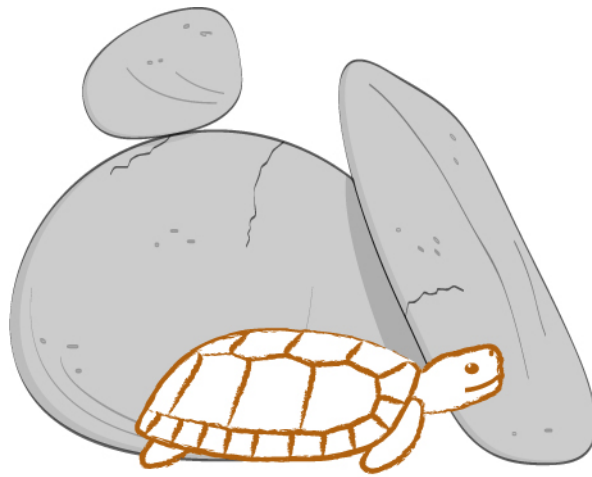


Homopus Research Foundation



Homopus Research Foundation

Annual Report 2017

*Victor Loehr
January 2018*

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1. INTRODUCTION AND ACHIEVEMENTS IN 2017

The Homopus Research Foundation aims to facilitate the long-term survival of *Chersobius* (previously *Homopus*) spp. and *Homopus* spp. in the wild, by gathering and distributing information about their biologies and by the formation of genetically healthy *ex situ* populations. In 2017, several activities contributed to this aim. The current report presents an overview of achievements in 2017, as well as activities planned for 2018 and thereafter. Moreover, the actual studbook populations of *Chersobius signatus*, *Homopus areolatus* and *Homopus femoralis* are described, focussing on changes that occurred in 2017. All [previous annual reports since 1995](#) can be found on the website of the Homopus Research Foundation.

1.1. Policies and permanent action points

From time to time, the Homopus Research Foundation communicates policies and permanent action points to the participants in the *Chersobius* and *Homopus* studbooks and to other stakeholders. To avoid losing sight on these important issues, they are listed here.

- Homopus Research Foundation and illegal activities (1 May 2011)*
The Homopus Research Foundation strongly condemns illegal activities. All *Chersobius* and *Homopus* individuals kept in the studbooks and at studbook locations have legal and traceable origins. Each participant is responsible for the paperwork for his or her tortoises and will not fraud. The Homopus Research Foundation will fully collaborate with authorities in case of legal investigations, providing backgrounds of studbook tortoises, DNA samples, etc. Moreover, illegal activities noted within the studbooks will be actively reported to the authorities, to facilitate prosecution. Obviously, participants involved in illegally activities will be unable to continue their participation.
- DNA samples from deceased wild-caught and F1 offspring C. signatus (22 November 2015)*
In case a *C. signatus* individual that was caught in the wild in 2015 or any of its F1 offspring dies, two DNA samples (e.g., tail or feet clips) will be collected immediately. One sample will be stored in 70% ethanol, and the other one will be dried using silica gel. Samples will be stored in the dark, out of reach of heat sources and sunlight. Keepers of *C. signatus* collected in 2015 or their offspring are advised to keep 70% ethanol and silica gel at hand to be prepared in case any animal would die unexpectedly.
- Volunteer tasks at the European Studbook Foundation (23 May 2016)*
The board of the [European Studbook Foundation](#) is always in need of volunteers to help with specific tasks. The overall work load has been broken down into smaller tasks to enable volunteers to engage in the foundation without needing to accept a formal position for indeterminate period of time. Studbook participants with time to spare are invited to contact the European Studbook Foundation directly.
- Information exchange with the studbook coordinator (20 December 2017)*
Changes (births, deaths, transfers, physical and e-mail addresses, etc.) should be sent to the studbook coordinator by e-mail, and not via social media. The e-mail address that should be used is studbookhomopus@gmail.com.

1.2. Outstanding action points from the 2016 annual report

The 2016 annual report anticipated on several results for 2017. The following table summarises these plans, with results obtained in 2017.

Outstanding action points and results	Due
Manuscripts submitted on:	
• thermoregulation in wild <i>H. signatus</i> '12–'15;	31-12-2017
• parasite infestations in wild <i>H. signatus</i> .	31-12-2017

Outstanding action points and results	Due
2017: A manuscript on thermoregulation was submitted, reviewed, revised, accepted and published in 2017. A manuscript on parasite infestations was initiated and will be submitted for publication in 2018. The manuscript on population dynamics in <i>C. signatus</i> that had been accepted in 2016 was published in 2017. In addition, a field note on wild reproduction in <i>Chersobius boulengeri</i> and a captive note on a two-egg clutch in <i>C. signatus</i> were published in 2017. See Chapter 6.	
Field survey on <i>Homopus boulengeri</i> conducted	Jan/Feb-2017
2017: A field survey was conducted from 30 January until 3 February 2017. Quite unexpectedly, a population was discovered. See Paragraph 1.5.	
Meeting held on husbandry and breeding of <i>H. areolatus</i>	31-12-2017
2017: On November 2017, a meeting was held at Wuppertal Zoo. See Paragraph 1.4.	
Update website due to finalisation of <i>H. signatus</i> fieldwork	31-12-2017
2017: All relevant fieldwork information on the website was updated.	
Presentations held on:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> unexpected decline in a population of <i>H. signatus</i> (Symposium of the Herpetological Association of Africa, Bonamanzi Game Reserve, South Africa); 	Jan-2017
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> tortoises of the genus <i>Homopus</i>: overview, field research and husbandry (Conference on Herpetology and Reptile Breeding, Pilsen Zoo, Czech Republic); 	Feb-2017
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> in South Africa for the mysterious tortoise <i>H. boulengeri</i> (Spring meeting of the Prague terrarium society, Charles University, Czech Republic); 	Mar-2017
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> infestations of wild <i>H. signatus</i> by viruses, bacteria, round worms and ticks (International Conference on Avian, Herpetological and Exotic Mammal Medicine, Venice, Italy). 	Mar-2017
2017: All presentations were held as scheduled. In addition, presentations were given on:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> tortoises of Africa (Vienna Zoo, Austria); surveying for <i>C. boulengeri</i> (Pilsen Zoo, Czech Republic); research proposal for a field study on <i>C. boulengeri</i> (Dutch-Belgian Turtle and Tortoise Society, Netherlands); keeping and breeding <i>C. signatus</i> (Charles University, Prague, Czech Republic); tortoises of the genera <i>Chersobius</i> and <i>Homopus</i>, husbandry and breeding of <i>C. signatus</i> and <i>H. areolatus</i>, and veterinary aspects of tortoise keeping (Wuppertal Zoo, Germany). 	



Further achievements that are worth listing:

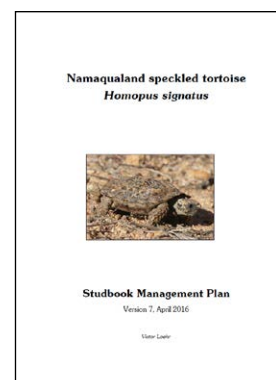
- The Homopus Research Foundation and its projects (including a new project on *C. boulengeri*) were updated in the Dutch [National Academic Research and Collaborations Information System](#).
- Reprints of papers produced by the Homopus Research Foundation were distributed through [ResearchGate](#), with circa 20 downloads per week. In addition, reprint requests were received via e-mail from individuals in Canada, Namibia and the United States of America.
- IUCN Red List assessments were co-authored for *C. boulengeri* and *C. signatus* (both taxa proposed Endangered).

- Chimaira publishers and the German Chelonia Group requested to submit a paper for publication in a book (Mertensiella series) on captive breeding of turtles.
- Review requests were received from:
 - Journal of Herpetology;
 - African Journal of Herpetology (two manuscripts);
 - IUCN Red List (several southern African turtles);
 - Turtles of the World Checklist and Atlas;
 - private author from Belgium (friendly review).
- The Czech national radio and television covered the husbandry and breeding of *C. signatus* at two Czech studbook locations. Reports can be found [here](#) and [here \(at 20:21\)](#).
- Information requests were received regarding:
 - application of bitter tasting decoys to train crows near *C. signatus* populations not to eat tortoises;
 - methodology and meeting assumptions of mark-recapture studies in (small) reptile populations;
 - preferred sites for nesting and incubation temperatures in wild and captive *H. areolatus*, to help select a site for a field study;
 - correlations between seasonal tortoise diets and photoperiod;
 - identification of *H. femoralis* confiscated in Austria (the Homopus Research Foundation offered to include the tortoise in the studbook for this species);
 - acquisition of *C. signatus* and *H. areolatus* for husbandry and breeding in the United States of America, Italy and Ireland (Dublin Zoo).
- The Association for Tropical Biology and Conservation (ATBC) requested the Homopus Research Foundation to present a talk on wild and captive conservation work on *Chersobius* spp. and *Homopus* spp. at the 55th Annual Meeting in Kuching, Sarawak, Malaysia.
- At an expert meeting of the European Studbook Foundation, two *Chersobius* and *Homopus* studbook participants formulated concrete recommendations to improve the foundation's online database for studbook management.
- Photographic material was provided to several book authors (e.g., Anders Rhodin, Shi Hai-Tao), a magazine (*Bild der Wissenschaft*, Germany), webmasters (e.g., www.cheloniophilie.com) and social media publishers.
- The website of the Homopus Research Foundation received several updates. Most importantly, pages with information about the field projects on *C. signatus* were changed to reflect that these projects have been finalised, a page with information about a new [C. boulengeri field project](#) was added (including a link to the project proposal and a list of sponsors), the [list of publications](#) was updated, as were the [husbandry guidelines for C. signatus](#) and [all studbook overviews](#).

1.3. Studbook management plan *Chersobius signatus*

The first version of the [studbook management plan for *C. signatus*](#) was finished in 2013, and the plan was updated in 2016. It provides clear directions for the development of the studbook in the next years and decades and will be updated every five years. The plan will also be updated after every supplementation of the studbook with new founders and after each change in the IUCN conservation status of the taxon. The annual reports of the Homopus Research Foundation will report annual progress of the realisation of the studbook management plan.

In 2017, four of the seven available founder couples produced offspring. Two other founder couples did not reproduce, but had already produced offspring previously. One female that had been imported in 2015 (studbook number 155) died without having produced offspring (see Chapters 3 and 5 for details). In



addition, the last surviving tortoise (studbook number 76) carrying genetic material from an unregistered wild male died, resulting in loss of genetic material for the studbook. The current focus is on optimising husbandry conditions to reproduce all present founder couples each year. Eventually, the single male that remained after the death of female number 155 should be coupled to another wild-caught female that has produced sufficient offspring, to safeguard the genes of the male in the population. Further genetic material that requires preservation originates from an unregistered wild male (present in studbook numbers 161 and 162) and from a wild-caught female lost to follow-up (female number 60; genetic material present in studbook numbers 82, 86–89, 92).

The limited presence of the genes of founder number 2 (deceased) in the population was reinforced by the birth of two F2 offspring originating from this female. Moreover, one more offspring from founder number 60 (lost to follow-up) was combined with offspring from bloodline 35 x 36 to hopefully reinforce the presence of the genes of number 60 in the next generation. Overall, the current genetic quality of the studbook population is good (i.e., no inbreeding whatsoever and reasonable genetic variation) and in line with the aims of the studbook management plan.

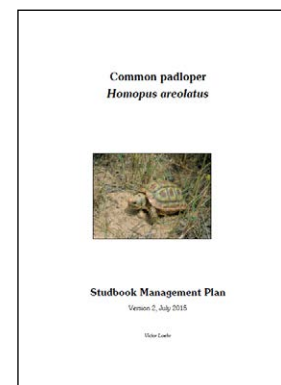
The conservation status of *C. signatus* was elevated from Near Threatened to Vulnerable in the [IUCN Red List of Threatened Species](#), and a proposal for elevation to Endangered is in preparation. Consequently, the studbook management plan will be updated in 2018. Because the production of offspring by the founder couples imported in 2015 proceeds relatively slowly, the addition of further founders to increase the genetic variation of the studbook population will be postponed from 2020 to 2021.

