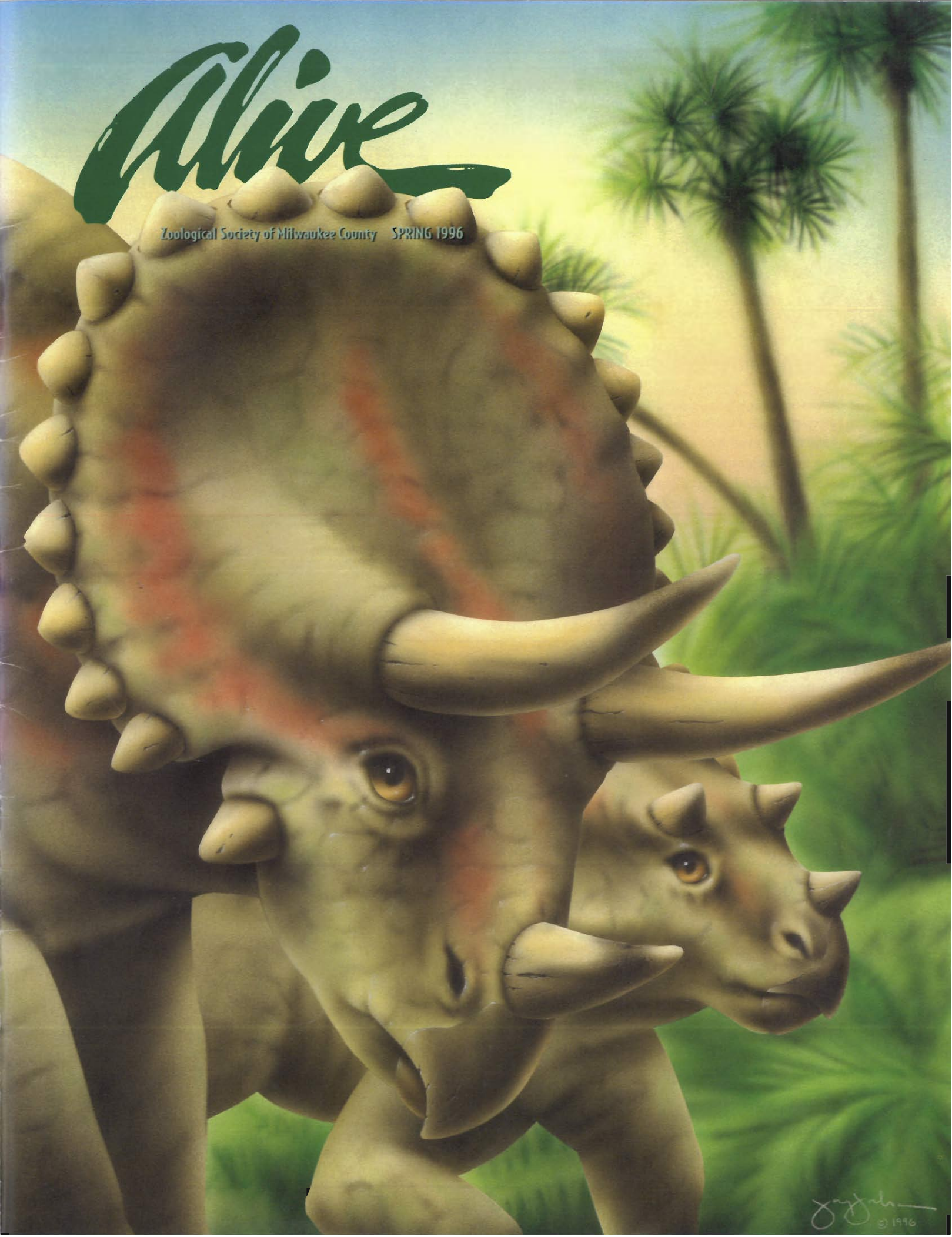


# Alive

Zoological Society of Milwaukee County SPRING 1996



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PRESIDENT'S LETTER



To get a better understanding of what's on the minds of our members, the Zoological Society, with major assistance from an independent marketing firm, recently wrapped up a series of one-on-one interviews with a random sample of our members. My sincere personal thanks to all who attended our sessions.

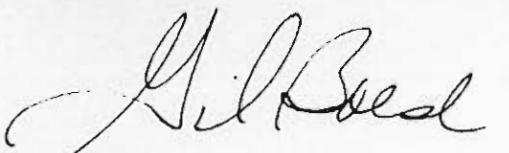
Among the questions most frequently asked during our interviews was, "What is the impact of funds raised through the Zoological Society on the Milwaukee County Zoo?" Because this question was on the minds of so many members attending our interviews, I would like to answer it here for the benefit of all our members.

As you know, supporting the Milwaukee County Zoo is a very important part of the Zoological Society's mission. We are proud to report that this year, we have pledged to the Zoo \$3.4 million in cash and in-kind support. The Zoo-support dollars we raise each year primarily come from your membership dues, our annual appeal, private grants, corporate sponsorships, the Sponsor An Animal program, fund-raising events, and endowments.

The cash, or direct financial, assistance covers the cost of purchasing food for all the Zoo's animals, maintaining the koalas' residence here, maintaining several buildings at the Zoo, providing all graphics and education services, half the cost of bringing dinosaurs to Milwaukee this summer, conservation programs and a whole lot more.

We donate our in-kind support to the Zoo in the form of non-cash gifts. American Airlines' gratis twice-weekly transportation of eucalyptus from Florida to Milwaukee for our koalas is just one of many examples of in-kind support.

Though this is an abbreviated look at the major resources the Zoological Society is putting behind the Zoo, I hope it at least emphasizes the importance of your membership in our organization...and the great importance of the Zoological Society of Milwaukee County to our fine Milwaukee County Zoo.

  
 Gil Boese, Ph.D., 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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# Alive

VOLUME 16, ISSUE 2

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Get ready to face 40 lifelike robotic dinosaurs and baby dinos moving about a prehistoric setting at the Zoo as you discover Ameritech's Destination Dinosaur II Dinamation exhibit this spring.

MINING THE BENEFITS OF BATS

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The Zoological Society of Milwaukee and its volunteer auxiliary, Zoo Pride, are putting resources behind preserving the ecologically and economically important bat.

THE TEMPERAMENTAL WORLD OF CATS

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This celebration of cats offers a glimpse of all the Zoo's felids that prowl about The Feline Building.

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ON THE COVER

Triceratops by Jay Jochan

Artwork endowed by Gretchen and Andrew Dawes Endowment, Inc.



# What IS that Sound?

## The Dinosaurs are Back



If you saw Dinamation's dinosaurs when they visited the Zoo in 1994, you'll find a whole new group of dinos this time, especially the babies. Dinamation's Baby Dinosaurs: A Prehistoric Playground™ is the spotlight of Ameritech's Destination Dinosaur II Dinamation Exhibit. Kids learn how dinosaurs grew and were cared for as they visit a dinosaur nest with both eggs and hatchlings, or watch a daddy Pteranodon feed his brood. Plus, there's a tent full of fun, interactive, dinosaur-related activities just for kids.

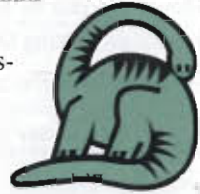
Fourteen species of animals are in the main exhibit, including mammals and an early turtle. Some favorite dinos from '94 are back, such as T. rex and the Dilophosaurus.

Two dinosaur types you didn't see last time are a Stegosaurus and a Utahraptor, who's eating an Astrodon. "The Utahraptor is a rather recent find," explains Milwaukee's premier dinosaur expert Rolf Johnson, director of the Science Media Center at the Milwaukee Public Museum. "It's one of the dromaeosaurs, a rather diverse group of meat eaters with sickle-shaped claws on their hind feet. We think these were very intelligent and very aggressive predators."

