



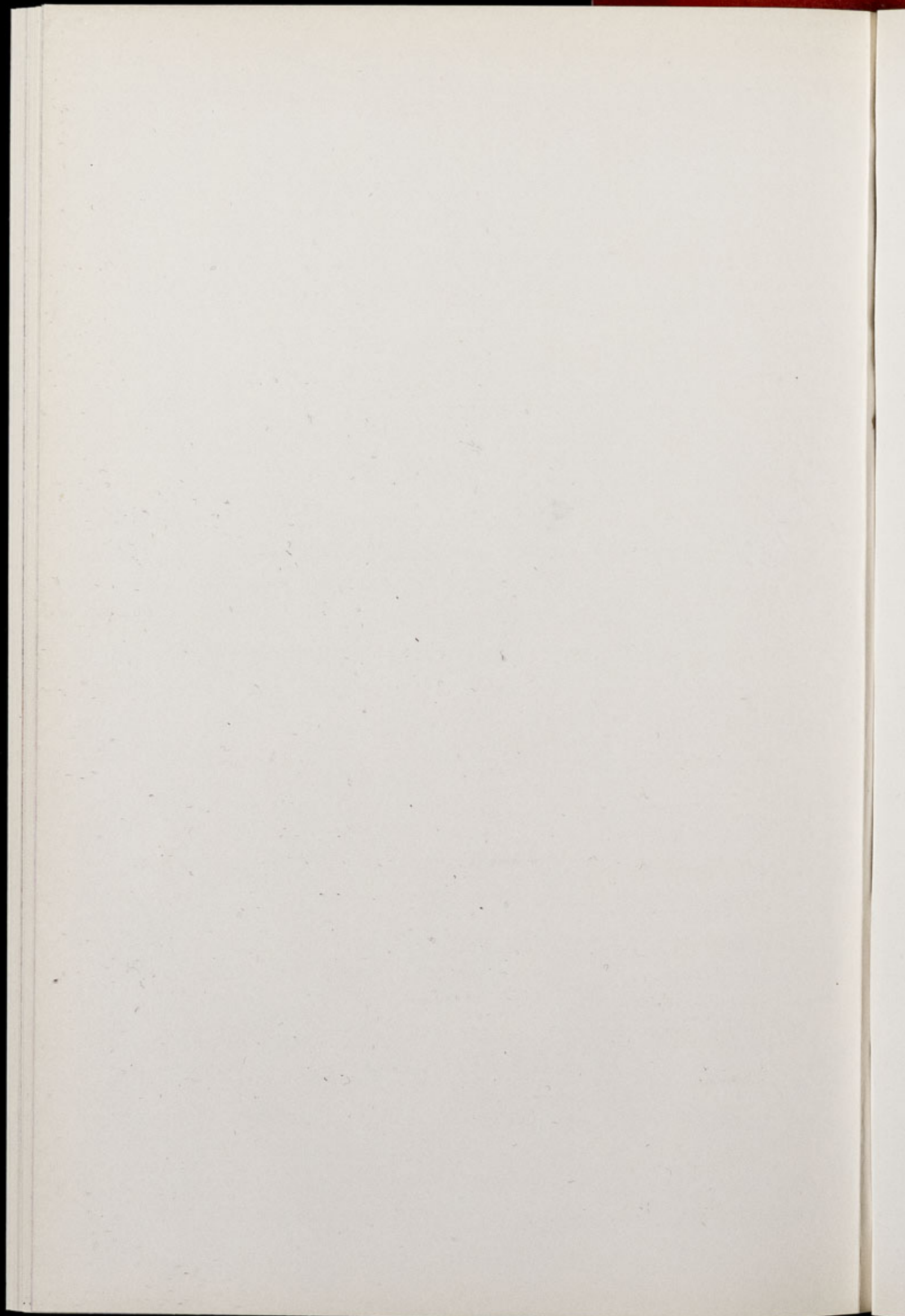
Chester Zoo News

AND GUIDE

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

November 1978

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

<i>page two</i>	The Society Secretary—Miss A. L. Howard
<i>page three</i>	The Accountant—Mr. V. K. F. Barrowcliff. African Civet
<i>page four</i>	Camels—Bactrian & Arabian
<i>page seven</i>	New Monkey Enclosures
<i>pages eight/nine</i>	Zoo Guide
<i>page ten</i>	The Coypu
<i>page twelve</i>	Aquarium Notes
<i>page thirteen</i>	Touracos
<i>page fourteen</i>	Gardening Notes
<i>page sixteen</i>	Subscriptions