1.4. Studbook management plan *Homopus areolatus*

The first version of the [studbook management plan for *H. areolatus*](#) was finished in 2015 and the plan will be updated every five years. It follows the same format as the studbook management plan for *C. signatus*. A major difference between the two plans is that nearly all tortoises in the studbook on *H. areolatus* are privately owned, meaning that the development of the captive population (i.e., the execution of the studbook management plan) is directly in hands of the studbook participants, whereas the studbook coordinator has only a facilitating role.

In 2017, little progress was made towards the aims outlined in the studbook management plan. Few tortoises were transferred to form genetically unrelated breeding pairs. One new wild-caught founder entered the studbook through a confiscation in the Netherlands and a second new captive-bred founder was registered by a studbook participant. To evaluate the progress made so far and to assess if the aims of the studbook might need adjustment, a studbook meeting was held at Wuppertal Zoo (Germany) on 25 November 2017. The meeting decided that the studbook aims should not be adjusted and that the relatively slow progress was acceptable, considering the private ownership of studbook animals. Moreover, the meeting encouraged studbook participants to acquire unrelated captive *H. areolatus* outside the studbook (i.e., registering new founders) and to make direct arrangements about transfers with other studbook participants. The studbook coordinator will continue to monitor and make recommendations regarding genetically preferred combinations of tortoises or bloodlines. For 2018, several agreements were made for strategic transfers of studbook tortoises to form unrelated breeding couples and to maximise reproduction of founders. This will be reported in the 2018 annual report.

Two studbook locations have transferred tortoises (e.g., studbook numbers 105, 119, 120, 176) outside the studbook. Because these tortoises are lost to follow-up, it is imaginable that they (or their offspring) will eventually be re-submitted to the studbook. To avoid genetically related tortoises entering the studbook as unrelated founders, the studbook will no longer accept new founders with unknown or uncertain origin.



1.5. Progress field study on *Chersobius boulengeri*

Upon the unexpected discovery of a wild *C. boulengeri* population in February 2017 (currently the only verified population of this species), great efforts were made to instantly prepare a broad ecological field study. A [project proposal](#) was drafted, permits obtained (see Chapter 8), volunteers recruited, accommodation arranged, and grant applications submitted. The invested time and efforts have led to a broad enthusiasm for the study. The study will be co-produced by the Homopus Research Foundation and an independent South African researcher (Toby Keswick). Moreover, the study will collaborate with the

University of the Western Cape (South Africa; Retha Hofmeyr), Utrecht University (Netherlands; Ineke Westerhof) and the Northern Cape Department of Environment and Nature Conservation (South Africa).

October to December were used to develop a GIS model for the field site, a database, field protocols and forms, and to select and purchase equipment. The field site is at a remote location and time in the field should be maximised, so that meticulous preparations are necessary. Several companies were prepared to provide discounted prices for this project. Purchased equipment includes radiotransmitters, temperature, relative humidity and rainfall dataloggers, (calibrated) infrared thermometers, callipers and balances, GPS receivers, and robust, bright flashlights to inspect rock crevices. Other purchases are poles, rebar and barrier tape to mark the study site and vegetation plots, planks, bolts and wingnuts to assemble plant presses, a cooling box and containers to transport tortoises, and vials to collect faeces.



Two Master's students (Veterinary Department, Utrecht University, Netherlands) will investigate activity, behaviour, thermoregulation and possibly retreat use during the first sampling period in February–March 2018. In 2017, time was spent guiding the students in preparing individual proposals, field protocols and forms.

The following organisations and individuals have allocated funds, discounted prices, or in-kind contributions to the project:

- [Turtle Conservation Fund](#) and [Conservation International](#)
- [Holohil Systems Ltd.](#)
- [British Chelonia Group](#)
- [Knoxville Zoo](#)
- [Dutch-Belgian Turtle and Tortoise Society](#)
- [Pedak](#)
- Jan Barth
- Kurt Engl
- Silja Heller
- Brian Henen
- Lutz Jakob
- Johann Klutz
- Martijn Kooijman
- Matthias Kupferschmid
- Koos and Coby Loehr
- Frank van Loon
- Marcel and Lydia Reck
- Peter Sandmeier
- Uwe Seidel
- Paul van Sloun



In 2017, nearly all preparations for the sampling period in February–March 2018 were finalised.

2. PLANS FOR 2018 AND THEREAFTER

The table below lists results anticipated for 2018 and thereafter, with progress indicated:

Result	Due	Current status
Manuscripts submitted on:		
• parasite infestations in wild <i>C. signatus</i> ;	31-12-2018	Manuscript in preparation
• egg shell ultrastructure in wild and captive <i>C. signatus</i> ;	31-12-2018	Data available
• captive husbandry and breeding of <i>C. signatus</i> (Mertensiella);	28-02-2018	Data available
• captive reproduction and growth in <i>H. femoralis</i> .	31-12-2020	Data partly available
Manuscript co-authored on:		
• ultrasound recordings in <i>C. signatus</i> .	31-12-2018	Manuscript in preparation
Studbook management plan for <i>C. signatus</i> updated due to elevated IUCN conservation status	30-06-2018	Not yet started
First sampling period in field study on <i>C. boulengeri</i> conducted	Feb/Mar-2018	Sampling period prepared
Website updated due to resurrection of the genus <i>Chersobius</i>	31-12-2018	Not yet started
Second sampling period in field study on <i>C. boulengeri</i> conducted	Dec/Mar-2018/19	Not yet started
Third sampling period in field study on <i>C. boulengeri</i> conducted	Feb/Mar-2020	Not yet started
5.5 <i>C. signatus</i> collected in the wild and added to the captive population ¹	31-12-2021	Not yet started

¹ Conditional are granted permits, tortoise activity, and field personnel.

3. STUDBOOK SUMMARIES

To keep the studbook registrations up to date, it is vital that all studbook participants keep the coordinator informed of any changes. In the studbooks on *C. signatus* and *H. femoralis*, each participant has accepted this obligation in a formal agreement between participant and the Homopus Research Foundation. Regardless of the agreements, most participants are very motivated and inform the coordinator spontaneously when changes occur throughout the year. Others choose to wait until information is requested by the coordinator at the end of each year. However, sometimes participants remain silent for an entire year or longer, despite repeated messages from the studbook coordinator. In order to keep track of where these communication flaws occur, the annual reports include a list of unresponsive locations. This will make it easier for the reader to assess the validity of studbook information per location, and will facilitate the coordinator when approaching a silent participant. In 2017, all locations have responded.

Chersobius signatus

Live specimens on 1 January 2017:

89 (excluding 16 specimens lost to follow-up)

Number of locations on 1 January 2017:

43 (11 countries, including 2 zoos)

New registrations:

0

Births:

10, at 7 locations

Deaths:

7 (1 wild-caught, 6 captive-bred), at 7 locations

Live specimens on 31 December 2017:

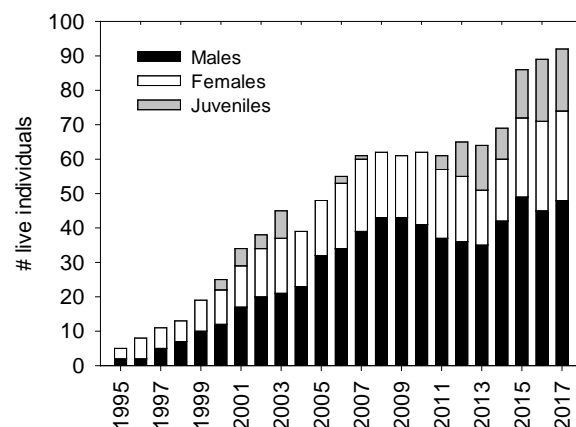
92 (excluding 16 specimens lost to follow-up)

Live inbred specimens on 31 December 2017:

0

Number of locations on 31 December 2017:

41 (13 countries, including 2 zoos)



Similar to 2016, the potential growth of the studbook population due to produced offspring was suppressed by relatively high mortality. The number of locations with successful breeding was large, although there were additional locations with adult couples and consent to breed where no offspring was produced. Of particular relevance was the fact that half the produced offspring originated from founders that had been newly added to the studbook population in 2015. A sixth hatchling originated from a founder couple that had been imported in 2001 and two other hatchlings originated from a rare F2 bloodline (i.e., descending from founder number 2). Consequently, the offspring produced in 2017 had a high genetic importance. Locations with adult couples and consent to breed should optimise husbandry, and if necessary exchange individuals, to promote breeding results. Furthermore, all locations should regularly review their husbandry conditions to reduce mortality. The information in Chapter 5 (see also [previous annual reports](#)), current [husbandry guidelines](#), and the contact addressed from other studbook locations provide sources for optimisations.

Mortality had reproductive causes in two adult females. One female had retained an egg, which had caused bacterial salpingitis (see information for location A66 in Chapter 5). A second, wild-caught female (see location A57 in Chapter 5) was diagnosed with inflammation of the ovaries, oviducts and large intestine, presumably bacterial. It remains unclear how the health problems in these two females could have been avoided. The death of another *C. signatus* female that was dissected had been caused by enteritis as a result of substantial infestation by nematodes. Because *C. signatus* are known to often carry significant numbers of nematodes, tortoises appear to benefit from routine treatment (e.g., annually at the end of summer, and after transfers) with fenbendazole (e.g., Panacur). The death of one female *C. signatus* was probably related to a bone tumour. For the remaining deaths, causes remain unknown, although one individual may have died as a result of compaction of the intestines by ingesting soil material. This is a cause that should be avoided by using a compact soil type and by offering food in proper feeding dishes.

Homopus areolatus

Live specimens on 1 January 2017:

120 (excluding 33 specimens lost to follow-up)

Number of locations on 1 January 2017:

17 (8 countries, including 2 zoos)

New registrations:

2 (1 wild-caught, 1 captive-bred)

Births:

23, at 6 locations

Deaths:

6, at 3 locations (2 wild-caught, 4 captive-bred)

Live specimens on 31 December 2017:

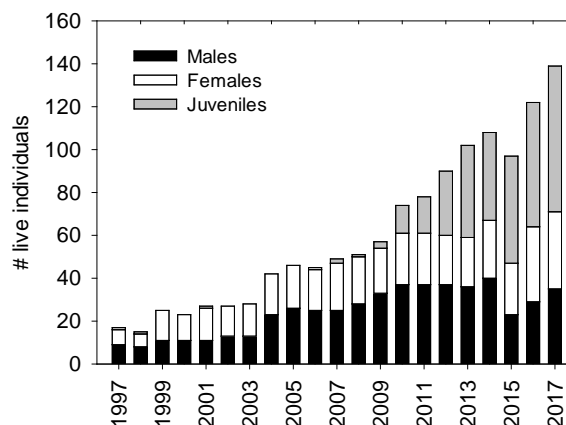
139 (excluding 34 specimens lost to follow-up)

Live inbred specimens on 31 December 2017:

1 (studbook number 235)

Number of locations on 31 December 2017:

20 (10 countries, including 2 zoos)



The genetic variation and size of the studbook population continued to grow as a result of two new registrations, a large number of births, and low mortality. One new registration was a wild-caught male that had been confiscated in the Netherlands and was offered to the studbook by the Dutch authorities. The second new registration was a captive-bred male that probably originated from bloodline 58 x MULT4. Offspring produced in 2017 contained a relatively small proportion originating from the over-represented bloodline 58 x MULT4, which was favourable for the genetic quality of the studbook population as a whole. One offspring (number 235) probably resulted from inbreeding. A major loss for the population was the death of a wild-caught couple at location TCBCC due to a wildfire. This event emphasises the importance of housing the captive population at many different locations. Two adult females, one adult male and one juvenile died at three locations, but post-mortems were not performed and consequently the causes of the deaths remain unknown. Two locations involved no longer keep *H. areolatus*.

