REHABILITATION WILDLIFE COUNCIL

WILDLIFE JOURNAL

Vol. 3 No. 2 SUMMER 1980

RAISING & RELEASING SHRIKES

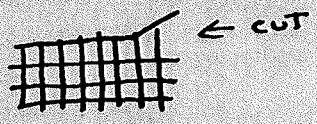
HOUSING

Nestlings: Nestlings can be put in a berry basket or small box lined with kleenex or soft cloth. Put this inside a larger covered box with sides and/or top cut out and fiberglass or aluminum screen inserted.

Nestlings or fledglings may be paired with other Shrikes of the same age. Be careful when pairing juvenile or adult Shrikes who have not been raised together. They are aggressive, territorial and not very social. They may attempt to kill each other or one bird may dominate another and not let it have food.

Shrikes of all ages have been successfully paired with Starlings since Starlings are aggressive and approximately the same size as Shrikes.

Fledglings: Two fledgling Shrikes should be in a box (as described above) no smaller than 24"x24"x24". Use thorns of some kind in their box so they can learn to use them to eat with. Since they have no talons, they impale their prey on a thorn or barbed wire to facilitate tearing it apart. An outdoor aviary can be set up with the same kind of thorns. To make a thorned fence for them to use to tear their food, cut the top horizontal wire off 1/2"x 1/2" mesh hardware cloth, leaving the 1/2" vertical points on top. The hardware cloth should be around 5"-8" long and 1 1/2" high. Attach firmly to their box.





Susan Lindstedt

Some natural plants and trees that have good thorns are:

Bougainvillaea	Citrus Trees
Hawthorn Tree	Blackberries
Pyracantha	Pomegranate
Ocotillos	Quience
Rosebush	Locust Tree

After Shrikes have fledged, they should have a shallow dish of water for bathing and playing. Shrikes love to play. They like objects that shine. They seem to enjoy a toy such as a chain attached to their box near their thorns, which they can practice hanging on the thorns.

DIET

Newborn to Nestling: Feed every 30 to 45 minutes. Feed chicken meat, mouse parts (no skin or bones), or soaked dog kibble. Sprinkle vitamin-mineral powder on the food.

Nestling to Fledgling: Feedings 1 to 2 hours apart. Feed pinkie mice, chopped adult mice with fur and bones, mealworms, chicken or turkey meat heart and liver, soaked dog kibble, Zupreem or Nebraska Brand Birds of Prey Diet and Vionate. (Note: Shrikes will form castings when they are fed fur, bones or mealworms.)

Self-feeding Birds: Dead mice of all ages, pinkie rats, mealworms, mealworm beetles, cabbage and tobacco worms, dead chicks, Nebraska Brand or Zupreem Birds of Prey Diet, crickets, dead songbirds.

Just Prior to Release: Feed moths, beetles, sowbugs, earwigs, ants, wasps, crickets, live baby mice up to four weeks of age.

In the wild the majority of the Shrike's diet consists of insects, but birds and mice are important too especially in the winter months.

FEEDING TECHNIQUES

Shrikes are reluctant to self-feed. They act as though they are starving but unable to feed themselves. Don't believe them. Gradually increase the length of time between "hand" feedings. To encourage self-feeding put pieces of dead mice on their thorns or wire fence. After they start tearing food off the thorns, put pieces of dead mice on the bottom of the cage, and let them hang the pieces on the thorns.

Provide a variety of food for the birds. Don't spoil them by feeding only mealworms and mice. Remember that insects comprise the largest percentage of their diet. Be sure that the birds are familiar with native insects prior to release. A Shrike must be able to kill a four week old mouse or a songbird before it is released. (Some may find feeding songbirds unacceptable; if so, be absolutely certain the Shrike can kill mice and insects.)

