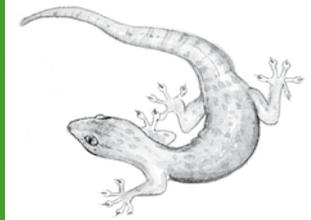


RnR

Rehabilitate
and Release

keeping carers informed

Issue 11 • March 2007



CARERS REFLECT: 12 MONTHS SINCE CYCLONE LARRY

Wildlife carer Lee Curtis reflects on how Larry effected the wildlife in her backyard. This extract is taken from an article by Lee in Wildlife Australia Magazine, vol 43, no. 1, p 27.

With phones finally restored we can resume communications. One thing we agree on - even people who lived through cyclones Tracey and Winifred - Larry was without a doubt the most terrifying of them all. Conversations with friends and carers who live in the rainforest also reveal similar patterns during and following Larry. Birds were active when the eye passed over, then disappeared for days - especially honeyeaters, catbirds, scrubfowl and whipbirds. The brush turkeys, however, once again proved to be indestructable and totally unfazed, like cockroaches after a nuclear holocaust. Sulphur-crested cockatoos flocked in uncharacteristically huge droves around human habitats. Our sarsparilla, which usually feeds no more than four cockies at a time, was laden with the eardrum-bursting screeches of hungry parrots for several days. Bandicoots, white-tailed bush rats, pademelons and agile wallabies began to reappear after a few days. Bewildered Lumholtz's tree-kangaroos were observed sitting faithfully in their even more fragmented and now totally denuded trees. A few days later

someone noticed new buds on their trees.

Calls regarding injured animals were surprisingly few. Just as well, considering the state of the phones. The most common were about possum and glider injuries resulting from fallen trees; orphaned joeys dumped by their fleeing, panicking mothers (including a rare set of agile wallaby twins in Kuranda); windblown birds, some with broken wings; and a high number of roadkills, possibly due to their searching for food unavailable in their usual hunting grounds.

Sightings of hungry frugivores increased. Wompoos, catbirds and purple-crowned pigeons carried out literally fruitless searches in the wasteland that used to be the forests of Innisfail and the southern beaches. Supplementary feeding was set up near damaged food trees, but far from people. Public feeding of cassowaries was banned; Queensland Parks and Wildlife are handling this.

Read more reflections, and see photos of the devastation in our centre spread on pages 6 and 7.

presented by:



sponsored by:



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Editorial

It is twelve months since Cyclone Larry hit northern Queensland, and QWRC have been collecting information that may help carers in future extreme weather events. In our cover story and centre spread we share with you some stories from Larry and what they can teach us. While on the topic of natural disasters, we have included an extract from a paper on burns by Dr Anne Fowler that was presented at the 2006 National Wildlife Rehabilitation Conference. Also included in this issue are some articles from our avian carers. Please let us know which articles you like best so we can include more of the same type of topics or styles. Better still, share your own story with us! All correspondence should be sent to:

The Secretary
 Qld Wildlife Rehabilitation Council,
 PO Box 488
 Archerfield Qld 4108

cheers, Reg

From the chair ...

As I write, there is the best sound in the world out side – rain on the roof and a chorus of frogs! I hope that all have had a peaceful, safe Christmas New Year break without too many sad animal moments.

I trust that you have visited our web site at www.qwrc.org.au This site is constantly evolving and we welcome your comments: yes both positive and negative! It is only by your comments that the site will reflect what QWRC is – the peak body representing Queensland wildlife rehabilitators.

You may recall that we had been searching for public liability insurance to cover all members of QWRC: well we have finally won! All financial members of QWRC are now covered by our insurance policy thus negating the need for this type of cover for affiliated members through groups. This has the ability to save rehabbers thousands of dollars each year in insurance premiums. It is a real plus for wildlife that the funds all groups work so hard to raise can now be channelled to the animals in their care. I urge you all to join or renew your membership of QWRC. A membership form always appears at the end of this magazine.

We are proud to announce that QWRC has recently signed a Memorandum of Understanding with RSPCA Qld. We value the assistance RSPCA has given to us and the wildlife industry at large. The 1300 ANIMAL phone number is now in use across the state. Via this number callers are put in contact with a group or rehabber in their local area for assistance with wildlife issues.

