

# Building partnerships for wildlife.

**RnR**  
Rehabilitate  
and Release

keeping carers informed

Issue 10 • Sept 2006



Both RSPCA and the Wildlife Preservation Society of Queensland (WPSQ) have representatives on QWRC. This issue of *RnR* highlights these relationships. On page 10 you will find some rescue tips from the RSPCA ambulance drivers, and they share one of their rescue stories with us.

Our relationship with WPSQ is growing through the Queensland Glider Network (QGN). Dr Scott Burnett from QGN is collecting data on gliders as part of a WPSQ research project. Wildlife carers have valuable information that may one day help minimise human impact on these cute little marsupials.

Scott is keen to obtain the following glider information from carers:

- (a) species
- (b) reason for admittance to care
- (c) locality from which the glider came (as accurate as possible so it can be plotted onto GIS maps).

Scott can be contacted at the WPSQ office (3221 0194) or by e-mail at [scottburnett@wildlife.org.au](mailto:scottburnett@wildlife.org.au). Join QGN and receive regular glider updates through their newsletter.



*Barbie, a squirrel glider caught on a barbed wire fence. There was minimal damage to her flight membrane and she was released.*

*Barbie being disentangled from barbed-wire.*



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# CHAIR'S REPORT...

I am writing to you from a house that echoes as I am in the last days of packing up our house to move closer to where my husband works. It is just as well there are some reasonably quiet times in a wildlife rehabilitator's calendar!

Although it might be quiet from a 'hands on' rehabbing point of view the councillors on QWRC have certainly not been sitting back twiddling their thumbs.

By the time you read this our web site should be operational. Please pay us a visit at [www.qwrc.org.au](http://www.qwrc.org.au) we will be interested to get feed back from you as to what you would like to have available on the site. Any emails to the QWRC can be sent to [secretary@qwrc.org.au](mailto:secretary@qwrc.org.au)

We still seem to be searching down blind allies for one public liability insurance policy to cover all rehabbers across the state. It still remains our aim to find this elusive policy. Groups can get insurance but as soon as we start asking for the same thing for more people we get a list of truly irrelevant questions to answer and the premium goes through the roof. We will not give up!

As always QWRC is constantly on the lookout for funds and to this end we have appointed a "Grants Officer". We welcome Ann Clayden to the position assisting the councillors already working so hard to represent all rehabbers.

Queensland Parks and Wildlife Service in conjunction with QWRC have recently sent an advice to all wildlife rehabilitators about Avian Influenza. I hope you have all taken the time to read and understand this document. For the safety of all we should take particular care of matters such as this and do all we can

to assist the Government to safe guard our great land.

QWRC is aware of many wildlife issues that arise from time to time. Problems with Flying Fox colonies is a prime example. It is truly unfortunate that the general public do not share our love of all wildlife. QPWS do an excellent job of trying to pacify these people and attempt to find a solution that is the middle ground for all. We can all do our bit by constantly striving to improve the knowledge of the public on all wildlife issues. If we keep ourselves well educated on these matters and pass on this information in a clear and non emotional manner we have a really good chance of reducing the stress wildlife endures at the hands of the uninformed. Remember when you are searching for information on any species to ensure that you get a good cross section of information from both scientific and lobbying sources. Whilst we encourage and support persons working towards good welfare for all wildlife we try to always promote a scientifically sound conservation avenue.

Speaking of Flying Fox matters you may recall that we had included a survey on Flying Fox data in our last issue. We extend our sincere thanks to the 13 people who responded to that survey. These papers have been passed on to the QWRC Flying Fox Sub Committee.

I hope lots of you were able to get to the National Wildlife Rehabilitators Conference in Darwin in late August. I understand there was lots to see and do with some really great speakers too. I hope that those lucky enough to go made a point of calling in to say "Hi" to those on the QWRC stand.

