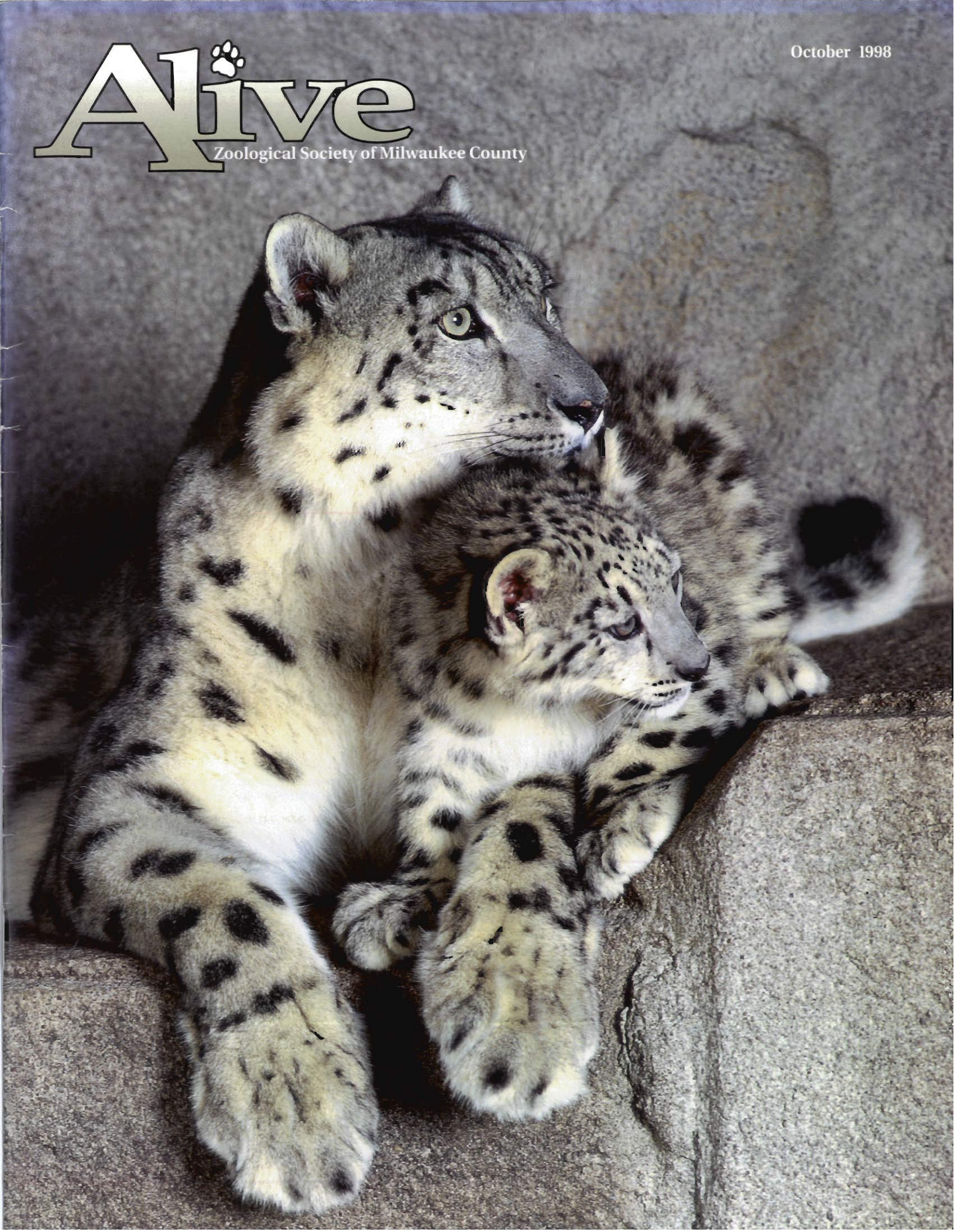


October 1998

Alive

Zoological Society of Milwaukee County



PRESIDENT'S LETTER



I'd like to thank the 1,170+ members of the Zoological Society who took the time to fill out the survey we sent with the July issue of *Alive* magazine and *Wild Things* newsletter. Your comments, suggestions and ideas for improving our publications will help us decide how to better communicate with you in the future.

Though we feel complimented by the many members who thought neither publication needed improvement, we appreciate these comments from the majority of members who responded:

- Keep a kids section in *Alive*.
- Consolidate information by dropping the calendar from the *Alive* pullout section and run coming event information only in *Wild Things*.
- Run more animal articles, "behind-the-scenes" stories and "on the job" profiles in *Alive*.
- Change the format or paper size of *Wild Things* so it's easier to handle.
- Make *Wild Things* easier to read.

In this issue of *Alive*, we've already implemented a couple of your suggestions, such as moving the events calendar to *Wild Things*, and you'll see some changes in the next issue of *Wild Things* to arrive in your mailbox in November. In that issue, we also plan to run a more detailed account of member responses to our survey.

The Zoological Society is fortunate to have members who provide so much to our organization, including input into how we operate day to day. When you talk to us, we listen. And we try our best to deliver what you ask for.

Gil Boese, Ph.D., President
Zoological Society of Milwaukee County



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

1997-1998 BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Directors

| | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------|
| William J. Abraham, Jr. | Richard J. Podell | Richard A. Gallun |
| Mike Archer | Jack Recht | Richard D. Gebhardt |
| Jane Austin*** | Jay H. Robertson | Edward A. Grede |
| Daniel C. Borschke | James C. Rowe | John A. Hazelwood |
| John B. Burns | John Sapp | Robert A. Kahlor |
| R. Thomas Dempsey | Barry Sattell | James F. Kieckhefer |
| Thomas E. Dyer | Richard Schmidt | Ann McNeer |
| Linda Grunau | William G. Moomey | William G. Moomey |
| Rheinhold Hugo | John Steiner** | Philip W. Orth, Jr. |
| Dr. Leander R. Jennings | Richard A. Steinman | Frederick L. Ott |
| Bonnie Joseph | John W. Taylor | Bernard J. Peck |
| Henry Karbner | Mrs. Robert A. Dohlein, Jr. | William R. Pollock, Jr. |
| Karen Katz | Tom Wamser | Jerry Reiser |
| Herbert Mahler | Larry Weiss | Kurt W. Remus, Jr. |
| Quinn Martin | Paul Wong | A.D. Robertson |
| John D. McGourthy, Sr. | | Gene Soldatos |
| Jack McKeithan* | Honorary Directors | James A. Taylor |
| James McKenna | William M. Chester, Jr. | Allen W. Williams, Jr. |
| Sandi Moomey | Stephen M. Dearholt | William C. Wright |
| Jeff Neuenschwander | Thomas B. Fifield | Bernard C. Ziegler III |
| Gina Alberts Peter | Robert T. Foote | |

* Chairman of the Board ** Associate Board President *** Zoo Pride President

1997-1998 ASSOCIATE BOARD

Directors

| | | |
|-------------------|---------------------|---------------------------|
| Bob Anger | Liz Little | David Strelitz |
| David Batten | Marc Marotta | Jon Swain |
| Lori Bechthold | Kat Morrow | James Szymanski |
| Mike Brophy | Joel Nettesheim | Jane Wierzba |
| Doug Calvin | Perry Newsom | |
| Judy Dorse | Jeff Nowak | Honorary Directors |
| Nora Dreske | Thomas Pire | Tom Bayoff |
| Robin Flatley | Bunny Raasch-Hooten | Mike Fox |
| John Fleckenstein | Victor Schittone | Linda Grunau |
| Patti Gorsky | Maria Schreyer | Lee Walther Kordus |
| John Graham | Dan Schwabe | Quinn Martin |
| Eli Guzman | Jeff Siegel | Richard J. Podell |
| Katie Harding | Judy Stathas | Jerry Reiser |
| Joe Heil | John Steiner* | Arlene Remsik |
| Diane Koenig | Russell Stepke | Barry Sattell |
| Peter Kordus | Jeff Steren | |

* Associate Board President

1998-1999 ZOO PRIDE BOARD

Directors

| | | |
|------------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| Jane Austin* | Jerry Hafemann | Ron Pearson |
| Don Bacher | Helen Heller | Paula Spiering |
| Joann Bartlein | Kay Johnson | Karen Stephany |
| Cheryl Brossmann | Mary Lukovich | Gloria Tredor |
| Denise Doehr | Virginia McCormick | Mildred Wrench*** |

* Zoo Pride President *** Immediate Past President

ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY MANAGEMENT STAFF

| | | |
|---|--|--|
| President Gilbert K. Boese, Ph.D. | Education Mary Thiry | Membership Programs/Volunteers Robin Higgins |
| Administration/Finance Judy Treinen | Marketing/Communications Patricia Harrigan Mills | Special Events Laura Lewinski |
| Development Joan Rudnitzki | | |

Alive is published quarterly by the Zoological Society of Milwaukee County, 10006 W. Blue Mound Rd., Milwaukee, WI 53226. Subscription by membership only. Call (414) 259-2303 for membership information.

| | |
|---|---|
| Editor Patricia Harrigan Mills | For Kids & Families Writers Education Staff |
| Contributing Editor Paula Brookmire | Photographer Richard Brodzeller |
| Editorial Assistant Renee J. Mayo | Printer Sells Printing Company |
| Artist and Designer Christian J. Keene | Publications Committee Chair R. Thomas Dempsey |
| Pullout Pages Artist Christian J. Keene | |



Alive

VOLUME 18, ISSUE 4



page 4



page 8



page 12

FEATURES

4 SABU'S TRIPLET TRIUMPHS

In snow-leopard circles, Sabu is a prolific mom. She has had four sets of triplets in a row. And we know that triplets run in Sabu's family because we can trace her family tree back to her great-grandmother, Smiley, who was the Milwaukee County Zoo's first female snow leopard.

