

Evelyn Alexander

WILDLIFE RESCUE CENTER



Wild Life Lines

Beyond Release

-Amanda Daley

Reasons for Transferring

- ★ Long term living in an environment designed specifically for the animal at a zoo or wildlife facility
-A common tern was recently transferred to a special shorebird exhibit in Wisconsin
- ★ Continued specialty care by another rehabber or rehabilitation facility
-EAWRC transfers dozens of turtles a year to Turtle Rescue of the Hamptons
- ★ Some non-releasable animals can be trained for education purposes
-EAWRC has a few permanent residents but we are not large enough to house more



A male gannet with a fractured wing and female gannet with nerve damage to her leg bonded while recovering at the Center. Because neither was releasable and gannets mate for life, we found them a home together.

The Evelyn Alexander Wildlife Rescue Center, Eastern Long Island's only wildlife hospital, is a 501(c)3 non-profit dedicated to the rescue, medical rehabilitation and release of native wildlife, but what happens when release is not an option? While we take every measure to heal the wounds, treat the diseases and clear the infections, sometimes animals are no longer capable of survival on their own in the environment. When people call us for rescue or bring an animal to our center, they do so with the expectation that we will do everything we can to rehabilitate and release the animal. Even when injuries are so great that a recovery seems unlikely, options exist for these patients beyond what some might see as an inevitable death.

A visit to our center or to an event where our education animals are present is the most obvious. We are permitted to keep certain animals to educate the public, but we are bound by very strict federal and state rules as far as their care, housing and handling. All of the birds in our education program were once patients in the hospital. After a veterinarian determines that an animal is not releasable, either we begin the process of training them to adapt to humans and the human environment for our program or we begin searching for a suitable facility. Some birds are only suitable for display at a refuge, zoo or educational facility. The birds selected for handling either exhibited a disposition amenable to close contact with humans or were young and thus could be imprinted. *Continued, page 3*

Eastern Long Island's ONLY Wildlife Hospital



*Eastern Long Island's
ONLY Wildlife Hospital*

*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

Welcome to the Summer edition of our newsletter! Boy, this has been the busiest summer that I can remember. This year we took in a record number of raccoon babies. Most were litters where a homeowner had illegally trapped and either killed or relocated the mother, and then found the babies afterward. This makes it very difficult for us, not only in the amount of time spent in caring for these babies, but the incredible expense involved. Please call us first before intervening in any wildlife situations!



I wanted to take a moment to recognize our volunteers. We have several volunteers that put in a minimum of three hours a week, working directly with the animals at our wildlife hospital. Some put in more than one shift. This helps us immensely and relieves the terrible burden that is put upon our staff each day at this time of year. Each day, volunteers come in and put in really hard work. First all food dishes must be removed from the cages, emptied, washed and refilled with new food. Each species of animal has its own diet, making it more confusing. Then the newspapers and towels need changed inside each cage. The towels are shaken out into the garbage can and put into a laundry basket. All this is done while trying to make sure the animal does not escape its cage! And then the endless piles of laundry have to be dealt with. It seemed on the hottest days of the year, our air conditioning broke down. This didn't stop the dedicated volunteers – some who also work full time jobs in addition to volunteering with us.

We also have rescue/transport volunteers who are specially trained and are on call when we receive reports of injured wildlife. This is especially difficult since the rescues come in without warning, and folks have to interrupt their day to rescue the animal and then fight the traffic to get it to our center.

I want all our volunteers to know how much we appreciate each and every one of you! Please let us know how we can make it easier and fun for you to be here. If you are interested in volunteering, please check out our website at www.wildliferescuecenter.org for requirements and to download an application.

-Virginia Frati, Executive Director

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Drawing November 25, 2019

\$5.00 per ticket

\$45.00 for 10 tickets

Tickets Available:

wildliferescuecenter.org
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ALL PROCEEDS BENEFIT



Evelyn Alexander
WILDLIFE RESCUE CENTER

Eastern Long Island's ONLY Wildlife Hospital

STORIES FROM THE CENTER...

