



# ***SUPPLEMENT TO THE JOURNAL OF WILDLIFE DISEASES***

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Wildlife Diseases Newsletter  
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*Visit the WDA website at: <http://www.wildlifedisease.org>*

## **President's Corner**

In light of the ever-present stresses we encounter in everyday life, it is sometimes helpful to briefly reflect on some of the truly meaningful aspects of our lives.

It seems to me that, with the exception of family, perhaps nothing looms larger or more important than do our professional endeavors. Our "profession" broadly encompasses what we have been trained to do, what our primary functions are, our interactions with professional colleagues, and our involvement in activities directly associated with advancing our profession.

The concept of professionalism, for me, extends far beyond mere "occupational" issues. It implies a bond between ourselves, our staffs, colleagues, and associates that is built on experiences, trust, respect and interdependence. Individuals within professions generally assume responsibilities as members of the larger group and the loyalty and influence within the group is largely dependent upon its members' acceptance of their respective roles.

Leaders within organizations are largely successful because they have learned to deal with, accept, and sometimes generate, change. Both 'professionals' and professional organizations can become stagnant if an attitude of "this is the way we've always done it" is maintained. From where I have sat the past year and a half, the appealing mix of the WDA's vibrant student members, mid-career professionals, and seasoned veterans, clearly reflect a professional association having exceptionally solid footing and one demonstrating enthusiasm for moving forward. One of the unquestioned strengths of WDA is its broad membership throughout the international community. That diversity has insured a healthy mix of ideas, perspectives, and committed talent within our association!

Maintaining effective communication is one of the challenges the WDA will always face as a professional association whose success is centered around volunteerism. Our Journal, Supplement, and Website serve as foundations for that communication. Computer technology and our own initiative allow for expansion of communication opportunities far beyond these basic foundations.

Recognizing that the study of wildlife diseases is the central focus, which draws WDA members together, each year we conduct the Annual Conference of the Wildlife Disease Association. These conferences are of central importance, and serve as another foundation for communication, knowledge acquisition and dissemination, and professional development. This year's meeting, to be held in Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, will once again provide a forum for professional enhancement and collegial enjoyment. Please make every effort to join with us, in August, for an event that has become a most enjoyable and reassuring "constant" in many of our professional lives!

As we travel exciting, sometimes harrowing, and always challenging roads, it is very, very important that we enjoy the journey! As we look forward to a wonderful Canadian experience this summer, remember the importance of smiles and laughter in our lives, for . . . "he/she who laughs, . . . LASTS!"

*Paul L. Barrows, WDA President*

The Wildlife Disease Association does not regard the Supplement to the Journal of Wildlife Diseases (Wildlife Diseases Newsletter) as a citable publication and, therefore, it should not be referenced in the scientific literature.

## WDA ACTIVITIES

**ATTENTION!! WDA Executive Manager position.** The WDA is seeking a part time (50–75%) executive manager to assist elected officers, editors and Council of WDA in the management of all Association business, including membership management and promotion, meeting coordination, financial management, journal publication and fund raising. Among other duties, the incumbent will work to increase WDA membership, promote member sponsorship programs, and interface with other professional societies to promote WDA activities. The incumbent will act as a liaison between the WDA and Allen Marketing and Management and Allen Press and provide an information and administrative linkage between officers, council members, section chairs and committees to ensure that critical deadlines are met; assist local hosts in meeting arrangements, help plan international meetings and joint meetings with other societies; and assist the treasurer with management of cash reserves, investments and the preparation of the annual budget. Applicants must either be a current or emeritus member of WDA, must be willing and able to travel to annual WDA meetings and possibly elsewhere, and must have good communication skills (oral and written). An annual salary of \$30,000 will be offered and funds for office equipment/supplies and travel will be provided. To apply, please submit a letter of intent and a detailed curriculum vitae by July 1, 2003 to Tonie Rocke, 6006 Schroeder Rd., Madison, WI 53711. For questions or more information, contact Tonie Rocke (Tonie.Rocke@usgs.gov; 608-270-2451) or Paul Barrows (Plbarrowsdvm@aol.com).

**52nd Annual Meeting of the Wildlife Disease Association. August 11–14, 2003; Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, Canada.** The 52nd annual scientific meeting of the Wildlife Disease Association will be held in Saskatoon, SK on August 11th to 14th, 2003. The conference will consist of presentations and posters on all aspects of wild animal diseases world-wide. Special sessions are being planned on “The Population Effects of Disease”, “Immune Function and Other Bioindicators of Disease” and “Cervid Diseases”. In addition to the WDA Conference itself, the American College of Zoological Medicine will offer a one-day training course on the preceding Sunday (August 10th) and an International Workshop on Chronic Wasting Disease will be held on the following Friday (August 15th). Saskatchewan offers exceptional opportunities for outdoor recreation and wilderness experiences for those who may wish to spend some holiday time before or after the conference. The conference venue is the Delta Bessborough Hotel at riverside in downtown Saskatoon. Dormitory-style housing also will be available at the University of Saskatchewan, a 20-minute walk away. The conference is being hosted by the Canadian Cooperative Wildlife Health Centre. For full information on registration, housing, costs and vacation opportunities for the conference and the associated events, visit the 52nd WDA Conference Web Site starting in January 2003 (<http://wildlife.usask.ca/WDA2003>). Please direct questions to: Dr. Gary Wobeser—Program Chair, CCWHC Western/Northern Region, (306) 966-7310, [gary.wobeser@usask.ca](mailto:gary.wobeser@usask.ca), Dr. Ted Leighton—Local Arrangements, Executive Director of CCWHC, (306) 966-7281, [ted.leighton@usask.ca](mailto:ted.leighton@usask.ca), or Thierry M. Work—WDA Student Activities Committee, USGS-NWHC-HFS, PO Box 50167, Honolulu, HI, 96850, [thierry\\_work@usgs.gov](mailto:thierry_work@usgs.gov).

## WDA STUDENT ACTIVITIES

Please note that the deadlines for entering this year’s Graduate Student Research Recognition Award and WDA Scholarship have passed. We strongly encourage students to participate in the special students’ session during the 2003 WDA conference being held in Saskatoon, Saskatchewan.

### Terry Amundsen Student Presentation Award

**DEADLINE: WDA MEETING, 2003.** This award acknowledges outstanding oral presentation of research findings. Winner receives \$250.00 and a plaque. To be considered, the student must give an oral presentation (13–15 min) of their topic of choice to the WDA meeting participants in a special session. Upon completion of the presentations, evaluation forms will be handed out to the audience who will be asked to score the presentations for the following:

- Quality of science
- Quality of visual aids
- Delivery
- Relevance to management of wildlife health

The student with the highest score will receive the award. Members of the WDA Student Activities Committee will adjudicate tied scores. These awards are non-renewable and can be received only once by a given candidate. Please direct any questions to: Thierry M. Work, USGS-NWHC-HFS, PO Box 50167, Honolulu, HI 96850, USA ([thierry\\_work@usgs.gov](mailto:thierry_work@usgs.gov)).

