

The Wildlife Center of Virginia ... a hospital for native wildlife.

During 2015, the Wildlife Center admitted 2,339 patients – sick, injured, and orphaned wild animals in need.

Among the 2015 patients were:

- 320 Eastern Cottontails;
- 197 Virginia Opossums;
- 191 Eastern Gray Squirrels;
- 35 Bald Eagles. During 2015, the Center released 10 eagles, and most of those birds were outfitted with transmitters tiny units that allow us to track these eagles' travels after they are released.

At the beginning of 2016, we were receiving periodic updates from eight eagles. On New Year's Day [more or less], six of these eagles were in Virginia; one had just flown up into Delaware, and one was 'wintering' in South Carolina.

AND ... we continue to receive periodic updates from NX! Center Eagle fans will remember NX as one of the three "rock star" eaglets from the Norfolk Botanical Garden, admitted to the Center after their mother was killed. When NX was released later that year, and rereleased in May 2012 after her recovery from an injury, she had a transmitter, which was expected to function for two years — until summer/fall 2013.

But ... it keeps on tickin'. The NX transmitter continued to function throughout 2014 and 2015. Admittedly, the check-ins are growing less and less frequent, and there



are increasing gaps in the data. But the transmitter has far exceeded its expected life, and we've received a multi-year look at the travels of an eagle successfully rehabilitated by the Center.

So ... where has she been? Compared to some of the Center eagles, NX has been something of a homebody. NX was re-released in May 2012 at the Rappahannock River Valley National Wildlife Refuge near Warsaw, VA. Since that time she has meandered up and down the Rappahannock and Potomac Rivers. Other than a few brief forays across the Potomac into Maryland ... she's been a Virginia bird.

To check out the latest reports from the Center's eagle transmitters, please visit http://wildlifecenter.org/critter-corner/success-stories.





2015 patient admissions

Total Admissions:	2,339	Barred Owl	18	100.4	1
iotal Adillissions.	2,339	Black Vulture	12		
Mammals [1,076 patients]		Broad-winged Hawk	1	0	
American Beaver	2	Cooper's Hawk	21		
American Black Bear	18	Eastern Screech-Owl	60		
American Mink	1	Great Horned Owl	31		
Big Brown Bat	33 10	Long-eared Owl Merlin	! 1	18	
Coyote Domestic Rabbit	5	Northern Harrier	1	100000000000000000000000000000000000000	
Eastern Chipmunk	2	Northern Saw-whet Owl	1		
Eastern Cottontail	320	Osprey	3	The second second	
Eastern Fox Squirrel	5	Peregrine Falcon	2		1
Eastern Gray Squirrel	191	Red-shouldered Hawk	13	A SHALL	
Eastern Mole	1	Red-tailed Hawk	47		1
Eastern Red Bat	11	Sharp-shinned Hawk	6	-	The Samuel
Eastern Woodrat	1	Turkey Vulture	19		No. of Concession, Name of Street, or other party of the Concession, Name of Street, or other pa
Gray Fox	5	D	·1		
Hoary Bat	1	Passerines [Songbirds] [576 American Crow			2
House Mouse Meadow Vole	2 4	American Crow American Goldfinch	33 11		
Northern Long-eared Bat	1	American Robin	75		
Norway Rat	2	Baltimore Oriole	1		
Pine Vole	1	Barn Swallow	9	Tufted Titmouse	8
Raccoon	48	Black-capped Chickadee	1	Unidentified Passerine	5
Red Fox	17	Blue Jay	39	White-breasted Nuthatch	2
Silver-haired Bat	2	Blue-gray Gnatcatcher	2	White-throated Sparrow	2
Southern Flying Squirrel	8	Brown Thrasher	5	O.I. D' [0.10]	
Striped Skunk	18	Brown-headed Cowbird		Other Birds [240]	1
Unidentified Bat	2	Caroline Wren	23	Belted Kingfisher Black-billed Cuckoo	1
Unidentified Rodent	3	Cedar Waxwing	4	Black-crowned Night Heron	1
Virginia Opossum White-footed Mouse	197 52	Chipping Sparrow Common Grackle	4 21	Canada Goose	27
White-tailed Deer	92	Common Raven	1	Canvasback	1
Woodchuck	21	Common Yellowthroat	2	Chimney Swift	25
VVOOderrack	21	Dark-eyed Junco	1	Common Loon	6
Reptiles and Amphibians [164]		Eastern Bluebird	16	Domestic Fowl	4
American Toad	1	Eastern Phoebe	14	Downy Woodpecker	2
Eastern Box Turtle	110	Eastern Towhee	2	Great Blue Heron	6
Eastern Hog-nosed Snake	1	European Starling	143	Green Heron	2
Eastern Milk Snake	1	Fish Crow	2	Hairy Woodpecker	1
Eastern Musk Turtle	1	Golden-crowned Kinglet	1	Horned Grebe Killdeer	5 1
Eastern Painted Turtle	12	Gray Catbird	20	Mallard	23
Eastern Ratsnake Five-lined Skink	7	Great Crested Flycatcher Hermit Thrush	1 3	Mourning Dove	56
Green Frog	1	House Finch	26	Northern Flicker	5
Northern Black Racer	4	House Sparrow	37	Pied-billed Grebe	2
Northern Rough Greensnake	1	House Wren	1	Pileated Woodpecker	8
Northern Watersnake	1	Northern Cardinal	25	Red-bellied Woodpecker	11
Queensnake	1	Northern Mockingbird	11	Red-throated Loon	1
Red-eared Slider	3	Northern Rough-winged	6	Ring-billed Gull	1
Ring-necked Snake	1	Swallow		Ring-necked Duck	1
Snapping Turtle	14	Ovenbird	1	Rock Pigeon	19
Unidentified Amphibian	1	Purple Martin	1	Ruby-throated	13
Unidentified Reptile	1	Red-eyed Vireo		Hummingbird Ruddy Duck	3
Yellow-bellied Slider	2	Red-winged Blackbird Rose-breasted Grosbeak	1	Virginia Rail	2
Raptors and Vultures [283]		Ruby-crowned Kinglet	1	Wild Turkey	1
American Kestrel	9	Scarlet Tanager	4	Wood Duck	6
Bald Eagle	35	Song Sparrow	5	Yellow-bellied Sapsucker	4
Barn Owl	2	Tree Swallow	3	Yellow-billed Cuckoo	1

