



wildlife matters ...

One Big Happy Magpie Family!

by Janice Pitt

Coming in October
Sydney Wildlife's first
ever Intermediate
Bird Course

Reminder to all bat carers

If you wish to continue as bat carers, or have lapsed but wish to resume, please send up-dated titre levels to our Secretary, Irene Callahan, by the end of September.

Last Spring I got a call from my friend, Carolyn, at the local Top Video store, to ask what to do with two baby Magpies that her mum, Val, found on the back lawn early in the evening! Carolyn lined a bowl with tea towels and kept the babies warm overnight. Next morning she found a third baby on the grass; it was very weak but alive.

The nest was nowhere to be seen and the parents didn't appear to be around. I established that they were babies and hadn't yet fledged and had, indeed, somehow tumbled out of the nest.

Carolyn and Val followed instructions and placed the bowl on the table outside in case the parents came looking for their babies. Sure enough, they did and they started feeding them right away.



Tues 21-9-10 a third baby found



4-10-10 maybe we'll fly tomorrow

Val generously donated her favourite basket as a nest, and then babies and basket were nervously placed high in the tree. No sooner had the babies cried out than mum and dad Magpie were there with them, snuggling down in their new nest with their family.

Carolyn, Val and family then enjoyed watching the young Magpies grow from helpless babies into full grown birds. They found it fascinating to watch the little birds learning how to fly and learning to feed themselves. They still come to visit in the afternoons. What a fabulous result - babies reunited with the parents; easy with a bit of guidance, care and love of wildlife.

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Vale Penny Possum by Eira Battaglia

Penny Possum became my educational animal for Northern Beaches branch in July 2008, following extensive injuries from a cat which left her with a paralysed back leg, plus other wounds. Settling into my large aviary she lived there happily, enjoying a nightly assortment of foliage; she had her favourites which included bottlebrush, plumbago and certain types of gum but loved grapes, banana and a little cheese on a weekly basis.

During her three years as an educational animal, she brought enjoyment to a variety of people, who had never come close to a ringtail possum before, and helped bring enlightenment that possums are gorgeous and didn't deserve the bad publicity.

School children particularly loved to see her and some were allowed to gently stroke her. She would submit to their attention but, when she decided she'd had enough, would burrow into me. I would put her back into her carry basket from which she would peer out as we left the school or meeting, before curling up and sleeping until she went back into her drey.

She even appeared on television, on The Morning Show with Kerri-Anne Kennerley. That lady was very worried she might catch some 'disease', when Penny's claws lightly grazed her hand, much to my and Joe's amusement.



One school even made up a lovely story about her, complete with a drawing and she helped launch a children's book at Balgowlah Heights school. Her last trip out was to Brookvale Public School where, although not as well as usual, she still brought joy and pleasure to the children.

I will miss her sweet little face every evening, when she would appear at the entrance to the drey for her supper, and a little paw would reach out and gently take

a piece of fruit. Then she'd sit munching happily before coming out of the drey to finish off the rest. I would see her sitting, looking out of the aviary later in the evening, just taking in the air and maybe chatting to visiting ringtails which I know would come occasionally and sit on top of her aviary.

Vale Penny - I will miss you - and thanks for all your great work as an ambassador for native wildlife.



Attention office volunteers:

Please take the **full name** of callers.

Rescues sometimes result in donations and

it is neither professional, nor even strictly legal, to issue a receipt in a person's first name only.

If **leaving a donation** in the Secretary's pigeonhole, or the office cash tin, please supply full name and address of caller, plus the animal rescued, the date rescued, and your name. Reminder: please forward all donations as soon as possible please to the Secretary.

Please note: Wildlife in care **MUST NOT** be used at PR presentations or public

talks. This is strictly against NPWS rules and such action may jeopardise our General Licence. Where appropriate, only registered educational animals may be used for such events.

The essential Suburb!

Calling all wonderful volunteers who cover the Rescue Hotline shifts: Please always remember to **record the suburb**. Even if the call is only brief and does not require a rescue. Some call sheets have so many blanks that they can't be recorded on the database. What's in a Suburb? Heaps, it is a crucial piece of information for understanding what is happening to wildlife in Sydney. So

please always remember to record the suburb.

