# RECOGNIZING ORPHANINGS & INJURIES FOR WILDLIFE FIRST RESPONDERS

NATURAL HISTORY CRIB BOOKLET



NATURAL HISTORY CRIB BOOKLETS ©2019



FELLOW MORTALS WILDLIFE HOSPITAL

LAKE GENEVA, WI WWW.FELLOWMORTALS.ORG

# I'M TRULY SORRY MAN'S DOMINION HAS BROKEN NATURE'S SOCIAL UNION, AN' JUSTIFIES THAT ILL OPINION WHICH MAKES THEE STARTLE AT ME, THY POOR EARTH-BORN COMPANION, AN' FELLOW MORTAL.

66

ROBERT BURNS, 'TO A MOUSE' 1785

ALL OF THE WILD ONES PICTURED IN THIS BOOKLET WERE EITHER KEPT WITH THEIR PARENTS IN THE WILD, OR RECEIVED CARE AT FELLOW MORTALS. BECAUSE FELLOW MORTALS WORKS WITH INJURED, ORPHANED, AND SICK WILDLIFE, THE PICTURES REFLECT ACTUAL INJURIES AND CONDITIONS THAT WERE TREATED AT THE HOSPITAL.

THE MAJORITY OF WILD ONES BROUGHT TO US ARE SUCCESSFULLY REHABILITATED.

WWW.FELLOWMORTALS.ORG

# WHAT DOES A HEALTHY BABY LOOK LIKE?













- BRIGHT, ROUND EYES
- PRESENCE OF FECAL BY BABY
- ALERT & ABLE TO BEG FOR FOOD
- CLEAN, SLEEK FUR
- WELL NOURISHED
- NORMAL POSTURE

Clockwise from top: Cooper's hawk; Cottontail rabbit; Grey squirrel; European starling; American robin; Common grackle

# BABIES TOO YOUNG TO BE OUT OF THE NEST

NESTLING BIRDS CAN'T HOP OR FLY AND AREN'T FULLY FEATHERED

FEATHERS ARE ABSENT OR STILL ENCLOSED IN QUILLS









INFANT MAMMALS STILL HAVE
EYES CLOSED AND ARE NOT
FULLY FURRED





Clockwise from top: Grey squirrel; White-footed mouse; Cottontail rabbit; House sparrow; Mourning dove; Great horned owl

## BABIES TOO YOUNG TO BE WITHOUT PARENTS



JUVENILE MAMMALS MAY STILL BE NURSING OR NEED THE PROTECTION OF PARENTS







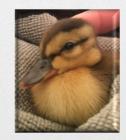
FLEDGLING BIRDS

CANNOT FEED

THEMSELVES—EVEN

THOUGH THEY CAN FLY





PRECOCIAL ANIMALS RELY ON PARENTS FOR PROTECTION FROM PREDATORS AND TO LEARN IMPORTANT BEHAVIORS

Clockwise from top: Grey squirrel; Great horned owl; Virginia opossum; Mallard; White-tailed deer; American robin

# IP IDENTIFYING STARVATION & DEHYDRATION

IN BIRDS



- EYES CLOSED OR SLITTED
- VISIBLE SKIN DRY AND WRINKLED
- FEATHERS ROUGH & DIRTY
- 'PUFFY' APPEARANCE
- LETHARGIC & QUIET
- PALE, DRY MOUTH











Clockwise from top: Common nighthawk; European starling; Great horned owl; Broad-winged hawk; European starling; Cowbird

# **□ IDENTIFYING STARVATION & DEHYDRATION**



# IN MAMMALS

- EYES CLOSED OR SLITTED
- VISIBLE SKIN DRY AND WRINKLED
- HEAD 'TOO BIG' FOR BODY
- Fur rough & dirty
- 'BONY' APPEARANCE
- 'PUFFY' APPEARANCE
- Lethargic & Quiet
- PALE, DRY MOUTH





