

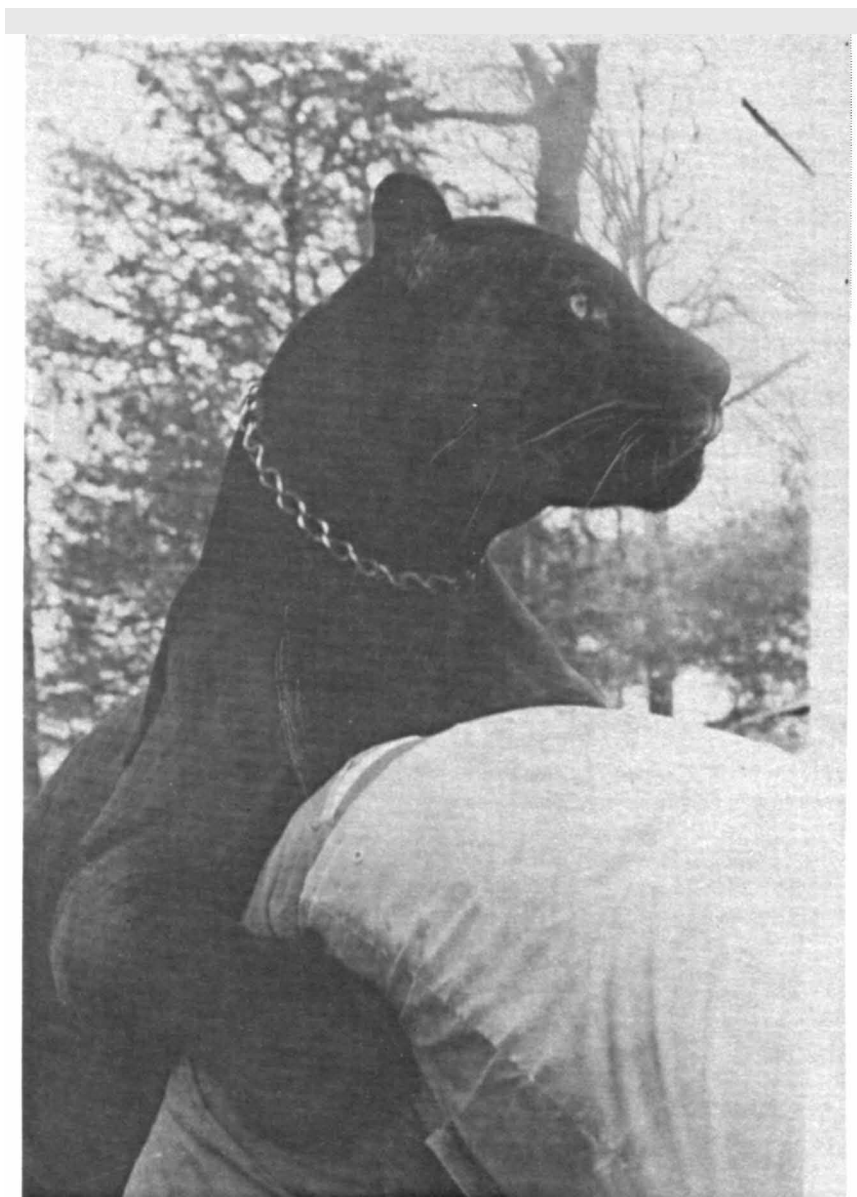
NEWSLETTER

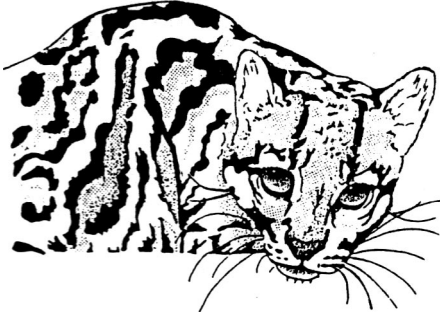
Contents:

Catfishing.	Page 4
Missing Lynx.	Page 5
Return of the Animals	Page 7
Clouded Leopard Challenge	Page 11
Branch Reports begin.	Page 13
Is Yeast Helpful?	Page 17
Book Report	Page 19
Saving Room for Ocelots	Page 23

Got'cha

Black jaguar, Pepe le Phew resides with J.B. Anderson. His encounter with a fishhook is related on page 5.





LIOC

Endangered Species Conservation Federation, Inc.

This Newsletter is published bi-monthly by the LIOC Endangered Species Conservation Federation, Inc. We are a non-profit (Federal I.D. 59-2048618) non-commercial organization with international membership, devoted to the welfare of exotic felines. The purpose of this newsletter is to present information about exotic feline conservation, management and ownership to our members.

The material printed in this newsletter is contributed by our members and reflects the point of view of the author but does not necessarily represent the point of view of the organization. LIOC ESCF, Inc.'s Statement of Intent is contained in our by-laws, a copy of which can be requested from the Secretary. Reproduction of the material in this newsletter may not be made without the written permission of the original copyright owners and/or copyright owner LIOC.

Persons interested in joining LIOC should contact the Term Director in charge of Member Services.

Since the Newsletter consists primarily of articles, studies, photographs and artwork contributed by our members, we encourage all members to submit material whenever possible. Articles concerning exotic feline are preferred and gladly accepted. Articles involving other related subject will also be considered. Letters and responses to articles may be included in the Readers Write column. Please submit all material to the Managing Editor.

Founder:	Catherine Cisin	Amaganasett, N.Y. 11930
Editor:	Shirley Wagner	3730 Belle Isle Ln, Mobile, Al. 36619 (334) 661-1342 nites,(334) 433-5418 days Fax(334)433-5422
<u>Officers</u>		
President	Ken Hatfield	1260 N.W. Perimeter Rd., Troutdale, OR 97060 (503) 668-8628
Vice President	Barbara Wilton	7800 S.E. Luther Rd. Portland, OR 97206 (503) 774-1657
Secretary/Treasurer	Sharon Roe	29641 N.E. Timmen Rd., Ridgefield, WA 98642 (206)887-8563
<u>Term Directors</u>		
Member Services	Kelly Jean Buckley	P.O. Box 22085, Phoenix, AZ 85028 (602) 996-5935
Education & Conservation	Scarlett Bellingham	P.O. Box 722, Niverville, Manitoba ROA 1EO, Canada (204) 388-4845 home & fax
Legal Affairs	George Stowers	8 Meadowhill Dr., Farmingdale, ME 04344 (207)622-9201
Advertising & Publicity	Jean Hamil	31307 Debbi, Magnolia, TX 77355 (713)356-2076
<u>Life Directors</u>		
	J.B. Anderson	Rt 4, Box 2190, Lake Rd. 54-37, Osage Beach, MO 65065 (314) 348-5092
	Carin C. Sousa	2960 Bay St., Gulf Breeze, FL (904)932-6383
	John Perry	6684 Central Ave. N.E., Fridley, MN 55432 (612)571-7918 nites (612)481-2673 days
	Shirley Wagner	3730 Belle Isle Ln, Mobile, AL 36619 (334)433-5418 days 661-1342 nites Fax: (334)433-5422
<u>Branches</u>		
Exotic Feline		
Educational Society	Rod Black	1260 N.W. Perimeter Rd., Troutdale, OR 97060 (503)666-5814
Pacific Northwest Exotics	Steve Belknap	P.O. Box 205, Gresham, OR 97030 (503)663-4673
Sunshine State Exotics	David Cassalia	P.O. Box 7113, Hollywood, FL 33081-1113 (305)966-0406
<u>Regional Contacts</u>		
Northeast	George Stowers	8 Meadowhill Dr., Farmingdale, ME 04344 (207)622-9201
Southeast	Jean Hatfield	1991 S.W. 136th Ave., Davie, FL 33325 (305)472-7276
Central	J.B. Anderson	Rt 4, Box 2190, Lake Rd. 54-37, Osage Beach, MO 65065 (314)348-5092
Northwest	See Branches	
Southwest	Loreon Vigne	20889 Geyserville Ave., Geyserville, CA 95441 (707)857-3524
Canada	Scarlett Bellingham	P.O.Box 722, Niverville, Manitoba ROA1EO, Canada (204)388-4845

LIOC needs YOU!

Greetings Friends,

Just a note to let you all know you may get your convention registration fee refunded if you attend this year's Convention in Colorado Springs.

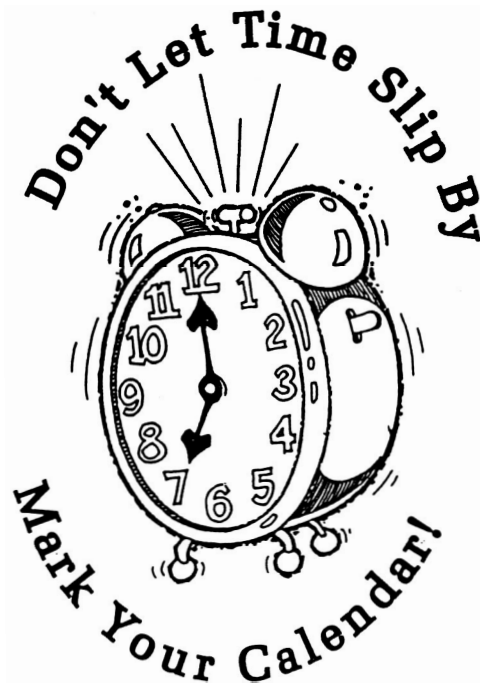
At our recent meeting of the Exotic Feline Educational Society, we voted to refund the registration fee of one lucky attendee!

Come on you guys - gals too, take a chance. The worst thing that can happen at Convention is one purrfectly felinetastical time!

*See you there,
(checkbook in hand),
Barbara Wilton
EFES Treasurer*

Convention 1995
Colorado Springs, Colorado
August 16th - 20th

Make your hotel reservations now by
calling: (719) 599-9100



Convention Trivia - How did our annual auction get started?.....Bonus round: who was the first Auctioneer? Answers elsewhere in this issue.

