



Volume 31, Number 1, Spring 2011

THE QUARTERLY NEWSLETTER OF THE NEW YORK STATE WILDLIFE REHABILITATION COUNCIL, INC.

Important Dates:

NYSWRC Board Meetings are open to everyone. E-mail Kelly Martin, President (kmartink@midtel.net) to join us. May 1, Aug. 7, Oct. 2, & Nov. 5

August 4-6, 2011 Conference: International Society of Anthrozoology, Human-Animal Interactions, Challenges and Rewards, Indianapolis, Indiana, USA, **Contact:** [Conference Organizers, ISAZ 2011](#)

Nov. 4-6, 2011 NYSWRC Annual Seminar: Lake George, NY

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Back issues of *Release* are available online.

President's Report:

NYSWRC Board Members Attend NWRA Conference in Albany, by Kelly Martin

Several NYSWRC board members attended the National Wildlife Rehabilitator's Association (NWRA) conference, hosted by North Country Wild Care, (NCWC) in Albany this past February. For years I attended national conferences not only as a unique learning opportunity, but also as a chance to network with people from across the country. As a program committee member for our own state conference, it was also a chance to "steal" ideas for new speakers or topics. I had not been to an NWRA conference for several years. It was wonderful to reconnect with old friends, meet new people, learn new things and get energized for planning our fall conference. Kudos to NCWC and NWRA. (Don't you just love letters?) Here are a few comments from NYSWRC members:

Bev Jones: You know, it seems like there is always a "Eureka!" moment or two that totally pays for my cost of attending the conference. This year, it was how to extend the use of your oral feeding syringes by placing a tiny amount of mineral oil around the edge of the rubber plunger and how to keep your cloth "horse shoe" bird holder in place by taping the ends together. Like, WOW !!! But really, there were so many amazing lectures presented and so much "eye candy" with all of the amazing

Article continues next page.

Our NYSWRC Mission:

NYSWRC, Inc. is a not for profit membership organization dedicated to the education of wildlife rehabilitators, improvement of the field of wildlife rehabilitation, and the protection and preservation of the environment.

Editor's note:

I welcome your articles, poems, information, questions and artwork. We are pleased to print articles from our members, but caution each reader that NYSWRC is not responsible for the accuracy of the content or information provided, and does not necessarily endorse the policies proposed. Submissions should be sent to: nisseq@aol.com, or to NYSWRC, PO Box 62, Newcomb, NY 12852.

Illustrations by Arleen Santonas

NYSWRC Board Members Attend NWRA Conference in Albany, by Kelly Martin, *continued*

Bev Jones: photos and videos of wildlife! I also find tremendous value in the networking opportunities that conferences provide. It does not get any better than sharing wildlife stories with the best of the best!

Jean Alden: What I really enjoy is having the opportunity to learn new ideas that I can fit into my own protocols for certain species. Sharing ideas is essential in our field, and conferences are a great place to do this. I always return home excited and ready for a busy season....A great time to learn, meet new people, and have some fun while you are at it.

Kelly Martin: Great time listening in on animal stories outside of lectures. I was amazed by the British Columbia rehabilitator who did the moose rehab talk. It can be done! There were humorous moments as well. Thank you to a few select NWRA members who aided and abetted in the forced migration of 23 (23?) plastic pink flamingos surreptitiously released in the snow banks at my house, mainly for my husband Patrick's benefit. More on that at our conference coming up in November....

Excerpts from other board member comments:
Did you see those peregrine photos? Wasn't that guy from the MA Audubon great – can we get him for NYSWRC? Seeing caging from other facilities is inspiring! And so on.

It is always worth marking the calendar and saving funds to attend conferences. It makes us better at what we do and helps us to know we are not alone. Join us this November to enjoy the same conference benefits in our own backyard. We promise it will be worth your while.

Make your plans now to attend our NYSWRC Annual Seminar: **Nov. 4-6, 2011** in Lake George, NY.

