



## The Lure Of Beavers

BY SHARON T. BROWN

After a beaver family moved into an urban park, California psychologist Heidi Perryman said she was "lured by these creatures into caring about them." So she reacted when the city of Martinez got a kill permit to eliminate any flood risk from the beavers' dam, by putting a charming video of the furry family, nicely set to music of "The Water is Wide," on YouTube. Others followed. Almost immediately, the beavers became wildly popular and 150 residents came to a hearing.

With beavers, familiarity breeds fascination. Wild beavers are usually wary of people—with good reason since our species is their major predator. But *Castor canadensis* is nothing if not adaptable, and occasionally a flat-tailed family sets up housekeeping in a busy urban or suburban waterway.

It was especially appropriate that the Martinez beavers settled along Alhambra Creek in an urban park with some recently restored wetlands. Their dam added more vital wetlands that attracted songbirds, ducks, otters and muskrats, and created one of the best wildlife watching sites in the U.S.



Dorothy Richards with Hunk, the father beaver of her first in-house family.

A nearby bridge allows residents a bird's eye view of the keepers of the stream at work and play.

Why do these chunky engineers attract so many fans?

Although they have lustrous fur and "teddy bear ears," it's probably not their looks, since most people prefer the big-eyed, svelte species. And, despite beavers' ability to restore our land's best life support system, it's probably not this either, since environmental issues are remarkably low on most folk's radar — even as the climate crisis looms. Those lucky enough to spend much time with beavers often

mention their good-natured responsiveness — and sense of humor.

Dorothy Richards, who studied the species for 50 years and kept two successive families in an addition to her home for 40 years, often saw beavers play practical jokes. For example, a captive youngster she called Meany liked to sneak up behind another beaver (or human), and suddenly slap that individual's back (or the back of a human's legs). As the victim jumped, Meany would stand upright and shake with joy—sometimes so hard he fell over.

Richards witnessed the same prank performed by a youngster in a wild family that she'd befriended with apples. Another time, when a small kit was denied access to apples by larger siblings clustered around Dorothy, the little one dove in the water and slapped his tail. As the others scattered, he hurried up to eat in peace.

A key moment in Richards' discovery of beaver lure had occurred along an Adirondack foothills stream. A wild female called Lilah noticed the woman watching her and began to put on a show. The beaver picked up the end of a hemlock branch (although this is not a normal food) in her mouth and began waving it around her rotund body "like a fan dancer." Richards was amused and amazed by Lilah's self-conscious performance, and it whetted her interest to learn more. So did a bestseller by Grey Owl.

Archie Grey Owl, an Englishman who as a teenager was adopted by the Ojibway Indians in 1906, was among the first to popularize beavers. But not until Archie's Iroquois wife insisted they adopt two orphan kits, did he finally get to know the animals he'd been trapping for

## Lure of Beavers

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## National Treasure - A Wildlife Odyssey

BY LELAND BRUN



A white deer of the Seneca Army Depot.

photo by Leland Brun

I have had a lifelong love affair with nature and wildlife. As a child, I was encouraged by caring parents to care about wildlife and would spend hours watching birds, frogs, and insects in the suburban upstate New York area where I grew up. Abandoned gravel pits near my childhood home provided an area of what I then perceived as wild nature where I could observe hatching frog eggs as well as emerging dragonflies and other aquatic denizens of the ponds. In those days I would sometimes try to help abandoned robin chicks and blackbirds. I had parental encouragement and help. This was all about caring, an essential ingredient in developing an environmental awareness. Even now, I am a licensed wildlife rehabilitator and count among my wildlife friends a Red-tailed hawk which makes return visits more than a year after release.

