

RnR

Rehabilitate and Release

Issue 13
March 2008

Keeping carers informed

Presented by



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'SNIPEY'

A ONCE IN A LIFETIME EXPERIENCE

It all began on the 1st November '06 - Janet, my wife arrived home from the vets with a small waterbird, an Australian Painted Snipe, which was very sick and not expected to survive. Apparently there are only 1500 to 2000 left in the wild. I had a challenge ahead, with over 40 years experience in waterbirds etc. and knowing of the rarity and vulnerability of this species, all my knowledge and experience was called on.



'Snipey' - very sick

I immediately placed her in the hospital cage set at 34C. Unable to stand, towels were placed around her for support, she was very weak and only weighed 112g. I immediately collected some mozzie larvae and had her feeding within 10 minutes; Insectivore was also sprinkled around her beak. Using a small coffee lid filled with water and larvae I placed a drop of water onto her nostril at the end of her exhaled breath which made her open her beak for air. When she did this, realising the larvae was in the water, she started to dabble, this action caused a capillary action of water into her mouth, the Insectivore was also taken in – timing was critical. This must only be done as a last resort, as you can easily get water in the lungs – under no circumstances can this method be used on any other bird except waterbirds. I did this every 10 minutes for the first 3 days.

Day 4 – a glimmer of hope was felt, she opened her eyes. Other insect larvae, mealworms, and freshwater shrimps were offered.

Continuedpage 4

In this issue:

- 'Snipey'
- Carer Profile
- 'Quilpie' the puggle
- Vet etiquette
- RSPCA – 1300 ANIMAL
- Wildlife Vet - Coccidiosis
- If you can't release - there is another option
- Roadkill Survey
- Carer Hints & Tips

RnR is produced by The Queensland Wildlife Rehabilitation Council twice a year. It is distributed (by request), free of charge, to all licensed wildlife rehabilitators throughout Queensland. To ensure you continue to receive a copy, either by post or email, please send your contact details to secretary@qwrc.org.au.

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Illustrations by
Louise Saunders



Help save a tree or two

Choose to have your RnR delivered electronically.
Email: secretary@qwrc.org.au.

From the Chair..

Well here we are with two months of the year already gone. I hope that all have had at least some of the wonderful rain that has been around during the last few weeks. I also hope that those who have received above average rain have not had any significant damage. I know that the increased rain has had mixed results for our wildlife: on the up side there has been an increased quantity and quality of grass available, lots of new tree growth as well as more flowers and fruit to say nothing about the increased insect population. On the down side there have been less dry homes and in some cases homes being washed away altogether. This has, of course, also had mixed impacts for wildlife rehabilitators too. Some have had a rare reduction in the number of animals received, while others have had new challenges placed before them with new animals or higher numbers of animals than they have had to handle previously.

Please remember that should anyone have suffered significant damage due to rain or water inundation please contact QWRC as we can put you in contact with the International Fund for Animal Welfare (IFAW) who may be of **assistance** in helping you get back on your feet.

It is vital that we again remind each of you to ensure that we have the contact details for all persons interested in receiving a copy of this **RnR Magazine** whether by post or email. QWRC has tried to send a copy to each group that we are aware of but we are more than happy to send a copy to each member of groups too. This issue is the first circulated using only our data base.

The problems resulting from privacy legislation encountered for the past 4 issues, allowing us to have access to the list of individual permit holders across the State, have finally forced us to abandon our attempts to use this information to distribute our magazine.

Should you know of any person who currently does not receive this publication but would like to do so, remind them to contact us at secretary@qwrc.org.au so their name can be added to our data base.

We are confident that the number of **training packages** submitted to QWRC for endorsement will continue to increase. This endorsement is of benefit to the course presenter but most importantly to rehabilitators. By endorsement all rehabilitators can be certain that the course they decide to attend meets QWRC's minimum standards. It is wonderful to think that all the courses currently available could be endorsed and that rehabbers could therefore be totally confident about spending valuable dollars on vital training.

