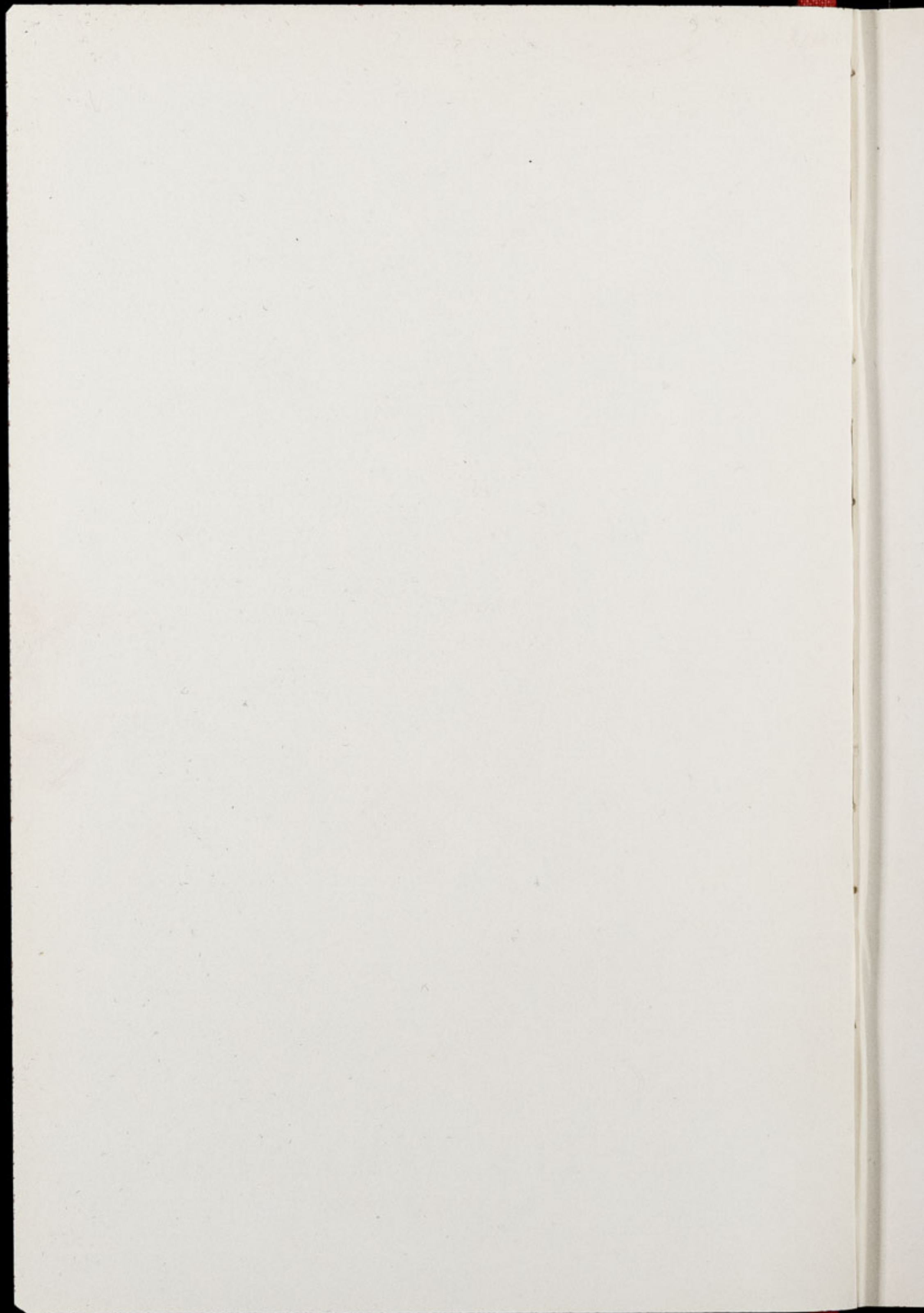




CHESTER ZOO NEWS
AND GUIDE

January 1972

Price 6p



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

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COVER: Spectacled Owl (Pulsatrix perspicillata). This species is found in Central and South America and is fairly unusual in captivity.

