



# WILDLIFE RESCUE LEAGUE RESCUE REPORT

SUMMER  
2013

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### Rescue Report

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Have a great story to tell and pictures to share?

Send articles, digital pictures, announcements, etc. to:  
[WRLEditor@comcast.net](mailto:WRLEditor@comcast.net)

## President's Message

Spring is here and with it, the emergence of an abundance of wildlife. Wildlife Rescue League's Hotline volunteers received 226 calls in March and 564 calls in April, representing a 150% increase in calls! As our calls continue to increase throughout the summer, we remain in critical need of additional Hotline volunteers. No amount of time contributed is too little to make a difference in the life of a sick, injured or orphaned animal.

The Board has undertaken several initiatives over the past few months to increase WRL's visibility and to obtain additional volunteers. In this issue of Rescue Report, you'll see WRL's increased presence at local tabling events. Brochures and Rescue Reports have been distributed to several area veterinarians and to additional organizations for display at their fundraising events. A special thank you to Gina Lynch of the SPCA of Northern Virginia for including WRL's brochures in gift bags distributed at their recent wine tasting event and to Randi Brooks and Hartwood Animal Hospital for distributing WRL's brochures and coloring books at their upcoming Wildlife Festival.

In March, the Board met with Committee Chairs for the Supply Depots to discuss supply needs and requirements and to review WRL's financial status. In April, the Board focused on the Hotline and Transport Committees to discuss volunteer needs and Hotline infrastructure. In May, the Board will meet with the Committee Chairs of the Membership, Newsletter, Constant Contact, and Website Committees to discuss the new membership database as well as consistency in branding for printed and electronic communications and website enhancements. The Board would like to thank all of the Committee Chairs who have taken the time to communicate with us in person or via phone and email to discuss these items. We would also like to thank Hotline volunteer Miriam Sullivan for approaching the Board about an expanded donation program and who has taken the initiative to work with Walmart in obtaining donated supplies, and to everyone else that has made this a very productive start to 2013!

Beth Axelrod

## Day of Rehab Classes



On March 2<sup>nd</sup>, the Wildlife Rescue League sponsored a day of rehab classes given by the Wildlife Center of Virginia (WCV) as part of their On-the-

Road series. It was held at the Ellanor C. Lawrence Park and was well attended by WRL members, volunteers, and potential, as well as seasoned, rehabbers. The first class was *An Introduction to Wildlife Rehabilitation*, given by Amanda Nicholson, the Director of Outreach at WCV. The class covered what to do if you find a baby bird or mammal, or an injured animal. Amanda went over the federal and state laws regarding wildlife, such as the Migratory Bird Treaty Act. She also discussed what one needs to consider before becoming a rehabber, and the process involved in getting one's permit. Rehabber Kelli Knight taught the second

class--*An Introduction to Raising Orphaned Mammals*. It focused on the major species encountered in Virginia – squirrels, opossums, cottontails -- and covered feeding and housing, as well as special issues related to each of these species. She went into detail on problems one might encounter, such as dehydration and parasites, and how to deal with them.

The last class of the day was on *Triage & Emergency Stabilization*, taught by Dr. Rich Sim, a Veterinary Fellow at WCV. He discussed and illustrated in slides poor prognostic indicators and how to do an initial assessment. He went over acute medical situations like cardiopulmonary arrest, respiratory distress, shock, seizure, etc. He covered fluid therapy and how to calculate appropriate doses, and then went into situations like head trauma, spinal injury, various fractures, etc. Dr. Sim concluded with reptile trauma and a brief summary of medications.

All in all, the day was informative and enjoyable. Many thanks to the Wildlife Center of Virginia and to the Ellanor C. Lawrence Park!



## Spring Festival and Fair Season



We are looking for volunteers to represent WRL at various Festivals and Fairs in the region this spring. The volunteer would be expected to work the Wildlife Rescue League table answering questions and passing out brochures. There would be at least 2 volunteers per shift. Depending on the type of event, monitoring a children's activity may also be needed. If you are interested, please contact Pam Fulmer at [fulmerpj@comcast.net](mailto:fulmerpj@comcast.net) for additional information.

