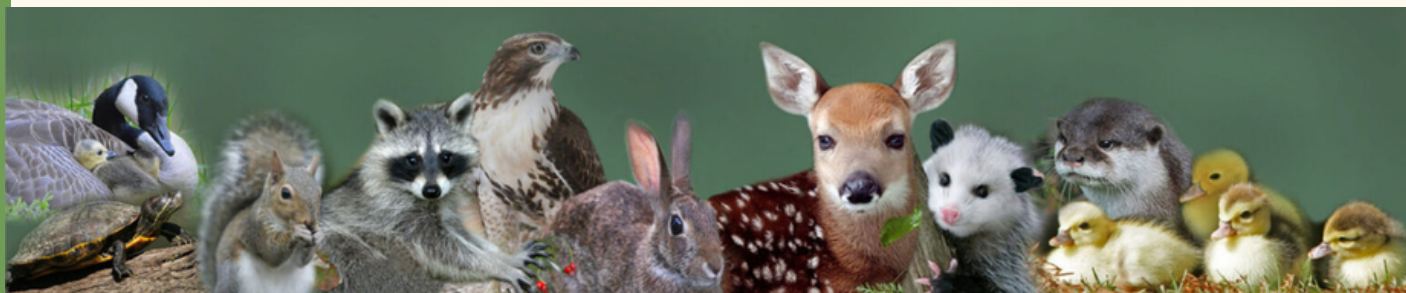


# WILDLIFE REHABILITATORS OF NORTH CAROLINA

OFFICIAL QUARTERLY NEWSLETTER OF WRNC INC.



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## President's Message:

WRITTEN BY REBEKAH KRISTON

### "Wildlife Rehab = Science + Creativity"

"There's more than one way to skin a cat," ... but it's preferred that you don't. Ha, ha! There are several different origins of this old saying, but we all know that it basically means there is more than one way to do something. I am proudly entering into my second term as President of WRNC, and today I am reflecting on the fact that WRNC has provided me with a broad network of successful wildlife rehabilitators. This organization can provide the same for you!

# President's Message

WRITTEN BY REBEKAH KRISTON

WRNC's annual wildlife symposium is by far the best way to meet other wildlife rehabilitators in our state, as well as some from across the country. In attending symposium classes or in casual conversation during a class break, you can easily find yourself learning that while some things must remain consistent across rehab methods, some things can have variation. For example, you may find that some rehabbers successfully raise baby squirrels using different types of formula. Some purchase formula and some make it homemade using organic products from a local farm. You may find that there are different ways to provide enrichment. Some handmake possum wheels while others purchase ready-made exercise equipment. Perches for birds of prey can be made using astroturf, or some raptor rehabbers may choose to use natural, large tree limbs or logs. One of my personal favorites is how my mentor taught me that Bojangles family size meal boxes can be used as bird carriers. I realized I didn't always have to have a fancy, expensive carrier to transport birds. We must stick to rehab science like our medical math, medical diagnosis, and treatment, as well as knowledge of animal behaviors and signs of disease. We are also governed by the "Minimum Standards for Wildlife Rehabilitation, 3rd edition" for proper cage sizes. However, rehabilitators should let their creativity flow and explore new things where it is allowed. We sometimes find ways to do things that better suit our personal rehab environments, schedules, and budgets while allowing us to use natural resources within our own backyards. Creativity also helps prevent monotony and stops us from getting stagnant in our work. It provides more opportunities for learning and teaching others what we have experienced. As this season rushes on with animals continuing to pour in, let me encourage you to keep up the good, consistent work, but to also think outside the box. Try something new! Make friends with other wildlife rehabilitators and talk with them about what works for them. Find out how they utilize space and materials. Follow reputable wildlife rehabs on social media. Plan to attend our wildlife symposium in January 2027. Wildlife rehabilitators are a beautiful blend of scientists and innovators whose skills go beyond what the public will ever know. As always, thank you for your hard work! The animals are blessed to have their world filled with people like you!



Photo of Rebekah Kriston.

