



MISSISSIPPI WILD & FREE

Mississippi Wildlife Rehabilitation, Inc.

Fall 2014



*Dub Patton Area, Arkabutla Lake
Saturday,
September 27th
10:00 a.m. ~ 5:00 p.m.
Please leave pets at home.*

presented by:



Join Us

Saturday, September 27th

Arkabutla Lake/ Dub Patton Pavilion

10am-5pm

We are building the ARK!

(Arkabutla Lake Wildlife Rehabilitation & Nature Center)



FREE Family FUN!

Live Animal Exhibits

Interactive Booths

"Eagle 5-Kids" Obstacle Course

Education Programs

Kid Crafts

Good Food

EAGLES & SO MUCH
MORE!





Tracy Beam- Wildlife Rehabber

There is a wide spread belief that all Canada Geese Migrate. While that is mostly true, the range in which they travel is dependent upon their nesting habitat. The “traditional” belief is that they go north into Canada during the summer months to nest and raise their young. They then teach their offspring where to fly south for the winter. This is a trait that is not so much instinctual as it is a taught behavior. Returning to their nesting place is instinctual. And so the cycle begins.

However, we have geese that NEVER leave. Their migration pattern is very small due to the fact that they were never taught to migrate that great distance. Their home was always right here, in the MS Flyway.

Historical accounts indicate that giant Canada geese nested throughout much of central North America at the time of European settlement. The nesting range of the giant Canada goose was believed to have extended from central Canada south to Kansas, Missouri, Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Michigan. No other North American goose's nesting range covered so large an area or included such a diversity of habitats and climates.



Even the giant Canada goose's widespread distribution and adaptability were no match for the unregulated hunting, egg gathering and wetland destruction that accompanied 19th century settlement of its breeding range. By 1906, the reported numbers of Canada geese nesting south of the border were very small. There were however, a small number of them that had been captured and domesticated by hunters to be used as decoys in the early 1900's. These geese were bred, sold and traded to other hunters. Upon this discovery, efforts began to restore the nesting habitat of the Canada Goose in various states using these offspring. Restoration of the giant Canada goose population is one of the most remarkable accomplishments of 20th century wildlife management. Its future management may prove to be an equally challenging task. (Mississippi Flyway Giant Canada Goose Management Plan, prepared by the Giant Canada Gose Committee, 1996)

The Canada Goose, either you love them or hate them. Some say they are mean and aggressive, others are annoyed by the damage they leave behind. But once you have a little gosling think you are momma, you will be amazed and fall in love their intelligence and personality. They imprint very, very well. Because they tend to stay with their parents for nearly a year, they can be difficult to release. At 5 months old they look like adults, until they see you and come running to you talking in their baby voices. By this time I try to make my appearance less and hope that we will have some visiting geese to show them how to be more independent.



A huge thanks to our volunteer educators for making MWR 's participation in Hummingbird Festival at the Strawberry Plains Audubon Center a success! We couldn't do it without you! You are the best! Mark Aquadro, Tracy Thoresen Beam, Angel Muncy Coleman, Reed Jordan , Natalie Sing Bright, Bonny Groce, Jessica and Cheryl. We made enough money to give us a good start on buying food and meds for our wildlife patients in 2015.





The MS Kite fledgling has a broken leg with serious soft tissue damage caused by a tree falling during a bad storm. He's had a warm bath to remove the mud, fed super worms and bits of mice, started on abs, pain meds and tucked in for a nice long nap. Prognosis is good but it's going to take a while to heal. Our thanks to Teresa Jennings for caring and bringing this beautiful and beneficial bird to me.
—July 24th



What a wonderful feeling it is to be able to care for an injured animal and then send them back into its home where they are FREE! This is a Mississippi Kite (*Ictinia mississippiensis*) that was nursed back to health and released. A MS Kite is a small bird of prey in the Accipitridae family. MS Kites have narrow, pointed wings and are graceful in flight, often appearing to float in air.— Sept. 5th



Bird Word Scramble

Solve a range of word puzzles with our bird word scramble. Do you have what it takes to unscramble the word related to birds that forage for food and soar through the skies?