Let us know your good news, and we can share it with our members:

- Congratulations to the Devine Nature Wildlife Rehabilitation organization! They are holding the ribbon cutting ceremony for the opening of the new facility to treat and rehabilitate wildlife, located in Canastota, NY. NYSWRC member Mary Ellen Rose is the President.
- Congratulations to North Country Wild Care organization! They just celebrated their 10th year anniversary.

The Lame Duck's Latest, by Barb Cole

Way back in the old days, (way, way back), when I was in college taking vertebrate paleontology, we were taught about all the fascinating, coldblooded, scaly dinosaurs.

Now, much to my chagrin, I've learned that a whole lot of what I was taught about dinosaurs was dead wrong. It seems that they were not coldblooded. And now I find that many of them were not scaly, but feathered! On top of that, feathers apparently were not developed to help protobirds to fly--they were covering dinosaurs long before flight!

The February 2011 edition of National Geographic magazine published an excellent article, "The Curious History of Feathers," and anyone interested in birds should read it. Back in that "prehistoric" paleo class, we were awestruck by a fossil specimen of Archeopteryx from Germany. The fossil clearly showed feathers preserved on a saurian skeleton. It was hypothesized at the time that the animal used feathers to glide from tree to tree and might even have been capable of primitive flight.

Now there is fantastic fossil material coming from China. It is so well preserved that all types of feathers are found in dinosaur remains. In fact, they have identified nine different types of feathers in the fossil record; modern birds only have four. And, even more amazingly, they are finding feathers on lines of dinosaurs not even remotely related to our modern birds. Plus, and this is the best of all, those fossilized remains are *so* good that they can sometimes tell what color the feathers were!

Now I know you are asking yourself, "What does this interesting, but rather esoteric, article have to do with rehabilitation?" The answer is as simple as this: *knowledge changes!* I have rehabbed for 26 years, and I have seen rehabilitation change and improve over the years. Imagine how much has changed for people who have been doing this for thirty or forty years! It is critical that we all keep up on those changes, because an animal's life may depend on our keeping current.

How many of you have received an orphan that has been fed one of the old evaporated milk, Karo syrup, and egg yolk formulas? Sometimes the poor little guys survive; hey, wildlife is tough! But we know that there are well researched and documented diets that have been developed to do a much better job for animals. They gain weight quicker and develop healthier fur or feathers and they mature faster. We also know that these diets will probably continue to change over time. That is what good rehabilitation is all about.

The Lame Duck's Latest, *continued*

There are diets that work with flycatchers as well as the “too-tough-to kill” starlings. Birds these days have a much better chance of release and survival using these improved diets.

It is our job to keep up with all this. Go to conferences, read, join rehabilitation organizations, and talk to your fellow rehabbers. Whatever you do, just keep learning! Remember what separates us from a caring well-meaning member of the public is that we know better. And if you call yourself a wildlife rehabilitator, you had better know better!

As for those feathers that developed before flight? Hmm, now they are hypothesizing that they may have been used by those ancient creatures for communication, threat displays, or - are you ready for this, to attract the ladies. Yes, for SEX! (Thanks, I have always wanted to end a column with that word!)

From the News:

Tweety Was Right: Cats Are a Bird's No. 1 Enemy

By Elisabeth Rosenthal

While public attention has focused on wind turbines as a menace to birds, a new study shows that a far greater threat may be posed by a more familiar antagonist: the pet house cat.

A new study in *The Journal of Ornithology* on the mortality of baby gray catbirds in the Washington suburbs found that cats were the No. 1 killer in the area, by a large margin.

Nearly 80 percent of the birds were killed by predators, and cats were responsible for 47 percent of those deaths, according to the researchers, from the Smithsonian Institution and Towson University in Maryland. Death rates were particularly high in neighborhoods with large cat populations.

