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**COLOPHON**

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**Specialist Committee Chairs as observers in Council**

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**FROM THE EDITORS**

Thank you all for taking the time to share your comments with us on the new format of EAZA News. We very much appreciate your enthusiastic, supportive and in some cases also critical, input. Your suggestions will help us to continue improving EAZA News.

In addition to responses on the new format of EAZA News, we were also complimented with the continuous high-standard quality of the contents of EAZA News over the years – and we would like to say in return: “The high quality of the contents is also thanks to your efforts!” So thank you all for sending in your valuable contributions over the years, and please continue to supply us with your information on recent or planned openings of new exhibits, significant births and hatchings, important conservation activities etc.

Another issue that came forward in this evaluation round was that there is a need for a binder to durably keep and store the EAZA News magazines. We will now look into the possibilities of producing such a binder. Talking about storage of EAZA News issues, reminds us of another common request: is it possible to receive copies of the first 16 issues of EAZA News, produced between 1992 and 1996? These first issues of EAZA News were produced in a very concise and basic format that did not yet focus on long-term preservation, and in many cases they have not survived in the zoos’ institutional collections of EAZA News. These first issues of EAZA News now have great historical value, and consequently we will also look into the possibility of (re)publishing these issues in a more durable format. We will keep you informed!

**MEMBER OF**



**EAZA EXECUTIVE OFFICE**

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PHOTO LISBON ZOO



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PHOTO JAN VERMEER



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PHOTO MARISKA VAN DIJK/SAFARIPARK BEEKSE BERGEN

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PHOTO JAN VERMEER

PHOTO ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON

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## FROM THE EAZA OFFICE

### EAZA Council meets in Spain

The 2005 EAZA Spring Council Meetings were held from 22 to 24 April. The council of EAZA was received with great hospitality by the very enthusiastic staff and management of Jerez Zoo in Spain. The meetings started on Friday during which both the EAZA Membership and Ethics and the EAZA Executive Committees met. The meetings were officially opened that evening during a lovely outdoor ice-breaker in the zoo grounds.

A workshop on the implementation of the new World Zoo and Aquarium Conservation Strategy in the EAZA region was organised the next day and was chaired by Simon Tonge and Bengt Holst. On 24 April council met and discussed issues such as the new EAZA Constitution which is under development, an update of the EAZA Standards and a new system for membership fee calculation. The two-year action plans of the ten EAZA Committees were also discussed and approved. Optional post meeting tours were organised to the Doñana National Park, one of the most unique nature reserves in Europe and a key site for endangered species like Spanish imperial eagle and Iberian lynx. A second tour was organised to Barbate, where the zoo is carrying out the 'Proyecto Eremita', a study of different release techniques for the Northern bald ibis.

PHOTO JEREZ ZOO



Jerez Zoo director José María Aguilar welcomes EAZA chairman Bert de Boer in Jerez

### New EAZA members

During the EAZA Spring Council Meeting, one application for EAZA membership was approved by council, based on the recommendation of the EAZA Membership and Ethics Committee: L'Océanogràfic in Valencia, Spain (full member). Furthermore Parc Zoologique de Trégomeur in France, a zoo under construction, was offered candidate for membership. More information on these institutions can be found in the section 'Welcome to EAZA' elsewhere in this issue and on the EAZA website.

In addition, the membership status of Lycksele Djurpark in Sweden was upgraded from temporary to full membership of EAZA. Bursa Zoo in Turkey was offered candidate for membership after their temporary membership was ended.

EAZA now has 292 institutional members, including:  
254 full members; 7 temporary members; 29 associate members;  
and 2 temporary associate members.

Additionally EAZA has 12 candidates for membership (of which 9 sub-standard and 3 under construction) and 2 honorary members.

### Building a future for wildlife; launch of the WZACS

The new World Zoo and Aquarium Conservation Strategy (WZACS) was officially launched during the second joint SEAZA/ARAZPA Conference in Melbourne on 2 May 2005. The WZACS, entitled 'Building a future for wildlife' provides zoos and aquaria around the world with a blue print for their conservation work.

Since the worldwide launch in Melbourne, several national and regional zoo associations have organised workshops and meetings

PHOTO WAZA



Ed McAlister, president of WAZA, during the official launch of the WZACS

to discuss the implementation of the WZACS in their region. Press conferences have been organised to inform the outside world about this new 'zoo bible'. EAZA will officially launch the strategy at the upcoming EAZA Annual Conference in Bath.

### Successful 5th EAZA/WAZA conference on zoo marketing

The 5th International Zoo and Aquarium Marketing Conference was brilliantly hosted by Allwetterzoo Münster in Germany from 1 to 4 June 2005. A total of 131 participants from a record number of 33 countries participated in this year's Marketing Conference. The conference theme was 'The colour of zoo marketing is green' and topics such as marketing conservation and biodiversity, sustainability in zoos, partnerships in conservation, finding sponsorship, and marketing conservation through education were dealt with in approximately forty presentations and 14 workshops held during the conference sessions.

All registered delegates were invited to submit entries to the Marketing Awards Competition and during the last evening's gala dinner the awards were handed out to the fortunate award winners in six different categories:

- Best poster:** Prague Zoo
- Best advertisement:** Prague Zoo
- Best TV commercial:** Artis Zoo Amsterdam
- Best leaflet:** Artis Zoo Amsterdam
- Best guidebook:** Prague Zoo
- Best website:** Amersfoort Zoo

The EAZA PR and Marketing Committee met during the conference on 2 June. Several new committee members, e.g. from the Prague and Budapest zoos, participated for the first time in this committee meeting. With this expansion by colleagues from eastern Europe a better balance is created in the representation of all European regions within this committee. The committee's main responsibilities are to develop a PR and marketing plan for EAZA for the next few years and to assist EAZA and its members with the implementation of the recently launched new World Zoo and Aquarium Conservation Strategy.



## EAZA present at ALPZA meeting in Colombia

Eric Bairrão Ruivo, secretary of EAZA and Pierre Gay, chair of the Conservation Committee, represented EAZA at the ALPZA meeting held at Cali Zoo (Colombia) in April 2005. This meeting was intended to establish ALPZA as the representative of all Latin-American zoos. The new board of ALPZA met several times with the foreign guests in a closed workshop aimed to produce an action plan for the association for the next two years. The input of EAZA representatives for this action plan (ambitious, but realistic) was strong and important. By explaining and describing our experience, we were able to assist the ALPZA Board in making the correct decisions. EAZA representatives made several presentations in plenary sessions, and had the opportunity to debate issues such as collection planning, *ex situ* breeding programmes and ethics. The EAZA Executive Office is now working on the best way to strengthen the relationship between the two regions, so strongly attached by culture and history.

PHOTO LISBON ZOO



## EAZA Bird TAGs meeting

The joint EAZA Bird TAGs meeting has become something of a tradition, with this year's meeting being the sixth since the first one took place in 1997. This year the meeting was hosted by Heidelberg Zoo from 19 to 21 May 2005, and Klaus Wunnemann, Sandra Reichler and other staff did an excellent job at making us all feel very welcome. Altogether 25 participants, including several colleagues from the USA and Argentina, participated in the meeting. The first day was spent largely on a very interesting workshop on flamingos. The status of flamingos in Europe and the directions that EAZA member institutions would like in holding flamingos were discussed at great length. Over the next days a number of TAGs held their meetings: the EAZA Anseriformes TAG, the EAZA Cracid TAG, the EAZA Gruiformes TAG, the EAZA Passeriformes TAG and the reinstated EAZA Toucan and Turaco TAG.

It was agreed to establish an e-mail group of all (co-)chairs of the EAZA Bird TAGs, while further strengthening the existing general EAZA Bird TAGs e-mail group that is open to everyone who works at an EAZA member institution with an interest in birds. It was determined that there is a need to have a joint EAZA Bird TAGs meeting as an annual event. Meetings at the EAZA Conference simply do not allow sufficient time for in-depth discussions and will likely become more reporting meetings, with most of the actual work being done at the joint Bird TAGs meetings in spring each year. Arrangements for the next joint EAZA Bird TAGs meeting are already underway and will be announced shortly. All presentations and reports of the meetings held during the EAZA Bird TAGs meeting are currently being collected and will be available on CD-ROM soon.

## CORALZOO meeting

On 3 June 2005 approximately 25 people representing several EAZA and non-EAZA zoos and aquaria, a number of universities and other research institutions from across Europe and Israel, came together at the EAZA Executive Office for the official start of the EU-funded CORALZOO project. This four-year project will coordinate and execute research on several aspects of the reproduction and husbandry of stony corals, with the eventual aim to be able to reproduce and maintain these in substantial quantities in the future. This would mean that zoos and aquaria will become completely self-supporting in the breeding of stony corals. It is anticipated that this in turn will lead to a reduction in the need for wild-collected stony corals, and thus make a significant conservation contribution.

Initiator of this project is the Wageningen University and Research centre (WUR) in the Netherlands, who has brought together the partners and has played the leading role in securing significant funding from the European Union to support the project. Several EAZA zoos and aquaria are already formally participating in CORALZOO, but there will be options to make contributions for additional institutions as well over the coming years. An article describing the project in more detail will be published in EAZA News shortly.

PHOTO EAZA EXECUTIVE OFFICE



## EAZA meets Indonesian colleagues

EAZA is interested in establishing good relations with zoos in south-east Asia. Therefore, Dominique Tropeano, chair of the EAZA Committee on Technical Assistance and Animal Welfare and Koen Brouwer, EAZA's executive director, visited Indonesia in April 2005 to meet with SEAZA chairman Jansen Manansang and the chairman of the

PHOTO EAZA EXECUTIVE OFFICE



Dominique Tropeano with SEAZA president Jansen Manansang

Indonesian Zoo Association. Additionally zoos were visited in Djakarta, Surabaya and Bogor. The meetings with our colleagues in Indonesia were all most constructive and the EAZA representatives were met with great hospitality.



COMPILED BY CORINNE BOS

**Approximately 120 EAZA member institutions are currently active in their Shellshock Campaign activities: who said turtles are not attractive?! Below you can catch another glimpse of creative and successful Shellshock activities organised by EAZA members.**

**Furthermore the first, highly attractive, Shellshock fundraising certificates have been distributed to EAZA participants. If you would like to be able to add fundraising certificates to your Shellshock exhibition, please transfer your collected funds to the campaign account.**

**Interest in Shellshock is not only limited to Europe: several zoos in Asia have also joined the campaign. Other regions also seem to be becoming increasingly familiar with and interested in EAZA Conservation Campaigns. Who knows, perhaps this might even lead to a global conservation campaign in the future!**

© Creature Comforts - Aardman Animations

## First Shellshock Fundraising Certificates distributed

The following certificates were distributed in recognition of the fundraising achievements of six EAZA member institutions participating in the EAZA Shellshock Campaign:

### Shellshock Fundraising Certificates

Platinum	Edinburgh Zoo
Silver	Chester Zoo
Bronze	Colchester Zoo
Bronze	Vienna Zoo
Bronze	Gdansk Zoo
Bronze	Longleat Safari Park

Once your institution has transferred the target amounts for fundraising, these attractive certificates will be mailed to you as well!



## Last chance to win Shellshock Special Awards

Please do not forget to submit your written application for a Shellshock Special Award by 1 August 2005. The following four award categories have been identified:

- Shellshock Education Award
- Shellshock Enclosure Award
- Shellshock Captive-breeding Award
- Shellshock Fundraising Award

More details on certificates and special awards are available in the Shellshock Info Pack (pages 43-44) and on the EAZA website.

## Life after the Hong Kong confiscation

source Gonzalo Fernandez-Hoyo

Fuengirola Zoo managed to hatch four giant Asian pond turtles (*Heosemys grandis*). The parents of these hatchlings were part of the huge rescue operation organised by the EAZA zoo community. On 17 January 2002, 185 boxes with some 1,000 live turtles arrived in Europe after they had been confiscated on their way to the Chinese food markets. The animals, of which many

died due to stress and injury, ended up in approximately thirty EAZA member institutions. In response to the Hong Kong confiscation, five ESBs, amongst which one for the giant Asian pond turtle, were proposed by the EAZA Amphibian and Reptile TAG, and were approved by EAZA (see also 'Births and Hatchings' on page 19 of this issue for further details).

PHOTO RAINFOREST S.L.



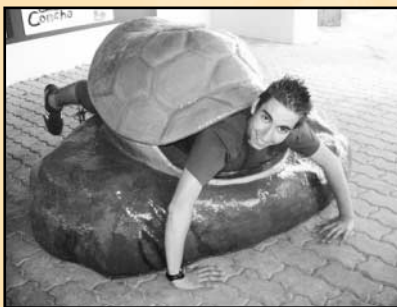


## Turtle arks at Lisbon Zoo

source Joana Horta e Costa and Eric Bairrão Ruivo

Lisbon Zoo is dedicated to the conservation of turtles and tortoises. It has participated in several rescue operations organised by EAZA and IUCN during recent years, and accepted several species of turtles that were distributed by EAZA in 2002 after confiscation by the Hong Kong government.

Lisbon Zoo is participating in turtle conservation in other ways as well. It agreed to coordinate the ESB for the spiny hill turtle (*Heosemys spinosa*), one of the species that arrived from the Hong Kong confiscation. Lisbon Zoo has been rebuilding some of its enclosures for turtles and tortoises, aiming to become a conservation centre for these species (Turtle Arks). Additionally Lisbon Zoo participated in the EAZA task force that organised the Shellshock Campaign.



The EAZA Shellshock Campaign 2004/5 was launched on 17 April 2005 at Lisbon Zoo. An inauguration reception was organised and several guests were present from the Portuguese entrepreneurial class, the media, friends of the zoo and the official sponsor of this campaign at Lisbon Zoo, the Disney Channel.

