



# Wild Life Lines

## WHEN THE VULTURES COME TO TOWN

-Valerie Van Houten-Hausch

It's not every day we get a call at the Center about an injured vulture in need of our assistance. Actually, to be fair, since the Center opened its doors in June 2000, we have never had a call come in for a vulture. So on August 11<sup>th</sup> when we learned of a turkey vulture that had been clipped by a train, well, needless to say there was a moment of disbelief. Vultures, in general, are scarce on Long Island, but, like Bald Eagles, are starting to make a comeback in numbers throughout their habitat range.

Just after 5:00pm that day, a juvenile turkey vulture came through our doors. Arriving at the Center with an obvious fracture to his right wing and serious trauma to his left leg, also possibly fractured, he was administered pain meds and allowed time to rest in a dark tote so he could de-stress. Once the meds had time to start working, radiographs (x-rays) were taken and he was again allowed time to rest. We needed to review the x-rays before we could properly reduce the fractures (realign the bones). Both the radius and ulna bones in his right wing sustained fractures close to the wrist joint and would not be easy to reduce due to the severity and the amount of swelling in the area. The wing injury also raised concerns with the hospital staff of possible nerve damage to this area as well. The vulture's left leg was also fractured; the tarsometatarsus bone would require stabilization as well. *(Continued, Page 3)*

## TURKEY VULTURE

*Carthartes aura*

- Wingspan:* 6 feet (average)
- Mating Habits:* Monogamous, until death
- Clutch Size:* 1-3 eggs (usually 2)
- Lifespan:* 20-25 years in the wild  
40-50 years in captivity
- Diet:* Almost exclusively carrion





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*Evelyn Alexander*

**Wildlife Rescue Center**

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The Evelyn Alexander Wildlife Rescue Center Hospital is located at Munn's Pond County Park through a cooperative agreement with Suffolk County Department of Parks, Recreation and Conservation and the EAWRC, a private, non-profit environmental group. A financial report is on file with the NYS Attorney General, 120 Broadway NY, NY and on the web at www.charitiesnys.org



## A MESSAGE FROM GINNIE

Once again the cold weather is upon us, and it won't be long before we have our first snowfall. Before the spring comes again, make sure your home is in good repair so that animals will not gain entry and nest in the spring. As we develop more and more on their habitats, they seek out man-made structures in order to seek shelter to raise their young. More often than not, this causes no harm and they will be on their way once the young are old enough to follow them. Many people do not like the noise the family makes, and find it most disturbing. Simply playing a radio very loud and placing light in the area where they are nesting are usually all it takes to make them move along on their own. But prevention is the key – making house repairs now, capping chimneys, will save a lot of trouble come spring. Always call us for advice before calling a nuisance wildlife trapper. Removing animals in the springtime usually results in young being left behind and orphaned. Also, the adult animals are usually killed and not relocated. Call us any time day or night at 631 728-WILD (9453).



On another note, now that daylight savings time has ended, be extremely careful driving during the dawn and dusk hours. These are hours that deer tend to be more active. If you see one deer, there are certainly going to be more during your commute. Scan the sides of the road with your eyes for tell-tale reflections of the animal's eyes. Consider purchasing deer whistles for the front bumper and grill of your car. We sell these for \$10 for a set of two. These whistles make a high pitched noise that only the animals can hear and may prevent them from running headlong into the roadway. While not 100% effective, they just may save the life of an animal and perhaps even your own.

Please help us meet our budget this year by making a year-end donation, either with the envelope attached to this newsletter or the upcoming holiday appeal card. It is so much appreciated and will help us care for all our injured patients. Have a warm, safe holiday season.

