

WILVOS Wildlife Whisperings



SUMMER 2026

Wildlife Volunteers Association Inc. (WILVOS)
PO Box 4805, Sunshine Coast Mail Centre 4560
(07) 5441 6200 (24hrs)

www.wilvos.org.au

facebook.com/wilvosscc instagram.com/wilvos.au



[Click here](#) for the Code of Practice for Sick, Injured, or Orphaned Wildlife in Queensland.

In this issue

Updates for members	2
Wildman & Hotline tips	3
Important: Bird Flu H5N1	4
Nyah the orphaned Brushie	4
Caring for LPS Lorikeets	5
Birdnapping season	6
Rescuing Freshwater Turtles	6
Bird Capture Workshop	7
WILVOS Christmas Party	7
Native plants: Safe or toxic	8
Chinook the Currawong	8
Find a Frog in February	8

Wildlife snapshot

Does it get much cuter than this baby Pademelon that Sylvia had in care?



VALE DONNA BRENNAN

Passionate wildlife advocate, mentor, and friend

WILVOS has been devastated by the loss of Vice-Chair Donna Brennan, who passed away on 12 December 2025 after a brief illness.

We farewell a true champion of our native wildlife, whose tireless advocacy, kindness, and expertise enriched our organisation and the thousands of precious creatures she nurtured over decades.

Donna joined WILVOS in the early 1990s after moving to the Sunshine Coast from north Queensland, where she had owned and operated a tourist park that housed native animals, sparking her passion for wildlife care.

She undertook many roles with WILVOS over the decades since—carer, rescuer, hotliner, fundraiser, media officer, secretary, author of this newsletter (for 25 years!), recruiter, workshop organiser, educator, grant application writer, food and equipment distributor, procurer of WILVOS merch, and more.

As well as innumerable kangaroos, wallabies, possums, and birds, she successfully cared for many 'tricky' animals, such as echidnas (her favourite!), bettongs, phascogales, feathertail gliders, and bandicoots.

She wrote literally hundreds of newspaper articles and consistently advocated for wildlife in the media.



Donna was treasured by our members as a mentor, counsellor, and a steady (and often hilarious!) friend.

She was a fountain of knowledge who was endlessly patient and generous with her advice and encouragement. Her calm support often provided WILVOS carers (and hotline callers!) with a much-needed confidence boost to help them achieve better outcomes for wildlife.

WILVOS members turned out in numbers for a beautiful celebration of Donna's life on 23 December.

We are all feeling immense sadness for her passing, but her legacy is the education, compassion and genuine kindness she shared with those around her, which will live on through our wonderful organisation.

Vale, our Donna. What a difference you made.

A Mother to the Wild

In loving memory of Donna

Fierce was the fire that lit her eyes,
Gentle as dawn where the joey lies,
Hands that healed, a heart that knew,
Where broken souls found strength anew.

Each tiny life, lost and scared,
Found warmth in the love she shared,
No cradle softer, no spirit truer,
Than Donna's care, their fierce renewer.

The wild ones whisper, soft and low,
"How blessed we were, to be held and to grow,
For in her arms, the frightened mended,
A mother, a guardian, whose love never ended."

Though she has gone beyond our sight,
Her legacy burns forever bright,
In every creature saved and free,
Lives the gift of who she'll always be.

~ Susanne & Jane

A note from the editor

When Donna handed responsibility for this newsletter to me in late 2025, I never expected that I'd be compiling my second issue without her steady hand guiding me.

I, like so many others, miss her greatly. It was a privilege to attend her Celebration of Life in December, much of which she organised herself prior to her passing.



If you'd like to see the Order of Service or leave a tribute, you can do so at the Gregson & Weight website: <https://www.gregsonweight.com.au/notice-detail/-OdMQvRRMDyWGDwzmaw8/>

Thank you to everyone who contributed to this issue of the newsletter. I don't have Donna's remarkable depth of knowledge, so I'm depending on all of you to share your stories and expertise so we can learn from each other.

The deadline for submissions for the Autumn issue is Monday, 30 March 2026. Hope to hear from you!

~ Shanna (newsletter@wilvos.org.au)

Changes to food collection

Need food for the wildlife in your care? Please email your order to secretary@wilvos.org.au by Monday, for pick-up the following Friday between 1pm and 5pm.

