

A NOTE FROM TOM

This morning in my office, my concentration was broken by a repetitive small scraping sound, which seemed to come from the bookshelves. Only by moving everything from the shelves: books, papers, cameras, radio transformer, did I find two beautiful geckos, one in the process of shedding its skin. The noise was the scratching as it tried to remove its old skin. Carefully replacing everything, the geckos skittered around but once covered, things returned to normal. There was a periodic scraping noise, but after a while quiet returned. The skin was shed. I love geckos because they eat the bugs that may eat my books. I protect them and they protect me. It is an honest trade.

I was recently asked what is most important in conservation. There is so much to Conservation Science, from not throwing plastic bags on the ground, to understanding the world's petroleum economy, from protecting a baby bird, to saving a species, from encouraging a newly planted tree, to protecting an ecosystem. My answer is education! Education is the cornerstone for environmental salvation.

As a result of severe destruction, environmental awareness has been growing. But, why does it take multiple environmental disasters to awaken people? Perhaps because the message can only be driven home when a river catches fire or toxin related death occurs. How can we get the message across? By describing and illustrating to children, the beauty and necessity of our natural environment.

OJ Jogi performs many functions of conservation. We protect wildlife by providing sanctuary, water, and freedom from poachers.

continued on pg 2

NEW ARRIVALS

FIRST CAPTIVE ELEPHANT BORN IN KENYA

Babar was 34" tall and 235 lb. when he was born on July 29, 2000. At 7 months

of age Babar was introduced to his father without a problem. He is growing fast and every day Babar is out in the reserve playing and learning to forage under the watchful eyes of his mother, father, and their handlers. Babar has started on a basic training schedule and already minds his manners. Recently 40 admiring Kenyan school children intimately surrounded him and every one loved it. He will become a star ambassador for his species. *Dan Subaitis*



ANIMAL ORPHANAGE

The OJ Jogi animal orphanage is a wonderful place for an animal to reside. The residents include hand-raised orphans: injured wildlife, which cannot be released, problem predators, and several animal ambassadors for use in education and research projects. Animals are kept in large enclosures, fed prime diets and supervised by a professional zoo team. Few captive animals have this quality of care. Our new residents:

Cheka: a 5-month old female cheetah, received from KWS in October 2000, she will become the new cheetah ambassador for the education program.

Mookie: a spot-nosed guenon, is being hand raised and is quite a character. She bounces like a ping-pong ball through the house and on her veranda.

Esmond and Sylvia: a pair of young Blue and Gold Macaws.

Eddie: a lesser bushbaby was rescued from being a plaything and hand fed for a period. It now feeds itself and lives in the house where it is free to come and go as it pleases. *Judy Subaitis*.



FUTURE PLANS

RHINO ECOLOGY

The goal of this project is to do an analysis of the carrying capacity of rhinos and other browsers. This is done using accumulated information on rainfall, vegetation, animal census, and rhino home range data, which is matched with new studies of browse availability and soil characteristics. By installing it on GIS software, we hope to parallel works of other rhino population managers. This work will be a benefit to rhino reserves throughout Africa and serve as a guideline for the creation of new reserves.

GERENUK SEMEN FOR ZOOS

The captive population of gerenuk is suspected of being inbred and new genetic material is needed. However, transport of live animals is risky and controversial. What if we could capture animals in their indigenous range, hold them, collect semen, and release them back to the wild? Together with White Oak Conservation Center, Univ. of Nairobi, and Kenya Wildlife Service we will try just that.



Gerenuk is the first candidate species to test techniques and logistics. If it works, these techniques and protocols can be used to

benefit other species. The challenges include ensuring and maintaining a disease-free environment; satisfying all the agro-political regulation issues in Kenya and USA, and providing an adequate holding and feeding of adult males. This last is the most dramatic, as the gerenuk's favored food types are the thorniest of plants. Wait-a-Bit thorns have impaled each member of the feeding team several times.