The New York State Department of Environmental Conservation and the United States Fish and Wildlife Service issue permits for each bird, and we train their handlers before we add them to our permit. Only licensed individuals are permitted to hold the birds. While these birds appear tame when in the public eye, they are still very capable of injuring or maiming a person who takes a lax attitude in their handling. We train our volunteers to respect the fact that these animals once had their freedom and are not hand raised pets. Mammals on our education permit are governed by the United States Department of Agriculture and the NYSDEC. The USDA retains a veterinarian on staff who makes random, unannounced inspections of each facility housing USDA permitted education mammals. While administering medication that has passed the expiration date on the bottle by a short amount of time is acceptable for wildlife, any animal on the USDA permit must be given unexpired medications that are to be kept separated and labeled. For both birds or mammals, all caging must be of specific size and must contain specific items such as hides, perches, platforms, etc. to pass inspection.



These opossums, along with another litter of 3, was transferred to private rehabber who specializes in opossum care. The joeys require tube feeding.

Certain raptors and mammals such as opossums, woodchucks and foxes acclimate to being handled by humans, but other species do not fair as well. Often we admit



This Common Tern awaits transfer to Green Bay, WI. He will join another tern we sent last year.

waterfowl and seabirds that have catastrophic wing or leg injuries that render them non-releasable. The options for these animals are limited, but placement at an educational facility is possible. Refuges and zoos participate in a network that advertises non-releasable animals to other licensed, inspected facilities. The International Wildlife Rehabilitation Council maintains a website on which rehabilitation centers can post wildlife for placement. We have transferred many

animals both locally and nationwide. Recently, we shipped a pair of northern gannets to a zoo in Florida's Panhandle via airplane. Other such transfers include a wide variety of song birds, crows, owls, hawks, shore birds like laughing gulls, terns, and oystercatchers and waterfowl such as scoters, eiders and swans. We have placed woodchucks, opossums, and even rats and mice.

Some animals end their rehabilitation period healthy enough to be returned to the wild, but have permanent injuries that might affect survival in the environment. For example, at times,

A pair of non flighted mallards released at Quogue Wildlife Refuge where they can live the rest of their lives free.



we find that a portion of a wing is compromised beyond saving. A veterinarian may perform a small amputation to prevent necrotic tissue from spreading and/or to prevent the animal from stepping on the injured wing causing further damage. For these animals, release is still an option, but with a caveat. Places such as the Quogue Wildlife Refuge offer a safe haven for animals that can fend for themselves but are not capable of enduring a migration. With their permission, we release geese and ducks often at the refuge knowing that they will have a second chance to live freely. The refuge also provides a place to safely release adolescent ducklings and goslings. Once they are old enough to care for themselves, they can assimilate into the existing flock there as their flight feathers finish developing. From that point, they can choose whether to stay or whether to fly somewhere new.

Our mission to rescue, rehabilitate and release injured, sick or orphaned wildlife is a tremendous undertaking that holds both rewards and sorrows. Every animal we release constitutes a small victory for the staff and volunteers at the Center. We learn whatever we can from the ones we lose, and we are grateful to have resources like Quogue Wildlife Refuge and IWRC that allow otherwise non-releasable wildlife to have another chance at life.

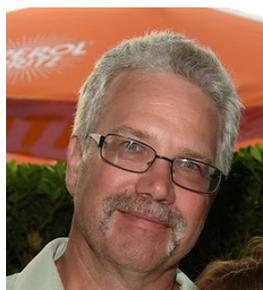


Our favorite part: returning them to the wild!

THANKS TO OUR VOLUNTEERS AND STAFF!

CHEERS TO OUR VOLUNTEERS!

Don Lanham started volunteering with us in December of 2018 in the hospital, and since then, he has proven to be an invaluable part of our team. Don's work in the hospital is a tremendous help, but he also assists with our education animals and volunteers at our fundraisers. He has improved our outdoor caging for the raptors, adding platforms and perches for them and a table to make loading them into their boxes easier for everyone! Thank you, Don. We appreciate the time you devote to the Center very much!



Supporter of the Quarter

We would like to thank **HOWARD AND BETH STERN** for their continued support of the Center. Not only have they made generous contributions, they have donated their time to our fundraising events year after year. Thank you for all you do to help us succeed!



Helping Hands



Thank you to **Shayna Carter, Adrienne Gillespie, Kyra Leonardi and Valerie Van Houten** for our 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.