## Earth Day 2013

To celebrate Earth Day 2013, the Wildlife Rescue League participated in the Annandale Green Festival on April 20th at the Northern Virginia Community College Annandale Camp. Attendees who stopped at the WRL table were provided with information about WRL and Wildlife situations. Sally Marchese, Kim Shaver, and Pam Fulmer hosted our table by answering questions and helping children, and a few adults, make pine cone birdfeeders.



## Hartwood Animal Hospital Wildlife Festival

15 Jewett Lane,  
Fredericksburg, VA 22406  
**May 18, 10am-2pm**

Food, games, fun and raffles

<http://www.hartwoodanimalhospital.com/>



## Vegan Bake Sale to Support Wildlife Rescue League

Compassion for Animals is hosting its 5th annual Vegan Bake Sale on May 18th. The group is kindly splitting the proceeds from the sale with the Wildlife Rescue League. This bake sale is part of the Worldwide Vegan Bake to promote delicious, cruelty-free food.

**WHEN:** MAY 18, 9:30am - 1:30pm

**WHERE:** The front porch of the Falls Church Community Center, 223 Little Falls Street, in the city of Falls Church.

If you would like to donate some vegan goodies, please sign up at [www.compassion4animals.org/events.htm#20130518a](http://www.compassion4animals.org/events.htm#20130518a), or just stop by and purchase some delicious goodies to support the animals.

A special thanks to **Brownie Troop 2226** for making these beautiful promotional posters as their service project.



**Keep Those Bunnies in The Nest !!**



With all the spring babies, come plenty of bunnies. Cottontails (along with fledglings) are the most frequently kidnapped animal – people find a nest of bunnies with no mom around and think they have been abandoned or the mom has been killed. The opposite is

true—mom does not hang around the nest so as not to attract predators, but zips in at dawn and dusk to feed her babies.

If you come upon a nest – leave it alone! Unless a cottontail has been caught by a cat, is clearly injured, has flies around them, or a dead adult cottontail is found within 15 feet of the nest, the baby needs to be left in the nest. If they are crawling out, that is natural – they will crawl back! If you are concerned about dogs or cats in the area, do what you can to protect the babies – keeping the dogs/cats away. You can even cover the babies with a laundry basket during the day, as long as mom can reach them at dawn and dusk. However tempting it may

be, the nest cannot be moved, as mom will not look for it. She dashes to it as if she had GPS. If the nest is disturbed, as when it is mowed over, it can be reconstructed. That will not deter mom, nor will human scent, though one should always use gloves or a cloth if you have to handle the bunnies. As a prey species, bunnies need to be on their own at a young age, usually by 3 weeks, when they are about the size of a tennis ball.

If you think the mom has been killed but want to make sure, you can place twigs or string in an X over the nest and see if it has been moved in the morning. In addition, if you notice that the babies have very full bellies, like marshmallows – that is a sure sign that mom has been there and is doing her job.

As a small mammal rehabber, I’ve received bunnies from all kinds of situations, including many that should clearly have been left in the nest. One recent situation particularly touched me:

Three juveniles were found with a dead mother on top. She had clearly been caught by a predator but escaped and ran back to her nest to cover and protect her babies. Those babies were healthy and have since been released back to the wild. Mother cottontails always do the best job, so we need to let her do it whenever we can!



**NEXT MEMBERSHIP MEETING**

George Mason  
Government Center  
6507 Columbia Pike  
Annandale, VA 22003

**June 1, 2013**  
11AM - 1PM

Featured Speaker:  
Kent Knowles  
*Basic Raptor Identification*



**Correction:** *Please note that the Spring Issue of Rescue Report incorrectly reflected the Donations Chair position to be available. We would like to apologize to Dianne Hopkins and Don Fowler, who have actively been participating in that role, and thank them for all of their efforts!*

**Quickbooks**

Do you have a few hours a month and a knowledge of QuickBooks? Our good friend, Kent Knowles of the Raptor Conservancy is looking for a bookkeeper and could use your help! If interested, please contact him at (703) 578-1175.





