

October

November

December

48

2 0 0 4

News

Contents

05
EAZA presents
awards

08
Shellshock
Campaign
officially
launched

14
The new
'Zoo am Meer'

20
EAZA helping
South Asian zoos

22
Waterworks

24
Animal trade
and its
consequences



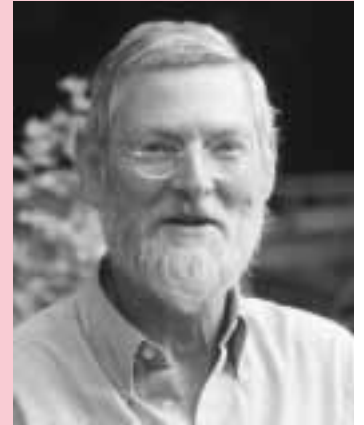
Photo: Loro Parque

Highly successful 21st EAZA Annual Conference in Kolmarden

From the Chairman's Desk

Dear colleagues,

During the opening of the very successful 21st Annual EAZA/EEP Conference in Kolmarden (21 - 25 September 2004) I reflected on EAZA's challenges in the near future. Probably the most difficult challenge – not only for the next year, but for several years to come – is the strengthening of EAZA as an organisation. This is such a difficult challenge because it includes a major dilemma. Most, if not all of us would like to see EAZA develop into a very powerful organisation with external influence. Only a powerful EAZA can lobby with the European Union authorities. Only a powerful EAZA has a chance to influence the threat of European veterinary restrictions regarding transfers of animals. Only a powerful EAZA is a good match for anti-zoo groups. Only a strong EAZA is a potential partner for fellow conservation bodies. Only a well-organised EAZA will be able to attract external funding for all the work it finds necessary to do.



Many members – on the other hand – are afraid that EAZA's internal structure will gain too much power; EAZA should not rule over the membership. EAZA's Executive Office should not become a police office, continuously controlling the membership's doings. Each member institution has its own moral, ethical and financial responsibilities, which it must be able to execute in light of its local circumstances. Consequently, EAZA should be careful not to impose too many rules on the membership, and should ensure enough freedom in individual decisions.

Clearly there is potential for conflict here. As the proverb says: the strength of a chain is determined by its weakest link. This is particularly a problem in Europe, with its many nationalities, languages, political systems, cultural and financial backgrounds, and the great differences in the status of development between the countries. How can EAZA make a strong fist against animal welfare activists, when part (be it even a small fraction) of our membership does not even abide by the absolute minimum of standards? How can we effectively lobby with the EU as long as some of our colleague institutions continue to balance on the edge of legality with regard to animal transactions? How can we convince fellow conservation organisations of our honest intention with respect to conservation, as long as some of us do not even properly cooperate in EEPs or continue to be excessive consumers of wildlife? In other words, the wish for external strength of EAZA is unrealistic without at least some level of internal control. EAZA has always hoped that internal control could be achieved by sufficient levels of self-control of member institutions, and we can be happy that this indeed works well to a great extent. But unfortunately, with the very rapid growth of EAZA's membership in the 1990's, it has not worked 100%: clearly a number of weak links slipped into the chain.

Thus, the great challenge is to find the proper balance between the wish for individual freedom and the desire for joint strength. As I indicated: the ultimate solution to this difficult problem certainly will not be found before next year's conference. But I am quite confident that in the end the coherence between EAZA's membership will prove to be strong enough to find a workable way out of this dilemma. The pure fact that in such a diverse Europe, EAZA – after 16 years – is still lively and vital, proves that we have a strong joint will to solve problems, even very difficult ones!

Leobert de Boer
Chairman



Contents

Cover	01	Spix's macaw (<i>Cyanopsitta spixii</i>) <small>Photo: Loro Parque</small>
From the Chairman's Desk	02	
Contents	03	
From the EAZA Office	04	21st EAZA Annual Conference • Membership news
From the EAZA Office	05	EAZA presents.... awards! • Launch Shellshock
From the EAZA Office	06	EEP Committee
Welcome to EAZA	07	
EAZA Turtle Campaign	08	Shellshock mission targets • Campaign Info Pack
EAZA Turtle Campaign	09	Ancient species • Fast turtle trade facts
EAZA Turtle Campaign	10	Campaign mascot • Merchandise
EAZA Tiger Campaign	11	Fundraising top-10 • Spending of funds
EADISC	12	ZIMS update
In memoriam	13	Antoon van Hooff
News from Members	14	The new 'Zoo am Meer' in Bremerhaven
Interview	15	Dominique Tropeano
Births and Hatchings	16	Praha/Dvur Kralove • Moscow
Births and Hatchings	17	Leipzig • Puerto de la cruz
Births and Hatchings	18	Harderwijk
Conservation	19	CBSG Europe facilitates conservation
Conservation	20	EAZA helping South Asian zoos
Conservation	21	
New Enclosures	22	'Waterworks' at Aqua Zoo Friesland
New Enclosures	23	New Sri Lankan leopard enclosure at Banham Zoo
News from Members	24	Animal trade and its consequences
News from Members/ Collection Planning	25	New programmes
Directory Updates	25	Personalia • Addresses and Telephone/Fax numbers • Membership changes • Terminated membership • Membership rectification
Books / Publications	26	
Publications	27	
Who is Who in EAZA	31	
EAZA Website	32	

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COLOPHON

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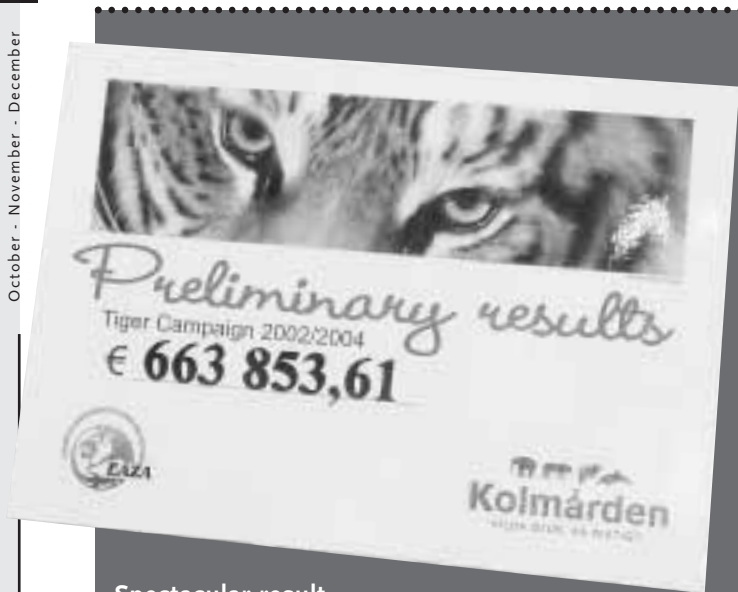
21st EAZA Annual Conference in Kolmården

The very successful 21st EAZA Annual Conference was attended by approximately 460 participants representing some 175 member zoos and aquaria in some thirty countries. The conference was officially opened by the managing director of Kolmården Zoo, Mr. Magnus Nilsson, on 22 September. Other speakers in the opening session included Bengt Holst (EEP Committee chairman), Koen Brouwer (EAZA executive director) and Bert de Boer (EAZA chairman).



The Kolmården conference unofficially 'kicked-off' on Tuesday 21 September when approximately 35 TAG chairs gathered to discuss collection planning issues. Over the next four days of the conference approximately 85 meetings were held, 12 workshops conducted and 75 presentations given. The EAZA AGM on 25 September was followed by the official closure of the conference during which Magnus Nilsson handed the 'EAZA Annual Conference flag' over to Jo Gipps, representing next year's host Bristol Zoo.

The very well organised and productive conference was closed by a farewell dinner in a beautiful, recently renovated old paper factory in Norrköping. Eight awards for significant achievements were handed out by the chairman. The evening ended with a fantastic ABBA show and hundreds of enthusiastically dancing participants.



Spectacular result EAZA Tiger Campaign

The preliminary results of the fundraising part of the EAZA Tiger Campaign were proudly made available at the EAZA Annual Conference in Kolmården during the official closure session of the EAZA Tiger Campaign on 23 September. The 132 participating EAZA members collectively raised a spectacular sum of €663,853.61 for the selected tiger conservation projects in Thailand, Indonesia, India and Russia. Please refer to the Campaign section for more details on the closing of this successful campaign.

Membership news

Four new EAZA members were approved by EAZA Council upon recommendation of the EAZA Membership and Ethics Committee: two full members (St Malo Aquarium in France and Living Coasts in the UK) and two temporary members (Dierenrijk Europa in the Netherlands and Selwo Marina in Spain). Furthermore, Valencia Bioparc, a zoo under construction in Spain, and Bydgoszcz Zoo, a zoo in Poland that needs to upgrade its standards under the guidance of the EAZA Committee on Technical Assistance and Animal Welfare, were awarded Candidate for Membership. More information on the four new members can be found in the section 'Welcome to EAZA' elsewhere in this issue. Additionally, two former temporary members of EAZA were upgraded to full membership: Selwo Aventura in Spain and Attica Zoo in Greece.

EAZA Code of Practice adopted

The EAZA AGM approved the EAZA Code of Practice in Kolmården on 25 September. The EAZA Code of Practice intends to help maintain a high standard of conduct among EAZA members, thereby ensuring the members' position as leaders in the zoo profession and their responsible stewardship of the species entrusted to their care. Each member will receive a copy of the Code of Practice, and the code will be available on the EAZA website in several languages in the future.



EAZA presents.... awards!

This year EAZA introduced an award programme for 'personal excellence in the zoo profession'. Nominees for these awards – which will be granted annually at the EAZA conference – can be zoo professionals from any discipline (management, education, conservation, animal husbandry etc.) who have special merits for the European zoo community.

Esteve Tomàs handed out the award to Bert de Boer, one of the award winners



During the farewell dinner of the 21st EAZA Conference in Kolmarden the awards, small bronze gorillas exclusively designed and produced for EAZA, were handed out by Bert de Boer, chairman of EAZA. It was decided to grant these first EAZA awards to eight outstanding colleagues who EAZA regards as having been of utmost importance for the establishment of EAZA and its survival during the first years of its existence. As most of the award winners are now retired and thus absent at the conference, the awards were handed out to representatives of their former institutions. The first eight award winners are:

- Fred Daman / Antwerp Zoo (retired);
- Wilbert Neugebauer / Wilhelma Zoo (retired);
- Bart Lensink / Artis Zoo Amsterdam (retired);
- Dick van Dam / Rotterdam Zoo (retired);
- Bent Jorgensen / Copenhagen Zoo (retired);
- Roger Wheeler / Edinburgh Zoo (retired);
- Gunther Nogge / Cologne Zoo;
- Bert de Boer / then Rotterdam Zoo and NFRZG, now Apenheul Primate Park.



Launch ShellShock

On 22 September 2004, EAZA launched its fourth conservation campaign. 'ShellShock, the EAZA Turtle & Tortoise Campaign 2004/2005' aims to raise public awareness on the turtle conservation crisis, to establish populations of priority species of turtles and tortoises in zoos and aquaria, and to raise funds to assist a selection of turtle and tortoise conservation projects.

EAZA attention for rhinos in 2005/2006

Upon recommendation of the EAZA Conservation Committee core group, EAZA Council approved the proposal for the EAZA Rhino Campaign to be the fifth EAZA conservation campaign. This campaign will run throughout the 2005/2006 period.



Photo: Rob Doolaard/IZP

New EAZA Council appointed

A new council for the 2004 - 2006 period was appointed during the EAZA AGM. The new council consists of 37 council members and three co-opted standing committee chairs.