Zoological Society members get a free premiere of this exhibit on one of four nights, May 7 - 10, starting at 4:30 p.m. (See your invitation in Wild Things.) The exhibit opens for the general public May 11 and runs through Sept. 2. The cost is \$2 (Zoological Society memberships not valid).

**T**hump... Thump... From almost anywhere in the Zoo you can hear it: the unnerving sound of the world's largest dinosaur, the Seismosaurus, walking somewhere unseen in the distance. As you approach, a Pterodactyl swoops overhead and emits a high-pitched call. Nearby a Tyrannosaurus rex roars. You've discovered Ameritech's Destination Dinosaur II Dinamation Exhibit. Get ready to face 40 lifelike robotic animals moving about in prehistoric settings. Get ready to smile at all the babies in the Prehistoric Playground. Get ready to step into footprints 4-1/2 feet long.

As you stand in awe of these dramatic creatures — built by a team of artists, paleontologists and engineers at Dinamation International Corp. in California — you may be more wondrous when you realize all the special touches that went into this display by people right here in Milwaukee.



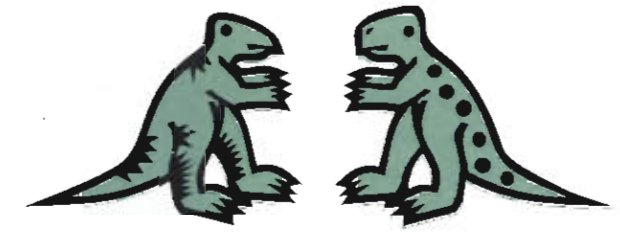
Take that bone-rattling sound of a 100-ton Seismosaurus walking. A popular part of the 1994 dinosaur exhibit, it will be back this year.

The idea came from O.J. Merrell, coordinator of Special Events and Special Exhibits at the Milwaukee County Zoo. He recruited Select Sound Service of Milwaukee to create a sound you would



Tyrannosaurus rex

photo courtesy of Mike Nepper, Milwaukee County Zoo



The Zoo's O.J. Merrell inspects the innards of a Pterodactyl being built by Bob Paquette and Tom Thompson of Milwaukee. Their nearly finished Dilophosaurus is in the background.

lowing those footsteps," says Merrell. The prints were his idea, and he had to figure out how big, what shape, how far apart to make them and how to position them to be as scientifically accurate as possible.

Was T. rex pigeon-toed or duck-footed, for example? Answer: Slightly pigeon-toed, says Merrell.

in mud and preserved. From that they worked out a formula to determine how far apart the footprints would have been depending on his speed. Merrell used that formula to calculate the distance between footprints at a speed of 22 mph. As T. rex gets closer to the dinosaur exhibit, he speeds up to 25 or 26 mph and his footprints get farther apart.



Now let's get back to that swooping Pterodactyl, new to this year's dino exhibit. Merrell again called on two people at Select Sound

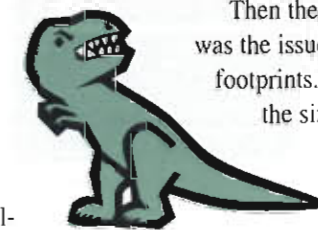
Service: Bob Paquette Jr. and Tom Thompson, who have formed a side company, G.E.T.S.-U Productions, just to make fun stuff, like a four-piece, moving skeleton

feel as well as hear. It emanates from two low-frequency speakers the size of a small car. They're hidden behind a fence on either side of the deer shelter. Originally, you could hear it 1-1/2 miles away, says Merrell. "We adjusted it so you could hear it throughout the Zoo yet not disturb our neighbors, including animals living in exhibits nearby."

Merrell is the man behind many popular special effects at the Zoo. With 16 years of background in theater, he brings a flair for the dramatic to Zoo events. In addition to the stereo stomping Seismosaurus sound, he asked Select Sound to create background noises for the dinosaur exhibit: volcanoes, bubbling tar pits, even crickets.

And remember those 123 Tyrannosaurus rex footprints that led from the Zoo's entrance to the gate of the 1994 dinosaur exhibit? "They were like the Pied Piper. The kids just ran fol-

And did the huge dinosaur walk with his feet at his sides or did he put each foot out in front of him, along the center line of his body? After searching several dinosaur books and calling Martin Lockley, author of the 1995 "Dinosaur Tracks" and one of the world's foremost experts on dinosaur track ways, Merrell found his answer. T. rex was a one-foot-out-in-front type of guy.



Then there was the issue of distance between footprints. Archeologists know the size of T. rex's thigh bones and the size of his footprints that were hardened



Dinosaur eggs hatching

band they designed two years ago for an Oconomowoc market. They are creating a robotic Pterodactyl that will circle among

continued on next page

photo courtesy of Dinamation



some trees near the dinosaur entrance gate, call out, land in a nest and then take off again.

"I've always liked dinosaurs," says Paquette, who for years has wanted to branch out from his father's electronic sound business to build amusement park-type attractions. He has a moving Dilophosaurus exhibit mostly built (see photo).

Their Pterodactyl is three times normal size, with a nine-foot wingspan. The larger-than-life size was needed to accommodate six motors and three batteries that allow it to run at least nine hours a day. It's re-charged every night.

O.J. Merrell also recruited Paquette Jr. and his colleagues at Select Sound to re-do the voice of Tyrannosaurus rex.

"T. rex is one of the largest land carnivores ever to exist. When he speaks, you should definitely listen. And the sound we were get-



ting [from Dinamation's 1994 T. rex] was not giving that impression," Merrell says. Paquette and colleagues mixed sounds from a bear, a lion, an elephant and two human voices on a digital recorder and broadcast it over low-, mid-



photo courtesy of Dinamation

**Dilophosaurus**

and high-frequency speakers. Now you really take notice of this "king of dinosaurs."

The Seismosaurus footsteps also were created by mixing sounds. At this year's dinosaur exhibit, however, not only can you hear those steps, but you also can step into Seismosaurus footprints, again thanks to O.J. Merrell.

He spent weeks locating various views of the dinosaur's feet, then built a 2-by-3-1/2-inch Seismosaurus model. He asked Cost of Wisconsin, Inc., a Germantown firm that makes artificial environmental designs, to extrapolate from the model and make two footprints, 3 feet by 4 feet 6 inches.

"It's fun to do this kind of thing," says Merrell. "This time, the exhibit is really going to knock your socks off."

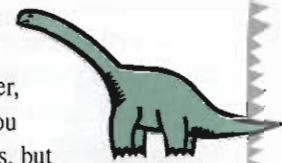


photo courtesy of Dinamation

**Stegosaurus**

**Touching Hearts through the Arts**

For landscape and wildlife artists, few places on earth could prove as inspiring as Alaska's Copper River Delta. The 70-mile-long river delta drains 700,000 acres — the largest contiguous wetland on North America's Pacific Coast.

The profusion of wildlife to which the delta plays host is staggering: 240 bird species have been found in this unspoiled area; 40 species of mammals, from wolves and moose to wolverines and killer whales, call the delta home; and fish like sockeye, chinook and coho salmon teem in its waters.

Yet it is difficult to overstate the delta's importance to birds. Each spring, the greatest concentration of migratory shorebirds in the world — an estimated 6 million — funnel through the region with another 14 million waterfowl. The delta also provides the only nesting habitat for the Dusky Canada Goose and is home to 200 pair of Trumpeter Swan, the largest assemblage in the world.

