



The ARK

Newsletter of the
South Asian Zoo Association for Regional Cooperation

SAZ
ARC



Message :

This is the third issue of the SAZARC Newsletter. Due to our lack of proximity and infrequency of meeting, it is hard to make decisions about basic issues. We need a logo for SAZARC and also a name for the Newsletter. I have made a temporary logo consisting of our acronym and some animal tracks for the time being. When we next meet, we must try and decide this. I would like suggestions from all of you which I will get made into artwork by our graphic artist.

As most of you know by now, the Core Committee decided to defer the 2001 meeting in Sri Lanka until later due to the transfer of the National Zoo Director of Sri Lanka. All agreed that the courteous thing to do would be to lift that burden off of a new director and hope he could arrange the meeting in 2002.

In order that we don't break the momentum of this new Association however, the President of the South East Asian Zoo Association, Bernard Harrison, and the Organiser of the SEAZA conference for this year, Dr. Kevin Lazarus have agreed that we can meet along with them for their 10th Annual Conference in Malaysia. This is a blessing in fact as you will get to see how a working Asian zoo association functions and it will help in formulating your own strategy for registration and rules and what you want SAZARC to do.

As mentioned before, this is the third issue of SAZARC newsletter, which we have temporarily named "The ARK". I would like to thank those members who sent information about their current status and activities and request all others to send news, notes and short articles from their side.

The next issue of The ARK will probably come out in October or November of 2001, as we are trying to keep a tri-annual schedule.

Wishing you a Happy Summer.

Sally Walker
Patron, SAZARC and Editor, Newsletter

2nd Annual Meeting of SAZARC

The 2nd Annual Meeting of the South Asian Zoo Association for Regional Cooperation will take place at the 10th Annual Conference of South East Asian Zoos Association (SEAZA). This will be held in Bukit Merah Laketown Resort, in Perak, Malaysia on 7-11th October 2001. The SEAZA conference can accommodate a limited number of SAZARC members and this is being coordinated by the SAZARC office. It is a requirement that persons wishing to attend the conference become a member of SEAZA and SAZARC is attending to that.

The Theme of the Conference is a good one : Animal Welfare and Ethics : South East Asian Zoos in the Twenty First Century. This will surely have application for South Asian Zoos as well. Papers can be presented based on this topic and submitted not later than 30th July 2001. Please send your topics to Dr. Kevin Lazarus
Taiping Zoo,
P.O. Box 115, 34008
Taiping, Perak, Malaysia
Tel : 605 8086577
Fax : 605 8066025
Email:
drkevin@zootaiping.gov.my

with a copy to the SAZARC office.

continued . . .



The Scientific programme will focus on these areas:-

- Animal Welfare and Ethics
- Enrichment
- Education
- Husbandry and Management
- Veterinary care and Wildlife medicine
- Enclosure Design

The programme will include :-

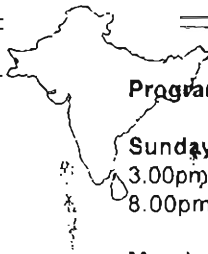
- Oral presentations
- Poster presentations
- Workshops

Papers for oral or poster presentations are invited. Papers should reach the Scientific Programme Committee not later than 30th July 2001 to be published in the Conference Proceedings.

All participants can be accommodated at Bukit Merah Laketown Resort. SAZARC Administrative Office is trying to organise a set of apartments together so that we can save money. Naturally the expense of taking people to this conference will be significant so we are sure that members will adjust to whatever arrangements can be made. Assistance will be given for airfare, accommodation, visa fee and registration but SAZARC participants will have to help out also. Some meals are not included in registration fee and those will have to be covered by individual participants as well as personal extras.

A detailed instruction will be sent to those members whom we can fund. This is likely to be very close to the time of the conference. Due to the need for government permission to attend such conferences, invitations will be sent soon. An invitation does not guarantee funding. Please do not take an invitation as a guarantee that you will be funded. We will be inviting more people than we can fund in order to get a guaranteed group. Please excuse this but it is the only way to make this very complicated exercise happen at all.

Funding for such events is **not easy** to raise. We will be entirely depending on the generosity of our colleagues abroad for this. Further details will be given in individual letters to members.



Programme (tentative)

Sunday 7th October 2001

3.00pm – 6.00pm	Registration
8.00pm	Welcome Cocktail

Monday 8th October 2001

8.00am – 9.00pm	Arrival of host, guest, participants
9.00am	Opening Ceremony
10.00am	Photograph Session
10.00am – 10.30am	Coffee Break
10.30am – 12.30pm	Session/Poster
12.30pm – 1.30pm	Lunch
2.00pm – 5.00pm	Visit to Ecopark, Orangutan Isl in Bukit Merah
7.00pm	Depart to Taiping
8.00pm	Welcome Dinner (Taiping Town Hall)

Tuesday 9th October

8.00am – 10.00am	Session/Poster
10.00am – 10.30am	Coffee break
10.30am – 12.30pm	Sessions/Poster
12.30pm – 1.30pm	Lunch
2.00pm	Visit Penang Birdpark, Butterfly Park and followed by Dinner/ Shopping in Penang

Wednesday 10th October 2001

8.00am – 10.00am	Session/Posters
10.00am – 10.30am	Coffee break
10.30am – 12.30am	Sessions/Posters
12.30pm – 1.30pm	Lunch
1.30pm – 3.00pm	Workshop
3.00pm – 3.30pm	Tea Break
3.30pm – 5.00pm	Workshop (Cont.)
8.00pm Dinner at	Bukit Merah (Cultural Show)

Thursday 11th October 2001

8.00am – 10.00am	Workshop Presentation
10.00am – 10.30am	Coffee Break
10.30am – 12.30pm	General assembly
12.30pm – 1.30pm	Lunch
2.00pm – 6.00pm	Visit to Mangrove Swamp and Taiping Zoo
8.00pm Barbeque	Dinner at Taiping Zoo Compound

Warning

Anyone who attends a SEAZA conference is required to participate in a Skit (small drama consisting of a story, play, poem, song, anecdote, etc.) on behalf of their country.