# Checking In With The North Carolina Wildlife Resources Commission (NCWRC)

WRITTEN BY CHRISTINA STYLIANOS, NC WILDLIFE RESOURCES COMMISSION

A memo from the Wildlife Resource Commission:

Dear Wildlife Rehabilitators,

As we continue into the 2026 season, we want to share that updated rehabilitation rules are now in effect. Please take time to review the new requirements, which can be easily accessed by scanning the QR code provided.

It's baby season, and baby animals do best with their wild mammas. Educate the public to leave babies alone and watch safely from a distance, and to respect animal boundaries so we can live mutualistically with wildlife. If the public or you need support, guidance, or have questions re: wildlife, please don't hesitate to reach out or defer to the Wildlife Helpline at 866-318-2401 or [wildlifehelpline@ncwildlife.gov](mailto:wildlifehelpline@ncwildlife.gov). We have four biologists standing by, answering questions, triaging information, educating the public, and informing people on various species-related behaviors. Use the helpline as an added tool.



Scan to review the new NCWRC requirements.

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As a reminder, it is okay to work within the limits of your available time, space, staff, and resources. Sustainable rehabilitation helps both you and the wildlife in your care.

"Do what you can, with what you have, where you are – every life helped matters."

Thank you for the compassion, dedication, and countless hours you give to North Carolina's wildlife. Your work truly makes a difference.

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**WRNC IS EXCITED TO WELCOME REGULAR FEATURES FROM THE NORTH CAROLINA WILDLIFE RESOURCES COMMISSION FOR THE QUARTERLY NEWSLETTER.**

**STAY TUNED FOR MORE INFORMATION, UPDATES, AND CONTACTS FROM THE NCWRC IN THE UPCOMING NEWSLETTERS!**

# Rehabber Spotlight: Halbert Wildlife Rehabilitation Center

WRITTEN BY KARA BUSH, FOUNDER OF HALBERT WILDLIFE REHABILITATION CENTER

My name is Kara Bush, and I am the founder of the Halbert Wildlife Rehabilitation Center in Lansing, NC. I started the Halbert Wildlife Center to further my passion for not only wildlife rehabilitation but also public education about the importance of our wild neighbors. I am still just barely getting started as I am working from the ground up, but I hope to one day be able to go into schools or other public events with ambassadors to educate people about wildlife. Many people wonder how Halbert Wildlife got its name, so I'd like to share the story with you all. I started my wildlife rehab journey way back in 2013. I was working as a veterinary assistant at a vet clinic in Rocky Point, North Carolina. The owner and head veterinarian, Dr. Joni, started rehabilitating raptors and asked me if I would like to take part. Being the eager person I am, I jumped on the opportunity and fell in love with wildlife rehabilitation.



Photo of Kara Bush and Halbert in 2014.



Photo by Kara Bush of her patient: An orphaned Eastern Grey Squirrel.

Dr. Joni went on to start the Cape Fear Raptor Center, where I learned so much about the care and rehabilitation of raptors. During my time there, we took in a Barred Owl that was found on the center line of a highway. This Barred Owl ended up being non-releaseable due to injuries to his eye, but he got a second chance in life due to his calm nature and became one of Cape Fear Raptor Center's ambassadors, with whom I got to work very closely and became his primary handler and caregiver. Halbert taught me so much in the time that he was with us and impacted a lot of people's opinions on wildlife and owls, so the Halbert Wildlife Center is named in his honor. After moving from coastal NC to the NC mountains, I learned about the Wildlife Biology with rehab concentration program at Lees-McRae, where I continued learning about wildlife and wildlife rehabilitation. I'd like to close this with a few special thank yous to Dr. Joni, Dr. Amber, Nina, Tara, Kelli, and, of course, my family and friends. Thank you all for your support, mentoring, guidance, and friendship.

# Checking In With The VSLs

WRITTEN BY MORGAN JETER AND LIZ HOLLAND

Hello wildlife rehab community!