*-Virginia Frati, Executive Director*

## Our Thanksgiving Crew

### VOLUNTEERS

Toni Lee Corwin      Leslie Kappel  
Denis Carpenter      Augie Frati  
Susan Siegel          Jim Hunter

### STAFF

Adrienne Gillespie      Danielle Sheehan  
Staci Earl                  Kimberly Murawski  
Delma Schoeppler      Ginnie Frati

*Thank you to our Staff and  
Volunteers who devoted their time  
to the animals on the holiday!*

## Memorials

Stan Flanell      Lisa Scibelli  
Sandra Lyons      Eva Stern  
Suzanne Obser      Bushytail  
Sister of      Little Fawn  
Geoffrey Peters      My Molly  
Barbara Posener

# STORIES FROM THE CENTER...



Time is always of the essence when working on patients, but even more so with vultures. While we may not have had many vulture patients before, their reputation precedes them. We were well aware that if our new patient became too stressed, he would vomit as a defense mechanism. All antibiotics, vitamins, fluids, medications and bandage material to apply his leg and wing splints was dosed, pulled up and readied before we handled our vulture patient again. As he had been triaged as his x-rays were taken, staff was aware of a significant amount of fly eggs covering his tail feathers and likely other areas that would also need to be removed. The necessary tools and flushes were prepared for this as well. While some of the hospital staff prepared to work on Vlad (which he was quickly dubbed after the vulture in *Horton Hears a Who*), others readied a cage for him so he could be placed immediately into the his new home at the Center.

Vlad was blindfolded to reduce visual stimuli and to keep him calm as he was removed from the tote. First, his wing



*Radius and ulna fractured*

and then leg were splinted so that his fractures could start the healing process and to prevent any further damage to them during his intake. Luckily, his

leg fracture was clean across and easy to position. A walking splint was applied which would allow Vlad to move around his cage as he saw fit, helping to keep him less stressed during his recovery. A quick but thorough check revealed no other injuries.

Now the painstaking task of removing thousands of sticky fly eggs from his feathers could begin. The trick is to do it without damaging the feathers; otherwise, the animal has to wait to molt to be released even after it has finished healing. For this task, Vlad was kept blindfolded. He was propped into a comfortable position with blankets on the exam room table so he wouldn't have to be held and further stressed. The process took an hour and a half as even more eggs

were stuck to his feathers than we could originally see. Gently examining and cleaning the hidden layers of feathers not only on his tail, but on the entire lower third of his body as well,

our lucky vet tech on staff worked silently to remove the eggs. It's risky business to stare at any bird's vent that long, eventually they will have to... well you get the point. During this time Vlad was the perfect patient, minus the bathroom break towards the end of the process that is. At least staff knew that he didn't have any internal trauma to his gastrointestinal tract!

Finally, Vlad went outside to a very private cage reserved for high stress bird patients. Protective opaque surrounds three sides and one side of netting allows for sunlight and a view of the trees and shrubbery. He also had a hide with blankets on one side that he could use if stressed or feeling too exposed in his injured state.

Because Vlad is a juvenile, his care was carefully planned out every day to minimize handling time, so that he didn't imprint on his human caretakers. Vlad needed fluids every morning, plus medications twice a day and a quick

*A lucky break?  
Clean across the  
tarsometatarsus*



check that he wasn't picking at his splints. Due to the extent of his injuries, he was not eating on his own, a common and expected problem in rehabilitation. He required an additional daily visit to his cage to gavage him a special carnivore meal replacement formula as well.

During Vlad's first couple of days here, the hospital staff was kept busy afterhours reaching out to other Raptor rehabs in other states seeking advice and tips about anything special vultures might need during the rehabilitation process. Thanks to some of this advice, we were able to get Vlad eating on his own in less than a week. It turns out, which makes sense based on a vulture's natural diet of carrion, that offal is the way to go if you want them to start eating. We found out that while most other raptors absolutely love rodents, vultures turn their noses up at them so to speak. Happily for us (and Vlad), the local grocery store sells prepackaged containers of chicken livers and also hearts and giblets. These appeared to be Vlad's favorites, but he also had quite a taste for herring and chicks.

With Vlad eating, the first hurdle was overcome. We were succeeding in keeping his stress level down as well, even during his weekly reevaluations of his fractures, which included x-rays to track how the bones were healing and physical therapy (PT) to the joints in his right wing to prevent them from freezing up. Vlad's prognosis remained guarded due to the ever-present concern over possible nerve damage in his wrist.

