



Chester Zoo News

AND GUIDE

THE NORTH OF ENGLAND ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY
ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, UPTON-BY-CHESTER

February 1979

Price 12p



The North of England Zoological Society

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, UPTON-BY-CHESTER

COUNCIL

- PROF. J. O. L. KING, Ph.D., M.V.Sc., B.Sc.(Agric.), F.R.C.V.S., F.I.Biol.
G. R. PRYOR, C.Eng. (Vice-Chairman) (Chairman)
HER GRACE SALLY DUCHESS OF WESTMINSTER
J. N. WILSON
J. A. KILPATRICK, M.B., Ch.B., F.R.C.S.E.
F. MOSFORD
H. D. COOPER, F.I.M., F.I.F.F. Cert., A.I.B.
A. J. BLAND, Dipl.Arch.R.I.B.A.
R. P. OWEN, A.R.I.C.S.
MRS. B. H. IRVINE
F. S. CARSON, M.C., B.A.(Cantab.)
DR. J. E. D. CHARLES-JONES, M.B., BS., M.R.C.G.P.
DINAH, LADY TOLLEMACHE
W. KELSALL, O.B.E., Q.P.M.
DR. J. R. BAKER, Ph.D., B.Sc., M.R.C.V.S.
DR. M. R. BRAMBELL, Ph.D.(Edin.), M.A., Vet.M.B.(Cantab.), M.R.C.V.S.
(Director)

CONTENTS

- page two* Mr. W. Worth—Head Gardener
page three Mr. T. A. Johnson—Security Officer.
“Wildlife” in the Zoo
page five The 1978 Wallace expedition to Amazonia
pages eight/nine Zoo Guide
page twelve Patas Monkey
page sixteen Gardening Notes. Subscriptions

ILLUSTRATIONS

- page four* Mandarin Drakes with Duck
page ten Takatu River and Water Lilies
page eleven Tropical Rattlesnake and Twistneck Turtle
page fourteen Patas Monkey

COVER

Patas Monkeys

By courtesy of the Cheshire Observer

Annual subscription — Two Pounds and Thirty Pence, postage paid
Telephone Chester 20106/7/9

Mr. W. WORTH—HEAD GARDENER

Mr. Worth started his working life as a garden apprentice in the gardens of Lord Stanley of Alderley at Alderley Park in 1935, (now I.C.I. Alderley Park). In 1938 he moved to Sansaw Hall near Wem, Salop as journeyman gardener.

At the outbreak of war in 1939 Mr. Worth joined the Royal Air Force and completed 6½ years service. Early in 1942 he was posted overseas and in the next four years saw service in Egypt, Sri Lanka, and India including Assam and Bengal. After demobilisation in 1946 he joined the staff at Manchester Parks as a gardener; during this time Mr. Worth gained the General Certificate in Horticulture of the Royal Horticultural Society.

By 1950 he was married and worked for the next six years as propagator at the Haigh Hall Section of Wigan Parks; from this he moved to become Foreman Propagator at Leigh Parks. While at Leigh he made frequent visits on business to Chester Zoo. When the position of Outside Foreman became vacant in 1960 Mr. Worth moved to join the gardening staff here at Chester Zoo, as he felt there would be more to offer in the way of horticulture and commenced his duties on 1st February 1960; since he began work here he has been involved in much of the development of the Gardens. In July 1975 Mr. Worth was promoted to Deputy Head Gardener and when Mr. Gallup retired at the end of March 1976 Mr. Worth was appointed to succeed him as Head Gardener.

Mr. and Mrs. Worth have two daughters; the elder is qualified as a Medical Laboratory Technician and the younger is a School Teacher. Mr. and Mrs. Worth are both Members of the National Trust and they like visiting interesting houses and gardens.

Mr. Worth enjoys gardening as much as a hobby as his profession and he combines it with his other interest, photography. During the last 20 years he has built up quite a sizeable collection of pictures, many of them taken in the Zoo.

Mr. T. A. JOHNSON—SECURITY OFFICER

Born in North Wales, Mr. Arnold Johnson on leaving school served a five year apprenticeship with an engineering firm in Chester where he remained for fourteen years. There was a two year break whilst Mr. Johnson did his National Service in the Royal Air Force where he worked on Radar.

In 1962, Mr. Johnson joined H.M. Prison Service as a Prison Officer. This took him to the South of England; however, when his wife became seriously ill he resigned from the Service in order to be nearer home.

