



# Ottawa-Carleton Wildlife Centre

Newsletter Fall 2010

## City of Ottawa Wildlife Strategy



a number of councillors, along with the public, urging that the Ottawa-Carleton Wildlife Centre develop an outline for a comprehensive Wildlife Strategy for Ottawa.

Many of you have expressed your dissatisfaction over the years about the reactive and lethal manner in which the City of Ottawa has responded to wildlife concerns.

The unwarranted killing of coyotes last winter produced a great deal of criticism in the media along with letters to city councillors. It resulted in

The proposed Wildlife Strategy was supported by the City's Environmental Advisory Committee, the Forests and Greenspace Advisory Committee and the Rural Issues Advisory Committee along with the Greenbelt Coalition of Canada's Capital Region, the latter representing virtually all the major environmental organizations in the region and the Federation of Citizens' Association of Ottawa-Carleton.

Ottawa Council approved moving forward with the development of a Wildlife Strategy on February 24, 2010.

### Progress Report

The Working Group appointed to develop recommendations for a Wildlife Strategy consists of the aforementioned community stakeholder groups, the Greenbelt Coalition, the Ontario Wildlife Coalition and the Ottawa-Carleton Wildlife Centre; the development/construction associations; city staff from planning, rural affairs and by-law and regulatory services; the National Capital Commission; and the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources.

Nick Stow, Senior Planner in Land Use and Natural Systems at the City is the Project Manager.

The group has met three times since its formation in April. While it is frustrating that terms of reference have yet to be approved, it is not entirely surprising given the traditional views of some of the agencies with respect to wildlife.

However, it appears that the draft terms of reference, with support from the majority of the group, will be in place shortly. The Centre is encouraged by the unanimous support of the City's Environmental Advisory Committee for the draft terms of reference and its urging that the work not be held up by a small minority.

We also place trust in the Project Manager and his belief "*that we will succeed in writing a progressive, effective Wildlife Strategy that the future Committees and Council will be eager to support*".

We hope to be able to report in our next newsletter on the practical and progressive elements of a Wildlife Strategy and on the success we've had in obtaining Council's support for implementing these actions. Actions that will make Ottawa residents proud as opposed to embarrassed and critical.

### **At the core of the Wildlife Strategy is the protection of biodiversity and the promotion of co-existence.**

It encompasses:

- *Wildlife-sensitive planning* – not only in the planning process for new communities but also in the consideration and development of policies across the organization;
- *All wildlife be included* on the basis of ecosystem principles as opposed to the environmentally outdated and harmful approach of attempting to manage wildlife as individual species;
- *Public education and awareness programs* to promote 'Living with Wildlife'. Even though Ottawa has significant greenspace and wildlife, it lags well behind many North America cities with such programs;
- *Community stakeholder groups* be significantly involved in the development and implementation of the Wildlife Strategy to ensure a process that is open and transparent.

## Editorial

### Citizens take the lead



At a recent mayoralty debate on the Environment, I overheard the person in front of me ask her partner “why do politicians not get biodiversity?”

It's a good question, particularly when more citizens are joining with others and taking action on behalf of the environment.

In this last year or so alone, coalitions have been formed to fight on behalf of the South March Highlands, the Leitrim Wetlands and Ottawa's Greenbelt. In addition to the impressive advisory committees on the environment at the City, never have I seen so many diverse interests coming together – individual citizens, community associations and environmental organizations.

No longer a fringe element, these groups consist of dedicated and talented professionals from a wide range of disciplines, among them scientists, engineers, public policy, technology and communications specialists.

They are rallying around a common concern. It is that governments, pressured by vested interests and driven by short term political imperatives, can no longer be trusted to protect vital, non-renewal, natural resources in our community.

These coalitions are exposing the growing disconnect not only between how planning is done in our community but on whose behalf it is being done. They are also exposing the hypocrisy of governments with lengthy policies on public participation but little real evidence of implementation.

There is positive news though. Turning apathy into engagement, these coalitions are providing a fertile training ground for new candidates interested in political public service who not only get biodiversity but are prepared to fight to preserve it.

Donna DuBreuil  
President, OCWC

## Community Foundation of Ottawa Supports Environmental Education

The Centre's education program has received an important boost from the Community Foundation of Ottawa in the form of a \$6,130 grant.

