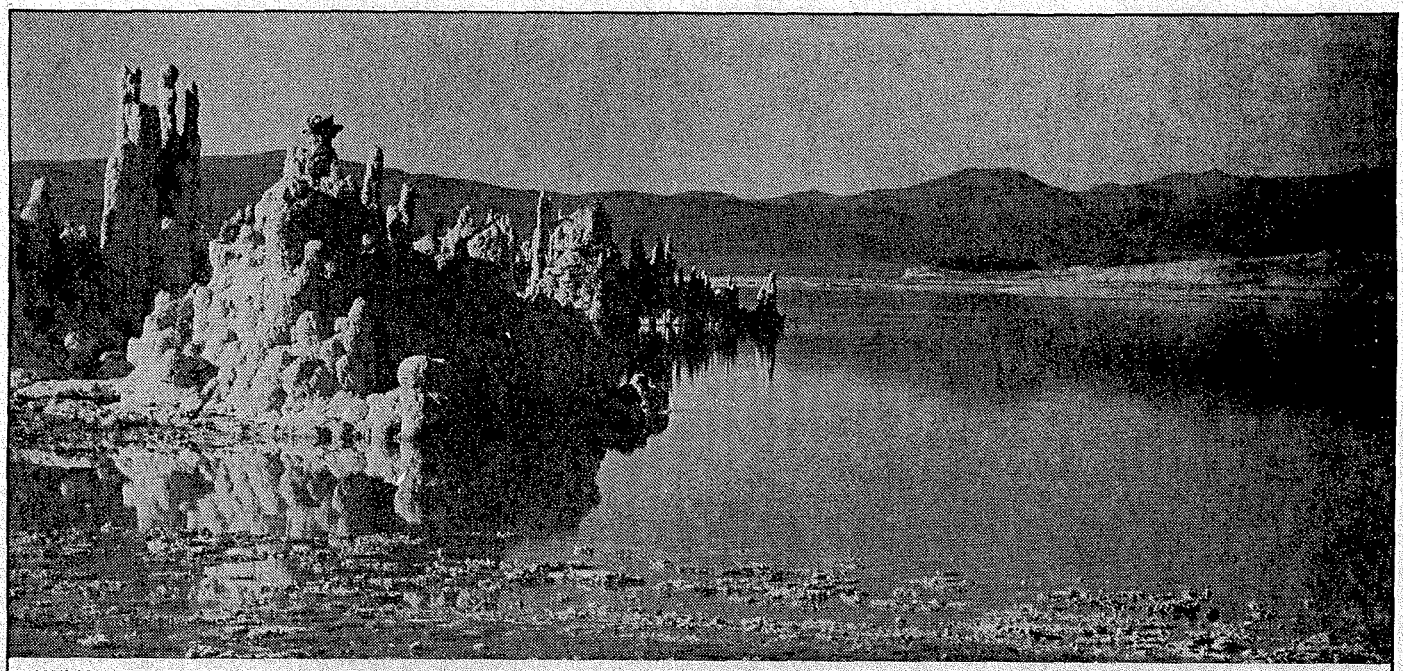
REHABILITATION WILDLIFE COUNCIL

WILDLIFE JOURNAL

Vol. 2 No. 3 Winter 1979

MONO LAKE



NEWS RELEASE: Mono Lake Committee, October 30,1978 *photo by:* Woody Woodward
"A coyote and numerous tracks and droppings were discovered on Negit Island on October 11 by Bureau of Land Management biologist Joe Capodice. The droppings contained bird bones and feathers. Capodice also found signs that rabbits and rodents, formerly lacking on Negit, have invaded the island."

The bottom line is simply this, once the habitat is gone, so is the wildlife. And right now the Los Angeles Department of Water and Power (LADWP) is repeating its heinous Owens Valley performance by destroying Mono Lake and consequently destroying the habitat for millions of migratory and nesting birds.

At first glance it seems incongruous that this other-worldly place, referred to by Mark Twain as the "Dead Sea of California,"[1] could be so full of life, and so essential to the fabric of life which is the Mono Basin. Surrounded by the ragged Sierra escarpment, cinder cones, and hot springs, it is in fact alive with a unique brine shrimp (250 tons, an infentesimally small percentage of the population, harvested annualy[2]), brine flies which often cover Mono's shores in mats a yard wide, and birds. Birds--it has been said that few places on earth play host to greater numbers of nesting and migratory birds. These birds, gulls, grebes, phalaropes, avocets, and other water birds are nourished during their stay by these populations of brine shrimp and brine flies.

