



BACKGROUND



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ABOUT THE SANTA BARBARA ZOO'S FOUR CALIFORNIA CONDORS

Four juvenile California condors arrived in Santa Barbara in March 2009 to take up residence in the new *Condor Country* exhibit. The Zoo's four birds are listed in the Condor Recovery Program Studbook by numbers 432, 433, 439 and 440. They were all hatched at the Peregrine Fund's World Center for Birds of Prey (Boise, ID) within a two-week period from April 12 through 24, 2007.

All four birds are the direct descendents of the small group of last wild-born flying condors in California who were all ultimately captured in January 1986. These four birds are too closely related to breed to each other and will move to a Condor Recovery Program breeding facility when they reach maturity, between ages six and eight.

Number 432

Number 432 is a male condor who hatched on April 12, 2007, at the Center for Birds of Prey (Boise), where he was raised by his parents.

After his great-great-grandparent, a wild condor known as AC3 (#10 in Condor Recovery Studbook), died of lead poisoning, the decision was made to bring in all the remaining wild condors from the wild in January 1986.

Number 432's grandparents were all hatched in captivity and hand-raised, with the exception of #5 (known as AC6). Number 5 has been incredibly productive and sired (fathered) more than 20 eggs; he still lives at the breeding facility at the Los Angeles Zoo.

Number 432's parents were both hatched at the breeding facility at the Los Angeles Zoo, where they were hand-raised. They have lived at the Center for Birds of Prey (Boise) since 1997 and have produced an amazing ten eggs. Some chicks have been hand-raised, others raised by condor foster parents, and they have raised two, including #432.

Number 433

Number 433 is a female condor who hatched on April 12, 2007, at the Center for Birds of Prey (Boise), where she was raised by condor foster parents.

After her great-great-grandparent, known as AC3 (#10 in Condor Recovery Studbook) died of lead poisoning, the decision was made to bring in all the remaining wild condors from the wild in January 1986.

Number 433's grandparents were all hatched in captivity and hand-raised, except for #2, who is a wild male condor who was never captured. Many of his eggs with his wild mate #11 (known as Tama) were taken by researchers to be hatched and raised by hand.

Number 433's dam (mother) was hatched at the Los Angeles Zoo; her sire (father) was hatched at the breeding facility at the San Diego Wild Animal Park. In September 1993, they were in the first group of condors to be transferred to the breeding facility at the Center for Birds of Prey (Boise), where they have produced an amazing 12 eggs. Some chicks have been hand-raised, others raised by the parents, and a few have been raised by condor foster parents, including #433.

Number 439

Number 439 is a male condor who hatched on April 22, 2007, at the Center for Birds of Prey (Boise), where he was raised by his parents.

After his great-great-grandparent, known as AC3 (#10 in Condor Recovery Studbook) died of lead poisoning, the decision was made to bring in all the remaining wild condors from the wild in January 1986.

Two of #439's grandparents were hatched in captivity and hand-raised; one was a wild bird who had been captured for the Recovery Program; and another was captured as a chick in a wild nest to become the first member of the captive breeding program.

Number 439's parents were both hatched at the breeding facility at the San Diego Wild Animal Park and hand-raised. They have both lived at the breeding facility at the Center for Birds of Prey (Boise) since 1997, where they have produced seven eggs. Some chicks have been hand-raised, others raised by condor foster parents and they have raised two, including #439.

Number 440

Number 440 is a female condor who hatched on April 24, 2007, at the Center for Birds of Prey (Boise), where she was raised by her parents.

Her great-great-great-grandparents, #2 and #11 (known as Tama) produced the last egg hatched in the wild – her great-great-grandparent, #21 (known as AC8).

All her other great-grandparents and two grandparents were also hatched in the wild, but either died in the wild or were brought into captivity as part of the Recovery Program.