People live and thrive here as well, most of them making their living through fishing. The delta's only settlement is the seaport of Cordova, population 2,600, and there are another dozen communities scattered in the upper watershed.

Sadly, the region faces threats. Development plans have proliferated with oil- and gas-drilling leases pending, plans to build a highway and ongoing clear cutting in forested areas within the Chugach National Forest. Although the area is recognized by the State of Alaska as a critical habitat, its protection is not guaranteed.

Enter the Copper River Delta Project, an ambitious effort co-sponsored by the Alaska Clean Water Alliance (ACWA), a small private non-profit based in Haines, Alaska, and the Netherlands-based Artists For Nature Foundation (ANF). ACWA's mission is to protect water quality by building constituencies around watersheds and

promoting sustainable development. The ANF strives to protect threatened areas, such as the Copper River Delta, by mobilizing artists and bringing them to the sites. Once there, artists portray the complex interrelationships among the area's people, animals and terrain.

The portrayals form a travelling exhibit and, ultimately, a coffee-table book that draws attention to the region and the need to conserve it. "There is no better way to get to the hearts and minds of people than through the arts," says Greg Septon, vice president of the ANF and an official at the Milwaukee Public Museum. "The timing is critical: The Copper River Delta is pretty much pristine. Man hasn't ruined it yet.

If there were to be an oil spill, especially during critical migration periods, it could wipe out whole populations of birds. And because of the fragility of the region, and simply because it's colder, it takes longer for things like trees to grow back."

The foundation has a track record of success for previous projects in Spain and Poland, both yielding significant results. In Poland, artists drew attention to the region's largest remaining wetland. The whole area, Septon says, now has been declared a national park. "These projects can have a world-wide impact," Septon says. "These are priority areas that need to be preserved."

Recognizing the value of the foundation and its conservation efforts, the Zoological Society of Milwaukee County has contributed \$7,000 to the Copper River Delta Project.

The project has yet another Milwaukee

connection. Septon had been interested in creating a foundation project in Alaska when he was contacted by Riki Ott, a local biologist and activist. The daughter of Fred Ott, a longtime member of the Zoological Society's Conservation/Research Committee, Riki Ott convinced Septon that the Copper River Delta Project should be a priority. Septon agreed.

At a recent lecture at the Milwaukee Public Museum, Riki Ott noted that 16 artists had visited the region and had produced more than 400 works of art featuring the delta's land, wildlife and inhabitants. Depictions of the delta, its people, flora and fauna will be put in a travelling exhibit by 1998.

Ott's hope is that by portraying the region's healthy ecosystem and educating residents on the means it offers for a sustainable economy, world-wide support will be generated—from the community on up—for managing the delta as an intact functional wetlands.



photo courtesy of Pat and Rosemarie Keough

**The Zoological Society is helping conservation organizations bring artists to sites threatened by development and promote art that portrays the complex relationships among people, animals and terrain.**



# Mining the benefits of Bats

It's an unremarkable piece of land that reveals little of the secret it conceals. A steel cage perches over an opening in the ground offering few hints at the land's significance.

Yet here, beneath 22 acres of rural Dodge County, lies one of the largest, most important bat hibernation chambers in the world. In it more than a half million bats reside.

Known as the Neda Mine (pronounced Neda), this is a labyrinth of more than four miles of dilapidated shafts and long-trod corridors. Laborers during the Civil War began stripping tons of iron ore from its walls. The mine lay forgotten after 1914, when the last ore car unceremoniously rumbled out. The U.S. Steel Corporation donated the land and the mine to the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee in 1976.

Thanks to a \$5,000 donation from the Zoo Pride volunteer organization of the Zoological Society, special monitors have been installed in the mine to learn more about its important microclimates. The Zoological Society's Research/Conservation Committee matched Zoo Pride's contribution with a \$5,000 grant to preserve entrances to the mine and is donating another \$5,000 toward the project this year.

For many Wisconsin and Midwestern bats, the Neda Mine is, quite simply, the only



hibernating ground worth winging to. Bats fly hundreds of miles to Neda, which is one of the 20 largest hibernating chambers — known as a hibernaculum — in the world. The mine, owned by UW-Milwaukee, is the first and will be the only protected bat hibernaculum in Wisconsin.

"This is an incredibly significant site for bats," says Jim Reinartz, the resident biologist and manager of the UW-Milwaukee Field Station who has supervised reclamation activities at Neda. "It's one of the largest hibernacula in North America and certainly in Wisconsin. It services the bat population for a very large geographic area."

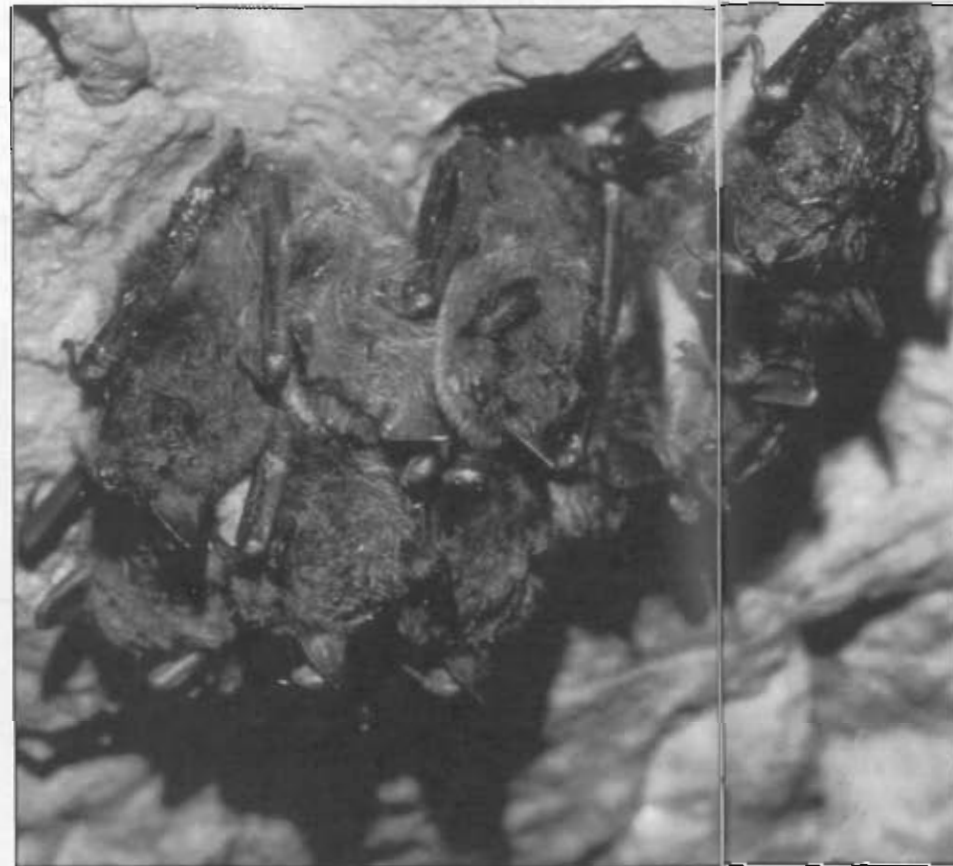
Persecution over the decades has wiped out countless thousands of bats, placing more than half of the 43 species in the United States on the endangered list.

Caves once favored by bats have been sealed by land owners in some places to keep them out. In other areas, bats slumbering in the winter have been attacked and killed by vandals. Ironically, few species are less deserving of such scorn.

Reinartz rattles off just a few of the benefits of bats: One single bat can eat up to 600 mosquitoes per hour and a colony can wipe out countless billions

of insects in a season. Among the insects that the flying mammals prey upon locally is the corn-borer moth, a potentially devastating pest to one of the state's most important crops. And, just to clear the record, bats do not have a higher incidence of rabies than any other animal.