RELEASE

Whenever possible Shrikes should be hacked back to the wild. If they must be "cold released", selection of the proper site is vital. Good Shrike habitat includes grasslands, orchards, open areas with scattered trees, deserts, savannahs and marshes. Things to think about when selecting a release site: How many other Shrikes are around? How many hawks? How many people? Is there year round food and water?

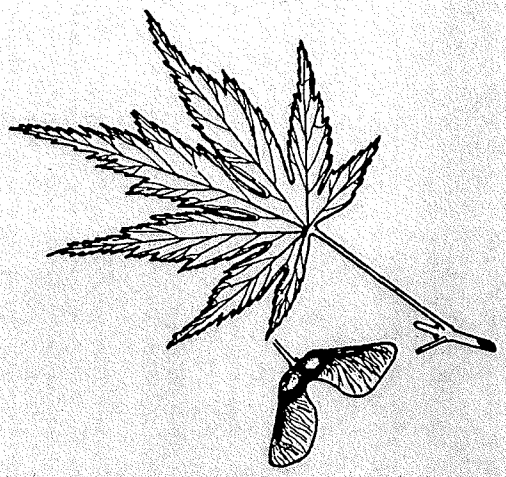
Often Shrikes may be found many miles from their release site. This is apparently due to their territorial as well as nutritional needs.

SPECIAL PROBLEMS

Some Shrikes have broken the hooks off of their beaks when kept in wire cages.

Shrikes who have been raised in captivity and are totally self-feeding and wild have returned or been brought back in because they were following people around begging for food. As mentioned above, it is very important to accustom them to a variety of wild foods before release, so they won't turn to humans for handouts.

Adela Morris
Menlo Park, CA



VICTORY FOR WILDLIFE IN OREGON

Starting on July 1, 1980 it will be illegal to sell skunks, raccoons or foxes as pets in Oregon. People who violate this law will be subject to a $1,000 fine and pet stores selling these animals may be fined up to $10,000. For more information on how to succeed in getting such a bill passed, contact Sara Polenick, Defenders of Wildlife, Box 4491, Medford, OR 97501

PREDATORY BIRD RESEARCH GROUP

The Predatory Bird Research Group is a part of Professor Kenneth S. Norris' Environmental Field Program at the University of California at Santa Cruz. Since 1977 it has been involved with captive breeding and wildlife management of endangered birds of prey. The group has two main goals. They include: providing expertise necessary to assist in the recovery of the endangered birds of prey to stable populations, and to educate the public and the student community concerning the maintenance of high environmental quality that is necessary for predatory birds to survive as stable populations.

There are four facets of the work the group is conducting at this time. One is captive breeding of endangered species. First, non-endangered species were used to establish techniques that have since been used with the endangered American Peregrine Falcon and the Harris' hawk, which was biologically extinct in California before the work of the group started in 1979. Young produced in captivity are released to supplement declining populations or to establish new populations where the species has gone extinct. The Bird Group has also been selected by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service for captive breeding work with the endangered California condor.

The second facet of Bird Group work involves development of wildlife management techniques that are designed to increase productivity in the declining or endangered populations. These techniques include the release of the captive bred young, captive incubation of wild thin-shelled eggs, and protection or acquisition of critical habitat or nesting territories.

A third facet is rehabilitation of injured endangered species to enable their return to the wild or their intergration into the captive breeding population.

A fourth facet is education of the public and the student community concerning environmental problems, especially the problems relating to the pesticide contamination in the food webs of birds of prey.

The Bird Group includes three staff members. Approximately 10 students are involved in independent study research during the breeding season each spring and summer. Work by the Bird Group is coordinated with students at other universities and with many government agencies that have jurisdiction over endangered species.

The Bird Group breeding facility is located on the U.C.S.C. campus in the Lower Quarry. Plans for further development of that site include proposed breeding chambers for California condors and a small laboratory building to be used for raising food for the breeding birds and also for incubation of eggs and brooding of captive bred young.

