

# 2019 in Review

We admitted 2,282 patients at BRWC in 2019 and had a survival rate (excluding the first 24 hours) of approximately 70% (similar to previous years). Though not as dramatic a patient load increase as last year, we have continued to take in more patients each year with this year showing a modest 3.5% increase from 2018 and a 40% total increase since moving into our hospital in 2016.

## Patient Breakdown



### 37% Birds

- 167 Raptors
- 425 Songbirds
- 229 Doves, waterbirds, gamebirds, etc



### 53% Mammals

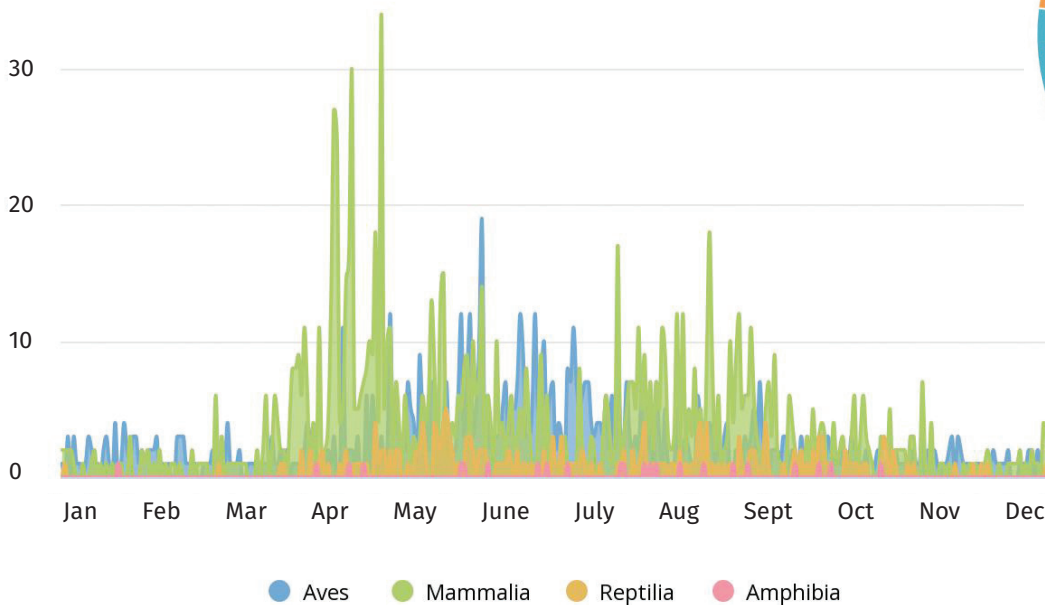
- 361 Eastern Cottontails
- 346 Virginia Opossums
- 241 Eastern Gray Squirrels
- 246 Foxes, Bats, Raccoons, and others



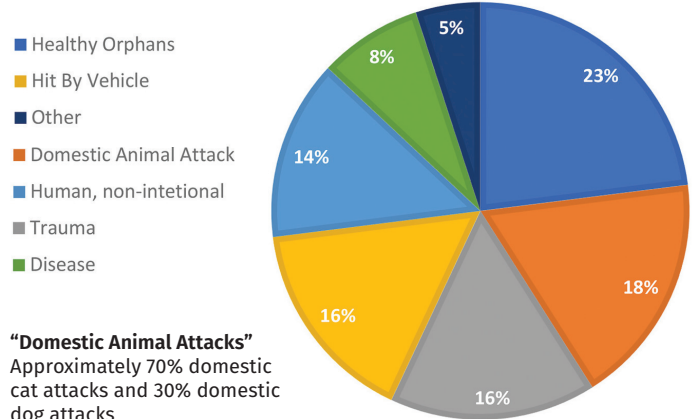
### 10% Reptiles & Amphibians

- 183 Turtles
- 25 Snakes
- 29 Other

## Monthly Patient Intakes



## Reason for Admission



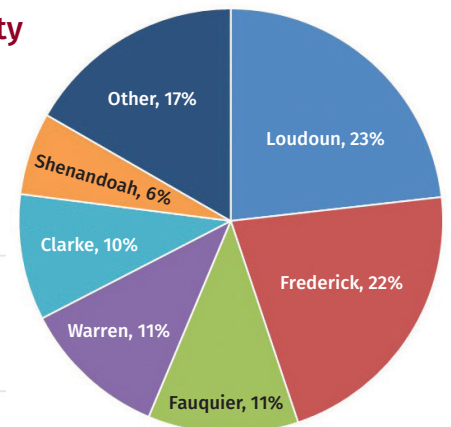
**“Domestic Animal Attacks”**  
Approximately 70% domestic cat attacks and 30% domestic dog attacks

**“Unknown Trauma”** Cases with traumatic injuries where the traumatic event was not witnessed. Statistically, these are mostly likely a mix of hit by car and cat attacked cases.