### **Wildlife Disease Graduate Student Research Recognition Award**

**DEADLINE: April 15, 2003.** This award is given to the student judged to have the best research project in the field of wildlife disease, based on written communication and scientific achievement. The winner receives a plaque and up to \$1000 US to cover travel, housing, registration, etc. related to the annual conference. The student will be the featured presenter during the Student Presentation Session at the conference.

### **Wildlife Disease Association Scholarship**

**DEADLINE: April 15, 2003.** This scholarship acknowledges outstanding academic and research accomplishment, commitment, and potential in pursuit of new knowledge in wildlife disease or health. The scholarship has a value of \$2000 US and is awarded annually to an outstanding student who is pursuing a master's or doctoral degree specializing in research on wildlife disease. To be considered, the candidate must have completed a four-year baccalaureate degree. Candidates with an overall grade point average of 3.5 or above in 4.0 system or 80% or better in percentage system will receive priority. The candidate should be committed to leadership, scholarship, and service in the wildlife health profession.

## **MEMBER NEWS**

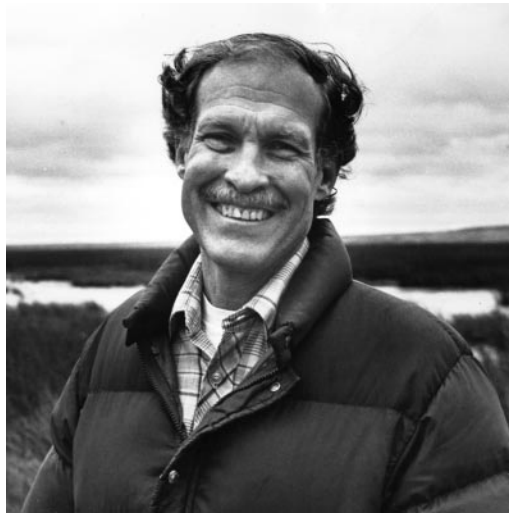


FIGURE 1. Tom Yuill

**Tom Yuill Retires.** On January 28th of this year, Professor Tom Yuill retired. Don't expect to see him with his feet up on the porch railing watching birds all day, as he has plans to continue to be involved in many of the national and international activities that have kept him so busy over the years. Those of us who know him, would expect nothing less. It is precisely this level of energy and enthusiasm that motivated his students and inspired his colleagues. I had the pleasure of joining with several of Tom's students and over 100 of his colleagues and co-workers at his retirement dinner in early February. After 30 years in the field of education and environmental research, it was obvious that Tom will be missed. Although many of attendees spoke about Tom's accomplishments from the time he was a student working with snowshoe hares, through his early years as a Professor in the Department of Veterinary Science at the Univ. of Wisconsin, Madison (UW), a brief stint as Associate Dean at the UW's new veterinary school, and the past 10 years as Director of the university's Institute for Environmental Studies, I continue to believe that Tom's greatest legacy is in the students that he has trained. Many of us have followed in Tom's footsteps and found a home in the Wildlife Disease Association, becoming involved in the governance and activities of the Society. Even more have gone on to distinguished careers of our own, in government research (Dept. of Interior; Dept. of Defense, USEPA state agencies), academia (UW and elsewhere), and the private sector (pharmacology, consulting, etc.). We have taken what we learned from working in Tom's laboratory to our jobs, and have contributed to environmental research and protection. We have taught other students and so passed on the legacy of what we have learned from Tom. As his "academic children," we have widened Tom's influence well beyond what he may have accomplished on his own (even with his prodigious level of personal success and recognition). All of us in the field of

wildlife disease have benefited both personally and professionally from our association with Tom, but none more so than his students with our motto of: "Study wildlife disease: Yuill like it!"

—*Anne Fairbrother, on behalf of all of TMY's students*

## IN MEMORIAM

**Ulysses S. Seal.** It is with great sadness that I write to let you know that Ulysses S. Seal, Chairman of Conservation Breeding Specialist Group since its inception several decades ago, has succumbed to cancer. Ulie's seemingly boundless energy was drained by the effects of the disease and the treatments, but he continued to provide wise and caring advice up to his last days with us. Ulie's legacy is so vast that it would be impossible to summarize in a short letter. Through his several careers, he made tremendous contributions to human health, animal health, wildlife conservation, and the development of effective processes for collaboration. Perhaps most importantly, he inspired, challenged, and worked with an amazing network of friends and colleagues (and even with his professional antagonists) to make progress on the problems of conservation about which he felt so passionately. It is a tribute to Ulie, and to his direct personal influence, that the CBSG has more than 1,000 members, has more than 130 organizational and individual sponsors, and has impacted countless more people globally. Appropriately, Ulie has received almost every conservation medal and award that there is.

At the recommendation of the CBSG Steering Committee and with Ulie's approval, David Brackett as Chair of the IUCN Species Survival Commission has asked me to become the next chair of the CBSG. Taking on this role is obviously a daunting challenge for me. I decided to accept this challenge because of the tremendous value I place on, and energy I receive from, the philosophies and people that are the CBSG. The CBSG has always recognized that the problems of conservation are caused by many diverse, interacting threats, resulting from the actions of humans. The solutions, therefore, will require collaborative efforts of many people from diverse backgrounds and with varied expertise and styles. To obtain and sustain the critically needed benefits of productive collaborations requires that the CBSG adhere to and promote a philosophy of openness, listening to and embracing the diverse and at times discordant views of our colleagues, seeking knowledge and expertise wherever we can find it, and keeping focused on ideas, ideals, and actions, rather than on personalities, assumed motivations, and rhetoric.

The threats to wildlife species and natural systems arising from the exploding numbers and impacts of humans can be extremely depressing. Yet, it is impossible not to see hope in a loose network of more than a thousand talented people who have committed themselves to working together to find solutions. In addition, formal partnerships with other conservation organizations provide opportunities for successes that neither CBSG nor any one organization could achieve on its own. Finally, the staff of the CBSG office in Minneapolis, as well as in our regional network offices in India, Costa Rica, Mexico, Indonesia, South Africa, Japan, and Denmark, are remarkable resources upon which we can all call for support and guidance.

Last month, I asked Ulie what guidance he could provide to me and to the CBSG. His response was that the CBSG has the people and the philosophy it needs to make a difference to conservation around the world. He said that specific advice from him is unnecessary and unwarranted, as the organization needs to continue to grow in whatever directions we can all take it, making maximal use of our talents, resources, and passion to conserve the natural world that sustains us. It is up to us to determine where Ulie's legacy will lead, which is as he always wanted it to be. I very much look forward to working with all of CBSG's members, partners, colleagues, and staff as we continue and grow the efforts and successes of the CBSG.