Remember that we still have vacancies for a district representative in some areas and that the sitting district reps are still on the lookout for those persons willing to take up the challenge to sit on district committees. It is so very true that many hands make light work – help us to work together for all rehabilitators across the State.

Till next time, Cheers!

Annie



VACANCY

Grants Officer The Grants Officer will assist the Treasurer with seeking out and applying for grants. QWRC is a not-for-profit community group and would like to achieve more but lack of funding is a constant problem as we receive no government funding.

EDITORIAL

I hope that you have all survived the recent rains. Hopefully wildlife have adapted to drought and floods over the years and there won't be too many losses.

I look forward to meeting those of you who can attend the next QWRC Wildlife Forum in Bundaberg on 16 March.

Carers sometimes express concern about some vets so please read 'Vet Etiquette' on page 4. It may result in a better outcome for you and your patient.

Please note the request for information from the Department of Main Roads for their roadkill survey. It is an almost impossible task of course over such vast areas and lots of things dash into the bush and are never seen. Predators also clear the roads of carrion.

I have started the ball rolling with 'Hints & Tips' so now it's over to you. Remember, there are always lots of new carers seeking advice.

Tell us what you would like to read about, give us your stories, your photos, your ideas. Deadline for the next issue is 1 July 2008.

Write to:

The Editor,
PO Box 488,
ARCHERFIELD QLD 4108
Email: editor@qwrc.org.au



'Letters to the Editor'

We want this space to expand to fill with all your 'Letters to the Editor'. Letters must be 500 words or less. Please include full name, address and contact details. Send to address details as above.

QWRC WILDLIFE FORUM

The next forum is in BUNDABERG .

This is a freebie so come and meet the QWRC team and have your questions answered. Find out what QWRC is all about.

WHERE: Landcare Room, 1st Floor , 80 Woongarra Street, BUNDABERG (above U3A)

WHEN: SUNDAY 16 MARCH - 1- 4pm
Afternoon tea is provided. Ample parking in carpark.

Bookings are preferred – please phone Judy Elliott on 4156 5382 or email judyq@activ8.net.au.

Deadline is Monday 10 March.

KNOW THY ACRONYM

- QSMP - Queensland Species Management Plan
- QWRC - Queensland Wildlife Rehabilitation Council
- ACPA - Animal Care and Protection Act
- QPWS - Queensland Parks and Wildlife Service
- ARAZPAQ - Australasian Regional Association of Zoological Parks and Aquaria Service



RnR is printed on recycled paper

Who Am I? Answer: Pheasant coucal.
Sadly, due to lack of responses, this feature has been discontinued .

Education Research Information Education Research Information

- www.amphibianark.org - 2008 Year of the frog
- www.australian-backyard-wildlife.com - Wildlife Protection Association site - attracting wildlife to your backyard.
- www.floraforfauna.com.au - planting natives to attract wildlife in your area
- www.devilsindanger.com.au - the plight of Tasmanian devils
- www.wildlifefriendlyfencing.com - fencing to minimise harm to wildlife
- www.wombatprotection.org.au - helping Wombats
- www.wildliferescue.com.au - rescuing wildlife



Day 5 – she attempted to stand, but could not hold her own body weight.

Day 7 – found her sitting on her haunches and preening her breast, this I took as a very good sign, though still early days.

For the next 6 weeks she was in the hospital cage recovering, a mirror tile for company. As I reduced the temperature below 25C she started to shiver and stress, as she was unsteady on her feet she would stagger backwards. I tried various foods and found small snails, larvae, white ants, mealworms, small guppies and millet seed to her liking.

The EPA and Threatened Bird Network were notified and supplied helpful information. Each day I documented everything from food eaten and rejected to displays and behaviour.