Thank you to **John Luciano, Denis Carpenter, Kathy Rode, Gail and Lynn Murdock, and Adrianna and Ruth Galicia** for "getting the greens" so often!

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

VETERINARIANS FOR WILDLIFE

DR. CLAUDE GROSJEAN
Olde Towne Animal Hospital
Southampton, NY

When an animal requires a complicated surgical procedure, we trust Dr. Grosjean to come up with the best solution. Recently, he applied an external fixation to the fractured, badly displaced hind leg of a fawn. As a male, the fawn needs use of both hind legs so this surgery is life saving. Dr. Grosjean has donated his talents many times, including several other external fixations and surgeries.



Special Thank You to our *Get Wild* Volunteers:

Doria Canino, Shane Carter, Maureen Coleman, Tammy Flanell, Jane Gill, Adrienne Gillespie, Su Gilmore, Jill Griffin, Sydney Jones, Don and Teresa Lanham, Noreen LeCann, Jim and Cheryl MacDougall, Benita Matthes, Ulrika Parash, Ann Roche, Rosi Zingales

*Special Thank You to our **Getting Wild at Centro** Volunteers:* **Laura Baldino, Mary and Bruce Beauchamp, Shane Carter, Diane Chelius, SunHe Dudley, Jane Gill, Lisa Jaeger, Sydney Jones, Noreen LeCann, Cheryl MacDougall, Benita Matthes, Christiaan Padavan, Delma Schoeppler, Valerie Van Houten, Lori Wilder**

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

RESCUE/TRANSPORT VOLUNTEERS:

Linda Aldrich, Laurie Anderson, Laura Baldino, Patrick Bastible, Melissa Bertrand, Lee Blindenhofer, Theresa Cahill, Jeanette Caputo, Denis Carpenter, Kathi Cavanaugh, Robin and Michael Colapietro, Doree Cohen, Julie Czachur, Dawn Dawson, Keith Douglas, Janice Eaton, Lisa Eggert John Fabry, Susan and Carl Ferrigno, Tamara Flanell, Jodie Flynn, Joni Friedman, Kelly Gang, Jane Gill, Molly Ginae, Jackie Guastella, Jennifer Haagen, Missy Hargraves, Priscilla Hoffert, Janis Hurley, Lisa Jaeger, Michelle Jansson, Sydney Jones, Janet Kantor, Leslie Kappel, Alison Landon, Jenny Landey, Don Lanham, Noreen LeCann, Kyra Leonardi, Lisa Levitin, Debra Liccardi, Karen Lombardo, Dion Lowery, Jim and Cheryl MacDougall, John Mark, Melinda Markland, Mike Martinsen, Eileen Miller, Andre Morin, Mary Ann Mulvihill-Decker, Gail and Lynn Murcott, Jude Petroski, Marissa Pfeiffer, Debbie Pulick, Tom Ratcliffe, Joe Rocco, Kathy Rode, Pauline and Rob Rosen, Marina Sabatacakis, Delma Schoeppler, Susan Shepherd, Susan Siegel, Alice Simmons, Gail Simons, Michelle and Steve Tarolli, Michel Travis, Nicole Wallace, Gina Webster, Jason Wen, Valinda Valcich, Victoria Vitobello, Jenny Zahler

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Tara Accavallo, Dianna Amundson, Laura Baldino, Ellen Bialo, Denis Carpenter, Pamela Caruso, Shane Carter, Toni-Lea Corwin, Carole Cox, Jeanette Downes, Tsaia Dawson, Theresa Dietrich, Chelsea Ehmann, Tammy Flanell, Bette Lou Fletcher, Adrianna Galicia, Ruth Galicia, Jane Gill, Diane Gover, Ting Hsia, Jackie Guastella, Liz Burke Harris, Alexandra Helfer, Jill Janiel, Sydney Jones, Dorothea Kramps, Kendra Kunzer, Donald Lanham, Alexa Langsdorf, John Luciano, Laura Luciano, Marcia Lynn, Jim and Cheryl MacDougall, Sophia Mandich, Gina Martin, Mary Ann Mulvihill Decker, Ulrika Parash, Marissa Pfeiffer, Anne Rosch, Eve Sable, Andrea Schiavoni, Xylia Serafy, Susan Siegel, Shannon Simmons, Gia Soule, Cathleen Springer, Laraine Strem, Kerri Stevens, Kelly Stewart, Bernadette Tuthill, Tom Vanarsdall, Sue Vaughan, Alyssa Vogt, Molly Gayle Vorhaus, Vanessa Winters

