

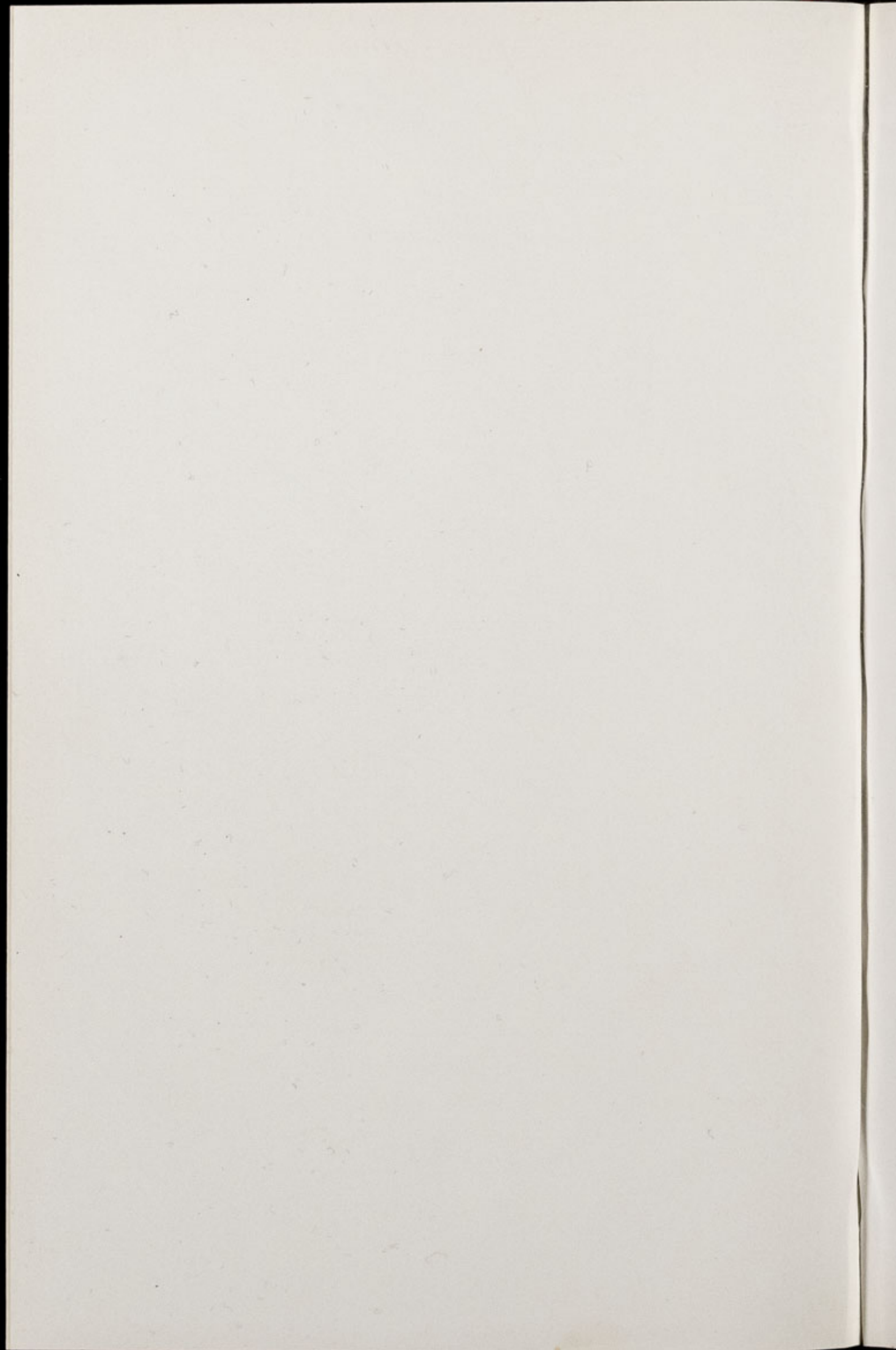
Chester Zoo News

AND GUIDE

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

August 1977

Price 12p



The North of England Zoological Society
ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, UPTON-BY-CHESTER

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COVER

"Jubilee"