I constructed an outside hospital aviary for her from a fibreglass silo with a pond planted with native grasses and lilies, together with a heat lamp and night light. An inner roof was made from white shade cloth to stop her injuring herself if she flew up when startled. I set-up a constant food source using bath tubs with snails, guppies, water boatman, larvae etc.

On the 17th December '06 Snipey was put out into her new home, she now weighed 154g and was looking great. Dr. David Stewart – Senior Conservation Officer – EPA Brisbane paid a visit and could not see any reason to move her, as her needs were well and truly being met 24/7. He believes she had an air sac problem that was causing her to over balance and the likelihood of being released was slim.

She fell ill on the 23rd Sept.'07 with a fungal infection "Aspergillosis", which affects the air sac and/or lungs, she never fully recovered, and she just didn't have the same sparkle about her. Unfortunately on New Years Eve '08 after falling into the pond and getting soaking wet a few days earlier she died in my hands. I was absolutely gutted!!



'Snipey' – fully recovered

What a difference one little bird can make to your life – but the knowledge and experience I have gained will help and benefit all other Australian Painted Snipe and carers in the future. This is only a very brief outline of my 14-month journey and adventure with Snipey, her body is now in the hands of the Queensland Museum for further studies.

Dave Derrett - Wildlife carer

Vet Etiquette

Introduce yourself and find out how the vet prefers to operate in relation to wildlife.

Always phone for an appointment before attending.

Be on time for your appointment, and ring them if you are going to be unavoidably late.

Do not go at weekends unless the vet has specifically asked you to or it is an emergency.

Heed your vets professional advice, they have had years of training and experience. If you do not understand their instructions please ask for further directions.

Where possible make daytime appointments.

Always have your wildlife contained with the cage covered to minimise stress.

If possible, weigh your animal at home. This saves time and stress at the vet.

Where necessary take gloves, towels etc if they are needed when holding the fauna for the vet's examination.

Before commencing on a course of treatment ask the vet how much it will cost. It may be preferable to pay the bill at the time of consultation or on picking up the animal .

Occasionally, some vets will charge only for drugs etc, while other vets will charge a concession consultation fee. Some vets are not experienced with wildlife and prefer not to deal with them. Ask other carers in your area which vets they use.

Inform the vet of the outcome, especially if it is an unusual case.

CARER PROFILE

Meet **Dave Derrett**, carer with many years experience specialising in birds. See 'Snipey' article from the front page.



It all started two months before my ninth birthday, in Ipswich UK. A family friend brought an orphaned baby Coot to me. My dad helped me hand-raise and release it back into the wild. For my ninth birthday my grandmother bought an aviary full of budgies and ever since I have been bird crazy. Three years later I acquired my first pair of ducks, European Shell ducks. I was introduced to Capt. Hamilton Scott who was a retired army captain; he was related to Sir Peter Scott, founder of the Wildlife Trust. Scotty himself had five acres of rare and exotic waterfowl and pheasants, he and his business partner Joe Copey, taught me an enormous amount about waterfowl and pheasants. As you can imagine my own collection of birds increased rapidly.

Then, at the age of twelve, meeting like-minded people my knowledge grew, my brain was like a sponge – I would absorb as much information as I could. At a local show one day I fell in love with the South American Conures (small parrots). I bought a pair of Golden Crowned Conures for 15 pounds, the following year I successfully bred them. They had not been bred in the UK since 1880. It was 1973, and at the age of 14 I was awarded "Junior Bird League – Member of the Year", this was for my successful breeding of Conures, ducks, pheasants and parrots etc.

The World Parrot Society, being the only Parrot organisation at the time with members from South Africa etc, awarded me a Silver medal for rare breeding. I was ecstatic and very proud of my achievements at such a young age.

The High School I attended in the UK had a collection of ducks and pheasants, which I was in charge of. When Scotty was away on business I was left to look after his collection, each afternoon after school I would cycle over to his place. As you can see I have had a love of birds for many, many years, I am sure I was hatched not born.