Not too brief:

When entering data from call sheets into the database, poor long suffering volunteer Sydney Wildlife members inputting the data are faced with deciphering **abbreviations**. While the abbreviation was probably clear to you at the time, someone else looking at it later on often has a problem. For example, is a "BT" a Blue Tongue or a Brush Turkey or a Brush Tail possum? Even though we are often rushed when taking down details, please try to provide as much clarity as possible.

Penguin Duty with a Difference! by Irene Callahan

It was a Monday evening – time for my weekly Penguin Warden duty. I arrived at Manly Wharf to see a small group of people huddled at the base of a large tree — three of my co-wardens and a local itinerant who, only three weeks previously, had been warned by the police for verbal abuse and threatening behaviour towards one of the wardens. However, his demeanour was completely different this evening. He had rescued a seagull which couldn't fly. He had gently picked it up and taken it to the wardens on duty for assistance.

Examination revealed no wing damage, and no damage to either his legs or feet, although he couldn't stand, constantly resting on his breast, with wings outstretched for balance. The rescuer insisted that I take it to the Zoo and that a blue band be attached to one of its legs on release! I knew however, that if I took it to the Zoo, they would just euthanase it, as they don't treat seagulls, but I assured him I would act on his wishes (just a little white lie!) then wrapped the bird in my jacket and took him home.

Once home, I settled him on some towels in a spare shower cubicle next to an indoor spa pool and tried to tempt him with some thawed squid I had stored in the freezer for just such a situation. However, he refused to eat, and regurgitated the small amounts I pushed down his throat. So I administered a dose of Spark, plus two more doses over the next 24 hours, to keep him rehydrated. Late the following day I tried, this time successfully, to hand feed him and after three days he started eating independently - fresh sardines and whiting!

After the first 36 hours in care I placed him in the spa pool to see if his legs and feet would work in water. They did, and he swam and floated around happily for a while, but didn't attempt to fly out of the pool. As I observed him, I noticed that the whole bottom half of his body, and his wings, which he spread slightly on the surface of the water as he moved, were becoming waterlogged and I had to remove him

with a net before he sank. However, after a couple more days and a few sessions in the pool, but with the need still for me to remove him, because he was still getting waterlogged, he was able to stand and even walk around.

After discussions with Carolyn Martin and Pat Corbitt it was felt that the problem could be a blocked oil gland which would mean the bird could not preen and would therefore lack the covering of oil on the feathers which keeps them waterproofed.

I massaged his preening gland a couple of times a day for the next two days, with cotton wool and warm water, and then sprayed him regularly with water to encourage preening. Soon he was preening, flying low and getting in and out of the pool on his own and then one morning, to my delight, dipped his beak in the water, threw it back over his folded



wings, and the water was just ran off!

So on a Wednesday morning (a week-and-a-half after rescue, and my birthday) my son and his wife took me to brunch at a restaurant close to Manly Aquarium and the seagull came with us, as I knew he was now ready for release. It was a happy coincidence that he had been picked up from the beach closest to the restaurant, so I released him there.

He stood on the sand for a while and was inspected, a little aggressively, by a few local seagulls, but not for long. He then walked down to the water, swam in and floated happily on the surface for a few minutes, acclimatising himself to his natural environment. The next moment, he took off from the water and flew – like a bird! – across Manly Cove and out over the harbour. The magic moment that makes it all worthwhile – and a perfect birthday gift!

Member's Minute:

Each newsletter, we will be inviting a member to introduce and talk about themselves for about a minute! For our very first *Member Minute*, we invite Tasma Hawkes from North West branch to tell us about herself.

"I joined Sydney Wildlife back in 1997 not long after it was first formed. I had been a member of WIRES for about 6 to 6½ years

and was excited by the formation of Sydney Wildlife as a new group and joined back then.

I like working with most wildlife particularly lizards and birds such as Kookaburras, raptors, Tawny Frogmouths, Magpies and Owls. I have had the joy of raising a couple of baby Barn Owls and particularly enjoyed that experience. Another great joy was hand-raising a baby Sugar Glider; it was only about as big as a ten cent piece when it came in and it did really well.