# CONTENTS

**2 - Chair's report**

**3 - Thorpie the whistling kite**

**4 - the wildlife vet**

**5 - carer profile - Karen Scott**

**5 - What drug is that?**

**6 - The story of Isaac the koala**

**7 - Glider aviary**

**8 - The importance of being common**

**9 - Catching pelicans**

**10 - rescue tips**

**11 - Who Am I?**

**11 - Contacting QWRC**

**12 - Know thy acronym**



## A message from REG

In the next issue of RnR we would like to focus on birds and reptiles. These sometimes forgotten species are just as important as the furries. If you care for those with feathers or scales, and have a story to tell, please send it to Debra Hotchkis by 15 January 2007.

Debra Hotchkis

Wildlife Ranger

QPWS

PO Box 3454

BURLEIGH HEADS Q 4220

[debra.hotchis@epa.qld.gov.au](mailto:debra.hotchis@epa.qld.gov.au)

# Thorpie's Story

by Sarah Swan

bird co-ordinator, North Queensland Wildlife Care

It was a regular Sunday afternoon in Townsville. North Queensland Wildlife Care was holding a Basic Training Workshop, teaching basic skills to assist injured and orphaned native animals.

Lana Allcroft, who answers our 24 hour telephone, took a call and handed it to me. On the end of the line was Peter, a visiting birder, who had just seen a bird of prey plunge into the Ross River Dam, near Townsville. The bird was in the water near the floodgates, and would be unable to climb the vertical concrete structures. Asking Peter to monitor the bird, we grabbed some towels and ran for the car.

Lana drove as if she had a siren and flashing lights, and I was on the phone. We needed access to the dam. Fortunately another member, Phil Tibbey, was an employee of N.Q. Water. He arranged for the local ranger to meet us on site.

Arriving before us, the ranger had unlocked the gates and Lana, still in emergency mode, charged along the dam wall. Peter met us and said the bird had swum over to the side of the dam. Locating a small dark head in the water, we tried to drive as close as possible.

Ranger, Peter, Lana and I fought our way through the thick scrub surrounding the water. As we arrived, the bird pulled itself from the water and collapsed. It had been swimming for over half an hour. The bird was a Whistling Kite, possibly a female. Wrapping it in towels, we



*Whistling Kite*

headed back to the office. I nursed the bird, trying to keep it warm.

Club president, veterinarian Jim Pollock, was still at the training session. His advice, strangely, was to commence re-hydration therapy on the bird, doubling the normal quantities of fluid to combat the effects of lactic acid and adrenalin produced by its body while it swam. A course of antibiotics was prescribed to combat possible pneumonia.

Once home, the exhausted bird was placed on heat and treatment started. It was unable to raise its head and things looked grim, but I persevered, and set the alarm to get up and continue the fluids during the night. Sometime after midnight, marvelling at the courageous animal, I christened her Thorpie, after champion swimmer, Ian Thorpe. The following morning, Thorpie could move her head, but it was another full day before she could stand. By the following day, it was

obvious Thorpie was not overly impressed with the antibiotics. I was dealing with a true champion and as the antibiotic course neared its end, Thorpie became increasingly "assertive".

As always, cage space is tight for carers, particularly raptor carers, and Thorpie was transferred to carer Bev Anidjar, for another week of R'n'R. Bev had the privilege of releasing Thorpie back at the dam. That night she rang me; Thorpie had shot out of the crate, and was last seen heading east, far away from the dam wall.

Thorpie's story highlights the teamwork that enables NQWC to care for and rehabilitate our native wildlife. Everyone who participated in this touching story was integral to Thorpie's survival. Of course, the true hero was Thorpie, the bird with the huge heart, who just wouldn't give in.

# the wildlife vet

*Dr. Che Phillips is a vet who, as a new graduate, was appointed as wildlife vet at the Australian Wildlife Hospital in 2005. She has many tales to tell of her first year as a wildlife vet. This is just one of them.*

This story is about a 27kg common wombat. I was asked to anaesthetize a captive wombat at Australia Zoo and examine his eye. Before administering the drug, I decided that I would try to get close to the animal to see whether the injury warranted an anaesthetic. With the keeper by my side we entered the enclosure and walked towards the wombat. The examination commenced smoothly, however, after a very short time the wombat started stamping towards me. I looked to the keeper for reassurance, but all I remember is seeing her face drop and hearing her yell, RUN CHE RUN. I ran, with the wombat right on my heels. I kept running because this wombat was not going to back down. As you can imagine this was causing quite a scene in the zoo and by this time I had attracted quite a crowd. By now the wombat had both the keeper and me running around the enclosure.

