

Professor Dr Bernhard Grzimek, 1909–1987

Dr Bernhard Grzimek, zoologist, wildlife conservationist and an FFPS Vice-President, died on 13 March at the age of 77. He studied veterinary medicine and zoology at Leipzig University, working on poultry and cattle diseases. After World War II he was appointed Director of Frankfurt Zoo. The zoo had suffered badly from bomb damage, but he rebuilt it to become one of the finest in Europe, and under his guidance the Frankfurt Zoological Society won international recognition for its conservation work.

Dr Grzimek, with his son Michael, made frequent trips to Tanzania's Serengeti National Park to collect animals for the zoo. When he discovered the park to be short of wardens and at the mercy of poachers, he made it the focus of a conservation crusade. His film 'Serengeti shall not Die' won an Oscar in 1960 for the best documentary, and his book of the same title was an international best seller. He was a gifted communicator and photographer, and gained international acclaim for his many books and films about the environment. Dr Grzimek supported IUCN's initiative to develop a regional conservation strategy for the Serengeti, and he and Frankfurt Zoological Society were responsible for developing and maintaining the Serengeti Mara ecosystem. In co-operation with IUCN he also carried out conservation projects for the mountain gorilla in Zaire, Rwanda and Uganda, the northern white rhino in Garamba National Park and the vicuña in Peru, Bolivia and Chile.

He was Honorary Keeper of the Tanzania National Wildlife Park and a Governor of the Mweka College of Wildlife Management. He retired from Frankfurt Zoo in 1973 and spent increasingly longer periods in the African bush. He was happiest there, working hard to support the people at the sharp end of conservation. His determination won him the admiration, respect and friendship of park wardens and rangers throughout the parks and reserves of East Africa. Dr Grzimek chose to be buried on the rim of the Ngorongoro Crater beside his son, Michael, who was killed in a flying accident in the Serengeti.

A small group of people gathered on the edge of
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Ngorongoro to bury him on 26 May. Far below the animals appeared tiny on the crater floor. Speeches were made, but most words seemed superfluous. Alan Root chose those used once before to celebrate a great architect, and said simply, 'If you seek his monument, look around you'.

Honours for Sir Peter Scott

At a recent private audience with HM The Queen, Sir Peter Scott was invested with the Insignia of a Member of the Order of the Companions of Honour. The Award—for services to conservation—was announced in the Queen's Birthday Honours List.

Sir Peter claims that the 'credit goes to lots of people, starting with my wonderful wife Philippa and including all those who have helped to build up the Wildfowl Trust, WWF, and various other organizations down the years'.

Shortly afterwards, when Sir Peter heard that he had been elected a Fellow of the Royal Society, he said 'I never dreamt that two such prestigious honours could conceivably come my way—let alone in the same month!'.

Medal for Lord Craigton

Lord Craigton, former FFPS Chairman and now a Vice-President, has been awarded the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds' Medal for his services to conservation. In 1972 he was the driving force behind the founding of Britain's All Party Conservation Committee, assembling 30 Parliamentarians by personal invitation. The Committee elected him its first Chairman, a post he still holds today, 15 years later. In those early days, conservation was rarely a matter considered in Parliament, and it is due to the efforts of Lord Craigton and his supporters that such an undesirable situation has been turned around.

Lord Craigton was active in promoting the protection of rare and endangered species that were subject to uncontrolled trade, and helped the Endangered Species Act 1976 in its passage through Parliament. During the marathon debates on the Wildlife and Countryside Bill in

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1980/81, Lord Craigton played a major part in the battle to improve protection for valuable wildlife habitats.

Since then, he has contributed significantly to the World Conservation Strategy and remains, in his eighties, as active and keen as ever on the All Party Conservation Committee, where his attention has recently turned to urgent land-use problems in Scotland, whose countryside he still holds dear from his days as a Minister at the Scottish Office.