"The economic importance of bats alone is astounding," Reinartz says. "And they are ecologically important for our bio-



diversity because they're such an important predator of flying insects. Essentially, bats help keep our food webs in balance."

Maintaining that balance means maintaining conditions at places like Neda.



Photo courtesy of Martin D. Trindle, Bat Conservation International



Photo courtesy of Gerard W. Detschold

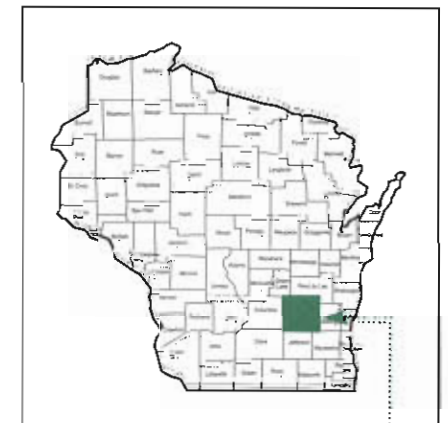
Top: Wall picking in Neda Mine. Above: Neda Mine entrance fitted with a protective cage. Left: Little Brown Bats

Consider that bat researchers have found abandoned mines such as Neda provide more than half of the bats in the U.S. with space to roost or hibernate. For example, a majority of Little Brown bats, which

are found in Neda, spend their winters in dormant mines.

All told, a majority of North American bats prefers to hibernate in mines or caves from September to April, according to

## GEOGRAPHY



DODGE COUNTY, WISCONSIN

experts. Acutely sensitive to disturbance, hibernating bats may be awoken by even well-meaning spelunkers. Once roused, a bat may expend too much of the energy it stored as fat in the fall and die before spring arrives. Bats also may return to mines and caves to rear their young, known as pups, in the summer.

Caves, however, have become less viable hibernacula and roosts for bats because of vandalism. Not only are property owners sealing caves frequented by bats to avoid accidents involving humans, but vandalism and outright extermination have killed many bats in other caves. Thus, bats more and more find themselves funneled into mines like Neda. But, alas, many of those ore mines, too, have been closed out of concern for accidents to humans and the owner's liability.

Along with the Little Brown, Big Brown and Eastern Pipistrelle, Long-Eared bats also inhabit Neda.

Determining just what makes Neda livable and desirable for the bats is a focus of the research funded by Zoo Pride and the Zoological Society of Milwaukee County.

As work at Neda progressed in the late 19th and early 20th centuries—a time in

continued on next page

Wisconsin's history that earned the great mining industry a place on our state's flag—miners worked a rich vein of iron ore. Along the way, they cut vertical shafts to allow air to enter.

After 1914, mining ceased and Neda remained largely untouched. Frost weathered away ore car and miner entrances. Rocks tumbled and made access difficult, but inside the maze of shafts and corridors remained

relatively stable. And the vertical air flow shafts proved critical to providing the delicate balance bats need to hibernate. In winter months, cold air is drawn in through the mine's old entries. The air warms as it courses its way through mine and eventually is blown out air shafts.

"Temperature and air flow are incredibly important," Reinartz says. "Of the four different bats we have in Neda, each one needs a narrow band

of temperature in order to hibernate successfully. For instance, the Big Brown bat needs temperatures to be a little above freezing, while the Little Brown bat hibernates successfully when the temperatures are in the 40s.

"When bats are hibernating, they're on a knife's edge," Reinartz says. "If it's too warm, they become active and burn too much energy. If it's too cold, they freeze to death. The information that we gather will allow us to control the air flow and ensure their safety."

Cage over vertical air shaft being inspected.



Photos courtesy of Gerald W. Dorschheid

Deterioration of the mine's entrances threatens that delicate balance. Rock falls had blocked some entry ways and required repair to allow air, as well as bats, to pass through unimpeded. The mine was left open to vandalism, and the threat of rocks collapsing on trespassers caused enormous concern for liability, prompting



Neda Mine entry at cliff face.

great concern. Four of the entrances have been stabilized, Reinartz says. And, with help from the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, cages that allow entry and exit to bats — but not humans — have been installed.

Later this year, another entrance will be repaired and vents

installed to regulate air flow.

Determining the air flow and temperatures needed to maintain optimal conditions for the bats will be accomplished by data collected by monitors.

Last fall, researchers placed the monitors inside the Neda mine where the bats rest and outside as well. The gauges will measure temperature, humidity and air flow. Ultimately, the data will be used to determine the ideal conditions for bats.

"In order for us to protect the bats, we've got to know the environmental conditions inside the mine before and after we stabilize the entrances," Reinartz says. "We've got to know what effects our preservation efforts are having."

The information provided by the monitors, in turn, will tell researchers how to adjust air baffles at the mine's entrances to ensure a safe winter's sleep for the bats inside.

Reinartz's research goes way beyond the Neda mine. Because there is very little known about bats in temperate climates, any information researchers collect here will assist further bat preservation in areas across Wisconsin, where this type of monitoring is less possible.



KIDS!

When you are finished reading this page, get out your crayons and color the animals, just like in your coloring books.



# Alive

for kids and families

ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF MILWAUKEE COUNTY SPRING 1996

PULL-OUT SECTION



## BATS -- WHAT ARE THEY GOOD FOR???

Bats are the only true flying mammal. There are about 986 different kinds of bats. Bats play an important role in the health and stability of a food chain. A **food chain** is a cycle of food energy, or what eats what. An example of a bat food chain is plants eaten by insects, eaten by the little brown bat.

The little **brown bat** found in Wisconsin is just under 4 inches long and weighs about 0.3 oz. It is a true hibernator. It feeds exclusively on insects, eating about 0.1 oz. nightly... and that is a lot of insects!



The **long-nosed bats** of southwestern United States, Mexico and Central America feed on nectar, pollen and fruit. In doing so, they help pollinate the plants - just like a bee.

\*The **Straw-colored fruit bat** and the **Rousette fruit bat** both feed on fruit and green vegetation and help with seed distribution.

\* This bat and the vampire bat can be found in the Milwaukee County Zoo's Small Mammal Building.



## CAT-EGORIZE OUR CHARISMATIC CATS

See the cat family (Felidae) pictures found on page 12 to 14 in this *Alive*. Then do research to answer the rest of these questions. Now see how good you are at cat-er-gorizing the cats.

### 1. Draw a line from the cat name to its fur pattern.

- |              |            |
|--------------|------------|
| African Lion | a. spots   |
| Tiger        | b. stripes |
| Jaguar       | c. solid   |