Lisbon Zoo has found several ways of achieving the main goals of this campaign. Two banners announcing the campaign were placed at the zoo entrance. Schedules for campaign activities are handed out to visitors at the ticket offices, to introduce them to the campaign and attract them to the activities. Because turtles and tortoises are reptiles, Lisbon Zoo has taken this opportunity to redesign the whole educational area of the reptile house,

where the Shellshock Campaign starts. Here, visitors receive a folder-guide with several questions about reptiles, emphasising on the turtles/tortoises under alert. The visitors must search for information and learn about the theme of this campaign in order to answer the questions. The folder-guide routes the visitors to the 'Turtle Yard'. Here, visitors can hand over the folder with their answers to volunteers. Visitors who have all the answers correct may turn the 'Wheel of Fortune' and receive the indicated prize (yo-yos, frisbees, bubble-pens). The zoo also has an exhibit with panels explaining threats affecting the turtles and tortoises, showing what EAZA is doing, what Lisbon Zoo is doing and what everyone can do to help.

Leaflets about the Shellshock Campaign are distributed in the Turtle Yard. An art atelier (for drawing, turtle face-masks and frame making) was created for children and a merchandising cart is set up to raise funds for the campaign. Visitors can receive a plastic egg containing curiosities and turtle tokens from a vending-machine for €0.50. Visitors can also donate money directly into a money-box in the same area.

Every day the reptile keepers transform themselves in educators and perform a 'Meet the keeper' presentation called 'Through the

PHOTOS LISBON ZOO



eyes of a turtle', where visitors can learn about the campaign theme and satisfy their curiosity about such threatened species.

On special days such as Mother's Day, Children's Day or Environment's Day, educator-led children activities are available, e.g. the 'Party' game adapted to the turtle theme, designing turtles using several different materials, and educational charts.

However, the EAZA Shellshock Campaign is not restricted to the zoo's boundaries! With the interest and support of the media, it has appeared in various national newspapers and TV news broadcasts. Lisbon Zoo is aiming through this campaign to alert the public of the urgent need to save, preserve and guarantee the survival of threatened species and, in this case in particular, of turtles. Zoos and aquaria from all over the world, work as true Noah's Arks increasingly more each day. It is ours, and everyone's, mission to live in harmony with nature and to protect animals, and for that we are proud to be a part of this alert and awareness chain for the turtle crisis.



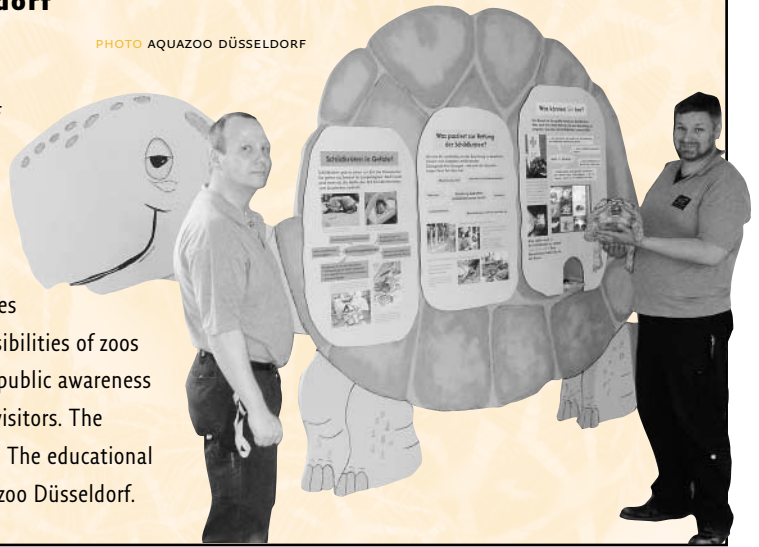


## Giant wooden turtle at Aquazoo Düsseldorf

source Wolfgang Gettmann

PHOTO AQUAZOO DÜSSELDORF

Inspired by the more than ten living and breeding species of turtles shown in the Aquazoo Düsseldorf, an eye-catching giant wooden turtle was built by a team of staff members. Posters and interactive media (for instance a picture gallery showing the different types of turtles as well as videos) allow visitors to learn about the status of turtles and tortoises throughout the world, and especially the efforts and responsibilities of zoos and aquaria. The campaign efforts have led to an increased public awareness and funds for the campaign projects are collected from the visitors. The collection of funds will continue until the end of September. The educational 'giant turtle' exhibition will continue until 2006 in the Aquazoo Düsseldorf.



**Order your Shellshock souvenirs now!** For more information, please refer to the Shellshock shop on the EAZA website or the advertisement of The Mountain/Something Different on page 32 of this issue.

## Parc Paradisio supported by Carapace

source Christophe Remy (Shellshock Belgian representative - for Parc Paradisio)

PHOTOS PARC PARADISIO

On 29 April, Eric Domb, Chairman of Parc Paradisio (Cambroux-Casteau) – a Belgian zoological garden located about 55 km south of Brussels – and his team launched the 2005 season, including the introduction of the EAZA Shellshock Campaign. This campaign is being undertaken in cooperation with the officially recognised non-profit Belgian organisation 'Carapace'. Carapace takes care of seized and/or abandoned amphibians and reptiles. Carapace has been established in the 'Mersus Emergo', one of the famous attractions in Parc Paradisio, since 2003.



Nine display panels have been produced that introduce the EAZA Shellshock Campaign, its objectives and how the public can become involved. A mock Chinese shop selling tortoises for food strongly conveys the significance of this threat to chelonian species. A 'fund collector' strategically placed outside the shop awaits the generosity of the visitors. In addition, many different Shellshock Campaign articles are sold at the souvenir shop of Parc Paradisio.

Eric Domb and Pascal Dortu, chairman of Carapace, state that it would be unthinkable that we would not participate actively in this major conservation campaign. For us, it is a great opportunity to work closely together to sustain valuable *in situ* programmes.

Paradisio, supported by Carapace, will continue its campaign activities until the zoo closes for the winter in November.



PHOTOS POZNAN ZOO

## Poznan launches Shellshock

source: Radoslaw Ratajszczak

The EAZA Shellshock Campaign was launched at Poznan Zoo by Lech Banach, director of the zoo, in the presence of the mayor of Poznan and with much media attention, on 15 April 2005. Visitors entering the zoo are greeted by an enormous wooden turtle, which is just the start of all turtle awareness and fundraising activities organised on the zoo premises. Through an extensive exhibition, visitors are informed on the history, biology, conservation status and threats of turtles and tortoises. The driving force behind the Shellshock Campaign in Poznan Zoo is Grayna Pabijan, director of the old Poznan Zoo.



## Volunteers assist Cologne Zoo

source: Ruth Dieckmann

Volunteers assisted Cologne Zoo in developing a touch table for the EAZA Shellshock Campaign. The main eye-catchers on the touch tables are the shells of a loggerhead turtle (*Caretta caretta*) and of a giant tortoise (*Geochelone gigantea*). Visitors are informed that a turtle or tortoise shell is not an isolated part of the animal, but that this develops together with the skeleton. A shell of the Hermann's tortoise (*Testudo hermanni*) with a complete skeleton that can be opened demonstrates the anatomy of a turtle.

To teach more about the turtles' and tortoises' biology, Cologne Zoo developed a quiz that can be used by individuals as well as by school classes. The quiz also highlights the pet problem: many people think that turtles and tortoises are easy pets, and Cologne Zoo emphasises that keeping a turtle or tortoise needs special know-how and equipment. Our offspring of the red-footed tortoise (*Geochelone carbonaria*) and the river turtle



(*Emydura albertisi*) help to fascinate our visitors about these ancient animals and, at the same time, raise awareness of their exploitation by humans (e.g. animal trade and use in traditional medicine). Finally, a large panel shows the dramatic turtle and tortoise decline and asks visitors for Shellshock funds. One panel is placed in the terrarium of the Cologne Zoo's aquarium, while another is placed in our tropical house the 'Regenwald', where we host endangered Asian species such as the golden coin box turtle (*Cuora trifasciata*) and the yellow-margined box turtle (*Cuora flavomarginata*).

PHOTOS COLOGNE ZOO



# What veterinarians can do for zoos

Lesley Dickie, member of the EAZA Veterinary Committee, Zoological Society of London, United Kingdom

**Veterinarians are clearly recognised as animal health professionals, who have a range of technical expertise that is vital in numerous aspects of modern zoo management and conservation. Veterinarians are also associated with ensuring that welfare standards are maintained and can aid daily husbandry issues. But what are those full range of skills, where does the strength of the specialist zoo veterinarian lie and can these strengths be better utilised?**

## ► What zoos have always needed from veterinarians

### Prevention of illness and disease

The role of the zoo veterinarian is most commonly associated with prevention of illness and disease in animal collections. The setting up of daily care procedures, input into the nutritional status of animals and the way nutrition status interacts with disease, as well as maintaining good welfare standards, are all areas where veterinary skills can broaden the effectiveness of animal care. Additionally, emergency care, be it for trauma or disease, is vital both for the welfare of individuals and for the continuation of breeding programmes. On occasion escapes may occur and successful, injury free recapture can be assisted with distance anaesthesia techniques perfected by veterinarians both in zoo collections and during field work.

Modern breeding programmes often entail the movement of animals between zoos, frequently across country and continental borders. This movement of animals brings an increased risk of disease entering any single facility if screening precautions are not in place. Pragmatic protocols that assist collection needs whilst ensuring the security of an existing collection need to be developed in conjunction between veterinary staff and collection managers, ensuring efficient communication between these two areas of zoo expertise.

### Identify reproductive problems

Veterinarians can also assist with identifying reproductive problems, a prerequisite if threatened species are to be an effective back-up for dwindling wild populations.

### Research

Research needs are additionally assisted by veterinary input. The use of blood and tissue samples have numerous applications, and such biological material can be effectively collected during veterinary procedures.

Giraffe anaesthesia

PHOTO ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON



## ► What is the wider role of the zoo veterinarian?

### Zoonosis

Another aspect of the zoo veterinarian's portfolio, and of ever increasing importance, is zoonotic disease. The term zoonosis was first coined in 1855 by Rudolf Virchow, the father of modern pathology, and many pathogens, including high profile diseases such as Ebola and SARS, have since been identified. It is in this realm that the vigilance of the zoo veterinarian may not only prevent disease spreading in the animal collection of any one zoo, but also save lives of both zoo staff and the wider community. More than 1,400 disease agents affect humans, and 61% of these are zoonotic. This figure rises to 75% when considering the 132 identified EID's or Emerging Infectious Diseases. The experience of the Bronx Zoo

in being the first agents in the US to identify West Nile Virus has clearly demonstrated that zoos can act as efficient surveillance centres. The development of ZIMS will also likely have an impact on how efficiently we monitor the spread of disease, aiding rapid identification of patterns of change.

Veterinarians have a significant voice in alerting the greater public to such possible problems and political advocacy should be seen to be a developing area of veterinary input. As anthropogenic environmental effects accelerate with a burgeoning human population, animal transportation will rise in accordance to human needs. Livestock and the pet



## THE EAZA COMMITTEE CHAIRS

The first edition of 'Introducing...' in EAZA News 50, briefly introduced six EAZA Committee chairmen and the focus of the committees for the next two years of their chairmanship. In this follow-up edition, we would like to introduce the other four chairmen and their committees' activities and plans for the next two years.

### EAZA VETERINARY COMMITTEE

Veterinarians are essential in the continued development of EAZA members and this committee will strive to provide guidance and clear information to EAZA collections where appropriate, particularly in relation to the changing EU regulations which affect zoos. In addition, as the world grows smaller due to progressively more air travel, the risks posed by emergent infectious diseases (about 70% of which are zoonotic) will become greater. Zoos and their veterinarians have an important role to play as sentinels and this is an area of activity that will receive greater scrutiny from the EAZA Veterinary Committee in the future.

### EAZA RESEARCH COMMITTEE

The committee is co-chaired by myself and Alastair MacDonald (University of Edinburgh). The main aim is to support and promote research activity within EAZA and its member institutions; and to have research interests represented in all EAZA committees, where appropriate. We strive to implement the new World Zoo and Aquarium Conservation Strategy (WZACS). The WZACS contains a chapter on Science and Research which incorporates some of the recent output of the EAZA Research Committee. We will now develop a more detailed EAZA Research Strategy to fit in closely with the European context and to draw in other stakeholders such as the universities and wildlife agencies. Every year we publish a detailed newsletter, we support the annual International Symposium on Physiology, Behaviour and Conservation of Wildlife (in which we have a section dedicated to research work conducted in EAZA institutions) and are currently conducting a survey of research activities among EAZA members.

### EAZA MEMBERSHIP AND ETHICS COMMITTEE

The EAZA Membership and Ethics Committee is the front door for institutions applying for membership of EAZA. The committee is more than that, however. Over the years, EAZA has grown into the professional forum for all seriously working zoos and aquaria in Europe. The EAZA Council has adopted standards and rules of good practice for its members, and one of the committee's principal duties is to advise members on ethical questions. We know much about new members that have been through the EAZA accreditation system, but our knowledge about members that joined the organisation before the implementation of the accreditation system is insufficient. In the years to come the committee will try to solve this problem – for instance by implementing a simple self-screening process which could not only give us knowledge of the members in general but could also serve as an important tool for measuring developments and improvements on the part of the individual members.

### EAZA AQUARIUM COMMITTEE

The EAZA Aquarium Committee is identical to the EUAC (European Union of Aquarium Curators) Executive Committee. The aim of the committee is to provide a central point of communication between EAZA and EUAC. It also serves to liaise between EAZA/EUAC and the World Association of Zoos and Aquariums (WAZA) and its Aquarium Committee as well as the International Aquarium Congress (IAC), the American Zoo and Aquarium Association (AZA) and its aquarium functions and the Marine Aquarium Council (MAC). The committee is also represented through several of its members at CITES CoPs and other meetings. The committee as well as EUAC are involved in several conservation projects, and EUAC also began funding *in situ* projects in 2004 to encourage member institutions to get involved in field work. Participants of the VI International Aquarium Congress in Monterey (2004) decided to develop closer cooperation between the different aquaria of the world. Members of the Aquarium Committee, offered to use their knowledge to build up a forum of professionals: the International Aquarium Forum (IAF), and will create a website for IAF.