We hope you are having a great summer and enjoying some time outside! As the academic year came to an end, students at the NC State CVM completed the semester by engaging in a “selective” course of their choosing which included classes such as “Special Topics in Wildlife”, “Marine Mammal Medicine”, “Toxicology”, and “Disease in Aquaculture”. Following this final course, first and second year students have transitioned into summer activities that include research, externships, employment, and some well-earned rest and relaxation. Meanwhile, third-year students received their white coats and have begun their clinical rotations at the NC State CVM Teaching Hospital, along with a variety of off-site externship opportunities, marking an exciting step forward in their veterinary training.

## Turtle Rescue Team

Things at Turtle Rescue Team (TRT) are ramping up as we head into the warmer months! Our patient caseload has climbed to 77 and includes not only turtles, but also frogs, snakes, and even a few turtle eggs. One of the most rewarding aspects of TRT is the outreach work we do within the community. Educating the public about wildlife is just as important as the veterinary care we provide, and to make these experiences more engaging, we often bring along one of our turtle patients. At a recent outreach event, we introduced Dumbo Octopus the Second, an Eastern Box Turtle, to help demonstrate the care we provide for the turtles and how people can support these sweet creatures. While most Eastern Box Turtles are shy, this little guy has no issue coming out of his shell and showing off his personality. He even took a moment to look around the room and see the crowd! While we love bringing our turtle patients to outreach events, it's important to remember that they are still wild animals. For their safety and well-being, the public is not permitted to hold or touch them, but they are always welcome to observe and learn!



Photo by WRNC VSLs.

## Carnivore Crew

It's never a dull moment with the Carnivore Conservation Crew, especially with a newly elected team of officers continuing the strong leadership that makes this club so successful. As temperatures begin to rise, our enrichment team plays an especially important role in keeping the wolves both engaged and cool. Just like we enjoy a cold treat in the summer, the wolves get what we call “mouse-cicles”! These frozen treats help maintain their natural diet, provide a way to cool down, and keep them mentally stimulated as they work to free the mice from the ice. While this is a great summer option, there are many different ways we try to provide enrichment to these wolves, such as spice blocks or Christmas trees, as shown in the previous letter. As many of you know, enrichment is very important for any species in human care, which is why we make it a priority to build a dedicated team to carry out this work. Be sure to follow us on Instagram (@turtlerescueteam and @carnivoreconservationcrew) as well as on the NCSU CVM social media pages for the latest updates on all our wildlife-related activities.

- Morgan Jeter and Liz Holland, NCSU CVM Junior VSL's

# “Meet the American Oystercatcher!”

AS WRITTEN FOR 'CAROLINA SALT MAGAZINE' BY LINDA BERGMAN-ALTHOUSE

Baby Oystercatchers, balls of ivory and beige fluff balancing on tall and tan, skinny but steady legs, look extraordinarily little like their strikingly handsome, black, and white parents who sport long, bright red-orange bills and dull pink legs. The youngsters do have a hint of orange coloring close to their mouths, which tells you where that physical feature is heading in about sixty days. Locals describe the American Oystercatcher as the most recognizable of all North Carolina shorebirds and say that they can be seen year-round on our coast. The beach is their home. They live, eat, colonize, socialize, breed, nest, and raise their children on the sand. These poor birds face so many obstacles in life, mainly because their open habitat is so commonly disturbed by people, dogs, opportunistic predators, vehicles, and weather.



Photo is Public Domain.



Photo is Public Domain.

Recently, two infant Oystercatchers were brought to the Outer Banks Wildlife Shelter in Newport because a vehicle driving on the beach rolled over an AO nest. Unfortunately, a couple of siblings did not make it, but two were in particularly good condition. There was no talk of the AO parents being involved in the tragedy, so the staff at the shelter believed they were still out there looking for their babies. After examining the tiny Oystercatchers for injuries and determining their wellness, the decision was made to feed them healthy vittles and return them to a safe zone on the beach close to their nesting site, so their parents could find them. That plan was carried out. With an OWLS staff member monitoring the “reunite,” they were placed higher on the beach in the tall grasses, and from a distance, the wait began. It wasn’t long before the chicks were calling with a series of conspicuous, shrill, piping whistles that sound like “kleeeep” or “wiip,” and the parents came running to find them. Success! The parents seemed relieved and extremely content to have their children back. We wish it could have been all of them.