The Bird Group is expanding both its field and laboratory work. A fourth staff member will be added and opportunities for student involvement will be greatly increased. The Harris hawk portion of the Bird Group effort is scheduled to continue for five years, the peregrine falcon work is scheduled for ten years and the proposed California condor work will take over twenty years. Many of the projects that the group is working on are comprised almost entirely of original research and many firsts have been accomplished in the Bird Group's relatively short existence.

Brian James Walton, Coordinator
Predatory Bird Research Group
University of California, Santa Cruz



Susan Lindstedt

GARY BOGUE'S WILDLIFE

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,

What are your feelings, as a long-time wildlife rehaber, about taking in and caring for and releasing some of those exotics that are now "native" in this country? Like starlings and house sparrows? Don't you feel that by letting them go you're contributing to the damage they can do? I must admit that this question has sort of split our group....

L.S., San Bernardino, California

Dear L.,

Sooner or later, this is a question that all wildlife rehab centers must deal with to their own satisfaction.

In the one I work with, we have a policy that says if someone brings in a wild creature to us for care, we'll treat it to the best of our ability. Be it eagle, deer...or starling. Who are we to tell a person who has driven 50 miles, clutching a bleeding starling, that it's not on our list? A life is a life.

Besides, there are literally millions of house sparrows and starlings in this country. Compared to the few you might treat, there's no comparison. So, since whether you treat them or not has nothing to do with whether the species survives or not, why not treat them?

I guess the bigger question is, are you in the game management business, or the business of treating hurt animals?

Dear Gary,

We're trying to rehabilitate a young bobcat. We're giving it live guinea pigs and mice to teach it to kill. He does, but only after interminable periods of playing with the live animal first. I know it's normal for cats to play, but this seems a bit out of the ordinary. Besides, if wild predators play with their prey in the wild, isn't there a risk of the prey escaping?

C.B., Bennett, Washington

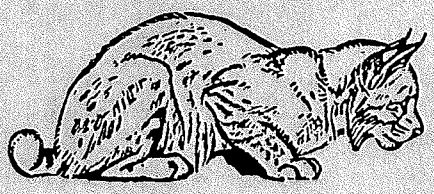
Dear C.,

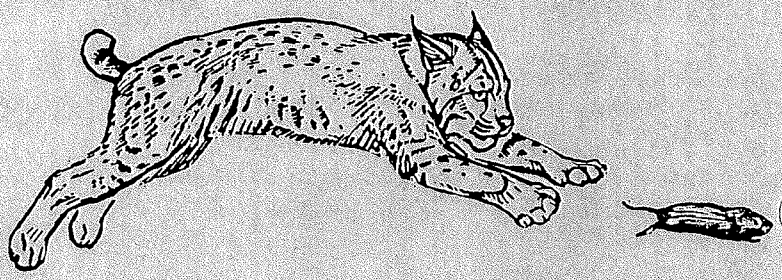
First make sure your kitten is really hungry when you give it live food. In the wild they kill because they are hungry. Being not so hungry, the cat is more inclined to play with its food.

Secondly, give it a big, mean laboratory rat. It is amazing how quickly a young predator stops playing and starts killing when the prey bites back.

This is also a problem with young mountain lions. You should get them over this stage as quickly as possible.

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





CONFERENCE REVIEW



To acquaint wildlife rehabilitators with the myriad requirements of wildlife under care, the Second Lee White Memorial Conference held in Los Altos, California focused on basic considerations for husbandry, and in a continuing effort to present different aspects of organizational management to rehab groups, a section on fundraising was also offered.

Information on the specifics of construction, furnishings, maintenance and size of housing for mammals, song birds and birds of prey were discussed in the first morning panel.

During the second morning session, rehabers were encouraged to make greater efforts to incorporate vitamin/mineral supplementation, a wider variety of natural foods and more careful evaluation of overall diets into their rehabilitation programs. A handout was given to participants which presented a comparative analysis of vitamin/mineral preparations and the basic foods usually offered to wildlife during care.