The grant for the Wildlife Education School Project will allow the Centre to continue to expand the program in area schools.



It's a unique program that provides a presence in the classroom, drawing on the Centre's many years of direct hands-on experience with wildlife and human-wildlife interface, specifically tailored to the Ottawa area.

The Foundation's support recognizes the growing awareness of health officials and educators, along with the private sector, that a child's early exposure to the natural world is crucial. It prompts creativity and curiosity, in turn building self-confidence and independence – values children need to develop and grow as individuals and we need for a productive and healthy society.

*“The Community Foundation of Ottawa's role in connecting donors who care with causes that matter makes an immeasurable contribution to progressive change and to our community's quality of life”,* says Donna DuBreuil, the Centre's president.

## EMC 'Living with Wildlife' Series

The Centre works hard to get information out about dealing with wildlife during the birthing season. It is estimated that over 60% of orphaned wildlife that overwhelm wildlife centres are 'created' orphans by someone unintentionally taking the wrong action.

Liz Wall, Advertising Consultant at the EMC, one of Canada's largest community newspapers, not only agreed to publish an article on the wildlife birthing season but asked if we could write something about wildlife on a more regular basis.



When we realized she had a weekly column in mind, we were like the dog that had chased and caught the bus – now, what to do with it. Already stretched in terms of work, we knew writing a weekly column would be a challenge.

However, it was too good an opportunity to turn down. Kate's work in the schools showed that children knew more about lions and polar bears than they did local wildlife.

Also, increased development was not only displacing wildlife but creating more human-wildlife conflicts.

The 'Living with Wildlife' series was launched in May this year, a partnership between the EMC and the OCWC to celebrate local wildlife. There have been more than two dozen columns to date on eighteen different species of mammals, showing the rich biodiversity we have in this region.

From the significant spike in visits to our website we know the public are definitely enjoying the columns as well. One person told us they clip and keep each column.

Thanks to a community-minded EMC, not only are area residents benefiting from greater knowledge about local wildlife but so are the animals by having a more informed and considerate public.

# Living with Coyotes



Photo: Alberta Institute for Wildlife Conservation

The persecution of coyotes is legendary with countless thousands of these beautiful animals killed, without reason, every year. Fear is fuelled by ignorance. And, what we fear, we kill. Understanding wildlife behaviour allows us to respond in an informed way.

The Eastern Coyote (*Canis latrans*) that lives in this area is a hybrid between western coyotes and eastern (Algonquin) wolves and weighs on average between 30 to 45 pounds. Coyotes are highly social. The majority belong to a pack that is led by an alpha male and female. The alpha pair is monogamous and the average pack size is four to seven individuals.

Although coyotes live in family groups, they usually travel and hunt alone. They are an extremely intelligent and adaptive species. The pups, born in April and May are very playful, much like domestic pups. The adults often show affection among themselves and occasionally high spirits, tossing sticks about. The coyote's 'song', a series of yelps, followed by a falsetto howl, is a stirring vestige of one of our last connections to nature.

## Myth versus Fact

The first myth is that coyotes prey on people's pets. It is true that if we are irresponsible enough to leave a cat or small dog unattended near a natural area, we risk losing them to a coyote but, more often than not, it is a fisher that is the culprit as far as missing cats are concerned.

An extensive study on urban coyotes showed that their basic diet was small rodents, primarily mice and voles, augmented by rabbits, hares and deer. Surprisingly, 23% of their diet consists of fruit, one of the reasons they are often seen around apple orchards or properties with crab apple trees in the fall.

Coyote sightings over the winter months increase for several reasons. Without foliage, they are more easily seen and they also have to extend their foraging times and territory to compensate for the fact that food is harder to find. But the biggest reason is that they are simply following their primary diet – mice – and, as you know, mice move closer to our heated homes during the winter.

Attempts to control coyote populations by culling often lead to the opposite effect, thereby increasing overall pack size. For example, if either the alpha male or female within a pack is killed, the resulting effect can be ovulation in all breeding-age females and an increase in both the number of litters and number of pups per litter.

As for coyotes being a threat to people, only two humans have ever been killed by a coyote in all recorded history. In contrast, millions of children are bitten by dogs annually in North America and, on average, twenty human deaths are attributed to dogs each year in the U.S.