I started college with a major in chemistry, not thinking at the time (the 60's) that there was any career in wildlife, at least that I knew of at the time. After smelling the fumes for a number of years I switched to biology and geology for an overall grounding in the sciences. Hoping to find something of my liking in wildlife related study, I went to the University of Alaska for post graduate study in Wildlife Management. I found the studies good and useful, but then had to find a job. In Alaska, I developed a love for nature photography. While working for the NYS Conservation Department (not DEC at that time) I learned that state conservation involved a lot

of bureaucracy and, at the time, a view of wildlife as a crop to be harvested. I ended up stuck in the bureaucracy of the new field of environmental impact analysis. The idea was great, but it was only about going through the motions as there was no will to really fight against unwise development plans. The temporary DEC job came to an end and I took the opportunity to return to Alaska and worked with a guide friend.

My next adventure was with the Peace Corps Environmental Program which took me to Chile in South America. I worked as a Science Photographer for Natural Resource Agencies and a University. I had the opportunity to travel quite extensively and even managed to visit the Antarctic.

Upon my return home from South America I continued to pursue my photographic endeavors and began to explore the emerging technology of video production. I joined up with a local entrepreneur who was involved in producing local outdoor television programming. This involved some very interesting insight into outdoor adventure which included whitewater rafting, and wilderness canoe trips.

On a visit to one of the beautiful lakes in Central New York, I saw some White Deer grazing behind the fence of the Seneca Army Depot. This jogged my memory of learning about whitetail deer biology was learned in this controlled environment of the fenced enclosure during the '50s and '60's.

My passion for Nature, Photography, and Video led me to pursue a long term quest to gain entry to document the life and home of these beautiful animals. The time was the early '80s. The base was a military reserve and it was about to be thrown into a controversy about the storage of nuclear weapons. My requests to the army at first went unanswered, but eventually it was apparent that there would be no entry as Peace Protests were made along the fence at the base.

Time passed and eventually the peace protests faded while the Soviet Union collapsed. Finally, there was talk of closing military bases and the Seneca Army Depot was put on the closure list. This was my chance and I renewed my request to gain entry to document the White Deer.

Eventually I gained access in 1995 while the Military was still very much a presence. A public information officer (civilian employee of the army) drove me around the base in a government vehicle while I was given permission to videotape wildlife without showing too much of the base infrastructure.

I was in awe of the beauty of the White Deer. In my travels

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## Eye on the News - Bushmeat

Bushmeat, specifically monkeys, are being smuggled into the US for immigrants who were used to eating them back home.

One of the immigrants is claiming that her religious freedom is at stake and that she has a right to fly body parts into the country for her personal consumption.

There are health risks according to officials who say that Ebola, Sars, monkey pox, and HIV can be spread; there are conservationists who are concerned that Green monkeys are endangered, and there are animal lovers who are concerned about the monkeys themselves.

Unfortunately, many small, local groceries in small communities sell these animals "under the table." Please report anything you may be aware of to Wildlife Watch's Hotline at 1-800-WILDHELP. We will get your report to the right agency.



<http://www.barbados.org/monkeys.htm>

# National Treasure

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photo by Leland Brun

in South America I had met many adventurous travelers from all over the world and knew from experience that the White Deer of the Seneca Army Depot could draw people from far and wide to see such a national treasure. I slowly gained the trust of the Army people and spent many hours in the back of an Army Pickup videotaping the natural wonders of the base. It was not an ideal situation as I was limited to working hours of the base and did not have real freedom of movement. This was due to the continued presence of ordinance and possibly even nuclear material on the base. Eventually, however, the base came under orders for closure and the dangerous materials started to be moved out. By this time my visits had become expected and I was eventually given access to drive on the base in my own vehicle. I enlisted the aid of my brother who shares my interest in wildlife. In this way, I was not alone on the base and we passed many days without seeing anyone else until we called at the gate to be let out.

The video and photos that I obtained in the period of about 5 years that I had access have been used to try to convince people that this is an incredible wildlife resource that should be preserved as a conservation park. I joined with others who share this passion. I gave numerous talks illustrated with my videos trying to convince people of the need to preserve this area.