Furthermore four chairs of specialist committees were appointed as council observers.

For a complete overview of council members and committee chairs, please refer to the section 'Who is who' on page 31 of in this issue.

EEP Committee

As always, the EEP Committee held one of its two annual meetings during the EAZA Conference. The EEP Committee is currently working on two large projects aimed at improving collection planning and population management activities of EAZA member zoos. These projects are the development of a standard format for Regional Collection Plans and of an evaluation system for EEPs.



EAZA RCP Standard Format

Over the past years almost all EAZA Taxon Advisory Groups (TAGs) have produced Regional Collection Plans (RCPs). These RCPs list which species EAZA member zoos are recommended to keep, and which not. The RCPs also indicate why certain species are recommended and others not, as well as how the recommended species will be managed within EAZA (e.g. as an EEP, or through monitoring by the TAG). Much work has been put into the development of the RCPs by many individuals. The various TAGs have different ways of approaching the regional collection planning process, because the process is influenced by the taxa for which the TAG is responsible. One can imagine that collection planning for a handful of rhinoceros species requires a different approach than collection planning for several thousand species of passerine birds. The time has now come to develop an overall common format for all the various RCPs, which will enable EAZA member institutions to easily work with and compare the various RCPs. Needless to say, such a standard must allow sufficient flexibility to accommodate the needs of the various TAGs. A proposal for an EAZA RCP Standard Format was developed by the EEP Committee, and has been put forward to the EAZA TAG chairs for their input. The EEP Committee aims to finalise the Standard Format in spring 2005, after which all EAZA TAGs will be asked to amend their RCPs as necessary.

EEP evaluation system

Another extremely important issue on which the EEP Committee is working is that of the evaluation of EAZA's population management programmes. A system for the evaluation of EEPs is currently being developed, again in cooperation with the EAZA TAG chairs. The evaluation will include all aspects of the EEP, and will thus be truly an evaluation of the functioning of the entire programme and not just of a part, e.g. the coordinator or one or several participants. Only by identifying specific problems in the various programmes can we find ways to improve the programmes. The EEP evaluation system is to be approved at the next meeting of the Committee in March 2005, and then forwarded for endorsement by EAZA Council in April 2005. Once the evaluation system for EEPs has been implemented and tested, similar evaluation systems will be developed for TAGs and ESBs.

The EEP Committee continues to deal with individual complaint cases in which either individual programme coordinators or EAZA member institutions fail to work according to the agreed principles. Luckily there are relatively few such cases, and the majority of EEP and ESB programmes functions to satisfaction. If problems arise, these can usually be solved by the parties directly involved, and only rarely is the EEP Committee called upon to assist in solving the case. Whenever possible, and that is almost always, the EEP Committee will try to solve disagreements through talking to the parties involved to arrive at a solution that is acceptable to all involved. In its most recent meeting, the EEP Committee had to reluctantly conclude that there are now one or two unresolvable cases in which EAZA member institutions are unwilling or feel unable to work according to EAZA principles. These cases will now be forwarded to the EAZA Membership and Ethics Committee for its consideration. While it is unfortunate that the EEP Committee must take this action it is also unfortunate that a few members continuously violate the procedures we have all approved during the years, making the EEPs less efficient. The action of the EEP Committee is thus a consequence of a wish to improve the various programmes, and not to punish the institutions involved.

News from IZE

The new president of the International Zoo Educators (IZE), Chris Peters of Rotterdam Zoo, informed EAZA about several new positions within IZE that were approved at the recent IZE Conference held in Hong Kong. During this Conference, Annette Berkovits of the Bronx Zoo (USA) stepped down as IZE President. Furthermore Gaby Schwammer of Vienna Zoo, Austria succeeded Kris Struyf of ZWIN in Belgium as IZE Regional Representative for Europe/Middle-East.

Welcome to EAZA

We welcome new members and look forward to a fruitful cooperation. We are convinced that our new members will benefit from the membership services which EAZA, as a strong pan-European zoo and aquarium organisation, offers. Here we would like to introduce new members to the readers of EAZA News by providing some general information about their facilities.

Living Coasts

Ms. Sarah Vickers
Beacon Quay
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United Kingdom
FULL MEMBER



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Website: www.livingcoasts.org.uk
EAZA shortname: TORQUAY

Living Coasts, a subsidiary of Paignton Zoo, opened to the public on 14 July 2003. It was conceived as an educational exhibit, focusing on marine mammals and birds. Exhibits include an enormous nylon netted aviary, a wading-bird enclosure, muddy margins and a beach. Most species kept at the institution are not threatened in the wild, but are poorly known to the visitors and are rarely exhibited in other zoos.

Founded: July 2003

Size: 0.5 ha

Staff: 46 (total full-time); 9 managers*, 1 curator*, 1 veterinarian*, 6 keepers, 3.5 educators, 1 PR and marketing employee, 1.5 technicians, 5 administrators, 1.75 horticulturists, 0.25 diver, 16 others (* shared with Paignton Zoo)

Number of species: 25

Paid attendance: 170,000

(between July 2003 and July 2004)

Organisational type: non-profit organisation

Grand Aquarium Saint-Malo

Mr. Frédéric Charlot
La Ville Jovan - BP 27
Avenue de Général Patton
35402 Saint-Malo, Cedex, France
FULL MEMBER

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Fax: +33 299211901
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Website: www.aquarium-st-malo.com
EAZA shortname: ST-MALO

The Grand Aquarium Saint-Malo opened to the public in June 1996. The Aquarium includes a 3D cinema, a large 'touch-pool' and an exhibit telling the story of a captain who sailed the seven seas and presents the fishes he brought back. Another project is called 'Nautibus'. Here, visitors can venture out on a five-minute dive in a submarine to a world where real and unreal meet. The highlight of the Aquarium is the diversity of its species, ranging from cold British Colombia to the warm Indian Ocean.

Founded: June 1996

Size: the Aquarium contains 1 million litres of seawater, and has 8 thematic rooms and 45 tanks

Staff: 20 (total full-time) 1 manager, 5 veterinarians, 2 educators, 3 marketing and sales employees, 2 technicians, 3 administrators, 4 others

Number of species: 250 fish species, hundreds of corals and some marine turtles

Paid attendance: 375,000 (over the last 12 months)

Organisational type: company organised for profit

Selwo Marina

Mr. Miguel Bueno
Parque de la Paloma s/n
Arroyo de la Miel
29630 Benalmadena Costa
Malaga, Spain
TEMPORARY MEMBER



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Website: www.selwo.com
EAZA shortname: BENALMADENA

Selwo Marina, which is owned by Parques Reunidos, opened to the public in June 2002. Selwo Marina is a marine park, with a dolphinarium (bottle-nosed dolphins and southern sea lions), flamingos, a parrot show and a penguinarium (Magellanic and Gentoo penguins). The institution aims to educate visitors about marine animals and their habitats through entertainment, the character and design of the facilities, identification signs and brochures, but also through several other educational activities.

Founded: 2002

Size: 1.6 ha

Staff: 49 (total full-time); 6 managers, 1 curator, 1 veterinarian, 13 keepers, 4 educators, 7 PR and marketing employees, 2 technicians, 3 administrators, 2 horticulturists, 10 others

Number of species: 36 (2 mammal, 14 bird, 20 fish)

Paid attendance: 270,000 (2003)

Organisational type: company organised for profit

Dierenrijk Europa

Mr. Matthieu de Sevaux
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5731 RG Mierlo
The Netherlands
TEMPORARY MEMBER

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EAZA shortname: MIERLO



Dierenrijk Europa opened its gates to the public on 3 May 2004. Prior to this, it was a Candidate for Membership. For more information please refer to the 'Welcome to EAZA' section in EAZA News 47 (EAZA News 47/2004, p. VI).

Candidates for membership

Candidate for membership can be awarded to zoos under construction (not yet open to the public) and to those institutions that are working towards compliance of the EAZA standards for members. Institutions in this category are offered a range of technical assistance and consultancy, mainly provided and supervised by the EAZA Committee on Technical Assistance and Animal Welfare.

Zoological Garden of Polish Fauna

c/o The Forest Park of Culture and Recreation
Ms. Tamara Samsonowicz
ul. Gdanska 173-175
85-674 Bydgoszcz, Poland
CANDIDATE MEMBERSHIP (working towards compliance with EAZA standards)



Tel: +48 523280008
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E-mail: zoo.bydgoszcz@wp.pl
Website: www.zoo.bydgoszcz.com
EAZA shortname: BYDGOSZCZ

The zoo is part of an approximately 830 ha woodland and park-complex called Forest Park of Culture and Recreation, which also includes a botanical garden, an ecological education centre, a horse riding centre and an amusement park.

The zoo mainly keeps native species, of which more than half are found in the Polish Red Data Book. The zoo built a Mini-Zoo with domestic animals in 1993, a deer run in 1999, and new enclosures for the wolves and foxes in 2002. Future zoo plans include rebuilding enclosures for small predators and building a free-flight enclosure, a pool for grey seals, an aquarium and terrarium.

Founded: 1976

Size: 14 ha

Staff: 20,75 (total full-time); 1 manager, 2 curators, 0.5 veterinarian, 11.75 keepers, 1 technician, 1 administrator, 3.5 others.

Number of species: 113 (32 mammal, 68 bird, 8 reptile and 5 amphibian)

Paid attendance: 71,136 (2003)

Organisational type: under supervision of municipal government

Valencia Bioparc

c/o Rainforest S.L.
Dr. Miguel Casares
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CANDIDATE MEMBERSHIP (under construction)

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Website: -
EAZA shortname: VALENCIA-PARQUE

Many plans have been made since the 1990's to move the current Valencia Zoo (Temporary EAZA Member) to another location and to turn it into a modern zoo. It was eventually decided that the new Valencia zoo would be built at the site of Parque de Cabecera, together with an Amusement Park and an underground parking facility. The new zoo, which will be named Valencia Bioparc, will focus on the three major rainforest areas of the world: Equatorial Africa, Southeast Asia and the Neotropics. The construction of Phase 1 (all African biotopes and the entrance plaza) is due to be finished early 2007. By then, the staff and animal collection of the current Valencia Zoo will have been moved to the Valencia Bioparc. Thereafter, the old Valencia Zoo will close.

Founded: to be opened to the public in 2007

Size: 10 ha

Staff: 104 (total full-time in future); 1 manager, 4 curators, 1 veterinarian, 25 keepers, 4 educators, 3 PR and Marketing employees, 18 technicians, 7 administrators, 8 horticulturists, 33 others.

Number of species: 245

Paid attendance: not applicable

Organisational type: company organised for profit



EAZA Turtle Campaign

EAZA Campaigns

EAZA launched its fourth conservation campaign during the 21st Annual Conference. Shellshock, the EAZA Turtle and Tortoise Campaign 2004/2005, was introduced to the membership through a session with presentations by Anders Rhodin (co-chair IUCN SSC Tortoise and Freshwater Turtle Specialist Group), Shi Haitao (Hainan Normal University, China), Elmar Meier (Munster Zoo), Hans-Dieter Philippen (EAZA Amphibian and Reptile TAG advisor) and Kevin Buley (Chester Zoo, Campaign Organiser).



Shellshock mission targets The EAZA Shellshock Campaign has three mission targets:

Mission Target 1 is to raise public awareness about the monumental conservation and welfare crisis now faced by the world's turtles and tortoises. EAZA zoos and aquaria will highlight the problems and try to generate support to help save these animals. The Shellshock Campaign Info Pack includes information (e.g. online resources, sample leaflet and press release) for members to use when preparing their own exhibitions and activities. A wide variety of photographs is available on the CD-ROM included in the Info Pack.

