



Wildlife Rehabilitators of North Carolina

SPRING 2012

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Symposium 2012

It was wonderful to reconnect with rehabilitators from across North Carolina—and the nation—at this year's WRNC Symposium. Over 150 rehabilitators, educators, veterinarians, veterinary technicians, students, and volunteers gathered at the NC State College of Veterinary Medicine in Raleigh for the 10th annual WRNC Symposium. Attendees had the opportunity to participate in a wide variety of hands-on labs and presentations while networking and sharing best practices with their peers.

One of the highlights of this year's Symposium was keynote speaker, Dr. Javier Benito, who delighted the audience with his presentation on wildlife rehabilitation centers in Spain. It was fascinating to see how another country approaches caring for injured and orphaned wildlife!

The WRNC Symposium Committee welcomes comments and suggestions from the membership on how to continue to improve the symposium experience. The Committee is particularly interested in suggestions for presentation and lab topics for next year. Please share your thoughts with the committee:

Jean Chamberlain, Co-Chair
Dr. Laurel Degernes, Co-Chair
Halley Buckanoff
Nicki Dardinger
Elizabeth Hanrahan

Carla Johnson
Kathryn Lillard
Toni O'Neil
Linda Woodruff



SAVE THE DATE!

11th Annual WRNC Symposium
January 25-27, 2013

This is a quarterly newsletter produced by Wildlife Rehabilitators of North Carolina (WRNC). WRNC was organized in 1999 with a mission to share information and knowledge about wildlife rehabilitation. The opinions, techniques, and recommendations expressed in the articles of this newsletter are those of the authors and do not imply endorsement by WRNC. All material in the newsletter is copyrighted and should not be used or reproduced without permission from the author.

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Imprinting - Part 2

by Jean Chamberlain

What is imprinting? How does it affect the way we rehabilitate?

The first article in this series looked at imprinting in flock birds (geese, ducks, storks, pelicans, and turkeys). These precocial birds learn to follow their parent soon after hatching during a period of time known as the critical period. The term imprinting originated from research on this behavior. What other birds are known to imprint? This section looks at another group of birds, raptors, and what we have learned about imprinting from them. We will consider how this knowledge affects how we rehabilitate raptors.

Raptors are altricial. Unlike flocking birds that leave the nest shortly after hatching, raptor young are raised in a nest with the parent present for an extended period of time. It is not crucial for young raptors' survival that imprinting take place in the brief window after hatching like it is in flocking birds. Raptor chicks, therefore, have a longer period to learn who they are, and imprinting can occur over a period of days. For altricial birds the term sensitive period is often used to describe this period of time, rather than critical period.

Humans have a long history of working with raptors (mostly hawks and falcons) as falconry birds. Human imprinted raptors are used by some falconers because imprinted birds show little fear of humans, dogs, and cars and are often easier to work with than birds that are not human imprinted. When hunting with a human imprinted bird, the imprint will more readily return to the falconer, preventing loss of the bird.



Falconers also have learned the disadvantages of using human imprinted hawks. Some continually scream at the human (parent) just as young hawks scream at their parents in the wild when hungry. Every summer I hear the red-tailed hawks that fledge from a nest near my property. It's loud. Imprints are also aggressive. Where red-tailed hawks can normally be housed together in rehab, imprints may kill others if housed together. Human imprinted birds do not breed successfully at maturity.

Falconers have two strategies to overcome these disadvantages. Some attempt to double imprint their birds on humans and conspecifics. Falconers have learned this sensitive period of time in which imprinting takes place for the species they use. Knowledge of the sensitive period allows the young bird to be taken from the nest partially imprinted on the parent and then raised by humans. It has been found that double imprinted birds may breed successfully. The other strategy is to have an imprinted falconry female raise her young in the presence of humans. This avoids human imprinting the young. It produces a bird that is imprinted on its parent, but tame and easy to work with.



Imprinted raptors are used as education birds too. Their handlers also deal with screaming and aggression. Special care must be taken handling an imprinted hawk in breeding season. Unexpectedly, one day at the start of breeding season, the hawk may attack its handler.