Unfortunately, the people who could make it happen both in the State and County Governments have been less than helpful in making this dream a reality. Incredibly, both the State and Federal Agencies with responsibility for conservation areas passed on the chance to take over the 7,500 acres of the Depot recommended for conservation by the Army. The County has been active in attempting to bring industry to the base and currently plans for an ethanol plant that could eventually consume most of the base for biomass production. They claim this wouldn't hurt the wildlife values.

One local business has

proposed turning the remainder of the base into a private game farm for well heeled sportsmen. At this point it is up to the public to show cause why this should not happen as this developer has challenged the public to come up with a better plan. The developer has the money to proceed but even though a conservation park proposal has over 8,000 signatures of support there is still little money which could be made available to counter the game farm plan.

This is where we stand now. The county is supporting a proposed ethanol plant that could control 4,500 acres of the base for biomass production. The plantings that the ethanol operation proposes for biomass might sustain the deer herd, but the habitat for much of the other wildlife value of the base would be lost. It remains questionable whether the ethanol operators would continue to allow the deer herd to nibble on their plantings. So far, the ethanol operation still has some legal hurdles and with public pressure it could be stopped. As for the private game farm operation, that could be stopped with a demonstrated commitment of public support and money to get a conservation park off the ground.

It is important to note that there is support for a conservation park by both hunters and those who oppose hunting in wildlife management. As one educated in wildlife management I have to say that deer in a fenced enclosure will need some means of population control. The history of this base has proof of this.

It remains to be seen whether the parties interested in creating a Conservation Park can come together to create a unified effort and enough financial savvy or political clout to create the Conservation Park needed to preserve the White Deer of the Seneca Army Depot. These deer, and the natural habitat which is home to other wildlife, are a National Treasure.

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their pelts. He became captivated by the "two, funny-looking, furry creatures with little scaly tails and exaggerated hind feet, that weighed less than half a pound a piece and that tramped sedately up and down the bottom of the canoe..."

Previously Archie had opposed the wholesale slaughter of beavers from an economic point of view, because an influx of white trappers was devastating the Ojibways' hunting grounds. After living with two expressive "little capering gnomes," he finally understood why the Indians called them "beaver people." Grey Owl wrote in *Pilgrims of the Wild*, which became a bestseller "I found it strange and a little disquieting that these animals, that had seemed heretofore to have only one use, and that I had destroyed by the hundreds, should turn out to be so likable..."

He began to champion beavers as "living links with the environment." Grey Owl said, "If any of their qualities are found to closely approximate some of our own, it is because they have, unknown to us, always possessed them, and the fault lies in our not having discovered sooner that these characteristics were not after all exclusively human..."

Wildlife rehabilitators who've cared for orphaned or injured beavers tell many anecdotes about their reasoning ability. Cher Button-Dobmeier saw one of her flat-tailed charges use a peeled stick to snag a bag of apples outside the pen and then draw it

close enough to grab the treats.

When I was raising four orphans in an outdoor shed, a shrew began stealing their food. The kits reacted by piling peeled sticks over the opening of the shrew's burrow. Of the foursome, Chip was especially inventive. During the summer when the kits were a few months old and still living in our bathroom, they'd nap outside their nest on the cool floor. Chip went inside their nest box (an upside down cardboard box) and moved it around the floor with repeated pushes. When he propelled the box into his dozing siblings, they reacted with half-awake shakes.



Photo by [www.beaversww.org](http://www.beaversww.org)

Most wildlife agencies still regard beavers primarily as furbearers, despite their role in restoring wetlands that could ameliorate today's major ecological problems—such as the growing number of droughts and flash floods due to the climate crisis. People with beaver conflicts who call a state wildlife agency may only be given a list of local trappers—although this is a short-term solution that destroys vital beaver wetlands. Currently, about 24,000 beavers are trapped each

year in New York.

