Did You Know?

There are NO City, State, or Federal agencies that rescue, rehabilitate or fund the rehabilitation efforts of our injured and orphaned native wild animals.

We have to pay them in permit fees to help these animals. We also will incur the extra cost of this scientific permit including veterinarian and lab services to run panels on these animals for documentation.

This really is the peoples Wildlife Organization because it’s you guys who keep us moving forward.

PLEASE Join us and donate what you can!
• Treatment of mange and or capture of coyotes and bobcats in the field providing knowledge and research data important and necessary to promote the protection, health and conservation, of natural resources.

• Collecting data to answer many research gaps in the mange epidemic as far as geographical location, specie, common denominators, recovery, reinfection

• Data and research possibly applied to the treatment of endangered wildlife populations suffering from mange that cannot be caught.

• We are charting the urban areas these animals with mange come from and are documenting common denominators; urban, open space, agriculture, golf courses, ranches, gated communities etc. targeting specific areas and their use of rodenticides.

• Ridding the mange mite geographically by addressing family groups.

• **What we know.** National Park Service (NPS) biologists have studied bobcat populations in urban areas within and near Thousand Oaks since 1996. Before 2000, there were no bobcat deaths due to Mange. Then in 2001, one bobcat was found dead from mange. In 2002 it was eight, and in 2003 it was 10. The Park Service began doing necropsies on the dead cats and found that in 90 percent of the cats with mange, there were also high levels of anticoagulants in the liver. This was also true for coyotes and mountain lions. Why the sudden decline? By 2002, a new generation of rat poisons was on the market.

• **Since 2017 Wildlife Care of Southern California** has documented 200 cases of mange in urban coyotes. 190 have been successfully treated for mange. Since 2020 Bobcats with mange documented is 20.

• **“According to the Endangered Species Recovery Program,** established through California State University, Stanislaus in 1992 at the request of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, the kit fox population has declined in Bakersfield by close to 70 percent.” With shrinking habitat caused by urbanization and agricultural expansion the first case of mange was detected among the kit fox population in March 2013, and since then, more than 200 cases have been documented. The epidemic has grown worse every year.” [https://wildlife.ca.gov/Science-Institute/News/scientists-battle-mange-outbreak-in-urban-kit-fox- population1](https://wildlife.ca.gov/Science-Institute/News/scientists-battle-mange-outbreak-in-urban-kit-fox- population1)

• **Mange is a global problem** “Due to the increasing reports of Sarcoptic mange affecting wildlife around the globe a group of researchers met during June 4–5, 2018 to discuss the current global situation regarding sarcoptic mange in wildlife populations. This report summarizes the main discussions, conclusions and unanswered questions raised during the meeting entitled “International Meeting on Sarcoptic Mange in Wildlife”, organized and hosted by the Department of Fish and Wildlife Conservation at the Virginia [https://parasitesandvectors.biomedcentral.com/articles/10.1186/s13071-018-3015-1](https://parasitesandvectors.biomedcentral.com/articles/10.1186/s13071-018-3015-1)
It is illegal in the state of California to:

1. Trap or kill native wild animals unless you have a permit from your local animal warden, a fishing or hunting license and are complying with those laws, or have been given a permit from the US Department of Agriculture APHIS-ADC (Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, Animal Damage Control) to eradicate a nuisance animal population.

2. Keep native wild animals as pets. This applies to mammals and birds, although reptiles up to five per species are exempted (we still discourage collection of native reptiles).

3. Rehabilitate wild animals without a license. The license must be issued by your local State Department of Fish and Game, and in addition, to rehabilitate birds a license must be issued by US Fish & Wildlife Service.

4. Release any wild animal into the wild except through a licensed rehabilitator; release any exotic animal into the wild. An exotic is a non-native species such as a ferret, prairie dog, sugar glider, non-native reptile, exotic bird, captive bred wild animal or hybrid.

Bobcats in the last 2 years with mange are also on the rise. Bobcats with mange reported sightings: 2020 #9 2021 #15 Bobcats will die if they are not caught before they get below a certain body weight. Bobcats succumb to this parasite and condition much quicker than coyotes do most likely because they do not have a constant source of food as the coyotes do and lose body mass much quicker. If cats stop eating, or if they can't find food with enough protein, this can cause hepatic lipidosis, a liver condition that can be fatal if left untreated. ... With continued starvation, the cat's organs will start to shut down. Once Bobcats are reported and out in the open with mange it’s usually around 5 weeks before there are no more sightings or they are found dead. They have very large territories even in this condition.

**Coyotes** are not endangered or a specie of special concern but they are showing up and leading the way to a treatment with out capture for this global “panzootic”. Which can be applied to other species.

This organization has an extensive 5 year history with documentation that treating wild. canids in the field works, is economically and environmentally sound both for wildlife and people. Coyotes can live up to 2 years with this condition in the community they are very visible and have learned how to survive and get food (begging) from people unlike the more reclusive species afflicted with this mite. The numbers of coyotes with mange goes up each year, mange is contagious we are now seeing families of coyotes afflicted with mange. Successful Treatments on coyotes: 2017 #8. 2018 #17. 2019 # 43. 2020 #53 2021 #55 (as of 9-2021)

The Sustainability of this project of treating mange in the field and documentation of locations and common denominators can be summarized as our stewardship of our natural resources, being proactive and going a step further than what we know to be working and has become a well respected and valuable resource for Wildlife and the DFW and that is “Wildlife Rehabilitation” which wasn’t a recognized, legal or permitted endeavor through the Department of Fish and Wildlife until 1972.

**Pesticides and Rodent poison**

**The Problem:** Countless birds die each year directly from eating pesticide granules, sprayed insects on foliage or come in contact with landscape and agricultural chemicals, larger birds, birds of prey and mammals are poisoned indirectly by eating their natural prey item, which has been poisoned. With Bobcats, Coyotes if they do not get a lethal dose the poison remains in the liver compromising their immune system predisposing them to mange and other parasites where as if they were healthy would be able to fight off.

**The Solution:** It’s up to all of us to reduce dependence on pesticides and rodent poison. Control insects with pest specific traps, planting plants that repel insect pests, and attract birds and natural insect predators such as lacewings, ladybird beetles, toads (in certain areas). **Remove attractions to rodents:** food, water and shelter, this is where you can pay the pest control company to come out and secure your home from pests... **JUST DON’T ALLOW THEM TO USE POISON OR LEAVE BAiT BOXES BEHIND, All POISON KILLS.**
WCSC (formerly Wildlife Care of Ventura County) was founded in 1994 as a non-profit 501(c)(3) volunteer organization, which holds permits through the City of Simi Valley, California Department of Fish and Wildlife, United States Fish and Wildlife and US Department of Agriculture.

Our organization is permitted to rehabilitate all native wildlife; with the exception of bear, mountain lion, and deer. Our volunteers specialize in one or more species, and operate as a team of dedicated, and highly trained individuals. We work very closely with veterinarians who provide medical care, x-rays, surgery and humane euthanasia when necessary. Beyond the immediate benefits of helping wildlife in need, WCSC provides a valuable service to the entire community by making help accessible to those who find wildlife in distress, and educating the public on living with our wild neighbors.

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Our mission is to rescue, rehabilitate, and release, wildlife as well as educate the public on how to coexist with our wild neighbors.