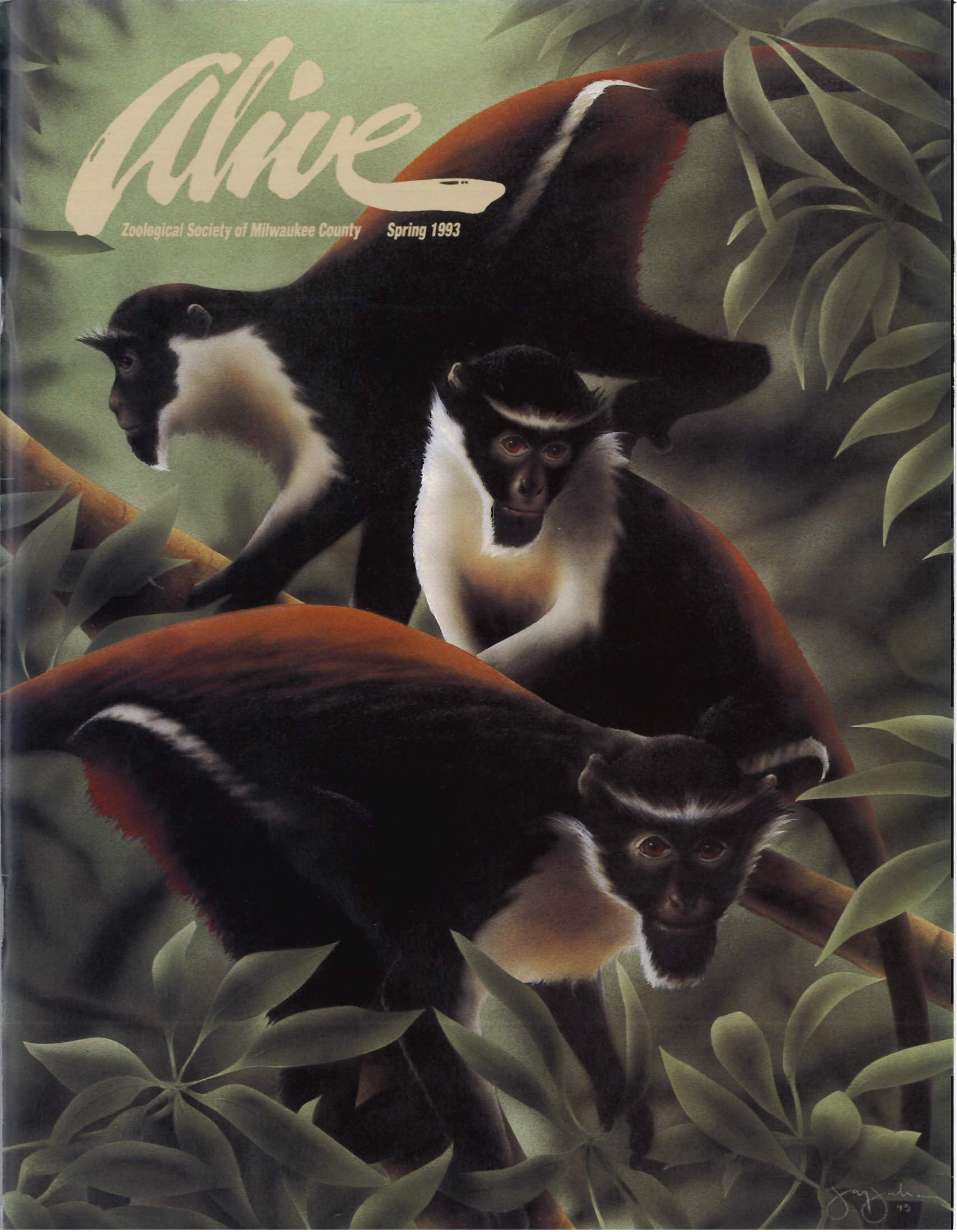


Alive

Zoological Society of Milwaukee County Spring 1993



Joy Johnson '95



CONSERVATION CONTRIBUTORS.

The cause of species preservation inspires many exciting conservation projects here at the Zoo and abroad, and it draws many exceptional people—corporations, foundations, and individuals—to the Zoological Society.

One of these exceptional groups of people are the employees of Miller Brewing Company, who funded the 1989 transfer of a pair of endangered Black Rhinos from Zimbabwe to our Zoo. The transfer not only rescued two adults from poachers in Africa but also gave the breeding pair a chance to add one more Black Rhino to the species' diminishing population. They did. In this issue of *Alive*, we celebrate with Miller the internationally significant birth of Kwanzaa, the Zoo's first baby Black Rhino (see page 12).

The future of the endangered Bonobo and Lowland Gorilla is brighter, too, thanks to a \$1 million gift to the Society from the Stearns Foundation, Inc. The gift will fund the long-term maintenance and upkeep of Apes of Africa, soon to be called The Stearns Family Apes of Africa Pavilion (see page 15).

Two more outstanding individuals—Jay Jocham, Zoological Society artist, and Gretchen Dawes, who through the Gretchen and Andrew Dawes Endowment, Inc. endows Jay's position with the Society—show you their commitment to wildlife at least once a quarter on the covers of this magazine. We hope you'll take time to view Jay's paintings during the upcoming exhibit of his work (see page 21).

Finally, the Society thanks you for your contributions to all the important conservation projects the Zoological Society supports. I invite you to see firsthand the most recent tangible demonstration of your support during May's members-only premiere of Primates of the World. We know you will be pleased with the results.

Gil Boese, President
Zoological Society of Milwaukee County



The mission of the Zoological Society is to support the Milwaukee County Zoo, educate people about the importance of wildlife and the environment, and to take part in conserving wildlife and endangered species.

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For Kids & Families Artist Tricia Busse	



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ON THE COVER:
This image of the Zoo's Diana Monkeys was painted by Jay Jocham, a Zoological Society artist endowed by Gretchen and Andrew Dawes Endowment, Inc. More than 40 of Jocham's paintings, including originals of many covers of this magazine, will be on exhibit in the lobby of Milwaukee's 100 East Building, 100 E. Wisconsin Ave., April 24-May 15. See Special Events Calendar, page 20, for more details.

Alive

VOLUME 13, ISSUE 2

FEATURES

- 4** PRIMATE PORTFOLIO
An introduction to the residents of Primates of the World, the newest exhibit to open at the Milwaukee County Zoo.
- 8** A BRUSH WITH NATURE
Meet Zoological Society artist Jay Jocham and experience his respect for wildlife through his imaginative, award-winning art.
- 12** NEW HOPE FOR A SPECIES
With help from Miller Brewing Company, the Zoological Society and Milwaukee County Zoo, the world's Black Rhino population has increased by one. His name is Kwanzaa.



DEPARTMENTS

- 2** President's Letter
- 10** Memberandums
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- 16** Platypus Society
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- 20** Special Events Calendar



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Pull-out Section: For Kids and Families

- a** F.Y.I.: What Is Monkey Chow?
- b** Activity Page
- c** Curious Corner
- d** Summer Adventure Camps



PRIMATE PORTFOLIO

This story introduces you to the different primate species that will live in the newly renovated Primates of the World, to open in May: Southeast Asia's Orangutans and Siamangs; South America's Spider Monkeys and Golden Lion Tamarins; and Africa's Mandrills, Colobus Monkeys and Diana Monkeys.

The building, connected to the west end of Apes of Africa, is a dramatic departure from the old Primate Building, with some exhibits featuring real and gunnite (sprayed concrete) trees, murals depicting native vegetation, and living space that more closely resembles the animals' natural habitat.

Primates of the World was equally funded by the Zoological Society of Milwaukee County and the Milwaukee County Zoo.

