

SPRING 1989

This issue:

- Photo Competition Winners
- Lanner Falcons
- Californian Sealions

Chester
ZOO
Life

Chez Nous

This Winter has - to the time of writing - been incredibly mild. The local wild animals have shown signs of being confused by what is going on. The Canada Geese, scourge of our gardeners, arrived two weeks early from wintering higher up the Dee Valley. We suspect they are the same birds which winter on our President's estate!

The plants are also showing signs of being conned into a false spring. Troubles will arise if we are in for cold snaps in March.

The Zoo has benefitted from the recent mild winters by an increased number of visitors. 1988 was the first year, as far as we know, in which there was not one month with less than 10,000 visitors. During the calendar year, we had 896,822 visitors, and by 7th January, the rolling annual total (8th January '88 to 7th January '89) was well clear of 900,000.

Let us hope that this augurs well for the rest of the year, and that the price we pay for good weather in January is not bad weather in June, July and August.

Members will recall that the Chairman wrote in the Autumn informing them of Council's decision to raise a substantial level of finance through the commercial development of a relatively small part of the Society's land holding. This is an area circumscribed by the A41 main road, the zoo itself, and the proposed new entrance to the zoo. An application for planning permission for such a development has been lodged with the City of Chester by the Society, in conjunction with Norfolk House Group plc, the development company with which we have been negotiating.

We have looked very hard at the alternatives open to us to raise the necessary many millions needed to bring the zoo, as we know it, up

to the level of excellence we demand of it, its enclosures, and the services it offers its public. We have found none that gives us an opportunity like this one now open. The Chester Local Plan is under review. There is a demand for commercial development sites adjacent to main roads near the city, and the zoo has a common need with any such development, to build an access route onto the A41, and away from the local residential area. The planning application is for a food based superstore, a filling station and a hotel/restaurant.

Michael Brambell

Members' Meetings 1989

**Tuesday 14th March 1989 -
President's Evening**

Our President, His Grace the Duke of Westminster, is expected to attend this meeting. Nick Ellerton's talk on the conservation of Asian Elephants will be followed by a light buffet. Prior booking is necessary for catering numbers.

Ring Maureen Allsopp as soon as possible to reserve your ticket. (Chester 380280, extension 203.)

**Time: 7.00pm for 7.30pm
Venue: Lecture Hall
Access: Through Time Office entrance.
Cost: £4.50**

Saturday 15th April 1989

12.30pm buffet lunch prior to meeting at 2.30pm in the Lecture Hall.

"Chester Zoo - A Review" - Dr M.R. Brambell, Director.

Prior booking for buffet lunch required for catering numbers.

Tickets now available from Maureen Allsopp, Membership Secretary, price £6.50. Please enclose cheque (made payable to Chester Zoo) with your application; a stamped addressed envelope for ticket return would be greatly appreciated by the Society.

Members are, of course, welcome to come to the meeting without taking lunch.

**Saturday 13th May 1989
Annual General Meeting**

STOP PRESS

As this issue went to press, we heard that Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales has accepted an invitation to come and officially open our new Chimpanzee House!

The date is Tuesday 11th April, and the Princess will be in the zoo from 11.25am to 12.10pm.

Full coverage in the next issue.

Front Cover:-

Now that the new house is finally completed, 1989 is certainly going to be the Year of the Chimp! It is the first major new construction in the zoo since the opening of the penguin pool in 1981.

The chimpanzee island is probably the zoo's most famous feature, and this is now complemented by a superb, custom built house.



Chester Zoo life is edited by Pat Cade

Bring in the Troops



Members of St. Helens based 2 Troop, 107 Field Squadron Royal Engineers (TA) from Jubilee Barracks St. Helens, have been 'jungle bashing' at weekends. And although as they worked, they could hear lions and chimpanzees - their venue was not the depths of darkest Africa - but a copse of poplar trees at Chester Zoo adjoining the Lemur island!

They volunteered to help the zoo clear away the trees so that the flamingo flock could have more room, and to enable the zoo's Curator of Birds to separate the Chilean from the Caribbean flamingos so that the chicks would not be 'cross bred'.

The job entailed first clearing the trees - felling them so that they dropped safely and then stripping away the branches so that the main trunk could be used by the keepers for the big cat enclosures. Next the

Sappers of the troop grubbed out the stumps, and erected a fox-proof fence to protect the birds, who will now be able to nest around the lake by the Lemur island. Finally, to help the keepers who have to wade across to feed the lemurs everyday, they will make an 'underwater bridge' ford so that the keepers can cross without wading too deeply and also so that the agile lemurs can't leap away from their own island.

Squadron Commander, Major Peter Hollerhead told us: "This is the first task that members of the Troop have undertaken at Chester Zoo. We like the idea of 'exotic training' especially as we can get there easily from our drill halls. We are also helping the conservational work of the zoo's team - and the extra space that the flamingos will have should certainly mean more chicks safely hatched."



It's some tree - and another one out of the way for the planned extension of the flamingo enclosure. Here Corporal Pat McKeown from Newton leads the troop.

It is usually a heavyweight job - being a Sapper with the Royal Engineers. And that makes tree climbing quite a problem. But Squadron Sergeant Major Dave Forbert, enlisted the help of a lightweight member of the Army Cadet Force who share the sappers base in Birkenhead. So meet Army Cadet Force 2nd Lieutenant Helena Roberts - 21 - who with her abseiling training was very adept at attaching the nylon pulling rope high in the condemned poplars at the zoo.

Machete man is Sapper Steve Clisham from Garswood. Aged 23, he has been a TA volunteer two years. "I was only 15 when I visited Chester Zoo the last time" he told us "I'd no idea I would be back to help clear 'jungle' for the flamingos."