**“Human non-intentional”** Examples include hit by lawnmowers/weedwhackers, caught on barbed-wire fencing or mesh garden netting, stuck on glue traps, covered in oil, etc.

**“Other”** Examples include window strikes, gunshots, cases of toxicity, etc. We see a massive amounts of lead toxicity in our scavenging species, but most of these cases come in due to trauma with toxicity as a less direct cause of admission. These toxicity cases are already accounted for in the trauma/hit by car sections.

## Intakes by County



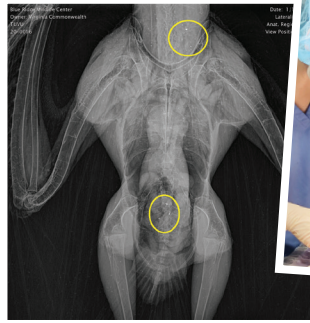
### Other:

- Prince William
- Fairfax
- Stafford
- Culpeper
- Page
- Spotsylvania
- Rappahannock
- Alexandria
- Arlington
- Virginia Beach
- Orange
- Rockingham
- Madison
- Jefferson (WV)
- Caroline
- Albemarle
- Augusta
- Berkeley (WV)
- Chesterfield
- Falls Church
- Hampshire (WV)
- Henrico
- King George

# 2019 Highlights



We treated 134 unique native species—14 of which have never been treated at the Center before, including a Least Weasel (above), a Golden-crowned Kinglet (above right), and a Northern Goshawk (right).



We took over 600 radiographs and performed over 130 surgeries.



We treated twice as many amphibians as any previous year and are currently overwintering several patients including this American Bullfrog. As finders continue to see that rehabilitators can and do successfully treat and release these species, we expect our amphibian numbers to continually rise each year.



In 2019, in addition to training dozens of volunteers, we trained over two dozen future wildlife professionals as rehabilitation interns, veterinary students, and veterinary technician students.



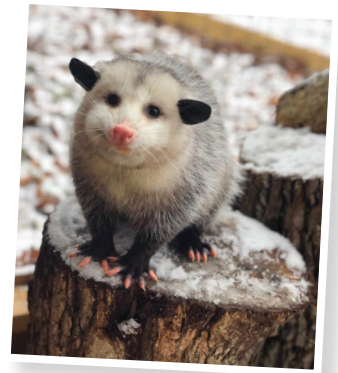
We presented nearly 90 educational programs to >7,000 people including our first annual WildFest event (shown above) and our summer Wildlife Discovery Camp (right).



Our staff attended various conferences throughout the year so that we can continue to provide the highest-quality care with the most current knowledge. We attended conferences for the American Association of Zoo Veterinarians, the Veterinary Meeting and Expo, the National Wildlife Rehabilitators Association, and the International Association of Avian Trainers and Educators. Our veterinarian and rehabilitation program manager also presented multiple lectures at conferences including the North Carolina Regional Wildlife Medicine Symposium and our own annual continuing education event (above right).



The Center has been involved with five research projects in 2019! One involves looking for La Crosse virus in our squirrels. Here you can see our veterinarian and veterinary technician collecting blood from a squirrel for this study.



We welcomed two new wildlife ambassadors this year—Vega, our Turkey Vulture, and Nigel, our Virginia Opossum (shown above), whom YOU helped name. Both of these ambassadors were unable to be released, but they will teach countless people appreciation and the importance of our native wildlife species.