# “Meet the American Oystercatcher!”

AS WRITTEN FOR 'CAROLINA SALT MAGAZINE' BY LINDA BERGMAN-ALTHOUSE

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American Oystercatchers are large, obvious, and noisy, plover-like birds, with strong bills they use for smashing or prying open bivalve mollusks, which is their favorite food. Despite being called an oystercatcher, they actually eat mussels more often than oysters. Interesting to note is that their original name, “Sea Pie,” before someone witnessed them eating oysters, was changed to oystercatcher in the mid 1700’s. In addition to mussels and oysters, they supplement their diet with other crustaceans, fish, crabs, starfish, worms, and insects. Oystercatchers nest on beaches, natural islands offshore, and dredged-sand islands, and are often the most common breeder in those locations.

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Photo is Public Domain.



Photo is Public Domain.

Oystercatchers face many threats, but they have adapted to survive challenges that nature sends their way. It’s coexisting with humans in salt marshes and dune areas that threaten them more than weather and even predators such as gulls, crows, raptors, and the most persistent and devastating predators, raccoons. Their survival ultimately depends upon mitigating factors such as the humans’ recreational beach use, which includes moving vehicles, dog accompaniment, garbage left behind, fishing gear litter, habitat loss due to erosion or construction in the area, and any rise in sea level, which will cause their nest to be over-washed.

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Despite the perils of beach nesting, instinctually, they still do. Their most popular choice of breeding grounds is along the Virginia, North Carolina, and South Carolina coasts, and they commonly nest on high, sandy sites such as dunes, but also in low, flat sandy areas with good cover. Adult Oystercatchers resemble folk dance cloggers as they use their little feet to scrape out four or five eight-inch depressions across and 2 1/2” deep, shallow depressions in the sand, then they choose the one that suits their needs and line it with shells and other beach materials. The adult female lays two to four brown speckled, gray eggs in the nest, where incubation takes 24 to 28 days.

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# “Meet the American Oystercatcher!”

AS WRITTEN FOR 'CAROLINA SALT MAGAZINE' BY LINDA BERGMAN-ALTHOUSE

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After hatching, the babies chill in the nest for a day, but by day two, they are on their feet and follow Mom & Dad all over the beach while their parents feed them on the go. The youngsters watch their parents closely so they will know within weeks how to jab their bill into the shell of a mollusk to snip the strong muscle that clamps the shell closed; however, their beak will not be strong enough to successfully complete that task for at least two months. This behavior is also a risky maneuver because a mussel or an oyster can clamp down on the oystercatcher's bill and hold the bird in place until the tide comes in. That is not good and can be fatal for the bird. The young ones are dependent upon their parents for up to six months, and it will be three years before they are sexually mature enough to breed.

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Photo is Public Domain.



Photo is Public Domain.

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The American Oystercatcher is a shy bird that is sensitive to human disturbance and habitat degradation, whether human or nature-induced. Although populations of American Oystercatchers are low (at last count, there were only about 11,000 on the east coast of the United States), you will not find them protected on the official endangered species list. They are only listed as a species of concern in several states, especially along the coast, and Audubon identifies them as climate-threatened birds. The longevity record on the books for an oystercatcher is “40 years, one month, and two days.” Now that is specific! The reason they can be so specific wraps around the knowledge that the chick was ringed in 1970 and found in the same area where it was ringed during 2010. That was one smart, tough, and incredibly lucky little Oystercatcher!