*(Continued, Page 8)*

# THANKS TO OUR VOLUNTEERS AND STAFF!

## CHEERS TO OUR VOLUNTEERS!

In Mid-September the Evelyn Alexander Wildlife Rescue Center received a call from Montauk. There was a cygnet, a baby swan, with a fishing hook in its mouth and fishing line wrapped around its neck and wings at Harvest on Fort Pond. It took many attempts and several volunteers and local restaurant staff to make this rescue happen.

Over the course of three days and many texts to coordinate a rescue, rescuers, Valinda Valcich, Pauline & Rob Rosen, and Mike Martinsen all made various attempts to get the cygnet on dry land and away from the protective parents in order to remove the fishing hook and line that was clearly causing the cygnet distress.

Finally, Mike Martinsen went alone to try the rescue on the third day. He tempted the parents with treats by throwing a lot out. First the mother, then the father, and finally the cygnet swam over. That is when, despite snapping turtles and giant carp, Mike grabbed his net, jumped in the water and tried to net the baby swan. At first the cygnet escaped the net, but Mike was persistent and as the baby turned to the land, he was able to run after him and finally net him after four attempts. "It was utter chaos," says Mike. "It was definitely a fiasco." Luckily, the hook had no barb and came out easily. The fishing line was cut and removed and the cygnet was happily reunited with the waiting parents.

-Kimberly Murawski

## Supporter of the Quarter

### C.A.L. FOUNDATION

In recognition of your generous support this quarter and for the many years prior. Thank you!

## A BIG THANK YOU TO THE PEOPLE WHO ASSISTED US LAST QUARTER!

### RESCUE/TRANSPORT VOLUNTEERS:

Jan Accordino, Linda Aldrich, Laurie Anderson, Patrick Bastible, Lee Blindenhofer, Ron Brack, Cassandra and Jay Butts, Theresa Cahill, Jeanette Caputo, Mike and Mickey Caputo, Denis Carpenter, Shane Carter, Allison Caserta, Kathi Cavanaugh, John Cerrato, Doree Cohen, Michael and Robin Colapietro, Julie Czachur, Keith Douglas, Janice Eaton, John Fabry, Jackie Farris, Cara Fernandes, Susan and Carl Ferrigno, Tammy Flannell, Jodie Flynn, Joni Friedman, Kelly Gang, Jane Gill, Molly Ginae, Jennifer Haagen, Missy Hargraves, Roger Herold, Priscilla Hoffert, Michelle Jansson, Debra Jolly, Sydney Jones, Leslie Kappel, Jenny Landey, Allison Landon, Noreen LeCann, Dion Lowery, Penni Ludwig, Jim MacDougall, John Mark, Melinda Markland, Gina Martin, Mike Martinsen, Kyle McCaskie, Susan McGraw-Keber, Mary Ann Mulvihill-Decker, Marissa Pfeiffer, Chris Plock, Debbie Pulick, Michael Quigley, Tom Ratcliffe, Pauline and Rob Rosen, Marina Sabatacakis, Susan Shepherd, Susan Siegel, Alice Simmons, Tom and Christine Sposato, Ethel Sussman, Michele and Steve Tarolli, Valinda Valcich, Jackie Van De Mark, Louis Visconti, Nicole Wallace, Gina Webster, Jason Wen, Kathy Whittaker

### HOSPITAL/EDUCATION VOLUNTEERS:

Sarah Amblard, Laura Baldino, Gina Rose Berger, Paula Bullock, Denis Carpenter, Liz Chitkara, Toni-Lea Corwin, Susan Coseglio, Theresa Dietrich, Jackie Farris, Tammy Flannell, Bette Lou Fletcher, Jodie Flynn, Jane Gill, Patti Guido, Laura Gundersen, Jill Janiel, Ciarro Johnson, Sue Karcher, Amanda Kozakiewicz, Kendra Kunzer, Stephanie LaPuglia, Kyra Leonardi, Carol Lozano, Jim and Cheryl MacDougall, Christina MacDougall, Maria Magg, Gina Martin, Sarah Meyer, Edgar Millan, Allie Mirsky, Sharon Nelson, Ulrika Parash, Marissa Pfeiffer, John Premus, Nicholas Raffel, Ann Roche, Delma Schoeppler, Xylia Serafy, Susan Siegel, Shannon Simmons, Micaela Snyder, Cathleen Springer, Tom Vanarsdall, Sue Vaughan, Karen Weber, Lori Wilder