QWRC welcomes a representative of ARAZPAQ to the Council.

printed on recycled paper

ARAZPAQ is the peak body representing zoos and animal parks in Queensland. All these establishments have a large part to play in the wildlife industry both in receiving injured animals, providing treatment for injured animals and accepting non-releasable animals into their captive breeding programs.

In this issue you will find a form for the use of all rehabbers interested in attending one of the three forums QWRC will be presenting this year. The first will be in Brisbane, then Townsville followed by Rockhampton. I encourage you all to attend the one closest to you, have your questions answered and let us know what you, the rehabilitators we represent, want from QWRC.

All groups will soon receive notification that QWRC has developed minimum standards for training courses on mammal rehabilitation. All persons presenting training packages are invited to submit their training course content to QWRC for assessment against these standards. Approved courses will be issued with an approval number which will remain current for three (3) years. With the permission of the educators a list of approved course dates will be displayed on the QWRC web site. This will ensure that the money rehabilitators spend on receiving training will be to their best advantage.

I look forward to meeting all of you at our forums and hope that we at QWRC can live up to your high expectations of us.

cheers, Annie

All at QWRC would like to sincerely thank Debra Hotchkis for the huge amount of work she has undertaken with the establishment of QWRC. She has been with us from the first meeting and without her assistance we would have struggled to be where we are today. THANK YOU DEB!!

keeping carers informed

THE MEMOIRS OF "SHOE BOX"

TRANSLATED BY CHARMAINE CUNNINGTON

Hello. My name is Shoe Box and I am a noisy miner. The origin of my unusual name will become apparent as my story unfolds.

Ten months ago I had my first contact with the human kind. I was separated from my parents as a fledgling and found by a member of the caring public. I was placed in care to be given a second chance at survival. However, this was the beginning of what I refer to as the "black period" of my short life, and one that is not easily forgotten.

After 2 1/2 months in captivity, my carer made the decision to have me euthanased. In reality, I was a prime candidate for the "green dream". I looked dreadful! I was emaciated, my head was too large for my stunted body and my feathers were malformed, brittle and broken. My mobility was restricted to crawling in a crouched position.

In retrospect, it was the decision to end my life, that saved my life. Fortunately for me, the vet saw past my physical shortcomings and decided I needed to be placed with another wildlife carer. I was transported via several carers to my new home. The general consensus of opinion by those who saw me was that I had been housed in a small box with the lid on to confine me.

I remember my new carer shed a few tears when she first saw me. She immediately took me to her vet for a second opinion on my chances of rehabilitation. Once again, I was considered a worthy cause in view of my unfortunate past. However, there was an element of doubt that I would achieve normal size due to nutritional deficiencies during my growth spurt period. My mental deficits were deemed to be even more problematic.

My rehabilitation was painstakingly slow process. Initially, I was placed in a small cage in a light and airy laundry. This experience caused me extreme stress. I was frightened of my food dishes and perches and felt totally vulnerable and exposed to the world. I was provided with a corner lined with cardboard to make my environment more familiar. I continued to spend my days rubbing my face against this surface as a means of entertainment, self-nurture and comfort. Over time, this habit passed.

I was gradually introduced to the great outdoors for short periods at a time. My carer would place my cage beside the juvenile noisy miners she was raising in the hope that I would gain some self-identity and learn normal bird behaviour. The most frustrating part of my mental rehabilitation for my carer was my reluctance to leave the floor of my cage. Desperate times called for desperate measures! The floor of my cage was turned into an obstacle course made up of perches of different thicknesses. After four weeks of walking around or leaping over them, I finally achieved the milestone of perching.

Of further concern was my reluctance to make a sound. The name noisy miner suggests our species is not renowned for our silence. My carer suspected I could be deaf. Several months into my rehabilitation I proved her wrong. Out of the blue, I began singing the quite melodious song my species sings when life is good. I also developed the flight or fight response necessary for my future survival. In fact, it is usually MY alarm call that alerts the local population to the threat of the neighbour's cat.

I have since had a useless toe amputated in case it caused any problems in the future. The jury is still out as to whether this problem was a birth defect, a broken bone or tendon damage from the lack of exercise and adequate nutrition earlier on in my life. However, I am happy to report that I am now a full-sized, beautifully feathered 'Mickey Bird'. In fact, I am the envy of the locals that visit me daily. Some time soon I hope to join them.