ILLUSTRATIONS

<i>page five</i>	Bactrian & Arabian Camels
<i>page eleven</i>	Coypu

COVER

African Civet

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

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

THE SOCIETY SECRETARY

Mr. Mottershead held the overall position of Director-Secretary of the North of England Zoological Society, but it has been decided that in future these two offices will be separated. Dr. Brambell will be the Director and Miss Howard has been appointed to the newly-created post of Society Secretary. She will be responsible for organising the work of the administrative office under the general supervision of the Director. Her work will involve making arrangements for visiting parties, overseeing the catering establishments, the general management of the Zoo shops and checking the material prepared for publication in the Zoo News.

Miss Howard joined the staff of the Zoo in January 1958 when she started as Secretary to Mr. Mottershead. She soon proved to be a loyal assistant and her great attention to detail was quickly realised and appreciated. In exceptionally busy periods she cheerfully worked long hours to ensure that essential business was conducted promptly. During Mr. Mottershead's absence from the Zoo on a world tour in 1963 which lasted for four months, Miss Howard was left in charge of the office administration. She managed so well that on Mr. Mottershead's return she was promoted to the position of Assistant to the Director-Secretary. Over the years she has built up a reputation as an efficient organiser and is known and respected by the Directors of the major zoos throughout the world.

In spite of the exacting demands of her work Miss Howard has found time to develop her outside interests. She is a music lover and is an accomplished pianist and serves as the Secretary of her local Music and Arts Club. She is also keen on antiques and enjoys playing Badminton.

The Society is fortunate that this key position is to be filled by a person who is dedicated to its work and utilises her initiative and experience to the full in promoting the welfare of Chester Zoo.

THE ACCOUNTANT—Mr. V. K. F. BARROWCLIFF

Mr. Barrowcliff joined the staff of the Zoo in 1967 as the Accountant and has been primarily concerned with the financial, insurance and legal matters of the Society. He is also the Administrator of the Staff Superannuation Fund Scheme; since 1974 the Trustees of the Fund have been actively engaged in revising the conditions and benefits payable to employees and their dependants. It has been decided that in future Mr. Barrowcliff will be given increased responsibility.

Mr. Barrowcliff is a Fellow of the Institute of Chartered Secretaries and Administrators and is the immediate past Chairman of the Chester and North Wales Branch of the Institute. He is married with two children and lives approximately two miles from the Zoo in Vicar's Cross. Born in Swansea, South Wales, Mr. Barrowcliff has spent most of his life in the Merseyside and Chester area.

His social interests include the Rotary Club of South Wirral and he is a playing Member of the Christleton Tennis Club—time and weather permitting.

Whilst his allegiance is to the Boy's Brigade, of which he is an old boy, he finds himself reluctantly coerced into his sons' Cub and Scouting activities.

AFRICAN CIVET

The family Viverridae which consists of genets, mongooses and civets has a distribution restricted to Africa, southern Europe and southern Asia. Unlike their relatives the weasels, martens and stoats—known collectively as the mustelids, they cannot survive in a cold climate.

Some viverrids have rather a dog-like build while others look very similar to the martens. However, unlike these animals they have semi-retractile claws and they are grouped in the feline side of

the Carnivore classification, relating them closely to the Hyaenas and the true cats.

The first African Civet (*Viverra civetta*) to be born at Chester Zoo for many years is an unusual looking animal, almost like a mixture of dog, cat and racoon. The coat is usually ash-grey to yellowish and the sides are covered with dark spots; the cheeks, throat and limbs are black while an erectile crest of black hair runs the length of the body along the spine.

Hollow trees, caves and burrows provide a daytime retreat for this nocturnal animal. The African Civet is mainly carnivorous and hunts during the night. The diet consists of anything from insects to reptiles and occasionally carrion; some wild fruits are also eaten. Unlike the cats, the civet does not kill its prey with a bite to the neck, but chases it, snapping at the nearest parts it can reach.

This viverrid generally thrives in captivity and two or three young are born in March-April and September-October; the litter can vary from one to four.

In various parts of Africa the civet has been kept in captivity for commercial reasons. The secretion from the anal glands, normally used in social communication and for the marking of territory, is extracted and used in the perfume trade. When diluted this strong and unpleasant smelling fluid is used as a fixative in perfumes.

