REHABILITATION WILDLIFE COUNCIL

WILDLIFE JOURNAL

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SALTON SEA - AVIAN CHOLERA OUTBREAK

During the latter half of January over 300 birds died in an outbreak of avian cholera near the Salton Sea in southern California. According to Alan Titche, consultant for the State Department of Fish and Game, the loss of this number of birds was a cause for concern, but was not considered a major outbreak. Upon notification state and federal personnel were in the area and control measures were instituted immediately.

Mr. Titche's control measures for avian cholera in the wild are as follows: (1) Dead birds must be picked up and destroyed immediately. Early and intensive surveillance on the ground is crucial, as the carcass is a veritable factory in which the viable organism of the bacterium *Pasteurella multocida* continues to grow. (2) A decision must be made whether to disperse the bird population remaining in the vicinity, or to keep them in the area. Dispersal could mean spread of the disease to other areas. However, a factor favoring dispersal would be the location of an endangered species in the immediate vicinity. During past outbreaks at Tule Lake Refuge, on the northern California-Oregon border, there existed the possibility that Whistling Swans from Tule Lake, if dispersed, could precipitate an epizootic among the Trumpeter Swans at Malheur Refuge in Oregon. In the Salton Sea outbreak the decision was made to keep the remaining population in the area.

Drug therapy applied to a wild population is generally futile, and is currently not considered a control measure. Drugs have been used somewhat successfully with captive birds, but more as prophylactic than theraputic agents. For reference to drug treatments see: David, Anderson, Karstad, Trainer, Infectious and Parasitic Diseases of Wild Birds, University of Iowa Press.

Since it was identified in California during 1944, there have been outbreaks among wintering waterfowl every year from the Oregon border to the Sacramento and San Joquin Delta. Winter of 1965-66 saw the loss of 70,000 birds, the largest die-off ever recorded. Since avian cholera outbreaks in California have historically been confined mainly, although not exclusively, to the northern part of the state, this winter's outbreak at the Salton Sea was termed "unusual".

There is an interesting side note to this years Salton Sea outbreak. While the ground team was gathering carcasses for destruction, 1,000 eared grebes, not known to be affected by cholera, were also discovered. They had been dead for approximately two weeks. At this time the cause of death remains unknown.

C. M.



THE CARE AND FEEDING OF ORPHANED BLACKTAIL FAWNS

When a fawn is recovered it is important to move the animal to a quiet place, evaluate its condition, and then get it to whoever will be raising it as soon as possible. Fawns seem to respond best to the tones in a woman's voice, so it would be helpful if a woman assisted in the physical examination. During this period the fawn should not be left alone. In the strange surroundings it could panic and injure itself.

Fawns freshly recovered from the wild should be dusted with flea powder to rid them of external parasites. We recommend the use of Para-dust TM. The fawn should be visually checked for ticks and the ticks physically removed with forceps.

It is extremely important to obtain all available information about the fawn from the people who recovered it. Where it was found and under what conditions (in case an attempt should be made to reunite it with the doe); how long have they had the fawn prior to bringing it to you; has it been fed, and with what?

If the fawn has been fed straight cow's milk, watch the animal for bloating and constipation. Except in the case of newborn fawns, we recommend feeding the animal on a special Rehydrating Solution (see FORMULAS) for the first 24 hours. This clears out the fawn's digestive system of any previous formulas--either man-made or natural. We find this makes it easier for the fawn to accept our own artificial formula.

NEWBORN FAWNS

Identification: Coat is dark and shiny; spots can be felt when you run your hand lightly over the animal's coat; umbilical cord is fresh, but not necessarily wet; hooves unscarred and soft; the animal sometimes walks back on its heels; weight about 3 to 5 pounds.

If you receive a fawn this young, there's a good chance the animal has had no collostrum. We have found goat collostrum to be a workable substitute. Since it is vital for the fawn to have this collostrum during the first 24 hours of life to insure the development of its normal immunity to disease, we recommend feeding collostrum to all newborn fawns of the assumption they have had none. In our area, goat collostrum has been easily obtainable from local 4-H groups who breed goats.



COLLOSTRUM FEEDING CHART

1st day 2 oz. goat collostrum every 4 hours.
2nd day 1½ oz. collostrum and ½ oz. *FAWN FORMULA* every 4 hours.
3rd day 1 oz. collostrum and 1 oz *FAWN FORMULA* every 4 hours.
4th day ½ oz. collostrum and 1½ oz. *FAWN FORMULA* every 4 hours.
5th day the fawn should be on straight *FAWN FORMULA*.

Follow feeding, housing and general care as stated below. Be sure to keep the fawn's navel clean and watch for any signs of infection.

FORMULAS

FOREMOST FAWN FORMULA (contact the Alexander Lindsay Jr. Museum, 1901 First Ave., Walnut Creek, California, 94596, for information on how to obtain this formula.)

You reconstitute the *Formost Fawn Formula* by mixing 1 oz. dry formula with 5.5 oz. water. We have found it easier to mix if you use a small amount of ice water with the powder and then add the remaining hot

water. Fawns should be fed 8% to 10% of the body weight daily, divided into 4 or 5 feedings. Feed every 4 hours.

LINDSAY MUSEUM FAWN FORMULA. If *FOREMOST FAWN FORMULA* (the formula of choice) is unavailable, this formula should be fed to the fawn. It closely approximates normal doe's milk and is easily made up from the store shelf. This formula makes approximately enough for one fawn over a 24 hour period.

1 quart homogenized milk
½ pint of whipping cream (heavy whipping cream)
½ cup calf manna (a pelleted calf food, beige in color, obtainable from feed stores.)

Add the whipping cream to the milk and heat just to the boiling point, but not boiling. Add the calf manna to this mixture and blend 5 minutes in a blender. This formula should be cooled to body temperature before feeding. Fawns should be fed 8% to 10% of their body weight daily, divided into 4 or 5 feedings. Feed every 4 hours.

REHYDRATING SOLUTION

1 quart water
1 tablespoon sugar
1 teaspoon salt.