By courtesy of Ian Chesterman

Annual subscription — Two Pounds and Thirty Pence, postage paid
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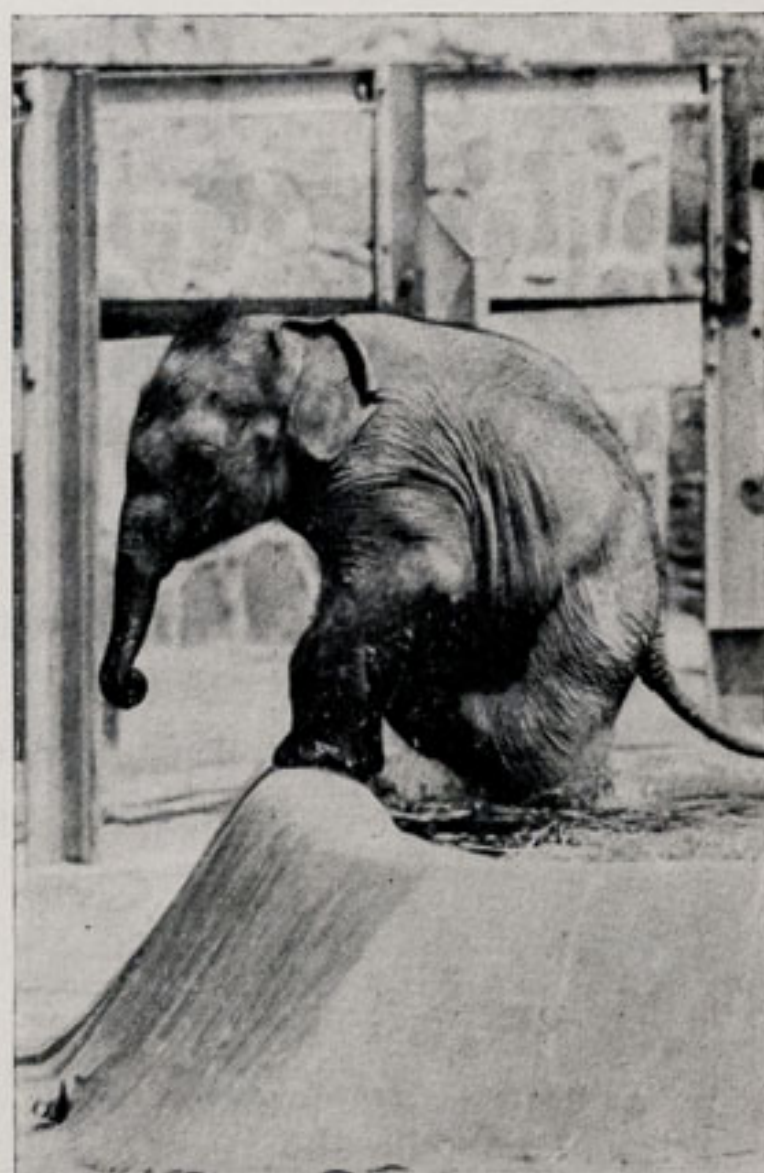
By courtesy of Ian Chesterman
"JUBILEE" WITH MOTHER



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



By courtesy of K. W. Green, A.R.P.S.
A CLOSE-UP OF "JUBILEE"



By courtesy of Albert Cooper
FEELING BETTER AFTER MY BATH

"JUBILEE"

Our baby elephant "Jubilee" continues to thrive and is a great source of interest to visitors from all over the country who come into the zoo daily to see him. We have pleasure in presenting some more photographs.