I have shared my story with you for a purpose. Wildlife carers are a kind and well-meaning group of people with a genuine love and respect for native fauna. However, lack of knowledge of the needs of critters in care does result in unintentional cruelty and poor survival outcomes. Various wildlife groups do offer basic training courses that cover the nutritional and housing requirements of native fauna. For those that feel they are uncertain about their caring practices, please take advantage of these learning opportunities.

cheers,
Shoe Box



Hendra Virus

A note from the department of primary industries and fisheries

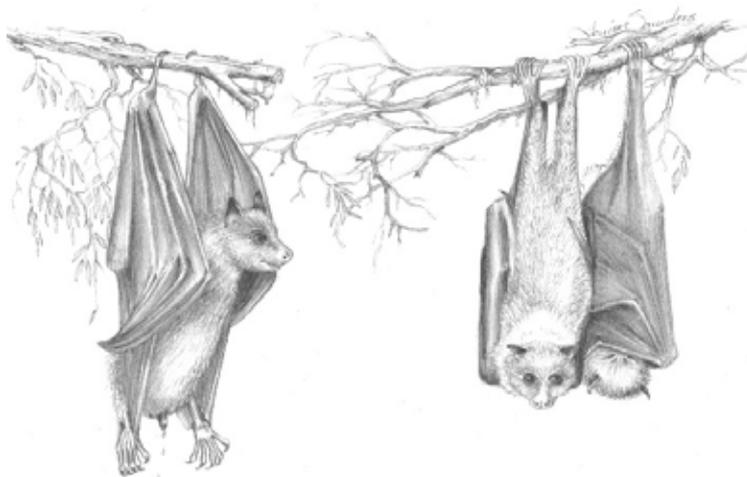
The recent widely-reported case of Hendra virus in a horse in southeast Queensland prompts this review of the role of bats.

Hendra virus was first isolated in September 1994 from horses as part of an emergency disease outbreak investigation conducted by the Department of Primary Industries and Fisheries, Queensland (DPI&F). Although originally called equine morbillivirus, the virus has been reclassified and named Hendra Virus (HeV), a member of a new genus (Henipavirus) in the family Paramyxoviridae.

To date, there have been six identified spillover events.

<u>Location</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Horse cases</u>	<u>Human cases</u>
Mackay	August 1994	2 (fatal)	1 (fatal)
Brisbane	September 1994	20 (13 fatal)	2 (1 fatal)
Cairns	January 1999	1 (fatal)	0
Cairns	October 2004	1 (presumptive) (fatal)	1
Townsville	December 2004	1 (fatal)	0
Peachester	June 2006	1 Fatal)	0

After the Mackay and Brisbane incidents, testing of wildlife was undertaken to investigate the possibility that Hendra virus had a natural reservoir. Following negative findings in a wide range of species, the search narrowed to mammalian species present in both the Mackay and Brisbane locations, able to move between the locations, and capable of direct or indirect contact with horses. Flying foxes (*Pteropus* spp.) fit these criteria and subsequent testing showed antibodies to HeV in all four species of flying fox occurring on mainland Australia. Follow-up studies showed an antibody prevalence of between 20-50% in flying fox populations across their mainland distribution. Live virus has also been isolated from three species of flying foxes. These findings and other findings indicate that flying foxes are a natural host of Hendra virus. Current research seeks to understand how infection is maintained in flying fox populations and to identify factors associated with the sporadic spillover to horses, to enable better management of the risk of spillover.



drawing by Louise Saunders

It appears that flying foxes do not pose a significant risk in respect to passing this virus directly to people. This contention is based on negative tests from 130 people with a history of close contact with flying foxes (after the Brisbane outbreak), and on the observation that all 4 human cases have apparently been contracted from acutely ill horses. Nonetheless, because of the risk of contracting Australian bat lyssavirus (another fatal infection) from flying foxes (and other bats), members of the general public should not handle flying foxes or any other bats. Injured or sick bats should be reported to Queensland Parks & Wildlife Service, who have a network of skilled, vaccinated personnel.

Flying foxes are protected native fauna. Spillover of HeV to horses is a rare event. Sporadic cases in horses are expected in the future. The DPI&F maintains a constant look-out for possible cases.