Predation was so serious in some areas that the catbirds could not replace their numbers for the next generation, according to the researchers, who affixed tiny radio transmitters to the birds to follow them. It is the first scientific study to calculate what fraction of bird deaths during the vulnerable fledgling stage can be attributed to cats.

“Cats are way up there in terms of threats to birds — they are a formidable force in driving out native species,” said Peter Marra of the Smithsonian Conservation Biology Institute, one of the authors of the study.

The American Bird Conservancy estimates that up to 500 million birds are killed each year by cats — about half by pets and half by feral felines. “I hope we can now stop

Tweety Was Right: Cats Are a Bird's No. 1 Enemy

minimizing and trivializing the impacts that outdoor cats have on the environment and start addressing the serious problem of cat predation,” said Darin Schroeder, the group’s vice president for conservation advocacy.

By contrast, 440,000 birds are killed by wind turbines each year, according to the United States Fish and Wildlife Service, although that number is expected to exceed one million by 2030 as the number of wind farms grows to meet increased demand.

The American Bird Conservancy generally supports the development of wind energy, but it argues that wind farms should be “bird smart” — for example, positioned so that they do not interfere with major migration paths or disturb breeding grounds, with their power lines buried to prevent collisions.

“I’m excited about wind; we just have to be careful where and how we put the turbines,” said Dr. Marra, who studies threats to birds, including from climate change and habitat loss. He said the leading cause of bird deaths over all, as opposed to the catbird fledglings in the study, remained collisions with buildings, windows and towers, followed by predators.

Yet wind turbines often provoke greater outrage than cats do, said Gavin Shire, vice president of the Bird Conservancy. “The idea of a man-made machine chopping a bird in half creates a visceral reaction,” he said, “while the idea of a predator with its prey in its mouth — well we’ve seen that on the Nature Channel. People’s reaction is that it is normal for cats to kill birds.”

Household cats were introduced in North America by European colonists; they are regarded as an invasive species and have few natural enemies to check their numbers. “They are like gypsy moths and kudzu — they cause major ecological disruption,” Dr. Marra said.

Did You Know?

Temperature affects the seasonal activity of amphibians, such as salamanders and frogs, as well as, reptiles, such as turtles and snakes. Amphibians and reptiles are ectothermic, which means their body temperature varies with its environment. In the spring, reptiles and amphibians emerge from hibernation when temperatures rise above freezing. One of the earliest to breed is the wood frog, which does so when average daily temperatures are above 32 degrees for four consecutive days; usually around mid-March in New York. Bog turtles, however, generally emerge in mid-April when temperatures reach 50 degrees.

Read more about the wood frog, bog turtle and other amphibians and reptiles in the colorful Reptiles and Amphibians Brochures (<http://www.dec.ny.gov/pubs/4791.html#Reptiles>) originally published in DEC's Conservationist magazine.

Bat Rehabilitation: Keeping up with Science

Linda E. Bowen, CT DEP & USFWS Licensed
Falls Village, CT

The science of wildlife rehabilitation has come a long way in the last 20 years, and now, in order to provide the best care possible, the use of scientifically proven methods and treatments should be the norm, rather than the exception. Some outmoded rehabilitation techniques may appear to cause no harm to the animal; however, when used in place of proven methods, these techniques can worsen an animal's condition and may ultimately lead to the animal's death.

Two widely-used treatments for bats with White Nose Syndrome (WNS), the topical application of vinegar and the use of high carbohydrate, high sugar nutritional foods and supplements, serve as good examples of treatments that may do more harm than good. While the pioneers who developed these treatments are to be commended for their forward thinking and ingenuity, scientific study now indicates that these early treatment methods not only fail to treat the disease state, but may contribute to the animal's decline.

