera**  HONEYSUCKLE
- **Populus**  POPLAR
- **Rubus**  Various wild berries — although this Genus is non-toxic, thorns in some spp. could cause physical damage to some animals. This also applies to HAWTHORN spp.
- **Salix**  WILLOW
- **Spiraea**
- **Ulmus**  ELM
- **Viburnum**
- **Vitis**  GRAPE
- **Fagus**  BEECH (do not feed seeds which are toxic)

In the past we have used *Quercus* (oak) as browse. The gorillas have eaten small quantities with no apparent ill effect. It is important to avoid using oak in spring when there is heavy growth of new foliage. Also, it should be fed in small amounts and infrequently. Due to these restrictions, it is recommended to use oak for perching only. (The toxic property in oak is tannin.) If you still wish to use oak, you will need to contact the Veterinarian.

We welcome any input from animal staff regarding species of plants they would like to have included on the list.
Browse plants given to the black and white colobus \( (C. \textit{guereza kikuyuensis}) \) at Woodland Park Zoo, Seattle, Washington (in no particular order).

+ white poplar \( (\textit{Populus alba}) \)
+ lombardy poplar \( (\textit{P. nigra}) \)
+ quaking aspen \( (\textit{P. tremuloides}) \)
- black cottonwood \( (\textit{P. trichocarpa}) \)
+ willow \( (\textit{Salix}) \) several types
  - alder \( (\textit{Alnus}) \)
- birch \( (\textit{Betula}) \) several types
+ elm \( (\textit{Ulmus}) \)
+ maple \( (\textit{Acer}) \) several types, excluding \( \textit{Acer rubrum} \) which is toxic.
  - dogwood \( (\textit{Cornus}) \) several types, especially \( \textit{C. stolonifera} \) and \( \textit{C. florida} \).
- American sycamore \( (\textit{Plantanus occidentalis}) \)
+ beech \( (\textit{Fagus}) \)
- Atlas cedar \( (\textit{Cedrus atlantica}) \)
- \( \textit{Viburnum} \), several types particularly \( \textit{V. trilobum} \)
- grape leaves and stems \( (\textit{Vitis}) \)
+ Hibiscus, several types including \( \textit{H. syriacus} \)
+ honeysuckle \( (\textit{Lonicera}) \) many types
+ butterfly bush \( (\textit{Buddleia}) \)
+ Himalayan honeysuckle \( (\textit{Levecesteria formosana}) \)
- bamboo, many types
+ bamboo shoots
+ Cotoneaster, several types
- \( \textit{Spiraea} \), several types
+ Escallonia
- hawthorne \( (\textit{Crataegus}) \)
+ barberry \( (\textit{Berberis}) \)
+ \( \textit{Elaeagnus} \)
- hardy fig \( (\textit{Ficus carica}) \)
- other tropical \( \textit{Ficus} \)
+ sweet gum \( (\textit{Liquidambar}) \)
- grass \( (\textit{Gramineae}) \)
- banana leaves \( (\textit{Musa cavendish}) \)
- \( \textit{Nasturtium} \)
- broccoli plant
- brussel sprout plant
- cattails
+ hornbean \( (\textit{ironwood, blue beech}) \) \( (\textit{Carpinus caroliniana}) \)
++ \( \textit{Photinia} \)