A spokesperson from the San Francisco Zoological Society discussed zoo diets and encouraged rehabers to use and contribute information to the American Association of Zoological Parks and Aquariums Notebook on Infant Diets.

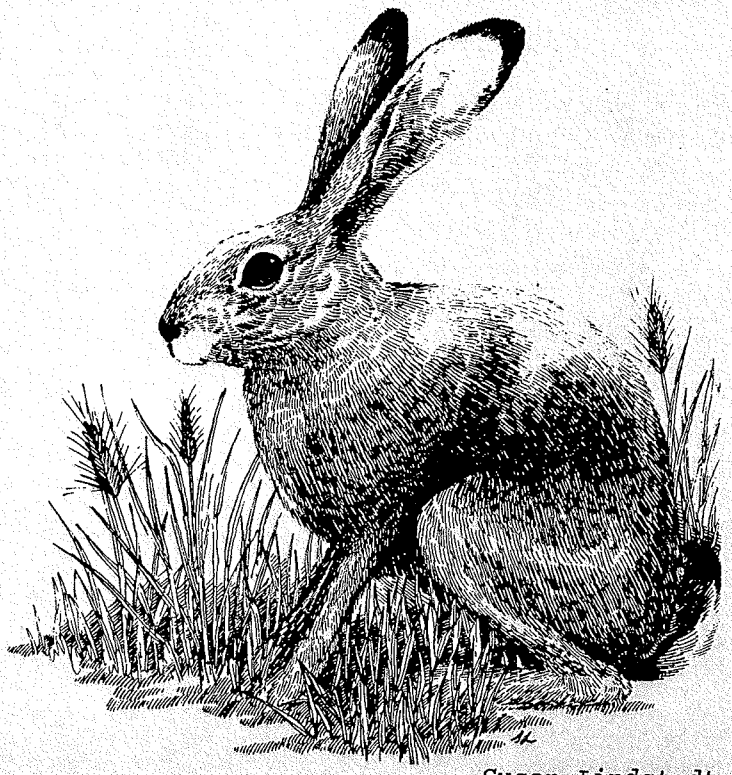
A pot-luck lunch was offered by the members of the host organization, Wildlife Rescue, Inc., and the some 150 rehabilitators from around the state had time to meet each other and share problems and thoughts before the beginning of another busy season.

The afternoon program started with a panel presentation on fundraising for wildlife groups including grant funding, special projects like the "Adopt An Animal" program at the San Francisco Zoo and professional advice on seeking advertising and publicity for wildlife groups.

The final panel, comprised of veterinarians, offered medical advice about sick and injured wildlife, focusing on orthopedic problems.

This summer a transcript of the proceedings of the conference will be prepared and will be available through WRC by the fall.

Carol Meaney
Nancy Schofield-Venizelos
Conference Committee



Susan Lindstedt

COLORADO TAX REFUNDS HELP WILDLIFE

The Colorado Division of Wildlife has come up with a great way to fund their non-game program. ("Non-game includes 80% of all the wildlife species in the state.)

The Colorado state income tax form has a box that taxpayers may check to allow any amount of their tax refund that they designate to go to the non-game wildlife program. In 1978 the program made $350,000; in 1979 $501,000; and over $600,000 is expected for 1980.

Oregon has passed legislation to set up a similar fund raiser for their non-game program. Why not recommend it to your state department of wildlife?

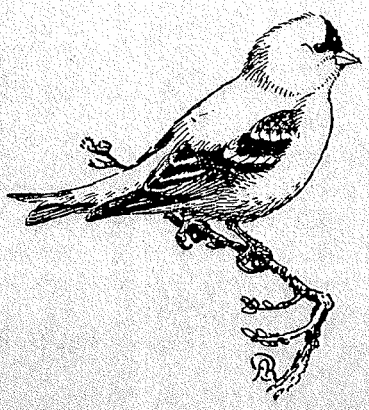
FINCHES—

GOLI

After 4 years of testing and working with Lori Underkofler, a goldfinch paper has been developed and proven successful with inexperienced volunteers.

