However on 24th April 1986 when the weather was dusty and stormy, the maximum temperature recorded 40.2°C and maximum relative humidity in atmosphere was 65%, the female laid one pale brownish egg of size 10x6 cm. The nest site was a shallow depression of land at the base of a bush not taller than the female. The nest was full of dry foliage (perhaps due to high wind velocity) exposing the egg from top.

Parental care was not shared by the male. The egg was not continuously incubated by the hen at one sitting. She was walking near the nest site looking towards the nest at different intervals.

After a few days of the egg laying I saw a slit like brood pouch (about 12 cms long) on the breast of the hen. In most birds this pouch is for keeping the egg in direct contact with the skin of bird so that the egg will remain at body temperature for incubation.

In 1984 a female GIB died in Jodhpur Zoo due to anemia caused by continuous incubation for 41 days, so as a precautionary measure, 25 days after egg laying, the same was removed from the nest site on 19th May 1986 by the zoo authorities. The maximum temperature was 45°C and the weather was dusty and stormy. This egg was placed under a domestic hen in the aviary of the zoo. This egg also could not hatch as it was not fertile. Once again the captive breeding attempt of GIB has been frustrated.

The conclusion of my observations is that maximum time of a day the hen was found to rest in a patch of bushes (Sps not identified) in about 10 X 20 feet area not higher than the eye level of the bird and the nest site was also near this patch at the base of a small bush. My observations reveal that though the area of new enclosure is sufficient the habitation (thick vegetation with trees) of the enclosure is not a sufficiently natural habitat for the bird to exist.

Male and female were keeping apart from each other and male was not found displaying. Its reason may be due to lack of harem; 2 to 3 hens may be required to stimulate male's reproductive organs in such a big enclosure. However the female was found more active than the male during these observations.

In addition disturbances by visitors, motor vehicles and sound of loud speaker from a place of worship near the enclosure may have also affected the bird's courting. It would have been better if this breeding complex had been set up in the natural habitat so that studies might be done in scientific way under a planned project as BNHS is doing in the field to conserve this bird.

Finally I am thankful to Mr. V. K. Bissa, Supdt. of Jodhpur Zoo, Shri Liyaquatullah Khan, President of Godavan Society and to Dr. B. S. Gaur, Associate Professor of Zoology, University of Jodhpur, who helped me in the preparation of this article.

Announcement from Species Futures, a South Asia Climate Change e-Network of CBSG and WAZA

The World Association of Zoos and the IUCN SSC Conservation Breeding Specialist Group have formed a Climate Change Task Force CCTF.

CBSG South Asia and SAZARC is representing the Task Force in this region and we have started a climate change network associated with this CCTF of CBSG and WAZA. This network will focus primarily on species and their susceptibility to climate change, hence its name "Species Futures".

We have been sending emails to all people in our various networks announcing this but invariably, due to some limitations of our server we don't reach everyone. If you are interested being involved with a Climate Change network, please write to **zooreach@zooreach.org** and ask for our first three descriptive emails. Read them and if you are interested to join, then just send us an email from your email address only to zooreach@zooreach.org stating "I want to join your Climate Change Network". If you do not have an email address, you are not eligible to join this network.

Best wishes,
Sally, Sanjay, Daniel, Marimuthu and the ZOO Crew