## Coyotes Contribute to a Healthy Ecosystem

A number of new studies are teaching us the significant role coyotes contribute to biodiversity. As an apex predator, it has the ability to control all species below it on the food chain, a phenomenon referred to as the top down effect. Removing coyotes from a habitat creates a huge imbalance that threatens ecological stability.

For example, coyotes control of rodent populations is of great benefit to agriculture. Coyotes presence has also been found to have a positive effect on duck nesting success given their ability to



Photo: Alberta Institute for Wildlife Conservation

control other animals that prey heavily on ducks and their eggs. For the same reason, ground-nesting songbirds have more success in areas of coyote abundance.

Rather than the senseless and irrational slaughter of coyotes, we need to take the precautions that come with having the privilege of still having abundant natural areas and wildlife around us.

The majority of farmers prevent livestock predation by using guard animals, proper fencing, sheltering animals during the birthing season and not disposing of dead stock on their property that will attract coyotes.

Homeowners need to ensure that they don't intentionally or unintentionally feed coyotes by securing garbage, cleaning up around bird feeders and practicing responsible pet ownership. The latter is particularly important during the fall and winter months when coyotes are having to range farther for food, tracking mice that move closer to our homes.

It is ironic that in the old 'wild' west, cities like Vancouver and Calgary use education and public awareness programs to promote 'Living with Coyotes' while here in the nation's capital, a stone's throw away from parliament hill, we've had the embarrassing spectacle these last few years of coyote killing contests.

We can and must do better in Ottawa.

Knowledgeable wildlife experts are using science-based evidence to speak out on behalf of coyotes. Among these is Dianne Wittner, a wildlife biologist and effective advocate and educator. She is the founder of the Alberta Institute for Wildlife Conservation.



# To the Rescue



At the end of June we received a call from Angie Beauregard, a former Intern at the Centre. Angie is now a teacher living in Cornwall with a husband and young son. She keeps in touch, having held a successful fundraiser for the Centre at her school last year.

She had noticed a very small skunk around her property for several days. It appeared to be living under her shed. Concerned that it was orphaned she called the Centre. Given the almost non-existent help for wildlife in Ontario, she decided she would give it a helping hand in the wild.

*"I just needed a refresher course on the right diet for a 6-week old skunk so I turned to the Centre",* Angie said. Angie got a formula supplement which she put on whole grain bread and along with wet cat food, grapes, chicken, an occasional egg, berries and fresh water, she watched the little skunk grow over the weeks.

When she saw a few other animals taking advantage of the food placed outside the den, she came up with an ingenious solution. She used her son's hockey net to protect the hole leading under the shed until 'Cookie' came out for her dinner twice a day. The name 'Cookie' was chosen because Angie

felt she was one tough little cookie to be surviving on her own.

We got progress reports from Angie over the summer, saying that 'Cookie' *"was looking very good, quite plump and alert and venturing over to the neighbour's compost looking for insects"*.

Later in the summer, Angie called to say that the skunk had finally vacated the hole to a large groundhog. Maybe 'Cookie' decided that she no longer needed social assistance or, more likely, that cat food wasn't nearly as tasty as the fat bugs she found under nearby logs. Angie commented that she was *"so happy that of all the sheds around, that little 'Cookie' chose mine"*.

In August, we received a message from Nortel campus security that someone had reported a skunk with a jar on its head. We immediately gathered equipment and went to the rescue.

But the person who had first reported seeing this skunk beat us to the punch. Debbie Paolini is the North America Occupational Health, Safety and Ergonomic Manager with Weston Solutions at Nortel.

Earlier that morning, while reviewing a grassy area on the property for a work project, a contractor and she had come upon a skunk lying stretched out in the long grass. They were approximately three feet away from the animal when it raised its head with a plastic jar covering it.

They called the City's Animal Control Department but got only a recorded message so asked an on-site security guard to follow up with Animal Control. Security, knowing that the Wildlife Centre had helped in the past, left a message for us as well.

In the meantime, Debbie was concerned because it was a very warm morning. She was unsure how long the animal had had



the jar on its head and how much longer it might survive.

*"I decided to go back and I asked the Safety and Emergency Coordinator, Doug Perreault, to help me get the jar off the skunk's head",* said Debbie. Doug retrieved a long pole with a hook on it and Debbie grabbed a first aid blanket. When they went back to find the skunk, it had moved to a nearby tree.