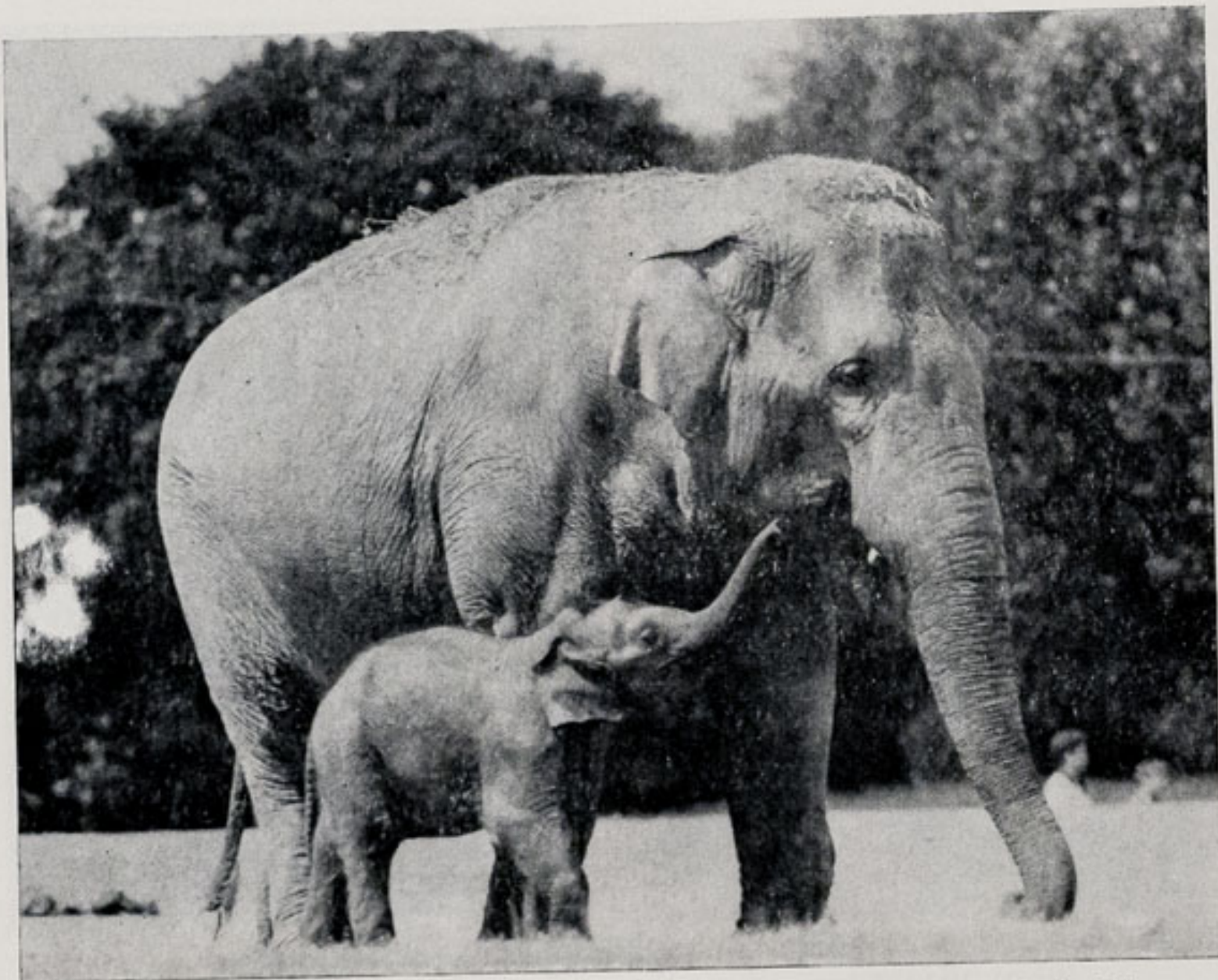
GENERAL NEWS

Three female Patas Monkeys (*Erythrocebus patas*) have been received into the collection in exchange. We now have a group in the Monkey House comprising four females and two males. These animals make an interesting display with their unusual colouring, long limbs and reddish-brown coat. The Patas Monkey is known as the Hussar or Military Monkey owing to the slight redness of the coat and the fact that in the wild, a group will move silently and in order.

The distribution of the Patas Monkey is Africa, where it ranges to the north of the tropical rain forests of Africa and as far as south of the Sahara Desert, from the Atlantic Ocean to the Nile Valley and East Africa. With its long tail it can climb rocks and trees quite easily. It does however spend most of its time on the ground. A remarkable characteristic of this animal is that of skipping up and down on the same spot when excited or nervous—or perhaps when trying to get a better view.

* * *

Two Onagers (*Equus hemionus onager*) have been acquired for the collection and these are a pair. In July 1976 we reported the birth of a female Onager or Asiatic Wild Ass, whose antecedents originate from southern Persia. The father, however, is a Kulan or Trans-caspian Wild Ass (*Equus hemionus kulan*), being of a race to be found in the central regions of Mongolia. The names Onager and Kulan do not indicate independent species, but only the geographical race. These animals are endangered in the wild and we are anxious to breed from the pair, giving us the true Onager (*Equus hemionus onager*).



By courtesy of Albert Cooper, Daily Mirror
OUT FOR A STROLL

The new Pair can be seen in a paddock next to the Prewalski's Wild Horses (Enclosure 105A), where they have settled down extremely well.

* * *

We have recently purchased Black Rhinoceros "Noelle," a one and a half year old female. Two other Black Rhinos are in the collection, one being "Roger" who arrived at the zoo in 1960, and the other "Thelma" who was about 13 years old when she came to us for mating in March this year. Also in the Rhinoceros House we have two White, or Square-lipped Rhinos (*Diceros simus*), a female called "Madageni" or "Stuck-in-the-mud" and a male, "Madagiwe"; the pair joined the collection in 1962.

The distribution of the Black Rhinoceros is Central and Southern Africa where it inhabits wild bushy country. Formerly the range of the Black Rhinoceros extended from the Cape, north to Egypt. The species is becoming quite scarce in the wild owing to the value of its horns, which leads to its slaughter. Protective measures have been

taken to preserve the species and it is not therefore endangered. In the wild lions and crocodiles are predators of young rhinos.

After a gestation period of fifteen to sixteen months a single offspring is born. The life expectancy of these mammals is approximately 25 years. An adult animal is about 12ft. in length, and 5½ft. high at the shoulder. It would weigh something in the order of 2 tons. The Black Rhino has an upper lip which is long and pointed, forming a prehensile organ suitable for its life as a browser, feeding on the leaves and shoots of shrubs and bushes. Its muzzle is pointed—neither jaw has incisors. Both sexes have horns, the anterior one measuring 18 inches and the rear 7 inches. The hide is grey and not black as would be expected.