The young African Civet cub can be seen in the Giraffe House.

CAMELS

The family Camelidae has six Members and these are as follows:

Arabian Camel or Dromedary (*Camelus dromedarius*)

Bactrian Camel (*Camelus bactrianus*)

Llama (*Lama glama*)

Guanaco (*Lama guanicoe*)

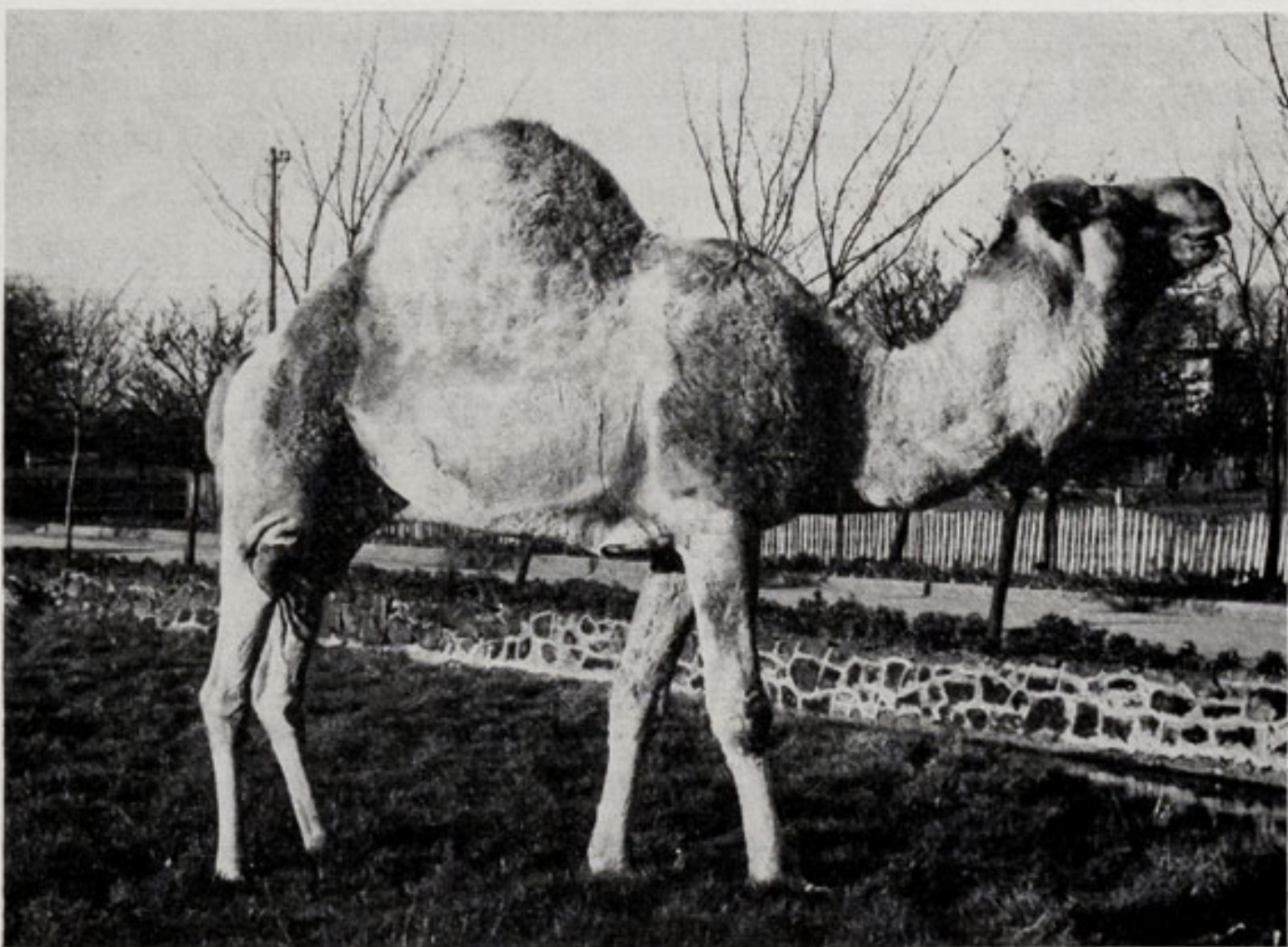
Alpaca (*Lama pacos*)

Vicuna (*Vicugna vicugna*)



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

BACTRIAN CAMEL



By courtesy of J. Whitworth

ARABIAN CAMEL

The only species not at Chester Zoo is the Vicuna. The Llamas, Guanacos and Alpacas but not the Camels, have bred this year. In the hope of producing some youngsters we have obtained "Norman", a young male Bactrian and he has settled down very well with "Ena", a female we have had for some years.