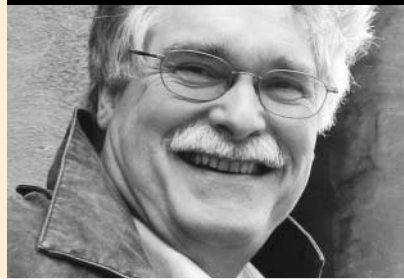
**Chris West** Zoological Society of London, United Kingdom



**Gordon McGregor Reid** Chester Zoo, United Kingdom



**Lars Lunding Andersen** Copenhagen Zoo, Denmark



**Jürgen Lange** Berlin Zoo, Germany



trade result in the movement of millions of animals each year. The problems associated with such movement are exacerbated by the illegal trade in wildlife, heightening the risk of disease transmission.

### Conservation medicine

The role of conservation medicine has also blossomed in recent years, bringing with it the overlap between wildlife biology, conservation biology and veterinary medicine. Zoo veterinarian input ranges from assisting in *in situ* conservation activities, to training in-country veterinarians, to specialised activities where the health of individuals in the wild is paramount in small, isolated populations. The Mountain Gorilla

Veterinary Project, working to give health care where appropriate to the less than 700 existing mountain gorillas, shows where techniques that were partially developed in the captive setting can be applied to the wild.

### Great resource

Those zoos lucky enough to have full-time veterinarians on staff have access to a great resource. Through the increasing role of zoos in *in situ* species and habitat conservation, the role of veterinarians will inevitably be expanded to benefit our existing and future programmes. •

# White rhinos get giant sun bed for better skin

PHOTO EMMEN ZOO

Wijbren Landman, Emmen Zoo, the Netherlands

## Sun bed treatment during grey winter months at Emmen Zoo

During the summer the female rhinos 'Jennifer' (32 years old), 'Petra' (23 years old) and 12-year-old male rhino 'Kusini' roam the large African savannah in Emmen Zoo, where they get plenty of sun throughout the day and take frequent mud baths. Their skin therefore stays in great condition for an important part of the year, but things are different in winter.



During bad weather Emmen Zoo's rhinos must spend much time in their stables. As a result they get little sun, and can not take a mud bath because it is much too cold for that. This means that the rhinoceros, especially when they get older, are sometimes troubled by flaky skin. The uppermost layer of skin does not properly come off, causing small inflammations between the two top layers. The keepers treated both female rhinoceros' skin with warm water and udder cream, but the animals seemed troubled when their skin was touched. The cream helped, but it was obviously not enough.

### Custom built sun bed

A sun bed was suggested as a possible solution, as infrared and ultraviolet rays encourage circulation of blood to the skin and vitamin production, stimulating natural processes. It has been found that small cuts in the skin of horses, caused by saddles, heal much faster under the influence of infrared rays. Kylix, a company that makes various products including sun beds for horses, constructed a gigantic sun bed for the rhinos in Emmen Zoo.

### Sunbathing sessions

The sun bed was set up in one of the stables so that the rhinos can sunbathe in surroundings they trust. The sun bed has 4 UV lamps of 300 Watt and en 28 IR lamps of 100 Watt. It hangs from the ceiling and can be suspended at any desired height. At a distance of fifty centimetres, the lamps have an effect equivalent to six to seven times the radiation of the sun. Treatment must therefore begin carefully, and exposure, particularly to UV, must be no longer than ten minutes per day. The keepers try to tempt the animals to come under the lamps by putting down hay and tasty treats. They keep a close eye on the rhinos, and if it goes well the animals can stay under the sun bed a little longer.

### Good chances

The course of treatment, which began at the end of winter, was too short to be able to show clearly visible improvements. Next winter the rhinos will be able to go under the sun bed the entire duration of their confinement to the stables. Their skin is in perfect condition when they go inside for the winter, and thanks to the sun bed, there is a good chance it will stay that way. ●



# Participating in the training of zoo staff from eastern European zoos

Patrícia Vilarinho and Eric Bairrão Ruivo, Lisbon Zoo, Portugal and Monika Kovacsova, Bratislava Zoo, Slovakia

In 2003 Lisbon Zoo received a request from the EAZA Technical Assistance and Animal Welfare Committee to participate in the training of zoo staff from zoological institutions from central and eastern Europe, and the request was promptly accepted by our administration. Some months later we received the news that a keeper from Bratislava Zoo, Monika Kovacsova, was selected to come to our zoo to be trained. It took a long time for Bratislava Zoo to tell us when she would be coming but, finally, Monika arrived at Lisbon Zoo on 11 April 2005 for a ten-day stay with us. She first appeared rather calm and a bit shy, but she quickly adapted to everyone. We were a little apprehensive when we learned that Monika did not speak any English, but then we could hear that her Spanish is perfect!

## Focused training

Training started in the SCA (Animal Collections Department). Monika learned about the internal organisation at Lisbon Zoo and got a general idea about how a collection plan is conceived. We also gave her a brief introduction to ARKS and ISIS. We then took her to see some parts of the zoo where she was not going to work: the Marine Mammals presentation, the Quintinha (the domestic yard), the Hospital and the Exotic Birds presentation.

The training occurred in the following areas: carnivores, primates, animal nutrition, herbivores and marsupials. Monika was accompanied during training by some of our curators and senior keepers, who were unanimous in recognising Monika's skills and knowledge in husbandry and animal training, so they focused their training in other areas, e.g. environmental enrichment, especially in the carnivore area (ice blocks with meat/blood, aromatic herbs etc).

## Experiences

Monika enjoyed her training regime, especially in the bird presentation area: the keepers explained not only their general husbandry practices, but also how the work with each bird during the presentation affects all aspects of the daily routine (amount of food given, time of training etc). Monika appreciated the fact that everyone made an effort to speak Spanish.

All our senior keepers involved in the training reported that these initiatives are positive not only for trainees but also for the trainers, as there are not many opportunities for keepers to exchange knowledge and expertise with their foreign colleagues. However, we feel that some aspects should be improved for future training periods. The objectives of training should be clearly defined, the trainee's needs evaluated and, especially, it should be ensured that not much time passes between the first request, defining the objectives, and carrying out the training, or we take the risk of being out-of-date by the time of training. ●

PHOTO LISBON ZOO



## Nominating zoo staff for training under the EAZA TA&AW umbrella?

Together the approximately 280 EAZA zoos and aquaria have an immense amount of knowledge and experience on a variety of zoo management topics. The EAZA Committee on Technical Assistance and Animal Welfare (TA&AW) stimulates the exchange of knowledge and expertise between EAZA members and with candidates for EAZA membership. As the committee's primary goal is assisting zoos and aquaria in eastern Europe in reaching EAZA standards, the committee set up a training scheme for this region in December 2003. Thirteen eastern European colleagues from six EAZA institutions registered for the training programme, and approximately 35 central and western European EAZA members were happy to host and train one or more colleagues at a minimum of costs for the participants!

Due to the success of this effort, the committee decided to continue with the training scheme. Zoos and aquaria can contact the EAZA Executive Office for a registration form for eastern European colleagues that are candidates for the training programme. Training topics can vary from animal husbandry and collection planning to education, and from general zoo management to marketing and fundraising. The EAZA Executive Office will try to find a suitable training institution for the candidates in close cooperation with the EAZA Technical Assistance and Animal Welfare Committee. For more information or a registration form please contact Martijn Los (martijn.los@nvdzoos.nl) at the EAZA Executive Office.

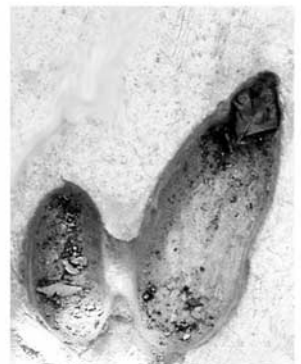
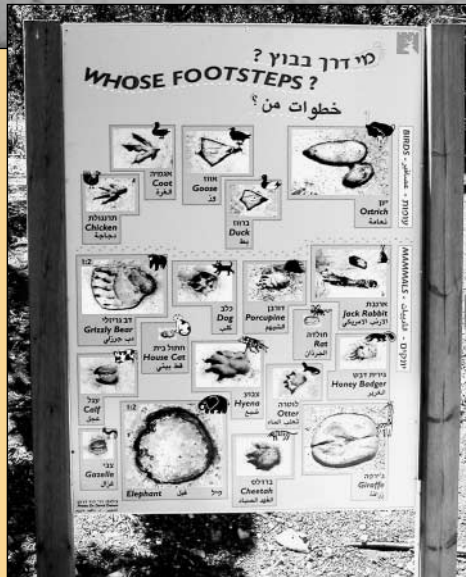
# The Biblical Zoo in Jerusalem interacts with footprint garden



In our 'zap-society' it is hard to gain the attention of our visitors for our educational message. Solving this problem by using interactive elements is a creative solution. Have you ever seen grandfathers stamping animal footprints in a sandbox? You can spot them in the Biblical Zoo in Jerusalem. Its latest interactive hit is a Footprint Garden. It is comprised of several elements:

- 1) a floor with many different footprints;
- 2) a poster to help identify these footprints written in Hebrew, English and Arabic;
- 3) a tic-tac board showing pictures of different animals with their footprints on the back;
- 4) a sandbox with footprint stamps to make footprints; and of course
- 5) benches to rest on.

One could conclude that printing on demand has reached a new dimension.





## Rendez-vous for *all* zoo educators?

The next conference of European Zoo Educators (EZE) will be organised by Zooparc de Beauval in the heart of France. The meeting will take place from 21 to 24 September 2005. EZE hopes to attract educators from all over Europe. Some of you have probably read in the former issue of EAZA News that educational conferences are poorly attended by educators from several European countries. Southern European zoo educators seem particularly inclined to be lost in action, as they rarely pop up at conferences. Still we know they are out there somewhere doing a splendid job. The language barrier may play a role, but by choosing France as the host country and adjusting the programme, EZE aims at a Mediterranean invasion. The leading theme will be the new World Zoo and Aquarium Conservation Strategy ('Building a future for wildlife') and many southern European zoos are invited to do a presentation, although of course there will be contributions from all over Europe. The first conference day is baptised 'Living up to the new World Zoo and Aquarium Strategy' (examples of modern education in southern Europe); the second day is themed 'Get more out of your *in situ* projects' (how to communicate your nature conservation projects to the general public) and the third will introduce 'New tools to implement the strategy' (on new media and target groups to improve your education). There will be workshops every day, creating opportunities for educators to mingle, as networking is always an important goal. Interested? Mail to Emmanuel Jonchère or Céline Gounot: eze2005@zoobeauval.com

PHOTO EAZA EXECUTIVE OFFICE

### New Education Committee met in Emmen

The 'new' EAZA Education and Exhibit Design Committee gathered for the first time in Emmen Zoo on 1 April 2005. It was also the first time that Henk Hiddingh, director of Emmen Zoo, chaired the committee since he succeeded the former chair, Lars Lunding Andersen of Copenhagen Zoo. Many new educators from all over Europe also debuted as committee member, contributing to a better balance between the representatives of the different regions. Several matters were discussed, especially the new World Zoo and Aquarium Conservation Strategy, and action plans for the future. It was decided to split the committee into three working groups with their own goals. One group will focus on a 'European translation/implementation of the new Strategy'. Another group will produce guidelines on means of presentation and design, and the last group will focus on additional educative media (panels, audio-systems, live demonstrations, written guides). EAZA News will keep you informed!

## JUST ANOTHER EDUCATOR

*From this issue on an educator working for an EAZA member institution will be introduced by a brief column. Helena Olsson, the future coordinator of this column, is first in line.*



## Helena Olsson

Parken Zoo Eskilstuna, Sweden

## Challenges of being an educator

"As an educator I try to make a change in people's opinion about their environment and change people's attitudes towards nature, which I consider a difficult task – especially in Sweden. Much nature remains in our country today and as a result the Swedish people are not very worried about environmental issues. They do not see a problem and consequently do not act sustainably. Recently, a Spanish colleague told me that she currently has less difficulties convincing the visitors, since the occurrence of the oil disaster at the Spanish coast and the extremely warm and dry summers, which both are very nearby and are clear threats."

### **Very much into... story telling**

"I think that technical solutions sometimes destroy the message. That is why I do not always like computers and technical solutions in a teaching situation. Techniques are necessary but certainly not 'holy'. I simply love to personally tell an exciting story to the children and this still works! Nowadays I reach out to more people by telling a simple story and I get more people to think and act sustainably by a story than I did before, when I relied on technical solutions."



## Koen Brouwer

Position Executive director of EAZA Last book read 'The secret life of bees' by Sue Monk Kidd Last movie seen 'Once upon a time in Mexico' directed by Robert Rodriguez Last trip made abroad EAZA/WAZA Marketing Conference in Munster Pet animals at home 1.0 Leadbeater's cockatoo, 1.2 domestic rats, 0.2 guinea pigs and eight species of tropical fish Hobbies Reading, bird watching, enjoying Indian or Thai food

**Please describe your career path.** My interest in zoos, in wildlife, started when I grew up in Canada, where I was able to visit the old and heavily barred Toronto Riverdale Zoo, and to catch turtles and toads in the wild to keep as pets. I had the intention to work in a zoo from the time I was three years old, and studied biology at the university of Amsterdam with this goal in mind. My major thesis was on the reproductive behaviour and ecology of the Scarlet ibis in the llanos of Venezuela, and this work opened my eyes for conservation and the opportunities that zoos have to be part of this. After returning from post-university work in South America, I started as a curatorial intern at the Artis Zoo in Amsterdam. Bert de Boer then asked me to come and work for him at the National Foundation for Research in Zoological Gardens. In 1995 I was asked by EAZA chairman Roger Wheeler to become the chief executive officer of EAZA.