A TRIBUTE TO SIRI, the Cheetah Queen

Our oldest resident friend Siri, the cheetah was euthanized on January 1, 2001. Her kidneys were failing and she had cancer; she died quietly in her garden.

At 15 years old she had lived longer than most of her kind. She was an excellent ambassador for her species and hundreds of people have personally touched her regal beauty. She once graced magazines with a picture inside a British Airways 747 cockpit with a Masai warrior and thousands of her photographs exist in homes throughout the world. It was a most productive life and we hope that people remember her, and contribute to her species' survival.



The Game Reserve

NUMBER CRUNCHING WITH RHINOS

18 black rhinos in the reserve
10 black rhinos living on other reserves
6 white rhinos

Mean annual growth rate is 15 %
Intercalving interval is 2.6 years
Calf survival rate is 92%
Increase from 4 black rhinos to 28

We entered a new phase in rhino breeding at Ol Jogi, with the birth of our first third-generation calf. This was the twenty third calf born at Ol Jogi, with two more births in 2001. The Ol Jogi black rhino breeding group was created from 4 animals. The two pioneer females have given birth to seven calves each. This makes them the undisputed record holders of calf production in Kenya.

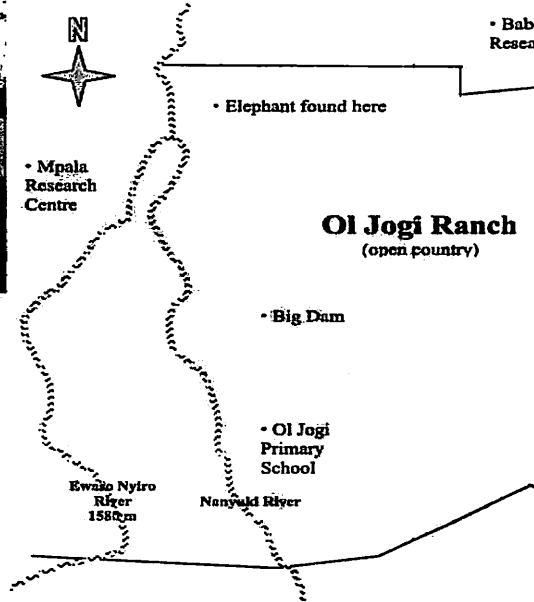
Unfortunately one of the black rhino bulls translocated from Nairobi National Park in 1999, did not survive attack from both the dominant black rhino and white rhino bulls. However, Athi, the other black rhino bull is doing well, setting up his home range in the southern section of the Reserve and has already sired his first offspring.

HANGING OUT WITH HUNTING DOGS

Endangered over much of Africa, African Hunting Dogs were last seen in our neighborhoods about 15 years ago. In 2001 we were first visited by a pack of six, then a group of seven, then fourteen and most recently a group of twelve Hunting dogs. The packs were in good condition and not disturbed by human presence. We welcome the renewed presence of wild dogs in Laikipia.

DEALING WITH DROUGHT

The 1999 drought spilled over into 2000, badly affecting the communal ranches



north of Ol Jogi, where a large number of livestock was lost. As a rule these communities must follow the rains or perish and so, several ranches were invaded. It took the intervention of the provincial administration to calm things down. At Ol Jogi, the local community has temporary grazing rights in times of drought and this good neighbor policy spared us from all this hustle. A bit of public relations would have helped our neighbors.

RHINO SCIENCE COLLABORATION

Attending a black rhino database workshop in South Africa, I was very impressed by South Africa wildlife conservation efforts. Their state policy is that wildlife is the property of private individuals and local authorities. In Kenya, wildlife is property of the state.

By attaching a monetary value to wildlife, South Africa has accomplished a dynamic wildlife conservation base and generates the valuable funds that Africa needs to support her people. Land values are increased by the presence of wildlife.

