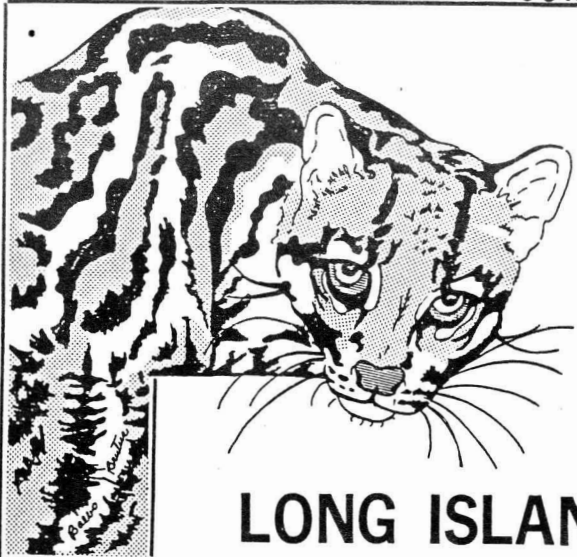


LIOC ENDANGERED SPECIES CONSERVATION FEDERATION, INC.



NEWSLETTER

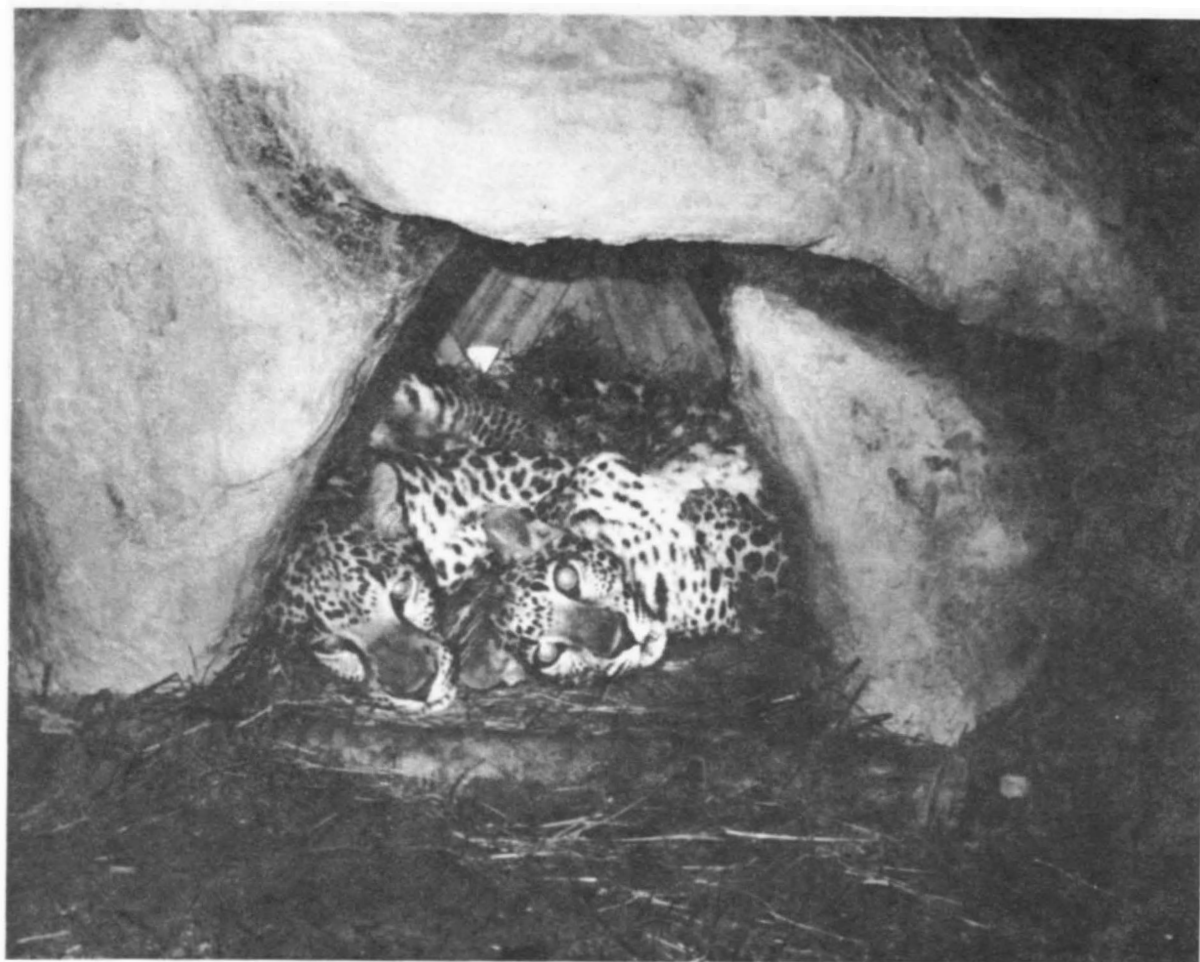
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LIOC
Rt 4, Box 377
Mobile, Alabama 36619

Volume 31-Number 2
March/April 1987

LONG ISLAND OCELOT CLUB



These two leopards owned by Louisiana member Damian Regap appear more than cozy and ready for the unseasonably cold weather experienced in the deep South!



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In order for material to be included in the next issue, it must be received no later than the 1st day of odd-numbered months.



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PLEASE SEND ALL APPLICATIONS AND MEMBERSHIP RENEWALS DIRECTLY TO BARBARA FOR FAST SERVICE.

ALL NEWSLETTER RELATED MATERIAL SHOULD BE SENT TO THE EDITOR, SHIRLEY WAGNER

Help Wanted

REPORTERS

LIOC urgently needs material for its newsletter publication. We can only share those experiences, funny, happy, sad or tragic, which are sent to us. This sharing is a part of the enjoyment of exotic ownership.

WRITING EXPERIENCE: None whatsoever

PREREQUISITES: Love of exotic cats

TYPE OF MATERIAL: Articles of happy and sad experiences, technical articles, opinions of any and all exotic cat related subjects (including LIOC) all short and long items, also day to day experiences, announcements of : adoptions, pregnancies, births, deaths, (with autopsy report if one was done) all subjects of interest; all questions - give other members a chance to help.

SALARY: The love and gratitude of all exotics, their owners and the Newsletter Editor.

STARTING TIME: IMMEDIATELY! The newsletter is waiting on YOU.

CATS OF THE WORLD

THE SERVAL

Edited by Elaine M. Burke
Photos by Future Promise

Once called the *poor man's cheetah*, the serval today is recognized as a cat famed for its hunting abilities and its beauty. Unique to Africa alone the serval once inhabited most of the continent south of the Sahara. It is still considered to be a common cat but evidence of widespread hunting for its fur and to remove the cat from areas of human habitation show that this specie of cat will one day in the near future become endangered. Already it is all but exterminated in South Africa and the subspecies *felis serval constantina* of Algeria is listed as endangered.

The serval is approaching a time of captive popularity and the opportunity for neglect go hand in hand with the expectancy of enlarging the world's genetic pool. Care must be taken to learn what is necessary for the survival of the serval before it becomes a race with extinction.

The future of all captive species should be the reintroduction of a species into a safe native environment. A world without cats in the wild is a poor place indeed. It will probably occur sooner then we expect. Which is why successful captive breeding is not only important but in some cases the only chance these cats have to survive.

Humanity is spreading out at an alarming rate. In it's path is left the remains of animal and plant life. In Africa the population doubles every 25 to 30 years and is accelerating. And the population of man's domestic flocks increase about twice that rate. The wild animal population is perhaps one tenth of what it was in 1900. The rising tide of humanity needs more land for crops, more land for grazing animals, more land for industry and development. All over the continent forests are being cut, grasslands fenced and plowed or over-grazed, and wildlife destroyed when it competes for food. And poaching continues to take an appalling toll.

All of this is an example as to why we must all educate ourselves to the needs of our individual cats.