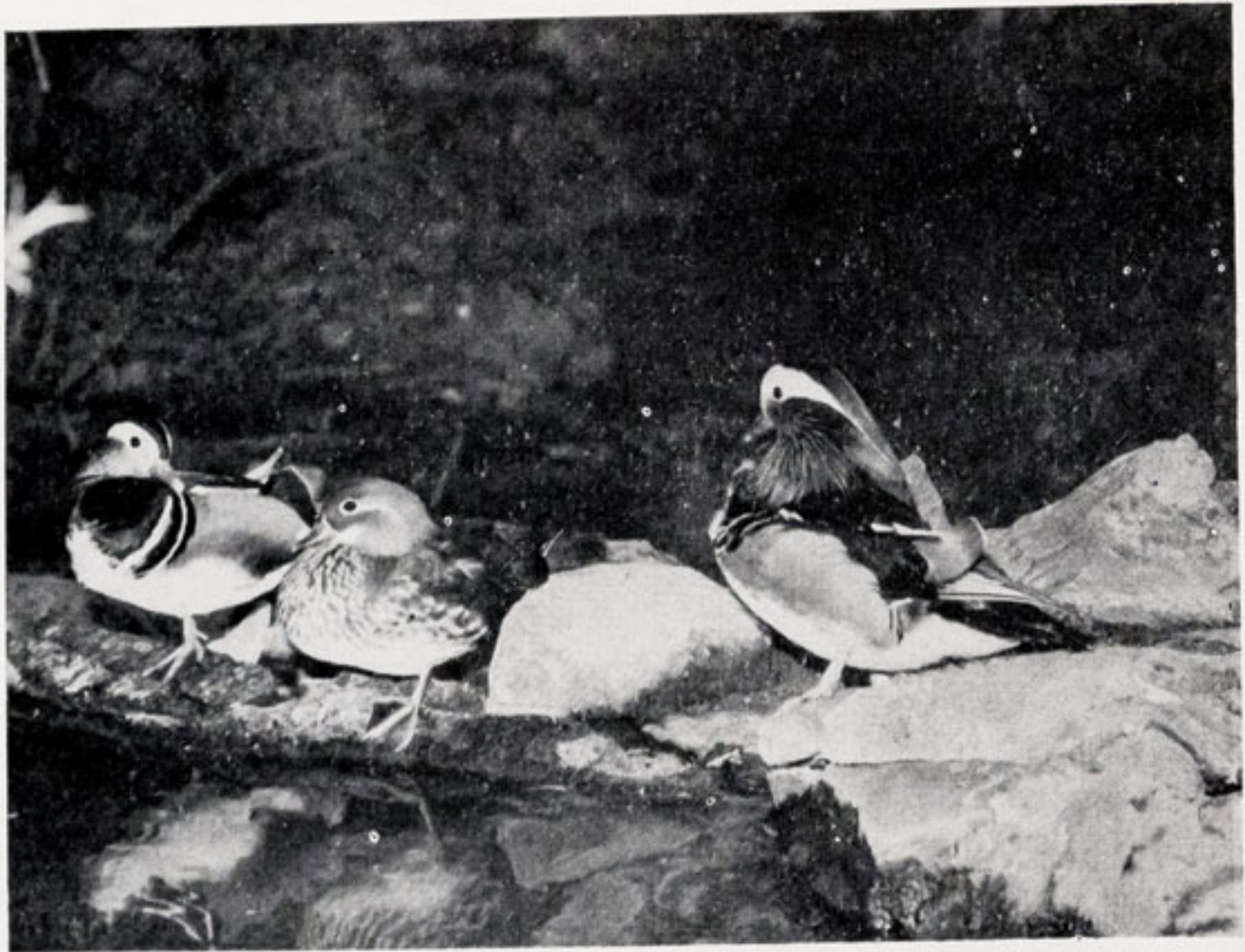
Mr. Johnson joined the Zoo as Security Officer in June 1964 and resides within the grounds. His work takes him to all corners of the Zoo at all hours of the day and night. He often finds himself having to deal with situations which are not exactly security. More than one baby has tried to be born while its mother was spending a day at the Zoo, but so far Mr. Johnson has always managed to get to the hospital in time!

Mr. and Mrs. Johnson celebrated their Silver Wedding Anniversary last year; they have two children, David and Claire. When he is not working his greatest interest is in sports, particularly cricket.

"WILDLIFE" IN THE ZOO

An abundance of food on a regular basis during the recent cold spell has attracted many wild animals and birds into the Zoo; some are welcome visitors such as Redwings and Mistle Thrushes. The most numerous, however, are the Starlings which have reached pest proportions with their foul smells, noise and the way they break trees with the sheer weight of numbers as they return each year in ever increasing flocks. The infuriating thing is they only come here to sleep and fly off out of the Zoo to feed.

In Winter many different species of birds can be seen in the Gardens and these obviously include old favourites such as House Sparrows, Robins, Blackbirds, Song and Mistle Thrushes and Wrens. Blue, Great and Coal Tits are often seen and also Wagtails, especially



By courtesy of Mr. & Mrs. E. Sorby

MANDARIN DRAKES WITH DUCK

Pied Wagtails and occasionally Grey Wagtails. Yellow Wagtails do not occur in Winter but are seen here in the Summer.

Redwings and Fieldfares are now preparing for the long flight to Scandinavia and the onset of Summer will bring Chiffchaffs, Willow Warblers, Whitethroats, Swifts, Swallows and House Martins.

Black-headed and Herring Gulls are taking advantage of the regular food supply and one can also hear Collared Doves which many now consider a pest; Wood Pigeons, Crows, Rooks, Jackdaws and striking black and white Magpies are also abundant. Other species to have been recorded are Redpolls, meadow Pipits and Yellowhammers.

As the year gets warmer the birds visiting the Zoo become more abundant. The hedgerows conceal a delightful assortment of Chaffinches, Dunnocks, Goldfinches, Linnets, Bullfinches and the slightly larger Greenfinches. Sharp eyes may be able to spot tiny brown and white Treecreepers with their distinctive curved bills and pretty

Nuthatches nesting in the safe quarters of the Lion Enclosure near the Oakfield (No. 58); we hope to see the brilliantly coloured Kingfishers nesting again in the Summer on Gibbon Island (No. 40).

