2005 - Building for the future

Working with communities is an important part of ZSL's effort to involve local people in the welfare of their wildlife.
Zoology at the University of Cambridge. This successful collaboration with our Institute of Zoology has generated numerous programmes of research. We are delighted that this partnership will continue for another five years.

Our research projects continued to influence policy in some of the world's leading conservation fields, including the trade in bushmeat, the assessment of globally threatened species, disease risks to wildlife, and the ecology and behaviour of our important native species.

At Regent's Park we opened another two new-look enclosures. Our Meet the Monkeys exhibit and our African Bird Safari take us another step closer to achieving our vision to make it possible for visitors to London Zoo to see animals without the need for bars or barriers.

The work continues apace, with important new developments lined up for both our sites as well as in East London where ZSL now has outline planning approval for its Biota! project – a unique conservation-based wildlife experience.

None of these achievements would have been possible without the hard work and dedication of ZSL staff and volunteers and the continued support of our Fellows, friends and supporters, for which we are truly grateful.

We look forward to the continued progress of our activities in 2006 to ensure that the world's wildlife not only survives, but also thrives for future generations.

Sir Patrick Bateson FRS
President, ZSL
January

Field Conservation

Covered Constrictor versus Whirligig

Turtles

What's On

Jumbo Express

April

Support us

Action images

New technology using a range of fluorescent stains lets researchers watch sperm in the lab.

May

Keeper for a day

HIPPOPODROME
Highlights of our year

Our photographic round-up of 2005 highlights some of ZSL’s more significant events and achievements from the year. For more information go to www.zsl.org

January
Once again, the year got off to a flying start, with widespread media coverage for the annual stock-take of our Living Collection. Our RAW exhibition – featuring the diaries and photographs of ZSL’s field conservation teams – also captivated visitors at London Zoo.

February
In early 2005, ZSL and partners launched a successful campaign to halt the building of an oil pipeline terminal in key Amur leopard habitat.

March
London Zoo launched its state-of-the-art monkey walk-through woodland, Meet the Monkeys, while at Whipsnade the Lions of the Serengeti enclosure opened – a showcase for ZSL’s carnivore conservation work in the Serengeti.

April
ZSL launched its awarding-winning website to critical acclaim. A survey commissioned by ZSL revealed that 83% of people in London thought that shopping trolleys were the objects most likely to be found in the River Thames!

May
Our Spermatology exhibition at London Zoo highlighted the important scientific research undertaken by the Institute of Zoology (IoZ). Also in May, our life-size model of a leatherback turtle began a UK-tour as part of the 2004/5 European Association of Zoos and Aquaria’s ShellShock campaign to raise awareness of the global threat to turtle species.

June
ZSL announced its new field study to monitor the European eel in the tributaries of the Thames. Another ZSL study, published in the journal Nature, unravelled the mystery behind the extinction of the moa – the world’s largest bird.
July
London Zoo revealed its new vision for the future with the launch of the African Bird Aviary. A new African Rainforest area will open in the heart of the zoo in 2007 as part of this vision. It will be home to gorillas, black-and-white colobus monkeys and other primates as well as endangered birds and reptiles.

August
Our Human Zoo exhibit opened to demonstrate the basic nature of man as an animal and to examine the impact of Homo sapiens on the rest of the Animal Kingdom. The Human Zoo sparked international media coverage, with opposing opinions fuelling the debate. In August we also released hundreds of British field crickets into the wild at four locations around the country as part of an English Nature Species Recovery Programme.

September
Our first ever Gay Sunday event burst on to the scene with a flamboyant mix of entertainment and animals. ZSL’s work in devising a mathematical formula to manage group-living species in captivity received an EAZA award.

October
London Zoo launched an exclusive exhibition showcasing the work of its vets in a series of 28 photographic panels. On 6 October a male white rhino calf was born at Whipsnade – the third since June!

November
Research commissioned by ZSL showed that Britain’s ‘twenty-somethings’ have the greatest fear of creepy animals, despite being seen as the nation’s dare-devils. ZSL also celebrated the birth of its 25th and 26th Grevy’s zebra foals at Whipsnade.

December
An international working group, co-ordinated by scientists at ZSL, made the important recommendation to re-classify the Mongolian Przewalski horse (previously categorised as extinct in the wild) to endangered on the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species. Completing the year on a high note – ZSL picked up three of the top BIAZA awards at a prestigious ceremony.
ZSL's Global Reach

ZSL operates on the ground delivering practical conservation in over 30 countries around the world. A selection of our achievements is profiled here.

For more information on our work around the globe visit www.zsl.org

1. Unique island wildlife. We are establishing a disease monitoring laboratory and monitoring systems to safeguard the unique Galapagos wildlife that inspired Darwin's *The Origin of Species.*

2. Supporting biodiversity through sustainable trade. ZSL aims to give local people in the Brazilian Amazon an economic stake in the welfare of their wildlife by establishing sustainable wild-caught fisheries to supply the aquarium trade.

3. Building capacity. We are responding to the disease threat to endangered Dominican amphibians such as the ‘Mountain chicken’ (pictured) by supporting education and awareness programmes.

4. Protecting native British wildlife. Our health screening programmes help rebuild native species populations. ZSL’s health checks and postmortem screening support reintroduction and translocation projects for several species, including red kites and cirl bunting.

5. Providing a haven. At our Whipsnade site we have bred corncrakes and barberry carpet moths for release into the wild, and we manage the site for native species. Our moats are a haven for native crayfish threatened by an introduced American species.

6. Fighting for the future. ZSL projects are building new scope for ecotourism, helping create economic value that encourages local people to support gorilla conservation. Our research into the bushmeat trade will also help plan a future for gorillas.

7. Investigating wildlife health. Rinderpest, a disease of domestic cattle, has devastated plains game herds in sub-Saharan Africa. ZSL is advising and supporting the African Union to research and, ultimately, eradicate this disease.

8. Lasting relationships. Since 1987 ZSL has managed the King Khalid Wildlife Research Centre, studying and breeding gazelles for reintroduction. Now ZSL is also involved in reserve management and monitors released ibex and gazelle near Riyadh.

*A Darwin Initiative Grant funded project*
9. Playing the long game. ZSL has trained local teams to protect and monitor Kenya’s black rhino and supports sanctuary areas where they can be reintroduced. Rhino numbers have grown by more than 25% since 1987.*

10. When National Parks are not enough. Many of East Africa’s carnivores, like hunting dogs, roam far outside protected areas. ZSL researches and monitors carnivore populations while helping negotiate national and international conservation plans to protect carnivores across the region.

11. Picking up the pieces. In the 1990s, vulture populations in India dropped by over 90%. ZSL was instrumental in identifying the culprit (a cattle drug), and has now established breeding centres in India to rebuild vulture populations.

12. Joined-up thinking. Tigers are a flagship species for ZSL. We study tigers in Indonesia, we manage tiger breeding programmes for zoos across Europe, Russia and Australasia, and we host one of the world’s most significant tiger funding agencies, 21st Century Tiger. Our grants to projects in India, Russia and Sumatra help tackle wildlife trade, build knowledge, mitigate tiger/human conflict, and improve local awareness.

13. Campaigning. ZSL leads international zoo conservation efforts for the Amur leopard. In 2006, a ZSL-supported campaign succeeded in averting the building of an oil pipeline through the key remaining habitat.

14. Achieving internationally. Ten years old in 2006, Project Seahorse has had notable successes, including establishing 18 Marine Protected Areas (no-fishing zones) in the Philippines, surveys of European species and securing international agreement between 169 nations to manage trade in seahorses.

15. Raising the alert. ZSL surveys of Komodo dragon populations in areas of Indonesia have drawn attention to their decline and the need for conservation action. Steps are now being taken to establish a reserve for the dragons on the island of Flores.