FEEDING

Young fawns are fairly easy to feed. We use a pop bottle and a goat nipple (obtainable from most feed stores.) If there is a problem getting the young animal to accept the bottle, try cupping your hand around its mouth. This hides the bottle and helps keep the nipple from sliding out the side of the mouth. With difficult fawns that keep spitting the nipple out, try inserting the nipple from the side of the mouth. They will chew and in the process get a mouthful of formula.

When all else fails, you may simply have to fight it out with the stubborn animal. Wrap the fawn in a heavy bedspread to protect yourself from the sharp hooves, sit on the floor with the fawn in your lap and insert the nipple into the mouth with one hand and hold the mouth firmly with the other.

It usually takes just one feeding before the fawn realizes the food comes from the bottle. Then the problem is one of keeping them from eating too fast.

With newborn fawns, start them out on 2 oz. of formula every four hours. The formula should be increased as the fawn grows in weight. However, don't feed the newborn fawn more than 2 ounces every four hours for the first two days, to give their system time to acclimate to the new formula. If the fawn cries or seems to be very hungry during these first several days, you can feed them water from the bottle, but do not change the amount of formula OR the feeding time.

Fawns should be stimulated to defecate and urinate after each feeding. You can stimulate them to urinate by gently rubbing them with tissue or a damp cloth. Stimulate to defecate by lifting the tail and gently rubbing.

The fawns should be weighed daily and accurate records should be kept (see sample RECORD SHEET). A Borg low-profile design baby scale works fine for weighing fawns.

HOUSING

If fawns go home to be raised (your home, not their's), it's a good idea to keep them in the house for the first several days. A nylon mesh playpen with a heavy bedspread of the top and three sides makes a safe container. Several fawns can be kept together in this manner. At night, cover the playpen completely.

Take the first few hours to gain the fawn's trust. With the very young, it is only a matter of minutes before they are following you around and crying when you are out of sight. This is one of the main reasons why it is so important that at least two fawns are raised together. The longer a fawn is kept by itself with only people to relate to, the greater the chance of permanently imprinting the animal and making it unsuitable for release. We have found that if only one person is allowed to feed and work with the fawns, and if at least two or more fawns are kept together, they tend to stay wild to all other people, and will be suitable candidates for release when old enough.

After the third day, begin to take the fawn outside for short periods. If the weather is warm enough, you may begin to keep it outside for progressively longer periods until they are finally left to stay outside.

At about two weeks of age, heat shouldn't bother them as long as shade and water are available.

From the very first day, be sure to provide them with solid foods. Purina Goat Chow TM, fresh fruits, oats, and available browse. They won't eat much at first, but solids should be available for them when they begin to start nibbling. And don't be

alarmed if the first thing the fawn does when you put it outside is to eat dirt. This is natural and a way for them to obtain minerals from the soil.

OUTSIDE ENCLOSURES

The best outside enclosure is a solid wood fence, at least six feet high. If fawns can see over or through a fence they will eventually try to go through or over it. Even when playing and running, a solid structure tends to turn them. They will frequently smash into wire and chain-link fences.

If you have plants that you don't want eaten, it's a good idea to put wire fencing around them. But put it around each plant separately. Don't try to fence off several plants into an enclosure. The fawns will just attempt to jump in.

POTENTIAL PROBLEM AREAS

Don't keep fawns on rocks or cement. It wears down their hooves and can be a cause of lameness. Swimming pools can also be a problem. Deer can swim when they have to, but there is danger of them not finding steps to get out of the pool, and they'll wear down their hooves against the cement when trying to climb out.

Another, less obvious danger with a pool that we tend to overlook: if you have a pool you usually have people coming over to swim. Remember, each new person who is allowed to associate with the fawn risks imprinting the animal to people. A tame deer cannot be released.

If you have a dog it should be kept away from the fawn. The fawn should not even be able to see the dog. In the wild, dogs chase deer and a deer that does not instantly run upon sighting a dog is in trouble.

If you have a swinging screen door with guards along the lower half, make sure the fawn can't catch a leg in or behind the guard.

It is advisable to keep drapes closed behind glass doors that front into the yard where the fawn is kept, expecially if it is a door that you exit when coming out to feed. Fawns have been known to crash right through windows they can see through.

POTENTIAL PHYSICAL PROBLEMS

Diarrhea: if diarrhea persists for two days, use Neo-Pectisul TM. Do not use Kaopectate TM. This has been shown to actually stimulate diarrhea in some animals. Use 6cc three times daily.

Gas or bloating: massage stomach with fawn propped up on its chest in a recumbent position to aid in expelling gas.

Watch for foxtail problems in eyes, ears, nose and mouth. Try to clear your enclosure of foxtails before allowing fawns to run there.

Fawns should be powdered with flea powder once a week as long as there is any sign of fleas or other parasites.

RELEASE

We release our fawns at approximately five to six months of age.

No matter how wild you raise your animal, be sure and release it as far as possible from where it can encounter people. No matter how good a job you do at avoiding imprinting, there is always a little. If the fawns are released in an area where they can avoid people for four or five weeks, they will be guaranteed wild at that first encounter and respond as they should by running away.

FAWN ACC'N #_____ SEX_____ WEIGHT_____ DATE REC'D_____

AGE_____ DISPOSITION_____ DATE_____

FEEDING: TIME GIVEN

DATE	WEIGHT	AMOUNT GIVEN	NOTES

(sample record sheet)

Reprinted from METHODS--The Journal of Animal Health Technology, July/August 1979. By Sandra Fender.

COMMUNICATING WITH LAWMAKERS

HOW YOU SAY IT, MAKES ALL THE DIFFERENCE

Legislators will tell you that not all constituent contacts carry equal weight. The manner of communication is usually as important as what is said. Here, listed in order of their effectiveness, are the various ways of communicating with elected representatives.

PERSONAL CONVERSATION. For persuasion, nothing beats a "one-on-one" with plenty of eye contact. Arrange the meeting to suit the lawmaker's schedule and be sincere, courteous, direct, and brief. Leave your representative with something in writing that concisely summarizes your position.