*“It is rewarding to see the participation of an increasing number of EAZA ‘volunteers’, all dedicated to working collectively on the further professionalising of the zoo world and its activities.”*

**You have worked as EAZA's executive director for ten years now. What do you think have been the major changes within EAZA during these past ten years?** Clearly EAZA has begun maturing over the past few years. Having started as an organisation predominately involved in breeding programmes (EEPs), it is now widening its horizons and reaching out not only to the curators and directors but also to the educators, veterinarians, pr and marketing staff, horticulturists etc. It is rewarding to see the participation of an increasing number of EAZA 'volunteers', all dedicated to working collectively on the further professionalising of the zoo world and its activities.

**And which important changes do you see happening in the zoo world in the next ten years?** In accordance with the WZACS, zoos and aquaria will become more involved in

conservation in many different ways. Many zoos are still new and inexperienced in the complex business of conservation and will have to make choices on how actively, and in which way, they wish to become involved. What I also see happening is a further commercialisation of the zoo world, which in a sense is necessary and in many cases much needed if zoos are to survive, to be able to continue investing in new exhibits and further professionalise. My worry is however that this commercialisation could go too far, and that zoos will lose their essence, becoming 'just' another business.

### **What are the key things you have learned during your career?**

That zoos and aquaria are mostly about people, and that one needs to have considerable political talents to be able to work with so many different people with as many or more different opinions. And that thanking a person for what he or she has done costs little or no energy and is mostly enormously appreciated. Most people in the zoo world are extremely dedicated and make long hours, often with receiving little recognition for what they have achieved.

### **What do you enjoy most about your work? And what do you like the least?**

The diversity of the work I do is what is the most enjoyable, most challenging. To work with an enormous number of different people, zoos, aquaria, and related organisations, all with their own cultures, histories, directions, legislations, languages etc. and to achieve collectively set or agreed upon objectives is extremely rewarding, although not always easy, to say the least. Clearly working for such a large network of zoos and aquaria in 34 countries also means that things sometimes move a little slower than one would like them to...

### **What other activities do you have within the zoo world?**

The last few years I have become increasingly involved in the very important work carried out by EAZA's Committee on Technical Assistance and Animal Welfare. I also chair the EAZA Hornbill TAG. Additionally, I have done and still do some consultancy work for zoos throughout Europe and the Middle-East as well as for the Dutch and other governments in the framework of CITES, zoo legislation and animal confiscations. •



**Lisbon** PORTUGALSOURCE  
JOSÉ DIAS FERREIRA AND ERIC BAIRRÃO RUIVO

'Nina', a 14-year-old **African elephant** (*Loxodonta africana*) gave birth to a female calf on 20 March 2005 following normal pregnancy and labour. The birth of 'Primavera' ('Spring' in Portuguese) occurred in the presence of the other two adult females and a young male born in 2004, without the need for intervention by zoo staff. Nina's first calf, also a female, died when only five days old in April 2003, mainly due to lack of maternal experience. Nina and the other 1.2 adult elephants arrived from South Africa in the early 1990's.

Primavera began walking one hour after birth and began suckling a few moments later. Female 'Jane' and her young male offspring 'Trombinhas', initially showed some aggression towards Primavera, but Nina was very protective. The third cow 'Luna', who has never had an offspring, remained calm during the interactions. Because of the aggression mother and baby were moved to an inside enclosure allowing visual contact only with the herd and bull.

Nina had vaginal prolapse with oedema three days after delivery. She was successfully treated and 22 days after delivery, when Nina's prolapse was much better, she and her baby were reintroduced to the other two females and young male. The herd was curious but did not show any aggressive behaviour. Primavera initially hid under her mother most of the time, but gradually gained confidence. Mother and baby were

separated from the herd during the night until Primavera was 38 days old, but now the whole herd, except for the bull, is together day and night.

This is the second successful elephant birth that has ever occurred in Portugal, and both occurred in a frame-time of 15 months. This may indicate the importance of social structure for success in breeding elephants. Lisbon Zoo is planning to renew its elephants' facility in a few months, when Primavera is strong enough.

PHOTO LISBON ZOO

**Dortmund** GERMANYSOURCE  
F. BRANDSTÄTTER

Dortmund Zoo has kept **giant otters** (*Pteronura brasiliensis*) since 1990. The first animals arrived from Hagenbeck's Tierpark (Hamburg), where they were born. Hagenbeck's Tierpark was then the only zoo outside of South America to have successfully bred giant otters.

Dortmund Zoo tried very hard to breed giant otters, especially after the opening of the otter house, an exhibit that is perfectly suited for keeping and breeding giant otters, in 1998. Several litters were born but none of the cubs survived for more than a few weeks. It was suggested

PHOTO DORTMUND ZOO



that the bad condition of the cubs was a result of inbreeding, as the parents were brother and sister.

New hopes were raised with the arrival in 2002 of 'Sol', an unrelated female giant otter (born on 20 May 2000) from Brasilia Zoo. Sol mated with the male 'Rufus' (born on 3 April 1992 in Hamburg and owned by Duisburg Zoo) and the newly established breeding pair produced their first offspring, a single male, at Dortmund Zoo on 29 December 2004.

Although several litters had been produced over the past years at Hagenbeck's Tierpark, as at Dortmund Zoo or the Chestnut Centre at Chapel-en-le-Frith (United Kingdom), giant otters are obviously very difficult to rear. This is possibly due to the stress caused by public exhibition. Successful breeding of the giant otter requires a quiet location separated from the visitors. Thus Dortmund Zoo closed its otter house for about three months after the birth of the young to give the animals all the silence and privacy they required to successfully rear their cub. After several months it can now be said that this is the first successful rearing of a giant otter outside South America in more than a decade.

It is hoped that this will be the start of a new and successful era of rearing and breeding giant otters, an interesting species from the Amazon basin. More recently Dortmund Zoo received another female, 'Beni' from Bolivia, giving the breeding efforts further hope.

## BIRTHS AND HATCHINGS

## Poznan POLAND

SOURCE  
RADOSLAW RATAJSZCZAK

This spring brought much joy to our zoo, as there was a number of notable births within the last three months. The birth of a **Visayan warty pig** (*Sus cebifrons negrinus*) is a European first (twins were born last year when the pigs were still in quarantine, but disappeared on the second day). The mother-reared piglet is a female and is growing quickly. The Visayan warty pigs were imported from the Philippines via Poznan in 2004 by Rotterdam Zoo, but one pair was left in Poznan due to suspected pregnancy.

PHOTO POZNAN ZOO



**White-tailed sea eagles** (*Haliaeetus albicilla*) hatched two chicks that are being expertly parent-reared. Both parents are handicapped: the female arrived as a fully-grown chick with one eye totally missing and the male had been shot and had a multiple-fractured wing. The chicks will be sent to Israel for reintroduction.

Three female **Pallas' cats** (*Felis manul*) were born to our experienced female. We hope they will thrive like last year's offspring and will further strengthen the European population of this beautiful species. The **white-nosed coatis** (*Nasua narica*) bred in their new, 2,000 m<sup>2</sup> enclosure for the first time. The captive European population of this interesting species has greatly declined, but the future looks better because of breeding of new bloodlines imported by Apenheul (Apeldoorn) as well as in Poznan Zoo.

Of special importance among hoofstock was the birth of another female **Bawean deer** (*Axis kuhlii*). With six females in our group (the only group outside of Indonesia) we can be carefully optimistic about its future. The group of **Thomson's gazelles** (*Gazella thomsonii*) grew by another female offspring. This species is held by four EAZA zoos, and the groups in Arnhem and Poznan show steady growth and the total number of animals exceeds thirty. There is a large herd in Ramat Gan as well. It seems that there is a very good chance to re-establish this beautiful and for educational purposes very useful species in our zoos (see also page 20).

**Greater hairy armadillo** (*Chaetophractus villosus*) number 57 was born and reared. We began with this species in the 1987, with importation of five animals. More than thirty descendants have been sent to other zoos.

**Feather-tailed gliders** (*Acrobates pygmaeus*) raised more than forty young recently, allowing us to distribute several new groups to other interested zoos. At least 274 young have been born in our zoo since the acquisition of this species in 2000.

## Jerez SPAIN

For a follow-up article on the first **Iberian lynx** (*Lynx pardinus*) cubs born in captivity in the El Acebuche Breeding Centre in Doñana National Park, please refer to page 28 of this issue.

## Stuttgart GERMANY

SOURCE  
ISABEL KOCH

Wilhelma in Stuttgart proudly presents its first hatchling of **Mexican beaded lizards** (*Heloderma horridum*). This species has been kept at Wilhelma since 1955, but up to now there was never a potential breeding pair and therefore no breeding success. A male spent ten years alone in Stuttgart, before being joined by two females in September 2000. Data on the male are poor – he came to Stuttgart from the Vivarium in Darmstadt in 1990, but his age and origin are unknown. One female, sent from Atlanta Zoo (USA) hatched there in 1990, and the other, sent from Detroit Zoo (USA), hatched there in 1987.

The poisonous lizards inhabit a nicely decorated Sonoran desert exhibit together with chuckwallas (*Sauromalus obesus*), Baja blue rock lizards (*Petrosaurus thalassinus*) and blue spiny lizards (*Sceloporus serrifer cyanogenys*). Temperature zones offered range from 20°C to 45°C; lighting is a mix of natural daylight and 1,000 W HQI. Furnishings include natural rockwork with crevices to hide, real plants, a sandy bottom with possibilities to dig and a flat water bassin. A closed box with lower temperatures is offered for the winter hibernation.

No reproductive activity was observed the first year that the three were together. Mating started in the second year, but only non-fertilised eggs were laid until 2004. On 23 July 2004 two eggs were laid and incubated at 29°C in vermiculite. One of them did not look very promising and was thrown away later. The second one developed properly, and on 11 January 2005 a young Mexican beaded lizard hatched. The yolk sack did not look well and was therefore cut off by the veterinarian. After three days the little lizard started feeding on egg, on his fifth day he continued with mice. Now its regular diet consists of two mice every two days and egg from time to time. It is kept under the same conditions as the adults plus an additional dose of 15 minutes UV light every two days. The adults have already mated again – perhaps there will be more offspring in the future.

PHOTO WILHELMA





## Fuengirola SPAIN

SOURCE  
GONZALO FERNANDEZ-HOYO

PHOTO RAINFOREST S.L.



At the end of 2001, EAZA coordinated the transfer of about 1,000 fresh-water turtles that had been confiscated by the Hong Kong government and were being held at Kadoorie Farm and Botanical Gardens. Fuengirola Zoo received four turtle species from this confiscation, including 0.7 **giant Asian pond turtles** (*Heosemys grandis*) in February 2002. These pond turtles all survived the quarantine period and settled well in an open, spacious mixed-species enclosure that is part of the Southeast Asian Riverine Forest exhibit which was completed that year. The approximately 100 m<sup>2</sup> enclosure, half land and half water, represents a sandy beach on the edge of a dense forest. The water area is 1.75 m deep. Water is filtered in a closed circuit using a sand filter and an ozone treatment. The water is heated to a temperature of about 24°C in the colder winter months. The *H. grandis* share this exhibit with other turtle species (*Orlitia borneensis* and *Carettochelys insculpata*), fresh water fish (*Barbus sanitwongei*, *Pangasius sutchi*, *Notopterus chitala*, etc) and a pair of false gavia (*Tomistoma schlegelii*).

In May 2004 we received 2.1 additional *H. grandis* originating from the same confiscation via ZooMarine (Albufeira). It was then decided to split the population, leaving 1.4 in the false gavia enclosure and moving 1.4 to the mangrove enclosure, another open enclosure on the forest-edge, with a similar water volume, treatment and heating regime, but with less land area than the false gavia enclosure. Abundant nest material, nesting opportunities and hide-aways for the turtles are always available in both enclosures. Despite its name, the mangrove enclosure has fresh, not brackish, water.

In the mangrove enclosure there are fresh water fishes (*Osphrenaemus gourami*, *Pangasius larnaudi*, *Toxotes jaculatrix*, etc), other turtle species (*Cuora amboinensis*, *Siebenrockiella crassicolis*, *Eseya*

*novaeguineae*) and two species of ducks (*Dendrocygna bicolor* and *Aythya fuligula*). The *Carettochelys* population and one of the *Orlitias* were moved to the mangrove enclosure along with the *H. grandis*. Mating started almost immediately after the new males were introduced to the females. The first clutch of five eggs was found on 18 January 2005, in the water of the mangrove exhibit. A clutch of seven eggs was found in a nest on 30 January. Two more clutches were recorded in February and three in March, some of them in the false gavia enclosure. All eggs were removed for artificial incubation.

On 9 May 2005 we found the first hatchling already out of the shell, and a second one emerging from the 30 January clutch. Four of the seven eggs have successfully hatched, and another turtle hatched from a different clutch on 19 May. All five little turtles are healthy, eating well and growing. Needless to say, we are very happy with this achievement, especially in the year of the EAZA Shellshock Campaign. We look forward to breeding more *H. grandis*, as it is included in the 'Amber Alert' category of the Shellshock Campaign, and is targeted for expansion in the turtle ark.

## Berlin GERMANY

SOURCE  
PRESS RELEASES

Tierpark Berlin celebrates its 50th anniversary with three very special births in 2005. In the early morning of 14 February 2005 **Asian elephant** (*Elephas maximus*) 'Nova' (born herself in Taman Safari, Bogor, Indonesia in 1993) gave birth to a healthy male calf. Mother and offspring are doing fine. 'Nova' arrived in 2003 with 'Cynthia' (also born in Bogor in 1995) from Halle Zoo. 'Horas' is Nova's first calf. A female calf was born to Cynthia six weeks later, on 3 April at 23.05 h. Nova and Horas were with Cynthia

during the birth and had a calming effect on her.

A 1.03 m high, 120 kg male Asian elephant was born at Tierpark Berlin on 8 May 2005. The birth occurred without complications. This was 22-year-old female 'Kewa's' third offspring. Her first calf in 1998 was a stillbirth. Her second calf 'Temi' was born in 2001.

The 22-year-old bull 'Ankhor' is the father of all three calves born in Tierpark Berlin in 2005. He originates from Burma just like Kewa.

