REHABILITATION WILDLIFE COUNCIL

WILDLIFE JOURNAL

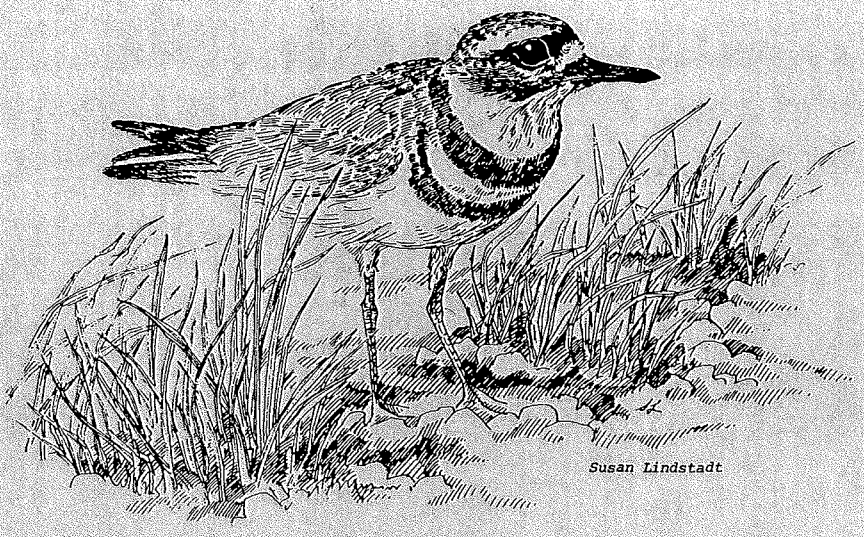
Vol. 3 No. 1 SPRING 1980

CARE AND HANDLING OF KILLDEER

The author of this article is a volunteer in the Peninsula Humane Society's Wildlife Department. Her technique for raising killdeer has sent the department's survival rate from nearly 0% to 73% in the last year.

HOUSING

Have the brooder ready in advance. Choose a box of medium size, and line it with warm cloth. It should be kept at 100°F with space for the birds to move from the higher temperatures to lower ones as they wish. Marsh Farms manufactures a brooder containing two green incandescent light bulbs (there is always a heat source even if one bulb burns out) and a thermostat. The lights of the brooder must be elevated far enough above the flooring so that the birds cannot touch the bulbs and burn themselves. Keeping the thermostat on high for at least the first two weeks is very important. If using a homemade brooder, two 60 watt bulbs should provide sufficient heat. Be sure to place a thermometer in the box to moniter the temperature. In warm spring and summer climates the birds could probably be acclimatized very slowly after the two week period. After 1 - 1½ weeks a larger, draft-free area for housing should be made available. Barricading off the end of a porch or breakfast nook will work well as they do not do much flying until their flight feathers have grown in at about three weeks of age. At this time make sure the barrier is at least three feet high to prevent escape. Again, make sure a brooder is always available. Killdeer love and need heat!



Susan Lindstadt

FEEDING AND CARE

When a newly hatched killdeer arrives, he is usually a pitiful site to behold. The first step is to heat the baby in your warm, cupped hands to provide a feeling of warmth and security. Every 5 minutes or so several drops of Gatorade (or other hydrating solution) should be placed on the tip of the beak and also a drop on the side. Do not force any liquid into the bird; enough will dribble inside of his mouth as is.

With in 15 minutes to 2 hours the baby should show marked improvement. The timbre of his voice will strengthen, and he will begin to wiggle with more conviction. When you are sure his energy has returned sufficiently, place a very small dab of strained beef baby food on the tip of his beak which he will lick off. Continue to warm him in the brooder or your hands while feeding and hydrating every 10 to 15 minutes. At a certain point he will begin to hobble around. Make water available in four or more baby food jar lids spaced strategically around the brooder. To some of the lids add a few live tubeflex worms. Dunk his bill in the water if necessary to make him aware of the food supply. You may even place a worm on the tip of his beak. (Tubeflex worms are available at some, not all, aquarium shops. They come in only on certain days of the week. They can be kept alive for not more than one week with proper cleaning with pond water and refrigeration. Find a source of tubeflex worms before April since several killdeer will gobble two ounces of them easily in one week.)

