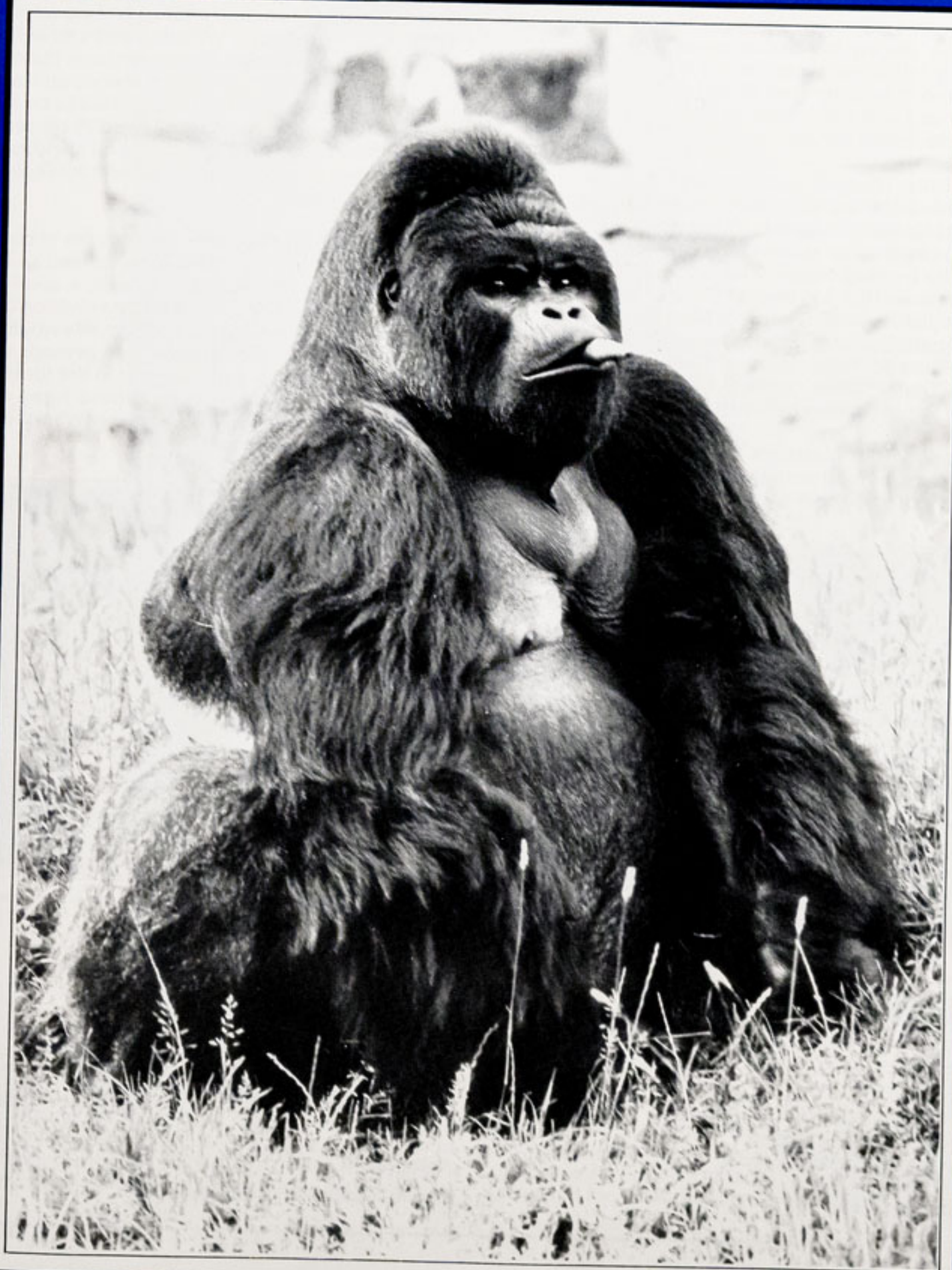


CHEZ NOUS



CHESTER ZOO NEWS

AUTUMN 1985



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

Editorial

Some say never a dull moment!! . . . that has certainly been the case in several areas of the Zoo this summer. Apart from the fact that most of the practical things needing 'doing', have had to be done in between the somewhat persistent rain showers which have dogged (or should I say 'sogged') this summer, the only species which seems to have been bothered by the rain has been *Homo sapiens*, both those working in the Zoo and the very welcome visitors who have braved the elements.

As promised this issue contains the details of the moving of 'Mukisi' to Antwerp. As you will hear, 'Mac' as he was often known by his Keepers has proved a great credit to Chester, not only for his exemplary behaviour during the actual move, but also for his incredibly intelligent response to his new surroundings at Antwerp. It is rather easy to get 'carried away' on this subject, so I will hand over to Nick Ellerton who has written the article for you.

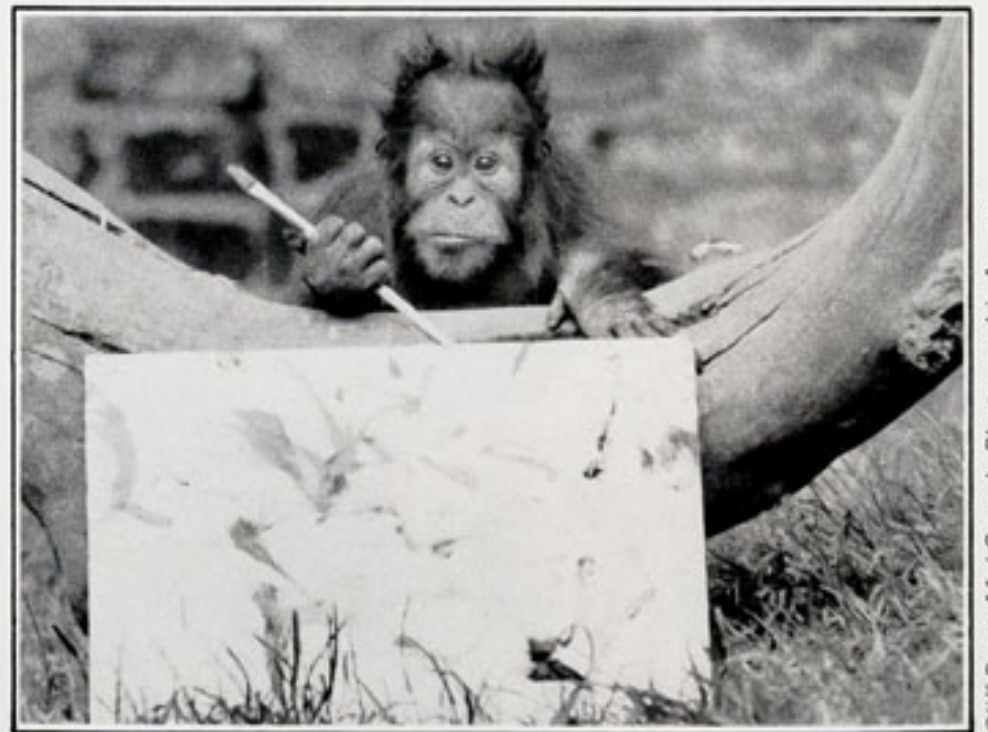
Hopefully readers' interest was aroused by my comments in the last issue about the breeding successes in the Cat House this season. This issue gives the opportunity to catch up on some of the latest news in a piece written by Richard Green, who is the Senior Keeper in the Cat House. Rick has been at Chester for seven years, before which he was in charge of Macropods at Adelaide Zoo in Australia, having started work at Paignton Zoo in Devon. Plans for future issues of 'Chez Nous' include the idea of 'Staff Profiles' to help Members get to know some of the characters behind the working of the Zoo.