I have a strong feeling that wildlife conservation in Kenya needs to be revolutionized. The best way to do this is to allow private individuals to own wildlife and trade in wildlife. However, at the formative stage there should be a strong regulatory executive arm to supervise this ill-exploited industry.

Kimani Kuria, Game Warden. M.Sc (Wildlife Biology)

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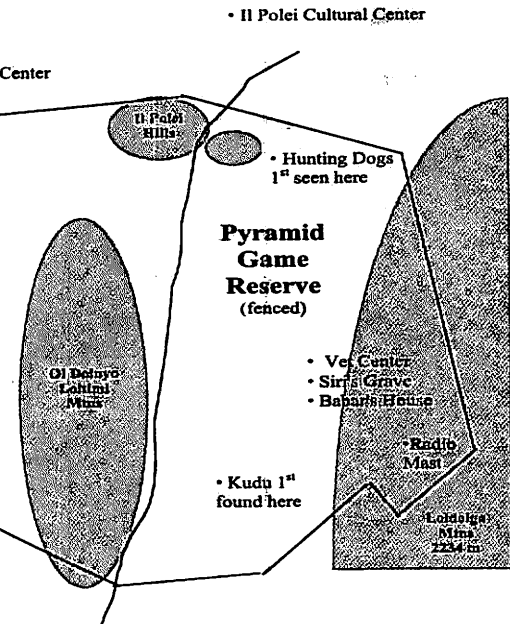
A NOTE FROM TOM

We strive for the breeding of endangered black and white rhinos. Shelter is provided for animals that are orphaned or injured. Ecology research is encouraged and supported and we explore management practices for savanna ecosystem maintenance. In addition, we conduct environmental education each year for 900 - 1000 grade school children, 30-40 graduate students, and significant number of VIP's. We hope we are making a difference.

Our Mission Statement

Ol Jogi is a private initiative focused on contributing to ecosystem conservation. We will accomplish this with programs of conservation education, wildlife research, veterinary science and endangered species preservation, using the latest knowledge and appropriate technologies, and maintaining an ever widening communication network with conservation through out the world. Our goal is to be center of excellence for the practice and study of ecosystem management.

All photos by Tom deMaar



Cooperative Research Projects

The composition of elephant milk from our accessible lactating mother elephant that spends 50% of her day eating natural forage. The Bloemfontein Zoo, the Univ. of Witterwastrand and many other people.

Stool samples of 50 white rhino to define DNA analysis procedures. Nakuru National Park, Lewa Conservancy, Kongoni Game Ranch, Mt. Kenya Game Ranch, and Ol Jogi all provided. Samples were collected using cellotape applied to the outside of the fecal balls, which makes a very user-rhino-friendly technique. Paternity and genetic diversity information will be derived. Univ. of Cape Town.

The ecology, behavior, and demography of plains zebra in Laikipia. Dan Rubenstein of Princeton Univ./Mpala Research Centre.

Effect of land-use on several life-histories parameters of commonly hunted gamebirds in Kenya's rangelands. Alfred Simiyu of Rhodes Univ. and African Wildlife Foundation.

The biodiversity impacts of land-use changes in semi-arid areas: a landscape approach using bird populations. George Amutete and Leon Bennun of the National Museums of Kenya.

The ecology, nutrition, body condition, rank, and reproduction of Olive Baboons related to their gastrointestinal parasites. Francis Mutuku and Shirley Strum of the Ewaso Nyiro Baboon Project.

Grevy's Zebra Survey 2000. Stuart Williams of London's Institute of Zoology.

The effect of social organization and anti-parasite behavior on parasite transmission in African bovids. Vanessa Ezenwa of Princeton Univ./Mpala Research Centre

Paternity analysis of free ranging black rhinoceros. Ali Jama of the National Museums of Kenya and Oliver Ryder of the San Diego Zoo.

Genetic differentiation of East African Giraffe Species. David Brown of UCLA with Ed Louis and Ryan Huebinger of the Henry Doorley Zoo.