Imprinting - Part 2 (Continued)

by Jean Chamberlain

A self defense mechanism for vultures is to projectile vomit. Imprinted vultures are used in education programs so they will not vomit on the handler and while in transport to programs. Those who have imprinted birds for education find that their birds often suffer from behavioral problems such as severe feather picking and self-mutilation. Black vultures in particular seem prone to do this. The problem may not manifest until the bird reaches sexual maturity.



This knowledge gained from falconry and the behavioral problems we see in human imprinted education birds teach us that we must avoid human imprinting raptors that come in to rehab. Raptor rehabilitators are encouraged to re-nest a chick that falls from the nest, allowing it to be raised by its parents. When this isn't possible, the chick should be raised by another female of the species. Some rehabilitation centers have foster parents for different species to insure that young raptors imprint on their own kind.

If foster parents are not available, raptors can be raised with other young of the same species. Since hunger and food play a key role in the imprinting process, a young raptor must not see people, especially when it is being fed. Puppets are used by many raptor rehabilitators for feeding. The caretaker, dressed in a gown that completely covers the body, especially the face, feeds the chick from behind a screen with the puppet holding the food. Even using puppets it is difficult to prevent the chick from associating humans with food. In addition, though the youngster may not be imprinting on a person, it is imprinting on a poor substitute for an adult of its species. I believe puppets should only be used as a temporary solution until a foster can be found.

Much has been learned about the role of imprinting in birds by people who have raised and worked with raptors. It has been found that human imprinted raptors exhibit behavioral problems throughout their lives. It is clear that it is crucial for these birds to be raised by their own kind, preferably by their parents, during the sensitive period so that they will identify with their own species.

References

Fox, Nick. 1995. *Understanding the Bird of Prey*. Hancock House Publishers, Blaine, WA,

Naisbitt, Richard & Holz, Peter. 2004. *Captive Raptor Management & Rehabilitation*. Hancock House Publishers, Blaine, WA.

International Wildlife Rehabilitation Council Introduces

Reuniting Raptors

Online: April 4-5, 7:00-9:00pm EDT

Rehabilitators have been reuniting injured, orphaned, and displaced raptors for many years. IWRC is pleased to offer its first course on this valuable protocol for keeping families together.

Register at <http://theiwrc.org/online-store/online/reuniting-raptors>



Nematodes in Herons

by Amelia Mason

In Fall 2010, I wrote a letter to Jean Chamberlain that ended up in the newsletter about my encounter with herons afflicted by *Verminous peritonitis* (also called Eustrongylidosis - from the genus Eustrongylides) commonly referred to as larval/parasitic nematodes. This is a follow up to that article, as I have continued to have cases of herons with the same affliction in Wilmington NC.

Verminous peritonitis (Field Manual of Wildlife Diseases in the SE United States, p. 336) is acquired by eating fish, the intermediate host, infected with the parasite. As the fish is digested, the nematode continues its life cycle. The worms take over the bird's gastro-intestinal (GI) tract and then bore through the lining of the stomach encasing and constricting the stomach from the outside. This makes it impossible for the heron to digest food - not to mention it's painful. Birds weaken as they stop eating, then become dehydrated, and ultimately starve to death. Affected herons come in extremely emaciated and quite often in a "catatonic" state of weakness. They just lay still and don't even try to struggle or defend themselves when picked up. In my experience, when herons present in this severely debilitated state, it is too late to treat, and euthanasia is the most humane option. However, if they are found soon enough (or in some cases if you make the diagnosis soon enough) they can be saved with proper treatment.

The parasite can be diagnosed by a veterinary exam or a fecal exam, but also, by looking for the following clues: a) usually no physical injuries, but emaciated, dehydrated, and lethargic; b) during physical evaluation nematode parasites can be felt on the outside of the stomach. Using your three middle fingers, gently massage over the stomach area below the ribs where the soft area of the abdomen is - normally it should feel smooth as if you are feeling a water balloon, but with a nematode infestation it will feel bumpy. This is from the nematodes that are tightly balled up together and entwined with one another stuck to the outside of the stomach; the stomach feels like a small hard ball of tiny spaghetti strings. Under these conditions it is safe to assume nematodiasis and commence treatment immediately (Panacure/Fenben, and add Pyrantel Pamoate with the Fenben for the water birds as routine protocol at your veterinarian's prescribed dosage). Keep hydrated and feed a liquid diet until the parasitic infection has resolved.