TELEPHONE CONVERSATION. Almost as good as a personal conversation, provided you don't call the individual in the middle of the night or at meal times. Don't be afraid to call at home, though; our representatives are used to it. As with a personal visit, be courteous and keep it concise.

BRIEF, WELL-WRITTEN PERSONAL LETTER. While lawmakers get lots of mail, it's amazing how little of it makes much sense. A clear, logical statement of position and a request for support--preferably handwritten--is literally worth 10,000 signatures on a petition. A bunch of such letters won't hurt anything, *so long as each one is different from the others*.

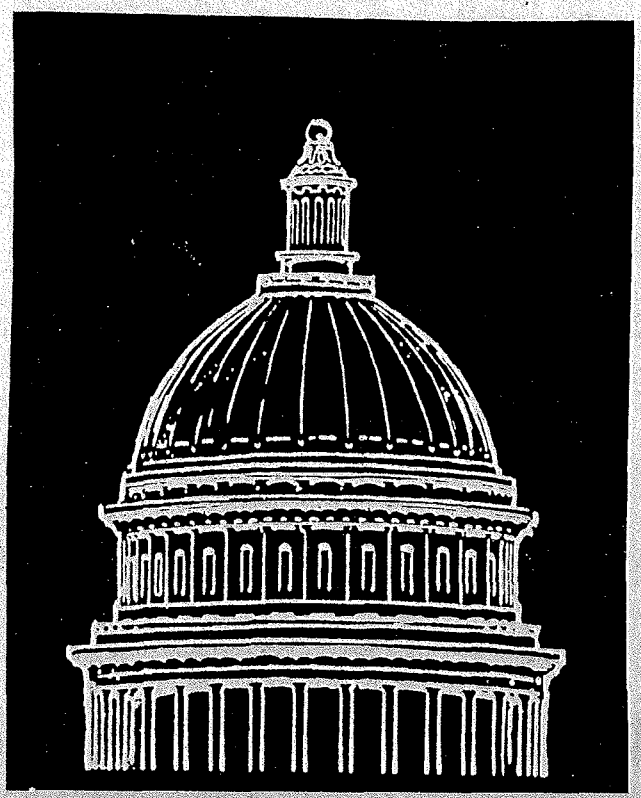
PETITION. The long-time favorite of many citizen action groups, petitions probably don't hurt, but they sure don't help much, either. One state senator recently said, "Hell, I could get a thousand signatures on a petition to do anything." He could, too--it's a fact well known in political circles that most people never read what they sign.

POSITION PAPER. Forget it. No one reads them.

CANNED LETTER. Such letters can take the form of a reproduced letter, which you just sign and drop in the mail, or a form letter which the correspondent must copy before sending it to his representative. Either can be worse than doing nothing at all. An elected official can spot these campaigns by the time the third letter or postcard arrives. They have zero impact because they represent zero sincerity and effort. But because it's generally accepted that all constituent mail must be responded to, some poor overworked staffer gets stuck with sending a canned answer. If this is the best you can do, don't even bother.

DELIBERATE HARASSMENT. Tying up legislator's telephones, camping in their offices, or parading in front of their homes is childish and bush. Not only do such tactics turn off the possibility of present cooperation, they poison the well against future use.

Reference: Jensen, R., "How to Talk Wilderness to Lawmakers," Backpacker Magazine, #29, p.48.



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DEADLINE

All articles, letters, notices, etc. you would like published in the next issue of the *Wildlife Journal* must be submitted in typed form no later than June 1, 1979.

READER'S PAGE

Just a note of thanks for your great "Possum Paper". We are currently treating three 'possums, and they are benefiting from our knowledge, gained through your booklet.

We're looking forward to a similar pamphlet on raccoons. Thanks again!

Andrea Hoover
Education Department
Monterey County SPCA



It has recently been determined that the coastal population of Snowy Plovers is on the decline. As a result a two year study has been launched to determine the extent of decline and also the extent of interbreeding with Snowy Plovers born in the interior regions of California.

Three hundred and fifty coastal Snowy Plovers have been banded with one or two bands. Each band has one or two colors. If you should see one of these banded birds, please note the colors of the band(s) and the birds behavior, coloration, and location.

Report your findings to: Gary Page, Point Reyes Bird Observatory, 4990 State Rt. 1, Stinson Beach, CA 94970 and The U.S. Bird Banding Laboratory, Laurel, MD 20810.



As a wildlife worker for our local Humane Society animal shelter, I frequently raise orphaned mammals. I keep accurate data on all the babies--daily weighing, notes on development, and photographs every few days. I now have long descriptions on the normal development and rearing techniques of these mammals.

However I am particularly interested in the musteleids (weasels, mink, otters, ferrets, badgers, etc.) and have never had the opportunity to raise a very young baby of any of these species.

I am wondering if you have any information on this subject, including infant weight, physical and behavioral development, mortality rate, rearing techniques, etc. Any information you have on the subject will be much appreciated. Thank you very much.

Sylvia Feder
9609 Wadsworth Dr.
Bethesda, MD 20034

I am studying for my masters degree on "A Comparative Study of Raptor Development."

I am very interested in any unpublished data that you may have on any aspects of raptor development including data on corvines and herons.

I am particularly interested in: egg weights (state fresh or incubated), unpublished incubation periods, hatching weights, age when down and plumage stages appear, fledging age and weight, age when hard penned, growth curves and any other relevant data.

Any unpublished data of yours that I use will be fully acknowledged.

I would be grateful if you could suggest any other people who may have data that may be of interest to me.

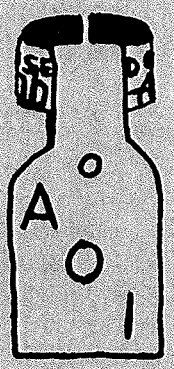
Carl Jones
Dept. of Zoology
Singleton Park,
Swansea SA2 8PP,
Wales, U.K.