Our waterfowl visitors include Mallard, Coot, Gadwall, Shellduck, Tufted Duck, Teal and exquisitely marked wild Mandarin drakes with their more sombre-hued mates. Large numbers of Moorhens inhabit the Zoo grounds and are amusing in their attempts to avoid encounters with visitors as they dash for cover with their familiar stiff-legged gait.

Birds of prey to be seen include hovering Kestrels and those skilful hunters, the Sparrowhawks.

The thick snow of recent weeks has borne the evidence of many nocturnal visitors: Foxes, Rabbits, Badgers, Hares, Hedgehogs, Stoats and occasionally Weasels have all left their "visiting cards"! Usually, the smaller species such as Weasels, Voles, Mice and Shrews move under the snow and leave no traces on the surface. Voles favour the long grass and they can often be observed in the Peccary Enclosure (No. 24).

Rats and mice can be a great nuisance to us but even they are not so bad as the Starlings.

If you are going to put out food for the birds during the remainder of this winter please remember to keep it on a regular basis. Birds come to rely on a regular and easily located source of food; if you put something out each morning you will be surprised at the number of "regulars" you will get and they are lovely to watch. In the very hard weather it is difficult for the birds to find something to drink and a bowl of water in a sheltered spot will be as valuable to them as the food you put out.

THE 1978 WALLACE EXPEDITION TO AMAZONIA

We left Heathrow at 11 a.m. on Saturday 1st July, aboard a British West Indian Airways Boeing 747, travelling to Georgetown, Guyana via Trinidad. From Georgetown it had been arranged to fly across Guyana to Lethem, the principal township of the Rupununi, which is right on the Brazilian border. Three full days were spent in and around Lethem in order to get acclimatized to the hot tropical

conditions, before crossing the Takatu river by native dug-out canoe into Brazil and on to South West Amazonas some two thousand miles away. Because of its geographical position the Lethem area has been the administrative headquarters of the sprawling Rupununi for over 100 years. It nestles between the Kanuku mountains and the east bank of the Takatu river, Guyana's border with Brazil.

Trails wind away from Lethem to all accessible parts of the Rupununi savannah which constitutes about a quarter of the Rio Branco savannah of Brazil, the largest in the world, covering a total of 21,000 square miles without a break. In addition, there is a convenient ford through which jeeps can pass in the dry season across the Takatu river linking with a trail to Boa Vista, a rapidly developing Brazilian town about 100 miles to the South West.

Some twenty miles from Lethem in the foothills of the Kanuku mountains, lies one of the oldest Amerindian settlements in Guyana, Moco Moco; it is from this settlement that most expeditions make their way to the nesting and display grounds of Cock-of-the-Rock, (*Rupicola rupicola*). Past Schomburgk's Peak, 3,000 feet high, (which can be climbed by the physically fit), at the top are breathtaking views of Lethem, the vast savannah and Mount Roraima in Venezuela in the distance.

Unfortunately, the Cocks-of-the-Rock were not nesting during our visit, but we were able to observe several adult males and two females; they occupy the display courts all the year round, but attachment to them appears not to be so critical during the non-breeding season. Each male has his own court which is perhaps two or three square feet of the forest floor and which has become denuded of leaves and twigs due to the bird's dancing and flapping its wings.

Lethem is very rich in bird life and many species were observed in their natural conditions. I will list some of the more interesting species: King Vulture (*Sarcoramphus papa*); we had just entered the Moco Moco village and saw two of these magnificent birds feeding with about twenty Black Vultures; Pearl Kite (*Gampsonyx swainsonii*) one perching at the top of a very large Cashew Tree; Swallow-tailed Kite (*Elanoides forficatus*). I consider that this was the most graceful Bird of Prey I have yet seen; during our stay around Lethem they were seen each day gliding and wheeling about on motionless wings;

the body shape is incredibly streamlined with long slim pointed wings and a deeply forked tail. Other Birds of Prey included Plumbeous Kite (*Ictinia plumbea*), Snail Kite (*Rostrhamus sociabilis*), Savannah Hawk (*Heterospizias meridionalis*) Roadside Hawk (*Buteo magnirostris*) Harpy Eagle (*Harpia harpyja*), one of the largest eagles in the World; it lives on a diet of Macaws, Monkeys and other mammals. We saw a pair of these magnificent birds nesting in a large cotton tree.

We were also able to see Black and White Eagle (*Spizastur melandeucus*), Laughing Falcon (*Herpelotheres cachinnaus*), Yellow Headed Caracara (*Milvago chimachima*), Yellow Crested Caracara (*Polyborus plancus*), Red Throated Caracara (*Daptrius americans*). I was particularly pleased to see the Black Curassow (*Crax alector*), as I am very interested in the family of Curassows.

We found Grey-winged Trumpeters (*Psophia crepitans*), Grey-necked Wood-Rail (*Aramides cajanea*), Sun Bittern (*Eurypyga helias*), a bird that I was rather anxious to see in the wild as we have bred the species on several occasions in our Tropical House.

Animals that occurred in this fascinating area included Giant Anteaters (*Myrmecophaga tridactyla*). Unfortunately, the Giant Anteater is now extremely rare on the savannah due to persecution. They are hunted for food and we were extremely fortunate to see one adult on a part of the savannah that was fairly isolated.