The decision was eventually made to jump the enclosure wall, which was quite a sensible move. Once out of the enclosure I gathered my breath and prepared the anaesthetic - and called in the croc boys to wrangle the wombat. I did not realize how tough a wombat's skin is and opted to use a 25 gauge needle (this is a very tiny gauge needle). As I went in for the jab the needle bent in half, the syringe came away and alfaxan (anaesthetic drug) went everywhere. The wombat was very cranky by now and the chase continued. To cut a long story short, I did eventually get a bigger needle and finally anaesthetised the wombat and examined its eye. The crowd cheered.

*Twelve months down the track, and Che is now a whiz with wombats, pythons, eagles, kangaroos, micro-bats, honeyeaters, koalas, geckoes, turtles, cockatoos, possums ... When asked about the greatest challenge working at AWH, the answer was simple – diversity. You never know what will come in the door next, just that it won't be a cat or a dog!*

If you have a wildlife question you would like answered by a vet, send it to the QWRC secretary, or to your local area rep. We will pass your question on to a vet who has the knowledge to answer your question. For example, a bird question will be answered by an avian specialist.

Answers will be published in this section, "the wildlife vet".

*Note: The vets will not be able to answer specific questions about individual animals they have not examined first-hand.*



Dr Che Phillips preparing for orthopedic surgery. The patient is a little black flying fox, and the task was to pin a broken radius (a bone in the fore-arm).

*"We will always treat  
wildlife, because it's the  
right thing to do."*

*Bernadette - Veterinary  
practice manager*

# KAREN SCOTT

I have been an active wildlife carer with Wildcare Australia for 5 years.

My main focus over this time has been in caring for orphaned macropods but over the past two to three years I have become increasingly involved with koalas in the Gold Coast region. My involvement with koalas started with simply rescuing them but progressed to becoming a licensed koala carer in 2003. Being one of only three koala carers in the Gold Coast region I am kept reasonably busy with attending to rescue calls for sick and injured koalas and checking up on the many that are reported as being displaced.

Earlier this year I commenced volunteering one day a week at the Australian Wildlife Hospital, where there is never a shortage of koalas. This has been an excellent opportunity to further my knowledge and skills in koala rehabilitation. I have recently progressed onto caring for orphaned koalas which has been quite an amazing experience.

My other involvements in wildlife rehabilitation include Wildcare Macropod Coordinator, Education Coordinator and Treasurer.

It has been a rewarding experience to be involved with these magnificent animals. I still consider it to be a tremendous privilege, as a wildlife carer, to have such a huge impact on the future of all of our native wildlife.



## CAREER PROFILE

## What drug is that?

### METACAM

Metacam is a non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug (NSAID). The active ingredient is meloxicam.

Inflammation and pain are triggered by the release of hormones known as prostaglandins. NSAIDs work by stopping the production of prostaglandins responsible for swelling and pain. This makes the animal much more comfortable following accident or surgery.

Metacam is a new generation NSAID that acts selectively on just one group of prostaglandins, thus resulting in fewer side-effects.

Metacam is used post-operatively for cats and dogs, and for musculoskeletal disorders in dogs. In wildlife it may be used in cases of trauma that result in swelling or inflammation, or post-operatively. Metacam offers only MILD pain relief and is often used in conjunction with other pain relief drugs.

Like all drugs designed for cats and dogs, the dose rates for our smaller native species are very, very small. Metacam does not mix with water, so simply diluting the drug in water does not give an easy 'half dose'.

Metacam should not be used on animals with certain gastrointestinal disorders, impaired hepatic, cardiac or renal function, or haemorrhagic disorders. The use of Metacam with other NSAIDs, diuretics, anticoagulants and some antibiotics can cause toxic effects, and even death.

