



CCWR Spring 2019 Newsletter!!!

2018 Symposium Recap

The 2018 Annual CCWR Symposium at Earthrise was a wonderful experience! The purpose behind choosing this location was to give our community a retreat-like experience - a place to unwind after the busy season, come together and have a good time. This purpose was accomplished! A little less than 100 people were in attendance throughout the conference. There were two main highlights that seemed to come through. The dining experience was fabulous, wonderful healthy food and great networking opportunities and having nature so close at hand was refreshing and reinvigorating. Upon reviewing the survey results, there were very few negative comments which was a delight to the CCWR Board!

2019 Symposium to Be Held at Tenaya Lodge

The Mountains are Calling... and we must go! We are happy to announce our 25th annual CCWR Symposium will be held



NEWS *you can use!*

Curious about your Board of Directors? Check out their bios here:

<https://ccwr.org/about-ccwr/board-of-directors/>

Consider being part of the CCWR Community by joining one of the many Committees that keep this organization afloat. We've streamlined them for your convenience. Check it out:

<https://ccwr.org/about->

at Tenaya Lodge, right outside of Yosemite! Registration will begin Friday evening, Nov 1st. So, far we plan to have a morning meal together on Saturday Nov 2nd, which will be included in your registration. During breakfast we will have the member meeting and any Fish and Wildlife updates. There will be the usual, optional banquet on Sunday night and then we have two big labs planned for Monday. Here are some topics you can look forward to this year:

- Workshop
 - IWRC Pain and Wound Management
- Syndrome
 - IWRC Zoonoses Workshop
 - Bat Care and updates on White Nose Syndrome
 - Microchip Workshop
 - Disaster Workshop (outlining your own plan)
 - Assessing and Recording Behavioral Patterns In Rehab Patients

Nicole's Corner: White-Nose Syndrome in Bats

Most everyone in the wildlife rehabilitation field is familiar with White-Nose Syndrome (WNS) in bats, but were you aware it is spreading to the western states and has been found in two species of Myotis bats (*Myotis lucifugus* and *Myotis yumanensis*) in the state of Washington starting in 2016?

Thirty-three states and seven Canadian provinces have confirmed cases of WNS since it was discovered in 2006; three other states have found the fungus that causes WNS, *Pseudogymnoascus destructans* (Pd, for short). This fungus causes lesions on the wing tissue and white fungal growths often visible on the nose, muzzle and wings. The lesions and colonizing fungus patches irritate the skin and wing membranes and cause hibernating bats to wake prematurely from hibernation. Between burning energy to stay warm in the winter conditions (instead of hibernating) and fighting the fungus (which may also cause problems with physiological processes such as blood circulation, thermoregulation, water balance and gas exchange), the bat expends an extraordinary

ccwr/committees/

CCWR's 2018 Net Income totaled -\$9,521.92 due to symposium expenses, however, CCWR's Total Assets equal \$59,268.42 leaving the organization in excellent financial health. Check out the detailed financial report here:

Profit & Loss

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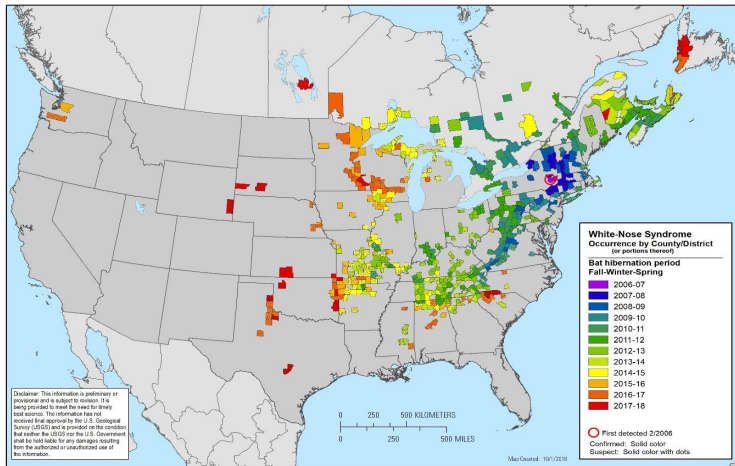
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Balance Sheet

[Updated Version of CCWR's Gaggles Email Group Rules of Engagement](#)



amount of energy, uses up its winter fat storage and ends up starving to death. The fungus spreads in two ways: bat-to-bat and environment-to-bat.



Map Showing Extent of WNS occurrences in North America, October 2018

The California Department of Fish and Wildlife is preparing for the possibility that WNS will affect bats in California by working to obtain baseline bat population estimates, coordinating surveillance for the fungus, providing education and outreach about WNS, and coordinating with other state wildlife agencies and the US Fish and Wildlife Service on response planning.

