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## Beardsley zoo ct

The state's only zoo is characterized primarily by animals in North and South America including many endangered species, tropical rainforests with free cage, new England ranch, kowals, and café. Read more the state's only zoo primarily features animals in North and South America including many endangered species, tropical rainforests with free flying birds, New England farm, carousel, and café. Spend an hour or a whole day and see more than 300 animals. Learn about many endangered and endangered species, including the Amur Tiger (Siberia), the Andean Conconr, the Scelot, the Red Wolf, the Mand wolf, and the Golden Lion Tamarin. See the South American rainforest with a free cage, then walk through the Prairie Dog Show with pop-up viewing areas. Visit a New England farm with goats, cows, pigs, sheep and othe barn creatures. Take a walk along the hoof trail featuring bison, bronthorn, deer and more. Before you leave, take a bite at the Peacock Café, dine in the grove picnic and ride on colorful bikes. Tour time: 2.5-3 hours other amenities: perks, dining nearby, gift shop, parking, restaurant, special pricing packages: general admission \$15, seniors (62+) \$11. children (3-11) \$12, and children under 3 free. Members are free. Other amenities: Open after COVID, ADA compliant, bus parking, food/beverage services, gift shop, indoor activity, meeting/event facilities, on-site restaurant, private less beardsley zoomaned wolf rentals in the gallery balbas plains. Opening date March 16, 1922[1]Bridgeport Location, Connecticut, United StatesCoordinates41°12′ 37n 73°10′ 53W / 41.2103°N 73.1815°W / 41.2103; -73.1815 (Beardsley Park)Coordinates: 41°12′ 37 n 73°10′53 w/ 41.2103°N 73.1815°W / 41.2103; -73.1815 (Beardsley Park) No. 305[2] No. Of the species1110[2] annual visitors250,000[2]MembershipsAZA[3] websitewww.beardsleyzoo.com BeardsleyZoo, located in Bridgeport, Connecticut, is the only AZA-approved zoo in Connecticut. It includes one of the few quads in the state. U.S. History Historic Place Beardsley ParkU.S. National Register of Historic Places U.S. Historic Area View Connecticut Map U.S.1875 Noble Ave, Bridgeport, ConnecticutCoordinates41°12′45N 73°10′56W/ 41.21250°N 73.182222°W/ 41.21250; -73.1822Area181 acres (73 hectares) architect, Frederick Law; Northrop, Joseph W.ArchitecturalQueen Ann, modern movement NRHP reference No.98000357[4] plus NRHPMarch 18, 1999 in 2011 1878 James W. Beardsley, a wealthy farmer, donated more than 100 acres (40 hectares) of mountain and rural land adjacent to the Beaconk River, with a distant view of Long Island Sound, to Bridgeport, provided that the city accepts and maintains itself forever as a public park. In 1881, the city contracted Frederick Le Olmsted, famous for creating Central Park in New York City, to create a design for Beardsley Park. [5] Olmsted described the existing land Pastoral, Sylvan and idealism, in 1884, he presented his plan for a simple rural park for residents to enjoy: [the land donated by Beardsley] is completely rural and rural like a family of good taste and healthy nature that you will resort to, if it seeks to alleviate the entire few hours of scenes associated with the erosion of normal life in the city ... It's a better picnic land than any new York City, having spent 20 million on the parks... Any public expenditure on them should be aimed at developing and bringing in these distinctive local benefits, and making them available for large-scale use in the future by large numbers of people. [6] Olmsted was the main architect of the site. Architect Joseph W. Northrop designed the Island Bridge, a bridge to an island in the park. In 1909, the city erected a statue created by Charles Henry Niehaus in honor of Hadley at the entrance to the noble avenue of the park. [5] [7] Beardsley Park was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1999. [4] [9]: 6 Barnum Park plows, with spectators, 1855 at the time of the park's creation, and Bridgeport was home to The T. Barnum And His World Famous Circus. Barnum was practicing his animals on the streets of Bridgeport, and people gathered in Beardsley Park to see zebras and camels walking. [1] In 1920, Bridgeport Gardens Commissioner Wesley Hayes began a campaign to create a garden in the city within the park. Bridgeport citizens were asked to contribute to the animals to start the zoo. Within the first year, 18 exotic birds were donated. By 1927, the zoo had acquired a variety of exotic animals, including camels donated by Barnum and Bailey Circus. [1] In 1997, the