Within an hour or so of the killdeer regaining his strength, whole baby mealworms and finely ground game bird chow should be sprinkled on the floor. As the bird's size increases, so can the size of mealworm he can handle. After the first week add finely ground trout chow (crush the finer grain with a rolling pin). Avitron vitamins should be given in the water regularly. Vionate mixed with the crushed game bird chow and trout chow plus a separate container for oyster shells are also important in the diet. When the pin feathers begin to show (at about two weeks), give a shallow wading pool such as a pie plate. Also supply a dish containing dry earth. Throw mealworms into the earth to encourage natural feeding habits. At one month of age add cut up lettuce, deboned and cut up smelt, and bird seed to the diet.

RELEASE

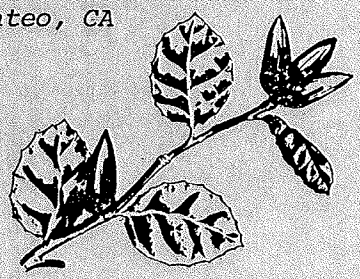
Killdeer are releasable at 6-8 weeks of age after they are fully acclimated. Before releasing these birds, find an area where other killdeer are present. They should be released near a water source (ie. river, delta, marsh, or bay) when weather conditions are stable for a three day period.

SUGGESTIONS

Do not mix the ages of killdeer. The larger killdeer will trample the smaller ones if more than two days older since their growth rate is very rapid. Leave the birds alone as much as possible. They are shy, skiddish and can injure themselves if frightened. Killdeer will not imprint. Fortunately they will never consider you much more than a convenient food source and will make every effort to avoid you.

Be sure to keep mealworms and tubeflex worms in feeding dishes at all times. Check their food every hour when very young and every two hours when they reach three weeks of age and older.

Violet Subbotin
Peninsula Humane Society
San Mateo, CA



CRYO SURGERY FOR BUMBLEFOOT

"Uh oh, is that hawk's foot swelling?" Every person in raptor rehabilitation knows what that question can do to the pit of their stomach. And the prognosis is seldom encouraging.

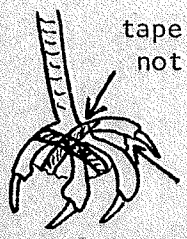
Bumblefoot is a general term applied to most raptor foot problems. It is first visible as a swelling on the underside of one or more toes, and frequently occurs in birds of prey who perch improperly (for example, stand on a flat surface instead of their perch) or are subject to long periods of perch confinement.

During the captive period, the naturally rough surface of the feet can wear smooth and crack or become punctured by a talon or beak which has become overgrown. The resulting open wound, when it comes in contact with feces or old food material, can become infected.

Prevention is by far the best method of controlling bumblefoot in confined raptors. Keeping beaks and talons trimmed and the use of rope-wrapped dowels or rope-wrapped ring or bow perches are the most successful. Natural wood log perches are inadequate for confined birds and have been known to initiate bumblefoot. The rope wrapping provides a somewhat soft, uneven surface for the feet and with the smallest movement will transfer pressure to a new area.

Last year Sulphur Creek Nature Center in Hayward, California, took in a Marsh Hawk (Circus cyaneus)which, due to its weak condition, was unable to stand. When the bird gained enough strength to stand, it would not use a perch. Consequently, in time, bumblefoot occurred.

While antibiotics, such as Ampicillin, have been recommended in the past for treatment of bumblefoot, Dr. Steven Schuchman, D.V.M., in Castro Valley, who volunteers his time to the Center, treated this bird with a method which is just beginning to be applied in the treatment of bumblefoot lesions. This method, known as cryo-surgery, involves the use of liquid nitrogen (nitrogen gas under pressure) at a temperature of -20°C. The cryo-surgery unit is a container of pressurized gas with a probe-like nozzle. The tip of the nozzle (the source of the -20°C temperature) is touched to the infected tissue, forming an ice ball approximately 2 centimeters across. An electric thermometer monitors the tissue temperature to assure proper freezing. This freezing causes a local area of necrosis (death of tissue) similar to cauterizing, but more effective. After thawing, the freezing procedure is repeated once. This freeze-thaw-freeze combination is sometimes repeated again after one to two weeks, depending on the healing progress of the lesion. The entire foot is then bandaged with a padded bandage, which is changed every day. Each bandage change includes cleaning the area with Povidal or Betadine liquid and applying a proper antibacterial preparation after a culture and sensitivity test has been made. In this case, Furacin was used.