Further information

- See also Handling suspect Hendra Virus (EMV) Cases - Guidelines for Veterinarians
- Call the DPI&F Call Centre 13 25 23. The Call Centre staff will be able to find the right information for you.
- Call your local DPI&F office. This information was developed jointly by Queensland Health and the Department of Primary Industries and Fisheries.

Help save a tree or two - choose to have your RnR delivered electronically.
E-mail the secretary and ask to be put on the electronic delivery list.

keeping carers informed

the wildlife vet (student)

Iris Haring is a vet student who has taken time out from her studies to share some of her new-found knowledge with us. Iris would like to thank the 'real' vets who peeped over her shoulder from time to time to make sure all was well with what she was writing.

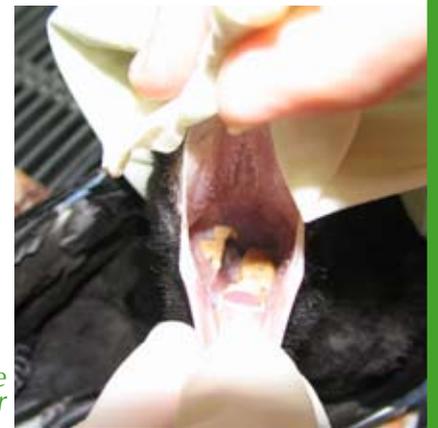
Trichomoniasis (Canker)

Canker in birds is caused by colonies of single celled microscopic organisms/parasites that are usually found on the inside of the bird's throat. In many birds such as pigeons, doves and finches, these parasites are quite common and do not often cause a problem. It is only when the bird becomes stressed and their immune system is weakened, that the parasites multiply and cause the bird to become ill. The bird develops a sore throat and swallowing becomes painful. In severe cases other symptoms may also be observed: the bird's mouth may be pale or covered in a film of white 'fuss' or the mouth may be 'slimy' with excess saliva. It may also be thin and depressed. The infection is transmitted between birds through eating and drinking from the same bowls as infected birds and by sharing feeding equipment between orphaned birds in care.

This disease may be seen in some birds of prey that regularly consume smaller birds. In birds of prey it is known as 'frounce'. However, recently canker has been diagnosed in a number of birds previously not known to suffer from this parasite. These birds include Kookaburras and Frogmouths. It is assumed that these birds were infected by eating (fed by their parents) infected baby bird species previously

mentioned as prone to the disease. An even more unusual bird to be diagnosed with the parasite was an orphaned Fig bird, most probably infected by cross contamination from other infected birds in care at the same time.

This disease, if not treated, will kill a bird very quickly. Diagnosing however, should be left to a veterinary with a microscope as visual symptoms are very similar to those seen in thrush and some bacterial infections. The wrong diagnosis may prolong recovery by delaying implementation of the correct treatment. Once canker has been positively identified, there are a number of treatments that may be prescribed depending on the circumstances. Drugs used to treat this infection are prescription drugs only. The most common and most easily administered is a product called 'Ronivet' produced by Vetafarm. All birds in the same aviary or birds fed with the same equipment should be treated.



Euthanased magpie with canker

EducationResearchInformationEducationResearchInformation

www.qwrc.org - Our very own website with information about the issues that concern wildlife carers. This site is updated regularly in response to issues raised by carers. You will also find information about QWRC itself, and all previous issues of RnR.

www.wildlifefriendlyfencing.com - Do you care for one of the 60 reported wildlife species that have become entangled in barbed wire fences? Yes, that's right, 60 different species. It's not just bats and gliders that come to grief on barbed wire fences. Check out this website for information and to report any animal that has been injured on inappropriate fencing.

the bat help line (3321 1229) - For anything to do with bats and flying foxes in south east Queensland. You can report injured flying foxes, or volunteer to help. Bat rescue is a specialised practice due to the small but very real risk of lyssavirus. Do not handle a bat if you are not suitably vaccinated. If you are bitten or scratched by a bat it will be euthanased to determine whether or not it is carrying the lyssavirus. So, call in an expert and do not risk a perfectly healthy bat being euthanased just because you were scratched or bitten.

www.wildlife.org.au - For everything wildlife - from collecting information about gliders to saving habitat around the state. The Wildlife Preservation Society of Queensland website is sure to have something to interest all wildlife carers.

