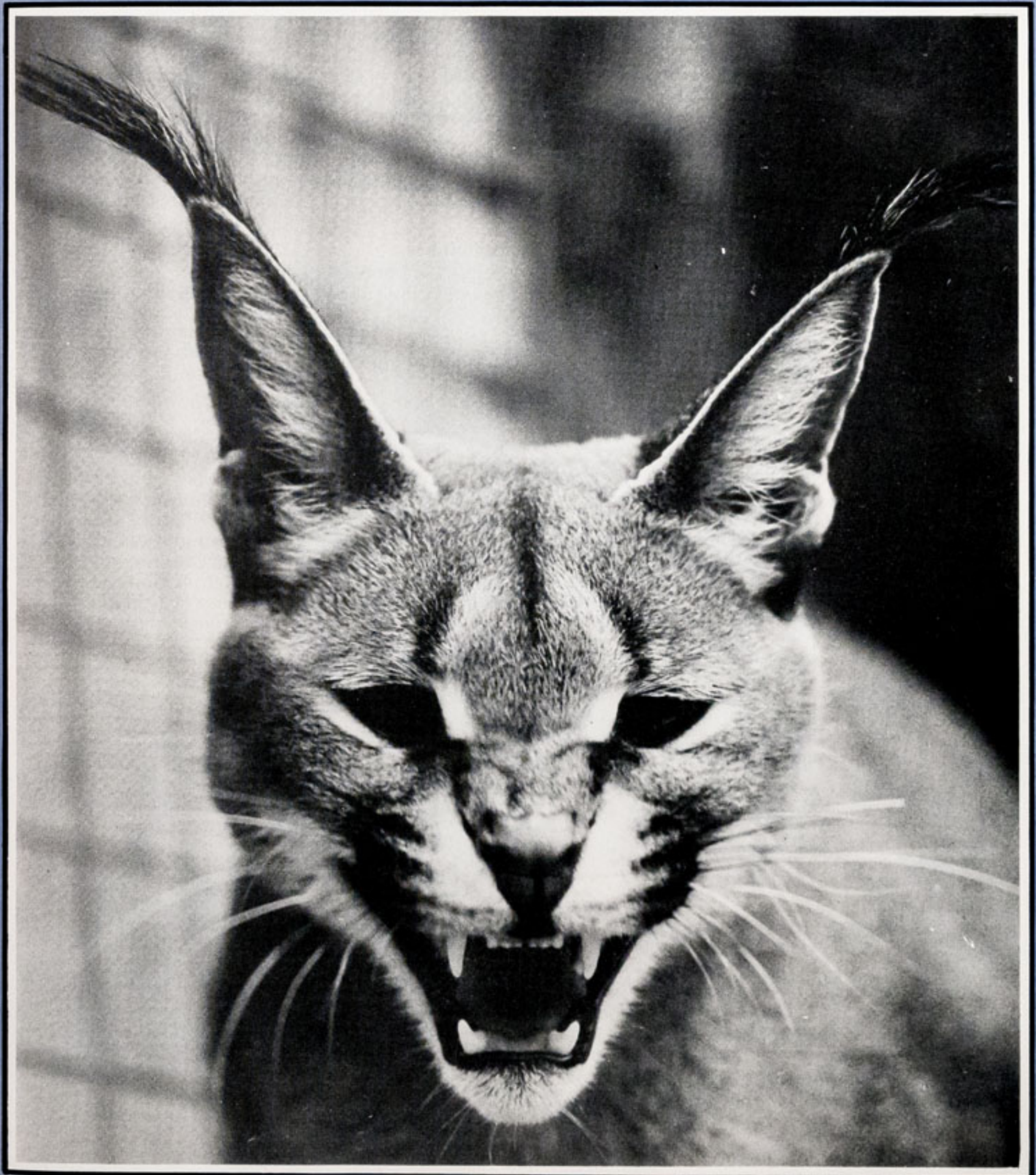


CHEZ NOUS



CHESTER ZOO NEWS

SPRING 1984



K. W. Green

d
h
d
e
h
d
al
al
al
e
e
o
h
h
o
o
d
o
h
o
e
n
o
n
4
e
t
o
a
a
rs, Chester

Editorial

Welcome to 1984. This is our Jubilee Year to celebrate our 50th Birthday. George Saul Mottershead bought the Oakfield House in 1930 having previously had a small collection of animals on show to the public at Shavington near Crewe. At the time of purchase, the Oakfield House was in seven acres of land.

In April 1931, the first visitors were admitted to the 'new' Zoo in Chester and in 1932 'Chester Zoological Gardens Limited' was founded to run the zoo. This was unsuccessful, but in May 1934 The North of England Zoological Society Limited was founded to take over the Zoo and run it as a scientific establishment. In 1950 the Society was registered as an educational charity and the word 'Limited' was then dropped from its name.

The progress of the Zoo from this stage until present times is well known to many of our readers. A full history of the Zoo detailing the happenings over the years will be issued in May in a special 'Jubilee' History booklet which will be available in the Souvenir Shop. This booklet has been compiled and written by Miss A. L. Howard who was Mr. Mottershead's Secretary and then the Society Secretary for 24 years before retiring in 1982.

Many events for our Celebrations Year have been organised and we are looking to our Members to support us (in force!) and to spread the word about the various events to as many people as possible.

CELEBRATIONS CALENDAR

March

19th-30th: Art Exhibition/Photo Exhibition to launch Photographic Competition.

April

21st-22nd: Easter Egg Hunt.
29th: Sponsored Bird Watch.

May

2nd: Fellowship Day.
Balloon race.
18th: Celebration Dinner at the Grosvenor.
23rd: Inauguration by Lord Leverhulme of new Play Area and Lion House.

