



INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY OF ANIMAL PROFESSIONALS

August 2017

Dear Members,

Attached please find our June 2017 Newsletter. We are very, very sorry about the delay in publishing it but unfortunately our technical support is currently ill and was not able to help us get this Newsletter on the road in time.

We hope you will still enjoy reading all the interesting articles in it.

With best wishes

Brigitte

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Cyclone Debbie & The Animals



Tuesday 28th March 2017 Cyclone Debbie made her slow, but devastating visit to our shores at winds of 263 km/p (163.42 mph) destroying everything in her path. Stripping feathers from birds, leaves from trees, and displacing many animal species such as the Australia Song Thrush below. The cockatoo pictured was found at Airlie Beach and heroic attempts were made to save the little bird's life. But sadly, shock was the killer☹

For twelve hours Cyclone Debbie unleashed her fury on residents; ripping roofs off houses, pulling up roots from the sodden ground and tossing trees across backyards entangled with power poles and lines. Rainwater gushed down interior walls, through ceilings, and light fittings free from constraint. Communication with the outside world was all but a distant dream as telephone outages swept across the region. Cats meowed in constant fear as winds sped hissing through rattling

hallways shaking the floors and house structures. It felt at times our home was about to take flight towards the hidden heavens. But, it did not☺

At 3.00pm (15:00hrs) the sun smiled down upon us giving us a sense of security. It was only a tease...



At dusk the skies darkened with black clouds low and foreboding. Sitting in darkness the sky suddenly beamed bright and thunder lashed out in booms and crashes like never heard before. Then the rains came again. I have never seen our dog so petrified, so confused, so unhappy. The water flooded into the house. Initially our Labrador thought it was fun and looked around for toads and frogs to

chase. But then fun fell into confusion and fear as the water kept on rising and rising. She



hid under tables terrified of the supercell storm. But, unable to relax she paddled around in invading waters whimpering in distress.

Eventually, I carried her struggling upstairs (she fears our wooden stairs). She defecated along the corridor carpet as she tried to escape her fears. My fear was that she was going to fall through the bannisters and break her neck.

I coaxed her into the safety of our bathroom

having sprayed Adaptil into the air. I found some boxes and built her a bed above the flooded bathroom floor. She was given a bone to distract her from hell hammering against the windows outside as lightning flashed and thunder clapped in ferocity. I sat on the corner of the bath. I looked at the lake of water ebbing at my ankles as I teetered on the bath edge in exhaustion. I would have slept in the bath, but it was full of filth. I sat and thought to myself it will be over sometime...a passing memory with a story to tell— I was right.



©Alix Sweeney Photo of Cockatoo



ARTICLE BY OUR AMBASSADOR TO THE USA, ERIC ALBERT

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Dominance Myths and Dog Training Realities

As dog trainers and behavior counselors, we are often told by our dog owner clients that their dog is "dominant" because he or she did a particular behavior. In order to provide more insight into why dogs do the things they do, and why it is not "dominance" that leads to these behaviors, we've included a sampling of some of the most common ones below.

Behavior Myth	Why Your Dog Really Does This	How to Change the Behavior
Your dog barks at you to tell you he's in charge.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• There are numerous underlying factors that can lead to excessive barking such as boredom, fear, and anxiety.• Owners often inadvertently reinforce barking by giving the dog attention when they are barking, or yelling at the dog, which only strengthens the behavior over time.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Train the dog to bark and be quiet on command.• Proper daily exercise, interaction with a dog's human family, and interactive toys such as Kongs® can decrease barking if the dog is barking out of boredom.• For fearful and/or anxious dogs, determine what is causing the dog's fears and work to desensitize him to them.
Your dog urinates in the house to show you that she owns the "territory" and not you.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Inconsistent housetraining techniques by the owner lead to dogs that are never 100% housetrained.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Go back to "Square one" with your dog and begin housetraining again.• You must supervise your dog 100% and be able to take him out when he needs to go and