The application of vinegar to kill the *Geomyces destructans* fungus seemed to be a logical approach to controlling or eradicating this deadly fungal infection, and it appeared to be an effective treatment. However, in 2010, following up on reports of the vinegar treatment's apparent success, a team of biologists and veterinarians at the United States Geological Survey-National Wildlife Health Center in Madison, Wisconsin, tested the effectiveness of the topical application of vinegar on bats. The findings showed, unequivocally, that "... vinegar did not work. It provided no advantage in reducing the duration of the healing process or improving the overall end point of healing."¹ These results were based on microscopic evaluation, and since the true effect of the vinegar treatment cannot be seen with the naked eye, rehabilitators without access to extensive laboratory testing may have been misled by their own visual evaluation. The study results are due to be published in July, 2011 in the *Journal of Wildlife Diseases*.

One concern in using this treatment is the false sense of success that a rehabilitator may have when it appears that the treatment has eliminated the fungus: this assumption can easily lead to the inadvertent contamination of non-infected bats. Furthermore, if the vinegar treatment is viewed as successful, the rehabilitator is unlikely to seek out other, more effective treatments. Although some vinegar-treated bats do show improvement, it's likely that the improvement is due to the supportive care given, rather than the use of vinegar. The question may be

asked, "If treating with vinegar doesn't hurt the bat, then what's the harm in using it?" The answer is that the treatment causes the bat additional stress and many times, shows an increased inflammatory response in the affected area.² Science has proven the treatment ineffective, the bat is harmed: therefore, ineffective treatments should not be undertaken.



A second ill-advised treatment for WNS bats is the use of high sugar and/or high carbohydrate foods to treat emaciation. "Refeeding" is a syndrome that has existed for a very long time, but has only been named a condition in the last half century. Scientific study has proven that when emaciated animals are fed food containing high levels of sugar and /or carbohydrates too early in the recovery process, refeeding syndrome occurs, almost always killing the patient. Many rehabilitators have experienced the "crash and burn" of an animal several days after initiation of feeding: the patient appeared to be improving, but suddenly died. Diane Winn, PhD from Avian Haven in Maine, presented a paper on this in 2006 at NYSWRC³, and other published papers concur with her findings.^{4,5} While animals fed high sugar/high carbohydrate foods such as Vital HN[®] (Abbott Nutrition, Abbott Park, IL), Energel[®] (PetAg, Hampshire, IL) or Nutri-Cal[®] (Tomlyn Products, a division of Vétoquinol USA) appeared to thrive initially, most would succumb to a deprivation of nutrients on the cellular level, hyperglycemia or other systemic failures. To avoid refeeding syndrome in emaciated bats, food with higher levels of superior quality protein and fats should be used until the animal's body has achieved stasis at the cellular level, which generally occurs no earlier than 36-48 hours after hydration is initiated. Although the products noted above are of great value when used in debilitated animals, truly emaciated animals should not be fed these products.

Another method of questionable supportive care for bats involves the use of mealworms that are fed a massive variety of foods and touted as "gut loaded." When relying on mealworms as a single species food source for bats, rehabilitators must be absolutely certain that the mealworms receive well-balanced and scientifically formulated nutrients. Feeding mealworms whatever happens to be around may result in poor nutrition for the bats. Many researchers have analyzed mealworm substrates, providing nutritional analysis based on specific foods and supplements added to the substrate. Protein, calcium-phosphorus ratios and additional vitamins are critical to a healthy bat. Gut loaded mealworms should provide bats with the vital nutrition they require, but only if the mealworms are fed the appropriate nutrients based on scientific analysis.

Bat Rehabilitation: Keeping up with Science, *continued*

When we assume responsibility for an animal's care, that responsibility includes using up to date protocols based on current scientific research. We don't yet have all the answers to the WNS epidemic and because research is ongoing, we must remain alert to changes in treatment in order to ensure that we provide each animal with the best supportive care possible.

