

## **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**

**WDA On Line!** Have you visited our new home page? I hope so. If not - it is now time to do it. You will notice that the home page has changed a lot. Our Webmaster Mike Ziccardi has done a great job in modernizing our homepage. It is not finished (it never will be!) but it is now very much up-to-date and can function as an important tool within WDA. With the home page it is easy to get current information about almost anything you, as a member of WDA, need to know. It will connect people all over the world, changing miles and kilometres to micrometres, maybe even nanometres!

Visit the home page – You will find information and addresses to all officers, council members, section chairs, editors and managers. You will also find information about sections and links to their home pages. Information about JWD includes instruction for authors and being able to search for abstracts, subjects, and titles. Also present are links to a number of JWD supplements. There is information about WDA meetings, old and upcoming and information about other meetings. It is also possible to read proceedings from several old WDA annual meetings. The home page will make it possible to allow access to unique information to members, through a password system. On this protected part there will be a membership directory. The latest issues of the supplement will also be on this protected part.

Additional sophisticated possibilities for members are becoming possible because the WDA has signed a contract with Allen Marketing and Management for a lot of services On Line. This contract will come into force in January 2004 with services 'up and running' by some time in February or early March. It will provide us with an On Line membership directory that will be accessible to all WDA members and will allow members to search for names, countries, specialities, etc. The membership directory will be updated daily and members will be able to change their own personal contact information. Another feature will make it easier to pay the annual dues. It will be possible to become a member or to renew memberships electronically.

The On Line service will also include options to improve the efficiency of the nomination as well as the election processes. There will be additional attributes to the On Line Service. We hope that during 2004 this service will increase the benefits of membership for all members of WDA. It should be easy to become a member and while being a member we hope that the organization can give you the maximum value for your money.

*-Torsten Mörner, President*

### **Executive Manager's Report**

This past spring, the WDA had advertised as "seeking a part time (50-75%) executive manager to assist elected officers, editors and Council of WDA in the management of all Association business...". I started contract work for the WDA in October.

I have been working closely with all Officers of Council to gain an understanding of current WDA activities and to assist them upon request. The biggest project has been creating a new WDA membership/promotional brochure. Thank you to those who assisted with this project. We now have a

good supply of colorful promotional brochures on hand. Please contact me if you can use some brochures to encourage membership!

The second largest allotment of time has been spent assisting members (particularly Council and committee members) with regular activities. I have been working with members of Council to re-evaluate the current Constitution and Bylaws. Although revised a few years ago, the Constitution and Bylaws warrant reevaluation because of significant changes in the way we do business including forthcoming on-line membership services and on-line publishing of the Journal.

The staff at Allen Marketing and Management have been a pleasure to work with as we investigated the proposal for on-line services and renewal of our regular contract with them for business services. More recently, I have been working with the Membership Committee to determine who we current members are and whom we might best encourage to join the WDA. This project will be long and ongoing.

Finally, I am requesting material for our institutional archives. **I am seeking copies of our microfiche publication "Wildlife Diseases" that we published between 1959 and the late 1970s. If you have, and are willing to donate, copies of any of the 70 papers published on microfiche, please contact me.**

For comments or requests for assistance on any matters relating to the Association, I encourage you to contact me at [ecolink@aci.on.ca](mailto:ecolink@aci.on.ca).

*-Ed Addison, Executive Manager*

## **WDA ACTIVITIES**

**ATTENTION!! PLEASE READ AS DEADLINES ARE FAST APPROACHING!!**

**53<sup>rd</sup> Annual Meeting of the Wildlife Disease Association. August 27-September 3, 2004; San Diego, California, USA.** The WDA will hold its annual conference jointly with the American Association of Zoo Veterinarians and the American Association of Wildlife Veterinarians on August 27<sup>th</sup> to September 3<sup>rd</sup>, 2004, in San Diego, CA. The meeting will be organized into joint sessions and a general WDA session, which includes the Student Competition. Joint Sessions are as follows: Captive and Free-Ranging Wildlife; Health and Conservation; Emerging Diseases; Pathology; Wildlife Law, Ethics, and Policy; Management of Introduced Exotics, Invasive Species and Pests; Health Issues of Captive Propagation and Translocation Projects; New Technology and Conservation Applications; Conservation Efforts of Marine Species; Animal Health and Applied Conservation for the California Ecoregion; Disease Ecology and Epidemiology; Anesthesia and Immobilization; In Situ Conservation; and Wildlife-Livestock Disease Interface. All information regarding the meeting can be found at both <http://www.aazv.org> and <http://www.wildlifedisease.org>. **PLEASE NOTE that the DEADLINE to submit papers or posters for either the joint sessions or the general session is FEBRUARY 16, 2004!** See Call for Papers below and the websites for details.

**Call For Papers!** Those wishing to submit a title to be considered for presentation at the joint WDA/AAZV/AAWV annual meeting are asked to complete a form (see example below) and e-mail, mail, or fax completed forms to the appropriate session chair. Forms and a list of joint session chairs are posted at both <http://www.aazv.org> and <http://www.wildlifedisease.org>. Presenters wishing to be considered for the WDA general sessions (as opposed to joint or AAZV sessions) should submit this form to the WDA program chairs at [wildlifehealth@ucdavis.edu](mailto:wildlifehealth@ucdavis.edu). WDA program chairs are Pam Yochem ([pyochem@hswri.org](mailto:pyochem@hswri.org)) and Jonna Mazet ([jkmazet@ucdavis.edu](mailto:jkmazet@ucdavis.edu)). Please complete a separate form for each title submitted for consideration. A maximum of 2 papers will be accepted for a single individual. Presenters that are selected are expected to provide a paper or abstract for the proceedings and should adhere to all submission deadlines. All presenters are expected to register for the conference. **The deadline for submission of titles to session chairs is February 16, 2004.**

**To submit a title please complete the following:**

Name of Presenter:

Graduate Degree(s):

Co-Authors:

Presenter's Institution:

Mailing Address:

City: State/Province: Country: Zip:

Business Phone: Home Phone:

E-Mail: Fax:

1. Presentation Title:

2. Abstract or short description of the paper to be presented (75 words or less). The information provided will be used to help select papers and is not intended for publication in the proceedings:

3. Requested session in which to present this paper (<http://www.aazv.org> or <http://www.wildlifedisease.org>):

4. Is this submission entered in a manuscript competition?

5. Please list any additional titles you are submitting for consideration as well as the session to which the title has been submitted.