There were also Tamandua (*Tamandua tetradactyla*), Nine-banded Armadillo (*Dasypus novemcinctus*) Capybara (*Hydrochoerus hydrochoerus*), small family groups being observed on the flooded banks of the Rupununi River. The banks of this river are heavily forested and the principal trees are the Mora (*M. excelsa*), Crabwood (*C. guianensis*) Corkwood (*Pterocarpus sp.*) Boromalli (*Catastemma sp.*), Ituri wallaba (*Epurua grandiflora*), Kokerite palm (*Maximiliana regia*). Canopy heights vary from 15 to 46 metres and average about 35 metres. Calling through this dense forest one heard the metallic peals of the Bell Bird (*Procnias alba*); the sounds make the forest ring as if filled with little churches. We were shown specimens of Urari (*Strychnos toxifera*), an innocent looking hairy vine whose bark extract is more deadly than the dreaded Bushmaster. Boiled, it is used to coat arrow tips for blowguns.

In some of the side creeks of the river magnificent specimens of

CHESTER ZOO

THE NORTH OF ENGLAND
ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY
ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS

FOR A COMPLETE TOUR OF THE ZOO — Follow Nos 1-South Entrance,
or Nos. 16-116 from North Entrance then return to Nos 1-15

**Chester Zoo is Open Daily
from 9.00 a.m. until dusk.**



1. SOUTH ENTRANCE

- 2. Peacock Enclosure
- 3. Wapiti Paddock
- 4. Coati Enclosure
- 5. Aviaries
- 6. Milk Bar
- 7. CORONATION HALL
- 8. CLOAKROOM, FIRST AID, TOILETS, INVALIDS' TOILETS, MOTHER AND BABY ROOM
- 9. CAFETERIA
- 10. Picnic Lawn
- 11. Bears
- 12. Jubilee Gardens (Noah)
- 13. Kiosk
- 14. AQUARIUM
- 15. NORTH ENTRANCE
- 16. PUSH CHAIRS, WHEEL CHAIRS, LOST CHILDREN
- 17. PARROT HOUSE
- 18. Free Flight Aviary
- 19. APE HOUSE
- 20. Shop and Kiosk
- 21. Aviaries and Picnic Lawn
- 22. TOILETS
- 23. Tuatara Exhibit
- 24. Peccaries
- 25. Waterbus Halt
- 26. Birds of Prey Aviaries
- 27. Condor Aviary
- 28. Jackal and Hyena Enclosures
- 29. Animal Enclosure
- 30. Porcupine Enclosure
- 31. Coypus
- 32. Beavers
- 33. Giraffe House

- 34. Camel House
- 35. Waterbus Halt
- 36. TROPICAL, NOCTURNAL & REPTILE HOUSES
- 37. CHIMPANZEES
- 38. Floribunda Rose Garden
- 39. Mammal House
- 40. Gibbon Island
- 41. H.T. Rose Garden
- 42. Aviaries
- 43. Flamingos
- 44. Waterfowl Enclosure
- 45. Waterfowl Enclosure
- 46. Waterfowl Enclosure
- 47. Penguins
- 48. Sealions
- 49. Rock Garden
- 50. Polar Bears
- 51. Big Cat Enclosure
- 52. Waterfowl Enclosure
- 53. Anteaters
- 54. BIRD HOUSE
- 55. FOUNTAIN RESTAURANT
- 56. Ape Nursery
- 57. TOILETS
- 58. Lions
- 59. SOUVENIR SHOP
- 60. TOILETS
- 61. OAKFIELD RESTAURANT

- 62. P.O. Telephone
- 63. Aviary
- 64. Animal Enclosure
- 65. Animal Enclosure
- 66. Ornamental Rock Garden
- 67. Wallabies and Kangaroos
- 68. Kangaroo Enclosure
- 69. Aviary
- 70. Cheetahs
- 71. WATERBUS BOOKING OFFICE AND KIOSK
- 72. Waterbus Halt
- 73. Fountain Flower Gardens
- 74. Rose Garden
- 75. Red Lechwe
- 76. Red Lechwe
- 77. Deer or Antelope Enclosure
- 78. Waterbus Halt
- 79. Zebra and Deer Enclosure
- 80. Brown Bears
- 81. ELEPHANTS
- 82. Hippos
- 83. Tapirs
- 84. Small Mammal House
- 85. Waterfowl Enclosure
- 86. Ankole Cattle
- 87. Emus, Cranes and Flamingos
- 88. Outside Monkey Enclosures
- 89. Baboon Pens
- 90. Cat House
- 91. Tiger Enclosures

- 92. Ostrich Enclosure
- 93. Ostrich Enclosure
- 94. Ostrich Enclosure
- 95. Ostrich Enclosure
- 96. Ostrich Enclosure
- 97. Ostrich Enclosure
- 98. Ostrich Enclosure
- 99. Ostrich Enclosure
- 100. Ostrich Enclosure
- 101. Ostrich Enclosure
- 102. Ostrich Enclosure

- 104. Pere David's Deer Paddock
- 105. Przewalski's Horses
- 105a. Onager
- 106. Arabian Gazelles
- 107. Musk Oxen
- 108. Bison
- 109. Pere David's Deer Paddock
- 110. Prairie Marmots, Alpacas
- 111. Antelope Enclosure
- 112. RHINOS
- 113. TOILETS
- 114. Mpila Snack Bar
- 115. Antelope Enclosure
- 116. MONKEY HOUSE