If you have ever tried raising these imps, you can appreciate the frustration encountered when dealing with a tiny, exquisite bird such as the goldfinch and losing many or most of the apparently healthy infants.

Perhaps you have been successful, but consciously or unconsciously, you have probably been doing the right things.



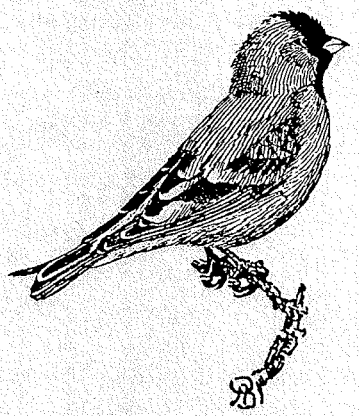
Food for goldfinches, and incidentally for all finches, should be very fine in texture. I recommend pulverizing all food in the blender, and then sifting to remove all large or excessively hard pieces. All finches are fed soft developing seed of grasses and weeds--therefore, all food should be prepared sufficiently ahead of use to allow absorption of the maximum amount of water. Food should be kept very moist at all times. Crop impaction has presented a severe problem in all finches, especially in goldfinches since they never stop begging. Intestinal obstruction has been found on necropsy, with intestine clogged with hard or large food particles.

Finches become very active at a very early age, rapidly burning up energy stores. Finches should be confined in relatively small spaces until they are truly self-feeding. When finches fledge you will probably be feeding about every 25 to 30 minutes as the crop becomes empty. When they fledge, feedings should be increased to every 15 to 20 minutes to compensate for the energy they are burning in early self-feeding and exercise periods. Gradually begin to taper off on the mid-morning and mid-afternoon feedings to force self-feeding attempts. Be sure they get good heavy feedings early in the day and late in the day--never let them go to bed hungry.

Being very tidy birds, finches begin to groom themselves and each other by busil wiping themselves on one another. Many finches have been received with soiled feathers, swollen eyes, food crusted perches--a good medium for bacterial growth. EVERY effort should be made to keep housing and birds spotless during their entire time in care--naked, fledgling, and juvenile.



& OTHERWISE



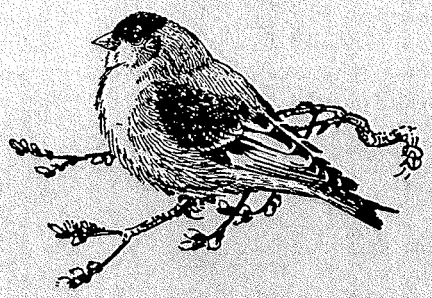
This mixture can be slightly thickened using powdered and sifted infant high protein cereal. Remember, flours and nestling food will continue to absorb moisture as they stand, and the diet will require thinning while in use.

Carol Meaney
Wildlife Rescue, Inc.
Palo Alto, CA

Carol Meaney's paper Goldfinches is now available through W.R.C. The price is $2.00 per copy plus postage.

Our paper offers the diet we use, as well as a lot of tips on factors we have found guarantee the best possible result in your apparently healthy goldfinches--housing, diet, training(?), and release.

In coping with newborn pigeons and doves, we have found the goldfinch diet a successful substitute producing large weight gains, sturdy legs and wings, and pliant feathering. For city folks, this is serendipity--for farm folks, a darn pest.



DIET

1 container (8 oz.) plain yogurt
1 jar (3.5 oz.) infant strained egg yolk or meat (no pork)
1 1/3 finely powdered nestling food AND/OR natural flours
1/3 cup finely powdered hulled sunflower seed
1 tablespoon Vionate or other vitamin-mineral supplement
1 tablespoon Brewer's yeast (NOT BAKING YEAST)
Enough Gatorade to make a thin gruel

Anyone who bought Goldfinches at the Lee White Mermorial Conference please note an error in the diet section 15.2.3. The diet should read 1 1/3 cup finely powdered nestling food AND/OR natural flours.