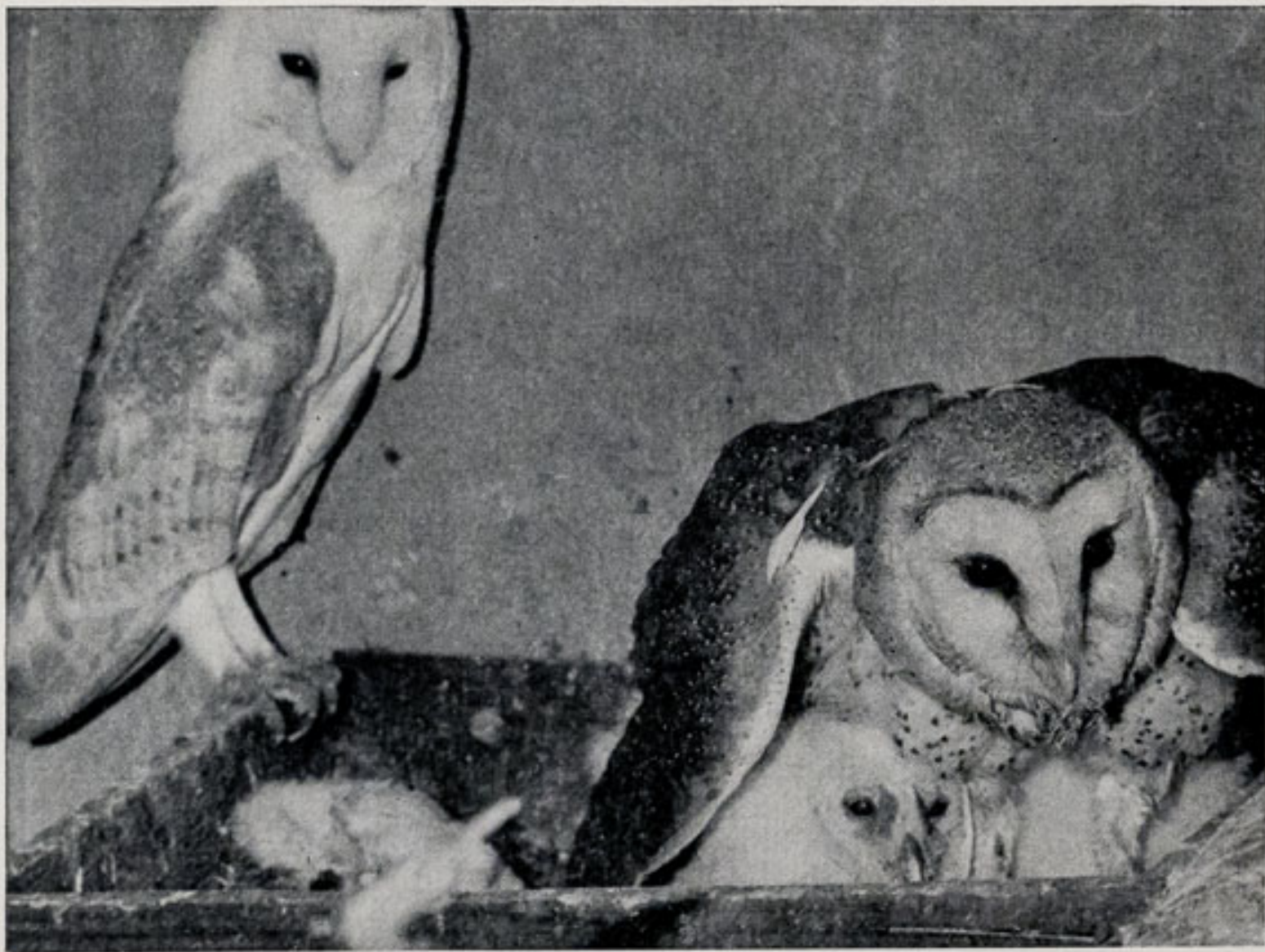
White Rhinos (*Diceros simus*) have a distribution in Central Africa and Zululand.

BIRD NOTES

We are pleased to record the following birds which have been bred in the zoo recently:

- 2 Red-eared Waxbills (*Estrilda troglodytes*)
- 1 Guiana Parrotlet (*Forpus passerinus*)
- 1 Glossy Starling (*Lamprocolius nitens*)
- 3 Weka Rails (*Gallirallus australis greyi*)
- 1 Night Heron (*Nycticorax nycticorax*)
- 1 Red-billed Weaver (*Quelea quelea*)
- 2 Maned Geese (*Chenonette jubata*)
- 1 Chiloe Wigeon (*Anas sibilatrix*)
- 4 Peach-faced Lovebirds (*Agapornis roseicollis*)
- 3 Barn Owls (*Tyto alba x affinis*)
- 2 Crimson-bellied Conures (*Pyrrhura rhodogaster*)
- 1 Laughing Dove (*Stigmatopelia senegalensis*)
- 2 Kookaburras (*Dacelo noyaeguineae*)
- 1 Black-headed Sibia (*Leioptila capistrata*)

3 Kiskadee Flycatchers (*Pitangus sulphuratus*) were purchased in July. We purchased a pair in May 1975 but unfortunately one died in March this year. This is the Great Kiskadee, a member of the family of flycatchers and about the size of a starling, its length being about



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

BARN OWL CHICKS (*Tyto alba x affinis*) IN THE NESTBOX. Hatched in June

8 inches. Its colouration is brown above, the crown being black with a concealed patch of yellow or orange. At the side of the face there is a white streak, the chin and upper breast are white and the under-parts are bright yellow. Its bill is broad and flattened. Both male and female are alike.

These birds originate from South America, where they have a wide distribution, occurring from south-eastern Texas southward through Mexico and the whole of Central America, and throughout almost all of tropical South America to Argentina. They are also found in Trinidad. This species inhabits all types of open country where trees are growing. It is also found in towns and is quite a common garden bird.

The Kiskadee is conspicuous by its loud piercing call. This is uttered by both sexes as a duet and occurs even when flying. It is heard throughout the year, at all hours of the day and sometimes in the night. The sound is a long-drawn "greetjebee," in English "kiskadee."

The habitat of this bird is the forest edges, and wooded canyons.

The nest is in a hole in a tree, and the eggs are cream-coloured blotched with chestnut red. The clutch is 3-4 eggs. In Surinam *Pitangus sulphuratus* nest throughout the year. Built by both sexes, the nest comprises a carelessly made ball of long, dead grasses and this has a side entrance. Kiskadees feed mainly on insects, some soft fruit and berries. They do however, have a varied diet, feeding on small fish (taken by diving into the water), lizards and even small snakes. Berries and other fruits are often taken from a branch when the bird is in flight.

The Lesser Kiskadee (*Pitangus lictor*) is similar to the Great Kiskadee, being of the same colouration. Its fine and narrow bill however, is a means of identification. The sexes are alike, and its length is about $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches. It occurs from Panama southward in Columbia/Ecuador, Peru, Venezuela, the Guianas, most of Brazil and northern Bolivia. Its habitat is restricted to the vicinity of water where it lives in branches which overhang creeks and streams. It is often to be seen sitting on a branch over the water in the manner of a kingfisher.

