

CHEZ NOUS



CHESTER ZOO NEWS

SUMMER 1983



Editorial

"I am going to Tring next Thursday morning. Aren't you somewhere out from there?". Thus did a Londoner ask about spending a day at Chester Zoo. The second largest zoo in the country, set on the outskirts of the ancient and wonderful city of Chester, is not as well known outside the North-West as its size and its beauty should command.

Chester Zoo is a scientific and educational charity intent on furthering concern for wildlife through education and conservation, helping to change people's attitudes by giving them an enjoyable experience of wild animals in a beautiful setting. It is dependent for the bulk of its income on the takings at the gates and the surpluses of its catering and retail operations within the Zoo. It has few endowments and most of its assets, apart from the Zoo itself, are in agricultural land within the green belt restrictions. It receives no financial support from the Government, County or City funds, though it does receive statutory relief off part of the rating on the Zoo itself. It does not receive any discretionary rating relief and unlike similar institutions in the rest of the Common Market, the Zoo collects VAT on behalf of the Government on its admission as well as on its catering and retail sales. In 1982 this figure was over a quarter of a million pounds.

In terms of the number of animals it keeps and of the numbers of visitors who come to see them, Chester Zoo

is second only to Regent's Park (London Zoo). An in-home survey of British families has indicated that more of the British resident population may be visiting Chester Zoo than any other British zoo, although Chester fails to attract as many overseas visitors as it would like.

In 1982 there was a 10½ per cent drop in the number of visitors. We think this must have been owing, to a very large part, to the state of the local economy. The money left in people's pockets, after meeting their essential expenses, must have fallen by at least 15 per cent since 1981 and this has been shown by fewer people coming to the Zoo.

The Zoo has to respond to these pressures. It is looking very carefully at its own expenditure. It is seeking ways of keeping up its standards for less cost. It is seeking ways of reminding more people to visit it more often and it is having to make it clear to local and national Government that with VAT and rating taxation at one sixth of its turnover, it is shouldering a burden which as a charity it was never intended to carry.

However, with Spring now in the air and the plants bursting forth we are looking forward with optimism to the coming season, and hope that a very great number of people will visit the Zoo, with their friends and families, and share our very special collection at Chester.

One of the first of the Zoo's youngsters for this year—Dingo puppy.

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Cover Photograph:

Rodrigues Island Fruit Bat—*Courtesy of Phillip Coffey, the Jersey Wildlife Preservation Trust.*

Answers: Lorises, Bats, Kinkajous, Echidnas, Genets, Meerkats, Mongooses, Skunks.

Editorial Team

Penny Rudd	Editor
Dr M R Brambell	Zoo Director
Bella Neate	Education Officer
M F Coupe	Public Relations Officer

Conversion to Night-time for the Small Mammal House

In order to survive, animals need to eat but not be eaten. They need to find food but not be found themselves. By hiding during the day and being active at night many species of animals are able to reduce the risk of being spotted by a predator, but they also face considerable disadvantages from roaming in the dark.

The most accurate of the long range senses in the air is sight. Sight depends on light and colour vision, which allows much more precise distinctions to be made, requires much more light; about three times as much as it needed for black and white vision. Thus, none of the mammals which feed at night have colour vision. As larger eyes need lower light levels to collect the same information and as two eyes collect twice as much information as one, we find those animals which rely on their sight during the night only have black and white vision and have relatively large eyes, both of which face forward so that they can look at the same thing. The snag with sight is that animals cannot produce the light needed to provide the necessary illumination, so that nocturnal animals can only see on moonlit or cloudless starlit nights.

Smell is not an accurate sense for locating hazards in the environment but can be used to find food. The animal has to proceed cautiously in case it bumps into odourless obstacles. Smells linger far longer on the ground, and to a lesser extent, on branches and twigs than they do in the air so that hunters which rely on their noses to find food usually live on the ground.

Touch requires the hunter to have reached its food before it can recognise it, but the very closely related sense of vibration can be used to provide longer distance information. Thus a spider sitting in a corner of its web can detect that something has flown into the web by the vibrations along the silk thread.

The heat emitted by warm blooded animals is used by many species to find their prey. Blood-sucking insects and even Vampire Bats find their victims by sensing body heat.

Sound is just as effective a sense in the dark as it is in the light. Animals active at night tend to have acute hearing. They often have ears which can be moved to focus on the source of the noise. Unlike sight, which requires a high energy source to provide the levels of illumination for the eyes to be effective, the sense of hearing can be provided with its information by relatively low energy but high frequency emissions from the animal itself.