C.M.

ATTENTION CALIFORNIA W.R.C. ORGANIZATIONS

The Raptor Rehabilitation Coordinating Committee is, along with placing nonreleasable raptors, also interested in your deceased birds. There are many museums and other educational institutions that request collection permits from the Department of Fish and Game for study skins and mounted specimens. You can alleviate some of this collecting by properly preserving and notifying us of any deceased raptors you have. Please help us by following this procedure when you receive a dead raptor or have one die in your care:

Wrap the body in several layers of plastic cellophane and place in a sturdy, air-tight plastic bag. Make sure that no beak or talon is poking through. Also be careful to arrange the body in a fairly natural position on its back, with the feathers laying straight. Freeze the body.

Even carefully wrapped and frozen, the body becomes unusable after six (6) months, so it is imperative that you inform us as soon as possible. We will have on file a list of those agencies requesting these birds and will put you in touch. Please contact:

Deborah Soares
P.O. Box 778
Merced, CA 95349

NOTICE EASTERN U.S. W.R.C. MEMBERS

The Migratory Bird and Habitat Research Laboratory, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, has been asked to determine the population status of the Copper's Hawk and the Golden Eagle in the eastern United States and to identify research and management needs. They would appreciate historic and current information about productivity, habitat use, and sources of mortality and disturbance. Please contact Dr. Mark R. Fuller, Migratory Bird and Habitat Research Laboratory, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Laurel, Maryland, 20811, (301) 776-4880, ext. 281.

Reprinted from:
THE EYAS, Vol. 4, No. I, Spring 1980

1980 RAPTOR RESEARCH FOUNDATION MEETING

The 1980 Meeting of the Raptor Research Foundation will be held October 10,11,12, and 13 in Duluth, Minnesota. Special emphasis will be placed on the following topics: Raptors in Third World Countries, Raptor Physiology, Telemetry Studies of Raptor Behavior, Captive Breeding, Raptor Habitats, Raptors in Zoos, Raptor Surveys and Dynamics, and Raptor Migration. Particular emphasis on Owls is planned. Nonmembers of the R.R.F. who would like to receive the preliminary announcement and call for papers should contact:

Dr. P.B. Hofslund
Biology Department
University of Minnesota
Duluth, Minnesota, 55812

Reprinted from:
THE EYAS, Vol. 4, No. 1, Spring 1980



Susan Lindstedt

CURRENT LITERATURE

JOURNALS

"Blood Values and the Use of Ketamine HCL in the Fox," C. Brooks, K.D. Morris, Veterinary Medicine/Small Animal Clinician, Vol. 74, No. 8, Aug. 1979.

"Bilateral Cataracts in a Ferret," B. Utroska, W.L. Austin, Veterinary Medicine/Small Animal Clinician, Vol. 74, No. 8, Aug. 1979.

"Clinical Toxicosis Induced by Insecticides in Dogs and Cats," William S. Buck, Veterinary Medicine/Small Animal Clinician, Vol 74, No. 8, Aug. 1979

"The Restraint of Rabbits in a Special Sling," Ajai Kumal, et al, Laboratory Animal Science, Vol. 29, No.4, Aug. 1979.

"Body Weights of Birds. A Review.", George A. Clark, Jr. The Condor, Vol. 81, May 1979 No. 2; pp 193-202.

"Review of Endangered Species: Policies and Legislation," Mark K. Johnson, Wildlife Society Bulletin, Vol 7, No.2 Summer 1979, pp.79-93.

"The Effects of Emetics on Wild Birds," K.J. Lederer, R. Crane, American Bird Bander 3:3-5.

"Selection of Prey by Size in Screech Owls," Carl Marti, Janet Hogue, Auk, Vol. 96, No. 2, April 1979.

"Serological Investigation of Captive and Free-living Raptors," H. Riemann, Raptor Research 11:104-111, 1977.