Most sincerely,

—*Robert Lacy*

**Barry Munday.** On Saturday 10 May 2003 the Wildlife Disease Association lost one of its founding members with the passing of Barry Munday. Barry was field veterinary officer with the Tasmanian Department of Agriculture from 1956–1960 and senior veterinary pathologist at Mt Pleasant Laboratories, Launceston, Tasmania. His masters' degree was on the epidemiology of toxoplasmosis in 1970. More recently Barry pioneered Salmonid fish disease and management research at the University of Tasmania, and was well known for his work with *Mucor* in platypus. He was the inaugural Chairman of the Australian Section of the Wildlife Disease Association in 1973 and the recipient of the organization's Distinguished Service Award in 1985. Barry always maintained an active interest in wildlife diseases, and in a drop or two of Barossa red. With his death Australia not only loses a guiding light in wildlife disease research, we also lose a man of dignity and humility, and a gentleman. He is survived by his wife Fay and kids Phillip, Paul and Louise.

—*Peter Holz*

## HAPPENINGS IN THE FIELD

**Avian influenza outbreak in the Netherlands.** On 1 March 2003 five 70-week old layer chickens at a farm in Scherpenzeel that were suffering from respiratory problems, diarrhoea, yawning and swollen heads and combs were culled and sent to us by the national inspection service for livestock and meat (RVV) for investigation. Upon autopsy, gross lesions of the animals included marked subcutaneous oedema of head, comb and wattles, diffuse pulmonary oedema, and multifocal haemorrhage in various tissues, consistent with highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI). Cloacal swabs and tracheal swabs were collected for influenza virus antigen detection as well as RNA isolation for molecular diagnostics. Swabs obtained from 4 out of 5 animals showed a weak positive reaction for influenza A virus in the Directigen A/B test (Becton Dickinson), a viral antigen detection system. All cloacal and tracheal swabs were negative upon RT-PCR testing for Newcastle disease virus and other avian paramyxoviruses. RT-PCR specific for the matrix gene of influenza A virus showed that all five animals were positive, confirming the Directigen antigen detection results. Parts of the hemagglutinin (HA) and neuraminidase (NA) genes were amplified by RT-PCR and sequenced providing clear evidence for the viral subtype: H7N7. The HA gene displayed high homology to the HA of A/Mallard/Netherlands/12/00 (H7N3) and the NA gene displayed high homology to the NA gene of A/Shoveler/Netherlands/18/99 (H11N7), two viruses isolated within our ongoing avian influenza virus surveillance studies. Since no viruses in the public sequence databases displayed higher homology to the H7N7 virus than the viruses isolated from Dutch wild ducks (*Anas platyrhynchos* and *Anas clypeata*) and because the virus subtype is distinct from those involved in recent HPAI outbreaks elsewhere in the world, we suspect that this H7N7 virus was introduced from a wild bird reservoir (ducks, geese). The HA protein of the H7N7 virus contains a protease cleavage site consisting of multiple basic amino acids, PEIPKRRRR\*GLF in agreement with this virus being classified as an HPAI. This cleavage site is distinct from those seen in other recent H7 HPAI outbreaks. Since the cleavage site of HA of A/Mallard/Netherlands/12/00 (PEIPKGR\*GLF) does not contain multiple basic amino acid residues, it is possible that a low pathogenic duck virus was transmitted to poultry, in which it has mutated to an HPAI, as was the case with HPAI (H7N1) in Italy in 1999–2000. Further characterization of the virus genome and histology and immunohistochemistry of the organs of affected animals is currently in progress.

Ron A.M. Fouchier, Thijs Kuiken, Frits H. Plumiers and Albert D.M.E. Osterhaus. Dept. Virology, Erasmus Medical Centre, Rotterdam, The Netherlands. (F.H. Plumiers is Chief Veterinary Officer in The Netherlands) Ron A.M. Fouchier, PhD, Dept. Virology, Erasmus MC, Dr. Molewaterplein 50, 3015 GE Rotterdam, The Netherlands, r.fouchier@erasmusmc.nl

—Adapted from *ProMED-AHEAD Digest 4 March, 2003 Vol 2003 Number 043*

**Parapoxvirus in red squirrels—UK.** A virus capable of devastating rare red squirrel populations has reached one of the species' UK strongholds for the first time. It is killing squirrels in Merseyside in north-western England, near the city of Liverpool. The virus, parapox, which kills the animals within weeks or even days, seldom responds to treatment. It is carried by grey squirrels, though they are seldom harmed by it: the reds have no immunity. The origins of parapox are unknown, but some grey squirrels are known to carry antibodies. Red squirrels with the virus will have wet, discharging lesions or scabs around the eyes, mouth, feet and genitals. Infected animals resemble rabbits with myxomatosis, and are sometimes found shivering and lethargic. The Merseyside red squirrel population lives in Sefton, an area stretching along the Lancashire coast from Southport down to Bootle. A dead animal found there was taken for analysis to Liverpool University and found to have been killed by the virus. Another dead squirrel is suspected of having parapox. There are thought to be no more than 600–1,000 red squirrels in the area. In 1995 a nearby colony living around the town of Ormskirk was also affected by parapox, and hardly any red squirrels are left there. Steve White is the conservation officer for the Wildlife Trust for Lancashire, Manchester and North Merseyside. He told BBC News Online: "Red squirrels are declining catastrophically in the UK. The Sefton squirrels have done fairly well, because they thrive in the pinewoods there, which the greys don't like so much. The reds have also been protected by the arable farmland behind the pinewoods. But we think the greys are crossing that now and taking the virus to them. So we're asking people to let us know about any sick or dead red squirrels they may find, and also any greys, so we can trap them. We don't want people to touch sick or dead animals, because we don't know whether humans can also carry the virus." The trust is urging people who feed red squirrels in their gardens to disinfect feeding equipment regularly. Red squirrels were once widespread throughout the British Isles, but now there are only about 160,000, most in Scotland. The number in England is about 30,000, most of those in the north. There are around 10,000 on the Welsh island of Anglesey, and some on the Isle of Wight and Brownsea Island in the south of England. Their decline is blamed on disease, the loss and fragmentation of woodlands, and competition by the greys, which now number more than 2.5 million. They can exploit deciduous woodlands better than the reds, and their breeding prospects

and adult survival rates are better there. In conifer woods, though, the reds' survival chances are much higher.

8 March 2003

[Byline: Alex Kirby]

—Adapted from *Pro-MED-AHEAD Digest* 8 March 2003 Vol 2003 Number 046

## National Wildlife Health Center Quarterly Mortality Report

**Avian Cholera on the Great Salt Lake.** In late November the Utah Division of Wildlife Resources reported mortality of eared grebes, California gulls and various species of ducks along the eastern shore of the Great Salt Lake. The Wyoming Veterinary Diagnostic Lab in Laramie, Wyoming diagnosed avian cholera in 6 freshly dead gulls and eared grebes submitted for diagnostic investigation. Aerial and boat surveys for dead birds were hampered by inclement weather and poor visibility. Brine shrimp harvesters on the main body of the lake reported observing widely scattered eared grebe carcasses. An estimated 2,500 grebes died. Previous epizootics of avian cholera have occurred on the Great Salt Lake in October and November of 1994, 1995, and 1998 with estimated mortality reaching as high as 44,000 birds. The predominant species affected in the die-offs have consistently been eared grebes.