Future Promise P.O. Box 2126, Norwich, CT. 06415

Scientific Name: *Felis serval*
Felis serval constantina

Common Name: serval
Barbary serval, servaline,
servalina, little spotted serval

Distribution: AFRICA - south of the Sahara, except heavily forested areas and possibly in parts of northern Africa. Hunted in East Africa and no longer occurs in areas heavily populated by man. The species has been mercilessly hunted in farming areas of South Africa, and is now considered rare in that country. The possibility of extinction for *F.serval* in South Africa exists in the near future. The subspecies *F.s. constantina* of Algeria is listed as endangered

Size:
weight 22 to 40 lbs.
length (H & B) 28 to 38 inches
(Tail) 14 to 18 inches

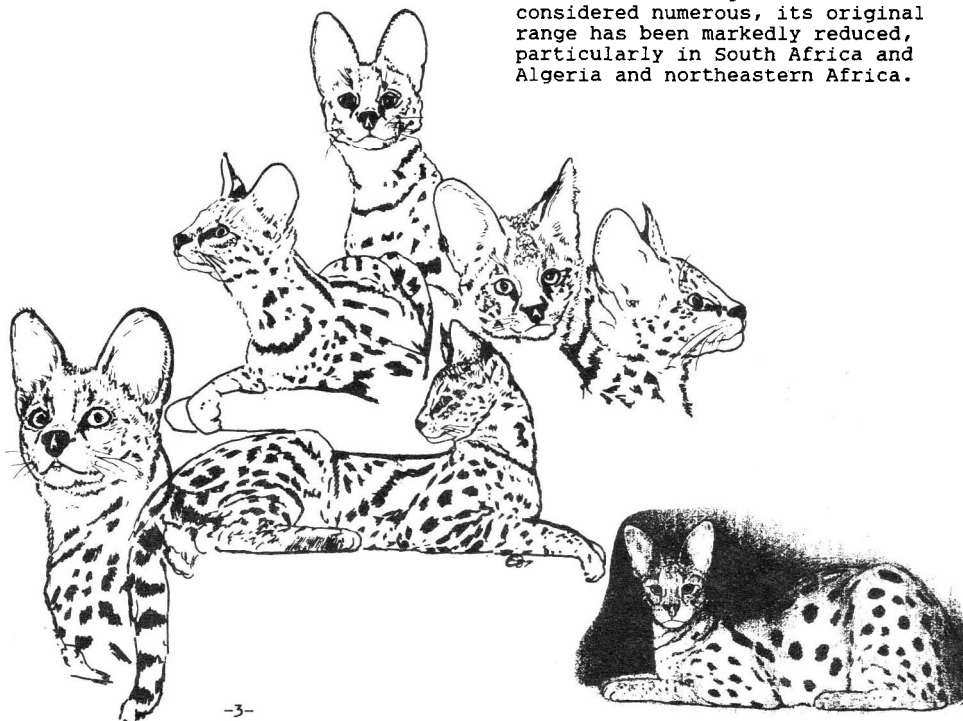
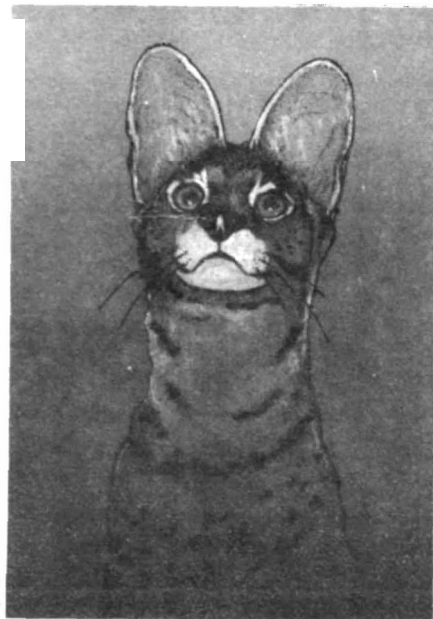
Gestation: 67 to 77 days, average 74 days

Offspring: 1 to 4, usually 2 or 3

Birthweight: 8.2 to 9.2 ounces

Predation: Mostly murid rodent (absence of cheek pouches) vlei rats, grass rats, cane rats, hares, small antelope, lizards, amphibians birds up to the size of Guinea fowl.

Population: Exact numbers are hard to determine. Although still considered numerous, its original range has been markedly reduced, particularly in South Africa and Algeria and northeastern Africa.



General Coloration: The serval is high legged, lightly built, and can be easily be recognized by its predominant ears. Upper parts range from off white to dark red/gold and the underparts are paler, often white. The entire pelage is marked with small solid, dark, spots or with large spots that tend to merge together into longitudinal stripes on the head, neck and upper shoulders and back. The ears are large and rounded, almost "batlike." The head appears too small for the body; the neck and legs, too long. The tail is short but not "bobbed" approximately 1/3 the length of the head and body (average 16 inches). Males are generally larger than the females. Weight ranging from 18 to 43 lbs. The guard hairs of the coat are course with a soft undercoat. A distinct fold of skin or "dew lap" occurs in the males between the hind legs. The soft, silky belly hairs can attain a length of 4 to 5 inches. The tail is black-tipped, spotted for about half its length and ringed in its distal parts (farthest from body). The backs of the ears are black with distinct white spots. Black servals are not uncommon and have been reported on the moorlands of the Aberdare Mountains, at about 9800 ft (3000m), and have been reported from Mount Kenya, the Mau Forest, the Cheringani Hills, and from Kilimanjaro. Melanistic skins have been seen from specimens taken from the Usambara Mountains of Tanzania and country near Nu, Ukamba.

Shoulder height averages 22 inches,
head and body length 32 inches,
Tail 16 inches,
weight 30 lbs.

Felis serval constantina - the Barbary serval is reported to be some what smaller and the pelage is said to be gray tinged. The spots are much smaller and are called "speckles." For a long time it was thought to be an entirely different species from *F serval*, but most scientists now consider it to be merely a color variation. *F serval constantina* is on the endangered species list - also called the servaline, servalina or small spotted serval. Servals with the "speckled" coats are thought to be especially numerous in its western ranges. Several litters from West Africa have reported offspring with both normal and "speckled" markings.

Felis serval, although considered common, is threatened by the unrestricted demand for its fur and is mercilessly hunted in farming areas.



Habitat: The serval is strictly an African animal, it inhabits both open and forested country. It is thought to live throughout most of subSaharan Africa, except for the deepest jungle and the driest desert. It is commonly found in moorlands * (except in valleys) such as those found atop the Aberdares and the high moorlands of Mt. Kenya. There they live among the giant lobelias, heaths, and senecio plants.

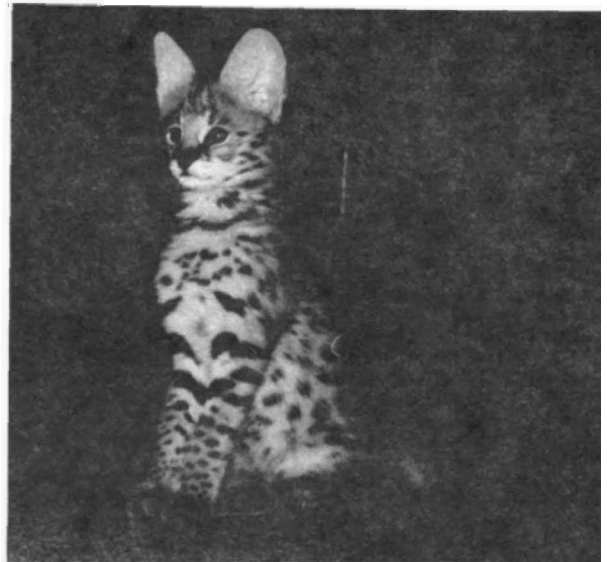
According to Smithers (78), the serval is generally a species of the savannah zone: a tropical or subtropical grassland containing scattered trees or shrubs that develop in areas in which heavy rainfall is interrupted by a distinct dry season. The serval is generally found in the vicinity of streams with densely vegetated banks. It is primarily nocturnal but not uncommon to see one during daylight hours. The serval may move 3 to 4 Km per night. It is mainly terrestrial, but can climb well and can run or bound swiftly for short distances. The serval is basically solitary. It has a shrill cry, purrs and growls ferociously when disturbed.

21 months

The Vertical



6 1/2 weeks



21 months





- It has been all but eradicated in South Africa and the sub-species *F.s. constantina* of Algeria is listed as endangered.

In captivity it requires a larger pen than most arboreal cats and seems to prefer an open pen broken with bushes, stumps and trees of medium height for climbing. It is common to see servals sitting in heavy rain or snowfall. Although proper cover should be provided as well as heated quarters. In captivity servals (generally of one sex) have been known to share the same quarters with others of the same species and on occasion with other exotic cats, domestic cats, and dogs. -

* Moorlands: bleak treeless country.

Special Features: The long legs and shortish tail gives the serval a certain resemblance to the lynx, but its ears are not tufted and it has the full compliment of thirty teeth. The skull is more elongated than most cats, and has a very high sagittal crest (an elevated bony ridge that develops along the mid-line of the skull of many mammals, esp. in old age). This ridge of bone allows for additional muscle attachment from head to neck, providing greater strength in movement.

There has been much argument under which genus this specie should be placed. Most consider it a member of the genus *felis*, others less recently consider it a part of a separate genus *Leptailurus* serval.