"Artificial Nest Platforms for Raptors," R.T. Bohn, Raptor Research 11:97-99, 1977.

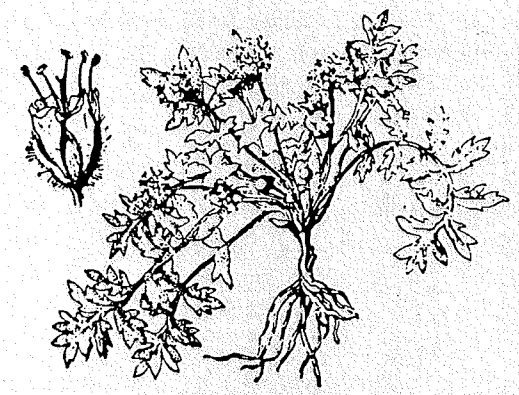
"Home Range, Activity and Daily Movements of Coyotes," William Andel, Philip Gipson, Journal of Wildlife Management, Vol. 43, No. 4, Oct. 1979.

"Energy Requirements of Mule Deer Fawns in Winter," D.C. Baker, D.E. Johnson, L.H. Carpenter, O.C. Wallmo, R.B. Gill, Journal of Wildlife Management, Vol 43, No. 1, Jan. 1979

BOOKS

First Aid and Care of Wild Birds, J.E.Cooper and J.T.Eley, Publisher David and Charles, Box 578, North Pomfret, VT 05053

Working Bibliography of the Bald Eagle, National Wildlife Federation, 1412 Sixteenth Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036



Squaw Lettuce

NOMINATIONS FOR W.R.C. BOARD

There are currently three vacancies on the W.R.C. Board of Directors, and the three year term of five members will be up in the fall, so in the September Wildlife Journal there will be a ballot to elect eight members to the fifteen member Board.

The nominating Committee is now accepting names with brief resumes to be considered for the ballot. To be eligible you must be a professional or organizational member, and you must be able to attend half of the board meetings every year. These are normally held in northern California.

If you are interested or would like to recommend someone, contact:

Cathy Garner
Fresno Wildlife Rehabilitation
P.O. Box 9032
Fresno, CA 93790

WELCOME!

WRC would like to welcome these new members:

Karl V. Anderson, DVM, New York
Shirley Austin, California
Mr.& Mrs. Bob Benzenberg, New York
Leslie Bogart, Massachusetts
Pamela Brown, Mississippi
Nancy W. Craig, DVM, Maryland
Laura R. Davis, California
Carol Dekema, California
Barbara Draper, Arizona
Claudia Gill, California
Lynn R. Giordano, DVM, California
Marilynn Goodale, Missouri
Kathy Harrison, Oregon
Mark Hess, Wisconson
Janet Ivett, New York
Frank B. Knapke, Jr., Ohio
Dan R. Knepp, Pennsylvania
Robert Law, New Jersey
Donna Leatherbury, California
Suzie Morin, Arizona
Lori Nelson, California
Jason Otter, DVM, California
Patricia S. Padgett, California
Joan Peterson, New Jersey
Alan H. Ruppert, New York
Sarah H. Ruppert, New York
Gail Smithson, California
Bobbie Sweeney, Maryland
Lorraine Ughrin, California
Jim Westbrook, DVM, Arkansas
John R. Wisnewski, Illinois

