

NEWSLETTER FOR WILDLIFE REHABILITATORS OF NORTH CAROLINA

Volume 16

April 2004

A quarterly newsletter produced by the Wildlife Rehabilitators of North Carolina (WRNC). WRNC's mission is to share information and knowledge about wildlife rehabilitation for the benefit of native wildlife. For comments or questions, write to: WRNC, 2542 Weymoth Rd, Winston-Salem, NC 27103.

Continuing Education

- The next Carolina Raptor Center's Raptor Rehabilitation Seminar is Sept. 25-26, 2004. Contact Mathias Engelmann at (704) 875-6521, ext. 108 or at mathiasengelmann@birdsofprey.org for information and to register.
- Wildlife Rehab, Inc. will hold their next 11-week wildlife rehabilitation class starting Sep. 2004 at Forsyth Technical Community College on Tuesdays from 6-9 pm. For more information contact Carla Johnson by email at cmjohnso@wfubmc.edu. Also see WRI spotlight on page 13.
- Like to travel? IWRC upcoming classes and locations:

Date	Course	Location
Apr 10, 2004	3BB: Wildlife Feeding and Nutrition	Redding, CA
Apr 17, 2004	1AB: Basic Wildlife Rehabilitation	Walnut Creek, CA
Apr 24, 2004	1AB: Basic Wildlife Rehabilitation	Everett, WA
May 23, 2004	1AB: Basic Wildlife Rehabilitation	Eureka, CA

The above and more info is available at <http://www.iwrc-online.org/training/training.cfm>

Disclaimer

The opinions, techniques, and recommendations expressed in the articles of this newsletter are those of the author(s) and do not imply endorsement by WRNC.

Ask WRNC – New Question and Answer column

This quarter's topic: Federal Permits

Now that there is a new federal permit, we have been asked many questions about the transition from the old permit to the new one. Some of these questions were raised at our general meeting held at the symposium. WRNC has tried to find the answers to some of your questions on what to expect when it comes time to renew your federal permit. (See page 5)

Notes from our Symposium

by Jean Chamberlain

We've done it. We've held our second symposium. For the second year more than 100 rehabilitators came together to have a great time, meet old friends, make new friends and learn about wildlife rehabilitation.

We started off Friday evening with an Icebreaker. Michael Loomis, Chief Veterinarian at the NC Zoo, clearly loves his work with elephants in Cameroon. Heat, dust storms, and truck breakdowns didn't stop him. We appreciate Dr. Loomis sharing his experiences with us.

A full day and a half of stimulating presentations followed, starting with Intake & Stabilization of Orphaned & Infant Squirrels on Saturday morning and ending with Wound Management around noon on Sunday. The sessions offered a well-balanced selection of topics covering Stress Management & Restraint of Wildlife, Quality of Life, Turtle Rehabilitation, and Release Criteria. We learned the newest techniques on how to repair turtle shells, how to involve students in your presentations, and where to get gauze and bandages for free. There were sixteen different sessions conducted by fourteen different speakers. Impressive!

Saturday wrapped up with the raffle. There was a good selection of items as our exhibitors were very generous with donated items. This was our first raffle. We hope to expand it next year. It was also our first time to conduct a drawing for free admission to next year's symposium. Congratulations to our two winners, Pam Graham and Nimette Soli.

Everyone had the opportunity to attend a physical exam workshop, featuring a video of mammal and bird exams, and to take a tour of the zoo rehab center. Tours were conducted all day Saturday and also Sunday morning. We appreciate the help we received from the volunteers at the center and we all continue to marvel at the facility.

In addition to the sixteen sessions, the refresher course was offered for the first time, once Saturday afternoon and again on Sunday morning. It took plenty of preparation and hard work, but I think all will agree it's an important contribution for WRNC to make to the quality of care provided to the animals in North Carolina. If you missed these classes, watch for the refresher course to come to your area. We plan to teach it at several locations in the coming year.

After the close of the symposium, we held our annual general membership meeting. Two board members were re-elected and three were added to our hard-working board.

I am pleased to have had this opportunity to meet so many of you. Next year the symposium will be on Jan 29th and 30th. The committee has already started working on putting together an unusual and exciting group of sessions. See you there!