1. Personal communication with Carol Uphoff Meteyer, DVM, Diplomate ACVP, Wildlife Pathologist, United States Geological Survey-National Wildlife Health Center, Madison, WI.
 2. Personal communication with Carol Uphoff Meteyer, DVM, Diplomate ACVP, Wildlife Pathologist, United States Geological Survey-National Wildlife Health Center, Madison, WI.
 3. Winn, Diane PhD, 2006. When Food Can Be Fatal: Recovery from Emaciation. NWRA Wildlife Rehabilitation Bulletin, Spring/Summer Pp. 26-29
 4. Miller, Cheryl C. 2000. Refeeding Syndrome. CVT, Volume XIII, Pp. 87-89
- Tseng, Flo DVM, 2005. Refeeding Syndrome: How to avoid killing your patients with kindness. Presented at WRAM (Wildlife Rehabilitators Association of Massachusetts) Conference, Tuft's University.

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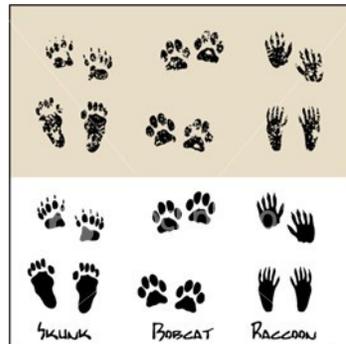
???

Are you good at track ID?
Now imagine what bat feet look like.

Volunteer Opportunities:

There are a number of volunteer projects that specifically monitor wildlife. Listed below are a few of these programs. If you want to help promote a healthy ecosystem, volunteer with one of the programs below or a similar program in your area!

Avian Monitoring for Botulism Lakeshore Events (AMBLE) - http://www.nwhc.usgs.gov/mortality_events/amble Monitor bird health and beach conditions along the Lake Michigan shoreline in Door County, Wisconsin to increase the knowledge of avian botulism trends. Training sessions are scheduled to begin in May.



Volunteer Opportunities, *continued*

Bat Acoustic Survey of New York: Assist with spring survey by driving bat routes with monitoring equipment. Contact Carl Herzog, NYS DEC 518 402-8908

Butterflies and Moths <http://www.butterfliesandmoths.org>
Share your sightings or photographs of moths and butterflies. The information collected, such as species occurrences and life histories, will be used to form or address research questions.

Garden BirdWatch - <http://www.bto.org/volunteer-surveys/gbw>

Collect observations of birds or other garden wildlife online that will help researchers answer important questions about how, why and when birds and other wildlife use gardens.

HealthMap - <http://healthmap.org>

Enter reports online or with a smartphone about sightings of illness in people, domestic animals, or wildlife to build a more comprehensive view of the global state of infectious disease for public health officials and other interested groups.

Maine Audubon Wildlife Road Watch - <http://www.wildlifecrossing.net/maine>

Record your observations of road-kill wildlife. Scientists

will use this data to make Maine's state roads more wildlife-friendly and thereby reduce wildlife deaths and increase safety for people and animals.

Pollinators Monitoring Programs - <http://tinyurl.com/pollinators-volunteer>

Join one of the many citizen science pollinator monitoring projects and help scientists gather more data from a larger area than they could do on their own.

Seabird Ecological Assessment Network (SEANET) -

<http://www.tufts.edu/vet/seanet/volunteer.html>

Choose a section of the Atlantic coastline to walk regularly and report your findings on beach conditions and seabird mortality. The information collected will be used to identify and mitigate threats to marine birds.

Wildlife Health Event Reporter (WHER) – <http://www.wher.org>

Report wildlife health observations online or with a

smartphone to help researchers better understand wildlife disease occurrences, which in turn may lead to more effective disease control and prevention.