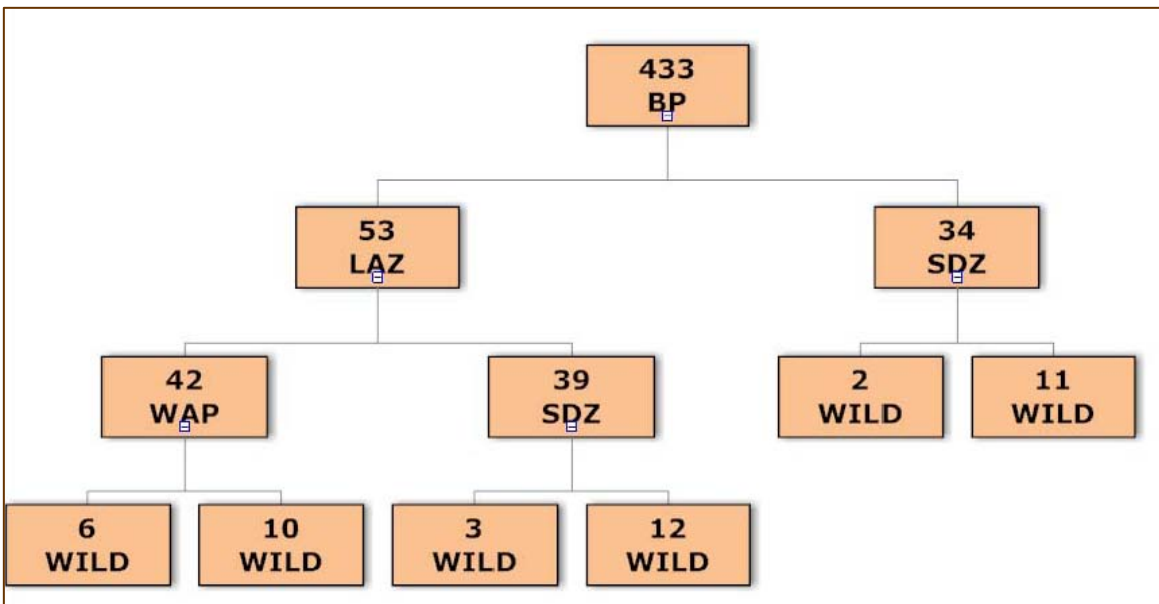
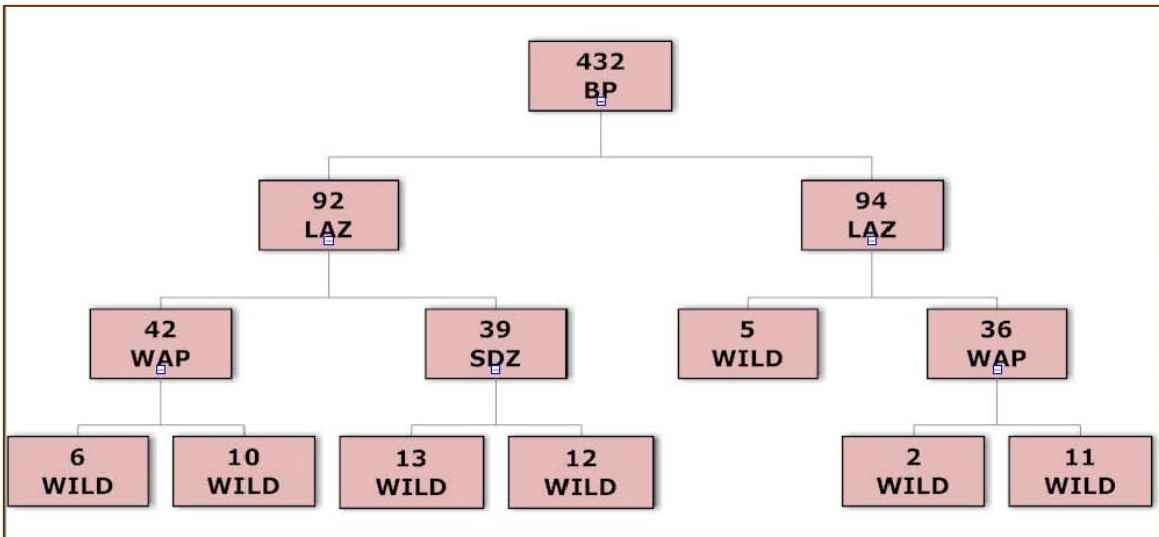
Her parents were both hatched at the breeding facility at the San Diego Wild Animal Park and hand-raised. They have both lived at the breeding facility at the Center for Birds of Prey (Boise) since September 1997, where they have produced five eggs. Two chicks were raised by condor foster parents and three were raised by them, including #440.

