

issues such as re-introductions. **Decision:** Leave as **ethics and welfare**.

7) Discussion on the suggestion for the **addition** of a Wildlife, Health and Medicine Chapter:

- a) How zoo networks can be used for this
- b) Creative use of vet facilities and staff
- c) Treatment of injured wildlife
- d) Veterinary outreach
- e) Assistance to population management programmes
- f) Disease environment

General Comments: this is not part of a strategy – it overlaps with some of the other chapters and it is also part of the toolkit. However it still needs to be incorporated in the document. On the other hand it is a strategy as zoos have been responsible for discovering and monitoring diseases e.g. West Nile virus. Animal diseases that also have public health issues can use the expertise of zoo veterinarians. It makes the point that this is something that we are concerned about but we must not be defensive – be more positive. Other examples would be vultures in India. Emergent and shared disease areas (also there is a piece in **Chap 2**). Diseases are an emerging problem in conservation – and zoos have expertise, but should have a landscape perspective – not bit by bit treatment of disease. Other idea was to put in **population management** chapter or **wild population** chapter. **Agreed Action:** it is a notable omission. It could be in both these chapters i.e. **population management** and **conservation in the wild** and GD will expand a section of his chapter to cover this. Ballou's chapter will take the rest. GD needs Caroline to point out what is missing. CL to work with GD.

8) Definitions of *in* and *ex situ* and captivity: these will go in a glossary.
The working group from Costa Rica had produced a report on the topic.

In situ and *ex situ* – there is confusion on what *situ* means i.e. where is *situ*? Use Mark's matrix to show the continuum. **Action:** MSP to make box to put in preface. Do we use in the text itself – we can with the use of the box. *Ex situ* is used to avoid using the word captive. Captive: use zoo animals? **MSP to assist PO in this.**

9) Design: **Agreed Action:** it must be designed and there is a cost in this but it must be recognisable WAZA document.

10) Timetable: meet in Bern, but there will be no new document distributed before Bern. Suggested that there will be a final draft for Taipei – which would mean publication in early 2005.

11) Next three documents: discuss this in Bern. JG and MS to come up with a schedule. **Toolkit** needs to go alongside training programmes with repeats, otherwise there is a problem getting people to use the toolkits. CBSG Conservation Zoo Workshops might be a model (but have any of these been implemented?). Of models that work, one is accreditation. We have to demand some things – i.e. the document has to be backed up by a stick and then a higher bar – have to do at least this much to get your accreditation. However it was agreed that accreditation has to be regional. The toolkit needs to be interactive and dynamic – what they can do and what other regions can do to help them. **Decision:** The toolkit document should be web-based. People are interested in problems i.e. things that they need the answer to. If we can solve these problems then this is what we can achieve. But the zoo community could prioritize the issues that they can address and do something about. **Action:** we will focus on **toolkits** and **action plans** in Bern. Onnie will design the facilitation of this meeting.

Two Headed Russell's Viper

Jayanthi Alahakoon*

A reptile having two heads with a length of about 10 inches was found in Hambantota down south of Sri Lanka. It was handed over to the National Zoological Gardens by wildlife officers and was identified as a Viper by the Zoo staff. Since the animal was not eating it was force fed, but it died few days later.

The post-mortem revealed two tracheas, both leading to one lung. The animal had one heart. There were two oesophagus, two stomachs, two small intestines leading to one large intestine. Force-fed food was seen on each side of the small intestines. Liver was seen on either side situated adjacent to the small intestines. There were also two gall-bladders.

Two kidneys were present on either side. No other abnormalities were seen. The animal died due to multiple congenital abnormalities.

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