The good news is that citizens can make a real difference by speaking up and educating others. Perryman and others in Martinez were able to reverse that city's plans to kill beavers, and instead a flow device was installed. Effective use of the internet can elevate beavers from statistics to the status of unique individuals who are worthy of community concern and pride.

Here in New York our educational nonprofit recently lobbied the Dept. of Environmental Conservation to update the beaver information on their website so that New Yorkers have easier access to the modern methods of coexistence with our state animal. As this article goes to press, we've been assured that revisions are underway.

For more information, visit [www.BeaversWW.org](http://www.BeaversWW.org), the website of Beavers: Wetlands & Wildlife, and also YouTube.com (to see the "Martinez Beavers" and "Coexisting with Beavers" video segments). The author is writing a biography of "The Beaver Woman" Dorothy Richards.

Beavers: Wetlands & Wildlife leaders Owen J. Brown, PhD. and biologist Sharon T. Brown, M. A., are carrying on the work of renowned "Beaver Woman" Dorothy Richards, who established Beaversprite Sanctuary and for 50 years worked as a wildlife advocate. BWW was formed in 1985 as an educational non-profit, and seeks to enlighten the public about beavers. BWW has provided scientific information that stopped anti-beaver legislation in several states and replaced it with environmentally sound solutions.

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## Immunocontraception

Wildlife Watch advocates immunocontraception when there is a need to reduce a deer population. The following information may be helpful to decision-makers. (Selected FAQ)

### What is an immunocontraceptive?

Immunocontraception is non-hormonal form of contraception, based on the same principles as disease prevention through vaccination. An immunocontraceptive causes the production of antibodies against some essential element of the reproductive process, thus preventing pregnancy.

### Is PZP the only kind of immunocontraceptive?

There are a variety of immunocontraceptive vaccines under development including vaccines against brain reproductive hormones such as gonadotropin-releasing hormone (GnRH); pituitary hormones such as luteinizing hormone (LH) and follicle-stimulating hormones (FSH); and vaccines against steroid reproductive hormones such as estrogen and progesterone. Thus far PZP has had the widest application to wildlife.

### What are the advantages of PZP?

PZP fulfills the requirements of an ideal contraceptive (J. Kirkpatrick, Ph.D.) . Such an ideal would have:

- \* Contraceptive effectiveness of at least 90%
- \* The ability for remote delivery with no handling of animals (thus reducing stress)
- \* Reversibility of contraceptive effects (more important for some species than others)
- \* No harmful effects in pregnant animals, i.e., it would be safe for use in pregnant animals
- \* Absence of either short or long-term significant health side-effects
- \* No passage of the contraceptive agent through the food chain
- \* Low cost

In short, PZP is effective, cheap, presents no danger to humans, and is not harmful to animals.

### How much does PZP cost per dose per deer?

The cost of PZP vaccine is between \$10 and \$25 per dose at present and is constantly being reduced as production becomes more efficient.

### What states have used, or are using, PZP on deer?

PZP deer research projects are underway in seven states:

- \* Connecticut
- \* Maryland

- \* New Jersey
- \* New York
- \* Ohio
- \* Virginia
- \* Washington

As a result of the research at these sites, fewer fawns are being born and already in some cases, data shows a reduction in the number of deer. It should be noted that the largest of the current deer projects are all on federal land, where opposition by state fish and game agencies has no legal force.

### Have any U.S. Governmental agencies endorsed PZP immunocontraception for animals?

PZP is being used by many U.S. governmental agencies including:

- \* Bureau of Land Management
- \* US Fish and Wildlife Service
- \* Department of Commerce
- \* National Park Service
- \* US Navy
- \* Rachel Carson National Estuarine Reserve

### Where can I find more information on PZP immunocontraception?

Articles are published in a number of scholarly journals that can be found in public libraries. Such journals include:

- \* Journal of Reproduction and Fertility (now just Reproduction)
- \* Journal of Wildlife Management
- \* Wildlife Society Bulletin
- \* BioScience
- \* Zoo Biology
- \* Journal of Zoo and Wildlife Research
- \* Science, etc.

