

# ZOO NEWS

CLEVELAND ZOO, NOVEMBER, 1962

MAY, 1963  
November, 1962

# CLEVELAND ZOO NEWS

## CONTENTS

|  | Page |                                | Page      |
|--|------|--------------------------------|-----------|
| WHAT'S BUZZIN' AT THE ZOO?—HONEYBEES!  | 3    | ZOO CELEBRATES 80th BIRTHDAY   | 12        |
| B'WANA DON DAY                         | 5    | WINNER OF NTG CONTEST SELECTED | 13        |
| FOREIGN ZOO DIRECTORS VISIT CLEVE. ZOO | 6    | BABY GIRAFFE                   | 14        |
| 1962 FRIENDS OF THE ZOO                | 7    | ORANG-UTAN BORN                | 16        |
| CURATOR'S CORNER—GIRAFFES              | 8    | NEW AT THE ZOO                 | 17        |
| ZOO'S WHO—WHITE-TAIL DEER              | 10   | DAY IN THE LIFE OF "GI-GI"     | 19 and 20 |

Published by the Cleveland Zoological Society, Brookside Park, Cleveland 9, Ohio. ONtario 1-6500.

### OFFICERS

*Dr. Robert M. Stecher*  
*Clyde Foster*

Frederick C. Crawford.....Board Chairman  
Vernon Stouffer.....President  
Lee C. Howley.....Vice Chairman  
Hassel Tippit.....Treasurer  
Mark A. Loofbourrow.....Secretary  
Wayman H. Thomasson...Executive Secretary

*← Add more Presidents*

### TRUSTEES

Harry F. Affelder  
Raymond Q. Armington  
Ellsworth H. Augustus  
Raymond M. Barker  
Edgar S. Bowerfind  
Oliver Brooks  
Mrs. Clark E. Bruner  
Wright Bryan  
Thomas A. Burke  
Harry F. Burmester  
Courtney Burton  
Sumner Canary  
Donald S. Carmichael  
Timothy J. Conway  
Everest P. Derthick  
~~Max Feldman~~  
Robert W. Feller  
Sheldon G. Ferbert  
Ellwood H. Fisher  
Clyde T. Foster  
Mervin B. France  
I. F. Freiburger  
Vollmer W. Fries  
Zoltan Gombos  
B. C. Goss  
Robert H. Gries  
Nathaniel R. Howard  
R. Livingston Ireland  
Dwight P. Joyce  
Dr. Vincent T. Kaval  
Dr. Thomas D. Kinney  
Van H. Leichter  
James F. Lincoln  
Elmer L. Lindseth

*ARTHUR FELDMAN*

*DANIEL M. GALBREATH*

*WILLIAM B. LEVENSON*

Raymond S. Livingstone  
C. B. McDonald  
Robert C. McDowell  
Dr. James E. Morgan  
Ralph S. Mueller  
Maynard H. Murch  
Msgr. Albert J. Murphy  
Thomas J. Parrino  
Robert W. Ramsdell  
H. J. Raymond  
~~Maxwell Robinson~~  
William G. Rogers  
Mrs. William Cramp Scheetz Jr.  
Mark C. Schinnerer  
Karl R. Schuele  
Lester M. Sears  
Louis B. Seltzer  
Norman Shaw  
Charles E. Smith  
Norman F. Smith  
Dr. Robert M. Stecher  
Dr. Arthur Steinberg  
Arthur W. Stuedel  
Mrs. Donald F. Stroup  
Dr. Martin R. Sutler  
Rodney C. Sutton  
W. W. Vandevor  
Harry Volk  
William O. Walker  
Paul W. Walter  
Dr. Wallace E. Wendt  
Charles M. White  
Birkett L. Williams  
Theodore M. Williams

*ALFRED M. RANKIN*

### EX-OFFICIO TRUSTEES

Ralph S. Locher.....Mayor, City of Cleveland  
Harold J. Lausche.....Director of Public Properties  
Jack P. Russell.....President, Cleveland City Council  
John T. Bilinski.....Chairman, City Council Committee  
Parks and Recreation

Cuyahoga County Commissioners:  
William P. Day  
Frank M. Gorman  
Henry W. Speeth  
~~Ray Martin~~.....City Manager, Cleveland Heights  
*FRANK P. COFFEY*.....President, Cuyahoga County Mayors' and  
City Managers' Association

### COUNCILMEN

Mrs. Mercedes Cotner.....Ward 2  
James W. Dempsey.....Ward 6  
Norbert G. Dennerl Jr.....Ward 9  
Charles V. Carr.....Majority Leader, Ward 17  
Richard M. Masterson.....Minority Leader, Ward 1  
Thad Fusco.....Clerk of City Council

### ZOO STAFF

Leonard J. Goss, D.V.M.....Director  
~~Renold J. Goss~~.....*MANAGER KOZDZIL* General Curator  
Eugene M. Huhtala.....Comptroller  
Charles R. Voracek.....Public Service Director  
Joseph Chery.....General Superintendent

### Join FRIENDS OF THE ZOO in '62

Cover — In the South Lobby of the Pachyderm Building is the new and very fascinating Honeybee Exhibit.  
—Photo by Rebman





~~Approximately 5000 honeybees are behind the chatterproof glass hive which is a popular center of interest at the Zoo this year.~~

**GREAT NEWS**

**MALE BONGO PURCHASED**

**WHAT'S BUZZIN' AT THE ZOO - HONEYBEES!**

The newest exhibit at the Cleveland Zoo has created quite a stir in recent weeks. Located in the south lobby of the Pachyderm Building is a double-faced, safety-glass-windowed hive of honeybees, complete with queen, drones and about 5000 workers. "Ooh's" and "ah's" are heard daily as visitors are amazed that honeybees can be kept indoors for observation and yet not interfere with the visiting public and the many zoo animals located near the beehive.

The idea for the display came from Mr. C. B. "Bert" McDonald, a Cleveland Zoological Society Trustee. During a trip to Germany in 1960, Mr. McDonald visited the Frankfurt Zoo, and was deeply impressed by a crowd-gathering honeybee display which consisted of two glass-windowed hives. Returning to Cleveland, he suggested to Zoo Director Dr. Leonard J. Goss that a honeybee display be constructed in a manner similar to that of the Frankfurt Zoo. Not satisfied with merely suggesting the idea, Mr. McDonald made a substantial contribution to the Friends of the Zoo fund to see that the project was carried through to completion.

A great deal of planning was necessary for such an exhibit to be set up. Location had to be considered; a honey-

bee colony cannot be placed just anywhere. Similar to airplanes taking off and landing, honeybees have a flight pattern to and from the hive's entrance. It was mandatory, therefore, that this flight pattern not be in a direct line with walks or roadways frequented by Zoo visitors and employees, or across paddocks or yards where animals might interfere with the bees' line of flight.

Another problem was that of construction and mounting. The exhibit had to be such as to allow the visitors to see the activity going on within the hive and yet withstand the abuse from pounding hands and tapping and inquisitive fingers. Heavy gauge aluminum was used to fabricate the frame, and 1/4" safety plate glass was used for the windows. The windows were fastened to the main body of the frame by means of special screws so that ordinary screwdrivers or coins could not be used to remove them.