What I find interesting is that the cases of parasitic nematodiasis this year have occurred at around the same time as they did last year - late fall/early winter. This could be attributed to the fact that there is an influx of such parasites in our wetlands once the temperature changes after a hot summer and become more favorable, similar to how cases of Botulism can occur on lakes or ponds after a hot summer when the temperatures cool down and the organisms have a window of opportunity to multiply rapidly.



These pictures were taken a year apart from two different great blue herons but as you can see they are almost identical. The nematodiasis may be a red flag as to what is going on in our wetlands and waterways since the fish are the carriers of the eggs. It may be a good idea to administer an anti-parasitic treatment to all herons as a preventative even though they may not have Eustrongylides/nematodes they most likely still have flukes or other parasites in their GI tract (as you can often see right inside their mouth).



Great blue herons are not the only birds that can be afflicted with this parasite, but many other species of herons and egrets can be too. My discovery of this was last year when an uninjured emaciated and dehydrated heron died very soon after coming in. Although rehydrated and fed, it still died and it bothered me as to "why exactly?" I did a necropsy and discovered this parasitic infestation after I felt his belly - post mortem - and wondered why it felt the way it did. Now I can know when they have the parasite and can commence treatment (if it's not too late) to increase the birds' ultimate survival.

I hope this information will be helpful to other rehabilitators who may not work with herons and similar wading birds as often.

Trends in Patient Admission to the Carolina Raptor Center

by John Dow and David Scott, DVM



The unique position occupied by wildlife rehabilitators in North Carolina as an interceding party in the life of some injured raptors allows perspective into the patterns of human induced damage to raptors. The analysis of patient information is important because of its ecological significance and because it allows medical resources to be brought to bear with greater impact. This study attacks the temporal and geographic trends in patient admission to the Carolina Raptor Center (CRC), Huntersville, from several directions:

1. *Temporal*: Have certain years or months yielded more patients and are there specific trends for more common patient species or injury types? Are patterns detected regular enough so as to have predictive value?
2. *Spatial*: Do certain counties produce significantly more patients and are rural areas different from urban areas? Are there specific trends for more common patient species or injury types? Are patterns detected regular enough to have predictive value?

Results -To answer the research questions outlined above, patient data was extracted from the CRC's extensive "RaptorMed" digital database. From this database 2031 patient records spanning the years 1975 to 2010, consisting of four causes of injury, 13 species, and 19 counties were analyzed. Overall the number of individuals of each species or with each injury type does not significantly vary by month; however, the addition of year as a factor produced dramatically different results. The majority of species and injury types did vary significantly with year, so over the long term the species or injury of a patient did change to a meaningful degree.

The density of a county's population did not have an effect; this did not vary by year. The majority of species did originate in greater numbers from certain counties, and in general, from a single county; Mecklenburg. There were three exceptions to this: bald eagles, which originated in greater numbers from Rowan County; barn owls, which originated in greater numbers from Union county; and turkey vultures, which originated in greater numbers from Iredell County. If possible, admissions data from other rehabilitation centers in North Carolina should be included in a future study. This would rule out any potential bias in the data due to proximity of the CRC to a given county.

Given the analysis by county, it is surprising that the relative population density did not matter. It was expected that urban areas, such as Mecklenburg County, would always generate greater patient numbers regardless of species or injury type. Possible exceptions might have once again been species such as osprey or bald eagles, which are very strongly linked to specific (or specifically non-urban) habitats. Though plenty of middle ground was found, intensely urban areas and extremely rural areas make up the majority of the counties served by the CRC. The result is essentially null, with no significant differences in the patient population coming from any area type. Thus, urban areas with cars and power lines, or rural areas with hunters and deforestation are generating similar patients, despite the assumptions one may make based on the density of human populations. This does change slightly when year is taken into account, which suggests that certain trends overtime, if they could be established, change the relationship between population density and the patients they generate. Future studies should attempt to isolate these trends.

One of the motivations for this study was to explore if injury type, specifically gunshots, had any detectable relationship with species, location, or time. The three most commonly admitted species (red tailed hawk, red shouldered hawk, and barred owl) had no relationship with any of the injury types examined. Again, all injury types came in greatest numbers from Mecklenburg, and the number of patients with these injuries did vary by county and year. The peak year of each injury type varies. Gunshots peaked in 1994, suggesting that outreach efforts may be working. Electrocution peaked in 1998, and falling from the nest in 2003. Outreach to property owners or workers might still make a difference concerning these injuries. Safety measures on power lines might be implemented, and contractors might check for nests before working in a wooded area. Weather or other factors outside of human control might also be to blame, especially in recent years.