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

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION — NINETY FIVE NEW PENCE POSTAGE PAID

TELEPHONE :: CHESTER 20106/7/8

ARRIVALS AND BIRTHS

Usually the middle of winter is a very quiet time of year as far as breeding is concerned, so we are pleased to report that the following mammals were born recently:

- 1 Alpaca (*Lama pacos*)
- 1 Highland calf (*Bos taurus*)
- 1 Hamadryas Baboon (*Papio hamadryas*)
- 1 De Brazza Monkey (*Cercopithecus neglectus*)
- 2 Viscacha (*Lagostomus maximus*)
- 3 Oriental Small-clawed Otters (*Amblonyx cinerea*)

The births of the Otters was a very exciting event and for several weeks the adult pair carried out their parental duties well, diligently collecting and carrying nesting material back to the nest-box. However the female then developed an ulceration on the side of her mouth and subsequently her milk dried up. Unfortunately she was too aggressive for the keepers to get near to treat her before the cubs were lost.

A Malabar or Indian Giant Squirrel (*Ratufa indica*) was a recent presentation to the collection and may be seen in the Small Mammal House. This species is found in India but is only one of four in the genus *Ratufa*, the others ranging from India into Burma, Malaya and the East Indies. They are the largest of all the Squirrel family, some individuals reaching three feet in length, about half of which is tail.

The Giant Squirrels are very colourful animals, the Malabar species having rich brown, cream and black markings. They are typically squirrel-like in habits, moving with great agility through the trees, accomplishing remarkable leaps from branch to branch and constructing enormous dreys. The young are believed to number either one or two and are born after a gestation period of about 28 days. Diet is varied with fruit, nuts, bark and insects high on the menu.

In the Tropical House the Yellow-breasted Buntings (*Emberiza aureola*) have hatched another chick. At the time of writing it is from two to three weeks old and fledged but is still being fed by the parents.



MALABAR OR INDIAN GIANT SQUIRREL (*Ratufa indica*)

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



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

ROCKHOPPER PENGUIN (*Eudyptes crestatus*)

The photograph above shows a Rockhopper Penguin (*Eudyptes crestatus*), a species which lives on islands such as the Falklands, in the sub-antarctic regions of the world. With the arrival of another three of these attractive birds, the resident group has been swelled to seven, which may all be seen in enclosure No. 47.

In the Reptile House our pair of Rainbow Boas (*Epicrates cenchris*) have produced another six young, making a total of 65 since 1966.

GARDENING NOTES

One of the foremost features of Chester Zoo is the planting of the various animal houses. The reasons for introducing plants into these buildings are not only to provide decoration and horticultural interest but also to create atmospheric conditions which we feel are beneficial to the animals. Below are comments on three families of plants which from experience we have found to be particularly suitable for this type of planting.

Abutilons

Abutilons belong to the Malvacea family and all are ideal for cultivation in the animal houses, being good strong growers and adaptable to the varying conditions applicable to the different buildings, the only exception being the Tropical House where the temperature is too high. All varieties have bell-shaped flowers in profusion and are in bloom throughout the year, although to a lesser degree in the winter months. Abutilons require hard spur pruning as they flower on new growth and this pruning is carried out during the months of January and February.

Among the varieties we use is Abutilon "Golden Fleece" which has green leaves and large yellow flowers. We treasure this as one of the best plants for our requirements. Another, *Abutilon agathea*, is similar in every way to "Golden Fleece" except that it has crimson flowers. *Abutilon vitafolium* from Chile is different in appearance from other varieties as it has vine-like leaves which are grey and downy. Its flowers are blue, mauve, pink and white, and it can be used for training against a wall, as in the Elephant House, or grown as a tree. One specimen of the latter can be seen in the centre of the Fuchsia bed in the Parrot House.