6. If selected, is there any reason you may not be able to present this paper at the conference?

7. If you are unable to attend, is someone available to present the paper in your absence?

8. If not selected for an oral presentation, would you present this work as a poster?

9. Audiovisual equipment provided will include an IBM laptop computer, powerpoint software, and 1 screen. MAC users will need to bring their own laptop computer and should know how to use it. Please list any additional AV needs:

10. Check all that apply: \_\_\_ AAZV member \_\_\_ AAWV member \_\_\_ WDA member

**Call for Nominations for Council!!** The WDA Nominations Committee needs your help in obtaining nominations for three offices this year. They are Student Representative and two seats on Council. Please send your nominations for these offices to Margo Pybus ([Margo.Pybus@gov.ab.ca](mailto:Margo.Pybus@gov.ab.ca)). Please do not send a resume or CV for the nominee as we have a questionnaire for them to complete. Please send in your nominees by March 15, 2004. (**Editor's Note:** The deadline of December 1, 2003 in the December issue of the Supplement is incorrect. Please disregard the previous announcement and follow the above instructions.)

## **WDA STUDENT ACTIVITIES**

**ATTENTION MENTORS AND ADVISORS!** Each year, the WDA sponsors a competition for student awards. For 2004, students are encouraged to apply for three awards. The WDA Student Awards Committee (comprising 11 members from US, Africa, Australia, and Europe) will judge the research and scholarship awards. Members of the attending audience (n>25) at the 2004 WDA meeting in San Diego, CA will judge the Terry Amundsen Award. Criteria upon which each award is judged are available on the WDA website at the following URL:

[http://www.wildlifedisease.org/Student/Student\\_Awards.htm](http://www.wildlifedisease.org/Student/Student_Awards.htm)

### **Wildlife Disease Graduate Student Research Recognition Award: DEADLINE: April 15, 2004**

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 \$2000 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.

Applicants should submit three items:

- 1) A summary of their research (10 pages double spaced written in type face font 10 or larger) structured as follows: title, abstract, introduction, methods, results, discussion, references, tables and figures. The title page should be separate, and the 10-page limit applies to only the title, abstract, introduction, methods, results, and discussion. PLEASE ENCLOSE 7 COPIES (electronic submissions as MS Word 2000 for Windows or PDF files are acceptable).
- 2) A cover letter stating how the research relates to WDA objectives (see inside back cover of WDA journal).
- 3) A letter of support from the faculty advisor indicating degree of student involvement in planning and execution of the research project.

Selection criteria: Each item (1-3) will receive a score and the sum of these scores will determine the rank of the candidate.

Grounds for disqualification include:

- Items missing.
- Summary exceeds 10 pages (excluding tables, figures, and references).
- Submissions postmarked beyond deadline date.

**Wildlife Disease Association Scholarship: DEADLINE: April 15, 2004.** 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 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.

To be considered, you should submit the following items:

- 1) One copy of all relevant transcripts. Transcripts can be official (i.e. with the imprint or official seal of the institution and signature of the responsible university officer) or copies signed by the student's faculty advisor.
- 2) Up to 3 letters of support, including a letter from the student's faculty advisor, that address the following specific abilities of the applicant: academic achievement, scholarly promise, research ability, verbal and writing skills, industriousness, leadership abilities, judgment and potential for contribution to the field of wildlife diseases.
- 3) Evidence of superior scholastic achievement (course work, scholarships, awards, publications)

Grounds for disqualification include:

- Items missing.
- Submissions postmarked beyond deadline date.

**Terry Amundsen Student Presentation Award : DEADLINE : Topics are due by February 16, 2004 and abstracts are due by March 15, 2004 (see Call for Papers above).** 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 the Special Student Session. Students wishing to be considered for the award should submit an abstract according to guidelines in the "Call for Papers" to the Program Chair of the Annual WDA Conference. A copy of the abstract also should be submitted to the Head of the Student Activities Committee, Dr. Thierry Work, at the address below. 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. Applications for the Research and Scholarship Awards must be submitted by April 15, 2003 to: Thierry M. Work, USGS-NWHC-HFS, PO Box 50167, Honolulu, HI 96850, USA (Thierry\_work@usgs.gov).

## **BOOK REVIEWS**

**Two memoirs from wildlife veterinarians.** Two of our WDA members have authored books based on their experiences as wildlife veterinarians. Because of the somewhat similar nature of the two books, they are reviewed together here.

*Appointment at the Ends of the World: Memoirs of a Wildlife Veterinarian*, Billy Karesh's book, was published first (1999. ISBN 0-446-52371-2. Warner Books, Inc.; New York, NY). In it, Billy tells the stories of his activities in several widely diverse regions of the world, including the Congo, Bolivia, Cameroon, Peru, and Borneo. His tales are told as vignettes centered around the particular research projects and animals he dealt with in each country. He highlights each tale with information about the natural history or occasionally politics of the region as it affected his work, which serve to enrich the stories and gives the reader a true sense of the often difficult task of working in third world countries. Billy has amusing stories to tell of the trials of traveling to and working at these distant locales while assisting researchers. The variety of wildlife species he discusses, including cape buffalo, okapi, elephants, peccaries, macaws, fur seals, and orangutans, do not always cooperate with field researchers. Billy is an excellent story-teller and *Appointment at the Ends of the World* would entertain readers with both scientific and non-scientific backgrounds.

*Wrestling with Rhinos: the Adventures of a Glasgow Vet in Kenya*, Jerry Haigh's book (2002. ISBN I-55022-507-3. ECW Press; Toronto, Canada), tells of Jerry's adventures dealing with a wide variety of domestic and wildlife species in Kenya immediately after he graduated from veterinary school in 1965. Unlike Billy, who assisted on-going wildlife research projects, Jerry was a practicing veterinarian during this time, and like many private practitioners, finds himself in settings that range from well-run cattle operations to backyard and field settings in which anything can happen. Veterinary medicine at that time – mid- to late 1960s – did not have many of the modern pharmaceuticals and equipment that we enjoy today. As a result, many of Jerry's tales will be very entertaining to more recently graduated veterinarians and researchers. Kenya, during the period that Jerry covers in this book, is in its early stages of independence and undergoing the social adjustments that ensued. In addition to his veterinary exploits, we share Jerry's personal life – his meeting the woman who became his wife, the birth of their kids, his friendships, and his travels about Kenya. Jerry's book is very "James Herriot-esque" and easy to read, making it a great find for anyone interested in "visiting" early Kenya.

- Charlotte Quist

## **HAPPENINGS IN THE FIELD**

### **National Wildlife Health Center Quarterly Mortality Report**

**Black-bellied tree duck mortality in Texas.** For the second consecutive year, mortality of newly hatched Black-bellied tree duck chicks was observed at La Sal Vieja in Willacy County, Texas.