California gulls have been crossing the granite of the Sierra each spring for thousands of years to raise their young on Mono's islands Paoha and Negit with 85%

of the population returning to the black island Negit. The colony of 50,000 California gulls is at least the second largest in the world, and comprises over 95% of the breeding population.[3]

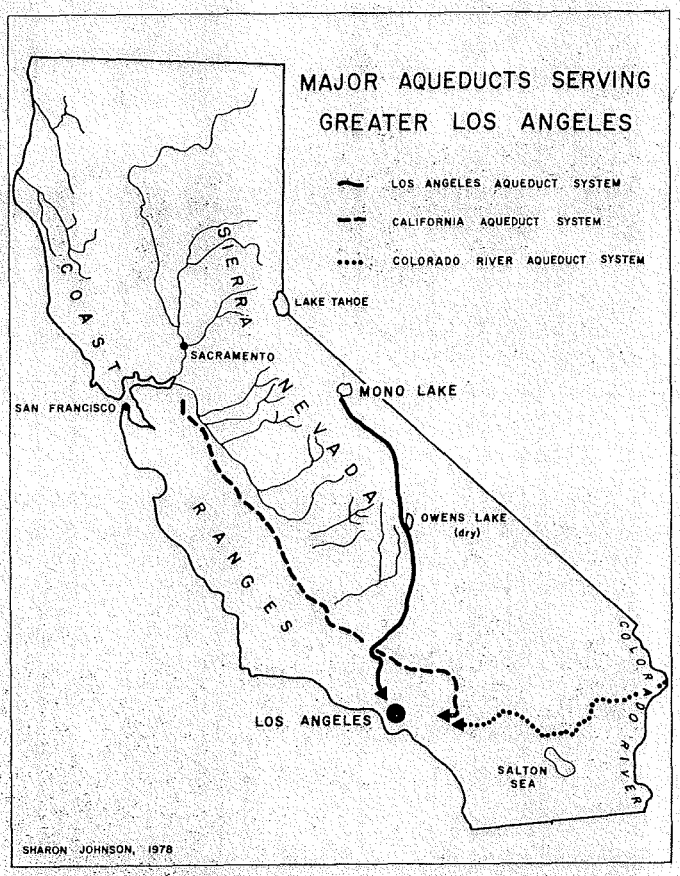
Shorebirds, waterfowl, and grebes arrive at Mono's lunar landscape in late summer. For many, especially Eared grebes, and Wilson's phalaropes, the lake is crucial as a migratory stop-over. During peak populations at least three quarters of a million grebes have been counted, and over 90,000 Wilson's phalaropes tallied in a single day.[4]

Springs, ponds, and creeks surrounding Mono's shores are the source of freshwater drinking and bathing for water birds, and shore birds. It has been suggested that without freshwater sources these birds would probably cease to visit Mono Lake. Fresh water sources are not only an essential component in the survival of migratory birds arriving at Mono Lake, but are the lifeblood in the survival of the lake itself.

Because this lifeblood is disappearing Mono Lake is dying. The parasitic LADWP has diverted 60% of the lake's inflow, and this mysterious, luminous form may recede as much as twenty inches by next year. If this diversion continues, the lake will shrink to half its present size in 80 to 100 years. Already a land bridge to Negit's rookery has been formed, allowing predators such as coyotes, weasels, raccoons, snakes, and rats access to the one time island sanctuary. Access must be removed before the gulls return this spring.

Los Angeles is sucking Mono Lake dry. The aqueduct reached Mono in 1941, and in 1970 its death dealing capacity was increased to carry the majority of the Basin's fresh water to the city of Los Angeles. Mono Lake's creeks have become gravel ghosts, and majestic Cottonwoods are now barren skeletons. Mono Lake has dropped forty feet since the aqueduct's arrival. Ten thousand acres of fine alkali sediment have been exposed, and on windy days rises in a vast cloud. A cloud which has already begun to kill surrounding vegetation and forests, and yes, potentially even the Bristlecone Pines. Pines which have survived the harshness of nature for thousands of years may die under the wanton hand of the LADWP.

It is an omnipotent ignorance which finds magic in an ability to pave fertile earth,



and turn serene deserts into rowed produce markets. This glorious distortion of irrigation has the potential to leave in its wake dying rivers, lakes, and mother earth --and it has. Unrestricted diversion of Mono Basin water for use by the city of Los Angeles, a city adamant in its refusal to look at water conservation, is one more step in the glorification of this ignorance. Mono Lake is dying so that lawns of Bermuda grass may live, an odious and unforgivable exchange.

LADWP presently takes the stand that the lake will stabilize by the year 2000. It refuses to look at the fact that this stabilization implies a shrunken Mono Lake, a birdless, chemical soup, surrounded by a barren, alkaline wasteland. If the present diversion rate continues, this so-called "stabilization" will be preceded by the destruction of nesting gulls by predators, the loss of a unique brine shrimp, and brine flies, and therefore also the loss of the major food source for birds nesting and stopping over at Mono. The highly concentrated chemical soup will become in itself unsuitable for birds, as it will overtax their ability to secrete salts. There is also the possibility that the long stretch of desert created by the destruction of Mono and Owens will

prove to be inordinate for migratory birds, and the demise of the inland flyway could happen in our lifetime. Mono will indeed have become Mark Twain's "Dead Sea."

Mono Lake must not be allowed to die. From the position paper of the Mono Lake Committee, "...compromise must be reached between human water consumption and environmental preservation. We do not propose terminating diversions completely. We advocate maintaining Mono Lake at its 1976 level. This will still permit an average annual diversion of about 25,000 acre feet for human use. The islands will still exist, millions of birds will still have a place to nest, rest, and feed, and the eastern Sierra will not be plagued with air pollution."[5]

While I was on a recent visit to Mono Lake, David Gaines, Past Chairperson of the Mono Lake Committee, made this statement, "One brick in every Los Angeles toilet tank would save Mono Lake"--a brick to save one of the most elegant, mysterious gifts of our planet.