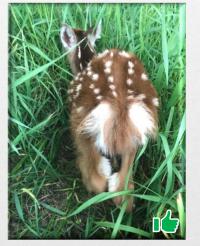


Clockwise from top: Eastern cottontail; Eastern cottontail; Eastern chipmunk; Grey squirrel; White-tailed deer

# **IDENTIFYING ORPHANED FAWN**

HEALTHY FAWNS TUCK TO HIDE AND SLEEP
TAIL AND BOTTOM ARE CLEAN AND DRY

ORPHANED & INJURED FAWN ARE WEAK
TAIL AND BOTTOM CAN BE DIRTY AND WET

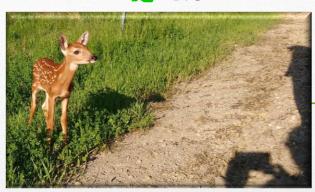








## NORMAL FAWN BEHAVIOR



NO EXPERIENCE WITH HUMANS OR HUMAN THINGS MEANS NO UNDERSTANDING OF DANGER

DEER USED TO HUMAN ACTIVITY MAY LEAVE BABIES NEXT TO A HOUSE, ON A PORCH OR EVEN ON THE SIDE OF THE ROAD BETWEEN FEEDINGS

INSTINCT TELLS THEM TO LIE STILL AND QUIET FOR THE HOURS BETWEEN FEEDINGS







# LEARNING TO RECOGNIZE WHAT'S NORMAL & WHAT'S NOT



WELL-NOURISHED (L) V STARVING (R)



WINGS ARE SPREAD FOR DEFENSE
WINGS DROOP WHEN A BIRD IS
SICK, INJURED OR STARVING



## ORPHANED, THIN & DEHYDRATED



& THE OWLET HAVE DIRTY, WET BOTTOMS—THE LEGS APPEAR LONGER THAN NORMAL



Clockwise from top: Red-tailed hawk; Red-tailed hawk; Great horned owl; Canada goose; White-tailed deer

## RECOGNIZING SYMPTOMS OF HEAD TRAUMA

HEAD TRAUMA NEEDS TO BE TREATED AS QUICKLY AS POSSIBLE











### SYMPTOMS INCLUDE-

- BRUISING, LACERATIONS
- MISSHAPEN HEAD & EYES
- DROOPING HEAD & NECK
- DIFFERENT SIZED PUPILS
- EYE DAMAGE
- DIFFICULTY STANDING
- TORTICOLLIS ('HEAD TILT')
- ADULT BIRD NOT FLYING



Clockwise from top: Blue jay: European starling; Grey squirrel; Great horned owl; Cooper's hawk; Cooper's hawk

## RECOGNIZING OTHER CONDITIONS



EYE DISEASE & INFLAMMATION
AFFECTS VISION & ABILITY TO
FIND FOOD & ELUDE
PREDATORS

THIS CONDITION CAN BE TREATED, BUT TAKES SEVERAL WEEKS IN REHABILITATION

BIRDS CAN SUFFER EXTENSIVE FEATHER

DAMAGE AS A RESULT OF FLYING THROUGH METHANE FLARE AT LANDFILLS.

IT CAN TAKE AN ENTIRE YEAR FOR THEM TO MOLT DAMAGED FEATHERS AND GROW NEW ONES

Clockwise from top: House finch; White-tailed deer; Grey squirrel; Red-tailed hawk