7 weeks
The Mouse



The serval's claws are well formed, long, and rounded in the front and short and blunt in the rear. Although fully retractable, the claws are often carried slightly exposed, in particular the rear claws. Spoor marks often indicate impressions of claws even when moving at a slow pace. This could be indicative of its terrestrial life. Other cats with similar claws are the flat headed cat and the cheetah. The dew claws are large and often used to snag objects out of the air. The feet are small like a domestic cat, without the "knuckled" appearance of other cats its size. When moving the cat appears to walk on its toes, which are very long in length and powerful. These long slender foot and ankle bones allow the serval great maneuverability. The serval is one of two cats famed for their ability to leap high into the air and snag birds on the wing (the other is the Caracal). Both are about the same size, slim but strongly built, with unusually long legs, similar to the cheetah, but relatively longer in the upper leg (the Humerus) and shorter in the foreleg (the Ulna). This trait contributes to the marvelous leaping ability of the serval and caracal. Shooting off the ground like a steel spring uncoiling, one of these cats can easily reach a bird perched on a limb ten feet from the ground. It is not uncommon for servals to leap 10 to 15 feet into the air and take several birds in a single bound. The average shoulder height of a serval is only 22 inches, but due to such a long body, the over all reach is quite long. One captive serval of 20 months (30 lbs) has a reach of over six feet. The cat can easily touch its owner's shoulder with its front paws while reaching up from the ground. Like the cheetah the serval lives by its speed. Although it is not as swift as the cheetah, the serval surpasses it in terms of overall nimbleness and grace. This combination of speed and maneuverability make the serval among the most deadly hunters of the medium size cats.

Predation: Prey usually consists of murid rodents (the absence of cheek pouches), vlei rats, grass rats, cane rats, hares, small antelope, lizards, amphibians, birds up to the size of Guinea fowl.

5 months





Rajah, 3½ weeks.

problem. When hunting through rather long grass the serval quarters the area in a series of high, almost springbok-like leaps. Any mammal that breaks cover is seen at once and pounced upon. The serval shares with the caracal a particular bird-catcher's technique. Most of us have seen a domestic cat rear up to catch a butterfly with its forepaws. The serval and the caracal are particularly adept at this tactic and their rearing movement carries them high from the ground (3 meters ±) with the body extended almost vertically. The serval while in the air grabs his prey with one or both paws and thrusts it into his mouth before hitting the ground.

Most cats will use a paw to angle out a mouse that has retreated into a crevice and may attempt to push down a rodent that has reared up defensively. The serval is unusually adept at using the paws in both these ways. It will slap down a belligerent hamster with considerable violence and in its natural habitat will use this method to kill a snake. Although the servals legs are long, they are not specialized for running (as in the cheetah). Leyhausen suggests that the mobile paws, with their long but loosely-knit metapodials, are adapted for hooking an unwary rodent out of its burrow. The serval will wait with an upraised paw in readiness beside a burrow of a rat, then will hook it out and fling it aside with a single motion. It can then be pounced upon before it can recover.

A spectacular hunting technique of servals occurs when ground cover prevents capture with a direct snap of the jaws. The prey is first located; the cat rears up with its front legs tucked under like a horse approaching a jump, it then leaps into the air the forepaws straighten out and impact the ground with full body weight and force on the forepaws. Almost simultaneously the head hits the prey and either stuns or grabs it with the mouth. The impact is quite jarring considering the weight in motion is limited to the size of the two front paws (an area of approx. 2"x 4"). This can easily stun a victim if not snap the neck or crush the skull of smaller prey.

This technique is also seen in grey foxes, arctic foxes, in coyote, and possibly maned wolves and golden jackals.

A study done in Garamba National Park, Verschuren (58) found that serval cats (ate) a surprisingly high proportion of plant food: four out of seven stomachs examined contained mainly vegetable material.

SERVAL DIET

Elaine M. Burke

The following diet was originated by Suzi Wood for her particular bloodline of servals (*F. serval*). This record is of a particular litter;

Born June 7th 1985

Litter
Size 3, 2 females, 1 male
Parents Male - Shaman (S.Wood)
Female - Sole (S. Wood)

The diet was then enlarged upon by myself for this particular male kitten.

The male serval kitten is named Rajah and at 22 months weighs approximately 31 lbs. He is expected to gain anywhere from 5 to 12 additional pounds by the age of 3½ years.

* Before using this or any diet understand it fully and why you should use it. Feel free to contact me if you have any questions.

Sabrina

contributed by, Mrs.
Terry Hale
March 25, 1987

Sabrina was 4 weeks old when we received her from a breeder. At 6 weeks old, in a freak accident, Sabrina broke both her back legs. We rushed her to the vet and he gave her a sedative to calm her and to be able to take x-rays. It took Sabrina 2 days to come fully around from the sedative. The vet applied braces to both back legs. Sabrina was no longer in pain but she could not walk. We kept her in a small padded cage and rolled her over every couple of hours (to prevent sores and help with circulation). We hand fed and watered her. And bathed her every time she messed in her cage.

After a week in braces, Sabrina decided that she was going to be mobile or else. We would take her out of her cage and she would pull herself around the room, lying on her side and using her front paws. She was not about to let pain or braces slow



Sabrina

her down. The braces were removed 2½ weeks later and for the next couple of days she tried her best to walk but was unable. At this point we still did not know for sure if she would ever walk again. Approximately one week later Sabrina surprised us and was standing up on all fours.

Sabrina has been walking, running and jumping ever since. Now at 11 months she is a very tame, well adjusted house cat. She has copied a lot of the actions of our 2 domestic cats. She sleeps in our bed, is litter box trained, loves to ride in the car and swims like a fish. The only thing she doesn't like is to be put in her cage.

Serval Nursing & Weaning Formulas

INGREDIENTS

water, distilled
Esbilac, powdered
Nutri-cal, Evsco
Calcium, Oyster shell Tablets
(600mg-human quality)
Vi-Daylin, vitamin drops (no iron included)
Turkey, strained baby food
Beef, strained baby food
Lamb, strained baby food
Egg Yolks, hard boiled
Fauve, powdered vitamins
Feline Diet/Zu Preem Hills Pet Products, Inc.
Chicken Gizzards, cooked & ground

FOOD PREPARATION

Use a food processor or blender to combine ingredients. The utensils should be able to withstand full sterilization. All bottles and nipples should be scrupulously cleaned after each use, first to remove debris and then sterilized. Prepare a single daily formula at a time to prevent spoilage. Let the prepared formula stand over night, or at least 6 to 12 hours before feeding to allow breakdown of air bubbles produced during preparation. If this is not possible and the bubbles (not the ingredients or food allergies) cause stomach upset, try adding a few drops of Mylanta antacid/anti-gas ingredient (Stuart Pharmaceuticals), to the formula to remove the bubbles.

Set up a regular feeding and sleeping schedule.

This is a general use formula only; used when the kitten is tolerating each added substance (introduced one at a time), is gaining weight, and can move the bowels with manual stimulation. This formula tends to create a hard stool. This blood line of cubs generally pass stool about every three days, usually requiring manual stimulation. Vitamins may or may not be used as cubs vary in tolerance to ingredients. One previous litter displayed stomach upset caused by the vitamin supplement. Removal from the formula quickly relieved the problem.

* Kittens beyond newborn stage, just pulled from their mother for hand raising (i.e. 8 to 9 days old); the first day or two on a bottle should be a somewhat weaker formula regardless of age.

1 cup water, 1/2 cup Esbilac, 2 pea-size portions of Nutrical.

The other ingredients can be added and the formula strengthened up to levels outlined prior in a day or two. Add only one new food element at a time, in case there are any allergies or digestive problems - the element in question can be isolated and removed/substituted.

*Diarrhea in exotic kittens is frequently the result of a too-weak formula. Unlike human treatment for diarrhea which usually requires less rich food - the first thing to try (when no other symptoms are present) is to strengthen the formula. Many vets are unaware of this and advise their clients in the wrong direction. Remember that diarrhea (the passage of loose, unformed stool) is a symptom and not a disease of itself. It can be particularly dangerous in a kitten and steps must be taken immediately to remedy the situation. Dehydration is a fast killer and if you are not equipped or experienced to handle it - consult a vet immediately.

1 Occ FORCED FEEDING

1 600mg Calcium tablet crushed

1 jar meat baby food
1 pea sized portion Nutrical,
Enough standard formula to thin down mixture.

This is used only when the kitten has refused food — (depending on age) for 24 to 48 hours. When in doubt over your kittens health, consult a qualified veterinarian.

KEEP PREPARED REFRIGERATED FORMULA NO LONGER THAN 24 HRS.

NEWBORN TO 2 DAYS

1 cup distilled water,
1/2 cup powdered Esbilac. Add 2 pea-sized portions of Nutrical.

2 to 5 DAYS

1 cup distilled water, 1/2 cup Esbilac, 1 crushed calcium tablet, 2 - 3 pea-sized portions of Nutrical.

5 to 7 DAYS

Same as 2-5 days, except increase Esbilac by 2 level Tablespoons.

7 to 14 DAYS

1 cup distilled water, 2/3 cup Esbilac, 3 pea sized portions of Nutrical, 1 1/2 tablets calcium, 1/3 boiled egg yolk - increasing with each daily batch to 1 whole egg yolk by day 14.

14 to 21 DAYS

Same as 7-14 days, but add 1 drop Vi-Daylin to bottle once a day, increase by 1 drop each day to a total of 5 drops. After 2 days of vitamin introduction (16th day), begin also adding strained turkey baby food 1 teaspoon to a daily batch the first two days, increasing by 1 tablespoon per day up to 1 jar at 21 days.

