

Greetings!

This newsletter announces the release of [Journal of Wildlife Rehabilitation issue 35\(1\)](#) with three truly excellent research papers covering welfare, feeding, housing, reintroduction, and survival. The papers directly address IWRC's mission and the place of wildlife rehabilitation in conservation.

Happy Reading,

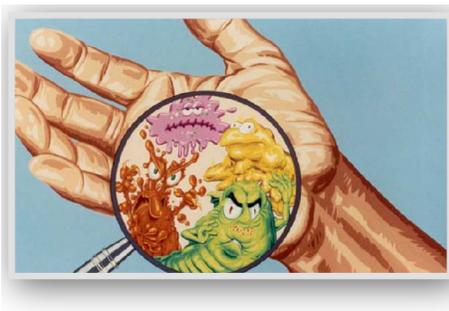
Kai

PS - if you are a member and have forgotten your user name or password click reset or email me!

Take IWRC's Zoonoses for Rehabilitators Online

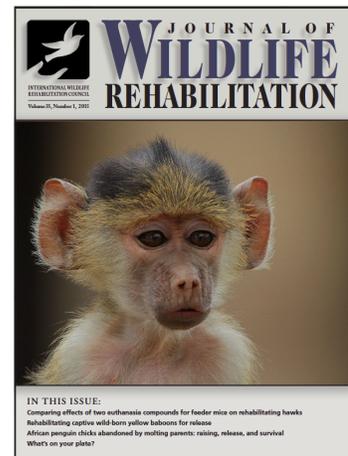
Wildlife rehabilitators have a front-line position in the recognition and prevention of zoonotic diseases. Rehabilitators are viewed as a community resource due to our extensive outreach and education, and are often turned to for information regarding zoonotic diseases. This course provides information on the risks, prevention, and management of zoonoses, including acting as a resource to the public for information on zoonotic diseases.

[Register for Zoonoses now!](#)



Goo prompts new law in support of rehab

The San Francisco Bay mystery goo, mentioned in January's



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Members, [read it](#) now!

Notes

All IWRC Journals of Wildlife Rehabilitation available to all members at <http://theiwrc.org/journal-of-wildlife-rehabilitation/>

Provided 2014 Symposium talks are available at

Links

[IWRC Courses](#)

April

- Basic Wildlife

newsletter, has prompted two California senators to introduce a bill to the state legislature to monetarily support wildlife centers in caring for wildlife caught in non-oil related marine incidents. Current funding only applies to oil spills.

[Article](#)

[Press Release](#)

Research Corner: Abstracts from JWR 35(1)

If you (or your library) aren't a member of The IWRC then you don't have access to our wonderful journal. Enjoy the abstracts here (and if you are a member this will whet your appetite for the full papers!).

The effects of feeding mice euthanized by isoflurane-CO₂ or CO₂-only to hawks in wildlife rehabilitation: a pilot study

Alex Boo, Sara Dubois, and I. Joanna Makowska

Raptors undergoing wildlife rehabilitation are often fed small rodents during their recovery. One possible source for these rodents is animal research facilities. Rodents used in research are typically killed by exposure to carbon dioxide (CO₂), but, for welfare reasons, new Canadian guidelines dictate that rodents first be anesthetized with isoflurane before killing with CO₂. Little is known about the effects of feeding wildlife undergoing rehabilitation rodents that have been exposed to an anesthetic, raising concerns about the suitability of this practice. A pilot study at the Orphaned Wildlife Rehabilitation Society in British Columbia, Canada, found no differences in observed behavioral changes in two hawks fed mice anesthetized with isoflurane before killing with CO₂ compared to a diet of mice killed with CO₂ alone. These results suggest that there is little risk associated with feeding raptors mice exposed to isoflurane before CO₂ and recommendations for future study are outlined.

Rehabilitating captive wild-born yellow baboons (*Papio cynocephalus*) for reintroduction into the wild

Valentine Buh Eboa, Tsi Evaristus Agwafo, Mpoame Mbida, and Jonathan Vaughan

With the increasing number of rescued orphan primates in wildlife centers, most of these centers are faced with the problem of providing shelter to all the continuously saved individuals. A solution to this is to rehabilitate some of the captive wild-born individuals through a systematic approach and reintroduce them back into the wild for a conservation and welfare purpose. We have developed and made use of a scientific approach in rehabilitating yellow baboons in situ prior to release. This approach may not be practicable to all programs but can be used as a model to adapt a similar or succinct approach to other species. It is intended to set a pace and to encourage many centers to get involved in the rehabilitation process and reduce the problems of accommodating space faced in their centers. This model come-up is to add to other standardizing methods in

Rehabilitation, MI, USA
(Ann Arbor)

June

- Basic Wildlife Rehabilitation, Trinidad (Freeport)
- Pain and Wound Management, Trinidad (Freeport)

We are scheduling Fall courses now! If you are interested in hosting contact Julissa at julissa@theiwrc.org

[Upcoming Conferences](#)
[Other Upcoming Opportunities](#)

the world concerned with reintroduction and help to prevent most unsuccessful releases carried out across the sphere.

Hand-rearing, release, and survival of African penguin chicks abandoned before independence by molting parents

Richard B. Sherley, Lauren J. Waller, Venessa Strauss, Deon Geldenhuys, Les G. Underhill, and Nola J. Parsons

The African penguin (*Spheniscus demersus*) has an "Endangered" conservation status and a decreasing population. Following abandonment, 841 African penguin chicks in 2006 and 481 in 2007 were admitted to SANCCOB (Southern African Foundation for the Conservation of Coastal Birds) for hand-rearing from colonies in the Western Cape, South Africa, after large numbers of breeding adults commenced molt with chicks still in the nest. Of those admitted, 91% and 73% respectively were released into the wild. There were veterinary concerns about avian malaria, airsacculitis and pneumonia, feather-loss and pododermatitis (bumblefoot). Post-release juvenile (0.32, s.e. = 0.08) and adult (0.76, s.e. = 0.10) survival rates were similar to African penguin chicks reared after oil spills and to recent survival rates recorded for naturally-reared birds. By December 2012, 12 birds had bred, six at their colony of origin, and the apparent recruitment rate was 0.11 (s.e. = 0.03). Hand-rearing of abandoned penguin chicks is recommended as a conservation tool to limit mortality and to bolster the population at specific colonies. The feasibility of conservation translocations for the creation of new colonies for this species using hand-reared chicks warrants investigation. Any such program would be predicated on adequate disease surveillance programs established to minimize the risk of disease introduction to wild birds.

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