Other News

KUDU EARS

A large Greater Kudu male was found dying. The most significant finding was a severe ear infection (complete with maggots) that led to fatal encephalitis. Interesting. Less than a week later we found another large male looking very sad with drooping ears. He was anesthetized and the same type of ear infection was found. We tried to treat him but to no avail. Post mortem showed the same signs: a severe otitis ascending to fatal cerebral meningitis. Differential diagnoses included bacterial, fungal, tick, nematode and foreign body causes. We thought strongly about an auricular nematode, *Rhabditis bovis*, first reported in the 1960's in domestic animals from Tanzania. However histopathology indicated a severe purulent bacterial otitis. Two females were seen looking poor with droopy ears and they were treated by dart. We are still on the alert for additional cases. A mystery remains, to explore another day.

IMPALA TO THE SHIMBA HILLS

In collaboration with Eden Wildlife Trust and KWS, twenty-two impala were successfully moved from Ol Jogi to reserves at the coast. These reserves have many visitors each year and every animal that a visitor sees is a benefit. The impala included two adult males, who we hope will start new breeding herds.

THE EDUCATION PROGRAM

In 2001 our education program hosted 1125 students and teachers from twenty five schools of the area. We give a program of game drives, conservation lectures and close animal encounters that is free of charge. This is an important part of Ol Jogi's community outreach and conservation support.

BOOKS TO RWANDA

Some projects create great spin. The Mark Morris Foundation of the USA collected medical and veterinary books. Through the Mountain Gorilla Veterinary Project and Ol Jogi the books were forwarded to Kenya. Drs. M. Cranfield and A. Mudakiwa arranged transport for the books via the Kigali Institute of Education to Rwanda where they were distributed to medical and veterinary faculties.

PUBLICATIONS

Pink Eye in Cattle. Ndungu, F.K. and deMaar, T.W. Laikipia Regional Beef Market Report. January, 2002.

Patent Urachus in a Wild Grevy's Zebra. Ndungu, F.K. and deMaar, T.W. Submitted to the Journal of Wildlife Diseases. Sept. 2001.

Serologic Survey of Selected Viral, Bacteria, and Protozoal Agents in Captive and Free-ranging Ungulates from Central Kenya. Kimber, K.R., deMaar, T.W., Dubovi, E.J., Lubroth, J. and Berninger, M.L. International Joint Conference-Society for Tropical Veterinary Medicine and the Wildlife Disease Association 2001.

Introduction to Avian Medicine: Companion Birds and Wild Birds. deMaar, T.W., The Kenyan Veterinarian 21:20-2, 2001.
Veterinarians and Environmental Conservation: The Practice of Ecosystem Health. deMaar, T.W., Ng'ang'a, M.M. and Mugo, M.J. The Kenyan Veterinarian, 21:23-5, 2001.

Ephemeral Fever. Ndungu, F.K. and deMaar, T.W. Laikipia Regional Beef Market Report. May 15, 2001.

Cat eats Cat. Kimani Kuria. SWARA 24: 15-7, January-April 2001.

Navel sickness. Ndungu, F.K. and deMaar, T.W. Laikipia Regional Beef Market Report. November 13, 2000.

Normal Hoof Angles and other Parameters of Selected African Ungulates. deMaar, T.W. and M. N. Ng'ang'a. Proceedings American Association of Zoo Veterinarians/International Association of Aquatic Animal Medicine: 488-491, 2000.

Tropical Travel Survival for the Zoo/Wildlife Veterinarian. deMaar, T.W. and E. W. deMaar. Proceedings American Association of Zoo Veterinarians/International Association of Aquatic Animal Medicine: 482-487, 2000.

Beware, Rabies Kills. Ndungu, F.K. and deMaar, T.W. Laikipia Regional Beef Market Report. August 31, 2000.