Suggestions for future actions - Additional study could focus on a number of aspects of the data not explored by this study. With more time and resources, a variety of statistical techniques could be employed that would strengthen the study results and allow a number of questions to be asked of the data that were not possible within the scope of this study. Data from multiple rehabilitation organizations could also be combined which may help track improvements in raptor care or transport as well as point out areas where improvement could be made or gaps in the availability of care could be closed.

Outreach efforts should take a long-term approach and the dramatic impact of volunteers should not be understated, as they are often the first point of contact between rehabilitators and the general public. Work to identify specific happenings or trends affecting the raptors of North Carolina may be difficult but would be advised as a way to build on this study. Such research may need to continue over several years to accurately establish driving factors of the systems involved.



Beginner Basics - Euthanasia

by Jean Chamberlain

Each time I teach an introductory wildlife rehabilitation class, when the topic of euthanasia of animals comes up, students say, “I couldn’t do that.” However, euthanasia is an important and unavoidable part of rehabilitation. Any rehabilitator who deals with injured wildlife will often face the decision of whether to euthanize an animal.

We often receive animals that are suffering and have no hope of recovering to the point where they can survive in the wild. They deserve to be euthanized in a humane manner. Euthanasia is done by rendering the animal unconscious and then causing respiratory and cardiac arrest. The methods used should be painless, quick and non-reversible.

Beginning rehabilitators usually take an injured animal to the veterinarian. Veterinarians usually use a chemical called pentobarbital (pink in color) to euthanize an animal. This is a controlled substance, a schedule II drug, and is not available to rehabilitators. It is administered intravenously and works quickly. Usually the veterinarian will dispose of the carcass using the same service that is used for domestic animals. The carcass is incinerated as care must be taken that it is not eaten by another animal as the drug can harm that animal as well.

Beginners expect the veterinarian to determine if euthanasia is appropriate. They must rely heavily on the veterinarian’s advice as they don’t have the medical knowledge to determine what injuries can be treated successfully. Be aware, though, that the decision is a joint one and the final decision is the rehabilitators to make. As you gain experience you will find that the decision is based on more than just the medical condition of the animal. Information about the species’ physical capabilities in the wild, our capability to provide the care needed, and the possibility of placement of a non-releasable animal are among the factors that weigh in the decision.

The decision to euthanize is emotional and stressful. It is never easy, but it is sometimes the right choice for the animal. I recommend that rehabilitators read the chapter on Euthanasia in the IWRC Basic Wildlife Rehabilitation manual. One article, ‘Euthanasia in Wildlife’ covers the methods and discusses the human emotions involved. Another, ‘Guidelines for Euthanasia in Wildlife Rehabilitation’ covers the factors that are considered in making the decision.

References

Richards, Joanne. 2007. Euthanasia in Wildlife. *Basic Wildlife Rehabilitation*, sixth edition.

White, Jan. 2007. “Guidelines for Euthanasia in Wildlife Rehabilitation.” *Basic Wildlife Rehabilitation*, sixth edition.

The American Veterinary Medical Associations’ Guidelines on Euthanasia (June 2007)

http://www.avma.org/issues/animal_welfare/euthanasia.pdf

The AVMA Guidelines on Euthanasia (formerly the 2000 Report of the AVMA Panel on Euthanasia) have been widely misinterpreted. Please note the following:

- The guidelines are in no way intended to be used for human lethal injection.
- The application of a barbiturate, paralyzing agent, and potassium chloride delivered in separate syringes or stages (the common method used for human lethal injection) is not cited in the report.
- The report never mentions pancuronium bromide or Pavulon, the paralyzing agent used in human lethal injection.



Call of the Wild

by Mary Gold

Spring Into On-Call

Spring requests for wildlife help have started. As the trickle of calls turns into a deluge, remember the bright spot. Each call is not only an opportunity to help an animal but also an opportunity to educate.

Wild birds and mammals injured in the US are estimated at tens of thousands per day. Rehabbing on this scale is impossible. However, an efficient and knowledgeable on-call first responder can help more than just one animal by *involving* and *educating* the caller.

