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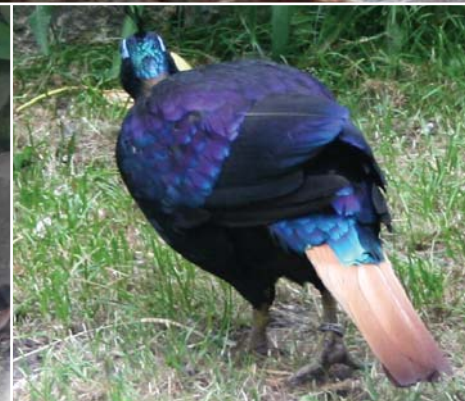
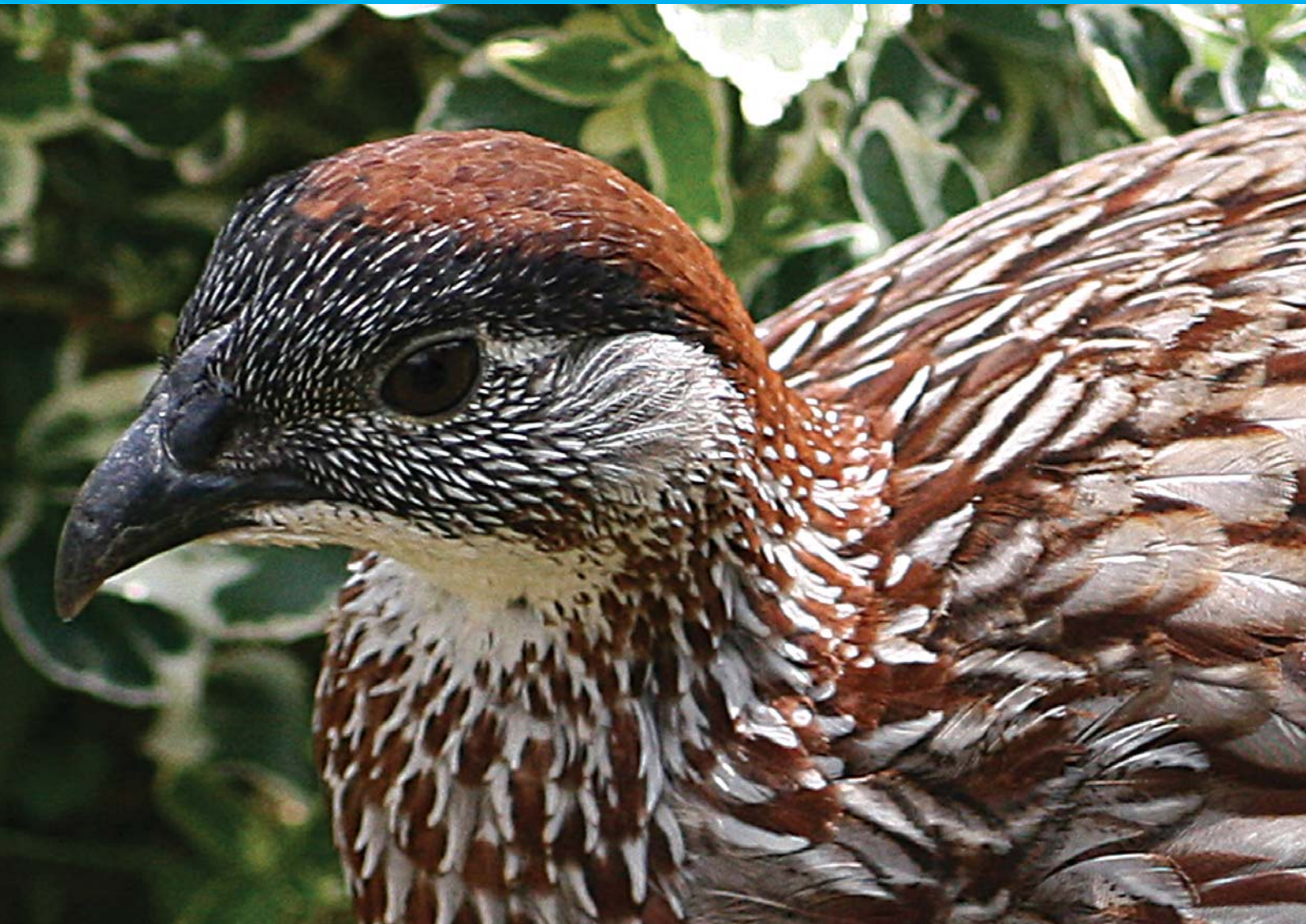
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Annual Review

of the World Pheasant Association

2012/2013



The World Pheasant Association Review 2012/13

A REPORT OF THE ACTIVITIES OF THE WORLD PHEASANT ASSOCIATION

Patrons

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James Goodhart
The Viscount Ridley DL
The Duke of Northumberland
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Michel Klat

President

Prof Zheng Guangmei (China)

President Emeritus

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Manfred Prasch
Christopher Savage
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Council and Charity Trustees

Dr Richard Carden CB (Chairman)
Keith Chalmers-Watson (Vice Chairman)
Jon Riley (Treasurer)
Dr Francis Buner (resigned Jan 2013)
Heiner Jacken
Dr Mark Whittingham (resigned Jan 2013)
Stuart Wilson
Dr Brian Bertram
Sir William McAlpine
Billy Wilson
Paul North

Director

Dr Philip J K McGowan (contact ended
Nov 2012)

Conservation Officer

Laura Owens (resigned Feb 2013)

Administrator

Barbara Ingman

European Conservation Breeding Group

Ludo Pincel (Chair)

Conservation Breeding Advisory Group

Simon Mayes (Chair)

Chapter Chairs

Austria Manfred Prasch
www.wpa-oesterreich.info

Benelux Ludo Pinceel
www.wpa-benelux.info

China Prof Zheng Guangmei
[www.chinabird.org/Introduction_of_](http://www.chinabird.org/Introduction_of_WPACHina(2005).htm)
[WPACHina\(2005\).htm](http://www.chinabird.org/Introduction_of_WPACHina(2005).htm)

Czech Republic and Slovakia Jiří Mrnka

France Alain Hennache

Germany Simon Bruslund
www.wpadeutschland.de

India Shri Shekhar Singh
<http://wpaindia.org/home.htm>

Pakistan Brig Mukhtar Ahmed

Portugal Paula Grilo

Affiliated Organisations

Bird Conservation Nepal
www.birdlifeneal.org

Pheasant and Waterfowl Society of Australia www.pwsa.org.au

Research Fellow

Dr Elizabeth Boakes (Imperial College, UK)

Research Associates

Dr Clive Beale (UK)
Dr Christine Steiner Sao Bernardo (Brazil)
Dr Stephen Browne (UK)
Dr Francis Buner (UK)
Chhum Samnang (Cambodia)
Bhagwan Dahal (Nepal)
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Prof Sun Yuehua (China)
Dr Kerry Waylen (UK)
Dr Tommaso Savini (Thailand)
Prof Yue Bisong (China)
Prof Zhang Zhengwang (China)
Dr Barbara Smith (UK)

Research Students

Merwyn Fernandes (Wildlife Institute of India)
Matt Geary (Manchester Metropolitan University, UK)
Jon Dunn (University of Newcastle)
Emily Woodhouse (Imperial College, UK)
David Wragg (University of Nottingham, UK)
Mieke Zwart (University of Newcastle)



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FRONT PAGE PICTURE CREDITS

All pictures © Paul North
Main pic: Erckel's Francolin (*Francolinus erckelii*)
See page 13 for description and location details.