*"I approached the skunk from behind with the blanket but he saw us. Doug stayed in front so the skunk would focus on him. Then I dropped the blanket covering the entire skunk and placed my feet on each side of him to pin him down. Doug reached under a corner of the blanket and pulled the jar off the skunk's head, making a 'pop' sound",* said Debbie.

Wisely they both ran, leaving the blanket and the skunk behind. When they went back a few days later the blanket had been sprayed but there was no sign of the skunk. Thanks to Debbie and Doug this skunk will get a second chance in choosing to avoid jars in the future.

## Some Tips

- Thoroughly wash containers being discarded without lids
- Pick up litter on property
- Put garbage out morning of pick up only

## Animal Stories

## Even Squirrels have Best Friends



By Kate MacNeil

It is hard to select an animal story to write for each issue, you would think it was because our rehab days are so long ago that it is hard to remember but it's just the opposite. The stories are so vivid they could be from last month, and the difficulty lies in trying to pick only one. This time we thought it would be nice to do a story about grey squirrels, our biggest customer during our rehab days!

We have cared for thousands of baby squirrels, more than 500 each year. But even with that many, some still stick out.

First, to give some background, when an animal came into the Centre, it was given an intake number, which was noted on the top of their blue card or medical record. In addition to the number, the last name of the person who found the animal was also included. In most cases this became what we called the animal.

Many of our baby squirrels would come in alone. When they were stable, it was important to mix them with members of their species who were approximately the

same age, to form what would be a comparable litter in the wild. This was important for socialization so they would act the way squirrels should act when they were released. When they were mixed in a litter, all their cards would be stapled together and all the names written on their feeding board. So it sounded like they had one really long name, we would joke they sounded like law firms.

This brings us to the group of squirrels that had a great 'law firm' name, Dumais, Patterson, Laroque and Butler, Barristers and Solicitors! This group of squirrels was from 1998, yes 12 years ago! Funny thing when I mentioned the names of the squirrels to Donna, she too remembered them. I would like to say our memories were this good when it came to other matters, but sadly it is mostly animal related. I guess that is a sign how invested we were in the animals we cared for.

These squirrels were from the fall litter. Patterson, a honey bear colour (brown with golden highlights) was 6 weeks when he came in, but very tiny. To quote the intake file "*extremely small, weak, but feisty.*"

So he was known as 'Little' Patterson, and although we worked to try and fatten him up it was soon evident that he would have to be over-wintered, meaning he would not be released until the following spring. This was never a situation we were happy with as it meant a long winter in captivity for the animals. It was also vital not to have a lone squirrel, but this took care of itself.

Enter Dumais, a grey coloured squirrel who was 10 weeks old. A juvenile favouring one leg quickly became another over-wintering candidate. Given his age we knew mixing him with other squirrels would be tricky. But to our surprise and relief he and Patterson became fast friends. That may be the understatement of the century. They were best friends! They would groom each other, chase and pounce on one another in a game of chase that would make your head spin and then curl up and have a good snooze. One of their favourite games was for Patterson to jump on Dumais' back. This was not a problem because Dumais was growing at the normal rate and by late fall was looking quite robust. Occasionally Dumais would try jump on Patterson and he would go down like a house of cards, but this did not seem to bother Patterson.

The other two members of the firm, Butler and Laroque also struck up a friendship, but it almost seemed to be the result of both being the odd man out of the other squirrels' strong bond to each other. Although they would all play an occasional game of chase, and there seemed no ill will, at the end of the day it was Patterson and Dumais.

In February we needed to weigh the squirrels and were astonished to find that Little Patterson was not so little anymore, in fact he was Big Patterson, outweighing his cagemates! Talk about the tortoise and the hare!

Come spring, friendships intact, the squirrels moved to a great location in Dunrobin where they remained in a large cage for a few weeks. Once acclimated to the area they were released. Not surprising Dumais and Patterson would return together for a regular snack of sunflower seeds.



# The Visiting Beaver



Photo: Christine Hanrahan

The Fletcher Wildlife Garden (FWG) is a wonderful treasure in the City of Ottawa. It has a variety of natural habitats that provide homes for a wide range of wildlife. It also provides residents a great opportunity to connect with nature. The FWG also works to educate and encourage visitors to restore natural landscapes on their property. It is a long-term project of the Ottawa Field-Naturalists' Club (OFNC), which is the oldest natural history club in Canada.