I used to be a helper with the Bat courses

where I enjoyed displaying Bats, teaching members how to handle Bats and helping other people learn. Also I used to assist with Micro-Bats. I enjoy assisting with teaching whether it is members of Sydney Wildlife or members of the community as I like educating people about wildlife and the environment.

In summary, I love being a member and I love the animals, love the flora and fauna. I try to take every opportunity to educate people about lizards, birds and the environment."

Physiotherapy for Possums

written by Kerri Curran, Sydney Wildlife member and Physiotherapist

This article is divided into two areas of physiotherapy: **MUSCULOSKELETAL** and **CHESTS**

MUSCULOSKELETAL (Movement Problems)

WATCH as the possum walks, climbs, etc and look for:

- Symmetry; fluidity; deformity; weakness; limping;
- Pain signs
- Speed of movement (allowing for sleepiness and/or age).
- Wounds (cuts, grazes etc.)
- Bleeding (internal, external)
- Burns
- Fractures or dislocations
- Muscle or ligament ruptures (compare sides in movement)
- Other soft tissue injuries, e.g. bruising, swelling

You can glean much information before you even touch the animal! Have you identified a specific problem? Is it the main reason that the animal has come into care? Could it be an older problem which the possum has adapted to and not the reason it is now in trouble?

NOW you're ready to TOUCH the possum for

closer assessment, but you already have some idea of what you might find from your observation, so build on this information.

TAIL: Check for strength. Can it curl? Can it straighten? Does it appear to hurt the possum when you move it?

LIMBS: Check for full movement of each limb. Remember to compare left and right sides. Are they the same? Do they straighten and bend fully? Check for strength (and compare sides).

SPINAL or BRAIN INJURY: If more than one limb is involved it could still be a limb injury, but it could also be a brain injury or a spinal injury. If it is a brain injury, it could be dazed, wobbly etc. If it is a spinal injury, you might see evidence of incontinence of bowel or bladder, so check the cloaca for soiling or dripping of urine. You would not see this in a healthy possum.

At the end of your assessment, if it is necessary to take it to the vet, your input to the vet can be critical and can really help to decide the diagnosis.

TREATMENT RULES

- Be extremely gentle
- Handle only as necessary
- Make sure that what you are doing is really helping the possum's recovery

FOR STIFFNESS:

Carefully move the joint through the full available range, i.e. from full bend to full straightening. Note any consistent resistance to any part of the movement which may indicate pain at that point. Try to work up to that point and gradually further providing you aren't provoking pain.

FOR WEAKNESS:

It can be very helpful to stimulate a weak muscle by tapping, stroking or brushing along the length of the affected muscle. Always work in the direction of the heart, i.e. from the toes to the hip, fingers to the shoulder, tip of tail to base.

Do five laps UP the limb. Brief rest, then repeat two more sets of five laps (a total of three sets). An electric toothbrush can be used for the stimulation, or a brush or just stroking or tapping.

In any rehabilitation program, it is important to think creatively about how to gradually increase the degree of difficulty of challenges for the recovering possum. This would be similar to the way we already modify the cages as the little ones grow i.e. more space, more branches, different sized ropes and branches, etc. So, watch what they can and can't do and try to present the possum with small challenges that they can JUST manage with safety.

CHESTS

Physiotherapy is done in humans for conditions where fluid is caught in the lungs. The longer it sits there, the greater the chance it will become infected. This can cause pneumonia, bronchitis etc. It is traditionally treated by physiotherapists by means of Postural Drainage. Imagine that the lungs are like blown up balloons and you have a left and a right one. Once the fluid is in the lung, it is very difficult for it to come out. Ideally, in humans, if we could stand on our head, the fluid would slowly drain up to the top of the "balloons" i.e. into the back of the throat, where we could then cough it out.



Obviously, this procedure needs to be modified according to exactly where the infection is in the lung and how sick and debilitated the person. Generally, we tip the person to about 45 to 60 degrees i.e. head down feet up with the affected area of the lung on top. We can also add to the effect, by vibrating the ribs or tapping over them to help the secretions to come up.

IN POSSUMS:

Inhalation Pneumonia is not uncommon, especially in baby ringtails. In trying to get them to drink milk, it is unfortunately too easy for them to inhale the milk. If they do inhale milk, it can quickly develop into pneumonia which can kill the possum.