For now, orders can still be picked up from Yandina. Full details of the pick-up location will be provided with your order, and please also keep an eye on the weekly 'Possum and Bird List' email for any changes.

Don't forget to keep your food in the fridge, and if you're returning food containers, please ensure that they are clean and in good condition. Thank you!

Upcoming WILVOS workshops

1 Feb **Induction & New Carers Workshop**
10am-2pm
Info/RSVP: membership@wilvos.org.au

Can you help get the word out about our upcoming induction workshop? Print a poster from the members' area of the website and put it up in your local shopping centre or vet, or share our social media posts in your local Facebook community board.

The 2026 [Workshops Calendar](#) hasn't been finalised yet, but keep an eye on the website and your email inbox for new event announcements!

WILVOS at Mapleton Markets

Roslyn, WILVOS' amazing Community Awareness Officer, will be holding her education stall at the Mapleton Country Markets from 8am to 12pm on Saturday, 28 February and Saturday, 28 March 2026.

If you can give Roslyn a hand on the stall for an hour or two (or the whole morning) please let her know on awareness@wilvos.org.au or find her phone number on the contact list. It's a lot of fun, and a great way to raise awareness of what we do!

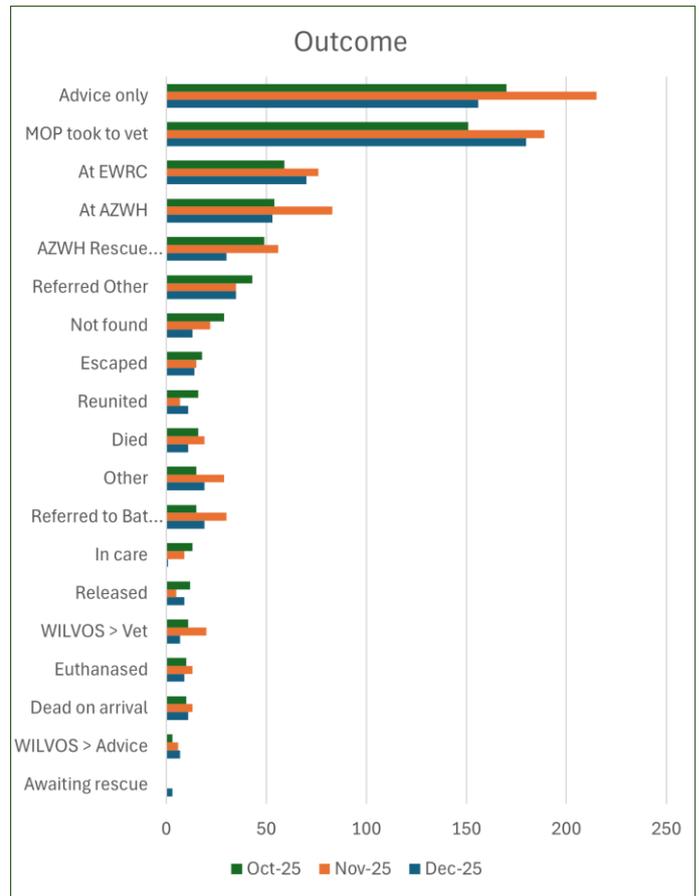
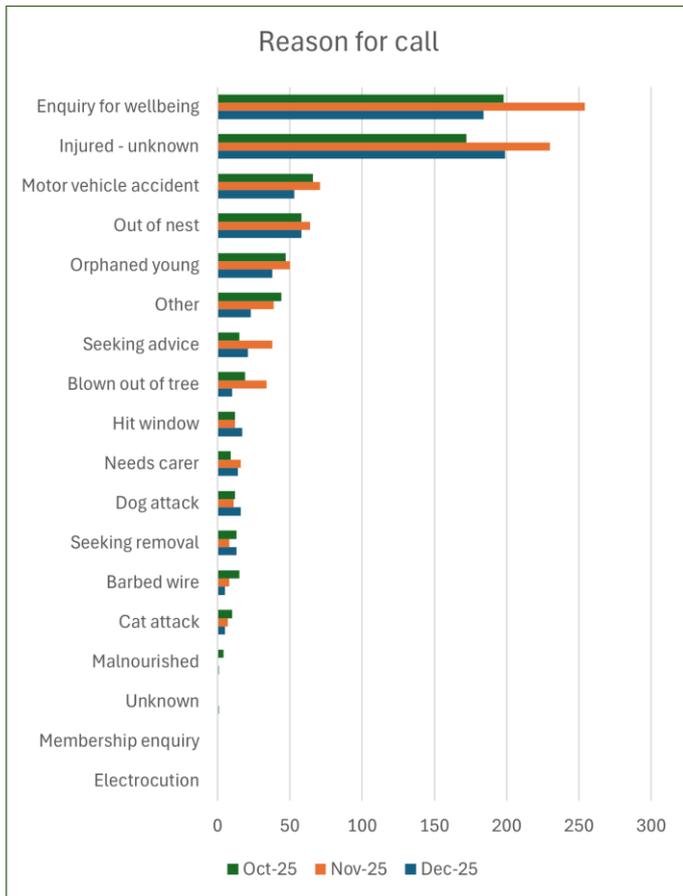
Heading to AZWH over summer?

The Australia Zoo carpark can get very busy during the school holidays, and extra carpark attendants will be on duty during this time.

If you're heading to the wildlife hospital, please follow all instructions from the carpark attendants to avoid any disruptions and ensure that all visitors reach their destinations safely. No shortcuts, please!

***WILVOS is proudly supported by
the Sunshine Coast Council's
Environment Levy***

Wildman Call Records: October, November, December 2025



Check out Page 9 to see call data for the whole of 2025.

Hotline update: The last three months of 2025 were huge!

Great work, Hotliners!

If you feel like it has been super busy—it has been! The Hotline took 694 hotline calls in October, 842 calls in November, and 658 in December. These are huge volumes!

The storm on the evening of 24 November led to one of the busiest hotline shifts ever, with Hotliner Jennifer taking more than 20 calls in four hours!

This is an incredible effort from Jennifer, and from all our Hotliners who have gone above and beyond over the past few months.

It's great to know that MOPs know who to call and are eager to help affected wildlife during severe weather events.

The 5 Call Rule

If you have made 5 calls and are unable to find a rescuer, please contact Lisa, Sylvia, Roslyn or Sharon who will assist.

WILVOS Facebook Group

A reminder re the WILVOS Private Facebook Group—putting a post in that group does not mean the call is dealt with, and it is not the preferred method of finding assistance.

The private Facebook Group is not for animal emergencies, as many of our members do not look at Facebook.

Also, if you do put something in the group about an animal needing assistance, please update the outcome.

Bird Tips for MOPs

When you are asking MOPs to contain injured birds in boxes, etc., please ask them to put something soft on the bottom of the box so that the bird is not sliding around on a slippery surface.

Remember, if a bird is stunned or paralysed, a rolled up hand towel, tea towel or similar made into a horseshoe is a great support for the bird.

Place the bird in the horseshoe with their head in the middle of the 'U'. This keeps their airways and back supported whilst they are waiting for transport to a vet.

Thanks everyone—every little bit of assistance you give helps our native wildlife! ~ Lisa

Members! Please help our hotliners by answering your phone, or returning messages if you miss a call from the hotline, even if you can't assist. If you need to change your details on the contact list or update your availability, please get in touch with Lisa.

⚠ Important information: High pathogenicity avian influenza H5N1 strain

What is HPAI H5N1?

High pathogenicity avian influenza (HPAI) is a type of bird flu, an infectious disease that causes severe illness and death in poultry and wild birds.

Since 2021, a new strain of HPAI (H5N1 2.3.4.4b) has killed millions of animals around the world, including poultry, wild birds, and wild mammals.

Currently, Australia is free from H5N1. As wildlife rescuers and carers, we have a responsibility to help reduce the risk of H5N1 spreading to Australia.

H5N1 bird flu may arrive in Australia via wild bird movements year-round, with migration of wild shorebirds from the northern hemisphere (such as Shearwaters, top right) being the most likely way for H5N1 to arrive.

Species at high risk of H5N1

Australia Zoo Wildlife Hospital (AZWH) is sampling "at risk species" for this disease. Birds in the following categories should be screened:

- A group of 5 or more sick or dead wild birds of any species, particularly those presenting with sudden unexplained death or gastrointestinal, respiratory and/ or neurological signs;
- Sick or dead wild seabirds, waterbirds, shorebirds, birds of prey, or scavenging birds with any clinical presentation.

Rescuing high-risk birds

The WILVOS hotline has received several calls recently for sick and dying shorebirds on local beaches.

This is a common occurrence during migration season, when birds arrive from their journeys exhausted, dehydrated, and starving; however, avian flu symptoms may be similar to symptoms seen in exhausted birds, so it's important to be vigilant.

If you're on hotline and need to advise a MOP, or if you attend a rescue for birds in the high-risk categories:

- Avoid handling sick birds with bare hands—use disposable gloves if possible, or other PPE that can be disinfected;
- Keep pets away;
- Take photos of the scene;
- Take the birds to a wildlife hospital—call AZWH on 5436 2340 or EWRC on 5442 8057 to notify them that you're on the way;
- Do not take sick birds into reception—speak to the staff, who will call a triage nurse to come out and collect the patient from you;
- Wash your hands and disinfect cages, towels, and PPE used to handle and transport birds;
- Report any unusual sickness or mass mortality events in wildlife to the 24-hour Emergency Animal Disease Hotline on 1800 675 888.



Shearwater rescued by Keith

Safety for birds in your care

Official advice for preventing the spread of disease is standard info that all WILVOS carers will be familiar with:

- Ensure kept birds do not contact wild birds or their droppings, and that wild birds cannot access their food or water;
- Regularly clean feed bowls, water containers and enclosures;
- Isolate sick animals and have them assessed by a wildlife vet ASAP.

Wild bird rescuers and carers should also avoid contact with domestic birds for 48 hours prior to and after handling wild birds.

We all have a part to play

Take some time to educate yourself about H5N1. If this disease does reach Australia, early detection will give us the best chance of avoiding a deadly outbreak that could devastate the wild bird populations we all love.

Wildlife Health Australia Resource Centre for H5 bird flu: <https://wildlifehealthaustralia.com.au/Resource-Centre/H5-bird-flu>
Queensland Government bird flu advice for wild bird rehabilitators: <https://www.publications.qld.gov.au/dataset/bird-flu-avian-influenza/resource/8373bfd9-be32-45cc-99c3-bdabd1f473fc>
Australian Government Bird Flu (Avian Influenza) information: <https://www.agriculture.gov.au/campaigns/birdflu>



Nyah's second chance

WILVO Nick fondly recalls one of his favourite long-term guests—an orphaned Brushtail Possum named Nyah, who came into his care as a 200g joey in late January 2020, after her mother was killed at Kuluin.

The little Brushie stayed with Nick until 3 August 2020.

"She was very affectionate—even when in a large aviary, supposedly avoiding human interaction, she would charge out and jump on me whenever I put food into the aviary," Nick said.

Nyah was released in bushland at Kuluin. It can be tough for our carers to say goodbye, but there's so much joy in giving these animals a chance!

Caring for Rainbow Lorikeets with Lorikeet Paralysis Syndrome (LPS)



Recovering LPS lorikeets enjoying their native riberries in WILVO Judy's flight aviary

What is LPS?

The Sunshine Coast is a known hotspot for Lorikeet Paralysis Syndrome (LPS), a seasonal paralytic disease that mainly affects wild rainbow lorikeets (*Trichoglossus moluccanus*) in northern NSW and southern Queensland.

The cause of the disease is unknown; however an environmental toxin is considered most likely.

LPS can occur at any time of year, but is most common between October and June, peaking during summer.

Birds with LPS are unable to fly but have no evidence of physical trauma. Mild clinical signs include hindlimb weakness and poor muscle control, while more severe cases have flaccid paralysis of all limbs and the neck, with voice changes and an inability to stand, blink and swallow.

Our local wildlife hospitals see hundreds of LPS cases every year, with intensive hospital treatment focusing on rehydration, pain relief, eye care (for birds that can't blink), and careful assisted feeding.

When LPS lorikeets are able to blink, swallow, walk and hop, they may be released to volunteer wildlife carers to continue rehabilitation prior to release.

Caring for LPS Lorikeets

Many of our wonderful WILVOS care for LPS lorikeets. A large aviary is needed (minimum of 5m x 5m x 3m) to allow the birds enough space to regain their flight fitness.

WILVO Judy takes in LPS lorikeets from AZWH in groups of about 10, when the birds are self feeding but have very little flight, and usually has them in care for around four weeks. She shared what it's like to care for these "plucky little guys".

"They just want to be 'up', so I have the aviary set up with lots of perches, and branches and logs for them to use as ladders to climb," Judy said.

"They almost immediately hop their way up the logs and walk around the aviary using their walkways. They love having lots of foliage in the aviary to hide in and especially any flowers and native fruits such as riberries."

"The group will have staggered progress—in the first couple of days some will fall to the ground when startled, but within a few days they can use their wings to land more gently," Judy explained.

"It really is wonderful to see them progress from no flight, to short flights between branches, to all flying the length of the aviary. You do have to watch for any that aren't progressing that might need a recheck with the vets though."

Through caring for LPS lorikeets, Judy has found a newfound love and respect for these gregarious birds.

"I love their tenacity and strong will to survive," she said.

How we can help LPS research

University of Sydney researchers are exploring the possibility that LPS may be caused by ingestion of a toxic plant that occurs in southern Queensland and northern NSW.

If you see rainbow lorikeets feeding in the wild, the researchers ask that you take photos of the lorikeets and the food plants, and submit them to their [project on iNaturalist](#) (you can find the full link below).



Traffic jam on the aviary walkway

Wildlife Health Australia Fact Sheet – Lorikeet Paralysis Syndrome:

https://wildlifehealthaustralia.com.au/Portals/0/ResourceCentre/FactSheets/Avian/Lorikeet_Paralysis_Syndrome.pdf

University of Sydney Lorikeet Paralysis Syndrome Project: <https://www.sydney.edu.au/science/schools/sydney-school-of-veterinary-science/research/lorikeet-paralysis-syndrome-project.html>

Lorikeet Paralysis Syndrome Project on iNaturalist: <https://inaturalist.ala.org.au/projects/lorikeet-paralysis-syndrome-project>

Australian Veterinary Journal paper (lead author Dr Claude Lacasse): <https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/pdfdirect/10.1111/avj.13107>

Birdnapping Season

'Birdnapping season' is still in full swing, with many well-meaning but misguided MOPs taking fallen nestlings that could be returned to their nest or rescuing fledglings on the ground that are being cared for their parents.

If possible, birdnapped nestlings and fledglings should be reunited with their parents, who are best placed to give them the care they need.

WILVO Nanine went to great lengths to reunite a baby Kookaburra (right; and on cover) with its parents, spending 3 hours in the evening at the property where it was found.

Despite being eaten alive by mozzies, Nanine went back the next morning and spent another 3 hours attempting to attract the youngster's parents. Unfortunately this reunite wasn't successful, so the Kookaburra went into care. But well done, Nanine—your commitment is impressive!



Freshwater turtles: How to rescue and assess for injury

Freshwater turtles spend most of their lives in water (dams, inland creeks and rivers), only leaving to find new water bodies or to nest. They take advantage of rainy periods to seek out different water bodies with fresh vibes, better food, and new mates.

We have several species of freshwater turtle in our area:

- Broad-shelled Turtle (*Chelodina expansa*)
- Eastern Long-necked Turtle (*Chelodina longicollis*)
- Mary River Turtle (*Elusor macrurus*)
- Krefft's Turtle (*Emydura krefftii*)
- Brisbane River Turtle (*Emydura macquarii*)
- Saw-shelled Turtle (*Wollumbinia latisternum*)

Unfortunately, turtles are extremely vulnerable to vehicle strikes. If you encounter a turtle on the road, or if you receive a hotline call about it, here's what to do.

Remember: The most important thing is always to ensure your own safety on the road.

The easiest and safest way to pick up a turtle is by the top shell (called the carapace) at the front and back, above the head and tail—this way, there is less chance of dropping the turtle, as it can't push on you with its strong feet.

Some turtles may release a foul-smelling yellow-ish liquid from glands near the tops of the legs when you pick them up—this is a normal defence mechanism.

Check for injuries:

- Head should retract strongly into the shell
- All four legs should be strong—no floppiness
- Check upper shell (carapace) for cracks, abrasions, or bleeding
- Check lower shell (called the plastron) for cracks abrasions or bleeding—do not turn the turtle over to do this, just hold it up flat or tilt slightly and look from below

If all is well, place the turtle well off the road in the direction it was travelling (to discourage it from crossing the road again). If you can see water nearby, point it that way.

If there are any signs of injury or illness, transport the turtle to a wildlife vet for assessment. If you don't have a box or cage, place the turtle on the floor of your car in the back, but be aware that it will probably move around and may make a racket.

NEVER place an injured turtle into water. If you need to hold a turtle overnight before taking it to a vet, secure the turtle in a box or cage lined with a soft towel, and put it in a dark, quiet place away from pets.

While vehicle strikes are a common reason for turtles to come into care, it's also important to be aware that they may be washed into saltwater estuaries during significant rain events. Any freshwater turtle found on a beach or in a saltwater estuary should be assessed by a wildlife vet, before being released into freshwater habitat.



Picking up a turtle



Foul-smelling liquid defence!



Turtle with a badly injured carapace

WILVOS Practical Bird Capture Workshop: Tips and techniques

WILVO Keith, aka [The Wildlife Rescuer](#), held a Bird Rescue Workshop in November, during which he demonstrated various capture techniques including drop nets, snares, and cages.



His innovative home-made square drop net (left) can be pegged at the bottom, weighted at the top, and comes apart for easy transport. See it in action in this video: <https://www.facebook.com/reel/1839611920055995>

Some other great rescue tips from the workshop:

- Successful captures involve good planning;
- Use food to lure birds into a drop zone or cage;
- Birds in good condition with minor entanglements can be released after freeing, unless skin is broken;
- Take entangled birds with serious inflammation or injuries to a wildlife vet for sedation—do not attempt to remove the entanglement yourself.

A sunny day and good cheer at the WILVOS Christmas celebration

Sylvia and Bob hosted a lovely WILVOS Christmas party in early December—what a beautiful opportunity to catch up in person and celebrate another year of wildlife volunteering!



Steve, Irene, Rosemary and Roslyn



Genevieve and Sylvia



Kate, Sharon, Bronwyn and Susanne



Nanine, Lisa and Malcolm



Jane, Nick and Mike



Elissa, Lou and Sylvia

Native Mulberry or Poison Peach: Can you tell the difference?

By Malcolm Cox, President of the Friends of Maroochy Regional Bushland Botanic Gardens Inc.

Native Mulberry and Poison Peach are two local, easy-to-grow plants with tapering leaves and small, berry-like fruit that are great for various birds eat.

Native Mulberry (*Pipturis argenteus*) has soft, white fruit like mulberries, and leaves with silvery undersides (as shown below). Grown as a small tree, it can be shaped to give good shade, it attracts wildlife (birds and pollinators), and the fruit is a nice treat straight from the tree.



Native Mulberry: <https://botanic-garden.sunshinecoast.qld.gov.au/learn/trees/native-mulberry-pipturis-argenteus>

Poison Peach: <https://noosanativeplants.com.au/plant-details/?pId=481>

Poison Peach (*Trema tomentosa*) looks similar, but has tiny black berries and ornamental foliage with slender leaves that are the same colour on both sides. It is **highly toxic to mammals**—in fact, pioneer farmers regularly removed specimens from their properties to protect stock.

If you're foraging browse for possums in your care, be particularly wary of Poison Peach. If you're at all unsure, don't feed!



A very vocal character!

WILVO Nick shared the tale of Chinook, another of his favourite past guests.

The young Currawong, which Nick's daughter named, came into his care on 2 October 2023, suffering from mild gape worm.

Gape worm is a parasitic infestation passed from parents to young. The parasite infests the lining of the wind pipe and the bronchi, and causes head shaking, coughing, 'gaping', respiratory distress, and in serious cases, death.

It's usually survivable with appropriate vet treatment and by ensuring that the bird is kept otherwise strong and healthy in care while it recovers.