## **The Coyote, the Western Wanderer**

*By Erika K. Yery, Licensed Wildlife Rehabilitator*

***Wild Coyote discovers a new world in Central Park! Coyote's incredible journeys carry it toward the city! Coyote sightings along the Eastern shore! Full of Wiles, Coyotes prove near invincible! Coyote running down Connecticut Avenue!***

These and many other headlines have appeared in various newspapers along the East Coast recently. I have had several coyote calls from the public over the years, and they have increased the past year. People call and say, "I thought these animals only lived out West." I tell them, "Not anymore!" The first and probably the strangest and funniest was about 10 years ago when a call came in early in the morning about a coyote sighting in a park behind George Washington High School, about 10 minutes away from my house. A neighbor was walking his dog and saw the creature in the woods.

My husband Richard and I rushed to the area not believing that it was a coyote, but expecting almost anything.

As we got close to the area we heard a sound that sounded something like "maw" — there was the coyote in goat's clothing! The poor animal was in great distress as her udder was full of milk. She was tied to a tree and a large garbage bag filled with donuts was next to her. I quickly milked her and we called the Alexandria Animal Shelter for

help. It turned out that it was a high school prank and students had kidnapped the animal the night before from the Brownie Academy in Alexandria.

Recently I got a call from the Springfield area about a coyote. After I asked a lot of questions and the woman insisted it was a coyote, I decided to go there and check. It turned out to be a neighbor's German shepherd that was collected by his owner before I got there. Although these are the usual or unusual calls about coyotes, I fully expect that one day a call will come in about an actual coyote sighting. We have to be prepared for it, and understand the animal.

Coyotes, foxes, dogs, wolves, jackals and dingoes belong to the Canidae family. They are among the most intelligent of all mammals. The coyote's scientific name is *Canis latrans*. *Canis* means "dog" while *latrans* means "barking", and the coyote does a lot of vocalizing. Once a western plains wanderer, they have adapted to almost any landscape made by humans, from farms to city fringes, and they have spread virtually from coast to coast.

Virginia has been a last frontier for these greyhound-sized canines. They appeared about 15 years ago from Southwestern Virginia and Pennsylvania. Currently, most are reported in the mountainous areas west of Washington, or in southwest Virginia. However, there have been sightings in most areas of Virginia. Coyotes do not migrate, but when the young leave the natal area, they seek new territory. During that process some coyotes have traveled as much as 100 miles. However, if food is plentiful, coyotes seldom travel more than five miles a day.

Coyotes scratch out an existence because of extreme flexibility. Their success is probably due to human actions, including widespread forest clearing that promotes an abundance of small mammals, and eradication of wolves from the Eastern United States. If we would stop encroaching into their territory, they would stop coming into the suburbs, and on occasion into towns.

## Description

The adult Western coyote looks like a slightly built German shepherd dog. Adult males average about 30 pounds;

females average 25 pounds. Animals weighing over 40 pounds have been documented. The new eastern coyote, *Canis latrans*, is a crossbreed between the small northeastern timber wolf and the western coyote, and is considered a true-breeding subspecies. This is a much larger animal than the western counterpart with males averaging 50 percent heavier and females 70 percent heavier. Weights over 60 pounds have been documented for several eastern coyotes.

The coyote has five toes on each of its forefeet and four toes on each of the hind feet. Only four toes show up in the

tracks because the fifth toe on the forefoot is high on the inside of the foot and does not register in the tracks. The coyote's foot is much narrower than that of a dog of the same size with two outside toes slightly behind the center

toes. This is important to know when checking tracks to determine if it is really a coyote or (more likely) a dog.

The coyote does not chew its food. Small prey or other food is swallowed whole; larger prey is cut into small pieces. The 42 carnivore teeth are designed for meat eating, but coyotes will eat almost anything. Most of the diet consists of cottontail rabbits, jackrabbits, mice and rats, berries and fruit if available. Deer are the coyote's most important prey; they will kill more deer than any other wild predator. In western regions, prey includes pronghorn and antelopes.