BACK PAGE PICTURE CREDITS

All pictures © Paul North
Main pic: Madagascar Partridge (*Margaroperdix madagascariensis*)
See page 13 for description and location details.

Chairman of Trustees' Report

Richard Carden



New Chapter signing

Another year gone, and that wasn't an easy one.

Let's take the worst first. Looking back at what I said last year, I ended on a warning note, and with an appeal for more funds. Our Treasurer's report in this current review shows that during the year 2012-13 our finances fell to a low ebb. In particular our reserves of unrestricted money sank at one point in the year to a level that I and other trustees judged to be as low as we could safely go.

By the end of the year - as I reported in the last two issues of WPA News - our Director and Conservation Officer had both elected to leave us. This restored our ability to live within our means, in the short term. Naturally that is not the end of the story. Funds are still essential for us to continue with the conservation work which is at the heart of what WPA is for. In the past few months, partly during the 2012-13 financial year and partly in the month or so after, we have had some successful fund-raising events. I pay tribute to our President Emeritus Keith Howman, to my predecessor as Council Chairman Tim Lovel, and to our trustee Sir William McAlpine, for the key parts they played in those events. At our most recent Council meeting we approved plans for moving our fund-raising into a higher gear over the year to come. We hope for results that will lift the Treasurer's spirits

When income is tight, tensions in a family tend to come to the surface. We

are experiencing some of that. People come to the cause of conservation of galliformes from several different directions, with a variety of outlooks. We need to keep reminding ourselves in times of tension that we have a common interest in the survival of the birds. It is of no interest to them if the humans acting for them do so for a variety of motives, or mixed motives. It is of absolutely no help to the birds if we argue too much about who should do what, or we fall into competing or duplication. We simply blunt the effects of our conservation work. So, in "Letter from the Vicar" mode, I make a serious appeal to all who are interested in galliformes to pull together. Stocks of time, energy and money are always going to be limited. We can't afford to have one group obstructing or duplicating another. Time, some people tell me, will heal our divisions. Let's press the fast forward button on that.

On a brighter note, we have had a lively year for exchanges between members of

the family of WPA 'chapters' around Europe. Our last Annual Convention in the UK, at Berkhamsted last September, saw a strong contingent from other countries: from France, Germany, the Netherlands, and the Czech Republic. This last deserves special mention. I was delighted that my first official act on the day of the Convention was to sign into existence a wholly new WPA chapter for the Czech Republic and Slovakia. Their Chairman, Jiří (George) Mrnka, is proving himself an indefatigable traveller in the best WPA tradition. He has already gathered an impressive number of members, who in turn seem keen to travel. And it is gratifying, isn't it, that the enthusiasm for pheasants seems to have bridged the division between Czechs and Slovaks? Apart from this, I report also that, thanks to Edouard Jelen, member of WPA-France who spoke at Berkhamsted about the Black-necked Pheasant *Phasianus colchicus colchicus*, we have established contact with conservationists in Greece. There will, I hope, be more to say about that in a subsequent WPA News.



Golden Pheasant Club Meeting

In the Annual Review we are normally looking back at the year just past but if I am permitted to look ahead a bit at this point, I want to flag up the prospect of more activity in Myanmar. This Review includes an article reporting on field work by two members of WPA-Germany. In the past year or so, Myanmar has attracted an upsurge of activity by conservation bodies of all kinds, large and small. All praise then to Alexander Pack-Blumenau and Karl-Heinz Grabowski in that they have been pitting themselves against difficulties, making field visits to Myanmar for well over 10



Pheasant survey in Myanmar

years. Some of the flavour of the difficulty as well as of the knowledge they are winning for us all is given in the article that you can read here. It is not for them to turn this into a fully-fledged

conservation campaign, but I do hope we shall see WPA and others building on this foundation. It is so clear that Myanmar contains a wealth of the species we are interested in, and exist to conserve. So I

certainly expect we shall have more news to report from the Myanmar front as time goes on.

Looking beyond Myanmar to China, I think I speak for all our readers in expressing very great sympathy with WPA-China, and all who work with them, over the damage they have suffered from the recent earthquake - or earthquakes. Let us hope this is a setback which WPA-China is strong enough to surmount. Floods in Nepal, not much longer ago, caused serious damage in the Pipar Valley, where we have precious friends. Our sympathies and hopes for the future go out to our colleagues who work there.

Let me end nearer home with a tribute to those of our UK members who have stepped up to new duties over the past year, and thereby helped to keep our act going; to our donors large and small; and to those who are working to give us a higher public profile and to get our message across to a wider public. For all these efforts and contributions, many thanks.

Obituary

John Heyworth, Born August 21 1925, died November 24 2012

John Heyworth, who has died aged 87, was a farmer, point-to-point rider, dendrologist and noted breeder of Red Poll and Limousin cattle; but he was best known for the wildlife park which he established on his family estate near Burford in Oxfordshire.

John Heyworth was born at Bradwell Grove on August 21 1925. He showed an early fascination with nature: as well as his own corner of the walled garden at Bradwell Grove, he always had pets, including rabbits, grass snakes, slow worms and a toad that he found in the garden. He attended nearby Kingsmead Preparatory School, where a master encouraged his interest in the animal kingdom. Terrapins and tortoises from the local pet shop passed through his collection as did newts, ducks, a family of quail, a spoonbill and a gannet rescued on a school walk. At Eton he kept a cage of budgerigars in his room.

Leaving Eton in 1943, Heyworth joined his late father's regiment, seeing active service in Denmark and Germany. Shortly after being demobbed he inherited Bradwell Grove in 1948 on his grandfather's death.

Due to crippling death duties, he had leased out the house and grounds for 20 years to the local health board. By the time he got it back in 1969, the house had fallen into disrepair and the garden had become engulfed in brambles. The most sensible option would have been to demolish the house, but Heyworth was determined to restore to life what had been his childhood home and the heart of the estate. He decided to open a wildlife park.