Response from Members to Dr. Brambell's evening 'walkabouts' around some areas of the collection, was most encouraging and we hope to extend this idea to

stimulate your interest in some of the species very easily overlooked if they do not tend to be your 'favourites'. These walkabouts also give you the chance to ask questions informally about the husbandry and care of the animals, and also to learn about the Zoo's policies and why we keep certain species.

What a famous little Orang-utan 'Sydney' has become since our last 'Chez Nous'. He achieved National and International fame as an artist when he agreed to paint a picture for us to auction at the Junior's Bazaar. Sotheby's of Chester were so pleased with the painting (which even unbiased views agreed was incredibly attractive!) that they agreed to auction it for us and we were able to raise £120 for the World Wildlife Fund's Atlantic Rainforest Project. The Junior Members chose the charities they wished to support with their money and we were pleased to encourage them to spend some on projects outside the Zoo, in the wider field of wildlife conservation. 'Sydney's' work of art was reported as far afield as Dallas, Hamburg and Vancouver in 30 papers in all, in many different countries!

I am sure Junior Members will join me in congratulating all the Junior Members who worked so hard to make the Junior's Bazaar in June such a success. The actual amount of money raised and the division of funds has been noted on the Members Page. We would like to make the Bazaar an annual event and perhaps this can be borne in mind for contributions in the future. Both Junior and Senior Members should head for the Membership pages, diary in hand, to see what this year's programme of events hold in store.



Cliff Brett, Mel Grundy Photographic Agency

Artist 'Sydney' goes to town with a paintbrush and canvas in an attempt to raise funds for the Atlantic Rainforest Project.

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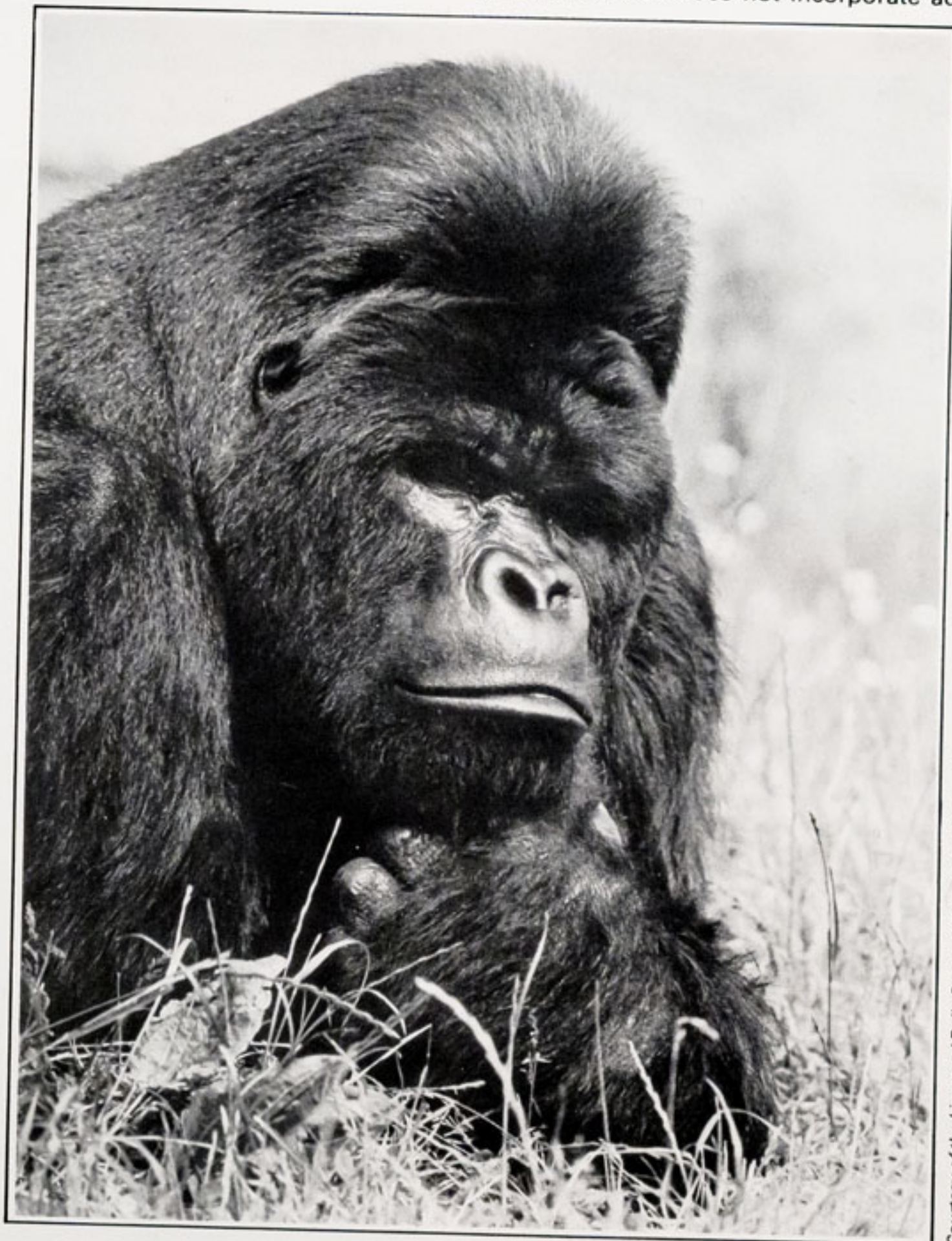
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Mukisi

To organise an event like the moving of an adult male Gorilla to another country, takes some doing. Every possible factor has to be taken into account during the planning stage, and then accommodated for. Anticipation is a key element, along with liaison with the 'other side' to make sure everything goes as smoothly as possible. However, first to explain why the move was necessary.

up together, our male and female had no sexual interest in each other. Sadly, our female Eastern Lowland Gorilla (*Gorilla gorilla graueri*) died following a long illness in 1975. She was irreplaceable. Although Antwerp Zoo at this stage kindly offered to lend us a female Eastern Lowland Gorilla, the problems of mixing animals at Chester were impractical owing to our moated enclosures. Unlike our Chimp and Orang accommodation, the Gorilla area does not incorporate adequate non-



Courtesy of the Liverpool Daily Post and Echo (John Davidson)