REFLECTIONS FROM TOLGA BAT HOSPITAL

Jenny McLean from the Tolga Bat Hospital reflects on the days following Cyclone Larry, and the support of her local community.

We were only about 20 kms from the cyclone eye as it travelled inland from Innisfail. It was VERY windy (200kms/hour??), still a category 4, and we had 180mm of rain in 3 hours.

We were able to get out to the Tolga Scrub to feed the orphans on the afternoon of the cyclone. It struck us midmorning, and luckily the rain abated quite quickly. We got to a certain point by driving across paddocks, cautiously avoiding fallen powerlines, and then walking to a point where we could be picked up from someone from the other end. Very few bats had made it back to camp that morning and only 30 orphans came down for a feed. We had considered bringing home as many orphans as we could catch the day before, and regret that we didn't. But, over the next few days, many returned and we were feeding 100 orphans two days later.

Luckily no trees fell on the house or bat cages and no other damage was done to structures, people or bats. However there was massive damage to the surrounding forest and gardens. Two big blokes with chainsaws could have been kept busy for a few weeks. It was a long slow clean-up, with no power for over a week.

The running of the bat hospital was more complicated without power. The main street businesses were the first to get the power back on. We took bananas into town to make smoothies at the local hardware shop, which the local supermarket, IGA, let us store in their large freezer. The local banana farmers were picking up all they could off the ground, and packing them for market. They did not expect to have another crop for 10 months, so there were no cheap bananas for us. We stockpiled reject bananas, and set up one of the cages for storing them. We had about 900 kgs of green bananas, which if kept cool and aired could last us 2-3 months. Green bananas will generally not ripen unless sprayed with etherel, so we only sprayed as much as we needed - 14 boxes a week.

A 180kg bin of apples was expected to arrive the day of the cyclone but we could not get it for two days - luckily we were only short for one day. Fortunately we had enough milk powder, and had just received a shipment of Wombaroo high protein powder. So we were pretty well set.

Another complication with the lack of power was the cleaning system for the cages. All the waste is collected in a tank, and then pumped up to the septic. The tank

was rapidly filling. I rang the local equipment hire business on the remote chance that I could hire a generator, even for an hour. One had just come in, and due to go out again that day - but we were able to have it, and for free.

We had a number of bats brought in following the cyclone:

§ Spectacled flying foxes- one orphan with a severe fungal infection from the trauma, one wild pup with both wings 'shredded', 2 males with compound fractures of humerus (both euthanased), 1 male electrocuted (euthanased), another male unable to use one wing/thumb,

§ Black flying fox - 1 male with compound fracture humerus.

§ Tube-nosed fruitbats - Within a month of the cyclone we had 14 Tube-nosed fruitbats come in off barbed wire fences

It is very hard to know how the general population of bats fared during the cyclone. They would undoubtedly have come lower in the trees during the cyclone, but would still have been whipped about mercilessly. Food was extremely scarce for some time in about one third of their usual range. As at February 2007, scientists have still been unable to locate the 200,000 spectacled flying foxes usually resident in the Wet Tropics. The large camps that usually assemble during birthing season have failed to do so. Spectacled Flying Foxes have been found in very small groups scattered though the landscape, presumably keeping close to food resources.

We have had tremendous support from local businesses as well as volunteers and members. We have received significant support from WAIF (Sydney), Far North Queensland NRM and Wet Tropics Management Authority. IFAW and Australia Zoo both reacted very quickly through Far North Queensland Wildlife Rescue and we were fortunate to benefit through that support as well.



IMAGES AFTER LARRY

Thanks to Garrie Douglas from "At a Glance" for these images.



Lessons from Larry

1. Most cyclone activity is up high. Well constructed aviaries that are protected from flying debris should withstand the onslaught.
2. Be on the look-out for misplaced animals, animals that have lost their food source and shelter and may have wandered out of their normal range.
3. Be aware that utilities such as power and water may be disrupted. Have a back-up plan for how you will keep babies warm and cages clean etc.
4. Roads may be cut so make sure you have supplies in the cupboard or freezer.
5. Injuries to wildlife may be severe so be prepared for many euthanasias.
6. Communication may be limited and you may not have access to your friends and mentors - be prepared to go it alone for a few days.