Birds continued to be a part of my life, after marrying and moving to Sydney, Australia in 1980. I was in awe of the beautiful Australian birds and animals; I just had to know as much as I could about this wonderful wildlife. I gained employment in the chicken industry at breeder farms in charge of day old chicks, which was a great experience.

On moving to Queensland in 1987 with my parents after they immigrated, I started a game bird duck farm – called the "Duck Inn" rearing birds for the table supplying restaurants, organic shops etc. In the same year I joined a local waterfowl, game bird and pheasant club, this is where I met my, now wife, Janet. One of the members owned a local bird park, we became involved with the park and when it was sold, we sort of went with it. The new owners brought koalas to the park and a small animal hospital was started. Due to unforeseen circumstances the park closed the following year.

In 2002 I joined a local wildlife group after seeing an advert in the local paper. Ever since, I have been involved in the care and rehabilitation of many birds and animals. I specialise in all waterbirds and have run workshops to help other carers, and the rest as they say is - history.

Dave Derrett

Ed note: I am sure Dave's dream job would be with a wildlife sanctuary where his knowledge, experience and dedication could be fully utilised.

Calling all trainers!

QWRC is calling for all persons who have prepared or present training sessions to submit their work to QWRC for endorsement. QWRC has available a list of minimum requirements all training packages should address if required. Contact us by email on secretary@qwrc.org.au or by mail to P.O. Box 488 Archerfield and we will supply you with the list. If you wish, you could just send us your training notes or handouts along with a copy of any PowerPoint presentations or the like used in the delivery of the training to the postal address above. All submitted courses, which will of course be treated with the utmost confidentiality, will be assessed against the minimum criteria by a qualified wildlife Veterinary professional. Courses meeting the minimum standards will be given a QWRC endorsement number which remains current for 3 years. Trainers or presenters of endorsed programs will have the option of having their course presentation dates listed on the QWRC web site and published in our RnR magazine. What a great way to access reliable and worth while training for all wildlife rehabilitators! We look forward to hearing from you soon.

‘Quilpie’

This little creature is a baby Echidna, (commonly called a puggle).



‘Quilpie’

Echidnas are monotremes (egg laying mammals). Their closest living relative is the Platypus. Echidnas are found in all types of habitat around Australia and

New Guinea, although the Platypus’ ancestors date back to South America, just after the dinosaurs disappeared. The first known written record of Echidnas in Australia was in Captain Bligh’s log on the ship *Bounty*.

Echidnas generally breed from June to early September. The egg is laid into the female Echidna’s pouch and the incubation period lasts about 10 days. The female then enters the specially dug nursery burrow until the egg hatches, which can be about two to three weeks. The hatchling weighs approximately 0.3-0.4gms. The puggle is normally carried in the pouch for approximately 53 days, at which stage it weighs between 180g – 260gms and their spines are starting to grow. The female ejects them from the pouch and leaves them in the nursery burrow. The female keeps the entrance to the burrow blocked both on leaving and entering the burrow. She may disappear for anywhere between 5 – 10 days before returning to feed the puggle again.

The puggles are weaned when they are about 6 ½ months old and usually weigh about 800 to 1300gms.

This one’s name is Quilpie (it’s very hard to tell with young Echidnas whether they are male or female) and was dug up by earth moving equipment at Collinsville. Quilpie came into care on 11th

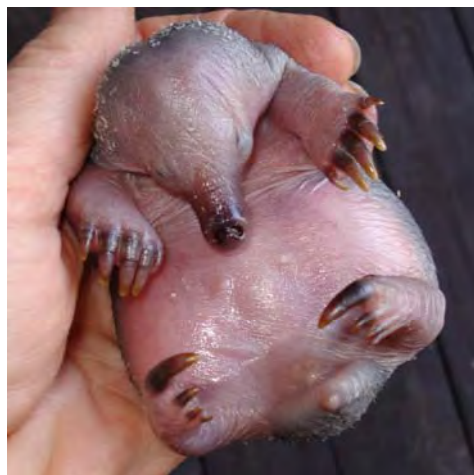
November. Most of the puggles that have come into the care of Fauna Rescue Whitsundays have either been found as a result of earth works or dug up by dogs. We also receive adult Echidnas that have either been hit by cars or attacked by dogs.