Mounting the exhibit in the middle of the wall of the Pachyderm Building lobby caused a problem of access to and from the outdoors for the bees. A clear, semi-flexible plastic pipe was attached to the hive's outlet pipe and run along the brick wall to a window 10 feet away. The window, about 8 feet above the

(continued on page 4)



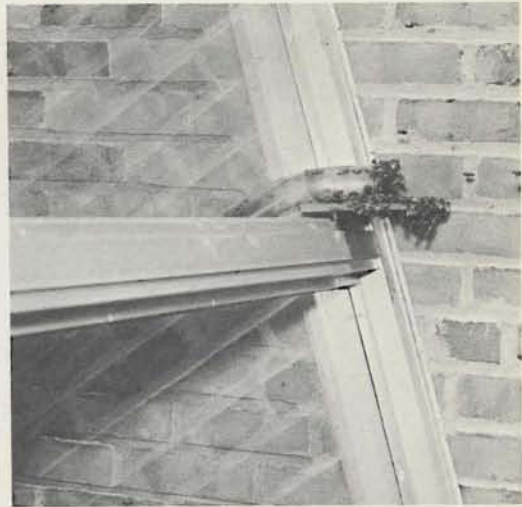
## HONEYBEES (continued)

floor, was removed, and a round hole was drilled in it to allow the plastic pipe to be extended through to the outside. After the window had been replaced and the pipe put through it, a landing board was mounted below the end of the pipe so that bees returning with pollen and nectar from the fields could alight before proceeding into the pipe to the hive.

All Zoo exhibits must have labels to inform visitors of the most interesting facts concerning each exhibit. The Honeybee Exhibit presented a problematical situation. For observers to understand a honeybee colony, a great deal of factual information had to be put on the labels. The amount of information required was more than is ordinarily used for an exhibit, and was of such quantity that three extra large labels had to be utilized. These were mounted on the wall above the exhibit so that visitors would be able to read them easily regardless of where they stood to watch the bustling activity within the hive.

After all the mechanics of the exhibit had been worked out, and the frame, plastic pipe, landing board, and labels had been mounted, getting the honeybees into the hive was the last step in the process of completing the display. Mr. Melvin Myerholtz of the Blue Hole Honey Co., Castalia, Ohio, supplied the initial stock of bees for the exhibit. Using a bee smoker filled with laughing gas, Mr. Myerholtz anesthetized most of the bees in a wooden box container and transferred them to their new home behind glass. During the transferral process, doors leading to the interior of the Pachyderm Building were closed so that any bees which escaped would not get among the elephants, giraffes, hippos and rhinos, and sting them.

The hive windows were fastened after the bees were inside, and for the first few days the bees remained inside to become oriented to their new home. Having become acquainted with their surroundings, the bees industriously began the activities of gathering pollen and nectar and the host of duties inside the colony, including the feeding of larvae, attending the queen, cleaning cells, making bee bread and honey, and air conditioning the hive. To tide the



The exit pipe with landing board takes the honeybees to the exterior without interfering with animals or Zoo visitors. —Photo by Rebman

bees over until they were able to bring pollen and nectar from the outside, a frame of honey was provided them initially. This supply was heavily drawn upon during the orientation period, but was quickly replenished after the field bees went to work.

A major crisis developed several weeks after the colony went on display; the weather turned nasty and for three days during a severe cold and rainy period, the bees remained inside. In order to keep warm they balled up in several places in the plastic pipe. The warmth of the bees caused water vapor to condense on the interior surfaces of the pipe and when finally the weather became warm again the bees were unable to get to the outside because of the moisture in the tube. The bees that attempted to go out slipped back to the bottom of the inclined pipe. A real traffic jam occurred because bees could then neither go out nor come in. After a quick analysis of the situation it was decided that small holes should be drilled in the plastic pipe to allow air to circulate from the outside to the pipe's interior so that the condensed vapor would evaporate. About ten minutes after the holes were drilled, the vapor vanished and the bees were then able to get to the outside again. During the bad jam in the pipe many bees suffocated, and others were trampled and killed. The dead bees had to be removed before normal traffic could be restored.

(continued on next page)



## HONEYBEES (continued from preceding page)

The bees formed their own anti-litter force and in a matter of a few hours had carried all their dead outside. Inspection by Mr. Myerholtz the next day revealed that the colony had not suffered too greatly, and he advised that the general condition of the exhibit was excellent. The queen was performing a splendid job of laying eggs, and the workers had the hive operating in near-perfect efficiency.

Recently, a spotlight was installed to illuminate the hive and its occupants. Lighting on the side away from the windows was very poor and the spotlight has now solved this problem.

## B'WANA DON DAY

With the help of a cooperative weatherman, WJW-TV and WJW-Radio promotion personnel staged a most successful "B'Wana Don Day" at the Zoo on Saturday, June 30, 1962.

Attendance figures showed that 11,323 persons visited the Zoo to see noted TV celebrity B'Wana Don (Don Hunt), his trained Chimpanzee, Bongo Bailey, WJW-TV's Bozo the Clown, and WJW-Radio's Ed Fisher. This was the largest non-holiday Saturday attendance in the Zoo's history.



Helping to make "B'Wana Don Day" at the Zoo a grand success were (front row left to right), Sheldon A. Saltman, WJW-TV Promotion Manager and Terrence S. Ford, Asst. Director, WJW-TV Advertising-Promotion-Publicity. In the back row, left to right are Bozo the Clown, Dr. Leonard J. Goss, Bongo Bailey, and B'Wana Don. —WJW Photo

Enthusiastic children congregated at the Sea Lion Pool at noon to watch B'Wana Don feed fish to the Sea Lions and Penguins, and to answer questions concerning them. In private life Don is

In conjunction with the new Honeybee Exhibit, souvenir containers of honey are on sale at the Zoo's concession stands. One special plastic container is in the form of a sitting bear called a "Honey Bear."

Technical and mechanical assistance for the exhibit were provided by Walter Klevay of Handcraft Metal Shop, Inc., Cleveland, Ohio; the A. I. Root Co., Medina, Ohio, Carlon Products Corporation, Aurora, Ohio, and Mr. Myerholtz.

Following closely upon the opening of the new Lion and Tiger Veldt, the opening of the Honeybee Exhibit provides Cleveland Zoo visitors with yet another exciting, interesting, and educational feature.



Bongo Bailey performs celebrated head stand while B'Wana Don and visitors to Children's Farm add verbal encouragement. —WJW Photo

owner and manager of several pet shops in the metropolitan Detroit area, and is quite an authority on animal life.

In order to have visitors see some of the outstanding features of the Zoo, Don made other appearances at the Bear Dens, the Children's Farm, and the outside moated area of the Pachyderm Building.

Autographs were given to the children, and as a special feature, Bongo Bailey performed his celebrated head stand many times during the afternoon. During Bongo Bailey's head stand Don counted off the seconds and the crowd was asked to join in the count. Each

(continued on page 6)





Bozo the Clown enjoys ride on miniature train in Kiddieland, a very popular place on B'Wana Don Day. —WJW Photo

**B'WANA DON** (continued from page 5)

time Bongo Bailey tried to beat his old record time.

Back in the Pachyderm Building, in front of the giraffes and elephants, Ed Fisher, along with his grand piano, was playing "Musical Charades" with the fun-seeking crowd. Prizes for charades winners included perfume for the ladies, cigarette lighters for the men and Talking Story Book "Zoo Keys" for the children.

At 2:00 p.m. Bozo the Clown made his appearance at the Children's Farm and Kiddieland. Dressed in oversized tennis shoes, and a gaudy clown suit, his hilarious antics delighted youngsters of all ages. Bozo also gave autographs to the kiddies during his visit.

Free souvenirs were given to each Zoo visitor upon entrance. These included special balloons, autographed pictures of B'Wana Don and Bozo, and metal badges. In addition, each visitor received one ticket good for a ride on the Zoo's tour train.

In a farewell parade, B'Wana Don, Bongo Bailey, and Bozo the Clown sat atop stations wagons which carried them on a complete round trip of the Zoo.

