

# Striped Mouse Research Expedition and Safari

**A volunteer project in South Africa for everyone interested in small mammals, social behavior and ecology!**

**Come and visit us for 1-3 weeks in South Africa!  
Observe striped mice and other small mammals (bush Karoo and whistling rats; elephant shrews) in their natural habitat.  
Contribute to data collection for a scientific project.**

**You can also use the help of Javaris Forschungsreisen to plan and book your visit**  
<http://www.javaris.ch>

## What to expect on your research expedition and mouse safari

The striped mouse is active during the day. As the habitat in Goegap is very open, we can observe them directly in the field. Mice are well habituated to the presence of observers. One of the first things a young mouse sees when leaving the nest for the first time, is a student observing the nest. During your stay in Goegap you will learn:

- How to observe groups of striped mice and collect data on group composition. After a few days, you will do this independently. You will observe one group for an entire week. You will know all the individual groups members and their social relationship.
- How to trap and mark striped mice. You will do this together with a student. You will write down the data and if you want you can also learn how to handle the mice (which often includes experiencing how they bite).
- How to radio-track striped mice and record their position using a GPS. After a few days, you will do this independently.
- For one day you will join the research station manager for the monthly plant survey, if you are at the research station around the 15<sup>th</sup> of the month.
- You will take part at the weekly meeting at the research station where students discuss their research projects.
- You will also go on one night drive with the chance to see aardvark, aardwolf and other nocturnal animals.
- We have a weekly braai (=BBQ) at the research station, either Saturday or Sunday.
- Your presence will also be of benefit for the students working here for. They will see that other people appreciate the research we are doing and are interested in our results. They always appreciate the presence and experience of other (often older) people.
- Other activities in the reserve include hiking and mountain biking. It is also a great place for star gazing. The Succulent Karoo is one of 25 biodiversity hotspots with more than 4000 plant species. It is especially famous for numerous species of succulents and large fields of wildflowers in spring. The fauna includes many reptiles (black spitting cobra, cape cobra, the smallest tortoise of the world and many more), around 100 bird species including Cape and spotted eagle owl. Mammals include springbok, gemsbok, mountain zebra, baboons, aardvark, aardwolf, jackal, wildcat, mongooses etc and maybe even a leopard.



**The research station:** View from front and from a hill. The braai area at the back. Verandah at the front. Communal bathroom.

The **Succulent Karoo Research Station** is situated in the Goegap Nature Reserve, Namaqualand (Northern Cape) South Africa, 20kms away from Springbok. The research station consists of an old farm house and can accommodate up to 11 researchers and students. The research station works in cooperation with the University of Zurich (Switzerland) and the University of the Witwatersrand in Johannesburg (South Africa). Researchers from all over the world use this facility

### Your daily schedule will look somewhat like this (depending on the month, time of sunrise / sundown might differ):

6:00 AM: Sunrise. Get up and have a coffee  
6:30 AM: Go into the field. Set traps.  
7:00 AM: Nest observation  
7:30 AM: Check the traps  
9:00 AM: Back at the research station: breakfast.  
10:00 AM: Radiotracking  
11:30-17:00: Free time. You can help with data entry, take a nap, read, watch a movie (we have a big DVD collection), or explore the reserve.  
17:00: Set traps  
17:30: Nest observations  
18:00: Check traps.  
19:00: Sundown. Radio-tracking nesting sites of striped mice.  
20:00: Prepare dinner!

### Facts

**Who can come?** Easy going, uncomplicated people who love nature and are interested in learning more about animals and especially striped mice. There is no real age limit, but bear in mind that your work may be physically demanding! If you have back problems, your activities would be greatly reduced (no trapping / marking of mice). As it's a research project, we also take blood and tissue samples and sometimes even specimens. Thus, it's not a place to be recommended for extreme animal rights people.

**Language:** English is the most common language spoken at the research station.

**Costs:** A contribution of CHF 1000 (single; 675 Euro), CHF 1400 (two persons; 950 Euro) or CHF 2000 (three persons; 1350 Euro) for a period of 2 weeks is expected. Additional donations are of course welcome! All contributions are used to fund the research station and our research.