COOPERATING VETERINARIANS:

Dr. Jennifer Katz and Dr. Jonathan Turetsky from the Veterinary Clinic of East Hampton; Dr. Justin Molnar of Shinnecock Animal Hospital; Dr. Gal Vatach and Dr. Robin Jeager of East End Veterinary Emergency Center; Dr. Robert Pisciotta 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





The Power of One

An Open Letter to Our Volunteers—

Old, New and Soon-to-be

—Delma Schoeppler

The backbone of any non-profit is its volunteers. By nature, most non-profits run on a very tight budget with limited staff. In the case of the Wildlife Rescue Center's, our operating budget is based solely on donations and fundraisers with no government funding. Therefore, our work can only be made possible through the generosity of others.

What does that mean to the animal hit by a car, suffering on the side of the road? Or to the person whose cat plucked a baby from its nest? Because the Center exists, it means help is only a phone call away. Often a well-meaning, good citizen calls our hotline with the expectation that a paid employee will be dispatched immediately to the location. While we hope that someday we will be able to provide such a service to ensure all animal emergencies are addressed, at present, our system works quite differently.

Likened our volunteers' response to the dedicated volunteer fireman and EMTs who leave the comfort of a warm house to come to the aid of a person in need solely out of the kindness of their heart for public safety. The Center's volunteers do the same, but usually for an injured animal that has no way of knowing their intentions are only to help. Each time they approach an animal, their safety is at risk, but fearlessly, they do all they can to humanely assess the situation, capture, and transport to safety. All of these rescues are done on their own time, dime and with their own transportation.

The work doesn't stop there. The emotional toll of watching needless suffering, often due to the poor choices of our fellow man, and the knowledge that not every animal will make it back to the wild can weigh heavy even when the rescue is through. If the animal makes a full recovery and can be released, the same volunteers come back and transport it to where it was found. If the animal cannot be released, our volunteers take them to refuges or even to JFK for transfer to a permanent home at an exhibit or zoo in another state.

Rescue and Transport is only one way our volunteers contribute to the Center. Hospital volunteers help fill the gaps in our small staff which is crucial to patient care. We have volunteers who assist in all areas--- cleaning cages, doing laundry and dishes, giving baths, preparing food, sweeping, mopping, "nannies" who feed our infant patients as often as every half hour. Each and every piece is so important. When even one of these things are not complete, the whole balance is off. The power of just one can make all the difference.

Having our hospital volunteers, not only plays a major role in animal husbandry at the Center, but also frees the medical staff to address patient diagnoses, intakes, wound

care, medication, and overall well-being to facilitate a successful rehabilitation.

Our Education volunteers play both a role in animal care and in our financial success. Each day our education animals must be fed, watered and their cages cleaned. They need to be weighed regularly, their beaks and talons trimmed and their gear maintained. These volunteers also give up their time to represent us at events and to present programs to the public all over Suffolk County. They raise awareness for the Center and help raise funds allowing us to continue to do this work.

No step is more important than another as we all work together for the greatest possible outcome. We are blessed to have these incredible people step up to do this tireless and often unrecognized work. Some of our volunteers give up their days off or forego their own needs to be there for the animals. They will bring us cold water and fruit on a hot summer day or sandwiches when we have no time for lunch. They make time for us when we put out an SOS for help and offer a kind word when they see us struggling to keep up. They run to Wild by Nature to pick up greens for the animals when we are out and even bring food they've purchased to donate to feed our patients. They get dirty, sad, tired, and overwhelmed at times, but they never complain and they always shine.

To each and every one of you, none of us can do this work without you, and, although we may not say thank you as often as we should, we would crumble without you. I, for one, look forward to seeing you and I love the friendships we've created along the way through the victories and the tears. Remember the importance of the power of one.

We do.



WANT TO JOIN OUR TEAM?

The requirements to volunteer in the hospital are:

16 years or older

Have an up to date tetanus shot

Can commit to a weekly or biweekly schedule

We will teach you the rest!