In November, a studbook meeting facilitated the exchange of information about husbandry and breeding of *H. areolatus* (see Chapter 5). Exchanged information is expected to lead to husbandry and breeding optimisations at several locations.

Homopus femoralis

Live specimens on 1 January 2017:

12

Number of locations on 1 January 2017:

5 (4 countries)

New registrations:

0

Births:

2, at 1 locations

Deaths:

1

Live specimens on 31 December 2017:

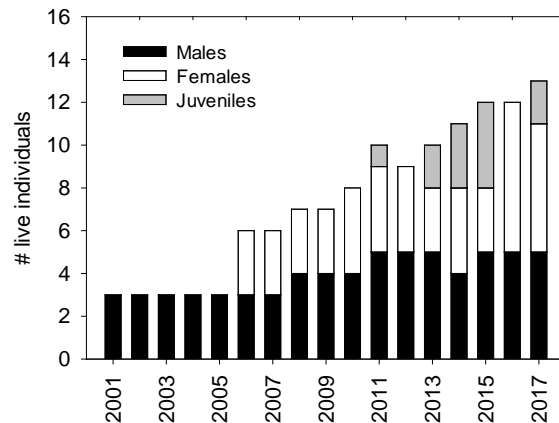
13

Live inbred specimens on 31 December 2017:

0

Number of locations on 31 December 2017:

6 (4 countries)



The studbook population of *H. femoralis* slightly grew in 2017. Offspring was produced at the same location that had produced all previous offspring. A major loss was the death of an adult wild-caught female after it had turned upside down under a spotlight. Currently, location HRF is the only remaining location with an adult couple. However, two additional locations keep subadult couples, and solitary males and females at further locations may form more couples. Therefore, increased (F2) reproduction is anticipated in the future. Genetic variation in the population is extremely low, but the main focus of the studbook is to accumulate data on growth and reproduction.

4. ACTUAL STUDBOOK OVERVIEWS

The tables below give an overview of all live tortoises that are available in the studbooks on *C. signatus*, *H. areolatus* and *H. femoralis*. The tables do not include dead tortoises and tortoises lost to follow-up. Full overviews of all tortoises registered in the studbooks may be [downloaded from the website](#).

Chersobius signatus: live and available studbook population. MULT1 are specimens 18 and 19, MULT2 specimens 20 and 21, MULT3 are specimens 13 (with MULT4 = 9) or 37 and MULT4 are specimens 9 or 38. UNK1 and UNK2 are unknown specimens outside of the studbook.

Stud #	Sex	Hatch Date	Sire	Dam	Location	Date	Local ID	Event
A10 - Frank Van Loon, Wuustwezel, , Belgium								
148	M	16 Sep 2015	35	36	A10 HRF	16 Sep 2015 16 Sep 2015	_____	Hatch Ownership
153	M	????	WILD	WILD	SPRINGBOK HRF A10	22 Sep 2015 22 Sep 2015 23 Sep 2015	NONE _____ _____	Capture Ownership Loan to
158	F	????	WILD	WILD	SPRINGBOK HRF A10	22 Sep 2015 22 Sep 2015 23 Sep 2015	NONE _____ _____	Capture Ownership Loan to
166	?	7 Jun 2016	35	36	A10 HRF	7 Jun 2016 7 Jun 2016	_____ _____	Hatch Ownership
167	?	26 Aug 2016	35	36	A10 HRF	26 Aug 2016 26 Aug 2016	_____ _____	Hatch Ownership
168	?	18 Sep 2016	35	36	A10 HRF	18 Sep 2016 18 Sep 2016	_____ _____	Hatch Ownership
169	?	7 Sep 2016	35	36	A10 HRF	7 Sep 2016 7 Sep 2016	_____ _____	Hatch Ownership
170	?	21 Sep 2016	153	158	A10 HRF	21 Sep 2016 21 Sep 2016	_____ _____	Hatch Ownership

176	?	30 Apr 2017	153	158	A10 HRF	30 Apr 2017 30 Apr 2017	_____	Hatch Ownership
177	?	18 Aug 2017	153	158	A10 HRF	18 Aug 2017 18 Aug 2017	_____	Hatch Ownership
178	?	11 Nov 2017	153	158	A10 HRF	11 Nov 2017 11 Nov 2017	_____	Hatch Ownership
Totals: 2.1.8 (11)								

A37								
86	M	~20 Apr 2006	25	60	A37	~20 Apr 2006	_____	Hatch
Totals: 1.0.0 (1)								

A40								
43	F	29 Sep 2002	1	2	HRF A40	29 Sep 2002 6 Jun 2003	_____ _____	Hatch Loan to
91	M	3 Aug 2007	37	38	HRF A40	3 Aug 2007 14 Nov 2009	_____ _____	Hatch Loan to
Totals: 1.1.0 (2)								

A42								
41	M	25 Jul 2002	1	3	HRF A08 A60 A42	25 Jul 2002 19 Apr 2003 12 Oct 2009 22 Jan 2010	III-14 _____ _____ _____	Hatch Loan to Loan to Loan to
Totals: 1.0.0 (1)								

A50								
1	M	????	WILD	WILD	SPRINGBOK HRF A25 A50	27 Sep 1995 30 Sep 1995 12 Jun 2004 8 Mar 2009	NONE I _____ _____	Capture Transfer Loan to Loan to
35	M	????	WILD	WILD	SPRINGBOK HRF A07 A10 A50	4 Oct 2001 6 Oct 2001 16 Dec 2001 26 Oct 2012 16 Jul 2016	NONE _____ _____ _____ _____	Capture Transfer Loan to Loan to Loan to
36	F	????	WILD	WILD	SPRINGBOK HRF A07 A10 A50	3 Oct 2001 6 Oct 2001 16 Dec 2001 26 Oct 2012 16 Jul 2016	NONE _____ _____ _____ _____	Capture Transfer Loan to Loan to Loan to
174	?	31 Aug 2017	35	36	A50 HRF	31 Aug 2017 31 Aug 2017	_____ _____	Hatch Ownership
Totals: 2.1.1 (4)								

A51								
147	M	28 Aug 2015	35	36	A10 HRF A51	28 Aug 2015 28 Aug 2015 10 Sep 2016	_____ _____ _____	Hatch Ownership Loan to
Totals: 1.0.0 (1)								

A52								
132	M	23 Oct 2013	35	36	A10 HRF A52	~23 Oct 2013 23 Oct 2013 11 Apr 2015	_____ _____ _____	Hatch Ownership Loan to
Totals: 1.0.0 (1)								

A55								
144	M	20 Jun 2015	74	96	A55 HRF	20 Jun 2015 20 Jun 2015	_____ _____	Hatch Ownership
151	M	????	WILD	WILD	SPRINGBOK HRF A55	22 Sep 2015 22 Sep 2015 23 Sep 2015	NONE _____ _____	Capture Ownership Loan to
156	F	????	WILD	WILD	SPRINGBOK HRF A55	22 Sep 2015 22 Sep 2015 23 Sep 2015	NONE _____ _____	Capture Ownership Loan to
165	?	27 Oct 2016	151	156	A55 HRF	27 Oct 2016 27 Oct 2016	_____ _____	Hatch Ownership
175	?	9 Aug 2017	151	156	A55 HRF	9 Aug 2017 9 Aug 2017	_____ _____	Hatch Ownership
Totals: 2.1.2 (5)								

A57								
150	M	????	WILD	WILD	SPRINGBOK HRF A57	22 Sep 2015 22 Sep 2015 23 Sep 2015	NONE _____ _____	Capture Ownership Loan to
164	?	15 Jun 2016	10	79	A57 HRF	15 Jun 2016 15 Jun 2016	_____ _____	Hatch Ownership
Totals: 1.0.1 (2)								

A59								
51	M	1 Jul 2003	1	2	HRF A41 A59	1 Jul 2003 2 Nov 2003 13 Sep 2008	II-13 _____ _____	Hatch Loan to Loan to
113	M	16 Jun 2010	37	38	HRF A59	16 Jun 2010 3 Dec 2011	_____ _____	Hatch Loan to
152	M	????	WILD	WILD	SPRINGBOK HRF A59	22 Sep 2015 22 Sep 2015 22 Sep 2015	NONE _____ _____	Capture Ownership Loan to
157	F	????	WILD	WILD	SPRINGBOK HRF A59	22 Sep 2015 22 Sep 2015 22 Sep 2015	NONE _____ _____	Capture Ownership Loan to
172	?	1 Aug 2017	152	157	A59 HRF	1 Aug 2017 1 Aug 2017	_____ _____	Hatch Ownership
Totals: 3.1.1 (5)								

A63								
37	M	????	WILD	WILD	SPRINGBOK HRF A25 HRF A63	3 Oct 2001 6 Oct 2001 6 Oct 2001 12 Jun 2004 17 Apr 2016	NONE _____ _____ 0612-I _____	Capture Transfer Loan to Transfer Loan to
38	F	????	WILD	WILD	SPRINGBOK HRF A25 HRF A63	3 Oct 2001 6 Oct 2001 6 Oct 2001 12 Jun 2004 17 Apr 2016	NONE _____ _____ 612-II _____	Capture Transfer Loan to Transfer Loan to
Totals: 1.1.0 (2)								

A65								
72	M	24 Jul 2005	MULT3	MULT4	HRF A65	24 Jul 2005 17 Oct 2009	?-1 _____	Hatch Loan to
Totals: 1.0.0 (1)								

A66								
11	M	10 Nov 1997	1	3	HRF A06 A07 A16 A83 A66	10 Nov 1997 22 Nov 1998 5 Jul 2000 16 Sep 2000 14 Mar 2015 23 Oct 2016	III-4 _____ _____ _____ _____ _____	Hatch Loan to Loan to Loan to Loan to Loan to
149	F	17 Sep 2015	35	36	A10 HRF A66	17 Sep 2015 17 Sep 2015 1 Nov 2017	_____ _____ _____	Hatch Ownership Loan to
Totals: 1.1.0 (2)								

A68								
9	F	30 Nov 1996	1	2	HRF A68	30 Nov 1996 15 May 2014	II-1 _____	Hatch Loan to
99	M	21 May 2008	37	38	HRF A68	21 May 2008 5 Jun 2010	_____ _____	Hatch Loan to
100	M	24 Jun 2008	37	38	HRF A68	24 Jun 2008 5 Jun 2010	_____ _____	Hatch Loan to
Totals: 2.1.0 (3)								

A76								
114	M	4 Jul 2010	37	9	HRF A76	4 Jul 2010 ~27 Jun 2011	_____ _____	Hatch Loan to
Totals: 1.0.0 (1)								

A78								
71	M	25 Jun 2005	44	7	A10 HRF A58 A10 A78	25 Jun 2005 25 Jun 2005 6 May 2008 22 Jan 2012 10 Mar 2012	_____ _____ _____ _____ _____	Hatch Ownership Loan to Loan to Loan to
Totals: 1.0.0 (1)								

A79								
10	M	22 Oct 1997	1	2	HRF	22 Oct 1997	II-3	Hatch
					A10	4 Aug 2001		Loan to
					A31	7 May 2002		Loan to
					A33	8 Nov 2002	UHURU	Loan to
					A57	6 Apr 2008		Loan to
					A79	17 May 2016		Loan to
79	F	9 Aug 2006	37	38	HRF	9 Aug 2006		Hatch
					A57	5 Nov 2009		Loan to
					A79	17 May 2016		Loan to
118	F	1 May 2010	44	7	A10	1 May 2010		Hatch
					HRF	~ 1 May 2010		Ownership
					A58	10 Nov 2011		Loan to
					A10	22 Jan 2012		Loan to
					A79	22 Feb 2012		Loan to
Totals: 1.2.0 (3)								

