

San Pasqual  
Cal. - USA

## Fourth White Rhino Born

The fourth southern White Rhino birth at the Wild Animal Park occurred on 3rd February 1973. Park veterinarians had hoped the mother would rear her offspring but right after the birth she moved off and abandoned the 120-pound female. The inclement weather necessitated removing the calf to the animal care center, where it is now on view in a glass-fronted enclosure.

The infant female is in excellent health, and already taking a total of over three gallons of formula during her seven daily feedings. The formula, consisting of half each low-fat and non-fat milk plus two tablespoons karo syrup - very much like human baby's formula - will be increased by one third within days. She will be hand fed for a minimum of six months. According to Park veterinarians, it will take the calf six years to reach its mature weight of about 6,000 pounds.

The baby rhino is still unnamed, but will receive a Zulu name as have all rhinos at the Park. Komaas, Zulu for "female", is the mother. Mandhla, the father, has been at the San Diego Zoo since 1962, but had sired no calves. Since he was moved to the Park in 1971, he has fathered all four of the southern white rhino calves, earning the nickname the "Romantic Rhino". The Park's original herd of 14 females and six males were sent from South Africa in 1971.

A formidable task faces the Park's veterinary staff in rearing the two young calves now in the animal care center, as they are among the world's first to be hand-reared. The absence of previous experience in hand-rearing rhinos means that the Park's staff will help set precedents for the captive rearing of these animals.

(Clyde A. Hill)

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## The World Wildlife Fund

### New Red Data Book of Endangered Mammals

Extinction of 132 wild mammals including the tiger, many spotted cats and deer is almost certain unless effective steps to conserve them are taken, according to the latest edition of the Red Data Book of Endangered Mammals published by the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN).

"Survival is unlikely if the causal factors now at work continue operating. Numbers have been reduced to a critically low level or the extent of their habitat has been so drastically reduced that they are deemed to be in immediate danger of extinction", the Red Data Book declares.

The Red Data Book was first published in 1966 and is the authoritative reference work on endangered species. Volumes cover mammals, birds, reptiles, amphibians, fish, and plants. It is produced with assistance from the World Wildlife Fund.

The ungulates, or hoofed animals, form the largest endangered group, including 17 forms of deer, 28 forms of bovidae, which includes antelopes, gazelles, goats and sheep, four of the five forms of rhinoceros, three wild asses and the only true wild horse.

Nineteen cats, including the tiger, Asiatic lion, and cheetah, forms of leopard and cougar, and the Spanish lynx figure in the list.

Primates in danger include the Mountain gorilla and the Orang utan. The Blue whale, as well as the Humpback, Bowhead, and Black right whales are listed.

The Red Data Book also contains the 60 mammals "believed likely to move into the endangered category in the near future if causal factors now at work continue operating. Most or all populations are decreasing because of over-exploitation, massive depletion of habitat or other environmental disturbance".

The "vulnerable" list includes the African cheetah, jaguar, clouded leopard and ocelot among the cats; wolves and Asiatic and African wild dogs; Galapagos, Juan Fernandez and Guadalupe fur seals; Mediterranean and Caribbean monk seals; Asiatic elephant; dugongs and manatees; vicuna; and Asiatic buffalo.

Fifty-seven mammals are described as rare, and therefore at risk although they are not at present endangered or vulnerable. They include the Giant panda, found only in China, Barren-ground grizzly bear of Canada, and Pygmy hippopotamus of West Africa, several monkeys and marsupials.

The IUCN names seven mammals which were considered endangered but which are now considered "relatively secure because effective conservation measures have been taken or the previous threat to their survival has been removed". They are Leadbeater's possum, Queensland hairy-nosed wombat, Tule elk, Key deer, European bison, Bontebok, and Black Wildebeeste.