Cat-fishing

(or how to un-hook a jag)

I attempted to get Pepe' Le Phew, our 340 pound black jaguar to write this story, but he keeps chewing up the pencils, so I'll have to tell it from my side of the story.

We live on the shore of the Lake of the Ozarks in Missouri. One November evening around Thanksgiving, I called Pepe in for his dinner. As evidenced by his weight, you don't have to call him twice. When he came in on the run as usual, I saw and heard something in his mouth - it was a bass fishing lure.

The double front hooks were embedded in his lower lip with the back hooks flailing about. He was shaking his head and rattling the line - what if he hooked his paw? Or hooked the cage, or hooked me? The top hooks were buried to the shank of the hook, but I realized I had to get the bottom hook cut off before they got caught.

My pinchers were for two hands, so I sent my wife Reva to the neighbors' for some dikes (side cutters). In the meantime I had dropped his gate and he was drinking from his concrete water bucket with the lure hanging down. I took the dikes and tried to cut off the hooks, he would jerk back and that, of course, hurt. Poor Pepe, he's now a hurt and confused jaguar. He knew, I feel, that I was trying to help him however and I finally managed to cut the eye holding the dangling bottom fishhooks.

Good, now at least he couldn't hook me or himself further. But, the lure was still hanging out of his mouth and he was getting pretty tired of this hold still game.

I decided to go for the shank of the hooks on top of his lip and cut them as the

barbs would not let me extract the hook from his lip. With a deep breath, I put my arm in his mouth and cut the stainless steel shank with a rush of adrenalin and a mighty squeeze (I might not get another chance.)

Now, we had only the sharp cut-off shank of the hook projecting out over his lip. I knew he could drink and eat even though it would hurt if he should happen to hit it.

Our people doctor said it would be there like a stainless steel stitch forever; the Vet said the it would move out in 10 days. Pepe's lip didn't bleed and seemed to heal around the hook. A week later we went to St. Louis for my eye surgery. My buddy fed Pepe' while we were gone. When we got home I called Jay and asked him how he'd gotten the hook out? Of course Jay never saw the hooks - like the vet said, 10 days and they were gone with no trace of any injury to his lip.

Needless to say, Pepe's beach is thoroughly checked every time the lake comes up. On hooked Jag-cat fish in a lifetime is enough for me.

J.B. Anderson

Ed Note: We had a similar problem with our rottweiler. Although we succeeded in pushing the hook through the lip, we were having trouble cutting the hook as the cutters made her extremely nervous and she would jerk her head when approached with the cutters. A call to our vet presented us with the obvious solution - I knelt beside her with my hands over her eyes, while murmuring consolations to her. What she didn't see coming at her didn't spook her.

The Missing Lynx

Sixteen years ago, Mark Skatrud moved to the North Cascades woods in Okanogan County, Washington, where he took up the hobby of tracking lynx and other large animals in the deep snows around his home.

Over the years he'd often see the long-legged, medium sized cat with its well-furred paws, long tufted ears and short, black-tipped tail come near his home in Tonasket. But by 1991 he'd noticed the cat had become scarce, and began to ask questions about its elusiveness. Curiosity soon turned to alarm as he learned that the cat's population in the lower 48 states, which numbered about 80,000 a century ago, had dropped to 200. Skatrud also learned it's still legal to hunt lynx in Idaho and Montana.



Concerned about the cat's survival, Skatrud persuaded the Greater Ecosystem Alliance in Bellingham and several other environmental groups to petition the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) for the cat's listing as an endangered species. Local Fish & Wildlife officials backed the groups' efforts, according to documents Skatrud obtained under the Freedom of Information Act. Supervisors in the Agency's field office in Helena, Montana, and regional office in Denver, Colorado, also recommended in favor of listing the lynx. But last December, agency headquarters in Washington, D.C., ruled against the petition.

"This does not read like a decision written by biologists, considering only science as the law requires," said Mitch Friedman, a biologist and executive director of the Greater Ecosystem Alliance.

The Fish & Wildlife Service denies politics had anything to do with it, however. In a statement released with the decision, FWS reasoned that the lynx has never been common in the lower 48 states. "Lynx distribution has not significantly changed from its historic range," the agency said.

Skatrud says the numbers prove that's simply not true. Outside of Alaska, it is extinct in 13 states where it once roamed, and is seen rarely only in another seven. "These animals are part of our natural heritage," Skatrud says. "Why should we take them away from our kids and grandkids?"

Moreover, environmentalists say the decision is yet another example of political interference with science.

For example, the Associated Press recently reported that the Fish & Wildlife

Missing Lynx...continued

Service ignored its own scientists' advice when it decided not to list the bull trout in the Northwest. And insiders at the National Marine Fisheries say that the agency is disregarding its own scientists' recommendation to list coho salmon in California, Oregon and Washington. Although no decision had been announced as of press time, fishery officials are trying to develop a protection plan in lieu of listing. But there's little question the coho needs protection, scientists say, as all but 5 percent of the wild population has disappeared and the trend is downward.

Some observers believe that conservatives in Congress who oppose the Endangered Species Act influenced these decisions, either directly or indirectly. The conservatives are pushing a number of bills that would ban the listing of any new species under the Endangered Species Act, as well as other proposed legislation that would gut the law.

Friedman says that in rejecting the lynx for protection, the government has given the green light for the U.S. Forest Service and private economic interest to continue the exploitation and destruction of the last remaining wild country in the nation.

"The Forest Service is planning roads and clearcuts in the last big patches of lynx habitat, and the Fish & Wildlife Service steps aside," Friedman says. "Is this an indicator of what the Administration will do when Congress comes to clearcut the ESA itself?"

Friedman's group and other national petitioners - the National Audubon Society, Humane Society of the U.S., Defenders of Wildlife and the Friends of the Loomis Forest - have appealed the decision in federal court.

Lynx depend on a mix of young and old forest, and may therefore benefit by careful logging. But logging roads also give poachers access to lynx, which are curious and easy to trap. Lynx have been largely absent from logged and roaded areas, such as the Kettle Range of northeastern Washington, since the price paid for lynx pelts peaked in the mid '80's.

There are thousands of lynx in Canada, but south of the border, where Montana and northern Washington have the larger lynx populations, only 50 to 100 cats remain in each state. Skatrud says the population in Idaho probably disappeared 15 years ago when a trapping frenzy eliminated for than 70 cats. The lynx is classified as "threatened" by the states of Oregon and Washington, but this protection seem tenuous. One proposal in the Washington legislature would bar the state from protecting species not listed by the federal government.

Meanwhile, the law lets you trap two lynx a year in Idaho, and three a year in Montana. Get'em while they last.

Reprinted from the Cascadia Times
Contributed by Ethel Hauser



The Return of the Animals

On a private reserve, entrepreneurs restore land, animals and communities.

By Ted Botha

The signs planted at regular intervals along the road through Zululand warn of the recent invasion. "Beware", the bold letters caution, "Elephant, Rhino, Lion, Leopard." The Big Five have moved in. Buffalo aren't mentioned on the sign, but they're around, too.

The newly painted signs at first seem unnecessary; the woody grassland on this southeastern edge of Africa is exactly the type of terrain where you'd expect to find wild animals. Only, until two years ago, you couldn't find a sizable herd of impala, the most common antelope in the region. But that was before Phinda was started.

Phinda (pronounced "pinda") is what most people would call a private, upscale wildlife reserve. It is a place where tourists can come view wildlife from open-air Land Rovers or a river cruise boat, stay in luxury accommodations, and enjoy fine cuisine. Its owners though, prefer the term *resource reserve* - words that give you a better idea of what they're trying to do.

Through what some people might consider an unholy alliance of conservation and business, vast tracts of Africa are successfully being reclaimed by entrepreneurs who've spied an opportunity to put tourism to work - restoring land, jump-starting the economics of rural

communities, and providing their investors with viable returns. On a continent better known for generating stories of destruction, Phinda's tale is a heartening one. And it began like this.

Just below South Africa's border with Mozambique lies one of the most richly biodiverse regions in the world. It's known generally as Maputaland, but more specifically as Zululand, the traditional home of the Zulu nation. Within this region were four adjoining farms that had long outlived their commercial use. For more than a century they'd been used to cultivate cattle, pineapples, and hunters. Wild animals were either chased away or killed.



Three years ago the Conservation Corporation (ConsCorp), a newly formed business venture aimed at marrying profit and conservation, bought the debilitated farmland and immediately began to resuscitate it. Since then, thousands of animals - from the wily black-baked jackal to numerous full-grown hippos-have been relocated from other parts of Southern Africa. Almost thirty rhino were moved in three days.

The relocation, while extensive,

Phinda...continued

wasn't a free-for-all. There had to be proof that a particular species had indeed once lived in the area. When the reserve finally took its name, it was particularly fitting. The Zulu phrase *phinda izulweni* means "the return of the animals."

At the same time the animals were being returned, so was Phinda's original landscape. Pineapples were ripped out, and thousands of acres of encroaching plant species, such as the acacia thorn, were plowed up. "It's incredible how fast the grass comes back," says Mark Tennant, a ranger at Phinda. He points to a lush area that only six months earlier was too thick with thorn trees to penetrate. A herd of wildebeest now chew languidly at the green carpet of new grass.

Tennant is one of about two dozen rangers specially trained to guide visitors through Phinda. So renowned is ConsCorp's training program that several of the rangers chose to give up living in the city - trading their gray suits for khaki ones-for this retreat into nature. ConsCorp teaches them to see their role not only as tracker but also as tutor. Tennant can tell you as much about an impala's ability to induce her own abortion as he can about the motive behind the suicidal mating dive of the red-crested korhaan. Seldom is it that visitors leave Phinda with only a shopping list of how many rhino and leopard they've seen. They'll know something about the grass and soil too.