Echo-location is a very effective method for finding food in places where the number of different echoes to a single emission of noise is likely to be small. Thus the bats which fly at night have evolved particularly effective echo-location systems. The bats emit high-pitched squeaks which are reflected back from objects like moths which are in the way. The bats can hear these echoes, and can judge the direction by focusing their ears onto the echoes and can judge the distance by the time that passes between the squeaks and the echoes.

The disadvantages of moving at night are that it is much harder to spot predators. To reduce the risk of

being seen when finding themselves too close to enemies, all nocturnal animals are camouflaged. They have dull colours, often with disrupted patterns that make them impossible to be seen except when they move. If they are in danger they cannot safely flee at speed for fear of bumping into things. There is no point in escaping a lion ony to break a leg crashing into a tree.

Indeed the disadvantages of moving about in the middle of the night are so great that many species which are not active in the daytime are also not active in the night-time. They rely only on the comparative safety of dawn and dusk to find their foods. These animals are therefore not strictly nocturnal, nor are they diurnal, instead they are described as being crepuscular.

To the zoo man who is trying to show non-diurnal animals when they are active crepuscular animals present a difficult problem. Unlike diurnal animals which are active all day while the public are in the zoo, and unlike truly nocturnal animals which are active all through artificial nights which can be engineered to coincide with the hours of public opening, crepuscular animals are only active for two relatively short periods each day. What is more, these periods are separated by between ten and twelve hour intervals, and the zoo is not open long enough to include both of these. Thus only one period of crepuscular activity is available each day for the public to view.



Rodrigues Fruit Bat

K. W. Green

In the Small Mammal House we have converted seven dens into nocturnal exhibits. They are lit by bright lights during our nights and by dim lights during our days. The level of light intensity during our day, the animals' night, is about the same as on a cloudless moonlit night. It is too low for a normal photographic light meter to record.

The largest den has been converted to house the Rodrigues Fruit Bats which have been deposited with Chester Zoo by the Jersey Wildlife Preservation Trust. They came from Rodrigues Island, which is in the Mascarene group of islands and forms part of the country of Mauritius. These bats belong to the Mauritian Government and Chester is keeping them as a reserve group to the one in Jersey. A third captive group is



Kinkajous breed readily at Chester and can be seen in the Nocturnal Section.



Kinkajou with prehensile tail

K. W. Green, A.R.P.S.

breeding in Mauritius itself. The hope is that the small wild population on Rodrigues Island can recover from the destruction of the native habitat which has been going on. Perhaps as dangerous to the survival of the bats as the chopping down of the trees by man is the devastation which can result from tropical hurricanes. With the wild population now numbering tens rather than hundreds of animals it is possible that a severe hurricane could knock out the breeding potential in one night. This would mean there would be no bats available for future generations unless there are viable groups breeding in captivity.

Jersey has had a long association with Mauritius and it was natural that the Jersey Wildlife Preservation Trust should be asked to set up the only reserve group outside Mauritius. The group in Mauritius is vulnerable to the same diseases and the same hurricanes as the dwindling wild population.

When the Jersey group was set up they had no experience with Fruit Bats so they approached me when I was the Curator of Mammals at the London Zoo. We had a group of Indian Fruit Bats and I had been puzzled by the poor success we had been getting in the breeding of replacement stock. Plenty of young were being born and seemed to thrive for a while and then suddenly die, apparently of starvation. We noticed that the youngsters were roosting on the ends of branches which did not break under their light weight but which were not strong enough to support the weight of the cantankerous adult males. The adult males roosted on thicker branches and the food dishes were being placed at the base of the branches. The youngsters thrived as long as they were getting their mothers' milk but once they were weaned they were too frightened of the adult males to pass close to them to get to the food bowls.

By putting in sheets of wire mesh which gave the bats alternative routes from wherever they were roosting to the food bowls, and by increasing the number of food bowls available the youngsters were able to get all the food they needed and suddenly, virtually all the babies which were being born were being reared. This sounds very simple now but it was a big step forward at the time. We were able to tell Jersey how to lay out the cage furnishings to prevent the problem recurring with their bats, and, as a result, in a four-year period their original ten animals had multiplied to forty-five.

Jersey felt that their group was becoming too overcrowded for breeding to continue at such a level and wanted to set up the third group as a reserve in case they met with a disaster. It was gratifying to be asked to take the group, having in the first place helped with its success. Chester Zoo is very proud that it has another important conservation job to do.

During daylight the bats hang on the perches at the top of their den and are not at all active, but once the



Echidna, showing the long nose used to find food.

K. W. Green, A.R.P.S.

light dims they become very active, crawling all over the perches and flying from one perch to another in search of food. They are as spectacular an exhibit of mammals flying as the Penguin Pool is of birds swimming.