Sources:

* Wikipedia - Earth Day

* Earth Day Network - Earth Day: The History of A Movement

Tribute to Dr. Yvonne Oppenheim, DVM

by Kelly Martin

In my early years as a wildlife rehabilitator there were many things to learn and skills to hone. It was long enough ago that finding where to gain such expertise was not easy. One avenue of learning was attending seminars and conferences and tapping into the people who had knowledge to share. Living within driving distance to Cornell, I had access to the veterinary teaching hospital where I became a student of sorts without having to enroll. This offered me an opportunity to learn from dedicated veterinary students who manned the “avian clinic” under the loose supervision of some tolerant and supportive staff veterinarians. Because of the dedication of these students and staff to help all species in need of care, it was a wonderful place to be.

Yvonne Oppenheim was one of those students who cared deeply about wildlife and shared her knowledge with those of us who brought wildlife to the clinic. Sadly, Dr. Oppenheim passed away this past January. Though Yvonne had not been in NY for some years, she is remembered with fondness and respect. Yvonne was caring and compassionate, but also had a realistic understanding of what life would be like for animals in the wild. When hard decisions had to be made on whether to treat or euthanize an animal the discussion always included the rehabilitator. When I brought an animal to the clinic and Yvonne was on duty, she spent time with me examining the animal and discussing options, making me a partner in the effort. She demonstrated valuable techniques and taught me skills I use to this day. If a particularly difficult case was presented Yvonne would seek out expert resources on staff at Cornell to make every attempt to save an animal that had the potential for release back to the wild. NYSWRC also benefited from Yvonne’s generosity and willingness to share information. She joined us as a speaker more than once and was as competent and able a teacher as she was a skilled veterinarian. She was kind and compassionate, always an academic, articulate and poised, and had a gentle sense of humor. She was eager to learn and eager to teach what she learned. As a wildlife caretaker she understood the challenges of healing a wild animal, always respected its wildness, and never forgot the needs of an animal out of its element. She was a skilled surgeon. She never lost her compassion towards her patients, or for the humans who cared for them. I am grateful for the short time I was able to know and benefit from Yvonne.

In Memoriam

Dr. Norman Fertig, a psychologist, was a World War II Army veteran and a member of NYSWRC, the National Mustang Association and Wolf Sanctuary, and the SPCA Serving Erie County. He was a member of the Alden School Board. Eve and Norman were married in 1944. Together, and with the help of their son Lance, they operated the Enchanted Forest Wildlife Sanctuary in Alden NY.

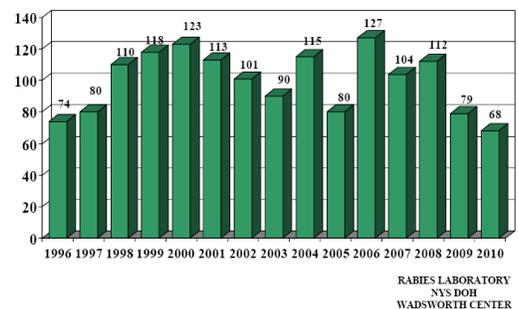
Eve is one of our longest continuing members and is still an active rehabilitator at age 86. She writes:

“As the ‘old teacher’ of many of your dedicated members, I felt they would want to know that my cherished son, Lance and my beloved husband Norman passed away. (Lance in 2009 and Norman in January 2011) Both were members of NYSWRC and licensed rehabilitators.

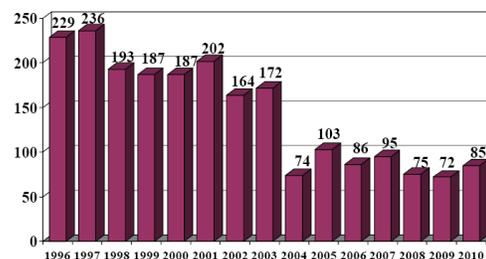
They were my big strong handsome men whom I thought would ‘watch over me,’ as the song goes. But G_d wanted them more! They always were there to assist me teaching classes and caring for the injured and orphaned wildlife.

I now live for my ‘calling’ with my former devoted students and rehabilitators helping me at the Sanctuary. G_d Bless Judy and Mary Ann from Messinger Woods for all there help! My sincere appreciation to all who helped me bear my limitless grief over the loss of my loved ones.”