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# “The Bookshelf”

COMPILED BY LINNEA MINK

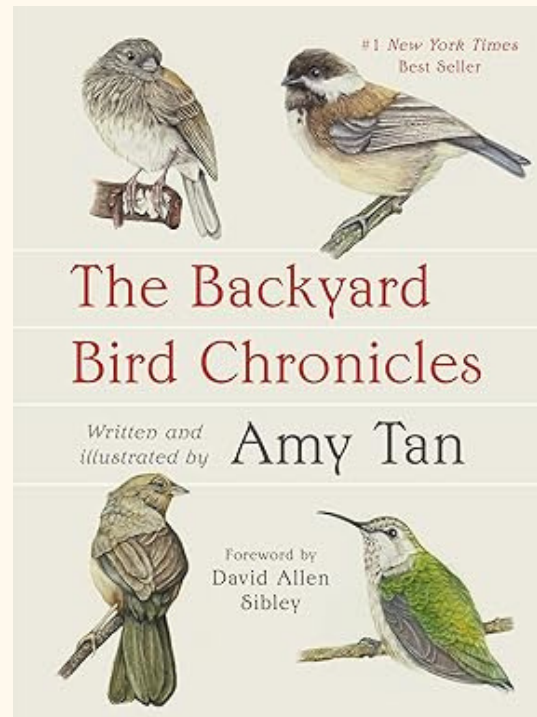
## The Backyard Bird Chronicles

BY AMY TAN

#1 NEW YORK TIMES BESTSELLER

“The drawings and essays in this book do a lot more than just describe the birds. They carry a sense of discovery through observation and drawing, suggest the layers of patterns in the natural world, and emphasize a deep personal connection between the watcher and the watched. The birds that inhabit Amy Tan’s backyard seem a lot like the characters in her novels.” —David Allen Sibley, from the foreword.

In 2016, Amy Tan grew overwhelmed by the state of the world: Hatred and misinformation became a daily presence on social media, and the country felt more divisive than ever. In search of peace, Tan turned toward the natural world just beyond her window and, specifically, the birds visiting her yard. But what began as an attempt to find solace turned into something far greater—an opportunity to savor quiet moments during a volatile time, connect to nature in a meaningful way, and imagine the intricate lives of the birds she admired.



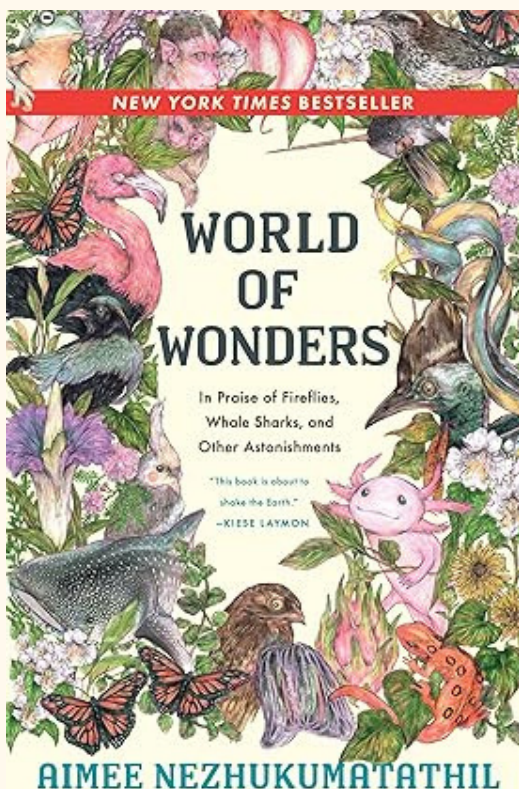
Description and cover found on [Amazon](#).

## World of Wonders: In Praise of Fireflies, Whale Sharks, and Other Astonishments

BY AIMEE NEZHUKUMATATHIL

As a child, Nezhukumatathil called many places home: the grounds of a Kansas mental institution, where her Filipina mother was a doctor; the open skies and tall mountains of Arizona, where she hiked with her Indian father; and the chillier climes of western New York and Ohio. But no matter where she was transplanted—no matter how awkward the fit or forbidding the landscape—she was able to turn to our world’s fierce and funny creatures for guidance.

