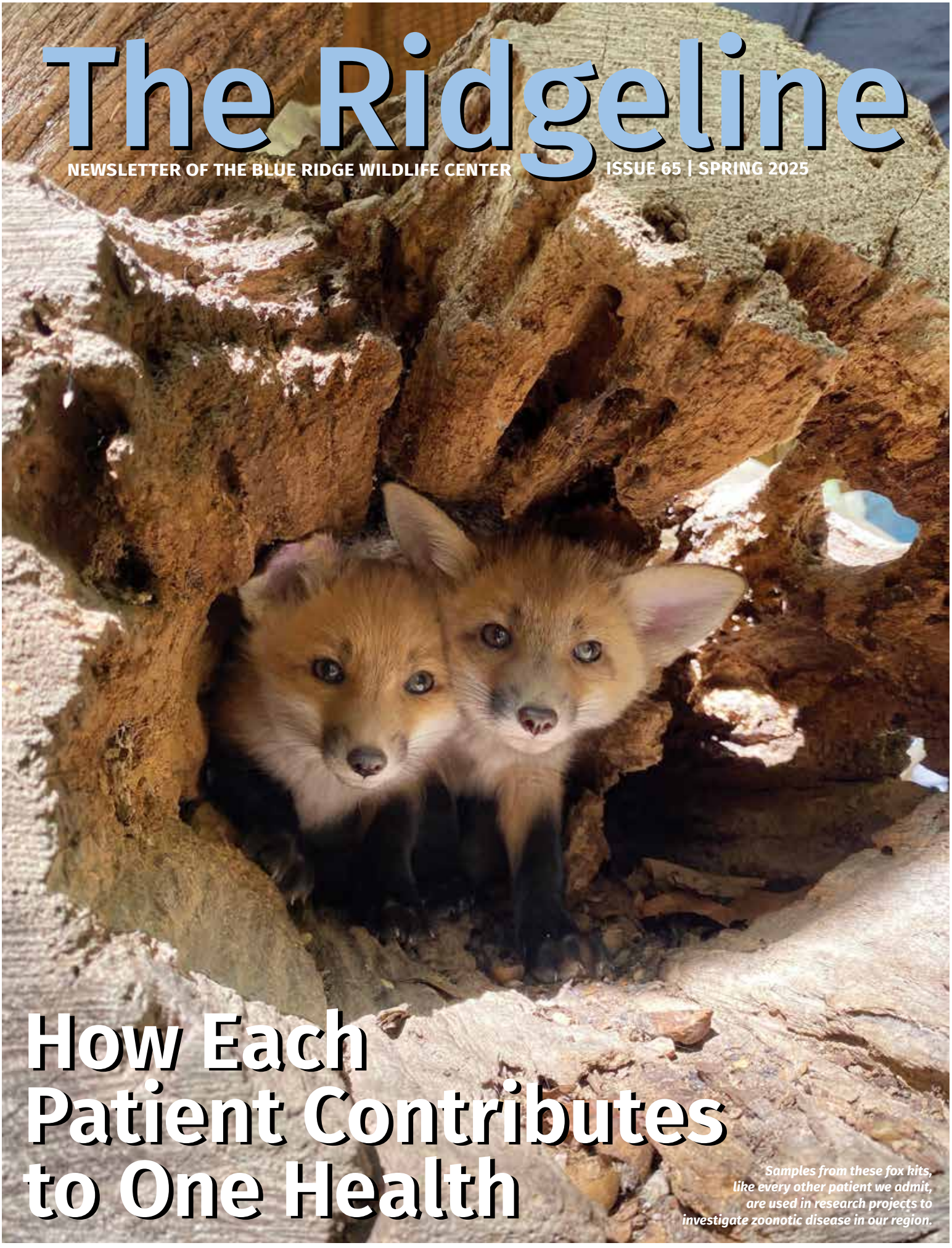
The Ridgeline

NEWSLETTER OF THE BLUE RIDGE WILDLIFE CENTER

ISSUE 65 | SPRING 2025



How Each Patient Contributes to One Health

Samples from these fox kits, like every other patient we admit, are used in research projects to investigate zoonotic disease in our region.

Real Momentum

Spring brings change everywhere you look—and that's especially true at Blue Ridge Wildlife Center.

This season always feels like a turning point. Our hospital is filling up with young animals, and our staff is shifting into high gear as the days get longer. At the same time, we're welcoming a new group of summer interns—bright, curious students ready to jump in and learn what it really takes to care for wild animals.

We celebrated **Earth Day** with more than 80 volunteers who came out to plant native trees across our property—restoring habitat that wildlife will depend on for years to come. Just before that, we marked **Volunteer Appreciation Day**. But honestly, every day is a good day to appreciate the people who keep this place running—especially those who quietly show up to care for animals behind the scenes.

