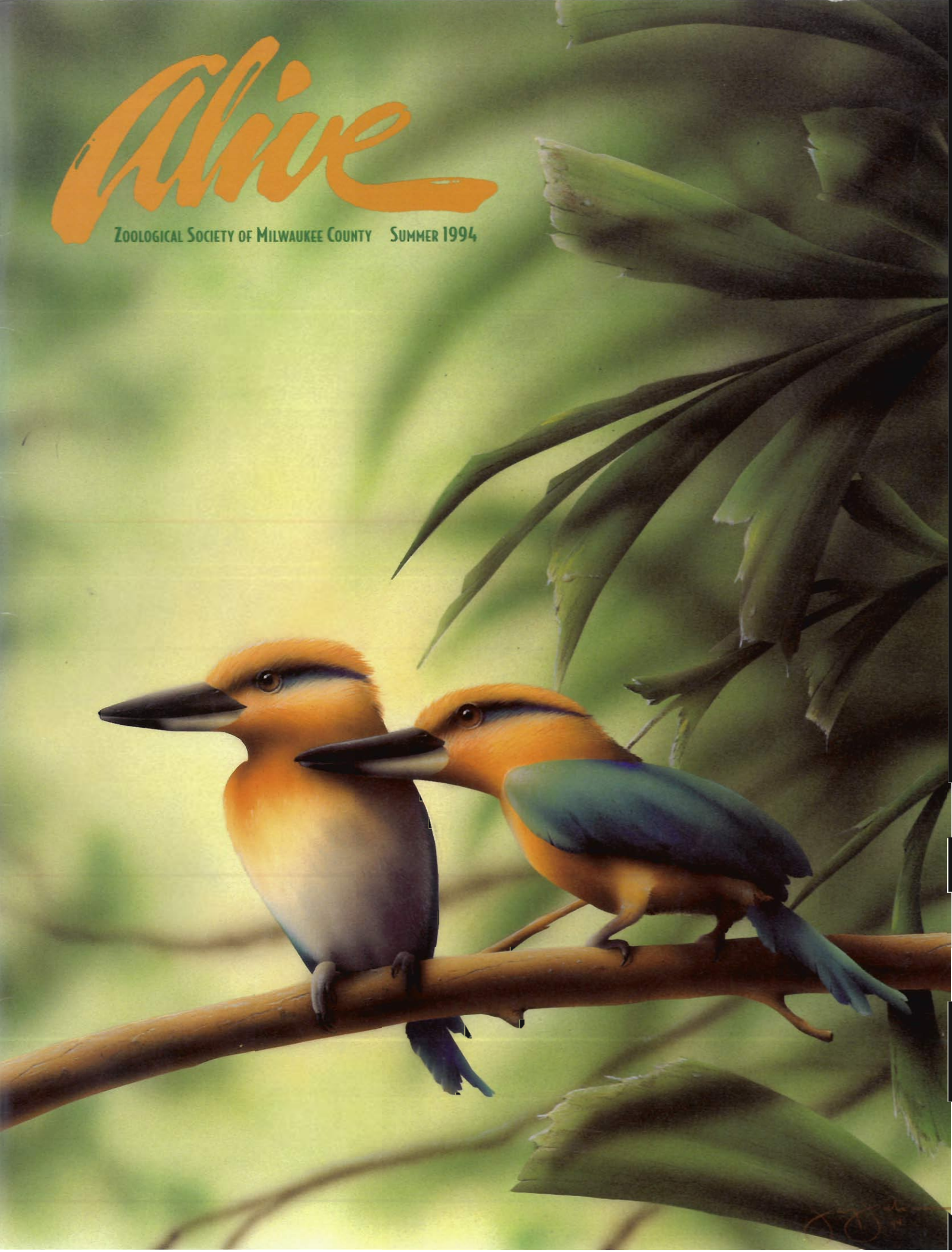


# Alive

ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF MILWAUKEE COUNTY SUMMER 1994







Every year, concerned businesses and citizens ask the Zoological Society how they can help combat problems facing our environment. It's a question we try to answer by linking people, ideas and resources.

Over the past several years, our education staff have put together numerous workshops and programs that involve all three; but a few programs especially stand out:

**The Intergenerational Animal Quilt Project.** With support from Unicare Foundation, this program uses the fabric of quilts to unite seniors and children in environments that promote mutual respect, build pride in an artistic product and give both groups a better understanding of animals and each other. Every year, I'm deeply touched by this program that spans generations.

**Animal Ambassador Program.** Thanks to the support of several sponsors, this program puts economically disadvantaged youth and their families in direct touch with educational resources at the Zoo. The children always bring to this program an enthusiasm to learn about animals, and they always leave with esteem, pride and lots of science to share with parents and neighbors.

**Don't Become Extinct, Recycle!** This multi-year program sponsored by Miller Brewing Company unleashes students' creativity in the classroom while teaching how recycling waste can make a difference. Building awareness among children and families of the value of our resources and how to use them intelligently makes this program especially relevant and important.

It's programs like these that help us forget for a moment the despairing messages on environmental degradation that surround us and help us remember that we are marching toward environmental solutions by getting people of every age, race and means involved.

*Gil Boese*  
 Gil Boese, President  
 Zoological Society of Milwaukee County



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

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# Alive

VOLUME 14, ISSUE 3

FEATURES

ANIMAL WATCH

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The Zoological Society's volunteer auxiliary, Zoo Pride, helps give scientists at the Zoo a critical look into the behavior of koalas and bonobos in captivity.

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ON THE BRINK OF EXTINCTION

8

The Zoo's rarest residents, the Guam rail and kingfisher, are waging a war for survival with help from the Milwaukee County Zoo and zoos across the country, all dedicated to sparing these birds from extinction.



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CRETACEOUS CARGO

12

From southern California to Milwaukee, 19 dinosaurs made their way to the Zoo this spring to inhabit an exhibit that's taking zoogoers back millions of years.

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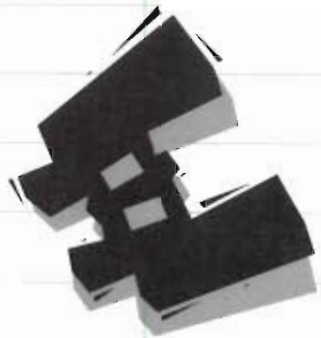
ON THE COVER

Guam Kingfishers  
 By Jay Jocham, Zoological Society Artist  
 Endowed by Gretchen and Andrew Dawes Endowment, Inc.



page 12





# ANIMAL WATCH

Watching bonobos for a research project is a little more complicated than it may seem, says Mildred Wrench.

For one, there's the little problem of Mildred's familiar face.

"You know," confides Wrench, a Zoo Pride volunteer, "we had to ignore the bonobos at the start. They would come up to the window and try to get our attention because they recognized us. Eventually, they'd settle down."

And so did Mildred along with volunteers Marilyn Bailey, Maddy Howard and Kaye Lynne Carpenter, the project leader. They were part of an ambitious research project funded by the Zoological Society. It is one of two recent animal behavior studies in which volunteers have played key roles. The other project involved koalas.

The bonobo study sought information on the primates' behavior after the introduction of two new members to their group

earlier this year, says Gay Reinartz, conservation coordinator for the Zoological Society. Bonobos are an endangered chimpanzee species.

"The information Mildred and the others collected will be useful to us in the future to better manage the species and

certainly to know the individuals better," Reinartz says. "We want to improve the social welfare of bonobos in captivity."