"Many people who come to Africa focus only on the animals," says Kevin Leo-Smith, the firebrand manager of Phinda, as well as one of ConsCorp's directors. "But they also need to focus on the plants around them. The one can't survive without the other."

And it's less than a case of luck than

of careful planning that the countryside around Phinda happens to be particularly worthy of your attention. This is where you can see what makes South Africa, after Brazil and Indonesia, the third most richly biodiverse region in the world. In Phinda's compact area of 44,000 acres, there are at least nine ecosystems, ranging from mountane bushveld and riverine bush to reed beds and sand forest - a low-roofed forest situated on old dunes, and inhabited by the red duiker, leopard, hyeana and a rare buck called the suni.

Farther east, the landscape changes again. The highest vegetated dunes in the world fringe Lake St. Lucia, the largest estuary in Africa. Beyond the dunes lies Sodwana Bay, the southernmost coral reef. Because of this variety, Phinda can boast that, within her limited area, it's quite feasible to watch wildlife on land by night, and then scuba dive to watch wildlife under water by day.

To purists, Phinda might be anathema. The idea of humans managing nature the way Leo-Smith and his employees do sounds a bit too much like a zoo. Plowing up trees? Taking animals away from their homes? Isn't that a bit drastic? Perhaps. But then, so's the situation that has arisen from commercial farming.

Critics are quick to point out Phinda's failures. Not all the animals have taken easily to being relocated. Some elephants try to walk back to their old homes. One hippo died because it was fed the wrong diet during captivity. The lions have become more daring, and, in an unfortunate incident last year, one of them killed a tourist. Since then, several cats have been collared, their movements monitored, and the lodge area has been fenced.

Failures, however, are to be expected. Phinda is still learning. Much of

Phinda....continued

what it does is done by intuition. While other wildlife parks around southern Africa are carrying out similar programs, Phinda is the pathbreaker. Take, for example, the case of Thomas Nkomo, a Mozambican who came to Phinda to burn trees.

In the middle of the woody bush, with animals nearby, Nkomo and his workers are building a Magic Dragon - a traditional device for turning wood into coal. Following an old Portuguese tradition, the dead trees that were cleared are cut up into logs, placed in a circle about 15 feet in diameter and 5 feet high. A space is left in the middle, making the structure resemble a huge doughnut. Once covered in mud, it's set alight, and smoke escapes from countless holes pierced through the mud coating. The slow burning process continues for several days, leaving charcoal that's purer and denser than its industrially produced equivalent.

The Magic Dragon benefits everyone: Phinda gets rid of unwanted trees, the animals get grass, the people get charcoal, and Nkomo and his 40 laborers earn a living.

"The people now have a stake in the reserve. In the past, the people were cut out," says Leo-Smith, who believes that the success of wildlife parks in Africa depends largely on making them indispensable to the local inhabitants. At the same time that he tries to reclaim the bush, Leo-Smith constantly thinks of ways to incorporate the community and create jobs. Phinda employs about 360 people from surrounding communities, and between 30 and 40 percent of its money finds its way back into the local economy. But ConsCorp wants Phinda to be the catalyst for other enterprises as well.

Several successful ventures have already

been started. The community just outside the reserve didn't have a bank, so Phinda created one. Locals can now deposit money or make loans at a nominal rate of interest, perhaps even to start small businesses of their own. One of the larger businesses started this way is a community center built on the reserve's perimeter by 168 local shareholders. It offers a gym, a bar, shops, and even a disco. By first-world standards, it's a simple affair, but it still drew criticism. "Our critics say it's wrong to have a disco next to the reserve," says Leo-Smith, "but where else are the people in the area going to go for entertainment?"

When ConsCorp decided to build its new Forest Lodge on Phinda, it employed local people rather than a construction company. Even though the labor was unskilled and the job took several months longer than scheduled, the impact on the environment was less severe than if outsiders had come in with heavy equipment. It also gave local workers a chance to learn how to paint, tile, plaster and lay electric cable. The result is that ConsCorp claims to be the most sophisticated safari lodge on the continent. "Hopefully when the workers leave us," says Leo-Smith, "they can use what they've learned here."

Perhaps the best single example of how Phinda has worked with the community is to find a productive solution - in this case, a solution to one of Africa's most vexing conservation problems, poaching - concerns a man named Zibane Thonsi.



Phinda....continued

An unemployed husband and father, Thonsi had been caught stealing a nyala antelope from Phinda. Instead of taking him to the police, who would've thrown him in jail for three months, Phinda made him face the local Zulu chief. Thonsi was sentenced to pay two cows in compensation, but he didn't have any cows, so Phinda looked for an alternative arrangement.

It was learned that Thonsi knew how to make bricks, a commodity that Phinda would soon need to build its new lodge. Phinda acquired an old brick-making machine, and Thonsi went to work. As a result, the reserve saved money on bricks, Thonsi earned enough to pay Phinda, not only for the antelope he'd poached, but also for the machinery. And now that the lodge is finished, Thonsi provides bricks to the community.

Leo-Smith doesn't believe that this is the end of his dealings with Thonsi. He suspects that when there's no need for bricks anymore, the brickmaker will, out of necessity, return to poaching. However, Leo-Smith doesn't despair either. He sees this, once again, as a challenge to keep people employed and somehow linked to the reserve. Hand in hand with Zimbane Thonsi's and his neighbor's success or failure, he knows only too well, goes Phinda's.

Reprinted from *Animals*



Captive Tiger Population in 1993

Just under 1,000 pure-bred tigers of five subspecies survive in captivity in worldwide collections at the end of 1992, according to the 1993 International Tiger Studbook, compiled by Peter Muller of Leipzig Zoo.

The studbook gives the following statistics:

- Amur (Siberian)
Panthera tigris altaica
595 (264m/331f)
- Sumatran, P. t. sumatrae
192 (89/93)
- Bengal, P. t. tigris
143 (68/75)
- South China (Amoy)
P. t. amoyensis
41 (25/16)
- Indochinese, P.t. corbetti
14 (2,12)

Failure to report may conceal the existence of more purebred tigers. A large number of tigers in zoos and circuses of mixed race also exist in zoological collections and circuses. In fact, the total number of captive tigers may be approaching the estimated wild population of 5,000-6,000.

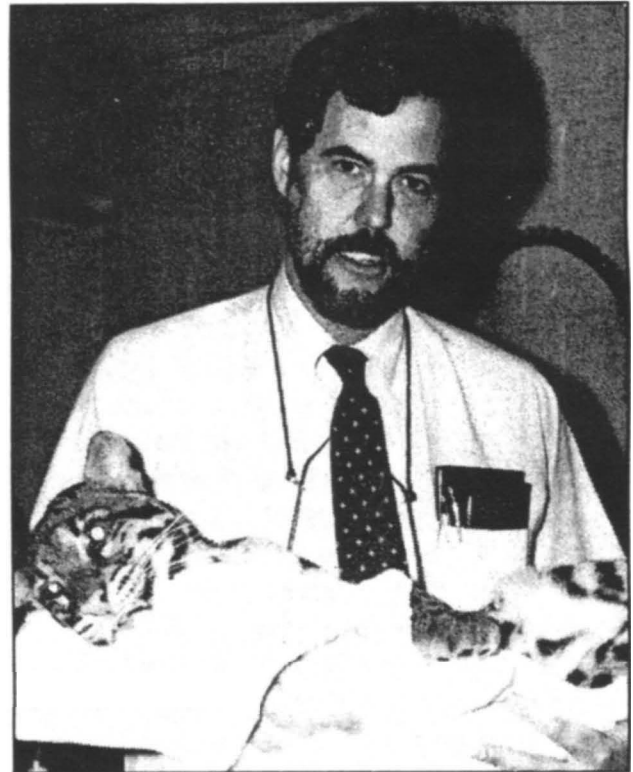
Reprinted from *IUCN Cat News*

Clouded Leopard Challenge

by *Janice Parrow,*
L.A.T.G., C.V.T.

Over the past two years, some of the staff at the University of Minnesota College of Veterinary Medicine Teaching Hospital (VTH) have had opportunities to work with an unusual "small animal". Dr. Kris Petrini and leopard keeper B.J. Schoberl, both of the Minnesota Zoological Gardens (MZG), and Dr. Ford Bell from the VTH have been monitoring the gastrointestinal health of MZG's clouded leopard population. Clouded leopards are an endangered species whose natural habitat is Asia.

Over the past several years, some of the clouded leopards at the zoo have had some problems with vomiting and weight loss. In July 1993, Drs. Petrini and Bell examined a clouded leopard (No. 1723) using an endoscope, which allows for nonsurgical viewing of the gastrointestinal tract. This leopard had been steadily losing weight and did not respond well to previous therapies. On examination, the stomach appeared normal. Normal duodenal tissue should be a healthy pink in color and have a velvety appearance. The lining, or mucosa, of this animal's duodenum was



Michelle Mero Riedel

Dr. Ford Bell with one of the Minnesota Zoological Garden's clouded leopards after its examination.

abnormal in texture, having a "cobblestone" appearance. Based on biopsies and clinical signs, a diagnosis of inflammatory bowel disease, or chronic lymphocytic-plasmacytic enteritis, was made.

The gastrointestinal tract, especially the duodenum, absorbs the nutrients needed to sustain life. If the duodenum is inflamed, it cannot function properly, leading to weight loss and poor health. In domestic cats and dogs, inflammatory bowel disease is often treated with dietary changes and medications. Therapeutic foods are based on proteins that are not routinely fed, such as lamb, venison, or rabbit. Prednisone, an anti-inflammatory drug, is also given to decrease the inflammation of the gastrointestinal tract.

Cat No. 1723 was placed on a special commercial diet and given low doses

Challenge.....continued

of oral prednisone. She did not respond well to treatment and her health continued to deteriorate until her death in 1994. Postmortem examination reconfirmed the diagnosis of chronic lymphocytic-plasmacytic enteritis.