“What the peacock can do,” she tells us, “is remind you of a home you will run away from and run back to all your life.” The axolotl teaches us to smile, even in the face of unkindness; the touch-me-not plant shows us how to shake off unwanted advances; the narwhal demonstrates how to survive in hostile environments. Even in the strange and the unlovely, Nezhukumatathil finds beauty and kinship. For it is this way with wonder: it requires that we are curious enough to look past the distractions in order to fully appreciate the world’s gifts. Warm, lyrical, and gorgeously illustrated by Fumi Nakamura, *World of Wonders* is a book of sustenance and joy.



Description and cover found on [Amazon](#).

# “Wildlife Rescue: Finding Momma Mallard’s Babies”

WRITTEN BY LINNEA MINK AND TARA FROST

One early May morning, wildlife rehabilitator Tara Frost witnessed a heartbreaking and all too familiar reality faced by wildlife every day. During her commute, she witnessed a vehicle collision involving a family of mallards. While stories like this can be difficult to read, they reflect the experiences wildlife encounter far too often. Human activity has reshaped the world around them and has made survival harder. This is part of why, even among loss and sad circumstances, rehabbers try their best to make right of wrong circumstances.

Tara writes a recount of her experience hours after it happened. She writes:

“This is how my morning started. This momma mallard was hit just past the Tynecastle intersection. I pulled over immediately and had to wait while several cars passed over her flailing body. One of those cars struck her again, killing her, but her body was still fighting. She had twelve ducklings to raise, and she fought until she couldn’t. With her body still fighting, I rushed out and stopped traffic to see if she could be saved. In the process of moving her, someone honked at me. She wasn’t able to be saved. Her babies had to watch the whole thing, standing on the side of the road, terrified, and someone was angry that I delayed their travels by a few seconds. I usually can handle my emotions, as we see a lot of horrific injuries in wildlife rehab, but this one hurt my heart.

Twelve orphaned babies are now without their mother because not one of those twenty cars even bothered to take two seconds to stop and help her, and proceeded to run over her when I was running to save her. I wish more people cared enough about our wild neighbors to risk being a few minutes late for the sake of their lives. I’ve tried twice now (and will be going a third time) to rescue the ducklings, but they are nowhere to be seen. They are too little to survive on their own. So not only was one life wrongfully taken, but twelve more are at risk as well. I hope that this perspective may change some views and hearts to stop for our wildlife when they are in need. We share this world with them, and they deserve to live and be respected just as much as any human being. Rest in peace, Momma Mallard. I promise I will try my hardest to find your babies.”

Photo by Tara Frost depicting the mother mallard following the vehicle collision. Graphic content censored.



Photo by Linnea Mink depicting the tree from which we could hear the duckling vocalizations .

Tara continued stepping out of work as she could throughout the day to search for the mallard’s babies near the location where she was hit, and various caring individuals stopped in to help her look. She played a mallard call on her phone to listen for a response, and finally, heard the peeps from baby mallards coming from a fallen Christmas tree. By then, I was on the way to help, as twelve ducklings can be tricky to wrangle for one person, and I figured she could use all the hands she could get.

# “Wildlife Rescue: Finding Mama Mallard’s Babies”

WRITTEN BY LINNEA MINK AND TARA FROST

We initially had four people helping with the rescue. One person lifted the fallen tree while the other three tried to quickly gather the ducklings before they scattered deeper into hiding. The tree had fallen along the edge of a gas station parking lot overlooking a boggy area filled with thick thorny vegetation and deep, sticky mud. The moment the tree was lifted, the ducklings scattered in every direction, sprinting away from the reaching hands trying to save them. After everything they had just endured, being suddenly thrust into an unfamiliar environment without their mother must have been terrifying. Despite the chaos, the four of us were able to safely capture nine ducklings at first. Still, we could hear faint peeping coming from the brush and bog beyond us, signaling that more siblings were hiding nearby. Their calls sounded like attempts to find one another while staying quiet enough to avoid drawing attention from what they likely saw as predators.



Photo by Tara Frost.