Simple, isn't it.

References

1 Clemens, S.L. 1872. Roughing It.

2 Gebel, J. 1978. quoted in: Position Paper of the Mono Lake Committee of the Santa Monica Bay Audubon Society.

3 Winkler, D. 1977. "An Ecological Study of Mono Lake, CA." Univ. of Calif., Davis, Inst. Ecol. Publ. No. 12.

4 Ibid.

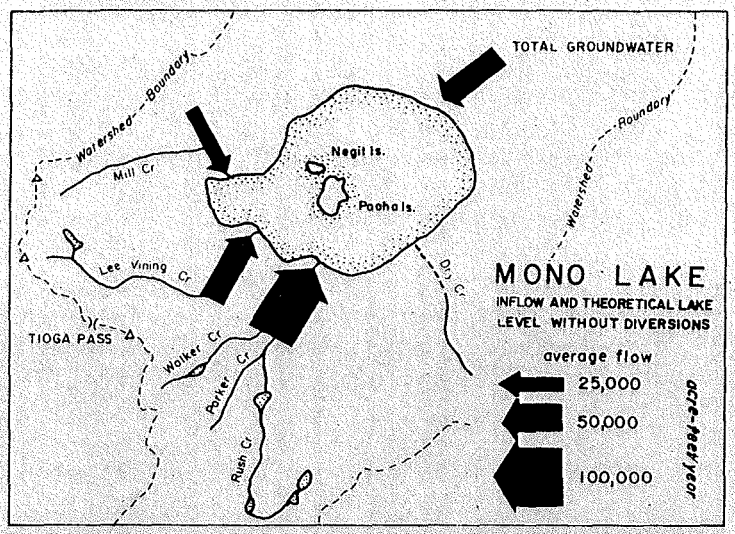
5 Gaines, D. Winkler, D., et al, 1978. Position Paper of the Mono Lake Committee.

6 Ibid.

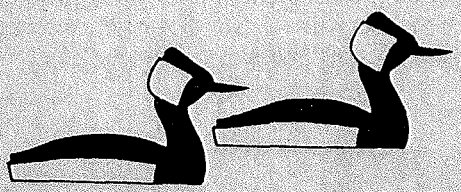
Mono Lake urgently needs your help and contributions. Become involved as an organization and as an individual, and remember that many of the birds we treat depend on Mono Lake.

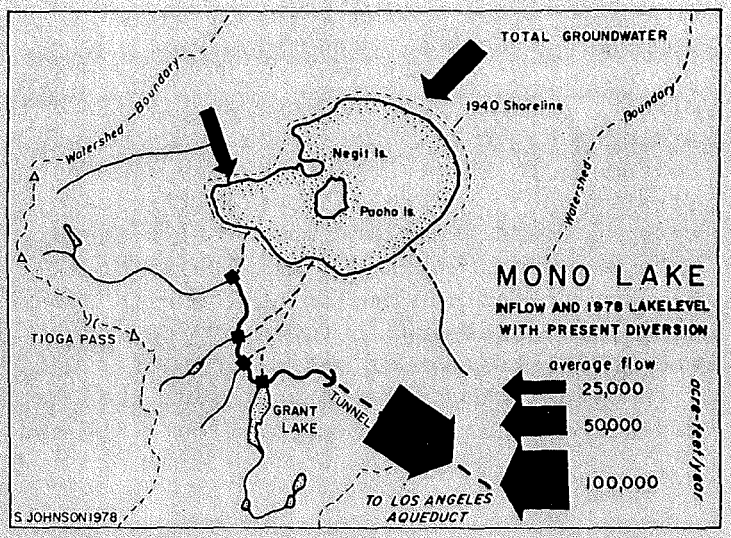
For information write Mono Lake Committee, P.O. Box 2764, Oakland, CA 94602.

C.M.









TRICHOMONIASIS

Trichomoniasis, commonly called frounce or canker, is a parasitic disease affecting wild birds, caused by the organism Trichomonas gallinae. T. gallinae is a pear shaped to rounded protozoa with 5 flagella and an undulating membrane down one side.

Trichomoniasis has been reported in most species of birds, but the species mainly affected include pigeons, doves, quail, falcons, hawks, and owls. It is characterized by yellow cheesey plaques in the mouth, crop, and upper digestive system.

Distribution: Worldwide

Transmission: In columbiforms, transmission from adult to squab is via crop milk, transmission among adults is through direct contact as in courtship activities (cross-feeding, billing) or more commonly through contaminated water or seed. Raptors acquire the disease by eating infected birds.

Diagnosis: is made from observation of characteristic lesions, and by identifying the organism microscopically from a swab. To collect a specimen soak a cotton swab in warm saline solution and with it scrape debris from the mouth, smear this on a slide, and observe it quickly under a microscope at 100x and 430x magnification. T. gallinae can also be cultured using glucose, serum or broth mediums. Differential diagnosis must include candidiasis, hypovitaminosis A, pox, aspergillosis, and capillariasis.

Clinical Signs: include anorexia (loss of appetite), dyspnea (shortness of breath), nasal and oral exudation, lethargy, and death.