Mission Target 2 of Shellshock is to encourage zoos and aquaria to work with more turtle and tortoise species and specimens, bringing them into the safety of the **Turtle Ark**. Many species of turtle and tortoise are doomed to extinction in the wild within the next few years with the current scale of the global turtle conservation crisis. The only short-term hope of survival for these species is in 'Turtle Arks', i.e. special captive populations established in zoos, aquaria and private collections around the world. The campaign planning group has identified 36 species of which details of requirements of each of the species are available in the Campaign Info Pack.

Mission Target 3 of Shellshock is to raise funds that will directly support conservation of turtle and tortoise species in their countries of origin. The campaign planning group has identified 14 priority projects for Shellshock funding support. These projects are described in the Campaign Info Pack, and the initial fundraising target has been set at €150,000.

Campaign Info Pack

All members received a Campaign Info Pack during the Kolmarden Conference. The pack consists of the following items:

- a 100+ page publication including information and guidelines on Shellshock;
- a CD-ROM including a wide range of photographs;
- a video kindly made available through VOX videos, including images of the Hong Kong turtle seizure in January 2002.

Those members not present at the EAZA Conference in Kolmarden will receive the Campaign Info Pack by mail.



EAZA Turtle Campaign

European pond turtle (*Emys orbicularis*), F. Charles; Golden coin turtle (*Cuora trifasciata*), U. Jost; Wood turtle (*Clemys insculpta*), S. Higgins; Yellow-headed box turtle (*Cuora aurocapitata*), U. Jost; Mangrove terrapin (*Batagur baska*), H. Quinn



Ancient species

Turtles and tortoises have been on our planet for almost **250 million** years. This means that they have witnessed the rise and fall of dinosaurs, they watched the first birds fly, and they have observed our own rapid evolution from the most harmless of primates. Now, in the space of less than *thirty* years they are being wiped from the face of the planet.

Man has exploited turtles and tortoises for centuries - for their supposed medicinal value, and as a source of protein. However, the liberalisation of foreign trade in China has escalated the trade and eating of turtles and tortoises to an unsustainable, fatal degree.

Threats to turtles and tortoises are not confined to the mass trade in China and the South-East Asian region. Throughout the world, turtle and tortoise habitats are being degraded, fragmented, destroyed, and developed. Where populations remain they often fall victim to unnatural predation, egg collection and pollution, and from their demand as 'bushmeat'. Many of the 265+ species also face pressures from the international pet trade and are collected from the wild in unsustainable numbers.

It is humans that are driving many species to the point of extinction. It is humans that must act now to save them.



Leatherback turtle (*Dermochelys coriacea*), D. Perrine (SeaPics.com); Leatherback turtle (*Dermochelys coriacea*), M. Godfre; Malayan box turtle (*Cuora amboinensis*), P. Velensky; Mangrove terrapin (*Batagur baska*), H. Quinn; Burmese roof turtle (*Kachuga trivittata*), D. Hendrie

Fast turtle trade facts:

- Estimates suggest that over 12 million turtles are being sold in China each year. Many of these animals are wild caught, and given the low reproductive and growth rate of many species, their extinction in the wild is inevitable.
- It was calculated during an investigation in 1998 that up to 29 tonnes of wildlife per day were being exported from Vietnam to China. More than 60% of this volume was turtles. This represents up to 17.4 tonnes of turtles per day. If one turtle weighs, on average, 1kg, this is equivalent to a trade of up to 17,400 turtles per day from Vietnam alone.
- Turtles are shipped to food markets in crates or bags where they are piled layers deep. Many animals are transported with one or more hooks stuck in their mouth and/or throat as a result of a baited line capture technique.
- In order to increase their weight, and therefore value, at the market, traded turtles can be force-fed substances such as sand or have their bodies injected with water.



Photo: Birdischek

EAZA Turtle Campaign

Oscar the Turtle – our campaign mascot

Shellshock has enlisted the assistance of **Oscar the Turtle** to help highlight the crisis. Oscar is one of the stars of Creature Comforts® (see also: www.creaturecomforts.tv), a fantastic series of clay-animation films from the triple Oscar winning Aardman Animations. Oscar will appear on a range of exclusive Shellshock merchandise. Furthermore Oscar may assist participating EAZA members in their efforts to raise public awareness.

Merchandise

Selling merchandise in your zoo shop is a good way to raise funds for the campaign. That is ...if you allow part of the sales to go to Shellshock. To assist you in setting up a Shellshock corner in your souvenir shop, the campaign planning group has made arrangements with a number of companies to prepare special Shellshock merchandise. One of these companies ('Something Different') even donates part of the sales revenue from each product to Shellshock. For more information on Shellshock merchandise please refer to the 'Shellshock Shop' in the campaign section on the EAZA website.



Shell n.

1. the unusually hard outer covering that encases certain organisms such as arthropods, turtles and tortoises.
2. projectile or piece of ammunition.

Shock v.

To fill with a powerful feeling of horror, disgust, revulsion or incredulity; to outrage; to disturb emotionally.

Shellshock n.

Colloquial term coined during the First World War that describes the psychological consequences of exposure to acutely traumatic, stressful or life threatening experiences.

EAZA members interested in participating in the Shellshock campaign: please sign up for the campaign via the registration form included in the Info Pack.



Shellshock merchandise produced by 'Something Different'

For more information on Shellshock, please refer to the 'Campaigns' section of the EAZA website (www.eaza.net).

EAZA Tiger Campaign



Amur tiger © David Higgs

Twenty-four EAZA members received one or more award certificates for their fundraising achievement.



EAZA Tiger Campaign

The EAZA Tiger Campaign 2002/2004 officially closed on 23 September, during the EAZA Annual Conference in Kolmarden. During the EAZA Conservation Campaign session Sarah Christie provided some statistics on the campaign as well as updates on progress of the selected *in situ* tiger conservation projects. This presentation was followed by a fundraising award ceremony led by EAZA's director Koen Brouwer. EAZA's chairman Bert de Boer handed out 24 fundraising awards to representatives of the award-winning EAZA member institutions. Four members received a second platinum award: a truly remarkable achievement! Furthermore, a fundraising top-10 was presented (see below) followed by the announcement of the preliminary fundraising results of the EAZA Tiger Campaign: an amazing €663,853.61.

Fundraising top-10

The majority of the 132 EAZA members participating in the EAZA Tiger Campaign 2002/2004 collected funds for *in situ* tiger conservation.

10. Apeldoorn, Netherlands*	€ 17,500
9. Chester, UK	€ 21,000
8. Hilvarenbeek, Netherlands	€ 21,500
7. Blackpool, UK	€ 26,000
6. Leipzig, Germany	€ 27,500
5. Rotterdam, Netherlands	€ 28,500
4. Broxbourne, UK	€ 30,000
3. Dublin, Ireland	€ 32,000
2. Wien-Zoo, Austria	€ 37,000
1. Colchester, UK	€ 61,000

* Apenheul Primate Park made it in the top-10 of fundraisers, despite the fact that this EAZA member does not hold tigers in its animal collection.

Colchester Zoo received a special prize for their remarkable achievement



Spending of funds

The funds raised are supporting vital tiger conservation projects in Russia, Sumatra, India and Thailand. Anti-poaching and other anti-wildlife crime efforts in Sumatra and Russia have led to confiscations of hundreds of rifles, longer prison sentences for poachers and the first-ever conviction in Sumatra of a highly placed official found with tiger parts, while ranger training in Thailand will benefit tigers in many parts of Southeast Asia. There are also ecological studies using radio telemetry and camera traps to provide essential information on tigers' needs in Russia and Indonesia, and in Russia we are supporting the annual Tiger Day Festival. In India, we are restoring important habitat by assisting villagers to voluntarily relocate to better living conditions outside protected areas, in Russia we are stopping forest loss through a dedicated fire prevention programme, and in Indonesia we are finding ways to work with agribusinesses to minimise their impact on wildlife.

The total budget provided by NGOs for tiger conservation each year is in the region of US\$5.5 million (IUCN SSC Cat Specialist Group Cat Conservation Projects Database). The funds raised by the EAZA Tiger Campaign over the last two years have therefore increased the total available by about 7.5% each year! This is a hugely significant contribution.



ZIMS update

by EADISC co-chairs Duncan Bolton, Bristol Zoo Gardens, United Kingdom and Frands Carlsen, Copenhagen Zoo, Denmark

The ZIMS project continues to progress at a significant pace, with the detailed requirements being established through a series of Joint Application Design (JAD) workshops including the users, ISIS and the software developers, CGI.

JAD workshops

The first JAD workshop took place in July 2004 in Minnesota and included four EAZA participants, (Britta Scholz, Givskud Zoo; Kristina Johansen, Ebeltoft Zoo (non-EAZA participant); Joao Correia, Lisbon Oceanarium; Amy Hall, Durrell Wildlife Conservation Trust; and Duncan Bolton, Bristol Zoo) and during which the first 12 'use cases' were drafted.

The second JAD session took place in Sydney, Australia in August 2004 with participation from three EAZA representatives (Rob Belterman, Rotterdam Zoo; Ulrike Rademacher, Wilhelma, Stuttgart; and Frands Carlsen, Copenhagen Zoo), during which an additional 22 use cases were drafted. These JAD sessions are quite intensive and we are grateful to all those individuals and their institutions for their participation. Through them we have made significant European input to the process.

After the workshops the documents are circulated via the various interest groups in the regions for further input and correction before being finalised. We have a total of five of these workshops scheduled at various locations around the world, one a month for five months. Two of these were held in Europe, Dvur Kralove, Czech Republic in September 2004 and Bristol, United Kingdom in October 2004.

We are grateful to these institutions for agreeing to host the workshops.

Feedback is vital!

It is vital that we gain as much feedback on the use cases as possible, they will form the foundations for how our new records system works. Now is your chance to help to make sure that you get what you need to make your job easier! Please do not assume that other people are doing all the work and leave it until the software is built before you give your feedback. It is far easier to get it right now than to make changes later!

ISIS has hired a new staff member, Michele Peters, to enhance the organisation's communications and marketing efforts, including raising awareness of the ZIMS Project. Michele brings more than ten years of communications and marketing experience in not-for-profit and corporate settings to this position. She will complete a Master's degree in business communications this winter.

ISIS has moved

The ISIS headquarters can now be reached at:
2600 Eagan Woods Drive, Suite 50,
Eagan, Minnesota 55121-1170 USA.
Tel.: +1 651 209 9240. E-mail: isis@isis.org
For more information, please visit www.isis.org

Please ensure that you do not miss the opportunity to have your say, this is the time to create something really useful to our community at all levels. If we get it right we will save time in terms of data entry, population management, regional and global surveys, institutional animal and medical record keeping, and much more besides. This will allow us to achieve more across our community through improved efficiency.

We extend our invitation to all with an interest in this project to join EADISC so that you become a part of the systems design team. Please contact either of us (dbolton@bristolzoo.org.uk or fc@zoo.dk) in relation to this.



Rectification

In EAZA News 47 'Elephants Special', the article 'Promoting synergies with *in situ* conservation of elephants' by Holly T. Dublin, Chair, IUCN SSC African Elephant Specialist Group, was incorrectly published as being co-authored with the article by Gerry Guldenschuh 'What are EAZA zoos doing now?' (see EAZA News 47/2004, p.30 - 31). The Editorial Board hereby certifies that these articles were submitted independently and should have been published under separate authorship.

In memoriam

Antoon Jozef Jacques Johan Maria van Hooff



Antoon van Hooff

Antoon van Hooff, director of Burgers' Zoo in Arnhem (the Netherlands), died on 3 August 2004, after a difficult struggle against cancer. Antoon van Hooff enjoyed much appreciation and respect in the zoo world; the zoo community has lost a great man and a very good friend.