**How to get there:** You have to arrange transport to the research station yourself. You can either fly to Cape Town (550kms away) or to Upington (400kms away). From there, the best way to get to Springbok is to get a rental car. Europcar has a branch in Springbok where you can return the car if you don't want to keep it during your stay. The other option is to take the Intercap bus from Cape Town to Springbok, which arrive late at night. You would have to arrange accommodation in Springbok from where you will be picked up the next day. For details see below.

**For how long?** We offer stays of 2, 3 or 4 weeks.

**When?** Space at the research station is rather limited. The best time to come is spring (October-November) and autumn (March – April), when it's neither too hot nor too cold. We have no air-conditioning and the gas heaters are not too helpful either. In any case, you have to expect that it might get quite hot during the day (October-March) or quite cold at night (rest of the year).

**Accommodation is basic:** Please bear in mind that both kind of accommodation are very basic: You will be really living in the bush! The area you would be staying in is normally used by Dr. Schradin and his family. That's still very basic and gets very hot in summer. It can be used when Dr. Schradin is away, which is normally from October until May. It has a double bed and a sleeper couch.

### **This is the only study worldwide where a mouse species is directly observed in its natural habitat!**

Our main study is about the socio-ecology of the striped mouse. In Goegap, this species exhibits a highly complex social structure. Striped mice live in groups that share one nest and territory. Groups consist of up to four breeding females, which are normally sisters and raise their young together. Each group also has a male that participates in infant care. The offspring stay at home even after reaching adulthood. Thus, adult sons and daughters stay with their parents until the next breeding season. Groups can consist of up to 30 adult mice. However, the striped mouse is very flexible and can adapt its social system to environmental changes. In years with very low food abundance they become solitary. When food supply increases, family groups form again.

### **The striped mouse works as a model system to understand complex social behaviour in animals**

- Why do animals live in groups?
- Why do males show paternal care?
- Why and how are animals able to show social flexibility?
- What is the physiological (hormonal) basis of social flexibility?

Our main aim is to understand how group-living and how animals manage to survive in a harsh environment like Namaqualand. We study the influence of the ecology on social behavior and its evolutionary consequences. At the same time, we study the physiological mechanisms of social behavior.

### **What some people might dislike:**

- The lack of lodge-style luxury, lack of TV and newspapers
- The very old farmhouse with paint coming from the sand walls, ugly floors, and many improvisations
- The cold nights and hot days
- Long break during the day
- The permanent company of young students.
- The creepy-crawlies, snakes, scorpions and insects
- There is no room or maid service!

### **How are we different from other volunteer organizations, for example Earthwatch?**

1. You will be directly involved with the research going on and the scientists and students collecting data. You will be part of the research team!
2. You are expected to be more independent. For example you will have to arrange transport to the research station yourself and you will have to cook (and shop) for yourself.
3. Cheaper, because it's less luxurious. Also, you don't book via an agency like Earthwatch but you will deal directly with us. This means all your contributions go directly into the project and will be used to improve the research station and to cover research expenses.

**To book write an email to [carsten.schradin@iue.uzh.ch](mailto:carsten.schradin@iue.uzh.ch)**

## General information about the work in Goegap

**Goegap Nature Reserve:** Goegap is close to Springbok, the capital of Namaqualand with approx. 15 000 inhabitants. Springbok has several banks and ATM cards from all major banks in Europe and the USA can be used to withdraw money. Most shops and restaurants accept credit cards, e.g. the Spar supermarket where we do our weekly shopping. Goegap is a semi desert. Main attractions are the wildflowers in spring (July-October; depending on rainfall in winter). During the tourist season in spring up to 500 tourists might visit the reserve each day. During other times very few tourists visit.



Picture from Springbok (left) and its large Spar supermarket (right).

**Research station:** The research station is directly at the field site. The research station is an old farmhouse with two dormitories for students, the research room and one big kitchen. It also has one area consisting of one sleeping-room, small room with sink and big corridor that is used by Dr. Schradin's family and the volunteers of the striped mouse safari program. Additionally, we have four small wooden houses: 2 houses of 3x6m for student accommodation (sleeps two each of which one is used by the research station manager), one extra bathroom and one for the mouse colony. The research station is situated lovely and lonely in the nature reserve.

**Crime:** Namaqualand is as safe as Europe. But you have to be careful in Cape Town and any other South African city. Don't walk in unknown areas, especially after dusk. Ask for advice at your hotel.

**Period:** Depending on our research activities and use of the research station, volunteers can come during different times of the year:

2010: October to December.

