

## L.A. PLANNING COMMISSION VOTES NO ON ANIMAL RESTRICTIONS

On November 6, 1975 the Los Angeles City Planning Commission met at the Van Nuys City Hall to deliver their findings after extensive public hearings on whether birds and other animals would be restricted within the city.

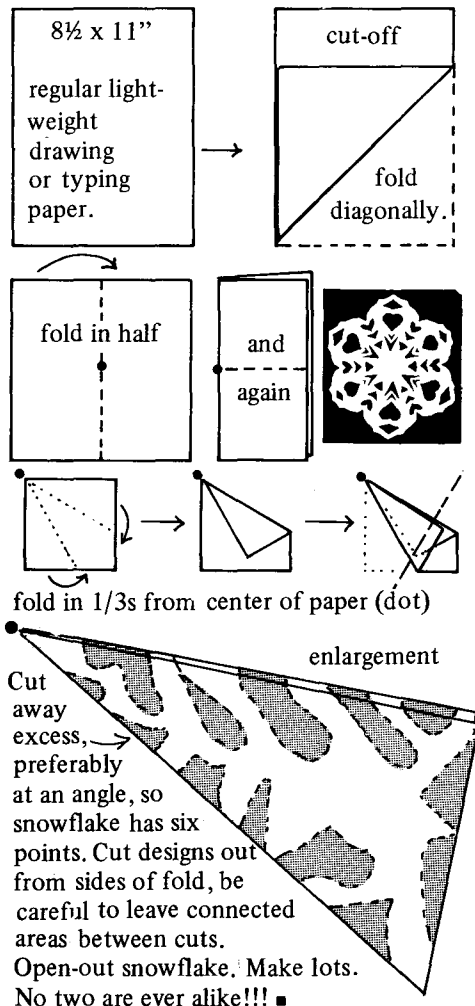
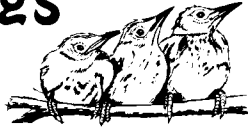
In announcing the Commission's unanimous decision to reject the City Council proposed restrictions Mrs. Suzette Neiman, Commission Vice-president, described the proposal as an outstanding example of bureaucratic overkill and a waste of taxpayers' money. The Commission went on to accept the Department of Animal Regulations recommendation to only limit cattle, and at that, one per 4,000 sq. ft., or ten to an acre — the current limit on horses. The Animal Regulations recommendation received strong support from both the A.F.A. and RURAL (Resident United for Residential Agricultural Lifestyle), a San Fernando Valley Homeowner's association.

The first round victory was well earned by the supporters of A.F.A. and RURAL — the two leading groups in the struggle to preserve animal owner rights. Jerry Jennings, president of both groups, appeared numerous times on radio, television, and in local newspapers publicizing the issue in gaining support for no restrictions. He, along with Dean Thie, Vice-president of RURAL, and others were responsible for the formation of a coalition of twenty animal oriented groups and homeowners associations, which opposed the restrictions.

The Planning Commission's report and recommendation will subsequently be sent to the City Council Planning Committee and then to the full Council. Continued efforts will be made to insure the adoption of the A.F.A. backed Commission findings ■

## Fledgling's Corner

by Judy Jennings  
SNOWFLAKES



## AGAPORNIS ACRES

contd. from page 25

bred for depth of color and the greatest contrast between light and dark areas. Another note of interest is that very light Pieds mated to light Pieds over generations have, in many cases, showed a marked decrease in fertility, averaging only two young per nest. This may have nothing to do with the Pied gene and only be the particular strain of bird, but this has occurred in at least three unrelated cases of which I am aware.

In the next issue I will talk about the Black Masked (Agapornis personata). This is certainly the next most widely aviary bred Love Bird. This bird is also very easily bred and is usually a very reliable parent. In recent years some serious problems with the Black Masked have occurred in aviaries throughout the country. These problems and their possible solutions will also be discussed in depth. Also the Black Masked color

mutations and genetics will be discussed.

If any of the readers have had unusual problems or interesting results with the breeding of the African Love Bird, please write and let me know. The more information compiled on these wonderful birds the better our understanding of them.

Please write: Agapornis Acres  
2376 Bella Vista Vista, California 92083 ■

## TERRITORIALITY IN BIRDS

contd from page 27

birds of prey only a narrow area near or at the nest is defended. English Sparrows are often semi-colonial and only defend the nest itself.

Non-breeding, feeding only is a type of territory that may be defended in winter only or it may be an area defended but not included in the breeding territory.

Winter territory is an area defended for feeding purposes during the non-breeding season. Mockingbird pairs break up after the nesting period and individuals of both sexes defend solitary territories through the winter. Females sing and fight only during the fall and winter when they are holding solitary territories. Males hold territories throughout the year, being solitary in the fall and winter.

Mr. William Rowan demonstrated "roosting territoriality" in London by shooting 40 individual Starlings from a long line of sleeping birds. The spaces which these 40 birds had occupied remained vacant for some considerable time. Another man placed a stuffed specimen of a Creeper (Certhia familiaris) in the roosting crevice used by a wild, living Creeper. When the owner of the crevice returned to its sleeping place it violently attacked the specimen.

These territorial classifications should not be interpreted as rigid categories. Some species have two or more types and others are intermediate. Some species of birds such as Cowbirds, Society Finches, and some species of Parakeets seem to lack territorial responses. Some species seem to be attached to a particular area but do not defend it. This seems often to be true in wintering birds.

Territorial behavior is not limited to birds. It has been demonstrated in fish, lizards, and mammals. It may occur in ants and crabs. Thus territorial behavior is known to occur widely among vertebrate animals. It is based upon a positive reaction to a particular place and a negative reaction to other individuals.

Territorial behavior serves as a device for regulating interference in the nesting cycle, to bring the sexes together; to assist in pair formation; to ensure an adequate supply of food during the breeding period ■

Watch for Part II in next issue of Watchbird.

Color Ornamental Poultry Book \$3.50  
999 Picture Pet Supply Catalog \$1.00

"Everything—You Name It"

Save! MAKE YOUR OWN TRAPS-CAGES

3 POP BOTTLE WATERERS \$2.75

Cast Aluminum will last forever \$9.95 Dozen

HATCHING GUIDE BOOK \$4.95

**Stromberg's**  
CHICKS & PETS UNLIMITED

FORT DODGE, IOWA 50501

Clamp Cinchers \$5.95 postage  
2500 Cage Clamps \$7.95 paid