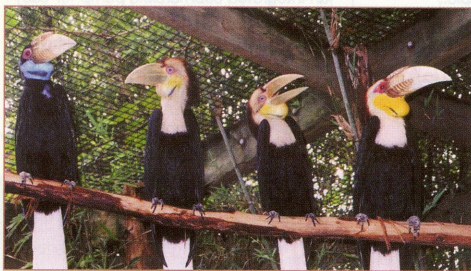


HORNBILLS HATCH AT CENTRAL FLORIDA ZOO

On 23 and 25 March, the Central Florida Zoological Park hatched two wreathed hornbills (*Aceros undulatus*). After 14 days, there was an obvious size difference and feeding competition was observed between the chicks, which led Zoo staff to pull the second, smaller chick for hand-rearing. To avoid imprinting on



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humans, the chick was raised in a simulated nest cavity in an isolated room and fed using a puppet. Staff mimicked the adult hornbill's vocalizations and beak tapping at feeding times. On 22 June, the first chick and the adult female emerged from the nest cavity on exhibit. The puppet-reared chick began showing signs of restlessness soon after, and was moved to an introduction cage attached to the adults' enclosure on 28 June. Three days later, the chick was introduced to its natal group and the adult hornbills immediately began feeding it. Both hornbill chicks are currently thriving on exhibit with their parents. It is hoped that this puppet-rearing technique and subsequent socializations will ensure success when this hornbill is eventually paired and produces young of its own.

Additionally, the Zoo's pair of silvery-cheeked hornbills (*Bycanistes brevis*) produced two chicks and raised them to fledging. The chicks hatched on 21 and 23 May, and the female and chicks emerged from the nest on 11 August.

NEW YORK AQUARIUM DEBUTS FUR SEAL PUP

The New York Aquarium is proud to announce the arrival of a male Northern fur seal pup, now on exhibit with his parents in *Sea Cliffs*. In the wild, Northern fur seals breed on the chain of islands that extend from Alaska to Siberia. They venture as far south as Santa Barbara, California in the eastern Pacific and Honshu, Japan in the western Pacific. Fur seals are endangered in the wild and the Aquarium's active work in protecting this species dates as far back as 1911 when the North Pacific Fur Seal Treaty was put in place.

CONSERVATION BIG AND SMALL AT TOLEDO ZOO

In response to inadvertent habitat destruction in northwestern Ohio's only confirmed locality for the state endangered purplish copper butterfly (*Lycaena belloides*), Toledo Zoo conservation staff collected 17 eggs from the site after it was mowed down by township workers. Sixteen larvae hatched, ultimately resulting in 11 pupae and the enclosure of 5.6 adults. The adult butterflies were placed in a breeding tent equipped with polyethylene pools planted with water smartweed, the host plant of the purplish copper in northwest Ohio. The group of adults produced a total of 525 eggs, which began hatching in late August. In cooperation with the staff of the Ohio Chapter of The Nature Conservancy and the Ohio Department of Natural Resources Division of Wildlife, the Zoo conservation staff is searching for additional

protected sites containing water smartweed to reintroduce butterflies from the conservation breedings.

Toledo Zoo is also proud to announce the birth of a baby western lowland gorilla on 4 August. The animal care staff began offering limited viewing of the infant in early August, when the gorilla family was given the option of going on exhibit. This baby is the second offspring for the Zoo's 15-year-old mom and the fourth offspring for the 15-year-old sire, on loan from Chicago's Brookfield Zoo. It is also the 14th surviving gorilla baby born at the Zoo since 1969. The newborn, mother, and grandmother represent three generations of gorillas born at the Zoo. So far, the mother is nursing and caring for the infant properly, and the father is behaving well around the newborn. The entire family group of four gorillas remained together for the birth of their fifth family member. The Zoo's other six gorillas who make up the second family group also reside in the *Kingdom of the Apes* exhibit. As with all great ape species, wild populations of the western lowland gorilla are highly endangered due to the bushmeat trade and habitat destruction.

RARE RHINO BABY IN CLEVELAND

After 15 months, Cleveland Metroparks Zoo's black rhinoceros (*Diceros bicornis michaeli*) delivered a female calf on 2 August. This is the Zoo's second rhino

birth, and is only the second reported birth of this sub-species in North American zoos in 2003. The birth is a result of specially planned breeding recommendations made by the South African National



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Parks Board and AZA. Zoo visitors can sneak a peek at mother and baby inside the Rhino Building, or follow the action at www.cleveland.com/zocam where the Zoo has posted live video of the birth. Black rhinos are a highly endangered species due primarily to illegal hunting. Only a few years ago, the world population of black rhinos plummeted to fewer than 3,000. Today, thanks to aggressive conservation efforts, the population is slowly increasing.

DALLAS ZOO WELCOMES BOLIVIAN GRAY TITI MONKEY

A Bolivian gray titi monkey (*Callicebus donacophilus*) was born 28 March at the Dallas Zoo. The youngster is being parent-raised on exhibit. This is the first offspring for the dam, who arrived



© Dallas Zoo

from Kansas' Sunset Zoo in 2002. The sire has been at the Zoo since 1988. It is the 13th titi monkey birth at the Zoo, and the first birth in six years. There are less than 40 titi monkeys in the United States, the only country outside of South America where the species is exhibited.