The National Park Service has a monograph on this topic, and the U.S. Government Printing Office has information. Edwin Mellen Press has published the papers from the 1987 International Conference on Contraception in Philadelphia. Information is also available from HSUS; Allen Rutberg, Ph.D. at Tufts University; The Science and Conservation Center in Billings, Montana; and from I.K. Liu at University of California, Davis.

From <http://www.pzpinfo.org> - We thank Priscilla Cohn for allowing us to reprint.

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We welcome letters/articles/photos for consideration.



**R.O.C.K. -  
REHABBERS OFFER CARE AND KINDNESS**

**Our Featured  
Wildlife Rehabilitation Facility This Fall is:  
Hop-A-Long Hollow Rabbit Rescue  
Linda Thibault - President**

Hop A long Hollow specializes in rabbits, so you can imagine that they're darn good at rescue by now! The Hop-A-Long Hollow is a licensed 501(c)3 Non-Profit Organization that became incorporated in 2004, but has been taking in small animals and re-homing them for many years. This past year has seen many people "hop-on-board" to help. They have placed over 140 rabbits and small animals into new homes and safe foster care this year alone.

Hop-A-Long is working with many other animal rescue organizations to get specific animals into the most knowledgeable rescues for their particular breed. Their goal is to help re-home abandoned and neglected animals into "forever" homes for a second chance at life. They help educate people in the proper care for all small animals so that no small animal is neglected or mistreated due to a lack of knowledge. All small animals that come into The Hollow that are wounded or sick get immediate medical attention no matter their size or malady.

Hop-A-Long works mainly with rabbits, but occasionally they have other small animals including: hamsters, mice, turtles, lizards and birds up for adoption. Please check their Adoptable Bunnies page to see who is looking for a home!

**ADOPTION HIGHLIGHTS:  
CRYSTAL AND CINDERELLA**



The little girl above to the left is named Crystal, and she's a red-eyed rabbit (probably from crying) as she is now looking for a home. To the right is Cinderella, another young girl. To find out more about them, please visit [www.hopalonghollow.org](http://www.hopalonghollow.org)

IN THE LAST ISSUE OF THE BINOCULAR, WILDLIFE WATCH ANNOUNCED THAT CASPER THE RABBIT NEEDED A HOME. WE'RE HAPPY TO REPORT THAT CASPER HAS BEEN ADOPTED!!

Hop-A-Long Hollow Rabbit Rescue is located in Connecticut and may be reached at

Tel: 203-247-4661 [www.hopalonghollow.org](http://www.hopalonghollow.org) Linda Thibault - President [hopalonghollow@aol.com](mailto:hopalonghollow@aol.com)

THANK YOU TO NANCY FURSTINGER FOR LETTING US KNOW ABOUT HOP-A-LONG

**EYE ON THE NEWS**

**Smart Smelling Squirrels**

It is well known that many animals use the spreading of scent to their advantage, both their own and that of other species. Cats, both wild and domestic, mark their territories with odor excreted from glands. Dogs will often roll in something stinky, such as the remains of a small animal, in order to mask their own scent (an atavistic hunting instinct).

Research by Barbara Clucas, a U. C. Davis graduate student in animal studies, reveals that squirrels have added their own unique wrinkle to the fragrance game. She observed California ground squirrels and rock squirrels chewing up cast-off rattlesnake skins and then licking the odor onto their fur in order to mask their own scent from predators. It is possible that the scent also fools hunting



photo from: <http://www.scarysquirrel.org/current/dinner/>

rattlesnakes themselves by deceiving them into thinking another snake is already in a squirrel's burrow at night.