FLY EGGS APPEAR LIKE TINY GRAINS OF RICE

IF NOT
REMOVED
THEY HATCH
INTO
MAGGOTS





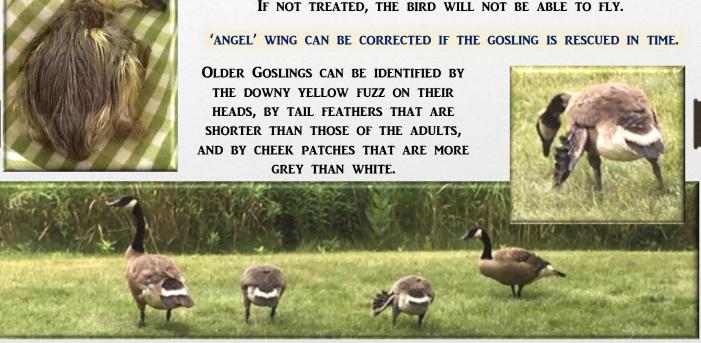
PRESENCE OF FLIES
INDICATES BABY MAY
BE ORPHANED
OR INJURED

## 'ANGEL' WING IN JUVENILE CANADA GEESE



GEESE ARE PRECOCIAL AND CAN WALK AND FEED THEMSELVES 24 HOURS AFTER HATCHING. THEY GROW QUICKLY AND SOME GOSLINGS DEVELOP A WING DEFORMITY KNOWN AS 'ANGEL' WING.

IF NOT TREATED, THE BIRD WILL NOT BE ABLE TO FLY.



# CAN YOU IDENTIFY WHAT IS WRONG WITH THE ANIMALS IN THE BOTTOM ROW?













White-tailed deer (head trauma); Green heron (head trauma, dehydration); European starling (emaciated, dehydration)

## SHOCK & STRESS—WHAT LIES BENEATH

ONCE AN ANIMAL IS WARM, IT MAY BECOME MORE ACTIVE—THIS ANIMAL IS NOT 'BETTER'—IT HAS JUST REALIZED THAT IT IS IN DANGEROUS PROXIMITY TO A PREDATOR—YOU.

MANY INJURIES, CONDITIONS, AND DISEASES ARE NOT VISIBLE. ANY INJURY—WHETHER OR NOT THERE IS BLOOD—CAN BE FATAL. NEVER RELEASE AN ANIMAL YOU HAVE CONTAINED FOR INJURY OR ORPHANING WITHOUT BEING INSTRUCTED TO DO SO BY A LICENSED WILDLIFE REHABILITATOR.

FEEDING AN INJURED OR ORPHANED ANIMAL COULD MAKE A CONDITION WORSE, OR RESULT IN DEATH.

THIS GOOSE HAD NO VISIBLE INJURIES BUT HAD EATEN LEAD SHOT. IF THIS GOOSE HAD BEEN GIVEN FOOD BEFORE RECEIVING TREATMENT FOR LEAD POISONING, IT WOULD HAVE DIED





Canada goose with impacted crop and x-ray showing lead in gizzard

VISIBLE INJURIES
THAT APPEAR
'MINOR' MAY BE
AN INDICATION
OF LIFETHREATENING
CONDITIONS.

THIS FAWN HAD
VISIBLE
PUNCTURE
WOUNDS—AND A
SKULL FRACTURE





Fawn admitted with head injuries and x-ray showing skull fracture



# Fellow Mortals WILDLIFE FIRST RESPONDERS

SERVING WILD & HUMAN **COMMUNITIES SINCE 1985** 

## YOUR SAFETY COMES FIRST!

### CONTACT A WILDLIFE REHABILITATOR FOR ADVICE BEFORE ATTEMPTING RESCUE.

- Use personal protection—gloves & safety glasses. Wild animals will defend themselves.
- Contain the animal as directed—do not hold or cuddle it. Human touch is stressful, not calming.
- Keep animal contained and in a warm and quiet place. Human activity is stressful to the animal.
- Do not feed the animal. Feeding or providing liquids can cause further injury and damage.
- Keep wildlife away from pets & children.
- Transport the animal to a licensed wildlife rehabilitator as soon as possible.

Animals must be transported in an enclosed, quiet space (not the back of a pick up truck). Radio should be off, talking kept quiet and to a minimum, and pets should be left at home.

## FELLOW MORTALS WILDLIFE HOSPITAL 262-248-5055 (ANSWERING MACHINE)

LICENSED FOR BIRDS FROM WISCONSIN & ILLINOIS & NON-PREDATORY MAMMALS FROM WISCONSIN



A 501(c)3 TAX-EXEMPT CHARITY, WE RELY ENTIRELY ON DONATIONS WANT TO HELP? WWW.FELLOWMORTALS.ORG/DONATE