TIP

from the 1st Refresher Course

Ask your local ABC store if they will donate the covers for Crown Royal. These bags make great opossum pouches and the stores generally throw them away.

Sea turtle Stranding & Salvage

NC Wildlife Resources Commission, Coastal Faunal Diversity Program

by Elizabeth L. Hanrahan, Ocracoke, NC

February 19, 2004

Five of the seven species of marine turtles occur in North Carolina waters. They frequent the shore throughout the year. All are either “threatened” or “endangered.”

If it is cold and raining, with 35 mph and winds, volunteers along the Outer Banks will be at the beach looking for stranded sea turtles. Many of us go out regularly 3 or 4 times per week.

I volunteer with the NCWRC (North Carolina Wildlife Resources Commission) and the National Park Service (NPS) in the Sea Turtle Stranding and Salvage program on Ocracoke, a 12-mile long island, 25 miles off the mainland North Carolina. If it is blustery, I am out checking the ocean beach, beaches in the Village, and several “Sound Side” sites. (Sound Side is the Pamlico Sound, the area between the western side of the Island and the NC mainland.) Often I will have to kayak to a site of a reported stranding.

Occasionally a member of the public will find a turtle and notify the NPS. The Park Service will call me to either salvage a dead turtle or transport a live turtle. In the event of a live turtle stranding, Wendy Cluse, Assistant Turtle Biologist for NCWRC, or Marcia Lyons, Biologist NPS, is notified immediately.

Live, stranded turtles, from Ocracoke north are transported to the NC Aquarium in Manteo. Those found south of Ocracoke go to the Turtle Hospital in Topsail, now that the aquarium in Pine Knoll shores is closed for renovation.

Transporting a stranded turtle involves a masterpiece of coordination by Wendy Cluse. After I notify her of a live stranding, Wendy will contact volunteers to meet me in Hatteras to help transport the turtle to the NC Aquarium in Manteo for rehabilitation. Since it is a trip of almost 80 miles, several volunteers will be involved in transporting “up the beach.” My responsibility is to get the turtle, keep it at the appropriate temperature for the season, and drive to the end of Ocracoke. I then take it on the 40 minute ferry ride for pick up at the Hatteras Ferry Terminal. In the summer, we cover the turtle with wet towels. In the winter, we cover it with dry towels and monitor its temperature, so that it can warm up at a rate of 6 degrees per hour. That means we can’t turn on the heat in the car!

Sadly, most of my work involves salvage: locating, taking data and photos, scanning for tags, and sometimes necropsying the turtle on the beach. There are many worldwide projects in progress tracking, as well as securing genetic information on sea turtles.

When I locate and identify the species of a turtle, I take GPS (global positioning system) coordinates. They are recorded in standard longitude and latitude. I record whether the animal was inshore (in the sound) or off shore (on the ocean beach) and give detailed narrative about the exact location.

From that point on it is down-and-dirty hands on work. I scan the animal for computer tags, used to identify when and where the turtle may have been previously caught. I visually check for tags on the flippers and radio tags used to track turtles via satellite. The condition of the turtle is recorded: “fresh dead,” “moderately decomposed,” etc. Wounds, abnormalities, barnacles, papillomas, propeller damage, etc. are described in writing, drawn on a diagram, and photographed. Measurements are taken: two different measurements of the length of the carapace and one of its width. Then samples are collected. For most species the left front flipper and left eye are taken. Often a tissue sample from the shoulder area is also needed. In selected species or when computer chips are found, all flippers are removed. Flippers and eyes are put in a zip lock bag and frozen until they are delivered to the NCWRC turtle biologist. Tissue samples are put in a vial containing DMSO, a preservative, and sent immediately to the Assistant Turtle Biologist, via U.S. Mail, marked “Biohazard.”

Whenever possible, the dead turtle is necropsied. If it is small enough to lift, I will take it home to necropsy. Otherwise, the necropsy is done where the animal is found. Photos are taken of the necropsy, particularly of unusual findings and the gonads because this is the best way to positively identify the sex of the animal.

Following processing and data collection, the turtle is painted red or orange. This lets the NPS and NCWRC know that the data has been collected and the death reported. We have the option to leave the animal on the beach or bury it. If I have done a necropsy, I always bury the animal.