June

Early June—Insectivorous Plant Exhibition in Tropical House.
13th: Midsummer Concert.
20th: Midsummer Evening Barbecue.
22nd/23rd: 'Captain Noah and his Floating Zoo'.

July

8th: Bessie's Boys Band.

September

Roberts Bakery Band.
30th: World Wildlife Fund/Chester Zoo Sponsored Walk.

November

3rd: Scientific Symposium—'The River Dee, from Source to the Sea'
Lombard Rally—Tune-up on the Zoo Car Park.

Several other events have yet to be finalised and these will be listed in future editions of 'Chez Nous'.

Contents

Editorial	page 2
'The Cats which form Lynx between Continents'	
Richard Green, <i>Senior Cat House Keeper</i>	3-5
'Paddock Animals'	6-7
'Californian Sealions'	
Peter A Wait, <i>Curator of Mammals</i>	8-9
'Snippets'	9
Membership News	10
'JuNews'	11
Arrivals, Births and Departures	12

Editorial Team

Penny Rudd *Editor*
Dr M R Brambell *Zoo Director*
M F Coupe *Public Relations Officer*

Front Cover— Caracal Lynx *Nigel Hillier*



Lion Cubs

Courtesy of the Daily Mirror

The Cats which form Lynx between Continents

Richard Green
Senior Keeper/Cat House

Actually, to call a Caracal a Lynx is a bit of a misnomer, for in spite of its appearance it is merely a close relative. The Caracal—which is found in both Asia and Africa—is a strikingly elegant cat which stands about 40 cm at the shoulder and is about 65 cm long without the tail. The most immediately noticeable features are the very long tufts on the ears, the relatively long legs and the short tail. The fur on the face is short and smooth, lacking the 'cheek beards' of the true Lynxes, although like them the Caracal has only 28 teeth against 30 in most cats. The backs of the ears are black around the edges and grizzled dark grey in the centre, thus illustrating the species name "Kara kal" which is Turkish for 'black ear'. The colouration of the body is normally a sandy fawn though it may vary from chestnut with an almost metallic sheen to a dull yellowish-grey, as with many cat species black individuals occur from time to time.

In Africa, the Caracal occurs in all sorts of terrain except for the interior of the Sahara and the dense tropical rain forest. The preferred habitat is in the drier savannah grasslands and in scrubland on the fringes of the desert. In Asia they are often found in more rocky country and will occasionally even venture into arid desert, this they are able to do because their moisture requirements can be met by fluids in the prey that they kill.

The Caracal does most of its hunting in the cool of the evening and in the early morning, however, during the hottest time of year it does its hunting by night. A variation on the temperature control of hunting is seen in Asiatic Caracals which in winter do their hunting by day.

The hunting technique involves stalking the prey and then springing on it with a spectacular leap, this leaping ability even enables the cat to knock down birds in flight. It is in the location of prey on the ground that the ear tufts play a part, they enable the Caracal to pinpoint exactly the location of even the smallest sound. Because the Caracal is fairly easy to train, it has been used to hunt antelope, hares and birds. The ability to knock down flying birds was even exploited for gambling and wagers were made with Caracals matched against each other in

knocking down pigeons released for the purpose. Great fun for everyone except the pigeons!

The range of prey taken in the wild by Caracal is very wide and includes rodents, hares, spring hares, brooding Ostriches, gazelles and small antelope. They will also take the young of fairly large antelope such as Impala, Reedbuck and Blackbuck. Domestic stock such as sheep, goats and chickens are also sometimes eaten.

Caracals are solitary animals and only come together in order to breed. There appears to be no fixed season for breeding either in the wild or in captivity. Eleven weeks after mating, the female makes her den in a secure place such as a rock crevice, a grass mound or the abandoned burrow of another animal. The kittens, who may number as many as six (more usually two or three)

are born blind and are exact miniatures of their parents. Their eyes open at about ten days and by the time they are four or five weeks old they can run around at speed and play in a very lively manner. During play sessions they often make chirruping bird-like noises. When about four months old they are able to defend themselves in a vigorous and determined manner, hissing, spitting and growling in a way that is more promise than threat. When cornered, the Caracal may become a danger even to Man. The kittens remain with their mother for about a year and it is probable that there is a high mortality among them before they reach maturity at about two years



Caracals

J. Whitworth

old. In captivity the Caracal is a prolific breeder, but in the wild it appears to be sparsely distributed throughout its range.

The pair of Caracals here at Chester were both born at Glasgow Zoo in 1980 and so far have produced two kittens in 1982 and two again in 1983. At the time of writing Nafisa is again expecting kittens and she is a very good mother. Since Caracals can live up to 17 years, she could have enough kittens to give us a very real disposal problem.

Related to the Caracal are the true Lynxes, usually considered as two species, the Lynx and the Bobcat. Some authorities divided the Lynx into the Northern Lynx and the Pardel or Spanish Lynx. All authorities now considered the Canada Lynx to be a Northern Lynx.

The Lynx is a medium sized cat a little larger and more heavily built than the Caracal, the fur is thick and fairly long, ranging in colour from almost light admiralty grey to dark grey with reddish tones. There may or may not be black spots in the coat, the tail is very short and tipped with black on top and underneath. The ears have long tufts on them (though shorter than the Caracals) and the backs of the ears are edged with black around a white centre. The cheeks of the face have long hair on them giving the appearance of 'Dundreary whiskers'. The feet have long hairs between the pads and around the edge to form a 'snowshoe' effect and to protect the pad from the cold and snow.