Only one skit per country is permitted so people from the same country have to cooperate and prepare something. These presentations are far from "professional" so you do not have to be intimidated. In a way, the worse they are, the better as that makes them funny, which is the objective.

The worst possible thing is to refuse. It is simply not permitted. If members attend as a single representative from their country we will try to obtain permission for the South Asian region to do a skit together so that you do not end up on stage singing alone !

NEWS OF SAZARC MEMBERS

Bangladeshi Zoo and Lab Animal Training Course Director goes to Durrell Wildlife Preservation Trust
 Md. Abul Hashem is Assistant Professor in the Department of Animal Science of Bangladesh Agricultural University, Mymensingh, Bangladesh. He is in charge of a one-year Zoo and Lab Animal Management course which is offered through the University and teaches middle level zoo staffers and laboratory technicians the basics of zoo and lab animal management. As a result of his role in the teaching field in his country, Mr. Hashem was awarded a full scholarship for the four months diploma certificate course at Durrell International Training Centre which ran from 12 March to 29 June 2001. He got a distinction in his written examination and has registered for the diploma course. He writes that the course will be really helpful for his teaching and research in the field of zoo and wildlife conservation in his country. Hashem also writes that the Veterinary College with which he is associated is going to introduce a new course for M.Sc. students on Wildlife and Environment. He would be interested in ideas from the region for subject matter to cover in this course. His email IDs are <mahashem@royalten.net> <mhashem66@hotmail.com>

Nepali Zoo Education Officer, Central Zoo takes a year leave for Peace Park
 Ang Phuri Sherpa, Education Officer of Central Zoo, Nepal, got an opportunity to work as Project Manager on a one year Contract in a new conservation area called "Kanchanjunga Conservation Area" (KCA) in the far eastern region of Nepal which joins the Kanchandjonga Biosphere Reserve of Sikkim (India) and Quamolongma Nature Preserve of Tibet (China). This project is a joint under-taking of the WWF-Nepal and Ministry of Forest and Soil Conservation. The conservation area covers an area of 2035 Sq. Km. with a population of 5000. The major objective of the project is integrated community development through conservation and tourism development and also to create a Tri Nation Peace Park between these adjoining countries.



Address of Ang Phuri After March 1st 2001
 Project Manager, Kanchanjunga Conservation Area Project (KCAP)
 C/O WWF-Nepal Program,
 P.O. Box:7660, Kathmandu, Nepal
 Tel: 977-1-434820 Fax: 977-1-434537
 E-mail: mns@wwf.mos.com.np & angzsherpa@hotmail.com

Dr. S. Islam retires from Dhaka Zoo
 Dr. S. Islam had held the post of Director of Dhaka Zoo three times when he was called to put it back in order a few years ago. Dr. Islam was making real progress but his retirement intervened.

Another veterinarian, Dr. Altaf Hussein was posted in his place only to be removed for "feeding lions a fatty diet which apparently caused one to have a heart attack." This was the report from the press and we can only speculate what situation led to this peculiar report. Zoo personnel sure do take a lot of punishment. We do not have the name of the new director as this goes to press. We believe Dr. M. Shahidullah continues in the Zoo as Deputy Director. Contact for the zoo is <dhakazoo@bdonline.com>

Arshad Toosey, Director, Lahore Zoo, takes charge of NARC, UAE.
 Arshad Toosey is on two-year leave from the Lahore Zoo, having joined a new position in Al Ain on 22nd of April.

He lives in the Al Ain Zoo but is working on an exciting project in National Avian Research Center which is located inside the Al Ain Zoo but not connected to it. They are keeping six species of bustard for breeding and Toosey's job is to look after the husbandry and management of these birds. Few of the species are in good numbers for which they are working on exchange programme with other zoos and breeding facilities. The species listed below are surplus and mostly captive born. The NARC would like to exchange them for White-bellied bustard (*Eupodotis senegalensis*).

1. Kori bustard (*Ardeotis kori*)
 2. Heuglin's bustard (*Neolitis heuglinii*)
 3. Rufous-crested (*Eupodotis ruficrista*)
 4. Black bustard (*Eupodotis afra*)
- Interested persons should contact Dr. Toosey at <narc@emirates.net.ae>.

Now, Toosey has been promoted as in-charge of the Veterinarian Department of National Avian Research Center. He has taken over from a British Veterinarian who is leaving for U.K. to obtain his Master's. "This will be a big responsibility and a challenging job for me", says Dr. Toosey, but at the same time he will be able to practice his vet skills also. Toosey is happy that he has become a avian veterinarian. Acting Director of Lahore Zoo during Toosey's absence is Dr. Raja M. Javed at <lhrzoo@pol.com.pk>.