In January 1994, another female leopard (No. 6748) was slated to be transferred to a zoo in Santa Barbara, California. Of the three clouded leopards showing clinical signs at the time, she was the most severely affected. An endoscopic examination, performed to determine her health for shipment and possible breeding, showed her that her stomach was reddened with hemorrhagic areas and pinpoint erosions. The duodenum had "cobblestone" appearance with proliferation of the mucosa. These findings, along with biopsy results, were consistent with inflammatory bowel disease.

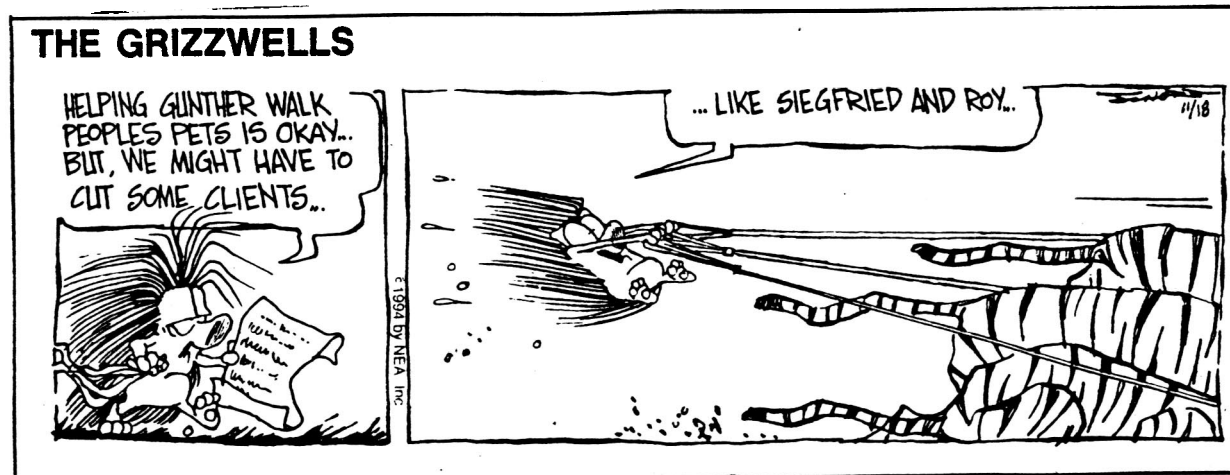
No. 6748 was placed on oral prednisone and a lamb-based diet. She developed an aversion to her new food and the pills that were placed within it. Several other diets were tried unsuccessfully, and she recently was placed back on her original diet. Instead of the oral medication, the cat has been receiving injections of a slow-release, long-acting steroid. By August, she

had regained her lost weight and was vomiting only occasionally, but her stomach and duodenum showed minimal changes.

Considering the similar disease in these two cats, Dr. Petrini decided to perform endoscopic examinations on all the clouded leopards at the MZG. Six other cats were given endoscopic examinations. The results varied from normal to showing signs similar to those in the previously examined cats. Even though only half of the cats showed clinical symptoms, most of the biopsies showed lymphocytic-plasmacytic enteritis. Deciding whether to treat these cats and what therapy to administer has been an ongoing learning process. Dietary changes have not greatly improved their condition.

An apparently unrelated problem of "barbering" (excessive hair pulling, usually from shoulders to tail) may, in fact, have an underlying inflammatory component. In the past, barbering was thought to be caused by environmental stress. Skin biopsies of animals with this condition show inflammatory changes. Whether these two clinical syndromes are related is uncertain. Dr. Petrini is currently trying to better clarify the inflammatory disease process and intends to survey other institutions that have clouded leopards.

*Reprinted from VTH Partners News
Contributed by John Perry*





May Meeting Report

The May meeting was held in the home of Joel and Lana in Gresham, Oregon. It was a nice, sunny day. We all enjoyed sitting around their pond watching their fish swimming by.

Since Steve was home sick, Jerry welcomed everyone.

As the first order of business, Gayle talked about convention. She gave a report on the various fares and a history on past conventions.

Next she reported that the wildlife calendars had been ordered. We will be getting some with just tigers and others with cougars, bobcats, jaguars, ocelots, margays, lynx and Florida panthers. We should get them sometime in July and have decided to sell them to anyone interested while the supply lasts. Anyone who is interested can send orders to Pacific N.W. Exotics, P.O.Box 205, Gresham, Or. 97030 along with a check for \$10.50.

Next she showed the two prints that have been donated to us by the well-known artist, Lorenzo Ghiger. They are valued at \$1,500. each. One is "Double Charge" (White rhino) and the other is "Reward of the Lioness" (Lions and Cape Buffalo).

Hopefully we will be able to have a picture for the newsletter of them with a report on how we are going to sell them.

Jackie Sinnott gave a report on her trip to Las Vegas with Bea Lydecker, who had be invited down by Sigfried & Roy to do readings on their cats. She and Bea enjoyed their show and had a wonderful time.

John Van Stry brought "Fritz" (bengal) with her six kittens. They are three weeks old and just beautiful. Jackie Vanderwall was there with her jaguar.

With the day being so nice and the barbecue going, we adjourned the meeting. The rest of the day was spent eating, visiting and playing with all the kittens.

Our next meeting will be in Beaverton.

Submitted by
Gayle Schaecher



Convention Trivia: The auction was the brainchild of the Florida Chapter at the Orlando convention in 1975. It was more of a "flea market/garage sale" venture than the one we know today. Florida member, Chuck Kindt, was the auctioneer and did such a fantastic job that we have, since that time, continued the tradition. The hit of that auction was Chuck's "chickenneck skin soap". This was actually rendered from the discards of his compound!



**MEMBERSHIP/GUEST
MEETING
April 23, 1995**



EXOTIC FELINE EDUCATIONAL SOCIETY

Our meeting was called to order by President, Rod Black. As Sharon had another commitment, Barbara Wilton stepped in to take the minutes. Introductions of other officers followed.

EDUCATIONAL PRESENTATIONS

Ethel Hauser talks about Feline "Sugar" Diabetes (diabetes mellitus)

A hormonal disorder that results when the pancreas, a gland adjacent to the small intestine, fails to produce enough of the hormone insulin, or when the insulin produced is ineffective, or some combination of the two. With diabetes mellitus, sugar (glucose) builds up in the cat's blood (hyperglycemia) rather than working effectively in the body. High bloods-glucose levels overburden the cat's kidneys, and consequently, glucose spills into the cat's urine (glucosuria).

Facts:

- *Usually a disease of middle aged and older cats, it is rarely seen in cats under 8 years of age.*
- *It most commonly occurs in males.*
- *At high risk would be cats that are overweight.*
- *Not treated, this disease is life threatening.*
- *With treatment, life expectancy increases. A normal life span can be expected.*
- *Not curable, but controllable.*

Common signs are increases in thirst, excessive urination, increased appetite, and weight loss. These same signs can also signify other disorders. Other signs may include lethargy, vomiting, an unkempt coat, and a sunken stance of the hind limbs.

There are three categories of this disease:

- *Insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus (IDDM) that requires daily injections of insulin to survive.*
- *Non-insulin dependent diabetes mellitus (NIDDM), that do not require daily insulin injections. NIDDM felines can have their blood regulated by diet and oral blood-glucose-lowering medications.*
- *A transient form of the disease. As implied, it is transient. The signs go away when underlying stress such as illness is treated. Keep in mind, this form of the disease can go on to develop permanent diabetes.*

Diagnosis and Treatment:

Blood tests can confirm elevated blood-glucose levels. This type of test gives a timely confirmation of diabetes. The key to treatment is to stabilize the blood-glucose concentration at an acceptable level throughout a 24 hour period. Treatment varies in the use of several different drugs, and schedule of insulin injections. It is recommend you consult your veterinarian for the best treatment method.

Ron Eldridge, BVS, provided Sharon with a published paper by Steven W. Dow, D.V.M., M.S. entitled "Studies of Potassium Depletion in Cats". Due to time, we didn't have time to talk about this study, however, copies were provided to those present.

***** GOOD GUY AWARD *****

April Award was presented to
Corrine Cary

For her unselfish support in assisting friends in taking care of their cats.

FELINE SHOW & TELL

Shirley opened the "show and tell" with her bobcat, Boomer. He is a beautiful example of raising your cat with love and trust. She also announced she has three bobcat/lynx kittens.

Ethel brought a leopard cat, three geoffrey kittens, one safari cat, and her ocelot.

Steve Johnson proudly exhibited his newly acquired female cougar.

Colette announced they have five bengal kittens.

After refreshments, we all enjoyed the movie "CUBS" filmed by the wildlife park, Out of Africa. A big thanks to Rod for bringin his TV and VCR for the attendees to enjoy this wonderful film!

During the raffle, we enjoyed a brief film clip from a show Herb Wilton participated in as a fund-raiser for Doernbecher Childrens Hospital in Portland, OR. We have some great members who contribute their time to help others.

Respectfully submitted,



Barbara Wilton
Treasurer

MEMBERSHIP MEETING May 21, 1995

Hosted by Ken Hatfield

Rod called the meeting to order.

OLD BUSINESS

- Logo still in process. Information has been sent to Wade McGilvra who will present the rough draft for approval at our next meeting.
- Safety regulations were completed by Larry Torland and copies passed out to all present. They were reviewed, discussed, and voted to add to By-Laws.



EXOTIC FELINE EDUCATIONAL SOCIETY

- The "Photography Cat Quilt" donated by Colette Griffith's will be the next EFES fund-raiser. Tickets will be sold at \$1.00 each and the winner drawn at the October meeting.
- The second "Cat Quilt" donated by Colette Griffith's will be a fund-raiser for EFES. 20% of net proceeds to be donated to the LIOC general fund.
- Following is schedule of meeting dates:
 - June 25 - Membership/Guest (Fathers Day is June 18)
 - July 22 - Field Trip Bandon Game Farm (plan to attend this fun event)
 - Aug. 20 - No Meeting/LIOC Convention Month
 - Sept. 23 - Field Trip - ZOO ZNOOZE (an overnigher you can't miss!)
 - Oct. 15 - Membership/Guest
 - Nov. 19 - Membership
 - Dec. ? - Christmas fund-raiser

TREASURER REPORT

Barbara gave a overview on income and expenditures. Last years fund-raisers and raffles were a success. We are in the black.