Give it your best shot to see how many of the bird questions you can solve in this fun puzzle game.

QUESTIONS	ANSWERS
1. IGWN	1.
2. ASRROPW	2.
3. EGEAL	3.
4. BKEA	4.
5. WAKH	5.
6. GGE	6.
7. CORW	7.
8. EUNNIPG	8.
9. DOEV	9.
10. TAPROR	10.
11. TFHRAEE	11.
12. BORIN	12.
13. LOW	13.
14. ESDSE	14.
15. REVNA	15.
16. YACANR	16.
17. STNE	17.
18. IEKCHNC	18.
19. EPNOGI	19.
20. AGFIMLON	20.



Article from :www.animalfacts.lv2lvu.

Possums could be taken as noble beasts, if they were not slandered in common thought. There are all types of malicious myths that disgrace the name of these splendid creatures. This article will enlighten you to see if your estimation of the possums is what it needs to be.

Many people think possums are some kind of rodent, because of their mouse like appearance. But in reality, they have no relations with rodents like mouse. Rather they are marsupials, mammals that give birth to underdeveloped offspring subsequently carried in a pouch.

A lot of people consider possums as dirty and grimy animals. This misunderstanding happens, partly for their mousy grey coat. But the main reason behind this idea is a result of their usually seen search through trash cans and the rumor of eating carrion. However, the truth is totally opposite! In point of fact, possums are one of the cleanest animals around. They are very careful about taking a bath or their grooming as conscientiously as the most finicky house cat. Possums have even been seen for certain to stop in the middle of eating to clean themselves several times before finishing the meal. The thing they might have been missing probably would be a dinner napkin!



Another popular belief is that all the possums like to hang by their tails from tree limbs. The thought of the common practice of a half-dozen possums swinging joyously from a tall tree, is one wrong idea imprinted on many young minds. Although their tails are capable of grasping and a great help for them in climbing trees, but the weighty adult possums are much too serious to support themselves by their tails alone. Even if young possums hang by their tails for a short time, it is not their habitual action, rather plain it's playfulness.

It seems like most people think that all possums reside in trees. But the thing is, many of them adopt the high life recently, as their natural habitats are destroyed by human aggression. In comparison to Armadillo, possums do not like to dig their own hollows, but prefer ready-made accommodations — even those kinds such as squirrel's old nest, or burrows abandoned by armadillos! A large number of possums dwell in underground dens in the modern metro cities. Into these dens they gather their bedding materials; something like leaves and grass that they hold firmly with the loop of their tails.

Whitetail deer fawn admissions are down this year! Education ...It works!



Bald Eagle

Haliaeetus leucocephalus

Article from National Geographic

The bald eagle, with its snowy-feathered (not bald) head and white tail, is the proud national bird symbol of the United States—yet the bird was nearly wiped out there. For many decades, bald eagles were hunted for sport and for the "protection" of fishing grounds. Pesticides like DDT also wreaked havoc on eagles and other birds. These chemicals collect in fish, which make up most of the eagle's diet. They weaken the bird's eggshells and severely limited their ability to reproduce. Since DDT use was heavily restricted in 1972, eagle numbers have rebounded significantly and have been aided by reintroduction programs. The result is a wildlife success story—the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service has upgraded the birds from endangered to threatened.

Though their numbers have grown in much of their range, bald eagles remain most abundant in Alaska and Canada. These powerful birds of prey use their talons to fish, but they get many of their meals by scavenging carrion or stealing the kills of other animals. (Such thievery famously prompted Ben Franklin to argue against the bird's nomination as the United State's national symbol.) They live near water and favor coasts and lakes where fish are plentiful, though they will also snare and eat small mammals.