The lesions are white to yellow cheesey deposits in the mouth, pharynx, nares, esophagus, crop and proventriculus. There may be a foul odor to the mouth. There may also be audible respirations due to lesions around the glottis, or rarely, due to involvement of the trachea. Highly virulent strains may produce lesions in the lungs, spleen, liver and other abdominal viscera.

Eating and drinking is difficult for the birds with lesions occluding the esophagus. It may be necessary to tube for feeding and administration of medications.

In older or more resistant birds the disease may be chronic with weight loss and depression before death. Young birds may be lethargic and die suddenly.

Treatment: Dimetridazole (Emtryl) 50 mg. (of the active ingredient)/kg. of body weight for five days given orally. Emtryl powder comes in packages containing 36.4 gms. active ingredient and 145.6 gms. inactive inactive ingredient. Take 1 cc Emtryl powder add 10 cc water to dissolve it. Give 0.005 cc of this solution per gram of the bird's body weight orally for 5-7 days. If the bird has trouble swallowing, the liquid dose can be divided and given in 2-3 smaller doses, or it may be tubed. Using this dosage a pigeon weighing 240-300 gms. would receive 1½ cc of this solution daily for 5-7 days.

Treatment in wild birds is unfeasible. Emtryl added to the water makes it unpalatable and the birds are not likely to drink enough of it to be effective.

Control in captive birds: clean water dishes regularly and pick up wet seeds. Both can harbor the organism. Examine new birds, isolate suspect birds, and regularly examine the mouths of your birds. Take care not to transfer the organism from infected birds to non-infected birds. When feeding birds to raptors, Dave Garcelon and Gary Bogue suggest "freezing birds to at least minus 20 degrees for at least 24 hours prior to using them for food. This freezing will kill any of the trichomonas protozoa that may be there. Never use an obviously infected bird for food."

Control in wild birds: When an infected bird is found at a bird feeding station, it is recommended that all water and seed be removed from the area for 2-3 weeks. This will allow time for the infected birds to die and during that time there will be less chance of them passing on the disease. Some kinds of grain can, when wet, harbor viable trichomonas organisms for as long as five days.

K.H.

RAPTORS OF ENGLAND

THE HAWK TRUST

The Hawk Trust was founded in 1969 with the aim of conserving and encouraging the appreciation of birds of prey. It does not have an active rehabilitation project as such, although a great deal is done to this end by its members and the scientific committee of the Trust, which is made up entirely of Biologists and veterinarians.

Research is being carried out on a wide range of subjects, most of them of relevance to free living populations, and a broad approach to the problems of captive breeding has been initiated. In addition to rehabilitation the Trust is particularly interested in the many problems associated with domestic breeding and reintroduction of birds of prey.

The Trust manages a forest reserve and is closely involved with the protection of wild raptors by providing voluntary wardens at vulnerable nesting sites and working with other conservation organizations.

Members receive the Annual Report, periodic Newsletters, and may obtain Occasional Papers of scientific interest.

For further information write to: The Hawk Trust, P.O. Box 1, Hungerford, England, Berks. RG17 OQE.

1978 CONFERENCE

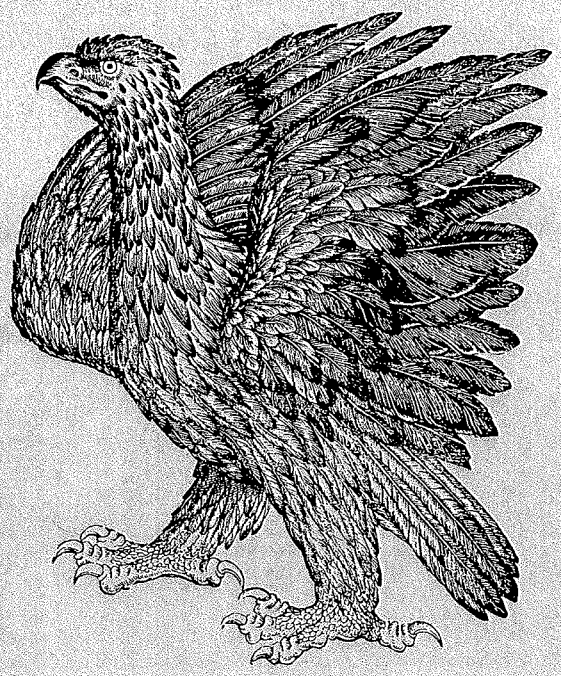
The Conference held on November 4 dealt primarily with current research on the behavioural ecology of birds of prey. Some of the topics presented include: "The role of vultures as scavengers," "The hunting strategies of raptors," "Developmental strategies in owls," :Golden eagle: The role of the male at the nest," "The energy requirements of the kestrel," and "Habitat preference in male and female sparrowhawks."

If you wish to receive a copy of the Proceedings of the 1978 Conference send your name, address and a deposit of £1.00 (one pound) to the Hawk Trust. An international money order can be obtained from your bank.

BOOKS

Veterinary Aspects of Birds of Prey by J. E. Cooper.

Handbook on the First Aid and Care of Wild Birds edited by J.E. Cooper and J.T. Eley.