Try to locate where the lung is affected. A vet may use an x-ray or a stethoscope to locate the exact spot. If you have access to a stethoscope, (easiest with an infant sized one) please DO try to listen yourself. Try listening to your pet's lungs first, then try it out on your other possums in care so that you can listen to healthy lungs. It does take practice, but it can be done!

Ensure that there is no head injury to the possum, as tipping is not recommended in this instance.

The good news is, however, even if you can't locate the site of infection, the following treatment can be administered:

If tipping can be done, you can either hold the possum in a lying position, on its tummy or on each side. If you know which side is affected, put that side uppermost. If possible, try letting the possum rest in this position for a period of time... they may not co-operate, but worth a try!

Now, you can add the "tapping":

- * 30 seconds of VERY gentle, but very fast "strumming" on the rib cage (go gently, remember you can break ribs!!)

- * Follow this with very gentle vibrating of the chest as it breathes OUT for 3 breaths

- * Repeat this cycle 3 times

It is recommended that you practise feeling the breathing patterns of your pets, and then your possums, so that you know what a normal breath pattern is like, before you

try it on a sick possum. Try it on yourself, too. You should notice how much faster animals breathe than us. Remember that the smaller the possum, the gentler the "strumming". Keep in mind how very gently CPR is done on babies and THEN scale it down to be appropriate to the size of the possum. HUMID AIR can also be helpful, so humidifier or shower/hot water, steam can be used during the treatment. Perhaps even a bowl of water in the room might be of some assistance.

It is hoped that you are able to use some of this information successfully with the possums in your care. Remember to share/discuss the results you have with other carers. In this way, we may be able to improve our knowledge and understanding and increase the chances of successful recovery and release.

Acknowledgments:

*Dr Helen Nicholson, Animal Physiotherapist, Sydney University
Gillian Marcham, Sydney Wildlife member and Physiotherapist*

Interesting Facts for Young Readers — DID YOU KNOW?

The **female Australian Pelican** normally lays two eggs. When the eggs hatch, the larger of the two chicks kills its sibling. Both parents share incubation which lasts between 32 and 35 days. Pelican chicks communicate with their mothers while still in the egg and can communicate as to whether they are too hot or cold. They also listen to their parents from the egg - so when they emerge, they have no trouble identifying them. The Australian Pelican is the largest pelican in the world.

Neither **Emus nor Kangaroos** can walk backwards. They are the two animals featured in the Australian Coat of Arms.

Australia has six of the world's ten most **deadly snakes**. They are: Inland Taipan which has the most toxic venom of any snake. One bite can yield enough venom to kill over 100 people. The others are: Coastal Taipan; Eastern Brown Snake; Tiger Snake; Death Adder; Beaked Sea Snake. However, The Eastern Brown is the leading cause of death from a single species.

The **Blue Whale** is the largest animal in the world, but the largest thing it can swallow would be the size of a grapefruit. Its throat is almost exactly the same diameter as its belly button. For eight months of the year it eats virtually nothing, but during the summer months feeds almost continuously, scooping up three tons of food a day, consisting of tiny shrimp-like crustaceans called krill. Sadly, this magnificent animal is now close to extinction.

Box Jellyfish - The box jellyfish is considered the world's most venomous marine creature. The box jellyfish has killed more people in Australia than stonefish, sharks and crocodiles combined.

A **baby Kangaroo** at the time of its birth measures 2 centimetres.

A **Kangaroo** being chased by a dog may jump into a dam. If the dog gives chase, the kangaroo may turn towards the dog, then use its paws to push the dog's head underwater in order to drown it.



A 10kg **Tasmanian Devil** is able to exert the same biting pressure as a 40kg dog. It can also eat almost a third of its body weight in a single feeding.

The **Australian Lyre Bird** is the world's best imitator; able to mimic the calls of 15 different species of birds in their locality and string the calls into a melody. It has also been known to mimic the sounds of mobile phones.

The **male Platypus** has a poisonous spine that can kill a dog and inflict immense pain on a human. When a specimen of the platypus was first sent to England, it was believed the Australians had played a joke by sewing the bill of a duck onto a rat.