The Promotion Department of WJW-TV, under the direction of Mr. Sheldon A. Saltman, and his assistant, Mr. Terrence S. Ford, undertook B'Wana Don Day as a goodwill and public relations program. That it was well planned was attested to by the large turnout and the fun and entertainment enjoyed by one and all who visited here that day.

## FOREIGN ZOO DIRECTORS VISIT HERE

The Cleveland Zoo has had several distinguished visitors during the past few weeks; zoo directors from foreign countries were in the U. S. to attend the convention in San Diego, California, of the International Union of Directors of Zoological Gardens. Before and after the convention many of these foreign zoo directors visited U. S. zoos to obtain ideas which could help to improve their own zoos.



Prof. Dr. Jacques Nouvel, Director of the Paris, France, Zoo.

—Photo by Norbert Yascanye Cleveland Plain Dealer

Among those directors visiting the Cleveland Zoological Park have been such notables as the Director of the West Berlin, Germany, Zoo, Prof. Dr. Georg-Heinz Klos; the Director of the Paris, France, Zoo, Prof. Dr. Jacques Nouvel; the Director of the Naples, Italy, Zoo, Franco Cuneo; the Director of the Rome, Italy, Zoo, Prof. Dr. Ermanno Bronzini; the Director of the Whipsnade, England, Zoo, E. H. Tong; and Dr. Richard Muller, Director of the Wuppertal, Germany, Zoo. All these guests were quite impressed with the beautiful setting of the Cleveland Zoological Park and the fine animal exhibits here. Of particular interest were "Karen," only female Bongo in captivity, and the Bird Building and Pachyderm Building and the collections therein.



Prof. Dr. Heinz-Georg Klos, Director of the West Berlin, Germany, Zoo, admires "Karen" the Bongo.

—Photo by Marvin Greene, Cleveland Plain Dealer



# 1962 FRIENDS OF THE ZOO

Contributions from May 19, 1962  
through September 22, 1962

## DONOR

Mr. and Mrs.  
Joseph A. Leisman  
C. B. McDonald

## SPONSOR

Andrews, Bartlett  
& Assoc.  
Mrs. Walter C. Astrup  
Basic, Incorporated  
Sam C. Bornstein  
Bradwell Avenue  
Lumber Co.  
Brooklyn Exchange  
Club  
Harry F. Burmester  
Carling Brewing Co.  
Cleveland Trust  
Foundation  
Coca-Cola Bottling  
Corp.  
Frederick S.  
Cross, M.D.  
Mrs. Cyril P. Deibel  
Ernest F. Donley  
Mrs. H. W. Eastwood  
Mrs. Mittelene  
R. Eldred  
Erico Products, Inc.  
Max Feldman  
Ford Motor Company  
Clyde T. Foster  
Gabriel Company  
D. M. Glover, M.D.  
Mrs. Audrey W. Gibbs  
Mr. & Mrs.  
Robert D. Gries  
Robert Hays Gries  
Mr. & Mrs.  
E. E. Griese  
Hankins Foundation  
George R. Herzog  
James D. Ireland Fund  
Mrs. Herbert  
C. Jackson  
Raymond C. Johnson  
John A. Kaleal  
Samuel B. Knight  
Mark A. Loofbourrow  
Lubrizol Foundation  
Mr. & Mrs.  
Harold H. Luekens  
Leroy F. Lustig  
Massachusetts Mutual  
Life Insurance Co.  
Neal Properties Co.  
F. R. Newman  
Ostendorf Morris Co.  
Mr. & Mrs. Dean Perry  
Pesco Products Division  
Thomas F.  
Peterson Fund  
Mrs. Harold Pilskaln  
Sherwick Fund  
Ruth E. Stephen  
Mrs. Lawrence M. True  
Lee Wilson  
Engineering Co.  
World Publishing Co.

## ANNUAL

## MEMBERSHIP

Adalet Mfg. Co.  
David Armington  
Mr. & Mrs.  
Elmer J. Babin  
Ralph M. Besse  
Mae Bindofer  
Mr. & Mrs.  
Floyd L. Bishop  
Dr. Alexander T. Bunts  
Ruth K. Campbell  
Katherine Taylor Case  
King Cayce  
Lester Chorpeneing  
Cleveland Wire Cloth  
& Mfg. Co.  
Charles R. Couch  
Mr. & Mrs.  
George Crile, Jr.  
Mr. & Mrs.  
Raymond F. Dacek  
Darling & Company  
E. H. DeConingh  
Edward DeMooy  
Henry DuLaurence, Jr.  
Mr. & Mrs.  
Robert G. Dyke  
Mrs. William  
H. Evans  
William Feather, Jr.  
A. W. Fenton Co., Inc.  
Hazel D. FitzGerald  
Paula M. Fliedner  
Mrs. Helen M. Focke  
D. R. Forrest  
Ester L. Frazier  
G & W Welding Co.  
Ruth Garry  
Mr. & Mrs.  
E. F. Gibian  
Richard P. Glove, M.D.  
Samuel Goldhamer  
T. D. Goudvis  
Alvin L. Gray  
Frank K. Griessinger  
Walter M. Halle  
Mrs. Perry G. Harrison  
George W. Hazlett  
Mrs. Henry E. Heiner  
Robert F. Henning  
Charles H. Herdon, M.D.  
J. B. Hollister, Jr.  
Fred L. Hovey  
Mrs. Elton Hoyt II  
L. F. Huffman, M.D.  
Lee I. Ives  
Morgan S. Ketchum  
Edwin O. Klaas  
Mrs. Bruce B. Krost  
Mrs. Clare R. Kubik  
Mrs. Mary R. Lamb  
Herbert J. Laub  
Mrs. Marion I. Levy  
David Loegler  
Mr. & Mrs.  
Felix B. Lowell

## ANNUAL MEMBERSHIP (continued)

|                                      |  |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| Chester Roy<br>Lulenski, M.D.        | Horace A. Shepard<br>Mrs. Henry B.<br>Shepherd |
| David Margolis                       | Mrs. Anne Jessop Smith                         |
| R. A. Marshall                       | Franklin G. Smith                              |
| Mrs. Donald S. McBride<br>Mr. & Mrs. | Irving S. Stone                                |
| Robert D. Mercer                     | Mrs. Lillian K. Stone                          |
| Mr. & Mrs. P. H. Meyer               | Sunshine Charities, Inc.                       |
| Dawn Miller                          | Chilton Thomson                                |
| Milner Electric Co.                  | William Treuhft                                |
| Mrs. Sylvia Mocnik                   | Rt. Rev. & Mrs.<br>B. D. Tucker                |
| Mrs. Mark J. Nagusky                 | Victor M.                                      |
| Frank C. Newcomer                    | Victoroff, M.D.                                |
| Mrs. Robert Newman                   | Mrs. E. N. Wagley                              |
| L. W. Newmark                        | Francis M. Warren                              |
| John D. Reddy                        | William S. Waltermire                          |
| Mrs. & Mrs.                          | R. A. Weaver                                   |
| Earl Richter                         | White Motor Co.                                |
| Henry H. Roenick, M.D.               | Mr. & Mrs.<br>E. D. Williams                   |
| Mr. & Mrs.                           | Mrs. Katherine<br>E. Williams                  |
| Jon R. Ruhlman                       | Ernest M. Wuliger                              |
| Orrin C. Sabin                       | Douglas O. Yoder                               |
| Wm. L.<br>Schlesinger, M.D.          |  |
| Walter L. Seelbach                   |  |

## BE A FRIEND

There is still time to be a FRIEND OF THE ZOO in '62. Contributions are tax deductible. If you are already a Friend of the Zoo, urge your friends to be ZOO FRIENDS. Make checks payable: FRIENDS OF THE ZOO, Cleveland Zoological Society, Cleveland 9, Ohio.

|                   |                     |
|-------------------|---------------------|
| Annual Membership | \$10.00             |
| Sponsor           | \$11.00 to \$199.00 |
| Donor             | \$200.00 or more    |

## OMISSION

It is regretted that in our July, 1962, ZOO NEWS, the name of the contractor, Joseph A. Leisman, Inc., who built the Stouffer Memorial Lion and Tiger Veldt was omitted. Our apologies to Mr. Leisman who did an outstanding job in the construction of the exhibit, one of the most popular at the Cleveland Zoo.