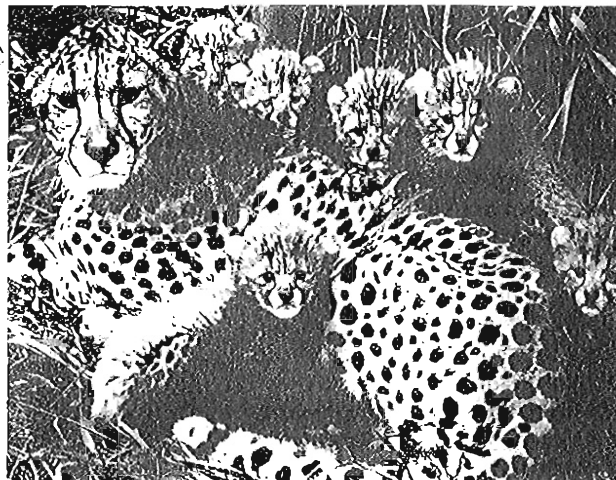
New animals Inducted into the Karachi Zoo and Safari Park

1. Yak 2+3
 2. Black Bear 0+2
 3. Chimpanzee 1+1
 4. Lion 1+1
 5. Ostrich 2+3
- Reported by Dr. Rizvi, Veterinary Officer.

Nepal Zoo on the Road

Mr. R. K. Shreshta visited London and Vienna last month and held discussions with zoo personnel there.

Dr. Madhav Ghimere, General Curator of Central Zoo, Nepal and Veterinarian will attend the 40th International Symposium on Diseases of Zoo and Wild Animals Conference this month. Bon Voyage.



Mohammed Ali Reza Khan works for Dubai Zoo, UAE, but is from Bangladesh and has done a very large amount of field work on various species in that country. He is a member-associate of SAZARC. He was selected for an award for Biodiversity Conservation in his adopted country, the Emirates Natural History Group (ENHG) based at Abu Dhabi, UAE. The Award was handed over by Nahayan Bin Mubarak Al Nahayan, Minister for Higher Education and Chancellor of the UAE University at Al Ain, Abu Dhabi.

The Sheik Mubarak Award is given for the greatest scientific contribution to the natural history of the UAE. There were other contenders but the committee felt that Reza Khan's work, which was all done in his spare time and his record of publications was worthy of special merit. He also received a cheque for 5,000 dirhams and a silver dhow.

Reza Khan has so far published 2 books in the UAE, e.g. Indigenous trees of the UAE and Wild Cats of the UAE. In Bangladesh he has written 8 books on wildlife and environment, in both Bengali and English. He has also contributed articles for another half a dozen books published from India, UK and USA and written a great many essays for the Bangladesh Encyclopedia (Banglapedia) to be published by the Asiatic Society of Bangladesh in 2002.

His books are: Bangladesher Bonnyapranis vols.-1,2 and 3 (Wildlife of Bangladesh), Bangladesher Shap (Snakes of Bangladesh) and Chiriakhana Babosthapana (Zoo and its Management) by Bangla Academy, Dhaka; Bangladesher Banar Narabanar (Non-human Primates of Bangladesh) by Muktaadhara, Dhaka; Wildlife of Bangladesh- A Checklist by Dhaka University, Bangladesh and Mammals of Bangladesh by Nazma Reza, Dhaka.

He has also written a book entitled "Probal Dwip- St. Martin's" or Coral island St. Martin's under a programme of the National Conservation Strategy Implementation Project, Phase -I of the Ministry of Environment and Forest, Bangladesh in 1999 which is still under press.

If anyone would like to contact Reza Khan by email, use <MAKHAN@dm.gov.ae>.

The Encyclopedia of the World's Zoos is the first major reference work to provide description, history, analysis, and information on every aspect of the zoo world. There are several essays about South Asian zoos in the Encyclopedia and an article on SAZARC also.

The Encyclopedia is international in scope and is composed of some 500 illustrated entries. More than 150 zoos are profiled, as are the zoo-related histories of 100 animals traditionally exhibited in zoos and those most affected by zoo conservation and breeding efforts. Other entries cover influential individuals in the zoo world; institutional topics such as zoo design, structure, science, and methodology, and important issues affecting zoos, such as ethics, education and conservation.

An international team of more than 250 advisers and contributors have been involved in the preparation of this landmark work.

Encyclopedia of the World's Zoos, 3 volumes
Catharine Bell, Editor; Lester Fisher, Sr. Adviser
8 1/2 x 11, 2000 pages, illustrated
Set ISBN 1-57958-174-9. December 2000: \$325