2011: March to June and October to December.

2012: 2011: March to June and October to December.

## Contributions

Your contribution is for your accommodation in Goegap, which means it does not include transport to the field site or food.. All funds will be used to support the research station and our research. Please transfer the costs of accommodation into our University account at least three months before your arrival. We welcome any additional donations (for which you can obtain a donation receipt for your tax return).

Deposits made in Switzerland)

Postkonto 80-643-0, Finanzabteilung der Universität Zürich, 8001 Zürich, Reference: Kreditnummer 37202508, Projekt Striemengrasmaus (it is very important that you state the Kreditnummer)

Deposits from outside Switzerland:

Zürcher Kantonalbank, Hauptsitz, CH-8010 Zürich, Account No: 1100-0109-594 (BC 700)

Finanzabteilung der Universität Zürich, 8001 Zürich, Swift-Code: ZKBKCHZZ80A, IBAN: CH51 0070 0110 0001 0959 4, Reference: Kreditnummer 37202508, Projekt Striemengrasmaus, (it is very important that you state the Kreditnummer)

## Accommodation:

Please bear in mind that the kind of accommodation is very basic and simple. The farmhouse is very old and could need more renovation at many places. Often we had to improvise to get things working.

**You will be staying in the research station:** This is the area normally used by Dr. Schradin and his family when they stay in Goegap. It consists of one sleeping room (approx. 4x4m) and one corridor with windows (approx. 8x2.5m). Additionally, there is a small room with a washbasin. There are several power plugs and lights in all rooms. This area has its own entrance and a door to the students' kitchen, which can be closed. The communal bathroom and showers are outside. A washing machine is available in the bathroom.

The sleeping room has two cupboards for the guests, a double bed with linen and blankets, a sleepers couch with bedding, and a small table for dinner. It has no window going directly outside, but only into the corridor. As a result, it's relatively dark, but also better insulated than other rooms. It's less hot in summer, less cold in winter.

The corridor includes a fridge and stove and all necessary kitchen utensils. There are also two desks you can use to work. A small table can be used for breakfast.

As this area is also used by the Schradin family, there are some cupboards and shelves where they store their personal belongings while in Europe.

The braai area with some garden furniture is directly outside.

**Costs:** A contribution of CHF 1000 / Euro 675 (single), CHF 1400 / Euro 950 (two persons), or CHF 2000 / Euro 1350 (three persons) for a period of 2 weeks.





**Linen, blankets and towels:** Will be provided to you. However, during your stay you will have to wash them yourself, if you wish so.

**There is no room or maid service:** You will find your room in a clean condition and it will be cleaned after your departure. However, during your stay you have to keep it tidy yourself.

**Car: There is no car for private use.** You can book a rental car online at <http://www.europecar.co.za> for approximately R300/day plus a delivery fee to the research station of R250. We recommend you rent a car during your entire stay in South Africa. Otherwise and additionally, you can join us on our weekly shopping trip to Springbok.

**Water** is provided by a water pump and stored in water tanks. Thus, we have to use water sparingly, and showers should be used to get clean and be short. Hot water is available. There is one big communal bathroom with two showers and two toilets and one small bathroom. To get to the bathroom you have to go outside and walk around the house.

**Laundry:** Since 2010 we have a washing machine, but use is restricted to periods of excess solar power. Especially in winter you might not be able to use the washing machine. In that case, the laundry has to be done by hand at the research station. There is a clothesline for drying.

**Telephone and email:** There is no Telephone line and no reception for cellular phones at the research station. You can use the public phone at the office of the reserve (5kms by mountain bike or by foot from the research station) if you have a Telkom phone card (available in Springbok at Spar or the post office). For emergencies only, people can leave a message at the office of Goegap: 0027 – (0)27 – 7189906. Please do not use this number in any other case than an emergency. Please be aware that there is no internet connection in Goegap. You can check your private email in Springbok during the weekly shopping trip.

**Power:** Is provided by a solar system and a wind turbine for light, computers and fridges. Each room has one power plug. However, power is restricted and **you are not allowed to use any devices that use a lot of power like a hair dryer** (typically, devices that produce heat use a lot of power). However, you can charge your camcorder, camera, toothbrush or cell phone.



Solar system and wind turbine at the research station.