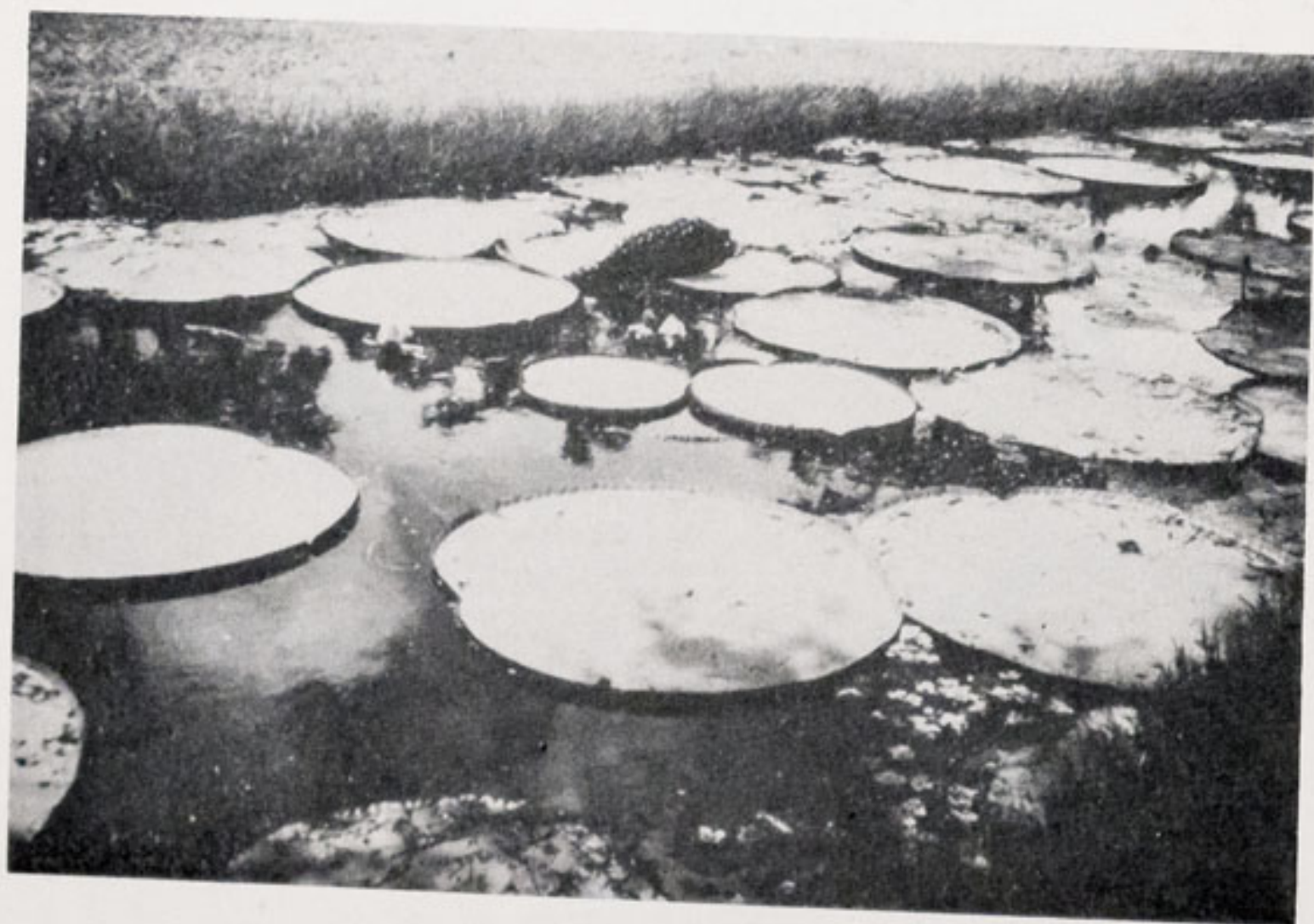
ANIMAL FEEDING TIMES:

- LIONS—3 pm except Fridays
- BEARS—3-15 pm
- POLAR BEARS—4 pm
- SEA LIONS 3 times daily—
2-30 pm, 3-30 pm, 4-30 pm