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

Martha Williams
Wildlife Rehabilitation Service, Inc.

with special assistance from Tina Papenhause, San Francisco SPCA

THE PACIFIC FLYWAY

The Pacific Flyway extends from the Arctic Circle through the western United States and Mexico. Aerial population and distribution surveys are conducted each year by the Department of Fish & Game in each state and by the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Department. Both agencies agree that the wintering habitat is the weakest link in the Flyway at present. Two major breeding areas are currently endangered and bear mention.

Artic breeding populations are suffering the impact of the Alaskan oil industry. Low flying aircraft and helicopters have disrupted breeding colonies and possibly eliminated a remnant population of Snow Geese. Offshore oil developement poses a constant threat to estuarine systems on the north side of the Alaskan peninsula. Many lands, among them the Yukon Flats area, are now protected due to President Carter's action.

Near the Yukon River the proposed Rampart Dam, which would have flooded an area producing one half million ducks annually, may now be permenantly halted. The area is soon to be transferred to the Doyon Native Regional Corporation, in accordance with a Native Claims Act settlement. However, the potential impact of proposed agriculture in the area and consequent drainage and lowering of the water table is unknown.

Many ducks and shorebirds come west to join the Pacific Flyway from breeding grounds in the Prarie states. Increased wheat exports, offsetting oil importation, have produced increased drainage of the pothole area. Intensive monoculture is consuming ecotone areas and moving into parklands in Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba. The conversion of these lands to cereal crops has produced a rise in field feeders (geese, pintails and others) and a decrease in non-game species dependent on crustaceans, fish and native flora.

California, and in particular the Central Valley, provide the wintering habitat for over 60% of the waterfowl in the Flyway. Only 4% of the origional native marshland remains in the Central Valley. Most of the land is privately owned. During the last Congressional session the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Department received permission to use duck stamp money to purchase easements on privately owned land. An easement allows the Department to pay the land owner to maintain appropriate waterfowl habitat without requiring the actual purchase of the land. Easements are being sought all over the Central Val-



ley and the Delta, particularly in the grasslands of Merced and Los Banos. An easement in the Sutter Buttes sink area has been approved by the Sutter County Board of Supervisors.

Waterfowl which winter in Mexico migrate on the east side of the Sierras to Mexico. Due to channilization of the Colorado River in Mexico, the entire Colorado River Delta region and its extensive marsh lands no longer exist for these birds. In addition, new dams have cut off water to numerous estuarine systems. Irrigation, made possible by the dams, provide habitat for field feeders, but rob habitat from dabbling and diving ducks and other non-game species. Ducks Unlimited is beginning to purchase lands in Mexico.

Critical waterfowl habitat purchase or negotiation for purchase includes San Diego Coastal land parcels, Humbolt Bay Brandt goose habitat and Castle Rock, a parcel of land in Del Norte County, Aleutian Canada goose habitat.

Breeding in the Flyway, according to Frank Kozlik, Waterfowl co-ordinator for the California Department of Fish & Game, was inhibited last year due to the drought. Birds were forced to move to more northerly breeding grounds, and due to the unfamiliarity of the territory, produced less offspring.

M.W.

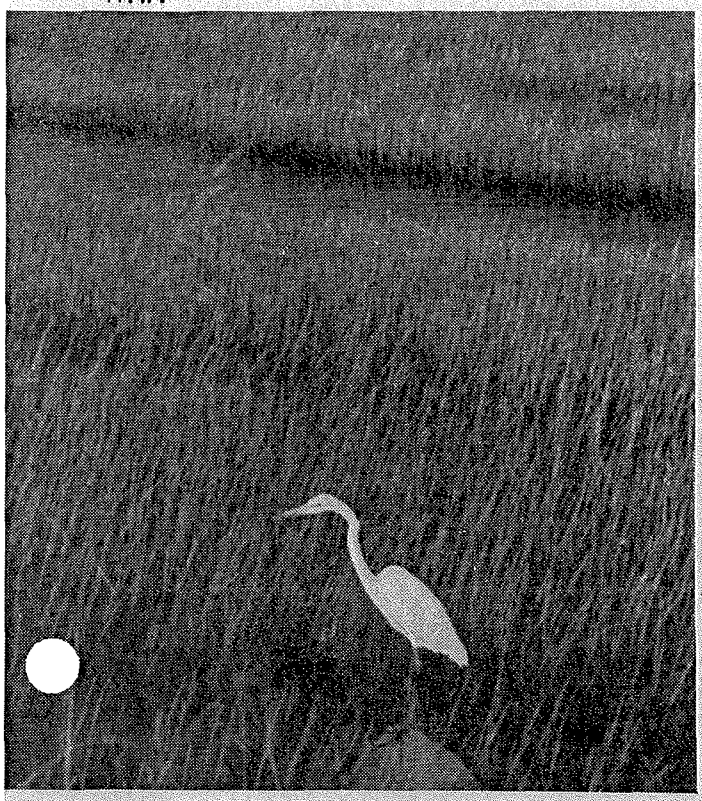


photo by: Tina Papenhause

CURRENT LITERATURE

Zoo and Wild Animal Medicine, M. Fowler, D.V.M., W.B. Saunders Co. 1978. Sponsored by the Morris Animal Foundation.

"Northern Elephant Seal Development: The Transition from Weaning to Nutritional Independence," Reiter, J., et al, Behavioral Ecology and Sociobiology, Vol. 3, No. 4, 1978.