Not all of our spring stories have happy endings. This season, we treated a red fox who was found to be the first wild mammal in Virginia to be infected with highly pathogenic avian influenza. She didn't survive. But her case is a powerful reminder that we're on the front lines of a much bigger picture—one where the health of wildlife, domestic animals, and people is deeply connected.

Across every part of our mission—medical care, education, research, and training—there's real momentum right now. Some of the impact is immediate. Some of it will take years to fully unfold. But none of it happens without people like you in our corner.

With gratitude,

Annie Bradfield

Annie's **Eye View**

Where our Executive Director highlights her favorite photo and shares why it caught her eye!

Watch the video here!

One of the most unexpected highlights of Earth Day this year came from behind the camera. Rob Grauert reached out completely on his own, offering to spend his entire Earth Day with us—not planting trees, but documenting the people who were. He spent hours hiking through the heat and bugs with a camera in hand, capturing the spirit of the day, and then donated his time again to edit a beautiful video for us to share. Rob's work gave us a way to celebrate this moment, thank our volunteers and donors, and tell the deeper story of why forest renewal matters. Sometimes the helpers are behind the camera.

WILDLIFE THRIVES WHERE WILD SPACES GROW

BLUE RIDGE WILDLIFE CENTER

EARTH DAY 2025

Thank you to all of the amazing volunteers who joined us for Earth Day 2025 to plant trees. These trees will help us keep the habitat around the Center thriving and tree sponsorships will help to support our important conservation work.

We're grateful to everyone who sponsored a tree and all of the amazing volunteers who spent their free time helping restore native habitat—we couldn't have done it without you!

How **One Health** Tackles **Zoonotic Diseases**

The Importance of One Health

At Blue Ridge Wildlife Center, we envision a world where people respect and coexist with wildlife, ensuring a healthy ecosystem for all living things. **One Health** is a big part of who we are and one health research is one of the ways we work to achieve this vision. One health is a trans-disciplinary approach that involves many fields of study and works at local, regional, national and global levels to achieve the best possible health outcomes for humans, wildlife, and the environment. It focuses on the interconnectedness of these once-divided sectors of health.

One health is particularly important for promoting food and water safety, preventing antimicrobial resistance, controlling zoonoses (diseases that can spread between animals and humans), and managing pollution and its effects on the environment. It also strives to improve health security, biodiversity, and conservation. The Center contributes to one health with every patient we admit in part by participating in various research projects, most of which investigate zoonoses and the implications for veterinary and human health.

The risk and prevalence of zoonotic diseases has grown in recent decades due to the expansion of human populations causing closer contact between humans, wild animals, and domestic animals. The increase in international trade and travel has also allowed diseases, including zoonoses, to spread quickly and widely. Many of the studies we are involved in look at emerging diseases of medical importance in Virginia, nationally, and internationally. In this article, you can learn more about a fraction of the one health work we are doing at the Center!

Raccoons are the species that test positive for rabies most commonly in our state. In order of most frequent positives, raccoons are followed by skunks, foxes, domestic cats, then bats.

Rabies Surveillance

We are part of a United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) Rabies Surveillance Program in which we are helping to determine the prevalence of rabies in Virginia's wildlife. Rabies is a zoonotic disease and as such we are extremely careful when handling and examining high risk rabies vector species such as raccoons, skunks, foxes, and bats. Wearing the correct personal protective equipment is a must and measures are taken to ensure the safety of all personnel and animals involved. For the surveillance program we collect rabies vector species and suspected patients that either died or were euthanized and samples are tested by the USDA for rabies. Multiple raccoons and skunks have come back positive from across counties through this testing. We also keep track of rabies cases in animals that were tested at the request of the health department due to human or domestic animal exposures leading to us finding positive cases in unexpected species, such as the Virginia Opossum. This USDA program allows us to test the animals that are NOT tested through our state health department and gives us and the USDA information on how prevalent rabies is in various mammal species and in different areas in Virginia.

Toxoplasmosis in Wildlife

The Center is currently working with The University of Tennessee in Knoxville to determine the prevalence of toxoplasmosis in our patients as well as differences between impacted species and locations. Understanding the prevalence of toxoplasmosis in wildlife locally can help us better understand the risk it poses to humans and help to minimize risk. This zoonotic disease

is caused by a single-celled parasite, *Toxoplasma gondii*. It can cause disease and even death in humans and animals. Cats are the only definitive host - meaning a cat is required for the parasite to reach the adult stage. This means that cats play a huge role in the spread of the disease. This disease is one of the primary ways, aside from direct predation, that free-roaming domestic cats can kill wildlife.