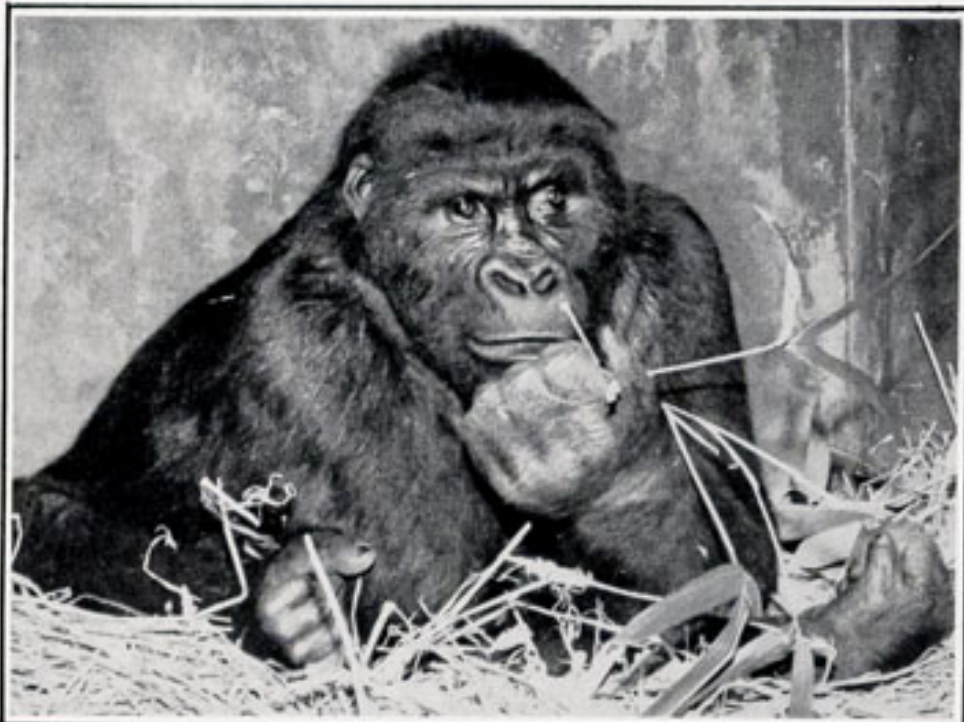
Mukisi

Owing to Chester's success with both its Chimpanzee colony and its orang-utan collection, both of which are the largest in the United Kingdom, the problems we faced with our Gorillas have been highlighted. After years of non breeding, our female Western Lowland Gorilla (*Gorilla gorilla gorilla*) 'Gogal' was sent to join another collection where she has since given birth to four offspring. Her failure to breed at Chester was put down to 'sibling inhibition' - quite simply, having grown

moated areas for mixing animals. If an introduction was not successful, a drowning could occur. This was a risk we could not take with such a critical species. We were also aware that as a group species, pairs of Gorillas are rarely successful. Reluctantly we declined the offer as it was felt that the female would be better utilised at Antwerp, within a group. Antwerp at that time were unable to accept our male 'Mukisi' as they already held two adult males and accommodation was not available

for a third. No other collection in the world held female Eastern Lowland Gorillas and for this reason 'Mukisi' remained at Chester.

In 1984 we heard of the sudden death of Antwerp's breeding male Eastern Lowland Gorilla. At the 4th World Conference on the Breeding of Endangered Species in Captivity, held in Holland in the autumn of 1984, approaches were made to the Director, Mr. J. Geeraerts, and Curator of Mammals, Mr. Bruno Van Puijbroeck, of Antwerp Zoo, as the possibilities of 'Mukisi' joining Antwerp's group of Gorillas. The problems and risks of translocating an adult Gorilla were discussed, and subject to 'Mukisi's' health, the principle was agreed upon.



A very young 'Mukisi'

Correspondence began in earnest to establish the status of the Gorillas at Antwerp, such as their general status and condition, their breeding records and potential, and their accommodation. Antwerp's Curator, Bruno, then flew over for a quick visit to Chester in order to see 'Mukisi', and having been more than a little impressed, the details of the move were planned.

In order not to stress 'Mukisi', it was decided to take him by ferry. This meant that with the co-operation of the ferry Captain we could constantly check 'Mukisi' and he would not be subjected to strangers moving him. Nobody knew how much the move would affect him and we were all worried in case he became overly stressed — 250 kilos of stressed Gorilla could be somewhat of a handful (!), hence the need for a blow-pipe.

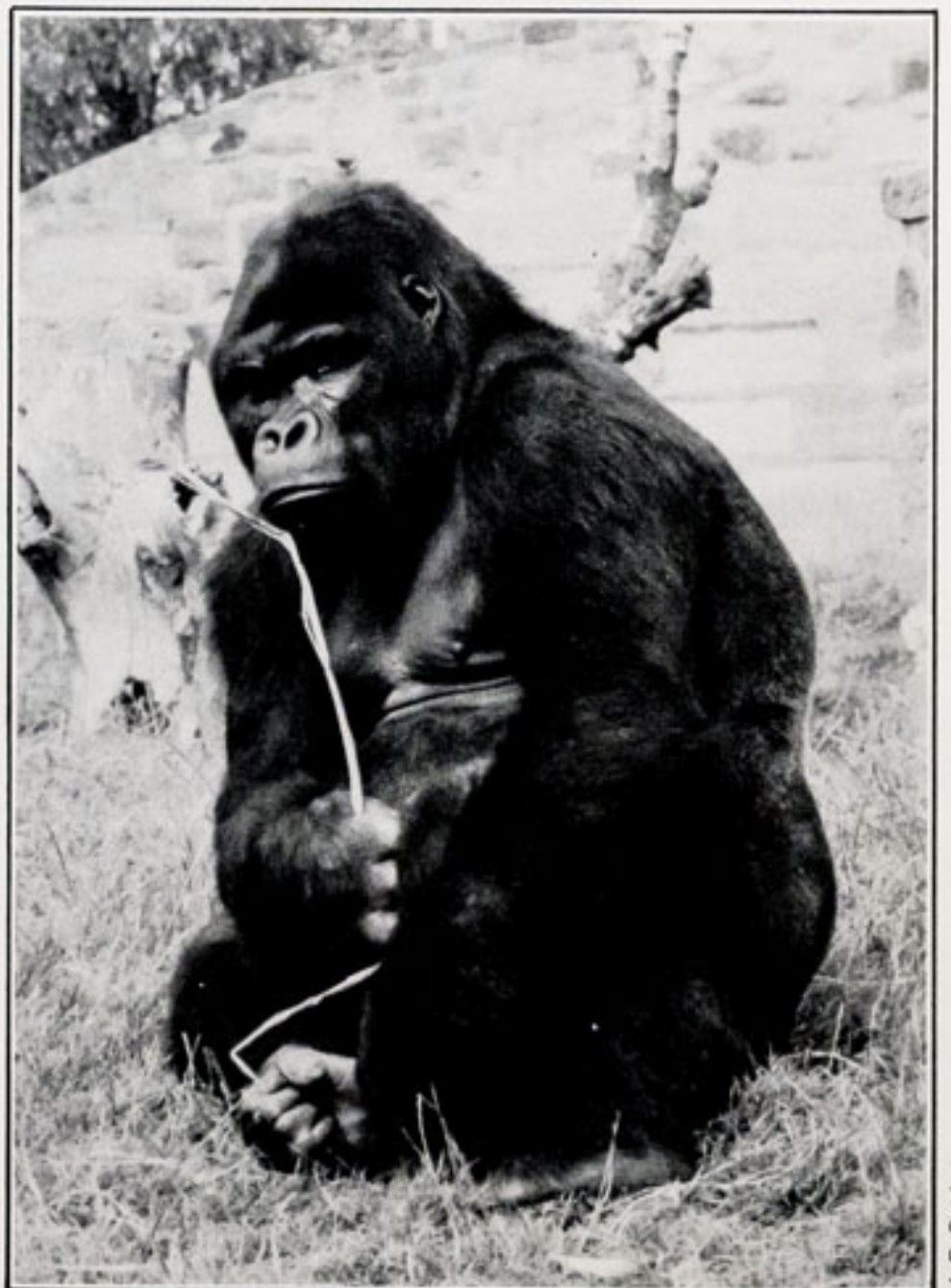
We also required a suitable crate. Dimensions and design were sent to the local Blacksmith in Upton, and I insisted that he called round to look at 'Mukisi' in order to fully appreciate the size and potential strength of the crate's future occupant. Having seen 'Mukisi' at close quarters he did become more aware of what was required of the crate. The crate's dimensions were critical for several reasons. 'Mukisi' had to be comfortable, the crate had to fit into our quarantine van, and Antwerp's accommodation had to be considered for the safe release of 'Mukisi' into his new accommodation. The crate and Gorilla would be crane-lifted into a specially prepared unloading point. Crate and Gorilla weighed approximately 700 kilos! At several stages during the construction of this special crate, zoo staff were called in for comments, and on completion, it was perfect.