During daily observations, USFWS biologists recorded twenty broods containing 217 chicks leaving two nesting islands on this hyper saline inland lake; one hundred forty five (67%) of the 18-24 hour old ducklings died before reaching the mainland. A search of the nesting islands identified 40 additional dead chicks. Clinical signs observed in ducklings included convulsions and salt accumulation on feathers and around the eyes. Freshly dead carcasses were submitted to the NWHC for diagnostic evaluation. The brains from the ducklings had sodium concentrations of > 2,000 ppm, wet weight, that are indicative of sodium toxicity.

**Cormorant Newcastle disease in Wisconsin, New York, Vermont.** Cormorant Newcastle virus (CNV), also known as cormorant paramyxovirus-1, was isolated from several double-crested cormorants collected in Green Bay, Wisconsin; Lake Oneida, New York; and Lake Champlain in New York and Vermont. Morbidity and mortality were first noted among hatch-year cormorants in July 2003. Newcastle disease virus was isolated in Wisconsin cormorants by NWHC and in New York and Vermont cormorants by the USDA National Veterinary Services Lab (NVSL). NVSL provided molecular characterization of CNV in birds from all three states. In addition to cormorant Newcastle virus, trauma and *Salmonella*, *Aspergillus* and helminth infections were causes of death in cormorants from these colonies. Morbidity and mortality were low, with less than one percent of the young cormorants affected.

**Trematode-related Mortality in Upper Mississippi River waterbirds.** Since mid-September, over 3,000 American coots and ducks have died from infection by the trematodes *Sphaeridiotrema globulus* (snail host *Bithynia*) and *Cyathocotyle bushiensis* (snail host *Planorbella*). The mortality is concentrated in Pool 7 (Lake Onalaska) of the Upper Mississippi River National Wildlife Refuge. No *Bithynia* snails have been found in sampling at this site and the source for the birds is unknown. *Sphaeridiotrema globulus* was the most prevalent organism in birds necropsied at NWHC with levels as high as 1,500 trematodes per bird. Similar mortality caused by the same species of trematodes occurred at this site during the fall 2002 and spring 2003 migrations.

**Tularemia in Wyoming rabbits.** Mortality was reported in 15 cottontail and jack rabbits on the Seedskaadee NWR in southwestern Wyoming from June through September. Tularemia was confirmed in two rabbits submitted to the NWHC in September. Wyoming Department of Health officials have been in contact with refuge staff. No human cases were reported. Similar mortality of about 15 rabbits also occurred during the summer of 2002.

**West Nile virus in white pelicans.** West Nile virus was the suspected cause of death of over 5,000 white pelicans during the summer of 2003 in the north central states of Montana, North and South Dakota, Minnesota and Kansas. West Nile virus was confirmed in adult and immature birds but the greatest losses occurred in pre-fledgling pelicans still on the nesting colonies. Pelican chicks were observed to be in areas with high densities of mosquitoes. The loss of young pelicans ranged as high as 68% at some colonies. During this same time period, West Nile virus was confirmed in 3,000 gulls in North and South Dakota and Minnesota; and low numbers of cormorants in Minnesota and Canada geese in North Dakota.

**Quarterly Wildlife Mortality Report**  
July 2003 to September 2003

State	Location	Dates	Species	Mortality	Diagnosis	Reported by
AK	Prudhoe Bay	07/10/03-07/30/03	Glaucous Gull	36 (e)	Starvation Plastic ingestion	NW
CA	Salton Sea NWR	07/01/03-10/30/03	Ring-billed Gull California Gull Northern Shoveler Brown Pelican Green-winged Teal	92	Open Open Emaciation Botulism (not typed)	NW
CA	Sacramento NWR	07/08/03-09/20/03	Mallard	236	Botulism type C	NW

	Complex						
			Green-winged Teal Northern Pintail Northern Shoveler Gadwall				
CA	Sacramento and Delevan NWR	07/10/03-ongoing	Green-winged Teal Mallard	200 (e)	Botulism type C	NW	
CA	Lower Klamath NWR	07/31/03-10/04/03	Northern Pintail Gadwall	7,900	Botulism type C	NW	
CA	Upper Klamath NWR	08/20/03-10/04/03	Mallard Gadwall	262	Botulism type C	NW	
CA	Delevan NWR	09/25/03-10/29/03	Northern Pintail Mallard	43	Open	NW	
CO	Multiple Counties	07/30/03-10/01/03	American Coot Ruddy Duck Northern Shoveler Unidentified Raptor	500 (e)	Viral Infection: West Nile	CDC	
DC	Bolling AFB	07/03/03-09/01/03	Gray Squirrel	35 (e)	Viral Infection: West Nile	NW	
FL, GA, SC	Multiple Counties	03/12/03-ongoing	Unidentified Bird	47 (e)	Eastern equine encephalitis	FL, GA, SC	
FL	Monroe County	04/15/03-04/15/03	Pilot Whale	5 (e)	Open Stranding Predation	NW	
FL	Seminole County	08/01/03-ongoing	Black Vulture	4 (e)	Arthritis: septic Viral Infection: West Nile Aspergillosis	NW, UFL	
FL	Everglades NP	08/10/03-08/15/03	Cuban Tree Frog Green Tree Frog	2	Open Viral Infection	NW	
IL	Cook County	04/01/03-04/02/03	Canada (Interior) Goose	7	Suspect: Iridovirus Toxicosis: diazinon	IL	
IL	Cook County	07/02/03-08/15/03	Ring-billed Gull	70 (e)	Emaciation Botulism type C	NW	
KS	Lyon County	06/25/03-07/08/03	Purple Martin House Sparrow Barn Swallow	8 (e)	Open	SCW	
KS	Quivira NWR	07/26/03-08/11/03	American White Pelican	36 (e)	Viral Infection: West Nile	NW	
KY	Fayette County	07/03/03-07/18/03	Mallard	15 (e)	Botulism type C	KY, NW	
MA	Worcester County	07/22/03-10/01/03	Mallard Canada Goose	80 (e)	Botulism type C	NW	
MD	Harford County	03/15/03-03/17/03	American Coot	5	Emaciation	MD	
MD	Patuxent WRC	07/13/03-09/11/03	Southern Leopard Frog Pickerel Frog	1,000 (e)	Parasitism: Perkinsus-like organism	NW	
MD	Patuxent NWR	07/15/03-07/30/03	Green Frog	2	Open	NW	
ME	Petit Manan NWR	07/01/03-09/01/03	Common Tern Arctic Tern Roseate Tern	500 (e)	Open	NW, UME	
ME	Aroostook County	07/01/03-09/12/03	Bull Frog Green Frog	3,500 (e)	Viral Infection: Iridovirus	NW	
MI	Manistee County	04/01/03-04/17/03	Trumpeter Swan	3 (e)	Open	NW	
MN	Lac Qui Parle WMA	07/01/03-09/01/03	American White Pelican Ring-billed Gull Double-crested Cormorant Great Egret Canada Goose	3500 (e)	Viral Infection: West Nile Salmonellosis	NW	
MN	Dakota County	08/11/03-08/18/03	Mallard	17	Open	NW	
MN	Otter Tail County	08/17/03-08/27/03	American White Pelican Double-crested Cormorant	2	Viral Infection: West Nile	NW	
MN	Traverse County	09/01/03-09/25/03	American Coot Unidentified Snipe Sora Rail	1,280 (e)	Botulism type C	NW	