8 BONOBOS ON THE BALL

Milwaukee probably has the best bonobo "school," or training program, in the world. These highly endangered great apes are smart and have learned simple sentences. They understand directions, which helps keepers and veterinarians give them the best medical care.

12 THE FUN OF ANIMAL SCIENCE

The Zoological Society's Education Center really knows how to make animal science fun. Learn how we're expanding, using new technology and getting sponsors to help make our programs even better.

DEPARTMENTS

- 2 President's Letter
- 11 Conservation Chronicles
- 15 Serengeti Circle
- 16 Platypus Society
- 18 What's Gnu

PULLOUT PAGES

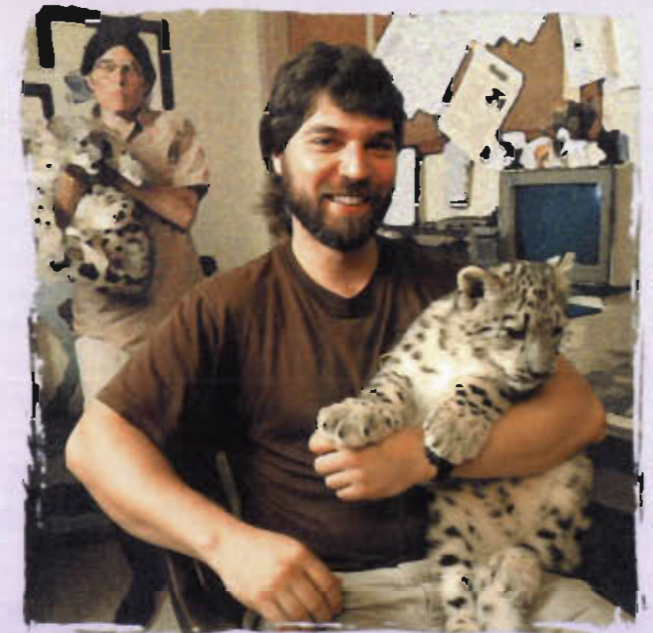
- A Animals of Australia
- B Junior Scientist Collectible Animal Cards
- C Curious Corner
- D Otters are here! Bring wolves back!

FRONT COVER

Sabu the snow leopard and one of her 1998 triplets



APOLOGIES: Two winners of the Zoological Society's Fourth Annual Animal People's Choice Art Competition, sponsored by the Robert K. and Joyce R. Cope Foundation, were paired with the wrong artworks in the Summer 1998 issue of *Alive*. Ananda Morningstar of Milwaukee, a student at the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee School of Fine Arts, created the colored-pencil-and-ink drawing of ruffed lemurs. Jodeana Radtke of Medford, a student at Wisconsin Lutheran College, did the pencil drawing of the elephant mom and baby.



Working with big cats keeps you alert, says Neil Dretzka. "I like larger mammals and I like a bit of danger. It keeps the job from being boring, knowing that your charges can kill you. I'm continually impressed with their strength and beauty."

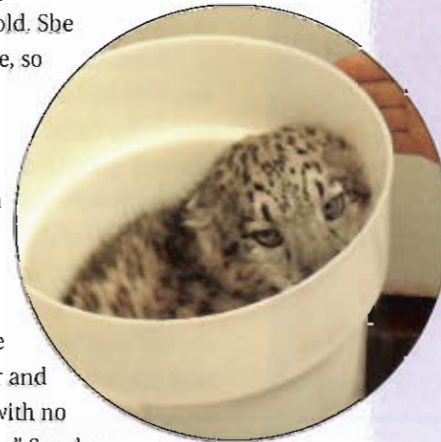
Zookeepers have all sorts of safety steps they take in dealing with dangerous predators. And, for the most part, they don't go into an exhibit with a cat after the animal is past infancy. "Most of the animals are not aggressive, but if you're careless and make a mistake, they may take advantage of the opportunity to hurt you," he says.

When the cats are still babies, the keepers routinely handle them to weigh them, do health checks and get them used to being moved around to prepare for being shipped to another zoo. The Zoo's three snow leopard cubs (one shown with Dretzka in photo above) were handled by zookeepers and visited the Feline Building office until they were almost 6 months old. After the first few times, it's not upsetting to the mother to have the cubs taken away, says Dretzka.

Dretzka comes from a family of men who have worked for Milwaukee County. "My grandfather Jerome C. Dretzka was on the Park Commission for 36 years, starting in 1926. He eventually became executive secretary. Dretzka Park was named after him. My dad, Kenneth Dretzka, was a civil engineer who worked out here at the Zoo on a variety of projects, including the renovation of the Feline Building in 1985."

Neil Dretzka has worked at the Zoo for 18 years, first in the old children's zoo during summers, then in the Pachyderms Building, the hospital, the Small Mammals building and, starting in 1990, Felines. He earned a B.S. in agriculture from the University of Wisconsin-Madison in 1983, majoring in meat and animal science.

He loves the Zoo. "Where else can you scratch an elephant's tongue or feel the strength in the legs of an 8-week-old tiger cub?"



This cub in a tub peeks out before he is weighed.

Smiley, were born in the wilds of Russia. Smiley came to the Zoo in 1964. She and a male named Brutus, who came here in 1962, were the Zoo's first two snow leopards, but they didn't get along. Smiley killed Brutus about a week before Christmas 1964.

Smiley was shipped to the Bronx Zoo to mate with a snow leopard named Bowser. Then she returned to Milwaukee to give birth in June 1969 to her only cubs: Timid (Timi) and Bold. Unfortunately, Smiley died a few months later of carcinoma. When her daughter, Timi, matured, she became a prolific mom, with 13 cubs born between 1975 and 1981. She gave birth to Sabu's mom, Anshi, in May 1976, and Anshi gave birth to Sabu 10 years later, in Toronto. (See Sabu's family timeline at bottom. In timeline, m = male, f = female.)

Valerie Werner, who has worked in the Feline Building almost 20 years, recalls her first meeting with Sabu: "I brought her home from O'Hare airport. She was just around 1½ years old. She was so nice in the crate, so quiet." In fact, says Werner, Sabu has always been reserved, kind of like a Victorian lady. "She's very formal. She's not a real fun-loving kind of a cat. I think it's because her parents were older and she was a single cub, with no other cubs to play with." So when Sabu first met her future mate, Jade, it was not love at first sight. "He always wanted to play. He was just too wild and bouncy for her. "Finally, maybe she just decided this guy's not so bad. Once they bonded, then she really seemed to need him. She wasn't very secure by herself. That's why we left

continued on next page

Sabu the snow leopard is a remarkable mom in the world of zoos. Of her seven litters, the last four have been triplets.

"Two is an average litter," says Neil Dretzka, supervisor of the Milwaukee County Zoo's Feline Building. "So to have

three is a little unusual. Four litters of triplets is exceptional. Couple that with her age – Sabu's 12 years old – and it means she's healthy and strong reproductively. Her grandmother, Timi, who had one set of triplets, produced her last litter at age 12, and her last two litters were single births."

Milwaukee is one of the pioneers in the international Species Survival Plan (SSP) for the endangered snow leopard, says Dan Wharton, SSP coordinator and director of the Central Park Wildlife Center in New York City. Wharton could be called a matchmaker. He determines what animals are paired up and what pairs are allowed to breed. Controlling the breeding of snow leopards in captivity has helped to develop a self-sustaining population of about 600 with strong genetic diversity and very little in-breeding. "If the wild population were to disappear, we would have a genetically healthy captive population with which we could perpetuate the species," says Dretzka.

Because both Sabu and her mate, Jade, have wild-born relatives not far back in their family trees, they have been allowed to breed frequently. "Many snow leopards are not allowed to breed as often because they already have enough genes in the population," says Dretzka. Sabu's father, Gregor, as well as her great-grandmother,

Sabu's Triplet Triumphs



Hey, Mom, let's play. One of Sabu's 1998 triplets seeks attention.