The venture was a huge risk, but on Good Friday 1970 the first visitors paid to see 230 animals from 40 species, including wallabies, tapirs, llamas, hornbills, flamingos and various reptiles and amphibians. The park was an instant hit, drawing 17,000 visitors over their first chaotic Easter opening. As visitor numbers grew, so did the animal population. A reptile house added in 1971; rhinos and zebras arrived in 1972. A narrow gauge railway was opened in 1975, and the following year one of Britain's first insect and butterfly houses was created.

In the 1980s leopards, tigers and fruit bats appeared and the Tropical House was built in the former walled garden. The park, which Heyworth ran with his son from 1995 became the largest privately owned zoological collection in the country.

John and his wife Susan were more than kind to the fledgling WPA and allowed us to install collecting boxes, put up promotional displays and hold special meetings at the park which we still do to this day.

He is survived by Susan and their son and three daughters.

Activities of Conservation Breeding Advisory Group - 2012/2013

Nigel Hester

After Last summer's smash hit "Fifty shades of grey" a story of the UK weather, we had the delayed start of the rearing season due to the prolonged winter this spring! Now this year's sequel "Darker shades of grey" is continuing the theme. But has that dampened our spirits? No, but it did put a big dent in our annual fund raising, especially at last year's Scottish fair. Let's hope this year it's fair for the fair. However, our problems pail into insignificance to those in Eastern Europe at the moment and let's hope Germany and the Czech Republic can recover before September.



CBAG February meeting



Bornean Peacock Pheasant

Committee

Due to the loss of Simon Mayes earlier this year the position of CBAG chairman is currently vacant. John Corder has kindly offered to take up the caretakers position until the next AGM.

Nigel Hester has been voted onto the ECBG council to fill the vacancy left by Simon as one of the 3 CBAG representatives.

Belinda Moyle and accomplished aviculturist Will Harrison, both long standing members of the WPA have agreed to join the CBAG committee and have been unanimously endorsed by the current committee members.

Projects:

Tragopans to india

Last December 6 Temminck's tragopans and 3 Satyr tragopans donated by CBAG members, were sent to Darjeeling Zoo, India to bolster the 6 Tragopans

delivered the previous July. This is to support the conservation breeding programme of the Central Zoo Authority of India. Full details were reported by John Corder in WPA news 90. I can confirm that the Temminck's are indeed raising some of their own chicks this year.

Bornean Peacock Pheasants

From the 8 original pairs we have three poults from last year running together. This year two chicks have hatched so far and two more fertile in the hatcher/incubator. All these offspring are from the same pair. Only three other pairs have laid eggs, in one pair the female has eaten the eggs and in the other pairs all the eggs have been infertile.

Mountain Peacock Pheasants - Only four breeding pairs were left on the studbook. The first pair had only one chick that was born with badly deformed legs and so was euthanized. The second pair were barren. From another parent rearing pair

the first hatch produced one chick which was found dead a few days later. The Hen laid a further two eggs and sat for 10 days, she then got off the eggs and was killed by the male, the eggs were put into an incubator but had already cooled, both eggs were fertile. The only other studbook pair is still young and has produced one infertile egg. Of all the studbooks this one desperately needs an injection of new blood if it is to continue.

Malay Peacock Pheasants - Two poults from last year and a further two chicks are currently being parent reared. There are known pure bloodlines in Europe and a possible exchange is planned for later in the year.

We have discussed DNA testing for mountain and Malay peacock pheasants, so that additional pure European stock could be brought into the studbooks. We have found an institution that may be willing to undertake the work but it is early days yet.

Ring series 5000 Golden Pheasants – Last year the UK supplied 3 pairs from 2 bloodlines to start the Italian chapter of the Ruffed Pheasant Group. This year a further 2 pairs are to be supplied from different bloodlines.

Edwards's Pheasant

Due to the worldwide importance of this Critically Endangered species ECBG are co-ordinating the studbook and breeding program. Keith Chalmers-Watson has been asked to identify where possible all birds and breeders in the UK. So to help this species and more particularly Keith, if you own or breed either Edwards's Pheasant and or the sub species *hatinhensis* please email Keith with your name and numbers (info@fentonbarns.com).

Registered Charity No. 271203

38th ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE WORLD PHEASANT ASSOCIATION

to be held on Saturday 21st September 2013 at 2pm
at The Mansion House, Edinburgh Zoo, Edinburgh, Scotland EH12 6TS

Attendance at the AGM is free*

AGENDA

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>1. Agreement of the Minutes of the Annual General Meeting held 29 September 2012
See page 7</p> <p>2. Receive and consider the Report from Council on the past year</p> <p>3. Receive and consider the Accounts for the year 2012-13</p> <p>4. Election and re-election of officers and members of Council</p> <p>The following have agreed to stand, and all have the backing of Council:-
(a) as officers and trustees:</p> <p>Keith Chalmers-Watson, as Chairman
Stuart Wilson, as Vice Chairman
Jon Riley, as Treasurer (for the coming year)</p> | <p>(b) as trustees:</p> <p>Brian Bertram (for re-election for a second term of three years)
Carla How, James Pfarr and Gary Robbins (for election for three years)</p> <p>5. Election and re-election of Vice Presidents</p> <p>6. Appointment of Independent Financial Examiner
Richard Alsept</p> <p>* Note: if as a paid-up member of the Association you wish to attend the AGM and no other part of the Convention programme, we will make no charge, but please send your name in to the WPA administrator by 9 September, so that we can arrange with the Zoo for you to be given access to the meeting room.</p> |
|---|---|



Black grouse display

© David Tipling (www.davidtipling.com)

Black Grouse Project Mieke Zwart

The number of lekking black grouse (*Tetrao tetrix*) at a wind farm in Austria drastically declined after wind farm construction (Zeiler & Grünschachner-Berger 2009) but currently it is unknown whether this can be attributed to the construction of the wind farm and if the same effect can be expected in other regions.

My research aims to investigate the potential effects of wind farms on black grouse numbers and distribution. We are analysing data from 7 different Scottish wind farm sites. In addition, to explore to what extent noise from turbines contributes to any disturbance effects, I will be looking at the effects of noise on black grouse song. For this, I am collaborating with Dr. Kirsten Parris from the University of

Melbourne, Australia to model the active space of black grouse song (how far from the bird the song can be heard) and how the active space is influenced by the noise of wind turbines. Currently I am finishing the analysis and have started writing up the results which I aim to publish in key ecology journals. I am currently on track to finish my PhD in March 2014.

MINUTES OF THE 37TH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE WORLD PHEASANT ASSOCIATION

HELD ON SATURDAY 29 SEPTEMBER 2012 AT 12.15PM

AT THE KINGS ARMS HOTEL, 147 HIGH STREET, BERKHAMSTED, HERTFORDSHIRE, HP4 3HL

Present: 28 WPA members and the chairman. Apologies had been received from 5 members.