Behavior Myth	Why Your Dog Really Does This	How to Change the Behavior
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inappropriate elimination can often be due to an underlying medical condition such as a urinary infection. • Unneutered dogs will mark territory more often than fixed dogs. 	<p>reward him for doing so in order for him to clearly understand what is being asked of him.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Take your dog to a veterinarian to determine if there is a physical cause for the behavior.
Your dog believes he is in control of the kitchen and is trying to eat before you.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dogs are scavengers by nature and if food appears to be available, they will take the chance to "go for it!" • Dogs who are bored in the home may resort to counter surfing or digging in the trash to alleviate their boredom. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Teach your dog to stay out of the kitchen and not to jump on the counters. • Give your dog interactive toys to play with, such as Kongs that you can stuff with food, so he can be steered toward appropriate outlets for his energy.
Dogs jump up on people to assert their height and rank over you.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dogs jump up because they have been inadvertently reinforced to do so by inconsistent dog owners. • Dogs jump up because they want to get closer to our faces to say hello. • Dogs jump up because ... it's fun! 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Teach the dog to sit when visitors enter the house and reward for this behavior. • Teach the dog that he only gets attention, treats, etc. when he has all four paws on the floor. • Make sure everyone who interacts with your dog is on the same page about turning their back on the dog when he jumps up so the behavior is not reinforced in the future.
Dogs pull on leash so they can get	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If every time the dog gets to go on a walk, they pull 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Be absolutely consistent with your dog and do not allow him or

Behavior Myth	Why Your Dog Really Does This	How to Change the Behavior
<p>out in front of you and be in charge of you and the walk.</p>	<p>you along without being taught any different, they reasonably understand that this is how walks are supposed to be!</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Getting to go on a walk is a fun-filled and exciting activity for a dog. They pull because they're enthusiastic and want to get out and enjoy the sights and smells of the outdoors. 	<p>her to pull you when you go out on a walk. Take the time to teach them what it is that you do want.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reinforce the dog heavily for staying next to you, and do not allow the dog to move forward if he is pulling. Teach the dog the "heel" command. • If your dog is too strong for you, use a management device such as a head halter or front clip harness, and use this in conjunction with teaching the dog not to pull so that you can transition to using only a flat collar.
<p>Dogs push you out of the way and run through a doorway ahead of you to show you they're in charge.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Just like with walking on leash, dogs get easily excited and don't know this is unacceptable behavior if you don't teach them otherwise. • You only get pushed because you're in the way of whatever it is on the other side that the dog finds interesting and exciting. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Teach your dog a wait command (or stay command) in door ways and practice so they become used to the idea that you get to come and go first. • Use baby-gates to block the dog from running through the house and use them to teach behavior such as wait, stay or sit at doorways.
<p>Dogs who think they are boss will ignore you when you call them because they</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dogs who have not been properly reinforced for coming back to you when called will not understand that "come" means "come 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Teach your dog the come command on-leash until your dog is coming every time when called.

Behavior Myth	Why Your Dog Really Does This	How to Change the Behavior
<p>know they don't have to obey.</p>	<p>here immediately!"</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dogs become stimulated by their environment and can be easily distracted by other dogs or animals, people, children, grass, trees, cars, etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reinforce the dog heavily when he does come - it should be 100% clear to him that he did a great thing by complying. Never punish the dog if he doesn't come to you - this only teaches the dog that coming to you when he is called is not a "safe" thing to do.
<p>Dogs mount other dogs or people to show that they are dominant.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mounting occurs for several reasons which include stress alleviation and play. When dogs play they will often take turns mounting each other for fun - the position is one of playfulness rather than an attempt to establish status. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If the dog is doing this to you, simply give the dog an incompatible behavior to do instead and reward them for doing so, such as sit, down, a trick, or anything else.
<p>Dogs get on the furniture and/or beds to show that they rule the household.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dogs get on furniture and/or beds for the same reasons that people do - because they're very comfortable. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Teach your dog an "off" command so they learn to get down off the furniture when you ask them to. If you do not want your dog on the furniture at any time, manage the household so that the dog is not able to get up on the furniture unawares. If they do, this reinforces that it's ok to sit on the furniture - you want to be able to block this from happening using baby gates,