2. The world's largest member of the cat cat-egory \_\_\_\_\_

3. The cat that could leap the farthest \_\_\_\_\_

4. The cat that could run the fastest \_\_\_\_\_

5. In the South American cat food chain, this cat is the tops \_\_\_\_\_

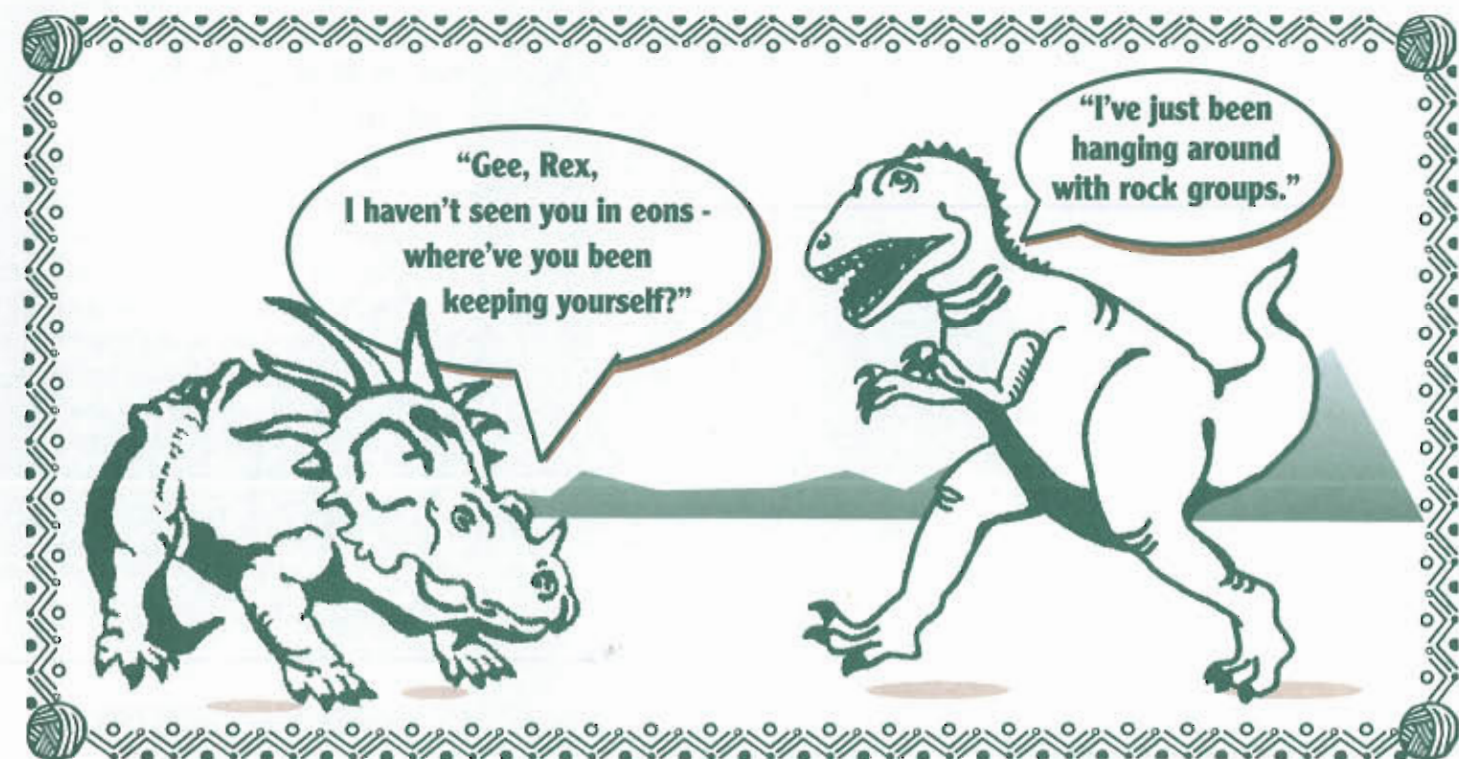


Answers: 1. Lion, #1; Tiger, #2; Jaguar, #3; Leopard, #4; Cheetah, #5; Jaguar

## HEY, KIDS, LOOKING FOR SOMETHING TO DO?

If you are ages 3 to 12, enter the "Create a Dino Cartoon" contest! Your cartoon will not be judged on artistic skills, but rather on creativity and the educational message. The cartoon can be a single picture with a caption, or an entire strip. Winners will be selected in each age category: 3 & 4, 5 & 6, 7 & 8, 9 & 10, and 11 & 12. Each winner will receive a certificate, valued at \$17 or less, for a Zoological Society Educational Workshop, from September through December 1996.

Each entrant will receive a small prize. The five winning cartoons will be published in the July issue of *Alive*. Send entries, postmarked on or before May 15, 1996, to: Dino Cartoon, Education Dept., 10005 W. Bluemound Rd., Milwaukee, WI 53226. Make sure to include your name, complete address and age, as of May 15. Below is an example of a dino cartoon:



Katie Paulin, age 12  
Port Washington

Dear Katie,  
You wanted to know "Why do cats have whiskers?" Whiskers are an extension of an animal's sense of touch. The information from the whiskers travels along the nerves to the brain. The brain then tells the cat how close it is to things, and this helps the cat move about in the dark as well as through narrow openings.

Eric Miller, age 9  
Racine

Dear Eric,  
Your question "How old do impalas get?" was answered by Dave from Winter Quarters (the area at the Zoo that cares for our impalas). Impalas in the wild live an average of 10 years; at zoos they live 11 to 12 years. Some animals live longer in zoos because of the great care they receive from zookeepers and veterinarians.

Joey Correa Volkman, age 4  
Milwaukee

Dear Joey,  
Your inquiring mind wanted to know "How come fish don't come out of the water to breathe?" Mammals have lungs and breathe air. Fish have gills. Gills take oxygen out of the water so that the fish can "breathe." Gills must remain in water to work efficiently. Just as you need lungs and oxygen in the air to survive, fish need gills and oxygen in the water to survive.

Mary Vogel, age 6  
Antioch, Illinois

Dear Mary,  
What an interesting question: "Do lions shed their manes?" Just like you sometimes lose hair when you are combing it, male lions also lose some of the hair in their mane during play with the cubs or when they rub their mane against a tree. Also, some hair is lost through natural hair loss. The lion never loses all of the hair in its mane. Scientists tend to use the word shed when they are talking about reptiles who shed their entire outer scale layer of skin.



Dear Zoological Society members:

You will notice that Curious Corner has a new look for 1996. We thank all the children who have submitted questions, and we welcome additional questions. Send your questions to: Curious Corner, 10005 W. Bluemound Rd., Milwaukee WI 53226. Children whose questions are answered in *Alive* will receive a special gift. I look forward to reading and answering your questions.

Your friend,

Dr. Marisa Zoology

# Education Programs

## 1996 Summer Adventure Camps, sponsored by Little Caesars

Exciting opportunities at the Zoo for children ages 3-13! Half-day, one-day or multiple-day camp sessions include Zoo tours, experiments, arts and crafts and learning activities. Camp fees vary, but average about \$15 a day. To keep camp fees reasonable, Little Caesars is underwriting some of the costs and providing low-income scholarships.

To receive a brochure with full details, including dates, times and costs, enroll in our Education Mailing List. For an annual fee of \$3, you will receive three seasonal brochures, including the Summer Camp brochure in April. To enroll, send a \$3 check payable to Zoological Society, 10005 W. Bluemound Rd., Milwaukee, WI 53226. Or you can pick up a brochure at the main Zoological Society office, or mail us two 32 cent stamps along with your address and we will send you one.

**In-Person Registration - at Zoofari Conference Center - on Saturday, April 27, from 8:15 a.m.-1:30 p.m. (doors open at 7:45). 80% of camp offerings fill at In-Person Registration, so if you can, be there!**

## TOPICS AND AGES

**Half-day Camps  
Camps for 3-year-old with Adult**  
Baby Dinosaurs  
Feathered Friends  
Gentle Giants

**NEW: Camps for Ages 3 & 4 with Adult Saturdays.** For up to three family members with children ages 3 and/or 4 and an adult.  
Baby Dinosaurs  
Pooh's Adventures

**Camps for Ages 4 & 5**  
The Littlest Dinos  
Junior Zookeeper  
Pooh's Adventures

## One-day Camps for Ages 6-13 (must have completed kindergarten)

**Ages 6 & 7**  
Senior Zookeeper and More  
A Brush With Nature  
Dig Those Dinos  
Alaska - A Northern Exposure  
Mystery Sleuth  
Rain Forest Enchantment

**Ages 8 & 9**  
Dynamic Dinosaurs  
**NEW** Mystery Sleuth—The Sequel  
Shutterbugs  
The Wild Babysitter's Club  
Animal Goosebumps

**Ages 9-13**  
Vet Camp  
Career Day  
Wildlife Masterpieces

## Multiple-day Camps Ages 6-8 (must have completed 1st grade)

**NEW** Week-long camp and sleep over.  
Zoofari, World Tour - 1996  
Our daytime explorations, crafts, hands-on experiments and fun and games will introduce us to the hunting cats of the African plains, the poison arrow frogs of South America and so much more. Then we'll spend a Magical Thursday Night sleeping at the Zoo (in the Education Center).