**Aspergillosis in Cackling Canada Geese.** Biologists at Ankeny NWR, in the Willamette Valley of Oregon, reported the death of 36 Cackling Canada geese in mid-November. Carcasses submitted to the NWHC for diagnostic investigation had massive *Aspergillus fumigatus* infections of the lungs. Repeated mortalities of hundreds of waterfowl due to aspergillosis have occurred at Willamette Valley Refuges since the early 1990's. Mortality usually occurred in October, when geese migrate in and begin to feed on waste corn in nearby agricultural fields. Later in October, when rainfall normally increases, the geese switch to foraging on new growth rye grass and the mortality ends. Refuge biologists believe that lack of rain in October 2002 delayed aspergillosis mortality until mid-November.

**Lake Erie: Botulism type E Claims Record Numbers.** Losses of more than 14,500 birds in 2002 mark the largest single year of botulism type E losses in the Great Lakes since the recent 1990's epizootics. More than 10,000 birds, including about 6,000 long-tailed ducks, 2,000 red-breasted mergansers, and 1,000 loons, died during a 3-week period from October 25 through November 10. As in 2001, birds started dying in large numbers within hours of arriving on the lake on their southward migration. Sick and dead birds were reported along the Canadian shore, primarily from Long Point east, in Pennsylvania, and along the entire New York shoreline. The Canadian Cooperative Wildlife Health Center and New York State Department of Environmental Conservation received many of the birds, confirmed the type E toxin, and collected information on food habits in an ongoing effort to understand the epizootiology of this disease in Lake Erie.

**Trematodiasis Kills Birds on the Upper Mississippi River.** Hunters and Upper Mississippi NWR personnel found large numbers of American coots, ring-billed ducks, and lesser scaup along the shoreline and on islands in the Mississippi River from La Crosse District, Wisconsin and Minnesota, south to McGregor district in Iowa. Overwhelming infections of the intestinal flukes *Cyathocotyle bushiensis* and *Sphaeridiotrema globulus* were diagnosed in fresh carcasses submitted to the NWHC. An estimated 2,000 waterfowl died. Eagles and mammals scavenged many birds and others were washed into inaccessible areas of the river. Mortality caused by these two species has been reported in various areas of North America. This is the first outbreak reported at Upper Mississippi River NWR.

**Hemorrhagic Disease in White-tailed deer.** Only 3 years following the last major outbreak of HD, 15 states (KS, TX, LA, WI, IN, OH, PA, WV, VA, MD, TN, NC, AL, GA, SC) reported mortalities mid-July to late November from epizootic hemorrhagic disease virus serotype 2 (EHDV-2) and 3 states (GA, NC, VA) had deer diagnosed with bluetongue virus serotype 10 (BTV-10) in August. Several states (WI, PA, OH) reported their first isolations of the EHDV-2, although a previous incident was suspected in Wisconsin. No isolates were typed to EHDV-1, which was isolated along with EHDV-2 in 1999. South-eastern Cooperative Wildlife Disease Study (SCWDS) and the USDA National Veterinary Services Laboratory provided diagnostic services and mortality information along with wildlife agencies in Ohio, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, Virginia, and Maryland.

**Trichomoniasis.** Mourning doves, house finches, house sparrows, goldfinches and several other species collected in Ohio, Kentucky, and Indiana had lesions consistent with trichomoniasis. Hundreds of ill and dead birds were found at feeders and in back yards in the tri-state area. Some of the finches and sparrows were also diagnosed with West Nile virus infection, but the roles each disease played in the overall mortality is unknown.

**QUARTERLY WILDLIFE MORTALITY REPORT**  
October 2002 to December 2002

State	Location	Dates	Species	Mortality	Diagnosis	Reported by
CA	Sonoma County, Copeland Creek	08/07/02–08/12/02	Foothills Yellow-legged Frog	14	Undetermined	NW
CA	Colusa County, Sacramento NWR Complex	11/25/02–01/16/03	Ross' Goose Snow Goose American Coot Northern Pintail Mallard	200(e)	Avian cholera	NW
CA	Riverside County, Salton Sea	12/12/02–12/15/02	Snowy Egret Great Egret	9	Open	NW
FL	Volusia County, Daytona Beach	09/26/01–09/27/01	Unidentified Warbler	100(e)	Trauma: impact	FL
FL	Monroe County, Big Pine Key	11/04/02–11/06/02	Double-crested Cormorant	2	Viral Infection: West Nile	SCW
FL	St. Mark's NWR	12/19/02–ongoing	Southern Leopard Frog	15(e)	Parasitism: Mesomycetozoa-like	NW
GA	Baldwin County, Lake Sinclair	09/09/02–09/11/02	Canada Goose	3(e)	Open	SCW
GA	Clarke County	09/23/02–10/07/02	Canada Goose	5(e)	Toxicosis: Ethylene glycol	SCW
GA	Liberty County	10/24/02–11/04/02	Mourning Dove	10(e)	Parasitism: Trichomoniasis Salmonellosis Salmonellosis	SCW
GA	Johnson County, Wrightsville	12/01/02–12/03/03	Northern Cardinal	5(e)		SCW
KS	McPherson Co.	12/03/02–12/04/02	European Starling	1,500(e)	Toxicosis suspect	NW
LA	Lacassine NWR	10/29/02–12/03/02	Blue-winged Teal Black-crowned Night Heron American Wigeon Barn Owl	13*(e)	Open	NW
LA	Louisiana Delta Plantation	12/04/02–12/04/02	Northern Pintail	20(e)	Trauma: storm	NW
MD	Dorchester Co.	09/08/02–10/25/02	White-tailed Deer	100(e)	Epizootic hemorrhagic disease	SCW
MD	Frederick Co.	12/20/02–01/06/03	American Crow	70(e)	Enteritis	MD
MD	Garrett Co.	12/26/02–12/28/02	American Crow	200(e)	Toxicosis suspect	MD
MO	Squaw Creek NWR	09/01/02–10/02/02	American White Pelican	30(e)	Open	NW
MT	Charles M Russell	08/20/02–08/20/02	Tiger Salamander	50(e)	Open	NW
NC	Graham County, Tullula Wetlands	04/27/02–05/21/02	Wood Frog Spotted Salamander	100,000(e)	Open	NW
ND	Chase Lake NWR	09/15/02–10/10/02	Unidentified Pelican	750(e)	Open	ND
NE	Hall County	11/26/02–11/27/02	Canada (Cackling) Goose	20(e)	Aflatoxicosis suspect	NW
NM	Catron County, Gila National Forest	10/10/02–10/17/02	Chiricahua Leopard Frog	180(e)	Open	NW
NY	Albany County	02/03/02–02/17/02	Gray Squirrel	3	Toxicosis: Brodifacoum	NY
NY	Livingston County	07/26/02–08/01/02	Gray Squirrel	2	Toxicosis: Brodifacoum	IL
OR	Ankeney NWR	11/12/02–11/22/02	Canada (Cackling) Goose	36	Aspergillosis	NW
PA	Greene County	10/10/02–10/11/02	White-tailed Deer	100(e)	Epizootic Hemorrhagic Disease	SCW
SC	Laurens County, Ware Shoals	07/10/02–09/27/02	Northern Cardinal Unidentified Passerine	35(e)	Hepatitis Nephritis	SCW
SC	Laurens County, Cross Hill	09/17/02–10/07/02	Northern Cardinal House Finch	12(e)	Salmonellosis	SCW
UT	Davis County, Great Salt Lake	11/20/02–11/29/02	Eared Grebe California Gull Unidentified Duck	2,500(e)	Avian cholera	WY
VA	Virginia Beach Co.	10/06/02–10/06/02	Mallard	19	Botulism type C	NW
VA	Accomack Co.	11/30/02–12/01/02	Snow Goose	18	Emaciation: starvation suspect, trauma	NW