Christine Hanrahan, a well respected naturalist, and a member of the OFNC for over 30 years is the 'wildlife' person at the Fletcher Wildlife Garden. She answers the wildlife questions, writes many of the articles for the website as well as maintains wildlife inventories and collects data about the wildlife at FWG. So last fall when she spotted a young beaver sitting on a mat of cattails in the pond she was not too surprised, she had seen them visit the area before. She was however surprised the next day when she saw the beginning of a dam. This new twist was

a cause for concern, first over the possible loss of trees and also because the pond would not be an adequate home for the beaver. But this little beaver was persistent and Christine watched as the dam progressed and the water grew deeper.

Christine was not sure how to help this beaver figure out that this was not the most suitable home so she contacted the Wildlife Centre. After getting the information from Christine and a visit to the site Donna explained that this was a young beaver that was dispersing and had few options before winter arrived. The pond would be adequate until the spring when the beaver would have to move on. In the meantime, Donna explained that the beaver would be fine and thought this would be a great opportunity to educate people about what a vital role this species plays in maintaining healthy ecosystems.

The FWG agreed and Christine soon had signage erected by the pond that explained the situation. Trees that they wanted to protect were also wrapped.

The beaver became the topic of discussion by some of the visitors to the Fletcher Wildlife Garden and Christine was surprised that as a result of the misinformation about these animals "some visitors were horrified at the thought of a beaver living in our pond, even temporarily. Some even demanded to know what we were going to do about the "problem" and some "helpful" souls suggested they could set their dogs on it and drive it



Photo: Christine Hanrahan

away. Others said we should call in a trapper. Naturally all such comments disturbed us."

Although there were many positive comments from visitors, Christine was still surprised "by how few were familiar with this delightful species." Beavers are nature's engineers. An industrious species, whose ability to manipulate the landscape to suit their needs is second only to humans. It is sad that instead of appreciating this we so often are threatened by it.

As expected this little ambassador moved on in the spring, but not before helping people understand a bit more about the species. Christine has written a wonderful article for the Fletcher Wildlife Garden's website that also includes extensive natural history of the beaver. You can check it out at [www.ofnc.ca/fletcher](http://www.ofnc.ca/fletcher)

## OCWC Receives Award for Programs

We are pleased to announce that the Ottawa-Carleton Wildlife Centre was the 2009 recipient of the Ottawa Field Naturalists' Club's Mary Stuart Education Award. This award is "given in recognition of outstanding achievements in the field of natural history education in the Ottawa Region."

The award recognizes the Centre's efforts to educate people about wildlife and to help foster an appreciation for the natural world.

The Centre was acknowledged as "exceptionally timely in its mission to reconnect children to the natural world." This along with their "outstanding efforts to raise awareness of the general public and city officials, on the premise that many instances of human/wildlife conflict can be avoided if there is a better understanding and appreciation for wildlife" were reasons OFNC selected the Centre to receive the award.



Donna receiving the award from Ken Allison, photo by David Hobden

# Update on the Greenbelt Coalition



The Coalition is a unique undertaking. So often environmental groups work in isolation, fighting commercial interests that support development and governments that too often represent these interests over that of the public.

What makes the Coalition unusual is that it has brought together virtually all the major environmental organizations in the National Capital Region and the Federation of Citizens' Associations of Ottawa-Carleton to provide a coordinated response to the NCC during its review of the 1996 Greenbelt Master Plan which ends in 2011.

The Coalition was formed in the fall of 2008 to mount a strong community-based voice to ensure the preservation and enhancement of Ottawa's Greenbelt. *"Bringing divergent and sometimes conflicting points of view together on issues takes a special skill set and Sol Shuster, the chair of the Coalition,*

*has managed to accomplish this"*, said Donna DuBreuil of the OCWC.

*"It has required a lot of hard work over the last two years along with members who are willing to respectfully consider each other's point of view"*, said DuBreuil. One example is that frequently environmental groups felt that protecting habitat would automatically protect wildlife. They had to learn that where wildlife and human development intersect, there will be the potential for conflict and wildlife will always be on the losing end.

A close to 100-page Position Paper developed over the past two years by the Coalition, recently submitted to the National Capital Commission, is testimony to the fact that community, agriculture and environmental interests can work towards positive common objectives.