One of two Cleveland Transit System zoo buses, colorfully decorated with various animals, is given careful scrutiny by "Patches", a Blotched Giraffe. The special buses carried a total of 33,871 passengers to the Zoo between April 29th and September 30th. —CTS Photo



# CURATOR'S CORNER

## HISTORY OF CLEVELAND ZOO GIRAFFES

By RONALD T. REUTHER, General Curator, Cleveland Zoo

It is believed that the first giraffe in the Cleveland Zoo arrived in 1915. No information is available on its history after arrival, but it apparently did not live long. It was not until October, 1955, that the next giraffes arrived, a male and 2 females, as a result of an African Safari earlier that year led by Trustees Vernon and Gordon Stouffer and Fred Crawford. These were Blotched Giraffes captured in Tanganyika and all were less than 10 feet tall and about 1 year old on arrival. The male, named "Totem," grew to be a fine bull about 16½ feet tall prior to his death in June, 1961, as a result of the development of urinary calculi. Oddly, Totem, shortly after his arrival, refused to go outdoors and from that time on contentedly stayed inside the Pachyderm Building. A young male, Totem II recently has been obtained as a replacement. The 2 females grew at a lesser rate than the male, but both are now about 15 feet tall and have become mothers; "Lulu" twice, and "Patches" three times, the most recent of her babies, "Topsee"; was born August 1, 1962.

The giraffe family, Giraffidae, is composed of 3 species, the Blotched Giraffe, the Reticulated Giraffe, and the rare Okapi. These 3 species are found in the wild only in Africa. The family is intermediate in relationship to deer and cattle. In a census of 104 North American zoos and animal collections, it was found that there were 58 Reticulated Giraffes, 31 Blotched Giraffes, and 14 Okapis in these collections as of January 1, 1962.

Giraffes are the tallest animals in the world, sometimes reaching 19 feet. Bulls may weigh up to 2 tons. Giraffes have, like most mammals, only 7 vertebrae in the neck, but they are elongated. The blood vessels of the neck are provided with many valves, which operate automatically to regulate the flow of blood as the giraffe raises or lowers its head, thus maintaining a relatively even pressure throughout the system.

Giraffes are cudchewers and occasionally you may see a lump of food being brought back up through the

throat to be chewed and then again swallowed. Giraffes have tongues which measure up to 18 inches in length, and which can be extended to wrap around a branch or twig and bring the food into the mouth. In our zoo giraffes are fed a pelletized ration composed of various grains, vitamins, and minerals. In addition they are fed alfalfa hay.

Contrary to the belief of some people, most giraffes do lie down to rest or sleep. As they get older, they tend to lie down less frequently.

Giraffes have often been described as mute, but they have been heard to grunt and bawl like cattle. Their flesh is said to be excellent, tender, resembling young beef, and to have a game-like flavor. Their hides are used by natives in making sandals and whips, but these animals are protected in many areas. Poaching or illegal killing of these animals has been greatly reduced in recent years.

Male giraffes are called bulls; females, cows; and young animals, calves.

Giraffes breed well in captivity and the record life span is 28 years. The gestation period of giraffes is 14 to 15 months. Babies are about 6 feet tall at birth, weigh about 125 pounds, and can stand and walk usually within a few hours after birth. Twins have been recorded, but they were premature and did not survive birth. One of our babies has gone to Busch Gardens in Tampa, Florida, one to the Little Rock, Arkansas Zoo, and one to the Cincinnati Zoo.

Shipping a giraffe is one of the most formidable tasks faced by a zoo director. Giraffes are dependent on their mothers for food in the form of milk for at least the first 3 months of life. Then they gradually begin eating more and more solid food. Of course, all this time a giraffe is growing and this is the problem. The older the animal, the higher the shipping crate required, the higher the bridges, power lines, and railroad cars must be, and the more expensive the shipping costs because of the

(continued on next page)



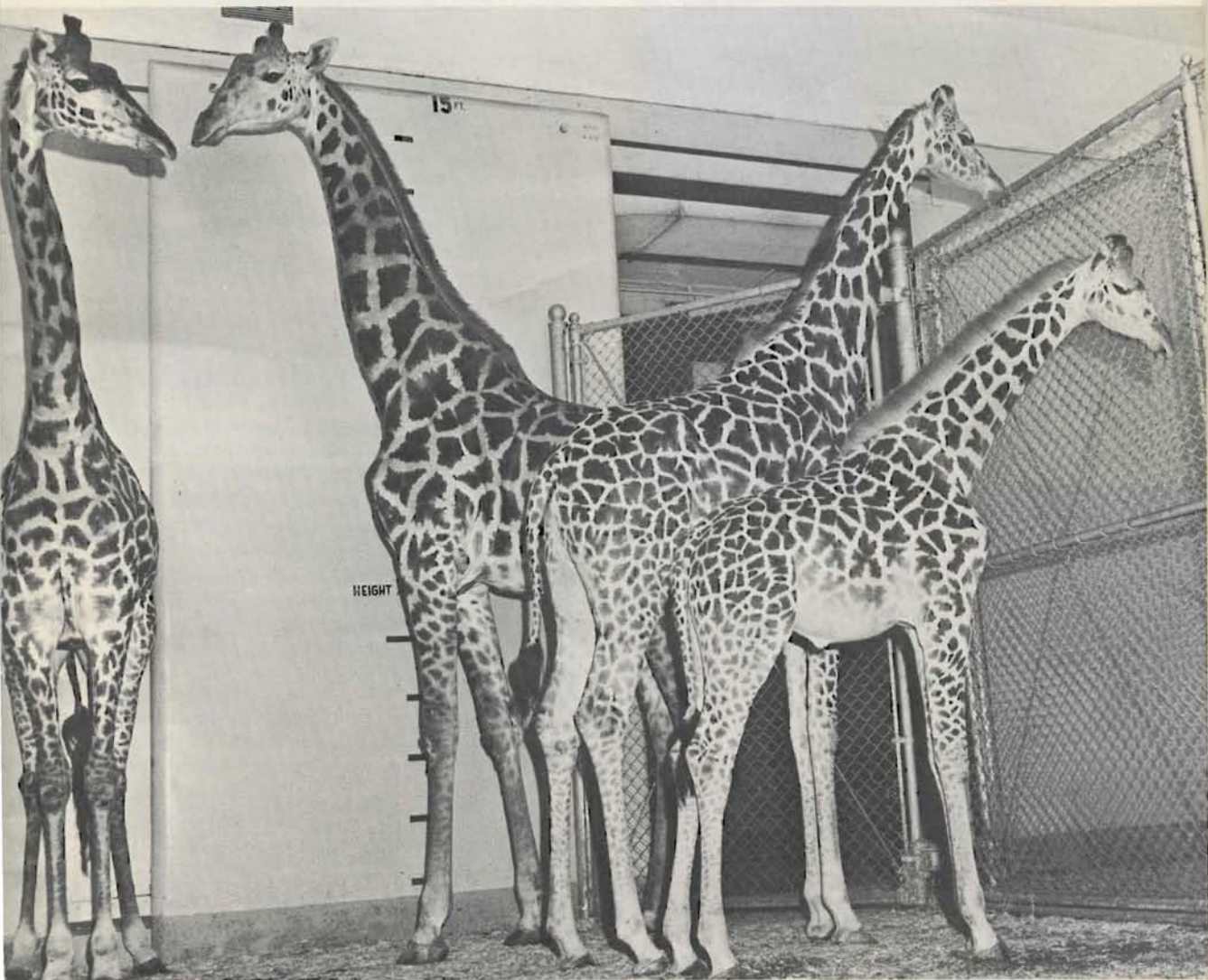
## CURATOR'S CORNER

(continued from preceding page)