Behavior Myth	Why Your Dog Really Does This	How to Change the Behavior
		<p>tethers, etc.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide the dog with a comfy dog bed or beds of his own and reinforce the dog for choosing to lay on them. • Finally, if you don't mind having your dog on the furniture but are afraid this means they're dominating you - relax! As long as you are setting the rules and guidelines in your house, it's ok for your dog to be on the furniture with you.

The right way to interact with a cat



In the feline world, just like in our human world, there is a set of rules meant to regulate social interactions. These rules are often unknown to the majority of people that live with a cat, and this leads to unwanted mistakes in communication that in the long run might create serious problems.

Let's focus on some key points in the relationship between cat and human:

- Firstly, let's be aware of our size, we are enormous compared to cats. We need to be careful not to move too quickly or suddenly, because we might scare our cat, even if we have lived together for many years.
- Be aware of our own voice. The cat's ear is very delicate and it suffers in a noisy environment or around loud people. The typical imagery of an old lady approaching a cat while screaming “Come here sweetheart!” is usually a bad experience for the cat, and also for the old lady who usually ends up with a scratch on the nose! Similar accidents can happen with children as well. Kids are notoriously lively and loud, traits usually not liked by the cat, hence is very important that the parents teach the kids how to properly approach and interact with the animal.
- Petting our cat is also a delicate issue. When we find ourselves in front of a soft cat we are compelled to pet it, we define this behavior as a message of love and affection; but we don't realize that it might not be the same for the cat, and we are shocked when we are met by a bite and a quick escape. There is a reason: along the body of the cat there are sensory receptors called feelers (just like the whiskers on the face, but shorter and thinner), very sensitive to the touch, they can even respond to vibrations in the air. Long lasting strokes and petting might

become stressful and uncomfortable for many cats, overstimulating the receptors, with a negative response from the cat and our disappointment. We also forget to respect the private time that the animal needs. If the cat is sleeping or decides to take some private time and rest, we need to respect it. We just need to control our urge to pet for a little bit, so that later we might enjoy a deeper and wonderful moment together with our cat!

What are the good manners to interact with a cat?

Before touching the cat let's slowly half close our eyes few times, this way we are communicating: 'I come in peace, I care about you'; until the cat reciprocates the gesture half closing its eyes. Think of this as a hand shake between humans, the first respectful contact without being too intrusive.

When we move our hand close to the cat we should have the palm facing up, this way the cat can smell our fingers; if the cat doesn't leave we can gently stroke it. Preferably on or under the chin; avoid directly touching the head, it's quite an intrusive move for a first contact.

The ways to be petted will be decided by the cat. Every cat has its own wishes and desires on where and how to be touched. We need to learn the time and ways of our cat. The belly is usually a very delicate area, not every cat likes to be touched there. If our cat doesn't want to be touched right there, we need to learn how to live without touching that soft belly, because it's off limits!

Never take the cat to its limits. It's better to stop while the cat is still asking for more rather than keep going and transforming this experience in an uncomfortable situation. So keep the petting sessions short, they can keep going until the cat asks for more, but stop immediately if the cat leaves or turns to the other side. This way we avoid painful scratches and bites caused by over stimulation.

Wait for the right time to pet the cat. We wouldn't want somebody bothering us while we sleep, work, or relax; the same goes for the cat. It's very important to respect its space and privacy. We wait until that perfect moment when both of us, cat and human, want to share some cuddles: it will be a more exciting experience for the both of us!