Approximately 300 Black-crowned Night Herons and Snowy Egrets and 50 Great Blue Herons have been color-banded in an effort to insure their survival in the south San Francisco Bay. Your help is urgently needed. If you see any of these birds would you write on a postcard--

1. Species seen, and location.
2. Number of tag (if visible).
3. Date and time of observation.
4. Behavior of bird (feeding, roosting, flying).

Please send observations to: Michael Rigney, Avian Biology Laboratory, San Jose State University, San Jose, CA 95192 or U.S. Bird Banding Laboratory, Laurel, MD 20810.



CALIFORNIA LEGISLATIVE UPDATE

1979-80 SESSION

Bill	Author		Committee
AB 91	Imbrecht	Gives free hunting licenses to low income senior citizens and to residents over 62.	Water, Parks, and Wildlife
AB 214	Roos	Prohibits loose animals in backs of trucks.	Transportation
AB 358	Waters	Grants power to the Fish and Game Commission to set wildlife regulations indefinitely.	Water, Parks, and Wildlife
AB 406	Kapiloff	Phases out plastic ring 6-pack holders.	Ways and Means
AB 475	Fenton	Prohibits importation, transportation, or release of any elk into California.	Water, Parks, and Wildlife
SCR 8	Roberti	"Animal Bill of Rights" resolution	Senate floor
SB 443	Vuich	Set standards to protect bees from pesticides.	Not assigned.
SB 473	Robert	Prohibits importation of elk	Not assigned.
SB 499	Robbins	Mandates all cats and dogs entering animal shelters be vaccinated. Calls for the Health Department to set standards for all shelters.	Not assigned.

Through the 1979 California Budget Bill it may be possible to ban denning (the extermination of coyote pups in their dens by fire, fishhooks, and other means) and require the daily inspection of traps in government funded predator control programs in California. To support this plan, ask your State Senator and your Assemblymember to either delete the state money allocated for predator control from the budget or approve the appropriation of such money only on condition that said money not be used for any program which includes denning or the setting of traps which are not checked at least once daily.

To get copies of bills or check the status of a bill, phone your Assemblymember's local office. To express your position on pending legislation, write your State Senator and Assemblymember: State Capitol, Sacramento, CA 95814 or phone their local offices.

(Legislative information presented courtesy of The Humane Society of the United States and the Humane Legislative Tree)



FROM WRC

California members of the Wildlife Rehabilitation Council in October 1978 became aware of an item on the California Fish and Game Commission's (the state's policy making agency for Fish and Game Department) agenda asking for approval of "A Plan for California Raptors", by Robert D. Mallette and Ronald W. Schlorff, of the Department's Nongame Wildlife Management Branch.

The basic objectives of the Plan are:

1. Maintain and, in some cases, enhance raptor populations and their habitats in the state.
2. Improve knowledge of the biology and ecology of raptors.
3. Increase public awareness and appreciation of raptors through educational programs.
4. Provide for diversified use where it can be demonstrated that such use does not threaten any raptor.

It further stated in their abstract that "Assistance and constructive criticism of programs will be welcomed from amateur ornithologists, universities, independent researchers, falconers, and other knowledgeable people and organizations." It was no wonder then that almost none of WRC members had read or even heard of the plan. Although it repeatedly states that (in almost all of the cases) two of the main "problems" are "destruction of raptor habitat due to urbanization, logging, land conversions, and losses due to various forms of human caused mortality and disturbance," it did not mention who (us) are the recipients of these casualities.

The report singled out 17 species of raptors that were of the utmost concern to the department (all of which, except the Condor, had been registered and cared for by WRC members). In fact, of the 16 California WRC member organizations reporting, 980 raptors representing 25 species, were cared for with 479 being released! A considerable number and impact in any raptor study. And yet interestingly, rehabilitation merited only two sentences in the 58 page report. Obviously WRC, whose main function is to inform and educate, had some work to do.

The Wildlife Rehabilitation Council decided to take the initiative to bridge the communication gap and wrote to the California Fish and Game Commission asking them to be cognizant of the importance of rehabilitation in any raptor management plan and offered the "services and special expertise" of wildlife rehabers to any furtherance of its plan.

In addition WRC invited Ronald Schlorff to the January 1979 WRC meeting as guest speaker to review his plan, as it was felt that beyond our letter direct communication was needed. After his presentation and many well presented comments from the membership, Mr. Schlorff agreed he would consider inclusion of an expanded recognition of raptor rehabilitation programs, as well as comments on the rest of the plan. Within a week after this meeting, Mr. Schlorff Called WRC with many ideas and questions on how the Fish and Game Department and the Wildlife Rehabilitation Council could work together in a cooperative and mutually beneficial manner. California WRC members have since submitted a consensus paper from the combined suggestions of its members with suggestions and recommendations on how WRC would like to see the raptor rehabilitation programs function within the state raptor management plan. Included also are detailed statistics from the participating members which can be used in many ways in pinpointing problems, as well as making the Department aware of the tremendous scope of the problem.

The Wildlife Rehabilitation Council would like to share the following suggestions with its nation-wide members:

1. *Be alert to what is happening at state and federal levels.* Find out where and how policy is made. Get on the agenda mailing list at the policy level. Find out what publication is offered as the official public organ of your department, e.g. Outdoor California, published bimonthly by the California Department of Fish and Game, $2.00 per year.

2. *Take the initiative in bridging the communications gap.* Don't hesitate to go to public agency meetings or invite officials to yours.
3. *Be willing to promote and offer your special services and expertise.* Contact department heads at state level and offer to serve as a wildlife rehabilitation consultant as a representative of your local organization. Do the same for any local animal, natural science, humane society, etc. organization.

Copies of the California Wildlife Rehabilitation Council report to the California Department of Fish and Game will be available soon. Nonmembers may purchase a copy from WRC for 50¢

Carol Hamilton
Corresponding Secretary
Wildlife Rehabilitation Council

FROM SACRAMENTO

On January 10, 1979, I presented a review of the Department's Raptor Management Plan to members of the WRC, at Alexander Lindsey Junior Museum, Walnut Creek. WRC members provided information at the meeting and later through correspondence which subsequently was incorporated into the final draft of the Plan.