A80								
106	M	20 May 2009	35	36	A07	20 May 2009		Hatch
					HRF	20 May 2009		Ownership
					A67	13 Mar 2010		Loan to
					A80	19 Jan 2016		Loan to
121	M	23 Sep 2011	35	36	A07	23 Sep 2011		Hatch
					HRF	23 Sep 2011		Ownership
					A67	18 Nov 2011		Loan to
					A80	19 Jan 2016		Loan to
Totals: 2.0.0 (2)								

A84								
74	M	31 Jul 2005	1	3	A25	31 Jul 2005		Hatch
					HRF	31 Jul 2005		Ownership
					A55	24 Mar 2007		Loan to
					A84	12 Mar 2016		Loan to
96	F	30 Jul 2007	35	36	A07	30 Jul 2007		Hatch
					HRF	30 Jul 2007		Ownership
					A61	13 Apr 2008		Loan to
					A64	10 May 2009		Loan to
					A55	12 Sep 2009		Loan to
					A84	12 Mar 2016		Transfer
119	M	~20 Apr 2011	44	7	A10	~20 Apr 2011		Hatch
					HRF	~20 Apr 2011		Ownership
					A84	8 Sep 2012		Loan to
163	?	10 Aug 2016	74	96	A84	10 Aug 2016		Hatch
					HRF	10 Aug 2016		Ownership
180	?	14 Jun 2017	74	96	A86	14 Jun 2017		Hatch
					HRF	14 Jun 2017		Ownership
Totals: 2.1.2 (5)								

A91								
123	M	24 Jun 2012	37	38	HRF	24 Jun 2012		Hatch
					A91	13 Dec 2014		Loan to
Totals: 1.0.0 (1)								

A94								
88	M	~15 Nov 2005	25	60	A37	~15 Nov 2005		Hatch
					HRF	~15 Nov 2005		Ownership
					A69	30 Aug 2010		Loan to
					A39	24 Nov 2011		Loan to
					A63	17 Mar 2014		Loan to
					A94	11 Mar 2017		Loan to
120	F	~19 Sep 2011	44	7	A10	~19 Sep 2011		Hatch
					HRF	~19 Sep 2011		Ownership
					A94	4 Oct 2013		Loan to
139	F	1 Sep 2014	35	36	A10	1 Sep 2014		Hatch
					HRF	1 Sep 2014		Ownership
					A63	13 Mar 2016		Loan to
					A94	11 Mar 2017		Loan to
Totals: 1.2.0 (3)								

A103								
94	M	27 Aug 2007	44	7	A10	27 Aug 2007		Hatch
					HRF	~27 Aug 2007		Ownership
					A82	10 Mar 2012		Loan to
					A92	18 Mar 2013		Loan to
					A103	8 Mar 2014		Loan to
Totals: 1.0.0 (1)								

A104								
7	F	24 Dec 1996	1	3	HRF	24 Dec 1996	III-3	Hatch
					A06	22 Nov 1998		Loan to
					A07	5 Jul 2000		Loan to
					A18	14 Dec 2001		Loan to
					A31	6 May 2002		Loan to
					A10	8 Dec 2002		Loan to
					A65	11 Nov 2012		Loan to
					A104	12 May 2014		Loan to
44	M	31 Oct 2002	35	36	A07	31 Oct 2002		Hatch
					HRF	31 Oct 2002		Ownership
					A10	24 Jul 2004		Loan to
					A65	11 Nov 2012		Loan to
					A104	12 May 2014		Loan to
Totals: 1.1.0 (2)								

A105								
82	M	26 Dec 2005	25	60	A37	26 Dec 2005		Hatch
					HRF	26 Dec 2005		Ownership
					A71	30 Aug 2010		Loan to
					A85	5 Mar 2014		Loan to
					A105	9 Oct 2014		Loan to
138	F	22 Aug 2014	35	36	A10	22 Aug 2014		Hatch
					HRF	22 Aug 2014		Ownership
					A105	15 Apr 2016		Loan to
Totals: 1.1.0 (2)								

A106								
128	M	15 Jun 2012	35	36	A07	15 Jun 2012		Hatch
					HRF	15 Jun 2012		Ownership
					A85	20 Oct 2012		Loan to
					A106	5 Oct 2014		Loan to
Totals: 1.0.0 (1)								

A109								
111	M	13 May 2010	37	38	HRF	13 May 2010		Hatch
					A39	3 Dec 2011		Loan to
					A63	17 Mar 2014		Loan to
					A109	~25 Jan 2015		Loan to
Totals: 1.0.0 (1)								

A110								
14	M	22 Oct 1998	1	3	HRF	22 Oct 1998	III-5	Hatch
					A07	22 Nov 1998		Loan to
					A16	16 Sep 2000		Loan to
					A110	14 Mar 2015		Loan to
107	F	21 Jul 2009	35	36	A07	21 Jul 2009		Hatch
					HRF	21 Jul 2009		Ownership
					A67	13 Mar 2010		Loan to
					A59	8 Mar 2014		Loan to
					A94	12 Mar 2016		Loan to
					A110	11 Mar 2017		Loan to
179	?	15 Dec 2017	14	107	A110	15 Dec 2017		Hatch
					HRF	15 Dec 2017		Ownership
Totals: 1.1.1 (3)								

A111								
110	F	23 Mar 2010	44	7	A10	23 Mar 2010		Hatch
					HRF	~23 Mar 2010		Ownership
					A58	10 Nov 2011		Loan to
					A10	22 Jan 2012		Loan to
					A81	22 Feb 2012		Loan to
					A111	3 May 2015		Loan to
Totals: 0.1.0 (1)								

A112								
131	M	4 Oct 2013	35	36	A10	4 Oct 2013		Hatch
					HRF	4 Oct 2013		Ownership
					A112	12 Sep 2015		Loan to
Totals: 1.0.0 (1)								

A113								
126	M	16 Aug 2012	37	9	HRF	16 Aug 2012		Hatch
					A113	13 Jun 2015		Loan to
Totals: 1.0.0 (1)								

A114								
124	M	30 Jun 2012	37	9	HRF	30 Jun 2012		Hatch
					A114	12 Sep 2015		Loan to
Totals: 1.0.0 (1)								

A115								
87	M	~15 Oct 2005	25	60	A37 A115	~15 Oct 2005 21 Nov 2015	_____	Hatch Transfer
89	M	18 Jan 2007	25	60	A37 A115	18 Jan 2007 ~21 Nov 2015	_____	Hatch Transfer
92	M	10 Aug 2007	25	60	A37 HRF A115	10 Aug 2007 ~10 Aug 2007 21 Nov 2015	_____	Hatch Ownership Loan to
Totals: 3.0.0 (3)								

A116								
42	F	20 Aug 2002	1	2	HRF A08 A116	20 Aug 2002 19 Apr 2003 31 Jan 2016	II-11 _____ _____	Hatch Loan to Loan to
73	M	2 Aug 2005	37	38	HRF A08 A116	2 Aug 2005 18 Apr 2009 31 Jan 2016	HSS73 _____ _____	Hatch Loan to Loan to
125	M	7 Jul 2012	74	96	A55 HRF A90 A55 A116	7 Jul 2012 7 Jul 2012 1 Mar 2013 25 Aug 2015 31 Jan 2016	_____ _____ _____ _____ _____	Hatch Ownership Loan to Loan to Loan to
171	?	1 Aug 2017	73	42	A116 HRF	1 Aug 2017 1 Aug 2017	_____ _____	Hatch Ownership
173	?	14 Sep 2017	73	42	A116 HRF	14 Sep 2017 14 Sep 2017	_____ _____	Hatch Ownership
Totals: 2.1.2 (5)								

A117								
137	M	21 Jun 2014	35	36	A10 HRF A117	21 Jun 2014 21 Jun 2014 8 Apr 2016	_____ _____ _____	Hatch Ownership Loan to
Totals: 1.0.0 (1)								

A120								
145	F	20 Jun 2015	35	36	A10 HRF A120	20 Jun 2015 20 Jun 2015 10 Sep 2016	_____ _____ _____	Hatch Ownership Loan to
Totals: 0.1.0 (1)								

A122								
112	M	8 Jun 2010	37	9	HRF A72 A83 A122	8 Jun 2010 29 Oct 2010 16 Aug 2012 10 Dec 2016	_____ _____ _____ _____	Hatch Loan to Loan to Loan to
Totals: 1.0.0 (1)								

A124								
146	F	6 Jul 2015	35	36	A10 HRF A124	6 Jul 2015 6 Jul 2015 10 Sep 2016	_____ _____ _____	Hatch Ownership Loan to
Totals: 0.1.0 (1)								

AMSTERDAM - Artis Royal Zoo								
77	F	13 Jul 2006	44	7	A10 HRF A63 AMSTERDAM	13 Jul 2006 13 Jul 2006 14 Aug 2010 2 May 2014	_____ _____ _____ _____	Hatch Ownership Loan to Loan to
115	M	6 Jul 2011	37	9	HRF AMSTERDAM	6 Jul 2011 6 Nov 2012	_____ R12043	Hatch Loan to
117	M	12 Jun 2011	37	9	HRF AMSTERDAM	12 Jun 2011 6 Nov 2012	_____ R12042	Hatch Loan to
Totals: 2.1.0 (3)								

HRF - Homopus Research Foundation								
142	F	15 May 2015	37	38	HRF	15 May 2015	_____	Hatch
154	M	????	WILD	WILD	SPRINGBOK HRF	22 Sep 2015 22 Sep 2015	NONE _____	Capture Transfer
159	F	????	WILD	WILD	SPRINGBOK HRF	22 Sep 2015 22 Sep 2015	NONE _____	Capture Transfer
161	F	26 Jan 2016	WILD	159	HRF	26 Jan 2016	_____	Hatch
162	F	25 Feb 2016	WILD	159	HRF	25 Feb 2016	_____	Hatch
Totals: 1.4.0 (5)								

PLZEN - Zool A Botanicka Zahrada Plzen
 136 F 2 Sep 2014 37 9 HRF 2 Sep 2014 Hatch
 PLZEN 27 Sep 2016 725101 Loan to

Totals: 0.1.0 (1)

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TOTALS: 48.26.18 (92)

Homopus areolatus: live and available studbook population. MULTX are groups of unregistered specimens at locations outside of the studbook, except MULT4 consists of studbook numbers 59 and 60, and MULT7 consists of studbook numbers 190 and 191. UNKX are specimens at locations outside of the studbook. UNK6 and UNK7 probably originate from bloodline 58 x MULT4, consequently, studbook number 235 should be considered an inbred individual.

