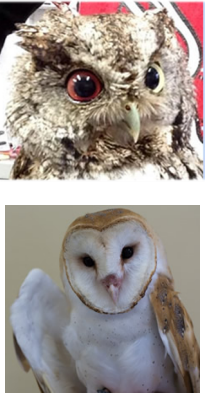






# What You Should Do If You See An Injured Adult Bird

What You May See	What You Should Do
	<p><b>Signs of an injury</b> such as bleeding, eye injury or broken wing.</p> <p><b>Contact a licensed rehabilitation center.</b> Common injuries include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bleeding</li> <li>• Swelling</li> <li>• Closed eyes</li> <li>• No sustained flight – hopping only</li> <li>• Falling over, unable to stand</li> <li>• Dropping or dragging a wing or leg</li> </ul> <p>Common causes of injuries include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Territorial fights</li> <li>• Accidents while hunting for prey (For example, a Red-tailed Hawk trying to catch a squirrel and getting bit, or Great Horned Owls that prey on skunks and becomes compromised by the skunk oil spray)</li> <li>• Collisions with windows or cars</li> <li>• Entanglements in improperly discarded fishing lines, soccer netting, netting used to protect plants, trees, shrubs, ponds, coops or aviaries</li> <li>• Predator attacks – keep cats and dogs indoors or on a leash</li> <li>• Poisoning from pesticides and herbicides or ingesting lead shot in prey or in fishing gear</li> </ul>
	<p><b>Trapped birds</b></p> <p><b>Contact a licensed rehabilitation center immediately! This is an emergency situation that requires help from an experienced facility.</b></p> <p>Do not attempt to remove a bird from a trap without assistance. If the bird escapes during rescue, its chance of survival from its injury is poor. Trap injuries are almost always severe enough to prevent a bird from hunting or eating. The result is a slow, painful death from starvation.</p> <p>For more information on effects of traps on birds and wildlife, visit <a href="http://www.WyomingUntrapped.com">www.WyomingUntrapped.com</a>.</p>
	<p><b>Fake injuries</b></p> <p><b>Do not intervene!</b> Some birds protect their nests and young from predators by faking an injury like a broken wing. This behavior distracts the predator from the babies and allows the parent to lure the predator away from the nest. These displays are only seen during breeding season and can be distinguished from actual injuries by carefully watching the bird. It will move further and further from the nest or young, and once it feels the danger has passed, will fly away normally.</p>
	<p><b>Mantling</b></p> <p><b>Do not intervene!</b> At first glance, mantling may appear to be an injury, but it is not. It is a feeding behavior displayed by many raptors after a successful hunt. Characteristics that distinguish it from an injury include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Wings outstretched.</li> <li>• Ducking down to pick at its food</li> <li>• Quick glances over a shoulder</li> <li>• Staying on the ground</li> <li>• Dragging food on the ground with one foot</li> </ul> <p>Watching a raptor (from a distance) enjoying its hard-earned meal is actually a very special sight!</p>
	<p><b>Trumpeter, Tundra and Mute swans</b></p> <p><b>Trumpeter and Tundra Swans</b> Trumpeter swans are native to Ohio and Tundra swans are seen in Ohio during the spring and fall migrations. <b>If you find an injured Trumpeter or Tundra swan, contact a licensed rehabilitation center.</b></p> <p><b>Mute Swans</b> Mute swans are an aggressive, invasive species that are displacing native wildlife and destroying wetlands. <b>If you spot one, visit Nuisance Species: Mute Swans / Ohio Department of Natural Resources on <a href="http://OhioDNR.com">OhioDNR.com</a> for more information</b></p>