## Torquay UNITED KINGDOM

SOURCE PRESS  
RELEASE AND C. BATH

A dozen **macaroni penguins** (*Eudyptes chrysolophus*) – with their striking bright yellow plumes – arrived at Living Coasts at the end of March 2005 from Edinburgh Zoo. The six pairs all laid eggs on the beach and are in full public view. The first macaroni penguin chick hatched on 31 May just nine weeks after the parents' arrival, and staff are hopeful of further hatchings. Nearby, **gentoo penguins** (*Pygoscelis papua*) are also nesting alongside many **African penguins** (*Spheniscus demersus*) and three inquisitive **bank cormorants** (*Phalacrocorax neglectus*). Further arrivals of the last threatened species are anticipated later this year.

**Redshanks** (*Tringa totanus*), **Inca terns** (*Larosterna inca*) and **avocets** (*Recurvirostra avosetta*) have also hatched young. **Tufted puffins** (*Fratercula cirrhata*) and **pigeon guillemots** (*Cephus columba*) are busy nesting, **Barrow's goldeneyes** (*Bucephala islandica*) already have ducklings and **spectacled eiders** (*Somateria fischeri*) are laying.

Last year Torquay's coastal zoo reared one pigeon guillemot (a first for the UK), 12 avocets, 14 redshanks, ten Inca terns and nine African penguins. Over the first half of this year, five avocets, 11 Inca terns and nine African penguins have hatched.

## Arnhem THE NETHERLANDS



The first four months of 2005 were quite eventful in Burgers' Zoo. The hatching of a **hyacinth macaw** (*Anodorhynchus hyacinthinus*) was the most important development. The recently established pair produced a fertile egg in 2004, but the offspring died during hatching. The current chick, still in the nest, is more than one month old at the time of writing (18 May 2005). Other noteworthy births include 0.0.3 **Eurasian griffon vultures** (*Cypus fulvus*), 0.1 **Western lowland gorilla** (*Gorilla g. gorilla*), 0.1 **bongo** (*Tragelaphus eurycerus isaaci*), 2.1 **warthogs** (*Phacochoerus africanus*), 0.1 **Baringo giraffe** (*Giraffa camelopardalis rothschildi*), 0.2 **Thomson's gazelles** (*Gazella thomsonii*) and 0.2.1 **aardvark** (*Orycteropus afer*, 0.1 DNS).

Thomson's gazelles are currently being kept by four EAZA institutions, of which three are located in Europe: Poznan, Hannover and Arnhem. These institutions are working closely together to maintain this sensitive and stressful species in Europe. The current population numbers 32 (17.15) animals. So far all 'thommies' are derived from the highly inbred (so far without visible side-effects) population at Ramat Gan, Israel. Fortunately in the beginning of 2005 a completely unrelated male could be obtained. At the moment we are trying to add a third bloodline to the European population. Arnhem Zoo currently has a male bachelor group of seven animals and a breeding group of 1.8, including the unrelated male which has not yet bred.

The ESB for the aardvark, initiated in 1995, is celebrating its tenth anniversary. During this decade the population has benefited from the cooperation within the framework of an ESB. No transfers were carried out without consultation and approval of the ESB keeper, and all transfers improved the quality of the population. There is also a continuous exchange of information, data and experiences, from which all the institutions and the aardvarks are benefiting.

Although the population increased by only seven individuals in ten years time, the future for this species in Europe is much brighter now than it was ten years ago. In 1995 the population comprised of ten old wild-caught animals and eleven F1 animals. In the meantime there are only two wild-caught animals left; the 24 remaining animals were born in captivity and the population is young and at different places reproduction has just started. The first F3 animal, unfortunately a stillbirth, was born in 2004. Fortunately another F3 offspring was born at Colchester in 2005, and that offspring is successfully being parent reared. Furthermore three offspring (including twins; one DNS) were born at Arnhem in 2005. No inbreeding has occurred to date, but this will become a problem in the not too distant future. The two main breeding groups are at Frankfurt and Arnhem and their breeding males are full brothers, thus it is difficult to compose unrelated pairs. Intensive contact with the North American regional studbook keeper has resulted in plans to import two animals from the USA in 2006. Furthermore the EAZA Small mammal TAG has approved a request to import aardvarks from Africa, and currently efforts are being made to achieve this using a reliable source. Aardvarks are currently held in eight European institutions. Some institutions are waiting to receive aardvarks, e.g. Berlin Zoo, Plzen Zoo and the new Valencia Bioparc. An expected increase in number of births and importation of some animals will hopefully make it possible for more institutions to receive aardvarks in the forthcoming years. For more information please contact the studbook keeper: Marc Damen at M.Damen@burgerszoo.nl.



PHOTOS COLCHESTER ZOO



## Forêt de Madagascar

Sharon Carter, Colchester Zoo, United Kingdom

### A recently opened enclosure for fossas at Colchester Zoo

Colchester Zoo has had a pair of adult fossas (*Cryptoprocta ferox*) since 1999. The female was born at Duisburg Zoo in July 1990 and has been with us since 1994. The male was also born at Duisburg Zoo in 1995 and arrived in Colchester in 1999. The pair produced a female offspring in June 1999. The adult male and adult female lived in separate areas of the enclosure and the young female was eventually moved into a third area. The old enclosure was quite hidden from public view and the zoo recognised that the enclosure did not completely fulfil the animals' needs. The decision was taken to move the adult pair into a new, larger enclosure. The young female has remained in the old enclosure and now has full access to all areas of it.

#### Space and privacy

An exhibit previously housing snow leopards was entirely renovated to meet the fossas' needs, and the exhibit 'Forêt de Madagascar' was created. The three-dimensional enclosure utilises both height and width, providing the fossas with considerably more space and privacy. The new exhibit is generally more complex for the animals and is divided into two main separate areas; one side for the male and one side for the female. The partition in the enclosure is solid which means that the pair can not see each other. This is a deliberate play to afford the female a visual separation from the male. However auditory and olfactory communication is still possible.

#### Features

The whole enclosure is naturally sloping, due to the terrain. Mature conifer trees are present and climbing opportunities for the animals have been increased with the addition of large climbing poles and thick ropes. The male's side of the enclosure has a pool from the original enclosure which has been converted into a small reed bed. It also has a sandstone flat-topped cave which provides a raised, level resting area for him.

The enclosure has strategically placed sliding shutters which, when open, allow the fossas to view each other through a meshed partition. This will be used to introduce the pair for breeding purposes. The enclosure also contains two heated houses. The heat in the houses can be regulated to suit the animals' needs throughout the year. The house that is off exhibit can serve as the female's cubbing den, and both houses contain resting platforms at different levels.

#### Improved viewing opportunities ... for the fossas

The new enclosure also provides a better all-round view of the surrounding area for the fossas, increasing their visual scope. They have views of other exhibits and woodland providing a more interesting visual environment.

#### ... and for the visitors

Visitors are able to view the fossas from several areas covering both the outdoor area of the enclosure, and one of the houses. The original rock-work from the old enclosure has been renovated to provide areas for the animals to escape public gaze, if they choose to.

#### Experiences

The adult pair, 'Forsell' and 'Fossa', were introduced to the new enclosure separately and both were successfully moved in by 18 March 2005. The pair settled in well within a few hours and both are now seen regularly scent marking their individual areas.

Visitors have also commented positively on the new enclosure and repeat visitors have noted the profile of the fossa has certainly increased. The new enclosure is better situated than the fossas' old enclosure resulting in easier access for the zoo's visitors and more visitors take time to visit this enclosure.

#### Brand new talk

A new talk has been especially developed by the education department for the new enclosure. The talk accompanies the fossas' feeding time and provides information on the three fossas the zoo has. The talk also focusses on evolution of the species, why it is endangered, and what the zoo does to aid the conservation of the fossa. •



## Four new facilities in Dvur Kralove

Kristina Tomasova, Dvur Kralove Zoo, Czech Republic

**Four new facilities were constructed in Dvur Kralove Zoo in 2004. These four enclosures house different species, but all have two things in common: all of them significantly improved the quality of animal housing and all were built in record-breaking time.**

### African Savannah

The new inside facility for Dvur Kralove Zoo's elephants, the African Savannah, represents the largest facility built in the modern history of Dvur Kralove Zoo. This house is situated on the site of the old Elephant and Hippo House, the demolition of which started on 16 March 2004. The elephants entered the new building for the first time already on 30 November 2004. The house is also home to weavers, other typical savannah birds and hyraxes. The graphics and furnishings simulate the natural habitat. The house contains educational components such as samples of elephant skin, bones and video-clips with the topic 'the ecological role of elephants in the African savannah'. There is also a life-size model of a mammoth – the original inhabitant of cold European savannahs. The facility contains a six metre diameter pool; a second, larger pool can be found in the spacious outside area (2,630 m<sup>2</sup>). The technical characteristics of the facility meet modern standards. The total inside surface of 320 m<sup>2</sup> dedicated for the elephants can be separated in up to seven sections by hydraulic poles, immersed into the floor. The elephants are separated from the visitors by glass. There is a built-in scale for elephants and visitors can observe the animals' weights on a display (female 'Umbu' weighs 3,700 kg and female 'Saly' 4,200 kg).

### Okapi House

The construction of the okapi facility, situated in the existing house for bongo, could start only after approval of the project by the EAZA Okapi EEP representatives. Works began on 14 February 2004 and the entire building procedure was carefully monitored both from a technical and a husbandry point of view. Many new materials and technologies were incorporated, e.g. insulated asphalt floor, two-way traversable doors with fire-galvanised surface, security aluminium doors with ventilation holes, warm-water heating in walls, poly-carbonate roof windows that open and segment

curtains in the doorways. The new breeding facility has four interconnected stables with a total surface of 45 m<sup>2</sup>; and the exposition area is 35 m<sup>2</sup>. Four more stables in the breeding facility arose from the reconstructed part of the existing house for bongo, with a total area of 46 m<sup>2</sup>. The outdoor 525 m<sup>2</sup> enclosure has been modified for the okapi and planted with numerous trees and bushes. The first okapi, the male 'Deto' arrived at Dvur Kralove from Antwerp Zoo in August 2004 and settled down very well. Another male 'Ahadi' arrived from Basel in May 2005 and we expect the arrival of the next animals later in 2005.

### Reconstructed flamingo winter-quarters

We also completed the long desired reconstruction of the winter-quarters for flamingos in 2004. The inside area was increased from 25 m<sup>2</sup> to 58 m<sup>2</sup>. The acrylate roof provides enough natural daylight for the birds. The concrete floor is covered with soft, moistened artificial grass. The food is offered in two feeding pools, which were also enlarged to an area of 14 m<sup>2</sup>. In contrast to the former facility, there are two new shallow pools at both exits from the house to the enclosure, which the birds must cross in order to disinfect the soles of their feet. A large part of the southern wall is made of glass, which enables the visitors to see the interior of the winter-house. We presently keep 21 European flamingos (*Phoenicopterus roseus*) and 62 American flamingos (*Phoenicopterus ruber*). The first reproduction took place in 1988 and breeding has occurred each year since 1992. We have successfully reared 56 young in three species.

### Lion House

The new Lion House opened on 29 July 2004 and is the first building in Dvur Kralove Zoo imitating African architecture. Even the graphics on the inside walls illustrate the African savannah. This house was built on the site of the original house for lions (built in 1990/1991), which was not accessible for visitors. The total reconstruction started at the end of 2003. The new house, covering an inside area of 170 m<sup>2</sup>, contains three major parts: the 32 m<sup>2</sup> visitor's hall, the 39 m<sup>2</sup> toilets for visitors and the 99 m<sup>2</sup> facility for the lions, including the main exposition and the separation room. There are three heated plank beds, designed as tree trunks. The outside enclosure of 1,572 m<sup>2</sup> has also been completely renewed and the boundary on the public side partly replaced with new sheets of glass. The glass sheets are protected from the animals by means of an electric wire. The house has its own sewage disposal plant. ●



PHOTOS ZOO AQUARIUM MADRID



Covadonga Talavera, Zoo Aquarium Madrid, Spain

## The new orang utan facility

Madrid Zoo's first experience with keeping Bornean orang utan (*Pongo pygmaeus pygmaeus*) occurred in 1981, when the Indonesian government gave a five-year-old female to the Spanish government as a present. The female was therefore directly sent to the Spanish capital zoo, but when the Madrid Zoo entered EAZA, she joined the Orang utan EEP to be placed in the most suitable location for breeding. Based on the recommendation of the programme coordinator 'Donna' moved to Dvur Kralove Zoo, where she has given birth to three babies to date.

Our zoo has kept breeding groups of other great apes (Western lowland gorillas and chimpanzees) for many years; but orang utans were missing as the third remarkable species. Thus building activities began last year to accommodate these magnificent animals at Madrid Zoo.

### Three interconnecting areas

Following the most recent husbandry recommendations, the new facility consists of three different interconnecting areas covering 800 m<sup>2</sup> in total: outdoor 480 m<sup>2</sup> and indoor 200 m<sup>2</sup> exhibit facilities; and an off exhibit area of 120 m<sup>2</sup>, which includes four night enclosures, food preparation and staff rooms. All indoor facilities have been equipped with a floor heating system to maintain a comfortable temperature (ranging from 18°C to 24°C) all year round.

### Encourage exercise

The enclosures are furnished with different natural and artificial elements that permit the animals to interact constantly with the surrounding environment. Wood trunks, branches, ropes, platforms, vegetation, an artificial termite mount, a small waterfall, and thick wire in the night enclosures offer numerous exercise and hiding possibilities. The caves between the two exhibits, different ground levels and the plants provide visual barriers and resting areas, providing individuals with privacy from the visitors and the other members of the group.

### Infrastructure

Twelve hydraulically-operated doors connecting the various rooms and areas facilitate group management. A corridor for the public in between both indoor and outdoor enclosures has windows on the exhibit side, allowing visitors and animals to closely interact.