This is only one aspect of squirrels' defensive measures against snakes. To read more of

the remarkable rodents' clever ideas, go to

<http://news.mongabay.com/2007/1220-squirrels.html>

And we humans think we're so smart!

Edited by E.M. Fay

**FIRST VEGGIE PRIDE PARADE IN AMERICA**

The First Veggie Pride Parade in America will take place in Greenwich Village, New York City, on May 18, 2008. Contact Pamela Rice at <http://www.veggieprideparade.org>

The parade is fashioned after, and will take place the same weekend as, the Veggie Pride Parade in Paris. The Parisian parade was the first of its kind ever to take place in the world and has been going on annually since 2001.

**If you need help for wildlife, call  
1-877-WILDHELP  
OR 1-877-945-3435**



Wildlife Watch maintains a Wildlife Help Hotline to help humane folks who have found an injured or orphaned wild animal. We maintain lists of wildlife rehabilitators throughout the country. We will do our best to help you find the wildlife care professional closest to you. Our hotline has helped us to help hundreds of people and animals in 2007.

**Caring about Wildlife  
Exercising Compassion**

BY "NANCY"

I was out for my usual long run. It was an overcast morning, and just after the mile mark a steady rain started. It was a warm morning, but with the breeze blowing over wet skin, it wouldn't have been very comfortable just to stand around. Just before the 2.5-mile mark, I saw a large bird at the side of the road. I approached and looked down, just to check. To my surprise, the bird was still alive! She was gasping, and there was a spot of blood at the tip of her long beak that was spilling out onto the roadway.

I bent down to look closely. She didn't seem too banged up. I reached down to her and grasped her body with both hands. Her wide feet gripped into my palm. She was scared and fragile, but I thought there might be a chance to save her. The bird shook the rain off her head. That gave me hope.

I began walking toward home, cradling the bird's body with one hand and her little head with the other, trying to keep the rain off her head, too. She must have been freezing! Her breathing was labored. It didn't really look good, but even if she died, it would happen in loving hands instead of alone and miserable at the side of the road.

Once home, I got the bird into a box with some fleece and a warm piece of cloth; I closed the lid, and called the Cornell University Hospital for Animals, and they referred me to the wildlife clinic. During the ride there, the bird became a little active. Her labored breathing had slowed considerably. But was that a good thing?

The vet met us there and said that they'd look after her. She was a Yellow-Shafted Northern Flicker. I am always ever so grateful that the wildlife clinic is so close to us and always available to help. She said that things looked grave but that it was great she survived long enough to get there, and they didn't think they'd need to euthanize (often the case with car-hit animals).

The following Friday, I had to take one of my rabbits into the vet. The clinician that day turned out to be the vet from the wildlife clinic! She said that she had put the bird in oxygen, and she was still alive when she left. In a phone call a few days later, she told me that she had made an amazing turnaround and was being given to a rehabber. I got the same news a few days later in a letter from the wildlife clinic.



© Fred K. Thustow/GIA  
Yellow-shafted Flicker

**SHE SURVIVED!!**

One more reason to stop and check on those broken bodies by the side of the road. There is something so incredible about having your life intersect with that of another species in this way. I just happened upon her in her time of distress, and she trusted me enough to help her. I will never forget the way she clutched my hand. Later that day I went out to finish my run. I returned to the spot to retrieve one of her feathers that I had remembered had fallen there. I saved her life, and she touched mine. A successful rescue just brings such joy, and it was awe-inspiring to be close enough to touch the soft feathers of this beautiful creature.

SECRETLY I WHISPERED, "STAY SAFE, LITTLE FLICKER."

visit [www.veganica.org](http://www.veganica.org)



<http://www.wbu.com/chipperwoods/photos/flicker.htm>  
The bright yellow colors of the feather can be seen here.

**Give Your Heart An  
Empathy Workout**

-BY MARTHA BECK

There's another form of cardio that works much the same way, though it affects the emotional heart rather than the one made of auricles and ventricles. This workout consists of deliberately cultivating empathy. To empathize literally means "to suffer with," to share the pain of other beings so entirely that their agony becomes our own.