The Bactrian, or Two-humped, Camel originates from the cold deserts of Central Asia and is physically adapted for life in this region. The thick brown coat, which is lost during the Summer, serves as protection against very low temperatures. The Arabian Camel has to withstand the high temperatures of the deserts of Northern Africa and South West Asia where it lives.

Many people tend to get the two different species confused but they are different from one another in many ways. The Bactrian is a robust animal with hard, calloused feet and a preference for dry, coarse vegetation; it will drink brackish water but cannot be without water for as long as the Arabian Camel. The Arabian Camel however, has a much more slender build and a short, sandy coloured coat; thick interlocking rows of eyelashes protect the eyes from the sun and sandstorms; the nostrils can also be closed voluntarily to keep sand from getting into the nostrils and lungs. The feet are broad and flat enabling the animal to walk across sand without sinking in. Periods without water can be endured but tales of camels storing water in the three compartments of the stomach or in the hump are misleading. Camels can stand thirst more easily than other mammals but the bio-chemical process in which fat reserves are "burnt" releasing water into the camel's system is one reason for this. The hump contains a large amount of fat, and the bio-chemical process converting this, together with small amounts of water or moist food is a major method of combating prolonged periods without water. Also, it is known that camels can withstand greater variations in the concentration of salts in their blood and body fluids than similar animals. Perhaps part of the reason for this is that the blood cells are not biconcave as in most mammals but biconvex (shaped like rugby balls). Because of this shape the blood cells can shrink as their water content lessens without breaking down altogether. There is a popular belief that camels, like birds but unlike the other mammals, have nuclei in their red blood cells. This is quite wrong, the only difference being in the shape.

However, the two species share many similarities, which include a highly developed sense of hearing, but poor sight and smell. The callouses to be seen on the chest and joints do not form over the years but are specially adapted to take the weight of the resting camel; they are present on the young camel as an embryo in the womb.

Both sexes have a pair of glands situated at the back of the head which secretes a thick, dark substance and these are sexual glands. During the "rut" male camels become more irritable and unpredictable than usual and there are cases of humans being savagely attacked during this time. The male Arabian Camel is also able to inflate the soft palate of the mouth known as the "goulla"—this is used when challenging another male. During fights between males, which are often very vicious, the head, throat, neck and legs of the opponent are snapped at; "neck fighting" is also indulged in, one camel trying to force the other down with its neck. If a camel succeeds in knocking down his opponent he will then hold the loser down with the weight of his body.

Domesticated camels appear to have a limited mating season, usually January—March; after a gestation period of about 13 months a single youngster is born and suckled by the female for over a year. Females breed every second year and youngsters have a life expectancy of 30-40 years.

The Zoo camels are fed on hay, lucerne, clover, Zoo concentrate, greens, kale, grass and swedes; occasionally carrots and apples are provided. However, camels are not fussy and will not hesitate when it comes to eating the giraffes' leftovers!

NEW MONKEY ENCLOSURES

Earlier this year readers were informed of a number of new monkey enclosures which were being constructed on the North side of the Monkey House. These were for the use of monkeys normally confined inside the Monkey House and access to them is by means of an overhead passageway. These enclosures are now in use and visitors can walk quite close to them along a pathway, enabling them to see specimens more easily. They are numbered 88 on the Zoo

CHESTER ZOO

THE NORTH OF ENGLAND
ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY
ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS

FOR A COMPLETE TOUR OF THE ZOO — Follow Nos 1-14 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.**

To
LECTURE HALL
& CLASSROOM
(Reservations only)



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. Antelope Ostrich
- 93. Antelope Enclosure
- 94. Antelope Enclosure
- 94a. Llama
- 95. Zebra
- 96. Zebra
- 97. Water Enclosure
- 98. Water Enclosure
- 99. Water Enclosure
- 100. Black
- 101. Wall
- 102. Animal Enclosure
- 103. Wall
- 103a. Reindeer

- 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

Guide and as visitors walk towards the Cat House they can see the following:

- Blue Eared-pheasant (*Crossoptilon auritum*)
- De Brazza Monkey (*Cercopithecus neglectus*)
- Lion-tailed Macaque or Wanderoo (*Macaca silenus*)
- Ring-tailed Lemur (*Lemus catta*)
- Patas Monkey (*Erythrocebus patas*)
- Pig-tailed Macaque (*Macaca nemestrina*)
- Mona Monkey (*Cercopithecus mona*)

Two enclosures have been given to the Lion-tailed Macaque and Ring-tailed Lemurs. The enclosures at the far end adjacent to the Mona Monkey are empty; it is always wise to have one or two spare enclosures for other animals or as temporary accommodation for new arrivals.