21 DAYS TO WEANING

1 cup distilled water, 2/3 cup Esbilac, 1 1/2 inch ribbon of Nutrical, 2 crushed calcium tablets, 5 drops vitamins (added fresh to a bottle once a day), 1 1/2 hard boiled yolks, 1 1/2 to 2 jars strained Turkey Baby food.

Until weaned a double batch of formula can be made at one time (only one dose of vitamins) to compensate for increased appetite.

WEANING FORMULA

Same as standard formula (21 day to weaning), but thicker. Add a small sprinkle of Fauve powdered vitamins once a day. Calcium and Nutrical may be increased if necessary. Remember that meat contains phosphorus but no calcium, both are needed along with vitamin D to allow proper absorption of calcium/phosphorus for bones, etc. When meat in any form (i.e. baby food) is increased, the calcium must be increased to balance the phosphorus. While this is true the cat's entire life, it is of particular importance for a growing kitten.

* If unexplained lameness occurs, check calcium/phosphorus levels. When in doubt consult a qualified veterinarian.

The following formula was used once the serval kitten (5 weeks) was located in his new home.

2 cups distilled water
1 1/3 packed Esbilac,
2 1/2" strip Nutrical,
1200 mg Oyster shell Calcium,
2 hard boiled egg yolks,
1 jar Turkey baby food,
1 jar Beef baby food.
(Lamb baby food was substituted in place of either Turkey or Beef to allow for variety in taste).
Blend well, let settle for 12 hours - mix before filling bottles.

AVERAGE DAILY FOOD INTAKE

- 5-weeks old - 4 to 5 ounces bottle formula.
6 weeks old - 5 to 6 ounces bottle formula, or
5 ounces bottle formula with plate of
weaning formula.

PLATE OR WEANING FORMULA

- 2 teaspoons meat baby food
1 Tablet calcium, crushed
1 pea-sized portion Nutri-cal
2/3 oz. of bottle formula

- 7 weeks - 5 ounces bottle + 1 plate of food.
8 weeks - 7 to 9 ounces bottle formula or
4 ounces bottle formula + 1 to 2
plates.
9 weeks - 6 to 9 ounces bottle formula + 1 plate,
Zu/Preem introduced 1 to 2 small
"meatballs" in between bottle feedings.
In place of "plate" food.

- 10 weeks - 3 to 4 ounces bottle, 1 plate of food,
1 serving of Zu/Preem (2 - 3 small
meatballs).

Ground chicken necks introduced.

- * Chicken necks must be pulverized to a sand
consistency to prevent choking or intestinal
blockage.

- 11 weeks - 3 to 4 ounces bottle, 2 servings of
Zu/Preem, 1 small ground chicken neck.

- 12 weeks - 3 to 4 ounces bottle, 6 to 8 ounces
Zu/Preem with 2 ground chicken necks.

- 13 weeks - 2 to 4 ounces bottle formula, 7 ounces
Zu/Preem with 2 ground Chicken necks.

- 14 weeks to 6 months (little change) - 7 ounces
Zu/Preem, 2 to 3 ground chicken necks,
supplemental bottle more for
bonding than for nutrition.

- 6 months - 7 to 9 ounces Zu/Preem, 2 to 3 chicken
necks. * Completed bottle feeding
formula but continued bottle feedings
of warm water when cat wanted to suckle.

- 27 weeks - TEETHING - 5 ounces Zu/Preem,
2 ground chicken necks.

- 28 weeks -(no chicken necks) 8 to 10 ounces
Zu/Preem

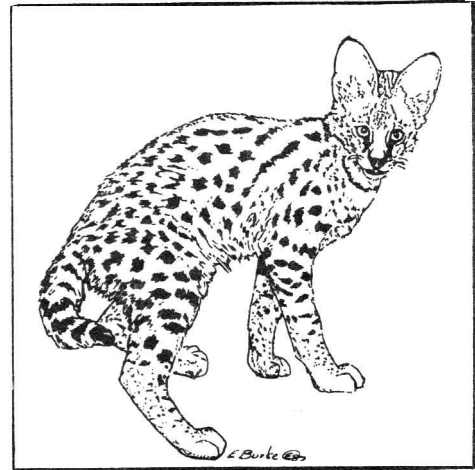
- 29 weeks to 1 year - Appetite for Zu/Preem slowly -
increased up to one can (14 oz.),
chicken necks averaged 2 to 3 per day.
Cooked ground chicken gizzards (1/3 cup
to 14 oz. can of Zu/Preem added daily.

- 15 months to 21 months - 1 1/4 can Zu/Preem (17 1/2).
* chicken necks eliminated from diet completely.
Ground oyster shell calcium is added to diet to
compensate for phosphorus in ground cooked chicken
gizzards.

CONCLUSION: Future diets will substitute ground
calcium/phosphorus or ground calcium (both with
adequate vitamin D) in place of chicken necks in
any form at any age.

Zu/Preem while promoted as a complete food, may be
low in CA/P for weaned kittens and young adults
(up to 1 1/2 yrs.) After 1 to 1 1/2 years of age the
supplement may be removed and straight Zu/Preem
fed 2 to 3 times a day, 7 days a week.

Appetite for Zu/Preem in my serval is low, hence -
the use of 1/3 cup cooked ground chicken gizzards
to 14oz. can of Zu/Preem with proper amount oyster
shell calcium added to balance the ratio of CA/P.



VACCINATION CHART

- * Killed Panleukopenia Norden

8 weeks
12 weeks
16 weeks

- * Rabies killed Norden

6 months
Annually

- * Three in One, killed Fort Dodge
f. rhinotracheitis, f. panleukopenia, f. calici

6 months
repeat every 9 months
or Annually

Exotics have been vaccinated with both mod-live-
and killed vaccines. I go with the killed vaccines
because of the added safety against allergic
reactions.

***** Only KILLED vaccine is used in kittens under
6 months.*****



Suzi Wood &
Rajah, 6 days old

AFRICA NOW YOU SEE THE ANIMALS.

SOON, PERHAPS, YOU WON'T

What lies in store for the wildlife of Africa depends very much upon which of various conflicting attitudes and policies will eventually prevail. They are still in flux, and time grows very short. Conservationists say that at least sixty species of mammals south of the Sahara, and even a greater number of other forms of wildlife, are presently in danger (1976); year by year the total number grows. One observer voices the common concern: "Hemmed in by rising human populations, harassed by poachers, stalked by hunters and tourist hordes--Africa's wildlife faces at best an uncertain coexistence with man on a continent full of hungry mouths."

Human population in Africa is increasing at a rate of 3 to 4 percent yearly, a doubling of the total population every twenty-eight or thirty years. And the population of man's domestic flocks increase at about twice that rate. The rising tide of humanity needs more land for crops, more land for grazing animals, more land for industry and development. All over the continent forests are being cut, grasslands fenced and plowed or over-grazed, and wildlife destroyed when it competes with cattle for food. And poaching continues to take an appalling toll of the continent's wildlife. As a result, Africa today has perhaps one tenth of the wildlife population that it supported in 1900.

At that time Africa was still a paradise for hunters, in spite of centuries of slaughter. First to be exploited was the wildlife of North Africa, which started its decline some two thousand years ago in Roman times. In South Africa the killing began in the seventeenth century, and there whole wildlife populations were slaughtered in the same manner that the bison was later exterminated in most of North America.

Africa's heartland, the tropical rainforests and the rugged country of the middle continent, remained relatively unexploited until the twentieth century, because of the difficulties in penetrating the vast stretches of forest and also because of the dangers posed by the tsetse fly and other disease carrying pests. During the last 30 or 40 years, however, these difficulties have been conquered to some extent, and now the exploitation of both land and wildlife is well under way there, too.

At Jinja, Uganda - the remote spot where Captain John Speke discovered the spectacular Ripon Falls in 1862, and where the Nile starts its 4000-mile sweep to the Mediterranean -- there is no Ripon Falls today. Instead there is a huge hydroelectric dam. Uganda is striving mightily to develop its land and its economy. During the past 45 years it has converted more than 70% of its wild land to agriculture and killed countless thousands of its game animals in programs aimed at controlling the tsetse fly. Neighboring Rhodesia killed nearly a half million big-game animals in twenty-five years for the same reason.