The on-call responder is the first link in the animal's successful return to the wild. Focus and listen to the caller. Be responsive. Ask questions. *Are humans in danger? Was the animal attacked? Are there visible broken bones? Is there bleeding? Is the animal featherless or without fur? Are its eyes still closed? Is a dead parent close by?* If the answer is yes, switch to the logistics of matching the animal with a rehabilitator or veterinarian. Involve the finder in keeping the animal warm and safe until transport. Then ask the caller if they or a neighbor can help with transport. *(It sometimes takes a village).*

Taking in animals, without proper questions, can be a disservice to the animal and fellow rehabbers. We are snatching babies from the best caretaker of all—mom. Learn size and independence indicators to determine if the animal is old enough to be on its own. If it is, instruct the finder on how to keep domestic animals away from emerging young.

Engage the caller in the rescue. If they are eager (or even willing) to do more, teach them to re-nest birds and squirrels and watch for the mother's return. Explain the feeding schedule of cottontails and how to check if the mother is still returning. You may still have to accept an animal if you cannot convince the caller to help.

You will not know every answer—but you know how to find it. Sometimes the caller (who has been thinking about available resources before you were involved) may suggest the solution. Keep a list of wildlife contacts, rehabilitators, and veterinarians for referral and advice. Find more experienced mentors to help you.

Thank the caller. Leave them with pointers on co-existing with wildlife. If they or their children are interested, share some fascinating facts about the animal such as its natural habitat and food. When they in turn share what you taught them, you will have increased the knowledge base that can help wildlife now and in the future. It works.

References

Dmytryk, R. 2012. *Wildlife Search and Rescue: A Guide for First Responders*. West Sussex. John Wiley & Sons, Ltd.

Found an Injured or Orphaned Wildlife? 2009. Retrieved January 2012, from <http://www.humanesociety.org>.





Update from NC Wildlife Resources Commission

by Daron Barnes

What's going on at the NC Wildlife Resources Commission

At the 2012 WRNC Symposium, I was asked if there had been any changes in the captivity rules that regulate wildlife rehabilitators. Folks had noticed that WRC enforcement officers had recently been out visiting new applicants for wildlife rehabilitation.

Have the rules for rehabilitators changed?

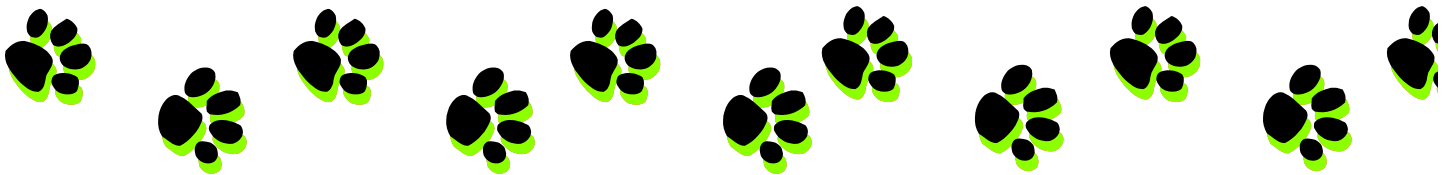
No, rehabilitation rules have not changes for a number of years; however, you will be seeing a more active role in regulating rehabilitation rules by the agency's enforcement division. Rules have always required a new rehabilitation applicant to have their facility or location inspected before issuing them a new rehabilitation license. Our enforcement division has accepted the challenge to inspect each new applicant.

The main purpose for these inspections is to confirm that the applicant has met minimum facility standards for handling or conducting rehabilitation. This is a great opportunity for new rehabilitators to get to know their local enforcement officers and begin developing a working relationship with them. WRC enforcement officers are often the first point of contact for injured wildlife-related calls and are a great resource for questions you may have about dealing with wildlife situations.

Looking for a copy of the NC regulations regarding wildlife in captivity?

Check them out here:

http://www.ncwildlife.org/Portals/0/License/Documents/Wildlife_Rehabilitation_License_Rules.pdf



Pearls of Wisdom

To prevent birds from flying into the windows of your house, use the expansion spring loaded curtain rods on the outside of your windows. Place several horizontally with spacing between them. Not only does this prevent window strikes, it has the added advantage of them being used as perches, allowing you to view beautiful birds up close from inside the comfort of your own home.