We are required to notify the Turtle Biologist within 24 hours about any dead sea turtles. I call Wendy, when I return from the beach. Then I send her an e-mail with the information and the pictures attached and mail her the report that I recorded on the beach, as well as any tissue samples taken.

Every Monday the sea turtle volunteers receive a list of the species and numbers of turtles stranded. Last year 496 sea turtles were stranded on the North Carolina coast.

Turtle stranding, rescue, and salvage is a year-around activity as the animals constantly migrate through our coastal waters.

Yesterday, I processed a juvenile, female loggerhead. She was caught in a pound net on 12/1/03 off Ocracoke and tagged by National Marine Fisheries Biologists with a computer chip and two metal pins.

The glamour job is patrolling the beach for turtle nests in the summer, but that's another story.



Barnacle on Face Scales



Probable Predation by Gulls
Rt. Eye missing-Prob. Predation



Papillomas



Sixty-six Barnacles on Carapace

Directory Updates

Have you moved? Has your email address changed? Is your phone number listed incorrectly in the directory? Send updates to Carla Johnson at wildlifed2@aol.com

Jasmine Russell changed her street address to 6704 Hoswick Ct; work 910-987-1226; will rehab squirrels, beavers and fawns

Kim Isley changed address to: P.O. Box 654; email address: nchideaway@yahoo.com; work 336-375-1552 x219; home 336-406-5992

Sherry Mills changed her street address to: 4073 E. Church St; accepts: mammals, songbirds, raptors & waterfowl (she's a subpermittee under Mark Ansley)

Cynthia Stevens now lives at 378 Birans Woods Rd, Maple Hill, NC 28454 in Onslow County. Home 910-347-3216, work 910-512-1096

Vicki Fisk's new email is vickiCWC@aol.com

Debi Edwards' new email is debie@fsap.org

Stacy Applegate now lives at 912 McAlway Rd #C, Charlotte, NC 28211; home 704-364-6992; email stacy.applegate@cms.k12.nc.us

Roxanna Shell now lives at 2204 Autumn Blaze Ct, Waxhaw, NC 28173; new home 704-243-1305

Anita Smith's new email is anitas@blueridgegrouphomes.org

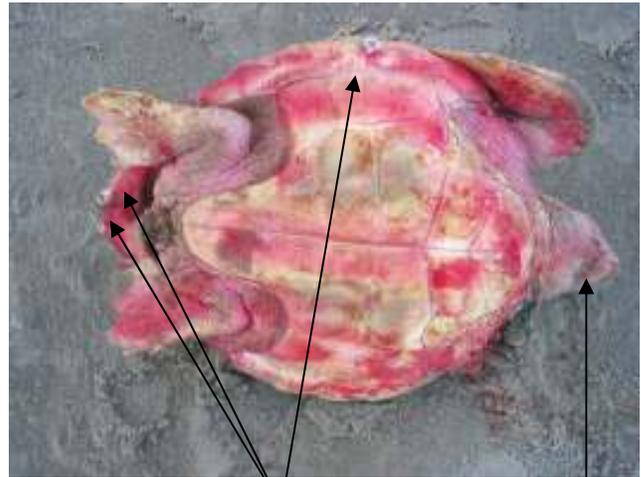
Stephanie Rehrauer now lives at: 513 Center St, Mt Pleasant, SC 29464; home 843-856-4048; cell 843-324-7817

Vicki Comer's new email is squrly1@charter.net

Joan McMurray's new email is mcmurray@nczoo.com

From the editor's desk

This newsletter is your tool for reaching everyone else in WRNC. Please feel free to submit comments, corrections, announcements and submissions for future newsletters to Sally Davis at wekaterrapin@hotmail.com or by phone at (919) 462-3249. **Next editorial deadline is Fri., June 11th.**



Ventral-
Barnacles
on underside of
Carapace.

Blood in
Mouth

CC-EH-04-01-14-02
Ocracoke, NC In shore
Photos taken 1-15-04 by Susse Wright

Ask WRNC – Federal Permits (Cont. from page 1)

Q: When did the new permit go into effect?

A: The USFWS began issuing the new permit on November 26, 2003.