**Ages 9-13**  
Four half-days, 9:30-12:00 or 1:00-3:30.  
You can combine a morning and afternoon camp, resulting in four full days of camp.

Paleontology: Fossil Facts and Finds  
Marine Biology  
Zoo Director  
Animal Behavior - the Wild Side



**High School Internships - Zoological Society members, ages 14-18, interested in careers in education or biology are invited to apply for two-week, non-paid internships with the Education Department. If interested, call 256-5421 for an application form, which needs to be returned by May 1.**

## "SOMETHING NEW ON THE HORIZON!" OUTREACH CAMPS - JUNE 20 TO AUGUST 10

Send your 9-to-14-year-old child and/or bring the whole family to our one-of-a-kind summer overnight camps. Spend three adventure-filled days and two nights at our wilderness education sites and investigate the wild world of animals. Discover the wonders of nature. Share hands-on investigations in remarkable surroundings. Enjoy a nature experience that you will never forget. (Family camps are designed for families with children ages four and up).

Choose any of our extraordinary camp locations and programs. Explore the exquisite scenery of the Northern Kettle Moraine in Kewaskum or venture into the beautiful Wilderness Camp at MacKenzie Environmental Education Center in Poynette.

Zoological Society members costs:  
**Child Camp:** \$150 per child/per session  
Additional siblings \$130 per child/per session.  
**Family Camp:** \$300 per family/per session (basic family price is for four people).  
\$50 for each additional family member  
**Note:** Non-member prices are \$45 higher per session. The camper fee includes: food, lodging, transportation, camp T-shirt and all educational activity supplies. Call now to receive your registration brochure and complete details. Registration is by mail and we encourage you to register by May 15. There also will be an area for outreach camp registration on April 27 during in-person summer camp registration at the Zoofari Conference Center.

## Computers in the Dairy?

What's that big bone the size of a small child doing in the Zoo's Dairy Complex? And what about that cow hovering over a hay bale with a computer in its center?

These are two new, interactive computer exhibits in the Dairy Complex: Golden Guernsey's Healthy Bone and Land O' Lakes Moo to You.

Healthy Bone is a high-tech exhibit designed to teach you how to choose calcium-rich foods, how calcium needs differ between genders and among people from different ethnic backgrounds, the importance of exercise in building healthy bones, and the consequences of a calcium-deficient diet.

A large model of a bone is used like the joy stick on a computer game: When you move it back and forth, it activates the teaching program. Golden Guernsey Dairy gave \$13,342 to sponsor the Zoological Society's Healthy Bone exhibit, which debuted last fall during Heritage Farm Weekend at the Zoo.

Completed in February, Moo to You was created with a \$10,346 grant to the Zoological Society from Land O' Lakes, Inc., a \$5,000 grant from co-sponsor Blain's Farm & Fleet, and major support from the Dairy Council of Wisconsin.

Like Healthy Bone, Moo to You uses an interactive computer program to teach about how milk gets from the cow to your kitchen table. It explains the process of dairy production in Wisconsin and how

milk is turned into ice cream. Real cows in the Dairy Complex help get the message across.

Through in-class activities and projects, kids learn how zoos are modern arks, helping to save endangered animals and

teach everyone about preservation of animals and their environments. During follow-up zoo visits, the children learn about zoo animals, and how students can help them.

"We've just begun to scratch the surface of what the Zoological Society can do for the futures of these kids," says Mary Thiry, the Society's education director. "We hope to open doors for students to explore futures in science fields that they ordinarily wouldn't look at."

After students complete the program, they become "ambassadors" to their families and neighbors.

The program's 17 sponsors, which cover the cost of Zoo visits for students and their families, are Beatrice Cheese, Inc.; H.H.

Camp Foundation; The Chapman Foundation; John C. & Harriett Cleaver Fund; Cooper Power Systems; Excelsior Lodge #175 F. and A.M. and Lake Lodge 189 F. & A.M.; Fleet Mortgage Group Inc.; Charles D. Jacobus Family Foundation; Marquette Electronics Foundation; Miller Brewing Co.; Milton & Lillian Peck Foundation; Milwaukee Insurance; Northwestern Mutual Life; Warner Cable Communications of Milwaukee; Zoological Society of Milwaukee County; and the Zoological Society Associate Board of Directors.



**Top: Zoological Society member and teacher Mary Toth joins her pupils from St. Gregory the Great School as they use the Moo to You computer exhibit.**



**Top Right: Students from Elm Creative Arts School learn to make health menu choices with Golden Guernsey's Healthy Bone exhibit in the Dairy Complex.**



**Right: Zoological Society educator Chuck Matoush shows a snake skin to fifth graders from Elm Creative Arts School as part of the Animal Ambassador program.**

## Animal Ambassadors: Reaching out to the Community

For the seventh year in a row, this spring will find more than 1,000 disadvantaged students who might not otherwise get to the Milwaukee County Zoo coming for their first visits to see animals they have seen only on TV or in books.

The pupils are in the Zoological Society's Animal Ambassador Program, an educational outreach project involving 13 schools in Milwaukee, one in Cudahy and two in Waukesha.



## THE TEMPERAMENTAL WORLD OF

# CATS

Siberian tigers may be the largest cats in the world, but they're still "scaredy-cats" when it comes to change. Neil Dretzka, Feline Area Supervisor, tells of making changes in the big tiger yard. "In 1992, we decided to get some trees to give them shade. Then we



JAGUAR

built them a log platform. When we opened the door from the cage to the yard, they took one look outside and they were petrified. Except for two brief forays, they never went out. We tried for at least three months

to get them used to the changes.

Then we shut the door and that was it."

Adds feline zookeeper Valerie Werner: "We used the area for younger tigers, but we could not use it

with the two older ones. Tigers are easily upset. Jaguars are more tolerant of any kind of change. When we gave them a new log platform, they immediately went out and

took possession of the platform."

And so it goes in the Zoo's Feline Building. Each cat has its own temperament, its own quirks. And not only are cat species different from each other, but cats in general also are very different from other animals. Elegant killers, they are among the most deadly predators. They are strictly meat eaters, with efficient claws and fangs. With six cat species and two hyena species at the Zoo and another cat species to be introduced this year — three cougars will arrive soon from Florida — let's look at their characteristics:

### THE JAGUAR

Valera, the Zoo's only jaguar, is the most dangerous animal in the building, the zookeepers agree.

While no one has been injured by Valera, there have been some close calls. "You never flush the exhibit with Valera in it," says Werner. "She will grab the hose and have a tug of war with you."

### SIBERIAN TIGERS

The Zoo has five. Borzya, 21, is the Zoo's oldest cat. He's also the most vocal, probably moaning about his arthritis, says Werner. The two other adults, Tatja and Sheena, are the parents of two cubs born last July 10: Kajmak, the male, and Ajvar, the female.