constantly increasing weight of the animal. Thus the ideal time to ship a giraffe is as soon as it is safely independent of its mother's milk, about 3 months of age. By the time a baby is captured at this age or older, and shipped from Africa to the United States, involving a period of at least 3 months because of necessary quarantine periods in Europe and this country, it is usually at least 10 feet tall or more and weighs at least 400 to 500 pounds. Once in this country, shipping routes have to be carefully planned so that if being shipped by truck the giraffe's

head will safely clear all obstacles.

The Okapi, only discovered by science in 1900, is about the size of a small horse, has a long neck, and is a beautiful brownish, purplish color, with black and white stripes on its limbs and rump. Okapis also breed well in captivity, and it is hoped that the captive population can be maintained and even increased through breeding in zoos as it is more and more difficult to obtain them from the dense tropical forest of central Africa where they live. Of 15 Okapis (1 born thus far in 1962) now in this country in 6 zoos, 4 have been born in this country. The Cleveland Zoo has none of these rare animals.



"Lulu", "Totem", "Patches" and "Kibo" in a giraffe family portrait taken in 1959. Totem died in 1961, and Kibo was sold to the Cincinnati Zoo.



# ZOO'S WHO

## THE WHITE-TAIL DEER

(*Odocoileus virginianus*)

By CHARLES R. VORACEK, Public Service Director, Cleveland Zoo

The most prolific of all deer in the United States, the White-tail Deer is also the most widely hunted big-game animal in this country.

Named for their prominent, flaring white tails which are raised to a vertical position when alarmed, it is estimated that there are more than four million White-tails scattered throughout most of the continental U. S.

Once nearly exterminated, the White-tail has rebounded to the point where an overabundance of these animals in a limited range has subjected them to starvation and depredation by disease.

### Birth, Infancy and Growth

White-tail fawns are ordinarily born in May or early June. The gestation period is normally from 210 to 250 days. The first offspring of a doe is a single fawn; subsequent births to healthy does are usually twins and sometimes triplets. Very rarely, quadruplet births occur.

At birth, fawns are a reddish brown color with many white spots dotting the coat. Fawns are born with their eyes open and weigh from 4 to 5 pounds each. For the first few days after birth the fawns are weak, and wobbly on unsteady legs. They remain at the site of their birth or very close by it, and the mother visits her youngsters about a half-dozen times per day to nurse them. The mother remains away from the babies except at nursing time. Uninformed persons occasionally find fawns alone and believe them to be orphans or think they have been abandoned by their mother. Rarely is this the case, and it is far better not to disturb the fawns when found, as the mother is very probably nearby, waiting until the intruder has gone so that she can return to the babies. Concealment is the fawn's only means of defense and protection during its first few weeks of life. Protective coloration and lack of strong scent helps the survival chances of the fawns.

At about one month of age the fawns are able to travel with their mother,

learning from her the ways of survival. The young bucks stay with their mother from six months to one year after birth; the young does usually remain with her for a longer period of time, sometimes up to two years.



White-tail fawn, 3½ months old, begs for a handout at the Children's Farm. —Photo by Karl Rauschkolb, Cleveland Plain Dealer

Deer are reluctant to make sounds. Young White-tails "mew" and bleat. Adults are usually silent except when in terror or pain. The sounds made in such cases are loud shrieks or scolding clamors. Sometimes White-tails will snort when alarmed or if they see suspicious looking objects. In the latter situation, the noise is probably made to get the object to move for more positive identification.

### Diet

White-tails, for the most part, are strict vegetarians. Depending upon geographical location, they are fond of the leaves of such plants and trees as maple, willow, oak, dogwood, sassafras, raspberry, blackberry, grape, witch hazel, elderberry, and blueberry. They are extremely fond of acorns, and during the fall will gorge themselves with

(continued on next page)



## WHITE-TAIL DEER

(continued from preceding page)

these nuts. During spring and early summer when grass is lush and juicy, deer enjoy grazing. Occasionally, White-tails will go fishing in shallow streams, striking at suckers, trout or other fish until one is finally disabled, whereupon the fish is picked up head first, chewed and swallowed.

Deer "licks" are frequented all year, but particularly so in spring and summer. These "licks" are places where minerals and salts are found in heavy concentrations and are necessities in the deer's diet.

In their northern range when snow covers up the readily available food supply, White-tails band together in deer "yards", locations which provide protection from the biting winds and cold, and where there is an adequate food supply for a sustained period of time. Twigs, buds and bark of various trees and shrubs are consumed after the leafy vegetation has vanished, and in desperation, White-tails will even eat evergreen needles which provide little nourishment. It is in such cases where deer succumb to disease and starvation.

### Coat

Adult White-tails have a summer coat of fine, reddish, light-weight hairs that lie close to the skin. Around October this light-weight finery is shed and is replaced by a thick winter coat of coarse gray hairs. There are innumerable air spaces between the hairs and these spaces act as insulation to help keep the animals warm during the severe northern winters. Southern White-tails do not grow such a heavy coat for the winter.

### The Buck

The male White-tail, called a buck, lives a solitary life during the summer. Occasionally, he will find another buck to keep him company. The summer is spent in growing new antlers. The bucks lose their antlers each year around December and the new set does not begin to grow until April or May. New antlers form as swellings just ahead of the ears. Soft, and quite sensitive, the new antlers are filled with blood vessels and will bleed freely if cut or injured while they are growing. The antlers are covered by soft skin called "velvet" and continue to grow until late August when the blood supply diminishes and the vel-

vet shrivels and turns brown. The buck then rubs the antlers against trees and other objects to get rid of the shredding velvet which is believed to cause severe itching. Before the protective covering has been shed, the antlers harden and become extremely sharp at the points. Antlers usually become larger with more points annually until a buck passes maturity, about 8 years of age. The number of points and size of antlers decrease with age from then on and an old buck may carry only small spikes. The number of antler points is not an indicator of a buck's age. Two bucks of the same age may have entirely different sizes of antlers. Food supply, physical condition, and other factors govern their growth.



One-day old twin White-tail deer fawns with their daddy. Note his antlers which are just starting to grow.  
—Photo by Richard Misch, Cleveland Plain Dealer

When the antlers have become hard and polished the buck becomes a "bull of the woods". His neck enlarges and he assumes an aggressive personality. From October to December bucks seek mates. This is the breeding season or "rut". Buck White-tails do not acquire a harem like some other members of the deer family, but are content to manage one doe at a time. Bucks may court several does during the rutting season, however, leaving one doe for another after several days of amorous overtures. Two bucks meeting during the rutting season are likely to do battle. The battle consists of one fierce charge followed by a shoving contest. Sometimes antlers become interlocked in which case both bucks will perish through starvation. Most battles are

(continued on page 12)



## WHITE-TAIL DEER (continued from page 11)

ended with the loser running off to find less dangerous locales.

After the rutting season, the antlers fall off and are usually consumed by small animals such as mice, rabbits, squirrels and porcupines. Antlers contain many minerals and salts vital to the diets of these animals. Normally, only the bucks grow antlers. In rare cases through some freak of nature, a doe will grow a set of antlers, but these are usually quite small.