**Climate:** Cold in winter/spring (May-September), with temperatures often below 0 at night, between 10 and 22 during the day. In summer (November-March) temperatures can be up to 40 degrees. Cold periods can also occur in summer. Rain falls mainly in winter and spring, with some thundershowers in summer. Insulation is not good at the research station. For example, if its 0°C outside, it's around 12° inside. The little gas heater helps. If its 36°C outside, it's around 32° inside. So be prepared! The best season to visit is March and April followed by October and November. The table below gives only an estimate, but it can differ from year to year (brackets). You can find the weather broadcast for Springbok under: <http://weather.news24.com/Forecasts.aspx?loc=SA&cityId=77107>.

**Expected minimum and maximum temperatures and rainfall. In brackets is the variation that can occur between years.**

| Month     | Minimum temperature | Maximum temperature | Days with rain | Rain in mm |
|-----------|---------------------|---------------------|----------------|------------|
| January   | 14 (7-18)           | 35 (20-45)          | 0 (0-5)        | 0 (0-60)   |
| February  | 14 (9-18)           | 35 (20-42)          | 2 (0-9)        | 5 (0-55)   |
| March     | 12 (7-11)           | 30 (18-40)          | 3 (0-5)        | 10 (0-61)  |
| April     | 8 (4-9)             | 25 (18-39)          | 4 (3-6)        | 10 (9-20)  |
| May       | 1 (1-3)             | 22 (12-33)          | 4 (3-8)        | 20 (6-20)  |
| June      | 0 (-2 -5)           | 18 (8-28)           | 5 (7-9)        | 35 (30-50) |
| July      | 0 (-1-6)            | 18 (9-29)           | 3 (0-5)        | 20 (0-40)  |
| August    | 1 (-1-5)            | 20 (9-26)           | 4 (3-9)        | 20 (1-54)  |
| September | 4 (0-7)             | 24 (10-36)          | 4 (2-8)        | 10 (1-15)  |
| October   | 6 (0-10)            | 25 (18-40)          | 2 (2-4)        | 5 (2-40)   |
| November  | 12 (7-12)           | 28 (18-44)          | 1 (1-7)        | 5 (1-7)    |
| December  | 12 (7-14)           | 32 (20-44)          | 1 (0-6)        | 5 (0-30)   |



Goegap in September



Goegap in November

**Flora:** The Succulent Karoo is one of 25 biodiversity hotspots due to its large number of endemic plant species, with altogether more than 4000 plant species. It is especially famous for numerous species of succulents. In spring, large fields of wildflowers can occur after good winter rain. However, this is not predictable and can be any time between July and September, and in some years there are very few wildflowers at all. Less spectacular but very nice are the autumn flowers in March / April.

**Fauna:** Scorpions: Big harmless ones and small very poisonous ones (please wear shoes when walking outside at night!). Sunspiders, stick insects and mantis in summer. Many reptile species including poisonous snakes (black spitting cobra, cape cobra, puff adder), which sometimes also visit the house (especially October – January). However, they pose no threats and we can also not guarantee that you will see one. The smallest tortoise of the world. Many bird species including Cape and spotted eagle owl and several species of raptors (black eagle, jackal buzzard, pale chanting goshawk and booted eagle). Mammals include springbok, gemsbok, mountain zebra, baboons, aardvark, aardwolf, jackal, wildcat, mongooses and maybe even a leopard. Diurnal small mammals include the striped mouse, bush Karoo rat, whistling rats, dassie rat and elephant shrews.



The night sky at the research station (summer; photo Ed Yuen).

**Other activities in the reserve:** Hiking and mountain biking. Night drives to see the aardwolf and aardvark. Namaqualand is a heaven for star gazing. A mountain bike can be rented from the research station for R5/day.

**Health:** Goegap is in a desert, one of the healthiest environments of the world. We are far away from the tropics, so there are no tropical diseases. There is no malaria, bilharzias, yellow fever, or risk of hepatitis. There is a mild risk of meningitis transferred by ticks. You should have vaccinations against **polio and tetanus**. If you come in winter/ spring, you should also get a vaccination against the **flue**. Organize this in advance, as in Europe it is often difficult to obtain flue vaccination in spring/summer, which is autumn/ winter in South Africa. You can also get the vaccination here in South Africa. To our knowledge the mice do not transfer **rabies**. But if you are a very anxious person, you might consider vaccination against rabies. My family and I do not have vaccination against rabies, and most students do not have it. The health system in South Africa is well developed and comparable to Europe. Contact your health insurance if you need special cover for going overseas.