An entire section of the Raptor Plan now deals with the subject of Raptor Rehabilitation. The Raptor Rehabilitation Program of the Plan consists of a brief review of the activities and accomplishments of rehabilitation volunteers statewide, outlines problems, states objectives, and proposes a number of programs which can be implemented on a cooperative basis to ensure a more efficient operation of current rehabilitation programs throughout California.

The objectives of this Program are that the Department of Fish and Game, with the aid of cooperating raptor rehabilitators, compile information of the number, kind, and location of the various wildlife rehabilitation centers and make the information available to Fish and Game personnel, other concerned agencies, and the public. It is further stated that the Department and other interested groups should seek the assistance of certain rehabilitation centers in the implementation of various raptor research, education, and management programs contained in the Raptor Management Plan.

The programs suggested to accomplish the objectives include the following:
1. Continuance of necessary Departmental permits allowing private institutions and individuals to care for sick and injured wildlife.
2. Accreditation of rehabilitation centers.
3. Programs for treatment of endangered raptors.
4. Develop a master list of rehabilitation centers for wide distribution.
5. Cooperative raptor research, education, and management endeavors.
6. Representation of rehabilitators on a raptor research and management committee.
7. Periodic evaluation of the entire program.

Because of the very large population sizes of certain raptors and large annual turnover rate (tens of thousands per year), Fish and Game Wildlife Biologists, such as myself, still feel that unless rehabilitators are dealing with endangered species, the primary beneficial impact of this work on wild raptors is through education programs which promote wildlife awareness and appreciation.

Ron Schlorff
Wildlife Biologist
California Department of Fish and Game



ORGANIZATIONAL DIRECTORY

Adobe Veterinary Hospital
396 1st Street
Los Altos, CA 94022

Alexander Lindsay Junior Museum
1901 First Avenue
Walnut Creek, CA 94596

Arkansas Raptor
3312 Mabelvale Pike
Little Rock, Arkansas 72209

Audubon Wildlife Rehabilitation
5151 North West Cornell Road
Portland, Oregon 97210

Birmingham Humane Society
24 West 17th Street
Birmingham, Alabama 35208

California Marine Mammal Center
Marin Headlands Ranger Station
Bld. #1050
Ft. Cronkite, CA 94565

Humane Society of Marin
171 Bel Marin Keys Blvd.
Novato, CA 94947

International Bird Rescue
Research Center
Aquatic Park
Bay Street
Berkeley, CA 94710

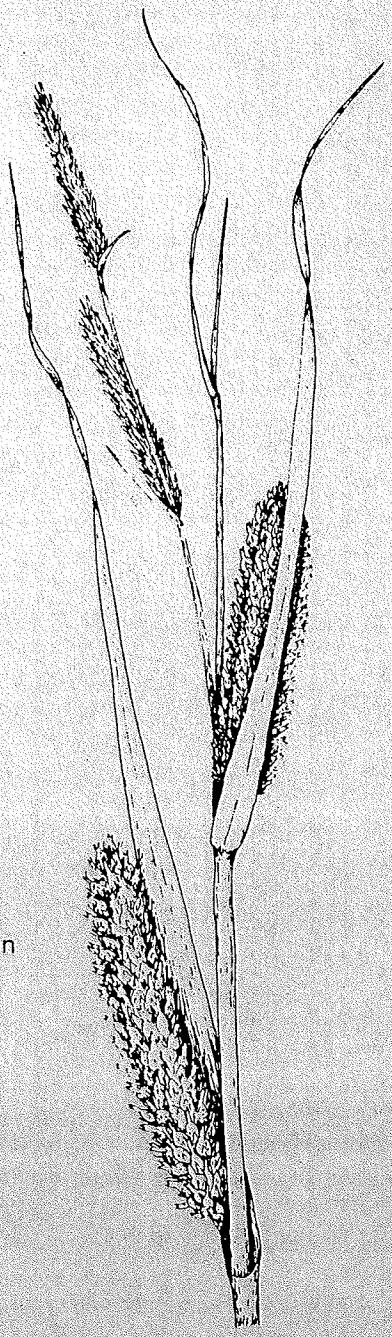
Fred V. LaRue
Living Desert Reserve Association
47-900 Portola
Palm Desert, CA 92260

Marin Wildlife Center
76 Albert Park Lane
San Rafael, CA 94902

Massachusetts Audubon Society
Lincoln, Massachusetts 01773

Monterey County S.P.C.A.
Andrea Hoover
P.O. Box 3058
Monterey, CA 93940

North County Wildlife Rescue &
Treatment Society, Inc.
13724 Sagewood Dr.
Poway, CA 92064



Beaked Sedge

New Jersey Raptor Association
Ann Galli, Sec.
611 Meyersville Road
Gillette, NJ 07933

Peninsula Humane Society
12 Airport Drive
San Mateo, CA 94401

Project Wildlife
764 Glen Oaks Dr.
Alpine, CA 92001

Project Wildlife of Inyo-Mono
P.O. Box 124
June Lake, CA 93529

San Joaquin Raptor Rescue Center
P.O. Box 778
Merced, CA 95340

Solano County S.P.C.A.
P.O. Box 356
Vacaville, CA 95688

University of Saskatchewan
ECVM Library
3110 WCVM PO A 1679
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, Canada