The Marsh Hawk treated by Dr. Schuchman and subsequently cared for by the writer recovered completely four weeks from the date of cryo surgery. She was then transferred to a flight enclosure to gain strength and wait for the next molt of tail feathers. Upon achieving good flight strength and killing techniques, she will be released in an appropriate habitat.

More reports on the outcome of this method are needed in order to better determine the success of cryo-surgery in treating bumblefoot. Your experiences with this method will help to increase our knowledge in this area. If you use this method in the future, or have already had experience with it, please send your comments to the writer at Sulphur Creek Nature Center.

References:

Garcelon, D. and Bogue, G., Raptor Care and Rehabilitation, Alexander Lindsay Junior Museum, Walnut Creek, CA, 1977, pp. 60-64.

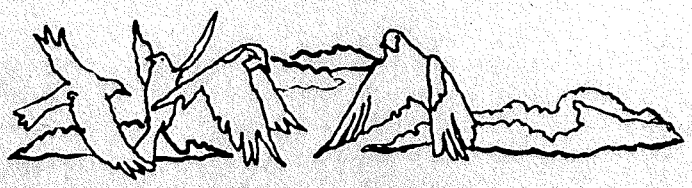
Schuchman, Steven, D.V.M., Boulevard Pet Hospital, Castro Valley, CA.

Victoria Welsh
Sulphur Creek Nature Center
1801 D Street
Hayward, CA 94542



For bumblefoot treatment in Northern California:

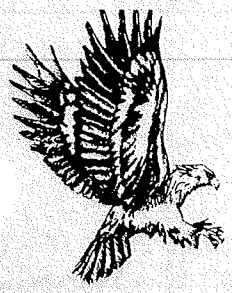
The cryo-surgery unit is not a commonplace apparatus for veterinarians; however, sometimes units are purchased and shared between several clinics. The unit in Alameda County is owned by Alameda County Emergency Pet Hospital in San Leandro. Rehabilitation facilities in other counties may transfer their bumblefoot cases to Dr. Schuchman for treatment or may be able to locate a veterinarian in Northern California who treats birds in their area by contacting Dr. Jack M. McElroy, D.V.M., who is president of the Northern California Avian Practioners Association and is located at Ocean Avenue Veterinary Hospital in San Francisco.



WELCOME!

WRC would like to welcome these new members:

Louise G. Blakey, California
James R. Clasesgens, DVM, California
Margie Comstock, AHT, California
Judy Cumming, Arkansas
Mark Dunlap, DVM, California
Walter E. Frankowski, Ontario, Canada
Betty Goodwin, California
Roberta Grubbe, California
Lynne S. Halpenny, California
Earl Hansen, MD, California
Belle Hayes, California
Linda Hayes, California
Ted Hughes, Pennsylvania
Betsy Jones, New Jersey
Cynthia Kaczorowski, New York
Marcia Kent, New York
Shirley Kendall, Utah
Noel G. Koeman, California
Susan Lindsted, Oregon
Joyce Long, California
Wm. N. Lyman, DVM, California
Enzo F. Luzzati, Kansas
Cheryle Millham, California
Karen R. Mohn, California
Barbara Olds, New York
Barbara Peeples, Texas
Heather McRae Perkins, Oregon
Rita Przebiegle, New Jersey
Richard Rashbaum, DVM, New York
Mrs. Mannelore Richard, New York
Micheal Seely, DVM, California
Debbie Walker, Virginia
Jan Yount, California



SAN JOAQUIN RAPTOR RESCUE CENTER

Located in California's rural central valley, the San Joaquin Raptor Rescue Center began simply enough--when a Fish and Game warden brought a wounded red-tailed hawk to veterinarian Barbara Sawyer. After treating it, she called me for advice on what to do next with the convalescing bird. That was eight years ago, and we have grown from that one red-tailed hawk to the almost 200 raptors we treated in 1979 alone.