The Chairman welcomed everyone to the Annual General Meeting. He recorded his pleasure that he had started the day by signing with George Mrnka a document bringing into being a new Czech/Slovak chapter of the WPA. He provided brief updates on WPA's progress with forming contacts within Myanmar and the Edwards's pheasant programme. The Chairman then proceeded to update members about WPA's financial position and steps being taken by trustees to control costs and to increase fundraising efforts. The deadline of 15 November 2012 was given to members to provide WPA with any ideas they might have.

1. Minutes of the Annual General meeting held on 22 October 2011

It was agreed unanimously that these minutes be signed as a true and correct record of the meeting.

2. Report from Council for the year 2011/12

It was carried unanimously that the Report for the year ended 30 April 2012 be adopted.

3. Accounts for the year 2011/12

It was carried unanimously that the Accounts for the year ended 30 April 2012 be adopted.

4. Election and re-election of members of Council

Council proposed that the following, who had agreed to stand, be elected:

- Keith Chalmers-Watson as Charity Trustee and Vice-chairman

This was carried unanimously.

Two others had been proposed by Council to stand as Charity Trustees:

- Dr Nigel Collar and Dr Lesley Dickie

Both, however, withdrew prior to the AGM.

Members of WPA proposed the following to stand as Charity Trustees;

- Paul North

- Billy Wilson

Both were deemed elected as per rule 9) f) of WPA's constitution.

5. Election and re-election of Vice-Presidents

Council had proposed that the following be elected:

- Prof EJ Milner-Gulland

- Dang Gia Tung

Prof EJ Milner-Gulland withdrew prior to the AGM.

It was carried unanimously that Dang Gia Tung be elected.

6. Appointment of Independent Financial Examiner

Council proposed that the following, who had agreed to stand, be elected:

Roger Howell

This was carried unanimously.

7. WPA Constitution: further amendments needed

The rules agreed at the AGM in October 2010 were unclear or

ambiguous in two places. To remedy this, the AGM was invited to agree to amendment of rules 9) e) and f), and 12) c) i), as set out below.

Rule 9) e) and f)

Rule 9) e) sets a deadline (31 May) for members to put forward candidates for Council membership, and for Council to receive those. Council's practice has been to consider at its June meeting nominations (if any) from members and candidates emerging from Council discussions, and to finalise a list of nominations to the AGM then, taking account of both sources.

Rule 9) f) in its present form can be read as conflicting with that way of proceeding. Its last sentence says: "No vote may be given [ie at the AGM] for any candidate whose name does not appear on the list of candidates and no name may be added to such list after the closing date specified above at 9) e) [ie 31 May]".

Proposed changes

Amend 9) e) by:

- inserting between second and third sentences: "No name may be added after this closing date." That limitation would then refer only to the list of nominations by members;

- inserting in the fourth sentence, after "The Council shall prepare" the words "as soon as practicable after 31 May".

Amend 9) f) last sentence as follows:

"No vote may be given for any candidate whose name does not appear on the list of candidates put forward by the Council for members' approval at the AGM". [Deleted: "and no name may be added to such list after the closing date."]

It was carried unanimously that these changes to Rule 9) e) and 9) f) be adopted.

Rule 12) c) i)

Rule 12) c) i) explaining the composition of Council says (third sentence):

"Council shall consist of not less than six and not more than fifteen members... and subject to this overall maximum of fifteen the chairman of the UK Conservation Breeding Advisory Group (CBAG-UK) shall be a member ex officio..."

This makes the place of the CBAG chairman conditional on there being fewer than 15 Council members. The intention in 2010 was that he should be a member of Council ex officio, not subject to that condition.

Proposed change

Amend Rule 12) c) i) third sentence as follows:-

After the words "Council shall consist of... and Treasurer" replace the rest of that sentence with a new sentence as follows: "The chairman of the UK Conservation Breeding Advisory Group (CBAG-UK) shall also be a member ex officio. Subject to the overall maximum of fifteen, up to three supplementary members may be co-opted each year by the Council."

It was carried unanimously that this change to Rule 12) c) i) be adopted.

The meeting closed at 12:40pm.

Treasurer's Report for the year ended 30 April 2013

Jon Riley



Rich pheasant habitat at Pipar photographed during the 2013 survey

As explained elsewhere by our Chairman, the result of our Charity's expenditure exceeding income for a fifth consecutive year were major changes in staffing and operational reach. The strategy of securing external grants to cover project and staffing costs was a sensible one but, like all Charities, we operate in an extremely competitive financial environment and income from grants was not sufficient to sustain permanent staff working on conservation activities.

The loss of talented staff was a regrettable, but almost inevitable consequence of these financial pressures. However, there are encouraging signs that our own fund-raising income has held up over the last 18 months and, with a reduced cost base, unrestricted reserves have likely reached a low ebb. Trustees have been advised to be extremely cautious in planning future activities and whilst all of us would like to see an expansion of activity in the future the next year will focus on building up reserves to a position of operational strength.

The net movement in funds during the year was a slight gain of £482, primarily thanks to a welcome gain on our investments of £8,339. This leaves WPA with total funds of £63,835, primarily invested in M&G Charifund securities.

Income declined to £132,374; one has to go back as far as 2005 to find a year with annual income as low as this, an indication of the pressures we are under.

Unrestricted funds Unrestricted income during the year was £105,206 and expenditure was £109,522. Of this expenditure almost £74,000 was salary cost, once again highlighting the strain staffing costs place on the Charity. The operational loss of £4,316 was masked by gains on our investments and the closure of some restricted funds, resulting in an increase in unrestricted funds to £30,417 at year end.

Investments There was an increase in asset value and investment income from both bank deposits and the M&G Charifund increased. The investments in the M&G Charifund have now gained

almost £23,000 on their original purchase cost. During the year, Trustees clarified procedures for managing these important investments.

Restricted funds Expenditure exceed income over the year, largely explained by the closure of some funds. The decline in restricted grants for specific conservation activities was particularly marked, with income collapsing from £96,095 to just £27,168. At the year end there were £33,418 of restricted reserves held across seven different funds.

Cash balances increased slightly over the year and cash flow problems have eased, primarily thanks to concerted fundraising efforts. At the year end cash balances, held across four bank accounts, were £21,211.

Reserves Unrestricted reserves stood at £30,417 (approximately nine months of expenditure) and restricted reserves at £33,418, at the year end.

My thanks go to all our staff, members, volunteers and donors who have worked extremely hard during a difficult financial year.