Wildlife concerns are well addressed in the Paper's recommendations, namely that the protection and enhancement of Biodiversity should be the key consideration in planning

for and managing the Greenbelt. A comprehensive Wildlife Strategy should be developed and implemented. Planning should be done from an ecosystem perspective.

The Coalition has also identified that the Greenbelt needs to be expanded with important natural areas such as the South March Highlands and the Leitrim Wetland complex, each being of critical importance to wildlife and sustainable ecosystems.

*"There will continue to be pressures on the Greenbelt and, at times, a lack of vision about its value. The Coalition represents a very talented and community-minded volunteer force to ensure these pressures are challenged"*, said Sol Shuster.

The Coalition is currently developing a mailing list to inform the public of the latest threats facing the Greenbelt as well as new developments such as upcoming NCC consultations, and to recruit volunteers to help in its work. For more information, visit [www.greenbeltcoalition.ca](http://www.greenbeltcoalition.ca).

## Greenbelt Event



**By Kate MacNeil, Education Coordinator**

A 'Walk on the Wild Side' tour and presentation, sponsored by the Greenbelt Coalition and the Ottawa-Carleton Wildlife Centre, was held on June 19, 2010. The event was geared to children and their parents to introduce them to the Greenbelt and the wildlife that inhabit these natural areas.

To ensure it could be very interactive, it was limited to 20 children and adults. It started with a leisurely hike, exposing the children to various habitats, a wooded area, a meadow, a wetland and a pond. Although only evidence could be found of the pileated woodpeckers that normally are knocking away, the cheeky chipmunks, the red-winged blackbirds and damselflies, all were pleased to make an appearance. Along with the sunshine it made for a great start to the day.

Following the hike, everyone gathered in the library at the Centre where they enjoyed a session on wildlife. The presentation which featured interesting information, lots of great photos, sounds of various animals along with personal stories of animals cared for at the Centre and a wildlife detective game was a great hit with both the kids and their parents. The session wrapped up with a nature craft for the children, (and some adults) to take home.

In taking the wildlife education program into area schools, with courses delivered to more than a thousand children each year and representing widely diverse communities, I have found that very few children know about the Greenbelt.

The future of the Greenbelt depends on citizens recognizing and appreciating its value so engaging children through education and stewardship programs is vital. Reaching out to children, as we found on this tour, is also an effective way to gain the interest of their parents, particularly new Canadians.



# Education: Our Motivation



We normally have some very specific examples of what we have accomplished in our education update, but in this issue we thought we would take a slightly different approach and talk about our programs in general and some of our philosophies that explain why we do what we do.

As many of you know, the Ottawa-Carleton Wildlife Centre began over 20 years ago with a main focus being on care for orphaned and injured wildlife. And while the hands-on-care kept us very busy, we realized early on that

there was a need for education on wildlife issues.

With changing circumstances, the OCWC began to evolve, and in 2005 our focus became public education. So what does this really mean? Well through our School Program we work with about 1,000 students each year in grades JK-8 to teach them about local wildlife. But it goes much further than this, it means taking the opportunity wherever we can to help people better understand and appreciate wildlife. This could mean a presentation to

City of Ottawa staff about progressive ways to resolve beaver conflicts using flow devices, it might mean planting and wrapping trees with residents where beaver are taking down trees, or it may mean writing weekly articles in local papers about 'living with wildlife'.

When it comes down to it there are two main motivators behind what we do. The first is to help reconnect children to nature. Not only has it been shown that the children's lives will be richer when they can experience the natural world but we also believe that without a connection to nature, why, as adults, will they work to protect our natural world?

The second motivator behind our programs is to help people recognize that wildlife are a vital part of our landscape. We have to start looking beyond a single issue or single species and look at the bigger picture. For example it is simply not enough to protect habitat in an urban area. We need to acknowledge that when wildlife and people share habitat, there will be potential for conflicts so people need to be given the tools to coexist. We also need to value all wildlife, not just those species that we have put at risk. Rather, we need to alter the circumstances that have caused species to become endangered in the first place.

Often, when there is conflict, the immediate reaction is to reduce the number of animals. Funny, we people want to control everything. Especially, those species that are maligned for their ability to adapt to living with us. Instead, we should realize we are part of nature, not simply an outside observer who can manage and manipulate it without cost of consequence. This is where education is the key, and this is why we do what we do.

## Donation Coupon

Yes I want to help wildlife

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