"Ingestion of Crude Oil: Sublethal Effects in Herring Gull Chicks," Al-Rawy, M., et al, Bulletin Basrah Natural History Museum, Vol. 3:77-88.

"An Analysis of the Predatory Behavior of the Loggerhead Shrike," Craig, R.B., The Auk, Vol. 95, No. 2, April 1978.

"Privet as a Potential Winter Feed Supplement for Songbirds," Lochmiller, R., Bird-Banding, Vol. 49, No. 3, Summer 1978.

"Parental Meanness and Offspring Independence: An Experiment with Hand-reared Great Tits Parus major," Davies, N.B., The Ibis, Vol. 120, No. 4, October 1978.

"Use and Abuse of Chemical Restraint of Wildlife," Haigh, J.C., Veterinary Clinics of North America, Vol. 8, No. 2, May 1978.

"The Many Faces of Canine Distemper," Parker, A., Canine Practice, Vol. 5, No. 5, October 1978.

"Fracture Repair in Rehabilitation of Raptors," Spink, R., Veterinary Medicine and Small Animal Clinician, Vol. 73, No. 11, November 1978.

SPECIES PAPERS

Thanks to all contributors to the oppossum species paper. The next species paper will be on raccoons. Please send any and all information you have collected or have developed to: Jan White, Chairperson, Species Paper Committee, 524 Delaware Street, Fairfield, CA 94533.

WILDLIFE RESCUE, INC.

Beginning in April 1977, Wildlife Rescue, Inc. of Austin, Texas is the first organization of its kind in the state. Since its onset more than 1500 animals have received care by members and volunteers now numbering 100. Fourteen area veterinarians offer assistance in virtually all areas of medical care. In addition to the usual parks and sanctuaries, many people offer acreage and ranches (hunting prohibited) to be used as release sites by WR.

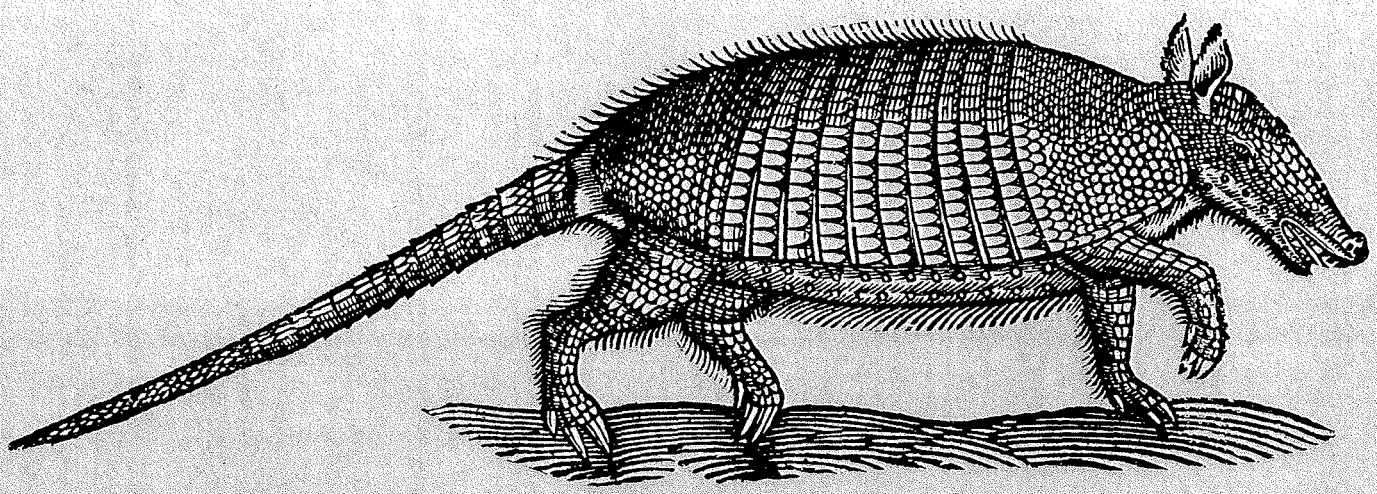
Although animal care is the primary concern of WR, this organization attracts people who are interested in many areas of wildlife. Some of these people have lifestyles which do not allow them to physically care for animals. It is important to WR that each person be able to utilize his talents and interests in areas such as publicity, telephones, education, animal care, research, and legislation.

Wildlife education of the public is of concern to WR since many of the animals that come to us have inadvertently been "kidnapped." A few of WR's plans for 1979 include preparation of wildlife educational programs for local schools, animal care workshops for members and volunteers, work task forces to help members construct adequate caging, and species care sheets on coyotes, and cottontails, among others.

As a recent affiliate of Austin Parks and Recreation Department, WR offers continuous classes in Wildlife rehabilitation. A telephone/recorder (472-WILD) at the Natural Science Center gives callers the telephone numbers of volunteers on duty that particular day as well as information regarding care for the animal until a volunteer is contacted.

With a bounty on coyotes only 60 miles away, a beer commercial featuring an armadillo roasting over an open fire, possum cooking and jackrabbit roping contests, and the like, WR hopes to promote a better understanding of wildlife with regard to man and nature.