ORANGUTAN

HABITAT: Lowland rainforests of Sumatra and Borneo in Southeast Asia

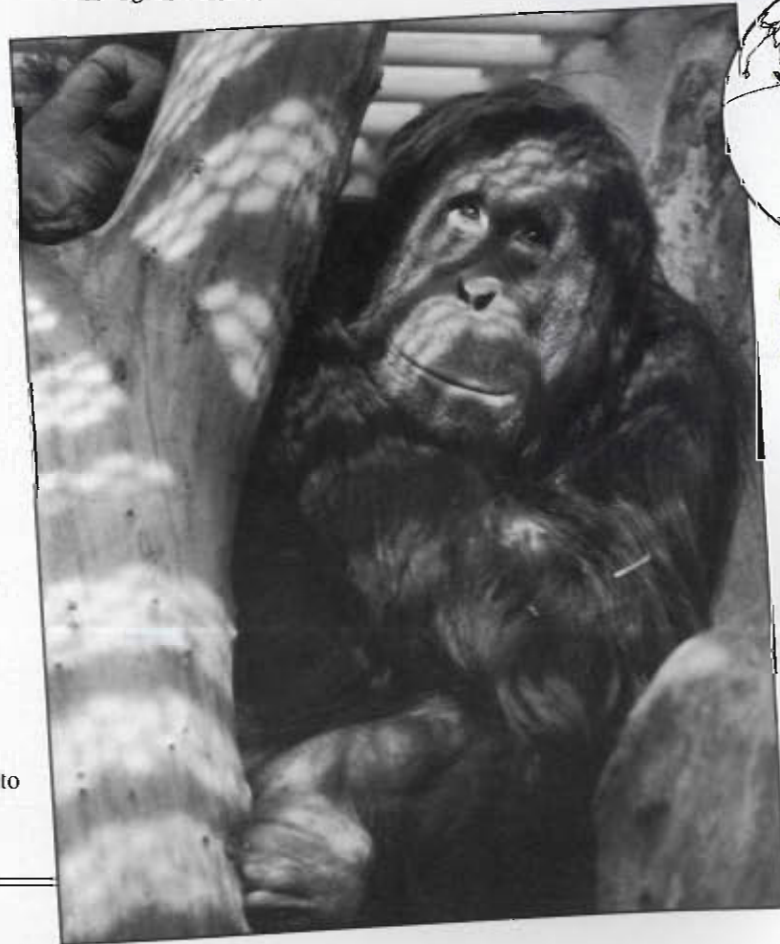
DIET: Tropical fruits, leaves, bark, flowers, insects and honey

BEHAVIOR: Orangutans live a solitary life marked by long-standing relationships with individual orangutans that meet infrequently as they travel over their large home ranges.

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS: Orangutans have long, hooked fingers for grasping branches; long, strong arms for swinging through trees; and large canines for breaking open hard-skinned fruits.

WEIGHT: 160 pounds (average)

THREATS: Rainforest destruction due to logging; worldwide illegal pet trade



Orangutans and Siamangs live in the rainforests of Southeast Asia.

The siamang has long, powerful arms for swinging, hooked fingers for grasping branches, no tail, and flexible shoulders.

WEIGHT: 20 to 25 pounds

THREATS: Rainforest destruction due to logging and agriculture.

SIAMANG

HABITAT: Rainforests of Sumatra and the Malay Peninsula in Southeast Asia

DIET: Fruit, young leaves, stems, shoots, buds and flowers

BEHAVIOR: Siamangs travel about one hour each day, usually along familiar routes through the trees, and spend five or six hours a day eating. They sleep the rest of the day.

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS: Siamangs have throat sacs that can expand to the size of their head. The sac serves as a resonator for the siamang's distinctive call, which can be heard for long distances through the forest.



SPIDER MONKEY

HABITAT: Middle and upper rainforest canopies from southern Mexico to the Amazon Basin in South America

DIET: Primarily fruit; also, insects, leaves and seeds

BEHAVIOR: Spider Monkeys take advantage of their changing food supply by maintaining a fluid social structure, with group size ranging from three to 20 members. The entire group congregates for only a few weeks per year.

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS: The Spider Monkey gets its name from the way it looks high in the trees with its outstretched long limbs and tail. This monkey uses its prehensile tail as a fifth limb, allowing it to walk on the underside of a branch or free its hands for feeding. The Spider Monkey's facial hair forms a distinctive peak above its eyes.

WEIGHT: 15 to 20 pounds

THREATS: Primarily people of the Amazon basin, who kill the monkeys for food; also, rainforest destruction



TAMARIN

HABITAT: Remnant rainforest patches in the Atlantic forest region of Eastern Brazil

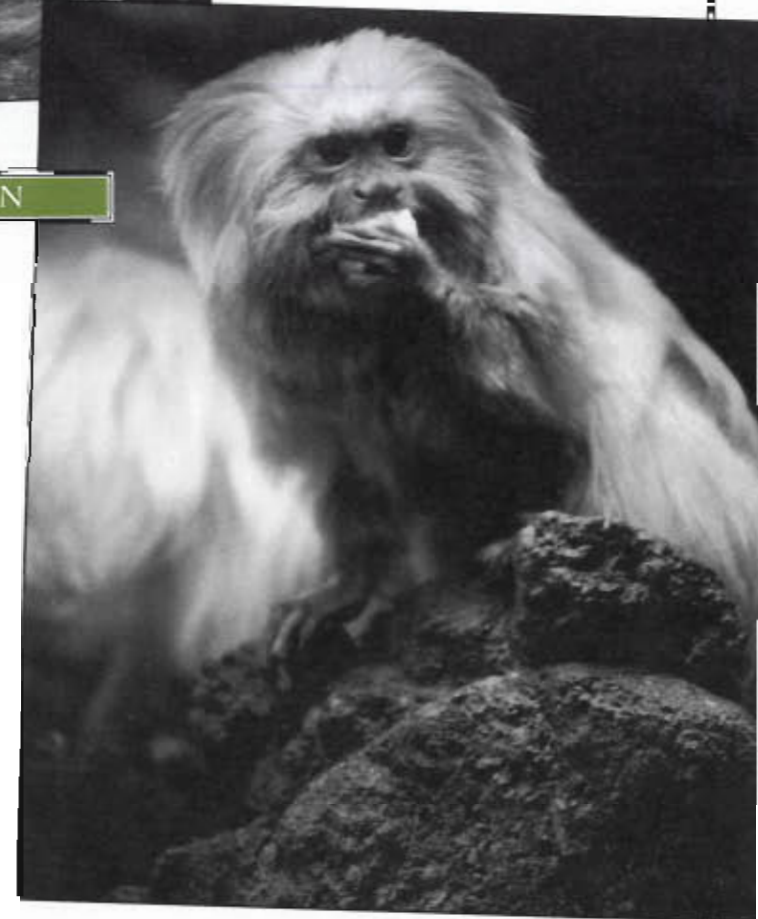
DIET: Fruit and insects

BEHAVIOR: Tamarins form extended families and may congregate in groups of 20 to 40 individuals. Tamarins groom and comb each other by using their claws.

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS: The Golden Lion Tamarin has a magnificent gold coat, a long, back-swept mane that covers its ears and frames its bare face, and a distinctive "U"-shaped jaw.

WEIGHT: About one pound. Tamarins are among the smallest of all monkeys.

THREATS: Rainforest destruction due to logging; the illegal pet trade; and local people, who sometimes kill the Golden Lion



Spider Monkeys and Golden Lion Tamarins live in the rainforests of South America.

Tamarin for food. Marmosets, which are monkeys that resemble Tamarins but differ in range, behavior and anatomy, will be exhibited with the Tamarins in the mixed species exhibit of Primates of the World.

continued on next page



MANDRILL

HABITAT: Rainforests of west equatorial Africa

DIET: Primarily roots and tubers, fruits, seeds and vegetation; also, small vertebrates and insects

BEHAVIOR: Mandrills move through their home ranges—four to 20 square miles—on the ground, frequently following the male in a single-file procession.

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS: The male's face is very brightly colored, with red, blue and yellow stripes. Females and young are more dully colored. Female Mandrills are much smaller than male Mandrills.

WEIGHT: 100 pounds

THREATS: Forest destruction due to logging and agriculture



Mandrills, Black-and-White Colobus Monkeys and Diana Monkeys live in the rainforests of equatorial Africa.