SABU'S FAMILY TIMELINE

| | | | | | | | |
|--|---|---|---|--|---|---|--|
| Jan. 1964 Smiley (f) arrives Milw. Co. Zoo | June 1969 Smiley gives birth to Timi (f) & Bold (m) | May 1975 Timi gives birth to Zoo's first triplets: Tali (m), Ching Hai (m), Hueni (m) | May 1976 Timi gives birth to Anshi (f) & Yusiau (m) | May 1983 Anshi's sister, Shigatse, gives birth to triplets: Shiva (f), Yaxodi (m), Khola (m) | May 1984 Shigatse gives birth to triplets: Kim (f), Khan (m), Kiang (m) | May 1986 Anshi gives birth to Sabu (f) in Toronto | Jan. 1988 Sabu arrives in Milwaukee. One cub born in '89 & one in '90: both died |
|--|---|---|---|--|---|---|--|

him with her for the first litter. He was fantastic. We knew exactly when she had the cub. He was pacing outside and wouldn't go into the den or display. He respected her."

Starting with their first breeding, Jade and Sabu stayed together in the same exhibit. Before the next breeding season, however, her attitude toward Jade changed. "She wasn't so dependent anymore," says Werner. "She didn't want him around all the time. There were some squabbles. Then

one morning keepers found blood all over the floor of the exhibit. The leopards must have fought overnight. Sabu had bitten through a vein in Jade's rear foot, which explained the profuse bleeding. Turns out that it was a minor injury. He was taken to the hospital, and he healed.

"After that, she didn't want him back. We did try to reintroduce them. She wanted nothing to do with him. We kept them in the same area, but they weren't in the same cage at the same time. We had to wait until

she came into estrus. When they're in estrus, females are much more accepting of the males. Once the pair has bred, they're fine. You can leave them together. (See accompanying story called Mating Dance.)"

Sabu, with 16 cubs so far, has outdone her grandmother – and she could have had more. "We could have bred her more frequently," says Dretzka, but we haven't always been able to find a place for her cubs." The Zoo has room for only six or seven snow leopards. This summer it held seven: Sabu and Jade, their set of triplets born April 12 of this year, and two of the triplets born in March 1997. "Typically we keep the cubs for a year or a year and a half before they're shipped to another zoo," says Dretzka.

Earlier this year Mira, of the '97 triplets, went to the Miller Park Zoo in Bloomington, Ill., to be a playmate for a young male cub there. Her male siblings, Milo and Michu, eventually will be shipped to another zoo.

Snow leopards do not accept change well. "When Sabu's grandmother, Timi, was sent to the Cincinnati zoo for breeding, she was very upset by the move. She fought constantly with Cincinnati's male, making breeding out of the question," says Valerie Werner. "We had to bring her back after three months. She looked unkempt, like she had stopped grooming herself, and a large portion of her tail was chewed, all because of the stress."


A successful solution to the trauma of change is to introduce baby snow leopards to different environments starting when they're 6 to 8 weeks old. So they are brought into the zookeepers' office to be weighed and to have health checks at least once a week for four to five months. And they're allowed to wander the office. Bir, who died unexpectedly from an infection Sept. 12, didn't mind being handled and

was very curious. "While in the office, he sat on a chair and watched people out the door," says Werner. His sister, Bihari, does not like to be touched. "She's like her great-great-grandma, Smiley. She does a lot of snarling, hissing, growling all the while you hold her."

Getting the snow leopards used to being handled and taken in crates between their exhibit and the office has meant that they sometimes do not have to be anesthetized when crated for travel. So animals shipped to other zoos generally have made the trip well and have adjusted quickly to new surroundings.

The Milwaukee County Zoo has had 37 snow leopards born here since 1969. Of those, 21 were triplets. That means we've had seven sets of triplets: four from Sabu, one from her grandmother, Timi, and two from Sabu's aunt, Shigatse (also a daughter of Timi).

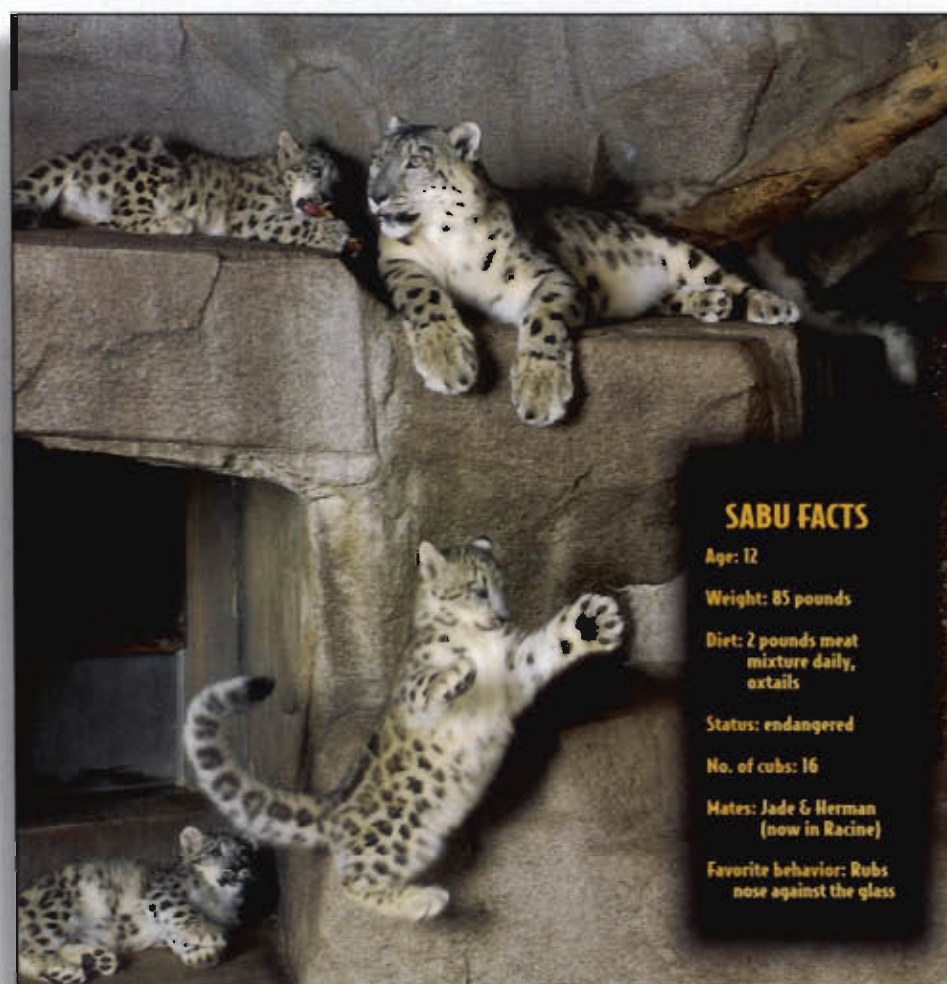
Keepers have had fun naming the cubs. "A lot of them were named from maps of Tibet and Nepal," says Werner, including Shigatse, Shambala, Kathmandu, Lhasa, Shiva, Yamdi, Khola. Of Shigatse's triplets Kim, Kang and Khan, Kim was named after a character in a Kipling book. Kang and Khan came out of "Star Trek." So did the names for Sabu's 1995 triplets, Rom, Ro and Rigel. Werner, who likes author Rudyard Kipling, named one of Timi's cubs Ootah, which came from Kipling's "The Man Who Would Be King." Zookeeper Chris John named Sabu's 1993 triplets – Klea, Phaeo and Maia – after stars in the Taurus constellation. Of the 1997 triplets – Michu, Milo and Mira – Michu, the tiny cub, was named after an actor who played Tom Thumb in the movie "Barnum," Milo was named after a Zoo employee, and Mira was named after a star.

But the real star of the snow-leopard clan is Sabu, the super mom. 

Mating Dance

Here feline area supervisor Neil Dretzka explains the dynamics of snow leopards breeding:

- 1) Sabu the female and Jade the male usually are kept in separate exhibits. But in November, two months before the late December-early January breeding season, Jade is put in Sabu's exhibit when she's not in it. When she is in it, he is kept in an area next door. "This allows them to get used to the presence and scent of the other cat."
- 2) "In December, we'll start cracking a door open an inch between their two areas so they can see each other and put their noses together. If no aggression occurs, then we'll go to cracking the door open wider, to three inches," explains Dretzka. The cats can get their paws through a three-inch gap and potentially hurt each other. "They usually don't. If they fight, we go back to the one-inch gap."
- 3) Here's a word for you: prusten, a snow leopard's friendly vocalization. "When they prusten back and forth to each other, you know they're relaxed."
- 4) "By Jan. 1, we'll start to look at Sabu for signs of estrus: head rubbing on the door, rolling on the floor, presenting herself to him. We won't put them together until she's in estrus (physically ready to breed)."
- 5) Then the door is opened completely between their areas. For the next three to five days, during estrus, Sabu and Jade breed repeatedly. "She will solicit him. She will position her body next to him. They'll breed throughout the day, practically every hour. When they breed, we hear a kind of yowling sound. And when they separate, there's kind of an exclamation."
- 6) "We project forward about 100 days gestation period from the first breeding, and that will be her due date. About a month before that date, we will move the male out of her exhibit, just to minimize disturbances. In the wild, the male wouldn't be around." When the cubs are born, out of sight of the public, zookeepers may know it only by listening via a sensitive microphone in Sabu's exhibit. They do not disturb her and the cubs (other than to feed) for three to four weeks after birth, because she is very protective of the cubs.