- Maureen Eiger, Wildlife Care Alliances

I keep a pillow case in my car to carry herons. It's like my version of a snake bag. They fold up nice and quiet in there.

- Jennifer Gordon, Carolina Waterfowl Rescue

Creature Feature - Irruptions

by Carol Kaczmarek

DEFINITION. Irruption is a dramatic irregular migration of large numbers of bird species to areas where they are not usually found at that particular time. They may appear at a great distance from their normal range. Irruptions usually, but not always, happen during the winter.

TIME. Some species may have irrutions in cycles of 2-10 years. Others may be much more unpredictable. A current irrution that is causing astir in the bird watching world is that of snowy owls. Although their normal range is the arctic tundra, they have been spotted as far south and east as Pennsylvania during the past two years. Birders are excited that they may be able to add the Snowy owl to their life lists without a trip to the far north.

CAUSES. Bird irrutions occur for a variety of reasons. Most of them involve availability of food. Lack of food can be due to a poor harvest, a good breeding season, or harsh weather. Bad weather itself may cause species to irrut to more temperate locations.

COMMON SPECIES. The following species are often involved in irrutions: winter finches including evening grosbeak, purple finches, pine siskins, and other varieties of finches, nuthatches, and chickadees.



References:

Cornell Lab. Of Ornithology. Bird Irruptions. All About Birds.

http://about.com/od/birding/basics/a/bird_irruptions.htm.

Cornell Lab. Of Ornithology. Irruption Year!

<http://www.birds.cornell.edu/AllAboutBirds/studying/migration/irruption>

PINE SISKIN. <http://www.birdsource.org/ibs/IBSpecies/pinsis/index.html>

Irruptive Bird Survey. What is an Irruption and Why are we Interested in this Data?

<http://www.birdsource.org/ibs/irruption.html>

Pittaway, Ron. Ron Pittaway's Winter Finch Forecast 2010-2011

<http://ebird.org/content/ebird/news/ron-pittaways-winter-finch-forecast-2010-2012>

WRNC Raffle Donations

by Toni O'Neil

This year's raffle was the best raffle ever! We raised over \$1,200 for WRNC's two cage building grants and three chimney swift tower grants for 2012. There were 53 donors that created 123 wonderful prizes this year. The odds were perfect for winning, as many of our attendees can attest to. But as they say for the NC Education Lottery - you gotta play to win! Those who bought tickets won some fabulous baskets, gift certificates, weekend get-aways, bird photographs, jewelry, nature items, and much, much more.

A very heartfelt THANK YOU goes out to all raffle donors!

Backwoods Farm Inc.

Gift certificate for 10,000 mealworms

Backyard Wild of Charlotte, NC

Assorted gift items, Assorted bird seed, Assorted garden items

Carolina Hurricanes Hockey Club

Signed hockey puck with certificate of authenticity

Charlotte Checkers

Vouchers for premium or gold level tickets for
April 8, 2012 game

Charlotte Motor Speedway Club

Gift certificate—Dinner for Two

Cornett-Deal Christmas Tree Farm, Sugar Grove, N.C.

One Weekend Stay in Songbird Cabin at Christmas Tree Farm

Fox Valley Animal Nutrition, Inc.

Mammal formula, assorted nutrition items, gift certificates

Golden Sands Beach Resort

Gift certificate for a free weekend stay

Droll Yankees

Bird feeder

Grubco, Inc..

Gift Certificates

LaFeberCorporation

Animal diets

Home Depot, Charlotte, NC

Gift Certificate

International Wildlife Rehabilitation Council

Membership Gift Certificate and Online Course or CWR Exam
Gift Certificate

JurassiPet

Assorted reptile diets, assorted reptile nutrition items,
assorted reptile supplements

kathy@chippychipmunk

Two autographed children's books

**The Karen Beasley Sea Turtle Rescue and Rehabilitation
Center**

Gift certificate—Tour

Lone Star Safety and Supply, Inc.