COLOBUS

HABITAT: Rainforests of equatorial Africa

DIET: Primarily, specially selected leaves; also, fruit, flowers and twigs

BEHAVIOR: Black-and-White Colobus Monkeys spend much of their day resting, because of the long time it takes to digest their food. They live in groups of eight to 200 individuals, with an average-size group living in a territory of about 40 acres and travelling less than 1/3-mile per day.

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS: The Colobus' hand lacks a thumb, helping the hand to function as a hook when the animal leaps from branch to branch. Its long, thick tail helps the animal balance and

serves as an air brake when the Colobus makes spectacular leaps of over 30 feet through the trees.

WEIGHT: 24 pounds

THREATS: Humans, who kill Colobus for coats and rugs; rainforest destruction; and natural enemies, like leopards, eagles and chimpanzees



DIANA MONKEY

HABITAT: Upper and middle forest canopies of Sierra Leone, Liberia, the Ivory Coast (Cote D' Ivoire) and Ghana

DIET: Primarily fruit; also, insects and vegetation

BEHAVIOR: Diana Monkeys are most active during early morning, late afternoon and early evening and spend the warm middays resting.

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS: Dianas have black faces; sleek, dark greyish-brown bodies; white beards; and white stripes on their flanks. Their long

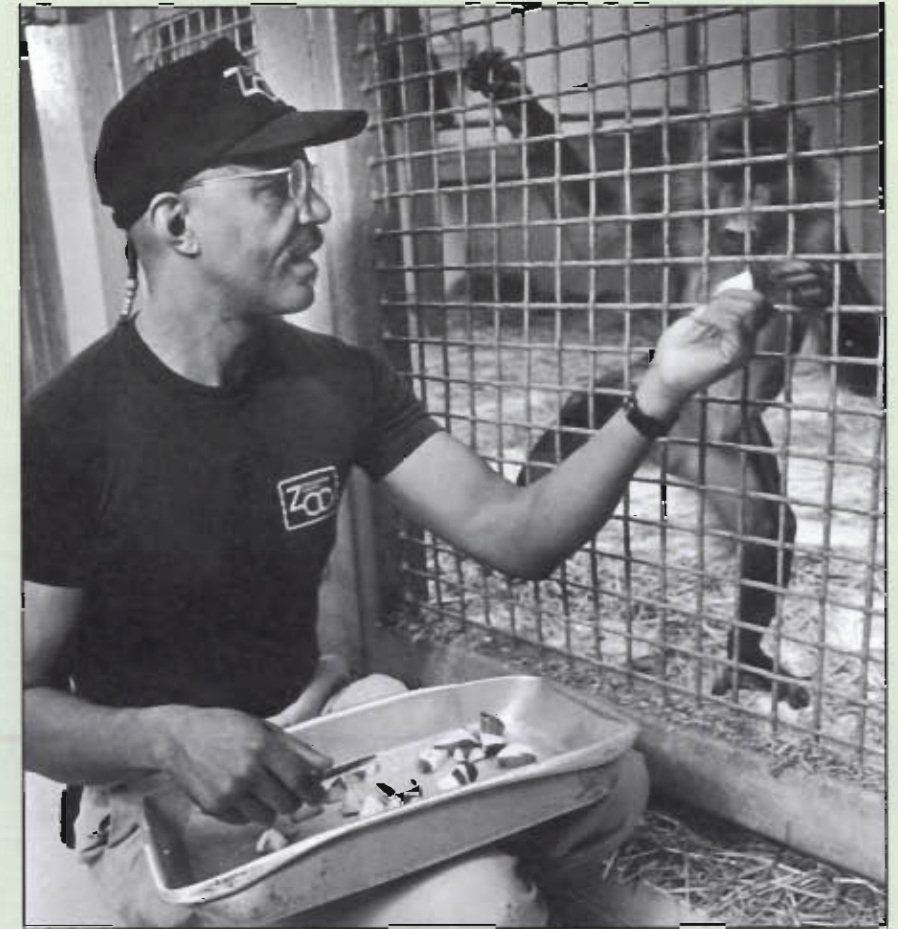
tails are mainly used for balance.

WEIGHT: 10 to 15 pounds

THREATS: People, who hunt them for food; forest destruction

The world's foremost authority on orangutans, Birute Galdikas, will present "Mission in the Forest" to the public, Thursday, May 20. See page 10 for more information.

Research for this story provided by members of the Primates of the World Graphics Committee



Jim Richard feeds breakfast apples to one of the Zoo's eight Mandrills in the animals' off-exhibit, or holding, area.

ON THE JOB Jim Richard, Primate Keeper Milwaukee County Zoo

In the newly renovated Primates of the World, the Zoo's Mandrill family start their day foraging in the straw for vegetables, fruit, and the human equivalent of party mix: Wheat, Rice and Corn Chex, Cheerios, raisins, seeds and nuts. None of the monkeys seems fazed by Jim Richard's morning visit.

That's probably because after 10-plus years of caring for Mandrills and other primates at the Zoo, Richard has earned the animals' trust. "I know and respect my animals," Richard said. "I love them, feel compassion for them. We're connected."

Richard shares a particularly strong bond with the Zoo's sole male Mandrill, Earl, who grew up under Richard's care. Earl occasionally gets "special" apples from Richard for doing a good job at leading the Mandrill troop and protecting the females. "Earl can be a stern disciplinarian and sometimes will threaten me with a head bob," Richard said. "But after a while, he flashes me his Mandrill smile saying, 'I'm OK, you're OK.'"

Getting close to the animals, though, has had painful consequences. Over the years, Richard has seen gorillas die after painstaking attempts to keep them alive; he's watched animals get transferred to other zoos. "It hurts," Richard said. "But I'd never want to trade this job for anything. It's great to be doing in my lifetime a job that I truly love."



"Like winds and sunsets, wild things were taken for granted until progress began to do away with them. Now we face the question whether a still higher 'standard of living' is worth its cost in things natural, wild, and free."

—ALDO LEOPOLD, 20TH CENTURY CONSERVATIONIST

Leopold's sad observation about the plight of animals has special meaning for wildlife artist Jay Jocham. Alarmed and frustrated by much of society's casual disregard for other species on our earth, Jocham set out at an early age to spread his wildlife conservation message on canvas.

An artist with the Zoological Society since 1986, Jocham sensed small manifestations of his conservationist philosophy as a boy growing up vacationing in wild places, spending time in local parks, and tromping through the farms and fields near his family's Franklin home. But as he got older, he watched cement structures take the place of bulldozer-mangled trees. He read about wild animals losing their homes to farms and other developments. He knew, eventually, that the wild things and places he loved wouldn't be there forever.

Harboring these powerful early impressions, Jocham set out not only to record his relationship to the wild on canvas but also to send the world a conservation message.

Genial and unpretentious, Jocham graduated in 1977 from Milwaukee Area

Technical College with a degree in commercial art. After stints as a designer with a small, local publishing company and a technical illustrator with a Milwaukee-area engineering firm, Jocham's trained eye for composition and good design brought recognition from the Zoological Society of Milwaukee County. And in 1986, he started working at the Zoo.

"Getting this job was clearly a turning point in my art career," Jocham said. "It gave me the chance to do more than just paint animals. I could paint animals for a cause. I could really put my heart and soul into my work and know that with every painting I'm making people more aware of the plight of the world's endangered species. This gives me a great deal of satisfaction."

The job also made travelling the world to paint animals in the wild an unnecessary—though not unwelcome—luxury. "My job with the Society has literally put thousands of animals from around the world at my doorstep," said Jocham, whose position with the Society is endowed by the Gretchen and Andrew Dawes Endowment, Inc. At the Zoo, Jocham can visit species as diverse

as Zaire's Bonobo, Australia's Koala and Malaysia's Rhinoceros Hornbill in a single day.

But no matter how familiar the species, Jocham never starts a painting without first tuning in to the moods and feelings of the animals—spending time with them, observing their habits, reading about their natural habitats, taking pictures and sketching them, looking for "attitude"...knowing them.