I know this sounds like a terrific hobby for a masochist, but hear me out.

The reason to develop a capacity for empathy, and then exercise it regularly, is that only a heart strengthened by this kind of understanding can effectively deliver the oxygen of the spirit: LOVE.

[www.Oprah.com](http://www.Oprah.com)

## In Loving Memory

In the last issue which was the anniversary of the Catskill Game Farm Auction, we featured Rusty, a 19 year old Russian boar, and Louise, a warthog. Both were rescued by Carol and Jim Eiswald of the Tusk and Bristle, a pig sanctuary in Constantia, NY. Both would have ended up in canned hunt operations if not for Tusk and Bristle coming to the rescue.

### Rusty

—December 7, 2007

Today, our beloved Rusty was euthanized after many ups and downs related to his advanced age. We miss him terribly, but there is no doubt it was the humane decision.

Rusty is the aged and very handsome European wild boar, close personal friend of Louise the warthog, both of whom were purchased at the Catskill Game Farm auction. He was a dear and very gentle boy, greatly admired by the ladies over his long life. Rusty was 20 years of age. We were lucky to share our lives with him for the time he was with us.



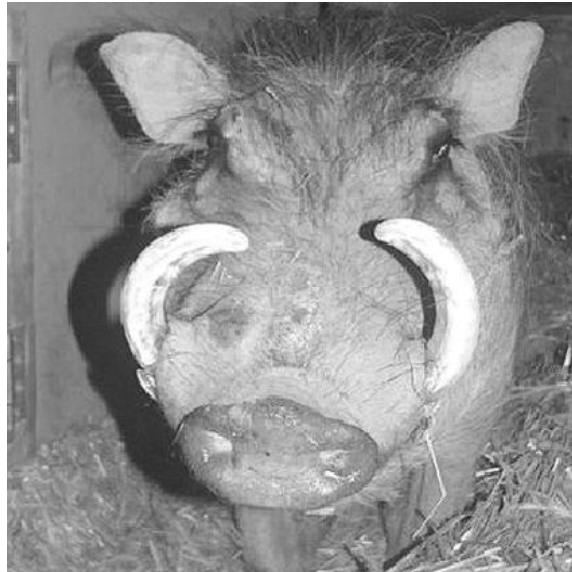
Carol paid a whopping \$9,000 dollars to save the precious soul who became known as Louise. The first photo that Carol took of Louise is the one you see below.

### Louise

—December 2007

Then, just days later, Carol wrote:

*Our beautiful Louise is gone, along with dear Rusty. I can barely write through my tears... Louise was the love of my life.*



Photos taken by Carol Eiswald in 10/06 when they first arrived at The Tusk and Bristle

Louise became a great friend to Carol. She followed her everywhere. Within days of Rusty's death, Louise suddenly died.

We mourn for Rusty and Louise, and our hearts go out to Carol and Jim Eiswald for the shock and grief they experienced.

Carol's Tusk and Bristle cares for over 100 pigs and boars. Carol now has all of the pigs from Pets Alive; We hope that you can visit Tusk and Bristle in the spring and summer. This is a very worthy sanctuary. If you wish to make a contribution to Tusk and Bristle please contact them at:

The Tusk and Bristle Sanctuary 432 Dutcherville Road Constantia NY 13044 (315) 623-9613.

### Lucy Lou



BY FRANK LOSARDO

Today (February 12, 2008) is the day my Lucy went home to Heaven. Or as I sometimes call her, Lucy Lou.

She is a beautiful Sheltie, with a heart of gold. This morning I lay down with her head to head, my center eye to hers and there was peace.

I held her as she left me to go home to heaven and again there was peace.

I raise a toast to my Lucy on this day, 02/12/08, the day of her birth into Heaven. I love you, Lucy.