RESCUE TRANSPORT CLASS—SEPTEMBER

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

Time and date in September and place TBD. Please email for a link or call to register. If you cannot make the class, we can keep you on the register for October.

www.wildliferescuecenter.org

631-728-9453

Eastern Long Island's ONLY Wildlife Hospital



From the Mailbag...

Thanks for the advice, I appreciated very much and it was helpful. The fawn was a special blessing.

—R.S. Mattituck, NY

Please accept this donation from the Sag Harbor Elementary School Community. We collected coins in your honor, counted them, rolled them then our friends at Apple Bank exchanged them for a check.

—B.K. Sag Harbor, NY

Thank you for the wisdom and for taking care of our little wild friends.

—M.B. Pelham, NY

Dear Missy and Wild Life Team...Although the outcome for our little fawn was grave, I wanted to express my appreciation and gratitude...you are an "Angel" to the wildlife community. I wish there were more people in this world like you.

—K.H. Farmingdale, NY

Advertise with us!

Please contact EAWRC to learn more about sponsorship, advertising, and upcoming events!

www.wildliferescuecenter.org

Advertising Rates

SIZE	ONCE	ANNUAL
1/8 Pg	\$50	\$150
1/4 Pg	\$100	\$300
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Full Pg	\$400	\$1200
Insert (1/2 Pg)	\$300 (B&W)	
Insert (1/2 Pg)	\$500 (Color)	

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Catherine Cahill

Jeannette George Carillo

Jeri Frances Gargano Diaz

Edward Miezianka

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Project Designer Positions Available.



Ginnie Frati, Beth Stern, Shelley Berkoski with Leona



Honorees: Scarlett Magda, DVM, Carl Safina, PhD



Megan McCartney, Joan Carl, Claudia Walters



Ellen and Chuck Scarborough with Jim MacDougall and Aria



Ingrid Arneburg and Will Marin with Ulrika Parash and Cloud



Amy and Justin Molnar, DVM and Shelley Berkoski



A big thank you to Joan and Bernard Carl for hosting our Get Wild Benefit again this year. Also, thank you to the benefit committee for all of your hard work and to all of our sponsors and guests who supported us at the event. A great time was had by all!



Joan and Bernard Carl



Ginnie Frati, Beth Stern, Sydney Jones



Great Horned Owl, Kailala



Jim Smith, Beth Stern, Barbara Smith, Lauren Stiriz, Vinny CaSal Biundo



Sal Biundo, Nina Kubacka



Bridget Terry, Samantha Bisagni

GETTING WILD at CENTRO



Aleksandra Kardwell, Will Marin, Beth Stern, Shelley Berkoski



Our third annual Getting Wild at Centro was a smashing success! Thank you to Hamptons Magazine, Dale Gale and, of course, Centro for putting together this wonderful event to support the Center! We would also like to thank those who sponsored the event and all of our guests. Hope to see everyone there next year in July!



Valerie Van Houten and Millenium

STORIES FROM THE CENTER...

Eastern Cottontails: 101

-Danielle Sheehan

With their long ears, wide eyes, and wiggly noses, rabbits are one of the most easily recognized wildlife species. Their appearance and behaviors have inspired many iconic characters, such as Bugs Bunny, Roger Rabbit, Thumper, and most notably, the Easter Bunny. But how much do you really know about the cute critters behind the pop imagery? Today we are going to discuss these adorable creatures, with a focus on one of the most common rabbits: the eastern cottontail.



Eastern cottontails are the only rabbit species found on Long Island, and they are the most common species in the United States. Their range extends from southern Canada to South America, and as far west as parts of Arizona and New Mexico. Cottontails are named after their tufty, white tails which have the appearance of a cotton ball. Their fur is usually brownish-gray with white undersides, but their colors can change to more gray in winter months.

Cottontails prefer habitat between wooded areas and open land. The rabbits will go into grassy fields to graze, then return to the shelter of the woodlands. They eat an assortment of plants, including clover, dandelion, and grasses. If vegetation is sparse, they will eat the twigs and bark of a variety of trees. While grazing, rabbits can easily become food themselves for predators, such as raptors, foxes, weasels, and even humans, so they tend to ingest food quickly to avoid detection. As a result, much of their food passes through their bodies undigested. This behavior produces the small, round, dry pellets that are usually seen in their territory. Rabbits will sometimes re-ingest these pellets to procure more nutrients from them.