This Annual Review includes a summary of the financial results for the year. Copies of the full Trustees' Annual Report and Statement of Financial Activities will be available at the Annual General Meeting and can be obtained by written request from the Administrator at the WPA office. Full accounts are filed with the Charities Commissioners.

INDEPENDENT EXAMINER'S REPORT TO THE TRUSTEES OF THE WORLD PHEASANT ASSOCIATION YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2013

I report on the accounts of the charity for the year ended 30 April 2013, which are set out on pages 8 to 9.

Respective Responsibilities of Trustees and Examiner

The charity's trustees are responsible for the preparation of the accounts. The charity's trustees consider that an audit is not required for this year under section 144(2) of the Charities Act 2011 (the 2011 Act) and that an independent examination is needed.

It is my responsibility to:

- examine the accounts under section 145 of the 2011 Act;
- to follow the procedures laid down in the general Directions given by the Charity Commission under section 145(5)(b) of the 2011 Act; and
- to state whether particular matters have come to my attention.

Basis of Independent Examiner's report

My examination was carried out in accordance with the general Directions given by the Charity Commission. An examination includes a review of the accounting records kept by the charity and a comparison of the accounts presented with those records. It also includes consideration of any unusual items or disclosures in the accounts, and seeking explanations from you as trustees concerning any such matters. The procedures undertaken do not provide all the evidence that would be required in an audit and consequently no opinion is given as to whether the accounts present a 'true and fair view' and the report is limited to those matters set out in the statement below.

Independent Examiner's Statement

In connection with my examination, no matter has come to my attention:

- 1) which gives me reasonable cause to believe that in any material respect the requirements:
 - to keep accounting records in accordance with section 130 of the 2011 Act; and
 - to prepare accounts which accord with the accounting records and comply with the accounting requirements of the 2011 Act have not been met; or
- 2) to which, in my opinion, attention should be drawn in order to enable a proper understanding of the accounts to be reached.

Richard Alsept
Seahouses Accountancy Services
Independent Examiner
62/64 Main Street
Seahouses NE68 7TP
9 July 2013

WORLD PHEASANT ASSOCIATION

Statement of Financial Activities for year ended 30 April 2013

	Unrestricted Funds 2013 £	Restricted Funds 2013 £	Total Funds 2013 £	Total Funds 2012 £
INCOMING RESOURCES				
Incoming resources from generated funds				
Voluntary income	74,219	26,524	100,743	138,720
Activities for generating funds	25,737	0	25,737	40,108
Investment income	1,956	644	2,600	2,584
Incoming resources from charitable activities				
	3,294	0	3,294	877
TOTAL INCOMING RESOURCES	105,206	27,168	132,374	182,289
RESOURCES EXPENDED				
Costs of generating funds				
Costs of generating voluntary income	45,476	0	45,476	37,526
Fundraising trading costs	11,964	0	11,964	20,851
Charitable activities				
	50,061	30,709	80,770	155,424
Governance costs				
	2,021	0	2,021	1,284
TOTAL RESOURCES EXPENDED	109,522	30,709	140,231	215,085
NET INCOMING/(OUTGOING) RESOURCES before other recognised gains				
	(4,316)	(3,541)	(7,857)	(32,796)
Other recognised gains				
Transfers	9,417	(9,417)	0	0
Gains/(losses) on investment assets	6,283	2,056	8,339	(2,587)
NET MOVEMENT IN FUNDS	11,384	(10,902)	482	(35,383)
Total funds brought forward	19,033	44,320	63,353	98,736
TOTAL FUNDS CARRIED FORWARD	30,417	33,418	63,835	63,353

WORLD PHEASANT ASSOCIATION

Balance Sheet as at 30 April 2013

	Unrestricted Funds £	Restricted Funds £	Total 2013 £	Total 2012 £
FIXED ASSETS				
Tangible Assets	0	0	0	146
Investments	41,848	13,695	55,543	47,204
TOTAL FIXED ASSETS	41,848	13,695	55,543	47,350
CURRENT ASSETS				
Stock	500	0	500	500
Debtors	2,512	0	2,512	5,540
Cash at Bank and in hand	1,488	19,723	21,211	20,624
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS	4,500	19,723	24,223	26,664
TOTAL ASSETS	46,348	33,418	79,766	74,014
CREDITORS amounts falling due within one year				
	15,931	0	15,931	10,661
TOTAL NET ASSETS	30,417	33,418	63,835	63,353
FUNDS OF THE CHARITY				
Unrestricted funds	30,417	0	30,417	19,033
Restricted funds	0	33,418	33,418	44,320
	30,417	33,418	63,835	63,353

Signed on behalf of all the Trustees by:

Chairman R. Carden
Treasurer J. Riley

August 2013

Full versions of the accounts are available on request.

Myanmar Pheasant Survey Programme progress in 2013

Alexander Pack-Blumenau and Karl-Heinz Grabowski (WPA-Germany)



fig.1



fig.2

Situated between India, China and Thailand, Myanmar (fig.1) forms an important connecting link for the fauna of Asia. This is particularly significant for Galliformes like Blyth's Tragopan (*Tragopan blythii*), Hume's Pheasant (*Syrmaticus humiae*) and the Green Peafowl (*Pavo muticus*), all of which are classified as internationally threatened species.

Because of Myanmar's political isolation, no data were collected for these species for more than 50 years, and for this reason the two authors of this report have been travelling to the country since the year 2000 with the aim of filling this gap in knowledge. The data we have collected provide a basis for concrete protection measures, and also for formulating long-term priorities for action to protect the galliformes species occurring there. - The continued support from WPA-Germany made an essential contribution to the success of this year's survey.

In comparison with other galliformes, the Green Peafowl has suffered the most massive drop in numbers. This has shown up clearly in past surveys, and applies in particular to the Burmese subspecies *Pavo muticus spicifer* (fig. 2) which is present mainly to the west of the Ayeyawaddy River.

After years of delay in issuing permits for travel in the north-west province of Sagaing near the border with India

(Nagaland), this year for the first time entry was granted. Since there are still extensive areas of forest here, we hoped to obtain valuable indications of the Green Peafowl. Entry to the nature reserve from Homalin is only possible by means of the forestry department's river boats, along the Chindwin River. However, because armed conflict had flared up again, access to the Tamanthi nature reserve, and the whole area to the north-west of that, was at short notice revoked again. Regrettably we only learned of this on the evening of our arrival in Homalin, at a meeting with U Kyi Oo, the Range Officer of the Tamanthi Wildlife Reserve (fig. 5).

So that left us with the well-wooded area to the south of Homalin (N 24 degrees 51.864' - E 94 degrees 54.530') as far as Paungbyin (N 24 degrees 16.155' - E 94 degrees 48.707) (fig.19). According to responses to our questioning, pheasants of the Kalij group and Jungle fowl are frequently found in the wooded stretch of 12 km from Homalin to Kun Doung. Along with some finds of feathers, we had the opportunity of observing a Kalij hen (figs. 6 & 7) and a cock (fig. 20). On the plain from Kun Doung through to Aung Chan Dha, 13 km, we could find no evidence of galliformes.