Abutilon megapotanicum is a very attractive variety from Brazil, having masses of yellow and scarlet flowers. Pendulous in habit and not self-supporting, it needs to be trained over a wall or staked and tied if grown on its own. We have one of these planted in a warm corner outside the Tropical House where it has survived the last three winters and although it has appeared to be in a doubtful condition at the end of each winter, it has recovered and put on a very good show in summer. Whilst not so free flowering as the green leaf variety, we also use the variegated form of *megapotanicum*, the yellow variegation being most attractive. *Abutilon millerii* is another pendulous variety and can be mistaken for the variegated form of *megapotanicum*, though it has larger leaves and flowers. *Abutilon thompsonii* is perhaps the best known of the Abutilons. It is a good strong grower with variegated foliage and yellow and scarlet flowers. We have recently acquired the variety "Master

Hugh" and find it a worth while and pleasing addition to our collection. It has deep pink flowers which is unusual for an Abutilon.

We use most of the above plants in our summer bedding schemes, the exceptions being "Golden Fleece", *Abutilon vitafolium*, and "Master Hugh", which we have found too rampant when introduced to flower borders.

Passifloras (The Passion Flowers)

Passifloras are excellent as climbing plants and all have very interesting and showy flowers.

The variety *Passiflora caerulea*, a native of Brazil, is only slightly tender and grows outside successfully in Cornwall and other warmer climes. We have not attempted to grow it in the open here as we feel the winters are too severe. It can be seen in the Elephant House.

Passiflora caerulea, with its reddish, white and purple flowers, is the variety associated most prominently with the religious origins of the name "Passion Flower". Early Roman Catholic priests found in the plant features which they regarded as symbols of the Crucifixion. Thus, the five stamens were the five wounds; the three stigmas, the three nails; the style of the pistil, the flogging column; the corona, the crown of thorns; the fingered leaves, the hands of the multitude; the coiled tendrils, the flogging cords and the five sepals and five petals, the ten disciples, Peter and Judas having been omitted.

Passiflora racemosa is very similar to *caerulea*, but has somewhat deeper shades in the flower and requires a high temperature. In the Tropical House it can be seen growing naturally, rambling over branches and forming perches for the numerous free-flying birds.

Passiflora quadrangularis has a large leaf and is a strong growing variety, being very spectacular when able to grow to its full height and trained under the roof, as it is shown in the Tropical House.

When grown in this way the large red, violet and white saucer-shaped flowers can be seen to the best advantage. It is situated on the left as one enters the house. *Passiflora quadrangularis* will bear edible fruit but in order to achieve this the flowers have to be hand-pollinated. It is a native of tropical America.

Ficus

We have an interesting collection of Ficus which are all members of the fig family. It is surprising to what extent the varieties of Ficus can differ, some growing to tree proportions and others small trailing plants.

Ficus elastica, the Indian rubber plant, is one of the large-growing varieties and also the one used mostly as a house plant. It can be seen in the Tropical House where it has reached a height of some 40 feet. We also have specimens of this species in the large animal houses where in addition the variegated form, *Ficus deodora*, has been planted.

Ficus benghalensis, which is the Banyan Tree from India, grows to 30 or 40 feet and is distinguishable by its strong aerial roots. These, sprouting from the branches of the original trunk, reach the ground and take root in the soil, so forming extra trunks to support the tree as it spreads. In this way, in its native habitat, the Banyan Tree can eventually cover a large area. This variety and *Ficus elastica* were planted with the intention that they would cover the large wall above the reptile enclosures and they have fulfilled this purpose exceedingly well.

Ficus cannonii is a much rarer variety and we are pleased to have one of these on show. Again this specimen will grow into a tree and has attractive bronzy-red foliage. *Ficus diversifolia* is a small-growing

CHESTER ZOO

THE NORTH OF ENGLAND
ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY
ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS

1. SOUTH ENTRANCE
2. Peacock Enclosure
3. Wapiti Paddock
4. Lesser Pandas
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. Animal Enclosure
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. RAINBOW CAFE AND SHOP
21. Aviaries and Picnic Lawn
22. TOILETS
23. Tuatara Exhibit
24. Peccaries
25. Waterbus Halt
26. Birds of Prey Aviaries
27. Owl Aviary
28. Jackal and Hyaena Enclosures
29. Animal Enclosure
30. Porcupine Enclosure
31. Coypus
32. Beavers
33. Giraffe House
34. Camel House
35. Waterbus Halt
36. TROPICAL, NOCTURNAL AND REPTILE HOUSES
37. CHIMPANZEEES
38. Floribunda Rose Garden
39. Zebra House
40. Gibbon Island