Look on mailist → address

Sec. Council
Sue Kelly
415-365-1377
about address

Adobe Animal Hospital
Los Altos, California

Clearbrook Wildlife
Rehabilitation Center
Cairo, New York

Davis Wildlife Care Association
Davis, California

Felicidades Wildlife Foundation, Inc.
Waynesville, North Carolina

Humane Society of Rochester and
Monroe Counties
Fairport, New York

Ruffner Mounatin Nature center
Wildlife Rescue Service
Leeds, Alabama

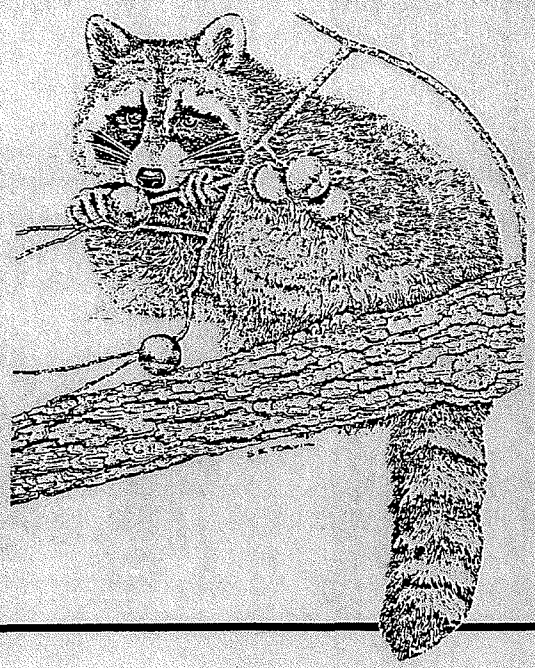
Siskiyou Raptor Rehabilitation
and Nature Center
Mt. Shasta, California

Trevor Teaching Zoo
Millbrook, New York

RACCOON REHABILITATION

Raccoon Rehabilitation, a 20 page booklet on the care, handling and release of raccoons, is now available from the Wildlife Rehabilitation Council. It is the most authoritative guide to raccoon care in print and will be helpful to all who handle this species from the novice volunteer wildlife rehabilitator to the seasoned veterinarian. It includes details on infant and adult diet, medical problems vaccinations, caging, release and many other topics.

Raccoon Rehabilitation may be ordered from WRC at a cost of $3.00 plus $.50 for postage and handling. A 10% discount is available on orders of 5 or more.



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

Copies may be ordered at a cost of 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. Please note some publications require additional postage.

"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"
"Necropsy Precautions and Procedures"
"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 + $2.00 postage)
"Care and Feeding of Baby Doves and Pigeons" ($1.50)
"Avian Drugs and Dosages" ($3.50)
"Opossum Rehabilitation" ($2.00)
"Raccoon Rehabilitation" ($3.00)

WRC QUARTERLY MEETING

Date: July 12, 1980

Place: Santa Cruz Predatory Bird Research Group, U.C. Santa Cruz (Highway 17 to Route 1 toward Half Moon Bay. Look for U.C. Santa Cruz sign and turn right. Go 1 mile to campus entrance. Pass through entrance and take first road to the left. Go 4/10 miles and pull off at turn out on the left. You will be directed to the Bird Project from there.)

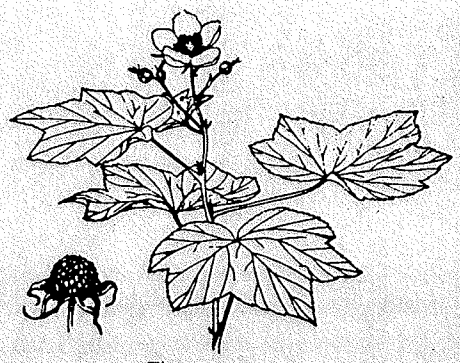
Time: 10:00 a.m. Business Meeting
11:00 a.m. Guest Speaker
Followed by a tour of the facility.

Speaker: Brian Walton, Coordinator SCPBRG

Topic: Captive Breeding of Endangered Species

WILDLIFE JOURNAL Editorial Staff:

Gary Bogue
Wildlife Systems
Ann Brice
WRC
Susan Kelly
Peninsula Humane Society
Tina Papenhause
WRC



Thimble-Berry

We would like to thank Susan Lindstedt, a W.R.C. member from Newberg, Oregon for generously donating several of her drawings to the Spring and Summer issues of the Wildlife Journal.

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 5/80

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