MT	Medicine Lake NWR	07/23/03-08/29/03	Double-crested Cormorant Northern Shoveler American White Pelican	566 (e)	Viral Infection: West Nile Botulism suspect	NW
MT	Bowdoin NWR	08/01/03-09/25/03	American White Pelican Northern Pintail Northern Shoveler Green-winged Teal Mallard	123	Viral Infection: West Nile Botulism type C	NW
MT	Arod Lakes WPA	08/11/03-09/15/03	Northern Pintail American Avocet Red-tailed Hawk Mallard Unidentified Teal	428 (e)	Botulism type C Botulism suspect	NW
MT	Cascade County	08/31/03-09/04/03	Canada Goose Mallard Domestic/hybrid Goose	29	Botulism type C	MT, NW
ND	Kulm WMD	07/06/03-08/01/03	Ring-billed Gull Double-crested Cormorant	2,359	Salmonellosis Viral Infection: West Nile Chlamydiosis Aspergillosis	NW
ND	Kidder County	07/10/03-08/19/03	Ring-billed Gull Double-crested Cormorant American White Pelican Eared Grebe Western Grebe	717	Viral Infection: West Nile	NW
ND	Chase Lake NWR	07/15/03-09/01/03	Ring-billed Gull American White Pelican	2,000 (e)	Viral Infection: West Nile Salmonellosis Botulism type C	NW
ND	Lake Alice NWR	07/26/03-09/10/03	Mallard Gadwall Northern Pintail American Coot	50	Botulism type C Botulism suspect	NW
ND	Tewaukon NWR	07/31/03-09/10/03	Canada Goose American White Pelican	8	Botulism type C Viral Infection: West Nile	NW
ND	Ramsey County	08/01/03-09/10/03	Northern Shoveler American Avocet Ruddy Duck	25 (e)	Botulism type C	NW
ND	Audubon NWR	08/16/03-09/03/03	American White Pelican	40 (e)	Viral Infection: West Nile	NW
NE	Morrill County	07/26/03-08/26/03	Canada Goose	9 (e)	Viral Infection: West Nile Open	NEB, NW
NE	Knox County	08/04/03-09/12/03	Least Interior Tern Piping Plover	11	Open	NW
NM	Colfax County	09/29/03-10/02/03	Sandhill Crane	5	Trauma: impact	NW
NV	Stillwater NWR	08/11/03-09/24/03	Mallard American Wigeon Northern Pintail Clark's Grebe Gadwall	52	Botulism type C	NW
NY	Kings County	06/25/03-10/10/03	Unidentified Gull Double-crested Cormorant	30 (e)	Viral Infection: West Nile Emaciation Aspergillosis	NW, NYC, NYS
NY	Oswego County	07/10/03-09/15/03	Double-crested Cormorant	50 (e)	Newcastle Disease Virus suspect	NVL, NW, NYS
NY, VT	Lake Champlain	07/10/03-09/15/03	Double-crested Cormorant Ring-billed Gull	300	Newcastle Disease Virus	NW
OH	Cuyahoga County	07/16/03-08/10/03	Mallard	60 (e)	Botulism type C	NW
OK	Tulsa County	08/11/03-08/11/03	Mallard	3	Toxicosis: organophosph orus compound	NW

ONT	Lake Ontario	08/01/03-ongoing	Fish Great Black-backed Gull Unidentified Gull	4	Botulism suspect	NYS
OR	Multnomah County	09/08/03-10/09/03	Unidentified Dowitcher Western Sandpiper Unidentified Plover Unidentified Yellowlegs Killdeer	125 (e)	Avian cholera suspect	OR
PA, NY, ONT	Lake Erie	07/15/03-ongoing	Fish Common Loon Ring-billed Gull Long-tailed Duck Unidentified Gull	120 (e)	Botulism type E Botulism suspect	CCW, NW, NYS
PA	Potter County	08/02/03-08/20/03	Mourning Dove	24 (e)	Parasitism: trichomoniasis	NW
SC	Charleston County	04/15/03-05/08/03	Northern Gannet	4	Emaciation Toxicosis: organochlorine suspect	SCW
SD	Waubay NWR	07/28/03-08/28/03	American White Pelican Ring-billed Gull Double-crested Cormorant	365 (e)	Viral Infection: West Nile Open	NW
SD	Lake Andes NWR	08/15/03-09/02/03	American White Pelican	5	Viral Infection: West Nile	NW
SD	Charles Mix County	09/08/03-10/07/03	Gadwall Pectoral Sandpiper Lesser Yellowlegs Mallard Northern Shoveler	500 (e)	Botulism suspect	NW
TN	Meigs County	09/15/03-10/15/03	White-tailed Deer	150 (e)	Epizootic hemorrhagic disease	SCW
TX	Santa Ana NWR	07/02/03-08/13/03	Black-bellied Tree Duck	235 (e)	Toxicosis: salt	NW
TX	McLennan County	07/31/03-08/07/03	Cattle Egret	200 (e)	Salmonellosis	NW
TX	Multiple counties	08/01/03-ongoing	Unidentified Raptor Prairie Dog	500 (e)	Open	TX
TX	Brewster County	08/15/03-09/27/03	White-winged Dove	30	Open	NW
VA	Multiple Counties	07/01/03-10/15/03	Unidentified Hawk Unidentified Owl	1,000 (e)	Viral Infection: West Nile	VA
VA	Northampton County	07/14/03-07/15/03	Canada Goose	15	Open: toxicosis suspect	NW
VA	Virginia Beach County	07/20/03-08/25/03	Southern Leopard Frog	20 (e)	Open Viral Infection: Ranavirus	NW
VA	Stafford County	08/06/03-08/07/03	House Sparrow	104 (e)	Trauma: storm	VA
VA	James City	09/01/03-ongoing	Muscovy	7 (e)	Open Salpingitis	NW
VA	Virginia Beach County	09/27/03-10/10/03	Mallard Common Grackle Rock Dove	22	Toxicosis: organophosph orus cmpd. suspect	NW
WI	Brown County	07/18/03-09/01/03	Double-crested Cormorant	100 (e)	Newcastle Disease Virus	NW
WI	Marinette County	08/01/03-08/07/03	Turkey	4	Pneumonia Toxicosis: suspect	NW
WI	Outagamie County	08/01/03-08/16/03	Mallard	30	Botulism type C	NW, WI
WI	LaCrosse County	08/17/03-08/18/03	Mallard	4	Open	NW, WI
WI	Upper Mississippi NWR	09/18/03-ongoing	American Coot Lesser Scaup Mallard Northern Pintail Ruddy Duck	3,000	Parasitism: Sphaeridiotrema globulus Parasitism: Cyathocotyle bushiensis Parasitism: coccidiosis	NW
WI	Door County	09/22/03-10/02/03	Mallard Canada Goose Muskrat	76	Botulism type C	NW, WI