For the endangered bonobo, such information is vital. Political instability in



Charming creatures, bonobos love company. They generally form groups of about 15 to 20 individuals when found naturally in the forests of Zaire, says Reinartz.

"They're about as intelligent as they come," Reinartz says, as she watches the primates groom one another. "And they are extremely social."

So social are the bonobos here that they have groomed themselves and each other excessively, causing at times considerable hair loss.

Assuring their health and happiness in captivity first requires observing their activities and how the bonobos interact with each other. And that's where the research project's story — and the volunteers' — begins.

**Zoo Pride volunteers (left to right) Mildred Wrench, Kaye Lynne Carpenter, Marilyn Bailey and Maddy Howard compare notes during a bonobo watch.**

countries surrounding the bonobo's native Zaire threatens its survival. Currently, there are only 100 bonobos in captivity worldwide, according to Reinartz.

Milwaukee has six of them with the introduction of Laura, a new female, and Murph, her three-year-old son.

"At this time, we simply don't have the trained staff on hand that could devote the necessary time to collect this data," Reinartz says. "We rely on the volunteers."

Adds Barbara Bell, a zookeeper for the bonobos: "We fully realize that it couldn't have been done without the volunteers. All

BONOBO BEHAVIOR LOG	
BEHAVIORS	INTERVALS
Solitary	
Self Groom	
Play	
Approach	✓
Leave	
Follow	
Passive Contact	✓
Proximate	✓
Distant	
Groom Other	
Infant Carry	✓
Infant Hold	✓
Run Pass	
Present	
Avoid	
Displace	
Aggression	
Display	



of us here feel really appreciative that the volunteers gave so much of their time."

Before the project began, the volunteers undertook an intensive, two-week training and practice program. They learned to differentiate among more than 20 different bonobo social behaviors and how to account for them.

Then, with clipboards in hand and wearing white lab coats emblazoned with "Do Not Disturb" signs, the volunteers stood in front of the bonobo enclosure and focused on one bonobo for 20 minutes. A voice on an earphone prompted the volunteers to begin each 30-second observation period.

Was the bonobo playing, avoiding another bonobo, grooming or running?

Was he or she within the "proximate" distance (a bonobo's arm's length) of another? If a behavior occurred, the volunteer logged it.

"We needed to find out how much time they spent by themselves and with each other," Reinartz says. "And when they were together, we wanted to know who did what to whom."

Think that's easy? Try it sometime, Reinartz suggests.

"If they start jumping and moving around, which they like to do, it can get hairy. Very hairy. And then you've got to keep track of one individual among six bonobos, which may mean shifting from one window to another and dodging the public. It takes a lot of patience and

precision in identifying behaviors."

All told, the volunteers amassed at least 300 hours of observation.

Preliminary results are now in. And Reinartz says zoo officials have learned some important lessons about bonobos and how they react to new members entering their group.

"For instance, we've long suspected that there would be more social behavior among the whole group," Reinartz says. "And we know that for certain now because we've seen it and documented it."

"You could see the difference in their behavior," Mildred Wrench confirms. "And

*continued on next page*





Sharon Risser monitors koala behavior.



# Alert



how that changed when all of them got together. It was very interesting to see. After a while they all got along famously.”

One bonobo, for example, was found to socialize a great deal more after the introduction of Laura and Murph. Lomako, a male bonobo, had spent about 84% of his time alone before Laura and Murph’s arrival. He now spends less than 40% of his time alone.

“We hope to use information like this to manage bonobos better in captivity. It’s not enough to manage an endangered species and just keep their numbers constant,” says Reinartz. “It’s important that we support and engage in this kind of

research that leads to improved social conditions for the animals.”

The koala study also will help zoo officials take better care of those animals in captivity. Koalas are Australian natives. They grow to about two feet in length and have large, hairy ears and gray fur.

Kaye Lynne Carpenter, Zoo Pride volunteer coordinator, says only one other study has looked at the daily behavior of koalas in captivity in North America.

Again, Zoo Pride volunteers performed the important, skillful and time-consuming task of watching the koalas night and day and monitoring their behavior.

And again Mildred Wrench was one of them. One of her observation shifts ran from 2 a.m. to 4 a.m. She loved it.

“You get to see a whole different behavior than during the day,” says Wrench, who has racked up more than 4,500 hours—more than one-half year—of volunteer service. “They wake up, run around, press their paws against the window and look right at you. It’s a wonderful experience. And I love being a part of it.”

Kaye Lynne Carpenter says of the volunteers: “They love animals and they love the zoo. They’re as committed as anyone you’ll find here at the zoo.”



## The Fishes' Future

Not long ago, Lake Michigan teemed with native game fish.

At the top of the lake’s food chain just a few generations ago: the lake trout, a hunter green and gold-speckled denizen of deep, cool water.

Whitefish, too, cruised the lakes in large numbers, along with lake herring and a panoply of blue-, green- and purple-tinted ciscos.

Without stocking, the lake trout today would be all but extinct from the lake. Some whitefish continue to spawn in Lake Michigan. Yet just a link below on the chain, the wide variety of colorful smaller fish has disappeared almost entirely.

“They’re all gone,” says Linn Sajdak, a doctoral student at the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee. “Except for one small fish, which we refer to as a ‘bloaters’ because it puffs up when it’s brought up from deep water, they’re all gone.”

Restoring Lake Michigan’s balance is Sajdak’s ultimate hope. But before that can be done, Sajdak, with the assistance of the Zoological Society’s Wisconsin Student Research Grant, is hoping to find fish closely related to the lonely bloater and to the extirpated cisco.

Lake Michigan, Sajdak says, has been extremely disturbed in the last several decades. Excessive fishing coupled with exotic invaders like the parasitic lamprey and the disruptive zebra mussel, which eats all had an impact on the lake.

“A lot of the things that have happened and are happening we don’t really understand,” Sajdak says.

To learn more about the lake, Sajdak says, one must first know more about the bloater. Curiously, bloaters today differ from similar specimens caught in the 1920s. Sajdak is trying to determine if the new

Photo courtesy of Linn Sajdak



Though extinct in Lake Michigan, the Black-finned Cisco is still found undisturbed in Lake Nipigon, just above Lake Superior.

bloater is merely a hybrid or whether this fish is rapidly evolving because of enormous changes in the lake.

She also is attempting to identify relatives of the bloater by comparing the DNA from museum fish specimens to live fish specimens still found in nearby, less disturbed lakes. Sajdak hopes to find the most closely related stock to what once existed in Lake Michigan - fish that potentially could be used in a restocking project.

Several museums, some local and others located in Great Lakes states and Canada, have thousands of preserved specimens of native fish that date to the 1920s.

“Extracting DNA from museum specimens is expensive and difficult,” Sajdak says. “It would not be possible without the grant from the Zoological Society.”

“Trying to restore the fauna of Lake Michigan is the ultimate goal,” Sajdak says. “It’s not hopeless, but it’s something that will take a lot of time and attention. We may still live to see the day when native fish are re-established.”

## Outfitted For Survival

Indiscriminately poached for their horns, the endangered Black Rhino is fast disappearing from the African plain. But the future for at least a dozen rhinos is secure at the Ngare Sergoi/Lewa Downs rhino sanctuary in Kenya. Since 1992, the Zoological Society has supported the sanctuary and will increase its support this year, thanks to matching funds from the Society’s volunteer auxiliary,

Zoo Pride.