Our center consists solely of Dr. Sawyer and myself and is financed primarily by us personally. We have both state and federal permits, and have elected to handle only birds of prey. Although we will not turn away any wildlife, we are especially concerned about predatory birds because of their vital yet precarious role in nature, and their continued persecution.

Each bird is first taken to Dr. Sawyer's clinic for examination and treatment if necessary. Care varies with the problem of each bird, of course. Wounded or ill raptors are treated for shock if necessary and x-rayed. After stabilization, those requiring surgery are operated on; in the case of gunshot wounds this often involves pinning the affected limb. Care is taken to assure as exact an alignment of bones as possible. After-care of surgery patients is done also at the veterinary clinic.

A bird judged ready for rehabilitation is then taken to the flight cages on my ranch. Presently these include two small cages (6'high by 8' by 8') and one large one. The smaller cages are screened and suitable for screech owls, kestrels and those raptors just recovering from wing or leg injuries. The main flight cage (20' high by 20'wide by 45'long) is covered with a nylon netting and has two sheltered ends. We firmly believe that the height is vital to the exercise of large raptors, especially Buteos and golden eagles. Even those with extensive wing injuries have been able to more than adequately exercise themselves and were successfully released. Releasability is determined by the birds skill in capturing live prey put in the cage. We are presently planning on building two more large flight cages.

When possible, birds are released where they were found, although birds that we feel might need support are turned loose on the ranch and fed at a hacking station. We band all our released birds to help determine our success - not only in terms of returned bands, but it also facilitates identification of our birds in the field. (Since no one else in the area is banding raptors, we feel fairly confident that any banded raptors we see are probably ours.)

We have treated 14 different species of diurnal raptors, and 7 species of owls. Our special interest is golden eagles, and we have treated 27 of these magnificent birds so far. Since we are located near four wildlife refuges, a large percentage of the birds we receive are gunshot victims during the hunting season. Naturally, our springs are very busy with orphans, so we keep jumping year round!

Another important function of our center is education. Last year we spoke to almost 2500 people. These included school programs and presentations to service organizations such as Lions Clubs, Rotary, etc. The goal of these programs is to increase public awareness and appreciation of birds and other wildlife. If we reach enough people, maybe we can educate ourselves right out of a job, and wouldn't that be great!

Deborah Soares
San Joaquin Raptor Rescue Center
Merced, CA

1980 W.R.C. ORGANI

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

American Association of Zoo Keepers
Little Rock Chapter
1 Jonesboro Dr.
Little Rock, AR 72205

Animal Wildlife Rehabilitation Center
11100 Broadway
Alden, NY 14004

Audubon Wildlife Rehabilitation
5151 N.W. Cornell Rd.
Portland, OR 97210

Bidwell Nature Center
Bidwell Wildlife Rehabilitation Center
P.O. Box 4005
Chico, CA 95927

California Conservation Corp
Placer Fire Center
3710 Christian Valley Rd.
Auburn, CA 95603

Dr. Ted D. Murphy
Cal State College, Bakersfield
Bakersfield, CA 93307

Coyote Point Museum
Coyote Point Drive
San Mateo, CA 94401

Eos Bird Rehabilitation, Inc.
3306 W. Golf Course Rd.
Midland, TX 79703



Erie Wildlife Rescue
P.O. Box 252
Amherstburg, Ontario
Canada, N9V2Z4

Fresno Wildlife Rescue and
Rehabilitation Service
1936 W. Princeton
Fresno, CA 93705

Hawk Hideaway-Rehabilitation Lab.
3086 Haskell Rd. R.D.#2
Cuba, NY 14727

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

Humbolt Wildlife Care Center
P.O. Box 4141
Arcata, CA 95521

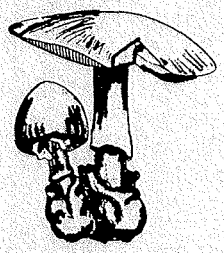
I.B.R.R.C.
Aquatic Park
Bay Street
Berkeley, CA 94710