Also in the nocturnal section are the Echidnas which are so inactive in daytime that most people who saw their old enclosure in the Tropical House were convinced we had not got any at all and that the labels were simply a con trick! Echidnas come from Australia and are also known as the spiny anteaters. They are mammals, but they lay eggs. In this they are, with their rather dissimilar cousin the Duckbill Platypus, quite different from the rest of the Mammals which give birth to fully formed young. It is often said that mammals give birth to 'live' young but of course the Echidna's eggs have to be 'live' if they hatch into young Echidnas.

Also in the nocturnal part of the Small Mammal House are the Slow Lorises. These are primitive monkeys whose closest relations are the Bushbabies. Nothing could be a greater contrast than the deliberate way the Slow Loris moves around on the branches, never letting go with more than one hand or foot at once, and the lively, almost carefree, way bushbabies leap from branch to branch. In time we hope to have bushbabies on exhibition as well. The Slow Lorises catch their food by stealth, creeping up on sleeping rodents and small birds. Their eyes show all the adaptations to nocturnal vision, being relatively large, and both facing in the same direction.

If Slow Lorises needed to rely on a keen sense of smell as well as night vision there would be problems in fitting everything in because a good sense of smell requires a



K. W. Green, A.R.P.S.

The Slow Loris.

They find their food by smell and taste, sticking their long snouts into leaf litter and anthills and using their strong forelimbs and claws to dig into anything which might contain food. Their diet is made up of ants and termites and other small insects which they eat by pushing out their tongues and trapping the ants in the sticky mucus and then drawing the tongue in again.

Although Echidnas live for a very long period in zoos, over thirty years in some cases, they have only been successfully bred on very rare occasions. nevertheless in Australia they frequently occur far from their undisturbed habitat, in suburban gardens, and breed in the wild under a wide variety of conditions. There must be some factor which has not yet been recognised which is missing from the zoo environment but which is essential for them to breed successfully.

large area of sensory surface in the nose, and this means the nose itself would have to be large. A large nose would prevent the eyes from being enlarged *and* facing forwards.

As the Small Mammal Houses settles down we will be adding nocturnal representatives of other groups of Mammals.

In the other half of the building there are reconstructed daylight exhibits. Amongst the animals we are planning to keep are Marmosets and Tamarins, perhaps even Golden Lion Tamarins which George Mottershead bred in his collection at Shavington before moving to Chester, possibly being the first person in the world to have bred these animals outside Brazil.



K. W. Green

Night Heron can be seen in the Big Flight Aviary beside the Ape House.

Spring has
sprung,
The grass
is riz

.....



K. W. Green

Black Swan Cygnet recently hatched.



K. W. Green

A new arrival for the centre aviary in the Parrot House—a pair of Hawk-headed Parrots.

African White-headed Vulture—we now have a pair of these birds having discovered all surgical sexing that we previously had two females. The male is on Breeding Loan from Bristol.



J. Whitworth

Crested Bronzewing Pigeon, free-flying in the Tropical House and the Bird House.