SECRETARY REPORT

- By Laws to be revised to add Safety Regulations. Copies to be available at next meeting and to be distributed upon request.

MEMBER INPUT

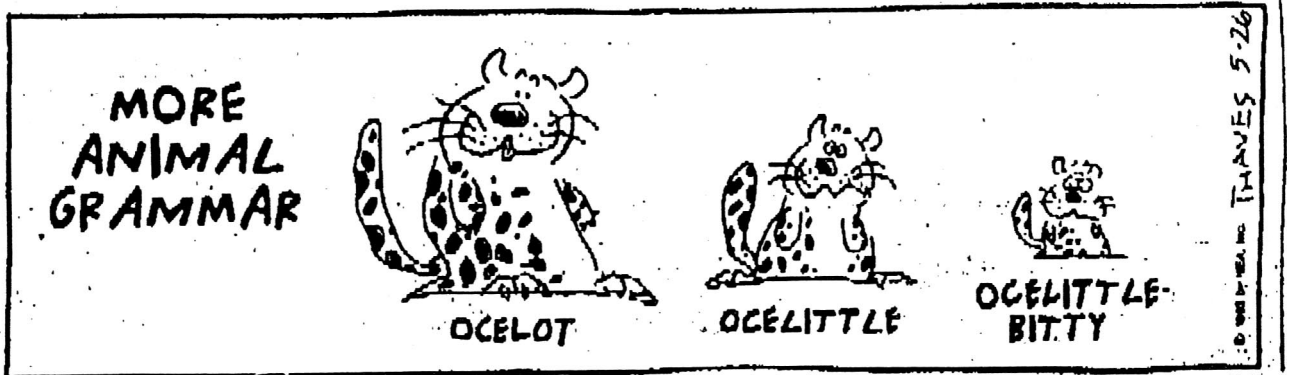
- Jean Torland suggested placing an ad in a publication entitled "Whiskers Newsletter." It was decided to place an ad which stated that EFES holds meetings on a monthly basis, and to contact Rod Black.
- Ken Hatfield suggested holding a drawing for EFES to pay one person's registration fee for the 1995 LIOC Convention. Tickets will be available at the convention for the drawing.
- Jean Torland asked if anyone had expertise on formalizing a document for disposition of your cat in the event you were unable to take care of them. Barbara Wilton volunteered to look into this and will report back to the group.

Respectively submitted,



Sharon L. Roe
Secretary

FRANK & ERNEST



Is Yeast Helpful?

By Michael Lemmon, D.V.M.

Yeast are included in a large number of species of microscopic organisms. Centuries ago humankind discovered how to use yeast in the making of bread. It was also discovered that when mixed with barley and then fermented, one gets beer. When yeast and grapes are fermented, one gets wine. Mixing yeast with apples results in cider.

According to P.E. Norris, author of the book About Yeast, this nutritious substance has been used as a food and medicine by man for centuries. The Greeks used it as a blood purifier. During the Middle Ages, monks and many others ate it to help overcome the ravages of the plague. Even earlier than this, the Egyptians used yeast as food and medicine.

Yeast was used in the treatment of anemia, according to a paper published in the British medical publication The Lancet in October, 1932. Fermenting yeasts have also been used for their antiseptic action to help heal wounds.

Henry G. Bieler, M.D., well-respected author of Food is Your Best Medicine speaks of yeast as both food and medicine. He recommends the baking yeast form as superior to the commonly used nutritional yeast. Nutritional yeast is heated during its processing. This kills and sterilizes it, but also reduces its vitamin content and changes its organic salts to inorganic salts which are less easily used by the body. Dr. Bieler recommends using baking yeast only on an empty stomach mixed with a little water or milk. If mixed with other foods, especially with starches, it will cause much fermentation and gas

production. He uses yeast to help soothe the inflamed tissues of the digestive tract. Its mild alkalinity counteracts toxic acid bile from the liver. Stomach ulcers are also soothed by its action. For people wishing to use baking yeast as a food for themselves or their animals, I would recommend reading Dr. Bieler's book first. Adelle Davis, a respected author of many books on nutrition, recommends both brewer's yeast and torula yeast as a source of vitamin B complex, trace minerals and nucleic acids.

Dr. Richard Pitcairn and Susan Pitcairn (in their book Natural Health for Dogs and Cats) recommend a good quality brewer's yeast or primary nutritional yeast grown on molasses or grains as an important ingredient to help balance their recipes for dogs and cats. Anita Frazier (in her book The New Natural Cat) highly recommends nutritional yeast as an important supplement for cats.

Pat McKay, author of Reigning Cats and Dogs, is strongly opposed to the use of brewer's and nutritional yeast as a food supplement. She states that dogs and cats cannot properly digest and assimilate yeast and that there are too many problems such as flatulence (gas) and allergies associated with its ingestion.

Some forms of yeast contribute to diseases such as Candida, which is associated with various types of infections in people, and Malassezia, which is associated with ear and skin infections in pets. Some authors state that nutritional yeasts should not be used for food by those who have this type of infection.

My advise to pet care givers concerning yeast as a food for pets depends upon the situation. If the yeast obviously

Yeast.....continued

causes allergies or other problems such as skin or digestive disorders, then refrain from using it; otherwise, I feel that yeast in one or more of its forms, is good for pets, supplying good quality proteins, B complex vitamins and trace minerals. It is one of many high quality food supplements that may be fed to pets.

Many are not aware of some of the more unusual sources of yeast food supplements. Standard Process Laboratories produces a yeast called Lactic Acid Yeast. This yeast produces lactic acid by fermenting sugars and starches, thereby inhibiting the growth of toxic bacteria in the digestive tract. This form of yeast improves digestion and assimilation of nutrients while also helping to keep the large intestine acid. It is also helpful in preventing constipation.

Kefir is a cultured milk beverage made with kefir grains. The grains are colonies of milk-fermenting yeasts and bacteria. This nutritious beverage can also easily be made into kefir cheese.

Kombucha, also called Mo-Gu, is yet another form of a great nutritional yeast. Mombucha yeast is made and nourished batch after batch with regular black tea and white sugar. Many authors claim a wide variety of health benefits from its ability to improve liver and digestive function.

Zell Oxygen yeast is a special strain of enzyme rich yeast that is specially low temperature processed to preserve all the enzymes, vitamins and other vital nutrients. It has been used to enhance the immune system, establish healthy intestinal flora, and help the body better utilize oxygen. Clinical research from Germany demonstrates that this product is very helpful in a variety of canine skin problems.

Bio Strath yeast and the pet form called Anima Strath yeast is made by

growing yeast in a special process by feeding them sixteen beneficial herbs. This product also has been helping to improve human and pet health.

Reprinted from *Animal Guardian*
Contributed by *Jean Hamil*

Cougar Incidents Up Dramatically in Montanta

Mountain lion complaints are up across much of Montana, perhaps in the wake of a series of conservative hunting seasons for the big cats. But all that may be changing as harvest quotas increase in several districts.

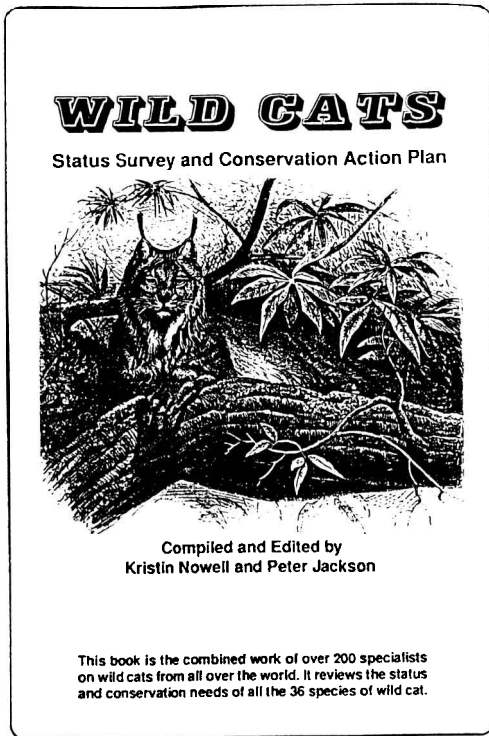
Officials say that wardens for Region One of Montana's Department of Fish, Wildlife and Parks respond so often to complaints of mountain lions near residential areas the department no longer publicizes incidents of lions killed by game wardens.

"Rural populations of both people and lions are growing," regional wildlife manager Harvey Nyberg said. "Wherever we have humans and deer, we have lion complaints."

Mountain lions come into residential areas after deer and homeowners grow alarmed about the safety of pets and children. Problem cats usually are young, inexperienced lions staking out their territory. Biologists say adult male lions act as internal population regulators by killing competing younger lions.

But large male cats are precisely the ones lion hunters choose to target. As a consequence, seasons and quotas may be liberalized, but it seems tighter quotas will be placed on harvesting large male cats.

Roland Creek
Reprinted from *Western Outdoors*
Contributed by *Ethel Hauser*



There are chapters discussing habitat, management, research, trade, captive breeding and re-introduction. Over 100 priority projects are listed in the action plan. Professional wildlife photographers have donated spectacular photos of very rare cats. The authors hope this work will provide wildlife officials, managers and research scientists with a reference book to assist them in conserving wild cats. It also hoped that it will be appreciated by the general public.