Lifeline for Wildlife
Rd. 104, Ulster Heights Rd.
Ellenville, NY 12428

Living Desert Reserve
47-900 Portola
Palm Desert, CA 92260

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

ATIONAL MEMBERS



Marine World, Africa U.S.A.
Raptor Research Center
Marine World Parkway
Redwood City, CA 94065

North County Wildlife Rescue and
Treatment Society, Inc.
132724 Sagewood Dr.
Poway, CA 92064

North Jersey Raptor Care Center
Box 738A, Rd. #2
Andover, NJ 07821

Peninsula Humane Society
12 Airport Blvd.
San Mateo, CA 94401

Project Wildlife
764 Glen Oaks Dr.
Alpine, CA 92001

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

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

Sulphur Creek Nature Center
P.O. Box 698
1099 E Street
Hayward, CA 94543

University of California, Santa Cruz
Predatory Birds Research Group
231 Clark Kerr Hall
Santa Cruz, CA 95003

University of California, San Diego
Office of Animal Resources, M-014
La Jolla, CA 92093

Wildlife Care Association
P.O. Box 303
Fair Oaks, CA 95628

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

Wildlife Rescue Center
739 Haw-Thicket Lane
Des Peres, MO 63131



Wildlife Rescue, Inc.
4037 El Camino Way
Palo Alto, CA 94306

Wildlife Rescue, Inc.
8411 Adirondack Tr.
Austin, TX 78759

Wildlife Rescue Team, Inc.
R.1, Box 82A
Walton, NE 68461

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

Zoological Society of Buffalo
Delaware Park
Buffalo, NY 14214

Due to space limits, this list does not include our more than over 150 professional and associate members.

CARE AND REHABILITATION OF INJURED OWLS

Care and Rehabilitation of Injuried Owls by Katherine McKeever is a comprehensive operational manual based on the author's many years of experience in owl rehabilitation and captive breeding. It is well written, explicit and detailed. The book covers many of the organizational aspects vital in setting up a rehabilitation facility (ie, admittance procedures, record keeping, recomended equipment). In addition, it contains numerous detailed pen designs. This book touches on all aspects of owl rehabilitation (ie, growing food, veterinary medicine, pathology, captive housing, prerelease training) and would be helpful to anyone trying to establish a rescue center whether it be just for raptors or for all species. The cost is $10.00 (postpaid) and it can be ordered through the publisher:

W.F. Rannie
P.O. Box 700
Beamsville, Ontario
Canada LOR 1B0

Jan White
Wildlife Rehabilitation Service, Inc.
Fairfield, CA

WRC QUARTERLY MEETING

Date: April 12, 1980

Place: Fund For Animals
Bldg. B, 3rd. Floor
San Francisco, CA
(South bound on 101 into San Francisco take Marina exit to Fort Mason. North bound on 101 take Golden Gate Bridge exit onto Franklin St. Fort Mason is at Bay and Franklin.)

Time: 10:00 a.m. Business meeting
11:00 a.m. General meeting--Problem sharing and Legislative Review.

KMR - IN POWDERED FORM?

For sometime now rehabilitators have been wishing that Borden would begin to produce KMR in the more economical form (i.e. powder). Recently, I wrote Borden to urge them to consider a change in policy. They responded that all of their market evaluations have been done on domestic cats and that they realized that this product was used extensively by zoo keepers and breeders. Dr. Monson went on to say that his company would evaluate the feasibility of the idea. Now is our chance to convey our strong desire for this product. If you are interested, drop a note to:

William J. Monson, PhD.
Borden Nutritional Research Lab.
Rural Route 1
Elgin, IL 60120

Debbie Marcum
Co-Author, Raccoon Rehabilitation
Wildlife Rescue Team
Austin, Texas



GARY BOGUE'S WILDLIFE

Starting with this issue, this column will appear regularly in the Journal. If you have a question on any aspect of wildlife care and rehabilitation, send it in to Gary. Those questions that are particularly pertinent will appear in the next issue. If you wish to receive a personal answer, please enclose a stamped, self-addressed envelope with your question.