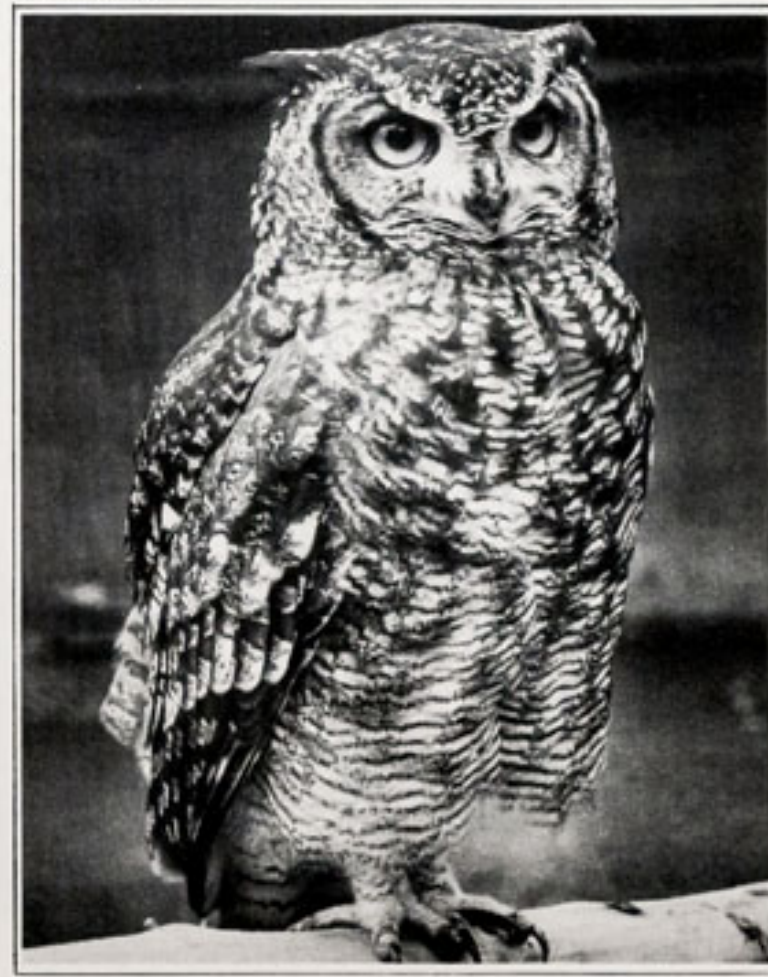
K. W. Green

I wonder
where the
birdies iz? . . .

.....

THESE ARE
AT
CHESTER ZOO

Spotted Eagle Owl.



Stephen Morgan

Garden News

During the period of rapid development of Chester Zoo, which took place between 1955 and 1968, many flower beds and shrubberies were erected in the intervening spaces. This was the time when the greenhouse section was developed to the extent of fifteen thousand square feet plus five thousand square feet of cold frames. This was necessary to grow approximately eighty thousand summer bedding plants which are required on the present scale. It was also necessary for the temperate and tropical plants, used to back up the plantings in the various animal houses. Most of the same number of spring bedding plants start from the greenhouses. The method of heating them is piped hot water from oil-fired boilers.

The propagation of a season's bedding plants really begins in August, for the following summer, when the cuttings are rooted and potted on into smaller pots where they remain until the following March when they are then potted on into larger pots.

The plants from which we take cuttings in August include: the *Abutilons*, *Calceolarias*, *Centaurea*, *Gymnocarpa*, *Aster Capense*, *Lantana*, *Fuchsia*, *Heliotrope for Standards*, *Geraniums*, *Felicia* and *Iresine*. Most of these plants are grown in peat pots or, as the trade calls them, whalehide pots which are a synthetic composition. When planting, the whole of the peat pot is planted along with the plant, whereas the whalehide composition pot is torn away from the plant to allow the roots to develop properly.



K. W. Green

The Fuchsia Greenhouse. One hundred varieties of Fuchsia are exhibited at Chester each year and all the standard species are over-wintered in the greenhouse and cuttings taken of many others.

The newest glasshouse is built of aluminium alloy, enamel-finished and is twelve feet wide by forty seven feet long. This was built in October 1981 and is the propagating house. It houses the mist and soil-warming units which are great aids to rooting cuttings along with a rooting powder for better development of roots.



K. W. Green

A Pineapple Plant in fruit. Brought on in the greenhouse and placed on show when fruiting.

Seed sowing starts with the fibrous-rooted *Begonia* at the end of January in a temperature of 65°F. For these, and other plants requiring a high temperature in winter, a small greenhouse measures twelve feet wide by fifty feet long. From February onwards seeds are sown at intervals, according to the length of time it takes them to germinate, until 10 April when we sow the white *Alyssum*.

Most of these summer half-hardy annuals are pricked out into boxes. We use those made of wood which are brought unassembled and we make them up during the winter when we have any bad weather. They usually last for two seasons. Plastic trays would cost a lot more and are easily broken and cannot be repaired. We make up our own composts using loam as a base. Loam is obtained and stacked upside down in a heap for at least a year before use. We have to buy peat, coarse sand and John Innis base fertilizer to add to the loam.

Of the eighty thousand annual bedding plants it is necessary to grow thirty-five thousand in pots which takes up more space in the greenhouses.

The rest are grown in boxes but they will be out in the frames by the beginning of May. Extra help is needed in the greenhouses for the potting and pricking out.

A variety of pot plants are grown for use in the cafes and to make a group in the Elephant and Tropical House. The most popular for winter are *Cyclamen* and *Poinsettia*. In the spring we have *Primula Malacoides*, *Calceolaria*, *Cineraria* and *Schizanthus*. For summer we have *Gloxinia*, *Celosia*, *Cockscomb*, *Browalia* and *Coleus* with *Begonias* for the autumn.

'Snippets'

Television Appearance

On Saturday 5th February, one of our Keepers from the Monkey House, Gordon Wibberley, appeared on television with the baby Black Spider Monkey which is at present being hand-reared in the Zoo, and can often be seen in the window of the kitchen area of the Monkey House.