Pp130, Fitzroy Dearborn Publishers Email :
CEBell@aol.com

List of Animals at Colombo Zoo, continued from page 7

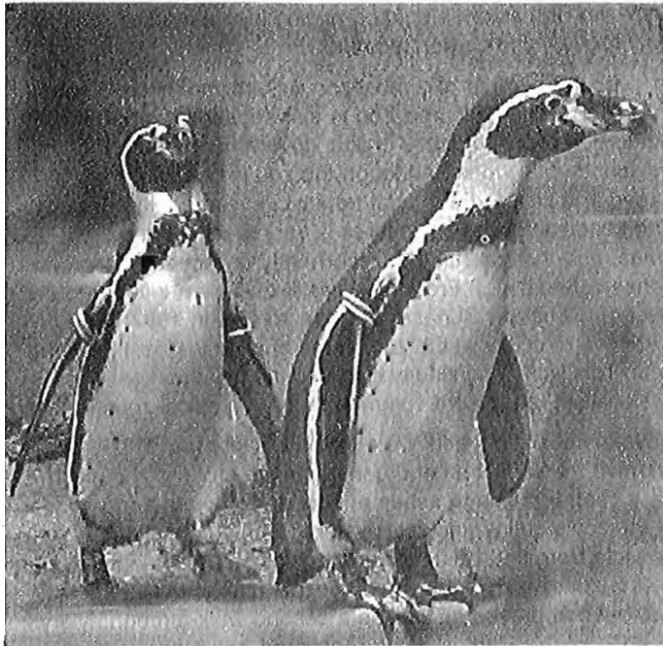
Rhinoceros Iguana <i>Cylura cornuta cornuta</i>	0.1.0.1
Russell's Viper <i>Vipera russelli pulchella</i>	4.4.0.8
Soft Terrapin <i>Lissemys punctata ceylonensis</i>	10.5.0.15
Spitting Cobra <i>Naja mossambica</i>	1.0.2.3
Melanochelys <i>Tringia thermalis</i>	0.0.0.80
Sri Lanka Cobra <i>Naja naja polyocellata</i>	6.6.8.20
Sri Lanka Cobra (Albino) <i>Naja naja polyocellata</i>	2.1.0.3
Sri Lanka Python <i>Python molurus</i>	7.7.4.18
Sri Lanka Tree Viper <i>Trimeresurus tringiocephalus</i>	1.2.0.3
Star Tortoise <i>Geochelone elegans</i>	0.0.0.30
Trinket Snake <i>Elaphe helena</i>	0.0.3.3
Whip Snake <i>Dryophis mycterizans</i>	0.0.1.1

SAZARC Zoo Feature (featuring a zoo every issue) Colombo Zoo, Sri Lanka

The National Zoological Gardens of Sri Lanka (Colombo Zoo) was to be the site of the next SAZARC conference but it has been decided to postpone this pleasure until the new director is settled and comfortable. It is our pleasure to feature the Colombo Zoo in this issue, however, to show what we are missing this year and build up interest for the future. We hope that the new director will attend the SAZARC meeting this year and extend the invitation for 2002 meeting.

The Director as of today is Mr. M.D.W. Ariyawansa. The Director of the zoo is an important position as he is also head of the National Zoological Gardens organisation of Sri Lanka which includes the Colombo Zoo, the Pinnewala Elephant Orphanage, the Zoo Farm and the new Pinnewala Zoological Garden coming up soon.

Zoological Gardens of Ceylon until 1972, when Ceylon became Sri Lanka. The zoo is located at the south boundary of the city of Colombo, in Dahiwala.



When we visited the Colombo Zoo to plan the SAZARC meeting, the newest acquisition was the Jackass penguins who had settled into their new enclosure very nicely and were having a fine time swimming and playing to a most appreciative audience. Two photos of Jackass penguins are included here but this is by no means the only charming feature of the Zoo. Colombo Zoo is an old and beautiful zoo with thousands of plants, shrubs and trees, winding pathways and stone enclosures.

The rest of this feature has been taken from material which the writer contributed to the Enclopaedia of Zoos of the World's Zoos (see announcement page 4).

The National Zoological Gardens of Sri Lanka, popularly called the Colombo Zoo, or Dehiwala Zoo, was named the

The history of the Colombo Zoo was influenced by three expatriate gentlemen. John Hagenbeck (brother of Carl Hagenbeck, who popularized the moated enclosure, predator-prey exhibit, and naturalistic layout for zoos) started an animal dealership in 1926 called the Zoological Gardens Company on a site of approximately 11 acres (4.5 hectares). He allowed the public to come and see the animals for a fee, which perhaps brought him greater profit than he would have made from selling the animals. In 1936 the company went into liquidation and another expatriate, Major Aubrey Weinman, who had started a small zoo in the Colombo Museum where he was the librarian, convinced the government to purchase the site and collection which was done on 20th June 1936. Weinman became actively involved with founding the zoo and served as director for two decades. Another expatriate, Professor W.C. Osman-Hill, maintained an extensive private collection of both local and imported species, mainly primates and parrots but also animals that were left with him by expatriates or friends when they left the country or tired of them. When he left Ceylon in 1946, Osman-Hill turned over some of his animals to the Colombo Zoo.

Under Weinman's directorship the Colombo Zoo became well known internationally. In 1954 it was acclaimed to be one of the "best zoos in existence" by *International Zoo News*, and almost every issue of this popular zoo magazine carried something about the Colombo Zoo during that period.

Every issue of SAZARC News will
feature a different zoo in South Asia.

South Asian Zoo Association for Regional Cooperation NEWS Volume II, Number 2, July 2001



Colombo Zoo was very much ahead of its time, particularly for an Asian zoo. Weinman had good ideas and was a dedicated naturalist and conservationist. Moated enclosures for larger carnivores—tigers, lions, and jaguars—were under construction. Weinman wrote a comprehensive guidebook in 1955, which gave a respectable overview of the whole of the animal kingdom. In it Weinman comments that a zoo can never maintain a representative collection of the million-odd named invertebrates in the world, but that a few specimens would be exhibited in the insectarium. He lists exhibited species as "invited guests," for example, lobsters, crabs, bees, butterflies, scorpions, millipedes, centipedes, and leaf and stick insects. Subsequently, a butterfly house was constructed. All the native Sri Lankan species were listed in the guide, as well as the plants and trees that one could find in the garden.