Quilpie is currently living in a terracotta pot lined with dirt, inside a tub of dirt in my laundry (the coolest place in the house as they need to be kept at a temperature of about 25C, no greater than 30C) and is fed every 4 -5 days. Quilpie now weighs 430gms and will be relocated to an outside Echidna enclosure when on the verge of weaning. Quilpie will stay in care until we are confident that he is foraging for food and then be released at a safer location.

If you find an Echidna in your garden, please leave it alone as it may be a female who is busy foraging for food before returning to feed her puggle. She may be doing you a favour, eating any termites and other bugs she finds in your garden.

If you find injured or orphaned wildlife please notify your nearest wildlife care group or call the RSPCA’s 1300 Animal (1300 264 625) hotline to find a carer closest to you. As Echidnas have a specialised diet, they need to be cared for by someone with their permit endorsed for Echidna care by Qld Parks & Wildlife Service. (See Code of Practice 4.2.b)

by Jacqui Webb



Only a mother could love this one!

Furless Echidna - Trish Lee Hong

If You Can't Release - There Is Another Option

We all want to give animals the best chance to recover and whether we like it or not there is something about the unusual, rare, beautiful or cute ones that motivate most of us even more. Should Vets be more "ruthless" at the triage stage? It's an ethical and moral dilemma that haunts us all. There is another option for SOME animals.

I've been working at the Rainforest Habitat Wildlife Sanctuary for 14 years now, we specialise in displaying North Queensland fauna in large mixed species immersion exhibits. Zoos must manage wildlife in responsible and sustainable ways and you can help. Some un-releasable animals can have a huge positive impact on our ability to keep genetic diversity in captive colonies.

We have been receiving great help from carer organisations and individuals within Queensland for a number of years now. By using our Queensland Species Management Plan (QSMP) process we can incorporate un-releasable wildlife into our collections in a managed and sustainable way. The QSMP placement process works like this:

1. A carer's willingness to incorporate an un-releasable animal into the QSMP.
2. A vet's advice acknowledging the unsuitability for release of the particular animal (through injury, imprinting etc...)
3. The local QPWS wildlife officer is then notified. He/she will then in turn contact the chairperson of the QSMP.
4. The taxon co-ordinator (mammals, birds, reptiles & amphibians) within the QSMP puts out an expression of interest pro forma to all ARAZPAQ Institutional Members within QLD.
5. Members with the facilities and expertise to manage the species concerned submit the completed pro forma. The pro forma requires the following information:
 - How many of the species do you house?
 - What purposes the animals are required for (eg. display, breeding, education etc)?
 - Husbandry & breeding experience.
 - Vet experience.
 - How the animal is to be housed etc.
6. The taxon co-ordinator and two further QSMP committee members then make a recommendation to the QPWS wildlife officer based on the information presented.
7. The QPWS wildlife officer makes the final decision on an animal's placement.
8. The transportation costs are the responsibility of the receiving institution and the institution must not trade with the animal, and must report yearly on its condition.

I believe this process is a win-win situation for all involved as it provides:

- the animal a permanent home were it is a fabulous ambassador for its wild cousins.
- a valuable breeding animal contributing to a sustainable captive population.
- wildlife parks with an increase in their gene pool minimising any need to take animals from the wild.
- the animal with an excellent quality of life, fine food & freedom from predators; where it otherwise may have been euthanased.

Such co-operative fauna management (involving QPWS, various carer organisations and ARAZPAQ & its member institutions) occurs at varying levels throughout Queensland. It is a positive approach to dealing, in a small way at least, with the ever-increasing pressures upon our native fauna. In the next issue we will tell the story of how this process gave a tree kangaroo a second chance and how it is now helping the captive breeding.