"When I try to understand an



Jay Jocham, Zoological Society artist endowed by Gretchen and Andrew Dawes Endowment, Inc.



"Into Their Eyes - Bonobos"

animal, I watch for things like how it moves, what makes it special, how it survives, what kinds of expressions it makes, coloration," Jocham said. "Sometimes just a picture without an extended visit with the animal won't do. The eye sees color that a camera sometimes can't see."

Then, when he returns to his loft studio in the Dairy Barn, he paints the animal into its appropriate natural environment—the plains, jungle, mountains, desert.

To achieve the "look" in a painting that is distinctly Jocham's, where not everything is so sharply focused, not every feather or blade of grass is given distinction, and not every hair is in place, Jocham uses a tool not commonly used in wildlife-art circles: an airbrush.

Introduced to the airbrush in college as a tool predominantly used for technical illustrations, Jocham started using the airbrush early in his art career to paint broad scenes, like skies and landscapes. He didn't



"Rhinoceros Hornbills"

apply the airbrush to animals until seven years later.

"I used to only use an airbrush in my paintings just for special effects or to smooth things out," Jocham said. "Now my paintings are almost entirely airbrushed, though I still use an artist's brush for highlighting a sparkle in an animal's eye or a speck of color in its fur."

Jocham's paintings have appeared on the covers of every issue of this magazine since 1990; as posters commemorating almost all of the exhibit openings at the Zoo since 1986; as fund-raising tools for the Zoological Society; as notecards, special event invitations, billboards and brochures; and as limited-edition prints.

Of all the work he's done on behalf of the Zoological Society and the Zoo, however, the most memorable and most significant painting was *The Last Rhino* (see page 12). Completed in 1989, this painting not only helped the Zoological Society raise funds to support the construction of four staff houses of the Ngare Sergoi Rhino Sanctuary, a 10,000-acre preserve for Black Rhinos on the Lewa Downs Ranch in Kenya; it also gave Jocham's career focus.



"Queensland Koala"

"It was through this painting that I really understood what it meant to be a wildlife artist," Jocham said. "If through my art one person who has not experienced a certain animal is able to appreciate that animal, then I've accomplished what I've set out to accomplish in this field."

Color on these pages was donated by The Fox Company, Inc. to commemorate the upcoming exhibit of more than 40 of Jay Jocham's original paintings in Milwaukee's Faison Building, 100 E. Wisconsin Ave., April 24-May 15. Many of Jay's works will be available for purchase, with proceeds supporting conservation efforts of the Zoological Society. Call the Society at (414) 258-2333 for more information.



Learn more about the Zoo's primates by reading more about them! Visit any of Milwaukee's four Harry W. Schwartz Bookshops and purchase any of the books featured here or any other book on our Schwartz Monkeys Around list. For the complete list of books for children and adults, call the Zoological Society at (414) 258-2333. Schwartz Bookshops will donate a percentage of total sales to the Zoological Society of Milwaukee County and give you a discounted Zoo admission pass for you or a friend. This promotion starts May 1 and ends June 30.

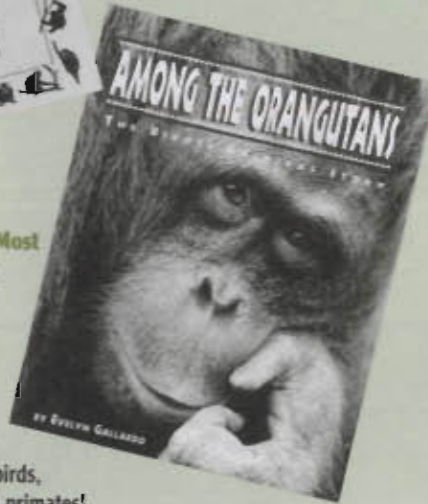
SCHWARTZ

Monkeys Around

Amazing Monkeys, Scott Steedman, \$6.95 paperback
A real-life look at amazing but true behavior in the monkey world.



Among the Orangutans: The Birute Galdikas Story, Evelyn Gallardo, \$6.95 paperback
An inspiring story about the obstacles, adventures and startling discoveries of Dr. Birute Galdikas, the world's foremost authority on the life and behavior of the endangered orangutan.



Zoo Clues: Making The Most Of Your Visit To The Zoo
Sheldon Gerstenfeld, \$4.99 paperback
How do you take an elephant's temperature? This book answers this question and more about all your favorite reptiles, birds, mammals, and, of course, primates!

Helping Hands: How Monkeys Assist People Who Are Disabled, Suzanne Haldane, \$14.95 paperback

This moving essay, focusing on Greg, a teenager with quadriplegia, and Willie, his affectionate monkey helper, shows how Capuchin Monkeys are trained to assist people with disabilities.



Make Your Own Rainforest, Carol Watson, illustrated by Gill Tomblin, \$12.95 paperback
Learn the importance of rainforests while making one of your own with this breathtaking, three-dimensional, full-color model.

Curious George Visits The Zoo
Margaret and H.A. Rey, \$3.95 paperback
In this book, America's best-loved monkey meets various zoo animals and has an adventure with other monkeys.



For a special presentation on what the Zoo's primates eat, come to Schwartz's Brookfield Bookshop, 17145 W. Bluemound Rd., Saturday, May 15. The presentation starts at 1 p.m.

Primate Puzzler

Hidden below is the name of one of the most endangered monkeys on Earth. The Milwaukee County Zoo has had much success in raising and breeding this monkey in captivity. This monkey is a member of the guenon group of monkeys. Guenons are medium-sized, Old World monkeys with long tails. To find out the name of this monkey, darken all the boxes containing the letter P and write down the remaining letters starting at the top left corner of the box and reading to the right. When these remaining letters are written in reverse order, they will spell out the answer.

Y	P	E	P	P	K
N	P	P	O	M	P
P	P	A	N	P	A
P	I	P	P	I	D

The name of this endangered monkey is _____

To find out what this primate looks like, visit the new Primates of the World building in May.

The Curious Corner

Why are monkeys so playful?

Young monkeys spend much of their time exploring and playing. These behaviors promote healthy physical growth. In addition, play and exploration help young monkeys learn to interact and communicate with other monkeys and learn information that they need in order to find food, protect themselves from predators and become independent of their mothers. By adulthood, the monkeys have learned most of the information and skills they need to survive.

Jennifer Rohrer, Menomonee Falls, WI
Ryan Tomm, Waukesha, WI

What do monkeys eat?

In the wild, different primates eat different things. Some primates are primarily fruit-eaters, or frugivores, such as orangutans. Other primates are primarily leaf-eaters, or folivores, such as Colobus Monkeys. Some of the smaller primate species, like the tarsiers, are insectivores, or insect-eaters. Baboons and Macaques, on the other hand, have a much more varied diet. In addition to fruit, they may also eat seeds, flowers, buds, leaves, bark, roots, bulbs, insects, snails, crabs, fish, lizards, birds, and mammals.

Did you know that some primates are specialized gum-eaters? The Pygmy Marmoset, for example, will chisel a hole in a tree with their teeth in order to obtain sap and gum from the tree. It will actually spend up to 67 percent of its feeding time tree-chiseling for gum and sap.

Malka Key
Shorewood, WI

Does an ostrich really stick its head in the dirt? Why?

Contrary to popular belief, the ostrich does not stick its head in the dirt or sand. However, when an ostrich sits on its nest, it sometimes puts its head on the sand and, because its head and neck are sand colored, they almost disappear from sight. Did you know that the ostrich is the world's largest bird and it can't fly? An adult ostrich is about eight feet (250 cm) tall and weighs about 253 lbs. (115 kg). It has very powerful legs and can run about 31 mph (50 km/h). It also has very keen eyesight and eyes the size of golf balls.

Karen Rymut
Whitefish Bay, WI

We Want To Hear From You!


If you'd like us to answer your animal question and you're 12 years old or younger, then write to us:

Curious Corner—Alive
Zoological Society of Milwaukee County
10005 W. Bluemound Rd.
Milwaukee, WI 53226

If we answer your question here, you'll receive a 3-foot-tall inflatable Jungle Giraffe. The giraffe comes with fun facts.