The licensing and paperwork having been taken

care of by Penny, a major task on its own, the date was set and the ferry booked. On 13th May 1985, 'Mukisi' the only Eastern Lowland Gorilla in England was to emigrate. When all plans were confirmed and announced, there were certainly mixed feelings amongst the Zoo staff. Why was Chester's most prestigious animal being given away in these days of low attendances and financial hardship? The choices, though difficult were straightforward. 'Mukisi' either remained alone for the rest of his life, or could have the opportunity of mixing with Eastern Lowland Gorillas and hopefully fulfill his role as a breeding male Gorilla. 'Mukisi' came first. With these facts explained, most agreed that although he was a sad loss for Chester, it was a morally essential move, zoos are conservation organisations.

At 6.30 a.m. on the day of departure, all concerned with the move met outside the Gorilla enclosure. 'Mukisi' was sedated, carried to the crate in a net, and only when he started to come round would we set off for Dover. All went according to plan and at 9.30 a.m. we left Chester with myself sitting in the back with 'Mukisi', Niall Ormerod, his keeper was driving, accompanied by Noel Walker one of the Vet's who attend the Zoo's collection. Derek Lyon, (another Vet from the same Practice as Noel) who is the Zoo's Veterinary Officer, followed behind the van in his car. 'Mukisi's' behaviour was exceptional and he remained calm until we reached Dover. It was only then with the noise of heavy wagons that he became a little stressed.

Having boarded the ferry 'Mukisi' was obviously worried by the sound of the lifting of the anchor and it was felt best to leave him well alone for a couple of hours.



J. E. Sorby

Mac in 1968

On checking him later, I also had need to remove some papers from my suitcase. Noticing that the papers were slightly damp, I was horrified to discover that a new can of shaving foam had discharged itself in my case! Most of my fresh clothes were covered in shaving foam and unwearable. It then dawned on me that owing to my close contact with the Gorilla I was in desperate need of a fresh set of clothes and these were no longer available. I was set to spend two aromatic days in Antwerp! (If the male feremone theory worked I was about to become an extremely popular visiting male. For those who are interested, I now do not believe in the theory). I felt at the time that if this was all that was going to 'go wrong' on the trip, that was fine.



Young 'Mukisi' "fishing"

Courtesy of J. E. Rackham (Photography) Ltd.

We were met at Ostend by Bruno and his son, the time was 12.00 midnight and we were all tired. After having cleared Customs, we drove to Antwerp, which took about 1½ hours. We left 'Mukisi' parked in heated accommodation as we were due to start unloading at 6.30 a.m., and were grateful to arrive at our Hotel which had been kindly arranged by the Antwerp staff. The following morning we met at the Zoo and took 'Mukisi' to the Gorilla enclosure where a crane was waiting as planned. After a little difficulty (and with the constant threat of a downpour), the crane was lifted onto the specially prepared platform. 'Mukisi' sat calmly throughout the entire procedure, much to the amazement of the Antwerp staff.

Having secured the crate onto the door frame, 'Mukisi' was released into his new accommodation. He entered this as though he had lived there all his life and was soon eating and displaying to the other male Gorilla through the glass. Not only this, but housed next to him was one of the female Eastern Lowland Gorillas, with only a barred grill to separate them. Eye contact was rapidly made. It was amazing to watch 'Mukisi' and the female 'Pega' respond to each other, they very obviously liked each other. Niall Ormerod, a man of few words, was overjoyed at 'Mukisi's' reaction and admitted that his worries about 'Mukisi' were very much reduced. Niall was to stay with 'Mukisi' until he was certain that he had settled and he remained with him and his new Keepers for five days. During this time he was able to explain 'Mukisi's' likes and dislikes and watch his progress.

The Vets and myself were shown around the collection and the following morning visited Antwerp's country

Zoo at Planekendael. We then made a frantic dash to Ostend to catch the jetfoil and arrived back in Chester that evening, very weary.

Niall Ormerod returned four days later saying that 'Mukisi' had settled in very well and was still showing great interest in his new mate through the door. 'Mukisi' had also become a favourite with the staff who were to look after him.

In early August, I received a letter from Antwerp telling me that the introduction of 'Mukisi' to the females had gone extremely well and that they hoped the female 'Pega' was pregnant as mating had been observed on three successive days. So far however, 'Mukisi' had not taken a liking to the younger female 'Victoria'.

Young Gorillas would be a perfect ending to this story, but we will have to wait until next year to find out.

So, farewell 'Mukisi', but we are all so privileged to have seen and known him. Hopefully, I will visit Antwerp in the near future and see his progeny.

LICENSING FOR MUKISI

When importing or exporting animals into or out of the United Kingdom, various formalities have to be rigidly adhered to. These involve applying to the Ministry of Agriculture and Department of the Environment for the appropriate licences. The Ministry of Agriculture basically cover the health aspect of any movement of animals and The Department of the Environment is the body which controls the 'trade' in animals. Generally speaking, on an export, the Ministry are not too heavily involved so long as the animal being transported is not in quarantine. However, in order gain the CITES (Convention for the International Trade of Endangered Species) export licence from the DOE we have to give precise details of the individual concerned and have a copy of the Import Licence issued by the importing country. Each application for a licence is considered on its own merits by a governing body of experts. It is by no means granted automatically, especially in the case of an Appendix 1 (Endangered) species such as the Gorilla. We normally allow at least one month for Licences to be issued, and at the time of application have to state the approximate date of the movement and the method of transport.

On this particular occasion we had to take into account one extra precaution. 'Mukisi' was being transported in the Zoo's special quarantine van (although he was not actually being 'quarantined' as such) by road and by sea. In the event of either a road accident or an extremely rough sea crossing, it had to be necessary to have the option to sedate the animal.

This involved taking the relevant drugs and the blowpipe as the method of administering them. In order to do this, two applications to the Home Office had to be made, one to the Drugs department, stating what we wanted to take and exactly how much, and one to the Firearms department, listing the certificate numbers of the three people accompanying 'Mukisi' who hold these certificates.

