



# O.N.A.R.R Newsletter

WE ARE WHAT WE PROTECT: THIS IS WHAT DEFINES US.

July 20 cutoff date

## History sheets due

History sheets are due by the 20<sup>th</sup> July. Send them as soon as possible to Susan please.

Nil reports can be rung in by leaving a message on Susan's mobile. If you have not yet read the Power Point on Caring Records and History Sheets, please do it now and confirm by email.

**Please try hard not to be late with your sheet.**

Seahorses mate for life and hold each other's tail when they travel.



## ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF O.N.A.R.R.

Our AGM will be held on the 27<sup>th</sup> of August at the Toowong Library Meeting Room, Toowong Shopping Centre.

As a community-based group, the input of the members is important to all of us. If you park on the top level of the complex, you can walk down the escalators and across to the Library. It will run from 9.30 am until 12 or until business is finished.

## Presidents Report - June 2023

Hi everybody - a nice chilly winter this year and not very many animals are coming in at the moment - a good time to rehab our aviaries.

Our membership has kept Bev very busy, and she hopes to finish soon so that she can get ready for the A.G.M which will be coming up at the end of August. This will be held at the library in the Toowong Shopping Centre, top floor, in their meeting room. It is a morning meeting, beginning at 9.30 so we need everyone to be in attendance by 9.15 so that we can start on time. Tea and coffee will be available.

Some of us have received Grants from D.E S., which is very much appreciated. Susan and I both received funding for new aviaries, whilst Bev received funding for two new indoor cages + food for wildlife. ONARR also received funding for some new indoor cages, food and equipment. Ipswich City Council has also been generous in their grants to Anita T, Anita I, Randy, Nicole, Bev and Heather, along with money for ONARR to again purchase food items. The ONARR goods will benefit those who have been caring for wildlife, and to help those who have animals in care.

I look forward to seeing everyone at the A.G.M.

Linda D'Arcy  
President

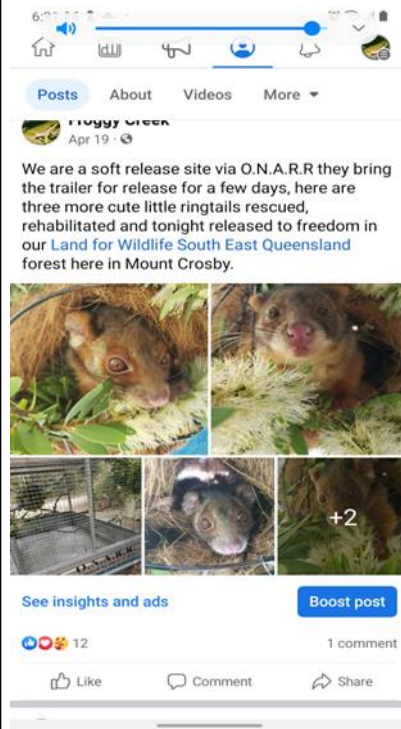
Management Committee			Possum Register		
Linda	President	0419 696310	Linda	(North)	0419 696310
John	Vice Pres.	0400 097960	Beverley	(Ipswich)	0428 156297
Melissa	Vice Pres.	0407 030457			
Ray	Treasurer	0428 156297	<u>Gliders</u>		
Beverley	Secretary	0428 156297	Beverley	(Ipswich)	0428 156297
Bat Register			Bird Register		
Dee		3206 8165	Linda	(North)	0419 696310
Dee - Mobile		0419 105436	Beverley	(Ipswich)	0428 156297
Macropod Register			Other Fauna and Reptiles		
Janine		0421 516444	Linda	(North)	0419 696310
Anita		0428 710684	Beverley	(Ipswich)	0428 156297
Membership enquiries					
Beverley	admin@onarr.org.au	0428 156297	BIRO (BIRDS)		0432 507 705
Workplace Health & Safety Officer			RSPCA Wildlife Hosp.		
			3426 9910		
Cathy		0439 759289	Seabird Rescue		0404 118 301
Australian Wildlife Hospital (Australia Zoo)					
Wildlife Emergency Hotline 1300 369 652(24 hrs.) Appointments - Ph. 5436 2097					
<b>Reptile Rescue 1300 878903</b>					

*My Mission is to save lives. My dream is that one day I won't have to...*

#### Numbers and species for the last Quarter

Possums	Birds	Flying Foxes	Reptiles	Other Fauna	Macropods
Brushtail possums 16	11 Rainbow Lorikeet 4 P.B. ducklings 1 Butcher Birds 2 Tawny Frog. Mouth		1 python	2 Northern Brown Bandicoots	2 Red necked wallabies
Ringtail possums 22	1 Galahs 3 Scaley Br. Ioris 1 kookaburras			1 Hare	5 Eastern Grey Kangaroos
Mountain Brushtail Possums 1	1 Quail 1 King Parrots 1 Sacred Kingfishers 1 Crow 1 Ibis				1 Rock Wallaby
Sugar/Squirrel Gliders 2	2 magpie 1 Fantail Cuckoo 1 Figbird 2 Laceneck doves				2 Swamp Wallabies
Feathertail gliders	1 Spotted Dove 1 Willie Wagtail				

Raffle Winner - Donna with granddaughter Josephine.