### Enemies

Outside of man, the White-tails' main enemies in their northern and western range are coyotes, wolves, bobcats, lynxes, and cougars. In other areas, dogs may band together and chase deer to the point of exhaustion. Parasites like the nose fly also take a toll of White-tails each year. Extremely bitter winters cause deer to become weak through lack of food, and disease and starvation will cut a herd's numbers drastically. Generally speaking, however, the species is well adapted to survival and regardless of depredations, the overall number of White-tails remains fairly constant from year to year.

### Economic Importance

The American Indian depended greatly upon White-tail Deer. Indians used venison for food, the skin for clothing, bedding, and tepee coverings, sinews for sewing and fish lines, and the bones for tools and ornaments.

Today the White-tail is still an important economic factor in this country. Hundreds of thousands of hunters annually pursue this big-game animal in nearly every state. The annual kill is about 375,000 and represents about 11½ million dollars worth of venison. Many times that amount is spent on licenses, food and lodging, weapons, ammunition, travel, and clothing by the hunters.

In 1882 when the Cleveland Zoo was started, the first animals to be exhibited were 14 White-tail Deer. Today, the Zoo's herd numbers 5: a buck, two does, and two fawns, the latter having been born on June 1, 1962. The White-tail Deer paddock is located in the extreme west end of the Zoo near the Bear Dens.

## ZOO CELEBRATES 80th BIRTHDAY

On September 15, 1962, the Cleveland Zoo celebrated its 80th birthday. It was on September 15, 1882, that Jephtha H. Wade presented a herd of 14 White-tail Deer along with a grant of land in Wade Park to the City of Cleveland. The first zoo building was a barn to house the deer and the building still stands in the Fine Arts Garden near the Cleveland



The Cleveland Zoo's first building, built in 1884 to house a herd of White-tail Deer, still stands today. It is used as a tool shed for the Fine Arts Gardens near the Cleveland Museum of Art.

—Cleveland Press Photo

Museum of Art. From those humble beginnings the Zoo made remarkable growth until 1907 when expansion forced it to relocate in Brookside Park.

During the 1920's and 1930's the Zoo's status was somewhat shaky and public interest declined. However, in 1940, Harold T. Clark, President of the Museum of Natural History which assumed control of the Zoo, began a re-organization program and within a few years had the wheels of progress turning once again. Fletcher Reynolds became Zoo Director in 1942, and from 1942 to 1957 the animal collection grew by leaps and bounds. During this period the architecturally beautiful Bird Building and the modern Pachyderm Building were added.

The Zoo suffered a great loss when

(continued on next page)



## ZOO CELEBRATES

(continued from preceding page)

Fletcher Reynolds passed away in 1957, the year when the Cleveland Zoological Society assumed control of the Zoo. In April, 1958, Dr. Leonard J. Goss was appointed Zoo Director, and the modernization and development plans for the Zoo have continued to be carried out. Major projects included construction of the Children's Farm in 1959, construction of the Bongo Building the same year, construction of the Lion and Tiger Veldt in April, 1962, and the latest development project, moated deer paddocks in the area opposite the Beaver, Otter, and Coypu Pools.

The Zoological Park has come a long way since 1882. From the original 14 deer, the animal population has grown to some 1300 individuals of over 400 species. Annual attendance is nearly three quarters of a million persons each year. Many thousands of school children in organized classroom groups visit the Zoo each year.

The Cleveland Zoological Society has ambitious plans for the future to make the Zoological Park one of the finest in the nation. The Leonard C. Hanna Jr. Fund made a gift of \$300,000 to be used for the construction of an Education and Administration Building. This building is expected to be completed in 1963.

The last 80 years have shown remarkable growth of the Zoo. The next 80 should be spectacular!

## WINNER OF "NAME THE GIRAFFE" CONTEST SELECTED

Shortly after the birth of a female giraffe at the Zoo on August 1st, WHK-Radio's Promotion Department contacted the Zoo expressing desire to conduct a "Name the Giraffe" contest. Approval for the contest was given and for ten days the contest was promoted over that station.

First prize for the winning name was \$50 worth of toys of the winner's choice at F. A. O. Schwarz Toy Chest, Shaker Heights, Ohio.

Over 1150 entries were submitted in the contest and it was an exceedingly



April Zuravel, winner of WHK-Radio's "Name the Giraffe" contest grins happily while "Topsee", baby giraffe whom April named, looks on approvingly.

—WHK Photo

hard job for the judges to decide the winner.

"After narrowing the entries to about ten names, the winning name "TOP-SEE" was selected. Winner of the contest was April Zuravel, 10, of 91 Meadowridge, Mogadore, Ohio.

Notified by WHK that she had won the contest, April was nearly speechless, and thrilled over her good fortune.

Arrangements were made by Mrs. Joyce Stambaugh of WHK for April and her mother to visit the Zoo to see "Topsee."

After seeing and admiring the baby giraffe which she had named, April was then escorted to the Toy Chest where she picked out a varied assortment of toys. Among her choices were a spinning wheel, a costumed doll, a set of coloring pencils, a shuffleboard, some books, and a stuffed miniature replica of her favorite animal, a giraffe.



April Zuravel with some of her choices of toys she selected in winning the "Name the Giraffe" Contest.

—WHK Photo



## BABY GIRAFFE IS PLEASANT SURPRISE

A bouncing baby girl, "Topsee", was born to "Patches" in the Pachyderm Building on August 1, 1962. Patches, one of two female giraffes at the Zoo, kept her maternity a well-guarded secret until a few weeks before the baby was born. "Totem," the father, had died in June, 1961, so the birth was of special significance. The baby arrived at 7:30 a.m., and by 8:30 a.m. was on its feet. Although somewhat wobbly and

awkward, the baby insisted on standing for extended periods of time, much to the concern of her mother.

The baby stood 6 feet 6 inches at birth, and was estimated to weigh 140 pounds!