“Our Research/ Conservation Committee set aside \$1,120, half the cost of 80 sets of uniforms for sanctuary security personnel,” said Gil Boese, president of the Zoological Society. “Then, we challenged Zoo Pride to match our contribution.”

“This is the first time Zoo Pride has been involved in granting funds to benefit conservation projects,” said Zoo Pride President Kay Elsen, who visited the Ngare Sergoi/Lewa Downs rhino sanctuary during a safari she organized last year. “Since part of the Zoological Society’s mission is conservation, we thought we could also embrace this mission and perhaps be a new source of funding.”

To raise the funds to match the Society’s challenge grant, Zoo Pride’s Conservation Committee will be selling “Save Our Species” buttons during several events at the Zoo this summer and plans to launch several other fund-raisers this year, Elsen said. “We hope this is the first step toward supporting other conservation projects in the future.”







# On the Brink of Extinction

Four of the zoo's - and the world's - rarest residents, are waging a war for survival with the aid of the Milwaukee County Zoo.

The Guam rail and kingfisher have all but vanished from earth. The birds' tiny South Pacific island home has been rendered virtually uninhabitable for their species. The culprit: an exquisitely adapted predator imported to the island some 50 years ago from New Guinea or Australia, the brown tree snake.

Since its arrival in Guam during World War II presumably aboard military planes or ships, the prolific snake has decimated bird populations, including the rail and kingfisher - a perfect illustration of how an exotic species can wipe out native fauna.

"The bottom line is that the brown snake is a very, very efficient bird predator," says Ed Diebold, the Zoo's curator of birds.



Guam Rail

"It's nocturnal and it attacks the birds when they are roosting for the night or are in their nesting cavities in trees."

Making matters worse, the rails can't even take wing to avoid their attackers. "Essentially the rails are flightless birds," Diebold says. "Because historically the island had always lacked terrestrial predators, the rails evolved away from flight."

Flightless, rails nonetheless found themselves well suited to the marshy wetlands and thick grasses of Guam, where they thrived until the 1940s. Guam, a U.S. territory, lies 1,500 miles east of the Philippines and stretches to a length of 30 miles and a width of four to 10 miles.

The rails also found themselves perfect prey for the brown snake, which had slashed the rail population to only 22 birds at their lowest point, according to Diebold.

At present, Diebold says, there are approximately 150 to 175 rails alive due largely to the rigorous efforts of conservationists and captive breeding programs at North American zoos. Here, the Zoo is playing a key role in the effort that takes aim at establishing a genetically viable rail population in captivity.

But beyond building a population of the birds in zoos, Diebold says the ultimate goal is to establish a wild population of the birds on one of Guam's neighbors, possibly the Micronesian island of Rota, where no brown tree snakes exist. Diebold says rails were freed on Rota a few years ago, but difficulty in tracking the birds made evaluating that effort impossible.

So to maintain the rails, they must mate successfully in captivity. And that's where the Milwaukee pair come into play. Guam rails - highly territorial birds - are often extremely aggressive, Diebold says. A pair that finds one another acceptable, such as Milwaukee's rails, is something to crow about.

"We were very fortunate that they were instantly compatible," Diebold says.

The birds produced eggs quickly, but being new parents they broke a few. "That's not unusual," Diebold assures. "They need to learn the whole process: laying, nesting, brooding."

For the Guam kingfisher, the conservation project may be even more critical. Their population had dwindled to a mere 29 birds worldwide in the mid-1980s, Diebold says. Since then, their population has roughly doubled, holding at about 55.

Unlike kingfishers commonly found in Wisconsin, these birds are not primarily fish eaters. Diebold says the cinnamon-brown



Guam Kingfisher

young bird, she simply was unable to deliver the second egg.

Successful surgery ensued. "Really the equivalent of a Caesarean section in humans," says Diebold. "Alas, it proved impossible to retrieve the egg intact, therefore, this nesting attempt ended unsuccessfully."

"We decided that the most prudent course of action would be to pull the nest

continued on next page

Guam kingfisher prefers a diet of insects and small lizards. At the Zoo, they dine on a similar fare, with chopped mice added to their menu on occasion.

Milwaukee Zoo's kingfishers, like the rails, also quickly found themselves to be birds of a feather. They, too, went to nest in an off-exhibit breeding area.

Conditions, though, had to be just so. The kingfisher demands a nest it can call its own.

Says Diebold: "It seems very, very important to them to excavate the hole that they nest in. And that's generally a log with the beginning of a hole already in place."

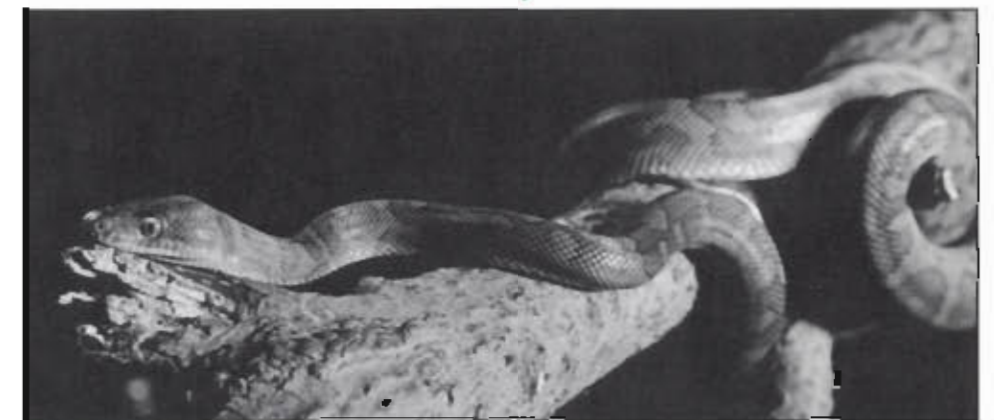
A sable palm - small hole courtesy of a screwdriver - proved homey enough. Its tough outer skin gives way to an almost balsa-like interior. Perfect for the new couple expecting twin eggs.

But complications set in. The kingfishers' first egg proved infertile. And Diebold says the female became "egg-bound." A condition not uncommon for a

## GEOGRAPHY



Guam is a United States territory located at the south end of the Mariana Islands, about 1,500 miles east of the Philippines. Coral reefs line the island coast. To the north, limestone plateaus dot the landscape, and to the south, mountains. Several rivers originate in the mountains and run to the coast. Though dense, tropical vegetation covers most of Guam, many forests in the north have been cleared for farms and airfields.



Brown Tree Snake

## The Culprit

Before the Brown Tree Snake invaded Guam 50 years ago, no snakes could be found on the island. The island's birds, not having evolved to know how to protect themselves from such predators, became easy prey. After years of being dropped down from the cargo bays and wheel wells of planes flying into Guam from New Guinea or Australia and, after decades of breeding, the deadly island invaders have claimed the island. Today, there are as many as 12,000 snakes per square mile in some areas, causing regular disruptions in the lives of people living on the island, not to mention a huge economic and ecological burden.





for the time being to give the female a rest," Diebold says. "We're hoping for next year."

Another hope, says Diebold, is that once both sets of Guam birds become successful parents the public will be able to view them rearing their young via closed-circuit television.

Diebold acknowledges that nurturing

such rare animals is both challenging and rewarding. And that the Zoo should be justly proud of its efforts.

"By far, these are the most rare animals in the zoo's collection," Diebold says. "The kingfisher itself is one of the rarest animals in the world. And it's a big responsibility to get involved with them."