Connecticut Zoology Society, a nonprofit support group for the zoo, purchased the zoo from the city. The association continues to run the zoo as a private, non-profit organization with the help of Connecticut and Bridgeport. [1] In 2007, the park became the first in the northeast to exhibit The Chaquan Bekres. In October 2011, it also became the first park in the northeast to raise the species. [10] On July 25, 2009, the zoo, in partnership with the Connecticut Department of Energy and Environmental Protection (DEEP), held an amnesty day for exotic animals, where people can turn their exotic pets into the state without fear of prosecution. During the event, 135 animals were delivered, 14 of them illegal. On March 31, 2012, the zoo and DEEP held another amnesty day, this time only aimed at accepting animals that were illegal to own in Connecticut or that were in very bad condition. Seven animals were delivered, five of them illegal. [11] In January 2010, the world's oldest Andean condor, Thau, died at the zoo after a 17-year resident. [13] On January 22, 2011, the endangered Brazilian kitten Osilot was born at the zoo through oviductal artificial insemination on the occasion of the first time that This type of artificial insemination was working successfully in exotic wild cats. This achievement was accomplished with the help of CRW at Cincinnati Park[14] in 2012, and Beardsley Park in Connecticut celebrated its 90th anniversary. The zoo celebrated its birthday with guest promotions[15] and a temporary summer exhibition for the giant turtle. [16] In September 2014, the zoo received the highest honors in the 2014 AZA Education Award for its outstanding education program. [17] Exhibitions and animal entrance zoo, with a greenhouse visible in the background of a casual billed toucan at the Birdsley Zoo building divided into nine main exhibitions: rainforest building - an indoor building featuring many animals from tropical South America, including the Brazilian ocelot (Leopardrddos) Bardalis Mets), black howl, white-faced bartender, black Tamarin golden lion, zoldi, hoffman slot two to two, common vampire bat, scarlet sickle, yacare caiman, red-tailed boa, hispaniolan slider, Amazon Milk Frog and more. [18] In 2015, the zoo installed a green roof for the building. The ceiling includes a blend of sidom plants as well as herbs and chives. The ceiling is designed to absorb 60-70% of the rainwater that will drain the sewage system, as well as naturally insulate the building, absorb heat from the sun instead of its reflection, and filter the water naturally so that it can be reused by the zoo. [20] Predators - a small row of enclosures that include amur tigers and amore leopards that first arrived in 2013. [21] The zoo plans to build a larger tiger enclosure with glass windows displayed. Among the former residents are a Canadian lynx and a rare Andean bear named Joaquim. [22] Alligator Alley - A small trail featuring various animals from the southeastern United States, including grey fox, north American river fox, bald eagle, sand crane, and American alligator. The exhibition also features a small house for birds and small turtles. The foxes were two rescue animals born in South Carolina,[23] cranes that were rescued in Wisconsin,[24] and eagles were rescued from Alaska and Florida respectively. [25] Hofstock Trail - a long trail that rings around the zoo from Bamba Plains to predators. The exhibition features originals in the Great Plains such as bison plains, shukorn, white-tailed deer, black-tailed meadow, turkey eagle, and forbidden owl. One of the female deer was orphaned on the grounds of Beardsley Park in 2005 and was initially exhibited in Crocodile Alley. [26] Zoo 1 Brunthorn von Was Born One June 8, 2012. [27] New England Farmers - Designed as a small country farm, the exhibition includes a collection of farm, mainly from breeds originating in New England, as well as some wild species that can be found in rural Connecticut. Pets include dexter cattle, llamas, threatened guinea pig,[28] Cotswold sheep, various goat breeds, zebras, local rabbits, various chickens, goose, and ducks Wild animals include North American porcupine, large owl, snow owl, American barn owl, common crow, tundra swan, sledge goose, and diamondback terpineback. [18] The zoo has generated many rare breeds on many occasions, including guinea pigs almost annually since 2009. [29] A small gallery near the entrance to the zoo featuring Mexican wolves and a red wolf. The zoo was home to two wooden wolves. They were replaced by Mexican wolves the exhibition was designed