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Stud #	Sex	Hatch Date	Sire	Dam	Location	Date	Local ID	Event
A10								
62	F	~25 Nov 2007	5	4	A10	~25 Nov 2007		Hatch
					HRF	~25 Nov 2007		Ownership
					A44	27 Mar 2011		Loan to
					A10	25 Jul 2014		Transfer
94	M	7 Jul 2009	16	17	A16	7 Jul 2009		Hatch
					A44	5 Jun 2010	AUGUST	Transfer
					A10	~25 Jul 2014		Transfer
186	?	15 Sep 2015	94	62	A10	15 Sep 2015		Hatch
201	?	16 Aug 2016	94	62	A10	16 Aug 2016		Hatch
223	F	~ 2010	WILD	WILD	WILD	~10 Oct 2017	NONE	Capture
					A10	~11 Oct 2017		Loan to
					HRF	~11 Oct 2017		Ownership
224	?	29 Apr 2017	94	62	A10	29 Apr 2017		Hatch
					HRF	29 Apr 2017		Ownership
225	?	4 May 2017	94	62	A10	4 May 2017		Hatch
					HRF	4 May 2017		Ownership
226	?	11 May 2017	94	62	A10	11 May 2017		Hatch
228	?	13 Jul 2017	94	62	A10	13 Jul 2017		Hatch
229	?	15 Jul 2017	94	62	A10	15 Jul 2017		Hatch
230	?	30 Jul 2017	94	62	A10	30 Jul 2017		Hatch
					HRF	30 Jul 2017		Ownership
232	?	19 Sep 2017	94	62	A10	19 Sep 2017		Hatch
					HRF	19 Sep 2017		Ownership
233	?	21 Sep 2017	94	62	A10	21 Sep 2017		Hatch
Totals: 1.2.10 (13)								

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A16

17	F	????	WILD	WILD	A16	30 Aug 1994		Transfer
39	M	9 Apr 2003	16	17	A16	9 Apr 2003		Hatch
48	M	23 Mar 2004	16	17	A16	23 Mar 2004		Hatch
49	F	25 Mar 2004	16	17	A16	25 Mar 2004		Hatch
50	F	8 Aug 2004	16	17	A16	8 Aug 2004		Hatch
51	M	19 Aug 2004	16	17	A16	19 Aug 2004		Hatch
52	F	25 Aug 2004	16	17	A16	25 Aug 2004		Hatch
54	M	10 Jun 2005	16	17	A16	10 Jun 2005		Hatch
55	M	27 Jun 2005	16	17	A16	27 Jun 2005		Hatch
56	F	6 Oct 2005	16	17	A16	6 Oct 2005		Hatch
57	F	3 Nov 2005	16	17	A16	3 Nov 2005		Hatch
108	M	8 Mar 2010	47	37	A44	8 Mar 2010		Hatch
					A16	4 Jun 2010		Transfer
109	F	8 Mar 2010	47	37	A44	8 Mar 2010		Hatch
					A16	4 Jun 2010		Transfer
115	?	30 May 2010	16	17	A16	30 May 2010		Hatch

116	?	31 May 2010	16	17	A16	31 May 2010	_____	Hatch
122	?	2 Jul 2011	16	17	A16	2 Jul 2011	_____	Hatch
134	?	27 Apr 2012	16	17	A16	27 Apr 2012	_____	Hatch
135	?	25 Aug 2012	16	17	A16	25 Aug 2012	_____	Hatch
146	?	9 Apr 2013	16	17	A16	9 Apr 2013	_____	Hatch
147	?	9 Apr 2013	16	17	A16	9 Apr 2013	_____	Hatch
152	?	11 Jun 2014	16	17	A16	11 Jun 2014	_____	Hatch
153	?	11 Jun 2014	16	17	A16	11 Jun 2014	_____	Hatch
157	?	6 Sep 2014	55	109	A16	6 Sep 2014	_____	Hatch
182	?	26 Jul 2015	108	56	A16	26 Jul 2015	_____	Hatch
184	?	18 Aug 2015	108	56	A16	18 Aug 2015	_____	Hatch
188	?	17 Aug 2016	MULT 6	17	A16	17 Aug 2016	_____	Hatch
189	?	18 Aug 2016	MULT 6	17	A16	18 Aug 2016	_____	Hatch
217	?	8 May 2017	108	56	A16	8 May 2017	_____	Hatch
218	?	18 May 2017	108	56	A16	18 May 2017	_____	Hatch
219	?	24 Jun 2017	108	17	A16	24 Jun 2017	_____	Hatch
227	?	22 Aug 2017	108	56	A16	22 Aug 2017	_____	Hatch
Totals: 6.7.18 (31)								

A37

22	M	????	WILD	WILD	UNKNOWN A20 A21 A37	???? 17 Oct 2000 15 Sep 2002	NONE _____ 1	Capture Transfer Transfer Transfer
23	F	????	WILD	WILD	UNKNOWN A20 A21 A37	???? 17 Oct 2000 15 Sep 2002	NONE _____ 2	Capture Transfer Transfer Transfer
24	F	~ 1993	UNK1	UNK2	A20 A21 A37	~ 1993 17 Oct 2000 15 Sep 2002	_____ _____ 3	Hatch Transfer Transfer
46	M	30 Sep 2004	22	24	A37	30 Sep 2004	_____	Hatch
107	F	8 Mar 2010	47	37	A44 A37	8 Mar 2010 5 May 2010	_____ _____	Hatch Transfer
111	F	29 Mar 2010	47	37	A44 A37	29 Mar 2010 7 Jun 2010	_____ _____	Hatch Transfer
172	M	5 Jan 2014	22	24	A37	5 Jan 2014	_____	Hatch
173	M	12 Jan 2014	22	24	A37	12 Jan 2014	_____	Hatch
174	F	15 Aug 2014	22	24	A37	15 Aug 2014	_____	Hatch
175	F	15 Jan 2015	22	24	A37	15 Jan 2015	_____	Hatch
177	M	15 Feb 2012	22	24	A37	15 Feb 2012	_____	Hatch
178	F	15 Feb 2009	22	24	A37	15 Feb 2009	_____	Hatch
179	F	15 Feb 2005	22	24	A37	15 Feb 2005	_____	Hatch
180	F	15 Feb 2004	22	24	A37	15 Feb 2004	_____	Hatch
183	F	11 Aug 2015	22	24	A37	11 Aug 2015	_____	Hatch
211	?	8 Feb 2016	22	24	A37	8 Feb 2016	_____	Hatch
212	?	17 Mar 2016	22	24	A37	17 Mar 2016	_____	Hatch
213	?	18 Mar 2016	22	24	A37	18 Mar 2016	_____	Hatch
Totals: 5.10.3 (18)								

A42

35	M	9 Jul 2002	16	17	A16 A42	9 Jul 2002 ~30 Sep 2005	_____ _____	Hatch Loan to
Totals: 1.0.0 (1)								

A44

130	F	16 Mar 2012	94	62	A44	16 Mar 2012	_____	Hatch
132	M	18 Jul 2012	94	62	A44	18 Jul 2012	_____	Hatch

133	F	13 Aug 2012	94	62	A44 HRF	13 Aug 2012 _____ 13 Aug 2012 _____	Hatch Ownership
149	M	27 Apr 2013	94	62	A44 HRF	27 Apr 2013 _____ 27 Apr 2013 _____	Hatch Ownership
Totals: 2.2.0 (4)							

A46							
58	M	????	WILD	WILD	A46	9 Sep 1997 03	Transfer
59	F	????	WILD	WILD	A46	9 Sep 1997 01	Transfer
60	F	????	WILD	WILD	A46	25 Mar 1999 02	Transfer
162	?	29 Jan 2014	58	MULT4	A46	29 Jan 2014 _____	Hatch
164	?	20 Feb 2014	58	MULT4	A46	20 Feb 2014 _____	Hatch
165	?	20 Feb 2014	58	MULT4	A46	20 Feb 2014 _____	Hatch
167	?	27 Feb 2014	58	MULT4	A46	27 Feb 2014 _____	Hatch
169	?	13 Feb 2015	58	MULT4	A46	13 Feb 2015 _____	Hatch
170	?	20 Feb 2015	58	MULT4	A46	20 Feb 2015 _____	Hatch
171	?	20 Mar 2015	58	MULT4	A46	20 Mar 2015 _____	Hatch
197	?	4 Feb 2016	58	MULT4	A46	4 Feb 2016 _____	Hatch
198	?	4 Feb 2016	58	MULT4	A46	4 Feb 2016 _____	Hatch
199	?	4 Feb 2016	58	MULT4	A46	4 Feb 2016 _____	Hatch
200	?	6 Feb 2016	58	MULT4	A46	6 Feb 2016 _____	Hatch
202	?	20 Feb 2016	58	MULT4	A46	20 Feb 2016 _____	Hatch
203	?	21 Feb 2016	58	MULT4	A46	21 Feb 2016 _____	Hatch
204	?	22 Feb 2016	58	MULT4	A46	22 Feb 2016 _____	Hatch
205	?	3 Mar 2016	58	MULT4	A46	3 Mar 2016 _____	Hatch
206	?	4 Mar 2016	58	MULT4	A46	4 Mar 2016 _____	Hatch
220	?	1 Feb 2017	58	MULT4	A46	18 Oct 2017 _____	Hatch
221	?	2 Feb 2017	58	MULT4	A46	2 Feb 2017 _____	Hatch
222	?	4 Mar 2017	58	MULT4	A46	4 Mar 2017 _____	Hatch
Totals: 1.2.19 (22)							

A48							
93	M	7 Jul 2009	16	17	A16 A44 A48 HRF	7 Jul 2009 _____ 5 Jun 2010 _____ 13 Jun 2010 _____ 15 May 2017 _____	Hatch Transfer Transfer Ownership
Totals: 1.0.0 (1)							

A59							
187	F	17 Sep 2015	94	62	A10 HRF A59	17 Sep 2015 _____ 17 Sep 2015 _____ 12 Sep 2016 _____	Hatch Ownership Loan to
Totals: 0.1.0 (1)							

A66							
79	M	~15 Mar 2007	58	MULT4	A46 A54 HRF A66	~15 Mar 2007 _____ ~15 Jun 2008 _____ ~15 Jun 2008 _____ 11 Apr 2015 _____	Hatch Loan to Ownership Loan to
81	F	~15 Mar 2007	58	MULT4	A46 A54 HRF A66	~15 Mar 2007 _____ ~15 Jun 2008 _____ ~15 Jun 2008 _____ ~11 Apr 2015 _____	Hatch Loan to Ownership Loan to
Totals: 1.1.0 (2)							

A73							
69	M	~22 Apr 2004	58	MULT4	A46 A56 A73	~22 Apr 2004 _____ ~21 May 2006 _____ 19 Jun 2010 _____	Hatch Loan to Transfer
71	F	~ 6 Mar 2004	58	MULT4	A46 A56 A73	~ 6 Mar 2004 _____ ~21 May 2006 _____ 19 Jun 2010 _____	Hatch Loan to Transfer
Totals: 1.1.0 (2)							

A77								
84	M	~ 7 Feb 2008	58	MULT4	A46 A77	~ 7 Feb 2008 2 Jun 2011	_____	Hatch Transfer
85	M	~ 7 Feb 2008	58	MULT4	A46 A77	~ 7 Feb 2008 2 Jun 2011	_____	Hatch Transfer
Totals: 2.0.0 (2)								

A94								
185	?	12 Sep 2015	94	62	A10 HRF A94	12 Sep 2015 12 Sep 2015 12 Sep 2016	_____ _____ _____	Hatch Ownership Loan to
Totals: 0.0.1 (1)								

A99								
123	F	23 Jan 2012	58	MULT4	A46 A99	23 Jan 2012 1 Sep 2016	_____ _____	Hatch Transfer
124	M	24 Jan 2012	58	MULT4	A46 A99	24 Jan 2012 1 Sep 2016	_____ _____	Hatch Transfer
125	M	31 Jan 2012	58	MULT4	A46 A99	31 Jan 2012 1 Sep 2016	_____ _____	Hatch Transfer
126	M	1 Feb 2012	58	MULT4	A46 A99	1 Feb 2012 1 Sep 2016	_____ _____	Hatch Transfer
128	F	3 Feb 2012	58	MULT4	A46 A99	3 Feb 2012 1 Sep 2016	_____ _____	Hatch Transfer
129	F	4 Feb 2012	58	MULT4	A46 A99	4 Feb 2012 1 Sep 2016	_____ _____	Hatch Transfer
137	M	~25 Jan 2013	58	MULT4	A46 A99	~25 Jan 2013 ~ 1 Sep 2016	_____ _____	Hatch Transfer
166	M	21 Feb 2014	58	MULT4	A46 A99	21 Feb 2014 1 Sep 2016	_____ _____	Hatch Transfer
234	M	????	UNK6	UNK7	A86 A99	~ 1 Nov 2012 ~ 1 May 2014	_____ _____	Hatch Transfer
235	?	5 Sep 2017	234	129	A99	5 Sep 2017	_____	Hatch
Totals: 6.3.1 (10)								