In the late 1950s breeding at the Colombo Zoo was such that the zoo began outgrowing its accommodations and undertaking the use of birth control for some of its animals. In 1960 a children's zoo and pets corner, a conservation exhibit, and a zoo farm were added. The zoo took pride in its "complete series" of primates, which included gorillas, and its display of both Asian and African elephants. Weinman thought indigenous fauna such as spotted deer, peafowl, panther, etc. should be displayed and increased the exhibition of animals native to Ceylon accordingly. He was interested in conservation and incorporated it into the policy of the zoo. A Conservation Exhibit mimicked a Sri Lankan national park and strove to give visitors who had neither the time, money, nor inclination to visit an actual national park an idea of what it would be like. This concept anticipated the direction taken by some of the most progressive zoos at the end of the 20th century.

In 1956 Weinman retired and Lyn de Alwis, a member of the Sri Lankan wildlife service who had served as the zoo's assistant director for some years, became director, and during his tenure the zoo reached its peak. de Alwis concentrated on making the zoo more naturalistic, and more old cages were replaced by moated enclosures. de Alwis also constructed an aquarium, which contained freshwater and rare coral fish.

In 1963 the Colombo Zoo acquired lesser pandas, gorals, Malayan tapirs, Siberian tigers, smooth otters, ocelots, woolly monkeys, quetzals, many Indian hill birds, and South American psittacines in exchange for animals that had been bred at the zoo. Other important animals were a breeding pair of North Chinese leopards, a breeding pair of black rhinos with a baby, giraffes, topis, Lechwe waterbucks, breeding Himalayan gorals, and bharals, or blue sheep.

In 1973 attendance at the Colombo Zoo was well over half a million visitors; the biggest attraction at the zoo was the elephant show, still very popular in the late 1990s. A new 1,000- square-foot (93-sqm) gorilla enclosure with a wet moat in which the animals frequently take a bath was constructed.

At the beginning of the 21st century the zoo's mission statement read: "Research and conservation of animals by means of learning achieved through the exhibition of species which are kept with loving care." In 1999 the government of Sri Lanka appointed a committee of experts headed by de Alwis to work on the creation of a Master Plan for renovation to a 21st century zoo. Important animals bred at the zoo in the 1990^s were the Sri Lankan elephant, pygmy hippopotamus, Bengal tiger, jaguar, and Ceylon leopard.

In 1999 the number of annual zoo visitors was approximately 1.2 million. The Colombo Zoo is self-supporting through gate admission fees, but there is also government support for developmental works. Although the zoo is beautifully landscaped and covered with lush tropical vegetation, the design and condition of the enclosures is very much behind the times, and the zoo has no discernible collection plan or conservation policy. From de Alwis's retirement in 1983 to the start of Senarath Gunaseena's directorship in 1997, there were five directors at the zoo, some holding the post only one year. This lack of continuity hindered the development of professionalism, a problem common to many tropical zoos in Asia.

Several special projects were initiated in the late 1990s to improve the sanitation and general upkeep of the zoo, such as a central drainage scheme, zoo landscaping, and updating of the zoo's entire electrical system. Some construction projects from the 1990s include enclosures for penguins, bears, and pygmy hippopotomuses. A new education center has been approved as well as a second walk-through aviary. The Children's Park is being renovated and older enclosures are getting attention as well.

Further Reading

- Hahn, Emily. *Animal Gardens*, Garden City, New York: Doubleday, 1967; as *Zoos*, London: Secker and Warburg, 1968
 Osman Hill, W.C., "My Zoo in Colombo," *Zoo Life*, 1(3), Autumn 1946
 Randow, Heinz. (1958) *Zoo Search in Ceylon: Capturing Rare Creatures in Ceylon's Jungles and Swamps*. Trans by Charles Johnson, George G. Harrap and Co. Ltd., Great Britain.
 Schmidt, "The Zoological Gardens of Ceylon," *International Zoo News*, Vol. 17, No. 3, p. 92) 15 May 1970
 Weinman, A.N., "Breeding Results at the Dehiwala Zoo," *International Zoo News*, 4, January 1957
 Weinman, A.N., A Zoological guide to the Zoological Gardens of Ceylon, Government Press, Ceylon, 1957, pp. 167.
 Weinman, A.N., "Report of the Zoological Gardens, Dehiwala-Ceylon," *International Zoo News*, 9(1), 1960
 Weinman, A.N., "Elephant Techniques at Colombo Zoo," *International Zoo Yearbook*, 2, 1969