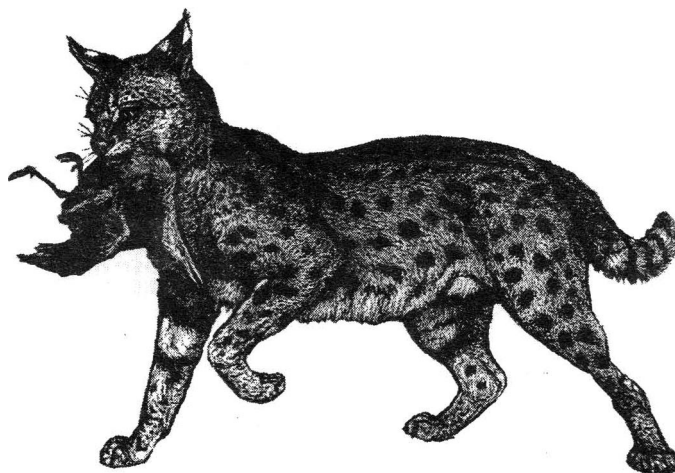
On the northern rim of the continent the Sahara advances steadily into neighboring savannah and bush country. The desert-making process is hastened by over grazing by domestic animals, and the attempts of pastoral tribes to raise crops on land not suited for tilling. Such practices, heightened by the extended periods of drought, have brought famine and death to untold thousands of people and their domestic animals during the past few years alone (1976). Under such conditions what hope does the future hold for either wildlife or people in Africa? One approach being tried by Algeria is a twenty year program of tree planting - similar to that carried out in the United



Rajah, 3 months

States' dust bowl in the 1930s -- to halt the northward advance of the desert. When completed,-- nearly six billion pines and eucalyptus trees will have been planted in a green belt nearly one thousand miles long and ten miles wide.

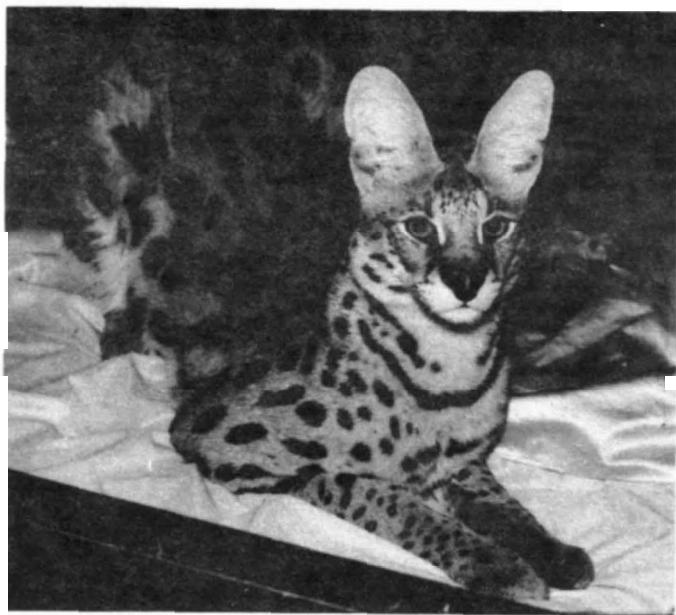
Many other African nations have taken positive steps aimed at safeguarding their wildlife heritage. A number of game preserves and national parks have been established, and most of the governments have instituted active anti-poaching programs. Many African leaders promote parks and wildlife preserves enthusiastically, for they realize that Africa's spectacular wildlife is one of the continent's most valuable natural resources, a prime attraction for tourists and their dollars. These same leaders are beginning to realize that wildlife could be an important source of food for their hungry people if it could be managed and harvested as the saiga antelope in Russia.



The great majority of Africans, however, usually view the matter quite differently, as has been observed by Dr. Mary Jean Aerni, an anthropologist who has worked in Uganda. She states—and many other Europeans on the scene agree—that the parks are not thought of as national treasures or wildlife sanctuaries by the Africans. They think that the parks were established by Europeans for Europeans and that they are an intrusion on traditional hunting grounds, established for the benefit of foreign tourism with which the local people have very little contact. Furthermore, farmers and herdsmen understandably do not want elephants or rhinos invading their croplands or herds of wild hoofed stock competing with their domestic animals for grass and water.

The East African plains have long been a center of conflicting interests between stock raisers and wildlife conservationists. This whole rich region—especially Tanzania's Serengeti Plain—is blessed with the most spectacular wild-animal herds left on earth. Thousands of wildebeest, zebra, hartebeest, and gazelles as well as plentiful (1976) populations of rhinos, giraffes, lions, leopards, and hyenas roam the grassy plains. The region is also the home of the cattle raising Masai and other pastoral tribes. Much of the area has been taken for the raising of domestic stock at the expense of wildlife since the 1940s. As naturalist Leslie Brown laments: "A unique biological asset that exists nowhere else in the world has been replaced by beef, mutton, and wool, which could be produced in a hundred other places."

Some years ago 5000 square miles of this unique habitat was set aside as the Serengeti National Park, it is true, but under the pressures of livestock raisers, the Tanzanian Government in 1972 opened up a 700-square mile portion of the park for grazing and development. Poachers are responsible for illegally killing an estimated 40,000 game animals in and around Serengeti every year. In neighboring Zambia, estimates of the illegal kill run as high as 200,000 victims a year. The poaching toll is staggering in country after country. Unless the present conflicting policies are resolved soon, all of the big game species -- hoofed stock and predators alike—face ultimate extermination.



Rajah, 9 months

Walker's Mammals of the World 4th edition,
 Ronald M. Nowak, John L. Paradiso 1984
The Serengeti Lion, George G. Schaller 1972
The Carnivores, R. F. Ewer 1973
Wild Cat's of the World, C.A.W. Guggisburg 1975
The Wild Cats, Ricciuti/Newsweek 1979
Big Cats of the World, G. Badino, D. Morris 1975
Carnivores, All the World's Animals 1984
The Audubon Society Book of Wild Cats,
 Les Line, Edward R. Riccuti 1985
Exotica Kitten Nutrition and Care,
 Elaine M. Burke, Suzi Wood 1986
Time Magazine, Feb. 23, 87 Africa; an essay
An Atlas of Animal Anatomy 1956
 W. Ellenburg, H. Dittrich H. Baum

Arguments about the best way to preserve African wildlife are still being debated. Some wildlife professionals believe that the only way to eliminate poaching is to legalize and strictly control the taking of wildlife for their meat, hides, and other products. They claim that this policy would eliminate the huge profits that poachers enjoy. If the penalties for violations are made tough enough, they argue, the rewards of illegal hunting would not be worth the risk. Others violently disagree with this proposition, saying that such regulations could not and would not be enforced, and there would be little control over the killing.

Still another group believes that Africa's wildlife should be strictly managed, with surplus stock being harvested yearly to feed hungry people. Under management, they say, Africa's game animals could provide a continuous supply of protein and other products at a cheaper cost than domestic livestock, which are not as well adapted to marginal lands nor as disease-resistant as native wild animals. If wildlife is not made a paying proposition, they declare, it will ultimately be exterminated and the land put to other uses. A wildlife management program of this type, aimed at harvesting the game animals of Masailand and selling the meat to the public, has recently been established in Kenya.

A somewhat different approach is advocated by those who say that many different wild species can be preserved by keeping them on farms in semi-domestication, as the blesbok and bontebok were a century ago. The African Wildlife Leadership Foundation of Kenya advocates this policy and is presently experimenting with the keeping of several species of antelopes in this manner.

The fate of Africa's wildlife is still undecided. Its future will be determined by the extent to which such programs are implemented and their degree of success. And the will to implement those programs is still very much in doubt. "That is the agonizing problem in Africa, to balance the needs of an emerging people against those of a vanishing wilderness," zoologist Archie Carr has observed. "Wherever human welfare is clearly at stake, everything else has to be sacrificed."

Haematological reference values for adult pumas, lions, tigers, leopards, jaguars and cheetahs

C. M. HAWKEY, M. G. HART, *Department of Veterinary Science, Institute of Zoology, Zoological Society of London, Regent's Park, London NW1 4RY*

Normal haematological values and fibrinogen levels were obtained from a number of healthy adult Felidae in the collection of the Zoological Society of London. The group comprised 29 pumas (*Felis concolor*), 32 lions (*Panthera leo*), 27 tigers (*P. tigris*), 19 leopards (*P. pardus*), 18 jaguars

(*P. onca*) and 22 cheetahs (*Acinonyx jubatus*). The values provided a basis for identifying abnormalities in the blood of sick individuals of these species and for undertaking interspecies comparisons.