Opposite the above enclosures are two large paddocks and one of these houses a number of Bantams. These are used for hatching the first clutches of eggs produced by birds around the Zoo. When the original mother realises that her first clutch has gone she will produce another. This should not only cut losses but actually increase productivity, especially in rare and exotic species. So often in the past eggs have been stolen or damaged, or the nesting female has been disturbed; by utilising the above method it will be possible to ensure that at least one clutch of eggs is kept safe.

THE COYPU

The three pairs of Coypu received recently from Regent's Park have settled down very well and can be seen in Enclosure 31. These animals closely resemble a Beaver, except that they have a round, rather rat-like tail, instead of the Beaver's flattened tail. The soft grey under-fur is covered by a thick brown outer coat and commercially the Coypu's pelt is known as Nutria. When fully mature, the Coypu can weigh up to 20 lbs and measure 2 feet in length, the tail being a further 16 inches. They are able to breed when they are six months old and a litter consisting of between five and eight young is produced after a gestation period of 130 days.



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

COYPU

This rodent is officially recognised as a pest; it can do great damage to rivers by undermining the banks where it constructs the burrows which are its home. To keep the specimens now on show it was necessary to obtain a licence from the Ministry of Agriculture; special rules regarding the transport of the animals also had to be observed.

AQUARIUM NOTES

Recent breedings in the Aquarium are:

- Rosy Barbs (*Barbus conchoni*)
- Leopard Danios (*Brachydanio frankei*)
- Thick-lipped Gourami (*Colisa labiosa*)
- Texas Cichlids (*Herichthys cyanoguttatum*)
- Two-spot Barbs (*Barbus bimaculatus*)

The following fish have been received into the Collection:

- Black Shark (*Morulus chrysophekadion*)
- Eye-spot Rasbora (*Rasbora dorsiocellata*)
- Giant Gourami (*Osphronemus goramy*)
- Chinese Half-striped Barbs (*Barbus semifasciolatus*)
- Panther Fish (*Cromileptes altiochis*)
- Remora (*Echneis naucrates*)
- Emperor Snapper (*Lutianus sebae*)

The Remora is an attractive fish which can reach up to three feet long. It has a long slender body with two white lines running the length of the dark background along the sides. On the top of the Remora's head can be seen a sucker which it uses to attach itself to larger fish and turtles. Local fishermen, from the Caribbean Seas to the North Coast of Australia, catch the Remora and tie lines to its tail; in this way when it is returned to the water and becomes attached to another sea dweller the line can be hauled in, the Remora being very firmly fixed to the unsuspecting victim!

An unusual and attractive addition to the Aquarium is the Panther or Grace Kelly Fish. These can reach up to 20 inches long

and the creamy background colour of the body is covered with dark spots; the spots are rather large to begin with but these split up and become smaller as the fish matures.

The Black Shark which has been acquired measures only 6 inches and will reach 18 inches when fully grown. We now have three of these very attractive and hardy species, although they are all in separate tanks; it is believed that the Black Shark is territorial and will not tolerate another within its range. This particular shark will eat almost anything and it is quite common to see tank sides and plants sucked clean of algae!

TOURACOS

There are nineteen species of Touracos which vary greatly in size and appearance. Generally brightly coloured, they are shy but inquisitive. Received recently into the collection were a pair of Grey Go-Away Birds; although not as brightly coloured as other members of the family, the genus *Corythaixoides* contains several species known as the "Go-Away Birds", and this is due to a loud, nasal call of "G'way—g'way", usually given as a warning of impending danger.

Distributed through mainland Tanzania, to Zambia, Zaire, Malawi, Rhodesia and South Africa, this grey bird with a somewhat pronounced crest favours thickly forested areas, particularly acacia country or riverside groves and rarely ventures to the ground. Another physical feature to note is the black bill of the male as opposed to the pea-green bill of the female.

