

# WHAT WE DO

Each year, Roaring Brook's Wildlife Clinic takes in hundreds of ill, injured and /or orphaned mammals, birds, reptiles and amphibians brought to us by caring individuals, who have found them in their yards or in the wild.

Our **trained & licensed** Wildlife Rehabilitators provide these animals with professional treatment and care with the goal of returning them to the wild. Those that cannot be released may find a home at the Nature Center where they become 'animal ambassadors', helping our visitors learn more about local wildlife.

In addition to caring for the wildlife, our staff teaches our visitors how to keep wildlife safe, how to co-exist with our local wildlife, and about the important role these animals play in our local ecosystems.

In Connecticut, you must be state licensed to legally rehabilitate wild animals. You must be federally licensed to rehabilitate migratory birds, including songbirds & raptors.

To learn how to become a Wildlife Rehabilitator, google "How to become a Wildlife Rehabilitator in Connecticut" or scan this QR code.



# HOW YOU CAN HELP

Roaring Brook Nature Center is proud to house numerous birds of prey, turtles, and other wildlife in our outdoor enclosures and inside our building. Many of the birds were victims of vehicle collisions and, due to their injuries, cannot be released into the wild. Our mission is to provide these birds with humane and enriched lives. Birds of prey and other animals can live for many years in captivity. As caretakers, we need the necessary environment, food, and medical attention to support their survival.

For more information on ways to help please visit our website at:

<https://roaringbrook.org/wildlife-clinic>

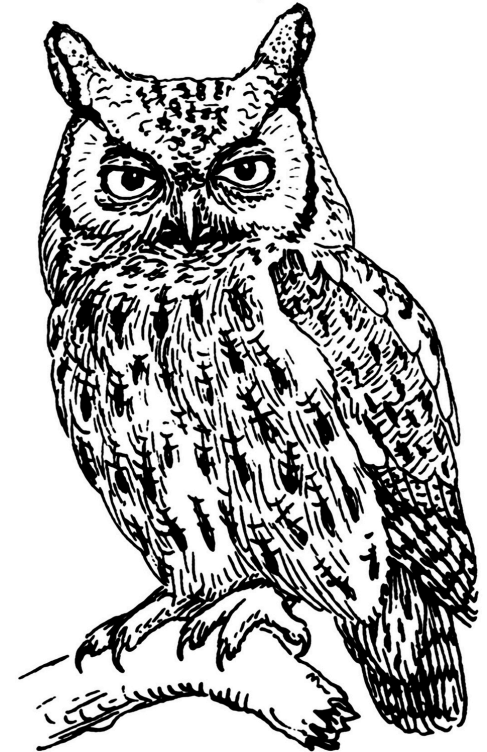
Contact us if you are interested in volunteering in the Nature Center's Raptor Care Program. Whatever time you can offer will be appreciated. **Volunteers must be over 18 years of age.**

Funded by a grant from the



CANTON  
Greater Together  
Community Fund  
at the  
Hartford Foundation  
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# ROARING BROOK NATURE CENTER WILDLIFE CLINIC



70 Gracey Road, Canton, CT 06019  
860.693.0263 Extension 701  
RoaringBrook.org  
Part of The Children's Museum Group



the  
children's  
museum  
and  
preschool

# You Found an Animal - Now What?

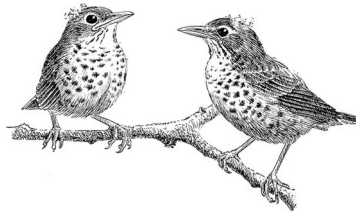
There are many reasons wild animals are injured or orphaned. The majority have been injured as a result of human-related activities, such as:

- Vehicle / window collisions
- Pesticide / rodenticide poisoning
- Habitat destruction
- Caught by pets / predators
- Removal of trees during nesting times (February through October)
- Accidental or intentional nest destruction (both mammals & birds)
- Kidnapping (thinking a baby animal is abandoned when it's not)
- Illegal trapping / hunting

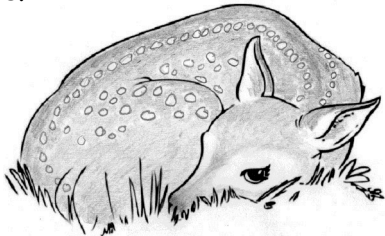
## IF YOU CARE, LEAVE IT THERE!

**Some animals - like fledgling birds and fawns - may not need your help.  
They are not orphans—their parent(s) may be nearby.**

After leaving the nest, fledgling birds spend days to weeks on the ground flapping, hopping, and learning to fly. They are under the close supervision of their parent(s), who watch over them, feed them, and teach them important survival skills. Note: Fledglings have short tail feathers.



Until a fawn is strong enough to follow her, a mother deer will leave her fawn unattended in a place that seems 'safe,' while she forages nearby. Fawns instinctively stay completely still to avoid predators. Note: Touching a fawn will leave your scent on them which will attract curious predators to the fawn.



If you find an intact nest of baby rabbits that look fat and plump, nestled snugly next to each other, and there is no immediate danger to them, leave them alone! If the cottontail is roughly the size of a baseball, it is old enough to be fully on its own. If the cottontail's eyes are closed or it is smaller than a baseball, find the nest and renest it.



Reptiles and amphibians, even if very small, do not need help from their parents (or from us).

**Keep your pets inside when fledglings or other baby animals are present in your yard.**

## IF IT NEEDS HELP

If the animal is noticeably sick or injured, please call our Wildlife Clinic or contact a wildlife rehabilitator.

## TO MOVE OR NOT TO MOVE

It's best not to move an animal without consulting a licensed wildlife rehabilitator for advice. If it is necessary to move the animal to avoid it being further injured, wear gloves and eye protection.

## NO FOOD OR WATER

Do not attempt to feed or give an animal water without advice from a licensed rehabber as improper feeding can kill or further injure the animal.

## KEEP QUIET!

Stress can kill. The animal should be placed in a box with a cover, or dog crate, in a warm, dark, quiet place away from pets or children.

**Wild animals can be unpredictable & dangerous, especially when injured.  
Don't take unnecessary risks  
in your effort to help them.**