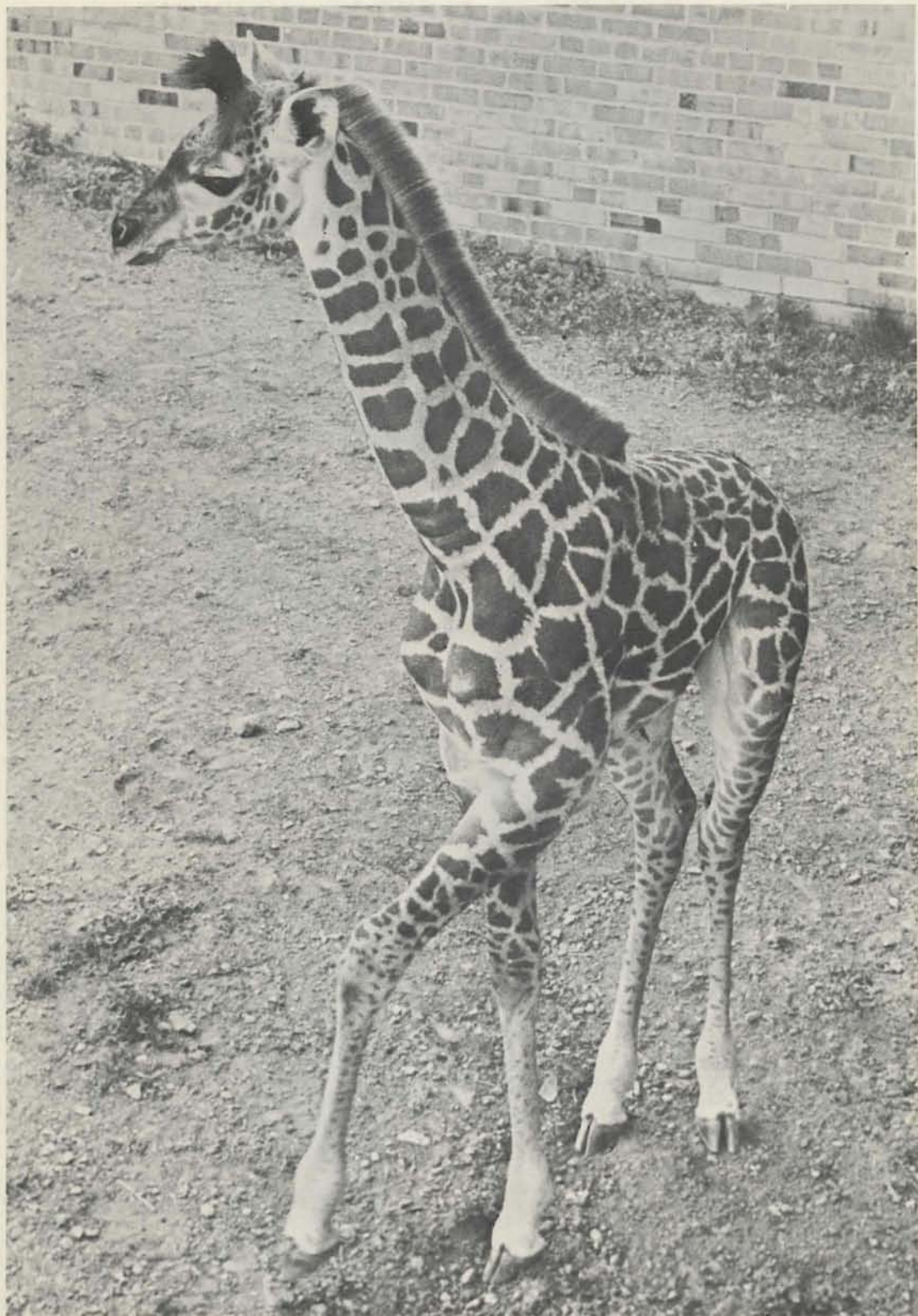
Patches still guards her youngster closely, and Lulu the other adult female also dotes over the new arrival, nearly as proud as the mother herself.



Just an hour old, "Topsee" stands on wobbly legs while mother, "Patches" lovingly watches over her new daughter.

—Photo by Bernie Noble, Cleveland Press





"Topsee" enjoys fresh air and sunshine, and loves to romp around the giraffe enclosure outside the Pachyderm Building.  
—Photo by Herman Seid, Cleveland Press



## ORANG-UTAN BORN-FIRST IN ZOO HISTORY



"Suzie" holds her two-day-old daughter, "Gi-Gi" awkwardly. A few days later Suzie became too ill to take care of the baby and it was taken from her. —Photo by Bill Wynne, Cleveland Plain Dealer

"Suzie," 10-year-old Orang-utan, caused a great deal of excitement on September 4th when she presented the Cleveland Zoo with a 2-pound baby daughter, "Gi-Gi," the first baby orang born at the Zoo in its 80-year history. Weighing about 2 pounds at birth, the tiny youngster was caressed and fondled by the doting mother. Suzie would allow none of the keepers near her baby after its birth. An unfortunate tragedy befell Suzie, however, when she became extremely ill, and out of necessity for the well-being of the baby, it was taken away from the mother a few days after birth and is being hand reared. It weighed about four pounds 3 weeks after birth and is getting along well. (See picture and story, pages 19 and 20.)

Great sorrow prevailed at the Zoo on September 16th when Suzie succumbed to her illness. She had come to the Zoo along with her mate, "Chang," in 1954 as a gift of the Hanna Fund. Suzie was very gentle and quiet, unlike Chang who is a very ill-mannered and mean-tempered individual. One of Suzie's favorite pastimes was putting paper towels or leaves of lettuce on top of her

head and wearing them like hats. She also loved to have keepers feed her life-savers. Suzie will be missed by everyone at the Zoo, but her loss is somewhat eased by the knowledge that her daughter will one day grow to maturity and occupy her mother's quarters and possibly raise offspring of her own.



"Suzie" eyes the photographer's camera suspiciously as the baby Orang is held in a precarious upside-down position. —Photo by Clayton Knipper, Cleveland Press



# NEW AT THE ZOO

## MALE GIRAFFE

### OBTAINED FROM THE BRONX ZOO

"Totem II," a young male Blotched Giraffe, arrived at the Cleveland Zoo on September 16th. He was obtained from the Bronx, New York, Zoo in trade for a pair of rare Pere David Deer. The young giraffe, born March 3, 1962, in New York, was secured as a replacement for "Totem," the Cleveland Zoo's male giraffe which died in June, 1961. Totem II was transported from New



In a photo taken at the Bronx, New York, Zoo, "Totem II" is shown with his mother "Dottie" before being sent to his new home in Cleveland

—New York Zoological Society Photo

York to Cleveland in a specially constructed crate loaded on a large trailer. Nick James, Head Keeper of the Pachyderm Building, and Garth Goede, the Zoo's Vehicle Maintenance Man, personally escorted the youngster which is hoped to be a mate for "Lulu" and "Patches" in about two years. Giraffes mature at about 3 years of age. Young Totem is on exhibit in the giraffe enclosure of the Pachyderm Building.

## TRUMPETER SWANS

A young pair of Trumpeter Swans (*Cygnus buccinator*) was received in July, 1962. Trumpeter Swans are among the rarest waterfowl in the world today, with probably not more than 1500 individuals in existence. The Zoo does not own the birds outright, but rather has them on a loan basis from the U. S.



Trumpeter Swans glide gracefully along in their pool near the Bird Building.

—Photo by James Thomas, Cleveland Press

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, which is trying to establish breeding populations in areas of the United States outside of the normal habitat areas like the Red Rock Lakes Refuge, Montana, and the National Elk Refuge, Wyoming. Several other zoos have also received pairs of Trumpeter Swans for the same purpose.

All 7 kinds (5 species) of swans are now present at the Zoo. The latest pair joins the Black, Black-necked, Mute, Whistling, Whooper, and Bewick, which are under the care of Head Keeper of Birds, Don Ehlinger. The Trumpeters can be seen in one of the outdoor bird exhibits along the lower roadway north of the Bird Building.



Female Reindeer investigates her new surroundings shortly after arrival in May, 1962.

—Photo by Frank Aleksandrowicz, Cleveland Press

## REINDEER

A two-year-old female Reindeer, received in a trade with the Alberta Game Farm, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada, is (continued on page 18)



## REINDEER (continued from page 17)

now on exhibit in a paddock in the west end of the Zoo near the Bear Dens.