Let's always remember these simple rules, even with cats that have lived with us for many years. It's never too late for good manners. And let's not take these rules as limitations, we and our cat come from different species, never forget it; it is normal to have different needs and communication tools. Do not expect the cat to understand and get used to human life, but let's make an effort and learn new ways to communicate, so we can expand our mental and emotional abilities!

Japanese pit viper (*Gloydus blomhoffii*)
common name is Mamushi by Yukiyo Cabrini



Mamushi is an endemic species in Japan and their habitat is forests or bush areas but also they can be seen in rice paddy fields between mountains and near streams. They grow to a length of 40 ~60 cm and their body is rather big in comparison to their length. Their main diet is small mammals such as frogs, rats and lizards.

They have a distinct pattern on their body and when they are threatened they shake their tale, and make a sound by hitting ground to scare off possible aggressors, otherwise they are usually docile. However, during the summer when the female carries her eggs, they are sensitive and can be highly aggressive.

They have a potent venom and about 10 people die out of 3,000 bitten cases reported in Japan every year. Number of deaths is rather small in comparison to the number of people bitten due to amount of venom they carry despite being highly venomous.

On the other hand, when dogs are bitten by mamushi this rarely results in death and is often treated with only sterilizing the area bitten and giving antibiotics often cures without further treatment.

Furthermore, the symptoms seem get somehow lighter the second time round if the dog is unfortunate enough to bitten twice as the body builds up antibody to the poison. Nevertheless, it may develop into a critical condition depending on the size and fitness of the dog.

Gloydus blomhoffii (The reptile database, 2016)

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Yukiyo Cabrini MISAP



DBCA

DBCA

Dog Behaviour Counselling association

<http://www.dbca.jp/>

Article by Elizabeth Alderton, our Ambassador for Ireland

For the elderly and confused...

Dogs that is, not people. Elderly dogs may become confused and anxious. Veterinary help is often sought to solve such problems as arthritis or infections. However, something quite simple may also be effective in improving the dog's health and quality of life. The owner should consider - is the dog drinking enough?

Example: Liffey is a Labrador, nearly 13. She is deaf.. She's been on heart medication since August 2016 and had recently had an episode of vestibular disease, which was successfully treated with antibiotics. However, she was not keen to eat and was panting a lot. She seemed anxious and disorientated.

Major cause of problems: She couldn't find the way to the waterbowl (which was still in the same place). The problem was resolved by her owners (now carers) following a set routine

1. Drinking. Liffey was taken to the water bowl and left in peace to drink at least 3 – 4 times a day. This solved the panting and also reduced her anxiety.
2. Eating. At mealtimes, Liffey was woken up well in advance and fed small pieces of food while she watched the preparation of her food. This helped a lot, she was ready to eat by the time it was given to her and, since she was no longer dehydrated, was more keen to eat

How many dogs are suffering in silence while we think their panting is caused by pain when in fact, it may be simple thirst!

Article written by Jackie Murphy, our British ambassador

Birds of the United Kingdom

We in the UK have many various birds that will visit our gardens annually. Did you know that The Thrush family covers a diverse range from the Thrush, Blackbird (pictured above) and Robin which are resident here in the UK.



Royal Society for the Protection of Birds (RSPB) carry out “The Big Garden Birdwatch” each year and this year 2017 it will be in its fifth year. It’s an important scheme as it highlights the decline in bird numbers with some species having become far less numerous over the past few decades:

- The survey found that there are now 63% fewer sparrows (picture opposite) than there were in 1979.
- It can also record a rise in the collared doves (see opposite).



If you are interested in attracting wild birds into your garden, here are some top tips:

- Look to offer a variety of food: peanuts (although not when they have chicks to feed), flaked maize, sunflower seeds, etc.
- Robins and blue tits love mealworms.
- Look at growing not only insect loving plants, but bird loving plants too. Both will offer a variety of food.
- Look to offer water in your garden too, not just for drinking, but also for bathing: bird baths (different sizes and a couple in and around your garden). If your garden is large enough a pond can attract a variety of different species (not just wild birds).
- Avoid using pesticides in your garden.