Lord Craigton's commitment to conservation, and his initiative and energy in putting conservation issues so firmly on the Parliamentary agenda are richly deserving of the Society's medal.

Oryx 100% Fund grants

At its meeting on 18 June the FFPS Council approved the following grants from the Oryx 100% Fund:

£705 to the Save the Turtle Campaign. Three Maltese conservation societies (Zghazagh Ghall-Ambjent, The Society for the Study and Conservation of Nature, and the Marine Conservation Society) have joined forces to mount an education campaign for loggerhead turtle protection in the Maltese islands. Loggerheads are endangered and are accidentally caught on swordfish fishermen's hooks and in nets. Posters, stickers, leaflets and a slide set will be produced. The campaign will urge for protective legislation and for a government veterinarian to aid wounded turtles.

£500 to the Turks and Caicos Islands Project. The fringing reefs in the Turks and Caicos Islands are attracting increasing numbers of tourists, but little attention is being paid to the damage that this might be causing. A team from Hull University is to survey the reefs of South Caicos as part of a three-year plan to establish a system of protected areas for the whole island group. The team will make recommendations for sanctuaries for the iguana *Cyclura carinata carinata*, magnificent frigate bird *Fregata magnificens* and resident populations of bottlenose dolphin *Tursiops truncatus*. Marine habitats, including coral reefs, mangroves and seagrass beds, will also be



One of the stickers produced for the Maltese 'Save the Turtle Campaign'.

recommended for protection under existing marine park legislation. The team will also study depletion of the queen conch and spiny lobster populations by overfishing and make recommendations, in conjunction with a conch mariculture project on the islands, to safeguard these important food species.

£500 to the Save our Snails Society in New Zealand, which was established at the University of Auckland. One of their objectives is to prevent the extinction of the far-northern flax snail (pupuharakeke) *Placostylus ambagiosus*. These snails are found only in small pockets of bush that survive in the northern tip of New Zealand and the largest colony is found on Maungapike Hill near Cape Reinga. For six years the Society has been negotiating with the Maori land owners for permission to fence off this colony to protect the food plant—the karaka tree—from over-grazing, which not only destroys the food source for the snails, but also destroys their protective cover from predators. Now the Maoris have agreed to the fencing; the snails figure strongly in their myths and legends, the leaves of the karaka tree, on which the snails feed, were also used by the Maoris for medicinal purposes, and the berries were a staple food at certain times of the year.

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Sticker produced by New Zealand's Save Our Snails Society.

£500 for the Conservation of Picos de Europa Project, Phase 2. Phase 1 of this project, in which a study was made of the mountains of Picos de Europa in northern Spain, received FFPS support in 1986. Traditional agriculture has allowed wildlife to thrive, but now the area is threatened by roads and tourist hotels, afforestation, the EEC Common Agricultural Policy and rural depopulation. The applicant needs to continue the study, especially of the butterflies, and is attempting to co-ordinate the many individual interests operating in the area to ensure the survival of Picos de Europa's wildlife.

£500 to the Oxford Herpetological Expedition to Srivilliputtur Hills, Tamil Nadu, South India. These forested hills are part of the proposed Megamalai Wildlife Sanctuary, which will be more than 500 sq km and continuous with the Periyar Sanctuary in Kerala. The expedition's main task is to make a survey of the reptile and amphibian species, which are not known in any detail and may contain a high number of endemic species. During the course of their survey the members will look particularly for a small frog *Melanobatrachus indicus*, which was collected in the area in the 1870s and has not been seen since. The study should produce the kind of information that will support the sanctuary proposal in an area where much of the tropical moist forest has already disappeared.

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£500 to the Cambridge Windward Islands Expedition to St Lucia in the West Indies. St Lucia wants to prevent the kind of damage to its reefs that has occurred in other places in the Caribbean, and invited this team to survey the reefs, compare the results with those of previous surveys and attempt to identify the factors important to their continued existence. The expedition members will also be assessing the effectiveness of artificial reefs as habitats for reef organisms, discovering how well the sea urchin is recovering since disease struck it in 1983 and surveying the conch population, an important human food in the region, to provide an early warning of any decline.