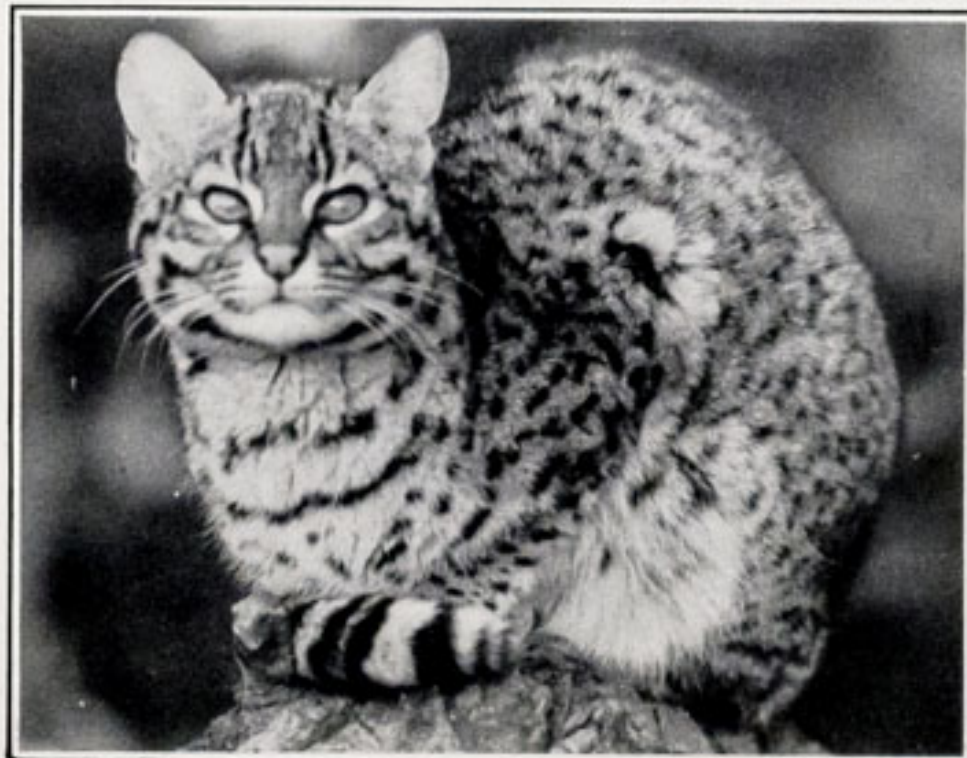
Carry-ons in the Cat House

1985 has been a good year for breeding cats here in the Cat House, with 18 cubs and kittens born so far. The births were heralded by the arrival of a litter of six Jungle kittens in February. A litter of this size is unusual for this species, most authorities stating that the maximum number is five, although there is one report of a litter of seven. These kittens thrived and when vaccinated were found to be one male and five females. One pair of these kittens has already gone to another zoo and we are presently looking for homes for the remainder.



Jungle Cat Kittens

In May we had a positive rush of births which started with our Geoffroy's Cat female giving birth to two kittens, one female and one male. Our established pair of Geoffroy's Cats has now produced six kittens which have been sent around the Country under an informal Common Management Scheme. Our second pair of Geoffroy's Cats will, we hope, breed this year and since they are not related to our first pair, such a breeding would be a considerable step forward in conserving this species. Geoffroy's cat is found in the central and southern part of South America and is, with the Puma, the most southerly occurring cat in the world. In habits this species is basically nocturnal and is semi-arboreal. It prefers to live in scrubland and is found everywhere from sea level up into the mountains of Bolivia. Like most cats which live outside the tropics, this species is a



Geoffroy's Cat



Margay

seasonal breeder. In this country the majority of births take place in May with those conceived on post-partum oestrus occurring in August. The most common number of kittens in a Geoffroy's cat litter is two, the maximum number being regarded as four, although in the only two cases of the latter which have come to my notice, the litter were not reared intact.

Geoffroy's cats, in common with some other South American cats have only 36 chromosomes, whereas other cats have 38. This peculiarity, plus the fact that the hair on their neck is reversed, has led them to be classified by some authorities in the genus 'Leopardus'. The other cats in this genus are the Oncilla, the Kodkod, the Ocelot and the Margay. Of course we have here at Chester the Ocelot and the Margay.



Caracal Kittens

Our female Margay also gave birth in May to a female kitten. Margay almost always have one kitten, only one case of twins having been reported (in America). Our pair have produced six kittens to date, two females and four males. All of these kittens have been placed in other collections, one even went as far as New Zealand. The Margay is possibly the most arboreal of all cats and is incredibly agile. Individuals have been seen hanging

Ken W. Green, ARPS

upside down from swaying clothes lines manipulating food between their forepaws. The Margay is found in America from Texas southwards as far as Argentina. They are found in closely wooded country and are basically twilight animals as a certain amount of daylight is needed for high speed movement through the tree tops. As they are cats which live in the tropics, Margays will breed at any time of the year, so it was a coincidence that they bred in May this year.

Also in May, our Caracal gave birth to three kittens. These are one of the most appealing looking of all wild cats. When they are young, their ears appear too big for their bodies and the black patches on the backs of their ears are far more prominent than in adults. Previous litters born to this female have consisted of two kittens and at first she was uncertain what to do with the third one. It took her several weeks to become used to having three and even now she is occasionally lax in caring for the third. Both our adult Caracal were born in Glasgow, having the same father but different mothers. They are currently five years old and have produced nine kittens.



Scottish Wildcat

Completing the births in May was a litter of Northern Lynx. Their mother 'Freya' is one of two sisters born here in 1980 and the father is a recent arrival from Cricket St. Thomas. While both parents are of predominantly Central European origin, we know that the female has a large admixture of Siberian blood. This is the first litter this female has had and consists of two kittens. Like Caracal kittens, Lynx kittens are little replicas of their parents, the spotted pattern on the coat is evident as soon as they are born. As with most species of cats, Lynx kittens are weaned when they are about nine or ten weeks of age. They become independent when their mother comes into oestrus the year following their birth. Since Lynx live in the temperate zones, they are seasonal breeders and the usual number of kittens is two or three.

In June our Scottish Wildcat bred, giving birth to two kittens. Unfortunately one of these has since died from a congenital defect. Scottish Wildcats are Britain's only native cat and the species is much reduced in population from last Century. The present stronghold is in the Scottish Highlands, although there are reports that the species is recruiting its numbers and spreading.

Scottish Wildcats are larger than the average domestic tabby and are easily distinguished by the thick bushy tail and stocky appearance. Nevertheless a lot of people are heard to remark that they look 'just like real cats!'. Our Wildcats have been here for five years and in that time

have produced over a dozen kittens, the usual size for a litter being three or four. All the kittens have been placed with other collections.

All the young mentioned so far have been kittens, the difference between kittens and cubs is that cubs are the offspring of 'Big Cats' and kittens are the offspring of 'Small Cats'. So, what is the difference between big cats and small cats? Well, the criterion is not necessarily size. The accepted criterion for distinguishing the groups is to be found in the conformation of the hyoid arch which is the struch that supports the larynx from the skull. In the small cats, the hyoid is composed entirely of bone and in the big cats it is partly ligament. This means that the Puma, for example, in spite of its size is in fact a 'small cat'. Small cats are able to purr both while breathing in and out, big cats can only purr while breathing out. The same vocal constriction mean that while small cats mew and scream, big cat roar.

The only cubs we have had so far this year were three born in June to our Black Leopard 'Belle'. I purposely say Black Leopard rather than Black Panther as in spite of what people think, the Panther is not a separate species. In areas where more than one sub-species of Leopard occurs, the smaller one is often referred to as a Panther and since the Black form occurs more frequently in forest where the smaller animals predominate, the name Black Panther has become attached to the type. Here in Chester we prefer to call them Black Leopards in order to minimise confusion.

Our pair of Black Leopards have been with us for some time now, the female 'Belle' came here from Howletts Zoo in 1976 and since that time has given girth to twelve cubs who have been sent to other collections. The male 'Harry' was born here in Chester in 1977. Shortly after he was born he became extremely ill and was taken for hand rearing and became very friendly towards people. He sired his first cubs in 1980 and has fathered several more since. He remains one of the friendliest cats in the Zoo.



Black Leopard Cub

These are the youngsters born in the Cat House so far this year. It is hoped that we will have more births, but at the moment there is only one possibility so watch the new arrivals on the back cover of the magazine.

Richard Green
Senior Keeper, Cat House

The Council of the Society

The Council consists of fifteen members of the Society who serve in a voluntary capacity. Each member is elected at an Annual General Meeting and serves for a period of three years before coming up for possible re-election. Members are elected because of individual merit but, at present, there is a wide spread of expertise as individuals have experience in architecture, banking, business management, marketing, veterinary science and various branches of zoology.