Written by Dave Hone
Submitted by Canadian Ambassador David Oehler

Why zoos are good

May 9, 2017

The days of the Victorian menagerie are over, but modern zoos are much more than a collection of animals and more important than ever.

The rare tuatara was once common across New Zealand but was reduced to surviving only on some small islands. Captive breeding programs are restoring this unusual animal back to former numbers and distributions.

I am a lifelong fan of good zoos (note the adjective) and have visited dozens of zoos, safari parks and aquaria around the world. I also spent a number of years working as a volunteer keeper at two zoos in the U.K. and my own interests now span to the history of zoological collections and their design, architecture and research so it is probably fair to say I'm firmly in the pro-zoo camp.

However, I am perfectly willing to recognise that there are bad zoos and bad individual exhibits. Not all animals are kept perfectly, much as I wish it were otherwise, and even in the best examples, there is still be room for improvement. But just as the fact that some police are corrupt does not mean we should not have people to enforce the law, although bad zoos or exhibits persist does not mean they are not worthwhile institutes. It merely

means we need to pay more attention to the bad and improve them or close them. In either case, zoos (at least in the U.K. and most of the western world) are generally a poor target for criticism in terms of animal welfare – they have to keep the public onside or go bust and they have to stand up to rigorous inspections or be closed down. While a bad collection should not be ignored, if you are worried the care and treatment of animals in captivity I can point to a great many farms, breeders, dealers and private owners who are in far greater need of inspection, improvement or both.

If you are against animals in captivity full stop then there is perhaps little scope for discussion, but even so I'd maintain that some of the following arguments (not least the threat of extinction) can outweigh arguments against captivity. Moreover, I don't think anyone would consider putting down a 10000 km long fence around the Masai Mara to really be captivity, even if it restricts the movement of animals across that barrier. But at what point does that become captivity? A 10000 m fence? 1000 m fence? What if veterinary care is provided or extra food as in many reserves or as part of conservation projects. I'm not pretending that an animal in a zoo is not in captivity, but clearly there is a continuum from zoos and wildlife parks, to game reserves, national parks and protected areas. Degree of care and degree of enclosure make the idea of 'captivity' fluid and not absolute.

What I would state with absolute confidence is that for many species (but no, not all) it is perfectly possible to keep them in a zoo or wildlife park and for them to have a quality of life as high or higher than in the wild. Their movement might be restricted (but not necessarily by that much) but they will not suffer from the threat or stress of predators (and nor will they be killed in a grisly manner or eaten alive) or the irritation and pain of parasites, injuries and illnesses will be treated, they won't suffer or die of drought or starvation and indeed will get a varied and high-quality diet with all the supplements required. They can be spared bullying or social ostracism or even infanticide by others of their kind, or a lack of a suitable home or environment in which to live. A lot of very nasty things happen to truly 'wild' animals that simply don't happen in good zoos and to cast a life that is 'free' as one that is 'good' is, I think, an error.

So a good zoo will provide great care and protection to animals in their care. These are good things for the individuals concerned, but what do zoos actually bring to the table for the visitors and the wider world? This is, naturally, what I want to focus on, but it is I hope worth having dealt with the more obvious objections and misapprehensions.

One of only a few hundred Sumatran tigers left in the world, this individual is part of a captive breeding program that is linked to conservation efforts - protecting wild areas and reintroducing animals to them.