Summer Adventure Camps

Presented by:  Little Caesars Pizza and the Zoological Society of Milwaukee County

In-person priority registration for Summer Camps is Saturday, May 1, 8:15 a.m.-1:30 p.m. in the Education Center at the Zoo. To register on May 1, enter through the main gate (which will open at 7:45 a.m.), tell the gate attendant, "I'm here for camp registration," park and proceed to the Education Center in the Stackner Heritage Farm. Forms will be available there. You may register other members for camp, but please have their Zoological Society membership number(s) with you. Mail-in registrations will be processed beginning May 12. Please observe camp age requirements; ages must be met within two weeks of program date. For more information, including costs of camps, send a self-addressed, stamped (52 cents), business-size envelope to: Camps, 10005 Bluemound Road, Milwaukee, WI 53226.

CAMPS FOR 3-YEAR-OLDS WITH PARENT

9:30-11:00 a.m.
* = camp also offered at 1:30 p.m.

Driving You Batty

June 15*; July 23*; Aug. 4*
You'll go "batty" learning about these furry creatures of the night. Get a close-up look at these winged mammals.

Giant Beasts

July 20, 21*; Aug. 9-11
Standing next to a giraffe can make us feel very small. This program will stretch your child's imagination.

Marvelous Marsupials

June 16, 17; July 16*; Aug. 17, 18
The children will learn why kangaroos, opossums and koalas have pouches on their bodies to carry their young.

CAMPS FOR 4- & 5-YEAR OLDS

9:30 a.m.-12 noon or 1-3:30 p.m.

Junior Zookeepers

June 14-17; July 6-9; Aug. 2-6
Behind-the-scenes activities will give children a look at what zookeepers do by becoming a junior zookeeper for a day!

Apes, Monkeys, and Me

June 29, 30; July 19-21; Aug. 17, 18
Children will go "ape" as they learn about these hairy creatures that swing through the trees or walk on the ground.

Scaly Reptiles

June 18, 21, 22; July 12, 13; Aug. 10, 11
Snakes, turtles, crocodiles, and lizards will fascinate the children as they learn about these unique animals.

Wings, Beaks, and Feathers

June 23, 24; July 14, 15; Aug. 12, 13, 16
The children will flock to the Aviary to learn how birds fly, what they eat, and what makes them special.

Senior Zookeepers (6-year-olds only)

June 25, 28; July 1, 26-29; Aug. 9
Same as Junior Zookeepers. Activities are designed for older children.

ONE-DAY CAMPS FOR 6- TO 13-YEAR-OLDS

9:30 a.m.-3:30 p.m.

Where Do Dragons Come From?

6 & 7 years old
June 30; July 12, 20, 21
In this flight of fantasy, explore mythical animals and animal myths.

Alaska—A Northern Exposure

6 & 7 years old: June 24; July 29; Aug. 2
8 to 10 years old: July 19, 28
Discover the "last frontier" - its land, animals, people and problems.

World of Birds

6 & 7 years old: July 2, 6; Aug. 3
8 to 10 years old: June 18, 22
We'll flock together to explore the feathery world of birds.

Reptiles Rule!

6 & 7 years old: July 27; Aug. 4, 5, 18
8 to 10 years old: July 22
Dig into the world of scaly, cold-blooded reptiles and discover a way of life very different from our own.

Animal Crafts Camp

6 & 7 years old: June 21, 23; July 12
8 to 10 years old: June 25; July 6; Aug. 3
Explore the animals and art of Asia, Africa, Australia and the Americas.

Zookeeper's Apprentice

7 & 8 years old: June 14, 18, 21; July 1, 7, 26, 30
Discover how zookeepers spend their days and try out some of the chores yourself.

Musical Mammals

7 & 8 years old: June 14; July 27, 30
Budding musicians will love creating their own animal rhythms, songs, and music videos.

Monkeying Around

7 & 8 years old: July 29, 30; Aug. 2, 18
Help welcome the primates into their new home and explore their life in nature.

Environmental Scientist

7 & 8 years old: June 15, 16; July 19, 22; Aug. 6
Explore and experiment with the world of nature.

Vet Camp

9 to 12 years old: June 28, 29; July 8, 23, 28; Aug. 9

Learn about veterinarian careers and techniques. Tour the animal hospital and talk to the Zoo's vets.

Photo Camp

9 to 13 years old: Aug. 16
Learn the basics of animal photography.

Career Days

9 to 11 years old: June 17; July 9
12 to 14 years old: Aug. 16
The zoo is filled with different career opportunities. Find out about them and how to prepare for your future at a zoo.

NEW MULTIPLE DAY CAMPS FOR 9- TO 12-YEAR-OLDS

These four half-day programs start on Tuesday and end on Friday. Children can maximize their zoo days by combining different morning and afternoon camp series.

Environmental Scientist II

9:30 a.m.-12 noon, June 22-25; 1-3:30 p.m., Aug. 10-13
Explore the world's environment through experiments. Discover what's going wrong and what you can do to help.

Primate Practices

1-3:30 p.m., July 13-16; 9:30 a.m.-12 noon, Aug. 10-13
Play a primate or characterize a crocodile. Learn the basics of theater and practice animal skits.

CAMPS FOR ADULTS (15 YEARS AND UP)

Wildlife Workshops

6 p.m.-8 p.m., July 7, 14, 21, 28
Workshop topics will include Alaska Wilderness, Endangered Species, Animal Behavior and Zoo Management.

HIGH SCHOOL INTERNSHIPS FOR 14- TO 17-YEAR-OLDS

Zoological Society members ages 14-17 interested in education or biology careers are invited to apply for 10 non-paid, two-week internships with the Society's Education Department. If interested, call (414) 256-5421 to request an application form.

Helping Students Help Animals

When Rick Schofield opened the mouth of an anesthetized African Lion to press the animal's gums for a blood pressure reading, the unexpected happened. "All of a sudden, he let out a roar," Schofield said incredulously. "I jumped back, and then remembered a vet saying to someone else in the room, 'We can tell he's a new tech.'"

All in a day's work for Schofield, a student from the Medical Institute of Minnesota. Schofield is doing a three-month internship at the Zoo—the last requirement he needs to meet before he gets his veterinary technician degree, a two-year, college-level degree in animal health technology.

Since January, with a stipend from the Zoological Society of Milwaukee County, Schofield's been logging eight-hour days alongside the Zoo's permanent veterinary staff to prepare for the May opening of the Zoo's newest exhibit, Primates of the World. Each of the Zoo's primates—33 in all—is getting a physical before returning to the renovated primate building.

Though Schofield leaves prescribing treatments and diagnosing an animal's illness to the Zoo's veterinarians, he does work with the Zoo's medical staff in performing procedures like taking an animal's pulse, respiration and temperature; collecting and examining blood, urine and fecal specimens; restraining animals; monitoring an animal's vital signs; taking x-rays and EKGs, or electric patterns of the heart; and giving the animals their regular rabies and penicillin shots.

"It's been a great experience to be involved in all of this," Schofield said. "Margaret and the vet staff here really have made me feel welcome and needed. They see me as another pair of hands and another set of eyes. I'm busy all the time. Something new every week. It's great to see the staff come together as a team and have the chance to apply what I've learned in school."

CONSERVATION CHRONICLES

Animal care courses taught at schools like the Medical Institute of Minnesota ordinarily don't offer much in the direct field of exotic animal medicine, but rather a foundation upon which a student can build. The idea is that once the basic principles of animal care are learned, they can be applied to individual species. "We basically use the same medical concepts to treat any animal, but the big difference is in the restraint used," Schofield said, recalling a recent instance when he and Margaret had difficulty trying to restrain a penguin for a blood sample.

Over the past two years, the Zoological Society has funded interns—mainly from

schools in Wisconsin, Illinois and Indiana—pursuing degrees as veterinary technicians, veterinarians or curators.