In addition to fecal pellets, rabbits produce cecotropes. Cecotropes appear as soft, shiny pellets encased in layers of mucus. They are formed in a region of the rabbit's digestive system called the cecum. The cecum, located between the small and large intestines, contains nutrients in the form of healthy bacteria and fungi. The rabbit passing the cecotropes will ingest them, sometimes directly from the anus, in an act called cecotrophy. In this manner, the rabbit gains nutrients that are believed to help fight pathogens and stave malnourishment.

The average eastern cottontail usually lives to about three years of age. They reach sexual maturity very early on in life, usually by two to three-months old. When ready to mate, rabbits engage in ritualistic, mating behavior. A male rabbit, called a buck, will chase a female doe relentlessly until she turns to face him. The doe will then spar with him, using her front paws. It is believed that the female may be testing the male's strength by engaging in this behavior. When the doe accepts the buck, they will crouch and leap repeatedly into the air before mating.

The gestation period for eastern cottontails is twenty-seven days. Unlike other rabbits, eastern cottontails do not burrow. Before giving birth, the doe digs a shallow nest about six inches long and four to seven inches wide. She lines it with her own fur and covers it with grasses. Cottontails can have up to twelve

babies, but usually average three to six. Between two rabbits, they can produce eighty-four offspring per year. That's a lot of rabbits! Unfortunately, infant mortality is high for cottontails because the nests offer little protection from predators and the elements. Nests can fill up with water during rainstorms, and the young are easy prey for predators. Only fifteen to twenty percent of bunnies make it to adulthood.

Cottontail babies are altricial, meaning they are born deaf, blind, and without fur. Surprisingly, the mother does not stay with them much. She will nurse them only as little as twice a night, for five minutes at a time, and then cover them with grasses to keep them out of sight of predators. The babies grow quickly, and by two weeks old, they begin to leave the nest. By four weeks, they can take care of themselves.



Cottontail kits have less than a 10% chance of survival when raised by humans—best left in the nest for mom!



Two of the 168 Eastern Cottontails treated at the Center so far this year. Although they are tiny, these two kits will be old enough for release in a few more days.

When baby cottontails begin to leave their nests, there is often a misconception that they are in need of rescuing because of their size; with many being small enough to fit in the palm of your hand. However, rabbits at this age should be left alone unless they appear sickly or there is a visible injury present. If the bunnies are capable of running away, they are typically independent and healthy enough to be on their own.

Sometimes people get the temptation to take baby bunnies from the wild because of their size and cuteness. There are even articles on the internet that list steps claiming to tame wild rabbits, but to do so is unlawful. In the state of New York, it is illegal to take in any wildlife, including rabbits, without the proper licensing. Wild rabbits are not the same species as domestic rabbits, and they have very different needs and temperaments. Cottontails may look cute and cuddly, but they are high-stressed by nature. Any attempt to approach or handle a wild rabbit unnecessarily could result in the rabbit injuring itself. Rabbits can break their backs attempting to escape a person's grasp, or they can give themselves heart attacks from being overstressed.

If you happen to see cottontails in your neighborhood, stay at a distance so as to not frighten them. Enjoy these adorable creatures with your eyes only. If you keep portions of your property wild with weeds, and provide some natural brush coverage, you will be creating a suitable habitat for these cute critters to live and raise their young.

I Found A Baby Rabbit

Do any of the following apply to the rabbit?

- It is bleeding, has an open wound, or has a broken bone.
- It's been in a cat's or dog's mouth.
- It's covered in fly eggs [these look like small grains of rice].
- It's cold, wet, or crying nonstop.

YES

Take the rabbit to a wildlife rehabilitator or veterinarian.

NO

Is the rabbit fully furred with its eyes opened?

NO

Locate the nest and put the rabbit back. You will not see a lot of activity at the nest; mother rabbits stay away to avoid leading predators to their young. To check for nest activity, lay four pieces of string in a tic-tac-toe pattern over the nest. Leave the area and check back in 12 hours. If the mother rabbit has returned, the strings will be out of place. If the strings are undisturbed, and the young rabbits have missed more than two feedings [early morning and dusk], the rabbits should be taken to a permitted rehabilitator.