41. H.T. Rose Garden
42. Aviaries
43. Flamingos
44. Waterfowl Enclosure
45. Waterfowl Enclosure
46. Capybara and Waterfowl
47. Penguins
48. Sealions
49. Rock Garden
50. Polar Bears
51. Tigers
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. G.P.O. Telephone
63. Gibbon Pen
64. Animal Enclosure
65. Cheetahs
66. Ornamental Rock Garden
67. Malayan Bears
68. Animal Enclosure
69. Aviary
70. Wallabies
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. Gazelle Paddocks
88. Storks and Ostriches
89. Baboon Pens
90. Cat House
91. Lions and Tigers
92. Antelope Enclosure
93. Antelope Enclosure
94. Antelope Enclosure
95. Highland Cattle
96. MONKEY HOUSE
97. Waterfowl Enclosure
98. Wallabies and Waterfowl
99. Cranes and Waterfowl
100. Llamas and Alpacas

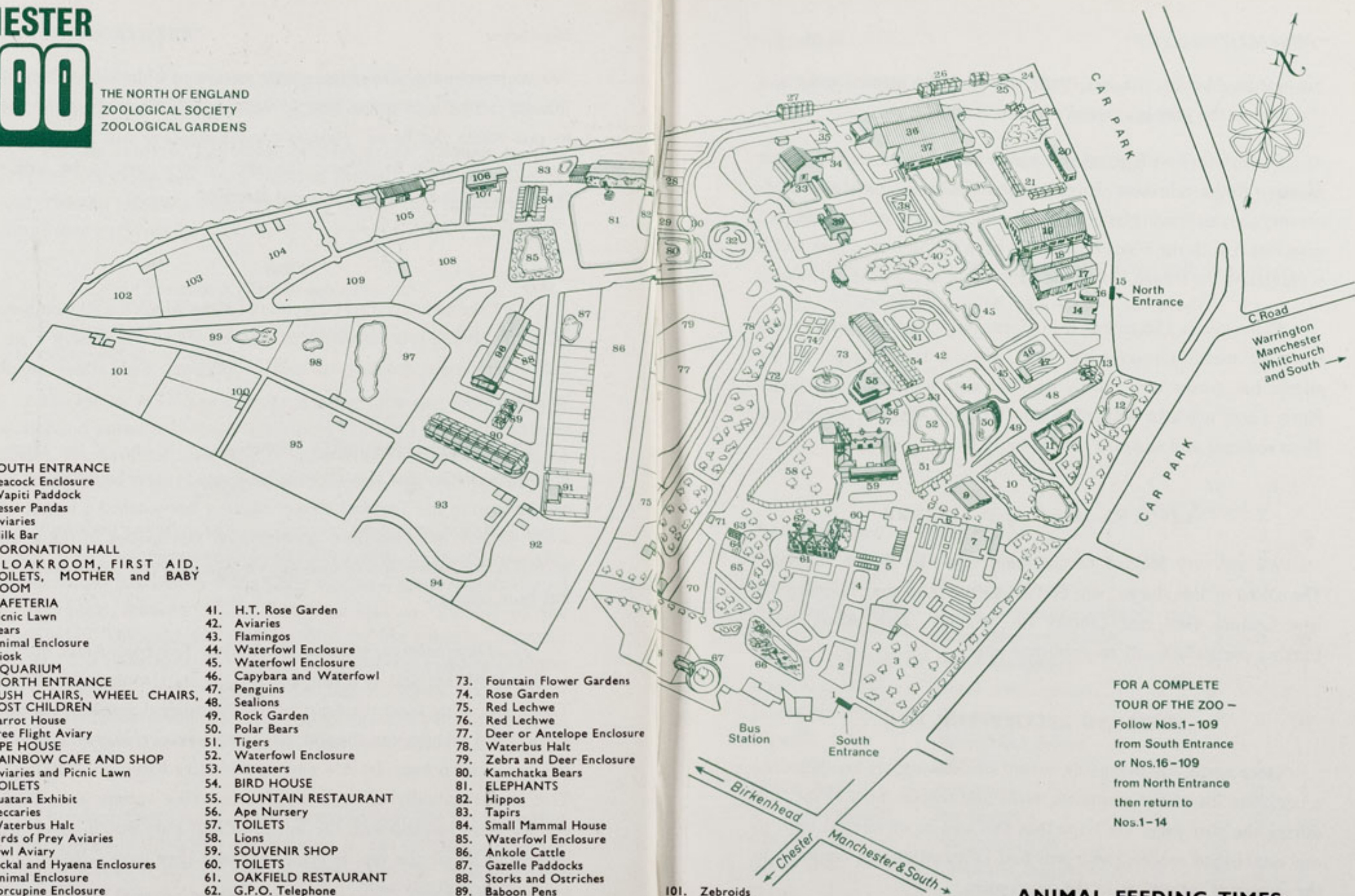
101. Zebroids
102. Bison Paddock
103. Pere David's Deer Paddock
104. Eland and Marmots
105. RHINO HOUSE
106. TOILETS
107. Mpila Snack-bar and Kiosk
108. Antelope Enclosure
109. Antelope Enclosure