Q: Is my old permit valid now that it is past November 26?

A: If you had a special purpose permit on November 26, 2003, that permit remains valid until the expiration date listed on the permit. When you renew the permit, you will be issued the new category of permit.

Q: Do I have to submit photographs and diagrams of my cages when I renew?

A: If your original permit was issued without the submission of photographs and diagrams of your facilities, you must submit photographs and diagrams at the time you renew. If your facilities were previously approved on the basis of photographs and diagrams, you will not need to submit them again unless your facilities have diminished in size or quality from what was previously approved.

Q: How is the size of the cages I need determined?

A: The USFWS uses the cage dimensions given in the 2000 Edition of the Minimum Standards for Wildlife Rehabilitation as guidelines.

Q: Can I use the cages of another permittee? In other words, can I rehabilitate young birds and then transfer them to another rehabilitator who has large flight cages?

A: You must provide a means to condition birds for release. Meaning you must have a complete set of cages for the species that you are permitted to rehabilitate. Only in the case of raptors, can you propose to use another licensed rehabilitator's flight cage. In which case, you will be required to provide a letter from that rehabilitator stating his/her willingness to allow you the use of his/her cage(s). (See <http://forms.fws.gov/3-200-10b.pdf>)

(Continued on page 8)

Wildlife Rehabilitators Contribute to Science

By Mathias Engelmann

As wildlife rehabilitators, we are much more than animal caretakers, whether we realize it or not. We are taxi drivers, carpenters, fundraisers, and creative problem solvers. Importantly, we can raise our voices where wildlife cannot. We are the critical link between wildlife and the public. That makes us all educators and animal advocates. Finally, we see first-hand the results of injuries, disease, genetic mutations, and exposure to toxins. If we properly collect and share that information, we become scientists.

While that may not be all that important when just a handful of animals and just a few people are concerned, think about the implications, if all wildlife rehabilitators in North Carolina work together. Collectively we treat thousands of animals every year. What if we were able to share and combine information statewide? We might be able to influence legislation on environmental issues that concern all of us. Certainly we, individually or as a group, could have a much greater impact on the public.

Remember that the same general public that brings us injured animals and supports our cause also votes on environmental policies through their elected officials. They can, with their pocketbook, choose “green” products over more toxic alternatives.

What if the data collected on all those sick and injured animals could be combined and mapped? Over time, this would tell us or how animal populations are shifting, or if certain species are rapidly declining. Also, wildlife rehabilitators are among those most likely to observe new or the spread of existing diseases in local wildlife populations. The impact of quickly identifying these diseases is obvious to both animal and human health. The value of tracking clinical signs and diseases in wildlife, particularly when state reporting for a disease is limited or yet to be established, is invaluable. Working with local wildlife interested veterinarians when you see unusual cases or shifts in trends in the wildlife you care for may be vital to preventing spread of disease. However, good records are needed in order to be effective.

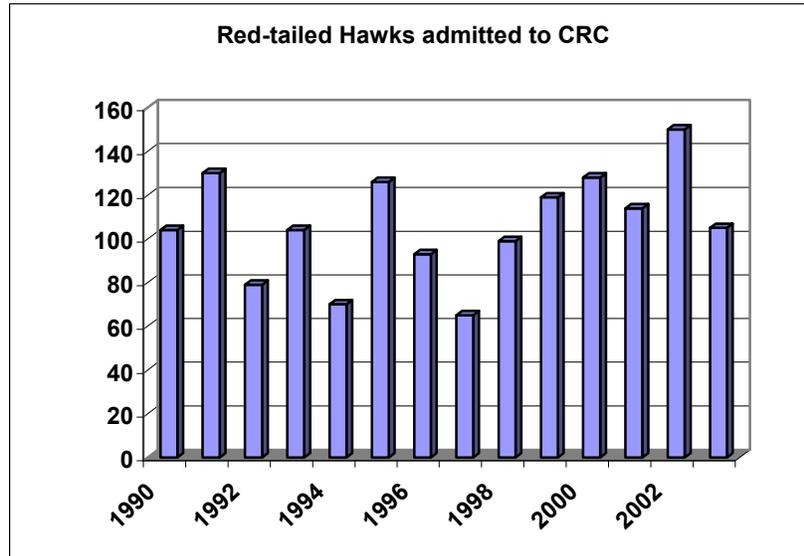
What if we could tell the voting public, by citing documented cases, how certain policies are harming the environment, or how certain chemicals are impacting thousands of animals? WRNC has been collecting data from NC rehabilitators for several years. Unfortunately, to date, very few individuals have submitted reports. So if you think this is important to you, your children, our native wildlife, or the environment in general, you will want to contribute and you can convince others to do the same.