Gordon was asked to appear on the popular BBC programme 'Saturday Superstore'. Each week the Superstore programme has an outside broadcast from a mobile studio in a different town. On this particular weekend it was the turn of Chester to feature. The venue for the broadcast from Chester was the Castle forecourt and amongst the presenters were Keith Chegwin and Maggie Philbin, Keith having the dubious honour of the young monkey christening his new jumper! Apart from this incident the youngster was his normal, very vocal self and seemed to enjoy all the attention, as did Gordon who was 'charmingly' looked after for the duration of the morning by the very pretty singing trio of the group 'The Three Little Foxes' who were also appearing on the show.



Gordon Wibberley with Keith Chegwin and Black Spider Monkey appearing on 'Saturday Superstore'.
Courtesy of BBC Television

K. W. Green



The Tropical Greenhouse. Stock from this greenhouse is used for the Tropical House and rotated according to flowering times.

A collection of *Orchids*, both cool-growing and hot-house types, are put on display in the Tropical House when they are in flower. This is usually from January to April. During the summer months a group of *Anthuriums*, common name Flamingo plant or tail flower, are staged in the Tropical House and brought back to the greenhouses for more warmth in the winter months. Other plants staged in the Tropical House are Orange and Lemon, when fruiting, and even Pineapple.

Orchid *Cymbidium*. Several species of Orchid are on show during their flowering season in the Tropical House.



J. Whitworth

Looks Like Grandad!

The Zoo was almost at the centre of a family rift owing to the loud voice of a four year old boy. On entering the Monkey House, accompanied by Mum, Dad and Grandparents, the youngster loudly enquired, "Mummy, which is the one you said looks like Grandad?"

Mother could just not keep the boy quiet and he persisted with his question, much to Mum's growing embarrassment and Grandad's obvious displeasure.

We wonder if they had a good journey home and whether they are still on speaking terms in that family!

Membership News

The first of the 1983 Members' Lectures got off to a very enjoyable start when Mr Julian Taylor gave an address entitled 'Antarctica', on Saturday 19th February. On listening to this most interesting Lecture, it was difficult to believe that fifteen years had gone by since Mr Taylor actually visited Antarctica. The Meeting was attended by over 100 Members and was thoroughly discussed over a cup of coffee afterwards.

The Lecture entitled 'Mapping the Distribution of Insects in Cheshire' which was held on Saturday 12th March was again well attended, Mr Ian Rutherford giving a very detailed history of the Insect Distribution in this County. In his address, Mr Rutherford dealt mainly with Butterflies and Dragonflies. Later this year, Mr. Rutherford aims to publish a book dealing with this subject and this will be on sale in our Souvenir Shop in the Zoo.

Junior Members' News

Since the last issue of the Zoo News, there have been two outings for the Junior Members.

For the first meeting of the year on the 5th February, only the hardiest Juniors put in an appearance as the day was very cold and windy. After meeting at the Oakfield where Michael Coupe gave a brief talk about the varying types of nesting boxes, we set off in search of suitable sites for the bird boxes. Having roped in the services of Senior Member Allan Guy a good spot was found to the rear of the Oakfield for the first and most awkward nesting box to secure—the Owl box. Allan climbed up a large Oak tree and wired the box at a suitable angle.

The process of choosing sites and securing the nest boxes took all afternoon. Two Robin boxes, two Tree-creeper boxes and six Blue Tit boxes were nailed in position by the ever enthusiastic Juniors, and these can be seen mainly in the vicinity of the Oakfield, with a couple inside animal enclosures. These will be watched by the Junior Members during the Spring and Summer and a report made to the Club about any activity seen at any of the sites.



Zoo Joiner Fred Blythe with his apprentice, son Ian, making the bird boxes for the Junior Members to put up in the Zoo.
Courtesy of K. W. Green, A.R.P.S.

The second trip of the year was to Colwyn Bay Zoo on the 5th February and this was a very popular trip. Again some Senior Members were required to help with the transport as the minibus was filled to capacity. Twenty-six youngsters had a really good day wandering around the zoo having been told a bit about the collection by Mr Nick Jackson, the Curator who met us on our arrival.

On our way back to Chester from Colwyn Bay we stopped for an hour or so for a brisk walk along the sands at the Point of Ayr before returning home.

The next time the Junior Members meet we will be going to the Eastham Country Park, which will be on Saturday 16th April, leaving the Staff car park at 10.30 a.m.

* * * *

Members' Meetings still to be held in 1983

Saturday 21st May 1983

Annual General Meeting at 3.30 p.m.

Junior Members' Meetings still to be held in 1983

Saturday 7th May at 11.00 a.m.

WILDLIFE CENSUS—Meet at the Oakfield Restaurant for a tour listing some of the native species living in the Zoo and on our farm, lead by Michael Coupe.