**QUARTERLY WILDLIFE MORTALITY REPORT**

October 2002 to December 2002

Continued

State	Location	Dates	Species	Mortality	Diagnosis	Reported by
WA	Yakima County, Grandview	10/31/02–11/20/02	Mallard	200(e)	Toxicosis: Famphur	NW
WI	Outagamie County	10/15/02–11/15/02	Mallard Pekin	40(e)	Open: botulism suspect	NW
WI	Jefferson Co., Lakes Mud, Ripley, Rock	11/20/02–11/22/02	Ring-billed Gull	450	Toxicosis suspect: Onions	WI
WI	Sauk, Columbia, Iowa and Grant Counties	12/10/02–ongoing	Bald Eagle	9	Lead poisoning Toxicosis suspect	NW, WI
WI	Upper Mississippi NWR, pools 7, 8, 9	10/22/02–11/10/02	Lesser Scaup American Coot Ring-necked Duck Mallard American Wigeon	2,000(e)	Parasitism: <i>Cyathocotyle bushiensis</i>	NW
WI	Upper Mississippi NWR	11/09/02–11/15/02	Tundra Swan	15(e)	Bacterial infection: <i>Riemerella anatipestifer</i> Gout: visceral	NW, WI
<b>Updates/Corrections</b>						
CA	Imperial Co., Salton Sea	06/10/02–10/31/02	Brown Pelican Ring-billed Gull California Gull Caspian Tern Eared Grebe	219	Botulism type C	NW
KY OH IN	Multiple counties	08/13/02–10/30/02	House Finch House Sparrow	200(e)	Parasitism: trichomoniasis Viral Infection: West Nile	NW
NC	Alamance County	08/16/02–11/10/02	White-tailed Deer	809(e)	Epizootic hemorrhagic disease	SCW
NY, PA,	Lake Erie Lackawanna	06/25/02–12/30/02	Ring-billed Gull Double-crested Cormorant	14,500(e)	Botulism type E	NW
OH	Fairborn, Greene County	07/03/02–07/07/02	Common Grackle European Starling	10	Open	NW
ONT	Bethlehem Steel		Ring-billed Gull Unidentified Shorebird			
NY	Lake Erie shore line	06/10/02–10/01/02	Mudpuppy Salamander	20,000(e)	Open	NW
VA	Newport News Co., Newport News Park	08/17/02–11/10/02	White-tailed Deer	100(e)	Epizootic Hemorrhagic Disease	SCW
OH, WA, MI, VA, KY, NE, MD, IA, IN, WI and PA		08/10/02–09/30/02	Great-horned Owl Red-tailed Hawk Sharp-shinned Hawk Barred Owl Double-crested Cormorant	1,500(e)	Viral Infection: West Nile	NW

(e) = estimate; \* = morbidity, not mortality.

New York State Dept. of Environmental Conservation (NY), Southeastern Cooperative Wildlife Disease Study (SCW), USGS National Wildlife Health Center (NW), Wisconsin Dept. of Natural Resources (WI), Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission (FL), Illinois Dept. of Natural Resources (IL), Wyoming Game and Fish Dept. (WY), Maryland Dept. of Natural Resources (MD), North Dakota Game and Fish Dept. (ND).

Written and compiled by Kathryn Converse/Rex Sohn—Western US, Grace McLaughlin—Eastern US, Christine Lemanski, NWHC. The Quarterly Wildlife Mortality Report is available at <http://www.nwhc.usgs.gov>. To report mortality or receive information about this report, contact the above NWHC staff, or for Hawaiian Islands contact Thierry Work. Phone: (608) 270-2400, FAX: (608) 270-2415 or e-mail: [kathy\\_converse@usgs.gov](mailto:kathy_converse@usgs.gov). USGS National Wildlife Health Center, 6006 Schroeder Road, Madison, WI 53711.

## WDA SECTION NEWS

### NEWS FROM EUROPE

#### **PMWS (Post Weaning Multisystemic Syndrome) in European Wild Boar.**

—*Christoph Schulze, Landesamt für Verbraucherschutz und Landwirtschaft, Laborbereich, Frankfurt (Oder), Germany. Christof.SchulzeC@vl.brandenburg.de*

—*Christian Gortazar, Area de Sanidad Animal, Instituto de Investigación en Recursos Cinéuticos, IREC (CSIC-UCLM), Ciudad Real, Spain. christian.gortazar@uclm.es*

—*Joaquim Segales, Centre de Recerca en Sanitat Animal, Dept. de Sanitat i d'Anatomia Animals, Facultat de Veterinària, Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona, Barcelona, Spain. Joaquim.Segales@uab.es*

Postweaning multisystemic wasting syndrome (PMWS) is a viral disease of swine clinically characterized by wasting, pallor of the skin and lymphadenopathy. The causative agent of this syndrome is porcine circovirus type 2 (PCV2); however, it is known that this virus is necessary but not, by itself, sufficient to trigger PMWS under natural and experimental conditions, in the majority of cases. Recently, two cases of PMWS have been detected in European wild boar (*Sus scrofa*) from Germany and Spain (Segalés et al., poster presentation at “4th international symposium on emerging and re-emerging pig diseases”, Rome 2003), and a serologic and histopathologic survey on a large sample of wild boar is being undertaken as part of a collaboration between IREC and University Autònoma, Barcelona. These are the first reported cases of PMWS in the European boar population.

Correspondence on this topic should be addressed to Dr Gortazar, address above.

**Woodpigeon Mortality in Southern England.** The woodpigeon (*Columba palumbus*) is probably the commonest Columbidae pigeon in the United Kingdom. It can be an agricultural pest species on arable fields and is a major shooting target and minor game (for human consumption) species. Diseases of the woodpigeon in recent years, as reported in the OIE (Office International d'Épizooties), Annual Report on Wildlife Diseases in the UK, include canker (oral trichomoniasis) and avian tuberculosis, and there is some circumstantial evidence to suggest that mortality may increase in the autumn months. During September, October and November 2002, reports from farmers, gamekeepers and the public were received of sick and dying woodpigeons from 5 counties over a wide area of Central-southern England. Subsequently more reports from other areas in the South of England have come to light. Birds were reported as being weak and dying in small numbers over several days, although in one estate in Gloucester, a gamekeeper killed 30 very weak birds in one day. From the large area involved and the number of reports received, it can be reasonably assumed that this outbreak represented a mass mortality. However due to the insidious pattern of deaths, spatially and over time, this has only been appreciated retrospectively. Examinations of birds at VLA (Veterinary Laboratories Agency), Regional Laboratories under the Monitoring of Diseases of Wildlife Project (DEFRA, Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs), have produced several findings but the consistent diagnosis appears to be oral trichomoniasis. There is no indication as to why this disease, and the associated losses, has been particularly widespread this year, but it is unlikely that there is a threat to the population as the species remains very common. There is no perceived risk to humans. Spillover infection of trichomoniasis from woodpigeons to gamebirds is an (unproven) potential possibility. Transmission between woodpigeons and collared doves (*Streptopelia decaocto*), another susceptible species, was highly likely. Birds submitted to Regional Laboratories have been examined for West Nile Virus fever as part of countrywide DEFRA surveillance, with negative results.