In preparing for WNS, communicating with permitted wildlife rehabilitators in California is key. The first WNS-positive bat in Washington was detected by a wildlife rehabilitation center where the sick bat was submitted. The following information can help rehabilitators identify possible cases of WNS. It also provides guidance on what to do if a suspicious bat is presented to your organization or you receive a call from the public about a bat mortality event:



Signs of WNS in bats include:

- Moderate to severe wing damage, including membrane thinning, depigmentation, stickiness, holes, tears, or flaky appearance on bats found outside of a hibernaculum or at a summer roost.
- Thin body condition or dehydrated appearance (wrinkled and flaky appearance of furless areas). White or gray

powdery fungus seen around the muzzle, ears, wings, limbs, or tail of bats.

- Bats exhibiting yellow-orange fluorescence on hairless skin under long-wave UV light.
- Excessive or unexplained mortality or population decline at a winter hibernaculum.
- Delayed arousal from torpor following disturbance.
- Aberrant behaviors (found on ground inside or outside a hibernaculum, roosting near hibernaculum entrance, increased bat activity outside a hibernaculum or premature return to summer roost during freezing weather).



Normal wing of a little brown bat. Photo: Greg Falxa. WDFW



Wing Membrane damaged by Pd fungus. USFWS/ Ron Von Linden, NY Dept. Environmental Conservation/ SPL

If a bat presents to your organization and you suspect WNS, please contact the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) immediately for assistance. Live testing is available. CDFW will assist you.

Department contacts are as follows:

Nicole Carion Nicole.Carion@wildlife.ca.gov 916-261-5236

Scott Osborn PhD Scott.Osborn@wildlife.ca.gov

Deana Clifford, DVM PhD MPVM
Deana.Clifford@wildlife.ca.gov

If a member of the public alerts you to a bat mortality event, including dead or dying bats, please direct them to contact CDFW or report the sick or dead bat on the CDFW website:

<https://www.wildlife.ca.gov/Conservation/Laboratories/Wildlife-Investigations/Monitoring/WNS/Report>

For more information about White Nose Syndrome go to the Wildlife Investigation's webpage- Epidemic Disease of Bats: White-Nose Syndrome:

<https://www.wildlife.ca.gov/Conservation/Laboratories/Wildlife-Investigations/Monitoring/WNS#369531275-how-is-cdfw-addressing-the-threat-of-wns>

Nicole Carion
Statewide Coordinator for Wildlife Rehabilitation
California Department of Fish and Wildlife

F&W Mega-Meeting Synopsis

Virulent Newcastle Disease, formerly known as Exotic Newcastle Disease (END), is a strain of Avian Paramyxovirus-1, also known as Avulavirus-1 and what we'll refer to in this article as VND and is a significant disease concern in domestic poultry. Ruffled feathers, sneezing, nasal discharge, swelling of head and neck, greenish watery diarrhea, lethargy, drooping wings, tremors and torticollis are symptoms of this disease. There has been an outbreak of VND from May 2018 until present. Backyard chickens and other domestic birds have been affected...

[Read full article here](#)

Advocacy Committee Update

The committee is up and active again after refining our focus and structure. Each of our nine members are working on a specific advocacy topic in order to provide the membership with a wide spectrum of in-depth news as well as action alerts for more time-sensitive topics.

CCWR recently signed onto a letter in support of the anti-trapping bill AB 273 alongside Center for Biological Diversity, Animal Legal Defense Fund, and many other amazing organizations. The bill just overcame its first important hurdle

and passed with a 9-3 vote by the State Assembly Committee on Water, Parks, and Wildlife. AB 273 would ban all fur trapping of fur-bearing and nongame mammals including foxes and coyotes in the state. We also sent a letter to the State Assembly Committee on Environmental Safety & Toxic Materials in support of AB 1788 that would ban second generation anticoagulant rodenticides (SGARs) in California—the most toxic, “one-feeding kills” poisons—as well as first generation anticoagulants (FGARs) on state-owned properties. This provides California with the opportunity to continue to be a leader on environmental protection and animal welfare. CCWR will continue to send letters of support for important state legislation as well as disapproval for any legislation that would negatively impact wildlife or their environment.

Audubon will be having their 5th Annual California Advocacy Day at the Capitol on **May 7th**. It is an incredibly great learning and networking opportunity. Anyone can register: <http://ca.audubon.org/get-involved/2019-audubon-california-advocacy-day>.

Here are the dates and locations for the next three Fish & Game Commission meetings (all are welcome):

April 17 - Santa Monica

May 16 - Teleconference

June 12 - Redding

Their full schedule, detailed location information, and meeting agendas can be found here: <http://www.fgc.ca.gov/meetings/2019/index.aspx>

Our committee is looking forward to continuing to be a voice in Sacramento for both the CCWR membership and for California's wildlife.

Thank you,

Elissa Blair

Advocacy Committee Chair

And for Everything You Do For Wildlife, Thank You!

P.O. Box 7203, Cotati, CA 94931

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