Dear Gary,

We have a young Cooper's Hawk with most of its tail broken off. It had a minor fracture on the metacarpus, which has now healed properly, but the tail feather damage precludes the bird's release at this time. Would you recommend plucking of the damaged feathers so we can speed in the new feathers that will replace them? If we have to wait until the bird moults in a new tail, we'll be stuck with the bird for months, and that's not going to help us OR the bird. You know Coops.

D.O., Tucson, Arizona

Dear D.,

I know a number of veterinarians who work with raptors and who pluck out broken feathers all the time with excellent success. I do admit, it's a quick way to get some new feathers on the bird so you can release it.

Unfortunately, I also know a number of veterinarians and rehabilitators who have plucked feathers and gotten the bird into trouble. (Myself included.) Everything from the feather simply not growing back in, to it growing in deformed in some manner.

So that's the question, isn't it? To pluck, or not to pluck. Quite frankly, my personal feeling is that since there is the possibility of feather damage by plucking, you shouldn't do it. And I think there is ample proof that the possibility exists.

Most raptor rehabilitators in your position would simply "imp" in broken feathers--glue a new half onto the broken stubs. It works. I've released a Cooper's Hawk with a completely artificial tail. The patched feather moults out normally--later--and a new feather grows in naturally.

And everybody's happy.

Dear Gary,

Two of the baby tree squirrels we are raising have developed a skin irritation that looks not unlike diaper rash. It covers the entire genital area and upper thighs. Have you ever encountered this?

P.T., Cushing, Oklahoma

Dear P.,

The best treatment for diaper rash, and this is what it is, is prevention. In the wilds, mother squirrel daily, sometimes hourly, licks and cleans her babies all over. In captivity, we generally forget this important aspect of baby squirrel husbandry.

Acidic urine collects on the stomach and legs of the squirrels and irritates to the eventual point of rash. So clean your babies daily with a soft rag and a gentle baby soap (the kind that won't sting the eyes). Then lightly coat the affected areas with A/D Ointment (TM) until the condition clears up.

In the future, a daily damp rag cleaning usually avoids this problem.

GARY BOGUE'S WILDLIFE
P.O. Box 331
Walnut Creek, CA 94596



ATTENTION CALIFORNIA W.R.C. MEMBERS

The Raptor Rehabilitation Coordinating Committee is currently tackling the problem of what to do with non-releasable raptors, a problem we've all faced. We are planning to begin communications with zoos, researchers, universities, and other groups that may be able to utilize these permanently disabled birds of prey. We need to begin this by making a compilation of your non-releasables. Please send your list to committee chairperson:

Deborah Soares
P.O. Box 778
Merced, CA 95340

Be sure to include number of each species and their disability, (ie. blind, missing wing, etc.) Thank you.

JACK RABBITS

For the last four years we have been feeding baby Jack Rabbits twice a day with at least 10 hours between feedings. We have had very little problem with bloating or diarrhea using this feeding schedule. The formula we use is KMR liquid undiluted. They are allowed to take as much as they want at each feeding. Fresh natural food is available for them from the first day they come in. They like shredded raw carrots to start with because it is easier for them to eat. We have also found that the Carnation Rabbit Glo rabbit pellets seem to be easier for them to digest, and they start on them much sooner than the regular rabbit pellets. After so many years of trying different diets in the hope of eliminating the bloating and diarrhea problem with Jack Rabbits, we discovered in going over our records that the Jack Rabbits that survived each year were the ones raised late in the season when we were too busy to feed them constantly!

Sandra Fender
Wildlife Supervisor
Alexander Lindsay Jr. Museum

California's Raptor Committee

The plan developed by the California Department of Fish and Game for California raptors (A Plan for California Raptors, 1978, Mallette, Robert. D. and Schlorff, Ronald W.) included several recommendations for implementing the Raptor Rehabilitation Program outlined in the Plan. In order to assist in this implementation a committee has been organized. This group, the Raptor Rehabilitation Coordinating Committee (RRCC), is composed of individuals from the California Department of Fish and Game, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and the Wildlife Rehabilitation Council. The RRCC will be concerned with the development of measures to implement the various raptor research, education, and management programs outlined in the Plan.