**OPERATION
RALEIGH
ADVENTURES
BEGIN AT
CHESTER ZOO**

ZOO REVIEW



The Royal python getting to grips with Jackie

**Jackie to the
Cameroons**

Jackie Fearnall was thrilled to be chosen as an Operation Raleigh adventurer for a trip to the Cameroons. She had only one problem - a real fear of snakes.

So she rang the zoo, and asked if she could come and see and touch one, to see if that would allay her fears.

After watching some of the snakes behind glass. Jackie clenched her teeth bravely, as a Royal python was put around her shoulders.

"Of course I was scared," said 22 year old Jackie, "but I think it has done the trick!"

Jackie, a geography graduate from Durham University, left for her

African trip early in January

**and Eileen
and Rachael
to Kenya**

Two more Operation Raleigh adventurers visited the zoo just a few days after Jackie Fearnall. Eileen Cullen and Rachael Eames, both aged 18, are the first young people to be chosen in the new Merseyside scheme.

The scheme was launched at the zoo by Operation Raleigh's Director General, Colonel John Blashford Snell. In preparation for their trip to Kenya, the Colonel took them to meet the zoo's rhinos. (Picture below left)

**AN EVENING
WITH OUR
PRESIDENT**

All members are reminded that our special President's evening this year is on Tuesday 14th March, when His Grace, the Duke of Westminster is expected to attend. Full details are on page two. Please let Maureen Allsopp know as soon as possible if you will be coming to the meeting.



The Tale of the Dame and the Frog!

Maureen Allsopp, ever alert for possible adoption contacts, recently decided to take advantage of her name. She wrote to Australian Megastar Dame Edna Everage, claiming a distant, and definitely spurious relationship with her old bridesmaid, Madge Allsopp. Maureen suggested it would be a nice gesture if Dame Edna adopted an Australian tree frog for her friend.

The reply came, on paper with the letter head "From the Desk of Dame Edna." Across the foot of the sheet is printed "Don't throw this letter away Possum! One day it will be a priceless collector's item."

"Dear Possums,
Madge and I were terribly disappointed not to visit your wonderful zoo, but I have avoided taking Madge to zoological gardens since the time in Melbourne when one of the keepers detained my ill-favoured bridesmaid at the gates as we attempted to leave. It was probably the fun fur she was wearing, I suppose.

Enclosed is a small cheque from my Manager which I hope will sustain a Madge Allsopp Australian tree frog. It seems a pity that she cannot have a reptile named after her.

Thank you very much for thinking of us and I am hoping that when Madge goes to hospital for her next treatment I may be able to visit your sanctuary alone.

A joyous heart always,
Dame Edna Everage.

P.S. I am sorry I cannot be more generous, but he is a ghastly tightwad.

YOUNG POET WINS A SEALION ADOPTION

The plight of young seals being bludgeoned to death for their skins had a deep effect on nine year old Kim Lomax from Bickerton in Cheshire. When Hatchards book shop in Cheshire ran a competition to write a poem about seals, Kim's entry won her first prize the adoption of a sealion in Chester Zoo.

Our photograph shows Kim and senior keeper Alan Woodward, helping at feeding time in the sealion pool. This is her poem:



The Deadly North Sea

The sea has always been a friend to the seals,
Clear and Cool.
But now a black and evil enemy.
They lie whining and whimpering
Getting closer to death.
Tears of pain run from their big black eyes
Their sad faces gaze in hurt at us.
What have we done?

GREEK - or INDIAN?

The special evening functions held in the Oakfield restaurant last year were a great success, many selling out long before the event.

So if you are keen on Greek or Indian food, we suggest you book a table soon for this year's first two gourmet evenings.

22nd April "A taste of Greece" - A four course meal, including Greek wine - £13.95.

9th June "An Indian Evening" - Seven dishes, including spiced Indian tea - £13.45.

A CROP OF HEAD GARDENERS!



It was probably a very 'down to earth' conversation when these three head gardeners shared a pot of tea at the annual pensioners' get-together in December.

Current Head Gardener, Eric Rudman, centre, shared experiences with his predecessors Philip Gallup, left and Walter Worth.

MEMBERS CONCESSIONARY TICKETS

Please note that with effect from 20th March 1989 these tickets will cost £1.90 each

Annual Members may purchase up to 20 tickets annually for family and friends (sold in blocks of five - £9.50 each). Each ticket will admit either one adult or two children/OAPs. These tickets must be purchased in advance of your visit and can only be obtained from the Membership Office - they are not on sale at the entrance gates.

Please enclose cheque (made payable to Chester Zoo) with your postal application. A stamped addressed envelope for ticket return would be greatly appreciated by the Society.

Maureen Allsopp
Membership Secretary



FLYING FALCONS

**This
month's
bird
article is
a personal
story
featuring
Tarkwa, a
Lanner falcon.**

***Words and pictures
by Mike Coupe***

has been attached to the falcon's jesses is removed and the bird is flown completely free.

This is always a nerve wracking time, as the bird is a free agent and could simply fly away if it wanted its freedom.

All birds are individuals and some are easier to tame and train than others, so it is very difficult to say how long it would take for an experienced person to train a falcon - but it does take a great deal of dedication.

When the bird is flying free, it can be exercised by stooping to the lure; the falcon flies towards the lure, which is pulled away at the last moment. The falcon then flies round and stoops in again, and after several time is given the lure and allowed to feed. This may sound like teasing, but it must be remembered that a wild falcon would have to stoop at quarry several times before securing a meal.

Staff at the zoo are now used to the sight of a trained falcon perched in the back of my estate car. I have always been fascinated by birds of prey, and have kept my own birds at home and flown them on local farms.

However, during the winter months it is very difficult to keep a fast flying falcon in the peak of condition, when only able to fly at weekends. My male Lanner falcon is so tame, he is very happy to sit in the back of my car and watch the world go by in a quiet area of the zoo. During my lunch break, I exercise the Lanner over the zoo farm and other local farmland. This

keeps him fit -and gives me a healthy appetite for lunch!