"But what many people don't

understand is that the modern zoo's No. 1 responsibility today is conservation. It's not only the management of captive populations, but also the preservation of populations in the wild. More and more we're dedicated to preserving habitats and species in the wild."

**ON THE JOB**

**Ellen Saksefski, Aviary Area Supervisor, uses a light source, or candler, to look inside a Guam kingfisher egg to determine if it's fertile.**



In 1980, Ellen Saksefski started working at the Zoo as a volunteer docent in education, wanting to make a difference in the lives of people visiting the Zoo and the animals that live here.

Fourteen years later, she's supervising six bird keepers and assisting in the care of the 300+ birds at the Zoo.

In the 5-1/2 years Saksefski's been supervising the aviary, she's seen a lot of birds work their way through the seasons—breeding, nesting, and raising their young—and she's seen a lot of birds come and go. "It's the seasonal things and the periodic transfers and arrivals that give the job variety," she said.

"I especially like it when I see things come together...in emergency situations or when all the staff rally behind a project, like taking the flamingos in and out or tagging chicks that are ready to fledge," she said.

With a degree in zoology and stints as a lab technician and assistant to the Zoo's registrar and medical records programmer, Saksefski seems to be the picture of an exemplary Zoo employee. In uniform, she speaks easily and calmly, with deep regard for the animals.

But behind this reserved, educated woman who's as comfortable charting the relatedness of all the Red-billed Hornbills in captivity as she is building her own family tree is a love of computers and theater.

Theater?

Having already directed a one-act play and with voice lessons behind her, perhaps this self-described generalist and perpetual student has a second career waiting in Hollywood?

Watch out, Bye, Bye Birdie!

PULL-OUT SECTION

**Kids!** When you're finished reading about dinos and modern animals on this page, get out your crayons and color the animals, just like in your coloring books.

*Alive*  
For KIDS and Families

**DINOSAURS VS. ZOO ANIMALS**

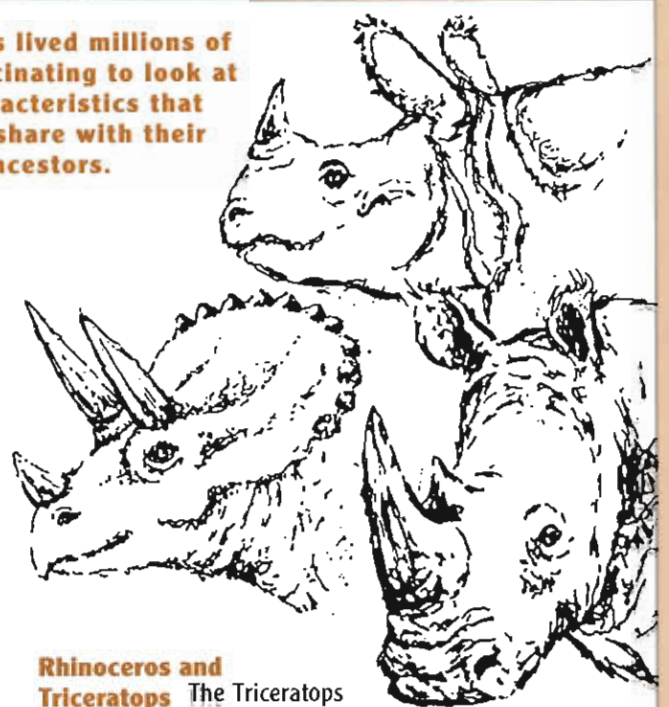
Although dinosaurs lived millions of years ago, it is fascinating to look at some of the characteristics that modern animals share with their ancient ancestors.



**Giraffe and Apatosaurus**

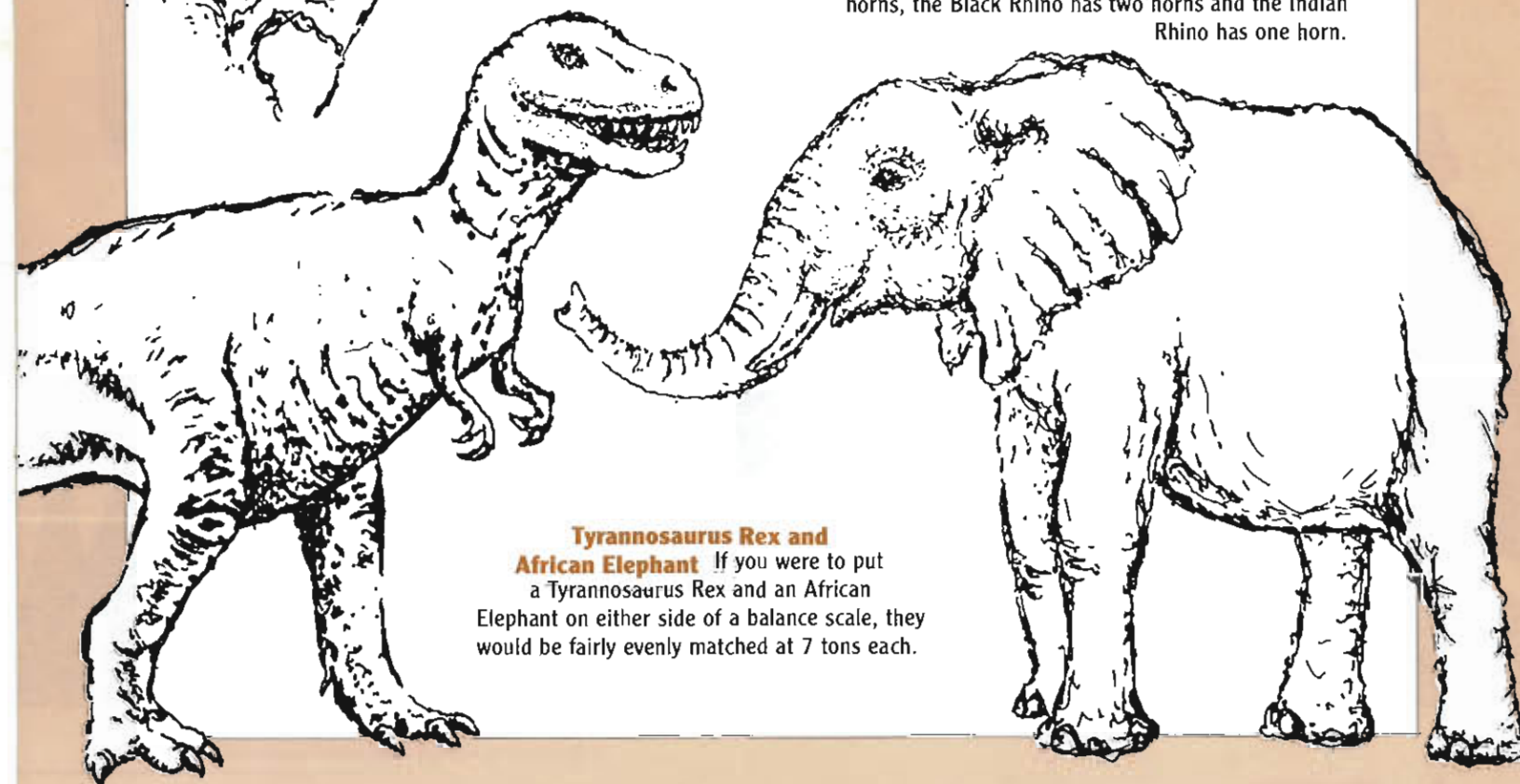
The giraffe is well known for its very l-o-n-g neck, which it uses to reach

the leaves and twigs on tall trees in the African savannah. In a similar way, the Apatosaurus (also known as the brontosaurus), used its long neck to feed on the twigs and needles of fir, pine and sequoia trees in its natural habitat.