Metacam should NEVER be given to a dehydrated animal. As with all drugs, never administer Metacam to an animal without first consulting a veterinarian.

by Sue White (wildlife carer)

# A sad beginning ...

Isaac and his mother, Bella were rescued by volunteers from the Australian Wildlife Hospital at Beerwah (north of Brisbane) in January 2005. The koalas had been on the ground for three days before a rescuer was called. Isaac would try to feed from Mum, but soon gave up and headed up the tree for leaf.

After a thorough examination by Dr. Jon Hanger it was determined that Bella was in the final stages of advanced leukaemia and the most humane option for her was euthanasia. Isaac was left without his mother to care for him and far too young to manage on his own.

With six years of koala-raising experience under my belt I was given the opportunity to take care of Isaac at home and jumped at the chance.

However, I recognised Isaac would require special care. He was in extremely poor condition

weighing only 900 grams and his immune system had been seriously compromised as a consequence of his mother's illness. Initially, even feeding Isaac was difficult because his sucking reflex had gone. Time, patience and persistence were required to get even the smallest amount of formula into him.

Isaac had to return to Dr. Jon Hanger several times over the following months. He had an abscess on his chin lanced, and later required medication for an intestinal bacterial infection and a fungal infection that took some time to clear. However, my boy was a fighter and overcame his physical challenges. He grew into a healthy, handsome lad eager to play and full of curiosity.

In June 2005 Isaac went up into the Kindergarten Rainforest Enclosure at the Australian Wildlife Hospital in Beerwah. Here he was dehumanised and learnt

to be a koala. Ongoing health checks ensured that he was in tiptop condition prior to his release on a Kenilworth property in September 2005.

I had the opportunity of checking on Isaac once again in February 2006. Whilst visiting his home in Kenilworth I spotted my boy sitting in a large Eucalyptus robusta. I called out his name and to my surprise he lifted his head, looked around and began climbing down. Not wanting him to come to ground, I walked up to the tree trunk. Isaac bent down to sniff the top of my head, we had an eye-to-eye moment and a quick chat before he headed back up the tree. After a few moments he had settled comfortably back into the fork of the tree and went to sleep. I returned to the car with tears in my eyes knowing his future was looking good.

story by Vanda Grabowski

# ... but a much happier ending.

## How well do you know ECHIDNAS?

1. Are echidnas social or solitary?
2. True or false. Echidnas like hollow logs and decaying stumps for rest sites.
3. True or false. Echidnas tolerate low temperatures better than high temperatures.
4. Can echidnas swim?
5. Can echidnas climb trees?
6. A female echidna has two nipples? T/F
7. How many different echidna species are there in Australia today?

Answers on page 11 ...



Vanda and Isaac: He has already lost one Mum, and is obviously going to hang on tight to this one.