Some coyotes kill adult sheep, but lambs are most vulnerable. During winter months when snow prevents hunting of mice

and rats, carrion is the main diet. Coyotes have large yellow eyes with round black pupils, indicating a diurnal animal. Although most of the activity is during the night due to the presence and harassment of man, sightings during the day are not unusual. If coyotes are not harassed, they will be active in early morning and late afternoon, and howling and singing can be heard in the evening. When the coyote is under some pressure, howling is only heard after darkness sets in and they are seldom seen.

However, if animals are under harassment, they will not howl and only tracks will indicate that they are around. Coyotes trot like dogs, but when surprised or scared will gallop with body flat and ears laid back and can reach a speed of 35 miles per hour or more. Coyotes can always outrun dogs.

People view the coyote in a variety of lights. To some hunters, the coyote is a challenging quarry, which gives many a

thrilling chase. To people who simply enjoy and love nature, the coyote ranks as one of the most beautiful, intelligent

creatures on earth. To many cattle ranchers, it is the symbol of the "Old West" and they enjoy listening to the yipping song of coyotes at sunrise and sunset, while others hate it as a despised varmint. Biologists are grateful to have coyotes around to keep the ever-increasing deer population under control naturally. The coyote is a very resilient animal and will always be around. To paraphrase William Faulkner, the coyote has not just survived, it has prevailed. The Western Wanderer is here to stay!

## COMPLIMENTARY MEMBERSHIPS

As an incentive to attract potential volunteers, and in an effort to show appreciation for Wildlife Rescue League's dedicated core of volunteers who most directly assist in achieving the mission of wildlife rehabilitation and education, complimentary one year memberships are now being offered to all Wildlife Rescue League Rehabilitators by providing proof of current permit, to all Hotline and Transport Volunteers who accept regular, consistent shifts and to all Committee Chairs who focus on the daily operations of the League. Please note that all Board Members, unless also a Rehabilitator, will continue as paid members.

## **BIRDS OF PREY:**

### **A glimpse inside the world of Ken Knowles and the Raptor Conservancy of Virginia.**

*Reprint of Holly Ross Haynes article, Rescue Report, Fall 2003.*

Since his youth, Kent Knowles has been fascinated by birds of prey. “They are the epitome of ‘wildness,’ yet are fragile in some ways and in need of humans’ help and tolerance,” he explains. He had hoped to one day work with these fierce yet delicate creatures, but the need to provide for his family prevailed.

A graduate of Harvard Law School, Kent moved a number of times, and lived in Central America with his family for three years while practicing international law. Today, rehabbing raptors and overseeing the Raptor Conservancy of Virginia (RCV) is a far cry from the world of high-powered meetings, 100-page pleadings and three-piece suits. A fellow rehabber once chided Kent: “I know the real reason you became a rehabber — you’re doing penance to the world for all the time you were a lawyer!”

About 15 years ago, Kent met WRL member Joan Parker, who introduced him to the League. Not only did he serve as WRL’s president for eight years, Kent began rehabilitating opossums and other small mammals and gradually began helping birds. Bolstered with this experience he then began rehabilitating birds of prey. Back then there were no formal apprentice and licensing requirements, so he learned all he could from other rehabbers, books and experience. He soon saw a need to specialize in birds of prey, as they come with their own set of variables — not the least of which is how to handle them.

Birds of prey have long, sharp talons. From a practical standpoint, “Nobody had cages big enough for them to regain condition and places in which to fly in order to regain wing strength,” Kent points out. In addition, there was a need to delve into the study of their anatomy, habits and medical and

rehabilitative care to best meet their needs. Kent rose to the challenge.

Kent founded the RCV six years ago. Its mission is threefold: to rehabilitate native species of birds of prey, educate the public about raptors and preservation of their habitat, and encourage conservation and propagation of endangered raptors. It is costly to care for and maintain the large number of birds that come Kent’s way. To help allay the costs, Kent, or one of his fellow volunteers, provides educational presentations that use many of the RCV’s beautiful, live, non-releasable raptors. Presentations are conducted for a nominal donation that varies according to length of presentation, audience size, number of raptors presented and distance traveled.

“We have found that allowing people to see some of our native raptors up close helps increase both the appreciation of these wonderful birds and understanding of their place in the wild,” Kent explains. The RCV also has an Adopt-A-Raptor program.