Anaplasmosis in Cattle and its Control with Camels. Ndungu, F.K. and deMaar, T.W. Laikipia Regional Beef Market Report. June 30, 2000

Male Demography, Female Mating Behavior, and Infanticide in Wild Patas Monkeys (*Erythrocebus patas*). Enstam, K. L., Isbell, L. A. and deMaar, T.W. Presented at the American Society of Primatologists, June 23, 2000; International Journal of Primatology (in press).

PYRAMID GAME RESERVE STAFF

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Animal Trainers/Animal Curators
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Education Officer
Dr. Francis King'ori
Veterinarian
Ekai Aule
Head Ranger
Christopher Waithaka
Lead Animal Keeper
Mugo Josephat Muriithi
Animal Health Technician

WHAT IS OL JOGI?

A 67,000 acre acacia savanna that is home to 22 species of ungulates, 5 species of large carnivores, diverse small carnivores, 3 species of primates, 310 species of birds and a spectrum of invertebrates. Within its boundaries we maintain a 13,000-acre black and white rhino reserve, an animal orphanage with 170 residents, a veterinary clinic, an active education program and a research facility. Two thousand Boran cattle and 250 camels graze on the ranch land. The vegetation is acacias with grass and xerophytic plant understory. Two rivers cross Ol Jogi and in addition 55 dams provide water storage for wildlife and livestock.

COMMUNICATIONS

- 1) E-mail: <oljogi@africaonline.co.ke>
- 2) Tel: +254-176-31650/1/2/4
- 3) Fax: +254-176-31653
- 4) Satellite fax: +873-383133122 (Some fax machines are not compatible with satellites)
- 5) Radio: "Uniform one" via the Laikipia Wildlife Forum network
- 6) Mail: Ol Jogi, Ltd., P.O. Box 259, Nanyuki, Kenya

Most importantly, be persistent and send messages via different routes.

Community Development

THE MASAII EXPERIENCE AND CAMEL RIDING SAFARIS

The Il Polei Masai community has hosted over 600 visitors in the last two years. Ol Jogi continues to act as a link and has donated ten riding camels to add riding and walking safaris to the repertoire of this community tourism project.

Il Polei is seeking a Community Development Officer to lead these efforts, with salary support from Ol Jogi. Our goal is to foster a program that benefits people and wildlife in the central part of Mukogodo Division, an important wildlife corridor.

DROUGHT RELIEF

The donation of fourteen full blood Baran bulls to seven group ranches and communities will be a benefit to 5000 families in our immediate neighborhood, the central area of Mukogodo Division and will improve the livestock quality. Crossbreeding drought resistant stock with good beef stock may evolve a hardy, beef-worthy, mobile, and locally conditioned animal capable of producing financial returns in good and bad times.

DISPENSARY

A second nurse has joined the Ol Jogi Dispensary. The present priority is to promote family planning for the Ol Jogi employees and the immediate neighbors. This parallels other efforts in our area and in the country.

LWF RADIO COVER FOR THE WHOLE LAIKIPIA PLATEAU

The maintenance man is the unsung hero of technology. Particularly when the technology is placed for vital service in a remote location. For the past three and a half years Ol Jogi has manned, guarded, and serviced the radio repeater station of the Laikipia Wildlife Forum. Solar panels, a windmill, and sometimes a generator are in service to keep the power running. The operator is available 24 hours a day. Over 55 users: wildlife reserves, cattle ranches, police, KWS, and government administration utilize the system to



A note from Ng'ang'a: Wildlife Education Officer

Wildlife is important to our economy, but people depend on the same land for food and survival. This means there must be a balance between man and wildlife, which can only be achieved by co-existence. But, creating laws that force coexistence with wildlife is not an answer, as these laws will be resisted. Conservation education is a better solution.



However, teaching conservation to those who have to deal with crop damage or attack of livestock by wildlife is not an easy task. People can be educated on ways to minimize damage, which will reduce conflict.