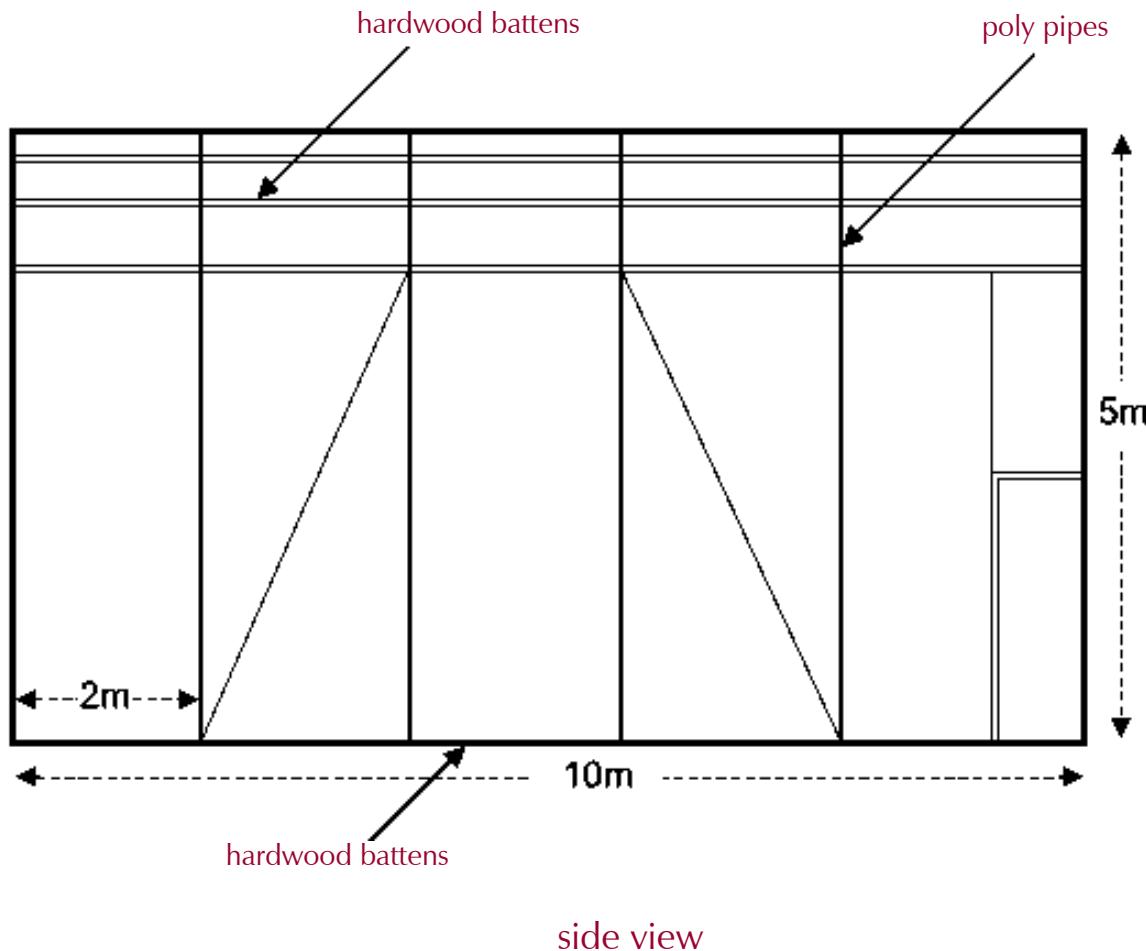
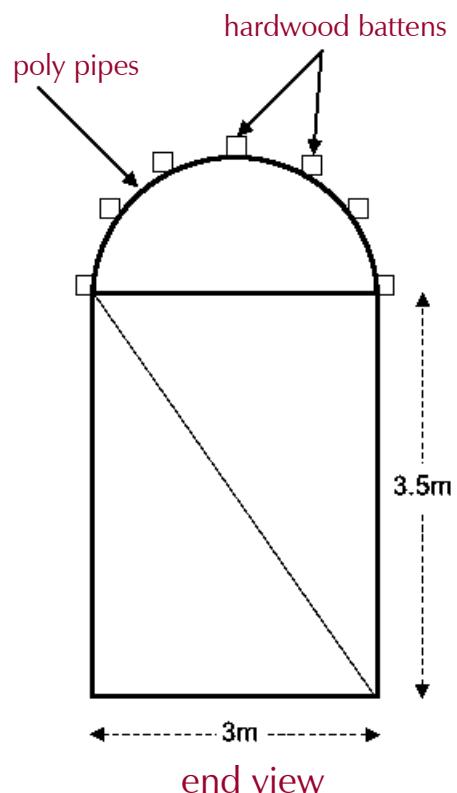
# D.I.Y. GLIDER AVIARY

A must have for glider carers. This aviary is of simple design and is relatively easy to make. At an estimated cost of \$1500 it is not cheap, but does offer good value for money. If you want to care for gliders, this really is the minimum standard in terms of length and height.

The list below contains all the materials required, and their costs from one local supplier. Prices will vary between locations. The illustrations provide all the necessary specifications.