**Rhinoceros and Triceratops**

The Triceratops and modern-day rhinoceros are very similar in appearance because of the distinctive horns on their heads. The Triceratops had three horns, the Black Rhino has two horns and the Indian Rhino has one horn.



**Tyrannosaurus Rex and African Elephant**

If you were to put a Tyrannosaurus Rex and an African Elephant on either side of a balance scale, they would be fairly evenly matched at 7 tons each.



# Dinosaur Crossword Puzzle

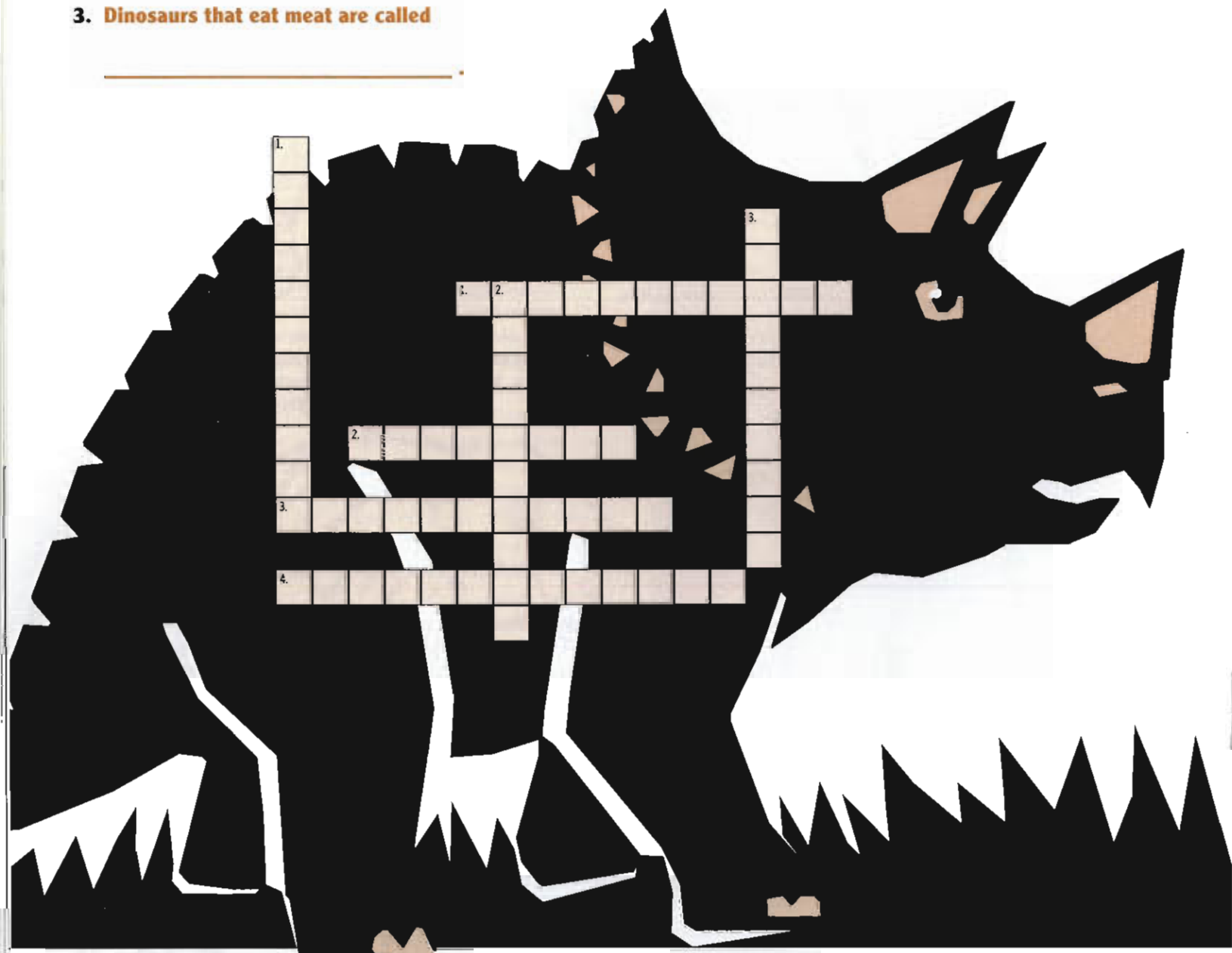
Kids -- To find the answers to the clues below, check out your last issue of *Alive* (Spring 1994), come to Destination Dinosaur or visit your local library.

## DOWN:

1. This dinosaur's name means "three-horned face."
2. A flying reptile whose name means "wing without teeth."
3. Dinosaurs that eat meat are called \_\_\_\_\_.

## ACROSS:

1. This dinosaur is also known as the Brontosaurus.
2. The period of time between the Triassic and Cretaceous Periods.
3. What does the name of the dinosaur, Velociraptor, mean?
4. The first known fossil bird was the \_\_\_\_\_.



Across: 1. Apatosaurus 2. Jurassic 3. Swift Robber 4. Archaeopteryx  
Down: 1. Triceratops 2. Pteranodon 3. Carnivores



## DO YOU HAVE A QUESTION?

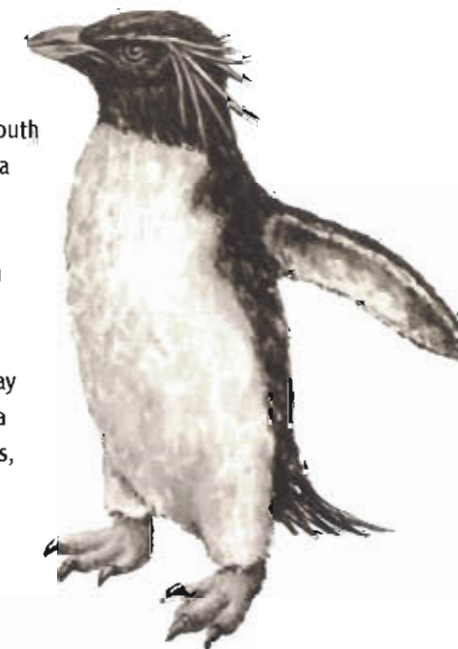
If you'd like us to answer your animal question and you're 12 years old or younger, then write to us:

Curious Corner—  
*Alive*  
Zoological Society  
of Milwaukee  
County  
10085 W.  
Bluemound Rd.  
Milwaukee, WI  
53226

If we answer your question here, you'll receive a special prize from the Zoological Society.

## HOW DO THE PENGUINS STAY COLD IN THE SUMMER?

Contrary to popular belief, not all penguins live in cold habitats like the Antarctic. There are species of penguins that may be found along the coasts of South America, southern Australia, South Africa and New Zealand. While penguins may range as far north as the equator, there are no penguins that live in the northern hemisphere.



Penguins that live in warmer climates may cool themselves by swimming. On land, a penguin cools itself by raising its flippers, fluffing out its feathers, and pumping blood into vessels near the surface of its skin.