£450 for a census of Simien jackals *Canis simensis* in the Bale Mountains, south-east Ethiopia. This is one of the world's most endangered canid species and its only viable population lives in the Bale Mountains. The last census was done in 1977 and another is needed now to discover the health of the population and to devise a management plan.

£400 to Project Kelelawar, an Oxford University Expedition to Indonesia. The team will investigate the bat and invertebrate faunas of the sea and river caves of the Togian Islands off central Sulawesi. The Togian Islands' caves are totally unknown to the scientific world and it is quite possible that new species will be discovered. The Togian Islands have been recommended in the past as a Marine Nature Reserve and they are a refuge for several endangered species. The habitat is possibly threatened by the onset of tourism and by forestry. The team hopes to promote conservation at a local level and to rekindle the interest of the Indonesian Government in past conservation proposals.

£250 to the Turkish Ornithological Expedition, which will survey a number of internationally important Turkish wetlands that have been identified as Important Bird Areas by the ICBP. The survey will concentrate particularly on breeding sites for the white-headed duck *Oxyura leucocephala* and the marbled teal *Marmaronetta angustirostris*, both of which are potential Red Data Book species. The information will be given to conservation bodies in Turkey to help them protect these rapidly disappearing wetlands.

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£200 for a study of the impact of a proposed phosphate mine on the topi *Damaliscus korrigum* and other large herbivores in W National Park, Niger. The location of the mine lies within the topi's range in the park and this small population (50–100 individuals) is an outlier of the last substantial surviving population in West Africa. The topi is likely to disappear from West Africa altogether unless action is taken soon. The study will census the park's populations of herbivores and investigate food availability for the major herbivores of the region, including cattle. The information will be used to indicate the general status and diversity of the park's wildlife, which could then be used to promote increased tourism. A high level of revenue from tourists could well act as a deterrent to the development of the phosphate mine.

£200 to Bolivia '87, an Oxford University Conservation Project. A team will census primates in the Pando department of northern Bolivia, principally to investigate the population and distribution of Goeldi's monkey *Callimico goeldii*. The monkey has a wide range but the Pando is suspected of holding the greatest numbers and if that is found to be the case a proposal will be made to establish a reserve.

Operation Oryx—celebration symposium

The Fauna and Flora Preservation Society, the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources, and the Zoological Society of London have, for the past 25 years, safeguarded the future of the white, or Arabian, oryx by captive management and reintroduction, and a celebration symposium was held on 11/12 June 1987. Attended by eminent zoologists and international conservationists, the symposium discussed the past, present and future of both the Arabian and scimitar-horned oryx. The proceedings will be published by the Zoological Society of London.

At the symposium a commemorative silver medal was presented to FFPS by the Royal Society for Conservation of Nature, Jordan, in recognition of the Society's role in saving the oryx from extinction.

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The commemorative medal presented to the FFPS at the celebration symposium of Operation Oryx.

Sir Peter Scott, President of FFPS, and Sir William Henderson, President of the Zoological Society of London, jointly hosted a celebration banquet on 11 June, at which the Duke and Duchess of Gloucester were chief guests of honour.

The Mountain Gorilla Project: Progress report No. 7

In the 1970s the mountain gorilla *Gorilla gorilla berengei* appeared to be edging towards extinction. It was the rarest of the three gorilla subspecies and had always been limited in range to the Virunga mountains on the borders of Zaire, Uganda and Rwanda, with an outlying population in the neighbouring Impenetrable Forest of Uganda. For 20 years the animals had been subjected to poaching and disturbance, while their habitat suffered from degradation and outright clearance. Under such pressure gorilla numbers fell to below 400 during the 1960s, and censuses during the 1970s indicated a continuing decline. The prospect for the mountain gorilla was bleak.