Love, Daddy.

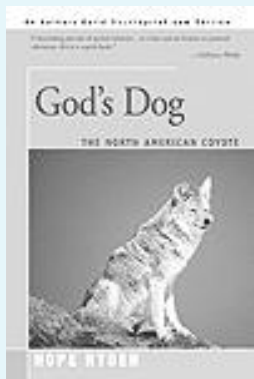
Lucy was rescued by Frank and Laurie during a hurricane in Florida several years ago.



## WILDLIFE WATCH CATALOG

### GOD'S DOG

We were happy to learn from Hope Ryden that her amazing book, *God's Dog*, is available once again. We encourage you to read it and give it to others to read. Ask libraries to order it, and give it to friends for holidays and birthdays. It will be a gift that will last a lifetime, for it will change the readers' perspective of coyotes forever.



*God's Dog: A Celebration of the North American Coyote* by Hope Ryden

"Full of charm and tenacious inquisitiveness as the appealing animal she pleads is allowed to live."—*The Washington Post*.

\$24.95 or \$20.95 members.

### Wildlife Watchers Should Know About :

**CAW OF THE WILD: Observations from the Secret World of Crows** by Barb Kirpluk order by calling 1-800-Authors (1-800-288-4677) [www.iuniverse.com](http://www.iuniverse.com) published in 2005.

Kirpluk is masterful at describing her observations and interactions with these intelligent animals. She broadens our understanding of the species by deepening our connection with the individuals who comprise the species. CAW OF THE WILD is a MUST READ!



This book was sent to us by Rita Sarnicola of CROW (Citizens Respectful of Wildlife) in Auburn, NY. Please contact Rita and Joe Sarnicola for a professionally produced DVD of crow ecotourism in Auburn: [jsarn@adelphia.net](mailto:jsarn@adelphia.net)

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**Additional contribution to help**

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E-Mail: \_\_\_\_\_

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Special Instructions: \_\_\_\_\_

Ship to address below (if different from above):

\_\_\_\_\_

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### Mia and Max Reborn

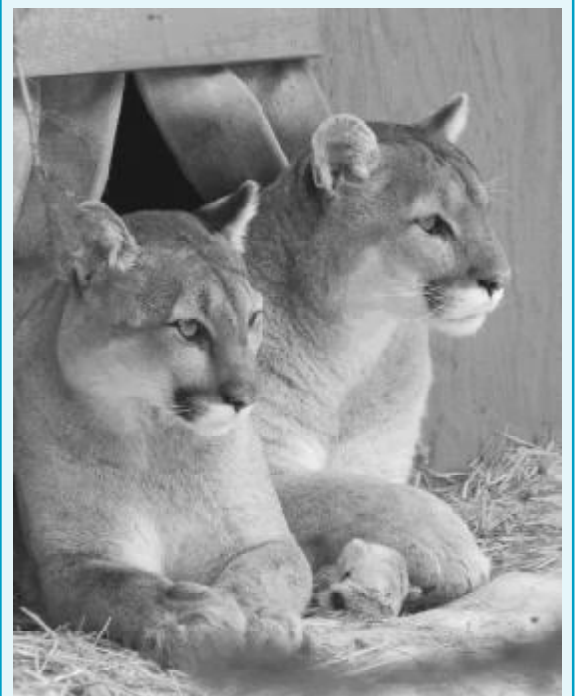


Photo by Tammy Quist, Director, The Wildcat Sanctuary

Do you remember when they were skinny, pacing and drooling in their cages at the Catskill Game Farm? Well here they are now. Thank you to our many members and contributors for allowing Wildlife Watch to get them to this wonderful haven in MN.

Please make checks payable to: **Wildlife Watch, Inc.**  
 P.O. Box 562, New Paltz, NY 12561 • 845-256-1400 • [wildwatch@verizon.net](mailto:wildwatch@verizon.net)