REPTILE NEWS

The following reptiles have been added to the collection.

- 2 Giant Water Dragons
- 2 Malay Giant Tortoises (*Geochelone emys*)
- 1 Mastigure Lizard (*Uromastyx acanthurinus*)
- 2 Lace Monitor Lizards (*Varanus varius*)

Two Lace Monitor Lizards received in exchange recently are of the Varanidae family. They have long, heavy bodies; their heads and necks are long and the legs are squat; the tongue is forked. Some Australian species grow to 6ft. in length. The colouration of these two lizards is black and pale yellow, the two colours forming crossbands. There are faint turquoise markings on the side of the face and on the neck.

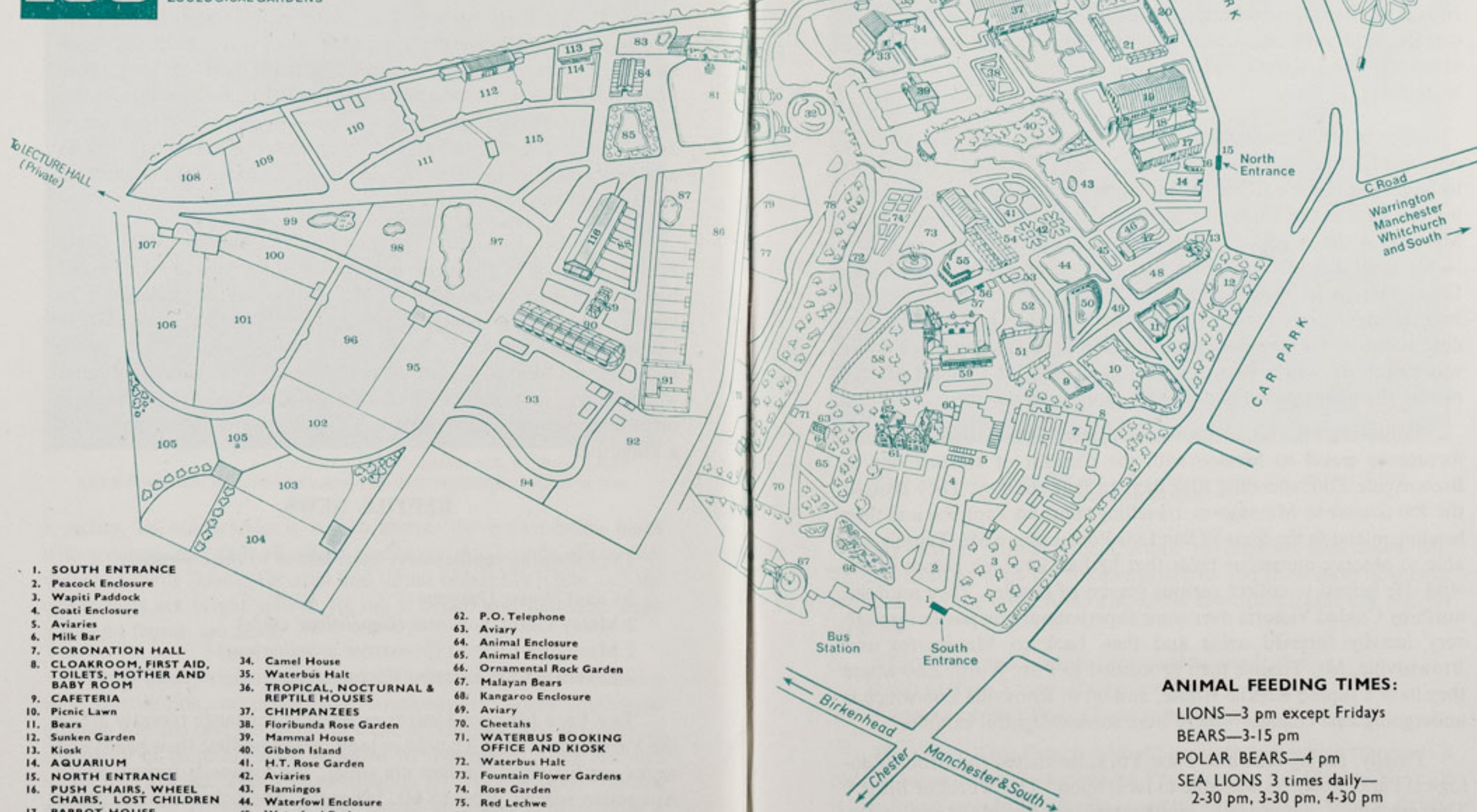
Most Monitor Lizards are predators, their prey ranging from insects and birds' eggs to small mammals. All species lay eggs, the shells being leathery in texture. The number of eggs laid varies from 7 to 35, the female depositing them in a hole in the ground.