### COOPERATING VETERINARIANS:

Dr. Jennifer Katz, Dr. Jonathan Turetsky and Dr. Eva Cohen from the Veterinary Clinic of East Hampton; Dr. Justin Molnar of Shinnecock Animal Hospital; Dr. Gal Vatash and Dr. Robin Jeager of East End Veterinary Emergency Center; Dr. Robert Pisciotto of North Fork Animal Hospital, Dr. Karen Johnston of Hampton Veterinary Hospital, Dr. Claude Grosjean of Olde Towne Animal Hospital, Dr. Noelle LeCroix of Veterinary Medical Center of Long Island, and Dr. Arnold Lesser and Dr. Alan Carb of NY Veterinary Specialty Center

Newsletter edited by Amanda Daley

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Thank you to Shayna Carter, Adrienne Gillespie and Valerie Van Houten-Hausch for our animal photos!

Special thanks to Jim and Frank at Wild by Nature in Hampton Bays for supplying us with produce almost every day for our recuperating wild patients.

## VETERINARIANS FOR WILDLIFE

### DR. ARNOLD LESSER

New York Veterinary Specialty Center,  
Farmingdale

Dr. Lesser performed multiple surgeries on a Long Eared Owl, including pinning and grafting, in an effort to save her wing. Because of the extensive bone damage, finally, an amputation was necessary. She is no longer releasable, but she will have a forever home at the Center as part of our education team. Thank you, Dr. Lesser!



## Helping Hands



Mary Krensavage of Yogitable.com led a Yoga Fundraiser on the beach in Westhampton to benefit the Center and raised \$484.00—Thanks, Mary!

Olivia Gilbert, Nathalie Fenton and Isabella Carter, age 10, raised \$554.00 for the Wildlife Rescue Center with their lemonade stand! Wow!!!

Thank you to Bob Eisenberg at East End Blue Print in Water Mill for donating the printing of our newsletter.



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From the Mailbag...

For all your wonderful work with all our  
LI wildlife! God bless you all!

Marta B., Calverton

Thank you so much for bringing Sonja and her pals the  
owl(s) for my guests to meet and learn about...Special  
kudos to Jim and all the handlers and for Shelley for all  
her help!

Vicki K., Southampton

My mom...had one great passion and love in life,  
animals! Her column she wrote for you was a great  
pleasure...Your dedication to education, care and  
compassion to wildlife is extraordinary...

France P., Hamptons

Thank you for sending someone to help this poor baby  
[raccoon] that showed up on my porch...

M.C., Southampton

Thank you to Augie last month for phone advice about a  
baby mouse...now I know what to do and where to go  
with future little creatures.

C. S. East Hampton

...You picked up an injured baby robin [from] the  
Veterinary Clinic of East Hampton. Your organization  
has been great. You answered the call promptly when I  
found the bird, and advised me what to do.

Jody W., East Hampton

I just want to thank the Wildlife Rescue for sending  
someone out to Southold...to check on the osprey. I want  
to thank Jim who drove out to Southold to appraise the  
situation.

Laura H., Southold



## THE EAGLE THAT LANDED...

- Shayna Carter

On August 23rd, a rare but wonderful bird of prey came through our center doors—a Bald Eagle! These birds are making a comeback on Long Island in recent years but are rare patients for us at the Center. This juvenile eagle, estimated around 2-3 years old, came to us thin and lethargic with signs of dehydration and head trauma, where the bird's head would tilt slightly to the side for periods of time. Usually, this behavior indicates that the bird is either poisoned or collided with an object (ex. a building), and we weren't sure which of these it was. He was found on the beach feeding on carrion but was fairly easy to capture, which isn't a good sign. We began a treatment plan for the eagle that addressed both possibilities. He received anti-inflammatory medication and fluid support as well as vitamin treatment for the head trauma. We also treated for rodenticide poisoning. This occurs when a bird of a prey consumes a rodent that has ingested poison placed by people trying to get rid of them. One of the main reasons we never recommend poison is because it not only harms the rodent but