Animals may be moved from time to time.

ANIMAL FEEDING TIMES:

LIONS—3 pm except Fridays
BEARS—3-15 pm
POLAR BEARS—4 pm
SEA LIONS 3 times daily—
2-40 pm, 3-40 pm, 4-40 pm

FOR A COMPLETE
TOUR OF THE ZOO —
Follow Nos.1-109
from South Entrance
or Nos.16-109
from North Entrance
then return to
Nos.1-14



Ficus from Malabar. It has small, glossy, light green leaves and throughout the year is covered with small fruit.

Ficus parselli with green and white variegated leaves is a recent addition to the collection. It is a native of Polynesia and rare in this country. A striking plant, from its appearance one would not associate it with the Ficus family. We have just one specimen and it is planted in the trough beside the upper walk in the Tropical House.

Ficus pumila and *repens* from Japan are creeping varieties and therefore useful for covering walls, etc. In the Tropical House *pumila* has grown very thickly over the east wall where the Stag's Horn Ferns are also planted. Other creeping varieties we use are *Ficus radicans* and *radicans variegator*.

LECTURE HALL AND LIBRARY

We are very pleased to announce that His Royal Highness, The Duke of Edinburgh, will be visiting the Zoo and opening the new Lecture Hall and Library on Monday, 24th April, next. Further particulars will be published later.

BREEDING RECORD FOR 1971

Once again, following our annual stocktaking, we are including a complete list of the mammals, birds and reptiles bred at the Zoo during the past year. We hope that this will be of interest both to our established readers, who will find information not recorded in the magazine, as well as to the newcomers.

The earlier promises of a first class breeding record have been fulfilled, with the births of the Otters, De Brazza Monkey and Viscacha rounding off the year nicely. In all sections we can feel

justifiably pleased not only with the number of species bred but also the low mortality rate amongst the young animals.

In the mammal section we have included the sexes of the animals reared wherever these are known. In the bird and reptile sections the figures given represent the number of specimens reared.

At 31st December, 1971, the animals in the collection were:

Mammals	766 specimens of 135 species
Birds	1,395 „ „ 245 „
Reptiles	218 „ „ 92 „

During last year the following species were bred:

MAMMALS

		No. Born	No. Reared	Sex	
				M.	F.
Agouti, Golden	<i>Dasyprocta aguti</i>	3	3	3	0
Alpaca	<i>Lama pacos</i>	2	2	2	0
Ape, Barbary	<i>Macaca sylvana</i>	1	1	0	1
Ass, Asiatic Wild	<i>Equus hemionus onager</i> x				
	<i>Equus hemionus kulan</i>	1	1	1	0
Baboon, Hamadryas	<i>Papio hamadryas</i>	1	1	0	1
Bear, Kamchatka	<i>Ursus arctos collaris</i>	2	—		
Bison, American	<i>Bos bison</i>	3	3	3	0
Blesbok	<i>Damaliscus dorcas</i>				
	<i>phillipsi</i>	1	1	0	1
Cattle, Ankole	<i>Bos taurus</i>	1	1	0	1
„ Highland	<i>Bos taurus</i>	3	2	0	2
Chimpanzee	<i>Pan troglodytes</i>	1	—		
Chinchilla	<i>Chinchilla laniger</i>	2	2	2	0
Coati	<i>Nasua nasua</i>	5	5	1	4
Deer, Fallow	<i>Dama dama</i>	5	3	2	1
„ Père David's	<i>Elaphus davidianus</i>	2	1	0	1
Dormouse, Edible	<i>Glis glis</i>	5	5	3	2
Eland	<i>Taurotragus oryx</i>	1	1	1	0

Mammals (cont'd.)		No. Born	No. Reared	Sex	
				M	F
Fox, Fennec	<i>Fennecus zerda</i>	2	—		
Fruit Bat	<i>Pteropus sp.</i>	1	—		
Gazelle, Arabian	<i>Gazella arabica</i>	5	2	1	1
Genet	<i>Genetta tigrina x</i>				
	<i>Genetta tigrina fieldiana</i>	3	3	2	1
Gerbils	Various species	54	54		
Giraffe	<i>Giraffa camelopardalis</i>	1	1	1	0
Gnu, White-bearded or Wildebeeste	<i>Connochaetes taurinus</i>				
	<i>albojubatus</i>	4	4	2	2
Goat, Bagot	<i>Capra hircus</i>	2	2	1	1
Hippopotamus	<i>Hippopotamus amphibius</i>	1	—		
Jaguar	<i>Panthera onca</i>	3	2	1	1
Kudu, Greater	<i>Tragelaphus</i>				
	<i>strepsiceros</i>	1	1	1	0
Lechwe, Red	<i>Kobus leche</i>	8	6	2	4
Leopard, Amur	<i>Panthera pardus orientalis</i>	1	—		
Leopard, Common	<i>Panthera pardus</i>	6	6	4	2
Mangabey, Sooty	<i>Cercocebus torquatus</i>				
	<i>atys</i>	2	2	1	1
Mouse, Spiny	<i>Acomys cahirinus</i>	5	5	2	3
Monkey, De Brazza	<i>Cercopithecus neglectus</i>	1	1	1	0
„ Mona	„ <i>mona</i>	1	1	0	1
„ Sykes x	<i>a. albogularis x</i>				
„ Moloney's	<i>a. moloneyi</i>	1	1	1	0
„ Talapoin	„ <i>talapoin</i>	1	1	0	1
„ Vervet	„ <i>pygerythrus</i>	1	1	1	0
Nilgai	<i>Boselaphus</i>				
	<i>tragocamelus</i>	2	2	1	1
Otter, Oriental					
Small-clawed	<i>Amblonyx cinerea</i>	3	—		
Prairie Marmots	<i>Cynomys ludovicianus</i>		35		
Puma	<i>Felis concolor</i>	3	3	2	1

Mammals (cont'd.)		No.	No.	Sex	
		Born	Reared	M	F
Rhinoceros, Black	<i>Diceros bicornis</i>	1	1	1	0
Sheep, Soay	<i>Ovis aries</i>	4	4	2	2
Squirrel, Ground	<i>Eutamias sibiricus</i>	7	7		
Viscacha	<i>Lagostomus maximus</i>	4	4		
Wallaby, Bennett's	<i>Wallabia rufogrisea</i>	19	19		
„ Red-bellied	<i>Thylogale billardierii</i>	2	2	0	2
Wapiti	<i>Cervus canadensis</i>	2	2	2	0
Zebra, Grevy	<i>Equus grevyi</i>	2	2	0	2

BIRDS

		No.
		Reared
Avadavat	<i>Amandava amandava</i>	6
Budgerigar	<i>Melopsittacus undulatus</i>	85
*Bunting, Yellow-breasted	<i>Emberiza aureola</i>	2
Cockatiel	<i>Nymphicus hollandicus</i>	76
*Conure, Lesser Patagonian	<i>Cyanoliseus patagonus</i>	3
„ Nanday	<i>Nandayus nanday</i>	3
„ Red-masked	<i>Aratinga erythrogenys</i>	1
Duck, Muscovy	<i>Cairina moschata</i>	1
Finch, Bengalese	<i>Louchura striata</i>	9
„ Cut-throat	<i>Amadina fasciata</i>	5
„ Green	<i>Chloris chloris</i>	3
„ Zebra	<i>Taeniopygia castanotis</i>	6
Lovebird, Fischer's	<i>Agapornis fischeri</i>	13
„ Masked	<i>Agapornis personata</i>	2
Mynah, Hill	<i>Gracula religiosa</i>	1
Nun, Tri-coloured	<i>Munia malacca</i>	1
Parrakeet, Barraband	<i>Polytelis swainsoni</i>	3
„ Crimson-winged	<i>Aprosmictus erythropterus</i>	1
„ Derbyan	<i>Psittacula derbyana</i>	1
Parrot, Grand Eclectus	<i>Lorius roratus</i>	1
„ Red-sided Eclectus	<i>Lorius pectoralis</i>	2

<i>Birds (cont'd.)</i>		<i>No.</i>
		<i>Reared</i>
*Rail, North Island Weka	<i>Gallirallus australis greyi</i>	2
Rhea, Common	<i>Rhea americana</i>	1
Sparrow, Java	<i>Padda oryzivora</i>	3
Starling, Glossy	<i>Lamprocolius nitens</i>	1
Sun-bittern	<i>Eurypyga helias</i>	1
Swan, Mute	<i>Cygnus olor</i>	2
Waxbill, Red-eared	<i>Estrilda troglodytes</i>	3
,, Sundervall's	<i>Estrilda rhodopyga</i>	2
Weavers, various		3
Weaver, Red-billed	<i>Quelea quelea</i>	7
Whydah, Yellow-shouldered	<i>Coliuspasser macrocercus</i>	1
,, Red-collared	<i>Coliuspasser ardens</i>	1