CHESTER ZOO

THE NORTH OF ENGLAND
ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY
ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS

FOR A COMPLETE TOUR OF THE ZOO — Follow Nos 1-16 South Entrance
or Nos. 16-116 from North Entrance then return to Nos 1-14

**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, MOTHER AND BABY ROOM
9. CAFETERIA
10. Picnic Lawn
11. Bears
12. Sunken Garden
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. 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. Malayan Bears
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. Kamchatka Bears
81. ELEPHANTS
82. Hippos
83. Tapirs
84. Small Mammal House
85. Waterfowl Enclosure
86. Ankole Cattle
87. Emus and Cranes
88. Stork Enclosures
89. Baboon Pens
90. Cat House
91. Big Cat Enclosures

92. Antelope Enclosure
93. Antelope Enclosure
94. Antelope Enclosure
95. Zebras
96. Zebras
97. Waterfowl Enclosure
98. Waterfowl Enclosure
99. Waterfowl Enclosure
100. Blackbuck
101. Wallabies
102. Animal Enclosure
103. Wallabies
104. Pere David's Paddock

105. Llamas
- 105a. Llamas
106. Arabian Gazelles
107. Animal Paddock
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

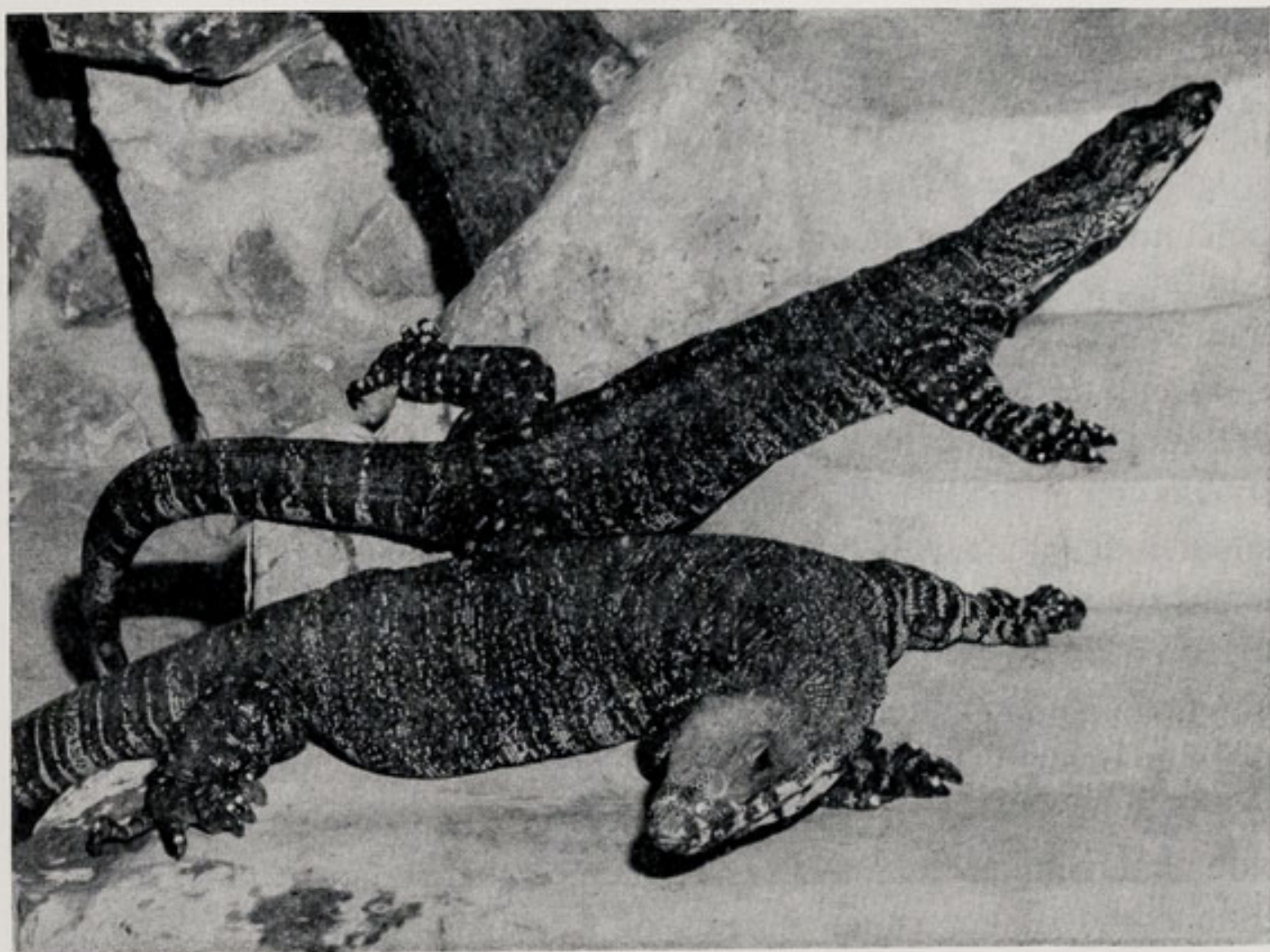
The common goanna, or lace monitor (*varanus varius*) feeds on carrion and small vertebrates. This species is a good climber, and can run and swim; it is also a fighter. The goanna is capable of attacking with its teeth and claws; its normal reaction however is to retreat.

* * *

Mr. W. H. Timmis, Curator of Birds and Apes, has recently returned from a short holiday in the U.S.A., (two and a half weeks to be precise—lucky fella). He had arranged to visit Florida, spending five days at the University of Florida attending the 57th Annual Meeting of the American Society of Herpetologists. He took part in the several field trips which had been arranged by the Society. From Florida he then travelled to Brownsville in Texas. He had been most anxious to see Brownsville Zoo, having heard a great deal about it. He was not disappointed and found that Brownsville was extremely well laid out with a great deal of thought for the public, the maintenance and general running of the zoo.