Antoon van Hooff, grandson of Johan Burgers (founder of Burgers' Zoo), became director of Burgers' Zoo in 1968. Under his inspiring leadership, and with the support of his wife Greet van Hooff-Wierenga, Burgers' Zoo developed from a small zoo heavily damaged by World War II to a zoo of worldwide recognition, particularly because of its innovativeness. Antoon van Hooff realised the first safari park on the European continent in 1968; the large chimpanzee colony (of Frans de Waal fame) in 1971 and the wolf forest in 1974. The revolutionary Burgers' Bush that opened in 1988 was the first of three eco-displays to be developed; Burgers' Desert followed in 1994 and Burgers' Ocean in 2000.

Exchanging knowledge for conservation and for improvement of animal enclosures in zoos around the world was an obvious component of Antoon van Hooff's philosophy. He was ingenious, original and eloquent, and thus much in demand by many organisations. He was for instance the founder and first chairman of the Nederlandse Vereniging van Dierentuinen (Dutch Zoo Federation), and of the International Tropical Conservation Foundation (ITCF). He was also a board member of two other conservation organisations: Stichting de Gouden Ark (Golden Arc Foundation) and the World Tree Fund as well as ambassador of the World Wide Fund For Nature in the Netherlands. Antoon van Hooff and his wife established the 'Lucie Burgers Foundation' to support *in situ* and *ex situ* research on animal behaviour. He also helped establish a nature reserve in Belize. Furthermore this multi-talented man gained much recognition and popularity among the general public through his role as presentator in zoo and nature-focussed television shows broadcasted in the Netherlands.

All these undertakings harvested much praise and appreciation all around the world, and led to many awards and appointments. Antoon van Hooff received the highly appreciated 'H.A. Lorentz Award' from the Mayor of Arnhem in June 2004, and during this ceremony the Mayor of Arnhem also proudly announced the renaming of the square in front of the zoo to the 'Antoon van Hooffplein' (Antoon van Hooff Square).

Antoon van Hooff was director of Burgers' Zoo for more than half of his life (36 of 66 years). His legacy will not be forgotten, and the continuity of his life work has been guaranteed, as his wife, son and daughter-in-law continue leading Burgers' Zoo in his spirit, inspired by this great man.

The new 'Zoo am Meer' in Bremerhaven

by Heike Kück, Zoo am Meer Bremerhaven, Germany

This small zoo in northern Germany has been modified many times to satisfy requirements and perceptions since it opened in 1928. An absolutely necessary complete reconstruction has been realised between 2001 and 2004. This €25 million project by the Städtischen Grundstücksgesellschaft Bremerhaven GmbH was financed by the city of Bremerhaven, the German state Bremen and the European Union. The architecture has been directed and managed by the company Herwig, Jaenisch and Wittig in Hannover.

Reconstruction

The Bremerhaven Zoo is very small in area, thus a specialisation is necessary. Because of the geographic position, it was decided that the main focus should be on marine and northern animals. The seaside location allows a unique chance to make a connection between the North Sea landscape and the architecture of the enclosures. Visitors always have a view over the sea through windows, which creates a very wide and natural impression of the enclosures.

The area of the zoo has been extended with about 40% to 8,600 m² and the useable area has been extended to 11,800 m² partly by building in two levels. The enclosures of polar bears (*Ursus maritimus*), harbour seals (*Phoca vitulina*) and chimpanzees (*Pan troglodytes*) are constructed as roof gardens above the stables, kitchens, technical and social rooms.

Specialisation

Marine and northern animals exhibited at Bremerhaven Zoo include polar bears, South American sealions (*Otaria*

flavescens), South African fur seals (*Arctocephalus pusillus pusillus*), harbour seals, Humboldt penguins (*Spheniscus humboldti*), Arctic foxes (*Alopex lagopus*), snowy owls (*Nyctea scandiaca*), Northern hares (*Lepus timidus*), ptarmigans (*Lagopus mutus*), pumas (*Puma concolor*), Northern gannets (*Morus bassanus*) and marine ducks. Tropical exceptions are two species of primates: chimpanzees and white-fronted marmosets (*Callithrix geoffroyi*). Altogether one can see two hundred individuals covering forty species of animals.

All marine animals can be seen underwater through windows. The polar bears diving through the water creates a wonderful spectacle. The filtration technique used provides good water clarity, and visitors have a clear view over a distance of more than twenty metres. A total of 3.5 million litres of salt water in enclosures for seals, polar bears, Northern gannets and penguins are clarified within three circulations by a protein skimmer and sand filters supported by ozone and UV-light. We aim to change

the water only once a year, depending on the quality of the water. The salt water is produced from tap water and 27% brine.

Additional offers

Even a small zoo needs to provide additional attractions in order to increase the duration of the visitor's stay. Bremerhaven Zoo also offers:

- a collection of fossils (500 - 75 million years BC);
- a Zoo School (open for everybody) including lessons, project focussed weeks, guided tours, birthday parties for children;
- presentations of feedings, training of the seals and the keepers' work (e.g. diving);
- a free flight presentation of a snowy owl that will start in autumn 2004.

Approximately 250,000 people visited the zoo during the first three months after it reopened on 27 March 2004. The visitors were very enthusiastic about the large and natural new enclosures as well as the new overall concept of the zoo.



Photo: Zoo am Meer Bremerhaven

Name: Dominique Ange Tropeano

Position: Director at Colchester Zoo

Last book read: I do read a lot of books (most relate to Native American Indians).

Favourite color: Red, black and white (Manchester United's colours of course).

Pet animals at home: Four German shepherds, two King Charles' spaniels and two cats.

Hobbies: Music, reading books, collecting nice wine, football and gardening



How long have you worked for Colchester Zoo?

I have been the Colchester Zoo director since March 1983. My wife's grandfather started the zoo in Southport in the North West of England. Her uncle started the Colchester Zoo back in the 1960's and he owned other animal attractions in the UK. When he decided to sell Colchester Zoo because of age and ill health, my family and I decided to buy it because it was what we had really wanted to do.

What do you enjoy most about your job?

And what do you like the least?

Something that gives me a great deal of pleasure is seeing the huge energy, dedication and buzzes some of my zoo staff have. I dislike apathy, lack of progress, selfishness, the attitude of some of the visitors and the huge amount of useless paper work the EU gives us, for example the new regulation on rules concerning animal by-products not intended for human consumption.

What is one of the most memorable events in your career so far?

Having made the decision that we can only keep elephants if we can look after them well, house them in suitable accommodations and of course breed them. With the purchase of additional land and the construction of a new elephant facility, we have now managed to successfully breed elephants. Sadly I was away during the first birth, but my son was on the phone to me in the middle of the night, keeping me in touch with what was happening. There is pride and joy, which of course chokes you, and then a few tears.

Which important changes do you see happening in the zoo world in the next ten years?

We must influence people in their thinking, in their behaviour, in their future and in the respect they should have for plant, animal, and fellow human life. Zoos are a great platform to pass on this message, as worldwide we receive millions of visitors each year. Politicians must understand that for every war, every conflict, there is a price to pay in human pain and tragedy but also in tragic consequences to the animal world.

Perhaps it could be considered too presumptuous to say 'we can change the world' but we should, at least, have a strong influence.

Besides being a zoo director, what other activities do you have within the zoo world?

I inspect zoos under the UK zoo licensing act as a DEFRA Zoo Inspector. I am also a Council member of the British and Irish Zoo Federation, an EAZA Council member, chair of the EAZA Committee on Technical Assistance and Animal Welfare, a member of the EAZA Committee on Education and Exhibit Design and of the EAZA Membership and Ethics Committee.

What do you hope will be accomplished through the extensive efforts of the Committee on Technical Assistance and Animal Welfare in the near future?

Perhaps one of the most important tasks we have set is to approach zoos in countries outside of the EU, or which have no EAZA member zoos. For example, we recently explained the implications of the EU Zoos' Directive to representatives of the many zoos in Bulgaria. Helping these zoos will require diplomacy and gentle persuasion, patience, stamina, know-how and of course time. At the time of writing I am preparing to go with EAZA's executive director Koen Brouwer to Bucharest, Romania, to meet the Romanian Zoo Association for exactly the same reason. We are also looking at Bosnia, Albania, Macedonia, and many ex-Soviet Republic zoos have contacted us for assistance. The committee also helps EAZA's Candidates for Membership reach the necessary standards to qualify for full EAZA membership within a period of time.

Describe your least favourite exhibit in your zoo.

We are currently rebuilding our spider monkey exhibit, last year it was the lions and next year the orang utans will get a new home. From this you can deduct that we are not perfect but at least we have the comfort that we are aware of what needs to be done and, fortunately we are in the position that we can afford these changes.



Births and Hatchings

PRAHA/DVUR KRALOVE – CZECH REPUBLIC

Marabou storks (*Leptoptilos crumeniferus*) have been kept in European zoos for many years, and are the second most common stork species in European zoos. There were 147.115.57 (319) in 101 institutions included in the ESB population on 31 December 2003. While only ten European zoos have ever bred this species, breeding at a few zoos has been quite successful, and now 33% of the ESB population is captive-born. Cottbus Zoo has the record for producing the most marabou storks: 78 marabous have hatched at Cottbus since 1996, and 77 have been successfully reared. All young in the ESB have been first generation captive-reared (F1) until recently, when zoos in the Czech Republic made a great breakthrough in management of the amazing marabou.

The first marabou storks held at Praha Zoo arrived in 1934, and this species has been kept there intermittently since then. After a marabou-less period, two females were acquired in the 1980's, 'Otina' in 1984, and 'Marena' in 1987. The male 'Oskar' arrived in 1992, and three years after his arrival Oskar and Otina parent-reared their first-hatched chick. They produced a total of 19 chicks before Otina died in 2000, and 13 of their offspring are still present in various zoos. Marena, who laid eggs without a partner and even reared chicks produced by Otina and Oskar, quickly filled the role as breeding female. She and Oskar hatched their first chick in 2001, and have produced four chicks in total.

The first marabou stork held at Zoological Garden Dvur Kralove arrived in 1986. A wild-born pair that arrived at the zoo in 1988/89 produced the first eggs in 1999. The pair produced nine chicks. Their last chick hatched in 2002, as unfortunately the female died in 2003. Dvur Kralove kept one male offspring, and he paired with one of two females, both offspring of Oskar and Otina, that arrived from Praha in 1998. This year Zoological Garden Dvur Kralove made European history when this F1 pair produced a chick: the first F2 generation captive born marabou in Europe.

Sources: Jan Schop, Kamil Cihak, Karel Pithart, Cathy King and ISIS

NOTE: Young from captive-reared marabous have hatched in the AZA region at Dallas Zoo and Disney Animal Kingdom, but in both cases one parent was wild-born. F2 marabou chicks hatched at the Johannesburg Zoo (South Africa) from a father-daughter pair.

MOSCOW - RUSSIAN FEDERATION

An adult pair of **Ikaheka snake** (*Micropechis ikaheka*), an endemic elapid of New Guinea, arrived at Moscow Zoo in 2000. The snakes were kept separately, in enclosures measuring 125 x 60 x 60 cm at a temperature range of 22 to 28°C, with wood shavings as a substrate. The enclosure was sprinkled with warm water daily to maintain a rather high humidity level.

The first attempts to breed this species were undertaken in 2002. As little information on the species' breeding biology was available, we had to experiment and to put the snakes together during various seasons. The first fertile clutch was laid on 9 April 2002, but, regrettably, all embryos died during incubation.