Toxoplasmosis is a leading cause of foodborne illness in humans and can spread by eating undercooked meat or contaminated produce or water. The parasite can also be transmitted through contact with cat feces or contaminated soil and can be transmitted from mother to fetus. Immunocompromised people and pregnant women are most at risk. Though many people with the disease show no symptoms, this disease can cause severe birth defects and can kill infected individuals later in life if they become immunocompromised due to cancer, organ transplants, or any other reason. In animals, the disease mostly causes neurologic symptoms, emaciation, and death.

At the Center we collect samples (blood samples from living patients and samples of the brain, heart, kidney, and spleen in deceased patients) from birds and mammals that have possible toxoplasmosis signs. These samples are then tested at the University of TN laboratory. In the first year of the study, we have seen positives in bald eagles, raccoons, Virginia opossums, squirrels, American robins, and more. This study is ongoing and will show us how prevalent the disease is in wildlife in our area and give us insight on how to mitigate risk.

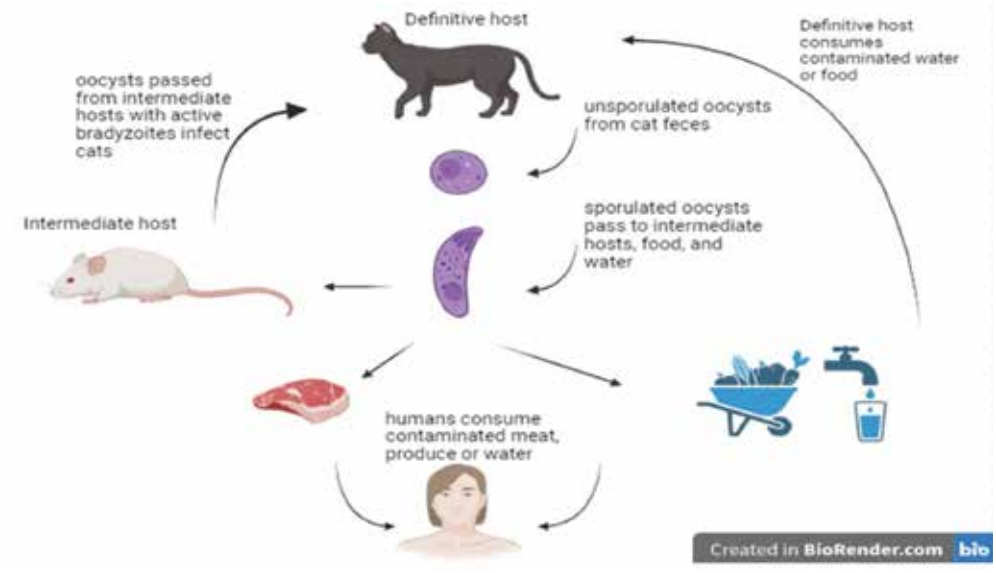
Toxoplasmosis can cause many issues in growing fetuses including hydrocephalus (seen in this fox kit). In this condition, excessive fluid builds up in the brain causing increased pressure and eventually permanent brain damage. Although this can often be treated in humans and pets if caught very early, disease is typically end stage by the time wild animals are found, contained, and brought into care.

Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (HPAI)

HPAI is a zoonotic disease that has now been found in birds, mammals, and humans. It has recently been a hot topic in the news due to increased case numbers as well as infections in different species—especially dairy cows and domestic cats. This increase in cases in domestic animals also makes HPAI a greater risk for humans. The 70 human cases in the United States as of this publication date have largely been in individuals working with infected poultry or cattle. Though HPAI is considered low risk to humans at this time, it is a great concern since there have been more and more domestic animal cases.