Conservation – reservoir and return. It's not an exaggeration to say that colossal numbers of species are going extinct across the world, and many more are increasingly threatened and risk extinction. Moreover, some of these collapses have been sudden, dramatic and

unexpected or were simply discovered very late in the day. Zoos protect against a species going extinct. A species protected in captivity provides a reservoir population against a population crash or extinction in the wild. Here they are relatively safe and can be bred up to provide foundation populations. A good number of species only exist in captivity and still more only exist in the wild because they have been reintroduced from zoos, or the wild populations have been boosted by captive bred animals. Quite simply without these efforts there would be fewer species alive today and ecosystems and the world as a whole would be poorer for it. Although reintroduction successes are few and far between, the numbers are increasing and the very fact that species have been saved or reintroduced as a result of captive breeding shows their value. Even apparently non-threatened species and entire groups can be threatened suddenly (as seen with white nose syndrome in bats and the *Chytridiomycosis* fungus in amphibians) it's not just pandas and rhinos that are under threat.

Education. Many children and adults, especially those in cities will never see a wild animal beyond a fox or pigeon, let alone a lion or giraffe. Sure television documentaries get ever more detailed and impressive, and lots of natural history specimens are on display in museums, but that really does pale next to seeing a living creature in the flesh, hearing it, smelling it, watching what it does and having the time to absorb details. That alone will bring a greater understanding and perspective to many and hopefully give them a greater appreciation for wildlife, conservation efforts and how they can contribute. All of that comes before the actual direct education that can take place through signs, talks and the like that can directly communicate information about the animals they are seeing and their place in the world. This was an area where zoos were previously poor and are now increasingly sophisticated in their communication and outreach work. Many zoos also work directly to educate conservation workers in foreign countries or send keepers abroad to contribute their knowledge and skills to zoos and preserves helping to improve conditions and reintroductions all over the world.

Research. If we are to save many wild species and restore and repair ecosystems we need to know about how key species live, act and react. Being able to study animals in zoos where there is less risk and less variables means real changes can be effected on wild populations with far fewer problems. Knowing say the oestrous cycle of an animal or their breeding rate helps manage wild populations. Things like capturing and moving at-risk or dangerous individuals is bolstered by knowledge in zoos about doses for anaesthetics, and experience at handling and transporting animals. This can make a real difference to conservation efforts and to reduce human-animal conflicts, and collectively provide a knowledge base for helping with the increasing threats of habitat destruction and other problems.

All in all with the ongoing global threats to the environment it's hard for me to see zoos as anything other than being essential to the long-term survival of numerous species. Not just in terms of protecting them and breeding them for reintroduction, but to learn about them to aid those still in the wild, as well as to educate and inform the public about these animals

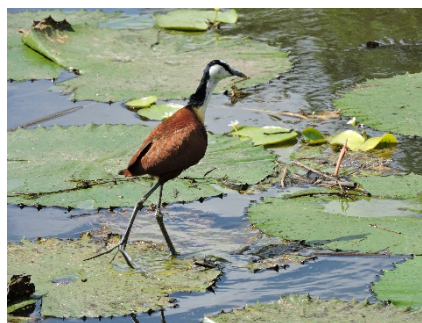
and their world: to pique their interest so that they can assist or at least accept the need to be more environmentally conscious. Sure there is always scope for improvement, but these benefits are critical to many species and potentially at least, the world as a whole, and the animals so well kept and content, that I think there can be few serious objections to the concept of good zoos what they can do. Without them, the world would be, and would increasingly become, a much poorer place.

Article by Beth Babb, our ambassador to South Africa

Twice a year my husband and I get away to a game park for a week of recharging the human spirit. The animals are always wonderful and teach us so much – just a pity that some of the humans seem to be able to spoil things without even trying – just as they do back home.

We saw the big five – leopard, lion, elephant, buffalo and one of the ever decreasing number of rhinos. Poaching is rife and we are probably heading for the highest number this year.