In the course of the next two years numerous attempts were made to reproduce this species, but success was only obtained in 2004. In the second half of January the snakes were put together and mating followed on 24 January. Soon after that, the female underwent behavioural changes typical for gravid larger elapids – she began to feed more actively, refused food two to three weeks prior to laying and shed soon before laying (in this case a week before laying). Nine eggs, four of which were infertile, were laid on 1 March 2004. The pregnancy period was only 36 days and eggs measured 37 - 49 x 26 - 29 mm and weighed 17.7 to 20.4 g. Eggs were incubated at 27 to 29°C with high air humidity. Three embryos died at various incubation stages due to unknown reasons, but the remaining two hatched on 16/17 May 2004, after an incubation period of 76 to 77 days.



Photos: Dagmar Schratter/Schonbrunner Tiergarten

Births and Hatchings



Photo: Moscow Zoo

The young initially measured (L + L cd) 260 + 35 - 261 + 36 mm and weighed 14.0 g each. As far as we know this was the first successful captive breeding of the Ikaheka snake.

Moscow Zoo also achieved another significant event this year with a first captive breeding outside of North America of the **speckled forest pit-viper** (*Bothrops taeniatus*) a species occurring in the forests of Columbia, Venezuela, the Guyanas, Brazil, Ecuador, Peru and Bolivia.

The first specimens of speckled forest pit-vipers arrived at Moscow Zoo as early as 1994. Despite numerous breeding attempts success was only first achieved in 2004. The snakes were kept separately, in 85 x 70 x 50 cm enclosures, on a wood shavings substrate, at 23 to 28°C at daytime and cooler – down to 18°C – at night. Air humidity was maintained by daily sprinkling. The snakes were fed laboratory mice and small rats, although the female pit-viper also accepted chicken. The snakes were placed together in late April 2003. No mating was observed, probably due to their very secretive behaviour. However, some signs of unusual activity could be seen, e.g. an upturned water basin, shelters



Photo: Moscow Zoo

etc. Soon after that the female began feeding more intensively than before and she also looked heavier. She refused food for the first time on 24 July 2003 and gave birth to four offspring on 16 January 2004, two weeks after shedding her skin. The young measured 263 to 360 mm total length and weighed 10.8 to 16.0 g at hatching. Soon after their first shedding on the seventh to the tenth day nearly all young began feeding on small frogs (*Rana temporalis*), after which they switched over to newborn mice.

According to ISIS this species is currently held at seven zoos in the USA. Moscow Zoo is the only listing for Europe and Asia. Until now all breeding of this species was a result of cooperation between the Dallas Zoo and the Fort Worth Zoo (Texas, USA).

Source: Sergei V. Kudryavtsev

LEIPZIG - GERMANY

The first **Western lowland gorilla** (*Gorilla g. gorilla*) birth in the new Pongoland exhibit in Leipzig took place on 13 January 2004. The young female weighed 2,270 g at birth, and is being reared by first-time mother 'Viringika', who was born at Zurich Zoo on 23 March 1995. The father of the offspring, silverback male 'Gorgo', was born on 28 June 1981 in Krefeld. This is the second gorilla ever to be born in Leipzig. The first gorilla – a female – was born in October 1986. This baby died two weeks after birth, having been attacked by one of the males in the group. 'Virunga', the mother of this first offspring, has lived at Vallee des Singes in Romagne (France) since May 1998, where she has produced and reared a young.

Source: press release Zoo Leipzig

PUERTO DE LA CRUZ - SPAIN

The pair of **Spix's macaw** (*Cyanopsitta spixii*) produced two eggs in early May 2004. As the birds were inexperienced breeders it was decided to foster the eggs to a reliable pair of chestnut-fronted macaws (*Ara severa*). These birds were exemplary in incubating the two eggs, of which one was infertile. Finally, on 9 June 2004 a newly hatched chick – weighing 12.5 g – was discovered during a nest examination. The nest was examined daily in the mornings, however for safety reasons the chick was removed and hand-reared from the fourth day, when it weighed 15.4 g.

The young Spix's macaw has developed very well. At 93 days of age the bird is now together with its 'socialising' partner, an Illiger's macaw (*Propyrrhura maracana*), in a big aviary and is getting used to solid food. It is still hand-fed

Births and Hatchings



Photo: Loro Parque

the conservation of this parrot species, which became extinct in the wild in 2000. Only nine adult Spix's macaws are actually kept by zoos worldwide. One pair is at Loro Parque and seven other birds are kept at the Sao Paulo Zoo in Brazil. More than forty Spix's macaws are also kept in a private collection in Qatar, where breeding success was also recently reported.

Other important breeding success at Loro Parque in 2004 include 0.0.5 **red-tailed amazon** (*Amazona brasiliensis*), 0.0.7 **red-browed amazon** (*Amazona rhodocorytha*), 0.0.3 **scaly-naped amazon** (*Amazona mercenaria*) and 0.0.2 **palm cockatoo** (*Probosciger aterrimus*).

Source: Matthias Reinschmidt

HARDERWIJK - THE NETHERLANDS

A third **Pacific walrus** (*Odobenus rosmarus*) was born at Dolfinarium Harderwijk on 22 June 2004 at 21.00 h. Female 'Raisa' weighed approximately 50 kg at birth. Mother 'Rossita' is a first time mother and gave birth after a gestation period of some 15 months. The other walrus births at Harderwijk took place on 17 June 1995 and 22 June 2003 (see also EAZA News 44/2003, p.17).

Dolfinarium Harderwijk is currently developing a new walrus enclosure that will be opened in 2005.

Source: Press release



Photo: Dolfinarium Harderwijk

twice per day but the food quantity is reduced every day in order to increase its motivation to eat independently. The Illiger's macaw is already completely independent and is teaching the Spix's macaw how to eat food.

The adult Spix's macaws still show a strong interest in the nest cavity in their aviary, visiting it often. It can be observed via monitoring cameras that these birds copulate daily.

This breeding success – the first after many years within the official breeding programme – is an important step towards

CBSG Europe facilitates conservation

by Bengt Holst, CBSG Europe, Copenhagen Zoo, Denmark

CBSG Europe is slowly getting ready for its first workshops. Time and effort have so far been concentrated on raising awareness about CBSG and its conservation tools, raising funds for its activities and to get the infrastructure ready. The CBSG brochure has been translated into German and is now available in English, French, Spanish, German, Bahasa Malay and will soon also be available in Portuguese. The population simulation programme, VORTEX, has been adapted to European norms and can be downloaded freely from the internet for those who want to use simulations in their conservation planning efforts. Furthermore a European Conservation Network Database with contact data for more than 150 conservation related NGOs and GOs in 34 different European countries was developed and is currently kept up-to-date by the CBSG Europe Office in Copenhagen.

Now it is time to start the real work: facilitating conservation wherever conservation is needed. The staff members of CBSG Europe have all been trained in the different conservation tools used by CBSG and will receive some additional practical training in the coming fall and winter. They will participate in a Population and Habitat Viability Assessment (PHVA) workshop for pangolins (*Pholidota*) in China, a PHVA for Galapagos penguins (*Spheniscus mendiculus*) on Galapagos, a PHVA for proboscis monkeys (*Nasalis larvatus*) in Indonesia and in VORTEX workshops in several countries. Thereafter CBSG Europe will conduct its own workshops. The first one is already far into the planning phase – a PHVA for the European mink (*Mustela lutreola*). The workshop will be conducted in close cooperation with EAZA and is scheduled for late 2005. Another CBSG Europe-organised workshop will be a PHVA workshop for the four species of lion tamarins (*Leontopithecus* spp.) in Brazil. The last PHVA for these species was conducted in 1997, and much has happened since then. CBSG Europe offered to organise that workshop together with the newly established CBSG Brasil. So far all costs have been covered by Copenhagen Zoo, supported by the CBSG main office in Minnesota. The money raised so far from European zoos is untouched and is kept on a separate CBSG Europe account in Copenhagen. That money will primarily be used for specific training purposes and for workshops organised by the European office. The nearly €7,000 that has been raised will allow us to start our activities as planned, but is not enough to keep them going. We thus hope for continued support from European zoos when we start the PHVAs.



CBSG EUROPE

What is a PHVA?

In short it can be described as a process that enables us to develop realistic conservation action plans for specific species by relating biological and environmental data to human threats. It builds heavily on stakeholder participation and uses computer simulations to identify the relative importance of different factors such as hunting pressure, forest fires, sex ratios etc. More than a hundred PHVAs have been conducted worldwide to date; some of the more recent and upcoming ones are: Malayan tapir (*Tapirus indicus*) 2003; orang utan (*Pongo* spp.) 2003; mountain tapir (*Tapirus pinchaque*) 2004; pangolins 2004; Baird's tapir (*Tapirus bairdii*) 2005; lion tamarins 2005; European mink 2005.

Facilitate conservation

Several of these PHVAs have had, and will have, a heavy European involvement. I very much hope for continued European support when fundraising for PHVAs further in the future. The PHVAs are really worth it. Take for example the orang utan PHVA that was conducted in Indonesia in autumn 2003. The workshop resulted in a comprehensive conservation action plan that described in detail the action steps necessary for the future conservation of this mammal. This action plan has since then been adopted by Conservation International (CI) and World Wide Fund For Nature (WWF) Netherlands. Conservation International has committed to taking responsibility for the implementation of the action steps for the Sumatran orang utan (*Pongo abelii*), and WWF Netherlands has committed itself to the implementation of the action steps for the Bornean orang utan (*P. pygmaeus*).

Apart from being a significant support for the conservation of orang utans, the commitment of these two organisations also shows the importance of the PHVA workshops. Without the PHVA workshop for orang utans and the resulting conservation action plan, CI and WWF Netherlands would not have provided such heavy support. The PHVA workshop has thus facilitated conservation of orang utans, which is precisely the main task of CBSG: to facilitate conservation through stakeholder participation and a systematic approach to the topic. So far Europe has not had any significant impact on this process. We are now ready to do our part of the job. Please help us to help threatened species!



EAZA helping South Asian zoos

by Sally Walker, Founder/Hon. Director Zoo Outreach Organisation, India

Since 1986 EAZA has assisted in countless projects for India and other countries in South Asia through the Zoo Outreach Organisation (ZOO) and CBSG South Asia. Since the founding of ZOO more than thirty European zoos have contributed funding and expertise in a great variety of subjects. This article is a very brief review of the most recent achievements, in an attempt to say 'thank you' for the tremendous boost to our programmes on behalf of the zoo and field community over the years.

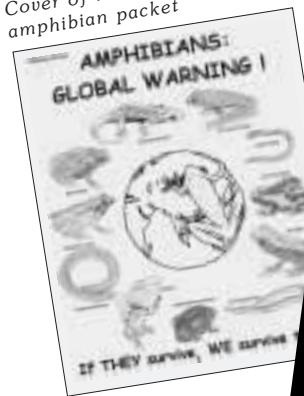
Help to zoos

Although EAZA has also provided funds and personnel for training, education, animal welfare, travel for some individual zoos through ZOO, there is no question that the most potentially useful long range achievement for the zoos of South Asia supported by EAZA, has been the South Asian Zoo Association for Regional Cooperation, or SAZARC. SAZARC was founded in 2000 at the first meeting ever held for South Asian zoo personnel, organised by ZOO and hosted by the Central Zoo in Kathmandu, Nepal. EAZA zoos contributed more than 50% of the funds raised for that initial meeting, and have continued to fund the SAZARC meetings that have since taken place in Malaysia (in connection with SEAZA), Bangladesh, Sri Lanka and will take place in Pakistan in 2005. SAZARC has reached a tremendous milestone this year by being admitted for membership to WAZA. Two countries with no previous intention of creating zoo legislation previously have done so as a result of SAZARC meetings: Bangladesh zoo legislation is in the very final stages of approval and Pakistan's committee for zoo legislation is working on a draft to be ready by the SAZARC meeting. Other achievements possible because of European help is the training course given every year in connection with the SAZARC meeting – Miranda Stevenson (BIAZA) has been a trainer for two years. EAZA as an association and some individual zoos, including Schönbrunner Tiergarten, Woburn Safari Park, Köln Zoo, Hawk Conservation Trust, Chester Zoo, Thrigby Hall Wildlife Park, Twycross Zoo, and Skansen-Akvariet provided funding for this. The South Asian zoos do not have a mechanism for obtaining funding for foreign travel, even for training, even for nearby places such as their own region. This association could not have come about without this assistance and still cannot survive without continued input, although we believe the governments of these countries are taking note of how their institutions are benefiting from SAZARC involvement.