Falcons are very lazy birds, so all their training is geared toward mealtimes and food. A falcon with a full crop of food would just fly to the highest perch in the area, and digest its meal. The first stage of training is to gain the bird's confidence by feeding it succulent meat on the gloved hand and then by coaxing it to fly to the gloved hand for food. Then a lure - a dummy prey with meat attached - is introduced, which, when swung on a line will attract the falcon back from a further distance. It is at this stage that the light line which

When I exercise my Lanner falcon, he will usually fly into the wind to gain height, and in the right conditions will fly to a tiny speck high in the sky, start circling, and then stoop at tremendous speed for the lure.

I think it is the attraction of watching and being responsible for a trained bird which behaves exactly as it would in the wild, that I find most fascinating and exhilarating. It is very difficult to estimate speed, but the Lanner certainly swoops at speeds in excess of 100 mph and you can hear the rush of wind as he stoops past. Just in case the falcon wanders too far, I always clip a small radio transmitter to his tail bell. This means that I can track him on my receiver for several miles. All very high tech stuff, but it doesn't replace having a properly trained bird - and you need to be a technician to work it all!

During my lunch time flying sessions, I am able to observe many species of birds which inhabit our farmland. A wild Peregrine falcon once came to look at my falcon. Fortunately, it didn't attack, and flew no more than fifty feet above me. Up to six herons can be seen around the ponds; large flocks of fieldfares and redwings feed in the hawthorn hedges, and greater spotted woodpeckers inhabit some of the larger stands of trees.

Lanner falcons are very similar to our native Peregrine, but about a third smaller in weight, although the wingspan is similar. They are found throughout the drier areas of Africa, parts of the Middle East, and in a very small area of Southern Europe. Although they are fairly hardy, as they have to withstand a wide range of temperature in their native haunts, they do not like the rain. Well who does?

Lanners take well to captivity, and breed readily, although they normally have to be housed in a total seclusion aviary to avoid disturbance during the breeding season. They cannot be kept in the conventional zoo type aviary, as they are such fast fliers they would damage themselves on the mesh.

Many species of falcon are now being bred and reared in captivity,

most research in pioneering of methods having been undertaken by the Cornell University in America. Peregrine falcons were virtually exterminated in the United States by pesticides. Cornell, and others, were able to reintroduce captive bred birds back into the wild to re-populate many areas. Whilst staying in Minnesota five years ago, and ringing birds of prey on migration, we were fortunate enough to trap a wild Peregrine for ringing and release - the first one to have been seen in that location for many years.

All captive birds of prey have to be ringed and registered with the Department of the Environment, and this even applies to the birds we have here in the zoo. Captive bred birds are fitted with a metal close ring and imported birds are fitted

with a plastic cable tie ring.

Several of my colleagues breathe a sigh of relief if I am late for lunch, but arrive smiling - at least they know I haven't lost the bird! Perhaps they are concerned for the falcon. Or maybe it is the thought of staying in the warm, rather than being "press-ganged" to search the cold, bleak countryside!

If any members would like to see the falcon fly - week days until the end of March - please give me a ring beforehand. Wellingtons are essential, as the fields are very muddy.

Editors note: Michael Coupe will be the speaker at the November members' meeting, when he will be taking his falcon to the lecture hall to illustrate his talk.





David Brown, right, receives his prize from Rev. Hugh Linn at the January members' meeting. In the centre is Hamilton Howatt, Chairman of the meeting.



Our computer expert Derrick Thompson proved that he is just as good with a camera as a keyboard, with this prizewinning tiger shot.