Sulpher Creek Nature Center
P.O. Box 689
Hayward, CA 94543

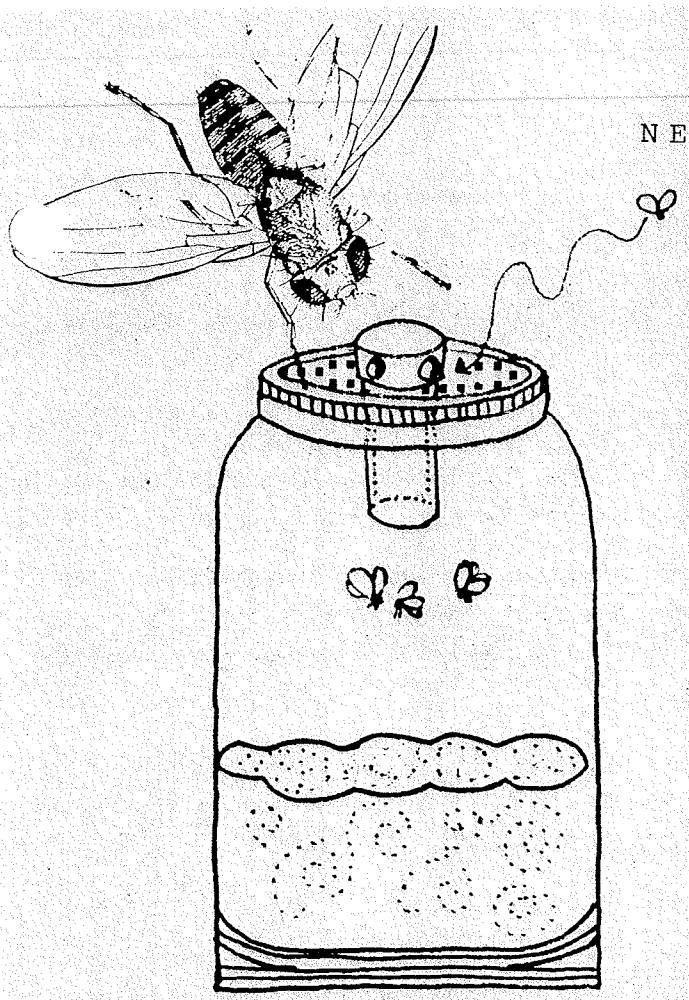
The Zoological Society of Buffalo
Delaware Park
Buffalo, NY 14214

Wildlife Care Association
3615 Auburn Blvd.
Sacramento, CA 95821

Wildlife Rescue, Inc.
257 Castro St. #1-H
Mountain View, CA 94040

Wildlife Rehabilitation
Service, Inc.
524 Delaware Street
Fairfield, CA 94533

Youth Science Institute
16260 Alum Rock Ave.
San Jose, CA 95127



NEW PRODUCTS

Here is a safe, effective, reusable, chemical-free fly trap--perfect for use at your wildlife center. The Marin Wildlife Center has been using them with excellent success for over a year.

WRC has contacted the manufacturer, and he is willing to give us a discount proportional to the number we purchase. Including mailing, the cost per fly trap will be between $1.00 and $1.50. The suggested retail price is $1.89

If you are interested in purchasing some traps, please place your order with WRC by April 28, 1979. We will bill you once the cost has been determined.

THERMOMETERS

A thermometer which will accurately record a temperature in 30 seconds between 0-50° C can be purchased from Schultheis and Son, Inc. at a cost of $10.50 each (with case--$13.25 each). These thermometers are ideal for use with animals.

Orders can be sent to Schultheis and Son, Inc., Crossover Road, Arkville, New York 12406.

FAWN FORMULA

Formost has developed a fawn formula, *High Energy Milk Replacer,* which has proven to be very effective in the rearing of black-tailed deer and gazelle. It has been used with great success by the Alexander Lindsay Jr. Museum and the Marin Wildlife Center.

The composition is based on the chemical analysis of doe's milk and contains 29% protein, 30.5% fat (high energy), 37% carbohydrates, 3-4% moisture, and less than 1% vitamin mix. It comes in a dry powder making it easy to mix only the amount needed. The formula goes into solution easy with warm tap water and will not settle. The shelf life of the powder is 6 months to a year.

Foremost makes the formula annually; the quantity is based on the orders received before the first of the year. A minimum order per customer is 50 pounds which is sufficient to raise two fawns. The projected cost for 1980 is 92¢/lb.

If you need formula for next year, contact the Wildlife Rehabilitation Council and place your order.

WRC ORGANIZATIONAL MEMBERS RECOGNIZED

Alexander Lindsay, Jr. Museum: "Caring for Wild Orphans," by Gary Bogue in Defenders of Wildlife, February, 1979.

Marin Wildlife Center: "Wildlife Patients," by Betty Franklin in Let's LIVE, December, 1978.

"Refuge for Wildlife," by Marty Pingree in Bay Views, February, 1979.

Wildlife Rescue, Inc. of Mt. View: "Wildlife Rescue, Inc.," by Joan Combs and Evelyn Preston, Seventeen, March, 1979.

CURRENT LITERATURE

"The Care and Feeding of Newborn (Pinkie) Opossums," Nave, P., Methods, Vol. 2, No. 5, Sept./Oct. 1978.

"Repair of a Fractured Femur in an Iguana," Redisch, R. D.V.M., Veterinary Medicine/ Small Animal Clinician, Vol. 73, No. 12, Dec. 1978.

"Surgical Correction of Perosis in a Three Week Old Mallard Duck," Wolfe, D., D.V.M., Veterinary Medicine/Small Animal Clinician, Vol. 73, No. 12, Dec. 1978.

"The Fallacy of Assuming Death by Predation," Hunter, R., D.V.M., Veterinary Medicine/Small Animal Clinician, Vol. 74, No. 1, Jan. 1979.

"A Salmonella Outbreak in Wild Songbirds," Fichtel, C., North American Bird Bander, Vol. 3, No. 4, Oct.-Dec. 1978.

"Raising Altricial Birds," Suthers, H., North American Bird Bander, Vol. 3, No. 4, Oct.-Dec. 1978.

"Food of Nestling Purple Martins," Walsh, H., Wilson Bulletin, Vol. 90, No. 2, June 1978.

"Raptor Injury-induced and Post-feeding Hypoglycemia: A rare Phenomenon in the American Kestrel, *Falso sparverius*," Minick, M., Comparative Biochemistry and Physiology, Vol. 61-A (Comparative Physiology), No. 4, 1978.

"Structure and Function of the Vocalizations of Tree Squirrels, *Tamiasciurus*," Smith, C., Journal of Mammalogy, Vol. 59, No. 4, Nov. 1978.

