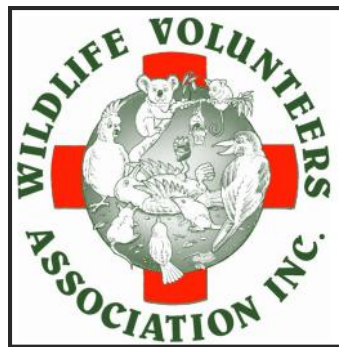


# WILVOS WILDLIFE VOLUNTEERS ASSOCIATION INC.



**MAY 2013**



Tell friends & family to put our WILVOS hotline number in their mobile phone.

If you don't already return your Fauna and Telephone Forms electronically, please request an electronic template from:

enquiries@wilvos.org.au  
or  
returns@wilvos.org.au

If you prefer to fill out your Fauna and Telephone Returns by hand, and post to the WILVOS PO Box, then please copy the enclosed forms, or print out the forms from the WILVOS website. *These forms will no longer be posted out with the mailed newsletters.*

## DO YOU HAVE A BIRD/S IN CARE AT THE MOMENT???

Please email Sarah, our bird Co-Ordinator, so she can have an up-to-date list of birds in care. In this way we can look at a list and know who to call when we have birds that need grouping. Email:

slp007@student.usc.edu.au

Congratulations to those who received a cheque from Rotary International. Sue Mason the District Governor's wife chose wildlife to benefit from their fundraising efforts. A wonderful gesture and most appreciated by recipients, many of whom were WILVOS. Thank you Rotary.

## WANTED

WILVOS are desperately in need of another release officer. Paul needs an assistant as Paula is going away for a couple of months. Heelp!

If you can help, call Sylvia on 54 467760

## Please check the Homepage of the website for "WILVOS DATES TO REMEMBER IN 2013"

This will show any date changes for upcoming events.

Note that Dr Howard Ralph's workshop will be on the 15th & 16th June. Howard inspires all with his expertise and his compassion for all animals.

Bookings are also already rolling in from outside WILVOS for Manfred Zabinkas' workshop weekend on the 27th & 28th July.

Don't forget Ailsa and Sonja's Bird Workshop and Jill's Reptile Workshop. (BYO chair to Jill's house.)

Wildlife Volunteers Association Inc PO Box 2555 Nambour West Q 4560.  
Ph: 07 54 416200 [www.wilvos.org.au](http://www.wilvos.org.au)

## NATALIE MAY'S "INTERESTING WILDLIFE FACTS" MAY ADDITION

Before you read on I would like to ask you all a few questions.

- Have you driven anywhere today?
- When on the road did you see a deceased animal on the side of the road?
- Did you stop to check if the animal was deceased?
- Did you check to see if the animal had pouch young?

### Emergency procedure:

Finding an injured or orphaned animal on the side of the road is a common occurrence. So let's imagine you are driving down the road and you see an animal on the side of the road.

Firstly find a safe place to pull over and put your hazard lights on. Then view the animal from a distance and if you are dealing with an injured large animal such as a kangaroo or if you are dealing with an injured snake call WILVOs hotline Such animals mentioned may put you in danger so to help them out it is best to call in the experts.

Once you have viewed the animal from a distance and tried to determine if it is injured or deceased, get a pet pack or dark box of some sort and a towel or whatever you have in your car to enclose and wrap the animal up.

When approaching the animal try to do this in a calm and slow manner. When you are beside the animal place the towel completely over its body, it is important you have covered the eyes to reduce stress.

The best way to pick up a mammal is by placing one hand on the back of its neck and the other hand on its tail. This hold will give you more grip of the animal, protect the animal from biting or scratching you, and provide the best support to the animal. When picking up a bird the best and safest way is by placing one hand over the animal with your thumb and pointer finger on one side and the rest of your fingers on the opposite side. Once you have hold of the animal, place it gently in your pet pack/box. Make sure you have provided the animal with warmth and the box is dark, in a quiet surrounding, and has ventilation.

Then find /contact a local vet or wildlife specialist (WILVOs) and take the animal to the relevant person to be cared for.