The gravity of the situation was driven home by the destruction by poachers in 1978 of Digit, one of the most famous of the gorillas under study by scientists working from the Karisoke Research

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Centre founded by Dian Fossey. Immediate action was required, and the FFPS responded by establishing the Mountain Gorilla Project (MGP) to assist L'Office Rwandais du Tourisme et des Parcs Nationaux (ORTPN) in its efforts to protect the Rwandan Parc National des Volcans where more than a third of the gorillas lived. The Society was swiftly joined by other international conservation bodies, notably the African Wildlife Foundation and the World Wildlife Fund (WWF), in a management consortium. The result, achieved through nine years of sustained effort, has been a remarkable turn-around in the fortunes of the mountain gorilla and one of the most successful conservation projects on the African continent.

Nevertheless, even now the work is by no means complete. The mountain gorilla was brought into a critical position by a variety of factors operating together over a long period of time. Reversing the trend required effort on several fronts maintained for many years, and there were no quick simple solutions. The key to the success of the project lay in recognizing this from the outset. Three complementary and mutually reinforcing programmes were identified—park protection, tourism development and conservation education—with all three interpreted in their broadest sense and carefully adapted to the prevailing conditions. By 1984, when the last full report appeared in *Oryx*, considerable headway had been made. A seemingly hopeless situation had been turned into one where the future of the gorillas was hanging in the balance. The 'emergency' phase of the work was over, and the need then was to consolidate the gains that had been made to secure lasting benefits. This consolidation has been taking place over the past three years and is reported here.

1. Management planning

One of the characteristics of a project with the complexity and scope of the MGP is that great care has to be given to maintaining its forward impetus. In the press of day-to-day business it is very easy to lose sight of the wood for the trees. As the project entered a new phase in its development, it was very important to take stock, make an overall assessment of what had been done and what was still required, identify future

targets, and work out how to attain them. The result of this exercise, in which FFPS played a leading role, was a comprehensive management plan for the Parc National des Volcans, which has been accepted by the Rwandan Government and which will guide further development up to 1991. Drawing up the plan was a major and crucial undertaking. The result is, however, only a document; the important thing is its implementation. Here, although all the MGP programmes are interconnected, it is best to look at each in turn to compare the present situation with that in 1984.

2. Park protection

Poaching and habitat loss have always been the immediate threats to the Rwandan gorillas, and if they were not checked all other conservation efforts would come to nothing. By 1984 the situation had greatly improved, but was nonetheless worrying; there had recently been attacks on gorillas to capture infants, while the efficiency of the ORTPN patrols was still inadequate for the task confronting them. More men, better oversight and, above all, thorough training were all required.

Over the past three years the number of guards has been increased so that six fully equipped patrols are now deployed deep in the park on any given day. Recruiting standards have been tightened, more ORTPN officers oversee performance, and an MGP staff-member is specifically charged with providing full-time assistance. As a result the trade in gorilla hands, skulls and infants has been stopped, and there have been no direct attacks on gorillas in Rwandan territory since 1983. Nevertheless, thousands of snares are set each year for antelope, and these can maim or kill gorillas. The slightest relaxation in effort or gap in coverage of the patrols leads to an immediate upsurge in poaching. Containing this problem demands dogged perseverance.

Habitat loss presents a different set of problems. The park lies in the most densely populated region in rural Africa, and the shortage of land is such that the local people find that they must devote all they have to crops, with little space for the bamboo and timber needed for fuel and building material. As a result they turn to supplying

their needs illicitly from the park. The MGP has therefore called for research into increasing bamboo and fuelwood production outside the park boundary in order to alleviate a problem for people and gorillas alike. This task has been taken up by the US-AID-funded Ruhengeri Resource Analysis and Management Project headed by Dr William Weber, a former MGP worker. Other problems include the tendency of some farmers to shave off a few yards of park with each successive tilling of the fields on its edge, which results in a quite significant cumulative loss, while nocturnal forays into the crops by buffalo from the park are a source of resentment in some quarters. The WWF has contributed funds to tackle both of these difficulties by boundary marking and erecting experimental animal-proof barriers.