Zoo training

Three zookeeper/curator training workshops in three cities in Pakistan, Karachi, Islamabad and Lahore will be held in October 2004. This training is an experiment, and if it works well we hope to repeat it in several of the South Asian countries. It consists of didactic presentations in the mornings to the supervisory or curatorial staff while the zoo keepers do their essential works and a hands-on demonstration session for both curatorial and keeper staff in the afternoons. Each training course will last 2.5 days.

Cover of the amphibian packet



Bear t-shirt design



Zoo education

Many European zoos have contributed to the ZOO's education programmes which involve making packets, posters etc. for distribution to zoos and conservation organisations interested in conducting interactive education programmes. Every year ZOO gives away thousands of packets on themes such as wildlife trade, wildlife welfare, and various taxon groups: bears, primates, bats, rodents, insectivores etc. These packets are literally teaching people to teach. Zoos in South Asia often have no budget for education and no education staff. Providing them with these materials gives them incentive to try putting on a programme. Although the packets are provided free of monetary payment to us, the zoos still have to invest – they have to agree to use the materials following our education guidelines (which involve dynamic active learning techniques), reimbursing us for postage, taking photos of their programme, calling the press, and sending us a report. We can easily see if a zoo is not making a success of their programme and can provide the staff with suggestions, training etc. We announce the availability of packets for every special wildlife event – Wildlife Week, Animal Welfare Fortnight, Earth Day, Biodiversity Day, World Animal Day and get from 75 to 100 requests per year. This year ZOO will provide more than 100,000 packets to zoos and conservation organisations organising programmes in zoos in South Asia.

This year we made new packets for wildlife week featuring themes of vultures, Asian freshwater turtles and tortoises, amphibians, gharial, bats and rats, bears, primates, wildlife welfare, and 'Daily Life Wildlife' with funds from Chester Zoo, Knowsley Park, Skansen-Akvariet, Apenheul Primate Park and Ouwehands Dierenpark Rhenen (through their International Bear Foundation, Alertis).

Bear programme

Alertis has assisted with bear education for the last three to four years. This year a very popular t-shirt has been made in hundreds to go with the packets. I wore the t-shirt on my way to the USA recently and had people stop me in Heathrow Airport and also on the London - New York flight to comment. Two of them had seen the infamous dancing bears of India and were moved to tears describing their reaction. Our bear materials normally have a price attached which, this year, is for the zoo to fill out a survey form on diseases contracted by bears in zoos in this region.

EAZA Tiger Campaign

EAZA Tiger Campaign organisers kindly donated 200 key-rings for our 'Teachers for Tigers Training Workshops' held last year in 2003 for rural schoolteachers in Project Tiger areas of India and zoo personnel from all South Asian tiger range states. Apenheul Primate Park raised money for the EAZA Tiger Campaign separately but their volunteer guides contributed their tips to ZOO for a programme combining lion-tailed macaque and tigers in the rainforest. With those funds we published a small book featuring a lion-tailed macaque and a tiger, with a moral for all species to work together for saving the natural world. A tiger/lion-tailed macaque t-shirt serves as prizes for poster, essay and painting competitions featuring tigers and lion-tailed macaques.

Help to the wild

Since the early 1990's EAZA zoos have contributed funds for workshop processes organised by ZOO along with CBSG India and later CBSG South Asia, particularly Population and Habitat Viability Assessment workshops (PHVAs). Now, some of those PHVA recommendations are getting attention: e.g. the lion-tailed macaque systematic breeding programme, Asiatic lion translocation to alternative habitat, Indian rhino reintroduction, in which ZOO is represented on committees and with possibilities of PHVA reviews.

Field trip at the small mammal CAMP.



Photo: Zoo Outreach Organisation

Subsequently ZOO, a sister organisation called WILD (Wildlife Information Liaison Development Society) and CBSG South Asia have focussed more on Conservation Assessment and Management Plan (CAMP) workshops starting with four medicinal plants CAMPs, seven Indian biodiversity CAMPs for all representative major taxon groups, and other Indian regional workshops. It is, however, in the area of South Asia and regional assessments for the subcontinent that our suite of organisations has forged ahead most constructively. It has been these workshops which led to our 'Conservation Action Formula' that incorporates systematic networking, conservation workshops (CAMPs, PHVAs), field techniques training and funding, education/awareness and lobbying. Over the last few years EAZA and EAZA member zoos have assisted in funding several regional level taxon initiatives using this formula: South Asian chiroptera; South Asian primates; South Asian rodents and insectivores; and South Asian amphibians.

Public education

One of our most innovative field programmes has been the training of academics/field biologists in public education and supplying them with materials for conducting public programmes. Today most granting agencies for field studies also require an education component and we have been able to help with this. Chester Zoo, Knowsley Safari, Apenheul Primate Park and EAZA have been helpful with funds and/or trainers for this purpose. Another such programme has involved contacting Divisional Forest Officers (DFO's) in nearly 500 protected areas in India and convincing them to supply basic data, engage field biologists from ZOO's taxon networks and conduct education programmes in their division. There is a plan afoot to initiate a conservation planning exercise and PHVA for sloth bears, and for a scheduled PHVA and public education programme for Hoolock gibbons in which EAZA and its zoos will have a presence.

Zoo Outreach Organisation was set up almost 25 years ago with an idea to link zoos and wildlife in India. Today we link zoos and wildlife in South Asia in a way never imagined then. Much of this has been possible only through assistance from EAZA and its zoos – many thanks!





'Waterworks' at Aqua Zoo Friesland

by Erik Diephuis, Zodiac Zoos, the Netherlands

The fact that Aqua Zoo Friesland is situated in the most watery province of the Netherlands is reflected in the zoo. An estimated 25,000 m³ of water runs, murmurs and flows through countless brooks, pools, ponds and various swamps in the zoo. Visitors are attracted by the increased number of species exhibited since the zoo became part of the Zodiac Zoos consortium in January 2003. Most of these animals live in, on and along the water.

Last year the impressive and exuberant South American fur seal (*Arctocephalus australis*), an ESB species, was chosen to be part of the collection. The breeding group of fur seals from Rotterdam Zoo became available, so the building of a new biotope began. In short time a large pond, more than 1,200 m² in surface area, was created. After some months of hard work, the seals could be released in December 2003 in their new environment. The pond is part of the extensive Aqua Zoo Friesland waterways. Water is circulated through a mechanical filter system (two closed sand filter tanks of 12 m³ each), but possibly even more important in achieving high water quality is the biological filtering and cleaning by waterplants like several reed species and by organisms like nitrobacteria and amphipods that live in the extensive natural watercourses.

Atmosphere

About 400,000 kg of various-sized rocks were used to create a biotope with the atmosphere and characteristics of the fur

seals' natural habitat along the southern coast of South America. Several sand beaches were created along the waterline to give the animals a choice in resting sites, and they also have the possibility to take a dip in a salt water bath. The enclosure can be divided into three different units, giving the possibility of separating animals or smoothly introducing newcomers.

Visitors can see the playing fur seals from a platform near a splashing cascade and from several other viewing points. They can enjoy the feeding of the fur seals nearby one of these points. The animals will be trained to give the veterinarian and keepers the possibility of examining or handling.

Breeding group

The biotope is large enough to hold a breeding group of more than ten fur seals, or even two smaller harems. Having more than one harem in one enclosure would be unique in Europe. Currently, the group consists of three adult females and a young male, born in 2003. Unfortunately, the breeding male died at Rotterdam Zoo before the animals were moved to Aqua Zoo Friesland.

Volker Gatz, employed at Zoo Dortmund and European studbook keeper for the South American fur seal, visited Aqua Zoo Friesland in February 2004. He was very pleased with this large new biotope, and suggested enlarging our group of fur seals with animals from different zoos. In January 2004 15.33.0 fur seals were listed in the ESB, but because of lack of space in EAZA zoos we were advised not to breed fur seals in 2004. However breeding will certainly be possible at Aqua Zoo Friesland in the future.

New Enclosures

New Sri Lankan leopard enclosure at Banham Zoo

by Gary Batters, Banham Zoo, United Kingdom

*Banham Zoo has housed Sri Lankan leopard (*Panthera pardus kotiya*) for eight years. We completed a much larger enclosure, where we now house our pair of these splendid cats, since August 2003.*

The approximately 1,575 m² main outside enclosure is surrounded by a five metres high fence with a curved overhang of two metres. The stainless steel-weave enclosure mesh is imported from the USA. Four electric hot wires are positioned 2.5 m above the ground on the fence with a further ten wires at 20 cm intervals around the curve of the overhang. The electric fence is powered by a mains-operated cattle fence energiser with a battery back-up system. The cats were trained to avoid electric fencing before being released into the large enclosure. The fence surrounds a grass area with live trees, a raised walkway of cut trees and a landscaped area with a rock face. There is a small concrete pond for drinking water. The public views the exhibit through the

enclosure fence and two glass fronted viewing shelters. Future planting within the safety barrier will encourage visitors to view the animals primarily from the visitor shelters.

The house contains three 4 x 2 x 2 m night dens, one of which has underfloor heating. There is a large day den (5.5 x 5.5 m with a sloping ceiling from 3.7 m to 2.7 m at the front) with shelves positioned at varying heights and natural branching; public viewing is through glass. On the end of the house is an outside holding cage (7.5 m x 5.5 m with a sloping ceiling from 3.7 m to 2.7 m at the front) with natural branching. Access to the holding cage is through a weld mesh tunnel containing a crush cage. The total cost for the facility was UK£150,000 (€ 226,000).

Other new facilities in Banham Zoo include a tiger enclosure (1997), the 'Heavy Horse Centre' (1999), the 'Children's Farmbarn' (2000) and a vulture aviary (2000). Banham Zoo also opened a much larger facility for the black and white colobus monkeys (*Colobus guereza kikuyuensis*) in 2002.



Photo: Banham Zoo

Animal trade and its consequences

by Paul Vercammen, Breeding Centre for Endangered Arabian Wildlife, Sharjah, United Arab Emirates

A large shipment of birds departed from Dar es Salaam on 25 July 2004, travelling via Dubai Airport and Charles de Gaulle Airport in Paris, France with an end-destination in Mexico. On 28 July 2004, the shipment was sent back to Dubai Airport after being refused entry into France due to poor condition of the birds and because the transport crates did not meet IATA standards.

The staff of the Breeding Centre for Endangered Arabian Wildlife (BCEAW) was asked to take care of the birds until alternative destinations could be found for them. We accepted this shipment on animal welfare grounds, out of concern for the birds. According to the original shipping manifest, the shipment contained 12 species and 294 individual animals (see Table 1).