RABIES DIAGNOSED IN BATS
WADSWORTH CENTER RABIES LABORATORY
15 YEAR PERIOD



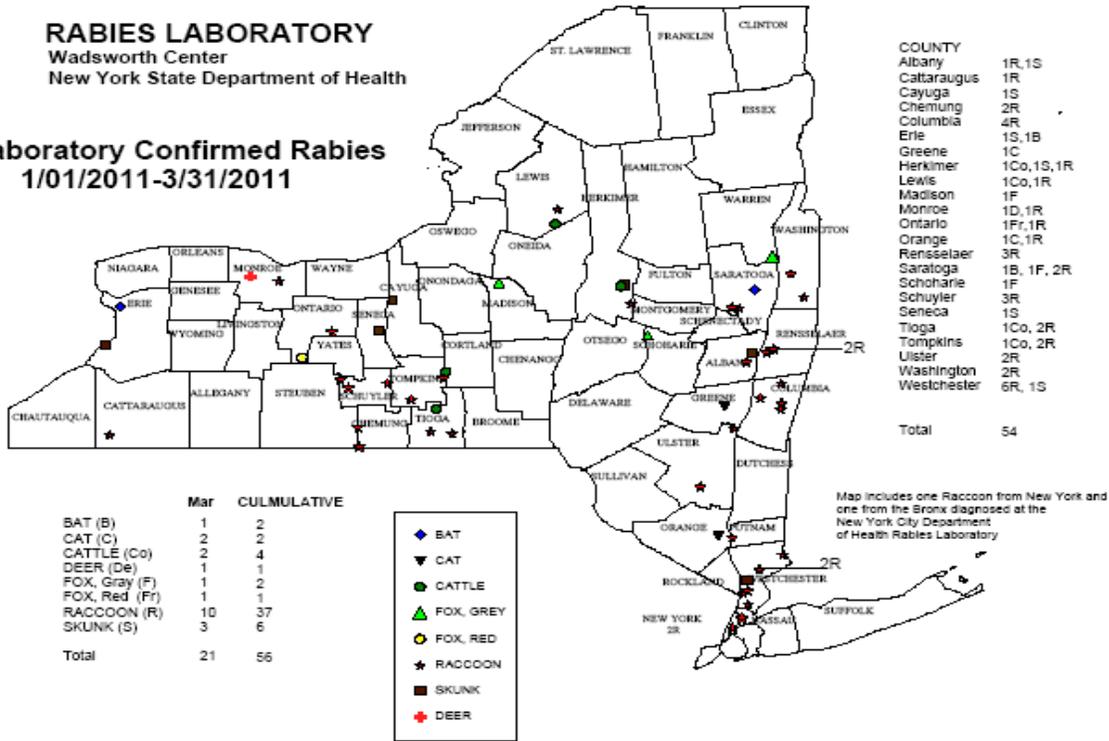
RABIES DIAGNOSED IN SKUNKS
WADSWORTH CENTER RABIES LABORATOR
15-YEAR PERIOD



Further information and the complete annual report is found at:
www.wadsworth.org/rabies

RABIES LABORATORY
Wadsworth Center
New York State Department of Health

Laboratory Confirmed Rabies
1/01/2011-3/31/2011



2010 RABIES ANNUAL SUMMARY

Wadsworth Center Rabies Laboratory
New York State Department of Health
Robert J. Rudd

There were 499 rabid animals diagnosed at the Wadsworth Center laboratory in 2010, representing 6.8% of all animals tested. The 499 rabid animals includes 250 raccoons (26.1% positivity rate), 85 skunks 43.8%); 68 bats (2.5%); 43 cats (3.2%); 31 gray fox (34.0%); 6 bovine (8.5%); 5 woodchucks (6.5%); 3 red fox (4.6%); 2 horses (5.0%); 2 coyotes (22.2%); 1 deer (2.5%) and 1 sheep (7.7%).