### Remarkable outside barrier

One most remarkable feature of this new exhibit is the outside barrier. To optimise use of space by the animals and to avoid old-fashioned looking fences, a strong, high-tech, flexible, attractive steel mesh was installed by a specialised company. This material adapts to irregular ground, making the final result more natural in appearance.

### Mixed species exhibit

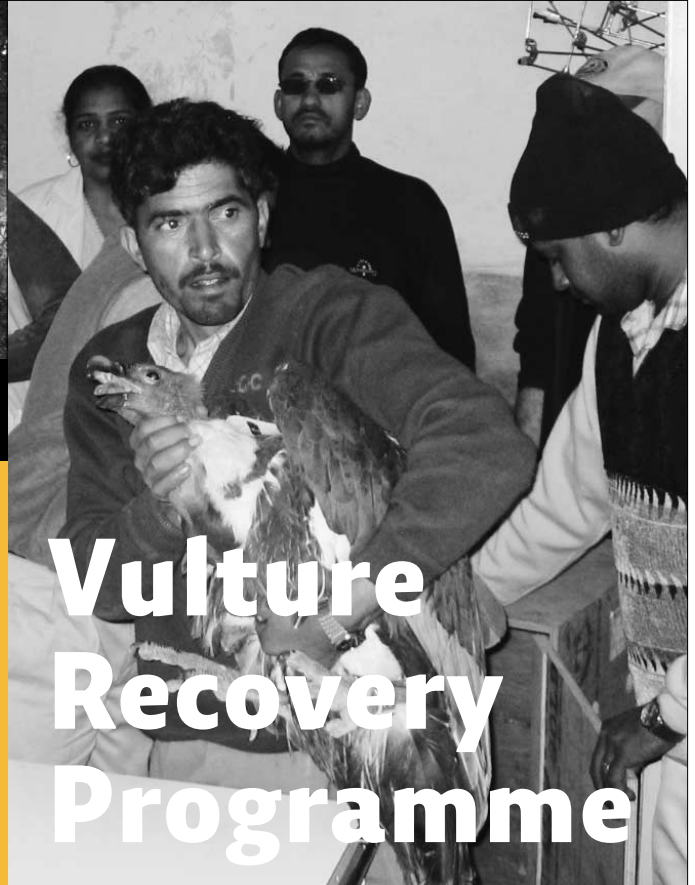
The first inhabitant, the young male 'Dahi', Donna's son, born on 1 March 1998, arrived in January 2005. Two 15-year-old hybrid males arrived later in 2005; one from Apenheul (Apeldoorn) in March and the other from Gdansk in June. The orang utan exhibit will also house other primate species, and a white-handed gibbon family has been transferred in the facility to be the orang utans' first companions. ●

# CONSERVATION

John Ellis, curator of birds at ZSL, training staff at Pinjore, India on the use of transponders

PHOTOS ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON

X-ray of injured vulture at a local cli-



Nick Lindsay, Zoological Society of London, United Kingdom

With the recent announcement by the Prime Minister of India that the use of the drug diclofenac for veterinary purposes will be banned within six months, there is reason for real optimism for the future of the Vulture Recovery Programme in South Asia. Banning the use of diclofenac, recognised as the major factor in the catastrophic decline of *Gyps* vultures in India, Nepal and Pakistan, is a major step in ensuring the future survival of these species; however there are still other major obstacles to overcome.

## A unique, large scale programme for the conservation of *Gyps* vultures in South Asia

### Ban of veterinary drug

A suitable replacement drug needs to be identified that is not only safe for vultures and other wildlife but is also effective in the treatment of cattle. This drug must be as accessible to local farmers or removing diclofenac from the system will prove very difficult. Although the ban may become effective in six months it could be several years before

diclofenac is completely removed from use by farmers in remote areas with supplies of the drug on their shelves. Within the region, this drug is mostly manufactured in India, but it is also produced and widely used in Pakistan and Nepal. It is hoped that these countries will follow the example of India, but until similar decisions are made on use of diclofenac, caution is needed.

WELCOME TO EAZA

WE WELCOME NEW EAZA MEMBERS AND LOOK FORWARD TO A FRUITFUL COOPERATION. WE ARE CONVINCED THAT OUR NEW MEMBERS WILL BENEFIT FROM THE MEMBERSHIP SERVICES WHICH EAZA OFFERS AS A STRONG PAN-EUROPEAN ZOO AND AQUARIUM ORGANISATION. AT THE SAME TIME, WE WOULD LIKE TO INTRODUCE THE NEW MEMBERS TO THE READERS OF EAZA NEWS BY PROVIDING SOME GENERAL INFORMATION.

### L'Oceanogràfic, City of Arts & Science

Mr. Pablo Areitio  
Junta de Murs i Valls, s/n  
46013 Valencia  
Spain

FULL MEMBER

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Website: www.cac.es  
EAZA shortname: VALENCIA-OCEA



las Ciencias'. This is a modern architectural arts and sciences complex, set up by the regional government of Valencia. The mission statement of L'Oceanogràfic focuses on the role of the institution as an educational and research centre, both aiming to increase awareness on the biodiversity and the conservation of marine ecosystems.

The collection of L'Oceanogràfic consists of over 32,000 animals, comprising more than 300 species (see below). The institution participates in the EAZA Bottle-nosed dolphin (*Tursiops truncatus*) EEP and the EAZA Humboldt penguin (*Spheniscus humboldti*) EEP. L'Oceanogràfic is a member of the European Union of Aquarium Curators (EUAC), the Iberian Association of Zoos and Aquaria (AIZA)

and the European Association for Aquatic Mammals (EAAM).

FOUNDED: 2002

SIZE: 11 ha (the Oceanarium has a total water volume of 42 million litres)

STAFF: 316.5 (total full-time); 6 managers, 2 curators, 3 veterinarians, 66 keepers, 5 educators, 7 pr and marketing employees, 35 technicians, 12 administrators, 1 horticulturist, 179.5 miscellaneous.

NUMBER OF SPECIES: 315 (298 fish and marine invertebrate, 8 bird, 6 mammal and 3 reptile)

PAID ATTENDANCE: 1,350,000 (February - December 2003)

ORGANISATIONAL TYPE: company organised for profit

The Oceanarium 'L'Oceanogràfic Valencia' is part of a large complex called 'La Ciudad de las Artes y

## What is diclofenac?

Diclofenac is a non steroidal anti-inflammatory drug used as a pain-killer for humans. It is also given to cattle quite commonly.

If the cattle die within a short time after treatment and the tissues are eaten by vultures it causes visceral gout in vultures which kills the vulture within 48 hours.

Three species are currently known to be severely hit by diclofenac – the long-billed vulture (*Gyps indicus*), the Oriental white-backed vulture (*Gyps bengalensis*) and the slender-billed vulture (*Gyps tenuirostris*).

## Securing a founder population

Whilst discussions on the drug issue will continue, the Bombay Natural History Society (BNHS) with the Zoological Society of London (ZSL), the National Bird of Prey Trust (NBPT) and the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds (RSPB) are working hard to ensure that a strong captive breeding programme is developed and a significant founder population for the captive population is secured. Two new aviaries have been constructed at the Vulture Conservation Centre in Pinjore, India, in the past few months. Designed by Jemima Parry-Jones, these provide tremendous facilities for the vultures already at the centre and for increasing capacity for new birds to be brought in. Measuring approximately 35 x 15 x 12 m, each aviary should be able to hold up to ten breeding pairs plus single birds, offering opportunities for flight and many other natural behaviours not possible in smaller aviaries. These aviaries will provide the model for the new centres that are now planned for other states within India and, hopefully, Nepal and Pakistan. The aim is to have 15 pairs of each of the three species in each of six breeding centres. The complications of capture and transport of the vultures may determine that centres in the range of the species will focus on one or two species.

## Field monitoring programmes

While the efforts to develop new centres and to collect birds for them is the priority, ZSL and the RSPB are supporting a number of field

monitoring programmes on *Gyps* vultures and looking at other species which may be vulnerable. Reports from these programmes indicate the decline continues still at an alarming rate, highlighting the urgency to get more birds into captivity. Further research into cause of death continues, increasing the sample size and looking at the effect of other factors on the mortality. This work will be as important after diclofenac has been removed from use as it is now.

## Workshop

A programme of this scale is unique and it is important that knowledge gained is used to plan the future. Increasing the skills of the BNHS staff is a priority, and as part of this programme ZSL will run a workshop in 2005 focusing on the veterinary management of vultures and birds in general.

## A long way to go

There are certainly some very positive developments in the programme now, however there is a considerable way to go. Focus points are securing a breeding population in captivity, as well as maintaining the pressure to remove diclofenac and provide a suitable replacement, and to retain the vigilance of what is happening in the wild. •

## Make a commitment

At the EAZA Annual Conference in Kolmarden last year I made a plea for more zoos to commit funds for the Vulture Recovery Programme and now I am making the same plea. To ensure the future of the programme over the next ten years we need significant funds. If your organisation is able to make a commitment to the effort to save these species from extinction please contact me (Nick.Lindsay@zsl.org).

Funding for the development and management of the Vulture Conservation Centre and for some of the field monitoring work is from the Darwin Initiative.

**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 WITH 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.

The following zoo has been awarded with Candidate for Membership:

### Parc Zoologique de Trégomeur

Mr. Olivier de Lorgeril  
Le Moulin Richard  
22590 Tregomeur  
France

**CANDIDATE FOR MEMBERSHIP**  
(under construction)

Tel: + 33 299 694 007  
Fax: +33 299 694 604  
E-mail: [contact@zoo-tregomeur.com](mailto:contact@zoo-tregomeur.com)  
Website: [www.zoo-tregomeur.com](http://www.zoo-tregomeur.com)

Parc Zoologique de Trégomeur was initially created in 1966 by Mr. Arnoux, who managed the institution until he passed away in 2002. Following this, the institution was taken over in 2003 by the local authorities of Côte d'Armor. The authorities closed the institution and moved the animals to other French zoos, with plans to develop a completely new institution on the site.

Staff of La Bourbansais Zoo (an EAZA member institution since 1998) will run Parc Zoologique de Trégomeur, which is still under construction and due to (re)open its gates in April 2006. The theme of this new, medium-sized institution will focus on Asia, as the designers feel that this continent has a great biological diversity, interesting ecosystems

and environmental problems, and an interestingly old civilisation. Zoo visitors will be informed on important subjects as *in situ* and *ex situ* conservation, and more generally on the global management of ecosystems.

**FOUNDED:** 1966, to be re-opened in 2006

**SIZE:** 24 ha

**STAFF:** 18 (total full-time); 1 manager, 1 curator, 1 veterinarian, 3.5 keepers, 0.5 educator, 1.5 pr and marketing employees, 2 technicians, 2 administrators, 1.5 horticulturist, 1 diver, 3 miscellaneous.

**NUMBER OF SPECIES:** approximately 50

**PAID ATTENDANCE:** not applicable

**ORGANISATIONAL TYPE:** company organised for profit



Severely degraded habitat in the south of Socorro Island



# Good news from the reintroduction project for the Socorro dove

Socorro dove breeding aviaries on Socorro Island

PHOTOS STEPHAN G. STADLER



## Opening of breeding aviaries on Socorro Island

Stefan G. Stadler, coordinator EAZA Socorro dove EEP, Frankfurt Zoo, Germany; Helen Horblit, Island Endemics Foundation, San Francisco, USA; and Juan Martínez-Gómez, Endémicos Insulares, Veracruz, Mexico

**On 18 November 2004, Stefan Stadler, EEP coordinator for the Socorro dove (*Zenaida graysoni*), took part in a very special ceremony held on Socorro Island, situated in the East Pacific some 650 km off the west coast of Mexico. He was invited to represent the EAZA Socorro dove EEP, the EAZA Pigeon and Dove TAG and the Frankfurt Zoo to celebrate the handing over of the keys to the breeding aviaries for the Socorro dove from the Mexican navy to the Island Endemics Foundation, the principal organisation running the reintroduction project for this extinct-in-the-wild species of dove.**

Also attending the ceremony were representatives of the Mexican Navy, Endémicos Insulares Mexico and Island Endemics US, the Maui Forest Bird Recovery Project, the National University of Mexico (UNAM), the National Commission for Protected Areas (CONANP), the National Institute of Ecology (INE), the San Francisco Zoo, Africam Safari, and Conservation International Mexico.

### Realisation of the aviaries

The aviaries were built by the Armada de México's Construction Unit No. 4 under the direction of Juan Manuel Candelario Vázquez, with materials financed by Island Endemics. IE Board member Sterling Bunnell Jr., who also attended, has been very supportive of the project. His father, Sterling Bunnell Sr., explored Socorro Island as a member of the California Academy of Sciences back in 1903. The breeding station was planned in close cooperation with the EAZA Socorro dove EEP, several zoos and bird parks and private breeders. Experiences from the Mauritian Wildlife Foundation Pink Pigeon Project were also taken into consideration.

### Construction

The breeding station consists of six large aviaries which can be subdivided if needed because of aggressive behaviour between birds. The building is constructed of native volcanic stone and is strong enough to withstand the severe hurricane season that affects the island during summer and fall. It has a large service area with enough room for medical and laboratory activities, as well as additional holding cages. Each flight has an indoor room as well as an outdoor pen.

### In situ meeting

The trip offered the EEP coordinator an opportunity to meet *in situ* with the executive director of Island Endemic, Helen Horblit and the project head Juan Martínez-Gómez of Endémicos Insulares. Kirsty Swinnerton, formerly of the Mauritian Wildlife Foundation Pink Pigeon Project, also participated as an advisor. Final details were incorporated into the Socorro dove recovery plan and potential release sites for the doves were identified during this meeting.

### Field trips

Due to the intensive support of the Socorro Island navy base, it was possible for the team to visit a number of different habitats, including areas severely degraded by introduced sheep and locusts on the south side to pristine forests in the north. It was also possible to observe most of the endemic land birds of the island, some of which are critically endangered. The conservation of these species will be integrated with the recovery programme for the Socorro dove to save the island's habitats required by all endemic bird species on Socorro Island. During the field trip, the team members had an opportunity to pay their last respect to the late Luis F. Baptista, the founding father of the Socorro dove reintroduction project, who has found his final resting-place on his beloved Socorro Island in 2003. ●

The project can be supported by sending funds to the Frankfurt Zoological Society, Account number: Frankfurter Sparkasse, IBAN DE63 5005 0201 0000 0800 02, BIC FRASDEFXXX, project number 1332/04, keyword 'Socorro'.

