



ZOO RULES

- Do not feed the animals
- Do not climb over the fences
- Place trash only in trash bins
- No fires of any kind, including campfires
- Obey all zoo signs
- Obey all instructions of the zoo staff
- No pets are permitted in the zoo
- No scooters or bicycles

In a hurry? Plan your zoo trip!

One hour's walk →

Two hours' walk →

Three hours' walk →

Zoo train stations:

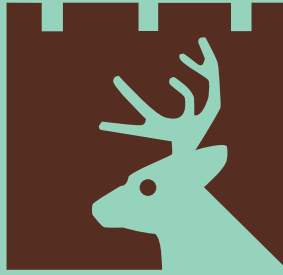
Station Number 1 Pick-up Station ↑ Drop-off Station ↓

- | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------|-----------------|--------------------|--------------------|------------------------|-------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------|------------------------|---------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|
| 1 Flamingo | 5 Black Lemur | 9 Lesser Kestrel | 13 Lemur Land | 17 Australian Parrot | 21 Marsh Aviary | 25 Lory Aviary | 29 Black Howler Monkey | 33 Chimpanzee | 37 Black-tailed Prairie Dog | 41 Vicunia | 45 Male Asian Elephant | 49 Mouflon | 54 Marabou Stork | 59 Stone Marten |
| 2 Waterfowl Lake | 6 Spider Monkey | 10 Squirrel Monkey | 14 Bearded Dragon | 18 Cassowary | 22 Giant Tortoise | 26 Syrian Brown Bear | 30 Persian Leopard | 34 Raptor Aviary | 38 Naked Mole-rat | 42 Capybara | 46 Nubian Ibex | 50 Scimitar Oryx | 55 Hippopotamus | 60 Grey Wolf |
| 3 Siamang Island | 7 Penguin | 11 Sumatran Tiger | 15 Tawny Frogmouth | 19 Grey Kangaroo | 23 Red Panda | 27 Eagle Owl Aviary | 31 Yellow-throated Marten | 35 Tropical Aviary | 39 Meerkat | 43 Mara | 47 Persian Fallow Deer | 51 Arabian Oryx | 56 Giraffe | 61 Wet Side Story |
| 4 Small Animal House | 8 Cheetah | 12 Tufted Deer | 16 Fruit Bat | 20 Afrotropical Parrot | 24 Eurasian Otter | 28 Asiatic Lion | 32 Mandrill | 36 Female Asian Elephant | 40 South American Tapir | 44 Collared Peccary | 48 Mountain Gazelle | 52 Ostrich | 57 White Antelope | 62 Small-clawed Otter |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | 53 White Rhinoceros | 58 Zebra | 63 Nile Crocodile |



גן החיות התנ"כי

The Tisch Family
Jerusalem Zoological Gardens



ABOUT THE ZOO

The Jerusalem Biblical Zoo, which was founded by Professor Aharon Shulov, was established in its current location by a partnership of the Jerusalem Municipality, the Jerusalem Foundation, the Jerusalem Development Authority and the Tourism Ministry and is administered as an independent non-profit organization. The zoo is home to more than 2,500 mammals, birds, reptiles and fish belonging to approximately 250 species. At the zoo you will meet animals native to the Land of Israel that are mentioned in the Bible, many of which have become extinct in the wild; alongside species from all over the world, many of which are endangered. The Jerusalem Biblical Zoo leads many local wildlife conservation and reintroduction programs and is also an active partner in global conservation efforts to save endangered species.

The zoo's primary goal is to conserve endangered Israeli native species, some of which have already become extinct in the wild. The zoo is also active in community education to raise awareness of habitat conservation in Israel, and works in partnership with nature conservation groups such as the Israel Nature and Parks Authority, the Society for the Protection of Nature in Israel, the Environmental Protection Ministry and academic institutions.

The Friends of the Zoo and the Scholarship Fund for Research

The Friends of the Zoo help support the zoo by donating their money and their time. If you would like to join the Friends of the Zoo, please feel free to contact the zoo office. The zoo's scholarship fund, which is named after Professor Aharon Shulov, founder of the zoo, supports research programs that study animals in their natural habitat.