While it can cause respiratory signs as other influenza viruses do, HPAI more

Toxoplasmosis Life Cycle



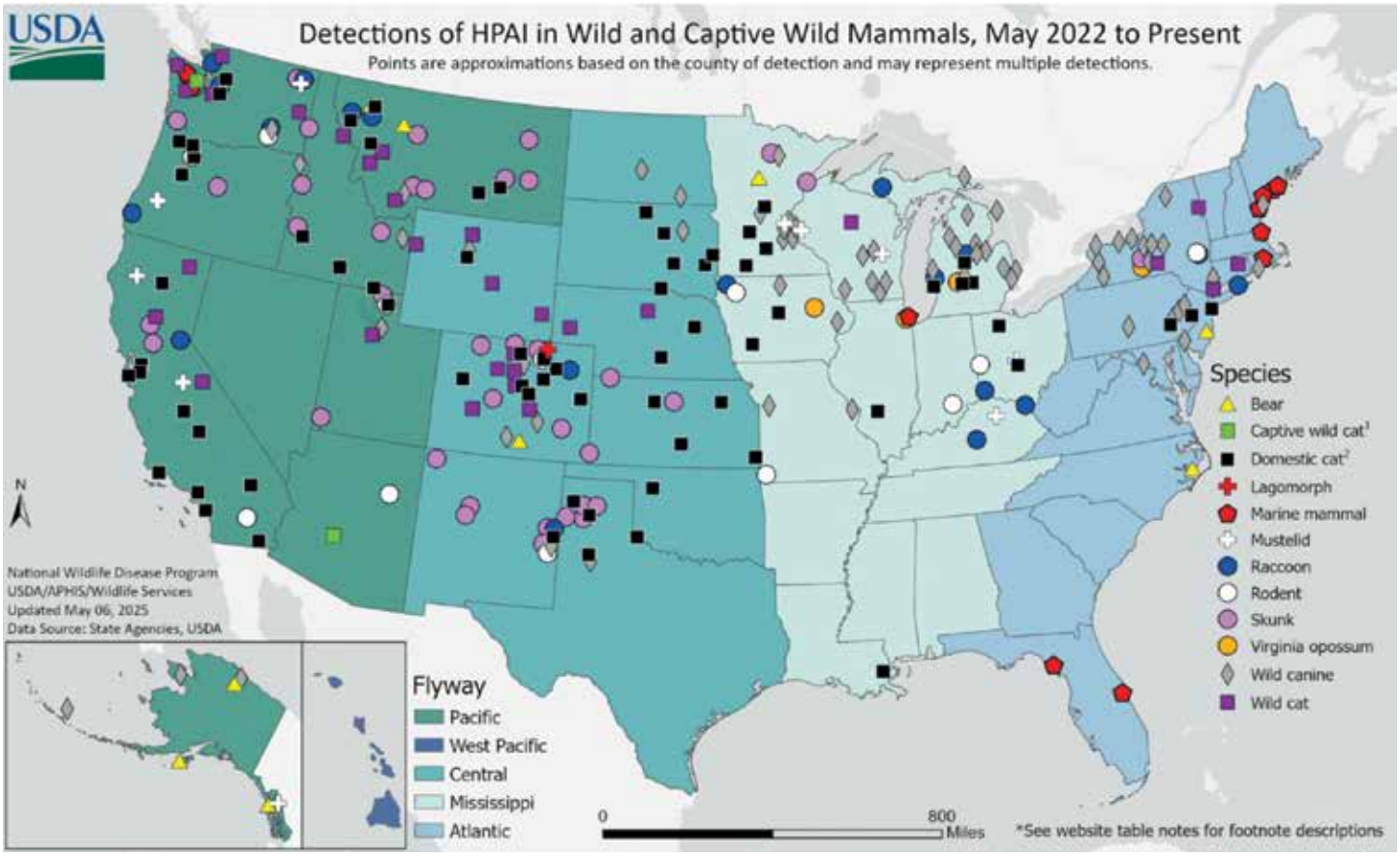
E.Hamm, *Understanding Toxoplasmosis: Implications for Gut Health and Wellness*, 2024, https://foodguides.com/blogs/from-the-experts/understanding-toxoplasmosis-implications-for-gut-health-and-wellness.

This eagle, who tested positive for HPAI, is showing typical signs including weakness and head tilt.

We collect samples from the choana and cloaca of birds to test for this virus at the Runstadler Lab at Tufts. First, samples are screened for influenza A using a PCR test. Those that test positive for flu A are then tested for the H5 protein that is present in the currently circulating subtype of HPAI.

commonly causes neurologic signs in animals. It can also cause sudden death without clinical signs in multiple species. The Center is partnered with the Runstadler Lab at Tufts Cummings School of Veterinary Medicine in an HPAI surveillance study. The aim of this study is to determine the prevalence of HPAI in birds and mammals and therefore stay on top of new trends and risks of this disease to human and animal populations. Choanal and cloacal swabs of all waterfowl, raptors, corvids, game birds, and suspect birds are taken and sent to Tufts to test for HPAI. Nasal and rectal swabs of suspected mammals are taken as well. This study is ongoing, but so far BRWC has had multiple positives in species including bald eagles, black vultures, great horned owls, Canada geese, and a red fox (our only positive mammal to date). We will continue to be a part of this study, especially as it has been impacting more species and populations.

In addition to neurological signs, corneal edema (the blue-ish opacity in the cornea seen in this Canada Goose) is a sign we see frequently in HPAI-positive waterfowl.