Between Aung Chan Dha and Paungbyin, 59 km, we found woodland again with good understorey. Kalij were known here, but rare.

It was not possible to obtain direct evidence. Peafowl were regarded here as even rarer. In Paungbyi we were able to



fig.11

find one Green Peafowl (fig.11) at the Rajamuni Monastery. This bird had been caught in a snare some months previously at Noug Phlan, about 15 km away. Now that it had been nursed back to health by the monks, it was to be released back into the wild.

The area beyond this in the direction of Kalewa is known for its large area of natural forest. Because this area additionally contains rich reserves of gold, and the few townships are gripped in a real gold-rush atmosphere, it became incalculably risky to proceed further, so that it seemed advisable to us to continue our search for Green Peafowl in the equally unknown south of the country, in Rakhine Yoma (fig. 12), and in Bago Yoma, across the border.



fig.12



fig.6

Here we were able to carry out a round trip, going from Yegyi by way of Gaw, Toungup and Okshitpin, back to Yegyi. Between Okshitpin and Yegyi (138 km) we came across several monasteries and farmers who had kept a peafowl (fig.13) in the past year. Each one of these birds had been incubated by a broody hen. All the eggs had been taken from the wild.

that basis it has clearly been shown that the occurrence of Blyth's Tragopan in this region is extremely isolated.

As a response to this high level of threat, the authors will submit a petition to the Burmese forestry authorities, so that the survival of this beautiful pheasant species remains protected in the area. Our preliminary discussions went well.

This petition will contain the following proposals:

- A: giving protection to the remaining primary woodland on Mount Kennedy;
- B: prohibition of all forms of hunting, and of clearance of woodland by burning;
- C: detailed researches to establish other important areas of woodland in the neighbourhood, also to be put under protection.

We thank WPA-Germany expressly for supporting our activities in Myanmar and we hope that the "WPA International Symposium" will be delivered in the coming year. Preliminary discussions were positive on this too.



fig.15



fig.5

The second part of the journey consisted in the plan to confirm the presence of Blyth's Tragopan on Mount Kennedy (Kennedy Peak, 2,703 m above sea level, Chin State/Myanmar). On the basis of surveys in 2011 and 2012 we were able to set clear geographical limits, and confine ourselves to the neighbourhood of Mount Kennedy. This brought two clear proofs of Blyth's Tragopan. First, on the wooded north side of Mount Kennedy (fig.15) a trapper caught a Blyth's Tragopan male (fig.16) in a snare; and second, a hunter handed over to us a skin of a male that he said had come from a patch of woodland about 10 km distant. Sadly because of the very restricted and inflexible travel plan for which the authorities had given us permission we were not able to visit that area.



fig.16

The tragopans stick principally to rhododendron woods (fig.18) as their habitat, so it didn't surprise us that 90% of all the hunters we questioned gave the thickly-wooded north or north-west side of Mount Kennedy as the place where they were to be found. Firstly, the rhododendron flourishes only above 2000 m (altitudes which occur only around Kennedy Peak), and secondly only here has it survived as primary woodland. On



fig.18

Focus Groups

A focus group is made up of a number of people that have kept and bred, or have a specific interest in, a particular small related group of similar Galliformes. There are presently nine such groups, and they are part of the various WPA European chapters and some have join parents in WPA and Aviornis. They report to the World Pheasant Association European Conservation Breeding Group (ECBG).

The groups are organised in an informal way, any person with an interest in a special group of pheasants is welcome to join and to participate according to his own skills and opportunities. Where and when each group meets is decided by the members and can be very different for each group. But the objectives of all the groups are the same, to maintain pure and genetically healthy species and subspecies of pheasants in our aviaries. The way that this aim is achieved can vary depending on the needs of the pheasants and of the skills and interests of the focus group members.

The methodology includes regular circulation of a list of the group members and the subspecies they keep and breed, including "search and offer" lists. The Setting up of photo and data collections, investigation of museum skins and DNA

investigation of subspecies. Also maintaining studbooks and local registers, organizing exchange of bloodlines of captive stock at an international level and supporting fieldwork in the countries of origin. Imports or transfers of birds or eggs are activities of particular members of the focus groups, NOT of the focus group themselves. WPA and its Focus groups provide the platform for such activities, they support legal transfers of bloodlines for example by letters of recommendation, but WPA itself is not the importer.

We give below an overview of each of the nine focus groups in roughly historical order.

Ruffed Pheasants

This was the first group to be established and was founded in Belgium. Golden Pheasants and Amherst Pheasants have long been a favorite ornamental birds worldwide. But as the females are so similar the captive stock over time has come to contain many hybrids. After intensive studies on museum skins in Tring(UK) and elsewhere the Ruffed Pheasant group produced posters, which document the features of pure Golden and Amherst pheasants. After they had obtained three pairs of pure Golden Pheasants from Chinese origin they set up a population of pure Golden Pheasants, the so-called "ring 5000" Golden and a studbook is actively maintained for these pure birds. Currently the group is trying to find pure Amherst pheasants as founders for a pure Amherst population.



museum skins, in particular of the five subspecies of the Red Junglefowl. Several times the group members have contributed blood or feather samples of Junglefowl for various scientific projects and are currently collecting a photographic record of junglefowl. There is also a German branch whose present objective is to identify pure breeding stock in the German speaking countries.

Peacock Pheasants

The Peacock Pheasant Group based in Belgium is currently working to find a way to integrate the European populations of Mountain and Malay Peacock Pheasants into the studbook population in the UK. Many years ago some pairs of these species from wild origin came from Malaysia to England, and an official EAZA studbook was started for them. However, the population did not develop very well, and fresh blood from the European stock would be very welcome. Some of the ancestors of the European birds are thought to be hybrids, and as sadly no records were kept for the pedigree of the European birds, their purity now has to be proved by expensive DNA-tests. Last year, three members of the focus group imported 8 pairs of Bornean Peacock Pheasants on a breeding loan basis from Singapore to UK. So far 6 young have been bred from one pair, the first ever bred chicks of this species in Europe.