Teaching conservation to young people is wonderful. I feel proud at the end of the day when I get positive contributions during discussions, with the many students who visit Ol Jogi, from local and other schools. Most projects in the game reserve are used as teaching tools. The butterfly project, bird lists, animal translocations, game reserve fencing, rhino management, etc. all add material to the program, which has been a success.

When I was young, hunting wild animals on Sundays was my hobby. I did not know anything about conservation. Today, most of the bushbucks, the mountain reedbucks, the hares, the guinea fowls are gone from my home area and in many other places as per reports from visiting schools. If conservation education had been emphasized in those days, maybe many species would still exist. For the remaining wildlife in protected and unprotected areas to survive, the young generation need to be shown and encouraged the importance of conservation.

Michael Ng'ang'a, BSc (Wildlife)

remain in contact over the entire Laikipia Plateau. Wildlife in trouble, cattle missing, appointments made, police scans, and

research results are reports that can be heard on the radio.

BIG DAM

Water in Laikipia is a serious issue and Ol Jogi already has over 55 surface dams.

Due to excessive use and abuse of water the Area's rivers have already periodically dried up for the first time in remembered history. Harvesting and storage of rainwater is the most efficient method of providing water to the animals during the dry periods.

A new 29-hectare surface dam is in the final stages of construction. When full it will hold 1.142 million cubic meters of water and it is estimated this will maintain a supply of water for ten years even with no rain.

Education

MARULA PRIMARY SCHOOL WINS FIRST PRIZE

For the second year Ol Jogi's primary school won first prize in the Kenya Certificate Primary Education (KCPE) annual examinations, for highest mean-score of seventeen schools in the area. This is a prestigious, Kenya-wide competition. Cheers resounded off the school house walls during the prize-giving ceremony, which was attended by over 900 people.

MOSES LOREWA, WORLD FOOD PROGRAM ART COMPETITION, THIRD PLACE WINNER

An Ol Jogi student achieved a surprise award. Moses, a Standard eight candidate, created a piece of art that will be used in World Food Programme's calendar and greeting cards. The first and second prize went to students in Asia so Moses was #1 in Africa. Thanks to his creative eye he has guaranteed himself a place to continue into Secondary School. Well done.

VET NEWS

PICKING UP ROAD KILLS

Wildlife diseases are mysteries. What causes the death of wild animals? Most departed wild souls become someone else's breakfast. Ecology recycles itself. This process fascinates us. Scouts report anything dead providing it doesn't smell too bad. All samples are collected. Blood and serum are saved if possible. Genetic material is banked in DNA preservative. Tissues are sent for histopathology to the Univ. of Nairobi or the Nairobi Hospital. We even pick up road kills. To be a wildlife veterinarian you must learn to pick up road kills!

Some of the cases we have seen: trauma between antelope males, trauma between unrelated species for example a Grevy's Zebra that was punctured by an oryx, trauma from human actions, clostridium bacteria infections, anthrax in buffalo and elephant, gastric ulceration associated with a poisoned arrowhead in an elephant, hepatic cancer in an impala, *Fusobacterium necrophorum* in the lungs of a yellow-neck spur fowl, *Cysticercus tenuicollis* in hartebeest, regenerative anemia in eland (possible anaplasmosis), snake bite in a chimpanzee. The list goes on. Each is a forensic exploration. I have a question,...Why is sarcocystis (a muscle parasite) common in Grant's Gazelle and rare in impala? They live side by side?

VETERINARY INTERN

A profession can be unfulfilled until you set your hands on all that you are born to do. My dream turned into a reality when I joined Ol Jogi as the Veterinary Intern. Life was not the same again. My veterinary training has found application in diverse fields such as zoo and wildlife medicine, research, conservation biology and ecosystem health without neglecting domestic animal medicine and surgery. Working in a modern, well-equipped veterinary clinic designed to accommodate both domestic and wild animals is a joy. Each new day is an exciting adventure. The most dramatic event occurred when a young Aardvark that arrived in a cardboard box with neurological/musculoskeletal symptoms. For a time he was considered a rabies suspect and was cared for using proper biosecurity methods. In the end the diagnosis was an abscess of the femoral head most unusual.