Zoo Membership

Members of the zoo receive free entry, discounts at the gift shop, the zoo newsletter and more. Please feel free to ask for more information at the ticket counters. If you become a member of the zoo on the same day that you have purchased tickets, the ticket prices will be deducted from the cost of membership.

Seeing the zoo

The Jerusalem Biblical Zoo is spread out over approximately 250 dunams (roughly 62 acres). The route is about two kilometers long. For the best possible experience, we recommend going on foot. There are no stairs along the route, and the paths are shaded, comfortable and accessible to wheelchairs and strollers. For your comfort, many benches and drinking fountains are available.

The Zoo Train

The Zoo Train provides transportation for visitors within the zoo campus. Pick-up and drop-off points are marked on the map. Passengers on the Zoo Train pay a low fare that includes a Hebrew audio guide. The train does not run on Saturdays or Jewish holidays, or on days when the zoo is particularly crowded.

The Noah's Ark Visitors' Center

The Noah's Ark Visitors' Center has a cafeteria, gallery of rotating exhibits, interactive computer terminals about the animals that live at the zoo, and an auditorium.

Public transportation

You can travel to the zoo on Israel Railways from the Malha or Beit Shemesh stations. In Jerusalem, you can take Egged bus routes 26A from Bayit ve-Gan and Ramat Sharett and 33 from the Malha Mall and the neighborhoods of Har Nof, Bayit ve-Gan and Gilo.

Opening Hours

Spring: SUN - THU: 9:00 AM – 6:00 PM SAT 10:00 AM – 6:00 PM
Summer: SUN - THU: 9:00 AM – 7:00 PM SAT 10:00 AM – 6:00 PM
Fall: SUN - THU: 9:00 AM – 5:00 PM SAT 10:00 AM – 5:00 PM
Winter: SUN - THU: 9:00 AM – 5:00 PM SAT 10:00 AM – 5:00 PM
Fridays and Holiday Eves (all year round): 09:00 AM – 4:30 PM

The ticket booth closes approximately one hour before closing time. Some of the animal exhibits close fifteen minutes before closing time.

Contact Information

The Jerusalem Biblical Zoo P.O. Box 898 91008 Jerusalem
Telephone: 02-6750111 | JERUSALEMZOO.ORG.IL

Be a Partner

If you have purchased a zoo membership, you are a partner in the zoo's wildlife conservation programs. Without your help, the zoo staff would not be able to conduct projects involving breeding, conservation, rescue, research and reintroduction of animals to their natural habitat. Your contribution enables us to maintain our commitment to this important and necessary work. Thank you for your visit and participation. We hope to see you again!

Conservation Programs and Reintroducing Animals to the Wild

The Jerusalem Biblical Zoo is a partner in international conservation and breeding programs for endangered species such as the Sumatran tiger, the golden lion tamarin, the Asian elephant and the African penguin. When you visit the zoo, you can become acquainted with all of these animals, and join our efforts to save them.

The Jerusalem Biblical Zoo leads many local wildlife conservation and reintroduction programs and is also an active partner in global conservation efforts to save endangered species. Read further to learn more about some of the local conservation programs for Israeli species in which the zoo plays a leading role.



Persian Fallow Deer

Scientific name: Dama dama mesopotamica

Status in Israel: Critically endangered (was extinct in Israel but has been reintroduced to its natural habitat). The Persian fallow deer became extinct in Israel in the late nineteenth century. In 1978, members of the Society for the Protection of Nature in Israel, under the leadership of the late Maj. Gen. Avraham Yoffe, brought four Persian fallow deer to Israel. These deer became the breeding nucleus for all the Persian fallow deer found in Israel today.

Threats: Destruction of natural habitat, hunting, predators, vehicles.

What the zoo is doing about it: The Jerusalem Biblical Zoo has a large breeding nucleus of Persian fallow deer. Together with the Israel Nature and Parks Authority, the zoo conducts reintroduction programs in the Nahal Kziv Nature Reserve in the north and the Nahal Sorek Reserve in the Jerusalem hills, where the zoo has set up an acclimation enclosure for them.

Results: The number of Persian fallow deer living in the Nahal Sorek region is now estimated at more than 50 individuals. Released deer are fitted with GPS collars to enable our staff to monitor the success of the program.