Bald eagles are believed to mate for life. A pair constructs an enormous stick nest—one of the bird-world's biggest—high above the ground and tends to a pair of eggs each year. Immature eagles are dark, and until they are about five years old, they lack the distinctive white markings that make their parents so easy to identify. Young eagles roam great distances. Florida birds have been spotted in Michigan, and California eagles have traveled all the way to Alaska.



Fast Facts

Type:

Bird

Diet:

Carnivore

Average life span in the wild:

Up to 28 years

Size:

Body, 34 to 43 in (86 to 109 cm); Wingspan, 6 to 8 ft (1.8 to 2.4 m)

Weight:

6.5 to 14 lbs (3 to 6.5 kg)

Did you know?

The largest bald eagle nest on record was 9.5 ft (3 m) wide and 20 ft (6 m) high. It weighed more than two tons.

Size relative to a 6-ft (2-m) man



Bald Eagle Range

Live Eagle Cams *note that some cameras may be offline due to the time of year and location.

[Alcoa – Davenport – Iowa](#)
[American Eagle Foundation \(AEF\) – Isaiah and Mrs J](#)
[American Eagle Foundation \(AEF\) – Tennessee](#)
[Berry College – Georgia](#)
[Blackwater Refuge – Maryland](#)
[Boonshoft Museum – Ohio](#)
[Carolina Raptor Center – North Carolina](#) or on [CRC page](#)

[Duke Farms – New Jersey](#)
[Eagles4 Kids – Blair, Wisconsin](#)
[Eagle Valley – Wisconsin](#)
[Ft St Vrain – Colorado](#)
[Glacier Gardens – Alaska](#)

[Hancock Wildlife Foundation Cams](#) British Columbia, Canada

[Chesapeake Conservancy – Maryland](#)
[Decorah – Iowa](#)



Postage

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Insert Address Here

We're on the web! Visit us at

www.mswildliferehab.org

Like us on Facebook!

"Dedicated to the successful rehabilitation and release of injured and orphaned wildlife back to their natural habitat"

Help us save on postage and printing. Receiving this newsletter by email allows us to feed one small owl for three days or one raccoon for one day. Please send us your email address at subscribe@mswildliferehab.org to save these costs and feed an animal instead!

Tear Here

Mississippi's Wildlife Needs Your Support!

Become a member and help save an animal at Mississippi Wildlife Rehabilitation, Inc!

☐ Individual \$15/yr

☐ Friend \$50/yr

☐ School \$250/yr

☐ Benefactor \$1000/yr

☐ Family \$25/yr

☐ Patron \$100/yr

☐ Corporate \$500/yr

☐ Gold \$5000/yr

Donation \$ _____

In Memory / Honor of _____

Please make check payable to Mississippi Wildlife Rehabilitation, Inc. MWR is a 501(c)(3) non-profit organization and is the only state-licensed rehabilitation facility in North MS. Your 100% tax-deductible donation goes directly to the rehabilitation of Mississippi wildlife and / or development of the Arkabutla Lake Wildlife Rehabilitation and Nature Center.

I would like to volunteer! You can use my talents in the following area(s):

Building Trades

- ☐ Electrical
- ☐ Carpentry
- ☐ Masonry
- ☐ Painting
- ☐ Plumbing
- ☐ Other:

Public Awareness

- ☐ Advertising
- ☐ Fund Raising
- ☐ Public Speaking
- ☐ Education
- ☐ Writing

Animal Care/Rehab

- ☐ Small Mammals
- ☐ Songbirds
- ☐ Large Mammals
- ☐ Reptiles
- ☐ Veterinary Service

Support

- ☐ Bookkeeping
- ☐ Database Mgt.
- ☐ Mailing
- ☐ Web Design



An American kestrel fledgling that was rehabilitated and released in 2006

Name: _____

Address: _____

Phone: _____ E-Mail: _____