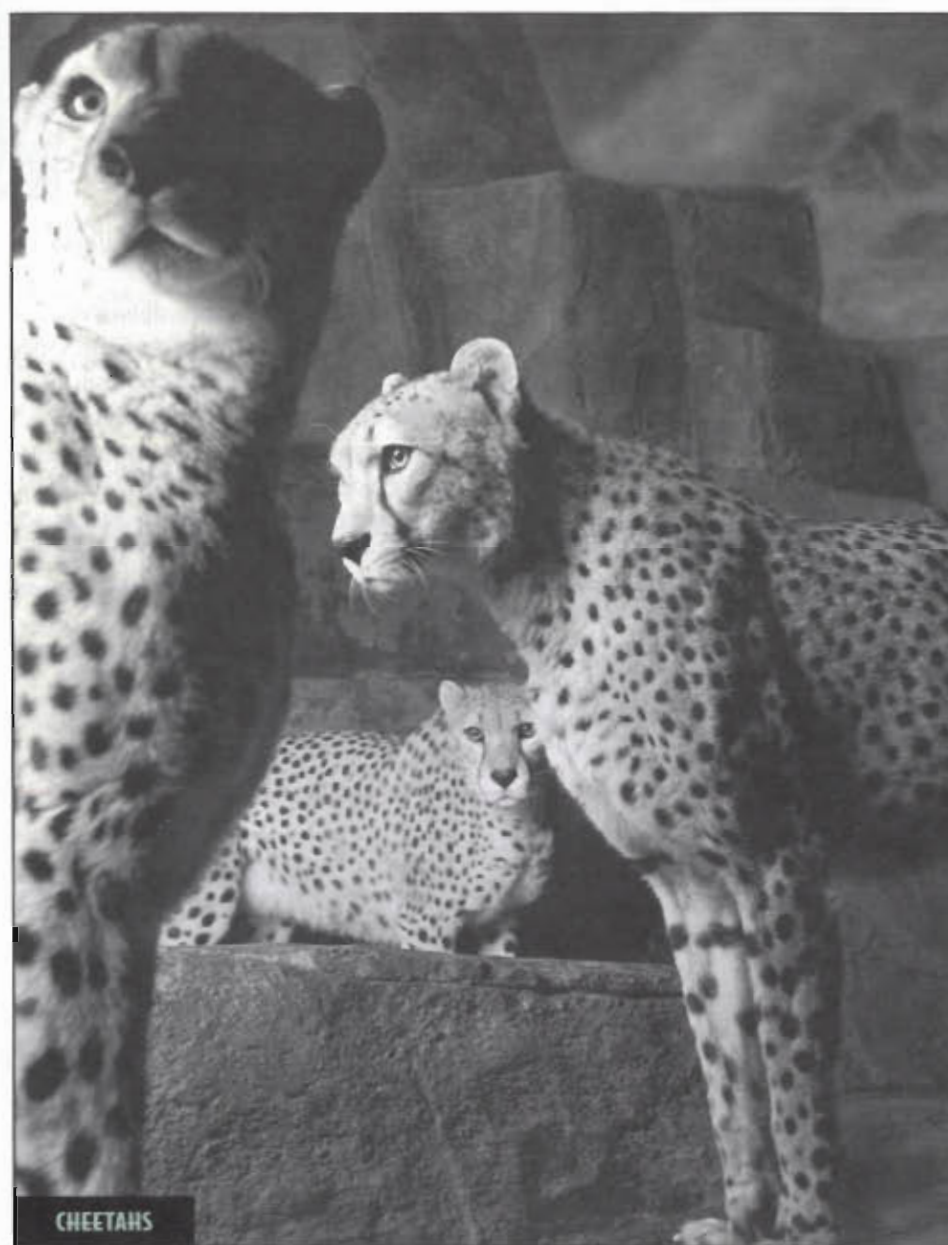
CARACAL

### THE CARACALS

Mama and Ricky are the smallest cats in the Feline Building and also the only European-born cats, both born in Germany, Ricky in 1978 and Mama in '79. "The caracals are very talkative," notes Werner. "As they talk, you can tell by their ear movement as to whether they're worked up or calm. They have big ears with black ear tufts. When the ears flick a lot, you know they're agitated."



LION



CHEETAHS

### THE LIONS

Amon Ra, the heaviest cat in the Feline Building, is known for breaking windows. He cracks about one window a year, building up speed out in the yard and doing a body slam with his full 400 pounds against the five-layered, 3/4ths-inch-thick safety glass. His mate is Sasha. Amon Ra was born in Pennsylvania in 1985 and came to Milwaukee six months later. Sasha was born in 1986 in Arkansas and came to Milwaukee that June. In September '86, however, she broke her right front leg by falling into the moat around the lion yard. It healed in a cast, and she has no residual problems.

### THE CHEETAHS

Ace, Juba and Onyx are all brothers, born July 10, 1992, at Lincoln Park Zoo in Chicago. Since they were hand-raised, they are not aggressive toward humans. "We still go in the cage and the yard with the cheetahs," says Dretzka. "The keepers always go in as pairs. For a while, they liked to play with us. Valerie's braid was very tempting. Usually we try to keep our backs to the outside walls. They do at times crouch down in a stalking position. But all you have to do is make eye contact and yell, and they relax." In 1993, Onyx

continued on next page

## ZOO BALL XIII

### BENEFITS THE CATS



The Feline Building and the Zoo's 23 big cats will be the beneficiary of this year's Zoo Ball, which has as its theme: "Cats." Whether you wear black tie or catsuit to this outstanding social event, you'll have a purrfect evening.

You can shop the Feline Mall, dine and dance in The Lion's Den, enjoy drinks and music in The Jaguar Jazz Club and Leopard Cigar Lounge. Your hosts are co-chairs Lee and Ben Kordus and Bev and Marty Greenberg. The celebrity auctioneer is Tom (Cat) Hooper of WITI-TV, Channel 6.

Zoo Ball XIII will raise money for the Zoological Society to upgrade the Feline Building's signage, help feed the cats and other animals at the Zoo, and support the Endangered Species Veterinary Medicine Internship Program.

Tickets range from \$185 to \$250 per person and \$2,750 to \$3,000 for a corporate table of ten (The ticket price, less \$70, is tax-deductible. Sales tax is included.) The reservation deadline is June 20. For more information, call Peppy O'Neill at (414) 258-2333.

# Platypus Society

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**BRONSON HAASE**  
President,  
Ameritech Wisconsin

Ameritech is proud of its long-standing support of the Zoological Society of Milwaukee County. The entertainment value, educational resources and economic development benefits of the Milwaukee County Zoo make it one of the most viable and valuable institutions in the state. The year-round activities and beautiful surroundings put the zoo at the top of the "to do" list time and time again. It's a community asset that I personally appreciate and am pleased to promote.

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## IN-KIND GIFTS

In-kind gifts of products or services are now being listed separately for the donor-stated value of the gift. This list will be updated as in-kind memberships are renewed. The following gifts are listed below as of February 17, 1996:

### \$10,000

American Airlines  
Bayshore Clinical Laboratories  
Direct Marketing Concepts  
Ernst & Young  
WOKY/WML  
Water Street Garage

### \$5,000-\$9,999

Ace World Wide Moving & Storage  
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5 year Platypus Society Member  
in bold (updated each fall)

+ Members who have increased their level of giving by 10% or more in 1996

Friends contributing to the Platypus Society after February 29, 1996 will be recognized in the next issue of ALIVE.

The Platypus Society is a group of about 350 Milwaukee-area 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 wildlife and the environment and conserving endangered species, call Patry Cadorn (414) 276-0843.