Roadkill – Update by Eira Battaglia

Last newsletter, Sydney Wildlife members received an overview of the doings of the Roadkill Prevention Committee finishing with a successful installation of electronic message signs along Mona Vale and McCarrs Creek Rds. We also mentioned that since the public meeting held in September, the RTA had appointed a consultancy group to investigate options for reducing roadkill.

Since then, the Roadkill Prevention Committee has worked alongside the SMEC consultancy to relay our views with regard to the best possible options for areas along Mona Vale Road, Wakehurst Parkway and McCarrs Creek Road.

In January, we met with the SMEC consultancy and RTA officers (one of whom is a biodiversity specialist and wildlife carer) and walked parts of Mona Vale Rd and Wakehurst Parkway identified as 'blackspots' for roadkill. We aimed to see whether there were any natural culverts for animals to move through various areas and whether the topography suited overhead fauna bridges, underpasses or fencing. It was daunting with traffic whizzing past, particularly on the Mona Vale Rd by Kimbriki Tip.

Later some of the committee visited McCarrs Creek Rd in Terrey Hills to view those particular blackspot areas and to identify measures to help prevent roadkill. That road has different problems as much of it is zoned residential.

In February a workshop was held to discuss the options identified by SMEC and to work out priorities for their placement. We were joined by biodiversity officers from various local councils including Warringah, Pittwater and Ku-ring-gai, who gave some

insight into how local government viewed these measures (e.g. underpasses and fencing) with regard to funding. The draft report prepared by SMEC was very detailed with each option identified as short term and long term, whether feasible and the costings of each. The Committee thought the report was unnecessarily complicated, (perhaps a tactic to bury conclusions with which we might not be happy). Our representative Dr Dan Ramp, from UNSW, who has participated in a number of reports on roadkill, was adamant that separation of animals from the roads (i.e. fencing, underpasses and overbridges) was the most effective way to reduce roadkill. The Committee made it clear that after working for 5 years to reduce roadkill, action was now needed especially with winter and the likely increase in roadkill.

The report was concluded in March and submitted to the RTA in April. However we have heard nothing since except for the two senior RTA officers going on long service leave causing further delay. Unfortunately there has been a dire increase in the number of swamp wallabies being killed - one per day, sometimes two - including females with joeys. Most joeys have been killed with their mothers but one joey has been rescued and is in care.

The Committee feels that these delays are adding to the ongoing roadkill. We are calling for the short term installation of electronic signs in the worst areas for roadkill to change driver behaviour and slow down the traffic. We know anecdotally it worked when they were situated on Mona



Three members of the Roadkill Committee, with their cars at the junction of Mona Vale Rd and Kimbriki Rd. Each member brought their own orange flashing lights over two nights. Picture by Manly Daily

Vale and McCarrs Creek Rds last year. We are seeking funding from various sources to perhaps install the signs ourselves; a cost of \$500 per week to hire them is not something our committee can afford. Fencing is the next option and hopefully this will be able to proceed quickly, especially along Wakehurst Parkway and other areas of Mona Vale Rd.

The Manly Daily has taken up the cause and is continuing to bring the increased roadkill to the public's notice and hopefully to stir the RTA to action. We have also been interviewed on 2UE which was a bonus for our committee to reach a wider audience.

Addendum:

The following week the RTA agreed to place electronic signs at 4 identified 'blackspots' on Mona Vale and McCarrs Creek Rds. This was in response to the ongoing publicity about the wallaby roadkill which reached over 40 animals by end of the month. We are also seeking electronic signage to be placed on Wakehurst Parkway.

The RTA will publish the report in mid-August and detail the options to be put in place. The Roadkill Committee look forward to working with the RTA to implement these measures.

Getting cagey!

Ever wondered whether your cage or animal housing is big enough for the wildlife in your care? Check out the, "Minimum enclosure size guidelines" in the latest, "Code of Practice for Injured, Sick and Orphaned Protected Fauna". These handy guidelines provide minimum cage size requirements for all phases of care. It can be downloaded from our wonderful website.