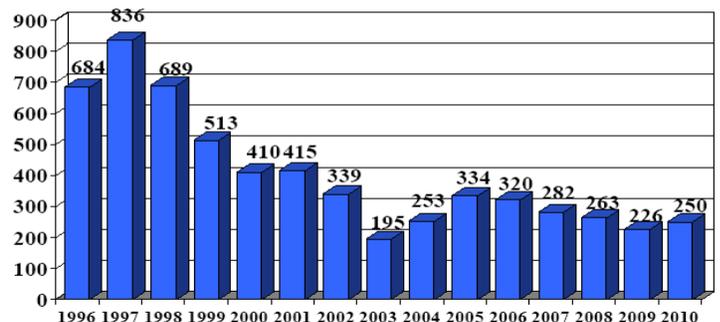
Of concern in 2010 was the increased number of rabid cats found in the State. Raccoon rabies entered into New York State in 1990. As a result we have seen an increase in the spillover of raccoon rabies variant into cats and other domestic animals. Of the 38,022 cats tested for rabies at the Wadsworth rabies lab since 1990 there have been 556 cats found to be rabid. This is a 1.5% positivity rate over this 21 year period. In 2010 the positivity rate for cats was 3.2%. All of the 2010 rabid cats were infected with the raccoon rabies variant. Of the 43 rabid cats diagnosed in 2010; 22 were listed as wild or feral and 6 were identified as owner unknown; 14 were juvenile and 29 were adult; 25 were identified as having bitten a human and none of the rabid cats were identified as having a current rabies vaccination.

The Wadsworth Center's rabies laboratory tested 6,642 animals in 2010. This number is 2,138 specimens below the average submissions for the previous 10 year period and 633 specimens fewer than submitted in 2009.

Raccoon rabies was reported in 48 and bat rabies was reported in 31 New York counties in 2010.

In 2009 raccoon and bat rabies was reported in 46 and 35 counties respectfully. The specimens tested included 4,455 wild animals (67.2% of total submissions) and 2,183 domestic animals (32.8%), with 51 species of animals represented.

RABIES DIAGNOSED IN RACCOONS
WADSWORTH CENTER RABIES LABORATORY
1996-2010





**WILDLIFE
REHABILITATION
COUNCIL**

NYSWRC

P.O. Box 62

Newcomb, NY 12852

NYSWRC MEMBERS

Please check the address label on this issue of *RELEASE* to determine your current membership type. Your membership in the New York State Wildlife Rehabilitation Council (NYSWRC) expires on this date. To guarantee uninterrupted membership services please utilize the application below to renew your membership. We encourage you to share your issue of *RELEASE* with new rehabilitators and other interested persons.

RELEASE is the quarterly newsletter of the New York State Wildlife Rehabilitation Council, Inc. and is included with membership. Papers, photographs, illustrations and materials relating to wildlife rehabilitation are welcomed and encouraged. Please send materials to:

RELEASE, PO Box 62, Newcomb, NY 12852, Attention: Editor.

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**NEW YORK STATE WILDLIFE REHABILITATION COUNCIL, INC.
MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION**

_____ **NEW** _____ **RENEWAL**

Complete all information below and make checks payable to: NYS Wildlife Rehabilitation Council, Inc. *Please print clearly.*

_____ **GENERAL:** \$25.00 _____ **HOUSEHOLD:** \$40.00 _____ **ORGANIZATION:** \$50.00

NAME(S): _____

AFFILIATION: _____

ADDRESS: _____

CITY, STATE, ZIP: _____

PHONE home: () _____ **work:** () _____ **e-mail:** _____

Species handled: _____

Knowledge and skills willing to share: _____

Return form to: Jean Alden, NYSWRC Membership, 1850 N. Forest Rd, Williamsville, NY 14221