Participants of the Lion Tamarin PHVA workshop in Brazil

PHOTO CBSG EUROPE



Bengt Holst, CBSG Europe, Copenhagen Zoo, Denmark

**In June 2004 the Brazilian Institute for the Environment and Renewable Natural Resources (IBAMA) decided to conduct a PHVA (Population and Habitat Viability Assessment) workshop with the sole goal of developing new long-term conservation action plans for the four species of lion tamarins. CBSG Europe was asked to plan the workshop in close cooperation with the just then established CBSG Brasil. Since then the two CBSG regional offices have been communicating intensively back and forth in order to get the workshop off the ground.**

## Getting the first conservation workshop off the ground

Today, exactly 12 months later, the workshop is a reality. Fifty-five participants from Brazil, United States and Europe, field researchers, wildlife reserve directors, veterinarians and zoologists are now, at the time of writing (9 June 2005), gathered in Brasilia, the capitol of Brazil, to conduct the third PHVA for the four lion tamarin species. Kristin Leus, Antwerp Zoo, and Bengt Holst, Copenhagen Zoo were among the main organisers of the conservation workshop and represent CBSG Europe during the workshop. Kristin is one of the population modellers, and Bengt Holst is facilitating the workshop together with Patricia Medici, the convenor of CBSG Brasil. Workshop participants were carefully selected among the persons working with lion tamarins.

The workshop will last five days and is a very intense event. The first day was used for assessing conservation activities for the four species: where we are now, what has been achieved and what was missing in the previous action plan, present threats etc. All this information is essential to the development of new long-term conservation action plans if we are to avoid reinventing the wheel.

### Briefing book

CBSG Europe collated as much important information on the four species as was possible prior to the meeting. Maps of present distribution, GIS maps, vegetation maps, status of different subpopulations and relevant research articles were compiled into a 150-page workshop briefing book. The briefing books were printed as late as possible in order to allow for the newest updates to be included, then they were quickly sent to Brazil before the workshop began.

### Proceedings and identification of action steps

At the time of writing the workshop has been going on for two days, and people have already adapted to the standard CBSG way of working. Daytime is used for planned discussions and presentations, whereas the evenings are used to prepare for the next day's work. Today was set aside for discussion of issues of concern in conservation of the four lion tamarin species. Fragmentation of habitat, improvement of inter-institutional

cooperation and lack of biological knowledge were among topics brought up as some of the most important issues, and tomorrow issues will be addressed in development of specific objectives and goals for future conservation action plans for the four species. Thereafter workshop participants will identify necessary action steps to achieve the goals.

### Big impact

After the five-day workshop the working group reports will be integrated into one common conservation action plan for the four lion tamarin species. The action plan will provide the basis for future *in situ* and *ex situ* conservation activities for the four species, and since IBAMA has been involved since the very beginning of the planning and also has participated in the workshop there is a good chance that the recommendations stated in the conservation action plan will also be implemented. The PHVA workshop, and consequently also CBSG Europe, will thus have a big impact on the future of the four species of lion tamarins, just as was the case for the previous two Lion tamarin PHVAs that were conducted in 1990 and 1997 respectively. •

### 16 June 2005 Results of the Lion Tamarin PHVA workshop

The workshop ended on 11 June late evening and was a big success. The four new conservation action plans, one for each of the lion tamarin species, are now a reality, and left is 'only' the editing process. For the first time we integrated GIS in the workshop, and together with the advanced VORTEX population modelling process this proved to be a very productive strategy. Fragmented populations were combined, and potential corridors were identified. Furthermore it could be stated that several of the existing subpopulations of the different species seem to be self-sustaining, whereas other subpopulations will only survive if they can be mixed with others. Many different scenarios will now be tested, and the action plans will then be adapted accordingly. Partnerships with zoos are also included in the new action plans, and there will be rich opportunities for EAZA zoos to get involved in the implementation of the new conservation action plans (more information to be provided in a future issue of EAZA News).

FOLLOW-UP OF EAZA NEWS 50/2005, P. 28-29

## First Iberian lynx cubs born in captivity

source Astrid Vargas and Iñigo Sánchez

Three (1.2) Iberian lynx were born in El Acebuche Breeding Centre in Doñana National Park on 28 March 2005. They are the first kittens of the world's most endangered feline to be born in captivity. Their mother is 'Saliega', a female from the Sierra Morena population that was reared at Jerez Zoo three years ago, having been removed from the wild for the captive breeding programme. She arrived at the Jerez Zoo when she was one month old and was reared there together with 'Aura', a female from Doñana. They were sent to the El Acebuche Breeding Centre the following winter and in their third year they entered oestrous and were successfully mated by two wild-caught males. Saliega gave birth after 64 days of pregnancy. She has been a great mother and initially only left the cubs alone to capture the live rabbits that her keeper offers to the lynx daily. Unfortunately 'Brezina', the largest of the female cubs died on 11 May, when she was killed in a fight with her brother 'Brezo', who also suffered some puncture wounds on the throat, legs and rump. The mom also got slightly injured in the process of trying to separate the fighting young. The smallest cub, 'Brisa', was not injured. The male kitten was removed after the fight and his wounds have been healing progressively. It was decided to raise him separately from the remaining female kitten and both young were placed in contiguous enclosures, with the mother taking shifts to spend time and nurse each one of young, which is working well.



PHOTO JEREZ ZOO

Sue DuBois, chair IADISC, Disney Animal Kingdom, USA and  
Duncan Bolton, co-chair EADISC, Bristol Zoo Gardens, United Kingdom

## ZIMS Project update

### Business Use Cases completed

We recently completed the last round of reviews on the ZIMS Business Use Cases. The use cases are technical documents detailing the many core and veterinary business processes that we want ZIMS to support. Over a thousand pages drafted in five JAD sessions were reviewed several times by Subject Matter Experts (SME's) around the world. Even though the task was huge and complex we got an amazing amount of feedback from the community. We would like to thank the many dedicated SME's that took the time from their hectic schedules and used personal time to contribute their knowledge to this process.

### What's next and how can you co

Now we begin taking our definition of business process to the next level of detail in documents called System Use Cases. These documents are the blueprints used by the developers to build screens, reports, forms and implement the flow and navigation of the web-based ZIMS application. To provide the developers with timely feedback about our design requirements, we are establishing Focus Groups (see Table 1 for an overview of the Focus Group areas) made up of the regional reviewers and Use Case Champions that helped with the development of the Business Use Cases.

### Volunteering

We will be contacting you very soon about volunteering for specific assignments to these groups. We need four to six SME's in each group who will actively participate in the zimsforum ([www.zimsforum.com](http://www.zimsforum.com) discussion) electronic group discussions to answer specific questions posted by the developers. These Focus Groups will also use the zimsforum to discuss standards relative to their particular subject area. If you are new to the ZIMS Project and there is a particular Focus Group you would like to join, please contact one of the EADISC co-chairs, Duncan Bolton ([dbolton@bristolzoo.org.uk](mailto:dbolton@bristolzoo.org.uk)) or Frands Carlsen ([fc@zoo.dk](mailto:fc@zoo.dk)).

Table 1: The Focus Group areas

Protocols, Activity Planning and Scheduling	Necropsy and Pathology	Inventory Management
Animal Management	Drug Inventory and Tracking	Population Data Management
Clinical Medicine	Enclosure Management and Physical Maintenance	Reports and Forms
Clinical Medicine Assessment/Health Records	Group Management	Sampling
Preventative Health Care	Institution Management and Staffing	Taxonomy
		Norm Management
		System Administration
		Multimedia and Documents

**ZIMS discussion forum**

All are invited to participate in the ZIMS development through the ZIMS discussion forum where draft standards together with other important subjects will be discussed by members of our global zoo community. Simply follow the link [www.zimsforum.com/discussion](http://www.zimsforum.com/discussion).

## ZIMS Data Standards Development Workshop in Rotterdam

Sandra Silinski, Allwetterzoo Münster, Germany

### A participant's view

**A very productive ZIMS Data Standards Development Workshop was held at Rotterdam Zoo in March 2005. A total of 69 zoo and aquarium experts, ISIS staff, the software developers CGI and external advisors from Australia, Canada, Europe, South Africa, South Asia, South America and the United States enthusiastically participated in this five-day workshop.**

A significant European input to the process was made through 25 participants representing many EAZA institutions. More than a hundred data standards were discussed during the sessions in Rotterdam. The standards determined in this workshop will now be reviewed by a larger community for corrections and additional input before being finalised.



PHOTOS MARISKA VAN DIJK/SAFARIPARK BEEKSE BERGEN



## First northern cheetahs in a European zoo

Lars Versteeg, Peggy van den Broek and Hans Orbons, Safaripark Beekse Bergen, the Netherlands

The Cheetah EEP population consisted almost entirely of southern cheetahs (*Acinonyx jubatus jubatus*) until five years ago. After a series of confiscations of northern cheetahs (*A.j. soemmeringii*) from Chad, Sudan, Ethiopia and Somalia, three institutions in the United Arab Emirates started a separate breeding programme for this subspecies. Virtually nothing is known of the current status of this population in the wild and most protected areas in this region are poorly managed and not secured. The captive animals have successfully reproduced and new holders are being sought.

## Endangered subspecies of cheetah arrived in Hilvarenbeek

Safaripark Beekse Bergen (Hilvarenbeek) has successfully bred cheetahs for many years, and was asked by EEP coordinator Sean McKeown (H.E. Sheikh Butti Maktoum's Wildlife Centre), to work with the northern subspecies. Due to its experience, ample space and its commitment, they were considered to be the ideal partner. Safaripark Beekse Bergen was proud to have the honour of being the first European zoo to exhibit these animals.

### Getting started

Final negotiations between the EEP and Safaripark Beekse Bergen during the EAZA Annual Conference in Kolmarden in September 2004 led to the initial 'green light' to start with the long bureaucratic procedure of importing 2.2. animals. The males, coming from Sheikh Butti Maktoum's Wildlife Center in Dubai are second generation captive born and the females, coming from the Breeding Centre for Endangered Arabian Wildlife in Sharjah, are first generation captive offspring of confiscated animals. Fortunately, there are no specific veterinary restrictions for importing felids into the Netherlands except a vaccination against rabies.

### Long awaited arrival

On the morning of 11 May 2005, 2.2 *Acinonyx jubatus soemmeringii* finally arrived at the airport in Amsterdam after a six-hour flight from Sharjah. Later that day they were released in their new, heated indoor enclosures. The males will be kept separate from the females. The transport was deliberately planned at this time of year so that the cheetahs can adjust better to the climate in the Netherlands, with the summer just around the corner. The weather was good on the day after arrival and the cheetahs were given access to their small outside enclosure which they enter before going into the larger outside enclosure. Because the cheetahs are not used to being kept in small enclosures for longer periods of time and the weather was favourable, the cheetahs were given access to the big outside enclosures on the second day. The diversity in landscape in these enclosures provides much to explore in their

surroundings; the cheetahs can climb trees and chase wild ducks. The two females were particularly surprised when they encountered the water in the natural pond. They were taken inside to dry up and were released the next day without problems.

### Excellent chance for education

After a few days we were able to show the cheetahs to our visitors. Of course, they give us an extra opportunity to tell about endangered species and declining wildlife, but most of all we can promote the worldwide cooperation in (*in situ* and *ex situ*) conservation efforts and conservation education, the most important objective of modern zoos. Safaripark Beekse Bergen would like to thank EEP coordinator Sean McKeown, and Paul Vercammen and Jane Edmonds (both at Arabia's Wildlife Centre/Breeding Centre for Endangered Arabian Wildlife) for giving us that opportunity. •



## NEW EEPs

**Mandrill** EEP (UPGRADED FROM ESB)  
(*Mandrillus sphinx*)  
Istvan Vidakovitz, Budapest Zoo

## CHANGES TO EXISTING EEPs

**Black-capped squirrel monkey** EEP  
(*Saimiri boliviensis*)  
Jan Vermeer, Apenheul Primate Park (Apeldoorn)

**African wild dog** EEP  
(*Lycaon pictus*)  
Wim Verberkmoes, Kerkrade Zoo

## NEW ESBs

**African dwarf crocodile** ESB  
(*Osteolaemus tetraspis*)  
Sandrine Silhol, Zoo des Sables d'Olonne

## CHANGES TO EXISTING ESBs

**Spotted hyena** ESB  
(*Crocuta crocuta*)  
Raymond van der Meer, Amersfoort Zoo

**Striped hyena** ESB  
(*Hyaena hyaena*)  
Raymond van der Meer, Amersfoort Zoo

**Brown hyena** ESB  
(*Parahyaena brunnea*)  
Raymond van der Meer, Amersfoort Zoo

**Bontebok and Blesbok** ESB  
(*Damaliscus dorcas dorcas* and *D. d. phillipsi*)  
Hanny Verberkmoes, Kerkrade Zoo



## PUBLICATIONS

*Publications of interest, received by the EAZA Executive Office. Publications should be ordered through the authors. Further questions can be addressed to [info@eaza.net](mailto:info@eaza.net)*

Colin Bull and Jeff Mitchell, 2005. **Husbandry manual for seahorse (*Hippocampus* sp.) in public aquaria; edition 2002.** John G. Shedd Aquarium, Chicago.

Marc Damen, 2005. **European studbook for the blue duiker (*Cephalophus monticola*); second update to the fourth edition.** Burgers' Zoo Arnhem. *Data current through 31 December 2004*

Marc Damen, 2005. **European studbook for the greater kudu (*Tragelaphus strepsiceros*); fourth update to the second edition.** Burgers' Zoo Arnhem. *Data current through 31 December 2004*

Peter Dickinson, 2005. **Husbandry guidelines for keeping and breeding the Andean condor (*Vultur gryphus*), first draft 2005.** Welsh Mountain Zoo.