—*Paul Duff (address below)*

**European Section.** Material for publication in News from Europe can include recent wildlife disease outbreaks and new diseases in Europe, short case and meeting reports; job and scholarship announcements. We encourage submissions, and will help with the English language, if required. The deadline for the next issue is May 2003.

Please mail, fax or e-mail submissions to, Paul Duff, VLA Penrith, Merrythought, Calthwaite, PENRITH, Cumbria, CA11 9RR, United Kingdom, *e-mail* p.duff@vla.maff.gsi.gov.uk *Fax* ++44(0)-1768-885314 /*phone* ++44(0)-1768-885295.

### Meetings

**European Society of Veterinary Pathology 21st Annual Congress, Dublin, Ireland 2003.** The 21<sup>st</sup> Annual Congress of the European Society of Veterinary Pathology will be held jointly with a meeting of the British Society of Toxicological Pathology in Dublin, Ireland from 10–13 September 2003. The Congress venue is Trinity College Dublin, which is located in the city centre and within walking distance of many of Dublin's most famous landmarks. From there you will be able to enjoy the rich cultural heritage made famous by Joyce and Wilde. The scientific programme will comprise offered oral and poster presentations, invited keynote lectures and symposia. Dublin is easily accessible with international air

and sea links to continental Europe, Britain, North America and other regions. For details, contact Congress Secretariat, Ovation Group, 1 Clarinda Park North, Dun Laoghaire, Co. Dublin, Ireland. TEL: +353 1 2802641; FAX: +353 1 2805405; E-MAIL: esvp@ovation.ie

—*Dr. Seamus Kennedy, Veterinary Sciences Division, Belfast BT4 3SD, Telephone +44 (0)28 9052 5701, Fax +44 (0) 28 9052 5767, E-mail seamus.kennedy@dardni.gov.uk*

## **WDA SECTION CHAIRS AND CONTACT INFORMATION**

**African Section.** For information regarding the African Section, contact Elizabeth Wamba, Kenya Wildlife Service, P.O. Box 40241, Nairobi, Kenya. Telephone: 254-2-504180; Fax: 254-2-505866; email: ewamba@yahoo.com

**Australasian Section.** For information regarding the Australasian Section, contact Peter Holz, Healesville Sanctuary, P.O. Box 248, Healesville, Victoria 3777 Australia. Telephone: 61 3 5957 2864; fax: 61 3 5957 2870; email: pholz@zoo.org.au

**European Section.** For information regarding the European Section, contact Marc Artois, ENVL, Unite Pathologie infectieuse, BP83, 69280 Marcy l'Etoile, France, Telephone: 33-487-87-27-74, email: m.artois@fvvet-lyon.fr

**Nordic Section.** For information regarding the Nordic Section, contact Hans-Henrik Dietz, Danish Veterinary Laboratory, Department of Fur Animal and Wildlife Diseases, 2 Hangovej, DK-8200 Aarhus N, Denmark. Telephone: 45-89-37-24-17; fax: 45-89-37-24-70; email: hhd@svs.dk

**Wildlife Veterinarian Section.** For information regarding the Wildlife Veterinarian Section, contact Dr. Terry Kreeger, Wyoming Game and Fish Department, 2362 Highway 34, Wheatland, Wyoming 82201 USA. Telephone: 307-322-2571; FAX 307-766-5630; email: tekreege@wyoming.com

## **JOB ANNOUNCEMENTS**

**Assistant Professor-Veterinary Science/Biosecurity.** Effective date: August 1, 2003. Department of Animal Science, Food & Nutrition, Southern Illinois University Carbondale. Qualifications include: Doctorate in Veterinary Medicine, ability to be licensed in the state of Illinois and at least three years of research experience required. The individual should have a strong background in microbiology, immunology and or biochemistry with research interest and expertise in the area of animal biosecurity and or bioterrorism. Preference will be given to candidates with MS or PhD degree. Candidate should have a familiarity with animal health regulations. Salary is commensurate with professional experience. The appointment will be a nine-month, tenure track faculty position, consisting of 70% research, 25% teaching, and 5% service. It is expected that the candidate will develop a strong externally funded research program in animal biosecurity and or bioterrorism. Candidate will participate in collaborative research and service activities for the livestock industry and Veterinary clientele in Illinois. Teaching will consist of approximately one 3–4 credit undergraduate or graduate credit course per semester. Courses to be taught will be dependent on the applicant's background, interest and programmatic needs. The opportunity is available for new course development. The position will also involve participating in university service activities and advisement of undergraduate pre-veterinary majors and graduate students. To apply, applicant must submit a letter of application including a statement of research interests, a resume of education and professional experience, official transcripts, and request three letters of reference be sent to: Dr. Trish Welch, Search Committee, Department of Animal Science, Food and Nutrition, Southern Illinois University, Carbondale, IL 62901–4417, Phone: (618) 453-2329, Fax: (618) 453-5231, E-mail: welch1@siu.edu, Department webpage: <http://www.siu.edu/departments/coagr/animal/ans.html>. SIUC is an AA/EOE.

**Research Wildlife Biologist or Research Biologist, National Wildlife Research Center, Wildlife Services, APHIS/USDA, Fort Collins, CO.** A position for a research biologist or research wildlife biologist will be advertised soon and will be located at the National Wildlife Research Center (NWRC), Wildlife Services, APHIS/USDA, Ft. Collins, CO. NWRC scientists conduct research on a variety of national and international wildlife damage management and wildlife disease problems. The incumbent will be supervised by the Wildlife Disease Research Program Manager and will be responsible for research on wildlife diseases, with particular emphasis on a funded project on wildlife rabies and bovine tuberculosis. The position will be announced on the NWRC web page at: <http://www.aphis.usda.gov/ws/nwrc/>.