The Lynx is found throughout the Temperate and sub-Arctic regions of the Northern Hemisphere. Thus it links Europe, Asia and America. These parts of the world have long been settled by man and as may be expected the Lynx has found its way into folklore and legend. The Norse goddess 'Freya' is portrayed as riding in a chariot drawn by Lynxes, its eyesight has become proverbial—

move was in 1983 when Lynx from Riber Castle (Wildlife Park) were released in Southern France and according to scanty reports, the animals are doing well.



Northern Lynx

Nigel Hillier



K. W. Green

Northern Lynx with Kitten

Greek mythology confers on the Lynx the power to see through stone walls, the truth is only slightly less fantastic for it has been demonstrated that the Lynx can see a mouse moving at a range of 75 metres. The Lynx population suffers at the hand of man and in the last two hundred years has undergone a dramatic decline. However, it has been given official protection and in some places the population has recovered rapidly. This resilience has encouraged moves to re-introduce the Lynx to areas where it has long been absent. The latest

Lynx are most active at dawn and dusk and like most other cats are normally solitary, there being only one reliable report of adults co-operating in hunting. The size of the territory held by a Lynx varies with the nature of the country and the abundance of game. Area of territory is as little as 20 square kilometres in the Carpathians and as much as 100 square kilometers in Northern Scandinavia. The terrain preferred by the Lynx is tall-timbered forests with windfalls and dense undergrowth, although it can adapt to other habitats, the most extreme being the bleak treeless uplands of Tibet and Ladak. Prey taken by the Lynx ranges from Reindeer and Maral down to rodents, game birds and other birds. Overall however, hares and rabbits form the bulk of the diet. In America the population of the Lynx fluctuates according to the hare population, the drop in Lynx numbers occurs about four years after the hare population drops from its peak.

The Lynx has a fixed season for breeding, the rut taking place in February and March with the kittens being born in April or May. The female makes her den in a natural hollow or a burrow, under tree roots or a hanging rock, she may even use the burrow of another animal. The eyes of the kittens, who may number five, open when they are ten or twelve days old, and at around five weeks they start eating solid food although they may continue to suckle for as long as five months. The kittens usually gain their independence by being chased away at the start of the next breeding season. Females become mature at about 21 months, males at about 27 months. The total life span may be as much as seventeen years.

Chester has three Lynxes, the two females were born here in 1980 but the male has only been with us since last year. Hopes are high that we will have at least one litter this year.

The Bobcat is, unlike the Caracal, a true member of the Lynx genus. It is smaller than the Lynx, the paws are smaller and less covered in hair, the fur and ear tufts are

shorter than those of the Lynx and the tail tip is black only on top. The impression is of a stocky cat with a great deal of strength.

At the moment Chester Zoo only has one Bobcat, an affable middle-aged male called 'Hamish', all efforts to find him a mate have unfortunately come to naught.

Bobcats live in Southern Canada, where they overlap the range of the Lynx, the United States and Mexico. Within this range they occupy almost all kinds of terrain except desert and the Mexico rain forests, but will also go up into the mountains as high as 4,000 metres. They are most active at dusk and dawn and it is then that they do the majority of their hunting. The home ranges of males may overlap considerably and the home range of a male may encompass the home ranges of several females. Part of the findings of a field study showed that for a period of two weeks, two adult males and one female lived in the same rock pile, each had separate entrances and hunting area.

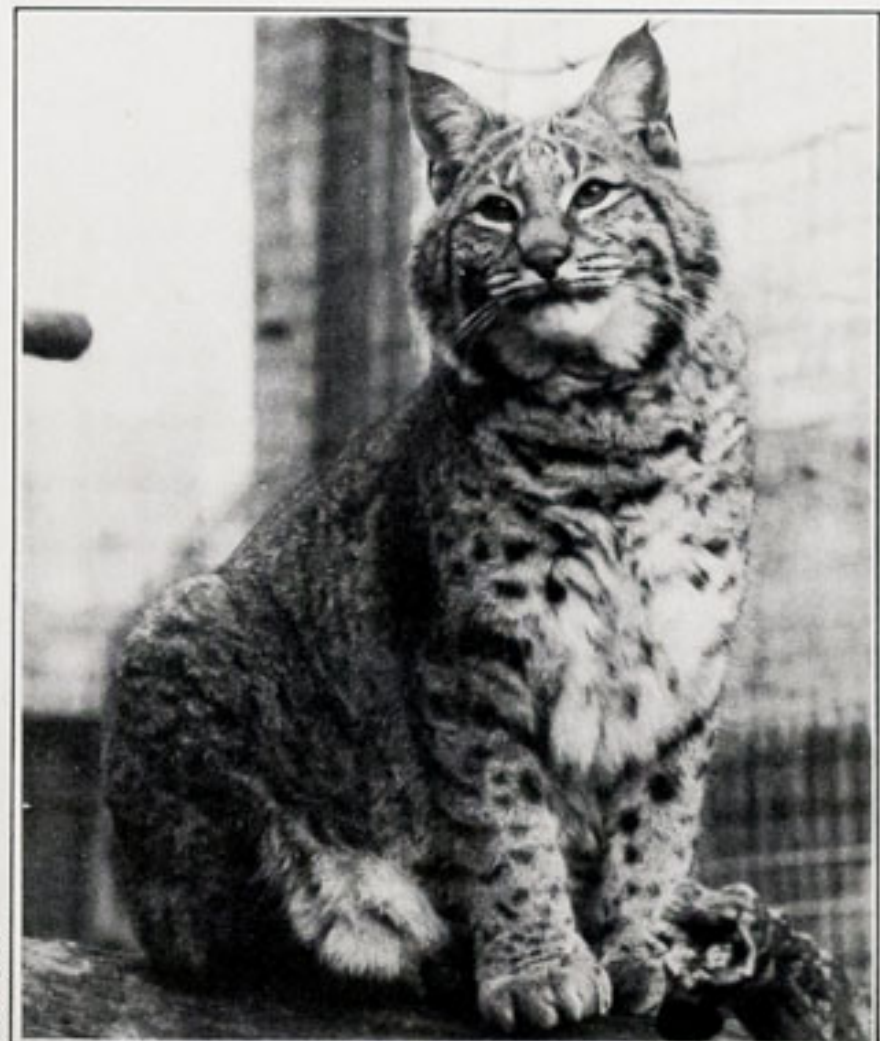


Bobcat 'Hamish'