Following his visit to Brownsville, Mr. Timmis had the good fortune to travel to Mexico with the Curator of Herpetology at Brownsville Zoo, spending four days in that country. They crossed the *Rio Grande* to Matamores, travelling south to Tampico and then heading inland to the State of San Luis Potosi where Mr. Timmis was able to observe numerous birds that he had not seen before in the wild. He helped to collect various species of reptiles. They returned north by Ciudad Victoria over some superb mountain passes through very heavily forested areas and then back to Matamores and Brownsville. Mr. Timmis then proceeded to Fort Worth Zoo where they have a superb Reptile House, and on to Knoxville Zoo which is undergoing vast changes—there were some delightful exhibits.

Finally, on his return to New York, he visited the Bronx Zoological Park. There he was able to look upon "The World of Birds." The exhibition comprising ornithology, construction and maintenance, and gardening had been organized by several zoological society departments. The structure carries its visitors from sloping hillsides to wooded swamps, from Australian scrub to New England forest and from jungle floor to tree-top vistas. Several exhibits can be seen at more than one level, without the visitor having to climb a flight of steps, thus giving a new dimension in environmental education.



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

PAIR OF LACE MONITOR LIZARDS (*Varanus varius*) ON SHOW IN THE REPTILE HOUSE

Mr. Roger Ainsley, the Curator of Reptiles had asked Mr. Timmis to bring back the following lizards and these have now been received into the collection. The Little Horned Lizards are not yet on show.

- 4 Little Horned Lizards (*Phrynosoma modestum*)
- 2 Green Tree Frogs (*Hyla cinerea*)
- 1 American Bull Frog (*Rana catesbeiana*)

The Green Tree Frog is a bright green species which frequents a coastal range from the Delmarva Peninsula to the Florida Keys; it is also found west from Florida along the Gulf coast to central Texas, and northwards as far as southern Illinois. Throughout this range it is known by such regional names as cinereous frog (because at times it is ash-grey), the Carolina tree frog, the fried-bacon frog, the bell frog, and the cowbell frog. The last two names are singularly appropriate because the call has a ringing quality that is often heard as many as seventy-five times a minute.

In the South this breeding call rings out from March to October,

but on the northerly parts of the range it is heard in the spring. At breeding season the males collect in what are known as congressors. These gatherings often number many hundreds of calling green tree frogs. The sound that results is rather like a series of off-key cow-bells all being sung at once.

The Green Tree Frog requires about two months to change from a tadpole into its adult form. As a tadpole, it is a bright green little creature with yellowish stripes on the sides of the head. As an adult, it is a smooth-skinned animal with exceedingly long legs and a somewhat pointed head. The eyes are large and prominent. The usual overall length is $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches. Although this frog is usually pictured as bright green, it undergoes colour changes that turn it to ash-grey, yellow-green, or dark green. When calling at night it is usually brown. The underside—known as the venter—is white or yellow-white. There is generally a white or yellow stripe along each side that widens near the ear. Green Tree Frogs are more aquatic than some of the other species of tree frogs. They frequent such moist places as the swampy edges of ponds, streams and brooks. Much time is spent adhering to aquatic plants and to vegetation lining the shores. During its active season this frog sloughs its skin every evening. These little frogs along with the American Bullfrog, can be seen in a vivarium with the "Marine" and "Blomberg's" Toads.

* * *

Because the bullfrog is abundant and widely distributed, and lives well in captivity, it is one of the animals frequently used for laboratory experiment. The natural range of this frog is the eastern half of the United States, and in addition it has been introduced into various waterways in part of the west, including an area of the trans-Peco in Texas.

Sometimes referred to as the "jug-o-rum" the bullfrog is a flat, greenish and broad-bodied creature with a large head and large eyes. The skin has remarkably few tubercles (little knobs), and there is no fold of the skin along each side—a feature that distinguishes it from its close relative the Green Frog (*Rana clamitans*). The short forelegs are greenish and sometimes barred with a darker shading. Its hind legs are long, muscular, and equipped with feet whose toes are

long and well webbed. The underside is usually a dirty white. The male differs from the female because the ear opening (the tympanum) behind each eye is larger than the eye itself, whereas in the female the two structures are about equal in size.

The bullfrog is one of the first amphibians to hibernate and one of the last to put in an appearance in the Spring. Its retirement and emergence are governed by the whereabouts of the frog on its range. Usually the bullfrog appears in the quiet parts of ponds around the middle of May, but in Texas mild weather often induces it to come out as early as February. No matter what the time of its appearance, it is soon ready to mate. This act takes place when the temperature of the air is about 80°F and that of the water 70°F. The courting interlude of the male may last until July.

INSECTARIUM

Whilst on holiday the following insects were caught by Mr. Timmis and brought back for the collection.

- 1 Mexican Tarantula
- 2 Whip Scorpions or Vinegaroons (*Mastigoproctus giganteus*)
- 2 Madagascan Hissing Cockroaches (*Gromphadorrhina portentosa*)

These well-known large, hairy spiders are commonly called Tarantulas. In fact they belong along with all large bird-eating spiders, (*Theraphosidae*) to the sub-order Mygalomorpha, of the spider family. These spiders are the largest and most primitive of the world's spiders, some having a legspan of about 10 inches. This particular specimen was caught in Mexico, and has a legspan of about 5 inches. The true Tarantula (*Lycosa tarentula*) which inhabits the Mediterranean countries, is a much smaller spider, having a legspan of 3 inches.