to look like a hunter's cabin and discusses the work the zoo is doing with these highly endangered species. The zoo has been born red wolves several times, with the last four puppies born in June 2014, and some animals born at the zoo have been reintroduced into the wild. [29] The zoo received three female Mexican wolves in 2013, and hopes to one day breed the species to be reintroduced into the wild. [21] W.O.L.F. stands on the Wolf observation learning facility. [30] The Home of the Original Reptile - a small wooden building near the entrance to the New England Ranch Square, featuring various species of native reptiles and amphibians in Connecticut. Species include black rat snake, eastern milk snake, eastern lace snake, common biting turtles, North American wooden turtles, spotted turtles, triangular square turtle, eastern square turtle, American bullion, eastern gray tree frog, and sickle frog. [18] Professor Beardsley's research station - while the exhibition is not always open to the public, it is mainly used as an educational centre and is home to many zoo education, such as the European lizard with no legs and bulls. The building is

also where the zoo raises the brock trout to be released into the wild. [31] In June 2015, the zoo added three eastern hell residents to the exhibition. [32] Bambas Plains - This new exhibition opened in 2015 and is the first stage of the South American adventure at the zoo. It features an exciting walkway to allow for better viewing and is home to clown wolves, giant sanaters, chakwan peccaries, and larger rheas. An antiiter was born at the zoo on February 13, 2016, the first in the zoo's history. [33] On July 30, 2018, another was born. [34] Antiatris and peccaries are seen only when the temperature is in the 50s or warmer. Natt Family Red Panda Habitat - In October 2015, the zoo became home to a young male western red panda from Franklin Park. It was temporarily displayed in the outdoor enclosure outside the rainforest building. [35] In October 2018, the zoo officially opened the Nat Red Panda Family for Habitat to the public. The new habitat gives red pandaspace for walking and playing at the zoo and gives visitors two new viewing areas. [36] The garden Karl ina or this gallery, the garden is also a house to a couple of Condor Anas which can be founded by the entrance of the garden, as well as a free wandering Indian bird, West African helmet Yingol , and sometimes wild turkeys. [30] The garden also receives Crossel and one of the largest greenhouses in The Victorian greenhouse is also home to two cactus plants that have grown flower stems and are expected to bloom as soon as January 2020. These plants are known as horn plants because they rarely bloom, i.e. almost once every 30 years. [37] At the entrance, a pair of brick buildings that used to function as wagon sheds for bridgeport are now administrative offices. [38] Future plans in continuation of the South American Adventure Park, the zoo will receive \$2.5 million in state funding to build a spirit of the cloud forest, featuring a new pair of Andean bears and possibly a new enclosure for their concons. The new exhibition will see bears return to the zoo since the last male left in 2011. [39] In addition, the zoo plans to add the spider to the outer courtyard by the rainforest building. [40] In August 2011, the zoo hosted the Rainforest Reptile Animal Rescue Organization in a temporary display of many of the alien reptiles that were rescued, including the altruist crocodile. [41] In 2012, the zoo temporarily introduced the giant galapagos tortoise and the giant Dabra tortoise, from Cameron Park, outside the greenhouse for the 90th anniversary. [23] In 2014, the zoo held temporary camel tours of a pair of dorsal beauty. [42] In 2015, the zoo re-roded camels due to popular demand. The pair returned from 2014 with a third. [42] The zoo also displayed several african catalytic turtles in the same temporary courtyard as the giant turtles. [30] On April 26, 2016, the zoo added four African penguins in a temporary exhibition by the zoo's Peacock Cafe. They were at the show until September 30, 2016. [43] On November 25, 2017, two amore tiger cubs (two sisters) were born at the zoo. [44] The zoo began a webcam broadcastlive of tiger cubs via a webcam located in their nursery. [45] Conservation is involved in many conservation programs on site and off-site. Being an accredited member of the Zoological and Aquarium Association (AZA), the zoo participates in multiple captive breeding programs and species survival plans. The zoo nurtures and breeds several