Junglefowl

The red junglefowl is the ancestor of all the domestic chickens and as such is of enormous importance to mankind. The members of this Benelux based group did valuable investigations on



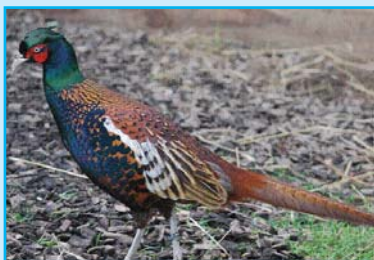
Green Peafowl

This German based group has 25 members some from as far away as Finland and they meet once or twice a year. They have recently surveyed the European zoo population of green peafowl. Some members of the group have sponsored the construction of breeding pens for peafowl in Thailand. This gained financial support from the Thai Government after it was publicized in the press and on TV and the breeding center has been developed as a zoo. Thirteen pure *Pavo muticus imperator* were imported from Thailand into Germany in 2011 and a studbook will be established for these birds and their progeny. Further imports from Java of the other subspecies *muticus muticus* are planned.



Common Pheasants

The formation of the Common Pheasant Focus Group has brought a real boost to the keeping of these Pheasants, which formerly suffered badly from disregard by breeders as "ordinary" Pheasants. In a joint endeavor the group members have stabilized and improved the captive populations of 14 subspecies in Europe and America, which have been threatened by continued inbreeding. Today the group has about 35 members in Austria, Switzerland, Netherlands, France, Czech Republic, USA and Germany and meets several times a year. Together with ZGAP the group has co-financed a population status on the current distribution of the *Phasianus colchicus bianchii* in Tajikistan. A wealth of information on the distribution and in-situ projects on Common Pheasants has been gathered. Regular updates are made to the list of breeding pairs of the various subspecies in the collections of European and American members of the group.



James Pfarr, has recently published his wonderful monograph on Common Pheasants with a lot of input from many group members

Silver Pheasants

This German based group has collected pictures of and information on all subspecies of the Silver Pheasants and is constantly expanding this collection. The aim of this group is to keep and breed pure subspecies.



The group would like to welcome more active members.

Copper Pheasants:

There are about 10 members in the UK, Benelux and Germany under the guidance of Tim Lovel. Initial investigation of skins from the Natural History Museum in



Tring has been completed and published, and contacts have been made with Japanese scientists. Currently some group members are evaluating the possibilities of importing new bloodlines from Japan.

Firebacks:

Members of the Belgium based group have been to Tring to study skins and their results have been published. James Pfarr had also sent photos of Bornean Fireback skins in the New York Natural History Museum. Further investigations are planned.

Tragopans:

This group was recently formed by Aviornis Flandern with the aim to improve the captive stock of Tragopans in Europe.

With a massive contribution of 7000€ by Aviornis Flandern genetic benchmarks of four Tragopan species were set up by a Belgian research institute. Subsequently European Tragopan breeders

have the opportunity to have feather samples of their birds tested for purity at a price of 70€ per bird. So far some 150 birds have been tested and a studbook kept for the pure birds.



New American initiative

The idea of focus groups is being actively pursued in North America with the establishment of the Galliform Captive Sustainability Initiative (GCSI).

Cover Pictures

Front cover:

Erckel's Francolin. (Francolinus erckelii)
Distribution: N. Ethiopia, including Eritrea; also Red Sea Province, Sudan.

The northernmost of all the E. African species. Introduced into Hawaii in 1957 where it is well established on six large islands.

The four small pictures: All the pictures are of birds housed at Lotherton Hall Bird Garden which contains a large and representative collection of galliformes. As well as the bird garden Lotherton Hall is open to the public and houses many varied and interesting exhibitions throughout the year. Lotherton Hall and its parkland with a herd of deer is

managed by Leeds City Council and is located 13 miles North-East of Leeds City centre at Aberford on the B1217.

Back cover:

Madagascar Partridge (Margaroperdix madagascariensis)

Distribution: Widespread throughout Madagascar, although absent from extreme south. Has been introduced in Reunion and Mauritius with varying degrees of success.

The one long picture is a view over the Czech countryside looking towards the town of Pilsen with the St. Bartholomew Cathedral in the centre. Taken from the high point in Pilsen zoo.

2013 Pipar Pheasant Survey

Laxman Prasad Poudyal



The Survey Team at Pipar

In 1976, the Pipar bowl area of Annapurna Conservation Area (ACA) was discovered and found to be an exceptionally rich habitat for pheasants. It was named as the Pipar Pheasant Reserve by WPA. The area provides habitat for five out of six Himalayan pheasants. The periodic monitoring of pheasant populations and their habitat has been a regular activity of WPA.

The last survey was conducted from 3rd to 12th May 2013. Dawn call counts for Hill Partridge *Arborophila torqueola*, Satyr Tragopan *Tragopus satyra* and Koklass Pheasant *Pucrasia macrolopha* were conducted for three days at Pipar and two days at Pilicho, Korja and Khumai and trail walks were carried out to list the bird and plant species throughout the route of Kharapani, Karuwa, Pilicho, Pipar, Namrung, Korja, Khumai and Karuwa and the four campaign areas in the altitudinal range 1300m to 3850m. The calls were counted for 45 minutes between 4:45am to 5:30am each morning.

The calls of all Hill Partridge, Satyr Tragopan and Koklass Pheasants were heard at all four sites except that the call of Koklass was not heard at Pilicho. At Pilicho 10 Hill Partridge and 13 Satyr Tragopan and at Pipar Bowl area 18 Hill Partridge, 23 Satyr Tragopan and 6 Koklass Pheasant were recorded. Similarly, 9 Hill Partridge, 8 Satyr Tragopan and 1 Koklass Pheasant were recorded from Korja and 4 Hill Partridge, 10 Satyr Tragopan and 1 Koklass Pheasant were recorded from Khumai area. Himalayan Monal (*Lophophorus impejanus*) were frequently encountered in large numbers in its altitudinal ranges from Pilicho-Pipar-Namrung-Korja-

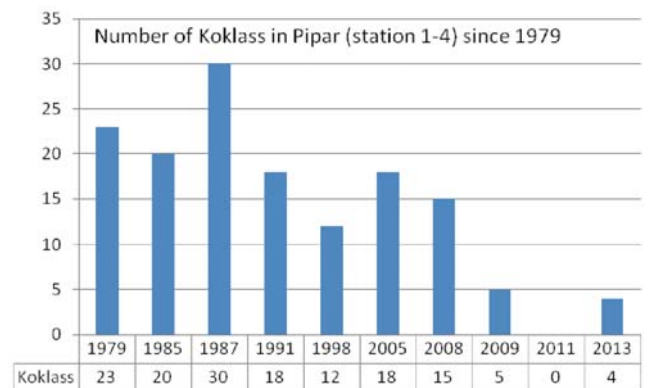
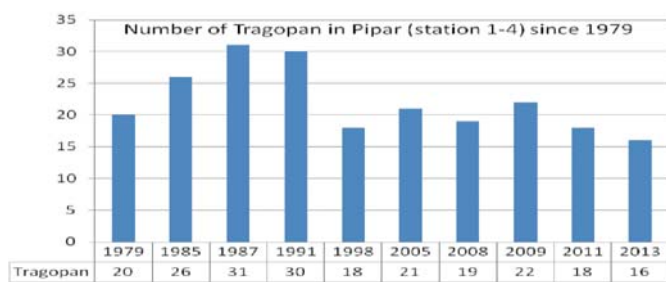
Khumai. A total of 63 (39 M and 24 F) Himalayan Monal were observed during the survey. Among these 32 individuals were counted on the way to Korja from Namrung on 13 May 2013. A total of Five Blood Pheasant (*Ithaginis cruentus*) were also sighted during the survey.