"Effects of No. 2 Fuel Oil on Hatchability of Marine and Estuarine Bird Eggs," White, D., et al, Bulletin of Environmental Contamination and Toxicology, Vol. 21, No. ½, Jan. 1979.

"The Interaction Between Some Human Obstacles and Birds," Willard, D. and Willard, B., Environmental Management, Vol. 2, No. 4, July 1978.

A Field Guide to the Nests, Eggs, and Nestlings of North American Birds, Harrison, C., Collins, 1978.





CHRISTMAS COUNTS

Frank M. Chapman Jr. was appalled and furious about the gross slaughter of wildlife at the turn of the century. As a result, in the 1900 edition of *BIRD LORE* he wrote, "It is not many years ago that sportsmen were accustomed to meet on Christmas day 'choose sides' and then--on to the field and woods on the cheerful mission of killing practically everything in fur or feathers that crossed their path--." He wrote of the now imfamous "side hunts," and in the same article went on to suggest "spending a portion of Christmas Day with the birds," and sending a report of the "hunt" to *BIRD LORE* before retiring that night.

He proposed this count, which consisted of species, location, time, weather, etc. as an alternative to the grotesque side hunts. On that day the first Christmas birds count was born. And, Frank Chapman Jr., I thank you from the bottom of my heart for ending that senseless slaughter.

Every Christmas since, bird lovers have flocked to woods and parkland, meadows and marshes, ridgetops and canyon bottoms to participate in the National Audubon Society Christmas Bird Count. The object: to identify and tally as many varieties as possible in a given day.

The ground rules haven't changed much since Chapman's first bird count, or the first White House count initiated by Teddy Roosevelt in 1901, but numbers have--numbers of species and participants! In 1900, 27 people counted birds in 25 localities. Pacific Grove, California was tops with 36 species, while Chapman's home of Englewood, New Jersey accounted for only 18 species. This past Christmas count saw 30,000 people participating in 1,400 counts across the country, each count consisting of a circle 15 miles in diameter. Last year 120,912,723 birds were totalled. The low was zero birds sighted in Resolute, N.W. Territory, Canada to 27 million birds in Albany, Georgia. Twenty seven million may seem unbelievable, except for the fact that Albany is the winter roost for millions of blackbirds.

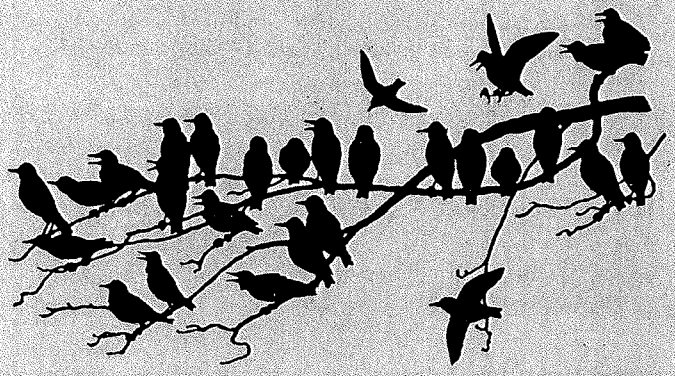
Throughout the country, areas which consistently come in with the highest number of species are Pt. Reyes (CA), Santa Barbara (CA), San Diego (CA), Southern Marin Co. (CA), Freeport (TX), and Cocoa Beach (FL). In Marin County, California 200 species is considered a high count, while the Canal Zone reports 344.

The Christmas counts provide an early warning system and spot checks of bird populations across the country. It was the Christmas counts that first detected the decline of the Brown Pelican population due to pesticide ingestion. The FAA and Air Force use the counts to monitor airport development. A sight may look perfect for an airport in the summer, but not when a wintering population of blackbirds arrives. The counts also provide an index of change. Through the counts it was found that mockingbirds and carolina wrens, once fairly rare during southern New England winters, are now plentiful. The question arises, are southern New England winters getting warmer?

If you are interested in participating in a Christmas count contact your local Audubon Chapter, usually in November, and you'll be assigned to a group. You don't have to be an experienced birder to participate. I enjoy birding with "experts;" never ceasing to be amazed at how quickly and how much I learn this way, continuously in awe of their extraordinary skill in making sure identification from the briefest glimpse or snippet of song.

For myself, as for many other participants, the Christmas count is not only important in providing spot checks and as an early warning system for bird populations, but has become an important tradition involving family and friends. I suspect that is why counts at Bethlehem, Pennsylvania and Greenwich, Commecticut usually involve more people than species. The comraderie of the day is the reward in itself.

C.M.



STILLED FOREVER

On April 1, 1979, two to seven miles of the Stanislaus River canyon, behind the Army Corps of Engineers' new Melones Dam, will begin to flood forever, taking with it all its life and history. The waters will reach or possibly go beyond Parrotts Ferry Bridge by mid June. A few months later the Army Corps will begin again to fill up the remainder of the 21 miles of canyon behind the dam.

Friends of the River is now organizing the "Stanislaus River Canyon Witness and Encampment." The camp will be situated at the river's edge and will move up stream as the river is stilled by the rising reservoir. The goal of Friends of the River is to prevent further flooding beyond Parrotts Ferry through the use of publicity and public pressure.

There is now a wildlife rescue program being formed that will be working to rescue animals trapped on islands and in trees, etc. as a result of the rapidly rising water level. This program is in great need of experienced wildlife handlers and equipment.

A meeting will be held on April 3, at 7p.m. at the Marin Wildlife Center, 76 Albert Park Lane, San Rafael, CA (454-6961) to explain the problems of the river. Included will be a slide show, a presentation by Friends of the River, as well as a more detailed explanation of the wildlife program. If you or someone you know is interested, please come. For further information call Susan Brooks 415-388-6908 (evenings).

HAPPENINGS

April 21-- Wildlife Day 9a.m.-10p.m., sponsored by the Marin Wildlife Center, 76 Albert Park Lane, San Rafael, CA. There will be slides, lectures, walk-a-thon, and booths representing several local wildlife and environmental organizations.