Remember that TOGETHER we can make a difference!!

Terry Carmichael

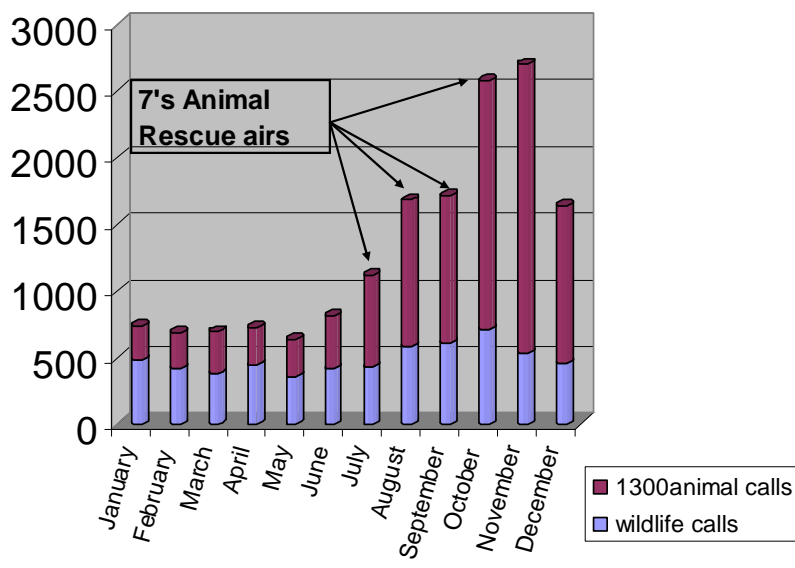
Curator – Rainforest Habitat/Cairns Wildlife Dome

Member—ARAZPAQ Management Committee & Standards Sub-committee



RSPCA

2007 Incoming telephone calls



1300 ANIMAL HEROES

WE NEED YOUR HELP

More than just a phone number.....

The "Volunteer Heroes Volunteer Handbook" is available for distribution to 1300ANIMAL heroes. The call-center operator enters the species and suburb on a search page and telephones a carer or rescuer directly whilst the complainant is on hold. With the carer's permission the complainant is connected directly.

For further information or to **complete an authorisation form** visit the website – www.rspcaqlld.org.au/wildlife or contact the RSPCA on 3426 9910.

Main Roads Survey of Roadkills

The Department of Main Roads is compiling a database of roadkills throughout Queensland. QWRC has offered to collect this information from wildlife carers. The information required is:-

- Name/address/phone no (person finding animal)
- Date (animal seen)
- Location - road name/nearest junction/landmark/GPS
- On road/off road/side of road
- Species ID if known or mammal/bird etc
- Status - dead/injured
- Outcome - left on site/removed/taken to carer/other

Please forward records to Jacqui Webb:- email: jacqui.webb@bigpond.com
 Phone: 4947 3308 - 0427 176966



HINTS & TIPS (for carers - from carers)

- Never be afraid to ask. No question is ever too silly. A simple phone call might save a life. We never stop learning.
- Teats - check the hole size before each feed. Hairline splits across the hole can be difficult to see but can deliver too much formula which can result in milk inhalation, pneumonia and death. Always keep spare teats on hand. Tiny screwdrivers purchased as a set from a \$2 shop can be used to puncture the hole.
- Dry skin in pinkies. A few drops of Megaderm (purchased at vets) in one feed per day avoids using cream.