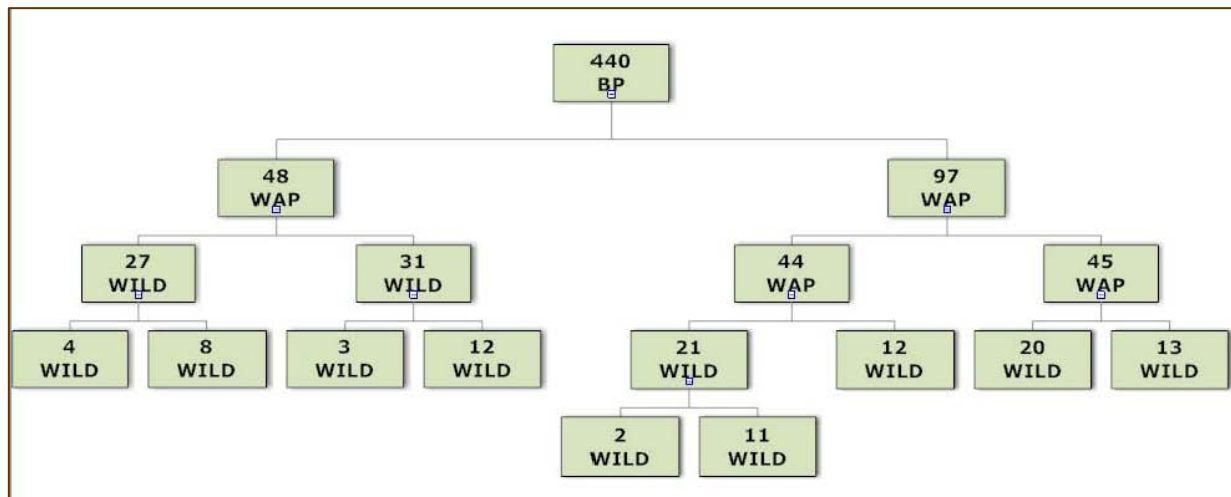
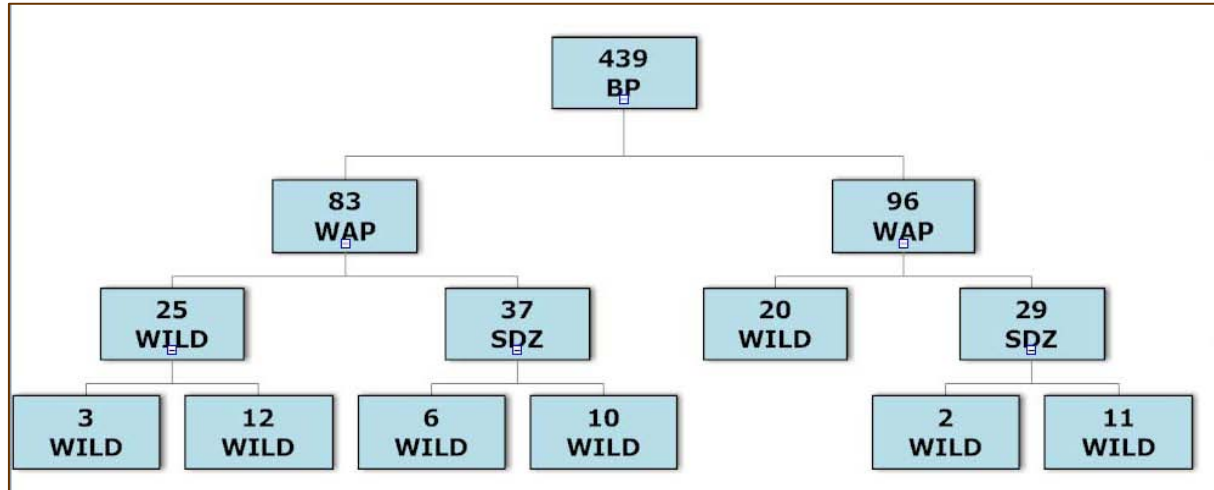
Family Trees of the Santa Barbara Zoo's California Condors

Key for Family Trees

WILD Hatched in the Wild
 LAZ Hatched at LA Zoo
 SDZ Hatched at San Diego Zoo
 WAP Hatched at San Diego Wild Animal Park
 BP Hatched at World Center for Birds of Prey
 AC 1980s Research Designations

4 = AC7
 5 = AC6
 6 = AC2
 10 = AC3
 12 = AC8
 20 = AC4
 21 = AC9





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On Earth Day, April 22, 2009, the Santa Barbara Zoo opened California Trails, a new exhibit complex showcasing threatened or endangered California natives including critically endangered California condors plus Channel Island foxes, bald eagles, desert tortoises, and local raptors, reptiles and amphibians. With this exhibit, the Santa Barbara Zoo becomes one of only three zoos in the world to display California condors, a species which has rebounded from the brink of extinction. But there is still much work to be done to "save" all these species. For more information, visit www.sbzoo.org.

The Santa Barbara Zoo is open daily from 10 a.m. – 5 p.m.; general admission is \$11 for adults, \$9 for children 2-12 and seniors 60+, and children under 2 are free . Parking is \$4.

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