Saturday 25th June at 10.30 a.m.

SANDSTONE TRAIL HIKE—a long walk along two sections of the Sandstone Trail in Cheshire with us being dropped at one point and collected at another at the end of the day. Penny Rudd will lead the trip returning to the Zoo about 5.30 p.m.

Please address queries about

Senior Member Meetings to Mrs M McNally and Junior Member Meetings to Mrs Penny Rudd, Chester Zoo, North of England Zoological Society, Upton-by-Chester, CH2 1LH. Tel: Chester (0244) 380280.

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Chester Summer Music Festival — Children's Show

On Thursday the 28th July 1983, the popular children's television personality Toni Arthur and her husband Dave Arthur will be visiting Chester Zoo to present two shows, one at 2.15 p.m. and one at 4.00 p.m. The shows will be sponsored by the Chester Chronicle and will include special animal songs and games.

Tickets for 'Toni Arthur's Music Box' will be available from the Chester Gateway Theatre and will cost £2.50 for adults and £1.25 for children and this includes admission to the Zoo from half an hour before the performance.



Toni Arthur.
Courtesy of BBC Television

I thought that in this issue we would have a prize crossword to tax your brains, with a mystery animal hidden under it. The crossword will require a bit of thought as some of the clues are a bit tricky. Send your entries to me with your name, age (no one over 18 acceptable) and address, no later than June 1st. The answers to the crossword should be listed on a postcard

with the name of the mystery animal. First prize for the correct entry will be a book on animals, and second prize a Chester Zoo mug. We will notify the prize winners and arrange a prize giving day with a special treat of feeding one of our baby animals.

The mystery animal is mentioned in this magazine, and I look forward to receiving your entries.