Why can't he just go to sleep, Sabu, the super mom, may be wondering. By now, she's used to triplets. These are her 1998 brood.

| | | | | |
|---|--|---|--|---|
| April 1991 Sabu gives birth to twins: Tika (f), Oogan (m) | April 1993 Sabu gives birth to triplets: Klea (f), Phaeo (f), Maia (f) | April 1995 Sabu gives birth to triplets: Ro (f), Rom (m), Rigel (m) | March 1997 Sabu gives birth to triplets: Mira (f), Milo (m), Michu (m) | April 1998 Sabu gives birth to triplets: Bihari (f), Bohdi (m), Bir (m); Bir died at 5 months |
|---|--|---|--|---|

Bonobos at our Zoo



First arrived here: 1986
Group size: Nine animals
Number of births here: 2
Time spent in school each day: 45 to 90 minutes
Favorite treats: grapes, bananas, yogurt, juice
Daily diet: leafeater vegetable pellets, variety of fruit & vegetables

Maringa, 25, "queen" of the Zoo's bonobos, loves to groom (pick through the hair of) her friends. She does this so often that her friend Linda has a band of hair missing on her back. Maringa and Linda are the leaders of the bonobo group.

Linda, 43, has diabetes. With training, she has learned to take daily medicines and no longer needs insulin injections. She has seven living offspring.

Kitty, 47, is the oldest captive bonobo in the world. Blind and hard of hearing, she has learned to walk through a series of tunnels to an outside enclosure where she can sit in the sun.

Laura, 31, is Linda's daughter. She's pregnant, due in December. She has learned to stay still for ultrasound exams.

Lody, 25, the oldest male and the primary breeding male, has become a father figure to Brian.

Brian, 9, came to Milwaukee with emotional problems because he was traumatized by his father (not at our Zoo). Training and psychiatric help have calmed him.

Murph, 8, the son of Laura and a male from another animal center, is practicing lying still for an echocardiogram.

Makanza, 4, was adopted by Laura after his mother died. Still a baby, he's learning to open his mouth for an exam.

Lomako, 14, the son of Lody and Maringa, is the fastest learner and most enthusiastic of the group.




Bell examines baby Makanza's belly to get him used to being touched for veterinary exams.

Bell, who has a 1½-year-old daughter, is fascinated by the similarities between bonobo and human development. "They even start vocalizing - talking, if you will - about the same age, 1 year." Adult bonobos could be compared to 4-, 5- or 6-year-old humans in intelligence. But there is a lot we might learn from them, says Bell. "They're incredible parents. They nurse the babies till they're 4 or 5, and they touch the babies constantly."

Frans de Waal, a prominent researcher at Yerkes Regional Primate Research Center in Atlanta, suggests that the study of bonobos, which are very close genetically to humans, will change the whole picture of human evolution. Traditionally scientists have looked to the aggressive, male-dominated chimpanzee groups as the model for how humans evolved. In bonobo clans, females are dominant and conflicts usually are settled with sex rather than fighting. Unlike chimpanzees, bonobos are compassionate and empathize with other adults. When blind Kitty, the oldest female in the Milwaukee group, gets lost and confused, the other adults will help her, says Bell.

Bell says she is passionate about the bonobos and feels a real loss when one gets sick or dies. "We do get very attached to the animals. A lot of people say you shouldn't. I believe the only way you can have the rapport with the animals is to fall in love with them. I think that's the only way to form trust."

It seems to be working. 

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
pullout pages

ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF MILWAUKEE COUNTY OCTOBER 1998

Australia: Land of Contrasts

This "island" continent is two-thirds desert, but it also has coastal rain forests, deciduous forests, grasslands, and an eastern mountain range. Just off its northern coast it is protected by the world's largest coral reef: the Great Barrier Reef, nearly 1,250 miles long. Visit the American Airlines Animals of Australia building at the Milwaukee County Zoo to see the Zoo's reef and learn more about the continent's unusual animals, such as:

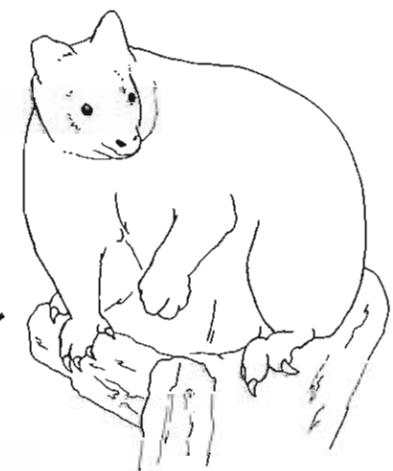
Visit the Zoo's reef exhibit in the Australian building and discover some of the unique animals that call the reef home:

LION FISH, clown fish, anemones.



TREE KANGAROOS

have rough pads and sharp claws to help them move through trees in Australia's mountainous regions.



Australia

KOALAS are marsupials with specialized diets. They eat only leaves from eucalyptus trees in dry forests.



RED KANGAROOS

from the grasslands and scrub desert are the largest species of kangaroo. Males can clear more than 30 feet in one leap.



Color in these animals that are on exhibit in the Zoo's Small Mammals building, and then come visit the remodeled building, which is reopening in mid-October. Cut out these cards and add them to your animal-card collection.

MAMMAL

DOUROUCOULI

Scientific Name: *Aotus trivirgatus*

The douroucouli, also known as the night monkey, is the only true monkey active at night. This may be because they have fewer predators at night and less competition for food from other primates. Only Great-horned owls, which are rare in tropical forests, are a nocturnal threat to douroucoulis.



STATUS: If habitat destruction & hunting continue, they will be in danger of extinction



DIET IN THE WILD: Fruit, nuts, leaves, insects, small vertebrates
ZOO DIET: Purina monkey chow, dry primate diet, Marmoset diet, bananas, carrots



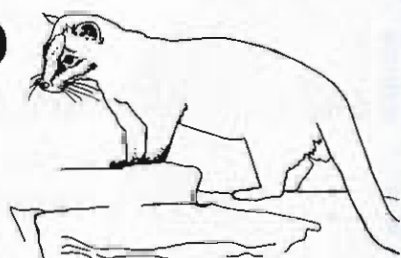
FUN FACTS: Douroucoulis are also known as owl monkeys because of the facial markings around their eyes.

MAMMAL

MASKED PALM CIVET

Scientific Name: *Paguma larvata*

These small carnivores are closely related to mongooses and meerkots. They are good climbers and spend most of their time in trees. The black and white "mask" markings on their head may serve as a warning to potential predators since the civet, like a skunk, can spray irritating fluids.



STATUS: Currently not in danger of extinction



DIET IN THE WILD: Mainly fruit, but also small mammals, insects, fish
ZOO DIET: Purina Dog chow, AFS Carnivore Diet, carrots, fruit



FUN FACTS: Despite their resemblance to small carnivores found in North America, such as skunks and other weasels, civets are more closely related to hyenas.

BIRD

SNOWY OWL

Scientific Name: *Nycteo scandiaca*

Known for its beautiful white feathers, this owl lives in the white world of arctic Canada, Greenland and northern Eurasia, on tundra, marshes and coasts. When its food supply dwindles, it may fly as far south as Japan in the East and Florida in the West. Snowy owls often are hunted during these southern migrations. Many states now protect them, and educational campaigns are under way to help save these birds.



STATUS: Protected by law to help maintain populations



DIET IN THE WILD: Arctic hare, lemmings, small rodents, ducks, gulls
ZOO DIET: Mice & other rodents, vitamin supplements



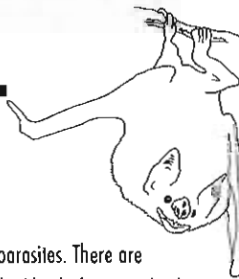
FUN FACTS: In May they begin nesting in shallow depressions on the ground or on rocks. In a year when food is abundant, the owls lay up to 15 eggs in their moss-lined nests. The male brings food to the female while she warms the eggs.

MAMMAL

COMMON VAMPIRE BAT

Scientific Name: *Desmodus rotundus*

Vampire bats may be the only mammals that are parasites. There are three species of vampire bats. One feeds only on the blood of mammals; the other two species prefer the blood of birds. These bats land close to a large animal, walk over to it, and make a small cut in the skin with their sharp front teeth. Their saliva contains anticoagulants (chemicals that keep blood from clotting) that keep a trickle of blood flowing, which they lap up.



STATUS: Common



DIET IN THE WILD: Blood of mammals
ZOO DIET: Cow blood

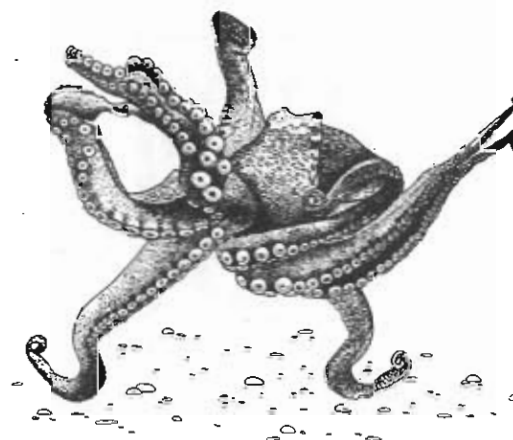


FUN FACTS: Vampire bats adopt orphaned bats and have been known to risk their lives to share food with less fortunate room-mates. An anticoagulant from vampire bat saliva may soon be used to treat human heart disease.