"We're providing these students with some experience they're going to need in the future...experience they can't get anywhere else...experience that will give them an edge in the job application process," said Andrew Teare, the Zoo's veterinarian. "The students, in turn, are providing us with much-appreciated extra pairs of hands."

"We look at participating in internship programs like this as our obligation to the zoo world...to help train the next generation of animal caretakers."



Moments after Cheyenne, an orangutan, arrived at the Milwaukee County Zoo from St. Paul's Como Park Zoo, she got an initial exam from the Milwaukee County Zoo's medical staff. Pictured here are Rick Schofield (left), a veterinary technician intern, and the Zoo's veterinary technician, Margaret Michaels. The Zoological Society is funding Schofield's stay in Milwaukee.



New Hope for a Species

Just a couple of days before Milwaukee rang in 1993, the world's threatened population of just a few thousand Black Rhinos increased by one.

Barley, one of a breeding pair of Black Rhinos rescued in 1989 from their native

Zimbabwe and airlifted to the Milwaukee County Zoo, gave birth to Kwanzaa, an 81-pound male.

To conservationists around the world, Kwanzaa (Swahili for "fruits of the harvest") represents the future...an important step toward preserving the genetic

diversity of Black Rhinos in captivity.

"We recognized that the situation for rhinos in the wild was so critical that their survival depended on us stepping in and relocating them to safe areas," said Gil Boese, president of the Zoological Society.

Barley and her mate, Brewster, were flown here from Zimbabwe in 1989, thanks to a \$60,000 gift to the Zoological Society from Miller Brewing Company, three years of laborious negotiations with the Zimbabwe government, and the Zoo's participation in the Black Rhino Species Survival Plan. The Species Survival Plan is a cooperative breeding management program among zoos designed to preserve the genetic variability of endangered species.

The Black Rhino is disappearing from the African plain because well-organized poaching groups, which over the last few decades have reduced the population by about 90%, systematically track the rhinos through the bush and brutally slaughter them for their horns. The horn, nothing more than the keratin found in fingernails and hair, that evolved, ironically, for the rhino's defense, is in demand by some Eastern cultures. Some peoples grind it into powder for medicine—the horn contains the animal's strength, they believe—or carve and use it as a dagger handle. This active market keeps rhino horn prices at a level that promotes continued poaching.

In Zimbabwe, the first line of defense against rhino horn thievery was a National Parks' paramilitary attack on poachers launched in 1985 by the Zimbabwe government. The parks' scouts were charged with monitoring poaching efforts along the Zambezi River in Zimbabwe, where the largest remaining contiguous population of Black Rhinos in the world are

SAVE THE RHINO

Poaching has decreased the Black Rhinoceros population from over 100,000 in 1960 to fewer than 3,400 today. The Zoological Society is taking steps to provide protection for the rhino through the sale of posters and prints of *The Last Rhino*, pictured here.

Proceeds from the painting, created by Zoological Society artist Jay Jocham, are being used to fund staff housing at the Ngare Sergoi Rhino Sanctuary in Kenya.

The sanctuary, a 10,000-acre preserve for Black Rhinos on the Lewa Downs Ranch near Isiolo, Kenya, was established in 1983 to provide a refuge for some of Kenya's few remaining rhinos. The animals had been isolated on mountain tops or in other small, remote areas in the north of Kenya, where the rhinos couldn't be protected.

Today, the refuge contains nine Black Rhinos and six White Rhinos. Within the solar-powered fences of the Ngare Sergoi, the rhinos have reproduced and not one rhino has been killed by poachers.

To help the Zoological Society support the Ngare Sergoi Rhino Sanctuary or to purchase a poster or print of *The Last Rhino*, call (414) 258-2333.

The Ngare Sergoi Sanctuary depends on donations from private organizations like the Zoological Society to survive. No government funds are received.



Kwanzaa, the Zoo's baby Black Rhino, cautiously approaches Dave Sorensen, who is trying to help Kwanzaa get used to people.

ON THE JOB

Dave Sorensen, Pachyderm Area Supervisor
Milwaukee County Zoo

Sitting in his long, narrow office in "Pachyderm East"—walls covered from floor to ceiling with framed photos and posters of rhinos, elephants and other mega-vertebrates—Dave Sorensen tells of an accomplishment that few keepers at the Zoo can claim: "I've worked every beat [area] at the Zoo except the commissary."

Over his 15-year history here, Sorensen has cared for a lot of animals, seen a lot of births and assisted with a lot of routine medical procedures. But, a couple events have ascended to the top of Sorensen's list of memory-makers: teaching Twigga, the giraffe, how to enter a custom chute designed to immobilize an animal—without anesthesia—for routine medical care, and watching Kwanzaa's birth.

Not unexpectedly, this man who treats animals as diverse as bongos and tapirs by day goes home every night to care for his own collection of animals: dogs, African hedgehogs, African fat-tailed geckos, pythons and boas. Since acquiring his first snake—a Boa Constrictor—in 1970, Sorensen has become an authority on Sand Boas.

Ask Sorensen his formula for success in caring for species that are so dramatically different and he'll say simply, "It's something I've always wanted to do."

found. But still, the rhinos were being killed faster than they could reproduce; poachers outnumbered National Parks scouts by an almost no-win ratio.

And perhaps enemies even greater than poachers are the country's widespread poverty and rhino horn dealers. As long as horns can bring a poacher the equivalent of \$200—enough to feed a family for a year and more—and as long as dealers can succeed in smuggling horns from one

country to the next, poachers will keep killing. In fact, some dealers are stockpiling the horns to drive up their price just in case rhinos become extinct.

This desperate situation led to talks about transporting some of the animals from the Zambezi River Valley to safer locations and concentrating patrol efforts, instead of on Zimbabwe's entire Black Rhino populations, on a few small sanctuaries, protecting only the densest rhino

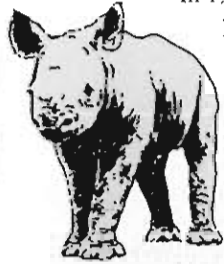
populations. Since this approach was implemented, few if any rhinos have been poached off a rhino farm, reserve or commercial park.

Several international conservation groups, including zoos, are contributing to this "sanctuary" strategy.

The African Elephant and Rhino Specialist Group of the International Union for the Conservation of Nature Species

continued on next page

(IUCN) has developed a continental strategy for the conservation of Black Rhinos. Part of the strategy is to develop a viable breeding population of rhinos in captivity.



In 1989, the government of Zimbabwe helped IUCN take a big step toward this goal when it allowed ten rhinos—including Brewster and Barley—to be taken from Zimbabwe and distributed to conservation centers at five U.S. locations, including the Milwaukee County Zoo.

The Milwaukee County Zoo also serves as sanctuary for another endangered rhino species: the Indian Rhinoceros. The total number of all five species of rhinos in the wild, including the Black Rhino, White Rhino, Indian Rhino, Javan Rhino, Sumatran Rhino, and African White Rhino, add up to less than 10,000 individuals. All are being decimated by poaching and habitat destruction.

"The situation is even worse than the numbers suggest, especially for the Black Rhino," said Bruce Beehler, Milwaukee County Zoo's deputy director. The remaining Black Rhino populations are scattered throughout their original range in isolated pockets, some of which have less than 30. Fifty or even 100 animals cannot be self-sustaining over a long period of time under natural conditions, Beehler said.

"Even if all killing stopped today, intensive management of the remaining animals would be required to ensure long-term preservation of genetic diversity," Beehler said. "But we're hoping protected populations of which Brewster and Barley are a part will serve as a source for future reintroductions of Black Rhinos in the wild."

For a more detailed account of the status of the Black Rhino in the wild and in captivity, see "Fight for Wildlife: Project Rhino," in the spring 1989 issue of *Alive*.



Primate Potpourri

Robert Haack and Kat Morrow meet a Moluccan Cockatoo at Primate Potpourri, a fund-raising event held in March that let guests experience the newly renovated *Primates of the World* exhibit, to open in May. Proceeds benefited the Zoological Society's conservation programs. Myra Dorros and Bonnie Joseph co-chaired the event.

Sponsor Spotlight

The Zoological Society thanks...