Table 1: List of confiscated birds

NUMBER OF ANIMALS	SPECIES
60	greater flamingo (<i>Phoenicopterus roseus</i>)
10	marabou stork (<i>Leptoptilos crumeniferus</i>)
10	Southern ground hornbill (<i>Bucorvus leadbeateri</i>)
10	African grey hornbill (<i>Tockus nasutus</i>)
10	trumpeter hornbill (<i>Bycanistes bucinator</i>)
10	silvery-cheeked hornbill (<i>Bycanistes brevis</i>)
20	red-billed hornbill (<i>Tockus erythrorhynchus</i>)
20	Von der Decken's hornbill (<i>Tockus d. deckeni</i>)
100	superb starling (<i>Lamprotornis superbus</i>)
20	Livingstone's turaco (<i>Tauraco livingstonii</i>)
20	Hartlaub's turaco (<i>Tauraco hartlaubi</i>)
4	martial eagle (<i>Polemaetus belucosus</i>)



Treatment of greater flamingo in the transport box

Keeper Sanjeeva holding a ground hornbill for force feeding



Photo: Breeding Centre for Endangered Arabian Wildlife

We received the first telephone call about this case one day in advance of the birds' return to Dubai, but at that time it was far from certain what actions would be taken. There was a time lapse of almost 18 hours after the birds had returned to Dubai before we were able to collect the birds, thus valuable time had been lost.

Taking care of the birds

Three handling teams were set up to process the birds after their arrival at the breeding centre. All the birds were individually treated for dehydration and ectoparasites, and it was well after midnight when the last birds went into their new cages. Quarantine space was insufficient for such a large shipment, thus a few adaptations were necessary. The bird department moved young quail and guinea fowl from the air-conditioned bird rearing-rooms into temporary boxes in the corridors of the main office building so that the rooms could house the turacos and starlings. The maintenance department quickly converted a shaded greenhouse into a free flight aviary for the flamingos, marabous and ground hornbills. Temporary divisions made with the same shade cloth prevented mixing of the three species. Water supply and drainage had to be provided as these birds need larger water basins. The smaller hornbills and the eagles were placed in vacant outdoor mammal cages.

Photo: Damien Egan

News from Members

All staff brought into action

The total amount of food that had to be prepared in the animal kitchen tripled overnight, prompting the office cleaning lady to offer her assistance: she now spends half a day chopping fruit and vegetables. Fortunately we had just increased our breeding of mealworms, crickets and mice so our own invertebrate department is able to provide live food for the new arrivals. Two experienced keepers were trained to look after the unusual new customers. Their duties included force feeding the ground hornbills three times a day for more than two weeks. The veterinary department worked around the clock to monitor the condition of the birds. Certainly those birds that went to outside cages had a difficult time in adapting to the harsh climatic conditions: temperatures from 32°C to 45°C and overnight humidity of more than 80% are the norm during a Sharjah summer. Daily supplementation of electrolytes was necessary. All casualties have been fully autopsied and samples sent abroad for further analysis. The eagles were placed in air-conditioned rooms at the staff accommodation after three days, as they were unable to cope with the heat. One eagle later went to a specialised veterinary hospital because it needed daily treatment for severe bumble foot. Essential information about diets and husbandry requirements was quickly received from the different European studbook keepers and from the EAZA Executive Office. As we are a specialised facility dedicated to the fauna of the Arabian Peninsula, most of the above mentioned species are not part of our collection plan. After their quarantine, the eagles will go to a raptor rehabilitation centre in South Africa and the remaining other birds can be incorporated into existing or to be established breeding programmes within EAZA.

EEP Committee

The following new (co-)chairs, EEP (co-)coordinators and European studbook keepers were approved:

NEW TAG CHAIRS

EAZA GIBBON TAG

Dr. Vicky Melfi, Paignton, United Kingdom

NEW EEP COORDINATORS

RED-VENTED COCKATOO EEP

(*Cacatua haematuropygia*)

Mr. Marc Boussekey, St. Aignan, France

GOODFELLOW'S TREE KANGAROO EEP

(*Dendrolagus goodfellowi*)

Dr. Wolfgang Dressen, Krefeld, Germany

MATSCHIE'S TREE KANGAROO EEP

(*Dendrolagus matchiei*)

Dr. Wolfgang Dressen, Krefeld, Germany

MARGAY EEP

(*Leopardus wiedii*)

Mr. Stewart Muir, Newquay, United Kingdom

NEW STUDBOOK KEEPERS

RHINOCEROS IGUANA ESB

(*Cyclura cornuta*)

Dipl.-Biol. Fabian Schmidt, Frankfurt, Germany

EURASIAN LYNX ESB

(*Lynx lynx*)

Mr. Lars Versteeg, Hilvarenbeek, the Netherlands

Directory Updates

PERSONALIA

Dr. Mats Höggren has been appointed as the new zoological director of **Kolmården Zoo**, Sweden, in January 2004.

Dipl. Ing. Petr Colas is the new director of **Zoologicka zahrada Ostrava**, Czech Republic, as of 1 August 2004. He replaces Prom. Biol. Josef Stehlik.

Ing. Lars Versteeg was appointed as assistant curator/registrar at **Safari Beekse Bergen**, the Netherlands, as of 1 October 2004. Lars worked at the EAZA Executive Office for some four years and we wish him much success with his new job at Hilvarenbeek.

Dr. Dag Encke is the new director of **Tiergarten der Stadt Nürnberg**, Germany, as of 1 November 2004. He replaces Dr. Peter Mühling.

ADDRESSES AND TELEPHONE/FAX NUMBERS

The new streetname for **Burgers' Zoo**, the Netherlands, is: Antoon Van Hooffplein 1

The new fax number for **Zoologicka zahrada Jihlava**, Czech Republic, is: +420 567302839

MEMBERSHIP CHANGES

Attica Zoological Park, Greece, Full Member
Selwo Aventura, Spain, Full Member

TERMINATED MEMBERSHIP

Safari- und Abenteuerpark Gänserndorf, Austria
Southport Zoo, United Kingdom

MEMBERSHIP RECTIFICATION

Compared to the Membership changes announced in the previous issue of EAZA News (EAZA News 47/2004, p. VIII) the correct membership details should be:

The Scientific Centre, Kuwait, Associate Member
(instead of Full member)

Terminated Membership: Kharkiv Zoo, Ukraine
(now Candidate for Membership)



Books

In EAZA News announcements are published of books that have relevance to zoo staff and other people with a professional interest in zoos. On the EAZA website (www.eaza.net) more information can be found on these books as well as on the publishers.

Biological information on selected mammal species; fourth edition, CD-ROM version

- American Association of Zoo Keepers, Inc. (2003)

The Biological information on selected mammal species CD-ROM covers a wide range from general, breeding, and young-rearing behaviour to diet and physical descriptions of 590 species. The volume is in a pdf format allowing extensive searches. Table of contents are given for orders, families, species by common name, species by scientific name, and species by order and family. The appendices cover a variety of information from behavioural patterns common to families (bovid displays) to taxonomy (primates). References are listed by order and family.

Pages: 1,396. Price: US\$25.00/US\$40.00 (AAZK Member/Non-AAZK Member). To be ordered from: www.aazk.org

AAZK Enrichment Notebook; third edition, CD-ROM version

- American Association of Zoo Keepers, Inc. (2004)

This publication includes many facets of animal enrichment and is indexed for easy reference. The sections include an overview of enrichment, enrichment links, enrichment suppliers, suggested guidelines (bats, bears, birds, carnivores, fishes, primates, reptiles, and ungulates), safety considerations, lists of browse plants and toxic plants, cookbook recipes for enrichment, enrichment ideas/devices (organised by category), sample enrichment forms currently used in zoological facilities, and an extensive enrichment bibliography. This is a searchable pdf format document.

Pages: 445. Price: US\$25.00/US\$40.00 (AAZK Member/Non-AAZK Member). To be ordered from: www.aazk.org

Tortoise

- P. Young (2003)

Tortoise is the first cultural history written about these long-lived and intriguing creatures. The book covers tortoises worldwide; in evolution, myth and reality, ranging across palaeontology, natural history, myth, folklore, art forms, literature, veterinary medicine and trade regulations.

The tortoise has been seen as an Atlas-like creature supporting the world, as the origin of music and as a philosophical paradox. These guises, as well as the tortoise's military tactical formation, exploitation by mariners and others for food, ornamental value (as tortoise shell), use as an art motif, in advertising and in space research are all discussed in this book. The movement away from tortoise exploitation to conservation is also explored.

Pages: 208. ISBN: 1-86189-191-1 (pb). Price: UK£12.95.

To be ordered from: Reaktion Books, Ltd., 79 Farringdon Road, London EC1M 3JU, United Kingdom

Giant pandas; biology and conservation

- D. Lindburg and K. Baragona (eds., 2003)

This volume tells the promising story of how the giant panda returned from the brink of extinction. This publication details the combination of scientific understanding, local commitment, and government involvement that has been brought into play and asks what more needs to be done to ensure the panda's long-term survival. The book is divided into four parts, which taken together, highlight how international cooperation has led to better management in the wild and in captivity. The volume also shows how concepts such as buffer zones, links between forest fragments, multiple-use areas, and cooperation with local people who have a stake in the resources have been key to the panda's recovery.

Pages: 323. ISBN: 0-520-23867-2 (hb). Price: UK£41.95.

To be ordered from: University Presses of California, Columbia, & Princeton, Ltd., 1 Oldlands Way, Bognor Regis, West Sussex PO22 9SA, United Kingdom

Library catalogue online The Library catalogue of the Zoological Society of London can now be searched online. The catalogue contains details of most books published before 1860, books acquired since 1992 and all serial holdings. The holdings include a considerable number of publications concerning zoos and conservation. The Library catalogue can be found at <https://library.zsl.org> or via a link from the Library section of the main ZSL website: <http://www.zsl.org>

Publications

Publications of interest, received by the EAZA Executive Office

Publications should be ordered through the editors. Further questions can be addressed to danny.de.man@nvdzoos.nl

Teresa Abello, 2004. **European regional studbook for sooty mangabey (*Cercocebus atys atys*), white-crowned mangabey (*Cercocebus atys lunulatus*) and cherry-crowned mangabey (*Cercocebus torquatus*)**. Barcelona Zoo.

Data current through 31 December 2003

Tanya Arzhanova, 2004. **European studbook for the Pallas' cat (*Otocolobus manul*)**; fifth edition. Moscow Zoo.

Data current through 31 December 2003

Eric Bairrao Ruivo, 2004. **International studbook for the black-faced impala (*Aepycerus melampus petersi*)**; tenth edition. Lisbon Zoological Garden.

Data current through 31 December 2003

Eric Bairrao Ruivo, 2004. **European studbook for the spiny hill turtle (*Heosemys spinosa*)**; third edition.

Lisbon Zoological Garden.

Data current through 31 December 2003

Eric Bairrao Ruivo, 2004. **European studbook for the emperor tamarin (*Saguinus imperator ssp*)**; tenth edition. Lisbon Zoological Garden.

Data current through 31 December 2003

Clemens Becker, 2004. **European studbook for the orang-utans (*Pongo pygmaeus*)**; eleventh edition. Zoo Karlsruhe.