Wild Cats opens with a Foreword by Elizabeth Marshall Thomas, author of the best-seller *The Tribe of the Tiger* (Simon & Schuster, New York, 1994); and an introduction to the Cat Action Plan and the Cat Specialist Group. Then comes a chapter on taxonomy. Taxonomists have argued about the classification of the wild cats for two centuries since the seminal work of Swedish natural scientist, Linnaeus. The compilers of the action plan have chosen to use the latest classification by Dr.

Christopher Wozencraft for practical reasons, without prejudice, because it is likely to be used in international and national legislation for the immediate future. This chapter reviews the history of classification, as well as the modern technique of genetic research, which is contributing to the clarification of felid evolution and relationships.

The main body of the book is divided into three parts:

Part I: Species Data Sheets

There are data sheets for all of the 36 species of wild cats. They include a list of local names throughout their range; description and behavior; biology; habitat and distribution; population status; legal protection status; occurrence in protected areas; and major threats. Where a cat is found in several regions, a principal account is given for its major range, and supplementary accounts for other regions. Detailed range maps are provided for each species. A unique method of assessing the relative vulnerability of all species has been developed, based on their geographical range, number of habitats used and their body size. The method, which is explained in detail, has been used to assess not only the overall vulnerability of the species, but its vulnerability within the regions in which it is found.

Books.....continued

Part II: Major Issues in Cat Conservation

The survival of the wild cats depends on a number of major factors, which are dealt with in six chapters:

1. Cats and Habitat Loss
2. Management of the Big Cats
3. Research
4. Trade
5. Cats in Captivity
6. Re-Introduction

Part III: An Action Plan for Conservation of the Wild Cats

The Action Plan lists over 100 priority projects for wild cat conservation in the 1990's.

Over 1,500 references are given to documentation which has been used to compile the species accounts and discussion chapters.

ISBN 2-8317-0045-0, 380 pages, 48 color plates. Price \$30. US plus 20% overseas surface mail Credit card orders accepted.

Order from: IUCN Publications Services
219c Huntingdon Rd
Cambridge, CB3 0DL, UK



Genetic Restoration of Florida Panther Begins with Escape

A female Texas cougar (*Puma concolor cougar*), imported to help restore the depleted genetic make-up of the Florida panther (*P.c.coryi*), launched the program by escaping from a holding pen on March 29th. She was already radio-collared and monitoring of her movements began at once in the Fakahatchee Strand State Preserve, on the west coast of Florida, south of Ft. Myers.

A second female was released later according to the program. Two more females were to be shipped to Florida in April, and four more were expected to be released in May.

The genetic restoration program provides for "intercrossing", defined as mating between subspecies of the same taxonomic species, which is a common, natural and expected natural occurrence wherever ranges are adjacent or overlap.

Meanwhile, a new male, wild-caught Texas cougar was released in the Osceola/Okefenokee experimental study site in northeastern Florida. Both captive-bred and wild-caught cougars are being released in the area, which has no Florida panthers. The captive-bred animals, which have been given pre-release training in hunting, are reported to have settled down well, although some have been recaptured when they moved from the study site or showed signs of getting too familiar with people.

An official summary dated April 11th said there were an estimated 30-50 wild panthers, while nine were in captivity. Sixteen are being monitored by radio-telemetry. Seven radio-collared Texas cougars were in the experimental reintroduction site at Osceola/Okefenokee.

Exotic Animal Training & Management Program

The Exotic Animal Training and Management (EATM) Program at Moorpark College is a unique vocational program offering education in the care and presentation of educational shows utilizing animals. Students receive instruction in modern techniques of zoo keeping including nutrition, restraint, and veterinary procedures. A variety of animal training procedures are presented, ranging from techniques applicable to confined zoo animals to methods used in working animals in the movie industry. The human elements of the animal industry are also covered in courses dealing with public relations, supervision, planning, and administration of animal parks. At the college's animal facility, America's Teaching Zoo, the students are able to put into action the theories they have learned in the classroom.

The EATM Program was established as a major at Moorpark College in 1974. The animal collection has gradually increased over the years as animals were acquired through donations and breeding loans from zoos and research centers. This extraordinary collection has included exotic animals ranging from marmosets to an Asian elephant, blue-tongued skinks to alligators, button quail to ostrich. As the animal collection grew, so did the program as new courses were developed and enrollment increased.

The present animal collection, numbering about 150 animals, is maintained on a four-acre facility on the college campus called America's Teaching Zoo. Each fall, fifty students are admitted to begin the two-year program. Applicants come from all across the U. S. and abroad. They receive instruction from the EATM staff and guest lecturers with expertise in all areas of the animal industry. Besides the invaluable experience the students gain working at the America's Teaching Zoo, they perform internships at the Los Angeles and Santa Barbara Zoos and special projects at animal facilities across the country.

Students receive classroom instruction in the techniques of presenting educational and entertaining animal shows. Then they refine their understanding of these principles and develop their own style by actually performing before the public. The students are involved in special presentations for school children and regular shows for the general public throughout the year and a large-scale production each spring. Always, the emphasis is on instilling in the public an appreciation for wildlife and an understanding for the need to conserve the diversity of life. It is hoped that EATM graduates will continue to promote such ideas as they follow their careers in the animal industry.

Graduates receive a certificate of achievement and, to those satisfying the general education requirements of the college, an AS degree in Exotic Animal Training and Management. After completing the core curriculum in the first year, the student can choose one of four areas of emphasis to follow in the second year. These areas are: General Exotic Animal Training and Management, Zoo Keeping, Animal Training, and Wildlife Education.

The demands of the program are rigorous and only slightly more than sixty percent of those admitted actually complete the full course of study. The rewards are high, however, for those that demonstrate the ability and commitment needed to fulfill the requirements of the program as almost ninety percent of the EATM graduates are placed in the animal industry. They find employment at public zoos, oceanariums, and private and government animal training and care facilities in the U.S. and abroad.

If you would like more information about the Exotic Animal Training and Management Program, write to EATM, Moorpark College, 7075 Campus Road, Moorpark, CA 93021 or call 805/ 378-1441

Contributed by Sharon Roe

Saving Room for Ocelots

Most people think of brush as merely something to be cleared, but it is vital habitat for many species of wildlife. Secretive animals like the ocelot (*Felis pardalis*) and jaguarundi (*Felis yagouaroundi*) particularly depend on dense vegetation for shelter. In southern Texas, an innovative agreement is making the conservation of brushland habitat compatible with irrigation for agriculture.

Fortunately, south Texas is becoming a friendlier place to both endangered cats, thanks to a voluntary agreement between Bayview Irrigation District 11 and the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service (FWS) to conserve brushy habitat. District 11 own approximately 100 miles of irrigation and drainage ditches in Cameron County, the heart of the ocelot's remaining U.S. range. Brush growing along these ditches is important cover and dispersal habitat for the region's isolated ocelot populations. In the past, much of this habitat was lost when banks were cleared during the removal of silt and debris from the ditches. Under the agreement, District 11 modified its maintenance procedures. On previously cleared ditches, the District is allowing one bank to revegetate where practical and conducting its cleaning work from the other side. The resulting regrowth of brushy habitat provides vital corridors for the endangered cats and other wildlife.

This new method increases time and costs for ditch maintenance, according to Gordon Hill, general manager of the irrigation district, "but we did it to ensure that we protect our wildlife." Steve Thompson, manager of the nearby Laguna Atascosa National Wildlife Reserve (NWR), says the agreement has wide support in the

region. "We hope other irrigation districts and private landowners will take a look at this agreement and give the cats a helping hand."

Brush growing along the irrigation ditches in south Texas complements the habitat managed for ocelots at Laguna Atascosa NWR, which supports the State's largest remaining population. A few miles to the south, additional habitat for endangered cats, as well as a wide variety of birds and other wildlife, is being conserved within the



Lower Rio Grande NWR. Recently, local citizens proposed establishing another refuge near Harlingen, which would protect valuable habitat bordering the Arroyo Colorado. One reason the people of south Texas are so interested in conserving their rare wildlife is tourism. The region supports an unusually diverse birdlife, including a number of species found nowhere else in the U.S. Birders from throughout the country flock to south Texas to observe this unique resource. Together, the local refuges and parks annually attract more than 500,000 visitors who pump millions of dollars into the regional economy.

Reprinted from the USFWS Endangered Species Bulletin

Contributed by Jean Hamil

USDA 'B' Dealers Threatened

The American Professional Pet Distributors (APPDI), the pet industry's humane care organization, has alerted all USDA licensed "B" dealers about proposed federal legislation that would eliminate pet distributors who are required to hold a USDA "B" license. Animal rights groups, including the Humane Society of the United States (HSUS), are promoting legislation as an attack on "B" dealers who serve research institutions.

The USDA "B" dealer classification includes *all* pet distributors, not just those who sell to research laboratories. Holders of these licenses are required to comply with strict animal welfare regulations and pass annual USDA inspections. Elimination of the "B" license would force closure of

reputable pet distributorships, making it difficult to obtain quality pets. APPDI Executive Director, Robert Buckler, said the push for the elimination of "B" dealers indicates that HSUS and other animal rights groups are not interested in the humane care of animals. Buckler also stated that the pet industry is a favorite target of animal rights activists in their attempts to deprive humans of the right to animal use for food, clothing or companionship.