1988 PHOTO COMP WINNERS

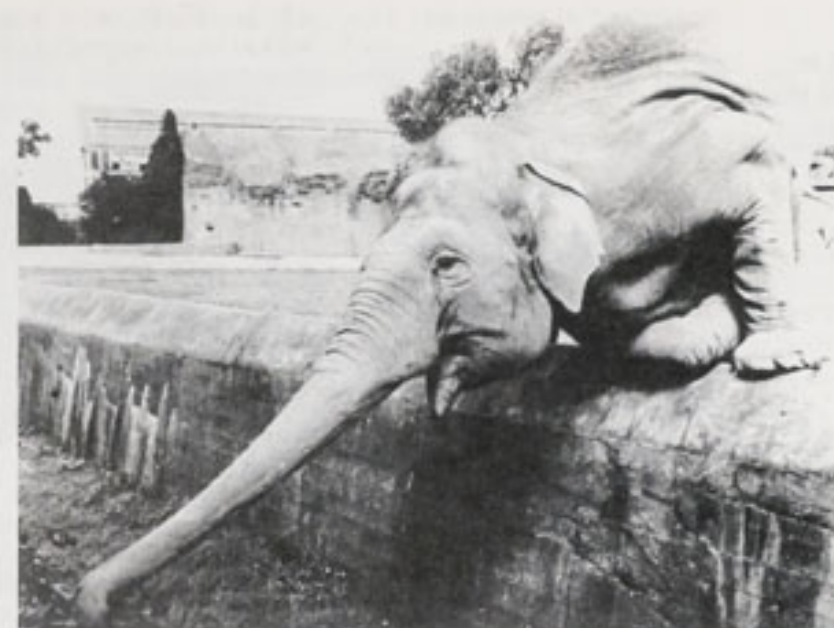
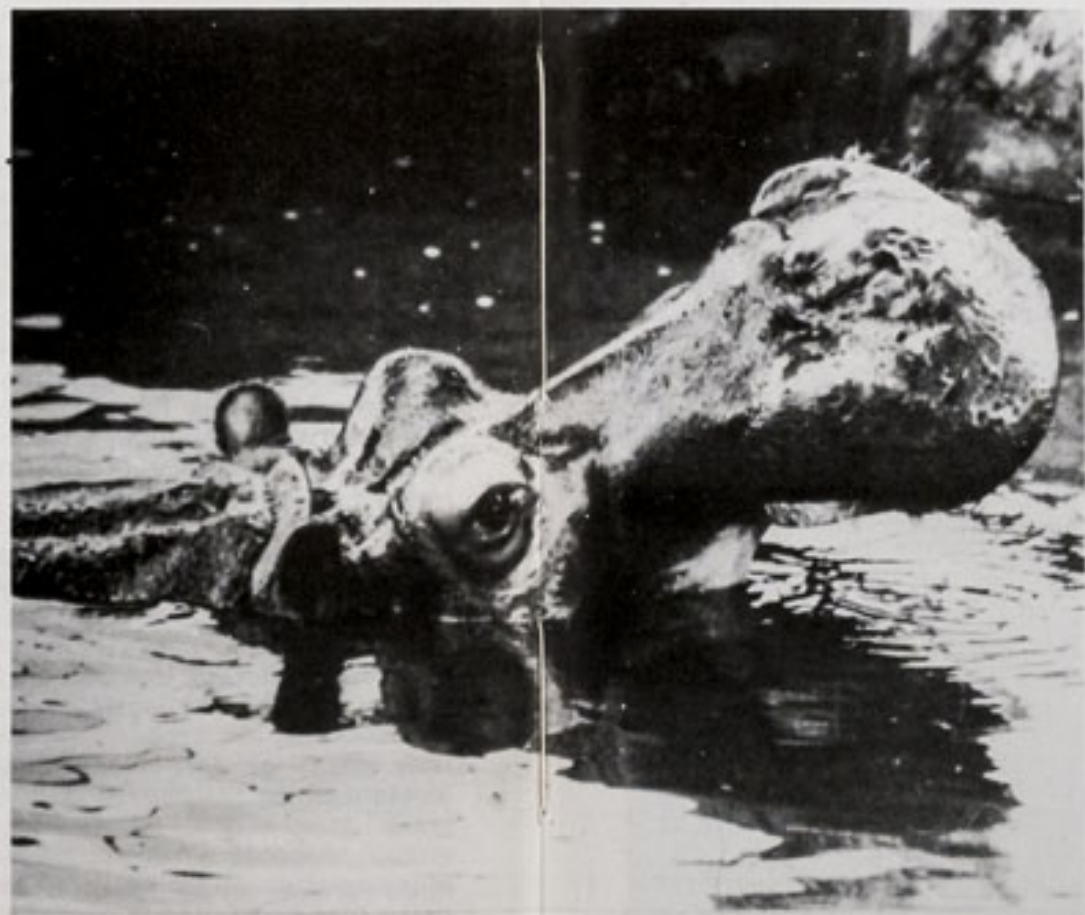
The judges for the final stage of our photographic competition had a very difficult task, choosing winners from over 500 entries. After a great deal of discussion and deliberation they picked a winner in each of the three categories - prints, slides and juniors - and then had to decide between these three who would be Chester Zoo Photographer of the Year.

The final choice was David Brown, of Hempdyke Road, Scunthorpe, for his delightful slide of a prairie marmot popping his head out of his den.



David Brown's inquisitive prairie marmot - the slide that won him the overall top prize.

Junior winner Mark Norcott waited patiently for Myra to surface from her under-water nap, to get this picture.



One of the runners-up - Chris Chapman of Stockport took this photo of Sheba, in one of her favourite poses - trying to steal a rose.



Most of the entries had focused on the large mammals, so this unusual portrait of a prehensile skink, with his tongue out, really caught the eye of the judges, and won a prize for Suzanne Dale.

First prize in the print section went to Suzanne Dale of Nursery Road, Alsager, Stoke-on-Trent. Hers was an unusual subject - a prehensile skink in the tropical house. The black and white reproduction on this page doesn't do justice to the colour original.

Junior Photographer of the Year is Zoo Junior Member Mark Norcott. Mark, who is 14, lives in Liverpool, and he is a keen photographer of all the zoo's animals. His winning shot was of a hippo, half submerged in the pool.

In the staff section, first prize went to Derrick Thompson for a lovely colour print of a tiger.

The three people with the difficult task of judging the competition were Miss K. I. Norton, F.R.P.S., Dr. David Cooke, F.R.P.S., and Mr George Green, Picture Editor of the North Wales Newspaper Group.

Our thanks to the generous sponsors who provided the prizes - Kodak, Color 3 Photographic Laboratories, and Fishwicks of Haydock.

No.5 in
Peter Wait's
series.



SEALIONS

ANOTHER ENDANGERED SPECIES

Photograph by Keith Freeman

One of the most popular exhibits in the collection without doubt at the sealion enclosure.

At feeding times on a busy day, it is most impossible to get close enough to see this most agile of sea mammals. Admittedly the sealions are appealing, as they go through their acrobatic displays to collect the fish. But they are becoming one of the world's endangered species, and as such they are well worthy of the attention they are receiving from the joint management group.

They belong to the family OTARIIDAE which also contains the fur seals. The main distinguishing features which separate them from seals are the presence of external ears, and the ability to turn the hind flippers forward to enable better mobility on land.

Usually gregarious, they congregate in large numbers at traditional breeding sites called 'rookeries'. The males are first to arrive in the breeding season and establish territories, and they then await the arrival of the females. The stronger bulls can maintain 'harems' of 15 - 20 cows, but the social structure of the groups is rather unstable.

Mating takes place a few days after a birth, but due to a delayed implantation, the embryo remains in a dormant state for a time before the actual development starts, ensuring a convenient timing of the birth.