BADGER METER FOUNDATION; BEATRICE CHEESE; JOHN C. & HARRIET CLEAVER FUND; EXCELSIOR LODGE; CHARLES D. JACOBUS FAMILY FOUNDATION; MARQUETTE ELECTRONICS FOUNDATION; WARNER CABLE COMMUNICATIONS OF MILWAUKEE; THE ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY'S BOARD OF DIRECTORS; THE ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY'S ASSOCIATE BOARD OF DIRECTORS; AND A FRIEND OF THE ZOO for supporting the Zoological Society's Animal Ambassador education program.

BEATRICE CHEESE, INC. for supporting the Society's Animal Mask-erade educational program.

MAYFAIR MALL for donating space over the holidays and before Valentine's Day to promote membership in the Zoological Society and the Society's Sponsor-an-Animal program.

THE RPGA (ROLE PLAYING GAME ASSOCIATION) NETWORK OF TSR, INC., for sponsoring five Zoo animals through the Society's Sponsor-an-Animal Program. The network collected contributions at its January Winter Fantasy Conference.

TRI CITY NATIONAL BANKS AND RISSER COLOR SERVICE, INC. for underwriting new Sponsor-an-Animal program incentives, including collector buttons and photograph duplication.

UNICARE HEALTH FACILITIES for sponsoring this year's Intergenerational Animal Quilt Project.

American Airlines Presents: Zoo Ball X

Zoo Ball X: Sherehe Ya Kumi (Kwa Watoto), Swahili for 10th celebration (for the children), celebrates the tenth anniversary of Zoo Ball, the Zoological Society's biggest fund-raising event. Reminiscent of the first Zoo Ball, Cheza Ngoma, Zoo Ball X will treat guests to the sights and sounds of an African bazaar, silent auction, cocktails and appetizers, an elegant sit-down dinner, and dancing. Tickets to Zoo Ball, sponsored by American Airlines, are \$175 per person. To make a reservation, call the Society at (414) 258-2333.

Zoo Ball X co-chairs (left to right) Jim Pionkoski, Katie Harding, Peggie Jones and Paul Wong join Blossom, the opossum, and some preschoolers for the Zoological Society's educational workshop, *My Favorite Marsupial*. All proceeds from this year's Zoo Ball will benefit the Society's education programs.



Photo by Dr. Edward Leese, courtesy of Sam LaMotte

Stearns Family Secures Future of Apes of Africa

The future of Apes of Africa—home to the Zoo's gorillas and bonobos—is sealed, thanks to a \$1 million contribution to the Zoological Society from the Stearns Foundation, Inc. The gift will fund the building's elaborate climate-control system, improvements to educational graphics, and overall maintenance. Apes of Africa will be called The Stearns Family Apes of Africa Pavilion after the Society publicly recognizes the Stearns Family's generous gift during the May premiere of *Primates of the World*. Major contributors to Apes of Africa, the largest project of the New, New Zoo Capital Campaign, are James H. Kuehn, the Krause Family Foundation and Lorry Uihlein.

Tino, a male Lowland Gorilla, was purchased in 1983 by Ross Stearns from Germany's Osnabruck Zoo to help the Milwaukee County Zoo develop its gorilla group. Tino was transferred to the Hogle Park Zoo in Salt Lake City, Utah, about six years ago.

ZOO Associates Debut

Volunteers who want to help the Zoological Society plan and host its fund-raising special events, like the annual Zoo Ball, Miller Birdies and Eagles Golf Tournament, and Z Double Circle country-western party, can join the Society's new special events fund-raising affiliate, ZOO Associates. This group of volunteers is guided by the Zoological Society's Associate Board of Directors. Please call (414) 258-2333 for more information on how you can become a member of ZOO Associates.

The Platypus Society is a group of about 350 of Milwaukee's foundations, corporations and individuals that contribute more than \$300,000 annually to the Zoological Society. If you would like to join this group in

helping the Society uphold its mission of supporting the Zoo, educating the community about the importance of wildlife and the environment and conserving endangered species, call Judi Bessette at (414) 276-0843.

PLATINUM PLUS
\$10,000+

*Alice Bensehy Kadish

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\$10,000

*Marquette Electronics Foundation

NEW MEMBERS

The Zoological Society welcomes the following new Platypus Society members as of February 19, 1993:

SILVER PATRON I (\$2,500-\$2,999)

James H. Kuehn

CORPORATE I (\$1,000-\$1,499)

John T. Jacobus Family Foundation
North Shore Excavating, Inc.
Risser Color Service Inc.

PATRON I (\$1,000-\$1,499)

Mr. & Mrs. Charles McNeer

PATRON (\$500-\$999)

Daniel & Kim Burkwald
Tom & Mary Ann Dyer
Mark B. Garber
Streich Family Foundation
Usinger Foundation

Friends contributing to the Platypus Society after February 19, 1993 will be recognized in the next issue of *Alive*.

NEW GIFT LEVELS

The Zoological Society thanks the following members for their increased levels of giving:

PLATINUM PLUS (\$10,000+)

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Dr. Leander Jennings

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PLATINUM PATRON
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Eleanore Knudsen Lutzen
Mrs. Lloyd Pettit

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Alice Bertschy Kadish
Community Leader

"I initially got involved with the Zoological Society when I joined Gil Boese on his first safari. I've been fond of and interested in animals all my life. That's why I'm happy to be supporting the Society's important work in educating people about preserving wildlife and our environment."

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Barry Sattell
President
Zoological Society
Associate Board

"It's been a pleasure to work with the fine group of individuals and corporations in the Platypus Society. Anyone who associates with our group finds dedication to conservation, education and support of our world-class zoo. My membership in the Platypus Society is one of the ways I give back to the community that's provided my family many opportunities for enrichment, growth and happiness."

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◀ Chapman's Zebra

(African Waterhole)

Born: December 14, 1992

Named after Somalia's capital, this fluffy baby Chapman's Zebra, Mogadishu ("Moga" for short), was born during Operation Restore Hope, the American hunger relief effort in Somalia. First seen by the Zoo's night keeper, the foal was up and about within an hour of its birth. Moga is the fourth offspring of mother, Nonamme (pictured here), and father, Bwana. In the wild, Chapman's Zebras live in the grasslands and drier savannas of East Africa from Kenya to the Cape. They spend most of their day foraging for food, primarily grasses and sedges, and also bark, leaves, buds, fruits and roots. When Moga gets older, he will weigh about 600 pounds. He weighed 100 pounds at birth.