Two or three white or pale green-white eggs are laid in May-October and also January—February; some pairs may only breed once a year. The eggs are incubated for approximately 18 days in the rather flat, loosely built platform of twigs, usually situated in thick foliage or dense creepers. The chicks are covered in a thick, dark down, the adult plumage taking some time to develop. Both adults care for the young, feeding them with regurgitated fruit pulp. They take great care when approaching the nest; instead of flying directly to it, the nest is carefully and safely approached by a detour from inside the tree! The young Touracos quickly learn to use their

versatile feet, for the outer toe can be moved backwards and forwards allowing the birds to be very agile, hopping and running from branch to branch. This adaptation, which is called semi-zygodactylous, may be an extra form of protection from possible predators.

The diet generally consists of a variety of fruit and berries, occasionally moths and beetles are also taken; the fruit of the *Acokanthers spectabilis* is also eaten by the Touracos but is avoided by other birds, to which it is poisonous.

The name of the French ornithologist Verraux is especially associated with the Touraco, together with the words turacin and turacoverdin. Jules Verreaux was the first person to point out that when red Touraco feathers are immersed in water they tend to lose some of their beauty, the water becoming red-stained. It is also possible to extract the pigment by rubbing the feathers between the fingers. Chemical analysis of the pigment shows that it contains 5%—8% of copper. The pigment, which is called turacin, seems to be unique to the Touraco.

Turacoverdin is a green pigment which is also unique to the Touracos. Green plumage on the majority of bird species is produced either by the combination of the black pigment, melanin and a yellow carotinoid pigment, or by optical interference induced by the structure of feathers. However, in touracos the blue-green feathers owe their colouration to turacoverdin. Little is known of the make-up of this unusual chemical.

The Grey Go-Away Birds received recently are in free flight in the Tropical House, where it is hoped that they will breed.

GARDENING NOTES

The plants and bulbs for flowering next Spring were planted last month under very favourable conditions. During the second week of October temperatures reached 70°F. Very little rain fell in October but enough to settle the plants in without extra watering by the Gardeners. The choice of plants to use in the beds over Winter is

much more limited than those for Summer. As many different arrangements are made as possible; bulbs are then added to the displays next Spring.

In the greenhouses rooted cuttings for next Summer have been potted in 3½ inch pots. These include *Fuchsia*, *Calceolaria*, *Heliotrope*, *Centaurea*, *Lantana* and *Aster capense*. The last named is one of the most popular pot plants; the single flower is bright blue with a yellow centre and these are allowed to reach about two feet high in the form of a bush.

Visitors often ask how the plants are obtained for the Gardens as they don't always appear in catalogues. If you cannot get what you want from a nursery the next best thing is to get to know some friendly gardeners who may be able to help!

The groups in the Tropical House are now staged with winter flowering *Begonia* and *Cyclamen*; a dwarf Banana with fruit developing has been placed with one of the groups. This has been grown in a tub in the greenhouses as the dwarf Banana is not suitable for planting out in the Tropical House owing to the high roof. An Orange tree of the small fruiting variety is also in the group; these are also grown in pots in the greenhouses.

Some young Banana plants of the tall growing variety, *Musa paradisiaca*, are being grown in the greenhouses ready for planting out in the Tropical House next Spring. These were grown from seed saved from our own plants and took over three months to germinate in the warmest greenhouses.

A few plants of the *Water Hyacinth* and *Water Lettuce* have been presented to us and these have been placed to float on the pools in the Tropical House. *Eichhornea crassipes* is the Water Hyacinth and the swollen stems and petioles make the plant buoyant; flowers are pale violet on stems about 6 inches long. *Eichhornea* is named after

a Prussian and *crassipes* means thick-stalked. *Pistia stratiotes* is the Water Lettuce or Tropical Duck Weed. *Pistia* is from the Greek *pistos* meaning aquatic. These two plants need a high temperature all year round. They are found in most tropical countries and grow very quickly, becoming a menace to shipping on the rivers.

Medychium, the Ginger Lily, has flowered well in the Tropical House. A group was planted by the side of a pool when the house was first opened in 1964 and each Spring since it has had a mulch of manure. New stems grow from the base and flower in the Autumn. The stems grow to about 4ft high with lemon-yellow fragrant flowers; this plant is easy to increase by the division of rhizome roots.

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 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