TABLE 1: Normal haematological values for adult Felidae

	Puma <i>F. concolor</i>	Lion <i>P. leo</i>	Tiger <i>P. tigris</i>	Leopard <i>P. pardus</i>	Jaguar <i>P. onca</i>	Cheetah <i>A. jubatus</i>
Hb (g dl ⁻¹)	13.8 ± 2.1 (10.5-17.8)	13.8 ± 0.9 (11.5-15.6)	13.5 ± 1.7 (10.5-17.4)	13.2 ± 1.1 (11.5-14.9)	12.8 ± 1.0 (11.0-15.0)	13.8 ± 1.4 (11.6-16.6)
RBC (× 10 ¹² litre ⁻¹)	7.9 ± 1.1 (6.0-9.7)	8.0 ± 0.8 (6.4-9.3)	6.6 ± 1.0 (4.9-9.4)	8.1 ± 0.7 (7.2-9.3)	7.4 ± 0.4 (6.3-8.3)	7.2 ± 0.7 (6.0-8.3)
PCV (litre litre ⁻¹)	0.38 ± 0.06 (0.27-0.48)	0.42 ± 0.03 (0.31-0.47)	0.39 ± 0.05 (0.30-0.52)	0.37 ± 0.03 (0.32-0.42)	0.38 ± 0.04 (0.33-0.48)	0.40 ± 0.05 (0.33-0.50)
MCV (fl)	49 ± 2 (46-54)	51 ± 3 (45-59)	58 ± 4 (48-63)	46 ± 2 (43-50)	49 ± 5 (42-62)	56 ± 3 (50-62)
MCH (pg)	17.6 ± 0.8 (15.6-19.0)	17.0 ± 0.9 (15.3-19.0)	20.6 ± 1.2 (18.9-22.9)	16.2 ± 0.8 (14.8-17.6)	16.9 ± 1.5 (15.5-20.7)	19.5 ± 1.0 (18.4-21.8)
MCHC (g dl ⁻¹)	35.8 ± 1.4 (32.0-38.2)	33.2 ± 1.5 (30.8-36.5)	35.2 ± 1.5 (32.5-38.9)	35.3 ± 1.6 (32.0-38.4)	34.1 ± 1.4 (31.7-36.7)	34.9 ± 1.5 (31.5-36.9)
Reticulocytes (%)	(0.0-0.6)	(0.0-0.5)	(0.0-0.3)	(0.0-0.3)	(0.0-0.6)	(0.0-2.0)
WBC (× 10 ⁹ litre ⁻¹)	6.4 ± 1.0 (4.1-8.2)	10.9 ± 1.5 (7.9-14.1)	10.0 ± 2.0 (6.2-13.7)	12.6 ± 2.7 (6.0-15.9)	9.3 ± 2.2 (4.2-12.4)	9.2 ± 1.8 (5.9-12.0)
Neutrophils (%)	71 ± 9 (47-85)	79 ± 8 (63-91)	77 ± 7 (60-91)	80 ± 6 (66-88)	78 ± 8 (66-88)	69 ± 7 (59-79)
Neutrophils (× 10 ⁹ litre ⁻¹)	4.5 ± 0.9 (3.2-6.4)	8.5 ± 1.6 (5.8-11.9)	7.8 ± 2.2 (4.6-12.6)	10.2 ± 2.7 (4.4-14.0)	7.2 ± 2.0 (3.4-10.6)	6.6 ± 1.6 (5.0-9.4)
Lymphocytes (%)	25 ± 6 (14-36)	17 ± 7 (6-13)	20 ± 6 (10-28)	16 ± 6 (8-28)	18 ± 8 (9-34)	20 ± 6 (12-28)
Lymphocytes (× 10 ⁹ litre ⁻¹)	1.7 ± 0.5 (0.8-2.5)	1.9 ± 0.8 (0.6-3.5)	1.8 ± 0.7 (0.3-3.3)	1.9 ± 0.5 (1.0-3.1)	1.8 ± 0.9 (0.8-3.7)	1.8 ± 0.5 (0.9-2.7)
Monocytes (%)	(0.5)	(0.4)	(0.3)	(0.3)	(0.3)	(1.5)
Monocytes (× 10 ⁹ litre ⁻¹)	0.1 ± 0.1 (0.0-0.3)	0.1 ± 0.1 (0.0-0.4)	0.1 ± 0.1 (0.0-0.2)	0.1 ± 0.2 (0.0-0.5)	0.1 ± 0.1 (0.0-0.3)	0.1 ± 0.1 (0.0-0.3)
Eosinophils (%)	(0.6)	(0.5)	(0.7)	(0.6)	(0.5)	(0.14)
Eosinophils (× 10 ⁹ litre ⁻¹)	0.1 ± 0.1 (0.0-0.4)	0.2 ± 0.3 (0.0-0.6)	0.2 ± 0.2 (0.0-0.5)	0.4 ± 0.2 (0.0-0.5)	0.2 ± 0.1 (0.0-0.5)	0.9 ± 0.3 (0.0-1.4)
Basophils (%)	0	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.1)	0
Basophils (× 10 ⁹ litre ⁻¹)		(0.0-0.1)	(0.0-0.1)	(0.0-0.1)	(0.0-0.1)	
Platelets (× 10 ⁹ litre ⁻¹)	203 ± 43 (145-280)	297 ± 71 (175-538)	192 ± 45 (103-326)	355 ± 95 (165-494)	217 ± 51 (109-306)	326 ± 77 (243-475)
Fibrinogen (g litre ⁻¹)	2.9 ± 0.6 (2.1-3.9)	2.2 ± 0.4 (1.7-2.8)	2.5 ± 0.6 (1.5-3.2)	2.7 ± 0.9 (1.5-4.3)	2.0 ± 0.3 (1.4-2.4)	2.8 ± 0.5 (2.3-4.0)
ESR mm in 1 hour	15 ± 14 (0-49)	4 ± 7 (1-25)	7 ± 5 (0-17)	14 ± 11 (1-37)	18 ± 17 (0-58)	17 ± 14 (0-50)
n	29	32	27	19	18	22

Hb Haemoglobin
RBC Red blood cells
PCV Packed cell volume
MCV Mean cell volume
MCHC Mean cell haemoglobin concentration
WBC White blood cells
ESR Erythrocyte sedimentation rate

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Although clinical haematology has a recognised role in the veterinary care of domesticated animals, its value in most wild species is limited by lack of valid reference values. Among the Felidae, the haematology of the domestic cat (*Felis domesticus*) has been investigated extensively and normal reference values have been reported for pumas, servals, lynx, lions, tigers, jaguars, leopards and cheetahs.

This paper describes haematological findings in a further series of clinically normal captive adult pumas, lions, tigers, leopards, jaguars and cheetahs, maintained in captivity by the Zoological Society of London. The values provide additional baseline information against which results of sick individuals can be assessed and which, because they were obtained from animals managed under essentially similar conditions, can also be used for interspecies comparison.

Blood samples were obtained from cephalic or jugular vein of adult animals sedated by intramuscular injection of phencyclidine hydrochloride (Sernylan; Parke Davis) or ketamine hydrochloride (Vetalar; Parke Davis) either alone or in combination with xylazine (Rompun; Bayer) or diazepam (Valium; Roche). Because these drugs are associated with progressive fall in red cell values, venepuncture was carried out in each case as soon as possible after administration.

Each animal was examined by a veterinarian at the time of sampling and was judged to be clinically normal. The blood was mixed with ethylene diamine tetra-acetic acid (EDTA, sequestrene, 1.5 mg ml⁻¹ of blood) in commercially available plastic tubes. Full blood counts and fibrinogen estimations were carried out by standard techniques described elsewhere.



The results are compared in Table 1. There was little interspecies variation in red cell count, packed cell volume, haemoglobin concentration or mean cell concentration but the mean red cell volume was significantly greater in tigers and cheetahs than in the remaining species.

Excluding the cheetahs, there was a direct relationship between mean red cell volume and average bodyweight. Reticulocyte counts were generally low.

The average total white cell count varied between 6.4×10^9 liter⁻¹ in pumas and 12.6×10^9 liter⁻¹ in leopards. The variation was caused by differences in the number of neutrophils present.

Relatively high eosinophil counts were recorded in some cheetahs. These were probably related to the presence of subclinical intestinal nematode infestations and the finding suggested that differential white cell counts could be a useful way of monitoring this condition in cheetahs.

Basophils were rare in all species and there were no significant species differences in platelet counts or fibrinogen levels. The erythrocyte sedimentation rate was extremely variable and showed an inverse relationship with the red cell count. The high sedimentation rates recorded in some healthy pumas, lions, leopards, jaguars and cheetahs indicated that the erythrocyte sedimentation rate would not prove to be of diagnostic aid in these species.

Reprinted from Research in Veterinary Science
Contributed by John Perry



CARIN CARMICHAEL

*Catch me
as Mrs. Zimmerman
in - A Photo in the Bucket -
The Judge
Thank you,
Carin*

Check local listings
for time and station.
(213) 874-9791

Dear Friends:

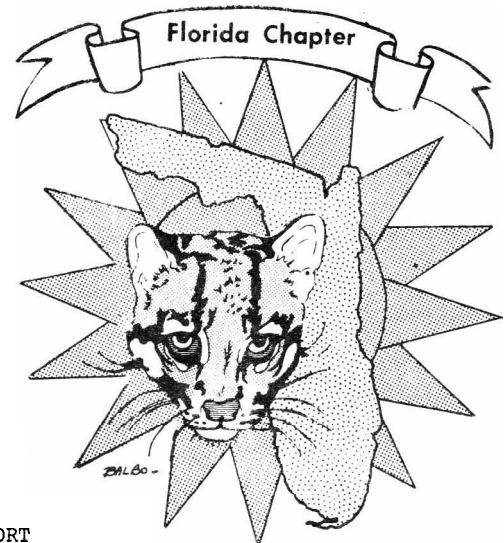
Up 'til now you've known me as Virginia English. I just wanted you all to know I have a new name.