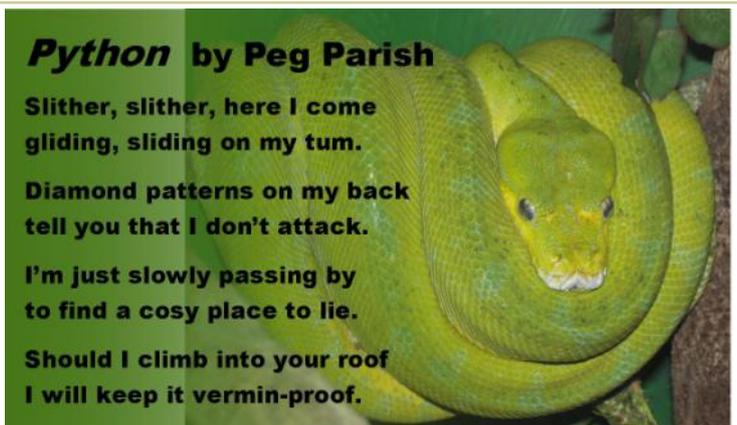
Python by Peg Parish

**Slither, slither, here I come
gliding, sliding on my tum.**

**Diamond patterns on my back
tell you that I don't attack.**

**I'm just slowly passing by
to find a cosy place to lie.**

**Should I climb into your roof
I will keep it vermin-proof.**



2011 Life Membership Award

At the May combined meeting this year, the Life Membership Award was presented to Beverly Young whose very impressive Sydney Wildlife CV is as follows:

Bev joined Sydney Wildlife in June 1997, having completed our very first Basic Training Course. From the start she was a particularly active rescuer and carer and since 2000 has specialised in Ringtail-possums, particularly tiny joeys in intensive care. Since 2001 she has been the Ringtail-possum Coordinator for the Northern Districts, overseeing the care and coordination of almost 4,000 possums, as well as offering advice and counselling to other carers. Amazingly she has kept computer records of all these animals — a valuable resource for research by Sydney Wildlife, as well as local councils and vets.

Bev has organised and participated in several fund-raising events and PR stalls. Since 1999, Bev has worked weekly in the office and has trained many new office volunteers.

Since 2000 Bev has also been the Education Coordinator for the Northern

Districts Branch, acting as liaison between the Branch and Education Committee and coordinating, and personally speaking at, over 300 public education events, developing PowerPoint presentations, hand-outs and activity sheets for children along the way. She instigated and is now Chair of the newly formed Community Education Group, set up to ensure a high standard of presentations throughout the organisation.

Further, as a long-term member of the Training Committee, she has presented at the majority of Basic Courses and Vet Student Courses and for the past six years has coordinated the Baby Possum Training Course, as well as contributing to the updating of training manuals.

Bev served on the Sydney Wildlife Board from 2001-2007 as North East Area Representative, and concurrently as Public Officer for five of those years.

She has represented Sydney Wildlife at the National Wildlife Rehabilitation Conferences since they began in 2003 and has had three papers presented at these conferences. She also represented Sydney



Wildlife on the steering committee to set up the NSW Wildlife Rehabilitation Council.

In 2006, Bev started the Treatment and Care Study Group (TACS), of which she is currently Secretary, prompted by a strong motivation to keep Sydney Wildlife up-to-date in the latest care techniques and veterinary knowledge.

Congratulations Bev on receiving this prestigious Award, which is richly deserved.

Co-ordinator's Corner

This is new regular feature where a different Co-ordinator will be featured in Wildlife Matters. Our first Co-ordinator Corner features Pat Corbitt from the Inner West/Eastern Suburbs (IW/ES) branch.

Pat is the very busy Co-ordinator for every species of bird that comes into care in the IW/ES branch. She describes herself as having a fascination with birds and has been involved with the rescue and care of birds for over 28 years.

For many years Pat worked in Western Australia with a bird expert. After moving to Sydney in 1984, she undertook short bird courses through the adult education school at the University of Sydney before joining AWARE and transferring to Sydney Wildlife in the middle of 1996.

After a year as a Sydney Wildlife member, Pat took on a range of bird co-ordinator roles and hasn't looked back. She sees the functions of a co-ordinator as many and varied. Aside from routine administrative

duties such as record keeping, Pat relishes supporting and developing

new members in their bird care and happily goes on rescues with members. She provides one-on-one training on matters such as assessment, first aid, crop feeding and hands-on training.