Rudiger Dmoch, 2005. **International register and studbook for the bush dog (*Speothos venaticus*); edition 2004.** Zoo Frankfurt. *Data current through 31 December 2004*

Bernard Holdijk, 2004. **Monitoring report of the yellow mongoose (*Cynictis penicillata*), second edition 2004.** Dierenpark Wissel, Epe. *Data current through 31 December 2003*

Marleen Huyghe, 2005. **Studbook for the European black vulture (*Aegypius monachus*).** Wild Animal Park Planckendael, Mechelen. *Data current through 31 December 2003*

Thierry Jardin, 2005. **Regional studbook for the Sri Lanka leopard (*Panthera pardus kotiya*); third edition.** CERZA Lisieux. *Data current through 31 December 2003*

Ellen Krebs, 2005. **European studbook for the lion-tailed macaque (*Macaca silenus*); edition 2005.** Zoologischer Garten Köln. *Data current through 31 December 2004*

Hanakova Lenka, 2005. **European studbook of the Nubian ibex (*Capra nubiana*); edition 2003.** Zoo Bratislava. *Data current through 31 December 2003*

Karin Linke, 2005. **International studbook of the polar bear (*Ursus maritimus*); edition 2003.** Zoologischer Garten Rostock. *Data current through 31 December 2003*

Sara de Michelis and Jean-Marc Lerno, 2005. **EEP studbook for the Sclater's lemur (*Eulemur macaco flavifrons*); first edition.** Mulhouse Zoo. *Data current through 31 December 2004*

Debby Ng and Elisabeth Burgess, 2005. **Against the grain: trade in musk deer products in Singapore and Malaysia.** A Traffic Southeast Asia report.

Ilna Schappert, 2005. **International studbook for the giant anteater (*Myrmecophaga tridactyla*); eighth edition 2001-2003.** Dortmund Zoo. *Data current through 31 December 2003*

Christian Schmidt and Fabian Schmidt, 2005. **International studbook of the Vicuna (*Vicugna vicugna*); edition 2003.** Zoo Frankfurt. *Data current through 31 December 2003*

Christian Schmidt and Fabian Schmidt, 2005. **International studbook of the Vicuna (*Vicugna vicugna*); edition 2004.** Zoo Frankfurt. *Data current through 31 December 2004*

Chris Shepherd, Jeet Sukumaran and Serge Wich, 2005. **Open season: an analysis of the pet trade in Medan, Sumatra; 1977-2001.** A Traffic Southeast Asia report.

Tim Skelton, 2005. **European studbook of the African pancake tortoise (*Malacochersus tornieri*); draft edition 2005.** Bristol Zoo Gardens. *Data current through 31 December 2004*

Tim Skelton, 2005. **European studbook of the Klemmer's day gecko (*Phelsuma klemmeri*), updated edition 2005.** Bristol Zoo Gardens. *Data current through 1 May 2005*

Jan Vermeer, 2005. **European studbook for the black-capped squirrel monkey (*Saimiri boliviensis boliviensis* and *Saimiri boliviensis peruviansis*); fifth edition 2005.** Apenheul Primate Park, Apeldoorn. *Data current through 31 December 2004*

Lars Versteeg, 2005. **European studbook of the Eurasian lynx (*Lynx lynx*); first edition.** Safaripark Beekse Bergen, Hilvarenbeek. *Data current through 31 December 2004*

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 more information can be found on these books as well as on the publishers.

BOTANIC GARDENS CONSERVATION INTERNATIONAL - BGCI (2005)

**Plants for the planet; resource pack for botanic gardens (CD-ROM version)**

The CD-ROM, entitled 'Plants for the planet: resource pack for botanic gardens', has been developed to allow educators world wide without fast internet connections to access and download a wide variety of useful material for education in zoos and aquaria in several different languages (English, Spanish, Portuguese, Russian, Chinese and German). It contains many useful education and policy documents, such as the 'Global strategy for plant conservation' and 'Environmental education in botanic gardens guidelines', which provides an outline to set up and run an environmental education programme.

Price: €27.00 (€18.00 for BGCI members).

To be ordered from: BGCI ([www.bgci.org/policies/bgci\\_publications.html](http://www.bgci.org/policies/bgci_publications.html))



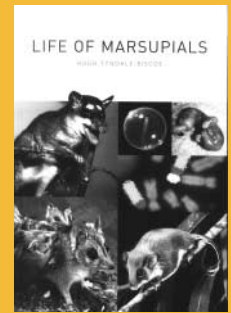
HUGH TYNDALE-BISCOE (2005)

**Life of marsupials**

Over the past half a century research has revealed that marsupials have adaptations for particular ways of life quite equal to their placental counterparts. Despite long separate evolution, marsupials have shown extraordinary similarities to mammals in solving challenges of living in such environments as deserts, alpine snow fields or tropical rainforests. Some can live on grass, some on pollen and others on leaves; some can glide, some can swim and others hop with great efficiency. 'Life of marsupials' thoroughly explores the biology and evolution of this unusual group – with their extraordinary diversity of forms around the world – in Australia, New Guinea and South America.

Pages: 464. ISBN: 0-643-09199-8 (pb). Price: UK£29.95.

To be ordered from: Eurospan ([www.eurospan.co.uk](http://www.eurospan.co.uk))



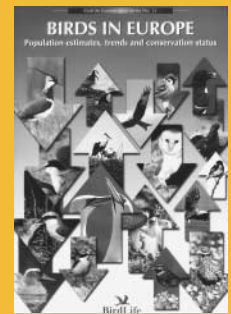
BIRDLIFE INTERNATIONAL (2004); COMPILED BY IAN BURFIELD AND FRANS VAN BOMMEL

**Birds in Europe; population estimates, trends and conservation status**

'Birds in Europe' (2004), or BiE2, is the second review of the conservation status of all wild birds in Europe. Like its 1994 predecessor (BiE1), it identifies priority species in order that conservation action can be taken to improve their status. The geographical scope is continent-wide, extending from Greenland in the west to the Urals in the east, and from Svalbard in the north to the Canary Islands in the south. Increased political stability in the Balkans and the Caucasus has allowed data to be collected from all European countries for the first time. Full population data is included on all 526 species regularly occurring in Europe. Half a page is devoted to each species, including an illustration, distribution map, population and trends data, status information, and a concise summary of its status across Europe.

Pages: 374. ISBN: 0-946-88853-1 (hb). Price: UK£30.00.

To be ordered from: NHBS ([www.nhbs.com](http://www.nhbs.com))



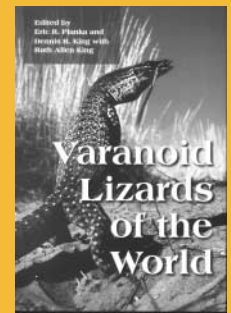
ERIC PIANKA AND DENNIS KING (EDS.; 2004)

**Varanoid lizards of the world**

'Varanoid lizards of the world' is a comprehensive account of virtually everything important that is known about monitor lizards and their allies, beginning with detailed species accounts and proceeding to various modern comparative analyses. Where possible, people who have had detailed field experience with a particular species have assembled the species accounts. In the process of reporting what is known, the book also identifies what remains to be learned about these lizards.

Pages: 640. ISBN: 0-253-34366-6 (hb). Price: US\$89.95.

To be ordered from: Indiana University Press ([www.iupress.indiana.edu](http://www.iupress.indiana.edu))



**Last call for registration EAZA and EZE Conferences**

EAZA members are urgently requested to register for the EAZA Annual Conference in Bath, to be hosted by Bristol Zoo Gardens, United Kingdom, as the deadline for early registration payment of 30 June 2005 has already passed.

Furthermore, please register for the 2005 EZE Conference without delay. This conference will be hosted by ZooParc de Beauval in France from 21 to 24 September 2005.

Invitations and registration forms for both conferences have been sent to all members and invited guests. For more information – also on the programme – please refer to the EAZA website.

**DIRECTORY UPDATES**

**PERSONALIA**

DVM Stéphane Perrier is the new curator and veterinarian of **La Vallee des Singes**, France, as of 1 May 2005. He is also the new EAZA contact person.

**ADDRESSES AND TELEPHONE/FAX NUMBERS**

The new institutional name and address for **Wildpark Langenberg**, Switzerland, are: Grun Stadt Zurich Wildnis und Tiere Beatenplatz 2 8023 Zurich

The new institutional name for **Bioparco SpA**, Italy, is: Fondazione Bioparco di Roma

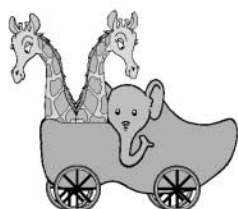
**TERMINATED MEMBERSHIP**

**Bursa Zoo**, Turkey (now Candidate for Membership)

**MEMBERSHIP CHANGES**

**Lycksele Djurpark**, Sweden, Full Member





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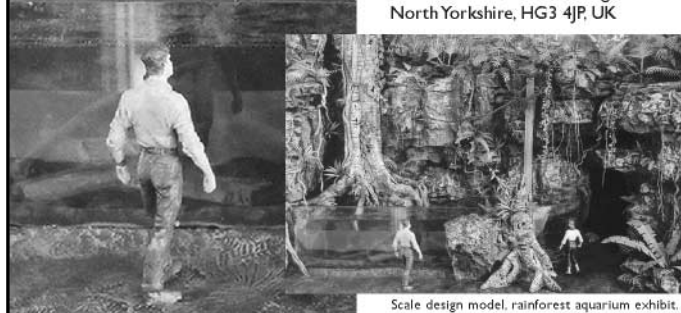
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The supply of high quality food has become a major topic since the recent food crises in Europe. Local and European rules and regulations on zoo foods are currently being reviewed. The new legislation does not only affect us as suppliers, but are also 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,
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- improving our position towards European Commissions,
- how to operate in Europe with open veterinarian borders.

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EAZA handed out its first eight awards in the category of professional excellence during the 2004 EAZA Annual Conference in Kolmarden. Some recollections on the inspiring careers of four of these EAZA award winners were published in EAZA News 50. Please find below thoughts from three others of these outstanding colleagues about their zoo careers.



## Prof. Roger J. Wheeler

I joined the Royal Zoological Society of Scotland as director in 1972, having previously worked in Uganda as chief warden of Murchison Falls National Parks for ten years and finally as director of Uganda National Parks. In 1975, I was awarded the William Thyne Scholarship which allowed me to travel to North America where I met a large number of zoo colleagues and attended my first meeting of International Union of Directors of Zoological Gardens (IUDZG), of which I became a council member in 1980 and became its president in 1988. During my presidency we changed the constitution of the IUDZG so that we became truly representative of world zoos by the inclusion of those who represented the various national zoo federations throughout the world. We also developed and launched the World Zoo Conservation Strategy (WZCS). I joined EAZA from its onset and in 1992 I became chairman of the membership committee. In 1994 I became vice-chairman, and then chairman following in the footsteps of Fred Daman. I retired as director of the Royal Zoological Society of Scotland in 1998. However, I continued to serve on the council of the Zoological Society of London, and I was chairman of the zoo board until I retired from council in 2003. I still continue as a secretary of State's Inspector of Zoos. I was delighted to see that a follow-up of the WZCS has now been published. My message to zoos in general terms is to keep up the good work and my

message to individual zoos is to make quite certain that large or small, they do everything possible to promote through their activities the good name of zoos and aquaria.

This article has been considerably abridged and many interesting details on the inspiring zoo career of Prof. Roger J. Wheeler were left out due to space limitation. Please visit the EAZA website for the original, full version of the article.

## Mr. Fred J. Daman

After a satisfying career in industry and management as a graduate engineer, I joined the zoological profession on 1 January 1983 at the age of 47, as director of the Royal Zoological Society of Antwerp. During my zoo career of 18 years, I was able to contribute to the real start of international cooperation between zoos worldwide. I was a board member of the IUDZG for nine years, and this organisation became WAZA during my presidency in 1999. Acting on the advisory board of CBSG for many years gave me the satisfaction of contributing to nature conservation. Participation in the foundation of the EEPs in 1985 and later of E(C)AZA in 1988 are my best memories. I was chairman of E(C)AZA for its first six years and served on the board until 2000. The most fascinating event in my zoo career was during the very special year 1993. Antwerp was Cultural City of Europe; our zoo celebrated its 150th anniversary, we edited the book 'The chant of paradise', the international IUDZG conference took place at Antwerp Zoo and

Roger Wheeler and I officially presented the WZCS in Brussels. I hope that the zoo world continues to cooperate worldwide, and that zoo professionals make sufficient time free for such an important task.

## Prof. Dr. Gunther Nogge

When I accepted the invitation of Antwerp Zoo in June 1985 to discuss closer cooperation between European Zoos, I was very much astonished to find myself in the company of only seven colleagues. Spontaneously I offered to host another meeting in November of the same year at Cologne Zoo. This time 26 zoos from nine different countries were present, and we established the first 19 EEPs. Twenty years later nobody can imagine zoos without EEPs. The lesson we can learn from this: zoo people are like zoo animals, i.e. notoriously conservative. You need a lot of effort and patience to move them, but you should never give up. In the zoo world you will not achieve anything if you do not have a long breath. One of the most memorable events for me was the first EEP Conference beyond the Iron Curtain just after it had been torn into pieces, held in Budapest (1991). Only one year later EAZA was established as truly pan-European association. I was very surprised to receive an EAZA award. What are my merits? I happened to be involved in the development of the organisation right from the beginning. I regard it as an honour, however, that EAZA's Executive Committee asked me as a silverback to serve as advisor.

Director of the Royal Zoological Society of Scotland, 1972 - 1998

Director of the Royal Zoological Society of Antwerp, 1983 - 2001

Director of Cologne Zoo

**Prof. Roger J. Wheeler**

**Mr. Fred J. Daman**

**Prof. Dr. Gunther Nogge**