The RCV consists of two properties in the Lake Barcroft area of Falls Church, Virginia. The first is the Knowles’ home. The carport allows for one vehicle and is otherwise a storage area for

animal carriers. Two large rooms, set apart from the Knowles’ living quarters, serve as infirmaries. The second property consists of the use of 2.5 acres in Falls Church — thanks to the generosity of Roger Jones, master bird bander and lover of wildlife. The

Jones property is equipped with five large flight cages and a stable that provides three additional flight cages. The stable was revitalized and remodeled by Richard and Kathryn Thorpe.

“WRL Hotline volunteers and transporters have helped save many raptors over the years.”

The Wildlife Rescue League Wildlife Hotline refers countless raptor-related calls to the RCV. The number of daily calls, e-mails and cases — both from the WRL Hotline and other sources — varies according to factors such as time of the year, weather and day of the week. In 2002, the RCV took in approximately 250 birds of prey, not counting holdover cases from 2001 and the education birds.

“This is significant when you consider that one of the largest birds of prey facilities in the U.S. [in St. Louis] also treated 250 birds,” Kent exclaims.

*To volunteer or to schedule a raptor presentation, call the Raptor Conservancy of Virginia at (703) 578- 1175, or visit their website at [www.raptorsva.org](http://www.raptorsva.org)*

Primary reasons raptors arrive for care at the RCV are collisions with manmade objects (e.g., cars, buildings, windows), orphaned young and illness. Kent says they see an increasing number of raptors with West Nile virus, especially red-shouldered hawks and great horned owls.

Kent and the RCV are gratefully indebted to the time, skill and generosity of two veterinarians, Dr. Julia Jones and Dr. John Lonam. Without their medical savvy, the high success rate of releases would be near to impossible. In addition, many volunteers give their time to help clean cages, transport and administer medications to the birds.

“I’d also like to thank the Wildlife Rescue League Hotline volunteers and transporters for their great work, which has helped save many raptors over the years. You all are very much appreciated!” says Kent.

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## **SQUIRRELS NESTING IN CARS**

Many of us have heard that we should check under our car hoods in the winter for cats, which have a tendency to seek warmth and protection from the cold environment. Well, did you know that squirrels often build nests under car hoods? There have been many reports of motorists finding twigs and other nesting material, even baby squirrels, under the hood of their car. This presents a hazard to both squirrels and motorists, as squirrels are gnawers and can create a fire hazard by chewing through engine wires. Please help protect our wildlife by taking the time to check under your hood on a regular basis to ensure that animals are not trying to make your vehicle their home!





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*Baby bunnies and squirrels are cute, but wildlife is not the cuddly critters in the previous article's photos. It is best for both animals and humans to co-exist but to do so separately - for the safety of each. The Virginia Department of Game and Inland Fisheries offers recommendations to prevent or resolve conflicts with wildlife.*

## **WILDLIFE SOLUTIONS**

As human populations continue to rise and move into traditional wildlife habitat, human/wildlife contact is becoming more prevalent. This section provides general information and techniques for Virginia property owners when wildlife becomes a problem.

**Below are some easy techniques which will usually solve the problem and prevent it from re-occurring:**

- If you are feeding wildlife, stop. This will cause them to lose their natural fear of humans.
- Keep trash inside until the morning of trash pick-up or place trash in an animal proof container, such as a metal trashcan with latches on the lids.
- Do not leave pet food outside; keep pet feeding areas clean.
- Remove bird feeders when problem species, such as bears, have been seen around them.
- Close up all openings under and into your buildings. Animals look for places to den and raise their young—don't give them that opportunity.
- Clear overhanging tree limbs and branches which may be providing wildlife access to structures.
- Clear fallen fruit from around trees.
- Pass along this information to your neighbors. If anyone in the neighborhood is feeding wildlife directly, or indirectly, it can cause trouble for everyone.
- Soak a rag in ammonia and place the rag in or on the trash can(s) or building(s) that are the problem areas. The smell will discourage future visits. Remember, you will need to repeat this after a rainstorm.
- Moth balls placed in trashcans or around buildings will achieve the same results.
- Reflective tape, lights, or noise sometimes works, but they will eventually grow accustomed to these methods, so this is only a temporary solution.