endangered species such as amur tigers, Amur leopards, Canada lynx, Brazilian auslet, red wolves, Mexican wolves, maninized wolves, giant ant foxes, chakwan peccaries, golden lion scrolls, North American river foxes, Andean condors, spotted turtles, and eastern hellbenders. Established in 2002, the Beardsley Park Conservation Fund in Connecticut grants up to \$15,000 in funds for conservation programs worldwide. To date, the Fund has supported the following programs: [46] Alaska Brown Bear Research AZA Bear Advisory Group AZA Small CameforTex Advisory Group Belize Zoo Carnefor survey the case at The Paraguay-Connecticut Animal Identification Pathway Training Connecticut Wetland Training Project International Otter Lion Tamarin symposium of Brazil Zoo Conservation Awareness Program the zoo has also sent the animals in their to be reintroduced into the wild to help increase the wild population. Species that the zoo has contributed to their reintroduction have contributed to their reintroduction, including red wolves, golden lion tamarin, Andean condor, and trout brook. [47] The zoo hopes to raise and reintroduce Mexican wolves soon. [21] The zoo also takes in orphaned or infected animals in the wild that cannot be released: in June 2005, a female white-tailed deer was found for two weeks orphaned on the grounds of Beardsley Park. She was taken by the zoo and displayed in crocodile alley before being transported in with bison and other deer in the Hofstock Trail. [26] In early 2010, three bald male eagles arrived at the zoo. Two arrived from the Alaska Raptor center and one from the Audubon Society in Florida. The three were wing injuries that made them unable to fly and therefore were unable to be released back into the wild. [25] In September 2010, a pair of sand cranes arrived from the Bay Beach Wildlife Sanctuary in Green Bay, Wisconsin. The pair were raised separately by humans before they were orphaned and eventually donated to the sanctuary. While the pair got along fine, they did not fit with the other cranes on the campus and a decision was made to move them elsewhere. Since the pair was raised by people, it was doubtful that they would be good in the wild and taken at the zoo instead. [24] In May 2012, the Zoo in Bobcat took a three-week-old male who had separated from her mother shortly after giving birth. Rescued in Connecticut, the zoo was taken into custody after being contacted by the Connecticut Department of Energy and Environmental Protection due to the lack of a licensed bobcat rehabilitation center in the state. The animal has been named Beeze (Pronounced B-Z) and is used as an animal ambassador by the zoo's education department. [48] In August 2012, a pair of grey foxes arrived from the Alligator Adventure in North Myrtle Beach, South Carolina. They were rescued as puppies from the wild about four or five years before they arrived at the zoo. [23] The female preventing owl at the zoo was given to the zoo by wildlife rehabilitation after being rescued in Southbury, Connecticut. The left wing and cataracts in her left eye have been damaged, making her unable to survive in the wild. [49] The Zoo's Basic Education Program, the Conservation Discovery Corps (CDC), is a science-based and conservation program for high school students aged 14-18. Participants are trained in both zoo and field research, and are given an internal perspective on zoo operations and gain experience in conservation education, public service and public speaking. Students work alongside licensed field biologists, study the role of zoos in preserving the environment, and help educate zoo visitors. [17] In September 2014, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) was ranked highest in the 2014 AZA Education Award for its outstanding ability to promote conservation knowledge, educate young people, and achieve success in its projects. [17] See also History Portal of Bridgeport, Connecticut National Register of Historical Places Lists in Bridgeport, Connecticut References ^ AP D Robin Dimatia (June 8, 1997). The new owners of the only zoo in the state. The New York Times accessed it on 2010-07-07. ^ AP Annual Report 2006 Archived March 26, 2010, at Wayback Machine ^ Zoos and Aquariums. aza.org. Aza. Accessed September 24, 2010. ^ a b National Register Information System. National Register of Historic Places. National Park Service. March 13, 2009. ^ A by George Curtis Aldo (1917). History of Bridgeport and the surrounding areas, Volume 1. S.J. Clark. P. 280. Your response is 978-1-144-35927-8. 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