ANIMALS MAY BE MOVED
FROM TIME TO TIME

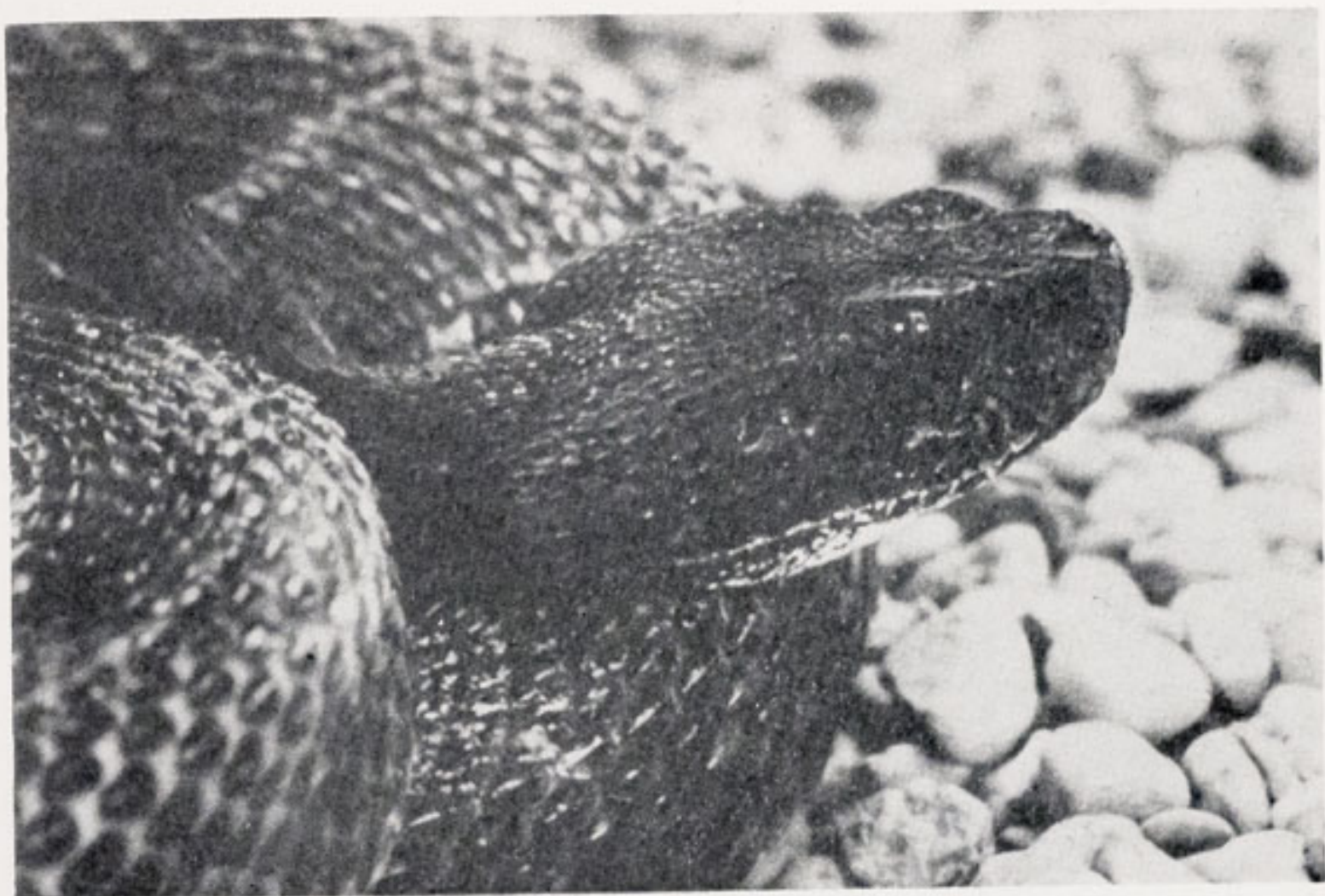


TAKATU RIVER

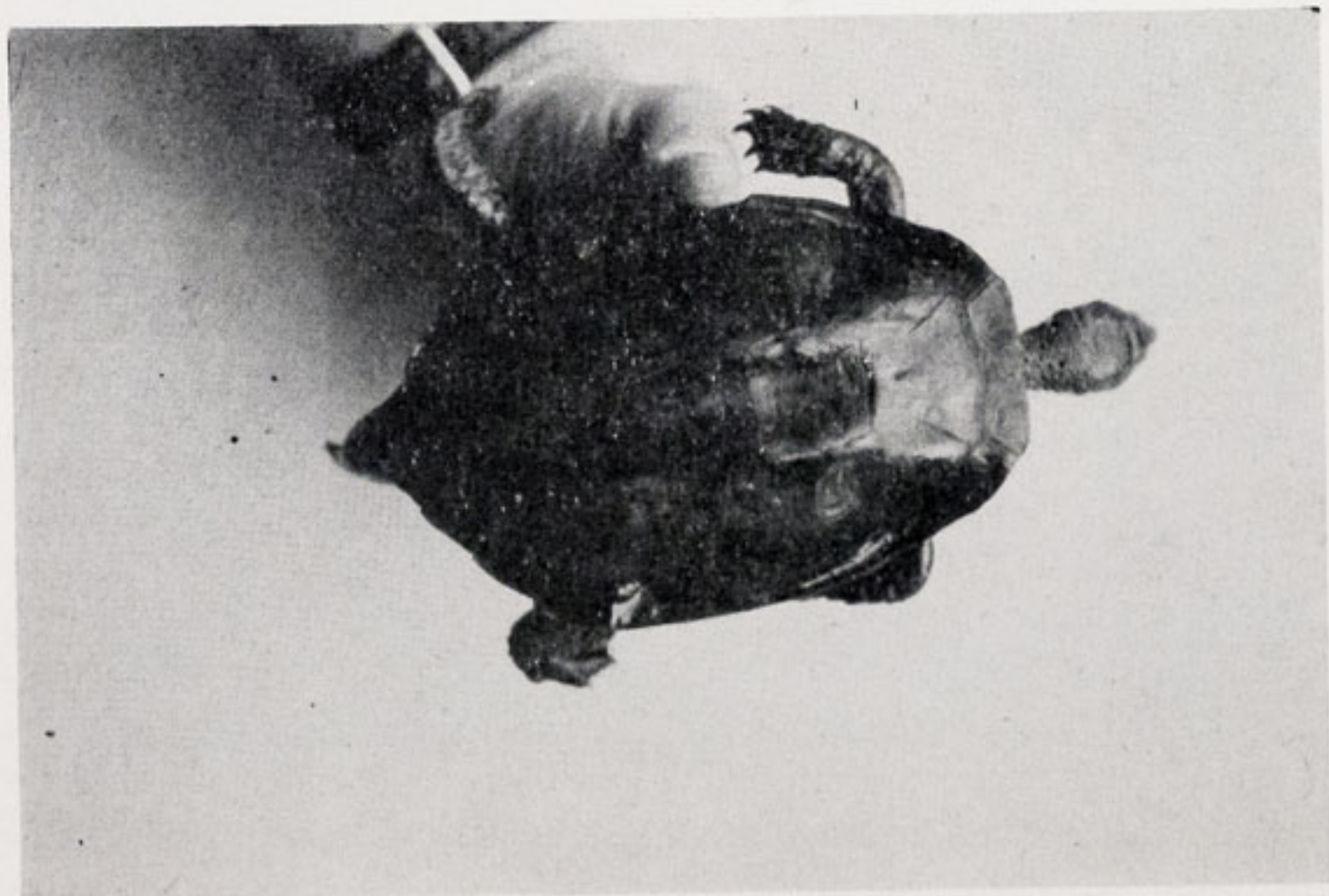


WATER LILIES

Photos by courtesy of W. H. Timmis, Curator of Birds and Primates, Chester Zoo



TROPICAL RATTLESNAKE



TWIST-NECK TURTLE

Photos by courtesy of W. H. Timmis, Curator of Birds and Primates, Chester Zoo

the Victoria Amazonica Lily could be seen; the huge floating leaves, veined like steel girders, inspired the framework of Joseph Paxton's monumental glass hall, the Crystal Palace, built for London's Great Exhibition in 1851.

Perhaps the rarest animal seen was the Bushdog (*Speothos venaticus*). We were told by local Indians that occasionally pups are brought into the villages and reared with the domestic dogs. Also occurring in the Kanuku Mountains were Ocelot (*Felis pardalis*), Jaguar (*Panthera onca*), Squirrel Monkey (*Saimiri sciureus*), Tufted Capuchin (*Cebus apella*), Red-Handed Tamarin (*Saguinus midas*). Large troops of Spider Monkeys (*Ateles paniscus*), Red Howler Monkeys (*Alouatta seniculus*) and the very attractive White-faced Sakis (*Pithecia pithecia*).

Very few reptiles were observed; in fact, the only snake that was seen during these three days was a Tropical Rattlesnake (*Crotalus durissus*). These beautiful snakes were to be found in holes in the base of large termite mounds, which dominate this part of the savannah. Quite often the little Burrowing Owl was seen perching on the top of the Termite mounds as well as on fence posts.

From here we crossed over into Brazil and proceeded to make our way towards the Amazonas.

W. H. TIMMIS

PATAS MONKEY

The recent birth of a Patas Monkey (*Erythrocebus patas*) at Chester brings the group to a total of seven: one adult male, three adult females, two juveniles and the baby.