The following are the objectives:
1. Develop a program for quick and efficient treatment of endangered raptors.
2. Develop a master list of rehabilitation centers for wide distribution.
3. Accreditation of rehabilitation centers.
4. Cooperative raptor research, education, banding, and management endeavors.
5. Representation of rehabilitators on a raptor research and management committee.
6. Periodic evaluation of the entire program.
7. Coordinate disposition of non-releasable and deceased raptors.

The committee plans to have their meetings quarterly to work on the objectives. Your suggestions and ideas are welcome. Please send them to Karen Jones.

Karen Jones
Calif. Department of Fish and Game
987 Jed Smith Drive
Sacramento, CA 95819

REHABILITATION PAPER COMMITTEE NEEDS YOUR HELP

The WRC Rehabilitation Paper Committee is at it again! This time we would like to do a paper on Black-Tailed (Mule) Deer. Rehabers who are interested in contributing can, in general, see what kinds of information we will need from looking at the last rehabilitation paper. We would like information on zoonosis, parasites, type of medical problems seen in rehabilitation, an infant growth chart, input on diet used across the country, caging, and rehabilitation problems. As always, contributors will get credit for their efforts. Please send your information to the Rehabilitation Paper Committee chairperson, Jan White.

Speaking of rehabilitation papers, when you get your copy of Raccoon Rehabilitation, the committee would be interested in your comments as they relate to any aspect of this effort. We want to know what you find useful vs. irrelevant. We made numerous changes based on the feedback we received on the Opossum Rehabilitation paper and of course we would like to know how you like the changes!

Jan White
Wildlife Rehabilitation Service, Inc.
524 Delaware St.
Fairfield, CA 94533

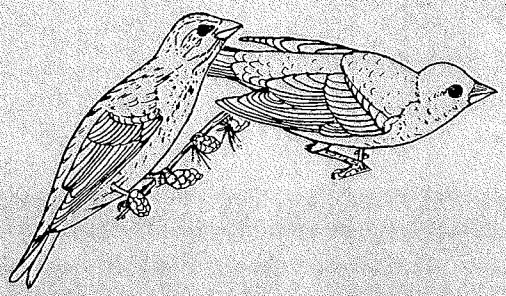
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Peninsula Humane Society
Charlene Modena
Marin Wildlife Center
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THE FOLLOWING IS A LIST OF THE INFORMATIONAL LITERATURE AVAILABLE FROM WRC:

Copies may be ordered for 50¢ each unless otherwise noted. There is also a postage and handling fee 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"
"Emergency Care of Birds and 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 and Procedures"
"WRC Wildlife Care Problem and Solution Paper"
"Care and Feeding of Jack Rabbits"
"Cliff Swallows"
"Substitute Diet for Orphaned Birds"
"Substitute Diet for Orphaned Mammals"
"Care and Feeding of Orphaned or Abandoned Tree Squirrels"
"Water Turtle Care Sheet"
"Initial Care of Injured or Oiled Water Birds"
"Raptor Care and Rehabilitation" Unbound ($7.50)
"Care and Feeding of Baby Doves and Pigeons" ($1.50)
"Avian Drugs and Dosages" ($3.50)
"The Opossum Rehabilitation Paper" ($2.00)
"Our Hummingbirds" ($2.85)
"Raccoon Rehabilitation Paper" ($3.00)



FREE!

FIBER GLASS SHEETS

The Marin Wildlife Center has an unlimited supply of fiber glass sheets available free of charge. Some are 4'x 8'; others are 4'x 10½'. If you are interested, contact Jay Holcomb or Maxine Nilsen at (415) 454-6961.

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

Name:_____ Occupation:_____ Phone (with area code)
Home:_____
Work:_____

Address:_____ City:_____ State:_____ Zip:_____

Organization:_____ Your Position:_____

Membership: Associate ($7.50)___ Professional ($15)___ Organization ($20)___ Renewal_____

I have ordered informational literature (see reverse side)___Yes___No 4/80

I suggest the following individuals as potential WRC members:

Name:_____ Address:_____

Name:_____ Address:_____

I learned about WRC from:_____

_____

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WILDLIFE COUNCIL

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