Carolina Raptor Center receives hundreds of injured birds of prey every year. Since 1979, records have been kept on every bird admitted. CRC’s record-keeping system was put in place in part out of necessity, in order to meet federal annual reporting requirements. Furthermore, because numerous volunteers contributed to the daily efforts, some kind of standardized system was necessary. However, just as important as these reasons was the need to learn. Without some kind of written record, how else could we learn from our mistakes?

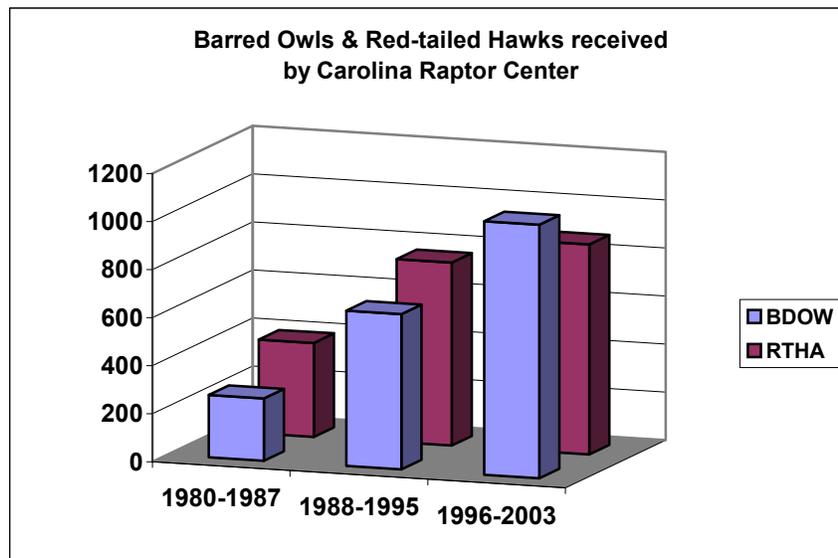
CRC’s original record system has come a long way and a computer database is now a vital part. In addition to recording information on a paper chart, each patient is now also entered into a custom-designed Microsoft Access database. From there, fields can be transferred to a relatively simple Microsoft Excel spreadsheet. Using these tools, information can now be tabulated and evaluated much more easily and faster. It does take time to enter this information into a computer. However, the more information that is entered, the larger the database grows, and consequently the more powerful and useful the potential results drawn from that data.

Following are some examples of the value of record keeping:

Shown in the graph below are the admissions of Red-tailed hawks over a 14-year period. We have not performed any type of statistical evaluation to determine if the fluctuations are just random or based on trends that might be discovered in the bird's records. However, we are hoping to find a student interested in populations and statistics to help us investigate further.

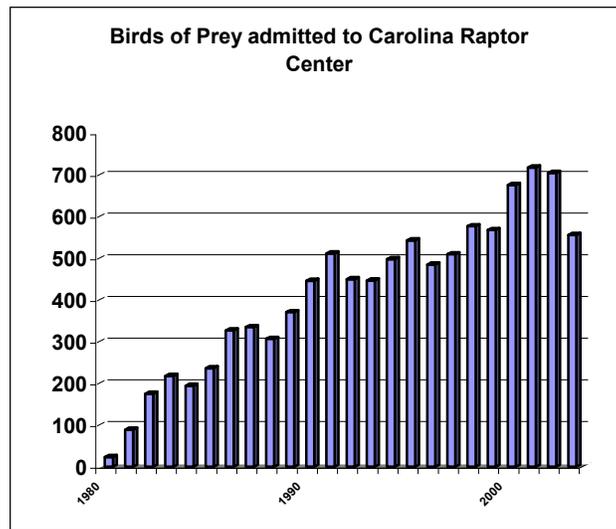


The next graph compares admissions of barred owls and red-tailed hawks over a 24-year period. Total number of barred owls, after many years, has finally overtaken the total number of red-tailed hawks. Again it is difficult to determine exact cause, but habitat changes such as increased development over time may be one factor. We know that many barred owls in the greater Charlotte area live very close to the human population. Many, in fact, nest in people's backyards. Barred owls may adapt more readily to life near human activities. As the Charlotte metro human population has grown, we have made significant changes to the environment. Maybe barred owls have been able to adapt better than red-tailed hawks. Different hunting styles and diet may also play a big role.