CURIOUS CORNER

Zsofia Urmenyi, age 12
Milwaukee

Dear Zsofia,
You had an interesting question: "In the snake family, which snake is worse: the king cobra or the rattlesnake?" According to Craig Berg from the Zoo's Aquatic & Reptile Center: "Snakes are not aggressive animals and would rather run than bite. Rattlesnake bites are more common because rattlesnakes are more common, but deaths from their bites are rare. King cobras are less common. So bites occur less frequently. However, because their venom is more potent, the bite is more dangerous."



Ben Hohenstein, age 13

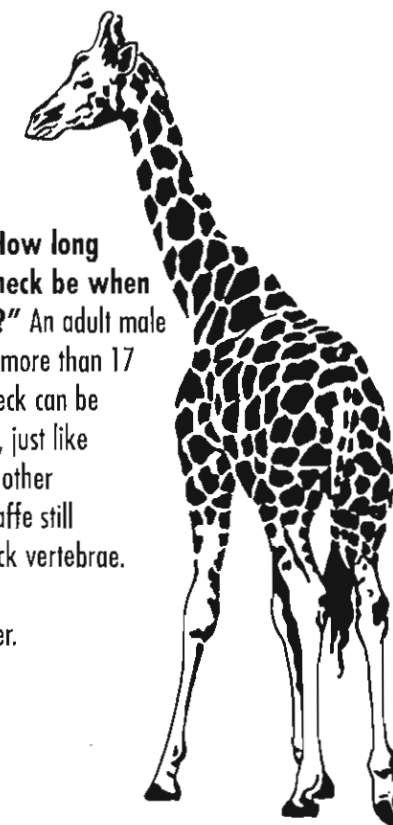
Dear Ben,
You wanted to know: "Why do octopuses need suction cups?" The suction cups on an octopus' arms are used to grasp its prey, and they also help the octopus move along the bottom. Occasionally, an octopus will come out onto land at night in search of crabs.

Chase Kleppin, age 7
Lauren Kleppin, age 9
Milwaukee

Dear Chase and Lauren,
You both wanted to know: **"How come the koalas always sleep when I am at the Zoo? Are they nocturnal?"** Koalas are not nocturnal animals. But they love to sleep and may sleep more than 20 hours a day. They are not active animals, but in the wild koalas are most active at dusk and dawn. At the Zoo, however, the koalas are most active in the morning while they are being fed. They occasionally wake up throughout the day if they are disturbed.

Hope Eike
Neenah

Dear Hope,
Good question: **"How long can a giraffe's neck be when it is full-grown?"** An adult male giraffe can stand more than 17 feet tall, and its neck can be 6½ feet long. But, just like humans and most other mammals, the giraffe still has only seven neck vertebrae. They are greatly elongated, however.



Dear Curious Corner questioners:

Thanks for all your questions. And, kids, please send me your questions to: Curious Corner, *Alive* magazine, Zoological Society, 10005 W. Blue Mound Rd., Milwaukee, WI 53226.

Your crazy-about-animals friend,
Dr. Kerisa Zoology

The otters are here! Let's bring our pack back!

The Zoological Society's 1997-'98 Annual Appeal had raised \$147,488 by mid-summer to build a new water exhibit in a remodeled Small Mammals building for new North American river otters. For next year, we are planning to bring a pack of timber wolves to the Milwaukee County Zoo. The wolf exhibit now is empty and needs expanding and a better viewing area. So our 1998-'99 Annual Appeal will raise money for the wolves and their exhibit. Since we hope to open it next July, we have to start now to raise the funds. Our goal is \$150,000 (plus grants). Please help us with your tax-deductible donation. Give \$30 or more, and your name (or the person you are making the donation in honor of) will be included on a plaque to be displayed near the wolf exhibit in fall 1999. Fill out the form below and send in or call (414) 258-2333 for information. Meanwhile, those people who made donations of \$100 or more to the otters exhibit by July 31, 1998 are listed below. (This is the last listing of otter exhibit donors in *Alive*.) We thank everyone who contributed.

A J Ugent Furs Inc
Abraham, Tom & Sandy
* Amidzich, Helen
Arzbaecher Family
Babinec, Steve & Colleen
Baker, Jessica L
Bardeen, Ann
Bares, Mr & Mrs Thomas
Barlow Family, Greg
Bauer Family, Donald & Kari
Biniz, Lawrence & Audrey
* Blou, Esther I
Bloodgood, John & Sharon
Borkowski, James & Laurie
Brossmann, Fred & Marge
Bruner, Carole Houston
Brzezinski, Keith & Joyce
Buebenhoff Family
Bydynkowski, Leona
Carson Pirie Scott Foundation
Cashmore, Patsy
Chapleau, Burton
Claire/Annie & Caroline
Colloton, Maribeth
Cook, Courtney & Connor
Creiser, Mark & Linda
Crispell, Elvin & Nancy
Danyl, Dorothy & George
* Davidson, Helen M
Demmer, Lawrence E
Dignan, Christine M
Doe, Kristin
Doern, David & Jeannie
Doucette Family, Bob
Dreyer, Jackie & Chris
Dunn, John & Margot
Dziengel, Dakota

Elswick, Don & Nelda
Evenson, Victor J
Fifield, Tom & Marilyn
Findley, Ralph
Fieck, Janet & David
Flying Fish Graphics
Fotsch Foundation, The
Four-Four Foundation
Gennis Family, The
Geraels, Thomas J
Geraldson, David & Velma
Gettel, Katie & Sarah
Giesige Family, The
Goell, Dr William S
Opetz, Grandchildren
Gonter, Gary & Terry
* Grasse, Jason
Haebig, Kimberly
Hansen, Sherry & Lance
Harley Hogs
Harper, Caroline Shepley
Heumann, Spot & Sheba
Hulstedt, Jan & Lauren
Jenk Architecture-Design
Johnson Family, Grant A
Johnson, Richard & Mary
Johnson, Scott & Kelly
Jostsons, Lisa
* Juhasz, Paul
Kamasky, Tom & Ann
Kane, Jason P
Karol, Barbara
Kautzer, Jeff & Dawn
* Keller, Ronald
Kemp, Janet A
Kleewein, Tom
Kohler, Martin E

Kramer, John M
Kumershek, Bob & Tracy
Lacy, Mark
Lancaster, Emily M
LeMahieu, Richard G
* Leedom, Nanette
Lewis, Lindsay P
Ley, Maral M
Lieberman, Jay & Joan
Lillis, Devon
Lockwood, Cherie A
Lupton, Joe
* Lychwick, Jeanette
Mackie, B Mariene
Makovec, Tony & Barb
Milwaukee Summer Revel
Mingesz, Sandra
Montgomery, R Lawrence
* Mundt, Nadine
NML - Annuity Department
Nelf, Miss M Lucille
Nelton, Emma/Elise & Alex
Nichols Family, Asher & Sue
Odenbeck, Jared
Olejnik, Kathleen



Petersen, Paul & Patricia
Peterson, Jane E
Plannersill, Larry & Christine
Phelps, Dr Carlino & Dr
* Piering, Grace
Pollack, Robert & Jeanne
Poremski, Tod & Nancy
Powell, Lucille
Pryor, Ken/Kim/Kate/Kelly
QLC Inc
Raffel, Chris & Bob
Rankin, Geoffrey
Rarick, Tom & Wendy
Reuter, E Paul & Diane
Reynolds, Gary & Gail
Richardson, Frank & Chris
* Richio, Eileen
Roberts, Emelyn
Robinson, Don & Stephany
Rogers Family
Roth, Judith & James
Rymut Family
Schaefer, Gary & Jean
Schloegel, Jean & John
Schmeling & Family, Greg
Schneck Family, The
Schneck, Zachary F
Schultz, Angela
Schultz, Gloria E
Schuster Family, Michael S
* Schwabe, James J
Schwartz Family, The John
* Seidel, Bob
Shelton, Stephanie & Becky
Shriver, Jo & Parker
Simeth, Steve & Denise
Sisters of Holy Nativity

Skoff, Jerry & Laura
Smith, Allison M & Dale R
Smith, Jane & Curt
Speaker, Jamie & Chris
Star Inventory Systems
Steinman, Dick
Steinman, James A
Stringer Family, The Chip
Thomas, James
Timm, Johnathan Emil
Tomazevic, Bob & Jan
* Toth, A J
Van Deuren, Roselie
Vohl, Robert R & Rosie
WI Student Assoc Vet Tech
Wacker, Edward J
Wagner, Robert A
Weigle, Mr & Mrs Roben W
Weiler, Jan-Marie
Wendorf, Ken/Carol/Kris/Kurt
Werra, Jude
Whalley, Amy Lynn
Williams, Pam & Dave
Winkler, Dr Kevin
Wisconsin Festivals Inc
Wright, Steven A
Wyckoff, Imogene M
Yanke, Sandy
Young, Jeffrey A
Youngquist, Claudia & Jim
Zdroik, Dennis & Robin
Zellmer, David & Dorothy
Zero Zone Inc

* Memorials



YES! I want to make the howl happen at the Zoo!