The Council is responsible for the management of the North of England Zoological Society which is the body controlling Chester Zoo. It is required to ensure that the business of the Society is conducted efficiently and that the provisions of its Articles are observed. The Council appoints a Director to carry out its instructions and serve as the principal executive officer. Some of the business of the Council is delegated to Committees, and Finance and Scientific Committees provide valuable specialised advice. The latter Committee deals with the health and welfare of the animals in the collection and its members include senior members of the management and keeping staff as well as Society members who are not on the Council.

The Council must meet at least once every two months, but in practice ten meetings a year are held, one towards the end of each month with the exception of August and December. At these meetings a report is received from the Director which includes details of the changes in the animal collection which have occurred during the period since the last meeting under the headings of births, acquisitions, deaths and disposals. The Director also describes the main events which have

happened in the Zoo and any external factors which may affect the work of the Society. In addition he outlines plans for future developments. Detailed management accounts are presented and considered carefully and measures for increasing income and reducing expenditure discussed. This aspect of the work of the Council is particularly important during this present period of financial stringency.

The Society owes a debt of gratitude to its Council members who willingly give of their time and knowledge in the service of the Zoo.

MEMBERS OF THE ZOO COUNCIL

Emeritus Professor J. O. L. King, PhD., M.V.Sc. (Agric), F.R.C.V.S., F.I.Biol. (Chairman)
Professor D. H. Molyneaux, M.A., PhD., F.I.Biol. (Vice-Chairman)
Mr. G. B. Hibbert (Finance Committee Chairman)
Dr. J. R. Baker, PhD., B.V.Sc., M.R.C.V.S.
Mr. A. J. Bland, Dipl. Arch., R.I.B.A.
Mr. B. H. Coles, B.V.Sc., M.R.C.V.S.
Mr. H. D. Cooper, F.I.M., Cert. A.I.B.
Mr. B. J. D'Arcy, B.Sc., M.Sc., M.I.Biol.
Mr. R. Heaton, Cert. Ed., B.Ed., F.G.S., F.R.G.S., F.I.Biol.
Mrs. S. J. Ironmonger, B.Sc., M.I.Biol.
Mrs. B. H. Irvine
Mr. F. Mosford
Mrs. E. Parkinson
Sir Leslie Young, C.B.E., B.Sc. (Econ).
Mr. I. Yule



Message to Members and Friends from the Chairman of the Trust Fund

Chester Zoo is one of the best zoos in the Country. This is because it has always tried to display its collection of animals in as near natural conditions as possible, and has surrounded the enclosures with some of the most magnificent gardens in the North West.

A primary objective of the Zoo is to continually improve conditions for the animals and the public. Chester was one of the first places to use Ha-Ha and water filled moat around enclosures, rather than ugly fences and bars. Chester Zoo also pioneered the concept of the Tropical House with free-flying birds, all ideas since copied elsewhere.

Recently there have been improvements to the Lion enclosure, the Cheetah paddock, and the Small Mammal House. There is more informative labelling on the enclosures so that the public is encouraged to learn more about the animals they see.

Conservation is another important activity of the Zoo.

The Zoo needs to improve its hatching and rearing area for rare birds, considered an important project at this stage.



Jean Dixon

Siberian Tiger

The Zoo now wants to enlarge and improve the Siberian Tiger enclosure, adding a new pond in which the animals can bathe. During the last year, a young children's playground has been added so that youngsters can let off steam. Education is an important part of the Zoo's work, so near this playground it is proposed to build a Children's Farm where youngsters can walk amongst and touch animals. An adventure area, where older children can explore amongst free living animals is planned for an island in the Zoo's waterways.

To carry out all these exciting projects costs money, a lot of money. The Zoo cannot possibly fund these ideas out of its normal day to day income, it depends on the Zoo's Trust Fund. To keep that Fund going depends on voluntary contributions from businesses and people like you. Many people already help through the Zoo's 'Adopt and Animal' Scheme, however, this only helps to maintain the animals in their present condition. Perhaps you already make a regular contribution through a covenant, or you have made a bequest by adding a codicil to your will. However, we need funds now if we are to go ahead.

The young Members group recently held a very successful Bazaar, making over £820 profit Could you do the same? Perhaps a coffee morning or a cheese and wine party. Car Boot Sales are the 'in' thing at the moment and I am sure the Zoo will be willing to make car parking space available if you wish to organise something like this. All contributions, however small, will be most welcome and will, I assure you, be used for improving the conservation and educational facilities of the Zoo as well as making the welfare of animals its prime concern.

Brian Coles, B.V.Sc., M.R.C.V.S.
Chairman, The Trust Fund

JUNIOR MEMBERS BAZAAR — FUNDS RAISED

I am delighted to be able to announce that the Junior Members Bazaar was a huge success thanks to all the efforts put into it by everyone concerned. The funds raised were as follows:—

- £120 for the Atlantic Rainforest Project (World Wildlife Fund)
- £100 for the Mountain Gorilla Project (Fauna and Flora Preservation Society)
- £600 for the buying of stock for the Children's Zoo (North of England Zoological Society)

I think you will all agree that all your hard work making cakes and toys and providing so many goodies for the other stalls was more than worthwhile and that we can all feel proud of the amount of money raised for these three great causes. Well done!!

Penny Rudd
Junior Members Club



Cliff Brett, Mel Grundy Photographic Agency

Junior Members Peter and Ian Gallagher, winners of the Junior Members Bazaar Raffle, taking up their prize which was the chance to feed the Elephants.

Contributors so far this year to the Trust Fund

Mr. A. Barnett	Mrs. C. Lee
Mr. Baxter	Mrs. R. E. Lloyd
Mr. D. E. Bolton	Mr. I. Maclellan-Smith
Mr. R. Callaghan	Mr. A. Mai
Mr. O. Cofax	Mr. J. Mather
Mr. C. P. Finch	Mr. M. M. Parker
Mrs. D. Goodhall	Mr. C. C. Posnett
Major Grant	Mr. J. Sherward
Mr. G. Griffiths	Mr. W. E. Smidt
Mr. A. Guy	Dinah, Lady Tollemache
Mr. A. P. Hicks	Miss M. Upton
Mr. G. Hilton	Mr. D. A. Whitwell
Dr. Hinchcliffe	Mrs. E. M. Williams
Mrs. H. M. Hood	Mrs. J. K. Wilson
Mrs. R. Hunt	Mr. M. Wrottesley
Mr. C. F. Irvine	Mr. I. Yule
Professor J. O. L. King	

Senior Members' Meetings

EAST AFRICAN SAFARI — Miss Jean Dixon Saturday 26th October 1985, at 2.30 p.m.

Jean Dixon, a Life Member of the Society is visiting Kenya in September this year and will be returning with many beautiful photographs which we have requested she share with us. Not only has Miss Dixon always had a great interest in the Zoo and wildlife in general, she is also a very keen photographer having been a Member of the Chester Photographic Society for 8 years, including her year as president in 1984.

THE GARDENS AT CHESTER ZOO

Mr. Walter Worth

Saturday, 23rd November 1985, at 2.30 p.m.

Mr. Walter Worth, the Zoo's Head Gardener, will be retiring from the Zoo at the end of the year after over 25 years with the Society. This is the Member's chance to bid him a long and happy retirement.

Junior Member's Field Trips and Meetings 1985

The following programme of events arranged for the Junior members for the forthcoming year has been made up with the requests of present Junior Members in mind:-

COLWYN BAY ZOO - 21st September 1985

It is always nice to see other zoos, so a trip has been arranged to visit the Welsh Mountain Zoo at Colwyn Bay.