The graph on the next page shows how patient admissions have changed over the years. The most obvious feature is the gradual increase. Our assumption is that as more people find out about a rehabilitation facility, more patients will be brought there. Many other factors can come into play including increased development, changes in the raptor populations, particularly severe weather patterns, disease outbreaks in wild populations, new toxins being used to

control some pest, migrants “invading” our area during particularly severe winters to the north. Notice the dips in the overall upward trend. Approximately every three to four years, admissions drop significantly and then usually rebound the following year. At this point we have no explanation or theory for this pattern.



One of the main reasons for this article is the significant drop in admissions for the year 2003. We don't know the reasons and we are wondering if other rehabilitators have seen a similar decline.

So here's my plea – regardless of what species of wildlife you rehabilitate, keep good records (use the enclosed sheet as a template for reporting, and to know the minimum information you should keep on every animal that comes to you). And just as important, share your numbers with the state organization. Particularly if you work with injured raptors, please submit your data, so we can improve our understanding of statewide trends.

Your record system doesn't have to be fancy, and anyone with a little computer experience can set up an MS Excel-type spreadsheet quickly. Look at it from a selfish point of view. If you can generate some simple graphs like the ones above, the public will be much more impressed when you make presentations or talk to a potential donor.

I would encourage all wildlife rehabilitators to think bigger than their own facility. If you have attended one of WRNC's symposiums, you probably know how important networking and cooperation is. Together, we can improve the quality of care for all wildlife and we can have a significant impact on the environment we share with wildlife. You, too, can be a scientist!

(Continued from page 5, Ask WRNC)

Q: Are there any options for a permittee whose facilities do not meet the requirements at the time of renewal?

A: You may be issued a permit with conditions listed on the face of the permit. For example, if you have caging that meets the standards for songbirds only; the permit may be issued for songbirds but not raptors and waterbirds.

Q: Do a sub-permittee's facilities have to meet the same requirements as the permittee's?

A: Yes, off-site sub-permittee facilities must meet all the same requirements.

Q: Will I be required to submit a copy of my state permit to renew?

A: Yes, you will be required to include a copy of the state permit with your renewal application.

Q: How long will the new permit be issued for?

A: The permit is issued for 5 years. You will be required to submit your report annually.

(Continued on page 12)

WILDLIFE REHABILITATORS OF NORTH CAROLINA END OF YEAR REPORT FOR 2004

REHABILITATORS NAME OR INSTITUTION NAME: _____

ADDRESS _____

CITY _____ COUNTY _____ REGION _____

SPECIES/COMMON NAME	DATE IN	DATE WHERE FOUND	REASON FOR REHAB	DISPOSITION*	DATE OUT
1					
2					
3					
4					
5					
6					
7					
8					
9					
10					
11					
12					
13					
14					
15					
16					
17					
18					
19					
20					

* R = released; D = died; DOA = Dead on arrival; E = euthanized on arrival; T = transferred; I = institutionalized (educational use)

NWRA Symposium Review

By Lisa Howlett

The 2004 annual symposium of the National Wildlife Rehabilitators Association was held March 2-6 in sunny Orlando, Florida. The site of the conference was the Sheraton World Resort, with its beautiful landscaping, flowers and trees in full bloom, birds chirping, and lots of warm sunshine.

The conference offered something for everyone, from beginning rehabbers to those who have been rehabbing most of their lives. There were field trips, hands-on workshops, roundtables, panels, exhibits, and presentations on birds, mammals, reptiles, raptors, and wildlife center administration. There were numerous vendors with rehab supplies and reference materials for sale. The conference opened with an icebreaker social on Tuesday night, sessions began on Wednesday morning and continued through Saturday afternoon, roundtables and panels were held Wednesday night, and there was an awards banquet on Friday night.