Editor

Send your favourites to The Editor, PO Box 488 ARCHERFIELD QLD 4108 or email: editor@qwrc.org.au. Hints and tips must be 150 words or less. Your full name, address and contact details must be included. (Name only for publication)

COCCIDIOSTAT TOXICITIES IN KANGAROOS AND WALLABIES

By David Blyde BVSc, Veterinarian, Sea World

There is a lot of confusion and misinformation surrounding the topic of coccidiosis in kangaroos and wallabies. Coccidiosis is a common cause of disease in hand-reared Eastern and Western Grey kangaroos and juvenile captive Eastern and Western Grey kangaroos kept in less than ideal conditions. Examples of less than ideal conditions include overcrowding of exhibits, poorly drained enclosures and inadequate cleaning and hygiene. In all other species of macropods this protozoan parasite is usually insignificant or at worst causes mild clinical signs.

Coccidiosis is in all mammals, including macropods, and causes diarrhoea, mild abdominal pain and lethargy. The disease can be diagnosed by detecting coccidial oocytes in the faeces either in a wet preparation, faecal smear or faecal flotation. It is easy to treat. The best and most effective treatment is oral toltrazuril (Baycox) at a dose rate of 25 mg/kg. This should be given once and can be repeated in seven days if clinical signs persist and if coccidial oocysts are still present in the faeces. Alternative treatment protocols include potentiated sulphonamides e.g. Tribissen (40mg/kg sulphadiazine and trimethoprim at 8mg/kg intramuscularly twice daily for 7 days).

The most significant effect of coccidiosis in kangaroos and wallabies is that it alters the conditions in the animal's gastro-intestinal tract leading to a more favourable environment for the production of *Clostridium perfringens* toxin. This toxin can cause sudden death, severe gastroenteritis, abdominal pain and intestinal disasters such as intussusceptions and volvulus. Therefore susceptible animals should be vaccinated to protect against *Clostridium perfringens* toxicity (enterotoxaemia).

Because of the relative susceptibility of Grey kangaroos to coccidiosis, many stock feed manufacturers are under the misconception that they must add a coccidiostat to macropod pellets. Unfortunately some of the preparations used to prevent coccidiosis in chickens and ruminants are toxic to macropods and must be avoided. All of the coccidiostats belonging to the ionophore family are potentially toxic to macropods at levels considered safe for poultry and ruminants.

When kangaroos and wallabies are kept in suitable conditions there is no need for a coccidiostat to be added to the feed. If a coccidiostat is added to the feed it should be *amprolium* and definitely not one of the ionophore coccidiostats such as *monensin* or *lasalocid*.

Recently, an ionophore coccidiostat "Lasalocid" has been added to macropod pellets and has caused the death of animals in captivity. Clinical signs include ataxia (lack of muscle control), recumbency (desire to lie down), anaemia, jaundice and seizures. There is no specific treatment and most of the animals showing clinical signs will eventually die. If treatment is undertaken, it is supportive only and involves fluids, vitamin E and broad-spectrum antibiotics. Generally the smaller animals are affected more than the larger animals.

People caring for injured and orphaned kangaroos and wallabies should be aware of these facts as should people keeping these animals in

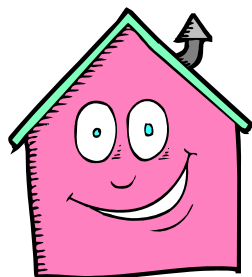


Ed note: this article is very relevant at the moment as coccidiosis seems to appear more often in wet weather.

Queensland Wildlife Rehabilitation Council acknowledges that all restricted medications should only be administered under the direct supervision of a veterinary surgeon. For further information see Health (Drugs and poisons) Regulation 1996. <<http://www.legislation.qld.gov.au/>>

Contact your local rep.

- District 1 – Cape York/Dry Tropics/Gulf
Penny Johnson
Phone: 4069 6229
- District 3 – Savannah/Townsville Marine
Eleanor Pollock
Phone: 4779 7708
- District 4 – Mackay/Whitsundays
Jacqui Webb
Phone: 4947 3308
- District 5 – Capricorn/Gladstone
Annie Saunders
Phone: 4975 6281
- District 7 – Wide Bay Burnett/Great Sandy
Judy Elliott
Phone: 4156 5382
- District 9 – Toowoomba
Trish Lee Hong
Phone: 4630 5208
- District 10 – Sunshine Coast/Southern Marine
Glendell Appleford
Phone: 0413 453722
- District 11 – Southeast/Moreton Bay
Vicky Dawson
Phone: 3200 0592



MOVING HOUSE
or changing your email address
Remember to advise QWRC

National Wildlife Rehabilitation Conference

July 21-25 at Crowne Plaza Conference Centre, Canberra City

Friday 25 July - trip to Tidbinbilla Nature Reserve to see endangered Corroboree frog breeding programme, visitor and education centres and BBQ lunch.