Not one cat in this whole group now living at Chester Zoo was wild caught, in conservation terms a considerable advance from the early days of zoos—this illustrates how zoos are no longer net consumers of wildlife but are on their way to being self-sufficient in the way they obtain their stock. Fortunately none of the cats mentioned in this article are at present endangered in the wild, however, like all responsible zoos we are on guard against complacency.

The prey of the bobcat consists very largely of hares and rabbits, but unlike the Lynx, the Bobcat is more ready to try other food when hares are not available. Mule Deer and White-tailed Deer are an example of this but the majority of these are eaten as carrion in the winter. They will even take bats roosting in caves. Occasionally an individual will make a nuisance of itself by killing domestic stock, but for the most part Bobcats do a good job keeping down rodents known to carry plagues and other diseases.

Bobcats have an extended breeding season lasting from January to June, the gestation period is about nine weeks just like that of the domestic cat. After this period the female produces up to six young in a well hidden den. At about two months they will be eating solid food and the adult male has been known to assist in catching prey. The kittens stay with the mother for up to nine months, at which time they disperse to find their own territories. Maturity is reached at about twelve months but it appears that the females give birth every second year, although this is by no means certain Bobcats are among the longest lived of cats—one survived in captivity for over thirty years—a life-span exceeded only by the Lion and only approached by the Tiger.



K. W. Green

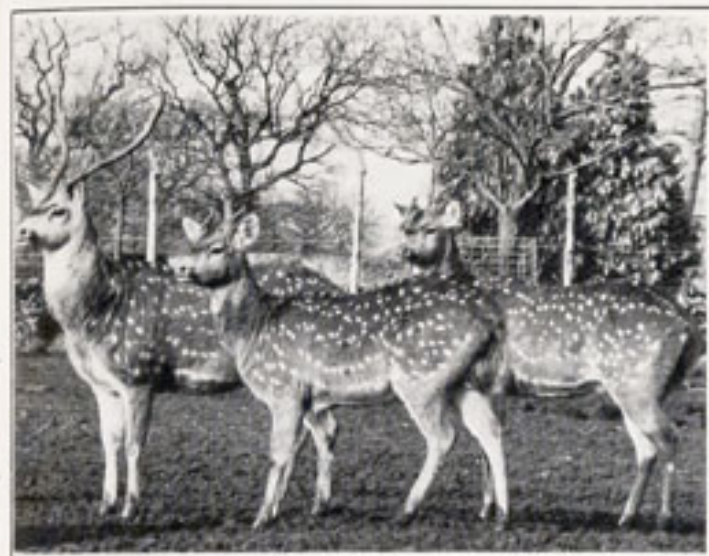
Bobcat



Alpaca

Cliff Brett, Mel Grundy Photographic Agency

PORTRAIT GALLERY



Axis Deer

Nigel Miller



Bison

Nigel Miller



Blackbuck

Nigel Miller



Gnu

J. Whitworth



Guanaco

Nigel Miller

PADDOCK ANIMALS



Llama

J. Whitworth

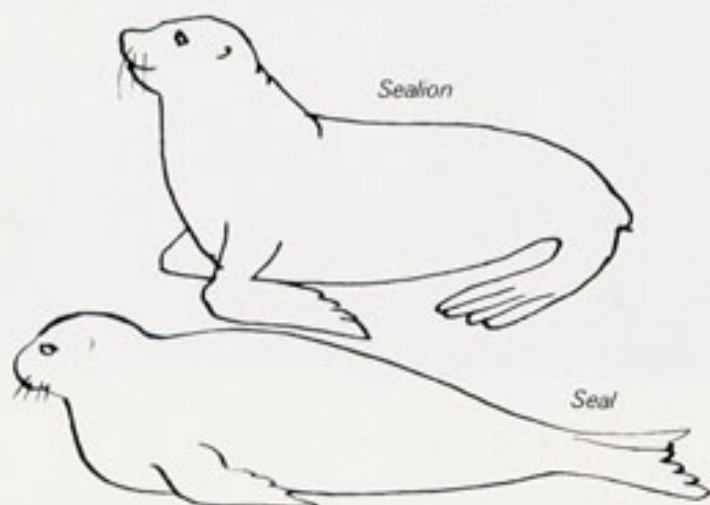
Californian Sealion

(Zalophus californianus)

The Californian Sealion is found on the western coast of North America as the name implies but is also found on the Galapagos Islands and the Southern Sea of Japan. Numbers are decreasing and the world population probably does not exceed 75,000 with only a hundred or so of these in Japanese waters. Conditions are sub-tropic to temperate.