While this may not be a perfect “happy ending”, with a deceased mother and twelve orphaned ducklings, it was the best outcome possible under heartbreaking circumstances. Sometimes that is the reality of wildlife rehabilitation. Even when situations are painful, imperfect, and exhausting, we cannot stop caring, searching, and doing everything we can to help. We must find hope and comfort in knowing we’ve done our best, like we tried to do for these orphaned ducklings.

All twelve ducklings are still alive and growing quickly. They are currently in the care of May Wildlife Rehabilitation Center, where they are learning the skills they will need to become wild mallards. So far, they are thriving and doing exactly what healthy young ducks should: growing, exploring, and learning how to be wild.



Photo by Tara Frost.

Eventually, Tara and one of the volunteers had to leave to return to work. Since I had the day off, I stayed behind with another volunteer to continue searching. It took us nearly three hours to locate the remaining three ducklings. We used the vocalizations of the siblings we had already rescued to encourage the others to respond. While the calls didn’t lure them out directly, they did cause the hidden ducklings to answer back, allowing us to track their location by sound. We crawled through briars, brush, and mud, stopping often to listen for the faint vocalizations and follow them deeper into the vegetation. Finally, not long before dusk, we managed to safely capture the last three siblings.



Photo by Linnea Mink.

# Beavers- Hot Dam!

WRITTEN BY KELLI JOHNSON

One of our busiest and most industrious mammals, the North American beaver, boasts the title of the world's second-largest rodent, following the capybara of South America. Beavers have been known to grow to an impressive size of 60lbs or more and about 3-4 feet in length from snout to tail tip, and can live more than 20 years in the wild under optimal conditions. Often referred to as "ecosystem engineers," beavers are responsible for the creation of vital wetlands that support an incredible variety of wildlife, including frogs, fish, salamanders, insects, and more. In our current season of late spring, beaver mothers are giving birth to their litters of kits, which will remain with them for approximately two years before striking out to start their own colonies. They are strongly family-oriented creatures, and both beaver parents are heavily involved with raising their kits. The parents will produce a new litter each year, so the older siblings from the previous year will also help raise the younger members of their family.



Photo is Public Domain.



Photo is Public Domain.

Springtime means heavy rainfall, which can displace beavers, especially young kits, from their lodges and families. Springtime also means more interaction with humans, who may see beaver dams as a nuisance and use explosives to blow them up. Blowing up a beaver dam sounds shocking, like it would be something that has been out of practice for decades. As it turns out, it is still happening now and happens more often than one might want to believe. Beavers are then literally blown into the air and crash land on the ground, often resulting in serious injuries or parents being killed, leaving their kits stranded and defenseless, and needing assistance from our dedicated rehabilitators. With their social and dietary needs, beaver rehabilitation can be quite challenging. Because of the lengthy time that beaver kits spend with their families, the same can be expected for an orphaned beaver in rehabilitative care. To rehab beavers, you must be prepared to feed and house them for approximately 1-2 years, just as their parents would. As infants, they require a specialized formula, and as they age, they require a specialized diet of woody browse to mimic their natural diet of aquatic plants and barks like poplar and aspen. Their ravenous appetites can also be difficult to keep up with.

# Beavers- Hot Dam!

WRITTEN BY KELLI JOHNSON

Baby beavers are more susceptible to aspiration and therefore pneumonia, which can be difficult to cure due to their deep, barrel-shaped chests. Strong lungs are a necessity for beavers, who spend a great portion of their lives diving and need to be able to hold their breath for up to 15 minutes at a time. They also require specialized enclosures with appropriately sized pools and items that they can safely use to practice their dam-building skills. Beaver kits cannot go directly into a large pool; they must start with smaller setups and cannot be immediately submerged in water simply because they are beavers. Instead, they must be given “tub time”, being placed in shallow tubs or sinks to allow short-term exposure to water. As they grow, they can be upgraded to small kiddie pools or stock tanks. However, beavers are by nature a force of destruction, and can chew through even the toughest rubber stock tanks like those used for livestock. Indoor enclosures must have concrete floors, as beavers have been known to dig through solid floors to create chambers much like they would do in a beaver lodge. Eventually, they will need to be upgraded to an even larger stock tank or large enclosed outdoor ponds, and because they spend most of their time in the water, they need a filtration system that can keep up and filter at least four times the pond’s capacity.