Please accept my gift of:

Other: _____ \$50 \$100 \$500 Donations are 100% tax-deductible
 \$30 \$75 \$250 \$1,000

Donors of \$30 or more to a new timber-wolf exhibit at the Zoo may have their names included in signage to be displayed in fall 1999 near the new wolf enclosure. Donors of \$250 or more will receive an invitation to a special VIP preview and receive special recognition at the wolf habitat.

Please list the name to be printed on the recognition sign. If this is a gift or memorial, please list the name of the person you're honoring below and complete the information to the right. (Feel free to make copies of this form for multiple gifts.)

Maximum number of characters, including spaces, is 25.

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Make checks payable to **ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY** or charge my:

Visa MasterCard Discover American Express

Name _____

Acct.# _____

Exp. Date _____

Daytime Phone _____

Signature _____

Honor a friend or relative with a Gift or Memorial Acknowledgment:

Gift Memorial

Send a gift card/memorial acknowledgment to:

Name _____

Address _____

City/State/Zip _____

CONSERVATION CHRONICLES

How saving animals helps people



In an African country that is one of the poorest of the poor, thanks to a now-deposed dictator who looted the nation for 30 years, lives an animal found nowhere else on Earth. To help save this animal, the Zoological Society of Milwaukee is supporting a venture that mixes conservation education with Congolese culture and economic help on a small scale.

The animal is the bonobo, the rarest and least known of the great apes. The country is the Democratic Republic of Congo (formerly Zaire). The Zoological Society venture involves: 1) an education/conservation project that distributes bonobo notebooks, called cahiers, to thousands of school-children;

2) a bonobo-conservation T-shirt donated to school groups, game wardens, field researchers and citizens in the Congo as a way to build awareness of bonobos (also sold in the United States to support bonobo conservation); and 3) a population survey of bonobos in one of the world's most remote rain forests (see spring '98 issue of *Alive* magazine).

These projects actively involve the Congolese. The Zoological Society will support their participation in conducting the bonobo survey, and has funded a Congolese educational group in Kinshasa, capital of the Congo, that produced a special bonobo cahier and is creating a bonobo booklet.

"We can't do conservation projects without understanding something about the country we're doing the project in," says Gay Reinartz, the Zoological Society's conservation coordinator. People in poverty don't think much about animal conservation. But start a conservation project that gives them immediate benefits, such as clothing or reading materials, and conservation suddenly takes on significant value.

The Zoological Society's education liaison in Kinshasa is Delfi Messinger, a former US Peace Corps volunteer who went to the Congo in 1984 and has remained, earning her living first as a researcher and then as an artist and educator. In 1987, when Messinger was working for a French-supported research institute, 11 orphaned bonobos were given to the institute. Messinger was put in charge of caring for them and has been doing so ever since, even after the institute lost its funding. This year five of these bonobos found a home at the Apenheul Zoo in the Netherlands.

In 1996 Messinger (shown below, at left) joined with Congolese artist Kizito to form a small, non-profit educational group called Afrique Advenir (the Becoming of Africa). They write, illustrate and publish



they will be read and re-read, each by at least 10 people."

Afrique Advenir also prints cahiers, small newsprint notebooks with a picture on the cover and blank pages inside for school lessons. Since many schools don't have paper, the cahiers are in demand. The Zoological Society of Milwaukee and zoos that are members of the Bonobo Species Survival Plan, headed by Reinartz, provided funds for Messinger and her group to print a special bonobo cahier and distribute 15,000 copies free. It has a bonobo on the cover (see photo), natural-history information, drawings, and a folk tale.

"Most people in the Congo have little opportunity to learn about their natural history," says Reinartz. "Most don't appreciate the bonobo except to eat it or to have it as a pet."

Now Reinartz has asked Messinger and Kizito to produce a bonobo booklet expanded from the cahier with more bonobo facts, stories and illustrations. It has been written in Lingala, a trade language. The booklets will be distributed by Congolese biologists as they collaborate with the Zoological Society on a bonobo survey in Salonga National Park.

"The cahier and bonobo booklet are produced entirely in the Congo. The booklet was field tested with village chiefs in rural areas where bonobos live. Printing it in the Congo supports local business. I think that's the way that conservation education has to be approached. You go to the country's people and have them tell you what is most effective," says Reinartz.

Zoo Pride, the volunteer auxiliary of the Zoological Society, is funding the bonobo booklet by offering bonobo buttons at the Zoo Pride Conservation Cart at the Zoo. It is hoped that the current struggles in the Congo will mean only a temporary delay in the bonobo projects. To support the survey project or conservation education in the Congo, please send checks (made out to the Zoological Society) to Bonobo Project, Gay Reinartz, Zoological Society, 10005 W. Blue Mound Rd., Milwaukee, WI 53226. To order Bonobo T-shirts, call (414) 276-0339, ext. 306.

the FUN of ANIMAL SCIENCE

The future of endangered animals depends deeply on how many people understand their plight. And that understanding depends on education.

So it's not surprising that the education part of the Zoological Society's three-part mission — to educate, conserve wildlife and support the Milwaukee County Zoo — is expanding and changing. New technology, more creative science workshops, more offerings, programs even for 2-year-olds, presentations in day-care centers, programs that link Wisconsin children with children in other countries — all these and more are making learning about animals and conservation both fun and valuable.

"The experience that children have in our summer camps, for example, gives them a head start for their science classes during the school year," says Zoological Society Education Director Mary Thiry. "It also allows the kids to feel good about themselves because they have learned some important science concepts and techniques, and have had a wonderful time doing it."

Our animal-science workshops during the school year continue the theme of making learning enjoyable, adds Thiry. Coming to the Zoo is fun because kids love animals. In this kind of relaxed

environment, it's easier to teach science concepts and also to make a lasting impression on children about the importance of conservation.

"The Zoo provides a wealth of information that you can't get anywhere else,"



Meghan McKendry creates an animal exhibit during A Brush With Nature camp.

Thiry notes. "We have animals from around the world. We have a rain forest, an ocean, a barrier reef. You can experience habitats here that you don't find in Wisconsin. We have Zoo vets and zookeepers who assist us. We've got scientists, artists, conservation specialists. And we have tremendous technology, everything from biofeedback equipment and the newest interactive computer programs in our Living and Learning Science Lab to the satellite-linked global positioning system used in our weather workshops. There are updated computerized exhibits in the Dairy Complex and lively computerized displays in the traveling exhibits that come to the Zoo, such as the bats exhibit last summer."

Not only does the Education Center call on the Zoo's resources, but it also takes advantage of the Zoological Society's resources. "Everything we do is underwritten by sponsors and by the Society's operations budget," says Thiry. "The user fees for our education workshops do not pay fully for the workshops or summer camps."

Compcare, for example, not only sponsored Summer Adventure Camps and 47 high school interns to help with camps but also provided low-income scholarships

for children to attend camps. The scholarships were part of a Peer Mentor Program that also trained high school youths to serve as mentors to children from Milwaukee's central city. Compcare also sent 10 volunteers to the Zoo to work with youth from low-income community centers.

"We found it very rewarding," says Lydia Diaz of Compcare, who organized the volunteers. "I'm a mother, and I'm able to take my two children to the Zoo, and we take that for granted. But there were a lot of children in the program who were coming to the Zoo for the first time. They had never experienced anything like that. The children really had fun and were able to obtain firsthand knowledge of what's going on behind the scenes at the Zoo."

"Compcare's sponsorship allowed us to add more supplies and science materials to many summer camps," says Thiry. "In Marine Biology camp, we were able to add squid dissection, thanks to money for squids and dissecting blades. We bought

solar cars for Fun in the Sun camp and great props for Mystery Treasure Hunt. We purchased materials for a permanent display for our Butterfly Garden, created in camps, and we increased our art supplies.

"Other sponsorships have allowed us to add technology to our programs: for example, night scopes used in Night Crawlers camps, or the microscopes in our Living and Learning Science Lab. A donation allowed us to have cow hearts, kidneys and eyes for dissection in Veterinary Camp. Still another sponsor provided for 11 college students to be interns



Lauren Johnson (left) and Cassy Weinberger get help from Alice Kadish intern Kate March doing "surgery" on plush animals during What's Up Doc camp. In this camp, children learned animal health care by examining live animals, dissecting real organs and suturing plush animals donated by Compcare.

and help teach summer camps (see accompanying story). And our fall workshops are underwritten by the Richard and Ethel Herzfeld Foundation," says Thiry.

Zoological Society education programs expand and change in response to new research, new technology, community

continued on next page

ON THE JOB Kathy Wagner, Education Student Intern



Kathy Wagner shows off a puffer fish during Marine Biology camp.