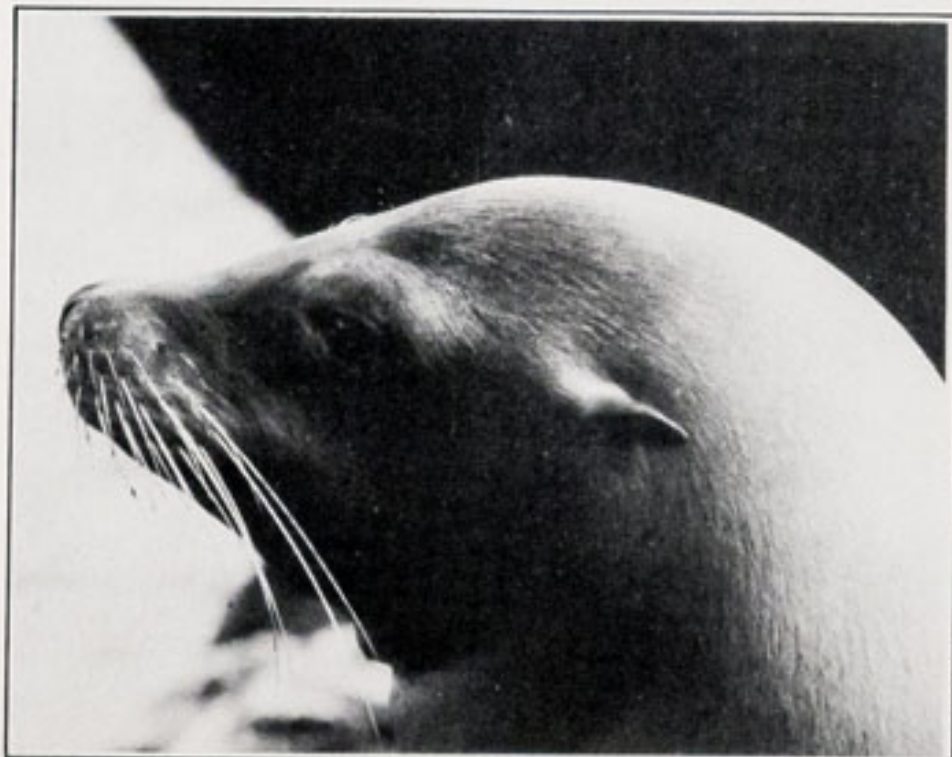
Males are generally much larger than females, growing to over 2 metres and weighing up to 272 Kgs. The females grow to 1½ metres and weigh around 90 Kgs. They differ from the seals by having external ear flaps and hind limbs capable of rotating forward and under the body enabling the Sealion to move fairly

Difference between seals and sealions



rapidly, albeit a little clumsily on land. In water they are more at home, capable of motor boat speeds, using the front flippers as oars they can attain 20 knots, frequently 'porpoising' and planing on the surface. Such is their power that females can propel themselves out of the water to a height of over nearly 2 metres but the heavier bulls are much more limited.

Their food is mainly fish but they will also take squid, octopus, shellfish and seabirds. Fish is caught by chasing, few being able to equal the Sealion's speed

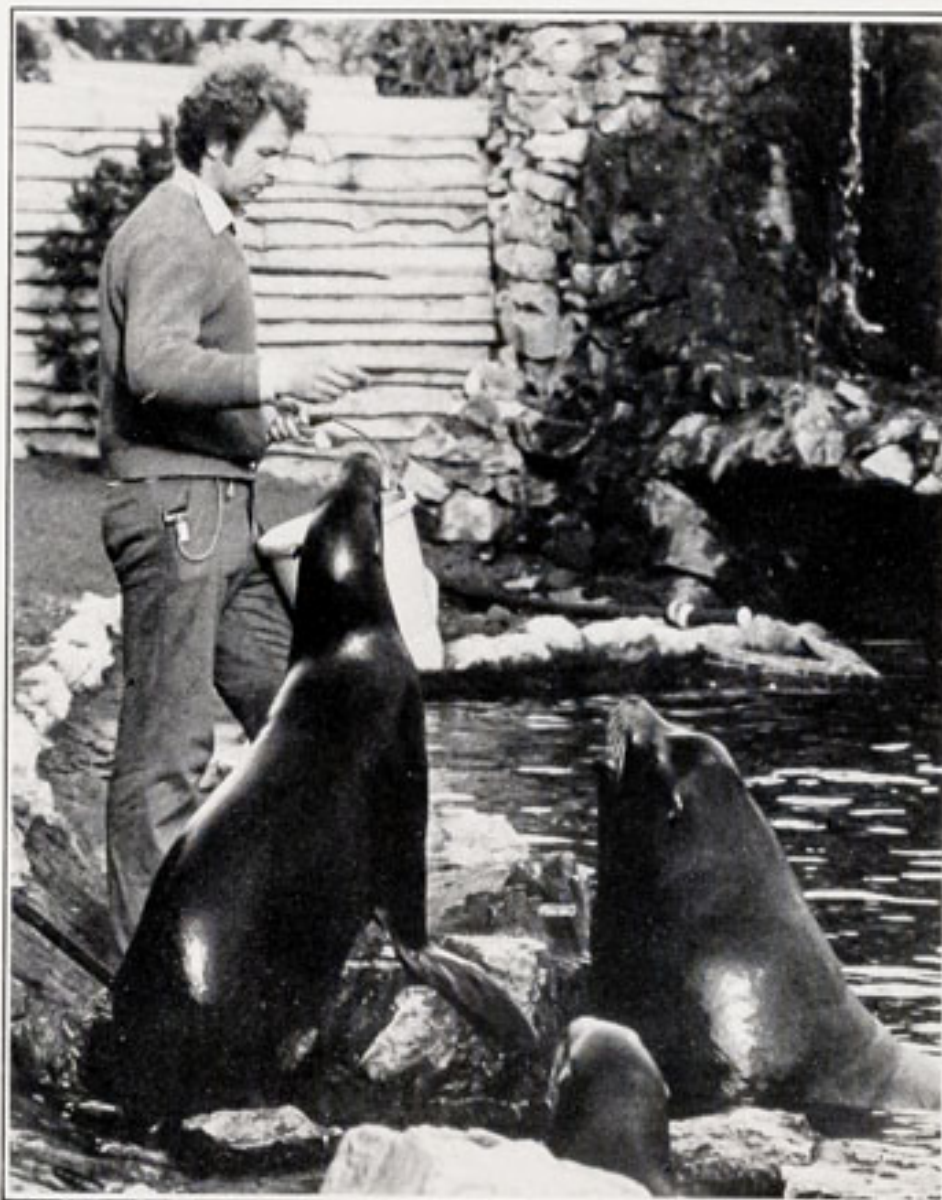


Californian Sealion

and agility to turn in the water. A large bull can eat about 14.5 Kgs of fish per day.