3. Tourism

Rwanda is one of the poorest countries in Africa and must make the best use, in financial terms, of all the resources available to it. Alleviation of population pressure was only one reason for converting park land to agriculture; the other was the need to cultivate cash crops to generate income in foreign currency. The MGP therefore vigorously pursued tourism development in the park with the express intention of making gorilla conservation the most profitable use to which the park could be put. If this had not been done, it is quite likely that the whole area would have been converted piecemeal to agriculture and pasture. In the event, tourism development turned the gorillas into the main attraction for visitors to Rwanda and, as the tourist industry is one of the foremost foreign currency earners, the animals have become a major economic asset deserving determined protection.

In 1984 park revenues were double those of the previous year and 32 times greater than in 1978. Over the past three years tourism has retained its importance and the revenues continue to rise. The park makes an overall profit, and the income is reinvested in strengthening ORTPN's management capability. All this has been achieved with no discernible ill effects upon the gorillas, through the imposition of strict controls and maintenance of a very high level of management efficiency. The growth of gorilla visiting is, how-

ever, limited by the level of visiting that the gorillas themselves will tolerate. Attention is now shifting from increasing visitor numbers to increasing visit quality, and also towards diversification of the tourist attractions of the park. A new park bureau and a small guest house have been built with the aid of the Cooperation Belgo-Rwandaise, and the organization of the reservation system and of communications between the various park out-stations, the park bureau and ORTPN Headquarters in the capital have been improved enormously. More trained guides have been employed, and many other improvements have been made to overcome the difficulties encountered in the past, particularly during peak visiting seasons. Attention is now being given to improving the tourist infrastructure inside the park, to provide better campsites, tourist shelters and other facilities. All these activities contribute to tourism development without placing further demands upon the gorillas.

4. Conservation education

Park protection addresses an immediate need, and tourism development stimulates strong governmental support for conservation. However, it is the education programme that will, by improving understanding of the park and its wildlife, generate the local popular support that will be the deciding factor in ensuring the long-term survival of the mountain gorilla. For this reason the FFPS has always placed great importance upon the conservation education programme.

Until 1984 the work took place on two fronts. The NATENRWA (Nature et Environnement au Rwanda) project, based in the Ministry of Education, promoted environmental education in the secondary schools, while a programme was also mounted on the park periphery, aimed at improving conservation awareness of the local people generally. Both projects achieved considerable gains, and between 1980 and 1984 significant shifts in opinion in favour of the park were detected.

In 1986, therefore, a major initiative was taken to upgrade the effort. A new programme was devised for the region around the park, using education staff trained during the earlier work

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and now employed by ORTPN. The Education Officers receive MGP funding, but are responsible for planning and executing the programme under the auspices of ORTPN. The FFPS supports one officer and AWF the other, while both organizations and the WWF provide equipment. The new programme is still in its early stages, but has begun well. Working in close association with the education and other local authorities, a series of school visits has been organized, which in the first month reached an audience of 3870 students and teachers. Altogether the prognosis for this work, building on the foundation of the earlier effort, is excellent.

The MGP is now well into the most important, but less spectacular, stage of building up the conservation work in Rwanda so that the advances made become permanent. It is thanks to this painstaking effort that the murder of Dr Dian Fossey, the person most closely associated in the public mind with the protection of the mountain gorilla, has had no material effect on the situation faced by these animals in their natural habitat. She pioneered the work, and the MGP is a direct descendant of her labours, but the protection of the gorillas had not depended upon her for several years before her death. The organization of gorilla conservation in Rwanda was sufficiently robust to withstand her loss, to the credit of the project she herself set in train.