## shopping list

- 16 x 6 m lengths galvanised square box tubing 25 x 25mm  
(x 1.6mm wall thickness) \$400
- Black poly netting 21 ply x 150m<sup>2</sup> (x 10m width) \$564
- 40mm (outside diameter) black poly tubing PN 12.5  
(4mm wall) x 33m \$76
- 45 x 19mm hardwood battens (roof support and  
clamping net to besser block at base) x 76m \$79
- 6mm x 75mm gal bolts (cup head) with nuts and  
washers x 60 \$52
- 150mm (hot dipped) gal gate hinges (pair)  
+ (hot dipped) gal gate latch \$29
- 64 regular Besser blocks 390 x 190 x 190mm \$217
- 8 x 20kg bags concrete mix and 2 x 20kg cement-sand  
mix \$61



# The importance of being common

By Deborah Turnbull

The terms 'common', 'rare', and 'threatened' belong to a classification system used by wildlife managers to prioritise resources towards those species at the most immediate risk of extinction. In everyday use 'common' implies lesser quality or significance. Unfortunately, this results in a sense that common species are of lesser value than rare or endangered species. I believe that common species are as worthy of our conservation attention as those that are rare or endangered, but for different reasons.

First, a species may be common in one part of its natural range and restricted in other parts. In the greater Brisbane area the squirrel glider is classified as common. Nationally it is classified as rare. Variation within species is also important. Tim Low in *The New Nature* suggests that subspecies and varieties may matter as much as whole species. When a local variety disappears, no species goes extinct but something unique is lost.

When local variety is lost, sameness sets in, and interest wanes. In *Eden in a vacant lot*, E. M. Pyle calls this extinction of experience. A reduction in the diversity of daily encounters with the natural world is followed by loss of appreciation and concern and, ultimately, the desire to conserve.

Some common species have human cultural significance. This is recognised in many indigenous cultures, but is not restricted to them. Common suburban wildlife such as magpies and possums can grasp the attention of people who may otherwise have little interest in the natural world. From a cultural heritage perspective, it is important that these familiar species remain common.



Common, familiar species are the ones we tend to bond with and learn to love, and such relationships may act as a bridge to caring for the wider environment. Through daily interaction and observation, people gradually develop familiarity and intimacy with local wildlife and a foundation of environmental knowledge.

In *A new approach to conservation*, Gill Aitken points out that a species' abundance may be what makes it special. Flock birds such as some of the parrots make a spectacular sight when seen in large numbers. It is abundance that makes these experiences special.

Far from being 'of lesser significance' common species may actually be a conservation bonus.

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For further information on the site at [www.wildlife.org.au](http://www.wildlife.org.au). Wildlife Preservation Society visit their web



## Native animals get the caring treatment at Moreton

Queensland's first accredited native animal rehabilitation training is being offered by Moreton Institute of TAFE. The newly-accredited program gives the students necessary skills to care for, rehabilitate and release injured and orphaned native animals.

Program teacher Renee Fischer said, "There is an abundance of native animals being brought to wildlife carers throughout Queensland and there was a definite need for those carers to be recognised with a proper qualification tailored to their needs. The program is very hands-on with a heavy practical aspect. Students have learned to nurse various animals from Red-necked wallabies to Blue-faced honeyeaters."

"As Queensland's first and only provider of this accredited program, Moreton has been able to lead in the development of training for wildlife conservation across the state," said Ms Fischer.

The program, which is currently taking enrolments, is perfect for those who have an interest in wildlife care, who already volunteer as a wildlife carer and wish to gain a recognised qualification.

For information about Moreton TAFE programs call the customer service centre on 1300 657 613 or go to [www.moreton.tafe.qld.gov.au](http://www.moreton.tafe.qld.gov.au)

MEDIA CONTACT Jeni Josefki  
07 3215 1597, 0421 058 135  
[jeni.josefki@det.qld.gov.au](mailto:jeni.josefki@det.qld.gov.au)

*keeping carers informed*

# **Tips on catching pelicans, and other birds that can be lured.**

This extract is taken from a paper by Lance Ferris (Australian Seabird Rescue) in the conference proceedings of the 2005 National Wildlife Rehabilitation Conference. The full article can be found on the conference website: [www.nwrc.com.au](http://www.nwrc.com.au)

Large numbers of pelicans fall victim to entanglement and related injuries. Most, however, can still fly, which makes their capture an interesting and challenging task. The strategy adopted depends on the rescuer's preference, the number of rescuers, and of course the attitude of the bird to be rescued.