The bus will leave the **Staff Car Park at 9.00 a.m.**, returning 5.00 p.m.

TRACKS AND SIGNS - Saturday 19th October 1985

This is an event I am sure no one will mind repeating this year. We will go in search of various footprints and take plaster casts of those left by our exotic and native residents.

Meet outside the **Oakfield at 11.00 a.m.**

DELAMERE FOREST - 23rd November 1985

Visiting the Forest can be a marvellous way to spend an Autumn day and we hope to have the warden of Delamere Forest on hand to show us around and talk about some of the fauna and flora of the area. The date of this event coincides with the Forestry Commission's Tree Planting week so hopefully we may be involved in some way with this.

The bus will leave the **Staff Car Park at 10.00 a.m.**, returning around 5 p.m.

THE CHRISTMAS PARTY - Friday 13th December

Once again we look forward to starting the festive season with a bit of a bang, but this year we would like all Juniors to come in **Fancy Dress** on the theme of 'animals' (needless to say!). As usual we will hold the VIP Raffle, the prize being to spend a day with a Curator in the Zoo. Hot Dogs and Hamburgers, quizzes and fun will be the order for the evening.

Meet at the **Time Office at 7.00 p.m.**, ending about 10.00 p.m.

CONTACT SESSION - Saturday 18th January 1986

Your annual opportunity to meet some of our friendlier residents at close quarters. Zoo staff will be on hand to show how to handle snakes, tarantulas, locusts and perhaps others too.

Please assemble outside the **Oakfield at 2.30 p.m.**

CONDUCTED TOUR OF THE ZOO AND ANNUAL JUNIOR MEMBERS CONFERENCE - Saturday, 22nd February, 1986

This is an important day for Junior Members, when you have the opportunity to put forward your views and ideas about the Zoo and about what you would like to do within the Club. During the morning we will be showing you around the Zoo which will give you plenty of time to think up lots of questions to put to Nick Ellerton, Allan Guy and myself during the afternoon. Once again we hope to have some Junior Members

who will be prepared to talk about their slides and photographs of the Zoo. A quiz will also be arranged. Following a picnic lunch we will continue the day in the Lecture Hall. Meet outside the **Oakfield at 10.00 a.m.**, will end around 4.00 p.m.

ACTON SCOTT WORKING FARM MUSEUM - 19th March 1986

A visit to this working museum in Church Stretton, Shropshire which demonstrates farming and rural life at the close of the 19th Century. We will have a guided tour of the museum and farm which stocks historic breeds of livestock, should not be missed.

The bus will leave the **Staff Car Park at 9.00 a.m.**

COLLECTING STOCK FOR THE NEW CHILDRENS ZOO - 24th May 1986

This is an opportunity to be really involved with the new Childrens Zoo as a follow-up to your hard work raising funds at the Bazaar last year. Without making any hard or fast promises, we do hope to be in a position to send youngsters out to various locations in order to collect stock and have some Juniors awaiting their return at the Zoo to help unload the animals on their arrival and set them up in their new homes. More details nearer the time.

Meet outside the **Oakfield at 9.00 a.m.** and 11.00 a.m. depending upon groups.

DAY HELPING A KEEPER - 21st June 1986

Groups will be sent to various areas in the Zoo to help Keepers and see what their job can involve. Unfortunately we have to limit this event to twelve year olds. Old clothes and wellies essential.

Please meet at the **Oakfield at 2.00 p.m.**

JUNIOR MEMBERS BAZAAR - 26th July 1986

The Junior Members' Bazaar in 1985 was a huge success and we hope for even more support in 1986. Please contact me with any ideas and/or contributions you may have. Keep an eye on the Junior News in 'Chez Nous' for further information.

PLEASE NOTE: For those trips involving either a bus or provision of food, a charge will have to be made in order for us to cover basic costs. This will be collected on the day and will vary according to the distance to be travelled/food provided.

Booking must be made for **all** events. Please ring me at the Zoo, not more than two weeks before an event if you would like to attend. Places may be limited.

This list is provisional and in exceptional circumstances we may have to alter the dates of some trips so please keep an eye on the listings in the 'Chez Nous' to keep up to date.

Penny Rudd (Mrs.) *Junior Members Club*

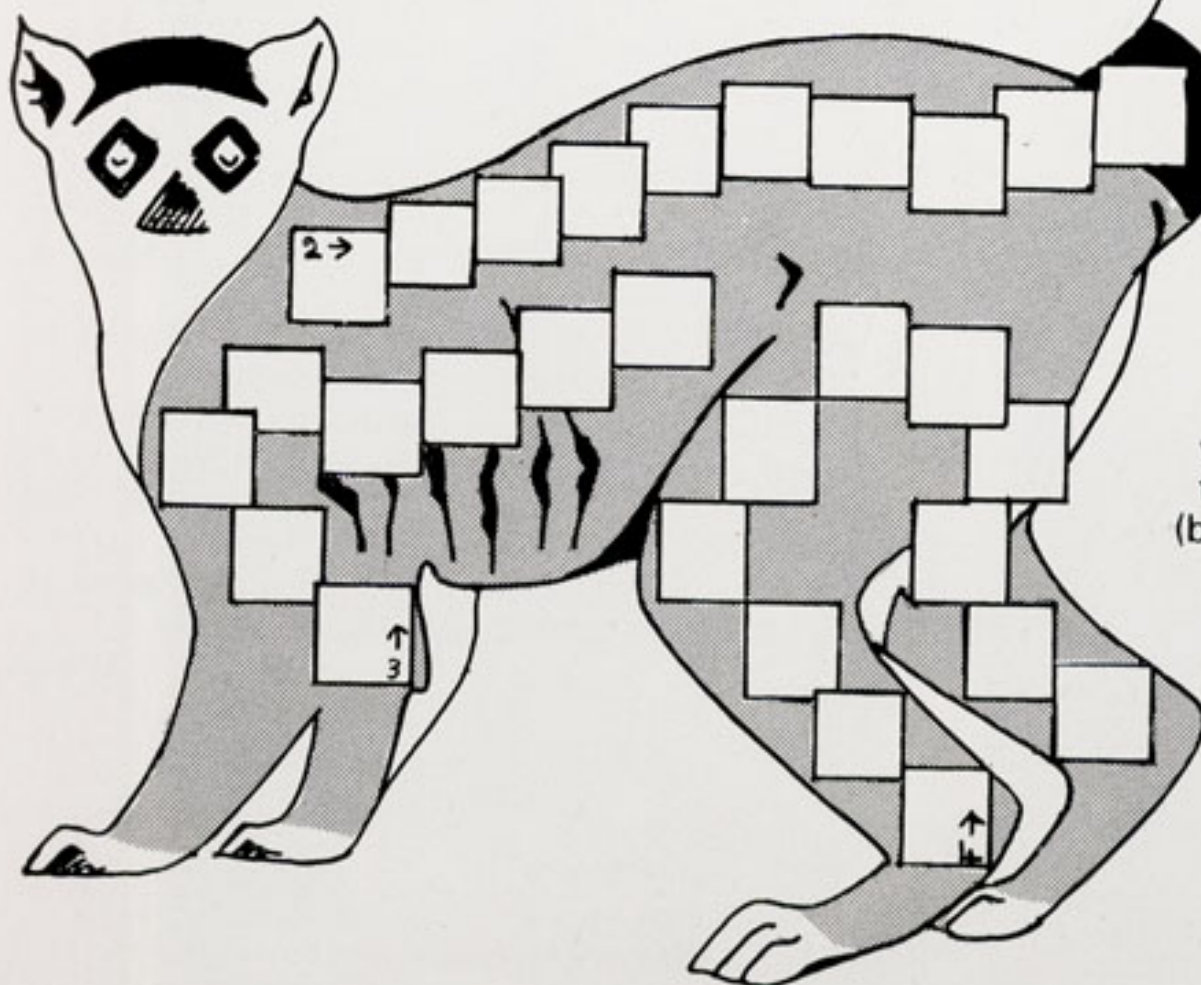
Information about Senior Membership can be obtained from Mrs. Maureen Allsopp and about Junior Membership from Mrs. Penny Rudd at the Zoo. Tel. (0244) 380280.