Photo is Public Domain.

Given that beavers are not solitary creatures by nature, they require companionship while in rehabilitative care. For beavers, loneliness can lead to habituation, depression, and extreme stress, all three of which can be fatal. Beavers that are separated from their families can suffer from a literal broken heart, which can be fatal. Since beavers are more elusive than mammals like opossums, squirrels, and rabbits, they are less likely to be found injured or orphaned and needing rehabilitative care. Finding companions for single beavers can be quite challenging, but it is most certainly a priority for their overall health and social development. Another reason that networking amongst our fellow rehabbers is so important!

Despite their challenges and big needs, rehabber Ruby Davis states that they are “a joy to work with” and fondly recalls a time when she had given one of her young beaver patients their first branch, and how rewarding it was to see it take the branch and immediately start building its own dam, just as it would be learning to do in the wild. Another pair that had been placed into a large enclosed outdoor pond as yearlings immediately started building a dam of their own and, despite only being around one year of age, mated and produced their first litter while still in care. Ruby says that this moment challenged her previous experience of beavers needing to be in captive care for at least two years to be successful in the wild. They had instead acted on pure instinct and decided that they would not be held back from being beavers and doing what beavers were born to do.

With all of the unique challenges associated with beaver rehabilitation, caring for these creatures should most certainly be reserved for those who are experienced with their specialized needs and can provide proper, secure facilities for them to grow up in. Beavers are an incredibly important species for ecosystems throughout North America, and for that reason, we say- Beavers? Hot Dam!

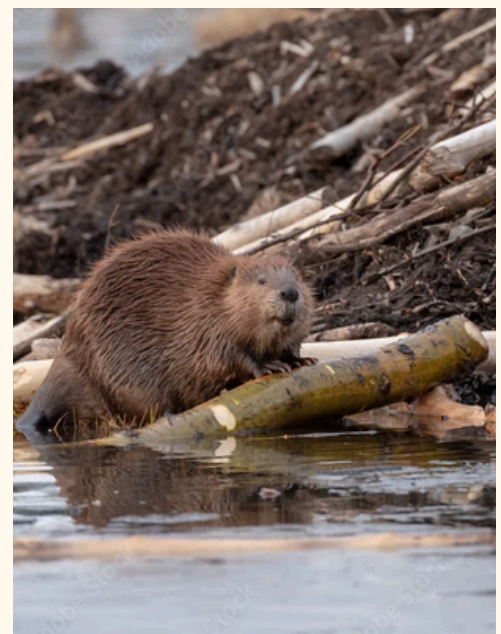


Photo is Public Domain.

# Quinto's Comedy Corner

COMPILED BY LINDA BERGMAN-ALTHOUSE

You might be a wildlife rehabilitator if:

- \* Your idea of "baby season" has nothing to do with humans.
- \* You canceled plans because "a raccoon needed you."
- \* Your wardrobe includes bite-proof, scratch-proof, and poop-proof outfits.
- \* You've ever said, "Please stop trying to kill me, I'm helping you."
- \* You celebrate release days like graduations.



## WRNC Newsletter Editor & Copy Editors

Linnea Mink	Editor
Linda Bergman-Althouse	C-Editor
Jean Chamberlain	C-Editor
Carla Johnson	C-Editor
Kelli Johnson	C-Editor

Thanks for reading!  
We'll see you for the  
next issue!



Photo By John Althouse.

## WRNC Newsletter Schedule

The WRNC newsletter is published quarterly.

March 1

June 1

September 1

December 1

**Do you have a wildlife-related idea you would like to share with the WRNC membership? Please submit it to our editors for consideration. How about a relevant article you found somewhere? Send us a link so we can ask for permission to reprint it. Email all articles, ideas, comments, and questions to [linneam01@gmail.com](mailto:linneam01@gmail.com).**