## **THE BEAK GRAB**

This is the most efficient and preferred method. It is the least intrusive method and other pelicans may remain close at hand while the captured bird is being treated.

Lure the bird to within arms reach with a fish. As the bird attempts to take the fish, hook the fingers of that hand into the lower beak. Then grasp the top of the beak with the other hand.

Use the first hand to control the wings. First draw the pelican against your body. Reach across to gather the far wing into the bird's body. The other wing is folded against your leg. Lift the bird with its body tucked under your arm and the beak still secured with your other hand.

## **TOSS'N'RUN**

This method can be carried out by someone on their own when the pelican will come fairly close, but not quite close enough for a beak grab. You will need a lot of fish.

Throw fish high into the air above the group of birds, so that all but the target bird gets a fish. As the pelicans look up, set your feet, and on the third or fourth toss run towards the target bird and grab it. Always secure the wings as quickly as possible, and then the beak.

## **NOOSE (FOOT SNARE)**

This technique is easier with a second person. It can also be used on ibis. Instructions for making the noose are available in the conference proceedings.

A noose is placed in a circular groove in the sand. Fish is placed a metre behind the noose, just out of beak's reach. The bird walks into the capture area as it heads for the bait. A quick pull on the pole causes the noose to encircle the bird's leg, capturing the bird.

Some notes on this method. Ensure there is clear space behind you. Hold the pole so its movement will not startle the bird. Ensure your hand is through a safety 'handle', and never leave a noose unattended. Once the bird is snared, keep tension on the line but do not pull the bird towards you. Your helper should go and retrieve the bird.

## **THE LEAP**

This is a last resort method and works best from a wharf or jetty. Be sure to check for underwater hazards and keep your shoes on. Don't take off any clothes - the bird will know you are about to dive into the water.

Throw fish to the non-target birds, drawing the group as close as possible to the wharf or jetty. Pelicans can move quickly, so target your jump to a place at least half a metre further than you first thought, and wait until the pelican is half a metre closer than you think necessary.

Try to keep your eyes open to ensure a clean grab and avoid any wing damage to the bird. Restraine the beak with one hand and gather the wings with the other.

Some notes about this method. Do not attempt this form of capture unless you are very certain of success. A failed attempt can spook birds for weeks. Ensure your own safety by checking for submerged objects in the water. Keep the bird's beak above the water line.

**coming soon to a computer near you ...**  
**www.qwrc.org.au**

# Rescue tips from the RSPCA Ambo's

- **Taking the call.** When taking the call for a rescue, ensure you gather as much information as possible. Accurate location and contact details as well as rescue requirements can be vital to the animal's survival.
- **Assess any danger to yourself and the patient.** Some rescues can be dangerous. It is extremely important to assess any possible risk to yourself or further injury to the animal before continuing. If you are not confident, call for assistance. Health and safety regulations apply when rescuing, hence the correct Personal Protective Equipment should be used during rescues.
- **Stress levels of patients.** Animals requiring rescue are often badly injured and extremely stressed. The animal must be rescued by an experienced handler as quickly as possible and taken directly to a veterinarian for assessment.
- **Transport of patients.** Appropriate carry cages must be selected for transport. Carry cages should be covered with a towel to minimize visual stress and provide a dark and warm environment. The patient, depending on species, should be comfortable but not able to further injure itself. Towels and pillowslips can be utilized to wrap the patient to restrict movement. Cardboard boxes with air holes are appropriate for a number of species as they provide the dark environment required to minimize stressors.
- **Dealing with the public on site.** A lot of people will normally wait for help to arrive and to find out if the animal is going to be alright. Ensure they do not cause further complications by asking them to stay well clear of the procedure. Rescues can be a great opportunity to educate the public on the risks to wildlife. Give out information (eg. brochures on wildlife) and remember, these are usually people that really care about animals, so take advantage of the situation to help wildlife in the future.

## RSPCA wildlife rescue

This juvenile female brushtail possum was found wedged inside a drainpipe. The home owners had heard the mother screaming all through the night and, come morning, they decided to investigate.