WY	Seedskaadee NWR	06/28/03-09/17/03	Great Blue Heron Cottontail (Mountain) Rabbit Unidentified Jackrabbit	15 (e) Tularemia	NW
WY	Fremont County	08/01/03-ongoing	Sage Grouse	15 (e) Open	WY
WY	Yellowstone NP	08/08/03-09/05/03	Columbia spotted Frog	70 (e) Parasitism: trematodiasis	NW
<b>Updates/Corrections</b>					
AR	Ouachita County	05/05/03-08/12/03	Mourning Dove	40 (e) Inguvitiis	AR
MD	Wicomico County	04/01/97-09/01/03	Red-eared Slider Turtle Painted Turtle	60 (e) Osteodystrophy Open	NW
US	All continental states except ID, OR, NV, WA	01/08/03-ongoing	Blue Jay American Crow Northern Cardinal Unidentified Sparrow Common Grackle	10,217 (e) Viral Infection: West Nile	NW ST

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

New York State Dept. of Environmental Conservation (NYS), Southeastern Cooperative Wildlife Disease Study (SCW), USGS National Wildlife Health Center (NW), Wisconsin Dept. of Natural Resources (WI), University of Maine (UME), National Veterinary Services Laboratory (NVL), University of Florida Veterinary Medical Teaching Hospital (UFL), Center for Disease Control (CDC), Canadian Cooperative Wildlife Health Centre (CCW), Nebraska Veterinary Diagnostic Laboratory (NEB), New York City Dept. of Health (NYC), Arkansas Livestock and Poultry (AR), Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission (FL), Texas Parks and Wildlife Commission (TX), Maryland Dept. of Agriculture Diagnostic Laboratory (MD), Wyoming Game and Fish Dept. (WY), Illinois Dept. of Natural Resources (IL), Georgia Dept. of Natural Resources (GA), South Carolina Dept. of Natural Resources (SC), Kentucky Dept of Fish and Wildlife Resources (KY), Montana Fish, Wildlife and Parks (MT), Oregon Dept. of Fish and Wildlife (OR), Virginia Dept. of Game and Inland Fisheries (VA), State Diagnostic Laboratories (ST).

Written and compiled by Kathryn Converse/Rex Sohn - Western US, Kimberli Miller/Grace McLaughlin - Eastern US, 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 the European Section

**Unusual mortality in Schreiber's long fingered bat, at several nurseries.** The Schreiber's long-fingered bat (*Miniopterus schreibersi*) – a cave-dwelling bat species listed in annex II of the Habitats Directive – usually breeds in about 70 caves in Southern and Eastern France (the Northern limit extends to Poitou-Charentes to Franche-Comté). More than one third of the nurseries were monitored during spring and summer 2002. In several caves an unusual mortality of adults was observed between mid-May and mid-June. Moreover, reproductive success was very low (abortions, very small numbers of juveniles) and some breeding roosts were deserted. “Normal” reproduction was reported for only three nurseries. Similar observations in Spain and Portugal showed the extent and the gravity of the situation (in these two countries, mortality also affected juveniles).

At the moment, causes of this dramatic breakdown of reproduction and mortality are not yet known, several factors are suspected: bad weather conditions, intoxication by agricultural products,

vandalism, epizootic disease. First results of analyses of dead bats collected in France, Spain and Portugal (histopathology, toxicology, bacteriology and virology) only reveal that bat lungs are infected by Herpesvirus.

In the beginning of the year 2003, further analyses were made without any convincing results. Yet, consequences were noticed on the French hibernating population of Schreiber's long-fingered bat. As a matter of fact, according to a summary written in 1995, the population of the species in France was estimated to be about 210,000 bats. Now, after the winter monitoring in 2003, this population fell to 70,000 individuals (60 to 65 % less than in reference years). This important and sudden decrease appears only in the Schreiber's long-fingered bat. It must be considered with concern because of the dramatic consequences it could have on the species in France and the rest of Europe.

-ROUE, Sébastien Y. & Mélanie NEMOZ – Société Française pour l'Etude et la Protection des Mammifères. Email address for contact - : [cpepesc.chiropteres@wanadoo.fr](mailto:cpepesc.chiropteres@wanadoo.fr)

**The UK Phocine Distemper epidemic 2002/03.** Since the index case in the UK, a Common or Harbour seal (*Phoca vitulina*) found dead on the Wash, Lincolnshire on 19/07/02, there have been 4419 seals found dead along the UK coastline (figures accurate 02/07/03). Due to autolysis and logistical reasons not all carcasses were examined. The total confirmed cases of PDV was 98. Of these, 88 were Common seals while the other 10 were Grey seals (*Halichoerus grypus*). The breakdown is as follows:

	<u>England</u>	<u>Wales</u>	<u>Scotland</u>	<u>Northern Ireland</u>
Total Dead Seals	3163	178	968	110
Total Confirmed Cases	75	0	21	2
Common Seals	74		12	2
Grey Seals	1		9	0

**The outbreak now appears to be over.** The last positive case (a Common seal from East Highland, Scotland) being confirmed on the 23/01/03 by RT-PCR testing. Since then the number of dead seals reported is at a low level consistent with background mortality. Monitoring continued until August 31<sup>st</sup> 2003. This was especially important as Common seals will "haul out" in June and July for breeding and pupping, and again in September for moulting. This will increase the risk of another outbreak as pups are born and the population density increases. If the virus has persisted in seals over-winter, an increase in mortality at the peak times of "haul out" will be most likely to occur in Scotland, if at all, where the extent of virus circulation and seal exposure to date is uncertain.

The source of the outbreak in 1988 is thought to be the Harp seal (*Phoca groenlandica*) which is known to be a reservoir of infection. There are four million Harp seals in the Arctic, some of these animals were sampled between 1988 and 1995, 83% were found to have antibodies to PDV. Southerly migrations of Harp seals were observed in 1988 but not prior to the 2002 epizootic.