Nevertheless, there is no room for complacency. Most particularly it must never be forgotten that the mountain gorilla population straddles the borders with Zaire and Uganda. However sophisticated the work in the Rwandan sector becomes, the subspecies is always in danger unless equivalent action is taken in these two countries. Undoubtedly the greatest advance since 1984 has been the establishment of sister projects in both of them, showing every sign of being able to duplicate the success of the Rwandan work. The most recent census, undertaken in 1986, shows that mountain gorilla numbers are now stable and perhaps, at long last, on the upturn; this is a fragile gain as yet but it can, and must, be built upon. It is not only the future of the mountain gorilla that is at stake here, but the survival of a unique montane forest ecosystem of which the gorilla is but one component.

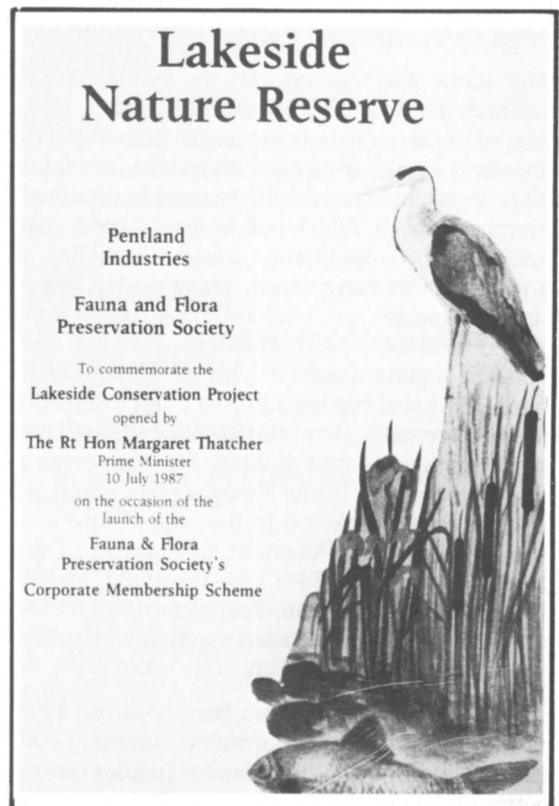
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With continued public support this is a conservation fight that can be won.

J.R. Wilson

Prime Minister launches FFPS Corporate Membership scheme

On 10 July the Prime Minister, the Rt Hon. Margaret Thatcher, made an official visit to a site in her Finchley constituency where a joint conservation scheme was being inaugurated by FFPS and Pentland Industries plc. Some months previously Mr Stephen Rubin, Managing Director and Chief Executive of Pentland Industries plc, felt that the lakeside site of his company's headquarters provided a rare urban wildlife opportunity. He asked the FFPS for expert and practical help to make the site more productive for wildlife while enhancing the area



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At the launch of the FFPS Corporate Membership Scheme. From the left: Lord Craigton, FFPS Vice-President; Sir Peter Scott, FFPS President; The Rt Hon. Margaret Thatcher, Prime Minister; Stephen Rubin, Managing Director and Chief Executive of Pentland Industries plc; Tom Langton, FFPS Staff Herpetologist.



The Rt Hon. Margaret Thatcher and Tom Langton planting a tree at the Lakeland Nature Reserve.

for visitors and staff working in the offices that overlook the lake.

The work was carried out by the Pond Life Company under FFPS guidance, and a major part of the scheme was the partial draining of the lake and removal of over-abundant, predatory pike. In addition, a marsh area was created with marginal plants, which will in time form a good habitat for amphibians. Large quantities of aquatic plants have been added to the water, several species of wildfowl have been introduced, and the small island in the lake has been secured against foxes to provide sanctuary for birds. Bird and bat boxes have been installed in the mature trees. Tom Langton, FFPS staff herpetologist, who had guided the conservation work, helped the Prime Minister plant a tree and release some ducks on to the lake. There were speeches from our President, Sir Peter Scott, and Lord Craigton, an FFPS Vice-President. Richard Fitter, FFPS Chairman, and many other FFPS Council Members attended together with several valued friends of FFPS.