* * *

Whip Scorpions or Vinegaroons, are closely related to spiders, scorpions, mites, etc., in the class Arachnida. About 75 species have been described, ranging through Southern United States, Central and South America, the Indian sub-continent, East Asia, and Indonesia. Many species inhabit humid areas; some prefer arid regions. Whip scorpions feed on insects, worms, etc. but the larger species sometimes take small vertebrates. *Mastigoproctus giganteus* is the

largest species, and inhabits the Southern United States. It is about 3 inches long.

The name Vinegaroon is due to the creature's ability to squirt a well-directed stream of acetic acid for several centimetres, from two glands at the base of the tail. This is a very effective defence mechanism. The name whip scorpion is due to the long, whip-like tail at the end of the abdomen. This is only a sensory appendage, but the creature is equipped with a pair of strong pedipalps, or pincers, similar to those of a scorpion. The first pair of legs are too long and thin to be used for walking, and these are held out in front as sensory organs.

* * *

These large, flightless Madagascan Hissing Cockroaches have peculiar lumps or borders on the top of the thorax. They love dark, humid conditions and will feed on fruit and bread. When disturbed they can emit a snake-like hissing sound as a means of defence.

AQUARIUM NEWS

Two new Anemone, or Clown Fish (*Amphiprion percula*) have been acquired. These are tropical marine fish which are easy to identify, being orange with almost unnaturally painted white shapes curling round the body. They can grow to 4/6 inches in length. The beautiful sharp band around the face makes this very attractive fish look as though it has been bandaged. The *percula* species are always to be found in close proximity to the anemone from which it is immune.

One male and two female Mouth Brooders (*Haplochromis burtoni*) have been acquired. These are fresh water tropical fish. Since we have had them they have spawned twice. The female keeps the eggs in her mouth and even when they are hatched only releases the young when they are ready. The youngsters are in a tank off-show, but the adults can be seen in Tank 26.

The following fresh water tropical fish have also been acquired. Since we now have tank numbers we feel that it will be of interest if we quote them when recording the fish in the magazine.

Giant Danios (<i>Danio malabaricus</i>)	Tank 7
Cardinal Tetras (<i>Cheirodon axeirodi</i>)	Tank 24
Blue-eyed Cichlids (<i>Cichlosoma spilium</i>)	Tank 58
Texas Cichlids (<i>Cichlasoma cyanoguttatum</i>)	Tank 60

Fresh water tropical fish bred in the aquarium but at present off-show are as follows:

	<i>Adults</i>
Zebra, or Convict Cichlids (<i>Cichlasoma nigrofasciatum</i>)	Tank 60
Comb-tail Paradise-fish (<i>Belontia signata</i>)— 3 spawnings	Tank 62
Zebra Danios (<i>Brachydanio rerio</i>)	Tank 9
White Cloud Mountain Minnows (<i>Tanichthys albonubes</i>)	Tank 65
Three-spot Gouramis (<i>Trichogaster trichopterus</i>)	Tank 30
Thick-lipped Gouramis (<i>Colisa labiosa</i>)	Tank 14
White Axototl (<i>Amblystome mexicanum</i>)	Tank 56

In our May issue we reported the purchase of a Banded Catshark (*Chiloscyllium colax*). We did say we were not sure whether this one would survive. However, we do seem to have achieved the almost impossible as we have had this fish for about 14½ weeks now. It appears to be quite well and is eating more, but is still rather nervous. The Keeper has placed a tube in the tank amongst the coral where the Catshark hides most of the time. The Shark can be seen in Tank 43.

GARDENING NOTES

This year the roses have been very good with the first flush of colour coming in July. They had favourable weather when at their best in that it was mostly cloudy and dry. We are constantly taking the dead flowers off the trees to encourage the next growth, and have also given them a second spraying to ward off mildew.

Amongst varieties of standard roses we have Ballerina. This is a hybrid musk and has large trusses of small single flowers which the catalogue describes as "pink apple blossom" in colour. Some of our standard roses are more than twenty years old, but they still give a

good head of bloom. The floribunda type seems to last the longest and two of our old varieties are Frensham and Masquerade. Other varieties of floribunda standards are Dearest, Iceberg, Megiddo, and Paddy McGredy. Amongst the Hybrid Tea Standards are varieties of Ernest H. Morse, Prima Ballerina, Whisky Mac, Peace, Fragrant Cloud and Summer Holiday.

Since gardeners rely on a great deal of rain for the plants it is worth mentioning that a good amount fell during the last week of June when we were able to plant out the pansy seedlings in the nursery without having the problem of watering them. These are the pansies for display in the flower beds next Spring, numbering 45,000. At the end of July we planted 24,000 wallflower seedlings which we had in the nursery and some good heavy showers helped them to recover transplanting.

Young plants of Polyanthus are growing better this year and these were planted in the nursery early in April—amounting to 20,000. Last year they suffered very badly from the drought and we lost quite a number of plants.

OBITUARY

Regular visitors to the Zoo will be very sorry to learn of the death of Mr. Ziggy Dixon, the Keeper of the Orang-utans.

Ziggy, who was born in Poland and came to us in March 1947 had been a Prisoner of War. He will be sadly missed not only by his colleagues but also by his charges.

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-Secretary, 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