The majority of the Californian sealions are found on the coast and offshore islands from Central Mexico in the South to San Francisco in the North, though individuals have been reported as

far as Columbia. A small number also exist off the coast of Japan.

The difference in the size between the sexes is considerable. A female can weigh up to 90 kgs (200lbs) and the male up to 280 kgs (600lbs). Generally more slender in build than other sealions, the Californian is more agile and able to move quickly on land. It is also an excellent swimmer capable of jumping 4 - 5 feet out of the water, and attaining the speed of a motor through it. Specially adapted for diving, it can reach depths of 300 feet and stay submerged for 20 minutes.

The females give birth to single calves in late May and June, after a gestation of 345 - 360 days, and the young grow quickly on the rich milk. Calves will congregate in shallow water and pools after learning to swim, before venturing

out to sea with their mothers. When dry, the fur of the male is much darker than the females. Life span is between 15 and 20 years.

Squid, octopus and some shellfish are eaten, as well as other fish.

The Californian sealion has been popular in the zoo for many years, first appearing in 1947, when a male was received from Canada. This was the redoubtable "Sammy" of whom there are many zoo legends! One tells of him imprisoning a caller in a telephone box in Caughall Road during one of his many walkouts from the original pool. Apparently, he regularly cleared the fence and went down the road to meet his keeper when he could see him carrying a bucket of fish.

Sammy was joined in 1958 by two

females from Montreal Zoo, and the first calf was born in 1960. This calf sadly died, when prematurely entering the water, after being frightened by visitors.

Three more females arrived in 1962 from a dealer, and an interesting entry in the stock book shows they were then valued at £125 each.

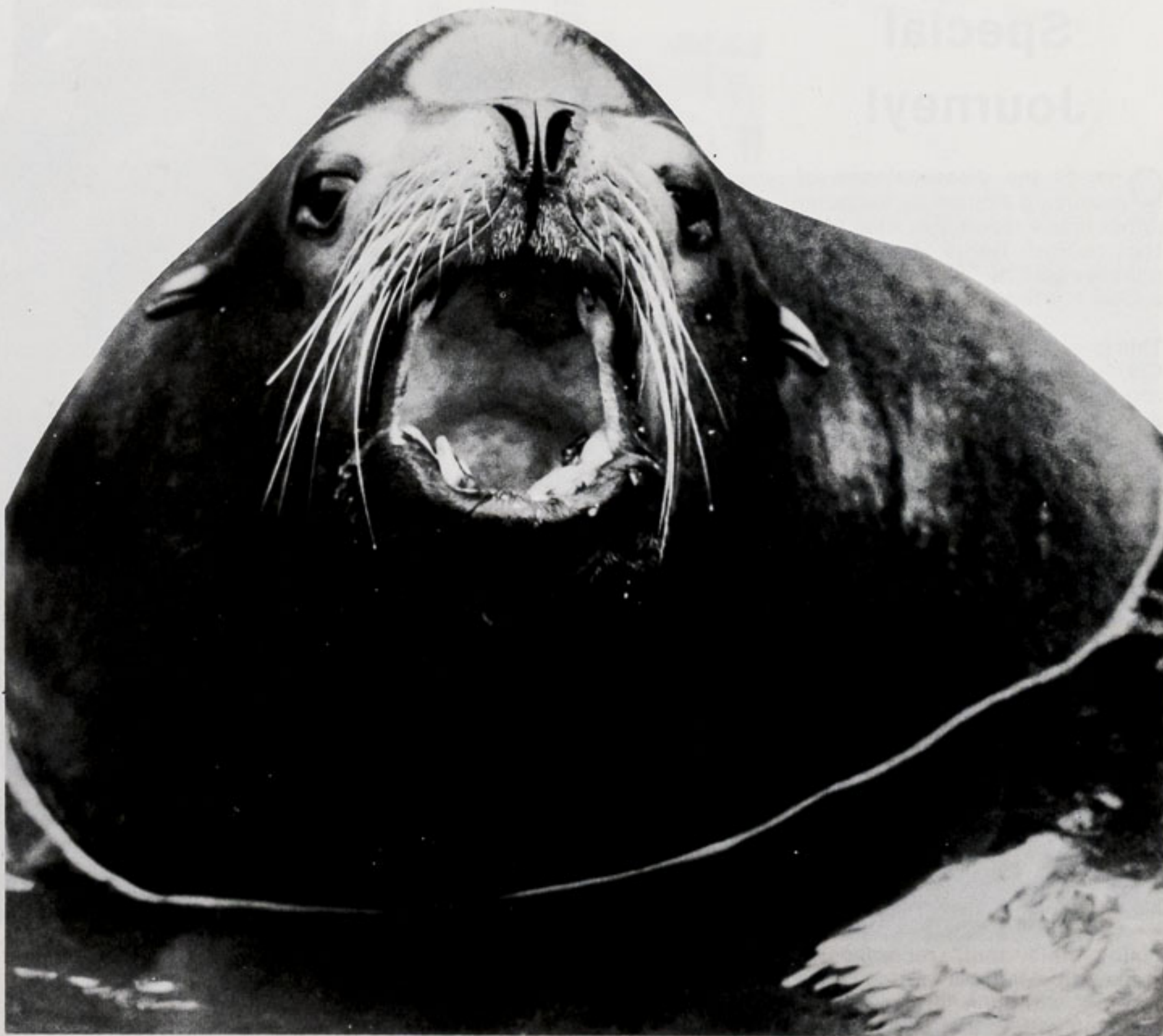
Sammy died in 1964, and a new male, "Barker" arrived.

The sealion pool was reconstructed in 1971 when the old clay base gave way to concrete, making cleaning a much easier task. A wall across the centre gave a natural barrier for the sealions to jump, and formed two pools, so water was always available during cleaning operations. The pool was extended in 1984, giving a small isolation area where calves could

be reared in seclusion.