# 2019 Patient Details

2,282 patients, 134 species

SPECIES	COUNT	SPECIES	COUNT	SPECIES	COUNT
<b>AMPHIBIA</b>	<b>23</b>	Gray Catbird	17	Wild Turkey	11
American Bullfrog	9	Gray-cheeked Thrush	1	Wood Thrush	5
American Toad	7	Great Blue Heron	6	Yellow-bellied Sapsucker	5
Gray Treefrog	4	Great Crested Flycatcher	2	Yellow-billed Cuckoo	7
Green Frog	2	Great Horned Owl	11	Yellow-rumped Warbler	1
Pickerel Frog	1	Green Heron	4	.....	
<b>AVES</b>	<b>851</b>	Hairy Woodpecker	2	<b>MAMMALIA</b>	<b>1194</b>
American Bittern	1	Hermit Thrush	1	American Beaver	1
American Crow	5	Horned Grebe	1	American Black Bear**	1
American Goldfinch	14	House Finch	22	Big Brown Bat	26
American Kestrel	3	House Sparrow*	32	Eastern Chipmunk	21
American Robin	68	House Wren	11	Eastern Cottontail	361
American Woodcock	1	Indigo Bunting	2	Eastern Fox Squirrel	1
Bald Eagle	8	Laughing Gull	1	Eastern Gray Squirrel	241
Baltimore Oriole	2	Mallard	32	Eastern Red Bat	4
Barn Owl	5	Mourning Dove	60	Gray Fox	2
Barn Swallow	15	Muscovy Duck*	1	Groundhog	13
Barred Owl	21	Northern Cardinal	38	House Mouse*	8
Belted Kingfisher	1	Northern Flicker	7	Least Weasel	1
Black Vulture	22	Northern Goshawk	1	Meadow Vole	3
Black-capped Chickadee	4	Northern Mockingbird	7	Northern Raccoon	63
Blue Jay	20	Osprey	1	Northern Short-tailed Shrew	8
Brown Thrasher	5	Ovenbird	1	Norway Rat*	1
Brown-headed Cowbird	4	Peregrine Falcon	1	Red Fox	23
Canada Goose	26	Pied-billed Grebe	1	Southern Flying Squirrel	4
Carolina Wren	26	Pileated Woodpecker	4	Striped Skunk	27
Cedar Waxwing	5	Purple Finch	1	Virginia Opossum	346
Chimney Swift	36	Purple Martin	4	White-footed Mouse	37
Chipping Sparrow	4	Red-bellied Woodpecker	11	White-tailed Deer**	2
Common Grackle	11	Red-eyed Vireo	2	.....	
Common Loon	1	Red-headed Woodpecker	2	<b>REPTILIA</b>	<b>214</b>
Common Nighthawk	3	Red-shouldered Hawk	24	Common Five-lined Skink	5
Common Pigeon*	5	Red-tailed Hawk	29	Eastern Box Turtle	130
Common Raven	5	Red-winged Blackbird	1	Eastern Garter Snake	4
Cooper's Hawk	14	Ring-billed Gull	2	Eastern Milk Snake	2
Dark-eyed Junco	3	Ruby-crowned Kinglet	1	Eastern Painted Turtle	24
Domestic Goose*	2	Ruby-throated Hummingbird	13	Eastern Ratsnake	19
Domestic Quail*	1	Savannah Sparrow	1	Northern Curly-tailed Lizard*	1
Downy Woodpecker	10	Sharp-shinned Hawk	1	Red-eared Slider*	2
Eastern Bluebird	10	Song Sparrow	2	Snapping Turtle	25
Eastern Kingbird	1	Swainson's Thrush	1	Wood Turtle	2
Eastern Phoebe	11	Swamp Sparrow	1		
Eastern Screech Owl	14	Tennessee Warbler	1		
Eastern Whip-poor-will	1	Tree Swallow	2		
Eastern Wood Pewee	2	Tufted Titmouse	4		
European Starling*	38	Turkey Vulture	12		
Fish Crow	3	Veery	1		
Golden-crowned Kinglet	1	Virginia Rail	1		
Grasshopper Sparrow	1	White-breasted Nuthatch	3		
		White-throated Sparrow	2		

\*Non-native species, taken in but not rehabilitated at the Center

\*\*Native species unable to be rehabilitated at the Center—Bears are transferred to the Wildlife Center of Virginia for rehabilitation, Deer that require medical care in our county and many others must be humanely euthanized to prevent the spread of Chronic Wasting Disease.