**Indemnity Form:** All volunteers have to complete an indemnity form on arrival in Goegap. This means you will be personally responsible for your stay in Goegap and any accidents or injury or death that might occur during your stay in Goegap. In more than 10 years and with more than 60 people, we did not have a single accident or emergency so far.

**Visa:** Check whether you need to apply for a visa for South Africa. Citizens of most western countries (Europe and USA) don't need a visa if they stay for less than three months. When entering South Africa, simply tick "holiday" as the reason for entering the country, and you will get a stamp into your passport allowing you to stay for 3 months. It is best to enter South Africa as a tourist. Do not state on the immigration form that you come to study or to work. You are not employed in SA nor do you visit a university. If you don't state that you enter as a tourist, entrance might be declined and you would have to fly back.

### How to get there?

Fly to Cape Town or Upington and stay there for one night or longer, if you would like to see a bit of the city. We recommend you book a rental car and drive to Springbok. It's a pleasant drive with little traffic and amazing scenery.

**When coming from Upington:** You first drive through the dry Kalahari landscape, then Bushmanland with amazing Inselberge and finally into the Succulent Karoo. After about 240 km on the N14 you pass the village Pofadder. About 20kms further on there is a turnoff to the right to the village Pella. This is an old mission station with probably the smallest cathedral of the world. In the 1870s this church was built by French priests with only the help of an encyclopedia, and finished after seven years in 1885. The amazing view of this cathedral at this unexpected place in the desert, surrounded by palm trees makes Pella worth a visit even for people like me, that normally do not pay visits to churches. The drive from Upington to Goegap takes about 4 hours, when visiting Pella 5-6 hours.



**When coming from Cape Town:** You will drive on the National road north. You will come to the little town of Vanrhynsdorp after about 270kms. Here Namaqualand starts. Turn of the N7 to the filling station in Vanrhynsdorp to get some cold drinks, an ice cream or some biltong, South African dried meat. If you left Cape Town late, you can also stay in a guesthouse over night. Back on the N7 it is only 26km and you will see the Quaggskop Kwekery on your right (directly after the bridge). This is a nursery for dwarf succulent plants and surely worth a visit. You are now in the Knersvlakte. Vlakte is Afrikaans and means plain. The Knersvlakte is a plain glimmering white of little quartzite stones. At first glance this might look boring, but the second glance it is astonishing: Many of the "stones" are no stones at all, but plants. The living stones, which became so popular in Europe in the 90s as indoor plants, are nowhere in the world as numerous as in the Knersvlakte. In addition there are many other dwarf succulents. Kindly note that most species are protected and trying to smuggle them out of the country will cost you a big fine or some years in prison. When you buy some at the official Quagsskop nursery, make sure you have all the necessary permits, if you want to take them home. To see these plants in nature is much more rewarding than to see them dried up at home. And Quagsskop is just the place to do this, especially during May to October. Ask for the map and keys for the hiking trail. Entrance fee is minimal (20 Rand per person) and the hiking trail, which could also be called an open air natural museum, is only a few kms away. You can park at the entrance and enjoy a walk through the Knersvlakte. The trail is around 5km long and you will need 1-2 hours, taking your time to admire all these wonders of nature. One gets afraid to step on the living stones, which are sometimes more numerous than their mineral cousins, and also grow on the path. The best time to visit this place is in autumn to spring, but also in summer it might be worth a look.



**On your arrival in Springbok**, first do some grocery shopping at Spar, then proceed to Goegap (you will see the sign to the left when entering Springbok). Please remember that the gate to Goegap closes at 16.00!

Instead of a rental care, you can also take the **Intercap bus**: <http://www.intercape.co.za> (around 350 Rand one way). The bus leaves Cape Town at 18:00 and arrives at 2:35 in Springbok. **So you will arrive there in the middle of the night!** This means you would have to stay over one night in Springbok and we will pick you up the next morning. One good option seems to be the Springbok Hotel (<http://www.sa-venues.com/visit/springbokhotel>) which offers pick up from the bus station. Another possibility could be the Boesmanland Guesthouse (Tel: 027-7121757), who might be willing to pick you up at the bus. Other guesthouses in Springbok can be found on the internet, e.g. at <http://www.namakhoi.org.za/accommodation.htm>.