Debbie Marcum, Immediate Past President
Wildlife Rescue, Inc.
9310 Clearock Drive
Austin, Texas 78750



HAPPENINGS

Jan. 20, 1979
- National Audubon Society Symposium
  "Owls of the West", 9:30-5:00
  Calif. Academy of Sciences
- Meeting of the Central Coast Wildlife
  Conservation Council, 9:30 a.m.
  San Jose State University

ORGANIZATIONAL DIRECTORY

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

Alexander Lindsay Junior Museum
1901 First Ave.
Walnut Creek, CA 94596

Arkansas Raptor
3312 Mabelvale Pike
Little Rock,Arkansas 72209

Audubon Wildlife Rehabilitation
5151 North West Cornell Rd.
Portland, Oregon 97210

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

Cal. 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

I.B.R.R.C.
Aquatic Park
Bay Street
Berkeley, CA 94710

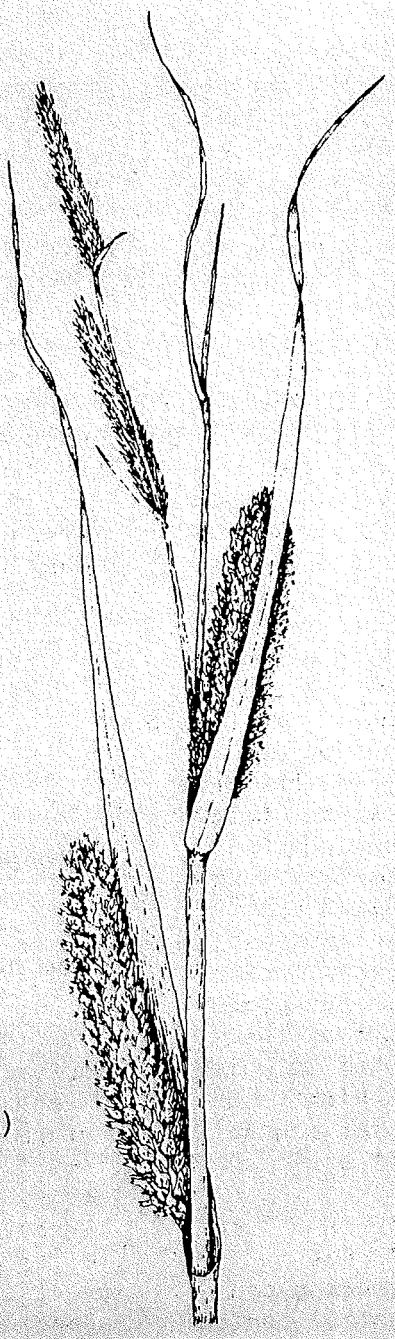
Fred V. LaRue
Living Desert Reserve (Association)
47-900 Portola
Palm Desert, CA 92260

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

Massachusetts Audubon Society
Lincoln, Massachusetts 01773

Michigan Wildlife Health Organ.
7795 Douglas Ave.
Kalamazoo, Michigan 49007

Montery County S.P.C.A.
Andria Hoover
P.O. Box 3058
Montery, CA 93940



Beaked Sedge

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

New Jersey Raptor Assoc.
Ann Galli, Sec.
611 Meyersbille Rd.
Gillette, NJ 07933

Peninsula Humane Society
12 Airport Drive
San Mateo, CA 94401

Project Wildlife
764 Glen Oaks Dr.
Alpine, CA 92001

San Joaquin Raptor
Rescue Center
P.O. Box 778

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

University of Saskatchewan
ECVM Library
3110 WCVM PO A 1679

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

Wildlife Care Association
3615 Auburn Blvd.
Sacramento, CA 95821

Wildlife Rescue Inc.
257 Castro St. #14
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

READERS PAGE

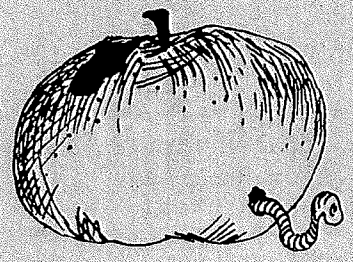
MEALWORMS AND EXOTIC CATS

All bran used in culture for Mealworms should be baked in the oven at 150 degrees F for one hour or frozen for 30 days. This will eliminate lice, which have presented a problem in the past. It also prevents anything else from growing out of the bran. Apples and/or potatoes should be whole to prevent collection of too much moisture in the culture. If the culture becomes too smelly, remove the apple and/or potato sections left and preserve them, dump the driest part of the culture into another container and return the apple/potato pieces to this culture. The odor is usually a collection of excess moisture at the bottom of the culture,...I also add about 1 cup of high protein cereal per 3 cups of bran.

Since I work exclusively with song birds, I would like to add a comment on the ban on exotic cats. Many of the song bird problems stem from Felis domesticus' natural hunting instincts. Many cities in the United States are attempting cat licensing and I concur. When people in a city neighborhood collect 8 or 10 cats in one home the hazard to wildlife is terrible. Animal control people are stuck with trying to deal with cat lovers without any real way of confiscating the excess cats. I love cats but too many in any one home present a hazard to my garden, my nose and to my backyard bird reserve. It's illegal to trap them, illegal to shoot them and illegal to whisk them away in the middle of the night. We need a lot of work in the area of education, breeding control and just basic consideration of neighbors.

