

Thank You



WILDLIFE RESCUE SOUTH COAST



Tawny
Frogmouths

are nocturnal and often mistaken for a tree branch due to their colouring and ability to sit extremely still. However they are very agile, especially when catching moths and mice which form a large part of their diet. It is essential therefore when they come into care that their eyes are checked for injuries as they must have 100% vision to catch live prey





These two Brushtail Possums when released were placed in a nest box in a tree outside with some support feeding.


Carers give animals as much contact with nature and their own species as possible to ensure they are 'de-humanised'.



Short
Beaked Echidnas
are the most adaptable of
Australia's three monotremes and
have survived and adapted since the
dinosaur age.

During breeding season, from about mid June
till mid August, you sometimes see a train of
males following a female around. Echidnas have
been known to survive in the wild for 45 years.

If you happen upon a young echidna (known as a
'puggle') hidden in leaf litter, do not disturb it as
the mother will leave it there while she goes
off to forage for between four to six days
at a time. Her milk is very rich and
sustains the puggle until she
returns.



Grey-headed flying foxes come into care for a number of reasons. Many babies are abandoned/orphaned due to their mothers' poor nutrition. These starvation events and heat stress events mean hundreds of little ones need to come into care.

Flying-Foxes are a native species that you must bond with and raise by bottlefeeding, comforting with pacifiers, and wrapping in swaddling, much like a human baby. At 12 weeks of age they enter the creche to become reaccustomed to their own kind. Once ready, they enter the flight aviary to hone their flying skills prior to being returned to the wild.

Green and Gold

Bell Frogs are endangered in NSW for a number of reasons, mainly loss of suitable breeding habitat through alteration by infilling and destruction of wetlands. The frogs range from approximately 4.5 to 10 cm in length. Their colours vary but they are commonly pea-green with brassy brown or golden splotches.


They live both in ponds and in the grassy and rocky areas around them. This beautiful specimen was in care on the south coast and has now been released back to its habitat.






Sugar Gliders, as their name suggests, love all things sweet. They glide from tree to tree using a gliding membrane called a 'patagium' feeding predominantly on the sticky sweet sap and nectar from Eucalypt and Acacia trees. They live in groups in hollows, leaving young in the nest when they go out to forage at night.

This glider is one of six who lost their home due to urban sprawl and will be relocated near where their home was destroyed, in this recycled hollow once it has become acclimatised to it.

A young koala with grey fur and a black nose is sitting in a brown woven basket. The basket is lined with a camouflage patterned blanket. The koala is looking directly at the camera with a slightly sad expression.

Our WRSC member
Tara rescued this young
Koala in the Southern Highlands.
Koalas are listed as Endangered in the
NSW Threatened Species Conservation
Act 1995 in many parts of the state. Due to
land clearing and building for human habitat,
Koala numbers have decreased severely and
most of the populations have become small
and isolated from each other.

It appears sadly, without immediate action,
the Koalas' days are numbered, and
this situation has been made much
worse by the recent
bushfires.

A close-up photograph of a juvenile Mountain Brushtail possum. The possum has greyish-brown fur, large pinkish ears, and a pink nose. It is shown in profile, eating a cluster of small yellow flowers. The background consists of green foliage and red stems.

This juvenile Mountain Brushtail possum came into care when he was furless and a tiny 180gms. He is currently 980gms. He still has a long way to go before being released back into the wild.

Mountain Brushtails do not come into care very often as they are normally found in mountain/rainforest areas and are quite shy and reclusive. Their face and ears resemble those of a Ringtail Possum. Their body is similar to a Brushtail, however the Mountain Brushtail, when mature, is larger and heavier, with darker fur.

Eastern pygmy possums are tiny, weighing between 15 and 43gms. They are active climbers with big forward pointing ears and an almost bare prehensile tail that curls and grips.

Feeding largely on nectar and pollen collected from banksias, eucalypts and bottlebrushes; the Eastern pygmy possum is an important pollinator of heathland plants such as banksias.





These two White Bellied Sea Eagles were victims of motor vehicle collisions. Coming from Bendalong and Bermagui on the NSW south coast, both took over six months of care and rehabilitation and were released back to their territories. The female from Bermagui reconnected with her partner immediately and they were quickly joined by a fledgling. We assume that dad had successfully raised the chick on his own for them all to be reunited. They are still seen every day over our member's house. A perfect release and so heartwarming for a threatened species.

A photograph of an Eastern Water Dragon lizard resting on a bed of dry pine needles and twigs. The lizard has a dark, scaly body with prominent yellow and orange stripes running down its back and sides. Its head is light-colored with a dark stripe through the eye. The background is filled with green grass and other vegetation, suggesting a natural, outdoor environment.


The very large and handsome Eastern Water Dragon is found on the East Coast of Australia. These are some of the most primitive animals known. Water Dragons take their warmth from the sun and are not very active in the cooler months. They typically feed on a diet of insects.



Young Ringtail
possums come into care
because sadly they have been
separated from their mother. This
can happen if the mother is disturbed or
frightened causing sudden movement and
the baby falls off.

These Ringtails are in a sheltered outdoor cage
with a man-made drey (their home). For orphans
to survive they must be fed a special possum
milk as incorrect milk causes sickness and
even death.

Fresh green foliage must be given to
them daily, and the occasional
grevillea as a treat.

A photograph showing three young wallaby joeys nestled together in a yellow and blue fabric nest. The nest is decorated with yellow stars on a blue background. The joeys are brown and grey, looking out from the nest.

WRSC rescues lots of orphaned macropods like these three wallaby joeys. Can you pick which one is not like the others? One is a Red Neck and the other two are Swamp Wallabies. Cooper, the boy on the lower right is a Swamp Wallaby and is the same wallaby as shown in the single photo. What a handsome young man he grew into!

It takes about two years to raise macropods to release age. We endeavour to release well away from busy roads and any other places that they might not be welcome.





Wombats are very shortsighted, mainly nocturnal animals. Joeys travel with their mothers in a backward facing pouch. Often orphaned because of car strike, dedicated carers rear these young for up to 2 years and release them back into the wild. Wombats are creatures of habit, just look at the worn tracks near a wombat burrow; they rarely change their routine.



Wildlife Rescue South Coast Inc.

is licensed by National Parks & Wildlife Service to rescue injured, sick or orphaned native wildlife and rehabilitate them for release back into the wild.

Wildlife Rescue South Coast Inc. operates from South of Wollongong to the NSW/Victorian border and inland to the Southern Highlands and Southern Tablelands as shown on the map.

All our members are volunteers who contribute valuable time and effort to rescuing, raising and rehabilitating wildlife. We operate a 24 hour hotline 7 days a week, answering around 10,000 calls resulting in many rescues every year.

Would you like to volunteer with Wildlife Rescue South Coast Inc?

Visit: www.wildlife-rescue.org.au/become-a-volunteer.html

**Rescue hotline:
0418 427 214**

- Wollongong, Shoalhaven, Southern Highlands and Southern Tablelands
to Batemans Bay

OR
0417 238 921

- South of Batemans Bay to the Victorian border.

Front cover photo:

This little girl came into care following the devastating south coast bushfires in early 2020 as a pouched joey. Her care involved lots of time spent medicating and re-bandaging her little burned feet every day or so. As you can see she has come a long way since then and is on the road to a successful release back to the wild.