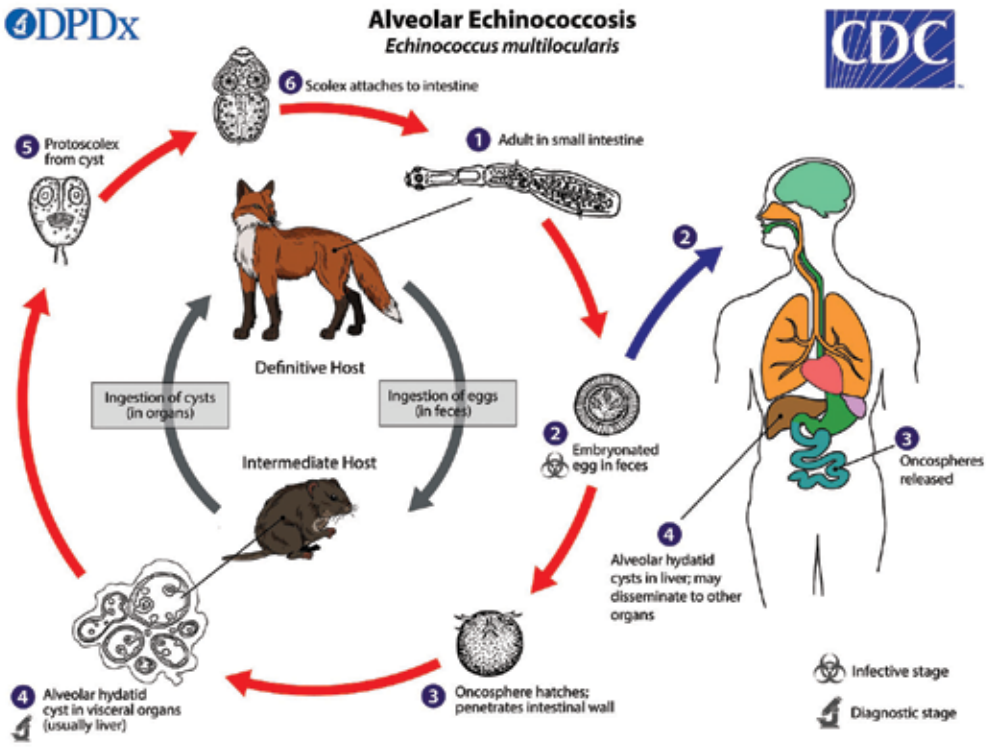


USDA, Detections of Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza in Mammals, May 2025, https://www.aphis.usda.gov/livestock-poultry-disease/avian/avian-influenza/hpai-detections/mammals

Echinococcus multilocularis Surveillance

E. multilocularis is a tapeworm that can infect foxes, coyotes, domestic dogs and cats, rodents, and humans. The definitive hosts are canids (foxes, dogs, coyotes) and the adult worms live in the small intestines of these species. The definitive host most often gets the parasite by eating infected rodents. Once in the definitive host, the tapeworm's eggs are transmitted in the feces. Intermediate hosts can get *E. multilocularis* by ingesting the infected feces. Although wild canids do not typically show symptoms, other hosts often show signs like weight loss, weakness, and liver or lung damage since the parasite often travels to those organs.

This zoonoses impacts not only wildlife but domestic animals, pet owners, and humans in general. If humans are in contact with infected canid feces or consume infected food or water they can become infected with this parasite. Symptoms



https://www.cdc.gov/dpdx/echinococcosis/modules/Echinococcus_multi_LifeCycle_lg.jpg

Red Foxes are the species in our area that are the most common definitive host for *Echinococcus multilocularis*.

in humans can manifest as liver issues, nausea, and vomiting. If left untreated, mortality in human cases can be up to 90%.

The Center works with the Virginia Department of Wildlife Resources (DWR) and the Virginia-Maryland College of Veterinary Medicine in this study to help determine if *E. multilocularis* is present in wild canids (coyotes and foxes) in various counties in Virginia. This project aims to determine the prevalence of this parasite in canid populations and determine trends. BRWC collects and submits fecal samples from foxes being rehabilitated and the gastrointestinal tract of all deceased and euthanized foxes or coyotes that are admitted to test for the parasite. Our sample collections have allowed us to find this parasite in our own county and adjacent counties. This leads to management strategies, like DWR's creation of an "E. multi zone" which provides regulations that help limit disease spread during the rehabilitation of foxes.

SARS-CoV-2 Surveillance

Due to the Covid-19 pandemic, everyone is familiar with the covid virus. BRWC is in collaboration with Virginia Tech in a SARS-CoV-2 project that looks at the prevalence of this virus in various species and its distribution. This virus is becoming more present in wild mammal populations and continues to be prevalent among humans. Like other viruses, coronaviruses can mutate causing newer and stronger variants which can then become problematic in animals and humans. In addition to looking at prevalence and distribution, this project aims to determine whether infection prevalence correlates with an urbanization gradient. It also aims to determine if infection prevalence differs within wildlife species and whether wildlife infection is impacted by human vaccination or prevalence rates. BRWC collects two nasal swabs from mammals admitted to the center to test for the presence of SARS-CoV-2. While some of the findings have already been published, the study is ongoing.