It is possible that Grey seals are acting as a vector for PDV as they appear to have a greater resistance to the virus than Common seals. It was also noted that although there were a number of Grey seal carcasses that proved positive, in most cases this was incidental to the cause of death. They have a greater range than Common seals and are known to travel large distances and northern populations will probably come into contact with the arctic species.

It was also noted in Scotland that despite positive cases of PDV infection being confirmed on the East and West coasts and on Orkney there was no increase in seal mortality compared to other years when PDV was absent. There could be several reasons for this. It is possible that Common seals further north have more resistance to PDV because they come into contact with the arctic species. Or, it might be that by the time PDV reached Scotland there were fewer animals as the "haul out" period was over, and so viral transmission was less likely. Pollution may be a factor, as the seas around the Wash are more polluted than those in Scotland, possibly affecting the seals' immune response.

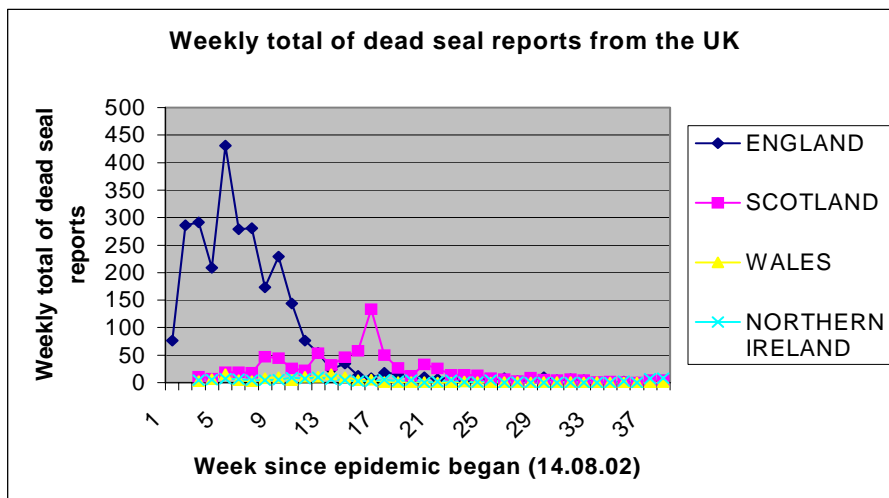
The situation on the continent, and the Republic of Ireland is much the same with no more positive cases since last year although monitoring of the situation continues on the continent.

-Nick Davison, VLA Truro. [n.davison@vla.defra.gsi.gov.uk](mailto:n.davison@vla.defra.gsi.gov.uk)

Sources:

Paul Jepson, Becki Lawson, Zoological Society of London. Sea Mammal Research Unit

**Note:** The article below, in a journal issue dedicated to emerging diseases of wildlife, provides a clear



and concise review of the recently identified morbilli virus infections in marine mammals:

Barrett, T., Pramoda, S. and Jepson, P.D. (2003) Seal distemper outbreak 2002 *Microbiology Today*, Vol 30, Nov 2003, 162-163.

**Submission to the 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 February 2004. 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](mailto:p.duff@vla.maff.gsi.gov.uk) *Fax* ++44(0)-1768-885314 /*phone* ++44(0)-1768-885295.

**News from the Nordic Section**

This summer brought a third consecutive season with gull mortalities (mainly Herring Gull, *Larus argentatus* and Great Black-backed Gulls, *Larus marinus*) along parts of the Swedish coastline. Affected birds show symptoms of partial paralysis, with drooping wings and an inability to stand up, but the head and neck is still fully functional. Single birds have been taken to rescue centers and some

have survived after being given food and water. At necropsy the birds are in good body condition, the G-I tract is empty but no other changes are found. At histopathology there are no consistent findings to aid us in a diagnosis. Additional funding is being requested to be able to continue the research of the gull paralysis syndrome etiology.

Several cities with park ponds containing wild fowl reported increased mortalities during the summer months, mainly in mallards, the species often dominating in numbers. Necropsy of dead birds showed no pathologic changes. Botulism was diagnosed with ancillary testing. The mortalities were seen after a period of high summer temperatures.

From the end of the summer and still ongoing in November, several areas in Sweden, and especially from urban areas, have reported wild pigeons with CNS-disturbances. Dead or euthanised birds showed no macroscopic changes. Pigeon paramyxovirus type 1 was isolated from at least four different locations in Sweden. So far, only a single farm with a small number of back-yard poultry, has been affected (resulting in stamping out).

During the summer and autumn a number of hare tularemia cases have been diagnosed, and a concomitant high number of human tularemia cases have been reported. Tularemia is now spreading south from the northern half of Sweden, with several cases diagnosed in European brown hares (*Lepus europaeus*) this year. This is a novel finding, as tularemia has previously, in Sweden, only been found in the varying hare (*Lepus timidus*).

In areas with wild rabbits, e.g. southern Sweden and on the island of Gotland, outbreaks of both myxomatosis and rabbit viral hemorrhagic disease (coronaviral hepatitis) has been reported, with single cases submitted for necropsy and verification.

In red fox (*Vulpes vulpes*) from Koster, an island on the Swedish west coast, a novel parasite infection was diagnosed, as *Angiostrongylus vasorum* was identified. The death of a local dog from French heart worm disease initiated an examination of fox corpses and fox fecal samples from the island. Parasites were found in both corpses and in fecal samples.

From Finland, Antti Oksanen reports that moose (*Alces alces*) lungs have been collected by licensed hunters in eastern and north-eastern Finland, and examined for hydatid cysts caused by the newly described (G10) Fennoscandian strain of *Echinococcus granulosus*. Four of 724 animals were found infected, with solitary or a few cysts. In one animal, a barren adult female, a total of 106 hydatid cysts in the lungs. Until late November, also 15 infected reindeer, mostly from the same areas as the moose, were found at the mandatory abattoir meat inspection. The strain identification of the parasites is still to be done.

Also potential definitive hosts of the Fennoscandian cervid echinococcus have been examined during 2003. Of 88 wolf fecal samples, 14 were positive for *Echinococcus* coproantigen. Red foxes (*Vulpes vulpes*) and raccoon dogs (*Nyctereutes procyonoides*) have been examined by both coproantigen ELISA and by washing-sieving of intestinal contents. All 208 animals examined have been negative.

Five deer ked, or deer louse fly, *Lipoptena cervi* were found in the hair of one hunted wild forest reindeer (*Rangifer tarandus fennicus*) calf. This is believed to be the first report of the fly in *Rangifer*, at least in Finland, and causes concern as the fly is increasing its distribution to the north, possibly approaching the reindeer husbandry area in the near future.