**Associate Wildlife Veterinarian. OWCN Response Veterinarian.** The Wildlife Health Center is currently recruiting for an Associate Wildlife Veterinarian, who will serve as the primary oil spill response veterinarian for the Oiled Wildlife Care Network. This position will support the OWCN Director by providing veterinary care and coordination during oil spill response, overseeing the volunteer program, engaging in research activities to ensure “best achievable treatment” and by assisting with teaching and public service activities. **Responsibilities include:** provide essential clinical veterinary services and emergency care to a wide variety of seabirds and marine mammals exposed to petroleum products during an oil spill event. In conjunction with program director, act as OWCN representative during oil spill response. Interact with various OWCN facilities and rehabilitation organizations to ensure that they are maintained in a constant state of readiness for spill response. Oversee OWCN volunteer training, including curriculum development. Perform collaborative and independent research to ensure best achievable treatment for oiled wildlife in California, including post-release monitoring studies of wildlife rehabilitated during spill response. Develop curriculum and instruct veterinary students and residents of the avian and zoological medicine programs in avian rehabilitation, oil spill medicine, disaster preparedness, emergency response management, and captive wildlife preventive medicine. Develop K-12 educational outreach curriculum for elementary science teachers regarding oil spills and chemical pollution of the marine environment. **Requirements include:** Expertise in emergency response management and captive wildlife preventive medicine. Detailed knowledge of the natural history and captive husbandry requirements of wildlife species in California. Knowledge of medical techniques necessary for diagnosis and treatment of medical disorders as well as methodologies and equipment for safe and humane capture of California wildlife. Demonstrated experience in the management of volunteers. Excellent skills in diplomacy, oral and written communication and interpersonal skills. Ability to communicate medical information in lay terms to wildlife rehabilitation volunteers and the public. Excellent networking and team building skills. Ability to coordinate staff, staff workloads and effectively manage personnel resources. Demonstrated skills to plan, assign, and schedule veterinary health and diagnostic personnel, as well as students and volunteers. Documented experience in research activities including wildlife health and ecotoxicology. Experience teaching professional and graduate students in the area of wildlife health and medical techniques. Ability to humanely care for oiled wildlife and use/care for research animals, including performing euthanasia. Ability to develop educational materials for students ranging from primary to graduate school. **Salary:** \$4,475.00—\$7,608.33/Mo. **Final Filing Date:** 06–04–03 Supplemental application requirements that must be provided by the final filing date include: Must be a licensed veterinarian by the State of California and hold Federal accreditation. **Conditions of Employment:** Must be willing to travel for extended periods of time during spill response. This position is subject to medical surveillance procedures and review in accordance with Federal and State laws and regulations and University policy. Apply online at: <http://www.hr.ucdavis.edu/Emp/Careers/Application.Process>, or apply at UC Davis Employment & Outreach Services, Human Resources Administration Bldg., Orchard Park, Davis, Ca, 95616. **For more information:** Contact Michael Ziccardi DVM PhD, Director, Oiled Wildlife Care Network, (530) 754-5701 or [mhziccardi@ucdavis.edu](mailto:mhziccardi@ucdavis.edu).

## TRAINING/EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES

**Wildlife Health Summer School 15–19 June 2003, Schiermonnikoog, The Netherlands.** The Dutch Wildlife Health Centre (DWHC) and the Graduate School Animal Health (GSAH) are organizing a post-graduate level course providing insight in wildlife health research issues, with an emphasis on free-living wildlife, and in relation to interaction with humans and domestic animals, nature conservation and animal welfare. The aim is to enhance the skills of participants in designing and conducting research studies of wildlife health and to increase their awareness of the application of research results to nature management. The 2003 summer school topics are: (1) Disease transmission between livestock and wildlife (key lecturer: Prof. dr. Roy Anderson). Risk assessment and control strategies will be discussed, using Foot-and-Mouth Disease as an example. (2) Prion diseases and wildlife (key lecturer: Prof. dr. Beth Williams). Topics will include Chronic Wasting Disease and the assessment and management of zoonotic risk. (3) Monitoring of wildlife health (key lecturer: Prof. dr. Ab Osterhaus). The Dutch harbour seal population will be used as an example, including the study of the 2002 Phocine Distemper epidemic, and a hands-on seal necropsy. Early registration fee (until the 30th of March 2003): 350 Euro. Late registration fee (after 30th of March 2003): 475 Euro. For registration and further information: e-mail: [info@dwhc.nl](mailto:info@dwhc.nl) website: <http://www.dwhc.nl> Tel: +31-10-4089254 Fax: +31-10-4089485.

**Training Available in Fish Diagnostics, Inspections, and Laboratory Methods.** The US Fish and Wildlife Service Fish Health Centers provide laboratory and field examination services to the National Fish Hatcheries. Our main emphasis is to assist the hatcheries in producing quality fish that will contribute to the enhancement and restoration of aquatic ecosystems. At the Olympia and Idaho Fish Health Centers, the work may involve travel to field sites to perform diagnostic examinations and collect samples that are then evaluated in our laboratories. Routine testing procedures include bacteriology (biochemical,

ELISA, and PCR methods), virology (cell culture, serological, and PCR methods), parasitology (microscopic and PCR methods), histology, and clinical chemistry.

Training may be arranged for one day or several weeks at one or both of these laboratories depending on the interests and availability of the individual. In general, most broodstock inspections are performed from September through November, juvenile inspections are performed from January through April, and wild fish surveys are conducted from March through September. Routine diagnostic examinations are performed year round and special projects are conducted as time and necessity permit. For more information, please contact Joy Evered DVM, at the Olympia Fish Health Center; email joy\_evered@fws.gov or Marilyn Blair DVM, at the Idaho Fish Health Center; email marilyn\_j-blair@fws.gov.

**Sr. Veterinary Student Preceptorship in Avian and Conservation Medicine** A four to six-week preceptorship in Avian and Conservation Medicine is being offered to a senior-year veterinary student by the International Crane Foundation (ICF) in Baraboo, Wisconsin. The preceptor will train with the Veterinary Services Unit of the Conservation Services Department in all phases of the clinical practice, but have opportunities for interaction with the Crane Conservation Department to learn captive propagation, husbandry and management of this unique family of birds. The preceptor can expect to gain practical experience in crane capture, transport, anesthesia, preventive medicine, disease surveillance and the contribution of veterinary medicine to crane conservation including field project support and professional consultations. Preceptors are encouraged to complete and report on a research or laboratory project during their stay. Opportunities for visiting the University of Wisconsin School of Veterinary Medicine and the National Wildlife Health Center in Madison, WI will be made available to interested preceptors. No stipend is available for this position; however, on-site housing in the ICF Guesthouse will be provided depending on availability at the time the preceptorship is scheduled. Applicants should send a cover letter, curriculum vitae or resume and one letter of recommendation from a faculty member of their home institution to: Barry Hartup, Director of Veterinary Services, International Crane Foundation, E-11376 Shady Lane Road, Baraboo, WI 53913, email hartup@savingcranes.org. Please view our website at [www.savingcranes.org](http://www.savingcranes.org).

**Directory of Post-Graduate Educational Opportunities in Zoo and Wildlife Medicine.** The World Association of Wildlife Veterinarians has recently produced a Directory of Post-Graduate Educational Opportunities in Zoo and Wildlife Medicine. The Directory covers opportunities in over fifty countries and is a must for veterinary students or graduates interested in furthering their careers in the field of wildlife medicine. For further information, please contact the Secretary of the WAWV at: F.Scullion@zoo.co.uk.