also harms any predator that may have the rat or mouse for dinner. We also had to treat him for bird lice. When these birds get lice, it's a sign that they're sick or injured, as they normally would preen their feathers and remove any unwanted bugs. By the next day, this eagle was already doing much better. Because he was going stir-crazy in his cage inside, we quickly placed him into our flight cage where he would have plenty of room to stretch his wings and gain his strength back. We were glad and relieved that he was eating on his own almost immediately. Consuming a daily diet of fish and rodents, he quickly started to gain weight. At first, he couldn't get more than 1-2 feet off the ground, but it didn't take long before he was up on the highest perch and then flying from perch to perch. We were all so excited for such a quick recovery! His head trauma had cleared up as did his lice infestation, and by September 5th, he was ready for release. He was returned to where he was found, at Shinnecock Shores in East Quogue, where he immediately took off and flew beautifully back home. We were thrilled that he made such a great recovery and now we are able to share his wonderful success story.

## BALD EAGLE BASICS

- ★ Bald Eagles don't develop white feathers on their heads and tails until they're 4 or 5 years old
- ★ They are mostly monogamous (they mate for life) and share the duties of parenting their young
- ★ Like most bird of prey species, the females are larger than the males
- ★ They can weigh up to 15 pounds, and have a 6-7 foot wingspan



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## Victoria's Corner

-Victoria Bonavita



As an acting Ambassador for Pets and Wildlife, I was recently honored to be named a Junior Beautification Ambassador for the Town of Babylon. This enriching program focuses on volunteerism and the opportunities available to get involved in helping in your community. Keeping places like our roads, parks and beaches clean plays a very important part in protecting the health and safety of our local wildlife. Picking up garbage is probably one of the easiest and most important ways to keep the environment clean and the wildlife safe. Many times animals will mistake garbage, like plastic bags and plastic wrappers as food, which could cause them to choke or become tangled in it. This could lead to serious injury or death. Littering and pollution can also cause damage to the environment, which can directly affect the natural habitats the animals need to survive.

Many animals make their homes in bushes and trees. When they are removed, animals are left without a home. By planting new trees, you not only provide wildlife with a place to live, but the leaves on the trees will help to clean our air.

Another great way to help protect the environment is by recycling and repurposing. Repurposing, is when you take something that you might have considered garbage and you modify it--making it something that becomes new and useful. This can ultimately save you money and it will help reduce the amount of trash you throw away. It can also be very rewarding to create something new that you can use. Recycling of paper, plastics, glass and metal is also very important. Most towns have recycling programs that you can look to for guidance.

Thankfully, we have the incredible team at the Wildlife Center that works tirelessly to give our injured wildlife a second chance at life. They could always use more dedicated people and financial support to help them continue their truly amazing work.

If we all do a little, we can help make this world a better place.

## Victoria's Fun Facts and Tips:

- \* Trees clean the air by absorbing odors and pollutant gases and filter particulates out of the air by trapping them on their leaves and bark.
- \* In one year, an acre of mature trees can provide enough oxygen for 18 people.
- \* Pesticides and fertilizers can seep into streams and rivers and harm wildlife. Fertilizer can alter the nutrient system in freshwater and marine areas resulting in an explosive growth of algae. As a result, the water is depleted of dissolved oxygen, and fish and other aquatic life may be killed.
- \* More than a million sea birds and mammals are killed a year by ingestion of plastic.
- \* The Wildlife Center treats approximately 2000 animals a year



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# HOSPITAL HAPPENINGS...