Sealions came under the joint management group - which Chester helped to found - in 1980. With co-operation from all other zoos in the scheme, they were re-distributed into breeding groups. Since then, the success in rearing them has increased, and three of the four born in the zoo since 1984 have survived. At present there are one male and six females in collection.

Fish fed in the zoo is mainly mackerel, but herring and whiting are also used. They also receive a supplement, in tablet form, to replace the thiamin lost when fish are frozen.





FROM DONKEYS

TO REINDEER

A Very Special Journey!

One of the disadvantages of producing a quarterly magazine rather than a monthly or weekly - is that some items are rather unseasonal by the time they appear in print!

This is certainly the case with "The Christmas Journey". But as the zoo's first venture into Christmas activities for visitors was such an enormous success, we make no apology for printing Christmas pictures in the Spring issue!

The journey was planned and executed by the Education Division and its enthusiastic band of volunteers, the F.E.D.S. It was undoubtedly an enormous undertaking, involving a lot of hard work and many long hours. However, according to the Education Officer Brenda Norgain, who master-minded the whole thing, the atmosphere in the education "hut" was almost like a party, with everyone working with a great deal of enthusiasm, making props and costumes and having a lot of fun at the same time!

Follow this trail, recorded by Marketing Manager, Chris Vere, starting with the donkeys, and finishing with Father Christmas!



*"While shepherds watched their flocks by night"
They may have been surprised to find their "flock"
was mostly goats! Historically, that is probably more
accurate!*



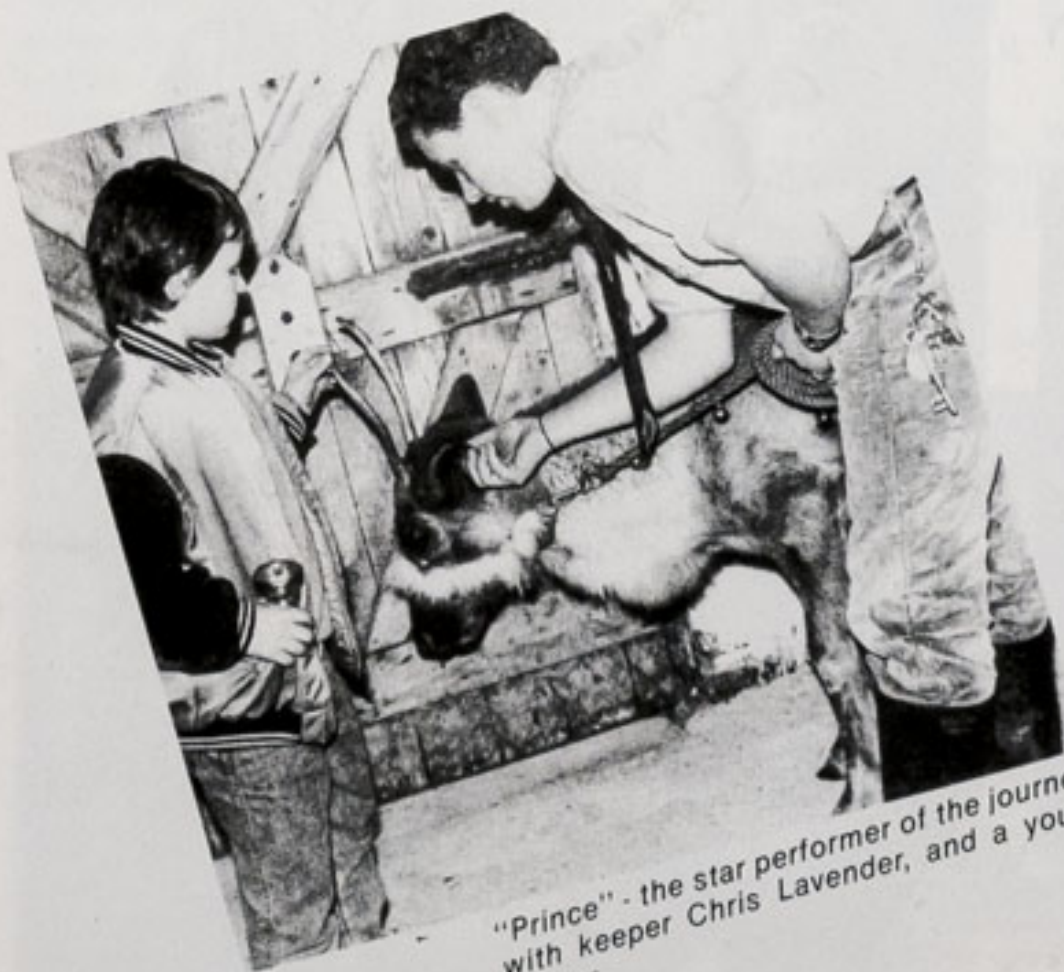
"Away in a Manger" The children's carol brought to life for these youngsters, as they listen to the Christmas story in the Cattle house.



"Jingle Bells, Jingle Bells" - Education Officer, Brenda Norgain, in full flow!



"We Three Kings of Orient Are" And if one of the kings looks decidedly female, no-one seems to notice.



"Prince" - the star performer of the journey, with keeper Chris Lavender, and a young visitor.



Guess who? Don't tell the children, but behind those whiskers is Senior Curator, Peter Wait.

JU NEWS



These three Juniors don't look altogether certain about the charms of the tarantula. Herpetologist Keith Brown assures them he's really harmless. (below)



Helen Ellis and Sarah Fuller with keeper Julie McAdam and one of the young goats from the children's farm. (below).



A JUNIOR MEETING WITH THE PERSONAL TOUCH!



Martin Turner from Guilden Sutton has a very gentle touch with this day-old chick.