A100								
96	M	~18 Jan 2010	58	MULT4	A46 A56 A89 A100	~18 Jan 2010 ~ 1 Jun 2012 ~ 1 Jun 2012 ~13 Jul 2013	_____ _____ _____ _____	Hatch Loan to Loan to Transfer
138	M	~27 Jan 2013	58	MULT4	A46 A99 A100	~27 Jan 2013 ~ 1 Sep 2016 19 Mar 2017	_____ _____ _____	Hatch Loan to Transfer
141	M	~17 Feb 2013	58	MULT4	A46 A99 A100	~17 Feb 2013 ~ 1 Sep 2016 ~19 Mar 2017	_____ _____ _____	Hatch Loan to Transfer
145	F	~26 Mar 2013	58	MULT4	A46 A99 A100	~26 Mar 2013 ~ 1 Sep 2016 14 Nov 2017	_____ _____ _____	Hatch Loan to Transfer
Totals: 3.1.0 (4)								

A121								
190	F	????	WILD	WILD	A121	8 Apr 2016	_____	Transfer
191	F	????	WILD	WILD	A121	8 Apr 2016	_____	Transfer
192	M	????	WILD	WILD	A121	8 Apr 2016	_____	Transfer
194	F	~ 8 Apr 2016	192	MULT7	A121	8 Apr 2016	_____	Hatch
195	?	~ 8 Apr 2016	192	MULT7	A121	8 Apr 2016	_____	Hatch
196	?	~ 8 Apr 2016	192	MULT7	A121	8 Apr 2016	_____	Hatch
210	F	~ 2006	WILD	WILD	A121	1 Dec 2016	_____	Transfer
214	?	21 Mar 2017	192	MULT 7	A121	21 Mar 2017	_____	Hatch
215	?	21 Mar 2017	192	MULT 7	A121	21 Mar 2017	_____	Hatch
216	?	21 Mar 2017	192	MULT 7	A121	21 Mar 2017	_____	Hatch
Totals: 1.4.5 (10)								

A125	127	M	2 Feb 2012	58	MULT4	A46 A99 A125	2 Feb 2012 1 Sep 2016 1 Oct 2017	_____	Hatch Loan to Transfer
	136	F	~18 Jan 2013	58	MULT4	A46 A99 A125	~18 Jan 2013 1 Sep 2016 1 Oct 2017	_____	Hatch Loan to Transfer
	140	?	~17 Feb 2013	58	MULT4	A46 A99 A125	~17 Feb 2013 ~ 1 Sep 2016 ~19 Mar 2017	_____	Hatch Loan to Transfer
	143	M	~10 Mar 2013	58	MULT4	A46 A99 A125	~10 Mar 2013 ~ 1 Sep 2016 ~ 1 Oct 2017	_____	Hatch Loan to Transfer
Totals: 2.1.1 (4)									

A126	139	?	~ 6 Feb 2013	58	MULT4	A46 A99 A126	~ 6 Feb 2013 ~ 1 Sep 2016 ~13 Mar 2017	_____	Hatch Loan to Transfer
	144	?	~26 Mar 2013	58	MULT4	A46 A99 A126	~26 Mar 2013 ~ 1 Sep 2016 ~13 Mar 2017	_____	Hatch Loan to Transfer
	163	?	29 Jan 2014	58	MULT4	A46 A99 A126	29 Jan 2014 1 Sep 2016 13 Mar 2017	_____	Hatch Loan to Transfer
	168	?	10 Mar 2014	58	MULT4	A46 A99 A126	10 Mar 2014 1 Sep 2016 13 Mar 2017	_____	Hatch Loan to Transfer
Totals: 0.0.4 (4)									

A127	142	M	~ 4 Mar 2013	58	MULT4	A46 A99 A127	~ 4 Mar 2013 ~ 1 Sep 2016 9 Sep 2017	_____	Hatch Transfer Transfer
Totals: 1.0.0 (1)									

TCBCC - Turtle Conservancy Behler Chelonian Center									
	207	?	11 Apr 2016	10	11	TCBCC	11 Apr 2016	ARE010	Hatch
	208	?	11 Apr 2016	10	11	TCBCC	11 Apr 2016	ARE011	Hatch
	209	?	15 May 2016	10	11	TCBCC	15 May 2016	ARE009	Hatch
	236	?	4 Apr 2017	10	11	TCBCC	4 Apr 2017	ARE012	Hatch
	237	?	17 Apr 2017	10	11	TCBCC	17 Apr 2017	ARE013	Hatch
	238	?	12 Aug 2017	10	11	TCBCC	12 Aug 2017	ARE014	Hatch
Totals: 0.0.6 (6)									

WUPPERTAL - Wuppertal Zoological Garten									
	4	F	????	MULT1	MULT2	KRAAIFONT HRF A10 WUPPERTAL	???? 21 Nov 1997 27 Oct 2004 13 Sep 2014	_____	Hatch Transfer Loan to Loan to
	40	M	????	WILD	WILD	WUPPERTAL	28 Mar 1991	91586B	Transfer
Totals: 1.1.0 (2)									

=====

TOTALS: 35.36.68 (139)

=====

Homopus femoralis: live and available studbook population.

Stud #	Sex	Hatch Date	Sire	Dam	Location	Date	Local ID	Event
=====								
A10								
2	M	????	WILD	WILD	A28	~ Jan 2001	_____	Transfer
					A08	23 Dec 2001	_____	Loan to
					A10	30 Jul 2006	_____	Loan to
7	M	7 Jun 2008	3	4	HRF	7 Jun 2008	_____	Hatch
					A10	22 Oct 2014	_____	Loan to
Totals: 2.0.0 (2)								

A50	16	F	26 Jun 2015	3	4	HRF A50	26 Jun 2015	_____	Hatch
							9 Sep 2017	_____	Loan to
Totals: 0.1.0 (1)									

A55	8	M	30 Jun 2010	3	4	HRF A55	30 Jun 2010	_____	Hatch
							26 Jun 2014	_____	Loan to
	10	F	28 May 2011	3	4	HRF A55	28 May 2011	_____	Hatch
							27 Jun 2015	_____	Loan to
Totals: 1.1.0 (2)									

A59	12	M	12 Jul 2013	3	4	HRF A59	12 Jul 2013	_____	Hatch
							2 Aug 2015	_____	Loan to
	13	F	15 Jun 2014	3	4	HRF A59	15 Jun 2014	_____	Hatch
							10 Sep 2016	_____	Loan to
Totals: 1.1.0 (2)									

A84	14	F	18 Jun 2014	3	4	HRF A84	18 Jun 2014	_____	Hatch
							10 Sep 2016	_____	Loan to
	15	F	19 Jun 2014	3	4	HRF A84	19 Jun 2014	_____	Hatch
							10 Sep 2016	_____	Loan to
Totals: 0.2.0 (2)									

HRF - Homopus Research Foundation									
	3	M	????	WILD	WILD	A28 HRF	~ Jan 2001	_____	Transfer
							23 Dec 2001	III	Loan to
	4	F	????	WILD	WILD	BEAUF W HRF	16 Mar 2006	NONE	Capture
							19 Mar 2006	_____	Transfer
	17	?	26 Jun 2017	3	4	HRF	26 Jun 2017	_____	Hatch
	18	?	8 Jul 2017	3	4	HRF	8 Jul 2017	_____	Hatch
Totals: 1.1.2 (4)									
=====									
TOTALS: 5.6.2 (13)									

5. SPECIFIC INFORMATION FROM STUDBOOK PARTICIPANTS

On 25 November 2017, participants in the studbook on *H. areolatus* met at Wuppertal Zoo (Germany). A large amount of husbandry and breeding information was exchanged, during lectures and informally. After the meeting, all presentations were distributed to all participants in the *H. areolatus* studbook. The most important general topics were:

- Water and humidity: The natural habitat of *H. areolatus* is quite humid and it appears that replicating these conditions in captivity improves husbandry and breeding results. Several keepers struggle with lack of mating activity or lack of egg production.
- Incubation conditions: Many eggs produced in captivity are lost because they fail to develop or die during incubation. High (especially air) humidity and relatively low incubation temperatures (e.g., 1.5 °C lower than for *C. signatus*) appear key factors for successful incubation.
- UV radiation and food: Both provision of UV radiation and provision of vitamin D through the food can result in successful husbandry and breeding results. More tests are required to derive optimal conditions.

Moreover, the Homopus Research Foundation communicated to all participants in the studbook on *C. signatus* that the most frequent cause of death for *C. signatus* in the studbook is compaction of the intestinal tract as a result of ingesting soil. This should be avoided by providing a compact, firm substrate (e.g., loam) and by providing food in a feeding dish or on a flat rock instead of directly on the substrate. [Husbandry guidelines](#) were adjusted accordingly.

Location A10

For the first time in captivity, a female *C. signatus* produced a clutch containing two eggs. This was reported in a manuscript (see Chapter 6). Both eggs developed well, but died prior to incubation.



Location A16

Female *H. areolatus* number 109 produced a clutch of two eggs on 21 March 2017.



Location A46

A female *Chersobius solus* produced an unburied egg that was found on 3 March 2017. *Chersobius solus* eggs are, relatively to female body size, intermediate between *C. signatus* and *Homopus* spp. eggs. The *C. solus* female was housed in an outdoor enclosure in Namibia.



Location A51

One male *C. signatus* was kept in an enclosure measuring 150 x 80 cm. The tortoise was periodically kept outside in summer where it ate part of a *Euphorbia* sp., after it had climbed to a section of the enclosure where it was not supposed to get. Although *Euphorbia* sp. are known to be poisonous, the tortoise did not appear to suffer from any negative effects. Outdoor husbandry was terminated because of the generally bad experiences with outdoor husbandry of *C. signatus* in the studbook.



Location A57

On 26 August 2017, *C. signatus* female number 155 had problems moving its hind limbs. The female was radiographed to exclude egg retention as a cause. An egg had been produced previously, in May 2017. The radiograph verified that the female was not gravid.

The female died on 11 September 2017. Dissection showed a high-grade inflammation of the ovaries, oviducts and large intestine, presumably bacterial. The enteritis caused an intestinal atony, which congested the large intestine.