List of Animals in Colombo Zoo



Mammals

African Elephant	<i>Loxodonta africana</i>	1.1.0.2
African Lion	<i>Panthera leo</i>	12.8.0.20
African Wild Buffalo	<i>Syncerus caffer</i>	4.3.0.7
Agouti	<i>Dasyprocta aguti</i>	5.5.2.12
Arabian Oryx	<i>Oryx leucoryx</i>	1.1.0.2
Barbary Ape	<i>Macaca sylvana</i>	1.0.0.1
Barking Deer	<i>Muntiacus muntjak malabaricus</i>	5.5.0.10
Binturong	<i>Arctictis binturong</i>	2.2.0.4
Blackbuck	<i>Antelope cervicapra</i>	0.1.0.1
Cercopithecus cephus	<i>Cercopithecus cephus sclateri</i>	1.1.1.3
Black Jaguar	<i>Panthera onca</i>	5.3.0.8
Black Rhinoceros	<i>Diceros bicornis</i>	0.1.0.1
Brown Lemur	<i>Lemur macaco fulvus</i>	0.2.0.2
Ceylon Elephant	<i>Elephas maximus maximus</i>	2.6.0.8
Ceylon Spotted Deer	<i>Axis axis ceylonensis</i>	29.36.0.65
Chapman's Zebra	<i>Equus burchelli antiquorum</i>	1.0.0.1
Cheetah	<i>Acinonyx jubatus</i>	0.2.0.2
Chimpanzee	<i>Pan troglodytes</i>	4.4.0.8
Chinkara	<i>Gazella gazella</i>	1.4.1.6
Collard Peccary	<i>Tayassu tajacu</i>	1.1.0.2
Defassa Water Buck	<i>Kobus ellipsiprymnus</i>	1.3.0.4
Dybowsk's Deer	<i>Cervus nippon dybowskii</i>	0.2.0.2
Fishing Cat	<i>Felis viverrinus</i>	3.1.0.4
Formosan Monkey	<i>Macaca cyclopsis</i>	2.2.0.4
Golden Jackal	<i>Canis aureus lanka</i>	0.0.0.3
Greater Kudu	<i>Tragelaphus strepsiceros</i>	2.1.0.3
Grey Langur	<i>Presbytis entellus</i>	1.3.1.5
Grivet monkey	<i>Cercopithecus aethiops</i>	0.2.0.2
Grizzled Indian Squirrel	<i>Ratula macroura</i>	0.6.0.6
Guanaco	<i>Lama glama guanicoe</i>	0.2.0.2
Hamadryas Baboon	<i>Papio hamadryas</i>	4.4.0.8
Hippo	<i>Hippopotamus amphibius capensis</i>	1.2.0.3
Hog Deer	<i>Cervus porcinus porcinus</i>	1.0.0.1
Hooded Capuchin	<i>Cebus apella cay</i>	2.1.0.3
Impala	<i>Aepyceros melampus melampus</i>	1.0.0.1
Indian Crested Porcupine	<i>Hystrix indica</i>	7.7.3.17
Jaguar	<i>Panthera onca</i>	5.3.0.8
Japanese Sika Deer	<i>Cervus nippon nippon</i>	11.10.2.23
Japanese Monkey	<i>Macaca fuscata</i>	5.3.0.8
Jungle Cat	<i>Felis chaus kelaarti</i>	0.1.0.1
Lechwe Antelope	<i>Kobus lechwe lechwe</i>	8.12.1.21
Leopard	<i>Panthera pardus kolia</i>	9.5.0.14
Long-haired Spider Monkey	<i>Atelais beizabuth</i>	2.3.1.6
Manderill	<i>Papio sphinx</i>	0.1.0.1
Muller's Gibbon	<i>Hylobates moloch muelleri</i>	0.2.0.2
Nilgai	<i>Boselaphus tragocamelus</i>	5.5.0.10
Ocelot	<i>Felis pardalis maripensis</i>	1.0.0.1
Orang Utan	<i>Pongo pygmaeus</i>	1.0.0.1
Palas Monkey	<i>Erythrocebus palas palas</i>	1.2.0.3
Pig Tailed macaque	<i>Macaca nemestrina</i>	0.1.0.1
Pileated Gibbon	<i>Hylobates moloch abbotti</i>	0.1.0.1
Przewalsk's Wild Horse	<i>Equus przewalskii</i>	0.2.0.2
Presbytis senex	<i>Presbytis senex monticola</i>	1.5.0.6
Pygmy Hippo	<i>Choeropsis liberiensis liberiensis</i>	1.5.0.6
Red Giant Kangaroo	<i>Macropus rufus</i>	1.4.0.5
Macropus rufogriseus	<i>Macropus rufogriseus banksiana</i>	2.1.0.3
Giraffe	<i>Camelopardalis reticulata</i>	1.4.0.5
Rhesus Macaque	<i>Macaca mulatta</i>	0.2.0.2
Royal Bengal Tiger	<i>Panthera tigris tigris</i>	3.5.0.8
Sable antelope	<i>Hippotragus niger</i>	2.1.0.3
Sambar	<i>Cervus unicolor unicolor</i>	1.13.0.14
Scimitar horned oryx	<i>Oryx dammah</i>	4.3.0.7
Serval	<i>Felis serval</i>	2.1.0.3
Siamang Gibbons	<i>Hylobates syndactylus</i>	1.0.0.1

Presbytis cristatus	<i>Presbytis cristatus ultimus</i>	2.4.0.6
Slender Loris	<i>Loris tardigradus</i>	1.2.0.3
Sloth Bear	<i>Melursus ursinus thornatus</i>	6.5.0.11
Small Indian Civet Cat	<i>Viverricula indica mayori</i>	2.1.0.3
Sooty Mangabey	<i>Cercopithecus torquatus etys</i>	1.1.0.2
South American Tapir	<i>Tapirus terrestris</i>	1.1.0.2
Spotted Hyena	<i>Crocuta crocuta</i>	1.0.0.1
Springbok	<i>Antidorcas marsupialis</i>	2.4.0.6
Squirrel Monkey	<i>Salimys sclereus</i>	0.6.0.6
Striped Hyena	<i>Hyaena hyaena hyaena</i>	3.2.0.5
Syrian Bear	<i>Ursus arctos syriacus</i>	0.2.0.2
Toque Monkey	<i>Macaca sinica</i>	3.4.0.7
White handed Gibbon	<i>Hylobates lar</i>	1.0.0.1
Cebus capucinus	<i>Cebus capucinus capucinus</i>	2.0.0.2
Cercopithecus mitis	<i>Cercopithecus mitis albogularis</i>	1.0.0.1