Females begin to breed at three years of age and bulls at five to six. Arriving first at the breeding grounds towards the end of May, the males establish their territories waiting for the females to come ashore a week or so later. Shortly after giving birth mating occurs again, the males jealously guarding their harems of between five to thirty cows. The single pup grows rapidly on the rich milk and learns to swim in the tidal pools before going into the sea with its mother.

We have had the Californian Sealion at Chester since 1947 and many of our older visitors will remember 'Sammy' who became a real character, regularly climbing the fence and coming down the road to meet the Keeper at feeding times.



Keeper Alan Woodward with Californian Sealions

Today we are co-operating with other zoos under the Common Management of Rare Species Group in an attempt to get the United Kingdom population into breeding groups. Our present holding is 2.4, the recent arrivals from Brighton being temporarily housed in the empty Polar Bear Pool.

The Sealions are fed varied fish such as Mackerel, Herring, Whiting and Sprats, the females eating up to 5.5 Kgs per day and the big males 8 Kgs. Extra vitamins are fed in tablet form by inserting them in the fishes mouth prior to feeding to the Sealions, and the keeper makes sure that each animal gets the correct share of 'loaded' fish.

Sealions will live in captivity to around 20 years of age but have not been bred in sufficient numbers in zoos to meet captive requirements in the past. We hope in the future to do our bit in rectifying this.

Snippets

'Sailor'

To many of our visitors 'Sailor' was just one of the Barbary Apes, probably not particularly well known or recognisable even. In fact he was really rather a remarkable character.

'Sailor' was born on the ship while his mother was being sent to Chester Zoo from Gibraltar way back in 1955. She was one of a small consignment being shipped in to start a breeding programme at Chester. 'Sailor' eventually emerged as the dominant male in the group, a position he maintained for several years during which time he fathered many of the youngsters reared at Chester since the arrival of this species.

In his old age he was carefully tended by the Monkey House staff with whom he had become a firm favourite, although he remained with his family group right up until his death on the 22nd December 1983. At twenty-nine years old, we believe him to hold the longevity record for this species.

Although 'Sailor' will be missed by all his many friends in the Zoo, he leaves behind him many youngsters who hopefully will enjoy life at Chester as much as he did.

Golden Jubilee Young Writers Competition

As part of the Jubilee Celebrations a 'Young Writers Competition' has been launched.

'Why not write a short story or an essay about the animals at Chester Zoo?'. Prizes will be awarded in two sections, Juniors 10-13 years old and Seniors 14-18 years old. Essays or fictional stories are allowed in each section.

1st Prizes in each section will be a £15 Book Token and there are 2nd and 3rd Prizes of book tokens.

Entries should be sent to the Zoo along with your age and address and the closing date for entries is **Friday 30th March** (Not the 10th March as stated on the posters around the Zoo!) I do hope the Junior Members will be well represented in the list of entrants.

Zoo Potting Compost

For those of you who are keen gardeners, you will be interested to hear that during the Spring, we are hoping to have some home-mixed Zoo Potting Compost available for sale. This will be mixed in the Gardens and it is hoped to have it on sale at the Garden Shop.



Zoshi
YONETANI
ZOO DEL

'Zoo Call' on Local Radio

Since last September, people living in the Chester and North Wales area have been able to keep up-to-date with all the news from the Zoo by tuning in to 'Zoo Call' on the new local radio station 'MARCHER SOUND' at 8.15 am every Saturday morning on the 'Terry Underhill Show'.

Marcher Sound broadcasts on 238 metres medium wave (1260 KHz) or in stereo on 95.4 MHz VHF.

This logo was kindly sent to us to mark our Jubilee by a recent Japanese visitor to the Education Dept. at Chester Zoo. Mr. Yoshiaki Yonetani from Kobe, Japan is a zoo designer.

JUBILEE MEDALLION

Members are reminded that a Jubilee Medallion fashioned in Bronze to commemorate the Society's Fifty Years in existence, depicting our young Indian Elephant 'Jubilee', is now available in the Zoo Shop. This charming medallion is being sold for £3.50.

Senior Members News

Members' Meeting, Wednesday 9th November, 1983

Local members of the World Wildlife Fund were invited to attend this Meeting and we were rewarded by a very large response. Mr M H Espley, Secretary of the local Branch, WWF, addressed the Meeting.

Mr Espley showed a film entitled "Gorilla" which had been taken in the regions of Mount Kahuzi in Zaire and depicted the efforts made by Adrien Deschryver to preserve these animals in that area. There were some rather gripping moments during the film when the audience felt that surely Mr Deschryver must be torn limb from limb by these very strong and vicious looking creatures; and one very sad story emerged which told of the very short life of a baby gorilla which, after being orphaned, was carefully nurtured by Mr Deschryver for a number of months before being accepted by the gorillas, only to die a short time later from exposure during a violent storm.