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THE FASCINATING WORLD OF WILDLIFE, ZOO, LARGE AND SMALL ANIMAL PRACTICE

New cases always appear - a spider monkey is being treated for hypothyroidism and diabetes insipidus. Another spider monkey had bilateral canine abscesses and 2 dentists from Nairobi, Drs. Sharma, and Sharma were enlisted to make a bush call on their most exotic patient yet. Other cases include: tiger with renal failure, lacerations in ostriches, corneal opacities in pygmy hippos, dehorning a rhino, leopard with a snare, elephant foot abscesses, chimpanzee contraception, Grevy's Zebra foal with patent urachus, lion anesthesia for radio collar placement, and fractured ribs in a vervet monkey.

The most bizarre wildlife case was a small five-year-old elephant that was seen wandering for several days. It was captured and found to have a profound cardiac murmur. Despite our care it expired three days later. Post mortem revealed supra-valvular aortic stenosis (a congenital narrowing of the major vessel of the heart). Perhaps its mother, its herd and nature had abandoned it due to this defect.

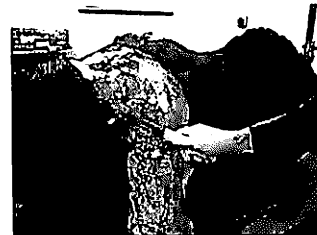
Domestic animal medicine continues with a steady stream of cattle diseases, lots of anaplasmosis, long-term wound care on horses' legs, the occasional equine colic (horse, donkey, or zebra), camel medicine and some small animal work, even a guinea pig with enteritis. The most exhausting event was a 17-hour delivery of 13 puppies (all alive) from a mother with low calcium.



To provide a broader perspective to my education Ol Jogi funded my attendance at the February 2001 Zimbabwe Veterinary Association course 'Chemical and Physical Restraint of Wild Animals'. It was an honor to learn from many of the masters of wildlife immobilization. My goal is to exercise my profession skillfully, and to see a bright future for all, human beings, animals, and our environment. *Francis King'ori, BVM.*

ENVIROVET

The international extension of the Envirovet course spent two days each year at Ol Jogi exploring and discussing wildlife conservation issues in Laikipia. The participants hail from the USA, UK, Kenya, Uganda, Germany, Mexico, Thailand, and Columbia. This unique course, given by UC Davis, U of Illinois, and Tufts U. extended from White Oak Conservation Center to Kenya, to train veterinarians for the challenges of careers in ecosystem medicine.



examination of an elephant leg

VET STUDENTS

Half of the senior veterinary class from the Univ. of Nairobi was able to come for a 3-day adventure in wildlife medicine, conservation, camel handling, and cattle ranching. Other students came from Kansas State Univ., North Carolina State Univ., Univ. of Utrecht, The Royal Veterinary College, and Tufts Univ. Each was able to study wildlife conservation and tropical veterinary medicine. Each had a unique intercultural exchange in wildlife science and life. Day trips were hosted for a Zoo Atlanta/Georgia Tech animal behavior/conservation science course, and an Iowa State U./U. of Nairobi international veterinary medicine tour.

DR. MUTUKU RICHARD MUNUVE

Munuve was the Kenyan summer vet extern from the 2000 class of the Univ. of Nairobi. He had a summer of wildlife, zoo, large and small animal practice, with a constant reinforcement of the wildlife conservation issues related to the work. Richard has completed a 3-month externship in the Center for Conservation and Research of Omaha's Henry Doorley Zoo, clinical rotations at Cornell Univ., and a laboratory assistantship at Pennsylvania State Univ. He is actively seeking a graduate program that will connect his vet training to a specialty that will benefit his country long term. We wish him well.