We collect nasal swabs from mammals admitted to the Center to test for SARS-CoV-2. These samples are collected while live patients are under anesthesia for their exams to minimize stress or they can be collected post-mortem if the animal recently passed.

Virginia opossums, raccoons, and eastern gray squirrels are some of the species that tested positive for covid most frequently. These are all species that typically live in close proximity to humans. The study showed that the prevalence of covid in wildlife was three times higher in areas of high human use suggesting that these areas serve as points of cross species transmission.

Entomology Studies

BRWC is involved with collecting various samples for entomology studies with Virginia Tech. These studies test for zoonotic arboviruses (viruses spread by the bite of infected arthropods like mosquitos and ticks) and bacterial tick-borne infections. We assist Virginia Tech in researching emerging zoonotic diseases especially as species and pathogens, including ectoparasites, shift their distribution. In the past few years, our collaboration with Virginia Tech's entomology department has resulted in multiple publications looking at diseases including, LaCrosse Virus, Heartland Virus, Bourbon Virus, Powassan Virus, Lyme, Anaplasma, and more. Ongoing studies are investigating babesiosis (a tick-borne parasite) in reptiles and heartworm—a disease that impacts many wild and domestic canids.

Ectoparasites collected (in addition to serum) for one of our entomology studies.

Research investigating West Nile Virus (WNV) and St. Louis Encephalitis Virus in raptors will be formally presented later this year. WNV can occur in humans and other mammals (especially horses), birds, and reptiles. It can range in severity, and most hosts will not show any signs at all. This virus can manifest as weakness, fatigue, and/or neurologic disease in humans. In animals it can cause lethargy, weakness, encephalitis, and/ or incoordination. It is transmitted through the bite of an infected mosquito. St. Louis Encephalitis Virus also spreads through the bite of an infected mosquito. Mosquitos obtain the virus from feeding on infected birds. The virus can cause encephalitis, lethargy, nausea, headache, and/ or vomiting in humans. Researching these vector-borne diseases shows prevalence and host diversity for specific diseases in Virginia. Ticks and mosquitoes cause many diseases in both human and animal populations and these studies are helpful in understanding risks and trends.

Corvids, like this American crow, are the species we see most commonly test positive for WNV.

Blue Ridge Wildlife Center is playing a key role in learning about zoonotic diseases. These highlight how important one health is for all of us. Our studies change and improve the way that we treat wildlife, but they also help you and your pets. Knowing what is prevalent in the area helps your doctor or veterinarian get a diagnosis for you or your pet faster and a faster diagnosis leads to prompt treatment and better health outcomes. This knowledge also helps us put systems in place to manage disease **BEFORE** it gets to you and your pets. When you support wildlife centers like ours, you are not just helping wildlife—you are protecting health for all living things!

Volunteer Appreciation Week

April 20-26

This past Volunteer Appreciation Week we wanted to show our volunteers that we appreciated them with a few events—birding and brunch, and bowling!

As a nonprofit organization that receives no state or federal funding, and cannot charge for our services, we rely on volunteers to help us in various areas, such as hospital animal care, ambassador animal care, events, building and ground maintenance, transport of patients, and more!

These volunteers help with direct and indirect animal care in our hospital, helping to keep babies and patients fed and medicated, enriching and cleaning our ambassador animals, transporting patients to us for care, releasing patients back to their found locations, talking to visitors about who we are and what we do, and so much more!

In turn, volunteers are able to observe surgical procedures and intake exams, on-site lectures from our trained staff, and up-close care of wild animals they may never see otherwise. They learn about natural history of our patients and ambassadors, nutritional needs, state and federal laws, and acquire skills that have helped many of our volunteers go on to get jobs in various related fields, or get experience needed to apply to various educational programs, like veterinary school.

We couldn't do what we do without the passionate and amazing volunteers we're lucky to have, and we hope we can return the favor for many of them through the continued learning and privileged experiences they receive from their time with us. Thank you to all of you who currently volunteer, or have volunteered with us in the past—we wouldn't be able to help all the wildlife that we do without you!

Volunteers enjoyed a birding trip led by our Executive Director, Annie Bradfield, at the Virginia State Arboretum as part of Volunteer Appreciation Week.

BRWC volunteer, Christina Livingston (r) helps our Rehab Director, Jess Andersen, at the 2024 WildFest event.

Are you Interested in **Volunteering?**

Have you always wanted to work with wildlife, but don't have the time or resources to dedicate to becoming a home rehabilitator? Volunteers help us in many different areas around the Center—Rehabilitation, Construction, Transport, and so much more!

Volunteers only need to commit to a minimum of five hours a week, and we're accepting new volunteers for most days throughout the week!

Check out our application online and e-mail it to us.