Presentations were divided into tracks: Mammals, Songbirds, Raptors, Water Birds, Reptiles and Amphibians, Administration, Emergency Preparedness, General Topics, Veterinary, and Education. There were so many different presentations, there was no way anyone could go to all of them, so there's always something left for the next conference. I decided to concentrate on songbird topics this year. There were presentations on the care and rehabilitation of bluebirds, robins, magpies, and chimney swifts. In addition, there were presentations on caging, stress, enrichment, physical therapy, and diets. One of the most fun presentations was called "The Great Avian Guessing Game," in which the audience was asked to participate by guessing the steps that they would go through in diagnosing and treating each of the cases. Prizes for correct guesses included rehab supplies and lots of chocolate.

Workshops limited attendance to approximately thirty people per session, enabling attendees to gain hands-on experience with individual instruction. Workshops included fluid therapy, reptile critical care, endoparasitology, songbird splinting and fracture immobilization, and necropsy techniques for both mammals and birds. For a first-time NWRA conference attendee, the workshops are an incredible learning experience.

In between sessions and workshops, rehabbers still found time to socialize, meet new friends, and soak up the sun. Everywhere I turned, there were groups of rehabbers sitting together in the restaurants or by the pool. For those who ventured outside the hotel grounds, there was a trolley that went up and down the main drag, including a stop at Sea World. For a \$5.00 fee, you could ride during the week to shopping malls, tourist attractions, and an endless array of restaurants.

I was pleasantly surprised by the efforts made to limit costs for conference attendees. There was roommate assistance for those who wanted to share hotel costs. I had two roommates, one from Wyoming and the other from Idaho. I made my plane reservation early in November and found a roundtrip flight for \$225. There was a convenience store across the street from the hotel, and several restaurants were within walking distance. Finally, the trolley was available for transport to many other destinations.

As most of us know, wildlife rehabilitation is constantly changing, and the conference was a fantastic opportunity to gain new skills and make new friends. I'm glad I decided to go, and I'm already planning to attend again next year.

Board update

by Joan McMurray and Sally Davis

WRNC welcomes two returning board members and three new board members. Returning members are Carla Johnson and Joan McMurray. New members are Jennifer Burgin, Sally Davis and Toni O'Neil. Updated contacts for all board members are in the box below.

Also Sally formally welcomes Vicki Comer to the newsletter editorial team. Vicki started helping with January's newsletter. Since she is newly retired, she has lots of time on her hands...oh, except when she is taking care of babies! Her contributions will enable us to better grow and change the newsletter in order to meet membership needs.

The board met in February. Some highlights from that meeting follow. The treasurer's report reflected that WRNC cleared \$2300.00 on the 2004 symposium and that monies on hand as of the meeting were \$14,773.28. Suggestions for the use of funds were:

- A cage building grant. A committee will be formed to look into the feasibility of offering such a grant.
- Ordering bulk supplies and providing them to members at cost. Limitations and possibilities are being examined.
- Reducing fees for the symposium for members. Voted on and passed.
- Reducing the membership fee to \$15.00 and putting the membership directory on the web site. Any member requesting a hard copy would pay \$5.00 for it. Voted on and passed.
- Provide a refresher manual free to members. Non-members would be required to pay for it at the time they take the refresher course (fee to be determined based on cost of production). Voted on and passed.
- Mail announcements regarding refresher training to all permitted rehabbers in the region. Voted on and passed.

A prohibition against participation in workshops involving contact with animals (live animals or carcasses) by anyone under 18 years of age had been proposed as a change to the by-laws. After discussion it was decided that such a prohibition was not of the magnitude to require a change to by-laws but could be adopted as a policy. A vote was taken and all members in attendance voted to adopt such a policy.

Critiques and recommendations regarding the symposium were reviewed. All information will be forwarded to the symposium committee.

A question was raised regarding the status of the proposal to the Wildlife Resources Commission to require training/testing for the issuance of rehabilitation permits. The proposal was rejected on the basis that there was no problem with the current method. The board will continue to work with the Wildlife Resources Commission on the issue of training/testing requirements for rehabilitation permits.

