

Mazuri® Enrichment Gum Arabic

(Available at www.mazuri.com or through a Mazuri® retailer)



Formula Code – 5B35

Description

Mazuri® Enrichment Gum Arabic is designed to be made into a solution and used for enrichment of New World primates, lemurs, bush-babies and other primates for which gums are a part of their wild-type diet.

Features and Benefits

- **Complex mix of polysaccharides and glycoproteins** - Replicate wild-type diet components*.
- **Provides opportunity for enrichment.**

Product Form

Dry powder.

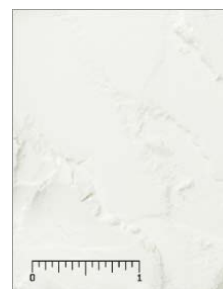
- Available by 1 kg

Catalog

1815099

Guaranteed Analysis (Dry powder)

Crude protein not less than 1.0%
Crude fat not less than 0.0%
Crude fiber not more than 90.0%
Moisture not more than 2.0%
Ash not more than 5.0%



Ingredients

Gum arabic, l-ascorbyl-2-polyphosphate (vitamin C).

Feeding & Mixing Directions

- Mazuri® Enrichment Gum Arabic is designed to be a supplement to a nutritionally complete diet.
- Mix powder with water to achieve the desired consistency.
 1. Slowly add room temperature water to the dry powder; A ratio of 1 part dry powder: 1 part water (by weight) is a good starting point.
 2. Mix until powder is completely incorporated.
- Mixed gum can be provided as an enrichment item by pouring into objects from which the animal can lick the gum out.

Storage Conditions

Mazuri® Enrichment Gum Arabic has a 1 year shelf life in the dry powder form when stored in a dry environment. For best results, tightly affix lid on canister after removal of desired dosage or store contents of open bag in container with sealing lid. Store in a cool (75°F or colder), dry (approximately 50% RH) location protected from rodents and insects. Do not feed moldy or insect-infested feed to animals as it may result in performance loss, illness or death. The mixed product should be stored under refrigeration for no longer than 7 days.

*Related reading:

- A review of the evolutionary history of gummivory in primates - 2013 - Andrews, Génin, Masters & Ganzhorn.
 - **OVERVIEW:** Though the consumption of gums has been described as a primitive feeding strategy - used when other food sources are scarce - species such as the African lesser bush-babies and Malagasy reddish-grey mouse lemurs can use their uniquely evolved gastrointestinal tract to ferment and thus make use of these soluble exudates rich in complex carbohydrates.
- When to Feed on Gums: Temporal patterns of gummivory in wild tamarins, *Saguinus mystax* and *Saguinus fuscicollis* (Callitrichinae) - 1999 - Heymann & Smith.
 - **LINK:** <http://nagonline.net/Articles/ZooBiology/primate%20issue/Tamarin%20Gums.pdf>
- Nutritional significance of the selective ingestion of *Albizia zygia* gum exudate by wild chimpanzees in Bossou, Guinea - 2006 - Ushida, Fujita & Ohashi.
 - **LINK:** <http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1002/ajp.20212/abstract>
- Composition and proposed nutritional importance of exudates by saddleback (*Saguinus Fuscicollis*) and mustached (*Saguinus mystax*) tamarins - 2000 - Smith.
 - **LINK:** <http://link.springer.com/article/10.1023/A:1005423629627#page-1>
- Differences among captive callitrichids in the digestive responses to dietary gum - 1996 - Power & Oftedal.
 - **LINK:** [http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1002/\(SICI\)1098-2345\(1996\)40:2%3C131::AID-AJP2%3E3.0.CO;2-Z/abstract](http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1002/(SICI)1098-2345(1996)40:2%3C131::AID-AJP2%3E3.0.CO;2-Z/abstract)

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