16. Emergency measures. In response to a catastrophic decline in turtle, tortoise and terrapin numbers due to the food and traditional medicine trade in the Far East, ZSL has led an international campaign to establish captive-breeding populations of many species – now their only feasible route to long-term survival.
A ZSL vet gives this slow loris a clean bill of health.
Three white rhinos and two Grevy’s zebra were among the new arrivals to take their first steps at Whipsnade in 2005 thanks to ZSL’s successful breeding programmes. This pioneering work continues to make a huge contribution to animal conservation on the ground and to breeding practices around the world.

Also new to our Living Collection in 2005 were three more new-look animal exhibits, all of which helped to inspire more than a million visitors.

Reptiles and amphibians
In 2005 ZSL joined forces with conservation teams around the globe to tackle the crisis facing the world’s amphibians.

Our Herpetology Team played a central role in preparing a response to the problem from the world’s zoos in the shape of an international action plan, presented by IUCN, the World Conservation Union. ZSL has also given a further commitment to help conserve amphibians through captive care, breeding and disease research.

Tortoises and turtles
As part of this global action plan, ZSL was delighted by the news in 2005 that its first attempt at breeding the endangered elongate tortoise and the New Guinea red-bellied turtle had been successful. A dedicated breeding facility for endangered freshwater South East Asian turtles has also been established at Whipsnade. The Turtle Ark - funded by the park’s volunteers - is home to 18 endangered and six critically endangered species, making it the most important freshwater turtle collection in a UK zoo.

As part of the year’s Shellshock campaign (by the European Association of Zoos and Aquaria), London Zoo’s Aquarium Team also took Dermot (a full-sized inflatable leatherback turtle) on tour. Dermot travelled 4,032 miles to 34 of the UK’s aquariums to highlight the global threat to turtle species and raised an important £27,000 for conservation projects. These projects will include re-establishing a turtle conservation project in Sri Lanka in the wake of the devastating tsunami in Asia and a satellite-tagging programme for leatherbacks in Africa.

Komodo Island of Dragons
Our state-of-the-art Komodo Island of Dragons exhibit, which opened in 2004, was named Best Exhibit of 2005 by the British and Irish Association of Zoos and Aquariums. This innovative enclosure – which allows visitors to watch these magnificent reptiles at close quarters – continues to raise awareness of this threatened species.

The Bird Collection
African Bird Safari
The opening of our African Bird Safari exhibit at London Zoo in 2005 proved to be a great success with staff and visitors alike. Thirteen species are housed in the aviary and so far we have seen the successful fledging of Abdim’s stork, Madagascar teal and superb starling.

Contact training means these birds are comfortable in close contact with visitors and this has significantly improved the visitor experience.

Breeding success
The year featured a number of breeding successes within our bird collection. Of special note were what is thought to be ZSL’s first red-billed toucans and a black-faced ibis. We were also pleased to witness the successful rearing of a black-footed penguin chick by its parents; previously, chicks have needed to be hand-reared.

At Whipsnade our teams reared a tiny rockhopper penguin chick and our Caribbean flamingos produced three chicks thanks to new protocols introduced during the year to protect their eggs.
Aquatic life

In 2005, another 16 new species entered our aquatic life collection. Among them were five critically endangered species of Mexican goodeid (the last representatives of Aphanius dispar dispar from Bahrain), two species of pacu, a population of Algerian killifish and two populations of a species of endangered European killifish. This builds on ZSL’s decision last year to increase the number of endangered species in our aquarium to 18. The Mexican Potosi Pupfish (extinct in the wild) was one of the new species and we are now the lead co-ordinator on the Taxon Advisory Group.

From our growing collection we successfully bred from 19 species - eight for the first time at London Zoo - including a shoal of more than 100 feisty red-bellied piranhas.

American killifish

Our European killifish, which joined our collection during the year, are from a group that is not only under threat but is also an important indicator of the health of wetlands. Action plans for four priority species were implemented by ZSL’s Aquarium Team in 2005. The focus of this work is the endangered Corfu killifish (Valencia letourneuxi), which has suffered in recent decades due to declining wetlands and land development in Greece. In May and October we carried out our first assessment of the species with the Hellenic Centre for Marine Research, Department of Inland Waters. By investigating the distributions at all known and suspected sites for V. letourneuxi we confirmed a contraction in the range of this species and a severe loss of suitable habitat. A conservation management plan is now being prepared.

The Biota! project

In March, ZSL heard it has outline planning approval for its proposals to build the United Kingdom’s largest aquarium and living environment. Biota! will be owned and operated by ZSL and will incorporate four contrasting ecosystems, providing wet and dry habitats for marine and freshwater wildlife. The conservation-based wildlife facility – the proposed centrepiece of plans for the major Silvertown Quays development in East London – will expand ZSL’s work in the areas of research, education and conservation.

Conservation in action

Below: Fifty-six Bermudian land snails (Poecilocozonites circumfirmatus) were sent to ZSL by the Bermuda Natural History Museum in February 2004 in an effort to save this highly endangered species. Thanks to the efforts of ZSL’s Invertebrate Team these produced a large number of snails in 2005, which have gone on to reproduce. Data obtained on clutch size, incubation periods and developmental rates are now helping to inform in-situ conservation planning for the species.

Above: Pupfish and Below: Corfu killifish. These were among 16 new species of endangered fish to join the aquatic collection in 2005.
Bugs and snails

In 2005, the efforts of ZSL’s Invertebrate Team led to the production of more than 1,000 barberry carpet moth pupae at Whipsnade. Fourth-generation giant weta crickets, second-generation Bermudian land snails and fifth generation Frégate beetles were also produced.

The success of ZSL’s breeding programmes allowed us to boost other collections, with significant transfers to other institutions during the year. Our growing population of Partula rosea at Whipsnade has also, effectively, secured the survival of the species. Other breeding successes included leaf insects, African flour beetles and up-side down jellyfish.

ZSL has now introduced a new invertebrate breeding programme for the Hercules rhino beetle, with help from the breeding group at Besancon Museum in France.

Changes to our Bugs exhibit at Regent’s Park will help to showcase our successful breeding programmes and will also allow visitors to experience a new bee garden.

Mammals

2005 was a year of big changes for our mammals collection, as ZSL’s multi-million pound project to improve habitats in London and at Whipsnade takes shape.

As part of these re-development plans, some of our small mammals were moved to new facilities in the Casson Pavilion where our exhibits have been re-designed to remove the glass that traditionally separates visitors from animals, their sounds and their smells! This more inclusive visitor experience will be an important feature of the new Clore Centre when it re-opens in Regent’s Park in 2007.

London Zoo’s chimps were also moved to new surroundings at Whipsnade, where they will be gradually introduced to the group there. This will allow work to start on Gorilla Kingdom – another of our new-generation exhibits.

New exhibits that opened during the year far exceeded expectations, with our Lions of the Serengeti enclosure helping Whipsnade to achieve record visitor numbers and our Meet the Monkeys exhibit in London proving to be very popular with visitors.

There was more to celebrate with new arrivals for our Panay cloud rats, gentle lemurs, white rhinos and Grevy’s zebra.
The tremendous success of ZSL’s elephant breeding programme was recognised by the British and Irish Association of Zoos and Aquariums (BIAZA) in 2005, with a Commendation for the husbandry and veterinary skill involved in the safe delivery and rearing of our first calf Aneena.

ZSL’s mosquito surveys at London Zoo and Whipsnade also won the European Association of Zoos and Aquaria’s 2005 Conservation Impressive veterinary residency programme – a major new co-operation between the Royal Veterinary College and ZSL.

Recognition also came in the form of a Commendation from BIAZA, which praised ZSL’s Veterinary Team’s diverse activities, including veterinary capacity building for Great Ape sanctuaries in Africa and a particularly difficult operation on a white rhino at Whipsnade.

ZSL’s award-winning work

Research Award. Staff from London Zoo and the Institute of Zoology worked together to develop a mathematical model and demonstration tool for this work to determine species, feed hosts, disease profiles and control options.

The specialist care and the expertise of ZSL’s Veterinary Team were also featured in the successful SuperVets series on BBC1 during the year. The programmes highlighted ZSL’s
Our pygmy hippos and greater one-horned rhino were also mated.

Aneena and Euan – our two Asian elephant calves – continue to do well and now accompany the rest of the herd on daily walks around the park.

New for Easter 2006 will be the welcome return to London Zoo of old favourites, such as zebra, and the introduction of new species, including African hunting dogs. These will be settled into our new Into Africa exhibit, which will highlight ZSL’s work with carnivores in Tanzania. New viewing platforms, periscopes and pods will allow visitors to get closer than ever before to these animals.

**Gardens and grounds**

ZSL’s Garden Department continued to have a major influence on our work to improve habitats and the appeal of our sites in 2005. Plants, landscaping and the introduction of woody branches and leaf material to enclosures have been key elements to the success of both our Lions of the Serengeti exhibit and the walk-through bird aviary at London Zoo.

At Whipsnade, more than 10,000 young trees and 75,000 bulbs have been planted and 19 hectares of woodland brought back into management by our Horticultural Team. Natural planting schemes continue to be devised to further improve walkways and key areas at our two sites, such as entrances and gathering points.

Increasingly, our work with plants is linked to ZSL’s new welfare-based Enrichment Programme. This year, the public were enlisted to grow and dry herbs as part of our Can You Dig It? campaign. Keepers will use these dried herbs for the first time this winter to maintain a fresh supply of greenery for our animals. The team’s efforts have also concentrated on eco-friendly measures, including the collection of rainwater for irrigation and the use of peat free compost to plant 100 replacement trees at both sites.
Conservation in the Field

ZSL’s work in the field is crucial to the survival of the world’s most endangered species.
ZSL’s conservation teams were involved in 45 projects in over 30 countries around the globe in 2005. This vital work continues to address some of the world’s toughest conservation challenges and to deliver greater protection for wild animals.

Significant successes during the year included stopping an oil pipeline from destroying the Amur leopard’s habitat in Russia and further steps to protect lowland gorillas in Africa.

In 2005 ZSL invested an incredible £2.4 million in field projects to protect and manage species and their habitats around the globe as part of its six conservation programmes.

A dedicated team of programme managers has now been established to lead this important work and to develop strategic plans for the next five years that will draw on the expertise of ZSL’s living collections, scientists and field workers – forging stronger integration across the Society.

Here we look at the conservation work carried out in 2005, with some of the year’s main achievements.

**Island Ecosystems**

Following extensive field surveys, ZSL and its partners handed over a much-needed conservation management strategy to the French Polynesian Government for the region’s endemic partulid and trochomorphid snails. The Action Plan recommends these species be regularly monitored, new predator-proof sites found, and populations in immediate danger moved to safer sites. Greater protection status for key sites is also recommended.

The important work being carried out at our new molecular epidemiology and genetics laboratory in Galapagos also led to a re-think and a change in the law. In future, incoming aircraft will be treated with residual disinfection prior to their arrival in an effort to keep West Nile virus out. Our project work here is also gathering base-line data on the health of tortoise populations and investigating the ability of Galapagos sea lions and fur seals to fight disease.

Our Caribbean Amphibian Conservation Project has equipped a rapid molecular diagnostic laboratory on the island of Dominica. This will have an important role in helping to reduce the risk of chytridiomycosis spreading to other Caribbean islands.

During the year, another ZSL team member helped the University of Florence and the Indonesian authorities to complete an important survey looking at the distribution and status of Komodo dragons in eastern Flores. Despite positive reports confirming the presence of these lizards at the survey sites, no dragons were found. This confirmed fears that a combination of depleted prey and habitat loss is threatening wildlife in both the Detusoko and Kotabaru peninsulas. This finding has highlighted the importance of protecting the surviving Komodo dragon populations of western and northern Flores from similar threats.

Other surveys and research during the year included our on-going studies on the social structure of Round Island petrels and our epidemiological and genetic work on the Frégate beetle, which is helping to influence in-situ conservation management practices amid concerns that this beetle is on the decline in the wild.

In 2006 ZSL will be involved in a grant-funded survey looking at the health of coral reef in the Chagos archipelago. This will form part of a major scientific field mission in the first half of the year and will be a key aspect of our work as part of the UK Overseas Territories Conservation Forum.
Bushmeat & Forests

In 2005 ZSL continued its work to find an international solution to the over-hunting of wildlife for bushmeat. Using a conference on Bushmeat and Livelihoods, ZSL challenged the government on the need for a change in UK and EU development policy.

On the ground, we took over the technical management of the Mikongo Conservation Centre and continued our work with the Gabonese Government, promoting the ‘living value’ of lowland gorillas through the development of ecotourism in West Africa. A new manager and gorilla tourism officer, together with two volunteers and a team of eight trackers have also been appointed. Among the team’s first challenges has been to accustom these gorillas to humans – a crucial step before tourists can visit the group. This lengthy process requires a tremendous amount of effort and during the year 2,483 hours were spent tracking the focal group of eight adults, including a silverback male and four juveniles. This close contact has been rewarded with the group remaining calm under observation – an extremely good sign.

Tourists are already visiting the camp to see the area’s primates, which include the black colobus, putty-nosed, crowned and moustached monkeys, as well as the local bird life. Approximately 160 tourists visited the area during the year, with more than 40 visitors in the busiest month of August. In response to this, a survey was carried out to assess the impact of visitors on villages in the gorilla tourism zone and a training course was given to eco-guides and trackers on the principles of conservation and tourism. Towards the end of the year, school parties from the local villages were also invited to a talk at the camp on gorilla behaviour, supported by US, EU and French government funds.

In the Democratic Republic of Congo we completed our first year of work in the Virunga National Park, which is being assisted by an EU grant. In spite of transport issues and insecurity in the area, considerable progress was made to establish the project and integrate its activities in line with the area’s national policies and action, including the ICCN’s regional strategy for Great Virunga Landscape. Three key activities have now been launched: train the park rangers, restore the Mutsora ranger station, and support ranger patrols. As part of these activities, ZSL helped cover 2,895 days of ranger patrols – about 25% of all patrols in Virunga National Park in 2005.
In Africa, results from our disease-monitoring programme have been encouraging, with signs that wildlife is no longer circulating rinderpest virus, and that the disease could now be extinct in cattle. The strategy developed by ZSL for African countries on the Avian Influenza pandemic also helped ensure preparatory measures were in place before the first infection was recorded in Nigeria. Now that support for the Pan African Programme for the Control of Epizootic Diseases has been finalised, the trained teams left behind following ZSL’s input will need to remain vigilant.

In Kenya, ZSL concluded the first phase of its Black Rhino Programme, with the establishment of a nationwide ecological monitoring system. This programme – supported by the Darwin Initiative – has allowed us to train more than 200 reserve staff, improving both local expertise and sanctuary management. Another two students achieved MScs in conservation biology and 15 park ecologists were trained to carry out vegetation surveys – nine of which have been carried out. Elliott Morley MP, Minister of State (Climate Change and Environment) complimented the project when he visited Kenya recently.

In Mongolia, there was further praise both nationally and internationally for our Steppe Forward Programme, which aims to increase dramatically the monitoring of wildlife and to initiate conservation action. A national Red List workshop, held as part of the programme, looked at the distributions of the Przewalski wild horse during the year and made the significant recommendation to ‘down list’ this animal from extinct in the wild to critically endangered in the wild. This is good news for conservation teams everywhere.

Our monitoring of gazelle and ibex at the King Khalid Wildlife Research Centre in Saudi Arabia also continued to provide valuable conservation data. Perhaps the most significant finding was the re-appearance of ibex in the Ibex Reserve following its scarcity since 2004. This underlines the importance of annual monitoring and the need for extensive approaches to management both inside and outside reserves. We also confirmed the presence of the mountain gazelles and sand gazelles that were reintroduced at Uruq Bani Ma’arid; these continue to do well and have become the Kingdom’s largest wild populations.

Three new initiatives got underway during the year. Our genetic work produced interesting results on the taxonomy of the three Tahr species; progress was made in extracting DNA samples from dung, while wildlife health research focused on

**Deserts & Rangelands**

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Mycobacteria and Eimeria pathogens; and conservation education came under the management of a newly-recruited manager with a clear programme for 2006.

The declining population of several species of south Asian vulture continued to be the focus of ZSL's work in India during the year. Working with the RSPB and the Bombay Natural History Society, we continued to press the country to establish breeding centres and to secure a ban on substances harmful to vultures. In Nepal, this work is part of the Nepal Vulture Initiative, which was started in early 2005 with the King Mahendra Trust in Kathmandu and other partners to focus on training and raising awareness of the problem. A captive breeding centre is planned.

New for 2005 was our Thailand Elephant Project – involving one of Asia’s most important wild elephant populations. This ZSL project is being supported by the Darwin Initiative and will aim to resolve the human/elephant conflict that exists, and support the management of some of the country’s National Parks.

Marine & Freshwater

Following the devastating tsunami in Asia, ZSL continued its support for the Mangrove Action Project in 2005. The project – to replace important mangroves along the coastline of northern Sumatra – is a major part of the recovery process for surviving communities and coastal ecosystems in the region.

In April, we were awarded a Darwin Initiative Grant for a new project in the Brazilian Amazon varzea ecosystem. With our project partner, Sociedade Civil Mamirauá, we will develop protection systems for the biodiversity of fish within the reserve and improve the sustainability of the trade in ornamental fish from the Amazon. This project is one of a number of economic activities within the reserve that seek to manage the growing pressure on its natural resources.

In Mozambique, we celebrated the successful hatching of the 400th turtle nest being monitored on our project beaches. Our tagging programme has demonstrated remarkable site fidelity, with some females returning up to seven times to lay their eggs. The results are providing growing evidence that the project beaches in Maluane are of high regional importance, particularly for hawksbill turtles. Genetic samples taken from these green and hawksbill turtles will allow us to develop regional management strategies.

Back at home, ZSL’s Thames Conservation Project completed the first year of its Thames Marine Mammal Sightings Survey. We received details of 192 sightings of 496 animals, with the results showing a clear pattern of use. Bottlenose dolphins were seen in the mouth of the estuary during spring and summer and harbour porpoises were noted all year round. Groups of grey seals and common seals favoured the exposed sandbanks in the outer estuary while solitary animals have been recorded using the entire length of the river.

Traps were also set on the Thames and its tributaries as we began the work to monitor the European eel (Anguilla anguilla), which is in decline across Europe. The Worshipful Company of Fishmongers and the Environment Agency are funding this work, which will look for any decline in the recruitment of juvenile eels (elvers). As part of this work, ZSL has established the UK Eel Conservation Group, bringing together government departments, conservation groups, industry, and academia to help prioritise the UK eel conservation effort.

Further funding came during the year from English Nature for research into...
the beautiful pink sea fan – a protected UK coral species being threatened by an unknown virus and trawling. ZSL will be looking to provide details of the coral’s growth rates, reproduction practices, and responses to changes in light and temperature. These findings will play an important part in providing a conservation plan for the pink sea fan.

**UK Native Species**

Big improvements were made at our sites in London and Bedfordshire during the year to assist with the breeding of our native species.

At Whipsnade our new Butterfly Garden (opened in July) is already attracting large numbers of comma, peacock and red admiral. Our new bat hibernacula received a Special Commendation from the Chilterns Conservation Board and at London Zoo new log piles and bat and bird boxes are providing an important refuge for urban wildlife. More habitat corridors were created during the year at London Zoo and nearby Regent’s Park, and the roof of our Komodo House was redesigned to encourage insects.

Another major success for 2005 was our operation to rescue Bedfordshire’s last remaining population of white-clawed crayfish. Forty crayfish were moved to the safety of our chimpanzee moat at Whipsnade.

In 2005, ZSL’s Health Surveillance Programme concentrated on a number of threatened native species with grants from both English Nature and the People’s Trust for Endangered Species. This work included the development of a new screening procedure for field crickets, a disease risk analysis for the reintroduction of the pool frog from Sweden, and monitoring 40 red kites prior to their release in Northumberland.

As a key partner in English Nature’s Species Recovery Programme, ZSL also bred more than 700 crickets for release into the wild in 2005. More than 1,500 barberry carpet moths were also reared.

In Cambridgeshire, our Corncrake Project continues to help re-establish the rare corncrake in the Fenlands. Our Bird Team at Whipsnade successfully reared another 78 chicks in 2005 for release – our highest total yet.

**Carnivores & People**

In Tanzania, ZSL continued to expand its operations and began the work to produce a Mammal Atlas that will map animal distributions across the country. The project will be modelled on the already successful Tanzanian Carnivore Programme and will continue our productive partnership with the Tanzania Wildlife Research Institute. We aim to establish a database of all medium to large mammals in the country through a network of volunteer data contributors, with camera-trap surveys and interviews to target data-deficient areas. This atlas will enable us to produce a full National Conservation Action Plan covering priority taxa such as wild dogs, lions, cheetahs, elephants, rhinos, chimpanzees and other primates. Our long-running cheetah study also continued to gather important data in partnership with the Wildlife Conservation Society, and with support from the Howard Buffet Foundation.

Our tiger work took ZSL teams to the unique mangrove forests of the Sunderbans in Bangladesh. With support from the Save the Tiger Fund, work is being carried out to estimate tiger numbers and to resolve the area’s notorious conflict between tigers and humans. In Indonesia, our unique study of tigers and wildlife that live outside the country’s protected areas also progressed well. This work underpins our survey on the distribution of large mammals in Sumatra, which is being backed by the Indonesian Forestry Department. Finally, on the tiger front, 2005 proved a significant year for our tiger-funding arm 21st Century Tiger. Generous donations from the public, European and Australasian zoos and the UK’s Department of the Environment, Food and Rural Affairs meant our funding for tiger conservation world-wide passed the million pound mark early in the year.

In Russia, our focus on the critically endangered Amur leopard proved a crucial factor in a rare conservation victory that saw the Russian Government throw out plans for an oil pipeline that would have cut through this animal’s habitat.

This welcome decision followed an international campaign co-ordinated by ZSL. It is hard to over-estimate the significance of this decision, which is sure to give future companies pause for thought when contemplating similar projects. Further success in Russia came during the year with the announcement that a Darwin Initiative Grant will be made available to ZSL and the World Conservation Society (Russia) to help the country establish its own system to monitor the health of its leopards.
ZSL is leading the way in the development of new methods for transporting animal sperm.
The Institute of Zoology’s work aims to anticipate and respond to conservation research priorities around the world. By sharing its findings, the IoZ – ZSL’s scientific research wing – is also working to improve the world’s ability to protect wildlife.

In 2005, the Institute of Zoology celebrated the fifth anniversary of its partnership with the University of Cambridge. This alliance, which has prompted numerous research activities and working partnerships, will be continued for a further five years.

On the international stage, the IoZ’s research work in 2005 continued to play a major role in influencing policy on key conservation issues, including: the trade in bushmeat, the global assessment of threatened species, disease risks to wildlife, and the ecology and behaviour of UK native species.

In April, this work took ZSL to Dominica where IoZ teams are tackling the emerging problem of chytridiomycosis. This vital work into this infectious disease is being funded through Defra’s Darwin Initiative and will involve the development of a management plan to minimise the risk of this disease spreading. Expertise developed by ZSL within Dominica will be made available to other Caribbean islands at risk.

In the spring, the Institute also launched a three-year research project to investigate the causes of disease in UK garden birds as the co-ordinating partner of the Garden Bird Health Initiative. The aim of the project is to promote the conservation and welfare benefits of feeding garden birds. This initiative has the backing and funding of numerous organisations. (see Thank you on page 36 for a full list of sponsors)

In 2005 we also received a grant from Defra to investigate the use of the natural properties and products of the sheep oviduct to prolong the lifespan of spermatozoa. Storing semen for a relatively short time at ambient temperature is necessary when attempting artificial insemination with males and females that are situated some distance apart and where sufficient time is required for transporting semen between locations. This is a problem for assisted breeding of wild species such as antelope, but is also a specific and important limitation in sheep farming. It is hoped the results of our research will help to overcome the breeding challenges this presents both in our domestic flocks and wild species.

During the year the IoZ also continued its studies into a relatively new pathological condition affecting whales, dolphins and porpoises similar to ‘the bends’ in human divers. Our work on the Defra-funded Cetacean Stranding Project has furthered our understanding of the condition. The Institute of Zoology also contributes to a national marine mammal database and tissue bank that supports a diverse range of collaborative research activities.

A further generous contribution from the Rufford Maurice Laing Foundation will help ZSL and the World Conservation Union (IUCN) develop the IUCN Sampled Red List Index and to produce web and CD-ROM versions of the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species. The IUCN Sampled Red List Index will be the first index to measure global trends in the conservation status of the world’s species. The CD-ROM and web versions of the list will make it easier to use and more accessible to a broad audience.

Institute of Zoology staff also worked with collaborators in the University of Cambridge and with colleagues in ZSL to agree a new five-year science plan. The plan will help ZSL to prioritise funding and grant applications, as well as guiding expenditure from our own resources, and should enable us to demonstrate a clear scientific niche. The new plan will come into effect from 2006, gradually replacing the science questions that were addressed in the last five-year plan.

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Full details of the research activities of the Institute of Zoology can be found in the IoZ’s scientific report Science for Conservation 2004-5 at www.ioz.ac.uk
Communicating science

A varied programme of meetings and the publication of scientific books and journals formed a major part of the Institute’s work in communicating its findings and other information between researchers, professional zoologists and the public during the year.

Scientific Meetings

Writer, photographer and broadcaster Adam Hart-Davis presented a humorous and informative overview of early animal enthusiasts in the 2005 Stamford Raffles Lecture entitled: Stuffed, mummified and pickled: the work of some outstanding early naturalists.

Scientific Meetings were held monthly throughout the academic year and covered a range of subjects, including Biomimetics: the science of looking to nature for technological inspiration; The Thames Estuary: awash with biodiversity; Animal invasions; and Wild Animal Disease Surveillance in the UK. In March, our debate on cloning endangered species focused on the contribution of cloning to conservation and examined the practical and ethical issues as well as the prejudices that confront this rapidly developing area of research. A second debate on elephant conservation, held later in the year, prompted a lively discussion on the complex circumstances surrounding the management of the species in Africa.
ZSL publications

The *Journal of Zoology*, ZSL’s pre-eminent international journal dedicated to academic zoology, continues to attract an increasing number of high-quality research papers and reviews.

Our *Conservation Biology* book series includes titles that reflect our research interests and provides an extensive review of particular topics. *People and wildlife: conflict or co-existence*, edited by Rosie Woodroffe, Simon Thirgood and Alan Rabinowitz, was published in July.

Our newest journal, *Animal Conservation*, provides a forum for rapid publication of novel peer-reviewed research into conservation of animal species and their habitats. Subjects covered by the journal include population biology; epidemiology; evolutionary ecology; and conservation economics.

Volume 39 of our *International Zoo Yearbook* was published in 2005. The dedicated section on zoo animal nutrition includes articles on formulating and evaluating the diets of a diverse range of species. The reference section includes a list of *Zoos and Aquariums of the World*, a comprehensive list of zoo associations, and a register of international studbooks.

During the year we reviewed our publishing arrangements and will be switching to Blackwells in 2006 in order to exploit fully the potential for electronic publishing. It follows seven successful years with Cambridge University Press. This should allow further growth of our *Animal Conservation* journal and will present new opportunities for the *Journal of Zoology* and the *International Zoo Yearbook*.

ZSL was involved in a number of exhibitions during 2005.

The *Frozen Ark* project, launched at the Natural History Museum, is a collaborative effort to create a collection of genetic material on endangered species to assist conservation and science in the future. The IoZ was also heavily involved in both the *Spermatology* exhibition and *RAW* photographic exhibition at London Zoo. These provided visitors with an insight into the Institute’s work in reproductive biology and provided zoo visitors with a chance to view the diaries and photographs of its researchers in the field.

Above: Ram sperm in ice – from the IoZ *Spermatology* exhibition
**ZSL’s Library**

ZSL’s popular library loaned Fellows and ZSL staff more than 2,000 titles in 2005 and many more took advantage of our upgraded on-line catalogue (https://library.zsl.org). Work has now started to create an online catalogue of ZSL’s paintings, sculptures and artefacts with funding from the Michael Marks Trust.

Further efforts to improve access to ZSL’s unique collection included the refurbishment of our reception and library lobby during the year. This will make it easier to get to the Reading Room, where some of ZSL’s oil paintings will now be on show.

Library displays during the year helped to showcase other prized possessions, including ZSL’s collection of Darwin letters and the hand-written travel journals of William Baird.

Behind-the-scenes tours were provided for library visitors from Sparsholt College and Antwerp Zoo and our honorary Visiting Scholar, Professor Geoff Moore, from the University of London Marine Biological Station in Millport, returned. ZSL is keen to encourage applications from other scholars who would benefit from the same privileged access to ZSL’s collection.

Some of ZSL’s important collections will be on display at other venues in the coming months. This follows ZSL’s decision to loan Frederick York’s photographs of rare and extinct animals from the 1800s to the Museum Folkwang in Essen and drawings by George Edwards to the Royal College of Physicians.

We continue to be able to share this unique resource thanks to the dedication of our team of volunteers, Fellows and the Friends of ZSL who support the library with their time, by donating books, archives, zoo ephemera, and funds for the conservation of items in our collection.

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This page: Some of ZSL’s impressive collection of artwork

Opposite: ZSL’s award winners for 2005
ZSL's Scientific Awards

ZSL recognises outstanding achievements in the field of zoological research and conservation through its annual presentation of awards. The 2005 award winners are:

THE PRINCE PHILIP PRIZE
For the best zoological project by an A-level student, or equivalent.
Ailsa Guenevere Bradbury, of Wallington High School for Girls, for her project: Investigation into the sensory responses of Calliphora larvae.

THE THOMAS HENRY HUXLEY AWARD
For the best doctoral thesis produced in Great Britain or Northern Ireland.
Dr Andrew Gardner, University of Edinburgh, for his thesis: Developments in the theory of social evolution.

THE SCIENTIFIC MEDAL
Awarded to research scientists below 40 years of age for distinguished work in zoology.
Dr Daniel Haydon, University of Glasgow, for his use of mathematical models to clarify our understanding of the roles of sexual selection, parent-offspring conflict and sibling rivalry in evolutionary processes.

THE STAMFORD RAFFLES AWARD
For distinguished contributions to zoology by amateur zoologists or, exceptionally, professional zoologists for contributions outside the scope of their professional activity.
Dr Peter Grubb, for his remarkable body of research on mammalian systematics.

THE MARSH AWARD FOR CONSERVATION BIOLOGY
For contributions of fundamental science and their application to the conservation of animal species and habitats.
Professor Bill Sutherland, University of East Anglia, for contributions to conservation biology.

THE MARSH AWARD FOR MARINE AND FRESHWATER CONSERVATION
For contributions of fundamental science and their application to conservation in marine and/ or freshwater ecosystems.
Ian Boyd, Professor of Natural History at the University of Saint Andrews, and Director of the Natural Environment Research Council Sea Mammal Research Unit, for his pure and applied research into the management of marine ecosystems.

THE BIOSIS AWARD
For the public communication of zoology.
Charles Clover, the Environment Editor of the Daily Telegraph, for his book: The End of the line. How over fishing is changing the world and what we eat.

THE SILVER MEDAL
For a significant contribution to the understanding and appreciation of zoology.
Alastair Fothergill, BBC Natural History Unit, for his contribution to the direction of Deep Blue.

HONORARY FELLOWSHIPS
Awarded to: Professor Sir Brian Heap, University of Cambridge; Professor Sir John Krebs, University of Oxford, and Dr Katherine Ralls, Smithsonian National Zoological Park, Washington, DC.

Below: Hammer head shark from the award-winning BBC Deep Blue series
Discovery and Learning

The hornbill - helping to highlight conservation issues
ZSL’s Education and Interpretation teams focused on fresh ideas to reach new audiences in 2005. A Lion King Trail, greater public participation, and the Living Green educational initiative were some of the activities used to take the conservation message to more people.

Research gathered during the year on the “visitor experience” will help our teams take further strides in 2006 towards our goal: to inspire more people to take an active interest in wildlife conservation.

Schools’ programme
Our school visits, again, attracted thousands of visitors to our sites in London and Bedfordshire during the year. Indeed, numbers expected at London Zoo in 2005 were set to exceed the previous year’s figures up until the devastating terrorist attack in the capital on 7 July. This resulted in the cancellation of 8,000 pre-booked visits. At Whipsnade, while attendances remained fairly stable, there was a pleasing 10% rise in the number of schools taking up educational sessions.

Throughout the summer, school visitors were tracked at both zoos to see which areas they use, and in London teachers were also asked how ZSL might better support their visits. Meeting a common request for staff or volunteers to be available to talk to and interpret the exhibits will be a focus of our volunteer-led activities in 2006.

New for the year was our Killer Jellyfish show (a reference to the plastic bags that end up in the sea) and our revised Study Days for A-level students, both of which proved particularly popular.

ZSL Outreach initiative
Considerable progress was made on the development of our Outreach programme, which will include our new Living Green initiative. This presentation will encourage youngsters to take a greater interest in wildlife, their environment and sustainable living. Youngsters will be encouraged to re-use, reduce and recycle items such as mobile phones, clothes, drink cans and toys.

In addition to our UK-based Outreach initiative, ZSL’s Education Team also continued its work in Kenya’s National Parks at Nakuru and Tsavo West where it is helping to train education wardens. This project is linked to ZSL’s work here protecting black rhinos in conjunction with the Kenya Wildlife Service.

Life-long learning
As part of ZSL’s commitment to life-long learning, we ran more of our popular evening classes: Animal Ecology & Conservation (now in its 12th year); Animal Diversity: Birds; and The Natural History of Great Britain. These courses include a day-long tour of the Society’s Living Collection and attracted over 100 attendees during the year.

On-site innovations
The opening of our new Meet the Monkeys exhibit provided us with an ideal opportunity to demonstrate our commitment to improving the visitor experience. Cartoon-based signs, opportunities for play and for visitors to ask questions have all been introduced with good effect, as have unobtrusive signs, sounds and mist in the landscaped surroundings of our African Bird Safari. Our Lions of the Serengeti exhibit, which opened at Whipsnade at Easter, has also provided a graphic backdrop for our new story-led visitor’s tour highlighting the important issues surrounding lion conservation and ZSL’s work with carnivores in Tanzania. Other exhibits received a face-lift in 2005, with new standardised designs and signs introduced at London Zoo and Whipsnade to complement these latest additions. Major graphics projects were also used to revamp both our site entrances and parking and bus stops at Whipsnade.

A more ambitious approach at London
Zoo’s Reptile House saw the introduction of stunning new signs and snappy new exhibit labels, which have provided a fresher look and feel to the whole visitor experience. Inside, the activity area has been turned into a flexible performance space for presentations and our forthcoming snake handling sessions! Bright, interactive display cases and some stunning floor projections of our own animals have also made this space an attractive and interesting place to be, even when there are no events running.

At Whipsnade, the daily talks at enclosures were given a fresh approach as volunteers and keepers worked together to provide a commentary on feeding activities. These are proving popular with visitors.

**Fun for all the family**

Our Education Team again used key holidays to deliver family events, including a very popular Lion King Trail as well as our Christmas Panto promotion in London. This year, visitors were invited to twin the characteristics of traditional pantomime characters with their opposite number from the Animal Kingdom.

ZSL teams at Whipsnade Wild Animal Park and London Zoo provide visitors with an opportunity to watch animals in action as part of a full programme of shows and free-flying bird displays. These close encounters continue to raise awareness of individual species, the threats animals face, and ZSL’s conservation efforts.
Activities were also held at both zoos as part of the Europe-wide *Shellshock Campaign* to raise awareness of the threat to Asian turtles. Most special events are supported on both sites by our loyal volunteer teams.

Our display ‘monoliths’ at London Zoo again came into their own during the year for three separate photographic exhibitions highlighting the important work of ZSL’s conservation, science and veterinary teams. We now have plans for similar display structures that will allow Whipsnade to run exhibitions in 2006.

Families also gave a warm welcome to Guido the Black vulture, and Winston the skunk – the latest star performers to join our ever-popular animal presentations. Our growing events programme in 2005, in addition to our daily programme, has had a considerable impact on our external profile and visitor numbers at both sites. Further presentations and animal routines are planned for London Zoo in 2006, including a series of displays that will provide visitors with their first behind-the-scenes look at the work of the zoo and its staff.

Our Children’s Zoo project – which will bring new facilities and opportunities for our younger visitors – is scheduled for completion in 2008.
African hunting dogs will join ZSL's collection in 2006.
ZSL recorded a consolidated surplus on operations of £3.5 million and an overall surplus, after profits on valuation of investments, of £4 million. These compare with figures of £1.9 million operating surplus and overall surplus of £2.1 million in 2004. This result includes an accrual of £2.3 million for a legacy receivable in 2006.

ZSL remains dependent on its two zoos for the bulk of its income. In 2005, London Zoo visitor numbers were 813,455, a reduction of 31,118 on the previous year. Whipsnade's visitor numbers were 474,723, an increase of 51,982 against last year. The total number of visitors for the two zoos rose by 20,864 on 2004. If it had not been for the large shortfall in visitors in the summer months following the terrorist attacks in London there would have been an even greater increase.

Income figures benefited from a further increase in Gift Aid recoveries on day membership, which amounted to almost £1.9 million compared to £1.5 million in 2004. However, the changes to the Gift Aid rules included in the 2005 Finance Act, which are effective from 6 April 2006, may well reduce the future income. Obviously, this would reduce our ability to improve and maintain our sites.

Both the Institute of Zoology and Conservation Programmes maintained their revenues with new grants in 2005, but these relate to specific projects and, whilst supporting the mission of the Society, do not add to the overall surplus to fund future development.

Our costs rose compared to 2004, in areas that included maintenance, expenditure on staff, and facilities to improve the effectiveness of ZSL, as well as general wage and inflation rises.

The total capital spend of £4.5 million included: the Meet the Monkeys walk-through, the African Bird Safari, the Casson's small mammal redevelopment, and the commencement of works to redevelop the Clore and main office building at Regent's Park, the completion of the new Lions of the Serengeti exhibit and the hippo environmental waste water management system at Whipsnade.

The improvement on the valuation of investments in ZSL's Pension Fund has been maintained and the fund is still in a satisfactory position. The Trustees have agreed to increase funding from 11% to 12% as a step towards funding future liability levels. This is monitored by ZSL and the Pension Fund Trustees on a regular basis.

Trustees' Statement accompanying the Group Summarised Financial Statements

The Group Summarised Financial Statements are not the statutory accounts but a summary of information relating to the Group Statement of Financial Activities, Group Statement of Cash Flows and the Group Balance Sheet. The full Trustees' Report and financial statements, from which the summarised financial statements are derived, have been externally examined by Ernst & Young LLP and its audit report on them is unqualified. The full Trustees' Report and financial statements and Ernst & Young LLP's audit report on them were approved on 25 April 2006 and 11 May 2006 respectively and will be submitted to the Charity Commission. Copies can be obtained from the Finance Director at The Zoological Society of London, Regent's Park, London NW1 4RY.

Signed on behalf of the Trustees on 11 May 2006

Paul Rutteman, CBE, BSc (Econ), FCA
Treasurer
### Summary Group Statement of Financial Activities for the year ended 31 December 2005

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Year to 31.12.05 £000</th>
<th>Year to 31.12.04 £000</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Incoming resources</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Incoming resources from charitable activities:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Animal collection</td>
<td>17,212</td>
<td>16,068</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Science and research</td>
<td>3,739</td>
<td>3,785</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conservation programmes</td>
<td>816</td>
<td>541</td>
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<tr>
<td>Incoming resources from generated funds:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Voluntary income</td>
<td>3,051</td>
<td>590</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Activities for generating funds:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subsidiaries trading turnover</td>
<td>5,326</td>
<td>5,515</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Investment income</td>
<td>886</td>
<td>827</td>
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<tr>
<td>Other incoming resources</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pension finance income</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total incoming resources</strong></td>
<td><strong>31,276</strong></td>
<td><strong>27,526</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Resources expended</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charitable activities</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Animal collection</td>
<td>18,074</td>
<td>15,910</td>
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<tr>
<td>Science and research</td>
<td>4,177</td>
<td>4,336</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conservation programmes</td>
<td>1,539</td>
<td>1,446</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cost of generating funds</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Costs of generating voluntary income</td>
<td>329</td>
<td>152</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fundraising trading</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subsidiaries costs of goods sold and other costs</td>
<td>3,067</td>
<td>3,346</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>456</td>
<td>277</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Investment management costs</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Govenance costs</td>
<td>101</td>
<td>118</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other resources expended</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total resources expended</strong></td>
<td><strong>27,755</strong></td>
<td><strong>25,592</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Net incoming resources before other recognised gains</strong></td>
<td><strong>3,521</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,934</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other recognised gains</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gains on investments</td>
<td>459</td>
<td>211</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Actuarial gains on pension scheme</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Net movement in funds</strong></td>
<td><strong>4,280</strong></td>
<td><strong>2,245</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Reconciliation of funds</strong></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total funds balance brought forward</strong></td>
<td><strong>39,066</strong></td>
<td><strong>36,821</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total funds balance carried forward</strong></td>
<td><strong>43,346</strong></td>
<td><strong>39,066</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 The amounts for 2004 have been restated to reflect the adoption of FRS 17 “Retirement Benefits”.

### Summary Group Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 31 December 2005

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Year to 31.12.05 £000</th>
<th>Year to 31.12.04 £000</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Net incoming resources before other recognised gains</strong></td>
<td><strong>3,521</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,934</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Add: Recovery of Value Added Tax and related interest, net of professional fees</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>9,995</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Add: Depreciation</td>
<td>2,248</td>
<td>1,996</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5,769</td>
<td>13,925</td>
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<tr>
<td>Less: Purchase of tangible fixed assets (net of disposals)</td>
<td>(4,543)</td>
<td>(4,430)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Deduct)/Add: Sale of fixed asset investments (net of purchases)</td>
<td>(35)</td>
<td>98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1,191</td>
<td>9,593</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Changes in other assets and liabilities</td>
<td>(1,540)</td>
<td>(274)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Net cash (outflow)/inflow</strong></td>
<td><strong>(349)</strong></td>
<td><strong>9,319</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Group Summarised Financial Statements (continued)

Summary Group Balance Sheet at 31 December 2005

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>31.12.05</th>
<th>31.12.04¹</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>£000</td>
<td>£000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Fixed assets</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tangible assets</td>
<td>20,122</td>
<td>17,826</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Investments</td>
<td>3,681</td>
<td>3,187</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>23,803</td>
<td>21,013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Current assets</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Stocks</td>
<td>364</td>
<td>296</td>
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<tr>
<td>Debtors</td>
<td>4,071</td>
<td>2,428</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cash at bank and in hand</td>
<td>16,848</td>
<td>17,197</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>21,283</td>
<td>19,921</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</strong></td>
<td>(3,440)</td>
<td>(3,268)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Net current assets</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>17,843</td>
<td>16,653</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pension asset</td>
<td>1,700</td>
<td>1,400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Net assets</strong></td>
<td>43,346</td>
<td>39,066</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>31.12.05</th>
<th>31.12.04¹</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Funds</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unrestricted - General</td>
<td>31,850</td>
<td>30,804</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Designated</td>
<td>3,274</td>
<td>3,086</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Restricted - Endowments</td>
<td>1,106</td>
<td>995</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Other</td>
<td>5,416</td>
<td>2,781</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Funds excluding pension assets</strong></td>
<td>41,646</td>
<td>37,666</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pension reserve</td>
<td>1,700</td>
<td>1,400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Funds</strong></td>
<td>43,346</td>
<td>39,066</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹ The amounts for 2004 have been restated to reflect the adoption of FRS 17 “Retirement Benefits”.

Independent Auditors’ Statement to the Trustees of the Zoological Society of London

We have examined the Group’s Summarised Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2005, which comprise the Summary Group Statement of Financial Activities, Summary Group Statement of Cash Flows and the Summary Group Balance Sheet.

This report is made solely to the Trustees. To the fullest extent required by the law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the Trustees, for our work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Respective responsibilities of trustees and auditors

The Trustees are responsible, as trustees, for the preparation of the Summarised Financial Statements. We have agreed to report to you our opinion on the summarised statements’ consistency with the full Financial Statements, which were approved by the Trustees on 25 April 2006 and on which we signed our audit report on 11 May 2006.

Basis of opinion

We have carried out the procedures we consider necessary to ascertain whether the Summarised Financial Statements are consistent with the full Financial Statements from which they have been prepared.

Opinion

In our opinion the Summarised Financial Statements are consistent with the full Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2005.

Ernst & Young LLP
Registered Auditor
London
11 May 2006
Thank you!

Our meerkats continue to delight the crowds.
We are delighted to thank the many organisations and individuals who supported ZSL with their time and money during 2005. This financial assistance and the work of our dedicated volunteers play a valuable role in supporting the Society’s global activities to conserve wildlife and protect habitats worldwide.

We are not able to list every individual, but would especially like to thank the following:

**The Development Advisory Committee**

This committee, which met for the first time in October under the chairmanship of ZSL President Professor Sir Patrick Bateson, has been brought together to provide expertise, advice and contacts to support the organisation’s Development Department.

Max Alexander
Joan Bakewell
Stephen O’Brien
Dr. David Cohen
Mo Duncan
Dr. John Hemming
Johnny Hornby
Lord Claus Moser
Lord Swraj Paul
Lady Valerie Solti
David Taylor
Max Ulfane

**Legacy**

In August 2005, ZSL was overwhelmed to hear that it had been left a legacy of £2.3 million by Delene Welch, who sadly died in February 2005. A volunteer at ZSL for more than 10 years, her gift – to develop new enclosures for animals at London Zoo – will make a major contribution to three projects at our Regent’s Park site over the next 12 months.

**Supporter schemes**

ZSL received a record £1.6 million from its supporter schemes in 2005. This includes revenue from the Friends of ZSL, our Fellows, the annual pass and animal adoption schemes. New for 2005, was a scheme offering supporters the chance to adopt an animal in the wild. The scheme highlights six key animals that ZSL is working hard to conserve.

**Companies**

Abel and Cole
Acona
Allpets
Anglo American plc
Art Porcine Ltd
BP
British Salt
Cambridge University Press
CBC
Genus-ABS
IKEA
Network Rail
Nippon Koei UK Ltd
Paper Round
Protector Cases
Rio Tinto plc
Timbmet
XY, Inc

**Individual donations**

Evelyn Albiston
HRH Princess Alexandra
Gerard Arnhold
Alan Bacon
Alok Basu
Martin Benny
Lea Blinoff
Jasmin Body
Nicky Brennan
Elaine Brown
Iain Bulley
Pauline Carter
Terry Carter
Barbara Clark
Dr. Jonathan Cloke
Dr. David Cox
Zoe Cox
Elizabeth Day
Lisa Dwyer
The Duke of Edinburgh
John Edwards
Penelope Edwards
Lyla Eliechoff
Catherine Faulks
Edwin Field
Patricia Forsberg
Christine Gebhard
Emily Harry
Justin Hawkins
M Hughes
Cathy Jones
Carol Kemm
Dean Lanzante
Rosanna Laurence
Louise Martini
Deborah Mason
Dr. Alastair McCance
Harry Wilkinson
Kirsty Walker
Alex Tye
Neil Reid and Sam Tubb
Christine Thorpe
Sarah Solmssen
Ian Smith
The Rose Family
Sarah & Bob Rihal and Alice French
Professor Roger Rideout
Lord Milo Parmoor
Jay Patel
Anna Parry
Lee Page
Martyn & Sylvia Notley
Dr G Myer
Kate Morris
Vanessa Mitchell-Thomson
Paru Mehta
Vanessa Mitchell-Thomson
Kate Morris
Dr G Myer
Dr Philip F Nolan
Martyn & Sylvia Notley
Lee Page
Anna Parry
J ay Patel
Lord Milo Parmoor
Professor Roger Rideout
Sarah & Bob Rihal and Alice French
The Rose Family
Ian Smith
Sarah Solmssen
Christine Thorpe
Neil Reid and Sam Tubb
Alex Tye
Kirsty Walker
Harry Wilkinson

**Lottery**
Heritage Lottery Fund

**Non-governmental organisations, societies, zoos and universities**
Adelaide Education Service
Artis Zoo
Association for the Study of Animal Behaviour
Australasian Regional Association of Zoological Parks and Aquaria
Auneau Zoo
Banham Zoo
Boras Djurpark
British Ecological Society
British Herpetological Society
Columbus Zoo and Aquarium
Conservation International
Copenhagen Zoo
D uetrot Zoo*
Durrell Wildlife Conservation Trust*
EAZA Shellshock Campaign
Edinburgh Zoo
Fota Wildlife Park
Helsinki Zoo
Krefeld Zoo
Kolmarden Zoo
La Trobe University
M ulhouse Zoo
Magdeburg Zoo
Marwell Zoological Park
North of England Zoological Society
Ocean Park Conservation Foundation (Hong Kong)
Office du Parc National de l’Ahaggar
Ouwehand Zoo
Parc Zoologique de Thoiry*
Perth Zoo
Primate Society of Great Britain
Primate Society of London
Royal Irish Academy
The Royal Society
Royal Veterinary College
Royal Zoological Society of Scotland*
Safari Beekse Bergen
Saint Louis Zoo
Sheperdts Wildlife Park
Smithsonian Institution
St Louis Zoo*
Stuttgart Zoo
Twycross Zoo
Universities Federation for Animal Welfare
University of Padova
University of Cardiff
University of Girona
University of London, Imperial College
University of London, Queen Mary
Welsh Mountain Zoo
Wildlife Conservation Society
Woodland Park Zoo, Seattle*
*Partula Consortium

**Schools**
Bromley High School

**Statutory and other grant making bodies**
Archives Libraries Museums London
Biotechnology and Biological Sciences Research Council (BBSRC)
The British Council
Caspian Environment Programme (Global Environment Fund)
Center for Tropical Agriculture
Chilens Conservation Board
Commonwealth Commission (via RVC)
Department of Environment, Food and Rural Affairs – Countryside Stewardship Scheme, Darwin Initiative and Woodland Grant Scheme
Direction de l’Environnement, French Polynesia
Economic and Social Research Council
Engineering and Physical Sciences Research Council (EPSRC)
Environment Agency
European Union
The European Union of Aquarium Curators
English Nature
Forestry Commission – Woodland Grant Scheme
Global Environment Fund – Caspian Programme
Greater London Authority
Greater London Authority and Save the Trafalgar Square Pigeons Group
The World Conservation Union (IUCN)
J oint Nature Conservation Committee
London Development Agency
National Fish and Wildlife Service – Save the Tiger Fund
Natural Environment Research Council
National Commission for Wildlife Conservation & Development, Saudi Arabia
National Institute of Health Research Councils UK
Scottish Natural Heritage
Society for Reproduction and Fertility
World Bank

**Trusts and foundations**
Ann R Elfers Conservation Fund
Born Free Foundation
Bridge House Trust
British Veterinary Association Animal Welfare Foundation
Cheetah Conservation Fund, Namibia
Clore Duffield Foundation
The Violet and Milo Cripps Charitable Trust
Donald Forrester Trust
Howard Buffett Foundation
The Howlett Mabrouk Shanekoe Foundation
The Ibbitson Charitable Trust
Kaplan Scholarship Award
The Leverhulme Trust
The Marsh Christian Trust
Michael Marks Charitable Trust
Morris Animal Foundation
The Rose Foundation
Rufford Maurice Laing Foundation
Tufton Charitable Trust
The Sir Mark and Lady Turner Charitable Settlement
The World Land Trust
Willow Foundation

**We received legacy donations in 2005 from:**
Phillippa Burgess
J oan Mary Delve
Nigel Graves
Dr Harold Goodwin
V era Mary Guasconi
Harry Percival Harfield
Ann Gillian Hewison
Harry Kleeman
Barbara Winifred Lander
J ohn David Perry
Edna Florence Sharp
Lionel Simmonds
Norman Squires
Mary Wheeler
Susan Williams

**Memorial donations:**
Brenda Kypa – in memory of Reginald Lanworn
Pamela Read – in memory of Christopher Read
Group donation – in memory of Phyllis Rumbold

**Garden Bird Health Initiative**
The IoZ, as co-ordinating partner of the Garden Bird Health Initiative, would like to thank the following sponsors for supporting this initiative. They are: CJ Wildbird Foods Ltd, Gardman Ltd, Cranswick Pet Products, The Birdcare Standards Association, British Veterinary Association Animal Welfare Foundation, RSPB and the Universities Federation for Animal Welfare.
We extend our thanks to ZSL staff and other organisations for the use of photographs in this publication.

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THE ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON
(Charity registered in England & Wales no. 208728)

Regent's Park
London NW1 4RY
and at Whipsnade Wild Animal Park
Dunstable
Bedfordshire LU6 2LF

www.zsl.org