Patient Corner

Pentobarbital Toxicity in Two Juvenile Bald Eagles

These two immature bald eagles were found together in Stafford County, Virginia earlier this year. Both had severe neurological signs on intake that worsened until both birds were completely non-responsive and eventually required humane euthanasia.

Testing for HPAI (highly pathogenic avian influenza), heavy metals, and rodenticide toxicities came back negative. Given the signs, our veterinary team was suspicious of pentobarbital toxicity and sent out samples. It was confirmed that this was the culprit.

Pentobarbital is a drug that is used to euthanize animals. The drug stays in body tissues after death, and scavengers can get sick and die from ingesting the contaminated remains. Bald eagles and vultures are the most common victims of this intoxication due to their scavenging lifestyles. Eagles are at especially high risk due to their preference for tissues where pentobarbital concentrates (such as liver) and their ability to fight off other scavengers to get these preferred tissues.

While it is often required to incinerate euthanized animals, as we do at our hospital, pet owners often ask to take euthanized pets home for burial, and livestock owners may bury euthanized animals on their property as well. Euthanized animals should be buried **AT LEAST** three feet deep, on your private property, away from water sources, flood plains, utility lines, and tree roots. Animals that have died of contagious diseases should be cremated for safety. Future property owners should always be made aware of any animals buried on the land. Be sure to follow any additional local regulations.

As veterinarians are the main group of individuals administering this drug, it is our responsibility to educate clients on proper handling of remains. This toxicity is preventable and most cases are due to improper disposal.

If you're a veterinarian, pet owner, shelter worker, livestock producer, or anyone working with animals that may require euthanasia, please be aware of protocols and ensure you are disposing of remains in a way that prevents secondary poisoning of wildlife and contamination of our land and waters.

Virginia Opossum Recovers from Head Wound

This male Virginia Opossum sustained unknown trauma to his face, which left him with a major open wound over his skull. Due to his emaciation, he needed a feeding tube placed to allow us to easily give small, dilute feedings through the day to prevent refeeding syndrome, a condition that can kill starving animals when food is introduced too quickly.

Thankfully, after over just a month in care, this opossum recovered fully and was able to return home! We're always amazed at how much these animals can survive. If you find a wild animal in need, please call your nearest wildlife rehabilitator right away! Sometimes injuries that look terrible can still have a chance when treated.

First Avian Flu-infected Mammal in Virginia

In April we admitted an adult female Red Fox from Hamilton, Virginia. On intake she was displaying severe neurological signs without any indication of trauma. Our top differentials were rabies, distemper, and HPAI. As all of these diseases have a very poor prognosis, humane euthanasia was elected and testing was performed for rabies and HPAI. Rabies testing returned negative, but HPAI testing came back positive.

This is the first report of an HPAI positive mammal in our state (though most other states have seen many mammalian positives, especially in dairy cows and free-roaming domestic cats). With cases on the rise at our hospital, and foxes having been found positive in multiple nearby states, this case did not come as a surprise. This positive was reported to the proper authorities and those that came into contact with the fox actively monitored for HPAI signs, which include fever, body aches, and irritated eyes in humans.

Help minimize the risk of this virus by keeping a respectful distance from wildlife. Most domestic cats are infected by hunting wild prey or ingesting raw meat or milk, so please do not allow pets to free roam and do not feed raw milk or meat products. Keep yourself safe by avoiding these products as well.

This red fox presented as seen here—she is not under sedation in the photo. She was minimally responsive on intake showing classic signs of neurological disease including tremors and nystagmus.

This virus is still considered low risk to humans and there is no need to be concerned as long as you are staying up to date on the outbreak through reliable sources and taking proper precautions around wildlife and susceptible domestics.

Patient first: Fisher

This species is a Center-first! She was found in Gore, VA, wet and barely responsive in a roadway. We suspect she was struck by a car.

While fishers are considered extirpated from Virginia (locally extinct) by the Department of Wildlife Resources, like the North American Porcupine, it's possible these animals are returning back to Virginia from nearby West Virginia. We hope that these incredible animals continue to move back into the state to establish themselves where they belong!

Did you know?

It is illegal to raise or rehab a wild animal without the appropriate license and permits. If you are located in Virginia, use this website to find a licensed wildlife rehabilitator near you.

Turtle Releases (and our LVT, Chris!)

What do our Licensed Veterinary Technician (LVT), Chris, and our Snapping Turtle, patient 24-604, have in common? They both came to the Center in April 2024!

24- 604 was brought to us after a suspected vehicle strike left him with a carapace fracture that healed wonderfully after treatment with vacuum-assisted closure, regular bandage changes, and medication. Unfortunately due to the timing, 604 missed his window to be released before October 1st, and has since spent all winter and this spring recovering!