## MEETING ANNOUNCEMENTS

**17th Annual Meeting of the Society for Conservation Biology. June 28–July 2, 2003 in Duluth, Minnesota, USA.** The theme of the meeting, Conservation of Land and Water Interactions, will focus attention on water, forests, wetlands, the Great Lakes and other large lakes and rivers of the world, marine and coastal systems, and associated biodiversity issues. Please note that the topics for invited symposia have already been selected, and that abstracts for symposium presentations are by invitation only. All abstracts must be received by 10 JANUARY 2003.

For More Information: Kris Lund, University of Minnesota Duluth, Continuing Education, 251 Darland, 1049 University Drive, Duluth, MN 55812-3011 USA, Phone: 218-726-7810 Fax: 218-726-6336 E-mail: 2003@conservationbiology.org.

**53rd Annual Meeting of the Wildlife Disease Association. August 9–14, 2003; Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, Canada.** Please see details of the meeting under “WDA Activities” in this issue.

**ACZM Ultra-Short Course Offered Sunday, August 10, 2003 in Saskatoon, Saskatchewan.** The American College of Zoological Medicine (ACZM) will offer a one-day examination prep course on Sunday, August 10, 2003 in conjunction with the 2003 annual meeting of the Wildlife Disease Association in Saskatoon, Saskatchewan. The purpose of the course is to introduce participants to the ACZM board certification examination. Information will be presented on requirements and strategies for credentialing, studying and taking the examination, and didactic lectures will be given on topics covered in the examination (topics TBD; will complement topics covered in other courses offered this year). Registration is \$125 if received by 5 pm July 1, 2003, \$150 if received after July 1, 2003. Minimum enrollment: 10. Maximum enrollment: 25. Enrollment determined on a first come, first served basis. More information and registration forms are available on the WDA conference website: (<http://wildlife.usask.ca/WDA2003>) as well as on the ACZM website ([www.aczm.net](http://www.aczm.net)). Send your registration form and a check (payable to ACZM) to: ACZM Education Committee, % Kirsten Gilardi, Wildlife Health Center, UC Davis

School of Veterinary Medicine, 1 Shields Ave, Davis, CA 95616. Questions may be directed to kvgilardi@ucdavis.edu.

**10th Annual Conference of The Wildlife Society. September 6–10, 2003; Burlington, Vermont.** The meeting will include symposia, workshops, contributed papers and posters on topics within the theme of Excellence in Wildlife Stewardship through Science and Education. Deadline for submission of abstracts is February 14, 2003. Instructions for preparing and submitting abstracts can be found at [www.wildlife.org](http://www.wildlife.org) under 'conferences'.

**American Association of Zoo Veterinarians Annual Conference. October 5–9, 2003; Hyatt Regency, Minneapolis, Minnesota.** The American Association of Zoo Veterinarians will hold its 2003 annual conference in Minneapolis, MN in conjunction with ARAV and NAG. Program sessions include Nutrition, Pharmacology (Nutriceuticals and phytochemicals), Conservation Medicine, AZA Programs: SSP/TAG Veterinary Advisor Updates, Emerging Diseases, Pathology, Advances in Technology and Diagnostic Testing, Case Reports and Practice Tips, Avian, Aquatics and Marine Mammals, Hoofstock, Primates, Carnivores and Small Mammals, Hospital Administration and Leadership, and Poster Session. **February 15, 2003**—deadline for authors to submit titles for consideration to the session chairs. The final selection will not be made until all potential submissions have been received. **March 1, 2003**—deadline for session chairs to select potential speakers for their sessions. **April 1, 2003**—deadline for submission of speaker's papers **to the session chairs**. For additional conference information, visit our website [www.aazv.org](http://www.aazv.org), or contact Dr. Nadine Lamberski, Program Chair, San Diego Wild Animal Park, [nlamberski@sandiegozoo.org](mailto:nlamberski@sandiegozoo.org).

**107th annual meeting of the United States Animal Health Association (USAHA). Oct. 9–16, 2003.** The 107th annual meeting of USAHA is to be held at the Town and Country Hotel in San Diego, Calif. The meeting will be held in conjunction with the 46th annual meeting of the American Association of Veterinary Laboratory Diagnosticians (AAVLD). The 2003 meeting will continue to focus on how to combat CWD in deer and elk. A special session on international agricultural trade will feature a presentation by Dr. Bernard Vallat, Director-General of the Office Internationale des Epizooties (OIE). The continuing threat of bioterrorism against U.S. animal agriculture will also be addressed at several of USAHA's 30 standing committees, including the Committee on Foreign and Emerging Diseases, the Committee on Food Safety and the Committee on Public Health and Rabies. The USAHA annual meeting is open to animal health officials, producers, practicing veterinarians, scientists, laboratory officials, allied organizations and others with an interest in these subjects. For information on registration and hotel information, call (804) 285-3210 or check the USAHA Web site ([www.usaha.org](http://www.usaha.org)).

**12<sup>th</sup> Annual Mid-Western Exotic Animal Medicine Conference.** November 8–9, 2003. Manhattan, KS. Topics include the surgery, medicine, and diagnostic techniques used in companion birds, reptiles, and small exotic mammals (9.5 CE hours). Drs. Steven Hernandez-Divers and Pilar Fish are among the speakers. An optional Masters Class (3.5 CE hours) and a wet-lab will be offered. Info: Dr. James W. Carpenter, College of Veterinary Medicine, Kansas State University, Manhattan, KS 66506, USA. Tel: (785) 532-5690; FAX (785) 532-4309; e-mail: [carpentr@vet.k-state.edu](mailto:carpentr@vet.k-state.edu).

**3rd International Wildlife Management Congress-December 1–5, 2003; Christchurch, New Zealand.** The Wildlife Society will hold its 3<sup>rd</sup> International Wildlife Management Conference in Christchurch, New Zealand in conjunction with the 16<sup>th</sup> Australasian Wildlife Management Society Conference. The Program Committee invites submission of abstracts for presentation in open sessions in the following general areas of wildlife management: Wildlife Conservation, Wildlife Utilization, Management of Over-Abundant Wildlife, Wildlife Health and Diseases, Wildlife Toxicology, Contrasting Wildlife Management Systems, Wildlife Population Management and Dynamics, New Technology in Wildlife Management, Management of Wildlife by Indigenous People, Landscape Issues and Wildlife Management, and Wildlife-Bases Tourism. Deadline for abstract submission is February 28, 2003. Abstract guidelines may be viewed at [www.conference.canterbury.ac.nz/wildlife2003](http://www.conference.canterbury.ac.nz/wildlife2003).

**Note from the Editor:** Please send meeting announcements, diagnostic riddles, position and grant announcements, miscellaneous items, etc. for the Supplement to the Journal of Wildlife Diseases to Pauline Nol, USGS/National Wildlife Health Center, 6006 Schroeder Rd., Madison, WI, 53711. Phone: (608) 270-2489 Email: [pauline\\_nol@usgs.gov](mailto:pauline_nol@usgs.gov). Files in WordPerfect or Microsoft Word sent electronically or via disk are preferred, though submissions in any form are welcome!! The deadline for submission of articles for the next issue (July 2003, JWD Vol. 39, No. 3) is June 1, 2003.