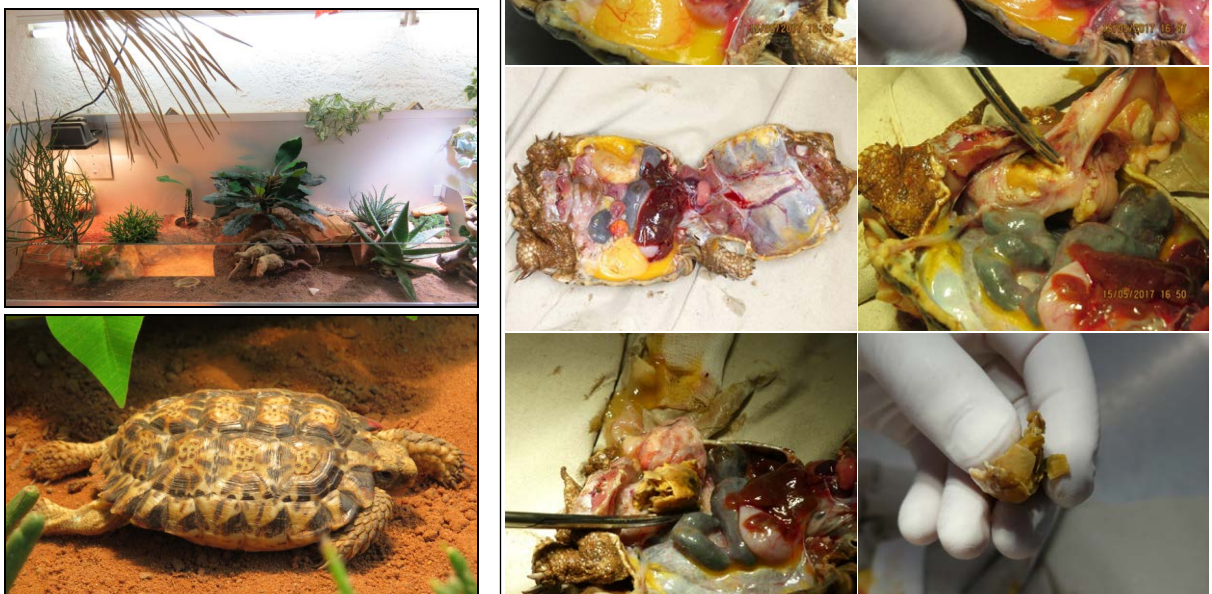
Location A59

For the first time at this location, a hatchling *C. signatus* hatched. The hatchling was born from a wild-caught couple. When the hatchling was placed in a container with compressed loam, it was seen eating small pieces of the damp loam near the water dish. It started feeding regular food 2–3 days later. Possibly the hatchling needed the loam (which was fresh) to build up bacteria in its digestive system.

*Location A66*

When *C. signatus* female number 130 (born 7 September 2013) unexpectedly died on 14 May 2017, the carcass was dissected to determine the cause of death (i.e., egg retention with bacterial salpingitis). A new captive-bred female was received on 24 November 2017 (see Appendix 1).

The new female has adapted well and started to feed as quickly as two days after the transfer. The male and female *C. signatus* are kept solitarily until the female will weigh at least 140 g. We expect that this will be the case in June 2018.



Location A68

To test if *C. signatus* female number 9 would be able to produce fertile eggs after separating it from a male with which it annually reproduced, it was separated at a new location in May 2014. Males were regularly introduced, but were allowed to court and not to mate. The result of the test was that female 9 did not produce any eggs in 2015–2017. It will be combined with a male to resume reproduction in 2018.

Location A79

Chersobius signatus female number 79 produced two single-egg clutches, one on 25 January 2017 and one on 12 December 2017. Both eggs were unburied. The first egg failed to hatch, the second is still in the incubator. It is not clear why the eggs were not buried, as the female did bury eggs at the previous location.

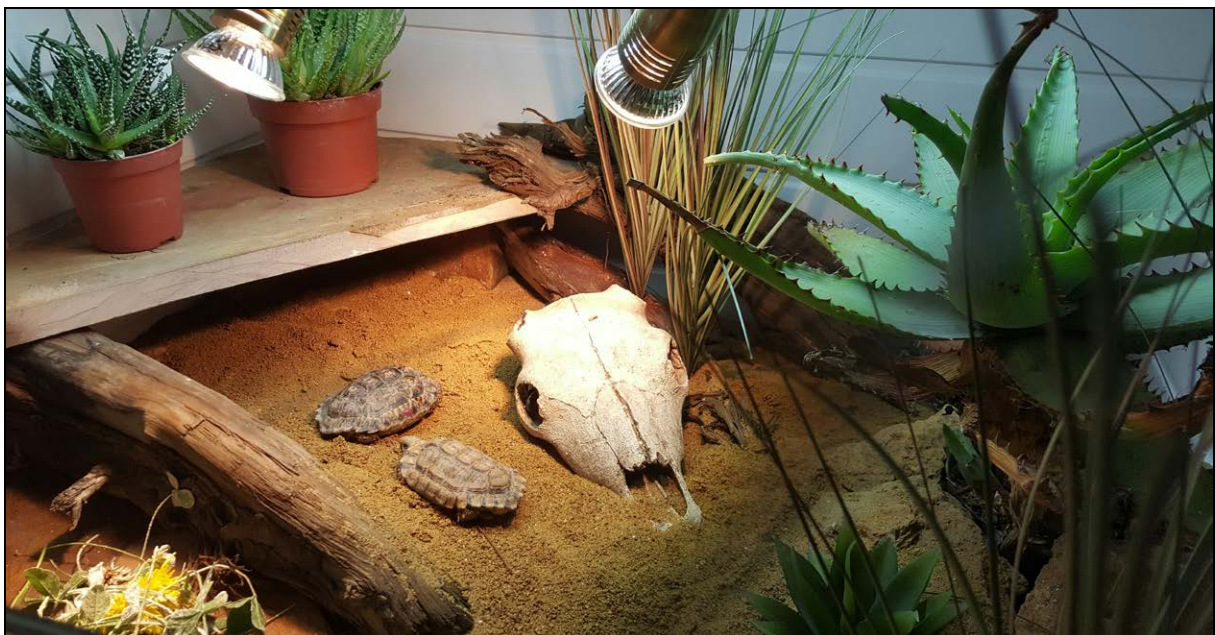
Female 118 is housed solitarily. This single female behaves much quieter than the female in the couple, and sometimes hides for days. Nevertheless, it is healthy and eating well.

Location A84

Two *C. signatus* eggs were produced; both eggs cracked during incubation, but one successfully hatched nevertheless. The hatchling was very small (less than 30 mm) and weak in comparison to a hatchling born in 2016. It appears that the 2017 hatchling had problems absorbing calcium, as its shell remained soft. The hatchling was housed solitarily, with a MH UVB-lamp and ample calcium supplementation. On 15 December 2017, the female produced another egg. The two *H. femoralis* at this location are growing nicely.

*Location A94*

A new enclosure for a couple *C. signatus* was set up. The feeding area was expanded with a larger flat stone to avoid ingestion of substrate.



Location A105

The activity of a male and female *C. signatus* was very similar to that in *Kinixys lobatsiana*: the tortoises were active in intervals of 2–3 months. For comparison: the activity in *Kinixys spekii* (wild-caught and captive-bred) was very different with extended inactive periods from the end of October until March.

Location A110

One egg was produced by a female *C. signatus* at the end of Summer. It is unlikely that eggs produced at this time of the year would successfully develop in the wild, unless *C. signatus* eggs are capable of diapausing. The captive egg hatched after 115 days on 15 December 2017 and the hatchling (mass 9 g) was oriented longitudinally in the egg. Upon hatching, the hatchling was moved to a box with a 35 Watt HQI bulb, and a dry and humid hide. It drank shortly after hatching. Temperatures in the box were 22°C in the hides and coolest corners and circa 32°C under the spot.



Location A111

The female *Chersobius signatus* (born on 23 March 2010) produced an egg (38 x 25 mm) for the first time on 7 February 2017. Since the female has always been housed solitarily, the egg was not fertile.



Location A116

The year 2017 was my second season of keeping *C. signatus*. In 2016, an egg was produced but failed to develop. The egg may have been infertile, but to be on the safe side I completely changed the incubation method for 2017.

In 2017, two single egg clutches were produced on 21 March (the female lost 22 g) and on 26 April. The new incubator was placed on a soft pad to reduce vibrations and had the following features:

- Heating cable as heating device;
- PC fan for optimal temperature distribution;
- day/night temperatures adjustable;
- power of heating is automatically decreasing with approaching final temperature;
- GSM alarm – sends messages in case of power failure, low or high temperature;
- certified thermometer was used for calibration.



I followed the instructions specified in the guidelines for husbandry of *C. signatus* by the Homopus Research Foundation. Furthermore, the incubation method followed that used by Victor Loehr – the eggs

were placed on pads instead of substrate in closed boxes and there was no water in the incubator. Two millilitres of water were added to the boxes once a week. After 133 and 136 days, two babies hatched.



Location A121

The outdoor *H. areolatus* enclosure in the natural distribution range of the species produced a hatchling on 5 March 2017.



Location HRF

Chersobius signatus female 159 produced two fertile eggs immediately after its transfer from the wild to captivity in 2015. However, since the transfer, the female has behaved dominantly towards the male that is housed in the same enclosure. The female regularly chased and mounted the male, which has not shown any courtship behaviour itself (verified by permanent webcam supervision). No further eggs have been produced and a radiograph in November showed that the female was not gravid. It appears that conditions in the enclosure are suitable for breeding, because previously two wild-caught and one captive-bred females have regularly reproduced in the same enclosure. In 2018, the male will be exchanged for another male to test if this might alter the behaviour of the female.



6. NEW PUBLICATIONS

The following overview summarises all manuscripts and articles that were submitted, accepted, published, or under review in 2017.

Subject	Submitted	Accepted	Published	Journal
Unexpected decline in a population of speckled tortoises.	2016	2016	2017	Journal of Wildlife Management (English)
Thermoregulatory challenges in the habitat of the world's smallest tortoise, <i>Chersobius signatus</i> .	2017	2017	2017	Journal of Thermal Biology (English)
Testudinidae, <i>Homopus boulengeri</i> , Duerden 1906, Karoo Padloper. Reproduction.	2017	2017	2017	African Herp News (English)
Testudinidae, <i>Homopus signatus</i> , Gmelin 1789, Speckled Padloper. Two-egg clutching.	2017	2017	2017	African Herp News (English)

7. FINANCIAL REPORT

The preparation of a new field study on *C. boulengeri* (see Paragraph 1.5) led to increased expenses compared to 2016. Expenses in 2017 were offset by substantial funding by the Turtle Conservation Fund/Conservation International, the British Chelonia Group and 14 private individuals (see Paragraph 1.5). Although the Homopus Research Foundation maintains relatively large reservations for 2018, the expenses for radiotransmitters, radiography, plant identifications and field materials are expected to exceed reservations. Therefore, the study will require additional funding. Several organisations have already allocated additional funds to the study (see Paragraph 1.5).

Revenues		Expenses	
Net amount €	Item	Amount €	Item
Projects		Projects	
419	Remaining funds 2016	761	Rainfall, temperature and relative humidity loggers
3,422	Donation Turtle Conservation Fund/CI	489	GIS aerial photo for microhabitat and home range mapping
1,115	Donation British Chelonia Group	365	Infrared thermometers and calibration
1,583	Donations (14) private individuals	248	Flashlights for examination of rock crevices
		199	Batteries and chargers
		90	Garmin eTrex GPS
		81	Balance and calibration
		46	Book for plant identifications
		27	Digital calipers
		66	Small materials
		3,000	Reservation transmitters 2018
		1,168	Reservation remaining expenses 2018
6,539	Subtotal	6,539	Subtotal
Other		Other	
113	Donation private individual to cover overhead costs	103	Annual costs bank account
		10	International bank transfer costs
113	Subtotal	113	Subtotal
6,652	Total	6,652	Total

8. PERMIT OVERVIEW

The activities reported in this document would not have been possible without the following permits issued by the South African and Namibian authorities:

Exporting of H. areolatus

- Exporting permit 49683 (Ministry of Environment and Tourism, Namibia)
- CITES exporting permit 8830 (Ministry of Environment and Tourism, Namibia)
- CITES exporting permit 3558 (Ministry of Environment and Tourism, South Africa)
- Health certificate 13\1\4\2\ 09/2- 1676/04 (Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Rural Development, Namibia)
- Various additional permits issued to individual studbook participants (Namibia)

Collecting and exporting of H. femoralis

- Collecting permit AAA004-00010-0035 (CapeNature, South Africa)
- CITES exporting permit 58679 (Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism, South Africa)
- Health declaration dated 17-03-06 (Department of Agriculture, South Africa)