A lengthy discussion followed and many Members expressed their enthusiasm for more of these film and discussion evenings over the winter months.

Members' Meeting, Saturday 19th November, 1983

The guest speaker for this Meeting was Dr Joan Fairhurst, Warden of Delamere Forest Outdoor Education Service. Dr Fairhurst was introduced to the Members by Professor King, the Chairman.

Dr Fairhurst had chosen to speak of her recent experiences trekking through the Himalayan Mountains, as part of a Botanical Expedition in the early part of 1983.

Most of our Members attended the meeting and were surprised to learn that the average age of persons on the

trek was 55 years; two ladies were aged 72 and a gentleman was 71. Most of the people on the trek had been on similar expeditions on a number of occasions but for Dr Fairhurst this was the first time and she did not quite know what to expect. The region involved was relatively unknown and the mountain area had never been climbed before. It was therefore unspoilt by western influence. It was hoped that in ten year's time the area would still be as beautiful, although by that time, many hundreds of people would have passed through. As yet, the local people were not familiar with trekking parties going through their land.

Dr Fairhurst showed many lovely slides taken during the climb and vividly described the terrain and the beautiful flowers which grew in abundance, including the Rhododendron.

At the end of the Meeting, members were invited to view the many paintings which Dr Fairhurst completed whilst on the trek.

Saturday, 17th March, at 2.30 pm

'Birds of Sri Lanka'

Speaker: Dr John Raines, Member of the Society and widely-travelled bird expert

Saturday, 14th April

12.30 pm—Members' Buffet Lunch

Details of Price for tickets available at a later date from the Membership Office.

2.30 pm—'Chester Zoo—A Review'

Dr M R Brambell, Director

Saturday, 26th May, at 3.30 pm

Annual General Meeting

Annual Subscriptions for full Members are still £10.00



Junior Members News

Once again it is a pleasure to report that the support for the Junior Member's events has been overwhelming.

In December, the Christmas Party put everyone in the right spirit and was a huge success with over fifty youngsters thoroughly enjoying the entertainment and food.

In January the contact session proved to be a great attraction to the seventy-five Juniors who came to meet some of our animals. We had available for handling a Reticulated Python, Rat Snake, Monitor Lizard, Tarantula, Kinkajou, Reindeer, Orang-utan baby, Giant Land Snails, Guinea Pigs, Terrapin and Rats, as well as several prepared skulls and skins from the Education Department. The afternoon was fascinating and informative and very much enjoyed by all.

MEETINGS TO LOOK FORWARD TO IN 1984...

Saturday, 28th April, from 10.00 am to 5.30 pm

TROUT FARM AND SLATE MINE VISIT—Nick Ellerton will lead the trip to one of the trout farms in North Wales, and Council Member Ray Heaton, a geologist, will show you around a slate mine. Wellingtons essential; assemble at the Staff Car Park.

Saturday, 19th May, from 9.30 am to 5.30 pm

THE WILDFOWL TRUST—MARTIN MERE—A visit during the breeding season so there should be plenty to see and we hope to have a guided tour.

Saturday, 2nd June, at 11.00 am

ANNUAL POND SURVEY—The Club will split into several groups, dipping into various ponds within the Zoo to see what we can find and will then compare notes. Brian D'Arcy will lead this trip along with several other experts so there will be plenty to learn. Wellingtons essential.

Saturday, 30th June, from 9.30 am to 5.30 pm

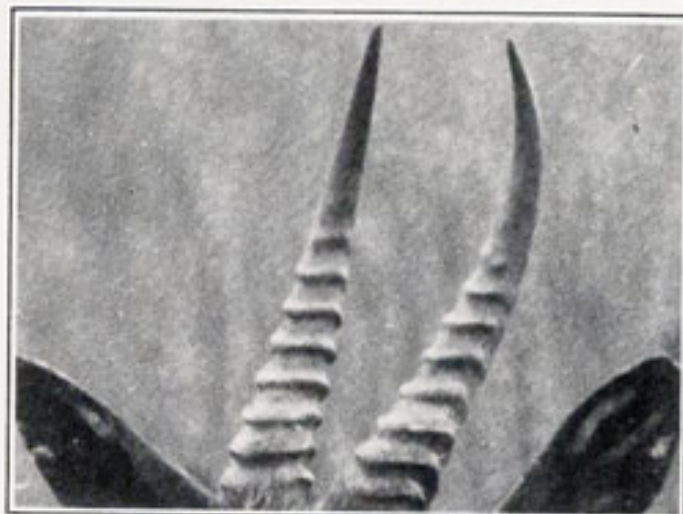
AINSDALE NATURE RESERVE—A visit to the Southport area to see this extensive reserve, where the warden will be on hand to give us a tour.

Full details of all these trips have been circulated. Please address any queries about Senior Members' Meetings to Mrs Maureen Allsopp, and Junior Members' Meetings to Mrs Penny Rudd, Chester Zoo, Caughall Road, Upton-by-Chester, CH2 1LH. Tel: (0244) 380280.

JUN NEWS




7.



6.



3.

'Spot the Animal'

By popular demand, we have the return of a 'Photo Quiz' in this edition. See if you can identify the animals pictured with the help of the clues provided:—



1.

1. Sticky feet.
2. Sore knees?
3. Thick skinned, me?
4. Big mouth.
5. What big teeth you've got grandma.
6. Long-sighted Bedouin.
7. I am a big fed-up beastie.
8. Blake said 'burning bright'.