The national hatching center at the Zoo



Photograph: Michal Erez



Eurasian Otter

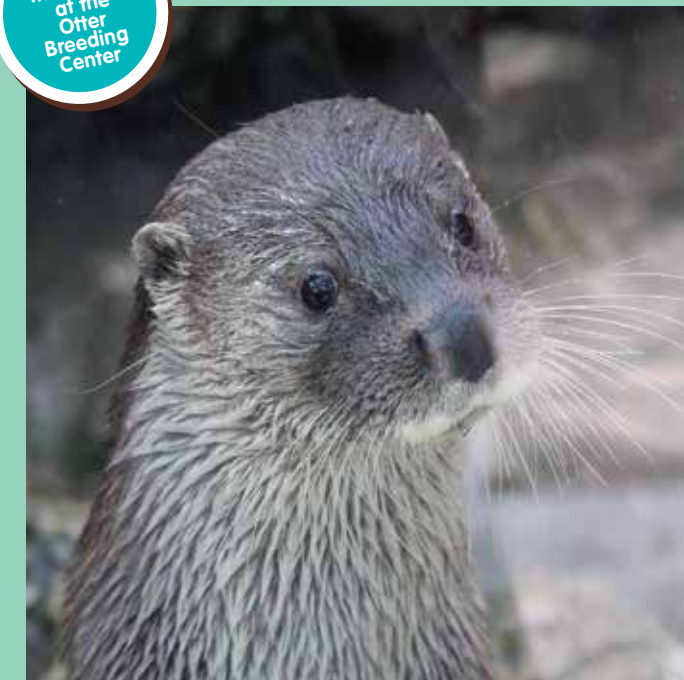
Scientific name: Lutra lutra

Status in Israel: critically endangered.

Threats: aquatic habitat pollution, vehicles, reduced food supply, habitat loss.

What the zoo is doing about it: Otters are predatory mammals that live in aquatic habitats in Israel's northern valleys. The number of otters living in the wild in Israel was estimated at only 80 individuals in 2014. The Jerusalem Biblical Zoo, in partnership with the Israel Nature and Parks Authority and the Society for the Protection of Nature in Israel, has established an otter breeding center in the hope that the future pups born at the zoo will be released into the wild to increase Israel's wild otter population.

Behind the scenes at the Otter Breeding Center



Photograph: Shai Ben-Ami

Ducks raised at the Zoo are released into the wild



Photograph: Michal Erez



Griffon Vulture

Scientific name: Gyps fulvus

Status in Israel: Vulnerable.

Threats: Nest disturbance, poisoning, insufficient food supply, hunting.

What the zoo is doing about it: The Jerusalem Biblical Zoo is an active partner in saving the griffon vulture, which is declining in Israel. All vultures hatched and raised in the zoo's National Center for Raptor Egg Incubation are released into the wild, in cooperation with the Israel Nature and Parks Authority. To ensure that the chicks develop properly, eggs are collected from nesting sites and other institutions all over Israel and brought to the zoo where the care of our experienced professional staff significantly increases the probability of successful hatching. The vulture chicks are raised by foster vulture pairs and, once they are old enough, are released into the wild at the Carmel Hai-Bar Nature Reserve.

Results: Dozens of griffon vultures hatched at the Jerusalem Biblical Zoo have been released into the wild, under supervision, in the north of Israel.

The reintroduction program in the Jerusalem hills



Photograph: Royi Zidon



Ferruginous Duck

Scientific name: Aythya nyroca

Status in Israel: critically endangered.

Threats: aquatic habitat and littoral vegetation destruction, hunting.

What the zoo is doing about it: The Jerusalem Biblical Zoo's Marsh Aviary established a breeding nucleus of four ferruginous ducks that were brought in from a zoo in France. In cooperation with the Israel Nature and Parks Authority, this successful breeding program has allowed many ducklings hatched at the zoo to be released into the wild at the Hula Nature Reserve, the Einot Gibbeton Nature Reserve and the Tzora Reservoir. Using a unique method developed in Europe, the ducks are tagged with bill tags that enable tracking and identification even when they are in the water. An interesting fact: the tags given to ducks tagged in Israel are pink.