This attractive monkey is easily recognised by its tall, slender body, long tail and the reddish-brown coat; individuals vary, from brick-red to grey-brown above and from light brown to white below. All have a distinctive black band across the forehead with a white moustache and a black or white patch on the nose according to the part of their range the animals come from. Males are large, about twice the size of the average adult female, their size being even more pronounced by the presence of a mane.

Mainly terrestrial, the Patas Monkey lives in dry savannah grasslands avoiding forest and other areas of dense cover, favour-



By courtesy of K. W. Green, A.R.P.S.

PATAS MONKEY

ing thick tall grass which can easily conceal a whole troop. They are shy, retiring creatures which avoid contact with Man, other monkeys and any likely predators.

The troops contain as many as 30 animals. There is a single dominant male, 12-14 females, plus juveniles and youngsters. The male has two roles, to sire the young and to act as "watchdog" to his harem; it is the females, however, who seem to decide where the troop will go and even if the dominant male wanders on his own way he will eventually be compelled to return to the dominant females as they will not follow him.

The male is normally only aggressive during the mating period but the females often have disputes over rank and can be quite violent towards each other. A dominant female may reprimand another of inferior rank and in this way a chain reaction of bad feeling is started as the second female will work out her hostility on a third. Similar behaviour occurs in other species which live in multi-female groups and has been reported in the Cape Hunting Dog.

Besides being a true ground-living monkey, the Patas is also one of the quietest. When they do vocalise, sounds are often barely audible and it is by ritual movements and facial expressions that most of the communication between individuals is achieved.

Up to 32 square miles can be covered by one troop of Patas and this territory may occasionally overlap with those of other troops. When the male sees another group approaching it is one of the rare occasions when he barks a warning to his family.