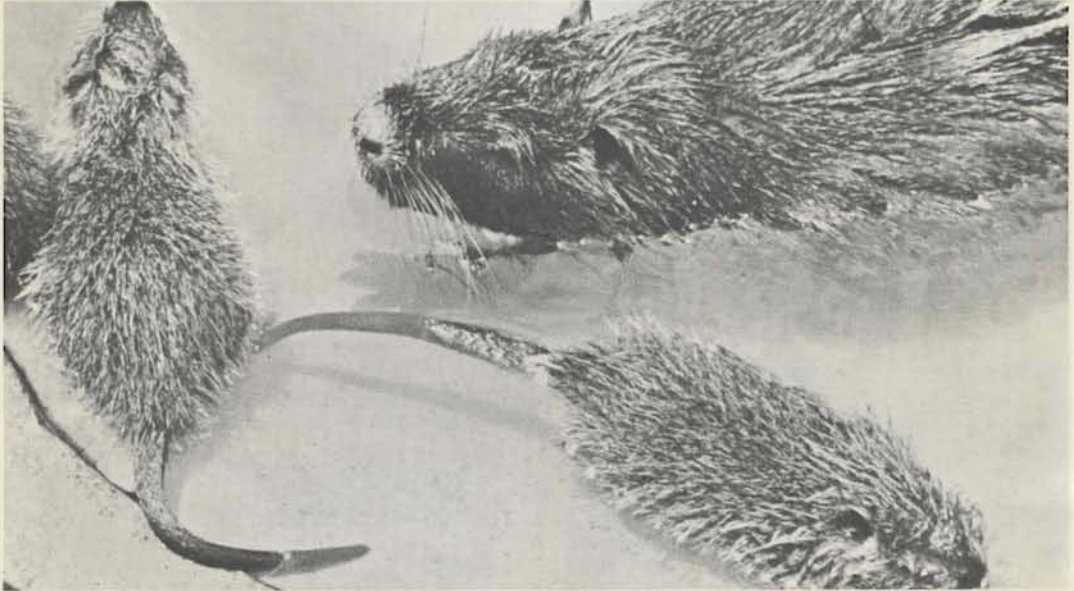
Unlike other members of the deer family, both male and female Reindeer

grow sets of antlers, although the female's are usually smaller. The Reindeer's feet have extremely wide, flat-padded hoofs for traversing over the rugged terrain native to their far northern homeland.

## COYPUS

Mama and Papa Coypu increased their tribe by seven this summer. The youngsters were well secreted in an underground tunnel and made their

first public appearance only after many rains flooded the tunnel. The young Coypus are on exhibit in the pool neighboring the otters and beavers.



Mama Coypu and two of her seven youngsters enjoy a refreshing swim in their pool.

—Photo by Bernie Noble, Cleveland Press

## LEOPARDS

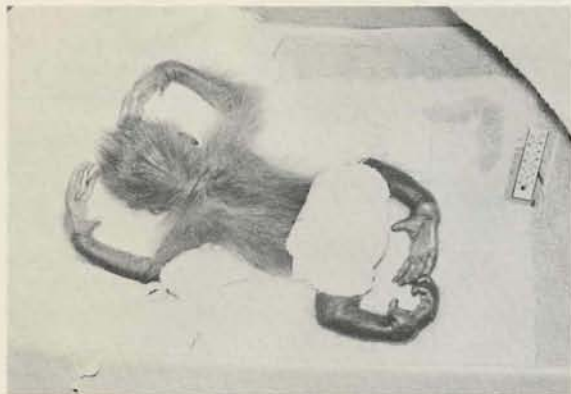


A basketfull of feline mischief, a trio of leopards, born August 5th to "Sneaky" and "Toughie," display their weapons of "fang and claw."

—Photo by Norbert Yassanye, Cleveland Plain Dealer



## A DAY IN THE LIFE OF "GI-GI", BABY ORANG



"Gi-Gi", asleep in her cardboard box bed, is seemingly all arms and legs.



Like most babies, "Gi-Gi" fusses when given her daily bath. Her foster mother is Mrs. Anna Wendt.



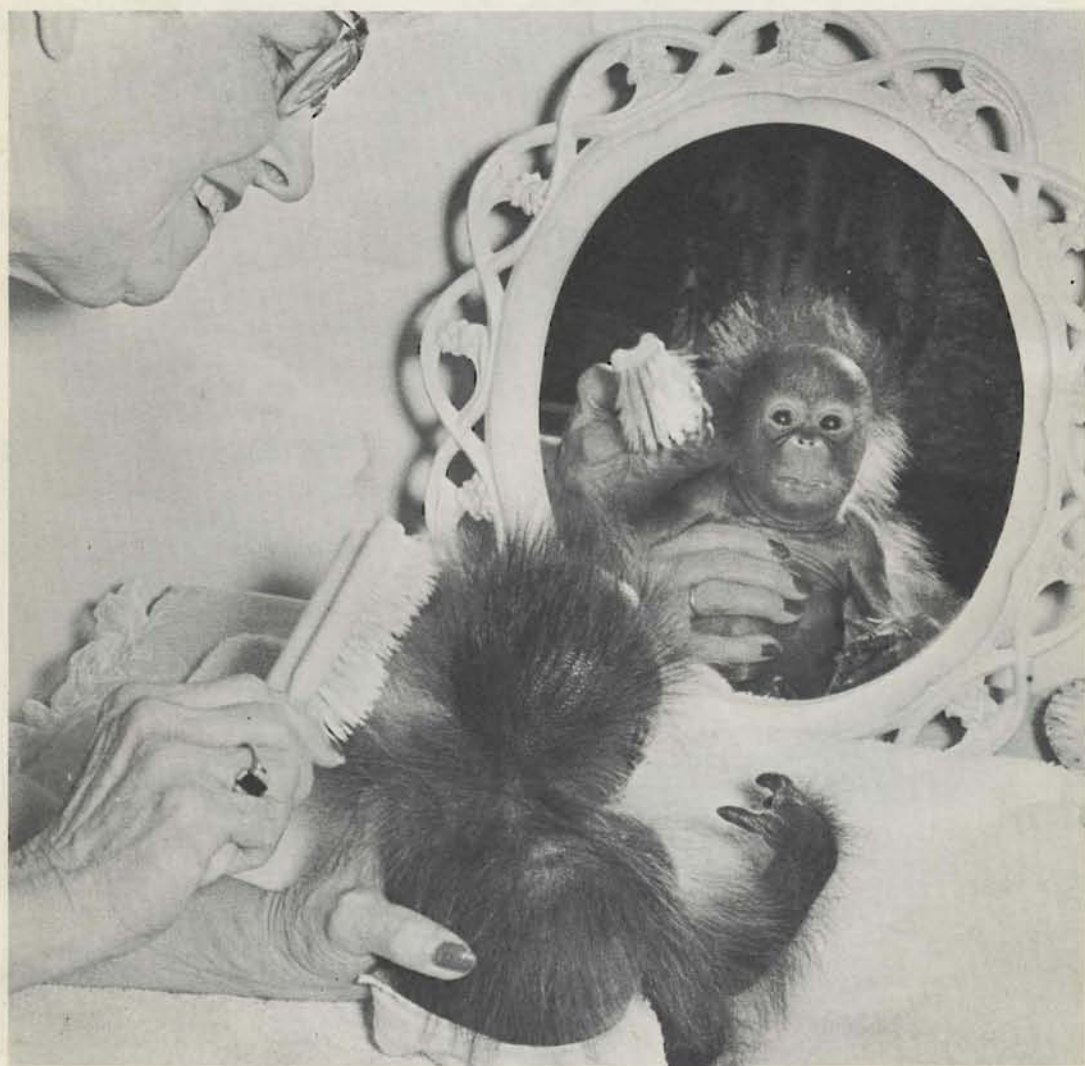
Bath time over, the baby orang goes through a series of exercises. "Gi-Gi" likes to swing by her arms best of all, and Mrs. Wendt's arms also get a workout from this activity.



Working up quite an appetite from the physical exercises, "Gi-Gi" eagerly takes her formula from a bottle.

In addition to the liquid, she is also given baby cereal and vitamin supplements. —Photos by Clayton Knipper, Cleveland Press





"Mirror, mirror, on the wall . . ." "Gi-Gi", baby Orang-utan, shows that female vanity appears at an early age. The youngster, only a few weeks old, has her hair brushed by her foster mother, Mrs. Anna Wendt. Additional photos on page 19.

—Photo by Clayton Knipper, Cleveland Press