Can you find the rescuer in the rubble above?

CAREER PROFILE

Meet Sarah Swan, a raptor carer from Townsville. You may remember her story about Thorpie the whistling kite in the last issue of RnR.

Although I've been "animal mad" since birth, in 1995 I responded to an ad for wildlife carers in the local paper. This decision set me on a journey along a road with dizzying heights and the deepest lows. My first animal was a possum, brought to me by a friend who knew I'd "gone greenie", however, I soon became fascinated by the never ending variety, and therefore challenges offered by birds. I started with three noisy, but utterly delightful Helmeted Friar-birds, offered knowingly by a wise old co-ordinator, and I was off, on a never-ending supply of avian patients. By this time, I was an active executive member of North Queensland Wildlife Care, serving as secretary, treasurer, vice president, and eventually bird co-ordinator. Serving in such capacity in my local club makes a vital contribution to my fellow carers, and paves the road for carers to come. I certainly appreciate the work of others before me, without it, there would be no rehabilitation of wildlife in the Townsville area.

Not long after my affair with birds started, I was introduced to the passion of my life, raptors. My first raptor was a rare, but fatally injured Rufous Owl, and as I stared into its deep green eyes, something clicked. It has been my privilege to have cared for many owls and kites, two peregrines, an osprey, goshawks, and this season, I released (and support fed) ten kestrels. I dream of flight aviaries.....

My interest in wildlife led to a greater interest in the environment around me, and before I knew it, I was enrolled at university in a Bachelor of Science. I majored in Zoology and Botany, and completed my Honours in Botany last year. Although, I always imagined I'd work in the Biological Sciences, perhaps as a Botanist, my first "real" job is at James Cook University here in Townsville. I have been employed by the School of Veterinary and Biomedical Sciences as a laboratory technician, and a large part of my duties is as a learning facilitator for first year Veterinary Students. In this position, I hope not only to learn so much more about the care of animals, but to instil in the minds of a new generation of vets, that wildlife treatment is a necessary and rewarding part of life as a veterinarian.



SARAH SWAN

QWRC forums: Your questions answered

In 2007 the Queensland Wildlife Rehabilitation Council (QWRC) will be holding three forums across the State.

QWRC is improving wildlife rehabilitation outcomes and standards and needs your input to ensure we are addressing the issues most important to the industry. Members of the wildlife rehabilitation community are encouraged to attend these forums as they are an opportunity to have any questions answered, to seek information or request assistance from QWRC. The forums will also provide the opportunity for you to "have your say" about what you feel QWRC can do for you.

Please indicate which forum you wish to attend and if you have anything you would like answered please write your questions on the form below and either mail to: The Secretary QWRC, Box 488, Archerfield Q 4108 or email the same information to: secretary@qwrc.org.au

So that all needs are met on the day please make sure your completed attendance acknowledgement and question form is received by QWRC no later than the end of the month prior to the forum you wish to attend. Further details of the forums can be found on the QWRC website www.qwrc.org.au

Date	Location	Venue	Time	Address	Contact	Details
Sunday 22/4/07	Brisbane	Daisy Hill Koala Centre	10-2pm	Daisy Hill State Forest, Daisy Hill	Treasurer - Vicky Dawson	0419 675 437
Sunday 22/7/07	Townsville	North Qld Wildlife Care Building	1-4pm	25 Aitken Street Aitkenvale	Vice-Chair - Eleanor Pollock	4779 7708
Sunday 21/10/07	Rockhampton	Department of Primary Industries and Fisheries Conference Centre	1-4pm	Cnr Bruce Hwy and Yeppoon Rd Rockhampton	Chair - Annie Saunders	0427 031 877

..... (Tear along line).....

Attendance acknowledgement and question form

Please provide the following details and list your questions for QWRC below. Forum you will be attending:.....

Your name:..... Your group:..... Your contact details (phone and/or email):.....

Questions:

Treating burns in wildlife.

This excerpt is from a paper presented by Dr Anne Fowler at the 2006 National Wildlife Rehabilitation Conference in Darwin. The full paper with photographs will soon be available on the conference web-site (www.nwrc.org).

There are a few things to consider when assessing burns: depth of the burn, extent of the burn, location of the burn.