Birds

Psittacus erithacus	<i>Psittacus erithacus</i>	4.3.0.7
Alexandrine Parrot	<i>Psittacula eupatria</i>	10.8.0.18
Amazon Parrot	<i>Amazona aestiva xanthopteryx</i>	1.1.0.2
Amherst's Pheasant	<i>Chrysolophus amherstiae</i>	1.1.0.2
Anser Rossil Duck	<i>Pintail anas acuta</i>	1.1.0.2
Argus Pheasant	<i>Argusianus argus</i>	1.0.0.1
Asian Koel (Albino)	<i>Eudynamis scolopacea</i>	0.1.0.1
Barn Owl	<i>Tyto alba</i>	2.1.0.3
Thyreskiomis	<i>Thyreskiomis melanocephalus</i>	15.20.0.35
Black Lory	<i>Chalcopsitta alba</i>	1.0.0.1
Black Swan	<i>Cygnus atratus</i>	1.2.0.3
Garrulax chinensis	<i>Garrulax chinensis</i>	1.1.0.2
Blue and Yellow Macaw	<i>Ara ararauna</i>	7.6.0.13
Blue Eared Pheasant	<i>Crossophilus auritus</i>	1.0.0.1
Amazona aestiva	<i>Amazona aestiva</i>	1.0.0.1
Psittacula krameri	<i>Psittacula krameri (var)</i>	0.1.0.1
Blue-Eyed Cockatoo	<i>Cacatua ophthalmica</i>	3.1.0.4
Brahminy kite	<i>Haliastur indus indus</i>	7.11.0.18
Brown Headed Barbet	<i>Megalaima zeylanica</i>	0.0.3.3
Breasted Munia	<i>Lonchura punctulata</i>	4.4.0.8
Brown Fish Owl	<i>Kelupa zeylonensis</i>	5.4.0.9
Brown Wood Owl	<i>Strix leptogrammica</i>	2.1.0.3
Carakara Eagle	<i>Polyborus plancus</i>	1.0.0.1
Chinese Goose	<i>Anser cygnoides</i>	3.2.0.5
Ramphastos vitellinus	<i>Ramphastos vitellinus citreolaemus</i>	1.1.0.2
Cockatiel	<i>Nymphicus hollandicus</i>	11.15.2.28
Collared Dove	<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>	11.8.0.19
Common Goldeneye	<i>Bucephala clangula</i>	1.0.0.1
Common Mynah	<i>Acridotheres tristis</i>	1.1.0.2
Crested Serpent Eagle	<i>Spilomis chaela</i>	7.9.0.16
Crimson Rosella	<i>Platyercus elegans elegans</i>	0.1.0.1
Crowned Crane	<i>Balaena regulorum</i>	2.2.0.4
Crowned Pigeon	<i>Goura schaeppakri</i>	3.2.0.5
Diamond Dove	<i>Geopelia cuneata</i>	10.9.0.19
Casuarus casuarus	<i>Casuarus casuarus</i>	2.3.0.5
Eastern Rosella	<i>Platyercus eximus eximus</i>	2.2.0.4
Emu	<i>Dromaius novaehollandiae</i>	1.1.0.2
Fighting Owl	<i>Gallus Gallus</i>	8.1.0.9
Fisher's Love Bird	<i>Agapornis fischeri</i>	8.9.0.17
Flamingo	<i>Phoenicopterus ruber</i>	3.3.0.6
Galah cockatoo	<i>Eolophus roseicapillus</i>	3.4.0.7
Golden Pheasant	<i>Chrysolophus pictus</i>	3.0.0.3
Great Horned Owl	<i>Subo virginianus</i>	1.1.0.2
Great Vasa Parrot	<i>Coracopsis vasa vasa</i>	0.1.0.1
Green Imperial Pigeon	<i>Ducula aenea</i>	1.1.0.2
Green Winged Macaw	<i>Ara chloroptera</i>	3.2.0.5
Grey Heron	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>	14.16.0.30
Greylag Goose	<i>Anser anser</i>	1.0.0.1