Kathy, who lives on Milwaukee's northwest side, started coming to Zoological Society summer camps when she was 7 years old. She particularly recalls Veterinary Camp, when she was 10. "I remember we examined a live dog. I remember sewing up stuffed animals to practice suturing. I recall looking at the blow darts that the vets used to anesthetize the animals. And I remember the vet talking to us and going to the Zoo hospital."

The experience so impressed her that today, as a sophomore at the University of Wisconsin-Madison, she is planning to major in animal communications and behavior. And last summer she was back at the Zoological Society's Vet Camp — but this time as an Alice Kadish student intern helping teach the workshops.

Serving as a college intern was the third stage of her life with the Zoological

Society. For the four years she attended Rufus King High School in Milwaukee, she spent her summers as a high school intern with the Society's Education Department, helping take the kids at summer camps on Zoo tours, helping them with art projects and assisting the instructors.

"As college interns, we mentor the high school interns," she said last summer, proud to be part of a program that helps teens develop self-confidence. "When I was a high school intern, I was so glad the college interns gave me a chance to be a leader on the tours and to talk about animals."

As for the value of education workshops to the children who are taking them, Kathy said: "Just giving kids the taste of what a zookeeper does or how special animals are, such as how they use color for camouflage, it helps kids understand why animals are valuable and also why there's such a great effort to save endangered species. This really sticks with kids." Just look at Kathy.

needs, and the needs of members. "Last summer in response to requests from parents and children who wanted more art programs, we had FOUR camps mixing animal information with art: Brush With Nature; Colorful Scientist; Great Animals, Great Artists; and Wildlife Masterpieces," says Thiry.

"And because our summer camps were so popular and not everybody could get in, we are repeating some of the camps this fall, such as Techno Camp, Wet 'n Wild, a mystery workshop and a bat workshop."

Adding workshops for 2-year-olds (Tadpoles), was also in response to parent requests. So was increasing the level of difficulty in workshops aimed at children ages 10 to 14. "You have to give that group real, hands-on research and science skills," says Thiry. "So in Vet Camp they conducted simulated blood tests, examined live cows and horses, conducted a dog-health study and practiced how to administer anesthesia. In Butterfly Garden camp, children did gypsy-moth research for the Wisconsin Department of Agriculture."

In response to a community need, children attending Compcare's Summer

Adventure Camps were asked to bring baby food to be donated to low-income families at Hope House family shelter in Milwaukee. Five large bins of food were collected.

The Zoological Society's education offerings have expanded in many ways in the last few years. More programs are conducted outside the Zoo, such as 1) Roundy's Pick'n Save's Care for Critters


Keepers of the Wild science units that complement school science classes have reached about 8,000 schoolchildren in the Fox River Valley; 3) workshops taught in day-care centers were started last year and reached about 2,000 children; 4) Adventures With Animals camps in Green Bay, Madison and Oshkosh as well as family camps at MacKenzie Environmental Education Center in Poynette reached about 300 people.

With necks and heads made from cardboard tubes, 3-year-old child "giraffes" join their parents to make a herd and use their 18-inch "tongues" to find food and water as part of a summer camp called Gentle Giants.



Compcare volunteers show animal artifacts at the Zoo to children from Milwaukee's Parklawn Community Center. The children were able to come to summer camps thanks to scholarships from Compcare.

Another 130,000 schoolchildren in the Milwaukee area participate with their classes in workshops at the Zoo. Thus, the Society's education message reaches an estimated 218,700 people each year. "And we're looking at ways to reach even more people," says Mary Thiry. "For example, we would like to expand our space because we're at maximum capacity. And we're increasing the number of programs we present outside the Zoo."

All of these efforts support the Zoological Society's education mission: to foster respect for animals, teach about animal conservation, explain the modern role of zoos in helping species survive, and excel as a major regional resource for natural-science education. 

SERENGETI CIRCLE

The Serengeti Circle is an exclusive group of corporations and foundations who support the Zoo and Zoological Society through sponsoring special events, exhibits/attractions, programs and promotions at the \$2,500 level and above. For more information on sponsorship opportunities at the Zoo, please call Patty Harrigan, (414) 258-2333.

\$150,000+
Howard Hughes Medical Institute
Ed-Ops (Educational-Opportunities)
Program

Roundy's Pick'n Save
Birds of Prey Show
Care For Critters

\$50,000-\$99,999
Ameritech
Summer Special Exhibit - Bats: Masters of the Night

The Lynde & Harry Bradley Foundation
Society Operations

Derse Family Foundation (over a 3-year period)
Birds Without Borders - Aves Sin Fronteras
Birds Without Borders Observation Deck

Miller Brewing Co.
Animal Ambassador Program
Birdies & Eagles Golf Tournament
Oceans of Fun Seal & Sea Lion Show
Recycled Zoo
Zoo a la Carte

\$20,000-\$49,999
Covenant Healthcare (over a 12-18-year period)
Carousel

The Frieda and William Hunt Memorial
Trust (over a 2-year period)
Birds Without Borders - Aves Sin Fronteras

Kimberly-Clark Foundation
Keepers of the Wild

M&I Bank
Seasonal Zoo Brochures

St. Francis Bank
Zoomobile

Tri City National Bank
Beastly Bowl-A-Thon
Feast for the Beasts Pancake Breakfast
Kids 'n Critters Club
Sponsor an Animal Program
Sunset Zoofaris

Wisconsin Electric/A Wisconsin Energy
Company
Holiday Night Lights
Winter Special Exhibit - To See The Sea
Exhibit and School Curriculum

\$10,000-\$19,999
A.O. Smith Foundation
School Programs

Compcare
Summer Adventure Camps
Summer Camp Peer Mentor Program

General Mills
Family Free Days at the Zoo

Golden Guernsey
Heritage Farm Weekend
Samson Stomp & Stomp

Krause Family Foundation
Spider Monkey Exhibit Upgrade

The Ladish Co. Foundation
School Programs

Milton and Lillian Peck Foundation
Animal Ambassador Program
Education Building Expansion

The R.D. and Linda Peters Foundation
Birds Without Borders - Aves Sin Fronteras

Piper Jaffray Companies Foundation
Munchkin Dairy Exhibit

Sargento Foods Inc.
Dairy Farm Delight Program
Meet the Cow Exhibit

Wisconsin Environmental Education
Board
Birds Without Borders - Aves Sin Fronteras

\$5,000-\$9,999
Anonymous
Education Programs

Antonia Foundation
Birds Without Borders - Aves Sin Fronteras

Applied Power Foundation
Student Intern Program

Frank G. & Frieda K. Brotz Foundation
Student Intern Program - Conservation
Interns

Robert K. & Joyce R. Cope Foundation
Annual Animal Art Competition
Belize Outreach Program

Del Monte
Halloween at the Zoo

Environmental Protection Agency
Birds Without Borders - Aves Sin Fronteras

Equitable-Schlesinger Agency
Behind the Scenes Weekends
Birds Without Borders - Aves Sin Fronteras

The Falk Corporation
Bountiful Butterfly Garden

Firststar Milwaukee Foundation
Firststar Techno-Hut Exhibit

Grootemaat Foundation
Birds Without Borders - Aves Sin Fronteras

Richard and Ethel Herzfeld
Foundation
EdZoocation Workshops

The Charles and Dorothy Watkins
Inbusch Foundation
Milking Parlor Restoration/Dairy Complex

Jays
Kids Night

Kaytee Products Inc.
Zoo Support Program

Land O'Lakes Foundation
Milking Parlor Exhibit

Marquette Medical Systems Foundation
Animal Ambassador Program

Milwaukee's Pickles
Snooze at the Zoo

NFL Alumni Association
Kids Days Off

Norcross Wildlife Foundation
Birds Without Borders - Aves Sin Fronteras

Reynolds Wrap Aluminum Foil™
Conservation Weekend

Strong Capital Management
Nights in June

Welch's
Twilight Safari

\$2,500-\$4,999
ANR Pipeline Co.
Kids in Science Art Exhibit

Beatrice Cheese, Inc.
Animal Ambassador Program

Briggs and Stratton Foundation
Education Programming

Canadian Pacific
Animal Ambassador Program

The Chlnet Company
Father's Day at the Zoo

Milwaukee Foundation
John C. & Harriett Cleaver Fund
Animal Ambassador Program

Cooper Power Systems-Power
Systems Division
Animal Ambassador Program

Excelsior Lodge #175 E. and A.M.
Animal Ambassador Program

Portis Insurance Foundation
Animal Ambassador Program

Harnischfeger Industries Foundation
Animal Ambassador Program
Community Center Outreach