Board member contact list (email)

Bergman, Linda lbergman@ec.rr.com
Bolt, Lee DVMBolt@aol.com
Burgin, Jennifer skwurlady@msn.com
Chamberlain, Jean (President) jchamberlain1@alltel.net
Davis, Sally wekaterrapin@hotmail.com
Engelmann, Mathias mathiasengelmann@birdsofprey.org
Houston, Gayle GNTHouston@aol.com
Johnson, Carla (Vice President, Membership) Wildlifed2@aol.com
Koester, Sherri (Treasurer) Skoester@mindspring.com
McMurray, Joan (Secretary) memurray@nczoo.com
O'Neil, Toni oneil9734@yahoo.com
Schopler, Bobby bobbyschopler@hotmail.com
Weiss, Mary weiss275@cs.com

CRC VETERINARIAN JOB DESCRIPTION

Carolina Raptor Center (CRC) seeks a veterinarian with experience in avian medicine, orthopedic skills, good communication skills, and the willingness to teach others. Veterinary and/or rehabilitation experience with wild birds, particularly raptors, is desirable. Must be able to function in a fast-paced clinical setting, have strong organizational skills, and be able to prioritize and delegate tasks.

Responsibilities include the medical care of all birds under CRC's care, both in the rehabilitation and education department.

Applicant will be expected to publish medical and surgical research. Grant writing will be a significant function. This full-time position requires some flexibility in schedule, based on varying caseload.

Salary is commensurate with experience level. Send cover letter, resume, minimum of three references, and salary history to:

Carolina Raptor Center
c/o Mathias Engelmann
P.O Box 16443
Charlotte, NC 28297
(704) 875-6521, ext 108

Send email to mathiasengelmann@carolinaraptorcenter.org for more detailed job description

www.carolinaraptorcenter.org

CRC is a non-profit organization dedicated to environmental education and raptor conservation and is located just north of Charlotte, NC. The well-established rehabilitation program has been accepting injured and orphaned raptors since 1980 and annually admits 550-700+ patients.

Application Deadline: May 15th, 2004 or when suitable candidates are identified

(Continued from page 8, Ask WRNC)

Q: Is there a fee for the permit?

A: The permit costs \$25. The \$25 is for the 5 years.

Q: Will the new permits starting on January 1, expire on December 30?

A: The starting and expiration dates for the permits have been changed to address the situation where rehabilitators sometimes had to operate under an expired permit. This occurred because permits expired at the end of the calendar year, but the annual reports weren't due until the end of January. The new permits will be issued to be valid starting on April 1. They will expire on March 31 in the final year of the permit. Annual reports will continue to be due by January 31.

For additional information visit the FWS website at <http://www.fws.gov>. Choose 'permits' in the column down the left side. There are several helpful topics to select. One good choice is "Application Forms." In the alphabetical index select 'R'. In addition to the forms, there are instructions and fact sheets.

Ask WRNC

If you have any questions you would like WRNC to answer in future newsletters, submit them to Jean Chamberlain at jchamberlain1@alltel.net

Spotlight on W.R.I.

Education Programs



W.R.I. offers a variety of environmental education programs structured for all ages.

These programs range from snakes of the Carolinas, to birds of prey, to native mammals and their habitats.

Rehab

To ensure the success of our program, all rehabilitators are trained and educated in the care, feeding and housing of wildlife.

Wildlife Rehab, Inc.
is a network of volunteers located in Winston-Salem, NC who are dedicated to the preservation and care of wildlife. Established in 1985 to address the concerns of orphaned and injured wildlife, WRI has grown into an organization of well-trained and dedicated volunteers.

Hotline

WRI members respond to calls from the public every day of the year.

Last year WRI received over 1600 calls and took in over 600 animals from these calls.

Training Classes



Wildlife Rehabilitation classes are held twice a year. The spring classes start in March and run each Tuesday night from 6-9 pm for 11 weeks. Fall classes start the first week in September and are on Thursday nights.

Contact Forsyth Tech at 336-761-1002.

WRNC
2542 Weymoth Rd
Winston-Salem, NC 27103

ADDRESS CORRECTION REQUESTED