Fortunately, this case of gape worm didn't affect Chinook's voice!

"Chinook was quite a character—very vocal! From early on Chinook would fly to me in both the aviary and whilst doing soft release later," Nick said. "I have a great video of Chinook on my shoulder, monsterring my head and glasses whilst screaming for food."

Chinook was released after 28 days in care.

Ready to Find a Frog in February?

The Mary River Catchment Coordinating Committee (MRCCC) has been running the 'Find a Frog in February' citizen science program each year since 2017.

If you live in the Sunshine Coast, Noosa, Gympie and Fraser Coast Regional Council areas, please record any sightings of frogs in February, and submit them to the project.

Find a Frog in February participants have contributed tens of thousands of frog records to the Queensland WildNet database, where it is accessed for research, education and decision making for land and water management.



You can submit your sightings using a Frog Finder's record sheet from the [MRCCC website](https://mrccc.org.au), or upload a pic and location to the [FFF project on iNaturalist](https://www.inaturalist.org/projects/find-a-frog-in-february).

Visit the MRCCC website for more info on the project. Happy frogging! <https://mrccc.org.au/frog-in-february/>

2025 Wildman Call Data

Hotliners—you're amazing. Thank you for everything that you do!

Reason for Call	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Enquiry for wellbeing	189	145	144	118	108	86	94	104	148	198	254	184	1772
Injured - unknown	181	126	186	151	89	81	90	114	122	172	230	199	1741
Motor vehicle accident	33	37	39	43	52	57	55	87	68	66	71	53	661
Other	47	26	20	22	20	19	26	33	35	44	39	23	354
Orphaned young	25	29	24	12	6	13	10	23	31	47	50	38	308
Out of nest	43	8	14	5	2	2	3	13	26	58	64	58	296
Seeking advice	16	13	20	12	18	7	12	16	28	15	38	21	216
Seeking removal	15	12	13	16	13	8	13	16	12	13	8	13	152
Dog attack	19	10	13	6	8	6	7	17	20	12	11	16	145
Hit window	17	12	12	10	6	12	5	13	13	12	12	17	141
Needs carer	11	8	4	11	6	6	2	5	7	9	16	14	99
Blown out of tree	12	6	1	2	2	0	0	2	5	19	34	10	93
Caught in barbed wire	7	7	4	4	2	1	6	10	6	15	8	5	75
Cat attack	7	7	5	1	3	4	5	6	6	10	7	5	66
Malnourished	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	3	0	4	0	1	12
Electrocution	1	4	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	8
Membership enquiry	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	4
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
TOTAL	626	450	502	414	335	303	330	463	527	694	842	658	6144

Outcome	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
MOP taken to vet	145	114	152	121	73	64	71	94	125	151	189	180	1479
Advice only	122	80	97	50	60	52	58	66	116	170	215	156	1242
At EWRC	59	47	38	38	23	27	41	36	25	59	76	70	539
At AZWH	57	42	50	29	22	17	15	47	29	54	83	53	498
Aus Zoo Rescue Team	34	22	24	35	37	20	36	38	45	49	56	30	426
Referred elsewhere	23	26	18	22	26	19	20	36	38	43	35	35	341
Referred to Bat Assoc.	39	20	21	14	9	9	14	22	26	15	30	19	238
Not found	24	16	15	20	19	16	8	21	19	29	22	13	222
Other	20	17	21	15	14	14	15	9	10	15	29	19	198
Euthanased	10	10	15	11	10	16	13	25	11	10	13	9	153
Died	11	8	10	8	9	11	11	13	12	16	19	11	139
Escaped	15	12	6	13	4	3	7	7	15	18	15	14	129
WILVOS took to vet	11	9	11	10	2	6	4	13	11	11	20	7	115
Released	18	9	7	12	8	6	6	7	13	12	5	9	112
Dead on arrival	11	4	3	7	10	13	6	11	12	10	13	11	111
In care	10	7	5	3	3	7	3	6	10	13	9	1	77
Reunited	12	4	3	1	0	2	1	4	6	16	7	11	67
WILVOS phone advice	5	3	6	5	6	1	1	8	4	3	6	7	55
Awaiting rescue	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	626	450	502	414	335	303	330	463	527	694	842	658	6144