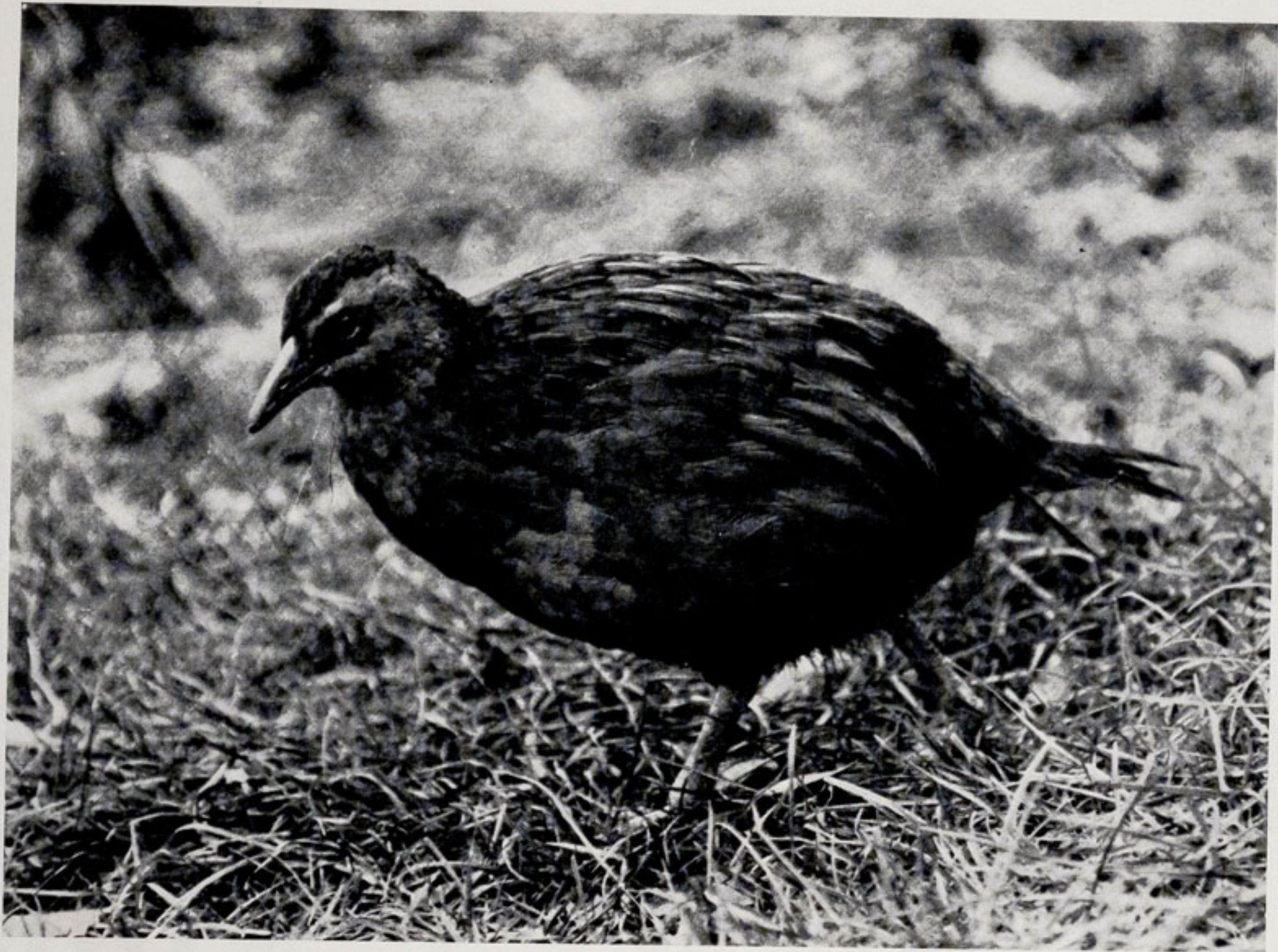
The asterisks indicate the species we believe have been bred in Great Britain for the first time.

As a matter of interest we had near misses with our Red-tailed Black Cockatoos (*Calyptorhynchus banksi*), Blue-eyed Cockatoos (*Kakatoe ophthalmica*) and African Grey Parrots (*Psittacus erithracus*). Each pair of Cockatoos hatched a single chick which was thrown from the nest. The African Greys produced two young which survived for eleven days before being killed by the parents.

REPTILES

		<i>No.</i>
		<i>Reared</i>
Boa, Garden Tree	<i>Corella hortulana</i>	15
Boa, Rainbow	<i>Epicrates cenchris</i>	19
Gecko, Leopard	<i>Eublepharis macularis</i>	3
Ratsnake, Texas	<i>Elaphe obsoleta lindheimeri</i>	9

A number of Pope's Pit Vipers (*Trimeresurus popeorum*) were also born but as the female was already gravid when she arrived these have not been included in our breeding list. Three of the young Pit Vipers were retained with the female and have doubled in size.



WEKA RAIL (*Gallirallus australis greyi*)

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

In 1971 approximately 1,075,000 visitors passed through the turnstiles, of which 186,000 also paid admission to the Tropical House and 220,000 to the Aquarium. Over 60,000 people took rides on the Waterbuses and during the year the car parks accommodated 170,000 vehicles. The number of arranged parties visiting the Zoo was in excess of 2,800 and as usual we sent out innumerable sets of educational and information leaflets to both schools and interested individuals. These leaflets are available free, apart from 5p in stamps to cover the cost of postage. As we do every year, we are currently changing the sets of mammal, bird and reptile photographs which accompany the leaflets and the new sheets should be ready within a month or so.

The cost of feeding the animals for a year amounted to £45,000 and included bills for 2,400 gallons of milk, 6,000 dozen eggs and 140,000 lbs. of meat.

SUBSCRIPTION FORMS

New readers of the "*Chester Zoo News*" who would like to receive the magazine regularly may be interested to know that subscription forms are on display in the souvenir shop. An annual subscription (12 issues) costs 95p postage paid, which can either be handed over the counter at the shop 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.

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