Red-tailed Hawk #15 - 0021

On January 13, 2015, the Wildlife Center admitted a Red-tailed Hawk that had been found down in a field in Page County.

The bird had been felled by a hunter.

No, this hawk had not been shot. And the hunter responsible was probably not even aware that his or her actions had almost taken the bird's life.

The hawk came to the Center with acute lead poisoning. She had consumed the remains of an animal that had been shot by a hunter using lead-based ammunition. Radiographs revealed a fragment from a rifle bullet in the hawk's digestive tract.

That tiny fragment produced levels of lead in the hawk's bloodstream that left her fighting for her life.



Fortunately, in this case, timely intervention made the difference. The Center's veterinary team immediately began twicea-day chelation therapy to treat the hawk for lead poisoning – ultimately, the bird went

through three rounds of this lead-cleansing treatment. The hawk spent time in the Center's critical care chamber [supplemental oxygen] and was treated with antibiotics for infections and parasites.

Slowly but surely, the hawk regained strength. In March – after nearly two months of intensive care – the hawk was moved to an outdoor enclosure. The hawk spent five additional months in rehabilitation and recovery.

And on August 13 – seven months after her rescue – Wildlife Center President Ed Clark released that hawk back into the wild.



Get the lead out ...

A few days after this hawk's release, Ed Clark penned an op-ed piece for The News Virginian. In the piece, Ed noted that lead poisoning has caused the deaths of thousands of hawks, owls, vultures – even Bald Eagles!

And these poisoning deaths are entirely preventable.

"If hunters will simply switch from lead-based bullets and shot to the readily available 'non-toxic' shot, including the ballistically superior allcopper rifle bullets, the lead poisoning of raptors and avian scavengers can be eliminated," Ed wrote.

"As a lifelong shooter and hunter, I personally made the switch to allcopper rifle ammunition more than 10 years ago," Ed stated. "I don't want to be responsible for killing a hawk or an eagle as a result of the ammo I choose to use.

"It is time for all who consider themselves to be conservation-minded sportsmen to do the same."





At the Wildlife Center of Virginia, we treat to release!



Bald Eagle

Admitted: September 27

Released: December 22, Berkeley Plantation, Charles City County



Great-Horned Owl

Admitted: April 11

Released: October 16, Waynesboro



White-tailed Deer [25]

Admitted: May – June. Causes for admission include dog attack; orphaned; kidnapped [unnecessarily captured when found alone]
Released: October 7 – 8, Augusta County



Snapping Turtle

Admitted: April 22

Released: May 15, Culpeper County



Black Vultures

Admitted: May 13

Released: May 13, Fluvanna County

Two rescued baby vultures were placed in an active nest — with one "pre-existing" baby. The foster-mother vulture accepted these unexpected additions to her nest ... and made good use of the supplemental food — dead rats and mice — provided by Dr. Dave McRuer, the Center's Director of Veterinary Services.