Heinemann's Restaurants
Mother's Day

International Paper
Foundation/Thilmany Division
Environmental Excel Program

Charles O. Jacobus Family Foundation
Animal Ambassador Program

Alan Margolis, M.D.
Bonobo Conservation

Marshall Field's
Animal Ambassador Program

Maysteel Foundation Ltd.
Wisconsin Student Grant Program

PPG Industries Foundation
Animal Ambassador Program

Rachne Danish Kringsles
Breakfast/Lunch With Sania

Time Warner Cable
Animal Ambassador Program

René VonSchleinitz Foundation
Wisconsin Student Grant Program

W.H. Brady Co.
Project GLOBE

IN-KIND SPONSORSHIPS

\$50,000-\$99,999

American Airlines
Zoo Ball

Milwaukee Journal Sentinel
Zoo a la Carte

\$20,000-\$49,999

Roundy's Pick'n Save
Conservation Weekend
Family Free Days at the Zoo

Father's Day at the Zoo
Halloween at the Zoo
Kids Night
Snooze at the Zoo
Twilight Safari

\$10,000-\$19,999

Direct Marketing Concepts
Zoological Society Membership Support

Tri City National Bank
Senior Celebration Support
Zoo 'n You Coupon Book

Light 97 WLTQ
Ride on the Wild Side

\$5,000-9,999

Aurora Health Care
Senior Celebration

Dairy Council of Wisconsin
Dairy Olympics Game Support

\$2,500-\$4,999

ACME Corp.
Dairy Olympics Game Support

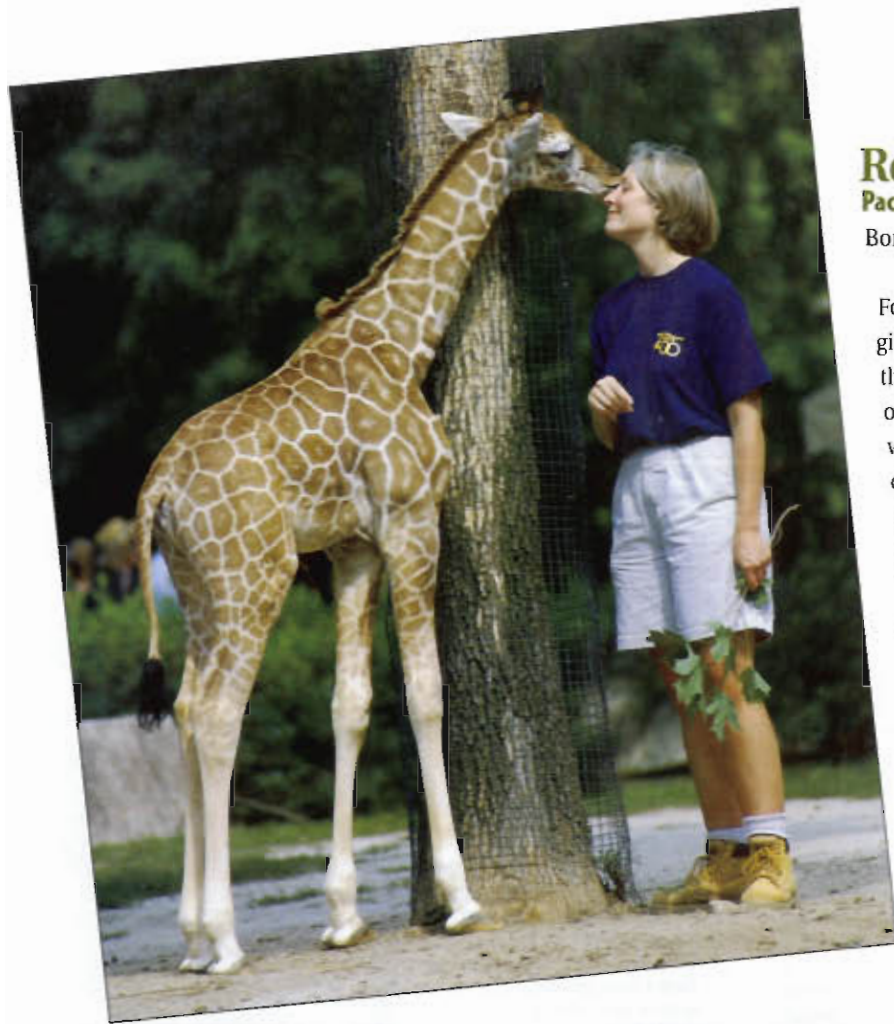
CNI Newspapers
Ride on the Wild Side

Mayfair Mall
Annual Animal Art Competition
Zoological Society Holiday Gift Promotion

Sponsors and grantors committing dollars and in-kind gifts for events and programs after August 31, 1998, will be recognized in the next issue of Alive.



The Weber family of New Berlin learn how a cow digests its food at Sargento's new Meet the Cow exhibit in the Zoo's Dairy Complex. Sargento Foods Inc. of Plymouth has donated \$14,280 to the Zoological Society for this exhibit and Dairy Farm Delight, a dairy program for preschool through first-grade students.



WHAT'S GNU

Reticulated Giraffe

Pachyderm Mall (between elephants & rhinos)

Born: July 14, 1998

For a baby rejected by her own mother, Skye the baby giraffe is doing just fine. In fact, she's a cover girl. Within the two weeks after she was born, she was featured twice on cover pages of *The Milwaukee Journal Sentinel*. Skye weighed 130 pounds at birth, but her mother, Rahna, didn't know how to feed her because she is a first-time mother. So keepers stepped in, and Skye took well to hand-raising techniques, says pachyderm zookeeper Beth Roszak. "She drinks her bottle regularly and she's gaining weight." Skye was kept by herself for the first few weeks for protection, but her dad, Kio, often was seen peeking his head over the top of her exhibit to check on her. Keepers gave her plenty of attention, and Skye loved to rub noses (as she's doing here with zookeeper Tracey Dolphin). In August she began playing with Rosza, a 2-year-old giraffe, and they have bonded. In the fall Skye will mingle with her parents as well as Rosza and Malindi, who had a baby girl, Gudrun, Sept. 15.

Panther Chameleons

Aquatic & Reptile Center

Arrived: June 3, 1998

You might expect to find animals with the names Prancer, Dancer and Cupid in the Milwaukee County Zoo's reindeer yard. You'd be wrong. Prancer, Dancer and Cupid are the three new panther chameleons that came here from St. Paul's Como Zoo, where they were hatched. These 18-inch lizards, which are native to Madagascar and nearby islands, don't exactly prance and dance. "They were born at Christmastime," says Craig Berg, aquarium and reptile curator, which explains their names. Berg suspects they are called panther chameleons because their most common color pattern features a prominent row of spots, and in many places around the world large spotted cats like leopards and ocelots are called panthers. The lizards have swivel eyes, eat insects and change color to blend in with their background. "Because our chameleons are related, they're at our Zoo for exhibit purposes only," says Berg, "but we hope to obtain different animals for breeding in the future."



Baird's Tapir

South American Yard

Arrived: June 9, 1998

If the tapir's thick hide reminds you of all the leather Milwaukee saw last June during the Harley-Davidson reunion, then it's appropriate. The Zoo's new tapir arrived from the Columbus Zoo in Ohio in the midst of motorcycle mania and promptly was named Harley, according to Bob Hoffmann, who is supervisor of the Zoo's Winter Quarters. That's where Harley will spend the winter, since he's used to the warmer climates of southern Mexico, northern Colombia and western Ecuador. So he won't be on exhibit again until balmy weather returns to Wisconsin. This huge mammal with a large proboscis – tapirs range from 400 to 700 pounds – enjoyed the summer with the Zoo's female Brazilian tapir, Melly, but she will not be his mate. The Zoo is looking for another Baird's tapir as a

mate. A hand-raised animal, Harley,

age 2, is comfortable with keepers and appreciates being scratched.

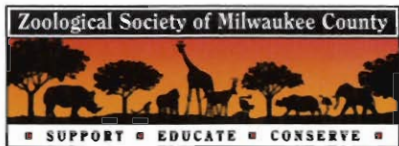


Crested Screamer

Outdoor exhibit between Aviary and Monkey Island

Arrived: Mid-June 1998

The Crested screamer has a voice that can carry as far as two miles, according to Patty Forget, a zookeeper in the Herb & Nada Mahler Family Aviary. And in South America, where they live, these birds congregate in flocks that range into the thousands. Imagine the din! A pair of Crested screamers, with bright white heads and neck markings atop grayish-brown bodies, now make their home at the Zoo in an outdoor exhibit that has no wire enclosure. These large birds do not fly away because their wings were pinioned (tips removed) at their previous homes. The male was born two years ago in Gulf Breeze, Fla., and his partner comes from the Memphis Zoo, where she was hatched last year. Zookeepers hope to breed the pair next spring, when they reach sexual maturity. In the wild, the Crested screamer favors open areas and wetlands. Their exhibit here, next to the Wong Family Pheasantry, features foliage and a pool.



10005 W. Blue Mound Rd., Milwaukee, WI 53226

Address Service Requested.

DATED MATERIAL
DO NOT DELAY DELIVERY
Mailed October 1, 1998

MOVING?
PLEASE LET US KNOW!

Non-Profit Organization
U.S. POSTAGE PAID
Permit No. 4073
Milwaukee, WI 53226

The Future is Now



Find out how you can help animals, children and the environment into the future. See the enclosed brochure.