The APPDI represents breeders, distributors and retailer who practice exemplary humane care standards. They administer a humane care program based on kennel standards that exceeds federal regulations. For more information, call them at (612) 293-9317

Natural Fire

For Tekahn

*Beauty from the deepest soul,
Of time, and nature pure,
A god of power, of life itself,
And the darkest night's allure.*

*Though reduced you are in number,
Still, you rule your realm,
Keeping nature's balance true,
While Man thinks only of himself.*

*You are wanted by so many,
A price upon your hide,
They think of what value you may bring,
For every part is prized.*

*But some men love you dearly,
Alive, instead of dead,
Think only of your beauty, true,
Not the price upon your head.*

*"The tiger is a gentleman",
Major Corbett liked to say,
He taught us of your wondrous life,
And that there is a better way.*

*You're living in a screwed-up world,
Where predator is prey,
In the human population boom,
You take it day by day.*

*You have such grace in all you do,
In everything you feel,
Wisdom shines forth from your eyes,
And intelligence that's real.*

*Your gift to me is one of hope,
That there is still a place for you,
But, now it's up to us alone,
To make this dream come true.*

*Natural Fire is what you are,
Virtuous to the end,
Till my dying day, I'll always know
That you and I were truest friends.*

*Thank you for all that you taught me,
I'll be with you to the end.*

By James Godsmark

SCIENCE CLASSICS

BY LARRY GONICK



IN THE EVOLUTION OF MIND, WHY WOULD A SPECIES LEARN TO USE NUMBERS? WHAT EXACTLY WOULD THEY NEED TO COUNT?



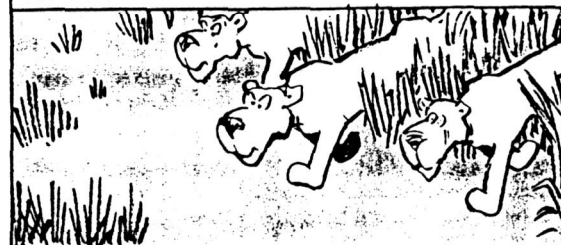
AMONG SOCIAL ANIMALS ONE ANSWER MIGHT BE: THEY NEED TO COUNT EACH OTHER...



IN 1992, KAREN MCCOMB OF CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY, WITH CRAIG PACKER AND ANNE PUSEY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA, TOOK AUDIO EQUIPMENT IN HAND AND SET OUT TO SEE WHETHER LIONS COULD COUNT LIONS.



LIONS ARE TERRITORIAL ANIMALS THAT HOLD THEIR TERRITORY SOCIALLY. A PRIDE OF LIONS—SEVERAL RELATED FEMALES, THEIR CUBS, AND A FEW ADULT MALES—TOGETHER CONTROL AND DEFEND THE FAMILY HUNTING GROUNDS.



WHEN FACED WITH A COMPETITOR, GOES THE THEORY, AN ANIMAL MAKES AN ASSESSMENT:

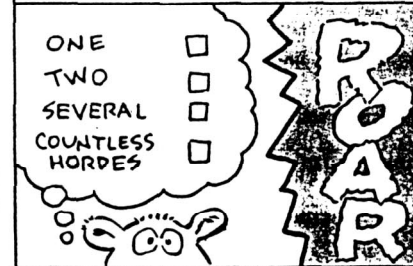
	BIG	SMALL
OPPONENT'S SIZE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
OPPONENT'S STRENGTH	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
CHANCES I'LL BE MAIMED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
VALUE OF TERRITORY	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

ROAR

AND FIELD STUDIES CONFIRM THAT SOLITARY ANIMALS, FROM FROGS TO DUNG FLIES, DO GIVE GROUND BEFORE BIGGER OR STRONGER MEMBERS OF THEIR OWN SPECIES.



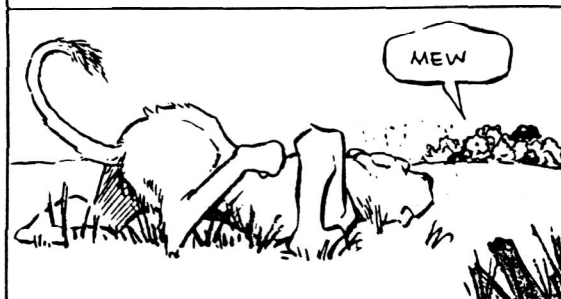
MCCOMB, PACKER, AND PUSEY TRIED TO FIND OUT WHETHER LIONS ALSO ASSESS THE INTERLOPERS' SOCIAL STRENGTH—I.E., THEIR NUMBERS.

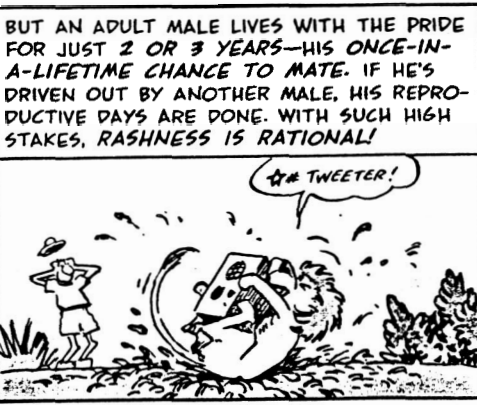
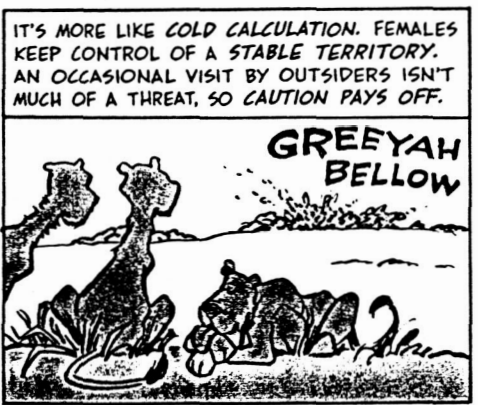
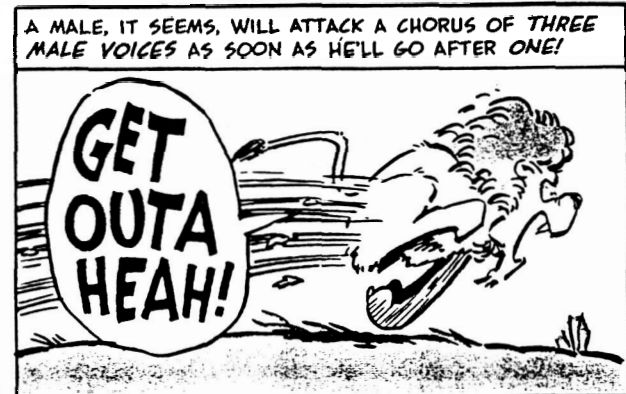
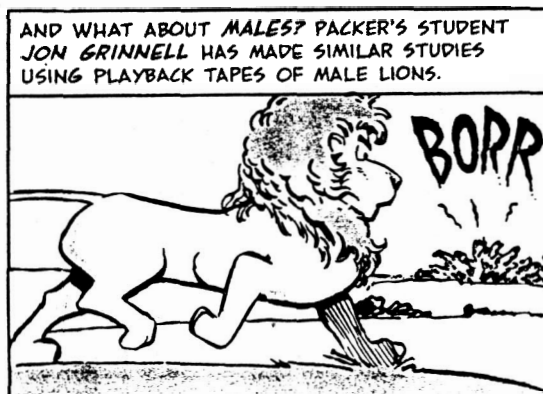
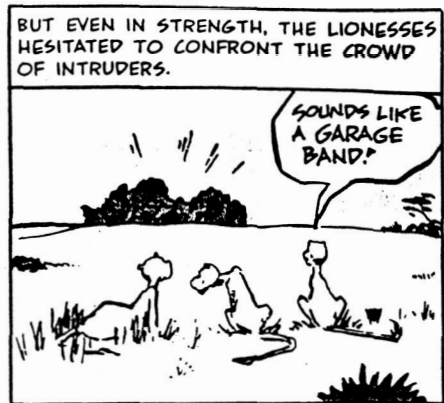


THE BEHAVIORAL ECOLOGISTS MADE AUDIOTAPES OF FEMALE LIONS ROARING—SOME TAPES WERE OF A SINGLE LION, WHILE OTHERS FEATURED A CHORUS OF THREE—AND PLAYED THEM AT DUSK, BEHIND A BUSH.



THE TAPES OF ONE VOICE ROARING PROVOKED AN IMMEDIATE APPROACH BY ANY RESIDENT LIONESS THAT HAPPENED BY.





(N.B. THE LION HIMSELF DOES NOT MAKE THIS CALCULATION. HE'S RUNNING ON INSTINCT ALONE. BUT NATURE FAVORS THOSE WHOSE INSTINCTS LEAD THEM TO HIGH-PAYOFF STRATEGIES. THUS, THE LIONS' SOCIAL SYSTEM PRODUCES FEMALES THAT CAN COUNT THEIR FOES AND MALES THAT DON'T BOTHER TO...)

NOT TOO SURPRISING, YOU SAY? MAYBE NOT, BUT IT'S ALWAYS GOOD TO GET EMPIRICAL EVIDENCE TO TEST OUR THEORIES, AND, IF SURPRISES ARISE, SO MUCH THE BETTER!



Birth Control For Fleas?

Ciba-Geigy Corp is currently introducing "PROGRAM" developed in conjunction with Auburn University's veterinary school and billed as a once-a-month flea control tablet for dogs.

The prescription product is being shipped to veterinarians nationwide, said Byron Blagburn, professor of parasitology and a developer of the product.

"It's sort of like birth control for fleas. It keeps the fleas from reproducing," Blagburn said.

Several clinics already have the pills in Lee County, Alabama where Dr. Gary Hunt participated in a clinical trial from 1988-1990. More than a dozen other veterinarians from around the country also participated. Hunt said everyone was skeptical initially.

"It was too good to be true, but it just proved itself. We've been just dying to get it for five years now." He said.

Hunt estimated the cost for consumers at between \$6 and \$8 per month.

A similar product in liquid form should be on the market soon for cats.

The tablet is the result of collaboration begun in the mid-1980s. Ten years and \$10 million later, the U.S. Food and Drug Administration approved PROGRAM in mid-December.