Alexis Binder, Fox Point, WI

## HOW DO CHEETAHS COMMUNICATE?

Cheetahs communicate with each other in many ways. They communicate with a variety of different sounds, including purring, snarling and unique bird-like chirps. Unlike some other large cats, however, cheetahs do not roar. Cheetahs also communicate the boundaries of their territories to other cheetahs by marking trees and rocks with urine.



Priscilla Ray, West Allis, WI

## WHY DO GIRAFFES HAVE HORNS ON THEIR HEADS?

Giraffes have horns that are quite unlike those of any other species. Their horns are formed from bone and are covered with hair. The horns of the male giraffe are generally thicker and heavier than the female's horns. The horns and the head may be used in fights between males.



Did you know that the giraffe is the only ruminant that is born with horns? While the horns do not stand upright until about a week after its birth, the bony core of the horn is there from the day of birth.

Marc Claas, Waukesha, WI, and Jennifer Klumpp, West Allis, WI



# EDUCATION PROGRAMS

## SUMMER CAMP

There are still openings in some summer camps for children 3, 4 & 5. Camps conclude on August 18. To hear a listing of available camps, call 475-4636, topic 748, or call the Education Department, Monday through Friday, 8 a.m. to 4 p.m. For those children enrolled in summer camp, there will be a camp graduation on Saturday, August 28. If you did not receive your invitation (distributed to the children on the day they attend camp), call the Education Department. We hope to see many of you there!

## SEPTEMBER THROUGH JANUARY PROGRAMS

The following education programs are coordinated by the Zoological Society of Milwaukee County and the University of Wisconsin Cooperative Extension.

These programs are designed to help enrich the child's knowledge of animal life. For a complete listing of programs, dates, times, ages, costs and a registration form, send a self-addressed, stamped, business-sized envelope (one per family) to: Fall Education Programs, 10005 W. Bluemound Rd., Milwaukee, WI 53226. Or call 256-5421 to get on our Education Brochure Mailing List (annual fee of \$3 per family).

We will start mailing out the education workshop brochure August 10. We will begin processing registrations August 20.

## PRESCHOOL WORKSHOPS

AGES 4-6

Children ages 4 and 5 (6-year-olds in kindergarten) can enroll in these 2-1/2 hour workshops. Instructors and volunteers will introduce children to different Zoo animals each month. Workshops include visits to the animals and a variety of fun learning activities. The fee for each workshop is \$10 for Society members and \$12 for non-members. Parents have the chance to attend some workshop sessions with their children. A number of sessions per month will be offered to parents who want to learn with their children as part of the Society's preschool workshop program. The fee for these sessions is \$15 for Society members and \$17 for non-members. This extra cost includes a parking pass.

## TINY TOTS

AGE 3 WITH PARENT

Parents and three-year-old children are invited to the Zoo for these 1-1/2 hour workshops. Each month, children will get a close-up view of the featured animal-of-the-month and participate in a variety of classroom activities. The fee for each workshop is \$12 for Society members and \$14 for non-members. Cost includes parking pass.

## KIDS DAY OUT

AGES 6-11

Looking for a safe place for your children to stay during the Wisconsin Teachers Conference in October or the Milwaukee Teachers Conference in November? Then, avoid the home-alone syndrome and send your children ages 6 to 11 years to Kids Day Out. Children can be enrolled for one or both days of either session. Children will be treated to a quality program, which includes arts and crafts, recreation, movies, lunch, a zoo tour and more. You will be able to drop your children off at the zoo

between 7:30 and 9:00 a.m. and pick them up between 3:30 and 5:00 p.m. So plan ahead now and leave the worrying to us. Cost per day is \$20 for Society members and \$25 for non-members.



## DRAWING WORKSHOP

AGES 8-13

This popular drawing workshop will be offered again this fall. Children can learn how to draw live animals as well as learn interesting facts about the animals they draw. This five-week Saturday workshop will be taught by a guest artist. Cost is \$30 for Society members and \$45 for non-members. The fee includes all art supplies.

## NEW ZOO CLUB

AGES 9-13

New this year! Zoo Club will meet this fall. This five-week Saturday experience will give children who are interested in a zoo or science career that extra attention they need. Cost is \$25 for Society members and \$35 for non-members.

## INDIVIDUAL YOUTH WORKSHOPS

AGES 6-8

Saturdays can be full of excitement when you spend them at one of the Zoological Society's two-hour workshops. A variety of workshops are planned for children 6 years old in first grade through 8 years old. Cost of the workshops are \$10 for Society members and \$15 for non-members.

## NEW SENIOR CITIZEN CONTINUING EDUCATION

AGES 55 AND UP

New this year! The Society is offering a number of workshops for seniors ages 55 and up. If you are interested in finding out more about these education weekday workshops, call (414) 256-5424 starting August 10, to receive a Senior Program Brochure. Workshop costs will vary based on length of session.

## Quilting: The Intergenerational Link

For young people in schools and older adults in senior centers here and across the country, the quilting adventures that began in fall when fabric squares were delivered to the schools didn't end when seniors finished stitching the squares together this spring.

That's when the intergenerational spirit that defines the Unicare Foundation's Animal Quilt Project is at its peak.

"It's when you see hundreds of children and seniors come together at the Zoo at the end of the school year that you really feel the program's intergenerational spirit flowing," said the Zoological Society's Mary Kogler, coordinator of the program.

The Animal Quilt Project, in its fifth year, paired seniors from 27 senior centers and nursing homes with children from 27 schools in Milwaukee, Philadelphia, St. Petersburg, Dallas/Fort Worth and Seattle to learn about animals and create quilts that bridge generations.

"It's about children getting to know seniors and being considerate of their senior partners," says Milwaukee Montessori teacher Sarah Pearce, who has selected, measured, cut and packaged fabric for the quilt project since its inception.

Pearce's students spent time each week this spring at Lutheran Home for the Aging helping seniors stitch their quilt. "It's good for the children to see seniors with limited mobility put so much effort into the quilt. They learn to appreciate a whole different lifestyle."

Next year, the Zoological Society hopes to get the quilt project into 200 other Unicare health facilities, schools and zoos.



Longfellow School's Eric Swinford and Dayna Hartmann introduce Villa Clement Health Center's Carrie Desjardins (left) and Clara Rosolek to Destination Dinosaur during Intergenerational Day at the Zoo.

## Animal Ambassador

Jennifer Rivera, 10, joins her friends from Longfellow School and their families for an evening of ice cream and entertainment, hosted by Excelsior Masonic Lodge #175 to honor the students' participation in the Animal Ambassador program. The program, which promotes learning about animals, wildlife ecology, geography and animal-related careers, touched more than 675 children and their families this year. Other program sponsors include Badger Meter Foundation; Beatrice Cheese, Inc.; The Chapman Foundation; John C. and Harriett Cleaver Fund; Jacobus Family Foundation; Marquette Electronics Foundation; Miller Brewing Company; Northwestern Mutual Life; Warner Cable Communications; Zoological Society; and the Society's Associate Board.



## Recycled Zoo

First-graders from Wauwatosa's Lincoln Elementary School put the finishing touches on the dinosaur they made from recycled milk jugs and aluminum as part of the Zoological Society's Don't Become Extinct, Recycle! project, sponsored by Miller Brewing Company. Students from 78 schools participated in the project, enlisting students' help in solving environmental problems.



# Cretaceous Cargo

An unlikely collection of animal specimens has captured the attention of zoogoers since making their cross-country road trip in semi-trailers this spring.

The cargo? Dinosaurs.