Assorted gloves

Lowes of Charlotte, NC

Bird feeders, dog feeders, assorted safety and household items

National Wildlife Rehabilitators Association

Assorted clothing items, Principles of Wildlife Rehabilitation
Manual, Books

Nature's Way

Gift certificates—meal worms

North Carolina Aquarium

Two complimentary passes

North Carolina Zoo

Gift certificate—Family four-pack of free tickets

North Carolina Zoological Society

T-Shirt and Baseball

Outback Steakhouse

Two Gift Certificates





WRNC Raffle Donations (Continued)

Partners in Amphibian and Reptile Conservation

Habitat Management Guidelines for Amphibians and Reptiles of
the Southeastern United States

PetAg, Inc .

Assorted animal nutrition items

Petmart, Sneads Ferry, NC

Sunflower seed

Possumwood Acres

Assorted gift items

Precious Cat Inc.

Cat attract litter

REPTILES Magazine

Gift certificate for one year subscription

RodentPro.com, LLC

Gift certificate

Ten Thousand Villages Greensboro, NC

Blue bamboo wall hanging handmade from Vietnam

True Value Village Hardware Sneads Ferry, NC

Bird feeder

Wild Birds Unlimited, Concord, NC

Mailbox covers

Wildlife Rescue Center

Animal print, jewelry

John Althouse

Framed photograph

Linda Bergman

Assorted caddies

Cathy Burns

Wine and wine baskets items

Jim Craig

Bird prints

Carrie Cunningham -

Assorted gift items

Laurie Degernes

Silk painting from China with silk box, embroidered wallet

Elizabeth Hanrahan

Gift baskets

Sue Heritage

Gift certificate for a free pet portrait

Gregory A. Lewbart

Two books

John and Kathy Lillard

Assorted gift items, hummingbird food, calendars

Maria and Luis Luques

Gift basket

Michele

Assorted stained glass and garden items

Myra Moore

"A Guide to Night Sounds" set of book and cassette

Mark and Martha Petty

Assorted gift items, kitchen items, and stationary items

Mr. and Mrs. Richard Porter

Bird seed and Reptabed

Mrs. Alice Sanders

Framed animal pictures

Gary and Linda Woodruff

Hand crafted squirrel nestbox, Wine and chocolate gift basket

**Please be sure to thank the businesses
that donated to our raffle by shopping
at their stores and purchasing their
products!**



Submit questions, comments, and articles to:

Newsletter Co-Editors:

Nicki Dardinger

nicki.dardinger@gmail.com

Halley Buckanoff

halley.buckanoff@nczoo.org

Calendar of Events

Carolina Raptor Center

Raptor Rehab Seminar

October 21-22, 2012

Huntersville, NC

www.carolinarpatorcenter.org

International Wildlife Rehabilitation Council

34th Annual Symposium

November 14-17, 2012

Appleton, Wisconsin

www.theiwrc.org

Visit us on the web at: www.ncwildliferehab.org

Follow us on Facebook at: www.facebook.com/wrnc

Announcements

- **Bound to tangle with a turbine?** Today, a large wind energy farm is proposed for much of the same land as would have been impacted by the OLF runway.
Raleigh News and Observer
<http://www.newsobserver.com/2011/11/16/1646689/bound-to-tangle-with-a-turbine.html>
- **Allen's Hummingbird in Conover**
An adult male Allen's hummingbird was seen daily visiting the feeder at Riverbend Park in Conover in November.
<http://www.carolinabirdclub.org/gallery/McCloy/alhu.html>
- **Flock Of Birds Mistake Walmart Parking Lot For Pond**
A flock of over 3000 eared grebes mistook a snow-covered Walmart parking lot in Utah for a body of water. It was estimated that over 1500 died.
<http://www.care2.com/causes/thousands-of-birds-mistake-walmart-parking-lot-for-pond.html>
- **EPA Refuses to Address Deadly Wildlife Toll of Toxic Lead Fishing Gear**
“Ignoring long-established science on the hazards of lead poisoning in the wild, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency today again denied a formal petition to regulate toxic lead fishing sinkers that frequently kill loons, swans, cranes, ducks, geese and other wildlife.”
Center for Biological Diversity http://www.biologicaldiversity.org/news/press_releases/2012/lead-02-22-2012.html
- **WRNC Listserve**
Would you be interested in a statewide email listserv for wildlife rehabilitators in North Carolina? Please contact Nicki at nicki.dardinger@gmail.com if you are interested—especially if you are willing to help lead the effort!