Did you know that a group of bunnies is called a Fluffe? That a group of hares is called a Husk, a Down or a Drove? Or that a young hare is called a Leveret? But that a young rabbit is called a kit? A male hare or rabbit is a buck, and the female is a doe.

## MARSUPIAL MOLES

Recently, a marsupial mole was spotted on the road near Uluru in Central Australia. These little-known creatures have golden fur and no visible eyes. As a marsupial, it does have a pouch, which faces backwards to prevent sand filling it whilst the animal tunnels. They have spade like claws and a pink bulbous nose. When travelling they swim through the sand, leaving a trail of three wavy lines behind them. Due to the fact that these creatures live mainly underground, there is not a lot known



about them. They are predated upon by feral cats, foxes, and dingoes. These animals are considered rare but not threatened. Their sign has been detected everywhere in Western Australia and down through the Simpson Desert.

There are two types of marsupial mole - the northern marsupial mole, known as Kakarratul in Pintupi, and the southern marsupial mole, called Itjaritjari in Pitjantjatjara.



## **Kangaroos didn't always hop** *by Victoria Allen - Science Correspondent For The Daily Mail*



Prehistoric kangaroos may have walked on two legs rather than hopping, a new study suggests.

Extinct kangaroo species related to those alive today likely walked more like us. It is difficult to imagine a kangaroo which does not hop using the elastic energy in its powerful hind legs - but in the not-too-distant past they likely moved by striding on two legs or traversing on all fours.

The conclusion comes from a scientific review of kangaroo fossils, and those of their relatives like wallabies, spanning 25 million years, alongside new analysis of bones from these creatures' limbs and ankles.

Professor Christine Janis, who led the review from the University of Bristol, said:

'In the UK, where nothing larger than a hare bounds across the countryside, we are fascinated by kangaroos, and they are in all the children's books alongside the elephants and giraffes.

'They just seem so strange, and we assume that a hopping kangaroo is at the peak of its evolution.

'But in fact the survival of large hopping kangaroos today is probably just dumb luck, which just happened because the climate changed and they had a vast amount of grassland to traverse.

'In fact, large kangaroos that hop are the exception in kangaroo evolution.'

The researchers looked at sthenurines - a relative of the modern-day kangaroo which could weigh up to 230kg. Experts believe the point at which kangaroos stop being able to hop, because shifting their body weight puts too much strain on the Achilles tendon, is at around 160kg, with the optimum size around 50kg, which is about the size of most red and grey kangaroos.

Sthenurines, first described in the late 19th century by naturalist Richard Owen at the British Museum of Natural History, are now believed to have walked on two legs, based on fossil evidence from around two million years ago, during the Pleistocene period. Modern kangaroos, when they are not hopping, instead walk on all-fours, using their tail as a fifth limb to provide extra power. But the sthenurines lacked the flexible backbone to crouch enough to hop, and had relatively large hip and knee joints, like humans, which suggested they used one leg at a time. The new analysis reported also shows they had smaller heel bones than modern kangaroos, which would be less able to counteract the force from the ankle movements involved in bounding around as kangaroos do today.

A second type of extinct kangaroo relative looked at by the researchers - the group called the protemnodons and nicknamed 'giant wallabies' - are believed to have habitually walked on four legs for reasons including their long necks, which would bounce their heads around too much, giving them whiplash, if they hopped. These animals also had large, robust arms, and shoulder and elbow joints with more restricted motion, which would be better for weight-bearing, suggesting they were used to walk. Protemnodons' short feet would not provide the boost needed to start hopping. The earliest kangaroos may still have hopped sometimes but likely nowhere near as fast or far as modern kangaroos.

It is unclear why hopping was adopted by these animals originally, but the kind of long, distance 'endurance-hopping' seen today is believed to have evolved when the Australian climate became arid and kangaroos needed to efficiently travel further to find food. It has probably been the only mode of getting around for kangaroos since the end of the Pleistocene.

*The review is published in **Alcheringa: An Australasian Journal of Palaeontology**.*



Otters hold hands when they snooze so that they don't drift apart.

A group of echidnas is called a parade, whilst a group of hedgehogs is called a prickle.



### Fluids in wildlife by Linda D'Arcy

What are some situations that require fluids - note: in serious situations only a vet will do.

- Shock from trauma or predation
- Vomiting and diarrhoea
- Loss of blood in the body from burns or injury, shock

It is important that you treat the shock first by warming the animal before you try to administer any fluids. Put the animal into a pouch with heat for at least 30-60 minutes before using any fluids. If the animal is still cold to touch increase heat until it is warm. Hot animals will pant and lick themselves or move away from the heat.

It is important that the fluids are warmed to body temperature before being administered.

- Birds 39-40%
- Reptiles 30-32%
- Marsupials 36-32%

Dehydration can be assessed using several methods.

- <5% normal on examination
- 5% dry mucus membranes
- 6-8% dry mucus membranes - skin tenting.
- 10-12% dry mucus membranes slow refill time, depressed fast and weak pulse.

Other signs ( lethargy, cold extremities, ears, feet, weakness, glazed eyes mild, or sunken or severe.

## Pinkie joeys by Beverley Clarke

Our pinkie joey season is just about to start. This is the time of year when we receive into care the smallest of our wildlife - the pinkies. Mothers are killed by cars, cats and dogs or other unfortunate circumstances, leaving a tiny little joey needing care. These little guys are an absolute wonder to look after. Often, they come in around the size of your thumb (for ringtails) or just a little bigger than that for the brushtails and mountain brushtails. The smallest ringtail I have raised was 30 grams, the smallest brushtail was just under 50 grams, and the smallest bobuck was 62 grams. I have raised feathertails from 1 gram, gliders from 7 grams. But be aware that taking these little guys on comes with more work than a fully furred animal.



More feeds, at all hours of the day and night, more care of their body to ensure that they do not dry out, more anxiety all over as you check them, and more grief if you lose them. You can become more invested in their welfare because pulling the pinkies through is a serious achievement, and often we fail to take into account that these little ones were compromised right from the time their mother passed away. When you take one on, and lose it, keep in mind that you did your very best - that the little one was loved, warm and fed before it passed. I also know full well that that doesn't always help!

This little joey is CJ, trouble from word go. Mum was euthanized due to dermatitis, little one put on medication for bloat, and he dropped weight. RSPCA weighed him in at 90 grams, but he dropped to 72

grams before being stabilized - still not 100% certain of that yet! As of this morning he is weighing in at 75 grams, and we are hoping that he continues to gain weight rather than going up and down like he has been. I wrap my little pinkies in soft fabric - makes it warmer for them to be handled, and softer on their skin - and nicer if your hands are cold. I warm the moisturizer that I use before applying to his skin, feed with a needle sheath on the end of a 1ml syringe, add probiotic and Impact to his milk.

Let me know if you are interested in pinkies...

## ARC - Animal Rescue Co-operative

The Animal Rescue Co-operative have been very supportive of ONARR carers over the past few years. We have benefited from their generosity in donating pouches, medications, bandages, blankets, and food stuff to our members. Those pouches that we hand out at our meetings all come from ARC.

Recently they have also been able to support some of our carers with dog food. We cannot always guarantee what we will receive, but most people who benefit from these donations are grateful for anything that we get. We received a pallet load of 'Greenies' which are dog chews, and still have a few boxes left but will need to move them on shortly. We have also received bags of dry dog food and have tried to cater to those members dogs that have special needs first before we offer it to other carers. But as I mentioned, we don't always know what we will get given.

Regardless of the donation, we appreciate it! Spending less on your domestic pets means more funds for wildlife, which is why they support us in this manner. The only thing that they ask is that we let people know that they are supporting us and post on Facebook pages their information if you can. That way they are more likely to receive more donations themselves, which they pass on to people like us. So, if you have received goods from ARC please look at the following and help if you can:

We ask you to please post photos to your Facebook page or other social media including photos of your animals and the donations. <https://arcsupport.org.au/whypoe/>

These are the hashtags to be included in your post:

#Petbarnfoundation

#RoyalCanin

#ProudlyMars

#AldiAustralia

#Coles

#thankyouARC



This helps us keep getting more supplies for you in the future.

### D.E.S. grants

This year D.E.S. (Department of Environment and Science) have supported us brilliantly with grants to three of our members, and one for the group.

Linda and Susan have received the funds to purchase new aviaries, and Beverley has received two new indoor cages plus some food for the wildlife. ONARR has received funding for things like macropod play pens, indoor cages, food stuff, heating pads for the ducklings and scales for weighing macros. Thank you!

### IPSWICH CITY COUNCIL grants

Many thanks to the Ipswich City Council for being so forward thinking as to support its local wildlife carers like it does. The Council supports Carers within its region with grants that are available 3 times a year.

Anita T, Anita I, Heather, Randy, Beverley, and Nicole C. have all been beneficiaries in the latest round of grants.

The Council also supports us with free plants in this area - wildlife carers and release sites are entitled to 200 free trees a year.

**Flying Foxes** by Dee Smith

Hi everyone,

Rescue calls have been on the quiet front, I hope that means the bats are doing ok. I have seen melaleuca and gum trees flowering in my area which are their favourite food source.

The flying-foxes seem to be moving around with the camps. Camps that usually have them are empty and camps that don't usually have them this time of year have them. I note that a small group are in the Weinam Creek camp near where I live. The State Government decided to build a satellite hospital right next to this camp site with no buffer zone. The bats haven't been to this camp for a long time due to all the development that was going on with the build and of course now the hospital is finished, they are starting to come back.

I can see problems once it opens next month. They used to be able to fly straight across to the bay islands but will now have to go around the hospital. It annoys me that



Councils/Governments allow development next to known Flying-Fox camps. In turn the humans that end up next to these camps then are upset and want the bats gone and in some instances they disrupt and try to scare off the bats.