Compared to past surveys the number of calls recorded of Koklass Pheasant and Satyr tragopan were slightly lower at Pipar. The Koklass Pheasant was not recorded at all from Pipar in 2011; however two birds were heard in June 2012. The 2013 survey recorded four koklass pheasant at Pipar Bowl. It should be noted that this year's survey at Pipar was held earlier than in 2012 and the weather was much better. It has been observed elsewhere that Koklass calls almost cease on wet mornings.

Though the areas are far from human settlements, a few anthropogenic activities like forest fire, non-wood forest product collection and trans-human cattle herding system were seen and if not managed properly may contribute to habitat degradation. No more forest product collectors were met during the survey other than six people collecting Yarshagumba.

Finally and rather positively, Pema Sherpa, Robin Marston's assistant, noted that eight villagers from Keruwa (the nearest village) had been recruited as porters and had taken part in the survey work. She commented that this had been a very positive educational exercise.

Pipar Survey



The work reported here has been supported by

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AF Wallace Charity Trust
Henry Angest
Association Beauval Conservation et Recherche
Beijing Normal University, China
BirdLife International
British Birdwatching Fair
The Bromley Trust
R Bronks
Bedfordshire First Principals Chapter
Keith Chalmers-Watson
Central Zoo Authority, Ministry of Environment and Forests, Government of India
John Cresswell
Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund
Culra Charitable Trust
Clare Silvester donation
D C Thomson Charitable Trust
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European Outdoor Conservation Association
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Jean Howman Charitable Trust
Jean Howman
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MOE Key Lab of Biodiversity Science and Ecological Engineering

The Mohamed bin Zayed Species Conservation Fund
MJC Stone Charitable Trust
Major Iain Grahame
M W Ridley
Mark Baker's JustGiving appeal
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Rufford Small Grants Foundation
The State Forestry Administration of China
States of Jersey
Sudeley Castle
S Walker Munro
Sir Anthony Milbank
University of Freiburg
University of the West Indies, Trinidad
US Fish & Wildlife Service
A F Wallace Charity Trust
Weltvogelpark Walsrode, Germany
WF Southall Trust

In addition, we have worked with the following organisations during the year

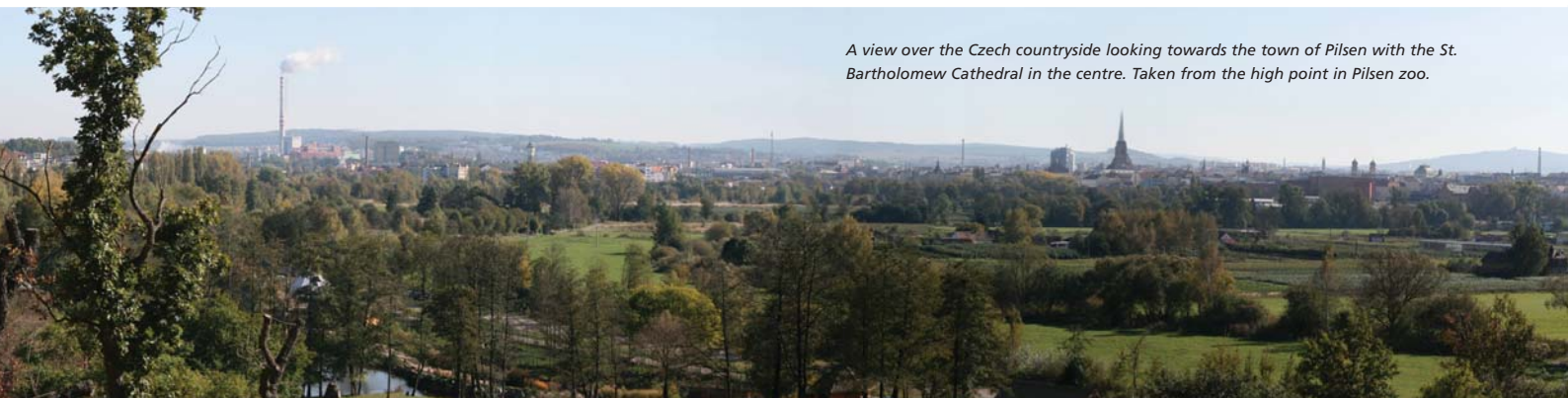
Annapurna Conservation Area Project, Nepal
Asa Wright Nature Centre, Trinidad
Aviornis Deutschland
Aviornis International, Netherlands
Beijing Forestry University
Beijing Normal University
Beijing Zoo
Biodiversity Conservation Society Nepal
China Ornithological Society
Chinese Academy of Sciences
Cracid Conservation and Breeding Centre, Belgium
Crax Brasil
Crax International

Daocheng County Administration, Sichuan, China
Department of National Parks and Wildlife Conservation, Nepal
Department of Wildlife and National Parks, Peninsular Malaysia
Djibouti Nature
European Association of Zoos and Aquaria
Fauna & Flora International-Philippines Biodiversity Conservation Programme
Forestry Division, Trinidad and Tobago
Fundación Proaves de Colombia
The Game and Wildlife Conservation Trust
The Guardian Life Wildlife Trust
Hainan Normal University
Imperial College London
India International Centre, New Delhi
IUCN Species Survival Commission Conservation Breeding Specialist Group
King Mongkut's University of Technology, Thonburi, Thailand

Le Ministère de l'Habitat, de l'Urbanisme, de l'Environnement et de l'Aménagement du Territoire, Djibouti
National Trust for Nature Conservation, Nepal
The Pahar Trust, Nepal
The Pawi Study Group, Trinidad and Tobago
Perthshire Black Grouse Study Group
Protected Area Management Board of Puerto Princesa Subterranean River National Park, Philippines
Tribal Councils of CADC Cayasan and CADC Cabayugan, Palawan, Philippines
University of Djibouti
The University of Nottingham
The University of Queensland
University of Sao Paulo
Wildlife Institute of India
Wildlife Trust of India
Zoo Landau
Zoological Society of London



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A view over the Czech countryside looking towards the town of Pilsen with the St. Bartholomew Cathedral in the centre. Taken from the high point in Pilsen zoo.