Thanks to Ace World Wide Moving & Storage, a five-ton Tyrannosaurus Rex and 18 other dinosaur replicas from California and Nebraska arrived in Milwaukee unscathed for the May premiere of Destination Dinosaur. The animals, all exhibited outdoors, represent species as diverse as the Parasaurolophus, Velociraptor and Triceratops.

Destination Dinosaur is presented by Pick 'n Save with major support from Ace World Wide Moving & Storage, Ameritech, St. Francis Bank, Stein Garden Center, the Zoological Society of Milwaukee County and Milwaukee County Zoo.



**Photo 1**

After traveling 2,000 miles, this Allosaurus, Parasaurolophus and Triceratops (left to right) prepare to make the Zoo their summer home.



**Photo 2**

A one-ton Deinonychus makes its way from the Zoo parking lot to its Destination Dinosaur habitat with help from Milwaukee County Zoo and Ace World Wide Moving & Storage Inc. staff.



**Photo 3**

This Apatosaurus puts up little resistance as it settles into its new Destination Dinosaur home.



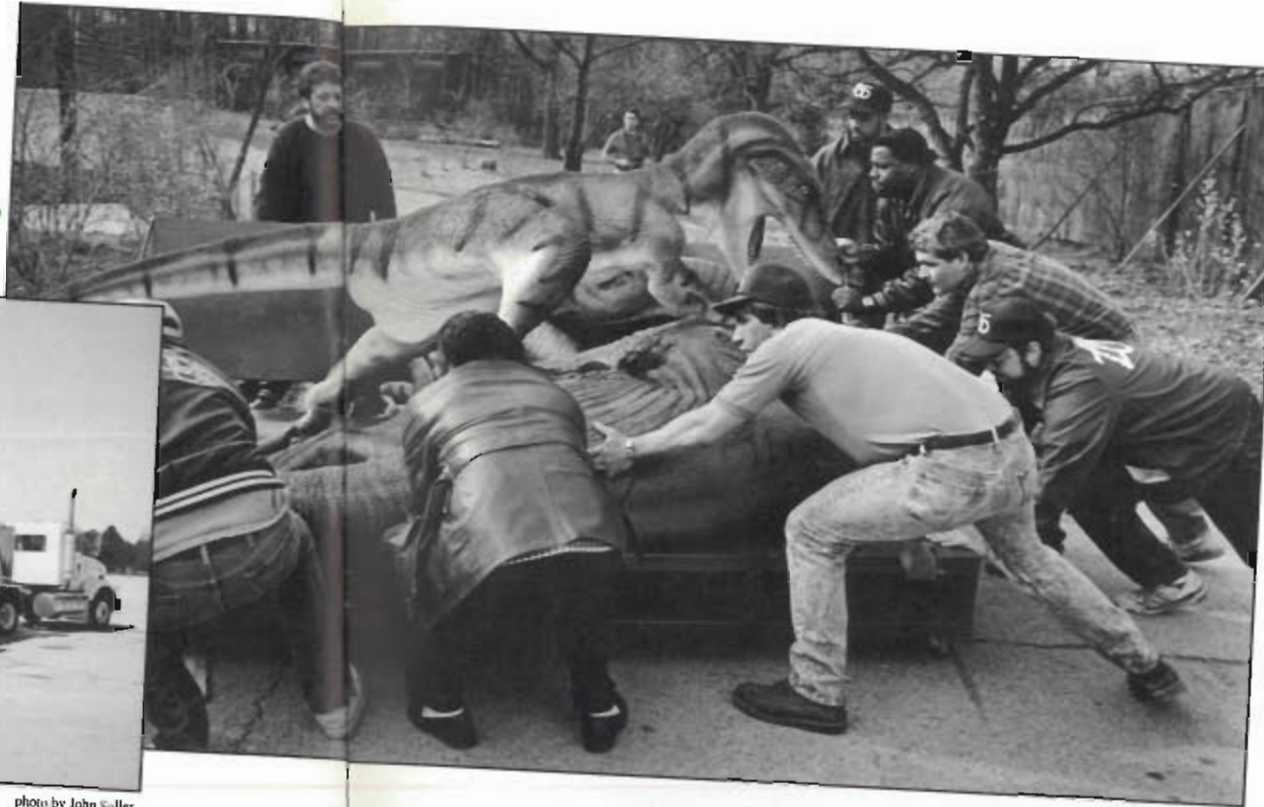
**Photo 4**

The Zoo's Jennifer Zarr welcomes a Tyrannosaurus Rex, sponsored by St. Francis Bank, to its new digs.



1

photo by John Saller



2



3

photo by John Saller



**Photo 6**

Guests at the Destination Dinosaur premiere discover the network of tubes, cylinders and pistons that control the movements of this robotic Dimetrodon.



4



5

**Photo 5**

Very Important Paleontologists line up to crack open a giant dinosaur egg as part of the Zoological Society's Destination Dinosaur VIP exhibit premiere, May 2. Among the egg-crackers (left to right): Zoological Society President Gil Boese, St. Francis Bank's Patricia Peikert, Zoological Society Chairman Lee Jennings, Ameritech's Carla Buttenhoff, Roundy's Kris Baker, County Executive Tom Ament, Zoo Director Chuck Wikenhauser and Aquarium/Reptile Supervisor Cliff Van Beek (a.k.a. Professor T-Rex).



6

photo by John Saller





## ◀ Snooze at the Zoo

July 30 & August 6

Get your family together and pitch your tent for an evening with the Zoo's animals! This safe, fun, educational event features a picnic buffet dinner; a journey through Destination Dinosaur; a campfire, sing-along and marshmallow roast; slumber on the shore of Lake Evinrude; cold breakfast from McDonald's; and more. You're also welcome to spend the next day at the Zoo. Cost is \$35 for adults and \$20 for children (\$40 and \$25 for non-members). Kids three and under are free. Proceeds will help the Zoological Society purchase food for the Zoo's 5,600 animals. For details, call Mary Ellen Wesley, (414) 258-2333.



## Zoo Round-Up ▶

Saturday, September 17

Dust off yer boots and git yerself to the Fifth Annual Zoo Round-up at the Z Double Circle Ranch (that's Z-O-O, pardner). This country western party'll be havin' ya dancin' the Texas two-step, loosenin' yer belt fer a hearty, western BBQ; gittin' yer cards out of yer saddle pack fer some ol' western blackjack, and poolin' yer bonnty from under yer ten-gallon hat fer biddin' in the silent auction. Cost is \$30 per cowpoke. Proceeds benefit the Zoological Society. Fer more details on this shindig, call Mary Ellen Wesley at (414) 258-2333.



## ◀ September Safaris

Adventurers! Experience wildlife in some of Wisconsin's most remote and exotic locations. Safaris include a hike with llamas at Port Washington's Harrington Beach State Park, a motorcycle ride through the Kettle Moraine, a trek into the Cedarburg Bog, a canoe outing, and a chance to go fly fishing. Proceeds from this year's September Safaris, presented by Old Elm™ Wild Bird Food, benefit the Zoological Society. For dates and details, call Mary Ellen Wesley, (414) 258-2333.

**Safari co-hosts Jonathan Green (left), WTHJ radio personality, and Jim McKenna, president of North Shore Bank, will lead bikers on a ride through the Kettle Moraine.**



## Wanted: Volunteers ▶

Have some time during the week or on weekends to volunteer at the Zoo? Zoo Pride, the volunteer auxiliary of the Zoological Society, needs your help. You'll have a chance to spend time outdoors answering questions about Zoo animals, introduce Zoo visitors to animals through artifacts, teach children about animals and coordinate birthday parties at the Zoo. Zoological Society membership and five-part orientation required. Call (414) 258-5667 for details.