The occasion marked the launch of the FFPS Corporate Membership scheme, whereby companies are invited to donate regular annual amounts to FFPS in return for exclusive sponsor-

ship projects, and the Prime Minister exhorted businessmen present to join the scheme.

New FFPS Arts Support Group

A number of well-known personalities from the media and the world of the arts attended the launch of the FFPS Arts Support Group on 16 July 1987, and pledged their support for FFPS. Unlike the Corporate Membership scheme, this project is not seeking direct financial contributions from its members, but seeks rather to help raise public awareness of our cause and help our fund-raising capabilities. On-the-spot offers were made of a short film, a fund-raising concert, television coverage on TV-AM, and personal appearances where relevant. The membership will be consolidated over the next few weeks and a plan of action will be drawn up. Suggestions for projects and possible new members of the Group are welcome.

Lord Birkett hosted the event, and his speech was followed by those of Frank Thornton and Stephen Bankler-Jukes. Martini and Rossi kindly donated the use of their Terrace in New Zealand House and provided refreshments for the evening.

Flora Working Group revived

The Society's Flora Working Group was rekindled on 4 June 1987, when it met in the Old Library at the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew. The Society's Botanical Officer, Mike Read, has been working from Kew since taking up his appointment at the end of March 1987. Chaired by Dr Barry Thomas of the National Museum of Wales in Cardiff, the object of the meeting was to examine six suggestions for botanical projects drawn up by Mike Read. Decisions were made to go ahead with projects concerned with cyclamen and other bulbous plants of Turkey threatened by the horticultural trade, and promotion of knowledge of wild flowers and 'wildflower gardening', especially in urban areas.

Scottish Group inaugurated

On Wednesday 17 June 1987 the inaugural meeting of the FFPS's first Scottish regional group was held at Edinburgh Zoo in a joint meeting with the Royal Zoological Society of Scotland. The guest speaker was Dr Nigel Dunstone, who gave a fascinating illustrated lecture on conservation in Bolivia.

Members' Meetings

For full details of meetings see insert in this issue of *Oryx*.

London meetings

Tuesday 21 October 1987: Professor Dan Janzen will give an illustrated lecture on Guanacaste, his ambitious scheme to replant tropical dry forest in Santa Rosa National Park in Costa Rica.

Tuesday 15 December 1987: the annual joint FFPS/British Ornithologists' Union meeting will have the theme 'Parrots of the Caribbean'.

Both meetings will be held at the Meeting Rooms, Zoological Society of London, Regent's Park, London NW1 4RY. Booking forms and further information are on the inserts in this *Oryx*.

Regional meetings

Friday 16 October 1987. Roger Wilson will present 'An Evening of Falkland Islands' Wildlife' at Chester Zoo, with a film and buffet supper.

Friday 27 November 1987. Jeremy Chertas will talk on 'The Cost of Whaling' at Chester Zoo.

Both meetings will commence at 7.30 p.m. Full details and tickets, price £3.50, available from Nick Ellerton, Chester Zoo, Caughall Road, Upton, Chester CH2 1LH.

The contact people for local group meetings are given below. Please send a stamped self-addressed envelope with enquiries.

Bristol and the West of England Group

Ian Redmond, c/o BBC Wildlife Magazine, Broadcasting House, Whiteladies Road, Bristol BS8 2LR.

Cambridge Group

Sandy Harcourt, University of Cambridge, Department of Applied Biology, Pembroke Street, Cambridge CB2 3DX.

Oxford Group

David Macdonald, Department of Zoology, University of Oxford, South Parks Road, Oxford OX1 3PS.

North-West Group

Nick Ellerton, Chester Zoo, Caughall Road, Upton, Chester CH2 1LH.

Edinburgh Group

Jayne Williams, Edinburgh Zoo, Murrayfield, Edinburgh EH12 6TS.

An apology

Due to a misunderstanding, the meetings insert for the July *Oryx* was omitted and had to be sent out separately. We apologize for any inconvenience.