Source: Elizabeth Frank, Curator of Large Mammals

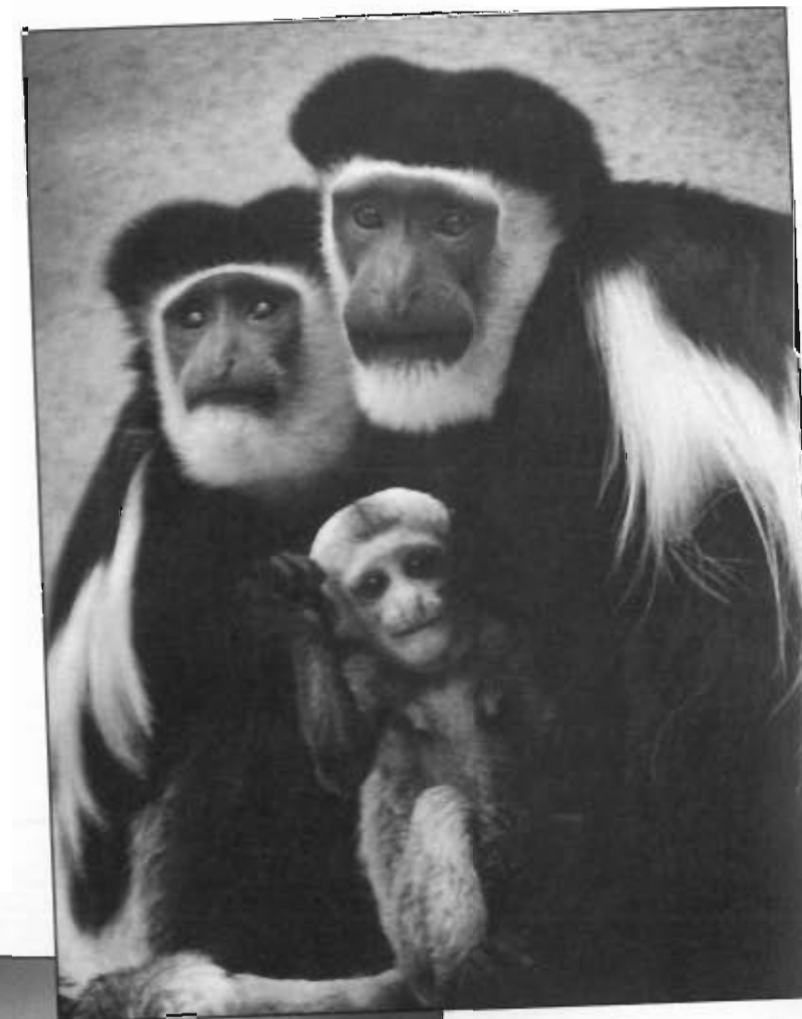
Black-and-White Colobus ▶

(Primates of the World)

Born: December 31, 1992

This baby Colobus Monkey, Henry, was a year-end surprise for the Zoo's primate keepers, who thought Henry's 20-year-old father, Gumpa (short for Grandpa), was beyond breeding age. Henry was named after Henry Hurt, an electrician who discovered the baby and his mother in an off-display area of the animals' new Primates of the World home. Colobus Monkeys have no thumbs. Their hook-shaped hands are efficient grasping tools that help the monkeys leap from branch to branch. Their long, thick tails help them balance and serve as air brakes during spectacular leaps of up to 30 feet. The greatest threat Colobus Monkeys face in the wild is destruction of their equatorial African rainforest habitat. The Zoo has seven Colobus Monkeys—five females and two males, including Henry.

Sources: Gervis Myles and Linda Cieslik, Primate Keepers



Black Rhinoceros ▶

(African Panorama)

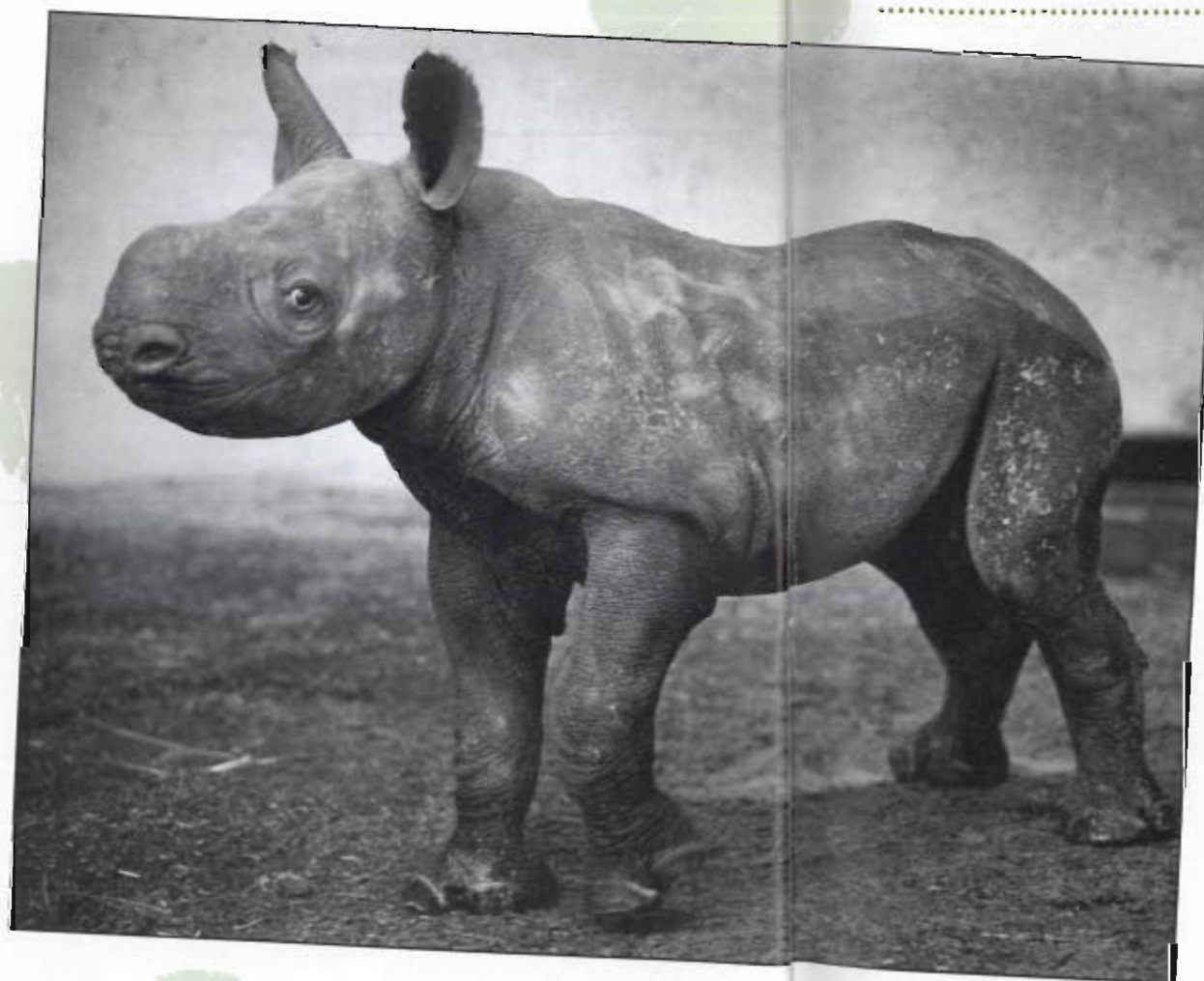
Born: December 29, 1992

This rhino—81.6 pounds at birth—is one of the biggest little things to happen at the Zoo. Kwanzaa (Swahili for "fruits of the harvest") is not only the first Black Rhino to be born here, but also represents a species reduced to the brink of extinction in East, Central and West Africa. Soon, Kwanzaa will have what African poachers so desperately want: a horn.

Nothing more than compressed rhino hair and keratin (the same protein in fingernails), the horn has been in demand over the past two decades mainly because of its reputation as a status symbol and as a cure-all for ills from skin disease to heart trouble. Though there are fewer than 3,400 Black Rhinos left in the wild, the Milwaukee County Zoo

participates in the Black Rhino Species Survival Plan to ensure the Black Rhino's long-term survival in captivity. If you would like to help the Zoological Society support rhino conservation efforts here and in Africa, see page 12, "Save the Rhino," or sponsor Kwanzaa and his mother, Brewster, for Mother's Day. Call the Society's Sponsor-An-Animal line, (414) 258-2223.

Source: Dave Sorensen, Area Supervisor, Pachyderms



◀ Magnificent Ground Pigeon

(Aviary—Asian Rainforest)

Hatched: January 22, 1993

Besides being known by such regal-sounding names as the Magnificent Ground Pigeon and Green-naped Pheasant Pigeon, avian experts know very little about this species.

Though similar in appearance to the pheasant, the Magnificent Ground Pigeon is "magnificent" partly because of its spectacular, iridescent purplish plumage, its large, pheasant-like size, and its distinctive two-note whistle. The Milwaukee County Zoo joins 46 other U.S. zoos in caring for and studying the 55 Magnificent Ground Pigeons in captivity. Before the 1980s, this species was very rare in captivity and could be found only on its native New Guinea and surrounding islands. This chick's parents are from the San Diego Zoo.

Source: Ed Diebold, Curator of Birds



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Fuji Photo Contest

This photograph of a Trumpeter Swan at the Zoo, taken by Ruth Baer of Milwaukee, took third place in the Zoo's 1992 Fuji Photo Contest. The top three contest winners received cash prizes and film.