Guinea Fowl	<i>Guttera (unbsp)</i>	9.7.0.16
Halmahera Parrot	<i>Ectocelus rolatus</i>	6.4.0.10
Hyacinth macaw	<i>Anodorhynchus hyacinthinus</i>	0.1.0.1
Jambu Fruit Dove	<i>Ptilinopus jambu</i>	1.1.0.2
Jungle Fowl	<i>Gallus lafayetii</i>	5.0.0.5
King Parrot	<i>Alisterus scapularis scapularis</i>	0.1.0.1
Dacelo novaeguineae	<i>Dacelo novaeguineae</i>	0.1.0.1
Mandarin Duck	<i>Aix galericulata</i>	1.1.0.2
Mascovy Duck	<i>Cairina moschata</i>	3.3.0.6
Military macaw	<i>Ara militaris</i>	1.1.0.2
Cacatua moluccensis	<i>Cacatua moluccensis</i>	1.0.0.1
Cacatua galeritriton	<i>Cacatua galeritriton</i>	6.7.0.13
Ostrich	<i>Struthio camelus</i>	0.1.0.1
Pealowl	<i>Pavo cristatus</i>	5.5.0.10
Porphyrio porphyrio	<i>Porphyrio porphyrio</i>	6.7.4.17
Lamprolomis purpureiceps	<i>Lamprolomis purpureiceps</i>	1.1.0.2
Vrocissa erythrorhyncha	<i>Vrocissa erythrorhyncha</i>	3.2.1.6
Red Breasted Goose	<i>Branta ruficollis</i>	2.1.0.3
Red fronted Macaw	<i>Ara rubrogenys</i>	2.1.0.3
Red Lory	<i>Eos bornea bornea</i>	0.1.0.1
Red Vented Bulbul	<i>Phcnonolus cafer</i>	1.0.0.1
Aprosictus erythropterus	<i>Aprosictus erythropterus</i>	1.2.0.3
Pigeon	<i>Columba livia</i>	8.8.0.16
Psittacula krameri	<i>Psittacula krameri</i>	4.4.0.8
Sarus Crane	<i>Grus antigona</i>	1.1.0.2
Scarlet Ibis	<i>Eudocimus ruber</i>	3.2.0.5
Scarlet macaw	<i>Ara macao</i>	1.2.0.3
Lophura nythamera	<i>Lophura nythamera</i>	6.8.2.16
Spoon Bill	<i>Platalea leucorodia</i>	7.9.1.17
Spot Bellied Eagle-Owl	<i>Bubo nipalensis</i>	1.0.0.1
Pelecanus philippensis	<i>Pelecanus philippensis</i>	50.60.0.110
Sri Lanka Grackle	<i>Gracula pillogenys</i>	1.0.0.1
Sun conure	<i>Aratinga solstitialis</i>	1.1.0.2
Superb Parrot	<i>Polytelis swainsonii</i>	1.2.0.3
Swinhol Pheasant	<i>Lophura swinhol</i>	3.2.0.5
Tufted Duck	<i>Aythya fuligula</i>	1.0.0.1
Whistling Duck	<i>Dendrocygna bicolor</i>	1.0.0.1
Hallaeetus leucogaster	<i>Hallaeetus leucogaster</i>	2.3.0.5
Halcyon smyensis	<i>Halcyon smyensis</i>	1.1.0.2
White Crested Cockatoo	<i>Cacatua alba</i>	1.0.0.1
Garrulax leucopus	<i>Garrulax leucopus</i>	1.1.0.2
White Guinea Fowl	<i>Numida malegris</i>	2.2.0.4
White Stork	<i>Ciconia ciconia asiatica</i>	1.1.0.2
Psepholus haemalonotus caeruleus	<i>Psepholus haemalonotus caeruleus</i>	0.1.0.1
Amazona oratrix	<i>Amazona oratrix oratrix</i>	2.1.0.3
Psittacula krameri borells	<i>Psittacula krameri borells</i>	1.6.0.7

Reptiles

Broad Nosed Caiman	<i>Caiman latirostris</i>	1.0.0.1
Central Asian Cobra	<i>Naja naja Oxiana</i>	1.1.0.2
Cuban Crocodile	<i>Crocodylus rhombifer</i>	1.0.0.1
Elongated Tortoise	<i>Indolestudo elongata</i>	3.0.0.3
Estaurine Crocodile	<i>Crocodylus porosus</i>	0.0.0.4
False Gaviat	<i>Tomistoma schlegelii</i>	1.1.0.2
Geochelone elephantopus vandenburg	<i>Geochelone elephantopus vandenburg</i>	1.0.0.1
Chrysopelea omala sinhalaya	<i>Chrysopelea omala sinhalaya</i>	0.0.3.3
Green Iguana	<i>Iguana iguana</i>	0.0.4.4
Deudraaspis angusticeps	<i>Deudraaspis angusticeps</i>	0.1.0.1
Ground Snake	<i>Asspidura trachyprocta</i>	1.0.0.1
Hump-nosed Viper	<i>Hypnale hypnale</i>	7.8.0.15
Indian Gaviat	<i>Gaviatis gangeticus</i>	1.0.0.1
Mangrove Snake	<i>Boiga dendrophila</i>	1.1.0.2
Marsh Crocodile	<i>Crocodylus palustris kimbula</i>	0.0.0.4
Heloderma horridum horridum	<i>Heloderma horridum horridum</i>	1.1.0.2
Reticulated Python	<i>Python reticulatus</i>	0.0.0.1

continued on page 4

Declaration of Interest Form
for future correspondence with and membership in SAZARC
South Asian Zoo Association for Regional Cooperation

Please xerox, fill in, and send to SAZARC at the address below.

Name: _____
Name of your Zoo: _____
Address of Zoo: _____

Phone Number: _____
Fax Number: _____
Email: _____
Website: _____

Please give your comments about a regional association and what you would like to give and get from it.

Volume 2, Number 2

June 2001



Newsletter of the
South Asian Zoo Association for Regional Cooperation



SAZARC Newsletter is a temporary communications device while the new South Asian Zoo Association for Regional Cooperation settles down. It is edited, published and distributed from the offices of Zoo Outreach Organisation/CBSG, South Asia which serves as the temporary administrative and information base of SAZARC. ZOO is the host of CBSG, South Asia which is funded by Dr. Nan Schaeffer, Founder and President of SOS Rhino.

SAZARC is envisioned to represent certain captive breeding facilities which prove eligible by their ethics and standards in the region of South Asia. SAZARC was convened by a meeting of zoo directors, veterinarians, curators, and educators representing 10 zoos from five countries of South Asia. While the committee of representatives investigates and reports options for registration and drafts by-laws, constitution, ethics, standards and membership rules.

SAZARC welcomes news, notes, announcements relevant to the daily working and enhancement of conservation, education, research and animal care of the zoos of South Asia and their relationship to other regional and national zoo associations. ZOO/CBSG, South Asia will make every effort to distribute this newsletter widely among the zoo personnel of South Asia.

Write to SAZARC c/o ZOO/CBSG, South Asia, Box 1683, Peelamedu, Coimbatore 641 004 TN India
Phone : 91 422 563 159; 561 087; Fax : 91 422 563 269; Email : zooreach@vsnl.com;
Website : www.zoreach.org