A visit to a large dam/lake however gave us a very special viewing of an adult bird and its chicks. Following the good rains after severe drought the expanse of water was a mass of water lilies and a perfect setting for the male Jacana (*Actophilornis Africanus*) jokingly referred to as ‘the lily trotter’ and 5 chicks. The female of the species lays the eggs and then it is left up to the male to incubate them and raise the brood



We were fortunate in having the large hide to ourselves and were able to watch the male Jacana teaching the chicks to swim. He was able to move effortlessly from leaf to leaf and with regular calling was able to move the chicks to one end of the dam – he then took flight and following the shoreline went around a bend. After a while he returned to the chicks. After making sure that all 5 were present he took off at great speed using the large leaves as stepping stones and increasing the intensity of his call. On arriving at the bend in the

shoreline he took up position to watch the brood. With some of the leaves now being further apart we watched as the young tried to reach him – every endeavour was made to keep to the route but were then faced with the only option being the water.

Two of the chicks took to the water quite easily and then continued from leaf to leaf. After much too-ing and froing the next two took the plunge leaving one lonely little soul. It worked hard and made every effort to find a way on the leaves but to no avail. Eventually you could almost see it closing its eyes and taking the plunge. All five made it safely to the male and eating and exploring continued.

No bribes or incentives were offered and each of the chicks in its own way answered the call and learned that they were able to swim – a whole new world had opened for them.

We can all learn something from the behaviour shown and just as no two humans are alike so the same applies in the world of nature.

Article by Dr. Sulaiman Tamar, our Ambassador for Kurdistan.

Kurdistan Organization for Animal Rights Protection's

Activities from 1 January until 31 May 2017

1. Stray, Abandoned and Neglected animals Rescues and adoptions:

Daily KOARP members and volunteers in all three provinces of Kurdistan region are in hard works to save rescues and adoptions of Stray, Abandoned and Neglected animals, by giving medicine, vaccine, advice, home.

2. Education and Awareness of people to take care, love , respect animals:

Educate and raise awareness among the public to love, respect and care for all animals by seminars, slide shows, fun quizzes and interactive games in kindergarten, schools and children centers also inform and interact with the public via social media (newspaper, magazine, T.V Radio, FB.....etc.).

3. Weekly Supervising Animals situation in Friday Market, pet shop zoo and slaughterhouse and reporting to government.

4. From 1-28 February 2017 implementation of Project of Awareness and Education Training Workshops for people (Workers) whose deal with Animal in Abattoirs supported by nature watch foundation.
5. From 1-31 March 2017 implementation Project of Awareness and Education Training Workshops for people who deal with and treat Domestic and Wildlife, especially in Fridays market and Pet shops - people who trade animals at the market and from pet shops + members of the public who run a business from their home supported by nature watch foundation.
6. Mosul Zoo exactly on 2 February 2017 the minute that KOARP received an email from some volunteers inside Mosul about situation of Mosul Zoo, KOARP contacted many Animal Organizations and Agency to help , donate and find a way to rescue the animals inside the Zoo, successfully the Robin Hood Organization donate 1000000 Iraqi D to buy food and delivery to Musol Zoo, and immediately KOARP tried to find a way to transfer the food.
7. KOARP participated release of Four bears to Kurdistan Nature:

On 08 April 2017 KRG, Kurdistan Parliament member, Environment NGO, Civil Societies, Media, and people of Halgord-Sakran National Park participated in the release of four Syrian Brown Bears (*Ursus arctos syriacus*) of total six bears to the Halgurd -Sakran national Park on the top of Halgurd highest mountain in Iraq.KOARP played an important role according to the knowledge and experience.



8. World Migratory Bird Day 2017 In Kurdistan:

On 10 May 2017 KOARP cooperation with environment directorate of Duhok, Iraqi Parliament Union ,forest Police protecting directorate, Ava Kurdistan Org. Volunteer Duhok university grope(VDU) and Duhok Media celebrated World Migratory Bird Day 2017 in Kurdistan, the celebration contain many activities like; education and awareness people about the importance of migratory birds campaign, role of wild animals specially birds in the environment balance ,pressure government to protect wild life and control hunting crises ,monitoring and reporting wild life and documentation, role of national parks and parks in Kurdistan ,role of wild life in the natural tourism, release of 12 birds caught by hunters to the nature and finally cleaning campaign of garbage.