Website: www.nwrc.com.au Phone: 02 6287 8113

The Betrayal

By Trixie Benbrook - 2006©

We poison trees that obscure views -
Clear the Bush like there is no tomorrow

We shoot Crows to silence their calls -
Trap Magpies in the Spring -
And city Pigeons are baited

Spiked street lights impale the Pelicans -
And we crush the eggs of the Ibis

We go berserk when Flying Foxes camp -
And evict Possums from our homes

A posse races to hunt Sharks -
And nets drown our Whales and our Turtles

We suffocate lakes and pollute rivers -
Kangaroos are exterminated for the land
And for Koalas -
extinction is looming

We are demanding
We are relentless
We betray our flora and fauna

And once
the blood - soaks the earth
the leaves - die and shrivel
the feathers - drift with the breeze
the fur - decays in the soil
the scales - float to the surface

We too have betrayed ourselves
Annihilation -
follows

WHY NOT JOIN US?

If you wish to become a member of QWRC, contact your local QWRC representative, make further enquiries about QWRC or raise further issues relating to wildlife rehabilitation, please contact the Secretary at PO Box 488 ARCHERFIELD QLD 4108

MEMBERSHIP BENEFITS

Membership of the State representative body.

A collective voice for rehabilitation.

Access to a network of carers across the State.

Financial membership offers cover under QWRC's Public Liability and Volunteer Workers Insurance policies.

Support with wildlife rehabilitation and welfare.

Access to QWRC endorsed training courses.

Access to professional advice, information and data.

Access to Best Practice Guidelines.

Members will receive a twice yearly newsletter (in-between issues of RnR). Members are eligible to nominate for a position as district representative on QWRC and to vote at elections.

As a member you will also help to build a strong council that will be able to better support its members, and advocate on their behalf.



Membership Application Form



Post to:
The Secretary
PO Box 488
ARCHERFIELD QLD 4108

Please complete all details

Surname.....

First Name

Date of Birth

Residential Address.....

.....

Postal address.....

.....

SHIRE in which you reside

Telephone (H)(Mob).....

(W).....

Email

Group Name

I, the above named, understand and agree that my name and contact details will be stored on a member data base by QWRC for its use and may be circulated to all other members of QWRC around the state.

I further understand that these details will not be sold for any purpose.

Signed..... Dated.....

Annual Membership AU\$20 (per financial year)

Payment options

I enclose cheque / money order for \$..... made payable to QWRC.

OR

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New Members Forum on QWRC Website

The new website www.qwrc.org.au is up and running. The Best Practice Guidelines can be found in the members area.

To log on to the members page you obviously need to be a member of QWRC and will need your new unique password. This would have been sent to you via email. If you don't currently have an email address, just give your local councillor a call or email for your password. I would urge all members to visit the web site, call into the members area and tell us stories, show us photos, ask for help if needed, share your hints and tips on wildlife care, or just say G'day. This will give you all an opportunity to correspond with carers all around Qld and get to know each other.

If you're not a member and would like access to this page now is the time to become a member!

Maybe you know other carers who are not too familiar with QWRC. Tell them about QWRC, send them the website link and help them to become more informed about Wildlife Rehabilitation. This may point them towards membership and, as with any organisation, the more members there are, the stronger representation of carers can take place.

I look forward to hearing from you soon.









Regards


Gerry O'Connor, Webmaster

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