In theory only, residents can have 2 cats to a house, but animal control does nothing upon complaint and the mass breeding continues. I have to deal with animal control people, but the problem is general in the United States.

Carol Meaney
Mountain View, CA



M.C.

FOOD WASHING

There are scattered records of food washing from many different bird orders. Its functions probably extend beyond the role of washing, and lubrication may be a main purpose. Further to these, moistening and playing with the food are other possible purposes of this behaviour. Food washing is almost certainly more widespread among birds then is generally realised. People who are involved with bird rehabilitation and who study birds in captivity, are in an ideal situation to observe this behaviour. I would be grateful if anyone observing this behaviour would send me details including the nature of the food being washed, their interpretation of this behaviour and any other relevant details.

Carl Jones
Montclare
St. Clears, Dyfed
Wales, Great Britain
SA33 4NY.

From the Editor's Desk:

On the first anniversary of the *Wildlife Journal* it seems appropriate to tell you of the editorial staff's aspirations for future issues. It is our intent to continue providing articles on rehabilitation, medicine, conservation, legislation, and current literature. In addition we hope to include (1) a calender of pertinent events, (2) a readers page for letters responding to our articles in previous issues, and (3) articles and information concerning various parts of the U.S. outside of California.

The future issues will depend upon you. If you have information that will be of interest to persons involved in wildlife rehabilitation, please share it. Wildlife rehabilitation is a new profession and therefore, communication among those involved in this pursuit is essential. The editorial staff needs your cooperation; but more important, your colleagues need any information you have to offer.

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

Copies may be ordered at a cost of 50¢ each, plus 50¢ for mailing.

"Care & Feeding of Orphaned Birds"
"Raptor Care"
"Emergency Care of Birds & Squirrels
"Vector Born Disease Potential in Mammals"
"Care of Sick & Injured Birds"
"Gardening to Discourage Deer Damage"
"Care & 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"



QUARTERLY MEETING

Date: January 13, 1979
Place: Alexander Lindsay Museum, 1901 First Ave., Walnut Creek (935-1983)
Time:
9:00 Board Meeting
11:00 General Meeting including nominations for the Board of Directors and guest speaker Ronald W. Schlorff, co-author of a 58 page proposal to the California F & G Commission entitled, "A plan for California Raptors."

Following the general meeting the Lindsay Museum will be open for anyone interested in informally touring their rehabilitation center.

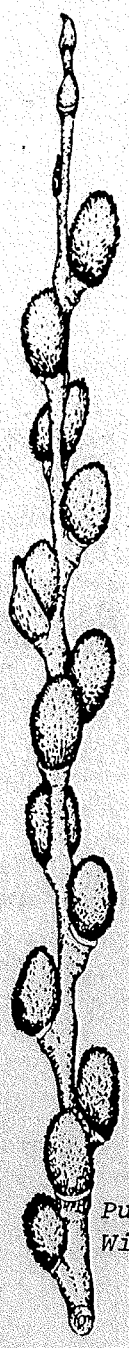
CALIFORNIA REHABERS

WRC is in the process of developing a map locating all of the wildlife rehabilitation organizations in the state of California. Some of you have already received a questionnaire requesting informations and are encouraged to return it. Those of you not already contacted and wishing inclusion in the project should write to Martha Williams at 524 Delaware St., Fairfield, CA 94533.

BOARD NOMINATIONS

At the January meeting nominations will be held for five positions on the Board of Directors. The term will be three years.

Anyone wishing to be nominated should attend the quarterly meeting or submit your name and credentials in writing to WRC no later than January 13, 1979.



Pussy Willow

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

Name: _____ Occupation: _____ Phone (with area code)
Hm: _____
Wk: _____

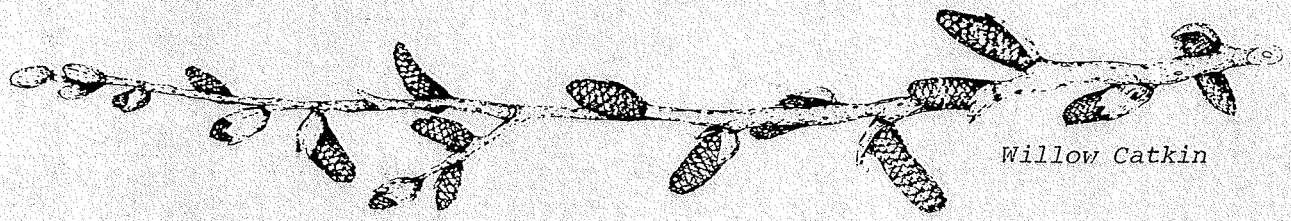
Address: _____ City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Organization: _____ Your Position _____

Membership: Associate ($7.50) ___ Professional ($15) ___ Organization ($25) ___ Renewal ___

I have ordered informational literature (see reverse side) ___ Yes ___ No

Mail to: Wildlife Rehabilitation Council, P.O. Box 3007, Walnut Creek, CA 94598



Willow Catkin

REHABILITATION
WILDLIFE COUNCIL

P.O. BOX 3007
WALNUT CREEK, CA 94598