Pat takes time to brief members about the various stages of care, the need for young birds to be released at the appropriate stage of development and the necessity for birds to spend time in flight aviaries prior to release. This ensures that flight muscles are built up and that the birds become aerobically fit and "street wise" meaning that they can recognise food and develop the skills to evade predators in the wild.

Pat strongly emphasises the need for prompt registration of all rescued birds. She speaks with passion about the necessity to buddy some birds (especially ducklings) and of grouping birds such as lorikeets or noisy minors to increase their viability when they are released.

Working from home Pat is usually available

when advice is required. She emphasises that she doesn't see herself as an expert but is strong in networking and as such, she has built up a panel of experts to whom enquiries can be referred if she isn't able to provide an answer. Pat considers it her responsibility to continuously update skills and knowledge so that others can be supported in their care of birds. Birds are so fascinating and varied that she never stops learning. She laughs as she says that this keeps her brain active and presents her with lots of challenges.

According to Pat, one of the most rewarding aspects of being the co-ordinator is seeing new members develop confidence with birds and seeing firsthand the satisfaction members gain from success. Pat says that she greatly appreciates the, "beautiful" members of Sydney Wildlife that she has had the opportunity of meeting since becoming a member. She feels truly privileged to see the huge efforts that so many members put into their care of wildlife and inspired to see members place the welfare of wildlife above their personal interests and politics.

ATTENTION ALL MEMBERS!

We are desperately in need of members to staff the Rescue Hotline - both day-time and after-hours shifts. Unfortunately a few of our regulars have recently had to pull out and we quickly need to replace them .

Please consider carefully whether you can help in any way as telephone

volunteers are the lifeline of Sydney Wildlife and we cannot operate without them. The shifts are 9am-1pm and 1pm-5pm, seven days; the after-hours' shift is between 5pm and 9am next morning, but this shift can be split if necessary. We are looking for a regular commitment to a half-day a week, a fortnight, or even a month, which is not really a lot to ask, and we welcome also volunteers on an

ad hoc basis. Your help would really be appreciated.

Please contact:

Jenny Sistrom for weekday shifts (9456 3069 & jsistrom@hotmail.com)

Linda Wilson for weekends (0409 114 100 & linda_wilson@bigpond.com)

Carolyn Martin for after-hours (9451 1569 & carolynmartin.is@bigpond.com)

KNOW YOUR SYDNEY WILDLIFE BOARD MEMBERS...



Welcome to our new Representatives: Kelly Ellis and Stuart Ferguson

Acting Chair	Jann Jeffries
Vice Chair	Helen Kennedy
Secretary & Public Officer	Irene Callahan
Treasurer	Linda Wilson
Statistics & Office Coordinator	Justine Steward
PR, Media & Fund-raising Officer	Wendy Williamson
North East Area Representative	Carolyn Martin
South East Area Representative	Jann Jeffries
North West Area Representative	Helen Kennedy
South West Area Representative	Kelly Ellis
North Central Representative	Stuart Ferguson

Scheduled Training Courses 2011

Dates	Course	Location
11 Sept	Flying Fox	Northbridge
17 Sep	Possum	Northbridge
22 Oct	Intermediate Bird Course	TBA
5 & 6 Nov	Basic Training	Northbridge
In Nov	Reptiles	TBA

Further information available from course coordinator below

Basic Training	Jodi Lewis jodilewis236@bigpond.com	0407 813 149
Flying Fox	Helen Kennedy helen.kennedy@msn.com	0414 319 737
Macropod	Garry Marsh garrymarsh@ozemail.com.au	9456 2102 0404 214 030
Possum	Bev Young ianbevyoung@bigpond.com	9418 9063
Reptile	Helen Kennedy helen.kennedy@msn.com	0414 319 737
Raptor Care	Linda Wilson linda_wilson@bigpond.com	0409 114 100

Closing date for articles to include in newsletter: September 15

Welcome to new members from May training

Alex and Kim de Aquino	North Narrabeen
Natacha Evans	Peakhurst
Michael Grima	Kyeemagh
Noni Harrison	Wahroonga
Brian Nizette	Hunters Hill
Leanne O'Hagan	Meadowbank
Alex Raiti	Peakhurst
Kelly Wilson	Hunters Hill
Elizabeth Wulff	Normanhurst



Sydney Wildlife

Wildlife matters

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