If the animal you find on the roadside is deceased please remove the animal off the road. Place the animal 30+ metres off the road, as scavenging animals will seek out the deceased animal and feed off its carcass. We don't want more animals to get hit.

Remember to check the pouches of dead kangaroos, wallabies, koalas, possums, bandicoots and echidnas for young. With the latter, echidna pouches are more like just a fold of skin, so the little puggle may be thrown some distance away from the mother's body. If the

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*(Eastern Grey Kangaroo joey found in mothers pouch on roadside. Little baby girl Forest was released back into the wild after a long*

animal from

## A CHALLENGING POSSUM

I was the third carer for little Giorgio. I gave him a name change as I just kept calling him “gorgeous” as he was the usual lovable little short-eared possum (aka bobuck). Little did I know he was going to be the weirdest possum I’ve ever had the joy of rehabilitating!

My first impressions of Giorgio were of panic as this little furless possum had a very rattly chest. A course of antibiotics had him on track and all seemed well.

I took him out for his feed one day and he had his toe very firmly lodged between his jaws, with that fine sharp toenail facing upwards, so I had visions of it lodged into the roof of his mouth! I don’t know how long it took to remove that toe but it seemed like hours. I thought I would be visiting the vet to ask them to cut the toe off—that’s if Giorgio didn’t gnaw it off himself! Luckily my fingernail was long enough and the right shape to push in against the nail—I didn’t think it could do any worse damage! I wanted to make sure the nail wasn’t imbedded in the roof of his mouth! Finally the toe was removed, though it did look a little mutilated. Giorgio might have been toothless, but his jaws were strong!



Next day a repeat of this scenario! I knew it wasn’t from hunger, so thought it was probably more a case of Possum OCD! So out came the micropore tape and I taped up each of his cute pink little feet.



So that problem was solved. Next a tiny rather harmless looking pinprick mark appeared on his chest. Not too worried but aware I had an ‘interesting’ patient in care, I dabbed some savlon on it. Not something I normally would use but it was on the first-aid shelf and first thing at hand.

Next day the tiny mark resembled a little blister so I bathed it with saline and put betadine on it, actually thinking I was getting paranoid about this possum—but ‘golden staph’ was coming into my mind at this time! A precautionary visit to the Yandina Vets followed, as the blister was getting larger. I changed to betadine ointment instead of the liquid solution, and kept Giorgio on his antibiotic injections. This was on the Friday. By Monday Giorgio’s chest was revolting—I gloved up and gowned up before going near him! -I could only describe the sight as saying it looked like an alien was going to jump out of his chest!



Giorgio’s eyes were gummed up and his belly swollen. I was prepared to admit defeat, and accept the inevitable, but Mike at the Yandina Vets suggested Flamazine ointment. Off to the pharmacy with a script. By this time I was probably ready for a script of anything also! It had been a morning of tears.

For the next five days it was a miracle in action. The gaping disgusting wound shrunk noticeably each day. The treatment was kept up for two weeks, by which time he just had a Vshaped scar. During all this time Giorgio appetite didn’t abate, and his faeces remained normal! Thank you to Mike the miracle worker! At 500 grams he still occasionally put his thumb in his mouth, but at least he knew how to get it out again!



V for Victory (Yvie’s hands!).

From then on Giorgio’s life became abysmally boring, with no more health hiccups. He and girlfriend Maria are off to release in the near future. They are both independent, aloof possums. No doubt he blames me for all those annoying injections and treatments...Donna



**T**he information in this article has been taken from the Queensland Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry web site.

The information was last updated in March 2013. The full article can be read here: (Copy and paste to your browser): [http://www.daff.qld.gov.au/4790\\_2900.htm](http://www.daff.qld.gov.au/4790_2900.htm)

#### **What is Hendra virus?**

Hendra virus is a zoonotic disease, which means it can transfer from animals to people. Hendra virus can cause disease in horses but only rarely in humans. It can be transmitted from flying fox to horse, horse to horse, and horse to human. There is no evidence that the virus can be transmitted from flying fox to human, or human to horse, or human to human.

Flying foxes are a natural reservoir for Hendra virus. Flying foxes do not show any signs of illness when infected with Hendra virus. Although Hendra virus infection is periodically present in flying fox populations across Australia, the likelihood of horses becoming infected is very low. Most cases in horses are fatal. The mortality rate is approximately 75%.

Note: Hendra virus is not related to equine influenza or Australian bat lyssavirus.

#### **How the virus is transmitted to horses**

The exact route of transmission is not known; however, it is thought that horses contract Hendra virus by eating material contaminated by infected flying fox body fluids and excretions.

Hendra virus has the potential to spread from horse to horse. This can occur through direct contact with infectious body fluids, or indirect contact via contaminated equipment that could transfer infectious body fluids from one horse to another.

In paddock situations to date, most Hendra virus cases have involved one infected horse that has died without any companion horses becoming infected. However, on several occasions, one or more companion horses have become infected after close contact with the first infected horse before or at the time of death.

#### **How the virus is transmitted to people**

The few cases of Hendra virus infection in people have been the result of very close contact with respiratory secretions (e.g. mucus) and/or blood from an infected horse. Other people have reported having some contact with infected horses but have remained well, and their blood tests have shown no evidence of Hendra virus infection.

There is no evidence of Hendra virus spreading from human to human or from flying fox to human.

#### **The role of other animals in Hendra virus**

Dogs that have been injected with Hendra virus in an experimental setting have not shown any clinical signs associated with the infection.

While cats, guinea pigs, ferrets and pigs have also been infected with Hendra virus experimentally, the virus has not been known to occur naturally in these animals. (Note: It is illegal to keep ferrets in Queensland.)

In July 2011, test results confirmed the presence of antibodies to Hendra virus in a dog sampled on a Hendra virus infected property. This was the first reported case of Hendra virus antibody detection in a dog outside of an experimental setting. This means at some point the dog had been infected with Hendra virus. The dog reportedly showed no signs of illness.

There is no current evidence to suggest that dogs can infect humans with Hendra virus.

Current knowledge indicates dogs may be infected with Hendra virus by having close contact with a live or dead horse infected with Hendra virus.

Good hygiene practices should always be applied when dealing with sick horses. Owners should prevent dogs from having contact with sick horses.

There is no current evidence that flying foxes pose a risk of direct Hendra virus transmission to dogs. However, as a general biosecurity and hygiene precaution, you should prevent dogs from having direct contact with flying foxes (alive or dead) to minimise the risk of the dog's exposure to disease and injury.

There is no evidence to suggest that dogs can become infected with Hendra virus from ingesting palm nuts (or other fallen fruit) from trees where flying foxes are active.

The likelihood of a dog becoming infected with Hendra virus from eating horse manure is minimal. Biosecurity Queensland recommends that dog owners discourage dogs from eating horse manure as a general biosecurity and hygiene precaution. This is a preventative measure for many diseases.

Laboratory studies have shown that other species including cats, guinea pigs, ferrets and pigs can develop disease when inoculated with Hendra virus in an experimental setting. Other species, including rabbits and dogs, have developed antibodies to Hendra virus in an experimental setting, but did not develop any signs of illness.

- oOo -

#### **Protect your horses with Hendra vaccine**

A Hendra vaccine for horses is now available under an APVMA Minor Use Permit (Permit Number PER13510 valid 3 August 2012 to 03 August 2014). If you would like more information about this vaccine please contact your veterinarian.

- oOo -

*Thank you Barb Blashki for the above information.*

#### **WILDLIFE DATES ACROSS THE STATE**

- Check out details for car rally on 26th May. Besides being a fun day, this is a great fundraiser for the Australian Wildlife Hospital [www.wildlifeemergency.com.au](http://www.wildlifeemergency.com.au)
- 25th & 26th May: "Initial Assessment & Management of Wildlife". Dr Howard Ralph Murphy's Creek. Contact Trish on 07 4630 5208, 0407 028540 [trish@wildliferescueeducation.org](mailto:trish@wildliferescueeducation.org)
- 2nd June: "The Triage & Rehabilitation of Wild Parrots". Dr Deborah Monks RSPCA Wacol. Contact Trixie 07 32083512 [crowsinoz@yahoo.com.au](mailto:crowsinoz@yahoo.com.au)

*Email enquiries@wilvos.org.au if you don't have a copy of the RSPCA fortnightly education calendar. Register as a Wildlife Hero to receive updates on workshops.*

Please keep your receipts so you can claim a food subsidy if you qualify for same. If you wish to apply for a subsidy, please request a food subsidy claim form through [enquiries@wilvos.org.au](mailto:enquiries@wilvos.org.au) or post in a request for a form from the PO Box. Our Treasurer manages to perform marathon tasks with the bookwork, along with her own full-time+ work, so Annette shouldn't have to add up odd amounts from scraps of paper and shopping dockets. Please fill in the form and attach **receipts and a copy of your fauna returns** for the time the subsidy is claimed. (Send your original fauna returns via email or post, as usual). To qualify for the food subsidy the following guidelines must be followed:

- Co-ordinator must have been advised when the animals first came into care—the marsupial, bird and reptile co-ordinator's details are in this newsletter.
- Release Officer must be advised prior to the animals being ready for release.
- Copies of fauna returns to be attached to the claims. (Originals to be sent in normally, for WILVOS records.)
- The minimum of two WILVO workshops per year to be attended by carer, as is necessary to retain your permit.

The above are all standard rules of the organization.

- The person claiming must be an active WILVO carer listed on the Contact List
- A minimum amount of \$80, and maximum amount of \$300 has been spent over a 3 month period, with a cap of \$150 to be claimed as re-imbursement.
- The subsidy does not cover costs of expensive items such as mice, mealworms, crickets etc. When using these items on a regular basis, it is the responsibility of carers to grow their own, or entice someone else to grow them for you! WILVOS are quite happy to advise details of breeding your own wildlife food. Crickets have more food value than mealworms and can be bred quite easily so there is a regular supply from your 'cricket farm'. Similarly, with fruit/vegetables, carers should seek out sources from local fruit and vegetable suppliers. As these are a supplement only with most species, they should not form a major part of the diet of wildlife in care.
- Subsidy is for the cheapest available price for the product.

Thank you to the wonderful Suncoast Social Dance Club who regularly support WILVOS by inviting us to cater for their dance. Besides the \$800 raised, the Dance Club donated a further \$1000. They are extremely generous to WILVOS. Thank you all.

Thanks also to WILVO members Barb and Peter Blashki for donating their fantastic lucky door prize of a tour with their Off Beat Eco Tours, a trip that shows some of the hidden treasures of our beautiful area.. The winner was thrilled with the prize.

As usual, WILVOS displayed their great culinary skills and provided a wonderful supper. The help from those who help out on the night, make sandwiches and cook up delicious food, is very much appreciated.

The funds raised on these nights go towards the carer's food subsidy, so thank you to all who help make this such a successful night each time.



\*A good way to show development of different species is to photograph them on the scales, either showing the weight, or writing the weight on paper beside the animal. This is a white-headed pigeon, on arrival in care and at a later stage.

\*A good way to store that wonderful meat mix that we need to have in the freezer ready for birds:

Put it inside a bag—I recycle my Biolac 1 kg bags—and roll out the mix. I then use the back of a carving knife to score the mix like chocolate bars. You can then break off a section easily and it thaws out quickly in the fridge, when needed in a hurry, as it usually is!



## Monitor Lizards aka Goannas

Monitor lizards are found in Africa, North and South Asia, and Australia. They include the largest lizard species in existence.

The name Monitor comes from the habit of these reptiles of standing on their hind legs to check out (monitor) the surroundings. Here in Australia we usually call them 'Goannas', derived from 'Iguana', the name given to a genus of large American and Pacific Islands lizards.

Up to around 40,000 years ago a large and savage reptile roamed Australia. This was *Megalania priscus* (the name actually means 'great ancient roamer') the largest terrestrial *true* lizard that ever lived. From fossil evidence it is thought to have reached 7 metres in length; that is twice the length of a Komodo Dragon. Its weight was up to 600 kilos or more. Armed with serrated blade-like teeth and an oral venom gland this lizard was the top predator, easily able to prey on the ancient megafauna including Diprotodons, Giant Short-faced Kangaroos and other large marsupials existing at that time. Its speed was about 3 metres per second (not exactly Usain Bolt at just over 10 metres per second) so it captured its prey mainly by ambush. Whether that prey included humans – and vice versa – is an interesting question given the coinciding timeline of human arrival and the lizard's disappearance.

It has now been established that *Megalania* had a very similar anatomy to the extant monitor lizards (goannas) of Australia as well as the Komodo Dragon of Indonesia. In fact it has been placed in the genus *Varanus* with all the others. (*Varanus* comes from the Arabic 'waran' meaning lizard.)

Luckily we don't have to worry about these giant killers any more but here in Australia there are still a few big ones around.



The second largest, common in this area and any timbered area in a wide belt along the East Coast is the Lace Monitor, *Varanus varius*, the goanna that is usually responsible for raiding hen-houses for chicks and eggs and seems to turn up at many local picnic spots. They can smell a good barbecue a mile away!

At our place we regularly see a few small ones (about a metre) and there is one huge about 2 metre long resident. It has a good turn of speed to get to the nearest tree and despite its size is an excellent climber. Goannas

are clever in that once they are on a tree trunk they always keep the trunk between themselves and an observer. We have seen one leap a good 2 metres horizontally to reach another tree. One of the smaller ones climbed up to take Rosella chicks out of a nest-box despite the parent birds calling and flapping.

Goannas lay 6 to 12 eggs and either dig a burrow or lay them in a termite nest. Often the termites seal them in as they repair their nest, so after 6 weeks or so Mum goanna has to dig her hatchlings out.

Unlike other lizards goannas have forked tongues and use them as sensory organs to track prey. The tongues are actually soft and cool. The claws are very sharp. I know. Once at a barbeque a big goanna approached and started licking my knee.

A dog appeared out of nowhere and the goanna ran up the nearest vertical object. That was me, and I confess I freaked a bit.

Goannas are still one of our top predators: they eat any mammal, bird and reptile they can catch and overpower and they are known to dig out turkey mounds to scavenge the eggs. Also, they feed on carrion when they find it. This latter habit probably led to the belief that a bite from a goanna will take forever to heal. Whilst it is very possible that a bite could be infected, it is also likely that the symptoms are caused by mild venom injected with the bite. In turn, small goannas are preyed upon by raptors, snakes and larger goannas.

A few weeks ago at the Noosa NP picnic area we watched an interesting event: a large goanna was approaching a barbecue when a brush turkey raced out of the bush, grabbed the lizard by the tail and dragged it away 4 or 5 metres. The turkey did this repeatedly until the goanna gave up and went away. By this time the picnicking Chinese tourists were very concerned and standing on the table, probably thinking that it must be a very bad omen in this year 2012, the Year of the Dragon.

In Australia all reptiles are protected by law. Native Wildlife is protected for very good reason. It is disappointing that so many of our amazing native goannas are killed every year for stealing a few eggs and the odd chicken or two. We do not want them to join *Megalania* in extinction.....Kon Hepers



## WILDLIFE VOLUNTEERS ASSOCIATION INC. WILVOS TEAM FOR 2012/13

**\*\*\* Please try to direct your calls to the relevant people when making enquiries \*\*\***

*Rosemary is always looking for helpers on her information stalls around the Sunshine Coast. If you can help in any way, please contact the appropriate people...all help is welcome! Sylvia, our Chairperson, is always available to anyone who has any worries or complaints, or just needs advice.*

### **\* Management Committee**

|                      |                  |                       |   |
|----------------------|------------------|-----------------------|---|
| <b>*Chairperson:</b> | Sylvia Whiting   | 54 467760 0400 125807 | email: <a href="mailto:chairperson@wilvos.org.au">chairperson@wilvos.org.au</a>           |
| <b>*Vice Chairs:</b> | Joyce Thompson   | 54 417658             | email: <a href="mailto:joyglynn@bigpond.com">joyglynn@bigpond.com</a>                     |
|                      | Donna Anthony    | 0413 861757           | email: <a href="mailto:donnalenoreanthony@hotmail.com">donnalenoreanthony@hotmail.com</a> |
| <b>*Secretary:</b>   | Casey Murtagh    | 0422 155576           | email: <a href="mailto:secretary@wilvos.org.au">secretary@wilvos.org.au</a>               |
| <b>*Treasurer:</b>   | Annette Buchanan | 54 421734             | email: <a href="mailto:treasurer@wilvos.org.au">treasurer@wilvos.org.au</a>               |

### **Co-Ordinating Team**

|                                     |                          |                     |   |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|---|
| <b>Community Awareness/Schools:</b> | Roslyn Leslie            | 54850056 0409598437 | email: <a href="mailto:pomonarozzie@bigpond.com">pomonarozzie@bigpond.com</a>       |
| <b>Co-Ordinators:</b>               | Birds: Sarah Powell      | 0402 369 057        | email: <a href="mailto:slp007@student.usc.edu.au">slp007@student.usc.edu.au</a>     |
|                                     | Marsupials: Rose Nation  |                     | email: <a href="mailto:wilvomarsupials@hotmail.com">wilvomarsupials@hotmail.com</a> |
|                                     | Reptiles: Jill Zimmerman | 54781315 0411558827 | email: <a href="mailto:wild_spirit5@yahoo.com.au">wild_spirit5@yahoo.com.au</a>     |
|                                     | Raptors: Jackie Fraser   | 54999057            |   |

**Data Returns Co-Ordinator:** Tammy Read 54469205 0402806568 email: [returns@wilvos.org.au](mailto:returns@wilvos.org.au)

**(Please email all electronic fauna and phone returns to [returns@wilvos.org.au](mailto:returns@wilvos.org.au)**

**If you fill out a handwritten form, then post to WILVOS PO Box 2555 Nambour West Q 4560)**

|                               |                 |             |   |
|-------------------------------|-----------------|-------------|---|
| <b>Enquiries:</b>             | Donna Anthony   | 0413 861757 | email <a href="mailto:enquiries@wilvos.org.au">enquiries@wilvos.org.au</a>          |
| <b>Environmental Officer:</b> | Lyndall Pettett |             | email: <a href="mailto:lyndall_pettett@hotmail.com">lyndall_pettett@hotmail.com</a> |

**Fundraising Officer/Stalls Co-Ordinators:** Rosemary Dax 54 754455

|                               |               |             |   |
|-------------------------------|---------------|-------------|---|
| <b>Media PR Co-Ordinator:</b> | Donna Anthony | 0413 861757 | email: <a href="mailto:enquiries@wilvos.org.au">enquiries@wilvos.org.au</a> |
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|                              |                |                       |   |
|------------------------------|----------------|-----------------------|---|
| <b>Membership Secretary:</b> | Sylvia Whiting | 54 467760 0400 125807 | email: <a href="mailto:membership@wilvos.org.au">membership@wilvos.org.au</a> |
|------------------------------|----------------|-----------------------|---|

|                          |                |           |   |
|--------------------------|----------------|-----------|---|
| <b>Minute Secretary:</b> | Joyce Thompson | 54 417658 | email: <a href="mailto:joyglynn@bigpond.com">joyglynn@bigpond.com</a> |
|--------------------------|----------------|-----------|---|

|                           |               |             |   |
|---------------------------|---------------|-------------|---|
| <b>Newsletter Editor:</b> | Donna Anthony | 0413 861757 | email: <a href="mailto:newsletter@wilvos.org.au">newsletter@wilvos.org.au</a> |
|---------------------------|---------------|-------------|---|

|                                    |               |                       |   |
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| <b>Phone Roster Co-Ordinators:</b> | Rosemary Dax  | 54754455              |   |
|                                    | Julie McLeish | 54 927189 0433 308851 | email: <a href="mailto:julesmc12@gmail.com">julesmc12@gmail.com</a> |

*(If you can't do your rostered phone time—either swap or find someone else to do the shift. When you have changed your rostered times—advise the person before you on the roster so they know who to switch to, advise your replacement on who they should switch to, and advise Rosemary on 54 754455 for her records.)*

|                               |               |                       |   |
|-------------------------------|---------------|-----------------------|---|
| <b>Phone Roster Training:</b> | Roslyn Leslie | 54 850056 0409 598437 | email: <a href="mailto:pomonarozzie@bigpond.com">pomonarozzie@bigpond.com</a> |
|-------------------------------|---------------|-----------------------|---|

|                          |            |           |   |
|--------------------------|------------|-----------|---|
| <b>Release Officers:</b> | Paul Smith | 54 438315 | email: <a href="mailto:releases@wilvos.org.au">releases@wilvos.org.au</a> |
|--------------------------|------------|-----------|---|

(Available till June) Paula Savage (Assistant) 54 739479 0411 334846 email: [surfdazy@gmail.com](mailto:surfdazy@gmail.com)

|                                     |                                   |   |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---|
| <b>Workshops Education Officer:</b> | Donna Anthony while Steve is away | email: <a href="mailto:education@wilvos.org.au">education@wilvos.org.au</a> |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---|

**How could our WILVOS secretary, Casey Murtagh, resist this challenge? (Casey raised \$24,000 for the Matang Wildlife Centre in Borneo last year.) Of course Casey was selected as one of the Australian representatives for this Borneo Challenge! 24 days, 10 nations, 900km, \$200,000**

<http://www.orangutanodysseys.com/EXPE...> Register Now & Follow ! Trans Borneo Challenge 2013

*“””This event is set to one of the biggest single fundraisers for orangutans and habitat ever undertaken. It is your chance to join us and be part of an event that will truly help make a difference. We are looking for 2 people from 10 different countries to join us on this amazing 24 day, 900km journey across Borneo. By bringing people from every corner of the globe together, we plan to let the world know about the plight of the orangutans and the other species in their habitat. The expedition is set to depart from Ketapang in West Kalimantan on the 17th August and finish at Balikpapan in East Kalimantan on the 8th September 2013 with a fundraising goal of \$200,000.”””*

Facebook <http://www.facebook.com/TransBorneoCh...>

Twitter <https://twitter.com/OrangutanO>

**VISIT CASEY'S PERSONAL FUNDRAISING PAGE:**

**<http://my.artezpacific.com/personalPage.aspx?registrationID=538564>**



Put an assortment of native foliage in with ringtail possums and there is still plenty left behind when you check in the morning. This doesn't mean they aren't hungry—it means they only like nice juicy new growth! Happy picking!

Pollen is a good source of protein.

Up to 150grams ringtails may still enjoy 4 feeds a day, but they need the equivalent of a 60cm cube, furnished with different sizes branches, for exercise. After 150grams they can move to 3 feeds, but need at least a 90cm square area, until moving to an aviary by 300grams.



PHOTOS: Denise Nicholson

If undelivered please return to:  
Wildlife Volunteers Assoc. Inc  
PO Box 2555  
Nambour West Q 4560

Print Post approved  
PP424022/1446  
Wilvos Wildlife Whisperings  
May 2013

**SURFACE  
MAIL**

**POSTAGE  
PAID  
AUSTRALIA**



**WELCOME TO ALL OUR NEW WILVO MEMBERS!**

**On Hotline Duty???** Often callers get very frustrated because they have had trouble contacting someone with their wildlife problem. When it is a case of a seriously injured animal, the callers are quite often happy to be told that they can take the injured animals straight to the vet. If an animal, usually it is a bird, is sadly in need of euthanasia, then it is best that the person gets the animals to the vet asap. Consult the list of vets to find one near



**A**s wildlife carers we do end up in some weird situations sometimes, but our Community Awareness Officer, Roslyn Leslie, had a very unique experience. Ros was in the cat aviary with her granddaughter and her daughter had shut it from the outside to prevent the cat escaping. Unfortunately, Ros' daughter then went off to her teaching job. A couple of hours later the wildlife rescuer was rescued!

**[www.awrc.org.au](http://www.awrc.org.au)** Visit this website to see the papers presented at all past Australian Wildlife Rehabilitation Conferences. This is a great source of education for carers.