Junior Animal Crossword

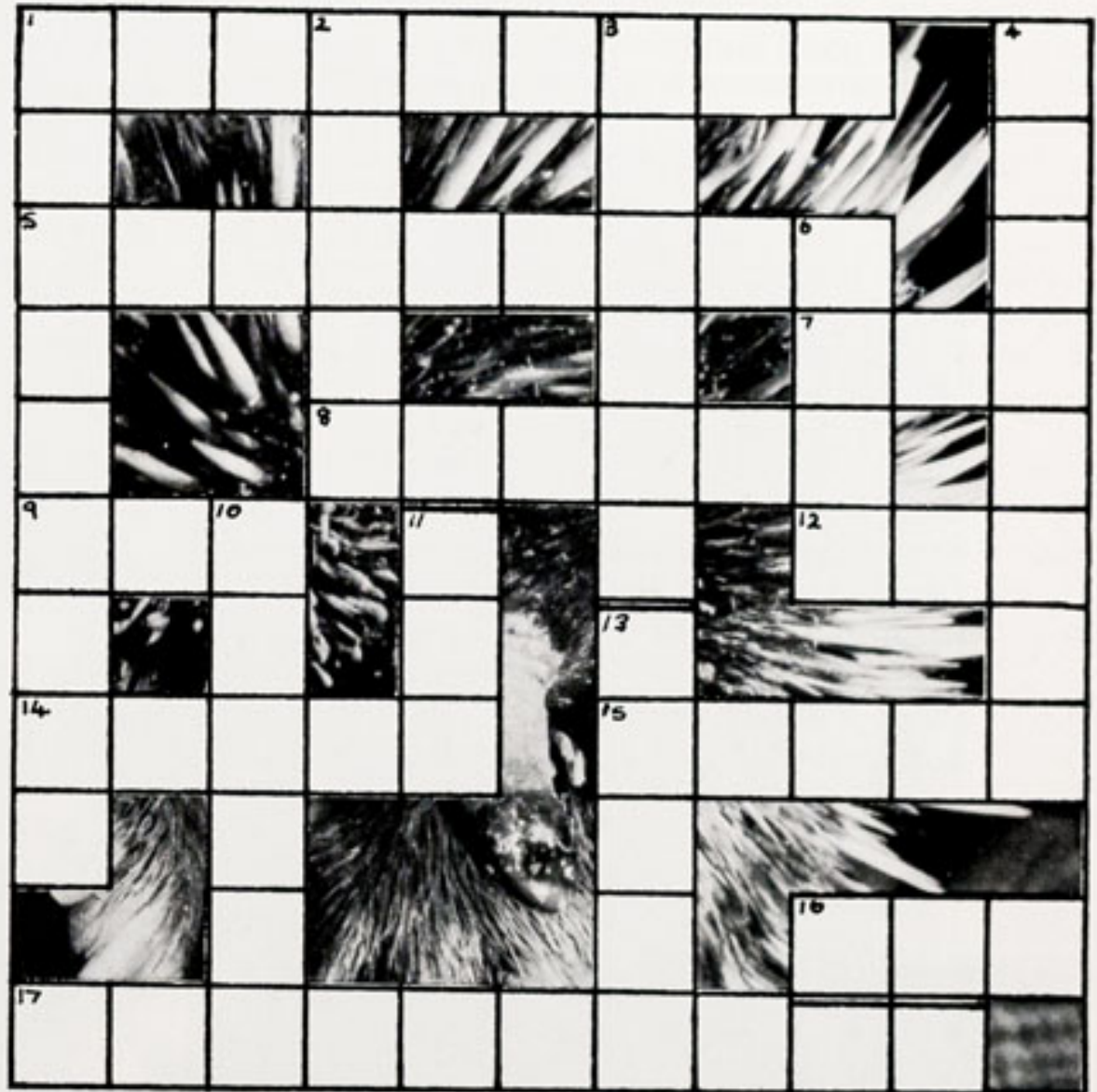
CLUES

Across

1. "Man of the woods" (5, 4)
5. In the Zoo they have eight red knees (9)
7. Mag and occipital blue (3)
8. Ay-ay Cap'n lemur (3, 3)
9. Bad tempered female elephant (3)
12. Six games of tennis for badgers (3)
14. Spooky nest (5)
15. Take the 'e' from a muddled pirate (5)
16. Meat-eating parrot (3)
17. An evergreen boys' name (4, 6)

Down

1. The largest aves (9)
2. Antelope, first of New York and Los Angeles (5)
3. Guinness bird (6)
4. An edentate eating ants (8)
6. They are just not human (4)
10. Home for lots of rabbits (6)
11. Muhammed Ali, floats like a butterfly and stings like a... (3)
13. ER... definitely O.T.T. (5)



In the new Small Mammal House the animals have to be fed in a certain order. From the clues below guess in which order they are fed:—

1. The Kinkajous are the third animals to be fed.
2. The Genets are the third animals after the Bats to be fed.
3. The Mongooses are fed immediately before the Skunks.
4. The animals fed three before the Echidna are the Lorises.
5. The Meerkats come between the Genets and the Mongooses.
6. The Echidna are fed immediately after the Kinkajous.
7. The Bats are fed after the Lorises.

I hope you managed to guess all of the photos in the animal photo quiz of the last issue. The answers to this quiz are hidden in this edition.

Bella Neate

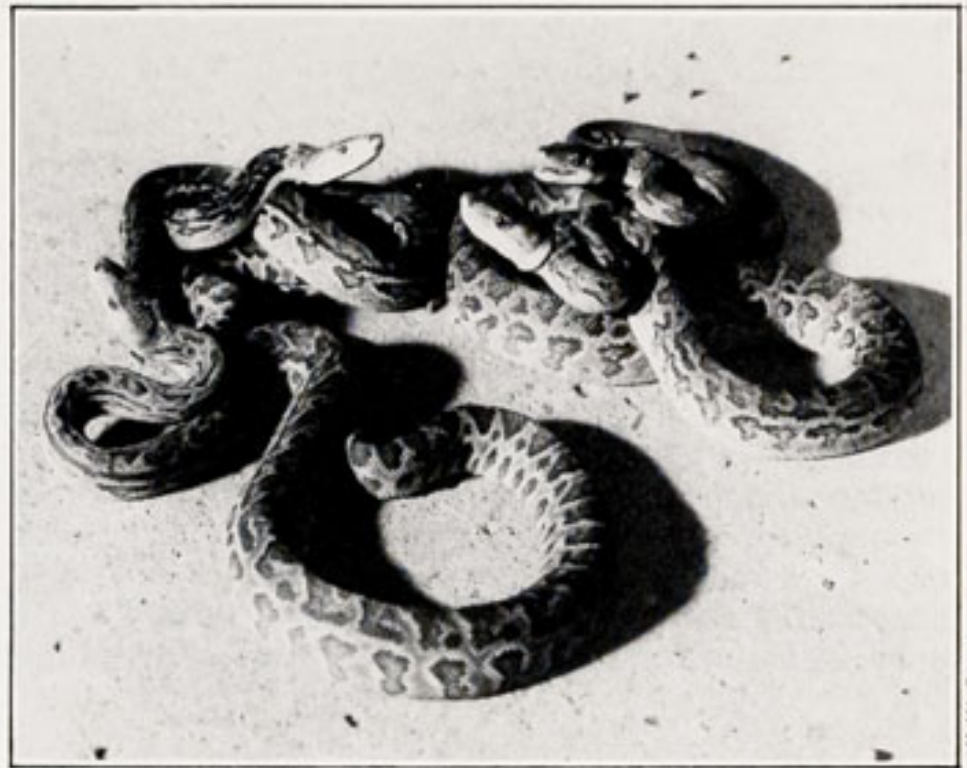
Cuban Boas

The Genus of *Epicrates* Boas is distributed throughout the Antilles, Central and South America. The larger islands of the Antilles each have their own *Epicrates* form; the Cuban Boa (*Epicrates angulifer*), occurring only on the island of Cuba.