The Contact Session was our first event of 1989 and proved as popular as ever. Unfortunately we had to 'close' bookings after just a week as we already had 160 youngsters who wanted to attend!

This large group wended its way down to the lecture hall (photograph top left) to meet tarantulas; pythons; garter snakes; an active Argentinian horned frog; some amazingly huge stick insects; the ever-patient and marvellously spectacular rhinoceros iguana; a young wallaby; a reindeer; several rabbits; guinea pigs, goats, chickens, rats, mice, locusts and day old chicks;

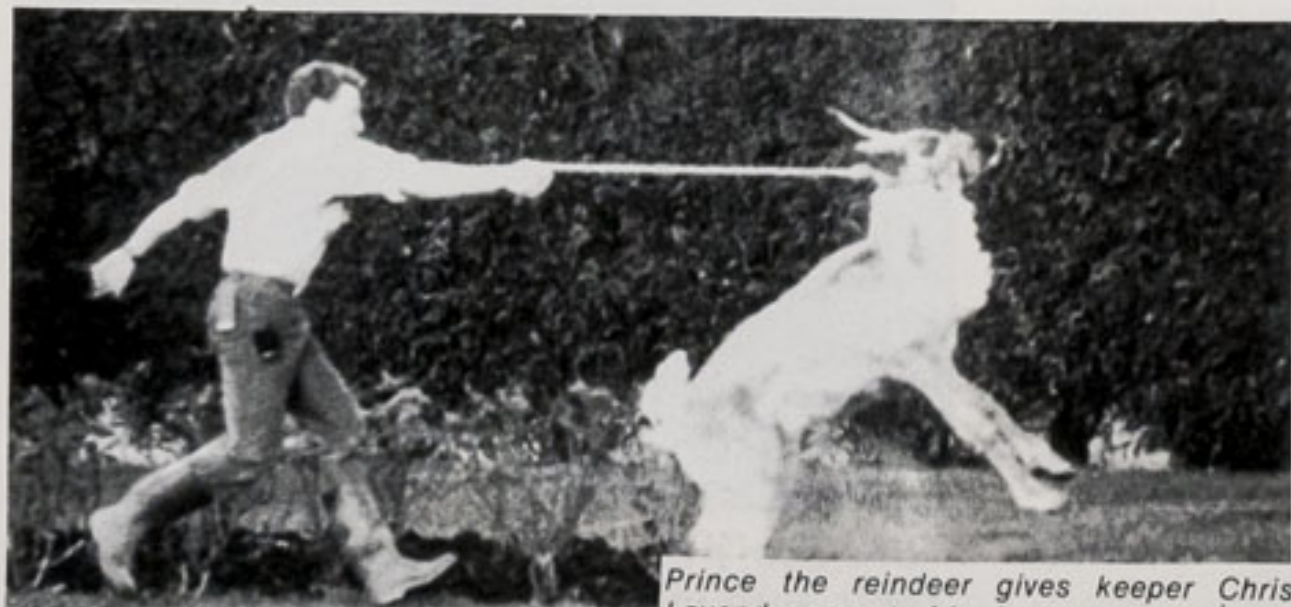
and the charismatic Muscovey duck which escaped in the first five minutes and spent the afternoon wandering around getting in everyone's way!

We had thought about introducing a few piglets recently born in the zoo, but decided that this would reduce the event from organised chaos to total bedlam - and decided against it.

The afternoon was a great success, and both animals and children behaved themselves well.

Penny Rudd

Junior Club Secretary



Prince the reindeer gives keeper Chris Lavender a spot of bother!

JUNIOR MEMBERS' FIELD TRIPS & MEETINGS

TRACKS AND SIGNS

Saturday 8th April 1989

We will find good footprints in various enclosures, from which to make plaster casts. These will be raffled off at the end of the day. Meet outside Oakfield at 11am, finishing around 4pm. Over eights are invited. Wellies essential.

HILBRE ISLAND

Sunday 7th May 1989

We hope to see the last of the waders at the beginning of May, and the 7th is scheduled as a very high tide. We will leave the zoo early and walk over to the island at low tide, and wait on the island for the high tide, so that we can see the seals. We have been fortunate to be offered a guided tour by John Gittings of Liverpool University Zoology department, who is also one of the senior members of the Hilbre Bird Observatory and Ringing Group.

Timing is crucial and it is a fairly strenuous walk, so over TENS are invited. Places will be limited to 50. Wellies essential.

Prompt departure from zoo staff car park at 9.00am. We are likely to return 5 - 5.30pm.

DAY WITH KEEPER

Saturday 24th June 1989

Your chance to help and learn about the keeper's job. Over 12s only. Meet outside the Oakfield at 10.30am, and finish around 4.00pm

FOSSIL HUNTING EXPEDITION

Saturday 22nd July 1989

A visit to the limestone quarries of Shropshire. Over tens invited for this fun day. Leave staff car park at 9.30am returning about 5pm.

Please see last issue of Zoo Life for booking details, or ring Penny at the zoo.