*From The Virginia Department of Game and Inland Fisheries website*

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Other solutions around the internet also suggest:

- Simply sprinkle hair clippings around the perimeter of your garden, and the deer won't bother it. (You can ask your local hair salon for some.)
- You can also place rags that have been sprayed with Avon™ Skin So Soft Bath Oil around both your vegetable and flower gardens keeps all kinds of animals and other pests away. Or, try spraying the ground around your garden with straight SSS Bath Oil that hasn't been diluted.
- Mount bars of highly scented soap along your garden fence.
- The Humane Society of the United States has a page adapted from the book "Wild Neighbors" that list merchants who offer products that humanely keep wild animals out: [http://www.humanesociety.org/animals/resources/tips/wildlife\\_conflicts\\_exclusion\\_100709.html](http://www.humanesociety.org/animals/resources/tips/wildlife_conflicts_exclusion_100709.html)

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## **Wildlife Rehabilitation - Permit Categories**

*Have you ever thought about becoming a wildlife rehabilitator yourself? The Virginia Department of Game and Inland Fisheries has four categories of Wildlife Rehabilitation Permits:*

Wildlife Rehabilitation Permits are issued in four (4) categories and are defined as follows:

A Category I (Apprentice) permit is for an individual with entry level skills who has less than two years of rehabilitation experience. He/She must be sponsored by a Category II or Category III permittee to apply and must satisfy educational requirements. His/Her work is under the direct supervision of the sponsoring Category II, or Category III permittee, and is generally limited to uninjured, orphaned wildlife. This permit requires a facilities inspection by a representative of the Virginia Department of Game and Inland Fisheries as well as proof of immunization if necessary. For Category I's to be allowed to rehabilitate migratory birds and waterfowl, their sponsors must contact the USFWS in writing requesting that the Category I be covered by their federal permit to rehabilitate migratory birds and waterfowl.

A Category IIA (Individual), or Category IIB (Organization), permit is for those with advanced skills who have more than two years of rehabilitation, or equivalent, wildlife care experience. Applicants must satisfy educational requirements annually. They must work in cooperation with a licensed veterinarian and may provide care for all wildlife (except bald and golden eagles and threatened or endangered species)(See attached list on pages 15 - 18), providing that their animal holding facilities meet standard requirements and have passed inspection by the Department and that they have received the appropriate immunizations if necessary.

Category IIA (Individual) is an individual meeting all of the Category II criteria.

Category IIB (Organization) is an incorporated and insured organization meeting the Category II criteria.

A Category III (Professional) permit is generally for a professionally operated facility with an on-site veterinary staff. They may provide care for all types of wildlife providing that holding facilities meet standard requirements. Only Category III facilities may provide care for threatened or endangered species, bald and golden eagles.

A Category IV (Care Provider) may provide direct care for, and may come into contact with, wildlife at the facility of a Category I, II, or III permittee, when direct supervision is not available at that facility. (Example: A Category II goes on vacation and needs someone to provide care to the animals at their facility. The Category IV would be qualified to render this assistance.) The Care Provider may not care for animals in their own home. Therefore, this individual would not need to have a facility inspection performed by VDGIF nor shall they need a sponsor. The permittee would need to satisfy the State's pre-permitting and annual educational requirements. They must also be pre-immunized if they are to be working with high risk rabies species. Individuals providing care to raptors, predatory animals, or animals requiring unusual expertise, would need to have advanced skills and provide proof that they have met the certification requirements necessary for the level of care they are providing. (Individuals at whose permitted facility the Category IV is assisting, must contact the USFWS in writing requesting that the Category IV be covered by their federal permit to rehabilitate migratory birds and waterfowl.)

Transporters do not need an individual permit. A Category II or III permittee may designate individuals to act under their permits as "Transporters." As noted in the permit conditions, the authority of "Transporters" is limited to retrieval and delivery of animals directly to a Category I, a Category II A or B, or a Category III permittee, or to approved release points when rehabilitation is complete.