May 4-6--Wildlife Rehabilitation Session at the Cornell University Laboratory of Ornithology. Sponsored by the Hawk Hideaway Rehabilitation Laboratory; $4 registration fee by April 15. Send to Mary Forness, Hawk Hideaway, 3086 Haskell Rd., Rd #2, Cuba, NY 14727.

CUMULATIVE 1979 *WILDLIFE JOURNAL* INDEX

Vol. 2 No. 1
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- Trichomoniasis
- Raptors of England
- The Pacific Flyway
- Wildlife Rescue, Inc. *Austin, Texas*
- Organizational Directory

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- The Use of Ketamine Hydrochloride in Mammals
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- Growth and Development of Altricial Nestlings

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- Pesticides and Wildlife
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- Progress in Rabies Treatment and Control
- Brood Parasitism in Cowbirds
- Wildlife Eco-systems to be Preserved

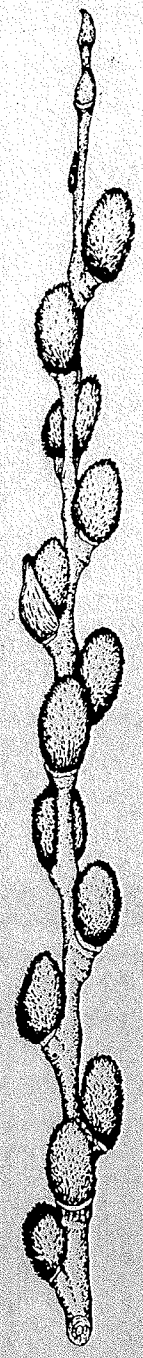
Vol. 1 No. 4
- Ban on Exotic Cat Ownership
- Aspergillosis
- Mealworms: How Nutritional are They? How to Raise Them
- Raptor Research Project. *University of California, Davis.*

These articles are available from WRC at a cost consistent with the length of the article. There are a limited number of past Journals available at a cost of 75¢ each. In the event there are no copies of the issue you want, please specify the articles in which you are interested and copies will be sent.

THE FOLLOWING IS A LIST OF THE INFORMATIONAL LITERATURE AVAILABLE FROM WRC:

Copies may be ordered at a cost of 50¢ for 1-5 papers, 75¢ for 6-10 papers, and $1.00 for more than 10 papers.

"Care and Feeding of Orphaned Birds"
"Raptor Care & Rehabilitation"(Unbound) $1.50
"Emergency Care of Birds & Squirrels"
"Vector Born Disease Potential in California Mammals"
"Care of Sick and Injured Birds"
"Gardening to Discourage Deer Damage"
"Care and Feeding of Bushtit Babies"
"Great Horned Owl Case Study"
"Necropsy Precautions & Procedures"
"WRC Wildlife Care Problem & Solution Paper #1"
"Care & feeding of Jack Rabbits"
"Cliff Swallows"
"Substitute Diet for Orphaned Birds"
"Substitues Diet for Orphaned Mammals"
"Care & Feeding of Orphaned or Abandoned Tree Squirrels."
"Water Turtle Care Sheet"
"Care & Feeding of Baby Doves & Pigeons"($1.50)
"Avian Drugs & Dosages" by Dr. Galvin ($3.50)
"The Oppossum Species Paper" ($2.00)
"Our Hummingbirds" ($1.30)
"Initial Care of Injured or Oiled Water Birds"



WILDLIFE JOURNAL Editorial Staff:

Joyce Abrams
Marin Wildlife Center

Ann Brice
WRC

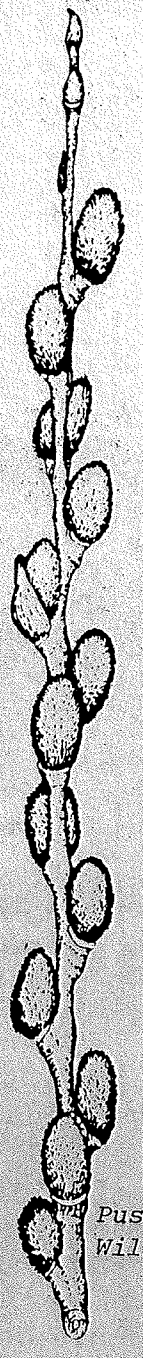
Kathy Hobson
Wildlife Rescue, Inc./I.B.R.R.C.

Charlene Modena
Marin Wildlife Center

Tina Papenhause
San Francisco SPCA

QUARTERLY MEETING

Date: April 14, 1979
Place: SanFrancisco Zoo, Zoo Rd. & Skyline Blvd. The meeting will be held in the aviary.
Directions: Enter the zoo from the Sloat Blvd. gate, turn left just before the orangatans, continue straight to the monkey island, go around the island, then turn left to the inside aviary. (661-4844)
Time: 9:00 Board Meeting
11:00 General Meeting. This meeting will be a sharing session during which problems, solutions, innovative ideas, needs, unique experiences, etc. can all be discussed. This is the ideal opportunity for fellow rehabers to become aquainted and to learn new ways to improve our animal care.



Pussy Willow

WILDLIFE REHABILITATION COUNCIL APPLICATION (please print): Date: _____

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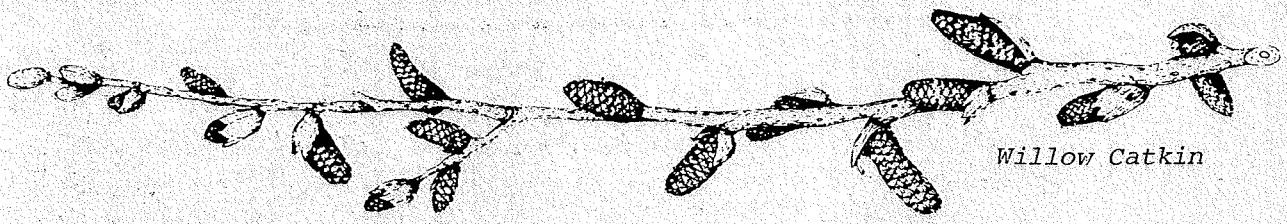
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