Arrivals Births and Hatchings

From 1st November 1988 - 31st January 1989

Reptiles

Mammals

1.0	Arabian Gazelle (<i>Gazella arabica</i>)	Birth
1.0	Arctic Fox (<i>Alopex lagopus</i>)	Presented
0.1	Axis Deer (<i>Cervus axis</i>)	Birth
1.1.1	Blackbuck (<i>Antelope cervicapra</i>)	Birth 1.1 D.N.S.
0.0.2	Capybara (<i>Hydrochoerus hydrochaeris</i>)	Birth
1.1	Caracal (<i>Felis caracal</i>)	Birth D.N.S.
0.1	Coati (<i>Nasua Nasua</i>)	Presented Mr. Gough
1.0	Dexter Cattle (<i>Bos taurus</i> (Domestic))	Birth
1.0	Eland (<i>Taurotragus oryx</i>)	Birth
0.0.1	Paca (<i>Cuniculus paca</i>)	Birth
0.1	Red Lechwe (<i>Kobus leche</i>)	Birth
1.0	Rodrigues Fruit Bat (<i>Pteropus rodricensis</i>)	Birth
1.0	Serval (<i>Felis serval</i>)	Purchased
1.0	Small-clawed Otter (<i>Aonyx cinerea</i>)	Exchanged
1.0	Tapir (<i>Tapirus terrestris</i>)	Birth
2.0	Western Grey Kangaroo (<i>Macropus fuliginosus</i>)	Received from Dublin
0.1	White-lipped Tamarin (<i>Saguinus labiatus</i>)	Received from Shaldon

Birds

0.1.1	Amethyst Starling (<i>Cinnyricinclus leucogaster</i>)	Exchanged
0.2	Argentine Red Shoveller (<i>Anas platalea</i>)	Purchased
0.2	Barraband Parakeet (<i>Polytelis swainsoni</i>)	Purchased
1.0	Black-necked Swan (<i>Cygnus melanocoryphus</i>)	Exchanged
0.0.3	Bleeding Heart Dove (<i>Gallinula luzonica</i>)	Exchanged
1.1	Blue-crowned Motmot (<i>Momotus momota</i>)	Exchanged
0.0.6	Blue-winged Pitta (<i>Pitta brachyura</i>)	From H.M. Customs
0.1	Bronzed-eared Pheasant (<i>Crossoptilon manchuricum</i>)	Purchased
1.1	Demoiselle Crane (<i>Anthropoides virgo</i>)	Exchanged
0.0.4	Emerald Starling (<i>Lamprocolius iris</i>)	Exchanged
0.1	Fairy Bluebird (<i>Irena puella</i>)	Exchanged
0.0.2	Grey-headed Kingfisher (<i>Halcyon leucocephala</i>)	From H.M. Customs
0.0.3	Laughing Dove (<i>Streptopelia senegalensis</i>)	From Banham & 0.0.1 Hatched
1.0	Laysan Teal (<i>Anas platyrhynchos laysanensis</i>)	
1.0	Lesser Snow Goose (<i>Anser caerulescens</i>)	Purchased
0.0.4	Long-tailed Broadbill (<i>Psarisomus dalhousiae</i>)	From H.M. Customs
1.1	Mountain Witch Dove (<i>Geotrygon versicolor</i>)	Exchanged
0.0.1	Musk Lorikeet (<i>Glossopsitta concinna</i>)	Hatched D.N.S.
1.0	Ostrich (<i>Struthio camelus</i>)	Exchanged
1.1	Plumbeous Redstart (<i>Rhyacornis fuliginosus</i>)	From H.M. Customs
0.1	Red-billed Hornbill (<i>Tockus erythrorhynchus</i>)	Exchanged
0.0.1	Red-eared Bulbul (<i>Pycnonotus jocosus</i>)	From Lotherton
1.0	Red-headed Barbet (<i>Eubucco bourcierii</i>)	From H.M. Customs
2.2	Red-winged Pytilia (<i>Pytilia phoenicoptera</i>)	
0.1	Ringed Teal (<i>Anas leucophrys</i>)	
0.0.4	Royal Starling (<i>Cosmopsarus regius</i>)	From H.M. Customs
0.2	Ruddy Duck (<i>Oxyura jamaicensis</i>)	From Slimbridge
1.1	Slender-billed Parakeet (<i>Enicognathus leptorhynchus</i>)	Purchased
1.1	Snowy Owl (<i>Nyctea scandiaca</i>)	Exchanged
1.1	Splendid Parakeet (<i>Neophema splendida</i>)	Purchased
0.1	Sun Bittern (<i>Eurypyga helias</i>)	From Windsor
1.0	White Stork (<i>Ciconia ciconia</i>)	Breeding Loan from Lilford
1.0	White-rumped Shama (<i>Copsychus malabaricus</i>)	

2.0	Boa Constrictor (<i>Constrictor constrictor</i>)	Presented
1.0	Green Anaconda (<i>Eunectes murinus</i>)	Presented
1.0	Green Iguana (<i>Iguana Iguana</i>)	Presented
0.0.2	Matamata Turtle (<i>Chelus fimbriatus</i>)	Purchased
0.1.2	Prehensile-tailed Skink (<i>Corucia zebrata</i>)	Purchased
0.0.3	Sunbeam Snake (<i>Xenopeltis unicolor</i>)	From H.M. Customs
0.0.1	Tokay Gecko (<i>Gecko Gecko</i>)	Bred
0.0.6	White-lipped Tree Viper (<i>Trimersurus albolabris</i>)	Bred

Aquarium

0.0.10	Altum Angel Fish (<i>Pterophyllum altum</i>)	Purchased
	Axolotl (<i>Amblystoma mexicanum</i>)	Bred
0.0.24	Cardinal Tetra (<i>Cheirodon axelrodi</i>)	Purchased
	Cichlasoma sabrini	Bred
	Corydoras mottenesi	Bred
0.0.5	Ctenopoma nobilis	Purchased
	Cyphotilapia frontosa	Bred
	Dwarf Seahorse (<i>Hippocampus zosterae</i>)	Bred
0.0.2	Eyed Discus (<i>Symphysodon discus</i>)	Purchased
0.0.16	Fresh-water Stingray (<i>Potamotrygon</i> sp.)	Bred
	Hemichromis elongatus	
0.0.4	Hoplochromis ahli	Purchased
	Hoplochromis elongatus	Bred
	Popondichthys connicae	Bred
0.0.2	Red-tailed Catfish (<i>Phractocephalus hemiopterus</i>)	Purchased



"Orinoco", the baby Tapir born in January

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