Species	Black Vulture	Turkey Vulture
Head Appearance	Bald & Gray-Black	Bald & Red
Comparable Body Size	Smaller	Larger
Fed by Parents	Up to 8 mos after fledging	1-3 weeks after fledgling
Sense of Smell	Poor	Exceptional
Soaring Height	High Soaring	Low Soaring
Diet	Mainly Carrion	Mainly Carrion

## Know Your Local Vultures

-Valerie Van Houten-Hausch

On Long Island, we have two species of vulture: black vultures and turkey vultures. While their numbers are increasing, they are still a rare sight to see. Vultures are birds of prey or raptors, though they differ from other raptors in many ways. Vultures, unlike other raptors, eat mostly carrion and do very little hunting of their own. With relatively weak feet that are poorly adapted for grasping with their talons, they lack the ability to carry their food off with them. Vultures also have rather blunt talons compared to other raptors, again making for a poor hunter of live prey. Lacking a syrinx, a bird's voice box, vultures are mostly silent, limited to only hisses and grunts.

Vultures are not nest builders, laying their eggs directly on the ground, in a cave, on a brush pile or in a hollow tree. Turkey vulture and black vulture chicks look nearly identical except for a difference in the shape of the beak and size of their nares. Both have white fluffy feathers and a dark colored head. Turkey vultures can take up to 2 years to mature into their red colored heads. Both parents are committed to their young, taking turns incubating the eggs and feeding their babies. Juvenile turkey vultures are usually still fed by their parents for 1-3 weeks after fledging. Turkey vultures will fly together when migrating and searching for food in flocks or kettles ranging from a few individuals to hundreds. The turkey vulture's sense of smell is astonishing as they are able to smell their meal of carrion over 2 miles away!

### "One-Legged Larry"- Ring Billed Gull

Arrived: December 27, 2017  
Released: October 13, 2018

This little gull presented with a fractured knee joint and partial degloving to the right leg. The joint was frozen; tissue in the right thigh was necrotic and he had no pain response below the knee. The leg was wrapped to his body to prevent further injury but Larry was able to hop around well on one leg. Dr. Nancy Johnston at the Hampton Vet in Speonk performed surgery and the leg was amputated. While recuperating, poor Larry injured his left wing and wounded his phalanges, damaging the feathers and rendering him flightless. While his leg was healing, we waited patiently for improvement to his wing but alas—another set back—Larry opened the wing wound in May...more healing... Finally, in August, regrowth of the feathers in his left wing was clear and by October 4th, Larry was flying in his outdoor pen. His flights improved, and, at last, he was released by volunteer, Lisa Jaeger. Good luck, Larry!

-Amanda Daley



(Continued from Page 3)

Then on August 29<sup>th</sup>, Vlad's splints were removed for good. His leg and wing had both healed. He was move to one of the pens in our flight cage after a couple of days. Though still private like his old cage, this area offered more room to move so Vlad could really start stretching his wings. He needed time to build some muscle and show staff what he could do with his right wing. As we tend to do with our patients, the staff put this time to good use worrying about him. Vlad had only thrown up once in his time here, which we hoped was due to our efficient bedside manner and not that he liked us. The biggest worry though was whether or not his family would still be here if and when he was ready to be released. We are far north in their range and some vultures do migrate a bit south for winter while others stick it out. Would his family stay? Which leads to the worry

that if he's ready and his family is gone, will they accept him after over-wintering with us? They should recognize him, but...And then of course was the question of permanent nerve damage in the wing? Then he won't be able to fly. Can you glove train a vulture? Will he be able to stay as an education bird? At this point, of course, we began doing more research. We found other licensed facilities with educational vultures and contacted them--not many exist.

October 17<sup>th</sup> came and after much observation, we were less hopeful that Vlad would pass his flight test. He still had a slight droop at times to the right wing at the wrist. Also, we noted that the times when the wing appeared to sit normally were at least partially due to an adaptive trick Vlad learned. He tucked his feathers from his right wing into his left wing to keep them up. Even with his continued PT, he didn't fully extend his right wing. After

all the time and work that had gotten him this far, so close to returning home, we didn't want to give up on Vlad's release, so we gave him a chance and flight tested him. Unfortunately, Vlad failed his flight test due to his limited movement at the wrist. Sadly, our fears of nerve damage from the fracturing proved true and he will almost definitely not be a candidate for release. All of our avian patients are given 180 days from US Fish and Wildlife for rehabilitation, so his time is not up. His PT and care will continue. However, preparations are being made in case Vlad does need to stay. He will require a permanent aviary home, paperwork to be submitted for approval and a regular training schedule. If he cannot be returned to his family, we will welcome him into ours.