They found the mother asleep at the top of the drain, and the back young joey down the drain. Mum had been scratching at the pipe and wall, and had succeeded in loosening half a dozen bricks and pulling the drainpipe away from the wall!

The youngster had fallen into the pipe and stopped at the right angle at the base. Some careful sawing was required to get into the pipe, just above where little poss was stuck. A shoelace (for the possum to bite) was lowered into the pipe. Once "attached", the possum was pulled to safety and reunited with her mother the next night.

From all reports mum was not too happy with her wayward youngster. Eventually all was forgiven, the youngster climbed onto Mum's back, and off they went!

All's well that ends well.



Covered in down-pipe 'sawdust' and looking just a little scared, but other than that, she's OK.

- RSPCA Qld is a non-profit charity organization that
- provides an animal ambulance for the rescue of wild-
- life and domestic animals throughout Brisbane, Gold
- Coast, and Townsville, 7am-10pm, 7 days a week.
- During the 2004/2005 financial year, around 5000
- sick and/or injured animals were rescued by the Bris-
- bane ambulance. Of this, around 3000 were native
- wildlife animals.

THANKS RSPCA !

keeping carers informed

Are you part of the bottle brigade, with the sterilizer always in action and bottles and teats always on the shopping list?

Why not make your own teats? Teat moulds are available, at cost, from the following web address:

<http://www.longgrasssystems.com.au/TeatMoulds.php>

You will also find all the instructions and information you need.

### ECHIDNA answers

1. Echidnas are solitary but mutually tolerant. They live in a 'home range' rather than in a territory that is defended.
2. True, echidnas like hollow logs and decaying stumps for rest sites. They provide both shelter and food (termites).
3. True. Echidnas can tolerate low temperatures, including snowy regions. However, they are vulnerable to heat stress. They can be diurnal feeders in cold climates and nocturnal feeders in very warm climates.
4. Yes, echidnas can swim.
5. Yes, echidnas can climb trees.
6. A female echidna has no nipples. The mammary glands open onto two areas of skin known as milk patches, or areola.
7. There is one species of echidna in Australia today - the short-beaked echidna (*Tachyglossus aculeatus*).

# Who am I?



Just to be a little different, there is no rhyme to go with the picture this time. But I hope you have been hanging on to all your old issues of RnR because all the clues you need are in the Fast Duck ID in Issue 6.

As always, send your answers to Debra Hotchkis:

**Wildlife Ranger, QPWS  
PO Box 3454  
Burleigh Heads Q 4220  
debra.hotchkis@epa.qld.gov.au**

Congratulation to our last winner, Sophia Jago. Sophia wins a 12 month QWRC membership.

The correct answer was Indian Mynah, in keeping with the 'feral species' theme. The Indian Mynah is a hardy insect eating bird that displaces native wildlife from their nest hollows.



### Membership Application Form

Post to :- The Secretary,  
P.O. Box 488,  
Archerfield Qld 4108

Please complete all details

Surname .....  
First Name .....  
Date of Birth .....  
Residential Address.....  
.....  
Postal address.....  
.....  
Telephone (H) (.....) .....  
(Mob)..... (W).....  
Email .....  
Group Name .....

I, the above named, understand and agree that my name and contact details will be stored on a member data base by QWRC for its use and may be circulated to all other members of QWRC around the state. I further understand that these details will not be sold or used for any other purpose.

Signed..... Dated.....

Annual Membership AU\$20 (per financial year)

Please post completed form and payment to the address shown above.

# Be unstoppable.

## Upgrade to Ultra Care.



### ULTRA CARE

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[www.racq.com.au](http://www.racq.com.au)



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LIMITS AND CONDITIONS APPLY

GAG3254E

### Know thy acronym!

QWRC - Queensland Wildlife Rehabilitation Council

REG - *RnR*editorial group

RSPCA - Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals

WPSQ - Wildlife Preservation Society of Queensland

QGN - Queensland Glider Network

QPWS - Queensland Parks and Wildlife Service

NQWC - North Queensland Wildlife Care

AWH - Australian Wildlife Hospital

NSAID - Non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug

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