Chris came to us on much better terms when we had an opening for a licensed veterinary technician to assist our four full-time hospital staff, including our two full-time veterinarians. They were both with us for just over a year when Chris went out of her way to take 604 back home where he was found for release!

This year, we've been able to release 33 turtles back home since spring has returned, and we hope to release many more this season!

Wood Turtle Carapace Fracture

This Wood Turtle (a state-threatened species in Virginia) is recovering after a suspected vehicle collision. Thanks to the finder and our veterinary team, we were able to stabilize him, anesthetize him, and manage the wounds, as well as place a feeding tube to keep this individual properly fed while recovering.

In our opinion, some of the most important work we do is caring for turtles, especially those species with such limited populations in our area like Wood Turtles! Caring for these reproductively-mature adults helps make sure the turtles who have survived to adulthood can continue passing on their successful genes.

Unfortunately, things like car strikes, lawnmower strikes, and dog attacks (some of our most common reasons for turtle intakes) are NOT a natural cause of death for these species, and rehabilitation helps to offset the unnatural impacts humans have on our wildlife.

If you find a turtle in need, make sure to mark the exact found location so that they are able to return home once healed, and get them to a rehabilitator ASAP!

Veterinary **Student Experience** at BRWC

During my one-month placement at Blue Ridge Wildlife Center, I had the incredible opportunity to expand my knowledge and hands-on experience in wildlife medicine. As a final-year veterinary student coming from Australia, I was welcomed by a passionate, friendly and knowledgeable team who were all eager to share their expertise and provide valuable mentorship in many aspects of wildlife medicine.

I was able to assist in the treatment and rehabilitation of a variety of native wildlife species, gaining practical skills in diagnostics, anaesthesia, wound management, supportive and critical care. In just a short time here, I developed confidence and independence in handling various small and large bird species, turtles, and mammals. Because of the high case load, I was involved in many different clinical presentations including patients with infectious disease, predator and domestic animal attacks, hit by vehicle accidents and others. Drs. Jen and Emily, and the licensed veterinary technician, Chris, provided me with as many learning opportunities as possible to handle patients and perform procedures, whilst balancing the priority of patient welfare and high-quality care. I quickly increased my confidence in conducting initial intake exams, patient stabilisation, and developing treatment plans.

Isabel gives subcutaneous fluids to a dehydrated squirrel patient.

Isabel Fan (r) examines a bald eagle.

Isabel restrains a Barred Owl for their intake exam.

My experiences in learning new skills, such as my first time handling a bald eagle, were stress-free and reassuring, as I was always well-guided, and the team were ready to help when needed. Opportunities to discuss cases and queries were plentiful, and the team were always open and supportive. As my confidence grew, so did my opportunities for independence—I was provided the opportunity to think critically without the reliance on constant guidance. During any down time, learning was supplemented by opportunities to practice clinical skills such as bandaging, splinting and performing necropsies.

Overall, Blue Ridge Wildlife Centre is a very organised and well-run hospital with streamlined processes and great resources. The hospital's dedication to patient welfare and conservation has deeply inspired me, as well as their endeavours to continually improve. Their value in each individual patient life is palpable and I am truly grateful for my experience here. I now feel more confident in my ability to provide primary care for wildlife as a new graduate in general practice, and I highly recommend Blue Ridge Wildlife Center to any student looking to develop their clinical skills while making a meaningful contribution to wildlife care.

Isabel Fan
Final-Year Veterinary Student
The University of Sydney

Mocha, our leucitic striped skunk ambassador, exploring one of our native gardens!

ABOUT BRWC

Address: 106 Island Farm Lane, Boyce, Virginia 22620
Wildlife Hotline: (540) 837-9000
E-mail: info@blueridgewildlifectr.org
Web: blueridgewildlifectr.org

BRWC protects and conserves native wildlife by integrating veterinary medicine, rehabilitation, public education, professional training, and research.

BRWC is a 501(c)3 organization (EIN 54-1996991) and relies on private donations exclusively. Wildlife Centers may not receive payment to treat animals, nor do they receive state or federal funding. Contributions are tax-deductible.

BRWC is located on the Burwell-van Lennep Foundation (BVLF) property in Boyce, Virginia. The mission of the BVLF includes preserving the diverse ecology of this land, protecting wildlife, and environmental education. BVLF generously provides the land to BRWC at no cost.

THE RIDGELINE

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Help Us Care for Baby Wildlife

Spring means baby season—and our hospital is filling up fast. From opossum joeys to ducklings and goslings, each patient needs specialized supplies to stay warm, fed, and safe while they grow up.

We've put together an **Amazon Wishlist** of supplies that help us care for the many young wild animals admitted each spring and summer—everything from basic care items to species-specific needs.

It's a simple way to support our work and make a tangible difference for the wild patients in our care.

Scan the QR code to shop the list!

TAIL END