The Cuban Boa is one of the largest of the *Epicrates* genus and has been known to attain a length of twelve feet. It is not a spectacular-looking snake, being overall brown and in some individuals with darker patches of brown splashed from neck to tail. The most fabulous thing about this snake are its eyes which are like huge, black, mesmerising pools!

Our pair of *Epicrates* were purchased three years ago and mating had been observed in the early summer of 1982, lasting on and off until the Autumn. When it became obvious that the female was gravid she was taken off display and placed in an area inside the Reptile House where she would not be disturbed for the remainder of her confinement. Here she was suitably pandered to, with extra heating and individual spraying to make her as comfortable as possible. The female retained her good condition until the last few weeks when she became exceedingly restless and was growing quite thin.

The youngsters were dropped early in the morning on the 29th December and they were immediately taken out and housed together in an enclosure with a newspaper substrate. All five youngsters were in super condition and were incredibly large compared with other *Epicrates* youngsters being about twelve inches long.



Cuban Boa youngsters at three months old.

K. W. Green

From birth they were excessively aggressive and would strike at the slightest movements or disturbance. For this reason they were given plenty of cover in their enclosure and kept hidden from any outside disturbances. Their enclosure was sprayed with water three times daily as the young snakes were continually sloughing (the term used for the shedding of the skin), but this was done with the minimum fuss so as not to alarm them.

The young *Epicrates* are now three months old and are still doing very well. Their aggressiveness has not waned and is likely to continue for many months yet.

Arrivals and Births

	Brown Bear Cubs (<i>Ursus arctos</i>)	Birth
6.4	Rodrigues Island Fruit Bats (<i>Pteropus rodriensis</i>)	Arrival from Jersey
0.2	Red-fronted Macaws (<i>Ara rubrogenys</i>)	Arrival from Jersey
1.0	Dingo (<i>Canis familiaris</i>)	Birth
1.0	Sumatran Orang-utan (<i>Pongo pygmaeus abeli</i>)	Birth
1.0	Blackbuck (<i>Antelope cervicapra</i>)	Birth
1.0	Sumatran Tiger (<i>Panthera tigris</i>)	Arrived from London



Sumatran Tiger.

2.0	Demoiselle Cranes (<i>Anthropoides virgo</i>)	Breeding Loan from Colwyn Bay Zoo
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2.2.1	Sykes Monkeys (<i>Cercopithecus albogularis</i>)	Arrival
1.5	De Brazza Monkeys (<i>Cercopithecus neglectus</i>)	Arrival
0.0.1	Cereopsis Goose (<i>Cereopsis novaehollandiae</i>)	Hatched
1.1	Hawk-headed Parrots (<i>Deroptyus accipitrinus</i>)	Exchange with Birdland
0.0.3	Zebra Finches (<i>Poephila guttata</i>)	Fledged
1.0	Ostrich (<i>Struthio camelus</i>)	Breeding Loan from Knowsley Safari Park
0.0.6	Ring-tailed Lemurs (<i>Lemur catta</i>)	Births
0.0.1	Black Swan (<i>Cygnus atratus</i>)	Hatched
0.2	Przewalski Horses (<i>Equus przewalskii</i>)	Arrived from Whipsnade, Joint Management Policy
0.1	Roseate Cockatoo (<i>Eolophus rosiecapillus</i>)	Arrival from London
1.0	Blue-eared Pheasant (<i>Crossoptilon auritum</i>)	ditto
0.0.1	Horned Owl (<i>Bubo virginianus</i>)	ditto
0.0.3	Variable Chachalacas (<i>Ortalis motmot</i>)	Arrivals
0.1	Patas Monkey (<i>Erythrocebus patas</i>)	Birth
1.1	Axis Deer (<i>Axis axis</i>)	Births
0.1	Dusky Lory (<i>Pseudos fuscata</i>)	Arrival from Amsterdam
1.1	Oriental Short-clawed Otters (<i>Aonyx cinerea</i>)	On Breeding Loan from Thrigby Hall
0.1	Guanaco (<i>Lama guanicoe</i>)	Birth

Key 1.0 = One male 0.1 = One female
0.0.1 = One of undetermined sex