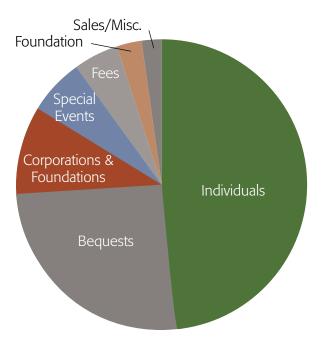
Financials

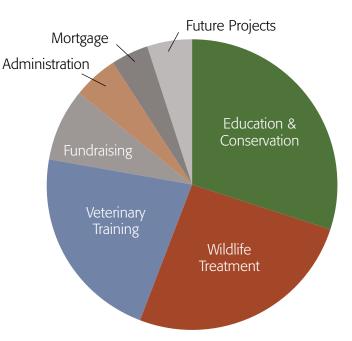
The Wildlife Center of Virginia is a 501(c)(3) organization that depends primarily on private donations – not federal, state, or local government funding – for its programs and services. The Center works hard to be an effective and efficient non-profit – we strive to keep our administrative and fundraising costs to a minimum so that we can do the best job possible as a wildlife hospital and education center.

Here's a snapshot of the Center's revenue and expenditures for 2015:

2015 Revenue		
Individuals	\$637,173	48%
Bequests	327,932	25%
Corporations/Foundations	157,675	12%
Special Events [net]	85,359	6%
Program Fees	65,697	5%
Wildlife Center Foundation	34,000	3%
Sales/miscellaneous	10,288	1%
TOTAL REVENUE	\$1,318,124	100%

2015 Expense		
Education and Conservation	\$413,456	31%
Wildlife Treatment	324,385	25%
Veterinary Training	253,464	19%
Fundraising	122,135	9%
Administration	69,920	5%
Mortgage	40,415	3%
Future Projects	94,349	7%
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	\$1,318,124	100%





A financial statement for the most recent fiscal year is available upon request from the State Division of Consumer Affairs, P.O. Box 1163, Richmond VA 23209; 804.786.1343. Financial statements are also posted on the Center's website.







"A hospital for native wildlife, teaching the world to care about and to care for wildlife and the environment."

During 2015, the Wildlife Center:

- Presented environmental education programs in classrooms and public libraries across Virginia and gave special presentations and tours at the Center, reaching more than 4,000 adults and more than 14,000 children. These programs featured some of the Center's education ambassadors and reinforced the steps that each of us any of us can take to protect wildlife and the environment.
- Continued Critter Cam, a live online broadcast and moderated discussion on the Center's website [www.wildlifecenter.org]. Critter Cam allows wildlife enthusiasts around the world to watch a variety of hawks, owls, and other patients – and to check in on Buddy, the Center's beloved resident Bald Eagle.
- Launched Hospital Cam, a monthly live-streaming "over-the-shoulder" look at the veterinary and rehabilitation team evaluating and treating patients.
- Provided hands-on professional training opportunities in wildlife veterinary medicine and rehabilitation in the Center's Waynesboro clinic for 53 professionals and students from across the United States ... and from Canada, Colombia, Ireland, Poland, and Taiwan.
- Provided training in wildlife medicine and non-profit management around the world – in Nepal, Russia, South Africa, and St. Kitts.
- Constructed a new outdoor enclosure for housing our Possum Posse – our resident Virginia Opossum wildlife ambassadors.
- Hosted the Center's Annual Gala Benefit and Auction and the *Call of the Wild* rehabilitation conference.

Mark your calendars and save the dates – the Center's Gala and Benefit Auction will be held on Saturday, October 29. And the 21st Annual *Call of the Wild* conference is set for November 11 – 13.







Photo courtesy of Dan Addison

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Boards and staff as of January 2016.



bodies appear larger. They will hiss and may strike with their mouths closed.

And if that doesn't work ...

Their next defensive maneuver is to play dead! The snake will flip over – belly up - and remain still until the danger passes. The snakes may even musk – release a smelly odor – to make themselves even less appealing to potential predators.

The Center held an online contest to come up with a fitting name for this fascinating snake. Students from three elementary schools -Churchville, Gordon-Barbour [Gordonsville], and Sewells Point [Norfolk] – suggested a name that recognized the hog-nose's extensive range of acting skills - Oscar. [photo on back cover].

Oscar joins a corps of some two dozen environmental ambassadors, including [left to right] Pignoli, Jaz, Emma, Phebe, and Quinn.





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