I've gotten the darndest reactions ranging from open-mouthed amazement to open hostility. To answer some immediate questions some of you may have:

It's quite a lot of trouble so you can rest assured, I'm serious. And, if you think it's hard for you to get used to, imagine how difficult it is for me. The occasional comment that it's "too late" to do this, I suppose comes from those much older than I, but the most important aspect is that it pleases me so much to be called Carin and to have my maiden name back.

To ease the transition, the Newsletter will run my AKA for the rest of this year and the next thing you know I'll be,

Truly,



MEETING REPORT

Our March meeting was at the home of Gladys Lewis who lives on beautiful Lake Panosoffee in central Florida. For those of you who are unfamiliar with Gladys; she raises babies for Robert Baudy who owns the Rare Fine Breeding Compound in Center Hill. Robert Baudy co-hosted the meeting with Gladys by taking us over to the compound and giving us a tour of his facilities, more on that later.

The weather was threatening to be a washout, but as Sunday morning approached the skies turned blue and the good ole Florida sunshine returned and stayed with us the whole day, raising the temperature to near 80°. This meeting was billed as being very special and indeed it proved to be, plus the fact that we had one of the largest turnouts ever. Even Fred Boyajian, the new President of LIOC honored us by bringing his family and coming down to join us.

We always enjoy going to Gladys', as she usually has some babies in her care, and this time she had an adorable 5 month old ocelot and two leopard babies only two weeks old. They were beautiful! Gladys and Robert are wonderful about providing our entertainment with some of the rarest cats in the world and those of us that had the privilege of playing with Boris, the only white Siberian tiger in the world, when he was a LARGE 4 months old, were excited about going over to the compound and seeing him again now that he is a grown up tiger.

Gladys fixed a super lunch of baked turkey and ham with all the fixings to go with it. Robert got up at 4 AM to roast us a Russian deer marinated in wine and all kinds of good stuff. When I was home we used to have deer meat-but it was called "dear ole baloney" and when we DID have venison that my relatives brought us, it tasted more like road kill. This however, was the most delicious venison that I've ever eaten, even thought of Bambi didn't make me quit eating it. Not only does Robert do well with his animals, he also does very well in the kitchen. The last time they hosted a meeting he made us a smoked turkey that melted in your mouth.

After lunch I panhandled some money from the folks which Gladys generously donated back to the club. Thanks Gladys! There was enough to put out a couple more meeting notices without dipping into the till.

After everyone stuffed themselves, Danny called our business meeting to order and brought to our attention some new legislative doings going on concerning Class I animals in the State of Florida and then turned it over to Fred who gave us his goals and intentions for the Club and what he hopes LIOC will achieve in the future. He wants LIOC to have a structure and a purpose that will make people want to belong and participate. One that will be constructive to the welfare and future of our cats. We appreciate him taking the time to come down here and talk to each one of us as individuals and listening to our thoughts and ideas about LIOC.

One thing our Branch will be doing from now on is meeting on the second Sunday of every EVEN month instead of the odd-numbered months to coincide with the Newsletter which will not have a deadline. That way we can get our meeting reports in on time to help get the Newsletter out on time.

President's Perspective

Divided We Stand, United We Fall

With the business meeting out of the way, it was time to have some more fun so we climbed in our cars and headed for Savage Kingdom (also known as the Rare Feline Breeding Compound) and home of Robert Baudy and Boris. We were all excited to see Boris after getting to romp with him at a meeting a year and a half ago. He good naturedly put up with being mauled over by our whole group without ever complaining. Now "little" Boris is about as BIG as a TANK and as powerful as a freight train. Is is a beautiful cat and a really magnificent animal.

After we "oohed" and "aaahhed" over Boris, Robert gave us a tour of the compound and told us a little bit about each specie of cat that he showed us. He also showed us some maned wolves that Gladys raised from babies. They really are curious looking-they have long black legs with a red, fox-looking body and a black mane on their necks. They seemed very friendly and passive with Robert, and I was wondering what kind of pet they would make when I kept smelling this skunk somewhere...looking around for it, I asked Gladys where it was. She said it was the Maned wolves-oh well, so much for making pets out of them. But, at least they don't spray.

Robert also trains animals at the compound for circus acts and other types of shows, so he gave us a demonstration on camel training and he was teaching some miniature horses how to behave in the ring. It was really interesting and facinating to watch them learning. We also saw a cougar act, with the cat jumping thorough a paper-covered hoop, and hoops that would eventually have fire on them in a show. I don't know how they get them to mind so well, Tara my Geoffroy's cat does only what SHE wants to.

It was really an enjoyable day and I think most of us ran out of film before we left. It was nearly dusk when we finally said goodbye to everyone as the Florida sun was dipping into the gulf and cooling itself off for the evening. Thanks so much Robert for allowing us to come for a visit. We all had a great time and Thanks Gladys, you are such a sweetheart!

Those in attendance were: Our hosts; Gladys Lewis and Robert Baudy, Bobby Staley and Fred Boyajian, Carl and Tabetha Boyajian, Danny and Ellen Treanor with son Patrick, Dennis and Barb Grimes with daughter Lisa and friend Matt Pitts, David and Debbie Renfro, Justin and Yvonne Finser, Ronnie Finser, Chris Rose, Dr. Orlando Patino with daughter Monica, Mary and Ann Lackey, Lee and Mickie Crowell, Gina and Frank Griffen, John and Ann Webinga, Terri Bassetti, Pete Prenneman, Bee Jay Lester, and a real nice phone call from J.B. and Reva Anderson out there in Missouri. Sorry they didn't get their notice soon enough to make the trip down.

Our next meeting will be somewhere in South Florida so Ya'll come down and see us....as always,

Your Fellow Feline Fanatic and Friend from Florida
Barb Grimes



With Convention '87 rapidly approaching, (August 5-9) it is time to ask that anyone having an item they wish to be discussed at the General Membership meeting submit it now. These must be received no later than June 30th, 1987 and should be sent to:

Suzi Wood
Sec/Treas LIOC
6 E. Lake Circle Dr.
Medford, N.J. 08055

At the General Membership meeting items may be placed before the Board for consideration either from the floor at the meeting or by mail beforehand. This is your chance to participate in the future direction of the club.

During the past several months I have had a lot of interest in determining the state of LIOC today. Many of you have written or called and recently during trips to the West Coast and Florida I had the opportunity to visit many more members in person. I have tried to listen, observe, be as neutral and open minded as possible. After all, I live in my own little world with a few small cats in Atlanta, and with rare exception only see LIOC members at conventions. The election changed everything, I figured I had better become more familiar about how the organization was run, the particular qualities of many other cats and the interests of people who cared for them, if I was going to be of any help.

Generally I have found that most people are doing the best they can with what they have, and that their animals welfare came first. In fact I was amazed that a few were trying to do so much with very little. Some were trying to do more than what they were realistically capable of handling. This common tread of care of felines is where all the similarities end. There is no typical exotic owner rather they are as individualized as each species of cat. Cat people are good natured as long as we see things their way. Many members have, as adult species have been on their own so long that they think that they are experts based on their narrow realm of experience. So naturally questions only have 1 answer, Black, or White, like a cat possessive of its toy or food.

Some cat people have less of a predatory instinct, and while defensive of their views have elevated some of the more forceful members to positions of a Tin God in an effort to get along. As we know cats are territorial and some species have wider ranges and therefore overlap others. Cats secure their territory by spraying and other marks delightful to no one but their own kind.

Cat people particularly the Tin Gods secure their territorial niche of expertise through an equally odious form of caterwauling - MEMBER BASHING.

Perhaps this is true of all animal owners because animals are an emotional not rational issue.

Yes, different tunes of member bashing bills the top 10 of the LIOC hit parade. Not education, not animal welfare, not even medical or legal issues.

By the time the Tin Gods have sprayed everyone there are very few left who think they are so wonderful either. For the lesser predators who let themselves get run over with opinion, hiding out in LIOC is hardly a safe place, because we are so divided. When we stray and call on another trying desperately to get information on how to raise a cat we have to listen through a background of member bashing.

Are we so afraid that if we band together and agree that it is a sign of weakness and that united we will fall in ruins and loose our credibility? Are all these divided stands enhancing the species we profess to care about. If I thought so I'd put all the cats together and let them solve their own problems.

Although its impossible to stop cats from spraying it is possible to keep it to an acceptable level by reducing the buildup. Its time to get the CLOROX and clean the LIOC cage.

What is the solution? Lets start with a more rational look at some of the underlying causes of member-bashing.

First is selfishness. When we join LIOC we want something, information, or a cat, etc. But what we fail to recognize is that this our organization and it is what we make it and if we want to just get without giving a little in return, don't look for help when you're in a jam.