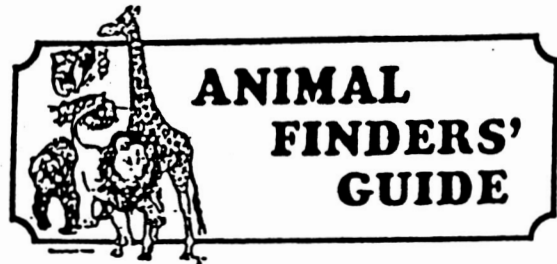
Lufenuron, the active ingredient in PROGRAM prevents a flea's protective outer layer from developing. When an adult flea bites a dog, it swallows the active ingredient and passes it on to the eggs. Lufenuron prevents the eggs from hatching into fleas by attacking the exoskeleton while the flea is still in the egg. The next generation of fleas are never born.

A flea generally lives only three to four weeks, but may lay 1,000 eggs in that time, so pet owners cannot expect to see results from treatment for 30 to 60 days.



The Classifieds

All ads in this publication are void where prohibited by law. All transactions are between buyer and seller. All buyers and sellers must have proper licenses and permits for all animals offered for sale or sold. LIOC ESCF Inc. does not necessarily endorse or guarantee the honesty of any advertiser. LIOC ESCF Inc. reserves the right to edit or reject any subscription or ad. No blind animal ads will be accepted: all ads must a) contain name of business or individual, b) state whether the individual is owner or broker, c) show state and phone number or full address. For further information regarding advertising with LIOC ESCF Inc. contact the Term Director for Advertising & Publicity as listed inside the front cover of this Newsletter.



18 Issues a year. Informative articles on exotic animal husbandry. Exotic animals, auctions, products & services advertised. \$25 a year. P.O. Box 99, Prairie Creek, Indiana 47869

EXOTIC (ANIMAL) INSURANCE LIABILITY / MORTALITY

Mitchel Kalmanson
Specializing in Mortality Insurance

Alligators to Zebras
Rare and Unusual Risks

Lester Kalmanson Agency, Inc.
(407) 645-5000
Fax (407) 645-2810

P.O. Box 940008
235 S. Maitland Ave.
Maitland, Florida 32794-0008

Nationwide Hauling at reasonable rates.
Enclosed trailer, U.S.D.A. licensed,
many references available.
Bruce Rendall (919) 639-6458 or fax
(919) 639-3566

Despite Chant, Snow Leopard Dies

Friday, June 9th, was supposed to mark the 10th birthday of Shin, one of San Francisco's most famous citizens. Shin was one of the San Francisco Zoo's seven Tibetan snow leopards.

The animal had given handlers a scare last month when, suffering from an intestinal ailment, she went on a two-week hunger strike.

Shin began eating again after a group of Tibetan monks offered her a "puja" healing chant on May 21st. But when handlers came to work June 9th, they were heartbroken to find the feline, one of a dwindling number of her endangered species, dead in her nest box, Shin's sleeping space.

Shin had been under veterinary care during her illness said zoo spokeswoman Nancy Chan.

But it was the five-minute blessing from the monks, who hail from Gyuto Tantric University in Tenzin Gang, India that seemed to reinvigorate the animal's spirits. "After the monks' visit, she did seem to stabilize," said Chan, "and she was eating."

Though the animal's passing was a blow to zoo workers, Chan said Shin's death will not be commemorated with a wake or burial ritual of any kind. "That's anthropomorphic," she said.

by Jorge Aquino
Religion News Service

Moving?



*Don't miss any issues
Notify Member Services Promptly
(See Page 2 for address)*

Fishing Cat Diet Studied

Fish is the main food of fishing cats in Keoladeo National Park, Bharatpur, India, but grass formed 21% and was present in all months except August according to a 1993 study performed by Haque and Vijayan.

The results of a one year study of scats indicated that 76% of the food was fish, 27% birds, 21% grass, 13% insects, 9% rodents and 7% other items. The scats were collected from the banks of the waterspread area in the annually-flooded marsh and from dykes which divide aquatic areas. Grass was least preferred during the monsoon months June through August and most in February, March and April.

Cattle hair was taken to indicate that fishing cats scavenge.

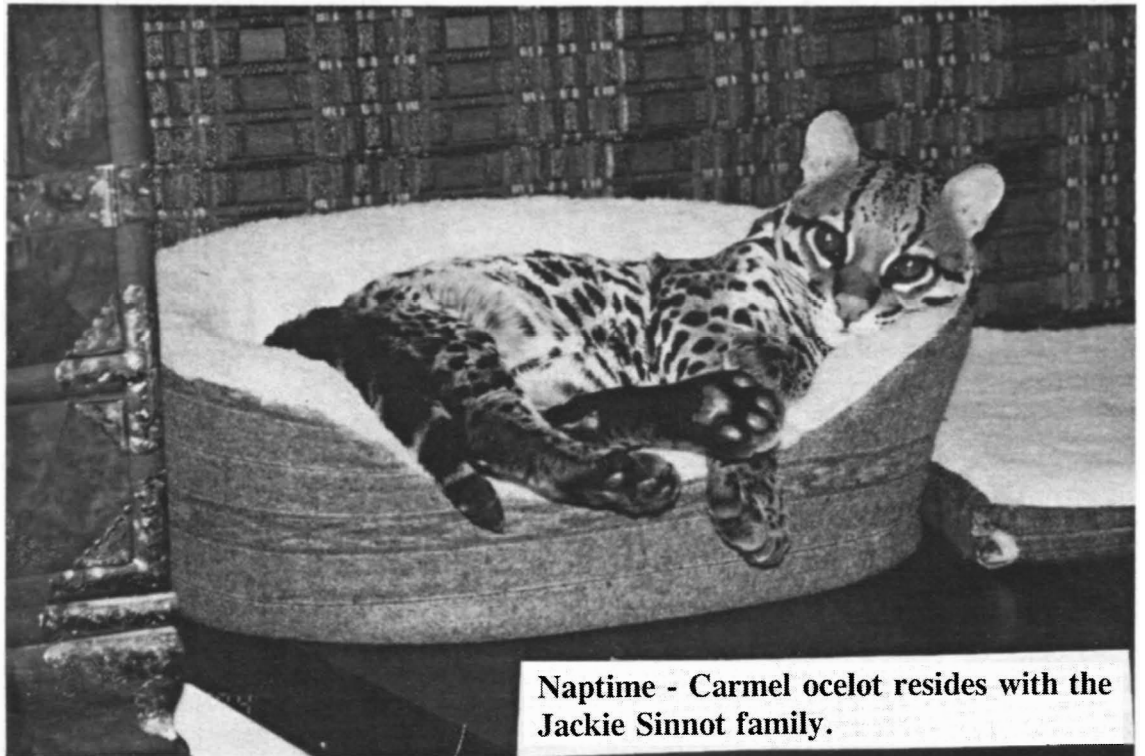
The authors note that Bhattacharya (1989) reported from Howrah District, West Bengal, that goats, chickens and ducks were taken as well as fish, but this was not reported in Bharatpur.

Night observations showed fishing cats fed mainly by entering the water and scooping out their prey with their paws. They were also observed to feed on grass and gerbils on the dykes.

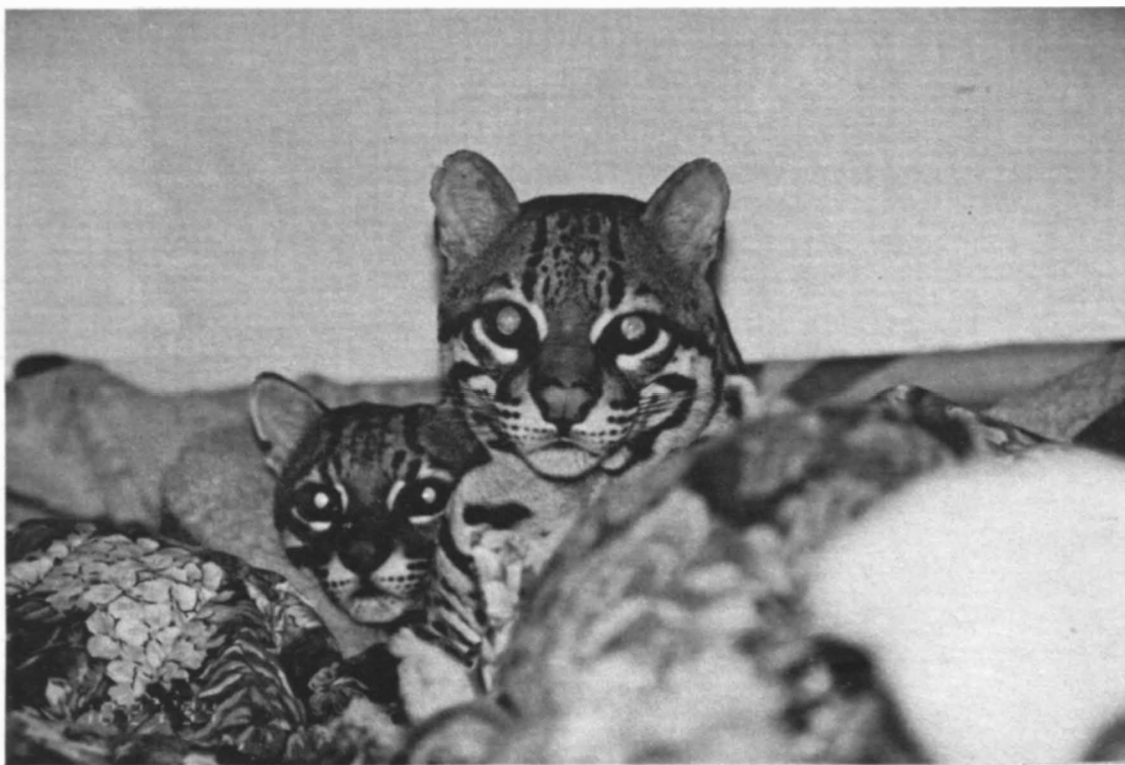
Reprinted from IUCN Cat News



THE FISHING CAT, *Felis viverrina*



Naptime - Carmel ocelot resides with the Jackie Sinnot family.



Jasmine and Scarlett, also reside with Jackie Sinnot.