YES

If the rabbit is larger than a softball and weighs more than 4 ounces or 100 grams, leave it alone! It is on its own and does not need human intervention.

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Remember him? On August 21st, Vlad, our turkey vulture, finally returned to the Center after being transferred to the Raptor Trust in New Jersey for flight testing. While EAWRC does have a flight testing cage, because his wing span is around 6 feet, it was difficult for us to determine his capability in our testing area. The Raptor Trust has specialty flight testing areas to better determine whether he could survive in the wild. Happily, his fractured leg and wing had healed beautifully, and he was cleared for release.

What took so long after he was sent to flight test? Birds undergo a process called molting in which they shed and regrow their flight feathers. Vlad began to molt while under care in New Jersey. He remained at the Raptor Trust to allow this process to finish.

On August 24, 2019, Vlad was released to the area where he was originally found after being hit by a train August 11, 2018—a little more than a year in rehab! Turkey vultures have tight knit family groups, so we knew the importance of releasing him at the right place. Upon release, he spent a good deal of time sunning himself—we like to think he was both surprised and happy to finally be free. Eventually, he flew up and off to find his family. Good luck, Vlad!



HOSPITAL DAILY NEEDS

- * Paper Towels
- * Bleach
- * HE Laundry detergent
- * Leafy green lettuces
- * Berries and grapes
- * Natural Balance Dry Cat Food (outdoor)
- * Timothy Hay (bag or bale)
- * Grocery Gift Cards
- * VOLUNTEERS!!!

Thank you to everyone who dropped some of these supplies to us or sent them via Amazon. We appreciate your generosity!



Round 2: Squirrels have two litters a year, spring and fall. Our first "fall" squirrel arrived very early—July 14th. Uh oh...

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Admitted: 03/15/19
Released: TBD

Although this loon may not be ready for release just yet, his story of healing warrants some attention. At intake, he presented with a deep large wound to his skull, exposing bone and brain. After flushing and bandaging the wound, he was administered fluids, antibiotics and vitamins. Miraculously, the head wound healed fully without infection. Although he was given plenty of padding and a mesh sling to rest on to keep him elevated from the cage floor, the length of his cage rest requirements created a pressure wound on his keel. This lesion opened up and required a skin graft, performed by Dr. Justin Molnar at the Shinnecock Animal Hospital. Throughout his ordeal, the loon remained bright and alert, even eating on his own. Now, the keel is nearly healed and he is receiving Dawn baths to improve his waterproofing as we look forward to his eventual release.

-Amanda Daley



Margaret Turner

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East Hampton



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ANSWER KEY FOR PAGE 11:

- | | | |
|------------------|--------------------------|-----------------|
| Swan = Cygnet | Hawk = Ryas | Turkey = Poulit |
| Squirrel = Pup | Box Turtle = Hatchling | Coyote = Whelp |
| Pigeon = Squaker | Mallard = Duckling | Raccoon = Cub |
| Red Fox = Kit | White-tailed Deer = Fawn | Opossum = Joey |

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HEY BABY, WHAT'S YOUR NAME?

While most of us refer to a baby animal as just that, the young of each species has a specific title. Some of the names are repeated among the species, and some infant animals are dubbed to reflect certain characteristics of the species like diet or how their parents care for them. Can you match the name of each species with the baby name?



Opossum = _____



Raccoon = _____



Coyote = _____



Turkey = _____



White-tailed Deer = _____



Mallard = _____



Box Turtle = _____

- | | | |
|-----------|----------|----------|
| Hatchling | Squeaker | Duckling |
| Whelp | Poult | Pup |
| Eyas | Cygnets | Joey |
| Kit | Fawn | Cub |



Hawk = _____



Red Fox = _____



Pigeon = _____



Squirrel = _____



Mute Swan = _____

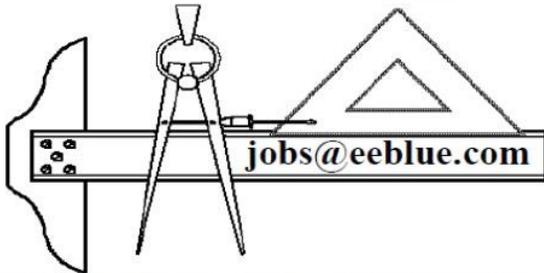


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