A second cause might be some of our personal business practices or lack of the same. When you apply to the government for a permit they want to know everything before they act. Its not a phone call; there is paperwork involved. When you inquire to buy or sell an animal from anyone, friend or stranger, avoid later disputes by not taking anything for granted. Get references on who this person has done business with before and check them. Get the other parties permit information in advance. Ask to talk to the vet who has examined the animal to verify age and condition. There seller should also be concerned about the buyers facilities and intentions.

Most important of all is to get a written agreement between the two parties detailing all the conditions of sale or breeding loan, disposition of progeny, warranties, who pay for freight, caging, etc. This is a serious transaction that can lead to a multitude of problems and feuding, so avoid being too casual.

Intolerance is another major source of irritation. How we fail to temper our own perspective when interfacing with others breeds polarities i.e. pet owners versus commercial dealers, experts versus experts, government versus everyone, the list is endless but the fact is most have legitimate concerns of their industry that need to be dealt with rationally even if they differ with ours.

Lastly, be a little less hasty and more cautious before accepting at face value opinionated views on the reputation of others. Most I have found are just rumor, gossip, and gross distortions. Determine facts for yourself get all sides of an issue before making a judgement. Being a member of LIOC is no implied stamp of approval either; it only means someone has sent in \$15.00. Be careful, there is "good" and "bad" within any organization, government, and institution but if you just accept other opinions as your own, are lax in your financial affairs or think your needs are superior to others than you too will be caterwauling the member-basher blues.

Frankly I don't like such tunes and won't stand for it when others start to sing them in my presence. We can overcome many obstacles if we can de-emotionalize ourselves and band together long enough to put our energies, hearts and minds into animal welfare. Otherwise we will all be the losers when the animals are all gone and we are still bickering amongst ourselves. Remember nobody's PURRRFECT.

U.S. JAGUARUNDI POPULATION CONFIRMED



Male jaguarundi

The presence of a jaguarundi (*Felis yagouaroundi cacomitli*) in southern Texas has been confirmed in the wild through a road-killed specimen in Cameron County. Although sightings of the species are frequently reported, the animal's presence has not been confirmed with a specimen since 1952 when a specimen was also obtained from Cameron county.

The road-killed animal was found several miles from an area where there have been several unconfirmed sightings in the past few years. Researchers from the Caesar Kleberg Wildlife Research Institute will actively monitor the area

with cameras in an attempt to further document the presence of the species and determine it's status.

Reprinted from Endangered Species Technical Bulletin
Contributed by Robert Baudy

Photo by Gary Krieger



Above: BeeJay Lester playing surrogate mother to a black leopard from the Rare Feline Breeding Center.

Below: L-R Angielee, Terri, Debbie and Gladys Lewis with the babies they're raising for the Rare Feline Breeding Compound the cats are: Chinese leopard, cougar, tiger and Siberian lynx.



PLEASE NOTE:

The next topics for the feature item will be:

May/June - Clouded Leopards

July/Aug - Bobcats

If you would like to contribute information or photos, please send to:

Elaine Burke
P.O.Box 2126
Norwich, Conn 06030

Legislation

U.S.D.I. C.B.W. PERMIT ALERT

There are changes going on within the U.S.D.I. that will have an immediate impact upon all renewals of CBW (Captive Bred Wildlife) Permits. Remember that when you buy, sell, transfer, transport, etc. endangered wildlife, non-native to the U.S., across state lines a CBW Permit is required (unless it is a breeding loan). This is a federal permit and its new permit chief, Earl Baysinger has changed his interpretation of the law and the way it has been administered. There was no warning, public comment period, or notice to existing permit holders, but rather a quiet internal change in policy. So be careful, the new CBW permits are far more restrictive as they are now SPECIES specific rather than FAMILY specific. For example the old CBW permits were a blanket authorization to trade in all species of a family i.e. Primates, Felines, Birds, etc. However for new permits or renewals you must specifically list each species within the family that you are interested in i.e. Snow Leopards, Cloudeds, etc. If you fail to list all your needs than you have to amend the permit and this is a lengthy process that will certainly curtail your activities.

Mr. Baysinger seems to reason that he only wants us to trade in animals, that he deems us qualified for. I do not believe his attempt to do it by species will accomplish his objective. If such limits were necessary wouldn't it be more productive to limit the species by adult weight, relative to the permittees facility. As it stands the CBW permit for a Snow Leopard full grown would not be valid if one wants a much smaller leopard cat. Conversely it has no application if you have a CBW for a leopard cat and go obtain a lion which is not endangered and hence no permit is required. More restrictive permits at a time that the permit office is already overloaded and facing continued budget cuts makes an already cumbersome system overload and stifles those that willingly try to comply. The result drives others underground and does not foster the growth and welfare of endangered species that for which the act was originally designed.

This change has no effect on U.S.D.I. Endangered Species permits which are for endangered species native to the U.S. (Ocelot, Margay, Jaguar, Jaguarundi) which or only issued on a case by case basis.

Examples of Some
Endangered Non-Native
Feline Species for which
a CBW Permit is Required

Golden Cat
Leopard Cat
Clouded Leopard
Snow Leopard
Tiger
Asiatic Lion
Flat-Headed Cat
Black Footed Cat
Cheetah

Examples of Some
Species where
no CBW Permit
is Required (see note)

Serval*
Bobcat*
Lynx*
Caracal
African Lion
Cougar*
Geoffrey

NOTE: Although the majority of the species are unrestricted, there are some SUBSPECIES which are endangered. i.e. the Eastern cougar or Florida Panther as well as the Spanish lynx and Barbary serval.

TV NOTE:

PBS will air "Wild Cats" in their series WILD AMERICA on April 30th.

Printing By **PRINTRIGHT** Oregon and Washington

Proposed cougar hunt prompts angry protest

By Alan Gathright

Five state Fish & Game Commissioners leard what it's like to be hounded by an angry pack as they faced an impassioned crowd of environmentalists in the first public hearing on the proposed sport hunting of mountain lions.

"We messed up with the condors, gentlement, let's not do it with the mountain lion," warned Joyce Lamond, 64 of Long Beach to the cheers of other cougar lovers who jammed the City Council chambers.

"I submit to you that the day of the redneck has passed," said Dorothy McCorkle of La Crescenta. "We know how to show our worth as human beings in more civilized ways than decorating our walls with dead animals."

Outside before the meeting, pickets, including a pair of humans in mountain lions' clothing, carried signs declaring "Mountain Lions - Not Mounted Lions" and "Help Conserve Hunters-Harvest One Today".

The emotion-charged three-hour meeting is just a skirmish in the rapidly escalating war over the future of the mountain lion.

Under the plan announced by the Fish & Game Department, hunters would pay \$5 to enter a lottery for a chance at 210 annual lion-hunting permits costing \$75 each.

The fall hunting season would be allowed in five zones across the state, including Monterey County, said Terry Mansfield, a state wildlife biologist and co-author of the proposal. But hunting would be prohibited in the Mount Hamilton area, the site southeast of San Jose of extensive mountain lion studies, which will be used as a "control" area for comparison with hunting zones, he added.

The stealthy cats had been protected by a 14 year legislative moratorium that expired at the end of 1985. State Assemblyman Tom Bates, has introduced a bill to reinstate the ban.

Mansfield said that state studies indicate there's a minimum of 5,100 cougars roaming California and that the population is healthy enough to withstand a limited "sport harvest".

But conservationists say they are skeptical of the validity of the Fish & Game officials' population research and - more importantly - their motives.

"The department has not done a sound population study since 1976," said Sharon Negri, director of the Mountain Lion Preservation Foundation. "So when you're talking about shooting 210 lions, we don't know if that's one-third, one-half or one-eighth of the total population."

State officials vowed Friday to share their research with conservation groups and asked to see the opposition studies as well.

But the conservationists say Fish & Game officials are biased toward hunters, whose permit fees fund the agency, and are bound by a philosophy of controlling nature.

"We're looking at an old mentality: We have to slaughter a species in order to manage it," Negri said.

Reprinted from Mercury News
Contributed by Jean Townes



The proceedings of the symposium on jaguar held in Manaus, Brazil, last April have been published under the title "WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT IN NEOTROPICAL MOIST FOREST - Conservation Status of the Jaguar"

Copies may be obtained from the Conseil International de la Chasse, 15 rue de Teheran, 75008 Paris, France, price FF.100. Checks should be made payable to the Conseil International de la Chasse.



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Ethylene Glycol	E	G	NR
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Gasoline	E	E	E
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Hydrochloric Acid (20%)	E	E	G
Hydrofluoric Acid (10%)	E	NR	NR
Hydraulic Fluid	E	E	E
Isopropyl Alcohol	E	E	E
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Methyl Isobutyl Ketone	E	E	E
Methylene Chloride	E	NR	NR
Mineral Spirits	E	E	E
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Sodium Hydroxide (30%)	E	G*	G
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Tri-sodium-phosphate	E	E	E
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