## Equipment

You should bring the following:

- Books to read and DVDs to watch. But there is also already a large collection of DVDs and books, in English and in German!
- A good torch and a spare torch. Spare bulbs for both of them.
- A head torch can be very useful, especially when determining sleeping sites after sundown.
- A watch.
- Suns cream.
- Hat for protection against the sun.
- Warm clothing if you come in winter/ spring, i.e. several sweaters. If you come in summer, bring at least one sweater for cold evenings.
- Warm jacket in winter/ spring.
- Long trousers for field work (snakes, thorn bushes!). Volunteers are not allowed to conduct field work in shorts!
- Light rainwear for spring/ winter.
- Binoculars, if you have some. Otherwise you can borrow a pair from the research station.
- Good walking shoes for working in the field.
- You can bring your own laptop.

**Work schedule:** Working times have to be flexible and adapted to the situation in the field and the different scientific projects. Normally we work from sunrise (between 5.30 and 7.30, depending on season) until 1-2 hours after sundown (19.00-22.00). Normally we work 5 days a week in the field. One day is used to go shopping in Springbok and the other day (normally Sunday) is free. If it rains during the week such that work is impossible, we might instead have to work on Sunday. Also, sometimes it is necessary to work 7 days a week. You can join us for our weekly shopping trip to Springbok. If you have your own car, you can also go to Springbok every day yourself during the break from 11.00-16.00. You can then also go out for dinner at night to a restaurant in Springbok (we would give you a key to the gate).

|           |   |
|-----------|---|
| Monday    | Field work (approx. 6.00-11.00 and 17.00-20.00)                               |
| Tuesday   | Field work (approx. 6.00-11.00 and 17.00-20.00)                               |
| Wednesday | Sleep in. Tour to Springbok (13.00-18.00)                                     |
| Thursday  | Field work (approx. 6.00-11.00 and 17.00-20.00)                               |
| Friday    | Field work (approx. 6.00-11.00 and 17.00-20.00)                               |
| Saturday  | Field work (approx. 6.00-11.00 and 17.00-20.00).<br>Braai at 20.00 in summer. |
| Sunday    | Free. Braai at 13.00 in winter  |

**Reading list:** To prepare yourself for your stay in Goegap, we suggest you explore our website [www.stripedmouse.com](http://www.stripedmouse.com) (also available in German; use the button on the right side of each page). We

especially suggest the page about the striped mouse [http://www.strippedmouse.com/site1\\_1.htm](http://www.strippedmouse.com/site1_1.htm) and the research station [http://www.strippedmouse.com/site1\\_2\\_2.htm](http://www.strippedmouse.com/site1_2_2.htm) as well as previous issues of our email-newsletter [http://www.strippedmouse.com/site1\\_6.htm](http://www.strippedmouse.com/site1_6.htm). The reading list for volunteers that study biology can be found at [http://www.strippedmouse.com/site1\\_3\\_5.htm](http://www.strippedmouse.com/site1_3_5.htm). You can find scientific literature at [http://www.strippedmouse.com/site1\\_2\\_1.htm](http://www.strippedmouse.com/site1_2_1.htm) and several popular science articles in German at [http://www.strippedmouse.com/site1\\_2\\_3\\_de.htm](http://www.strippedmouse.com/site1_2_3_de.htm). Last but not least, you can watch 45min video about the striped mouse in Goegap on youtube:

In the Land of Mice at [http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=XP\\_043qy9Qk](http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=XP_043qy9Qk) (English).

Im Land der Mäuse at <http://www.youtube.com/user/schradin#p/u/10/RcgumzXFK-8>

**More information: [www.strippedmouse.com](http://www.strippedmouse.com)**

**Our email newsletter is available at:**

**[http://www.strippedmouse.com/site1\\_6.htm](http://www.strippedmouse.com/site1_6.htm)**

**To book write an email to  
[carsten.schradin@iue.uzh.ch](mailto:carsten.schradin@iue.uzh.ch)**

**You can also use the help of Javaris  
Forschungsreisen to plan and book your visit**

**<http://www.javaris.ch>**

**Email of the research station:**

**[strippedmouse@bluewin.ch](mailto:strippedmouse@bluewin.ch)**