## NEW MEMBERS

The Zoological Society welcomes the following new Platypus Society members as of February 29, 1996:

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### NEW IN-KIND GIFTS (\$1,000-\$1,499)

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Darice Yench

### NEW GIFT LEVELS

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

### SILVER CORPORATE I (\$5,000 - \$9,999)

The Russ Darrow Group

### SILVER CORPORATE I (\$2,500 - \$2,999)

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## Greater Kudu

Winter Quarters

Born Jan. 16, Jan. 24, Feb. 16, 1996

This winter the Zoo has seen the miracle of birth and the sadness of death among its kudus, large, white-striped antelopes from Africa. Baby Brett, born Jan. 16, lost his mom, Sue Ellen, a month later. He was adopted by Melaika, who nurses both him and Katie, her own baby, born Jan. 24. Another baby, Carson, was born to Saba, on Feb. 16, but Saba died the next day. So zookeepers bottle-fed Carson. "We started out with 7 feedings a day every 3 hours, and now it's 5 feedings every 4 hours," says Michael Hoffmann, zookeeper in the Winter Quarters. All the babies are feisty and energetic. Dad to all three is Frace, age 7, the one breeding male kudu. "We're pretty proud of our kudu breeding program here," says Hoffmann. "We've had 74 since 1966. The Milwaukee Zoo is one of the leaders in breeding kudus."



## Small-clawed Otter

Small Mammal Building

Born: Dec. 5, 1987

On Dec. 14, the Zoo's female otter, Sharminda, got a new boyfriend. The Zoo traded Shane, its male small-clawed otter, for Owen, an 8-year-old male otter at the Brookfield Zoo in Illinois. Sharminda was waiting to welcome Owen when he arrived at the Zoo's hospital Dec. 14. "Sharminda was down there to keep him company," says Nina Schaefer, small mammals supervisor. "You don't want to leave them alone. They're used to being in pairs." Owen was scheduled to have surgery for bladder stones this spring, with Sharminda helping as nursemaid, and then both should be back in the otter exhibit by June.



## Black rhino

Pachyderm Building

Born: Jan. 1, 1996

If you think of rhinoceroses as rather lumbering large animals, come see Pombe (pronounced POM-bay), the baby black rhino born on New Year's Day. She's frisky, playful, practically leaping in the air. "She's very rambunctious," says Pachyderm Zookeeper Dana Nicholson. "She's doing a lot of sparring with her mother, using her little button horn. It's about a quarter inch long." Pombe was born at 9 a.m. on Jan. 1 to Barley and Brewster, the Zoo's black rhinos that are on loan from Zimbabwe. This is Barley's second baby. Her first, Kwanza, was born in December 1992, and he now is in Australia. The black rhinoceros, which once roamed over most of Africa, now is extremely endangered. In 1970 there were 60,000 black rhinos in Africa. Today there are an estimated 2,400 in existence. They were killed off first for sport and then for their horns, valued for Oriental medicines and for ornamental daggers. Pombe is hope for the future.



## Fruit bat

Small Mammal Building

Born: Jan. 3, 1996

Even if you don't like bats, you might fall in love with Starbuck, a fruit bat who nearly didn't survive. Nina Schaefer, supervisor of the Small Mammals Building, had started to hose down the hat exhibit when she noticed him. "I see this little bat on the floor. His umbilical cord

was still on." She hung him up on the tree, hoping that his mom would come. "She was

trying to retrieve him, but she was a first-time mom and didn't know how to hang onto him." He fell again, but he broke his fall by grabbing onto a vine with his mouth, so hard that his mouth bled. So Schaefer got permission to take him home and feed him. She didn't think he would last the night, but he did and, after five days, he was strong enough to turn over to the Zoo's hospital. "I knew he was a fighter; hence the name Starbuck, after a starfighter in the old TV show 'Battlestar Gallactica.'" Starbuck the straw-colored fruit bat is scheduled to rejoin the Zoo's 119 other fruit bats this month.



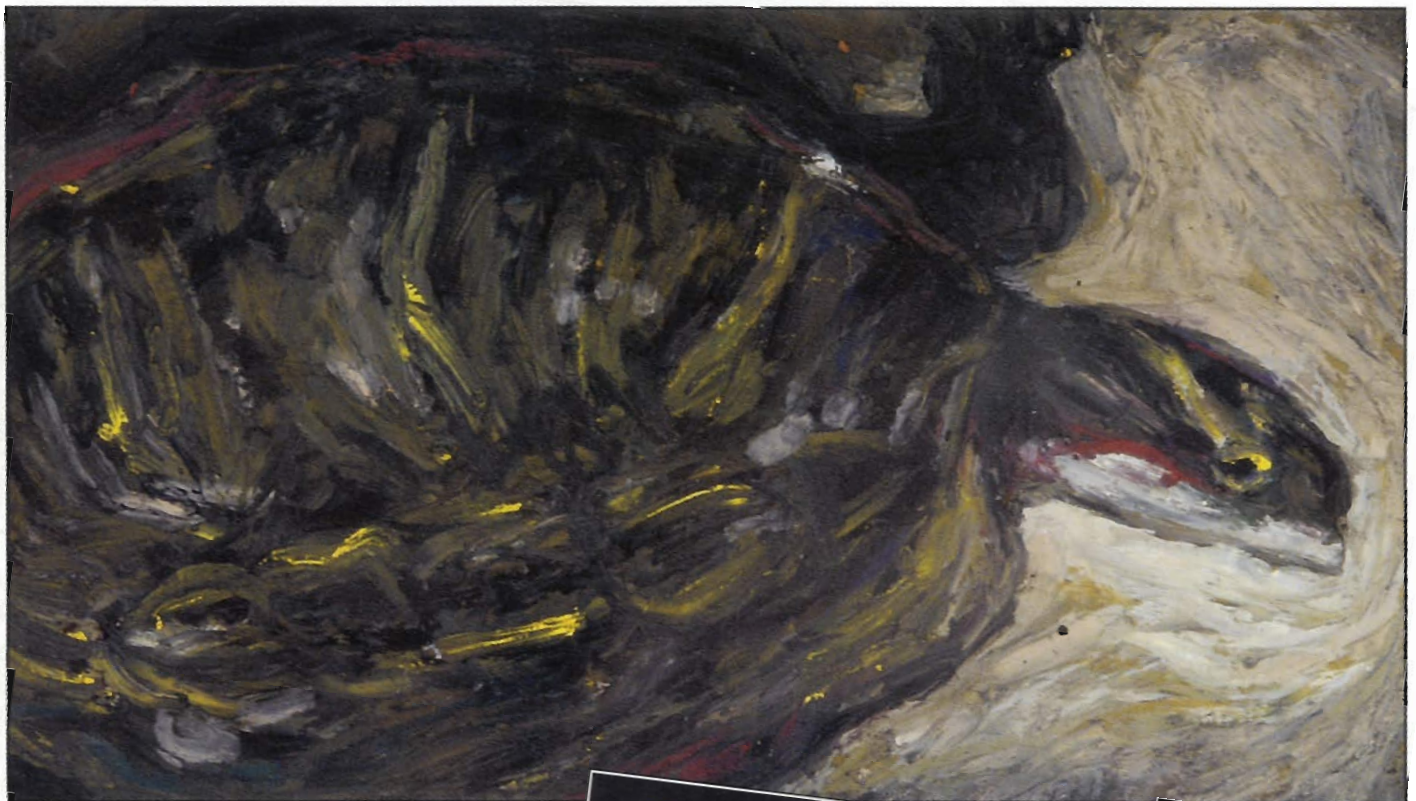


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**First Annual Animal Art Competition**

This oil pastel called "The Stare (Turtle Study)" was one of four top award winners in the First Annual Animal Art Competition, sponsored by the Zoological Society of Milwaukee and the Milwaukee County Zoo.

By Kristin Gjerdset  
University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee