



CHEETAH CONSERVATION FUND

N E W S L E T T E R

Namibia's Ambassador Meets Cheetah Ambassador: Cincinnati Honors Namibia

On May 2nd, His Excellency Leonard N. Lipumbu, Namibia's Ambassador to the USA, was honored at a special ceremony at Cincinnati Zoo. With civic and business leaders and CCF's Executive Director Laurie Marker in attendance, the City of Cincinnati presented the Ambassador with a key to the city, in gratitude to Namibia for being chosen to receive four of ten orphaned cheetahs, a gift to the USA from the Namibian President, Dr. Sam Nujoma (CCF's Patron). These are the first wild Namibian cheetahs imported into the USA in thirty years. In an official Proclamation, Hamilton County gave its appreciation for being chosen to be part of the effort to save the cheetah. The Board of Hamilton County Commissioners officially proclaimed the day of the ceremony "Leonard N. Lipumbu Day".



Meanwhile, back in Namibia... Cheetah Ambassador Chewbaaka in his play tree.

The Ambassador met Cincinnati's own Cat Ambassador, the hand-raised cheetah Alexa, as well as Sahara, her buddy Anatolian Shepherd dog, and was introduced to several of the zoo's research and education activities focusing on cheetahs. On meeting Alexa, Ambassador lipumbu said, "I am delighted to see the cheetahs in their new spacious home and see the wonderful care they are receiving. These animals would have died if the Cheetah Conservation Fund had not cared for them in Namibia. It also gives me great pleasure to be able to acknowledge the relationship between our two countries in this special way."

During his two-day visit, Ambassador lipumbu traveled to local schools for an assembly program given by Cathryn Hilker, Director of the Cat Ambassador Program. He and Laurie talked to students about Namibia and cheetah conservation.

With a long history of commitment to cheetah conservation and as one of the first American zoos to successfully breed cheetahs (1974), Cincinnati Zoo has developed a strong partnership with Namibia. CCF has worked with the Zoo on many joint projects. CCF's Education Centre and Cheetah Museum (named after Cincinnati residents Cathryn and Carl Hilker) are dedicated to Cathryn's first Cat Ambassador, a cheetah called Angel. A Sister School Relationship was

developed with Otjiwarongo's Rogate Primary School whose Principal, Mr. Paulus Haipare, visited Cincinnati. Laurie said: "This shows that conservation can be used as a tool to help build partnerships, and this kind of relationship encourages educational, social and economic links between our two nations."



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"Part of Namibia's heritage" – Ambassador



Cathryn Hilker writes: Ambassador lipumbu also participated in a trans-Atlantic Conference between the American Embassy in Windhoek and the Zoo. As a guest at the *Cincinnati Enquirer's* Editorial Board, during a question and answer session, he reiterated his country's commitment to saving the cheetah as "part of his nation's heritage." Everyone who met him was impressed by the Ambassador's gracious willingness to participate in non-public appearances. He

stood in the rain to watch Sahara demonstrate her running ability as she raced down a farm field and skidded to a stop at his feet! Perhaps the most compelling moment came in a school where he held a 6th grade class spellbound with stories of his life. A young boy in the first row who couldn't stop asking questions was drawn up to stand beside the Ambassador, who put his arm on the boy's shoulder and said to him: "In Namibia, we love our children."

Thank you, Ambassador, for giving the Cincinnati Zoo two very precious gifts: cheetahs and yourself.



The Ambassador meets Alexa, Cheetah Ambassador, with Elissa Kinghts, Director of the Cat Ambassador Program at Cincinnati Zoo.

News from Namibia: A Namibian Speaks Out On Behalf of the Cheetah

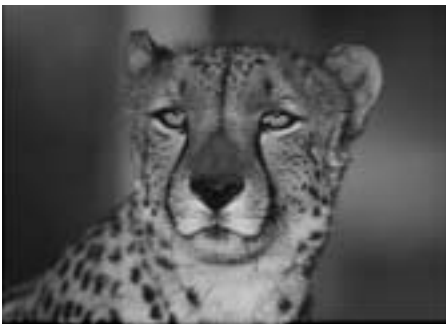
By Katja Metzger, a farmer's wife living on a 7000 ha farm along the Black Nossob River, about 132 km Northeast of Windhoek

Whilst visiting CCF's Centre to participate in the last CANAM workshop on Management Plans for Conservancies, I boldly stated that we have cheetah but no problems with them!

Our terrain is versatile. Open grassland with camel-thorn trees, the river and two big dams, omurambas, bushy hills, thick bush, and a smaller mountainous part towards the Swakop river catchment area. We run a cow-calf operation. During eleven years of farming we could not prove cheetah responsible for one calf loss.

How can I say that? What do cheetahs eat? They must eat game, which is normal. Of course, they eat some of our Springbok lambs, Kudu calves and little Hartebeest, but that is nature isn't it? And we do have plenty of natural game available.

We have two calving seasons a year; our cows calve in the veld without aid.



We monitor very closely, two men riding out on a daily basis to check on different cowherds and calves. We always know what we have and where.

During calving time cows are not rotated, preventing newly born calves being left behind. If a calf is missing, we investigate. We never just assume "the cheetah caught the calf".

Over the years, we found the fault lay either with the cow—when she, for some reason, is not able to look after the calf (bad mother, thick nipples etc.)—or with the calf, who may have some kind of deformity (one gets this amongst hundreds of animals). It may be human error.

A farmer always needs to know past, present and expected herd details. Control is the magical word!

Many farmers believe too easily that cheetah or jackals are responsible for losses. The fault may lie with the farmer's management techniques. Farming is a hard business; it means constant control over vast areas. In Namibia it also means understanding nature: living with, not against it. I know cheetah can be a problem with introduced game such as blesbok and black-faced impala, but one has to ask whether introducing animals foreign to an area is really morally correct.

The leopard is another story. We have had problems with leopards and would never run cows with small calves in mountainous areas. During our farming

career we have had to catch a few problem leopards that specifically moved with a particular cowherd, killing a calf every second day. These animals were identified by their spoor and killing method.

I encourage farmers to adopt a system of 'nature' management and to see Namibian nature as a whole, with top predators and not without.

Make room for natural game! It really is something very special that one does not easily find in many other places in the world. 🐾

Top Ten Big Wish List for CCF Namibia (Including Our Clinical Wishes)

FYI: the US Dollar = about 10 Namibian Dollars

1. **Guest & Staff accommodation**—so more folks can visit: more wonderful rondavels please! Each costs about US\$12,000...
2. **Communication** costs to help us keep in touch with the world: telephone-US\$13,000; internet-US\$1240 & cell-US\$150
3. **Electricity**: NAMPOWER (so we can see in the dark after 11pm): Connecting CCF to the grid-US\$50,000; Maintenance- US\$25,000 per year
4. **Computers** (always!): 2 desktop basic Pentiums & 2 laptop Pentiums
5. **Transport** to keep us on the road saving cheetahs!: fuel-US\$750 per month; tyres (like that English spelling!)-US\$200
6. A computerized **cash register**...
7. **Radio & battery**@US\$39 & **torches** to keep away the dark@US\$250!
8. Basic **steel rack shelving**—10 @US\$200 each; chest of drawers, US\$200; & trashcans with lids, only US\$80!
9. The cost of **educational promotion**... an open figure but every bit counts!
10. **Clinical Wishes** for our clinically-minded well-wishers:
 1. Gas anesthesia machine (Isoflorane)
 2. Portable X-Ray
 3. Centrifuge: adjustable for hematocrits and blood tubes/adjustable speed (or) for spinning hematocrits only
 4. Differential blood counter
 5. Laryngoscope
 6. Telinject darts (3cc) & needles
 7. Spray Pack & Castration Pack
 8. Hematocytometer & Hematocytometer coverslip
 9. Coplin jars
 10. Refractometer
 11. Clipper blades, size 40
 12. Pulse oximeter
 13. Frosted slides & plain slides
 14. Woods lamp
 15. Paper for wrapping surgery packs
 16. Autoclave tape
 17. Thermometer-digital & mercury in Fahrenheit [Whew!]

The Conservation Association of Namibia (CANAM) Management Plan Workshop

By Frauke Roschlau, Secretary, CANAM, Namibia's umbrella body for commercial conservancies

In November 2001, CANAM held a successful workshop on Management Plans at CCF's Research and Education Centre. Of 19 members 15 attended, with 40 participants. The aim was to compare and discuss different management plans and their application.

Greg Stuart-Hill (Natural Resource Management Advisor) outlined different facets of a management plan for conservancies, describing how they could work towards designing management plans. Holger Kolberg, Chief Research Scientist

for the Ministry of Environment and Tourism (MET), outlined minimum requirements for a management plan in order to be sanctioned by MET.

Black Nossob, Etosha and Seeis Conservancies presented their management plans as working examples. Etosha opted for a very basic, easily understood and workable plan whereas Seeis' plan is a far more scientific approach to game management and research. Black Nossob was positioned in the middle. The workshop provided a good opportunity for newcomers to the conservancy process to familiarize themselves with the formulation of management plans. 🐾

News from Namibia: Namibian Farmer Survey Reveals Changing Attitudes

By Melle Orford, who has recently completed a Masters Degree in Environment and Development at the University of Natal (South Africa)

Measuring changes in farmer-related threats to cheetah survival, involving a comparison by repeat survey of farmer-related threats on specific commercial farms in Central Namibia, was the goal of a new farmer survey carried out recently. Of the original 241 farmers interviewed by Laurie in 1991, a sub-sample of 31 farmers exposed to cheetah awareness-raising programmes in the Seeis, Hochveld and Omitara were re-interviewed between July and October 2001, with results compared to the original 1991 findings.

Avoiding conflict with cheetah is the key to ensuring that resentment doesn't build up due to livestock losses. The best means is through adequate livestock husbandry; 68% of farmers continue to remove cheetah, hoping to prevent losses through eradicating cheetah. This doesn't work: farmers experience losses despite removing cheetah. Their behaviour towards cheetah appears to be related to their attitude, rather than response to cheetah predation. Farmers who liked or did not mind having cheetah on their farms, despite occasional livestock losses, tended not to remove them.

Attitude is the key. Farmers' attitude towards cheetah presence has changed significantly, 13% more than before 1991 favouring cheetah presence. Farmer behaviour has also changed in favour of cheetah survival. From 1991-2001, 23% removed no cheetah compared to 10% for the ten-year period before 1991; 13% removed cheetah by trophy hunting only, as opposed to none prior to 1991.

Fewer Cheetah Removed—Fewer Cheetah? Land Use Changes Have Taken Place

From 1991-2001 the number of cheetah removed by the same farmers declined by 243 (55%) compared to the previous ten-year period. Although more farmers did not remove cheetah, this decline is probably linked to the drop in cheetah numbers during the 1980's, resulting in fewer cheetah available for removal in the 1990's. Most farmers thought cheetah had increased since the good rains in 2000 because they had seen more cheetah in the past two years.

Other changes in farmer-related threats to cheetah survival include changes in land use, particularly an

increase in game farming as a major source of income: 19% now earn a major portion of income from game farming, while in 1991 farmers interviewed earned a large proportion of income from cattle.

This increase in game farming was associated with an increase in game-proof fencing: since 1991 close to 55,000ha has been game-fenced. Many farmers are game-proofing despite belonging to conservancies. Common game species have declined outside of game-fenced areas due to live capture of game, hunting for biltong and increased game-fencing. If this is so, not only is it of concern for cheetah survival, but also indicates that despite commonly held sustainable utilisation theories it is not known what is really happening to wildlife on Namibian farms.

Game Farmers Remove More Cheetahs and Cattle Versus Small Stock Losses

Game farmers remove about 3.75 times more cheetah than livestock farmers. Five game farmers were responsible for removing 92—47% of the total number of cheetah removed—which is unfortunate, as most game farmers know predators are necessary for healthy game herds. Game farmers are less tolerant of cheetah because they often have small numbers of exotic game species in small game camps not electrified against predators (leading to conflict when cheetah get into these camps). To avoid conflict, game farms need to be very large with large herds of common indigenous species. Conservancy game farmers could possibly discuss ways to operate together to form large game farms rather than small game-fenced areas.


Although a majority (88%) of cattle farmers experienced calf losses to cheetah predation, losses were very low, on average less than one animal per year for calves and small-stock during the ten-year period. Only 44% of small-stock farmers experienced losses to cheetah predation, perhaps due to more intensive management of small-stock when compared to cattle.

The majority (73%) of cattle farmers implement only one livestock management strategy to prevent predation on calves by cheetah. In contrast the majority (88%) of small-stock farmers imple-

mented more than one strategy to prevent predation, such as using a full time shepherd and a herd dog (they did not experience losses due to cheetah).

Changes in management to protect calves from cheetah predation since 1991 included a 14% decline in the number of farmers using a technique known as 'calving camps', due to problems such as over-grazing in the calving camp during drought. Since 1991 an increase of 42% farmers monitor their cows during calving season on a daily basis.

The Farmer's Choice

Changes in farmer-related threats to cheetah survival have taken place, in attitude and behaviour. Many Namibian farmers are willing to farm in ways that do not remove cheetah, having considered the facts and making a choice to be proud of—reflecting sensitivity towards wildlife. Unfortunately, this progress may be thwarted by change in land use from livestock to game farming. 

First Wild Cheetah Sighting in 30 Years: Oct 2001

By Melle Orford

It was the start of calving season. We were doing what all cattle breeders do, checking for problems. Father and I had gone to a cattle post on our farm in Central Namibia. We had driven down to the end of the camp before turning to the post. There they were, ahead in the tracks, on the move. As we got closer they picked up their famed speed, out of sight within seconds. I was elated: three young cheetah! Although I had seen spoor, I had last seen wild cheetah on the road to Gobabis in the early 1970's. I had all but given up hope of seeing them ever again. As cattle farmers, we wondered whether the cheetah might have taken a calf. The probability of losing calves to cheetah is unlikely, as most cattle farmers have testified over the years, especially if there is plenty of game around. We were still a little worried. Although no dead calf was found, nonetheless we moved our cows closer to the farmhouse until the calves were less vulnerable.

CCF Namibia's Education and Outreach Team On the Go

School and Community Outreach complements CCF's Center-based Education Program, extending the learning experience nationwide and beyond.

Outreach kicked off to a busy start in January with a visit to the US Peace Corps in Windhoek, presenting CCF's Research & Educational Program to the Director and her staff. CCF has worked with Peace Corps Volunteers for many years, accessing many Namibian learners.

Each term the Education Outreach Team tours schools in different regions, this year visiting junior and secondary schools in five towns and reaching 11,868 students and over 450 teachers. CCF's program consists of an assembly or classroom event, followed by a presentation to teachers. Special activities assist learners to understand where the cheetah fits in the broader context of the natural world and the important role people play in preserving diversity of life. These visits (to schools or schools coming to CCF) generate a lot of interest. Gebhardt Nikanor, CCF Education Officer, said: "One school, Tsumeb Junior Secondary School, produced an illustrated book about their excursion here which they then distributed to the rest of the learners."

The program, set to expand to several other regions this year, also hosts teachers, students and youth groups at CCF's Environmental Education Camps. Two-day weekend camps at Lightfoot and Wilderness Camps near Waterberg Plateau provide first-hand experience of environmental education. Since January, fourteen groups have visited, with many more (including international participants) expected this year.

Along with several other cities visited this year, Education Staff visited the 1st Tsumeb Scouts who had participated in a program at CCF's Education Centre in 2001. CCF launched a Geo-cheetah* during this visit. In this way Tsumeb scouts will share their experience with other scouts around the world, who in turn will share their conservation thoughts.

Finally, Education Staff delivered another valuable consignment of books and stationery to Rogate School (Otjiwarongo) from US "Friends of Rogate," with NBC at hand to record the ceremony. Earthwatch volunteer Shelly Taylor donated and delivered a second consignment—a good example of how Volunteers stay involved in our environmental education program. 🐾

Geo-cheetah is a globetrotting cheetah toy, carrying a miniature backpack containing a notepad for children from round the world on which to write messages. The Geo-cheetah eventually makes its way back to the school or youth group in Namibia where it was launched.



Round River Field Education Program at CCF

Cheetah View Farm's renovated farmhouses and kraals serve as Headquarters for CCF's conservation biology field school in cooperation with Round River Conservation Studies' Field Education Program. International and Namibian university students pursue accredited studies, including biology techniques and course work over several months. The Round River Program is currently accepting applications for their Conservation Field Studies Program at CCF.

For more information on this three-month college-accredited course, contact Round River directly at www.roundriver.org

Building Partnerships at CCF: New York's Synergos Institute & USAID

Leaders of grant-making foundations from 15 different countries visited CCF's Research and Education Centre recently. A group of 26 Senior Fellows came as guests of the Rossing Foundation to attend the Synergos Institute's third annual meeting and attend a conference on partnership building.

A non-profit organisation based in New York, Synergos works with local partners round the world to fight poverty. A Senior Fellows programme brings together leaders at the pinnacle of their field of organised philanthropy to share knowledge and experience related to the art and science of grant-making for social change.

The Senior Fellows visited CCF to learn about its community and education programmes on cheetahs, their habitat, and how conservation can help support local communities.

CCF's innovative capacity building and training programs help Namibians join in conservation efforts for economic change.

The group also observed cheetah behaviour and clinical procedures, a full examination of a wild cheetah, sperm collection and freezing for a genome resource bank. The day ended in a dinner with CCF staff, students, volunteers and Board members.

Laurie said: "It was great to have the group at CCF to share our work in help-

ing Namibia grow and have them share their areas of expertise in community and environmental development worldwide. It was both inspiring and thought provoking having another group of partners working for Namibia's development."

In a parallel development, the Environmental Impact Assessment of the USAID-funded CCF Bush Project served as a training opportunity for African environmentalists.

Five government and non-government officials from Tanzania, Zimbabwe, Mali, Zambia, and Namibia involved in environmental impact assessment in their host countries came to Namibia to use the examination of the CCF project as a test case. 🐾

Research Notes

CCF's Swing Gate Project

Predation by cheetah on free-ranging game is not an economical issue for live-stock farmers. But game farmers view any loss to cheetahs, kudu (common game) or blesbok (imported exotic) as having direct economic impact. Cheetahs in game-fenced areas, seldom if ever tolerated by game farmers, are often killed. Electric fencing, a viable long-term method, keeps predators out but due to high initial cost and maintenance requirements, many do not employ this method. Daily patrolling of fence-lines to close warthog holes is often infrequently carried out due to distance and labor, so cheetahs have easy access through warthog and aardvark holes.

Swing gates, employed in some game-fenced areas in South Africa, provide an alternative method to keep predators out, yet allowing determined diggers like warthogs in. The Swing Gate Project, initiated in collaboration with the Round River and local game farmer Willem Diekmann, will reduce fence maintenance costs and cheetah losses. Early concerns included how much of the digging could be attributed to other diggers such as aardvark and porcupine? Would these diggers learn to use the gates? Would warthogs learn to find the gates and how far would they be willing to travel between gates, thus determining the maximum distance between gates? Willem Diekmann proved a willing participant, allowing staff and students permission to cut holes in his very neat game camp fence to test effectiveness! In addition to monitoring the fence on a weekly basis, filling in holes, measuring distances to holes and adding swing gates, trip cameras are being used to photograph usage of the swing gates by a variety of wildlife species. Now over 6 months old, the project's results are currently being evaluated. We'll keep you informed!



CCF Research Assistant Mandy Schumann with Ranger at a park near Windhoek researching working swing gates

Special Thanks for CCF's New Microscope

CCF would like to acknowledge and thank the following for our new microscope: the Howard Gilman Foundation, John and Vanessa Lukas, the White Oak Conservation Center, OPELCO (Optical Elements Corporation), Bobby Greenberg and Rick LaFrance. This marvelous acquisition will be used in connection with the Genome Resource Bank Project by Dr. David Wildt and Smithsonian scientist Dr. Adrienne Crosier and later by a variety of scientists and veterinarians.

Thanks for the Telazol

Thanks to Fort Dodge Animal Health, Overland Park, Kansas, and Michael Gendreau for the generous donation of Telazol to CCF/Namibia, a very necessary (anaesthesia) tool in our work in saving the cheetahs!

International Collaboration: Endoscopy Training & Reproductive Research

In February and March CCF hosted two collaborative US research groups. Dr. Linda Munson, veterinary pathologist from University of California (on CCF's Science

Advisory Board) and veterinarian Dr. Scott Citino from White Oak Conservation Centre in Florida (President of the US Zoo and Wildlife Veterinary Association) provided intensive training for local veterinarians in endoscopy in order to collect gastric biopsies of wild cheetahs. Endoscopy is a simple non-painful method for taking tissue samples from an animal's stomach.* Vets trained included: Dr. Axel Hartmann, Dr. Mark Jago and Dr. Ingrid Spitze, from Otjiwarongo's Veterinary Clinic, Dr. Ulf Tubbesing from the Rhino Veterinary Clinic in Windhoek, Dr. Betsy Fox from MET, and Dr. Arthur Bagot-Smith. All resident captive cheetahs at CCF were endoscoped. Cheetahs worldwide suffer from gastritis, inflammation of the stomach caused by spiral bacteria—stress being a possible cause. This research will provide a greater understanding of the disease, and how it affects wild and captive cheetahs.

In a joint venture between CCF and the Smithsonian Institution's National Zoo (Washington DC), reproductive physiologists Dr. Budhan Pukazhenthi and Dr. Adrienne Crosier spent three weeks initiating an ongoing project on cheetah sperm collection and analysis. Dr. Crosier will remain with CCF for the next year. Josephine Henghali from Eenhana, Oshana Region, a Master's student from the University of Namibia, is training as a reproductive technician with CCF for 2 years. Such collaborative reproductive studies are designed to learn more about the effects of the thawing process on frozen cheetah sperm. Collected sperm is used to contribute to a genome resource bank. CCF has been collecting cheetah sperm since 1996, with samples banked from over 90 cheetahs.

**The Morris Animal Foundation funds this collaborative project and Olympus donated the equipment, to be used in Namibia for the next year.*

Raleigh International Extends CCF Support

In April another joint venture began between CCF and Namibia's foremost international youth development charity, Raleigh International. The two have worked together on numerous occasions since 1997: previous groups have built and extended CCF's wilderness camps, game viewing hides and cheetah holding pens, as well as assisting with other aspects of cheetah care and maintenance.

This year, three groups of volunteer 'Venturers' will take part in CCF projects as part of their nine-week Namibian expedition. The

first team of 15 (from the UK, Mauritius and Namibia) made an impressive start: building a cheetah rehabilitation pen. The second team will complete this and begin on a large cheetah pen chain-link fence, clearing cheetah pens of thick thorn bush and constructing roofs on holding pens. The third team will dismantle a 4km fence to allow unhindered movement of free-ranging game.

Says Project Manager Gerry Stentiford, "The Venturers are all very proud of the work they have done. They have gained a lot from being at CCF: a respect for diversity for one, and the satisfaction of knowing they have made a lasting contribution towards the survival of the cheetah."

A First For Both Vet and Farmer

A female wild cheetah caught by a local farmer during March gave Dr. Arthur Bagot-Smith (CCF Namibia Board Chairman and vet) a chance to test his new endoscopy skills. Radio-collared the next day, the cheetah was released at the site of capture, her movements to be followed on a weekly basis by CCF research staff who will keep the farmer updated on her progress. After having removed 69 cheetahs (none killed) from his farm in 32 years, this was the first time this farmer allowed a cheetah release.

The cheetah was captured at a play tree* after tracks were found. Due to sound livestock management, this farmer has had no livestock losses in the last three years—which is why he agreed to release this cheetah back onto his farm. He did not want to disrupt the female cheetah's movements in the area or create the vacuum on his farm that would have resulted from removal.

CCF works with farmers to ensure non-problem cheetahs are released back into their home range, preventing unnecessarily disruption to the local cheetah population. By allowing resident, non-problem cheetahs to live naturally, they reduce the movement of transient cheetahs that could cause problems. Only confirmed livestock killers should ever be removed.

**Male cheetahs are most often caught at play trees, which play an important part in territorial behaviour. Multiple males may use the same play tree. As home ranges overlap multiple cheetahs from different groups may pass through a single farm. Trapping cheetahs at a play tree will not necessarily catch a particular cheetah but any one of a number using the tree for communication. Female cheetahs sometimes visit play trees to discover which eligible males are in the area when they are ready to breed, but usually will not visit the tree when they have cubs.*



A cheetah work-up in the clinic with CCF vet, Dr. Arthur Bagot-Smith

The Work Continues in Kenya & Iran

A Good Progress Report for the Two Kenya Cheetah Projects Launched in 2001



In August, Bernard Nguru launched the Kenya Wildlife Service's (KWS) Mara Cheetah Project. Mary Wykstra-Ross (left) reports

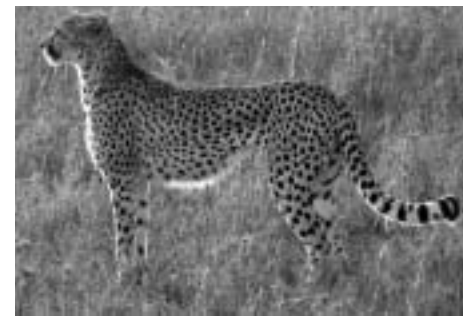
on CCF's project on the Nakuru Conservancies that began in December.

The KWS Mara Cheetah Project includes 20 days per month fieldwork. A former CCF Volunteer, Elena Cheshcheva, assists Bernard with data collection. The team conducts interviews with local tour guides and farmers in the dispersal area surrounding the Masai Mara Park. They also observe cheetah behaviours and identify different individual cats. The goal is to gain an understanding of issues affecting cheetah populations in the park and surrounding farmlands. Early findings show the number of cheetah slightly higher than originally hypothesized. While most cheetah appear in good health, two have been treated for mange and one for injuries from conflict with hyena. Each cheetah is observed for a minimum of two hours to evaluate the impact of tourist interaction. Phase II will include data analysis and collection of more in-depth behavioural and health data and development of an education plan. CCF remains in close contact to assure both projects work cooperatively.

The CCF project studies cheetah conservation and human impact on Kenya farmlands in the Nakuru area. We interview farmers and network with the Mara Project and farmer groups in surrounding regions. Thanks to funding from CCF's Washington Chapter Head, Susanne Garrison-Clise, and The Bay Foundation, a vehicle was purchased in early February, allowing the project to progress. In addition to financial support, Susanne spent three months helping set up the project, including conducting game counts on the Soysambu portion of the Delamere Estates, attending farmer interviews and visiting a local school. Hired as a Project Research Assistant, Cosmas Wambua (with a Bachelor's degree in Biology from an Indian University) has strong skills in GIS mapping and game count analysis from KWS volunteer work. He assists with collection of background data on Nakuru Region's game counts and weather patterns, as well as developing an education plan. CCF Kenya staff have met with most

key conservation players in East Africa to discuss linking resources to promote understanding of the role of cheetah and other predators in the fragile Kenyan ecosystem.

It is exciting to be a part of Kenya's enthusiasm for protecting its spectacular resources—cheetahs are one of their most valuable species. While tourism has been a major source of Kenyan income, there is a need to develop alternative sources of income for a growing population. To encourage the progress of the economy whilst conserving natural resources, it is essential to understand the effects of human impact issues.



The Iranian Cheetah Situation

A First Hand Account by Laurie

Once ranging from the Red Sea to India, the last of the Asiatic cheetah, perhaps fewer than 100, exist on the edge of Iran's Kavir Desert, where suitable prey is very scarce. CCF and IUCN's Cat Specialist Group have been encouraging international support to assist this critically endangered population. In the 1970's cheetah numbers declined from about 500 animals due to widespread poaching during the early years of the revolution. Habitat degradation due to livestock grazing has pushed the cheetah to near extinction. Yet historically cheetahs have played a significant role in Iranian culture, trained by emperors in ancient times to hunt gazelles.

After five years' effort, in November 2001 Cindy Olson (one of CCF's Scientific



One of the last of her kind, Asiatic cheetah Marita, 7 year old captive female eating a rabbit

Advisors) and I finally traveled to Iran. Our purpose: to meet government officials and researchers in the Iranian Cheetah Rescue Program and become familiar with conservation issues, see cheetah habitat and assess suitability for survival. On arrival in Tehran, we were met by Behzad Rahgoshai, Department of Environment's (DOE) Deputy Program Manager for the Iranian Cheetah Project as well as University students from the Iranian Cheetah Society (ICS) Kaveh, Morteza and Mohammed (with whom I have been corresponding since 1996).

Before a day full of meetings, we met Marita, a well cared for 7-year-old captive female cheetah at the Pardisan Eco-Park. Meeting with a group of officials at the UNDP office we learned about the Global Environmental Funds grant recently given to rescue Iranian cheetah. In discussing mutual collaboration CCF's participation was welcomed.

We met with DOE officials, headed by Mr. Natjafi, DOE's Deputy Director, who has been communicating with CCF since visiting South Africa three years ago and meeting Annie Beckhelling and Cheetah Outreach's cheetahs. Mr. Natjafi conveyed some of the issues around cheetahs' plight in Iran, including habitat loss, reduced prey base caused by poaching and overpopulation of domestic livestock in protected areas and predator controls pressures.

The next day we traveled over seven hours with Behzad and Sherine (DOE Director for Protected Areas and Biosphere Reserves) to the Khar Touran Biosphere Reserve in Seman Province where we met Ali Joorabchian, field biologist and project leader for the Iranian cheetah program. Over the next two days, overnighing at the field station, we spent long days in the field and talked long into the evening. We were shown water holes and told about problems with livestock in reserves.



Laurie and Cindy Olson with Iranian Cheetah Group in front of Pardisan Eco-Park

During winter nomadic herders bring in over 180,000 head of small stock for grazing. Along with herders come many livestock guarding dogs, so effective that they chase off not only all the game from the area but also the predators. When Ali told me one of the biggest problems was nothing for cheetahs to eat, I asked about livestock. Well, after seeing the dogs in action, I realize how effective they are. They basically have taken over the reserves for the livestock. One of my recommendations was to *not* allow the herders to have dogs with their livestock in the reserves! This coming from a Livestock Guarding Dog Advocate!

We saw no wildlife or grass. The land—barren, dry, sand and rocks, high hills (or small mountains), all rock—is dotted with small succulent plants (like tumble-weeds). In addition to livestock, free-ranging camels eat already denuded pastures. Along with camels and livestock, people drive through on motorcycles—we had been told previously cheetah were chased down and killed by people on motorcycles. DOE is currently looking at buying up the Reserve's grazing rights.

Three other Reserves where cheetah may still survive deal with other problems: a smuggling route (drugs from Afghanistan); hunting pressures or competition; and facing human and livestock pressures.

To gather data on the species in these regions, trip cameras have been placed in strategic areas. A photo of a cheetah was taken when we were there; one of the field staff saw a wild cheetah about 50 km from where the cheetah was photographed. Six trip cameras are currently in the Naybandan protected and restricted area, where we were not allowed to travel. Training is a priority: CCF agreed to provide assistance in training on cheetah biology and ecology along with community-based and formal education to groups of Iranian biologists. Their training has been limited, but their willingness and commitment strong.

On my last day in Iran I gave a public lecture at Pardisan Eco-Park to members of the public, university students and DOE members. The people we met were wonderful. Through these meetings CCF has identified how we can assist this nation in saving one of the world's most unique cats, the Iranian cheetah.

Iranian Biologists Visit The Cheetah Capital of the World

In January, three Iranian cheetah biologists visited CCF to learn more about



Visiting Iranian biologists Ali (centre) and Behzad work on a cheetah in the Clinic, with Senior Research Assistant Amy Dickman

our conservation and research programs and receive training for a similar project in Iran—where fewer than 100 cheetahs now exist. They operate under a United Nations Development Program grant entitled "Conservation of the Asiatic Cheetah, Its Natural Habitat and Associated Biota in the I.R. of Iran".

Mr. Anoshirvan Najafi, Deputy Director of the Department of Natural Environment and Biodiversity (DOE), Mr. Ali Joorabchian, National Project Manager for the Conservation of Asiatic Cheetah and Mr. Behzad Rahgoshai, Assistant Project Manager worked side-by-side with CCF staff for a week, learning capture techniques, darting, handling, management of wild-caught cheetah, sample collection, radio-tracking, data processing, management of captive cheetahs, game and livestock management techniques and environmental education techniques used here in Namibia.

They were also able to visit Etosha National Park. All in all, they left Namibia with a wealth of information about cheetahs. 🐾

Article 50 of the Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Iran states: "In the Islamic Republic of Iran, the protection of the environment on which the present and future generation must lead an ever improving community life, is a public obligation. Therefore, all economic activities or otherwise, which may result in pollution or damage to the environment, are forbidden." For more information about biodiversity in Iran, visit www.biodiversity.ir

**Give a Gift of Life to your family and friends
– Adopt a Cheetah for them!**

see page 12

The Livestock Guarding Dog Program... And Donkeys To The Rescue!

From Old World to New: Namibia and Beyond—The Success Story of the Anatolian Shepherd Guard Dog

By Peter Wells*

In Britain the concept of Livestock Protection Dogs is quite alien, probably because it has been a great many years since we have had a large predator here, our last wolf killed long ago, unlike other parts of the 'Old World', where a great number of large predators survive (wolves, bears, lynx and even bigger cats like Asiatic lions) and effective ways to protect flocks and herds evolved, using dogs.

The Anatolian Shepherd Dog, one of the most effective, comes from Turkey where it remains one of the world's true working dogs. Life on the high Anatolian plateau is harsh. Large predators such as wolves and bears still roam. Good dogs are a necessity, not a luxury. Without them life would be intolerable. However, since sheep production is in gradual decline as Turkey undergoes heavy urbanization, numbers have declined along with the need for Anatolians.

However, I am delighted to report that the Anatolian Shepherd Dog is undergoing a revival in the 'New World'. America was ready for Livestock Protection Dogs, with more than its fair share of large predators—wolves, bears, coyotes and cougars. The early 1970's saw increasing activity from environmental and conservation groups, the USA no exception. 1972 legislation banned widespread use of poisons to control predators. Wolves were re-introduced into areas where they had been eradicated; shooting them became illegal. But fencing that keeps stock in does not necessarily keep predators out. So farmers suffered substantial losses; 1990 estimates indicated a million sheep a year lost and this did not include other stock; losses averaged about 8%.

Something had to be done! Ray and Lorna Coppinger at the Livestock Guarding Dog Project at Hampshire College (UK) had recognized that in many parts of Europe and Asia dogs had been used very successfully. They set up a research project to establish just how useful they could be, the first project of its kind, employing several 'Old World' guarding breeds.

The news spread to the Anatolian

Shepherd Dog Club of America. Through their involvement, the finance raised enabled Anatolian Shepherd Dogs to be brought from Turkey and donated to the Project. It was a huge learning curve for everyone but they quickly established that dogs could be extremely effective. One dog saving one sheep a year has practically earned its keep and very soon recovers initial costs.

The results are quite astonishing. Research showed that 76 producers, who had suffered between 1 and 202 attacks in a year, found within one year after the introduction of a dog, there were *no* further losses. Losses declined on average by 70%; all achieved without killing predators because Livestock Protection Dogs (LPDs) work passively by deterrence. LPDs, now an integral part of American agricultural methods, may be found protecting a large variety of stock, sheep, goats, llamas, ostriches, game birds, poultry, cattle and horses.

This remarkable success story continued in Namibia. In 1994 an American Anatolian breeder sent ten dogs to Namibia to support CCF's work, where the ever-expanding Livestock Guarding Dog Program continues to support farmers with livestock and smallstock challenges, helping safeguard cheetahs. And the Anatolians' future is looking even



Carla Meyer (right: Namibian farmer & LGDP supporter) Leona Graham (CCF Outreach & Project Development/Editor) and Herder with Mwagusi, the American Anatolian (puppy grown up!) that Susanne Garrison-Clise, CCF's Seattle WA Chapter Head transported over to Namibia in March 2000. See Newsletter #14!

brighter as they are in increasing demand to perform duties in other countries such as Australia, where they are very effective against dingoes, and Finland, where bears are an increasing problem.

**With his wife Ann, Peter helps run the Anatolian Shepherd Dog Club of Great Britain—an international club with 11 member countries—from their home in Cornwall, England.*

Laurie has recently been asked to become the Honorary President of the Anatolian Shepherd Dog Club of Great Britain.

Zanta Gives Birth! New Litter of Anatolians Born

On May 4th CCF's main breeding bitch Zanta birthed a litter of 5 female, 5 male—as of May 22nd, weighing about 1 kg each! Born in a special whelping pen attached to the main goat yard, staff monitor mother and pups closely. Mandy Schumann and Fanuel Ekondo place the pups with their flocks at approximately 8 weeks of age. The growing list of farmers wanting to join in on the Livestock Guarding Dog Programme is impressive.

Donkeys To The Rescue!

So, you thought donkeys were just, well, you know... donkeys! Well, here's good news.

Donkeys can serve as effective protectors of livestock against predators, even large ones such as cheetah and leopard! These long-eared, harmless-looking beasts do not generally like four-legged predators.

They do not tolerate them, and will flatten those long ears and send them running. You don't believe me? Well, let's hear it from the people who have tried and tested donkeys for as long as, in some instances, 18 years: Namibia's farmers.

Derick van Wyk first realized the livestock protection value of donkeys when two placed in his kraal kept chasing away Doberman dogs accompanying him on stock inspections. He tried placing them out in camps with cattle, and so began an 18-year relationship sparing him many losses.

To understand the threat to his livestock, one must realize his farm adjoins the Mangeti conservation area, with game farms east and south. Predators include lions, cheetah, leopard and spotted hyena—all of which his donkeys have chased off.

Derick believes no more than two donkeys should be kept with cattle. If they

foal, foals can be moved to another herd when weaned. Donkeys are herd animals. Too many in a group results in them forming a herd and not remaining with the cattle.

Derick also has a very good stallion, the disadvantage being that stallions do not respect gates and fences when in breeding mode! This stallion might have met his end due to his fence-breaking habits, if he weren't one of Derick's best protectors!

Mares with foals are effective as they are very protective. Derick's mares even square up to lions to protect their foals, and thus also the cattle herd. Donkeys tend to stay with one part of the herd if it spreads out grazing, so not all cattle are protected. In cases where cattle have been attacked, donkeys in that camp have run over to the commotion and chased off attackers. Though Derick has had injured cattle, he has never lost a cow to predators.



So donkeys can protect cattle. But what about small-stock? Research in Switzerland suggests stallions are unsuitable with small-stock due to aggression. Stallions were seen picking up 40kg sheep, dropping them, and pulling out mouthfuls of wool! Gunter Friederich, a farmer Tsumeb, confirms this. His stallion bit the tail off one of his goats!

Mr Gerhard Malan, a South African farmer who keeps a stallion with his sheep, also found it aggressive, mainly around the feeding trough where it kicked lambs. He still keeps the stallion as it prevents numerous losses from feral dogs regularly trying to attack the sheep.

His farm borders a town; feral dogs and theft are serious threats. The donkey helps prevent theft as it immediately starts braying if strangers go near the sheep at night.

So donkeys do protect small-stock. However, the advice is to put a sole young mare (instead of stallions) in with livestock, so she grows up and bonds with small-stock.

So, yes, it's donkeys to the rescue! 🐴

Volunteers—Thank You!

An Exciting Spring Adventure at CCF (December 2001)

By Earthwatcher Jacqueline Hubert

Earthwatch volunteers are involved in all CCF activities. Not only did I learn to live with cheetahs, I was submerged in CCF's daily work. From the first evening dinner at Laurie's to the last early evening game count, it was a continuous, exciting adventure. What could be so exciting besides having your photo taken with Chewbaaka, diplomatic cheetah in residence?

Beginning with the 3 1/2-hour ride from the airport to CCF, I marveled at seven-foot towers of dirt—termite mounds. Termites build these towering structures to provide air vents for underground passageways and cultivated farming of fungus for food.

How exciting could a first day be? Coming face to face with not one but 22 cheetahs and one leopard, close enough to feel the spray of hiss, see it arch and lower its head in threat, and make a plunge toward you with only a fence to stop its leap. No time to marvel or feel the adrenaline rush. And more wet hisses when checking health, removing scat, collecting food bowls, and filling water pans.

Feeding takes place in late afternoon along with exercising. Cheetahs chase after a lure or chase the RV around the fence enclosure, hoping dinner's inside, with plenty of donkey meat and scraps from wild game provided by restaurant owners.

CCF also does research on cheetah stress levels. Feeding includes putting corn or lentils into meat and collecting samples of scat the next day, thus providing answers to lower stress for animals at CCF as well as zoos and reserves. In sum, the longer a cheetah is in captivity, the more it loses hunting skills.

Things need to be addressed with quickness of decision but travel slows the process. Distances to buy food, talk with a farmer, check traps seem to take an eternity. But these trips provided learning, asking questions of the 'twins', Bonnie and Mandy, curators and research assistants. Never did I know who was who even when they were together on an

afternoon run! One asked me to go along to see a farmer (who was not following through with written contract guidelines in training the dog and having it sterilized before its first year) to retrieve an Anatolian Shepherd. What an adventure! Who was the twin I was with for half a day? After two hours on the road, I figured—Mandy, she's a great storyteller!

More excitement when a German film crew came to film *Save the Cheetah*. Volunteers went along to hear a farmer's story of trying to live with predators and make a living in Namibia. If he discovers cheetah tracks, it doesn't mean cheetahs are killers. A farmer can set a trap along a roadway where cheetah walk or at a play tree where cheetahs mark. When CCF receives a farmer's call, a team goes to relocate cheetah miles away.

One mother found domestic kills an easy way to feed cubs. A caring farmer trapped her and her cubs more than once. CCF staff kept them until a suitable safari farm was found.

In many cases, it's best to let cheetah roam free if they don't have a taste for

"It was the most focused yet diverse project I have ever experienced with Earthwatch"



The Cheetah Twins, Bonnie (l) and Mandy (r) Schumann. The ID secret lies in their anklets until you get to know them and then, there's no secret as they are utterly unique. Amongst their many tasks they look after our CCF Volunteers with warmth and gusto!

Volunteers—from Page 9

domestic food. Capture or killing means another cheetah might claim the range and be an undesirable predator with a taste for domestic cow or goat. But not all farmers want to share their land with cheetah and select to kill rather than trap.

On the way back from filming, Laurie drove by the savanna to view animals grazing. We spotted two vultures circling, then two on a towering termite mound. As we moved closer, more vultures took flight.

What a find: a half-eaten oryx. Laurie lifted its head—marks of a cheetah having suffocated its prey. We could only imagine the cheetah had eaten its fill and moved on, finding a place to rest. Or was it frightened away? You can walk up to a kill and a cheetah will walk away. Not all game a cheetah kills does it get a chance to eat, with hyenas and jackals around.

A cheetah feeds the entire ecological system. After it feeds, smaller animals move in, such as vultures and insects. Nothing is wasted.

Although Laurie was busy with the film crew and their need to get good footage and hear the heartwarming story of her work with farmers, she was never too busy for visitors. She met with school groups. Each student had a chance to pet Chewbaaka, have a picture taken and ask questions about CCF.

Laurie stressed how lucky they were to live in Namibia, a nation that can brag of having the greatest number of cheetah in the world. She made them feel proud to be a Namibian.

In a scheduled two-day visit to Etosha Wildlife Park in northern Namibia, volunteers become familiar with Africa's common mammals, giraffe, zebra, elephant, lion, and secretary bird. Being twenty meters away from a mother elephant with three generations at her side, a bull elephant so close you could smell its musk gland near its eye... it's magnificent.

Time goes quickly, each day different. Fred (from the Isle of Man) and I reorganized the CCF library. Two other volunteers plotted radio tracking and sightings of cheetah on maps, entering data. I helped clean some genetic data Laurie was sharing with another researcher. We all had a chance to radio track cheetah by plane and view the land of Namibia and surrounding countries.

This has got to be about all that happened, you say! Not true. I saw an elephant shrew. What a unique find! It was the find of the morning.

Friends of Conservation (FOC) Supports CCF/UK

On June 6th FOC generously sponsored an elegant and successful fundraising dinner for CCF in London during Laurie's visit in June. CCF/UK Trustee Peter Stewart was also in attendance. Many thanks to FOC Director Jonathan Hodrien and Coordinator Nathalie Nickson for your support! 🐾



At the Officers' Mess, Household Cavalry, Knightsbridge. L-R: Mr. Charles B. Josob, 1st Secretary for Political & Economic Affairs, Namibian High Commission (UK), Laurie & FOC Director Jonathan Hodrien

Oregon Chapter Working for the Cheetah – Enrols Fastest Man on Skates

The Oregon/Pacific North West Chapter is always committed to helping raise CCF's most important need: general operating funds, to be used by CCF to meet changing and demanding conditions in the field. This year, in an early response to CCF's Wish List (see page 2), the Chapter has set its sights on an additional and specific need: building a *rondavel*, a specific type of indigenous housing that CCF uses for visiting researchers and key volunteers who join the CCF team. *And that's not all...*

Teresa Delaney, CCF/USA Portland/Oregon Chapter Head, writes...

My husband and I spent five exciting days at the Winter Olympics. We watched Casey FitzRandolph win the preliminary 500-meter speed skating race, going on the next day to win the Gold Medal in the 500 meter. On our return, we heard that Casey was so inspired by the cheetah that he had linked his web site (www.caseyfitz.com) to CCF's. I wrote Casey, and received a call from his agent. Casey was taping the celebrity edition of the *Weakest Link* television show, and wanted to name CCF as the charity he was playing for! So Casey played for the cheetah! The show was aired on Easter Sunday. Casey got a strong start—in fact, it was a little too much competition for Jonny, a snowboarding Olympian, who voted Casey off midway through the show. Each Olympian won \$10,000 for charity. Many thanks to Casey and *Weakest Link* for helping the cheetah in its run for survival...

Small mammal trap-checking in the early morning hours can be exciting. Worth getting up before the generator kicks in, before a hot cup of coffee. Setting traps, little aluminum boxes baited with oatmeal, having set up transects on a savanna and bush terrain; we observed different kinds of small mammals and their numbers, gerbils, pygmy mice, rats, and a baby black tree rat.

And of course, the stars are different in the Southern Hemisphere and the sunsets seem to have a lasting glow, creating broccoli stalks from treetops and curtains from the mountainside against the sky. Rainstorms make roadways rivers of mud and bring out nature's creations. Brown fields of grass turn green, termites have a

night of flying with two-inch wings, beetle babies seek out new grounds, frog sounds fill the air. Spring in Namibia is alive with the coming of life. 🐾

Volunteer Programs at CCF

Earthwatch Institute and CCF partner in a successful hands-on conservation Volunteer Program, providing an important contribution of time and money to CCF. For more information visit: www.earthwatch.org.

CCF also sponsors its own Volunteer Program. For details contact: info@cheetah.org

Volunteers from the West, Side By Side with Researchers from Iran

Norman Powers



The bones lie in a red plastic tub. A skull crowns the pile, but underneath is a white jumble made almost translucent by the blazing summer sun of Namibia. The bones are incredibly light in the hand and smooth to the touch, having been scraped of the flesh that clung to them just weeks ago, before a nearby rancher removed the animal from the wild with a bullet for taking one of his goats.

The January Earthwatch team was fortunate being at CCF with three Iranian cheetah researchers. What struck us most about our first conversation with them was their interest in NGO's (Non-Governmental Organizations) and their role in scientific research. In the West we may take for granted the existence of such privately administered groups but in a culture historically discouraged from such private enterprise, such activity outside government control remains a new concept. Two of the three researchers were associated with a quasi-private conservation group.

Several cheetahs, including a mother and her two cubs, had been captured on farms near CCF before our arrival, so there was plenty for us all to do. We participated in workups, our Iranian compa-

Keeping Connected

Laurie Nominated for Environmental Award

CCF's Executive Director Laurie Marker has been chosen as one of this year's Audi Terra Nova Award Nominees at a ceremony on 20th March in South Africa with Audi representatives and Dr. Ian Player, Audi's Patron of the Terra Nova Awards—established in 1994 to discover and encourage the many dedicated heroes working to help save the earth from the ravages of the 21st century. Each year the public nominates candidates; four finalists each receive R10,000 from Audi to help with their ongoing work and the winner receives a further R10,000.

Laurie's Annual Fall Tour in North America: October-November 2002

For further information please visit www.cheetah.org and/or contact leona@cheetah.org

Fri-Sun	Oct 4-6	Yellowstone National Park Predator Alliance Conference
Thu	Oct 10	New York City, NY
Sun	Oct 13	Washington DC
Tue-Wed	Oct 15-16	Phoenix, AZ, Chapter Events
Thu-Sat	Oct 17-19	Seattle, WA, Chapter Events
Sun-Mon	Oct 20-21	Portland, OR, Chapter Events
Tue	Oct 22	Novato, CA, Marin County Humane Society
Thu	Oct 24	San Clemente, CA
Fri-Sun	Oct 25-27	Los Gatos, CA, Chapter Events
[Oct 28–Nov 5: Laurie is in Spain for the Cat Specialist Group Meeting]		
Wed	Nov 6	St Louis Zoo, St Louis, MO
Sat-Mon	Nov 9-11	Cincinnati, OH, Chapter Events
Tue-Wed	Nov 12-13	Calgary Zoo, Alberta, Canada
Fri-Sat	Nov 15-16	Atlanta, GA, Events

Visit Our Re-designed Website, at www.cheetah.org

Thanks to a committed team, and in particular Andy Martin at DigitalCheetah.com, we have a newly designed website! Some things have changed: for instance, to read newsletters online you go to 'News, Press and Photos'. To check out Laurie's Tours, see 'Special Events' on the Home Page. An excellent feature of the new site is Email Sign Up—the way to keep in touch with CCF! If you don't wish to sign up but would like to enable us to contact you by email, write to us here at info@cheetah.org, giving us your email along with any other address or name changes. And do visit the Cheetah Store, cheetah fans!



Your Next CCF Newsletter

Due to Laurie's Fall Tour taking place later this year, followed by a busy Thanksgiving season, CCF's next newsletter (with full coverage of the tour) will come your way early in 2003, avoiding the end of year Holiday rush. We hope you will keep CCF Store items and Adoptions in mind for the Holiday Season!

triot's taking copious notes, photographs and videos. Later, on a lovely early summer morning, we assisted in releasing them back into the wild. Although they only spent only a week at CCF, the amount of knowledge absorbed during that brief period was impressive, a testament to their dedication to preserving a part of their country's wild heritage. Our

second week seemed a little less intense but no less busy. Besides the daily chores in which all volunteers participate, we assisted with the new 'swing gate' project [see 'Swing Gate article'] This experiment is another example of how CCF is trying to come up with new ways to fulfill the statement emblazoned on its seal - "We can live together".

How You Can Help Save the Cheetah...

Donations from the **Adopt A Wild Cheetah** program will ensure the cheetah's future as well as establish long-term conservation strategies throughout their range, develop conservation education programs, create priorities for the cheetah in the wild and support habitat protection. Your valued donation (in the form of an 'adoption') is not tied to a specific animal but is entirely used for the protection of all cheetahs in Africa and elsewhere. You can also join this program through the CCF web site, <http://www.cheetah.org/>

**In gratitude for your donation towards our 'adoption' program,
we send you the following items:**

- . A CCF adoption certificate
- . A color photograph of a wild cheetah (YOUR CATEGORY)
- . A cheetah 'fact sheet'
- . A large CCF sticker
- . A copy of the most recent Cheetah Conservation Fund newsletter

Please choose from the following categories:

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Single Adult\$45 | <input type="checkbox"/> Cheetah Pair\$90 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Female with one cub\$90 | <input type="checkbox"/> Group of six cubs\$270 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Female with two cubs\$135 | <input type="checkbox"/> Rescue a cheetah trapped by a rancher\$350 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Female with three cubs\$180 | <input type="checkbox"/> Follow a radio-collared cheetah for one year\$2000 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Single cub\$45 | <input type="checkbox"/> Adopt an Anatolian Guard Dog to save the cheetahs ...\$500 |

The Anatolian Guard Dog adoption program is a new addition to the plan. Your \$500 will pay to raise, feed and vaccinate one dog for one year, and training for the farmer to whom the guard dog will be given. The dogs enable farmers to protect their livestock from predators without killing or maiming any cheetahs that might be involved.

Adoption(s) made in the name(s) of:

Name _____
Company _____
Address _____

Tel/Email _____
Special message for gift card _____

Name _____
Company _____
Address _____

Tel/Email _____
Special message for gift card _____

Annual Associate Information

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Participating\$25 | <input type="checkbox"/> Patron\$1,000 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Donor\$50 | <input type="checkbox"/> Conservator\$2,500 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Contributor\$100 | <input type="checkbox"/> Benefactor\$5,000 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Supporter\$500 | <input type="checkbox"/> Other\$_____ |

Please make checks (US funds only) payable to the Cheetah Conservation Fund, and mail to:

Cheetah Conservation Fund, PO Box 1380, Ojai CA 93024 USA

If you wish to charge your contribution to your Visa or MasterCard, fill in the information below and mail it to us or call us at +1 (805) 640-0390, or fax to +1 (805) 640-0230. All donations are tax-exempt to the fullest extent of the law.

The Cheetah Conservation Fund is a USA 501 non profit 501 (c) 3 #31-1726923.

Alternatively, donate on our secure server, www.cheetah.org

Name on card _____
Please Indicate: ☐ VISA ☐ MasterCard
Account Number _____
Expiration Date _____
Signature _____

Name & Address of Donor (if different from above)
Name _____
Address _____

Tel/Email _____

Help CCF by Purchasing items from our CHEETAH STORE

For designs not shown here please see our website: www.cheetah.org We stock a limited number and variety of colors to keep costs down. Please provide a second color choice, so if we happen to be out of your first choice we can get your merchandise to you as soon as possible.

Item#	Description	Size	Color	Price (\$US)
EMB1	T-Shirt Embroidered	M, L, XL	white/blk/sage/sand	17.95
EMB3	Embroidered 'waffle-knit', short-sleeved ladies top	M, L	sky-blue/black LIMITED SUPPLY	21.95
EMB4	Embroidered Canvas Cap	one size	black & khaki/ khaki/deep teal & sage	15.00
VT1	Short sleeve T-Shirt: Verdayle /CCF on back	M, L, XL	taupe, black, natural/sage	17.95
VT2	Long sleeve shirt: Verdayle/tail down arm	M, L, XL	sage/taupe/black	24.95
VT3	Canvas Tote Bag: Verdayle		natural or black	15.00
S10	Spirit of Freedom T-shirt	M, L, XXL	LIMITED SUPPLY	15.00
S11	Chewbaaka on Black T-shirt	M, L, XL		17.95
SS11	Chewbaaka on Black Sweatshirt	M, L, XL		34.95
C1	Jambo Watoto, hardcover, children's book, color		LIMITED SUPPLY	15.95
C2	CCF Coloring Book: 6" round color sticker, b&w, 10 pages		LIMITED SUPPLY	2.50
C3	"Cheetahs", by Luke Hunter, info and pictures			16.95
C6	CCF Teacher's Resource Guide: A Predator's Role in the Ecosystem, b&w			20.00
M1	New improved waterproof CCF 6in diameter round yellow & red sticker			1.00
M3	"Cheetah Study" by Artist Kim Donaldson (15in x 18in)			10.00
M4	"Comfort Zone" by Artist D. Arthur Wilson (20in x 30in)			15.00
M5	South African Rooibos Tea: Herbal, no caffeine, no artificial additives or preservatives (40 bags)		LIMITED SUPPLY	4.00
M7	Sweet Plush Cheetah Toy (7in long)			10.00
M12	PURRING Plush Crouching Cheetah, (12in with 12in tail) – yes, it really purrs like a real cheetah!			20.00
V1	Video – Cheetah: The Struggle to Survive – CCF's Work in Namibia			10.00
V2	Video - Compilation of 4 separate segments: 1 min. CCF PSA; 8 min. CCF overview; 10 min. on guard dogs; 26+mins. champions of the WILD/CCF			25.00
AWC	Adopt A Wild Cheetah: Please see Order Form opposite for additional information.			

Please keep checking our website (www.cheetah.org) for new items and special sales!



This beautiful Verdayle design appears on VT1, VT2 & VT3

C3 "Cheetahs" – an incredible book by Luke Hunter



These gorgeous cheetah toys are M12 (left, purring cheetah) and M7 (7in cheetah, right). Both are even sweeter than they look!



Animal prints may be "in," but embroidered cheetahs are the fashion statement of the year. Stand out from the crowd in this cool T-Shirt (EMB1) or "Waffle-knit" top (EMB3) – help save the cheetah at the same time! (embroidered logo inset)

CCF Order Form *Thank you for your purchases & donations . . . Every dollar counts!*

CCF Order Form *Thank you for your purchases & donations . . . Every dollar counts!*

[illegible]

Subtotal of Merchandise

Sales Tax: California Residents add 7.25% to subtotal above

Postage & Handling

Domestic (USA) Priority Mail:

\$5.50 per one item*

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