Depth

Superficial burns involve the outermost layer of the skin. This is very painful. The skin is red, but not blistered. A good example is when you burn yourself on a hotplate. It is uncommon that this burn is seen in wildlife.

Partial thickness burns involve the deeper level of skin and they are painful. In superficial partial thickness burns the skin will begin to blister but will heal within two weeks without scarring. In deep partial thickness burns the skin is blotchy with red or white areas. Blisters may be present. Nerves have been destroyed so it is not painful. These burns will take 2 to 4 weeks to heal with possible scarring.

Full thickness burns destroy the full thickness of skin, including tissues below and will take at least 2 to 4 weeks to heal, depending on the size of the burn. Escharotomy, which involves cutting away the dead skin and suturing fresh edges together may be required for areas with full thickness burns.

Extent

The amount of skin that has been burned needs to be considered. The welfare of the animal and rehabilitation prospects must remain our prime concern.

- Burns to less than 15% of the body have a reasonable prognosis.
- Burns to 15-20% of the body have a poor prognosis.
- Burns to over 50% of the body have no prognosis and prompt euthanasia is required.

Location

For wildlife, whose release is dependent on a functional body, some locations of burns may impact on rehabilitation.

- Damage near joints where scar tissue restricts the movement of limbs or digits has a great effect of our tree-dwelling marsupials. This is also pertinent around face structures such as eyelids and mouth.
- Nail bed damage is significant. Nails are used to climb trees, eat, escape predation, groom, fight, and care for young. An animal may cope with one nail lost on a hand, but more than one nail lost may effect its survival.
- Burns may be hidden by feathers and the true extent of the burn is not appreciated.

Although it can be difficult to know what to expect from a burn, we need to understand that all wounds follow the three stages of healing:

- **Inflammatory stage** (day 1 to day 5) - removal of dead tissue and resolution of infection occur.
- **Proliferative stage** (day 5 to day 14) - granulation tissue covers the wound.
- **Remodelling phase** (day 7 to day 28) - skin covers the wound.

In the first week we see a weepy infected wound with lots of discharge (necrotic tissue). Bandage changes are required daily.

By day 7 to 10 the eschar (burnt dead tissue) lifts. It may only be at this point that the severity of the burn becomes apparent. A proportion of animals may require euthanasia at this point due to extensive damage to underlying structures. Bandage changes can now be done on alternate days.

By day 14 in a well treated partial thickness burn, granulation should have begun and some areas of the burn may already have intact skin. Nails are often only just starting to fall off at this point. The nail bed is very sensitive and needs to be covered in a bandage while it heals - which may easily take a month or so. If there is any delay in the progress of a burn by 14 to 21 days, the burn should be reassessed.

This brushtail possum's feet were burnt running across the hot tin roof of a burning building.



Contact your local rep.

District 1
Penny Johnson
phone: 4069 6229
Email: bartsbush@bigpond.com

District 2
Louise Baume
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Vacant

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Vacant

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District 8
Vacant

District 9
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Email: trishleehong@hotmail.com

District 10
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Email: glendell@iprimus.com.au

District 11
Vicky Dawson
phone: 3200 0592
Email: vicky@rockpress.com.au

WHO AM I?

Congratulation to our last winner, Kelly Clarke. Kelly wins a 12 month QWRC membership. The correct answer was plumed whistling duck.

When I'm little my beak is black,
And my down is soft and grey.
When I'm bigger I have green on my back,
And a beautiful bright blue crown.



Send your answers to: The Secretary
Queensland Wildlife Rehabilitation Council
PO Box 488
Archerfield Qld 4108

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.**

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LIMITS AND CONDITIONS APPLY

Know thy acronym

ARAZPAQ - Australasian Regional Association of Zoological Parks and Aquaria (Queensland)

IFAW - International Fund for Animal Welfare

WAIF - Wildlife Assistance and Information Foundation

NRM - Natural Resource Management

Know the Code

Which one of these animals does not require a special rehabilitation permit?

- cassowary
- emu
- echidna
- platypus
- koala
- brown falcon
- tawny frogmouth
- bearded dragon
- green sea turtle
- grey-headed flying fox
- albatross

The answer is the tawny frogmouth. The first five species on the list, plus all raptors, reptiles, marine turtles, flying foxes, micro-bats and seabirds require a specially endorsed permit.

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