Collecting and exporting of C. signatus

- Collecting permit 331/95 (Western Cape Nature Conservation Board, South Africa)
- Collecting permit 28/2001 (Northern Cape Nature Conservation, South Africa)
- Collecting permit 053/2015 (Northern Cape Department of Environment and Nature Conservation)
- CITES exporting permits 16579 and 281/95C (Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism, South Africa)
- CITES exporting permit 148487 (Northern Cape Department of Environment and Nature Conservation)
- Permit to move animals/animal products 2001/10/3/A (Department of Agriculture, South Africa)

Field study and surveys on C. boulengeri

- Research permits 755/05, 43/2005 and 35/2005 (Northern Cape Nature Conservation, South Africa)
- Research permit 245/2/2015 (Northern Cape Department of Environment and Nature Conservation, South Africa)
- Research permit FAUNA 0950/2017 (Northern Cape Department of Environment and Nature Conservation, South Africa)
- Research permits FLORA 0066/2017 and FLORA 0067/2017 (Northern Cape Department of Environment and Nature Conservation, South Africa)

Field study on H. femoralis

- Research permit AAA-004-000185-0035
- Research permit AAA-004-00020-0028
- Research permit AAA-004-000392-0035
- Research permit AAA-004-00027-0028

Field studies on C. signatus

- Research permits 137/99, 84/99, 019/2001, 010/2001, 46/2003, 26/2003, 8/2003, 168/2003, 43/2003, 158/2003, 633/2003, 25/2003, 158/2004 and 633/2004 (Northern Cape Nature Conservation, South Africa)
- Research permits 428/2002 and 41/2002 (Western Cape Nature Conservation Board, South Africa)
- Research permits 152/2012 and 153/2012, 460/2013 and 052/2015 (Northern Cape Department of Environment and Nature Conservation, South Africa)

Appendix 1

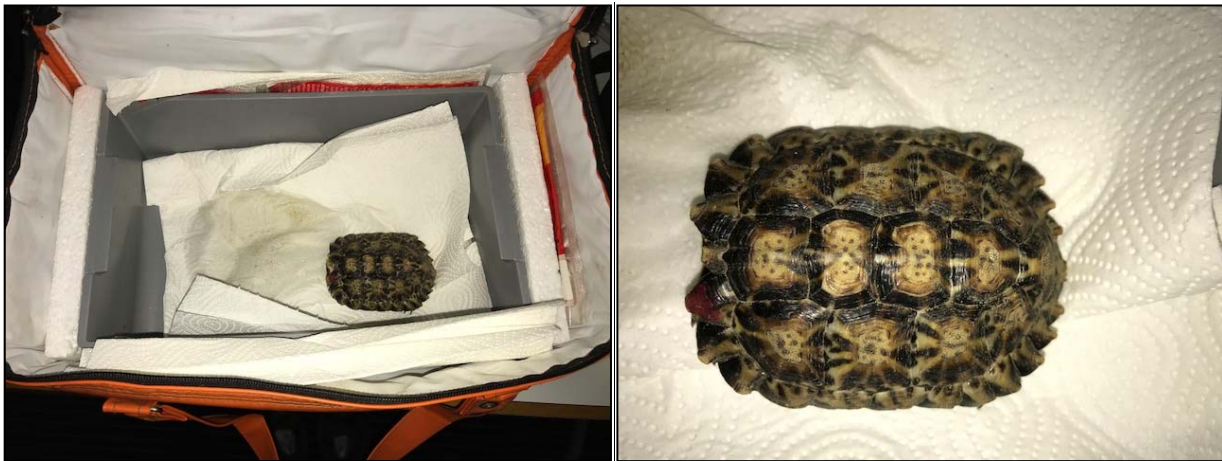
Report transport and keeping of *C. signatus* at location A66.

Haltebericht *Chersobius signatus*

November 2017 von Location A66

Am 24. November 2017 flogen wir an eine Tagung der Homopus Research Foundation über *Homopus areolatus* nach Düsseldorf, dann nach Wuppertal mit dem weiteren Ziel ein Weibchen *Chersobius signatus* Nr. 149 von Location A10 zu importieren. Die Export- und Speditionspapiere organisierte uns Location A10 mit viel Geduld und Ausdauer, den Import wir. Am Samstag, den 25. November nach einigen sehr interessanten Vorträgen übergab Location A10 uns das Tier, das bereits 104 g wiegt.

Unser bewährter Transportbehälter, Isoliert, beheizbar



Etwas nervös begaben wir uns am 26. November Richtung Flughafen Düsseldorf zu der dortigen Zollbehörde, bei der wir uns bei unserer Ankunft am Freitag angemeldet hatten. Es dauerte dort einige Zeit bis alles Nötige abgewickelt war. Da diese Art Verzollung selten vorkommt, wie die Zöllner uns sagten, beschäftigen wir zwei Beamte und die Warteschlange wuchs.

Bei der Flugkontrolle musste das Tier nicht durch den Röntgenapparat, aber es wurde durch einen Polizisten mit den Papieren nochmals kontrolliert. Das Tier wollten etliche Flughafenpersonen auch sehen, zum Glück standen wir dort alleine an und verursachten dadurch keinen Menschenauflauf. Nach einer Stunde Pause und Verpflegung konnte der Flug nach Zürich starten und das nächste Abenteuer begann.

Nachkontrolle der Papiere



Nach 45 Minuten Flug wuchs unsere Nervosität wieder, der Zollschar bei der Landung im Gate 1 war geschlossen, also mussten wir zum Gate 2 gehen. Dort angekommen konnten wir sofort mit dem Tier und den Papieren vorstellig werden. Der Zöllner lobte uns, endlich jemand der vollständige Papiere vorweisen kann. Ach waren wir Stolz! Es ging schnell und wir hatten die nötigen Stempel. Nun stand noch unsere letzte Etappe an, nach einem Fussmarsch von 15 Minuten erreichten wir das Büro des Grenztierarztes, das am Sonntag nur CITES Abfertigung tätig wenn man mit dem Flugzeug reist. Auch diesen Stempel bekamen wir ohne Probleme.

Glücklich und zufrieden konnten wir nun die Heimreise antreten und das schöne Tier in sein neues Gehege setzen.

Wir möchten uns auf diese Weise noch bei Location A10 für das schöne Zuchttier bedanken, Homopus Research Foundation für die Vermittlung. Location A73, der den ganzen Stress mit uns mitmachte und uns mit dem Auto überall hin chauffierte.

Hier das vorbereitete Terrarium für den Neuzugang

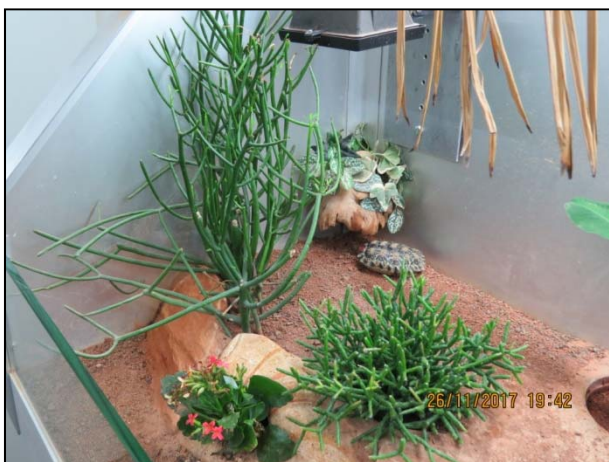


Das ganze Gehege, in der Mitte getrennt



hier linke Seite für female

Das *Chersobius signatus* female Nr. 149 wurde am Sonntagabend, den 26. November 2017 in sein neues zu Hause platziert.



Da das Licht im Terrarium um 19.40 Uhr bereits nicht mehr brannte, wurde das *Chersobius* erst am Montag, den 27. November gebadet und kontrolliert.

Montag 27.11.2017 baden



In den ersten zwei Tagen hielt es sich nur im Unterschlupf links (Legeplatz) auf. Am Mittwoch über Mittag, am 29. November wagte es sich das erste Mal aus seinem Versteck und frass Löwenzahn und eine Nachtkerzenknospe. Leider keine Fotos.

Dienstag und Mittwoch 28 / 29.11.2017 Donnerstag 30.11.2017



Boden ganz trocken



Boden feucht

Langsam wurde es immer mutiger und erkundete sein neues Revier.

Donnerstag, 30. November 2017



Vielleicht brauchte es doch nach drei Tagen eine feuchtere Bodenbeschaffenheit.

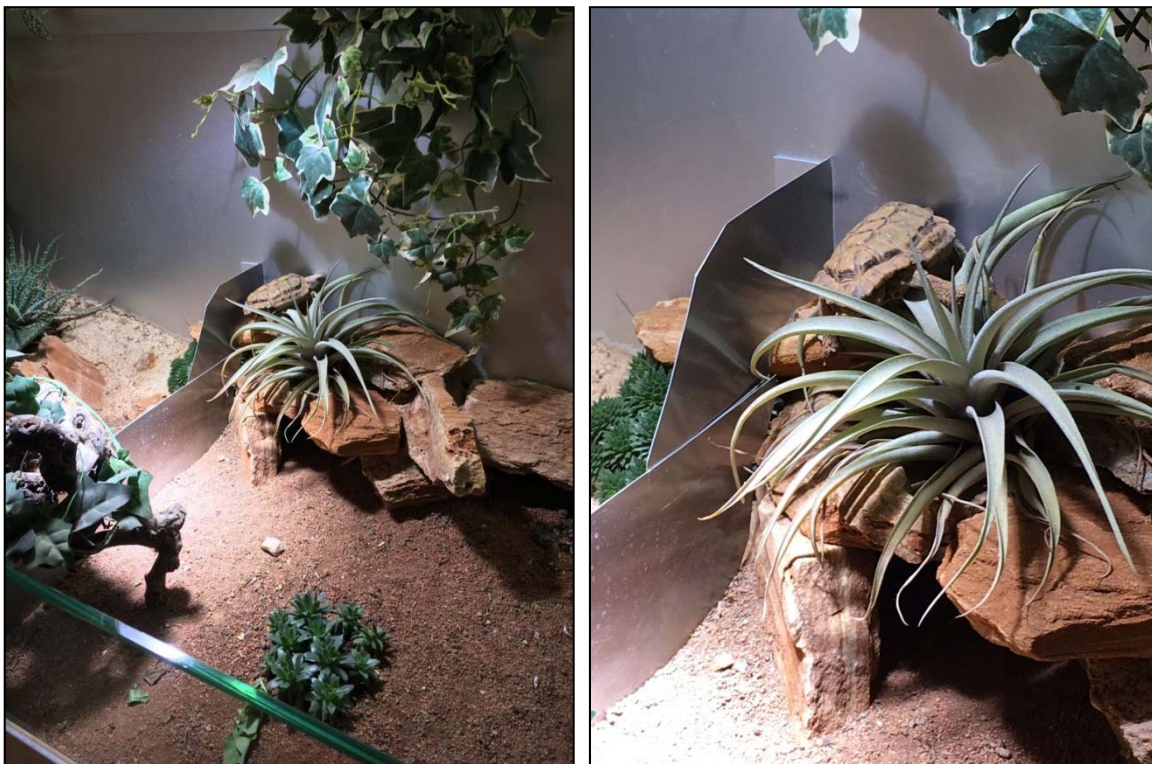
Nun zum male Nr. 11 auf der getrennten, rechten Hälfte des Terrariums, da konnte man folgendes Beobachten.

Montag, 27.11.2017



Am Mittwoch, 29. November wollte das male endlich sehen, was nun mit dieser Abtrennung los ist. Hatte er schon das female gewittert?

Mittwoch 29. November 2017



Die Trennung der beiden Tiere ist in der Mitte der X-Reptile 150 Watt, damit beide Tiere nach Bedarf genügend Licht und UV genießen können.

Dies ist ein Haltebericht, den wir so schnell nicht vergessen und uns ewig in Erinnerung bleibt.