Erik Ågren, DVM National Veterinary Institute (SVA) Dept. of Wildlife, SE-751 89 Uppsala, Sweden, Phone: +46 18 67 40 00, Fax: +46 18 67 43 64, e-mail: Erik.Agren@sva.se, www.sva.se

## WDA SECTION CHAIRS AND CONTACT INFORMATION

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

**Australasian Section.** For information regarding the Australasian Section, contact Tim Portas, Western Plains Zoo, P.O. Box 831, Dubbo, NSW 2830, Australia. Phone: 61 2 6881 1460; Fax: 61 2 6884 1496; email: tportas@zoo.nsw.gov.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 Eric Agren, Department of Wildlife, National Veterinary Institute, SE-751 89 Uppsala, SWEDEN, Phone +46 18 67 40 00 Fax +46 18 30 91 62 or E-mail: Erik.Agren@sva.se

**Wildlife Veterinarian Section.** For information regarding the Wildlife Veterinarian Section, contact Dave Jessup, California Department of Fish and Game, 1451 Shaffer Rd., Santa Cruz, CA 95060, USA. Telephone: 831-469-1726, email: djessup@ospr.dfg.ca.gov.

## JOB ANNOUNCEMENTS

**Faculty Position Endowed Chair for Wild Sheep Disease Research-Washington State University.** The Department of Veterinary Microbiology and Pathology in the College of Veterinary Medicine is seeking applications for a recently endowed chair in wild sheep disease research. This will be a full-time, tenured appointment at the Associate Professor or Professor level starting July 1, 2004. The scientist hired to fill the Rocky Crate-Foundation for North American Wild Sheep Endowed Chair will be expected to devote 100% of their time to research on wild sheep diseases and graduate education. The research focus will be on respiratory diseases caused by *Mannheimia spp.* and *Pasteurella spp.* It is expected that a productive, extramurally funded program in the area of the research focus will be developed, and that effective collaborations will be established with current and future research programs at Washington State University. The Department has a long tradition of high quality, collaborative infectious disease research and current research programs include microbial genomics, proteomics for vaccine development, microarray, immunology and pathogenesis of infectious diseases of animals and food-borne diseases. The expectations in graduate education are to train PhD graduate students and to be a full participant in the graduate program in the Department of Veterinary Microbiology and Pathology. A PhD degree and at least five years of research experience after any post doctoral research training are required. Preference will be given to candidates with research experience with *Mannheimia spp.*, *Pasteurella spp.* or related bacteria. Further preference will be given to candidates with demonstrated abilities in conducting hypothesis-based research and publishing the results, obtaining extramural funding, and interest and experience in graduate education. Review of applications will begin March 1, 2004, and will continue until the position is filled. An application letter outlining research interests, curriculum vitae, and names and addresses of three references should be sent to Dr. Travis McGuire, Department of Veterinary Microbiology and

Pathology, P.O. Box 647040, Washington State University, Pullman, WA 99164-7040. Washington State University is an equal opportunity/affirmative action educator and employer. Protected group members are encouraged to apply.

Visit the JWD website at <http://www.wildlifedisease.org> for additional up to date job listings.

## **TRAINING/EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES**

**Short Course in Zoo Medicine. June 14-18, 2004.** A five-day course on zoological medicine will be held at the University of Tennessee, College of Veterinary Medicine, June 14-18, 2004. The program, consisting of lectures and laboratories, will be conducted in conjunction with the Knoxville Zoological Gardens. This will be the sixth year of the program, which has attracted veterinarians and veterinary students from throughout the world. The course will include a wide range of topics in captive wildlife medicine, focusing on those aspects of zoo animal medicine and husbandry not covered by other continuing education programs. Topics will include infectious diseases of reptiles and felids, raptor medicine, non-human primate preventive medicine, immobilization agents, darting systems, and elephant and rhinoceros medicine. Cost is \$1,000 (U.S.) for veterinarians and \$500 (U.S.) for veterinary students. Enrollment is limited to 15 people. For additional information, contact Dr. Ed Ramsay at 865-974-5506 (e-mail: [eramsay@utk.edu](mailto:eramsay@utk.edu)). To register, contact Barbara Campbell at 865-974-7264 (e-mail: [bcampbe4@utk.edu](mailto:bcampbe4@utk.edu)). Registration deadline is March 15, 2004. Further details are available on the college's web site at [http://www.vet.utk.edu/avi\\_zoo/shortcourse/info.shtml](http://www.vet.utk.edu/avi_zoo/shortcourse/info.shtml).

**Veterinary Internship in Wildlife and Conservation Medicine.** A yearlong internship in wildlife medicine is being offered to veterinarians by The Wildlife Center of Virginia. The Wildlife Center is a non-profit conservation organization with a professionally staffed, fully equipped, 5,700 square foot hospital, research, and environmental education center located in Waynesboro, Virginia, in the heart of the Shenandoah Valley. WCV is presented with approximately 3,000 patients annually representing over 200 different species. Sixty-five percent of the patients are birds and approximately half of the birds are raptors. The intern will be supervised by a board-certified wildlife veterinarian and assisted by a veterinary resident, licensed veterinary technician, rehabilitation staff, and numerous volunteers. The intern will be involved in all aspects of wildlife medicine including physical examination, sample collection, radiography, anesthesia, surgery, medical treatment, physical therapy, necropsy, husbandry, record maintenance, telephone consultations, and presentations at rounds. The intern will also advise wildlife rehabilitators and supervise senior veterinary students from various schools. Conference presentation and writing for publication are encouraged. Opportunities exist to be involved in ongoing conservation medicine and research projects as well as interaction with local or allied institutions (National Zoo, University of Tennessee, Virginia Department of Game and Inland Fisheries, Virginia Marine Science Museum, Virginia Tech). Veterinary candidates must have a strong interest in wildlife medicine, and must have well-developed interpersonal and clinical skills. Experience in wildlife medicine is desirable, but not required. Preference will be given to applicants with clinical experience. Interested candidates should send a letter of intent, curriculum vitae, veterinary school transcript, and three letters of reference. A Virginia veterinary license will be required. The deadline for applications is February 1, 2004. The selection will be made by April 15 for an anticipated June 1 starting date. Correspondence should be addressed to Dr. Jonathan Sleeman, Director of Veterinary Services, The Wildlife Center of Virginia, P.O. Box 1557, Waynesboro, VA 22980. Further information about The Wildlife Center of Virginia can be found at [www.wildlifecenter.org](http://www.wildlifecenter.org).

**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](mailto:joy_evered@fws.gov) or Marilyn Blair DVM, at the Idaho Fish Health Center; email [marilyn\\_j\\_blair@fws.gov](mailto: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](mailto: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](mailto:F.Scullion@zoo.co.uk).