When they are not travelling over their territory the Patas are either resting or eating. The diet is varied and a selection of grass, fruit, beans, seeds, insects, occasionally animal matter, small lizards and birds' eggs will be taken; there appears to be a very small intake of water. They have also been seen to eat mud, presumably to gain trace minerals. A particularly lucky find in their natural habitat are toadstools which appear to be treated as something of a delicacy, being gobbled up very quickly to prevent them from being stolen by some envious companion! Dirty food is cleaned by rubbing between the palms of the hands before it is put into the mouth. The Zoo diet includes a variety of fruit and vegetables, eggs, cheese, wholemeal bread, sunflower seeds, peanuts and occasionally onions.

The Patas Monkey is sometimes dubbed the "greyhound" of monkeys because of its speed when running—sometimes reaching 35mph! When making a getaway from a possible predator the Patas will literally run for its life, unlike Baboons which often make a stand with teeth bared to the enemy, or the Vervets which will make for the top of the nearest tree. When alerted by some disturbance the Patas will stand upright, using the tail as a third leg to form a tripod so that it can see over the top of the grass; also, when excited it may jump up and down on one spot though the purpose of this behaviour is not known.

Cheetahs, Leopards and Hunting Dogs are the main enemies of the Patas and the male will often try to divert the attention of such a predator by making himself an obvious target, conspicuously running away across the open plains, allowing the remainder of the troop to split up very quickly and conceal themselves in undergrowth, bushes and thick grass. At night they behave in a similar fashion, the troop splitting up and the monkeys finding separate sleeping places, often in trees; it is easier to hide only one or two Patas, possibly with youngsters, than it is to hide the whole troop!

December, January and February are the months when baby Patas are born in the wild. The gestation period is approximately 160-170 days and the youngster is dark brown at birth; this pales into grey-brown at about three months. The female carries the baby with her everywhere and the eventual social position of each youngster may depend on that of its mother. At about three months solids will be taken and the baby will learn to play with other babies in the troop. At four years a male is sexually mature and may be driven from the troop either to lead a solitary existence or to join a bachelor group. Eventually a young male may challenge for the leadership of a parent troop, fighting the current dominant male for possession.

Other names given to the Patas are Red, Hussar, and Military Monkey; the two latter names refer to the look of the animals with their military moustaches and red coats coupled with the way they move in orderly troops. Also, those from the eastern end of their range have white noses and are called Nisnas. The better known

form of the Patas, as described in this article, are from the western end of the range and have black noses.

The Patas Monkeys at Chester are in the Monkey House.

GARDENING NOTES

Outdoor work was curtailed very much during December and January as conditions were very wet at Christmas and frost and snow came in with the New Year. Fortunately, the Gardeners have had plenty of work to do inside the Animal Houses. The insides of the greenhouses have had a good washing down and they are now nice and clean ready for this seasons' propagation and seed sowing.

Already, Gardeners have sown the seed of *Begonia*, *Antirrhinum* and *Lobelia* and these have germinated well. The leaf cuttings of *Begonia rex* have rooted and other plants that followed on such as *Verbena*. The Geraniums, which were kept all Winter in the boxes they were rooted in last August, have been potted into peat pots. We grow 6,000 Geraniums. From now on the work in the greenhouses increases with seedlings to be pricked out in boxes and rooted cuttings to be potted on and extra help has to be brought in to keep up to date with the work.

A group of Orchids, mostly *Cymbidium*, will be staged in the Tropical House. Also, there will be a group with several varieties of *Begonia* in flower. These *Begonia* were started as cuttings a year ago and are grown in 6 in. pots. One special feature about them is the colouring and markings of the leaves.

At the end of this month we shall be planting the troughs in the Tropical House with new plants from stock that has been growing in the greenhouses since last Summer.

SUBSCRIPTIONS

New readers of the CHESTER ZOO NEWS who would like to receive the magazine regularly may be interested to know that subscription forms can be obtained from the souvenir shops. An annual subscription (12 issues) costs £2.30, postage paid, which can either be handed over the counter at the shops or posted with the completed form to the Director, Chester Zoo, Chester.

The following notice is displayed on several boards in the grounds
Please comply with it at all times

FEEDING OF ANIMALS AND BIRDS

IT IS AN OFFENCE for any member of the public to offer food of any description to any Animal or Bird in Chester Zoo.

This regulation is made for the sake of the health of the Animals and Birds. Since the **NO FEEDING** rule was introduced, the number of deaths has dropped appreciably and sickness due to wrong feeding has been virtually eliminated.

What you may be offering to an animal may only be a sweet or an inoffensive piece of bread, but it can mean a death sentence for the animal. For example, a cough drop, which may relieve your cough, can cause instant death to many Animals and Birds in the Zoo.

You must not lose sight of the fact that you are only one of over a million visitors who visit the Zoo annually. If for instance an elephant had one bun from only one tenth of a day's visitors during the summer, it would eat between three and four thousand. You can guess the result.

We realise what a temptation it is for visitors, particularly children, to feed our Animals and Birds and this is why we invite members of the public to be present at the official feeding times.

This is a polite warning to you, asking you not to feed the animals. If you ignore it, the Keepers are authorised to ask you to leave the Gardens.

If you really love Animals and Birds, you will appreciate the wisdom of the ruling—No feeding by members of the public.

**PLEASE HELP US TO KEEP OUR COLLECTION OF
ANIMALS NOT ONLY ALIVE BUT IN FIRST CLASS
CONDITION**

Printed in England by
W. H. Evans & Sons Ltd.
Sealand Road Trading Estate
Chester