HOW MUCH DO YOU KNOW ABOUT YOUR ZOO?

1. What is the full name of Chester Zoo?
2. Roughly how many acres of land does the Zoo cover?
3. How many 'animal house' are there? Can you list them?
4. How many restaurants/snack bars are there?
5. What does it cost to come into the Zoo?
6. What animal is featured on the front of the current Souvenir Guide?
7. In what year was the Tropical House opened?
8. How many public entrances to the Zoo are there?
9. How many elephants do we have?
10. Which is the nearest animal house to the Monkey House?
11. What are the two types of Orang-utan we have at Chester?

1. What animal is this?
2. Where in the world does it come from?
3. Under which classification of mammals does it come?
4. Where at Chester Zoo can the main group be seen?



12. How many Otters are there on the Otter Fountain Sculpture?
13. What is the name of the big red-brick building between the big Lion Enclosure and the Wapiti Enclosure.?
14. What animals share the paddocks housing the Nilgai and Alpaca?

If you would like to enter a competition to win an Animal Book, just answer these questions and send them to me as soon as possible (before the end of October) and the first set of correct answers out of the hat will be the winners.

Arrivals and Births

1.0	Alpaca (<i>Lama pacos</i>)	Birth
1.0	Reindeer (<i>Rangifer tarandus</i>)	Birth
0.1	Californian Sealion (<i>Zalophus californianus</i>)	Birth
0.0.2	African Crested Porcupines (<i>Hystrix cristata</i>)	Birth
2.0	Axis Deer (<i>Cervus axis</i>)	Birth
0.0.1	Scottish Wildcat (<i>Felis sylvestris</i>)	Birth
1.1	Cotton-topped Tamarins (<i>Sanguinus oedipus</i>)	Arrival
1.1.1	Chinese Water Deer (<i>Hydropotes inermis</i>)	Birth
0.0.1	Arabian gazelle (<i>Gazella gazella arabica</i>)	Birth
1.0.1	Guanaco (<i>Lama guanicoe</i>)	Birth
1.0.1	Blackbuck (<i>Antelope cervicapra</i>)	Birth
1.0	Giraffe (<i>Giraffa camelopardalis</i>)	Purchased
0.0.3	Black Leopards (<i>Panthera pardus pardus</i>)	Births
1.0	Sumatran Orang-utan (<i>Pongo pygmaeus albeli</i>)	Birth
1.0	Asiatic Lion (<i>Panther leo persica</i>)	Breeding loan from Belfast Zoo
0.0.1	Wildebeeste (<i>Connochaetes taurinus</i>)	Birth
1.0	Onager (<i>Equus hemionus</i>)	Birth
1.0	Chimpanzee (<i>Pan troglodytes</i>)	Temporary loan on route to Pignton Zoo
1.0	Chimpanzee (<i>Pan troglodytes</i>)	Birth
0.0.8	Ostriches (<i>Struthio camelus</i>)	Hatched
0.0.3	Palawan Peacock Pheasants (<i>Polyplectron emphanum</i>)	Hatched
0.0.1	Grey Peacock Pheasant (<i>Polyplectron bicalcaratum</i>)	Hatched

0.0.2	San Blas Jays (<i>Cissilopha sanblasiana</i>)	Hatched
0.0.6	Zebra Finches (<i>Poephila guttata</i>)	Fledged
0.0.1	Common Mynah (<i>Acridotheres tristis</i>)	Fledged
0.0.5	Laysan Teal (<i>Anas platyrhynchos laysanensis</i>)	Hatched
0.0.4	Maroon-tailed Conures (<i>Pyrrhura melanura</i>)	Hatched
0.0.4	Splendid Parrakeets (<i>Neophema splendida</i>)	Hatched
0.0.2	Kookaburra (<i>Dacelo novaeguineae</i>)	Hatched
0.0.2	Crested Bronzewing Pigeon (<i>Ochypaphs lophotes</i>)	Hatched
0.0.2	Crowned Plovers (<i>Vanellus coronatus</i>)	Hatched
1.0	Bare-faced Curassow (<i>Crax fasciolata sclateri</i>)	Breeding loan from Haigh Country Park
0.0.2	Fairy Bluebirds (<i>Irena puella</i>)	Hatched
0.0.2	Blacksmith's Plovers (<i>Vanellus armatus</i>)	Hatched
0.0.4	Night Herons (<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>)	Hatched
0.0.2	Snowy Owls (<i>Nyctea scandiaca</i>)	Hatched
1.0	Baleleur Eagle (<i>Terathopius ecaudatus</i>)	Exchange
0.0.11	Chilean Tinamous (<i>Nothoprocta perdicaria</i>)	Hatched
0.0.6	Common Peafowl (<i>Pavo cristatus</i>)	Hatched
0.0.3	Chiloe Wigeon (<i>Anas sibilatrix</i>)	Hatched
0.0.8	Rosy-billed Pochard (<i>Netta peposaca</i>)	Hatched
0.0.11	Patagonian Conures (<i>Cyanoliseus patagonus</i>)	Hatched
0.0.2	Red-cowled Cardinals (<i>Paroria dominica</i>)	Hatched
0.0.2	Purple Glossy Starling (<i>Lamprotornis purpureus</i>)	Fledged
0.0.3	Mexican House Finches (<i>Carpodacus mexicanus</i>)	Fledged
0.0.2	Blue-eyed Cockatoo (<i>Cacatua ophthalmica</i>)	Hatched
0.0.1	Slender-billed Parakeet (<i>Enicognathus leptorhynchus</i>)	Hatched
0.0.1	Sacred Ibis (<i>Threskionis aethipica</i>)	Hatched
1.0	Fire-tufted Barbet (<i>Psilopogon pyrolophus</i>)	Exchange
0.0.2	Red-rumped Toucanets (<i>Aulacoryhynchus haematopygus</i>)	Purchased
0.0.1	Coledo Mynah (<i>Sarcops calvus</i>)	Hatched
0.0.2	Pallas' Sandgrouse (<i>Syrrhaptes paradoxus</i>)	Hatched
0.0.2	Indian Hornbill (<i>Buceros bicornis</i>)	Hatched (DNS)
0.0.4	Common Rhea (<i>Rhea americana</i>)	Hatched
0.0.1	West African Crowned Crane (<i>Balearica pavonina</i>)	Received from Whipnade
0.1	Superb Spree Starling (<i>Spreo superbus</i>)	Received from R. Sawyer
0.0.7	Northern Green Geckos (<i>Naultinus elegans</i>)	Arrivals
0.0.2	Red-tailed Racers (<i>Elapheoxy cephalo</i>)	Arrivals
0.0.4	Pixie Frogs (<i>Pixicephalus adspersus</i>)	Exchange
0.0.36	Indian Moon Moth Larvae (<i>Actia selene</i>)	Arrival



Guanaco calf at less than half an hour old.

Key—1.0 + One Male
 0.1 + One Female
 0.0.1 + One of undetermined sex

Mel Grundy Photographic Agency