At this time, Staff (paid employees) or Volunteers do not need an individual permit if they are working under the direct supervision of a Category II or III, at the Category II or III's facility. However, if these individuals are providing care on their own, and/or coming into contact with the wildlife, VDGIF strongly recommends that these individuals become permitted as a Category IV Care Provider. If they wish to care for wildlife on their own property or at their residence, regardless of the source of the wildlife or the duration of the care provided, they need to be permitted as at least a Category I.

*More information can be found at: <http://www.dgif.virginia.gov/forms/PERM/PERM-044.pdf>*

YES! I want to be a WRL member and help save Virginia's native wildlife!

Membership benefits include:

- ☆ Rescue Report ☆ Volunteer Opportunities ☆ Meetings ☆ Classes ☆ and much more!  
 Sign up online at <http://wildliferescueleague.org/paypal.html>; call 703-391-8625;  
 email [wrl@wildliferescue.org](mailto:wrl@wildliferescue.org), or mail this form with your check to:  
 Wildlife Rescue League, P.O. Box 704, Falls Church, VA., 22040

NAME: \_\_\_\_\_

ADDRESS: \_\_\_\_\_

CITY: \_\_\_\_\_ STATE: \_\_\_\_\_ ZIP: \_\_\_\_\_

PHONE: \_\_\_\_\_ EMAIL: \_\_\_\_\_

- Individual (1 yr) - \$25    Family (1 yr) - \$35    Organization (1 yr) - \$35    Rehabber - Complimentary\*
- Individual (2 yr) - \$40    Family (2 yr) - \$60    Organization (2 yr) - \$60    Rehabber - Complimentary\*
- \* With copy of current permit
- Donor Member - \$100

I have also enclosed an additional donation in the amount of \$ \_\_\_\_\_

### **WRL LEADERSHIP DIRECTORY**

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Hotline Training: **Available**

Hotline Scheduler: Wendy Bader

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Hotline Transport Coordinators:

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To contact WRL Board and Committee Members,  
 or to apply for the available positions, please email  
[WRL@wildliferescueleague.org](mailto:WRL@wildliferescueleague.org), or call the  
 administration line 703.391.8625

[www.wildliferescueleague.org](http://www.wildliferescueleague.org)  
**WRL HOTLINE: 703.440.0800**



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More Calendars: June, July, August

~ June 2013 ~						
Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
1						1am WRL Membership Mtg: Speaker Kent Knowles, Raptor ID George Mason Govt Ctr, Annandale, VA
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			4:30pm Wildlife Wednesdays at Hidden Pond Nature Center, Springfield			10:00am Wildlife Conservancy-8:00am Birding Banhee, Banshee Reeks Nature Preserve
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
						10:00am Butterfly Walk at Gibbons Farm outside Middleburg
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
						8:00am Birding at the Bluedge Center for Environmental Stewardship, Harper's Ferry Road, Loudon County. Meet at Visitor's Center
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
30						

Notes: If you wish to promote your community's wildlife events, please send the event information to the newsletter editor: [WRLEditor@comcast.net](mailto:WRLEditor@comcast.net)

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~ May 2013 ~						
Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
			4:30pm Wildlife Wednesdays at Hidden Pond Nature Center, Springfield			
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
12pm Make a Bird Bath for Mother's Day, Hidden Oaks Nature Center, Annandale		7:30am-2pm Birding Trip Along the C&O Canal, Arlington Co. P&R				8am Annual Turtle Troc SK, Lower Bluemont Park, Arlington
						9:30am-1:30pm Vegan Bake Sale to Benefit WRL, Falls Church Community Ctr
						10am-2pm Harwood Animal Hosp, Wildlife Festival, Frederickburg
						12:00-4pm Wings over Wine County, Three Fox Vineyards, Delaplane, VA (Wildlife Ctr of VA)
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
			4:30pm Wildlife Wednesdays at Hidden Pond Nature Center, Springfield			
26	27	28	29	30	31	

Send them to: [WRLEditor@comcast.net](mailto:WRLEditor@comcast.net)

Events for Sept-Oct?

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