## **PUBLISHING OPPORTUNITIES**

**Veterinary Clinical Pathology** invites the submission of high quality research articles, research communications and reviews on all aspects of veterinary clinical pathology and clinicopathologic mechanisms of disease. The journal features PubMed/MEDLINE indexing, no submission fees or page

charges (minimal charges for color plates), rapid turnaround time, and e-mail manuscript submission (send to: [asvcp@vetclinpathjournal.org](mailto:asvcp@vetclinpathjournal.org)). See online instructions for authors at <http://www.vetclinpathjournal.org/authorinfo.html>. You also are invited to visit the Veterinary Clinical Pathology website at <http://www.vetclinpathjournal.org> for browsable archives. For articles on aquatic, exotic, and wildlife see <http://www.vetclinpathjournal.org/archive/exotic&wildlife.html>. For a table of Contents see <http://www.vetclinpathjournal.org/currentissue.html>. To receive an e-mail table of contents for each issue, please send a request to [asvcp@vetclinpathjournal.org](mailto:asvcp@vetclinpathjournal.org).

*Mary Christopher, DVM, PhD, Dipl ACVP, Dipl ECVCP*

*Karen Young, VMD, PhD*

*Co-Editors-in-Chief*

## MEETING ANNOUNCEMENTS

**18<sup>th</sup> annual meeting of the Society for Conservation Biology. July 30-August 2, 2004.** The 18th annual meeting of the Society for Conservation Biology will be held 30 July through 2 August 2004 in New York City. The scientific program will cover a wide variety of topics and will include plenary sessions, invited symposia, workshops, organized discussions, poster sessions, and concurrent sessions of contributed oral presentations. Deadline to submit abstracts: January 31, 2004. For more information please go to the SCB website at: <http://www.conbio.org>.

**Sixth Conference of the European section of WDA. September 8-12, 2004.** The sixth European Conference of the European Section of Wildlife Disease Association will be held in, Sweden on September 8<sup>th</sup> – 12<sup>th</sup>, 2004. The Conference will consist of presentations and posters on all aspects of wildlife diseases worldwide. Special sessions will be arranged covering “Disease interactions between prey animals and their predators” and “Emerging diseases of European Wildlife”. Free papers are also welcome. In addition, a full day workshop on Chronic Wasting Disease will take place on the 8th of September, which will include a histology wet lab examining various TSE’s. Requests to contribute a paper or a poster, as well as accompanying abstracts, should be received no later than June 15, 2004. The deadline for submission of abstracts for the Student Presentation Award to the Student Activities Committee is May 15<sup>th</sup>, 2004. Submit abstracts to the Program Chair, Dr. Dolores Gavier-Widén, Department of Wildlife, National Veterinary Institute, SE-751 89 Uppsala, SWEDEN, Phone +46 18 67 4XXX, FAX +46 18 67 42 96, E-mail: [Dolores@sva.se](mailto:Dolores@sva.se). For full information on registration, housing, costs and more visit the EWDA website: [www.sva.se/ewda](http://www.sva.se/ewda).

**11th Annual Conference of The Wildlife Society, Calgary, Alberta, Canada. September 18-22, 2004** The Wildlife Society will hold its 11th Annual Conference in Calgary, Alberta, Canada, September 18-22, 2004. The meeting will include symposia, workshops, contributed papers (oral presentations), and posters. We invite submission of technical papers and posters on topics of wildlife science, management, education, or policy within the broad theme of *Excellence in Wildlife Stewardship through Science and Education*. Presentations will not be published, so we encourage reports from the author's most recent scientific investigations and management experiences. Papers and posters should present results from completed studies or completed phases of long-term projects. Deadline for submissions is February 16, 2004. Please visit the TWS website at [www.wildlife.org](http://www.wildlife.org) for more information. Questions about abstract preparation and submission may be directed to Program

Committee Chair Rick Baydack at baydack@ms.umanitoba.ca. For all other conference questions, please contact The Wildlife Society office at (301) 897-9770 or lisa@wildlife.org.

**The 5th International Symposium on Physiology, Behaviour and Conservation of Wildlife. September 26-29, 2004.** The 5<sup>th</sup> International symposium on Physiology, Behavior and Conservation of Wildlife will be held in Berlin, Germany, from 26th to 29th of September 2004. The main topics of this year's symposium will be management of captive and small populations, stress and disturbance, behaviour, reproduction biology and wildlife conservation. The symposium also includes several workshops (e.g. animal welfare and conservation, olfactory communication in mammals, chronoecology-chronoethology, and ultrasonography in conservation biology). Further information is available from Dr. Christian C. Voigt, Institute for Zoo and Wildlife Research, Alfred-Kowalke-Str. 17, 10315 Berlin, Germany, symposium@izw-berlin.de and the web: <http://www.izw-berlin.de>.

**54<sup>th</sup> Annual Meeting of the Wildlife Disease Association. July 2005.** The 54<sup>th</sup> Annual Meeting of the WDA will take place in Cairns, Queensland, Australia, in July, 2005 (dates yet to be determined). The theme for the 2005 conference will be "Wildlife Disease Ecology in a Shrinking World". This meeting will include a symposium on the ecology of introduced diseases, as well as special sessions devoted to tropical and marine ecosystem health. Cairns is located in beautiful, tropical northern Australia, where participants will have the opportunity to visit the rainforest and the Great Barrier Reef. Stay tuned for more details in the Supplement to JWD and on the WDA website at: <http://www.wildlifedisease.org>. You may also contact: Lee Skerratt, School of Biomedical Sciences, James Cook University, Townsville, Queensland, Australia, 4811 Ph: 61 7 4781 4838, Email: [lee.skerratt@jcu.edu.au](mailto:lee.skerratt@jcu.edu.au).

**The 5th World Congress of Herpetology. November 2005.** the 5<sup>th</sup> World Congress of Herpetology will be held in Cape Town, South Africa, in November 2005. More information at: <http://www.adobe.com/products/acrobat/readstep2.html>. If for some reason you can't open the file then visit the Herpetological Association of Africa site ([www.wits.ac.za/haa](http://www.wits.ac.za/haa)). It has a link to where you can down-load the file and will also be updating information on the conference as it becomes available. We will also be setting up links to all of the above on the SRARNZ website soon (<http://www.vuw.ac.nz/srarnz/>).

**Note from the Editor:**

Please make note that my contact address has changed as of November 3, 2003. Send any items such as reports, meeting announcements, diagnostic riddles, position and grant announcements, or anything else deemed appropriate for the Supplement to the Journal of Wildlife Diseases, to Pauline Nol at USDA/APHIS, National Wildlife Research Center, 4101 LaPorte Avenue, Fort Collins, CO 80521, Email: [pauline.nol@aphis.usda.gov](mailto:pauline.nol@aphis.usda.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 (April 2004, JWD Vol. 40, No. 2) is February 28, 2004.