-VVHH



Evelyn Alexander Wildlife Rescue Center

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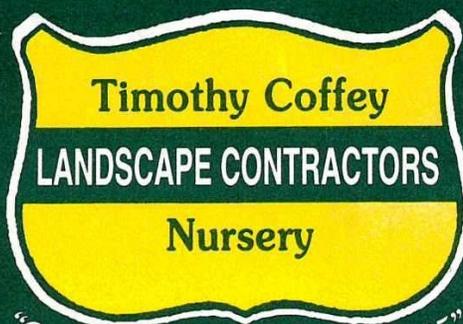


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In August of 2009, a juvenile red-tailed hawk with a drooping wing was rescued from the side of the road. The x-rays revealed a fractured to her right wing. Although she healed well, she was unable to fully extend the wing and never regained full flight capabilities. As she matured, we were privileged to watch her red tail feathers develop. Sonja was trained to the glove and joined the other members of the education animal team.

## *Our Education Family*



**SONJA**

**Red-Tailed Hawk**

*Buteo jamaicensis*

Female

*Arrived August 25, 2009*

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## **GET INVOLVED**

### **VOLUNTEERS NEEDED**

- \* Hospital help
- \* Fundraising and events
- \* Rescuing animals
- \* Education animal team

### **RESCUE TRANSPORT CLASSES**

Learn how to safely handle sick, injured and orphaned animals in this free one-hour class given monthly.

*CHECK OUR WEBSITE FOR UPCOMING CLASS DATES AND APPLICATIONS!*  
[www.wildliferescuecenter.org](http://www.wildliferescuecenter.org)

## **HOSPITAL DAILY NEEDS**

- \* Paper Towels
- \* Bleach
- \* HE Laundry detergent
- \* Epsom Salt (unscented)
- \* Tissues
- \* EVO grain free dry Cat Food (NOT indoor)
- \* Natural Balance dry Cat Food (NOT indoor)
- \* Timothy Hay (bag or bale)

### **Advertise with us!**

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# 631.728.WILD (9453)



These two older fawns as well as 4 others were released by September 15th as per DEC regulation on their rehabilitation period. If a fawn is not ready by that day, we must file for an extension and hope that we are granted more time. Volunteer, Cathy Springer, lent her horse trailer for transport to the release site.



When baby waterfowl arrive at the Center, we try to find them at least one sibling of similar weight and size. If one is not available, we provide a mirror, so they identify as an animal and do not imprint on us, and a natural feather duster for some comfort. These two cygnets were placed together and "adopted" each other. They were released together when they were of age.



Squirrels' teeth constantly erupt, meaning that they are always growing and must be worn down by gnawing. This squirrel suffered a broken jaw and malocclusion. She was unable to prevent overgrowth on her own due to the injury.



When he was just a naked little nestling, this blue jay was fed nestling formula by hand every 1/2 hour for 14 hours a day. As a fledgling, he can eat solid food on his own, with formula feedings only a few times a day. He hollers for the easy meal!



Opossums are North America's only native marsupial—mammals who are born incompletely developed and are typically carried and suckled in a pouch on the mother's belly. This mother opossum was hit by a car. Thankfully, a good Samaritan knew to check her pouch for babies. She continued to feed and care for her young until they were old enough to be on their own. Mother and babies were all released!



A juvenile loon recovers from a respiratory illness for 6 weeks. The position of this water bird's feet makes walking on land difficult.

Between that sharp beak and the smell his all fish diet produced, we were excited for release day!

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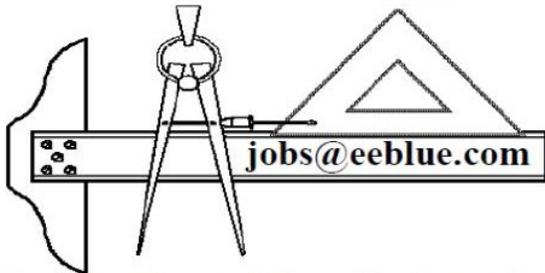
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