**Bob Jackson, a longtime Zoo Pride volunteer, educates Zoo visitors about animals through artifacts.**



## ◀ Zoo Ball XI

Jack and Patti McKeithan, co-chairs for the eleventh annual Zoo Ball, June 25, treated more than 500 guests to an ExZOOberant evening of dinner, dancing and fun. Proceeds from the ball, presented by American Airlines, went toward food for the Zoo's animals.

## Recycled Zoo ▼

Miller Brewing's Janet Christiaansen and Mike Brophy help Milwaukee Montessori students put the finishing touches on a dinosaur made from recycled materials as part of the Don't Become Extinct, Recycle! environmental education program. The program is a cooperative effort among Miller, the Zoological Society, the Zoo and UW-Extension. More Recycled Zoo coverage on page 11.



## Sponsor Spotlight

*With thanks from the Zoological Society.*

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Additional Destination Dinosaur sponsors on page 12; education program sponsors, page 11.





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 Patty Cadarin (414) 276-0843.

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*"My association with the Zoological Society as a member of the*

*Associate Board and as a Platypus for the past several years has been a very rewarding experience for me! I really have come to appreciate the fine Zoo we have and the positive effects the Zoological Society has on the people in the Zoo's service area."*

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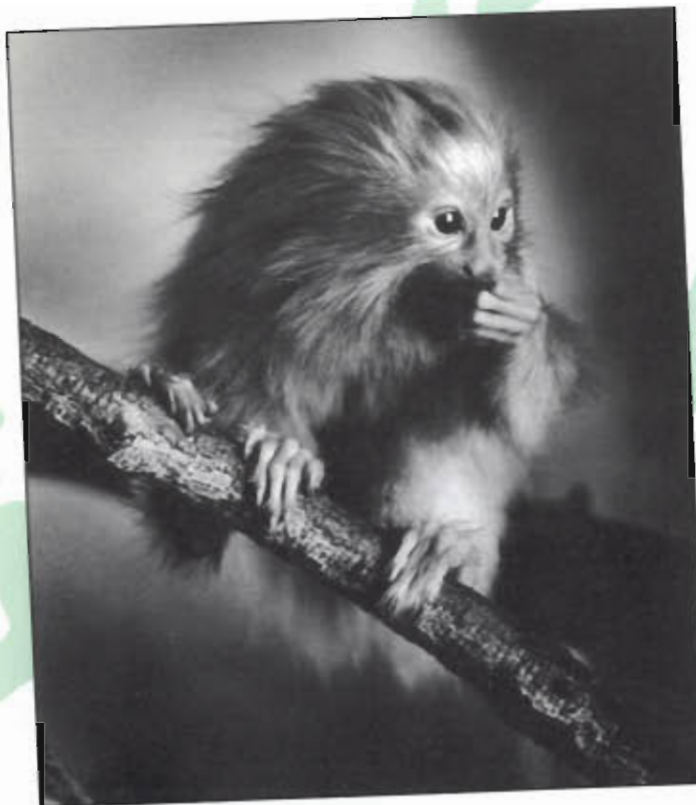
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\* 5 year Platypus Society Member (updated each fall)





### ◀ Golden Lion Tamarin

(Small Mammal Building)

Born: March 10, 1994

Despite conservationists most aggressive efforts to spare this striking lion mane-faced monkey from the perils of habitat destruction and the pet trade, the Golden Lion Tamarin remains on the brink of extinction in its native Brazilian forest home. But thanks to cooperative breeding efforts among zoos, the species seems saved in captivity. At last count, there were more than 300 Golden Lion Tamarins in captivity. And Milwaukee County Zoo just added two more, twins. Though none of these tamarins nor the female in Primates of the World is slated for release into the wild, the monkeys do educate zoo visitors about the animals' plight in the wild, how zoos are trying to turn the species' extinction rate around, and what conservationists are doing to convince the Brazilian government and the public of the importance of these unique monkeys and to enlist their help in protecting them.

Source: John Wightman, Area Supervisor, Small Mammals

### Boat-billed Heron ▶

(Aviary—East Flight)

Hatched: March 3, 1994

Arrived from St. Louis Zoo: February 21, 1994

This bird's peculiar wide, flat beak used to keep it from joining the inner circle of true herons, whose beaks are typically long and spearlike. But thanks to another bird with similar beak structure, the Night heron, the Boat-billed is now considered a *bona fide* member of the heron family. In the wild, the Boat-billed heron uses its bill like a dip net, plunging it into the water to gather its food. But, fishermen can't blame this species for a poor catch. Only a small part of a heron's diet is game fish. They much prefer crustaceans, aquatic insects and non-game fishes. Besides, it's unlikely you'd even see a Boat-billed heron around to blame. They're usually out at night, which explains their particularly large eyes. They also live in tropical America. Sorry, Charlie.

Source: Ed Diebold, Curator of Birds



### Ostrich ▶

(African Water Hole)

Arrived: March 13, 1994

If you raced this ostrich from your home to the Zoo, you'd probably lose. Ostriches can run 45 miles per hour, even with three fewer toes than we have on each foot. But don't feel bad.

Ostriches are able to out-run most of their predators, including lions and hyenas. The Zoo's two new ostriches, Calmly and Coolly, hatched last summer at Busch Gardens Zoological Park. Ostriches are the largest of all living birds, with adult males standing over eight feet tall and weighing more than 300 pounds. That's big for a bird that eats mostly vegetables, fruits and insects.

At the Zoo, Calmly and Coolly eat a specially formulated food pellet for ratites, or flightless birds. When an ostrich eats, it lowers its head to feed from the ground, making the bird look like it's burying its head in the sand.

Source: Bob Hoffmann, Area Supervisor, Winter Quarters



### ◀ Fat-Tailed Dwarf Lemur

(Small Mammal Building-Nocturnal Side)

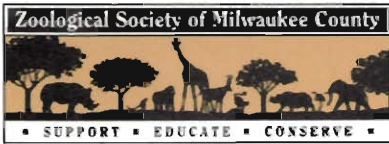
Arrived from Duke University Primate Center: May 1993

Having just awakened from a six-month slumber at one-third of its normal weight, this Fat-tailed Dwarf Lemur is ready to eat. Adapted for life in the forests of Madagascar, this primate stores fat in its tail during what would be wet months in the wild and uses up its reserves during times of reduced food availability during dry months. Over the next several months, this vegetarian will be packing away the mealworms, bananas, fruit and crushed monkey chow keepers serve up every day. Unlike the other two species of active lemurs at the Zoo—Ruffed and Ring-tailed—this lemur, identified by its small size, gray and white fur and distinctive black-rimmed eyes, moves slowly and spends most of its time hiding with its male companion in a far upper corner of their exhibit. In the wild, this tree-dwelling animal faces an uncertain future. Like too many species, they are losing their forest homes to habitat destruction.

Source: John Wightman, Area Supervisor, Small Mammals







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**ART CONTEST WINNER**

This painting of a Parasaurolophus took Best of Show in the Destination Dinosaur Art Contest, sponsored by the Milwaukee Institute of Art & Design (MIAD), Zoological Society of Milwaukee County and Milwaukee County Zoo.

By Keith Christensen  
Sophomore, Illustration  
Milwaukee Institute of  
Art & Design