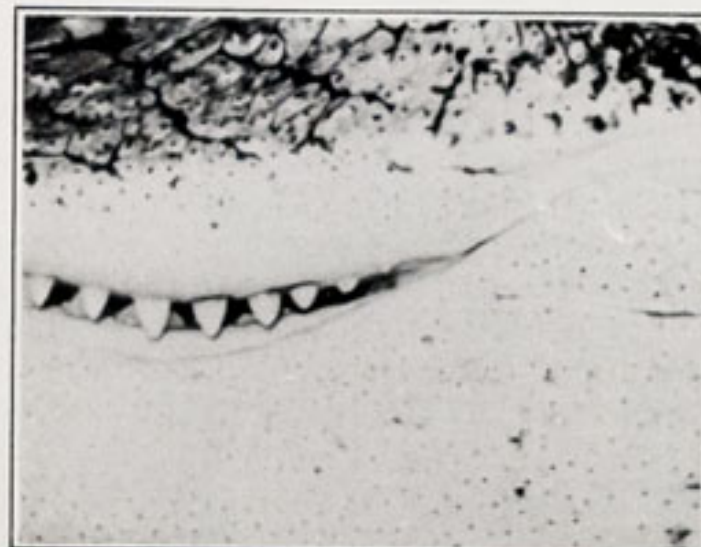
4.



8.



2.



5.

Arrivals and Births

- 2.2 White-faced Whistling Duck
(*Dendrocygna viduata*) Arrivals
- 2.2 European Shoveller (*Anas clypeata*) Arrivals
- 0.1 Tufted Duck (*Aythya fuligula*) Arrival
- 1.1 Hawaiian Goose (*Branta sandvicensis*) Arrivals
- 0.1 Maned Goose (*Chenonetta jubata*) Arrival
- 2.1 European Shelduck (*Tadorna tadorna*)
Presented
- 1.0 Palm Cockatoo (*Probosciger aterrimus*)
From Chessington Zoo
- 0.1 Palm Cockatoo (*Probosciger aterrimus*)
From Naples Zoo
- 1.1 Blue-streaked Lory (*Eos reticulata*)
From Naples Zoo
- 0.1 Bornean Orang-utan (*Pongo pygmaeus*) Birth



Bornean Orang-utan 'Martha' with infant 'Sarikei'

- 0.1 De Brazza Monkey (*Cercopithecus neglectus*)
From Colchester Zoo
- 0.3 Chimpanzees (*Pan troglodytes*) Births
- 0.1 Barnacle Goose (*Branta leucopsis*) Arrival
- 1.0 Common Zebra (*Equus burchelli*) Birth
- 0.0.1 Blackfooted Penguin (*Spheniscus demersus*)
Hatched

STAFF DEPARTURES

BELLA NEATE, Education Officer has now left Chester and the field of Education to go into Marketing at Paignton Zoo in Devon.

Bella was at Chester Zoo for nearly 5½ years having joined the staff as a Keeper on the Orang-utan section where she stayed for 2½ years before becoming the Education Officer, although she always maintained her strong interest in her friends in the Ape House. As Education Officer, Bella was responsible for many new ideas and schemes to help promote this part of the Zoo's work, including compiling and editing the new Souvenir Guide which is a huge success. Although Bella will be much missed at Chester, we all wish her every success in her new career.



Bornean Orang-utan 'Lola' with infant 'Banghii'

- 0.1 European Wigeon (*Anas sibilatrix*) Arrival
- 1.1 Superb Spree Starlings (*Spreo superbus*)
Arrivals
- 0.0.6 Red-backed Mousebirds (*Colius castanotus*)
Arrivals
- 0.0.4 Speckled Pigeon (*Columba guinea*) Arrivals
- 1.1 Axis Deer (*Cervus axis*) Births
- 1.1 Ringed Teal (*Anas leucophrys*) Arrivals
- 0.1 Carolina Duck (*Aix sponsa*) Arrival
- 0.2 Mandarin Duck (*Aix galericulata*) Arrivals
- 1.0 Red-crested Pochard (*Netta ruffina*) Arrival
- 1.0 Arabian gazelle (*Gazella arabica*) Birth
- 0.1 Blackbuck (*Antelope cervicapra*) Birth
- 1.0 South American Tapir (*Tapirus terrestris*) Birth
- 0.1 Laysan Teal (*Anas platyrhynchos laysanensis*)
From Bridgemere Wildlife Park
- 1.1 Californian Sealion (*Zalophus californianus*)
From Brighton Aquarium
- 0.0.6 Red-eared Bulbuls (*Pycnonotus jocosus*)
Arrivals
- 0.0.2 Red and White Crake (*Laterallus melanophaius*)
Arrivals
- 0.0.4 Coletto Mynahs (*Sarcops calvus*) Arrivals
- 1.3 Lions (*Panthera leo*) From Twycross Zoo
- 0.0.2 Crested Bronzewing Pigeons
(*Ocyphaps lophotes*) From Rode Bird Gardens
- 1.1 Grey Peacock Pheasants
(*Polyplectron bicalcaratum*)
From Rode Bird Gardens
- 0.0.1 White-vented Mynah (*Acridotheres javanicus*)
From Rode Bird Gardens
- 0.0.1 Black-faced Spider Monkey (*Ateles paniscus*)
Birth

It is also time to say farewell to **MARBETH McNALLY** who has been the Secretary to our Accountant as well as her better known position as Membership Secretary for nearly two years. Marbeth was with us when the major re-organisation occurred to initiate the system of Associate Membership and now hands over a well run organisation to Mrs Maureen Allsopp, our new Membership Secretary.

Marbeth and Tom are being posted South to Warminster in Wiltshire with the Army as Tom is a member of the Royal Irish Rangers. We are sad to say goodbye but wish them both, as well as Junior Members Shirley and Mark McNally, all the best in their new home.