Data current through 31 December 2003



Publications

David Brunger, 2004. European studbook for dwarf forest buffalo (<i>Syncerus caffer nanus</i>); second edition. North of England Zoological Society, Chester. <i>Data current through 01 July 2004</i>	Thomas Kauffels, 2004. EEP studbook for the babirusa (<i>Babyrusa babyrussa</i>); first edition. Georg von Opel Zoo, Kronberg. <i>Data current through 31 December 2002</i>
David Brunger and Roger Wilkinson, 2004. European studbook for the palm cockatoo (<i>Probosciger atterimus</i>); twelfth edition. North of England Zoological Society, Chester. <i>Data current through 31 December 2003</i>	José Kok, 2004. European studbook for brown bears in Europe (<i>Ursus arctos arctos</i>); second edition. Ouweland Dierenpark Rhenen. <i>Data current through 30 June 2004</i>
Kevin Budd and Paul Vercammen, 2004. Regional studbook for the Arabian leopard (<i>Panthera pardus nimr</i>). Breeding Centre for Endangered Arabian Wildlife, Sharjah. <i>Data current through 31 December 2000</i>	Maria Krakowiak, 2004. European studbook for the grey seal (<i>Halichoerus grypus</i>); first edition. Warsaw Zoological Garden. <i>Data current through 31 December 2003</i>
Amy Burgess, 2004. The Giraffe husbandry resource manual (<i>Giraffa camelopardalis</i>). AZA Antelope/Giraffe TAG, Bethesda.	Maria Krakowiak, 2004. European studbook for the Asiatic black bear (<i>Ursus thibetanus</i>); third edition. Warsaw Zoological Garden. <i>Data current through 31 December 2003</i>
Graham Catlow, 2004. European regional studbook for the Hamlyn's or owl-faced monkey (<i>Cercopithecus hamlyni</i>); fourth edition. The Royal Zoological Society of Scotland, Edinburgh. <i>Date current through 31 December 2003</i>	Lubov Kurilovich, 2004. European studbook for the Steller's sea eagle (<i>Haliaeetus pelagicus</i>); seventh edition. Moscow Zoo. <i>Data current through 31 December 2003</i>
Aude Desmoulins, 2004. European studbook for the kinkajous (<i>Potos flavus</i>); second edition, 2002. Parc Zoologique de Lille. <i>Data current through 31 December 2002</i>	Tanya Langenhorst, 2004. International studbook for Grevy's zebra (<i>Equus grevyi</i>). Marwell Zoo, Winchester. <i>Data current through 31 December 2003</i>
Aude Desmoulins, 2004. European studbook for the red-handed tamarins (<i>Saguinus midas</i>, <i>S.m. midas</i>, <i>S.m. niger</i>); first edition. Parc Zoologique de Lille. <i>Data current through 31 December 2002</i>	Tanya Langenhorst, 2004. International studbook for Hartmann's mountain zebra (<i>Equus zebra hartmannae</i>). Marwell Zoo, Winchester. <i>Data current through 31 December 2003</i>
Rudiger Dmoch, 2003. International register and studbook for the rusty-spotted cat (<i>Prionailurus rubiginosus phillipsi</i>). Frankfurt Zoological Garden. <i>Data current through 31 December 2002</i>	Raymond van der Meer, 2004. European studbook for the green-cheeked amazon (<i>Amazona viridigenalis</i>); second edition. DierenPark Amersfoort. <i>Data current through 31 December 2003</i>
Rudiger Dmoch, 2003. International register and studbook for the bush dog (<i>Speothos venaticus</i>). Frankfurt Zoological Garden. <i>Data current through 31 December 2002</i>	Raymond van der Meer, 2004. ESB Studbook for spotted hyena, striped hyena and brown hyena (<i>Crocuta crocuta</i>, <i>Hyaena hyaena</i> and <i>Parahyaena brunnea</i>); second edition. DierenPark Amersfoort (including aardwolf (<i>Proteles cristatus</i>) species monitor). <i>Data current through 31 December 2003</i>
Matthias Goetz, 2004. European studbook for the Utila spiny-tailed iguana (<i>Ctenosaura bakeri</i>); first edition. Durrell Wildlife Conservation Trust, Jersey. <i>Data current through 31 December 2002</i>	Campell Murn, 2004. EEP studbook for the oriental white-backed vulture (<i>Gyps bengalensis</i>); second edition. The Hawk Conservancy Trust, Hampshire. <i>Date current through 30 June 2004</i>
Sara Hallager, 2004. International studbook for the kori bustard (<i>Ardeotis kori</i>). Smithsonian National Zoological Park, Washington. <i>Data current through at least 1 June 2004.</i>	Deborah Olson, 2004. Elephant husbandry resource guide (<i>Loxodonta africana</i>, <i>Elephas maximus</i>). AZA Elephant TAG, IEF and EMA, Bethesda.
Bart Hiddinga, 2004. Regional collection plan, EAZA Pelecaniformes TAG; version 1.0. National Foundation for Research in Zoological Gardens, Amsterdam.	Claus Pohle, 2004. International studbook for the African wild ass (<i>Equus africanus somaliensis</i>); 32nd edition. Tierpark Berlin. <i>Data current through 31 December 2003</i>
Sabine Hilsberg, 2004. International register and studbook for the maned wolf (<i>Chrysocyon brachyurus</i>). Frankfurt Zoological Garden. <i>Data current through 31 December 2003</i>	John Ray and Pat Milham, 2004. European studbook for the saddle-billed stork (<i>Ephippiorhynchus senegalensis</i>); third edition. Twycross Zoo, Warwickshire. <i>Data current through 31 December 2003</i>
Bengt Holst and Frands Carlsen, 2004. International studbook for the muskox (<i>Ovibos moschatus</i>); second edition. Copenhagen Zoo. <i>Data current through 31 December 2002</i>	Sandra Reichler, 2004. EEP studbook for the Asiatic golden cat (<i>Catopuma temminckii</i>); first edition. Tiergarten Heidelberg. <i>Data current through 31 December 2003</i>



Publications

Joseph Roman, 2004. **International studbook for the Baird's tapir (*Tapirus bairdii*)**. Virginia Zoological Park, Norfolk.
Data current through 31 December 2003

Christian Schmidt and Sabine Hilsberg, 2004. **International register and studbook for the gorilla (restricted to *Gorilla g. gorilla*)**. Frankfurt Zoological Garden.
Data current through 31 December 2003

Alexander Sliwa, 2004. **International studbook for the black-footed cat (*Felis nigripes*)**. Zoological Garden Wuppertal.
Data current through 31 December 2003

Stefan G. Stadler, 2004. **European studbook for the sunbittern (*Eurypyga hellas*); second edition**. Frankfurt Zoological Garden.
Data current through 31 December 2003

Stephen Standley and Amanda Embury, 2004. **Guidelines for Management of Elephants (*Loxodonta africana*, *Elephas maximus*) in Australian (ARAZPA) Zoos; first edition, May 2004**. ARAZPA Proboscoid and Perissodactyl TAG, Mosman.

Jan Vermeer, 2004. **European studbook for the black-capped squirrel monkey (*Saimiri boliviensis boliviensis* and *Saimiri b. peruviansis*); fourth edition**. La Vallée des Singes, Romagne.
Data current through 31 December 2003

Darren Webster, 2004. **European studbook for the red titi monkeys (*Callicebus cupreus*); second edition**. Blackpool Zoo.
Data current through 31 December 2002

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The supply of high quality food has become a major topic since the recent food crises in Europe. Local and European rules and regulations on zoo foods are currently being reviewed. The new legislation does not only affect us as suppliers, but are also extremely important to our customers: European Zoos, Bird Parks, Aquariums and Falconers. For this reason we decided to unite our interests into one organisation, The European Zoo Food Group (EZFG).

Together we aim to set up programmes on the following topics:

- promotion and improvement of R&D on food products,
- quality assurance for the production and supply of zoo food, combination of logistic resources to reduce transportation costs, risk reduction,
- improving our position towards European Commissions,
- how to operate in Europe with open veterinarian borders.

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Vice-chairman:

Simon Tonge, Paignton Zoo

Secretary:

Eric Bairrão Ruivo, Lisbon Zoo

Treasurer:

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Chair Membership & Ethics Committee:

Lars Lunding Andersen, Copenhagen Zoo

Chair Aquarium Committee:

Jürgen Lange, Berlin Zoo

Chair Legislative Committee:

Ulrich Schürer, Wuppertal Zoo

Advisor:

Gunther Nogge, Cologne Zoo

EAZA Executive Director

Koen Brouwer, EAZA Executive Office, Amsterdam

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Membership & Ethics Committee:

Lars Lunding Andersen, Copenhagen Zoo

Aquarium Committee:

Jürgen Lange, Berlin Zoo

Legislative Committee:

Ulrich Schürer, Wuppertal Zoo

EAZA Specialist Committees Chairs

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Chris West, Zoological Society of London

Research Committee:

Gordon McGregor Reid, Chester Zoo

Conservation Committee:

Pierre Gay, Zoo de Doué

Education & Exhibit Design Committee:

Henk Hiddingh, Emmen Zoo

Committee on Technical Assistance & Animal Welfare:

Dominique Tropeano, Colchester Zoo

Committee on PR & Marketing:

Jörg Adler, Munster Zoo

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Ken J. Sims, Thrigby Hall Wildlife Gardens

Simon Tonge, Paignton Zoo

Dominique A. Tropeano, Colchester Zoo

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Bengt Holst, Copenhagen Zoo

Jürgen Lange, Berlin Zoo

Specialist Committee Chairs as observers in Council

Jörg Adler, Munster Zoo

Pierre Gay, Zoo de Doué

Gordon McGregor Reid, Chester Zoo

Chris West, Zoological Society of London





Latest additions

A 'New members' area has now been included as part of the 'Membership' section in the open area of the EAZA website. Recently approved EAZA member institutions will be announced in the 'New members' area, and introduced to EAZA website visitors by providing some general information and pictures.

An 'Education' section has also been included in the open area of the EAZA website. General information about education in zoos and the EAZA Education and Exhibit Design Committee is contained in this section. Examples of education efforts made by EAZA member institutions are included to promote a high level of education; website visitors and EAZA members are invited to provide materials to expand this section.

Many EAZA members have now sent us their institution's logo. All logos that have been received by the EAZA Executive Office are included in the membership section, which now presents an overview of the many colourful designs. If your logo is missing, you can still send it for inclusion. Please deliver your materials to jenny.van.leeuwen@nvdzoos.nl

Staying up-to-date

This is the latest edition of a series about the developments of the EAZA website. We started this series on the back cover of EAZA News in order to promote the EAZA website and its services among staff working for EAZA member institutions during a period in which much was being added and changed in the EAZA website. The number of visitors to the website has increased greatly, and many more staff of EAZA zoos are now actively using the online services of the EAZA website.

Mission accomplished? No, it remains important to keep the EAZA membership up-to-date on the latest additions. The fact that we stopped providing information about the EAZA website on the back of EAZA News does not mean that we will stop informing you on the latest additions. In contrary, we will soon start keeping you up-to-date through e-newsletters. Of course you can also continue to learn about the latest additions through the 'What's new?' section on the EAZA website.

Future perspectives

As said above, much has changed during the last few years on the EAZA website. The EAZA Executive Office staff has worked hard to make more information and services available in the open area as well as in the member area of the EAZA website, and many staff members of EAZA zoos have been involved during this process. The EAZA Executive Office will continue to improve the EAZA website and would appreciate your suggestions. It might as well be the right time to establish a much broader editorial board consisting of several talents working for EAZA member institutions originating from different countries. Food for thought...?

The EAZA website is, and will remain, the perfect place for sharing information among EAZA member institutions. If we all contribute, we can all benefit from this valuable information resource. So let us finish by one last request to all, and to TAG and Committee Chairs in particular: to continue sending us relevant documents, links, minutes, activity reports etc. Only together can we keep up the good work!



EAZA continues to improve the EAZA website and would appreciate your contributions. Do not hesitate to contact us if you have any recommendations. For more information, please contact jenny.van.leeuwen@nvdzoos.nl

