



## New Executive Director Named

President Jeanne Woodford and the Refuge board are pleased to announce that Michael Ginder has been appointed as Cedar Run's new executive director. Michael will be responsible for staff supervision and oversight of all day-to-day activities. Janet Jackson-Gould will become director emeritus, focusing on grant writing and other fundraising over the next six months. The change was effective on January 1, 2006.

"Coming from our rehab department and with experience in our education program, Michael has insight into both our missions. He is well liked and respected by all and the staff is very supportive of this move," said Jeanne Woodford.

"Michael's appointment is a clear indication that the Refuge board is looking to the future," said Janet Jackson-Gould. "Michael has a real vision and is eager to lead Cedar Run's growth. I am very excited about this positive change."

Michael responded, "I am honored to have been appointed to this position. Woodford Cedar Run has such an important mission and our job seems to get harder every year, but there are great people here and I know working together we can accomplish great things and help more animals."

Michael first came to Cedar Run as a rehab volunteer in 2002. He joined the staff seven months later as a part-time animal assistant in the wildlife hospital and also presented Refuge on Wheels educational programs during the winter months. He moved up to full-time rehab administrator in March of 2004, adding responsibility for record-keeping, permitting and volunteers to his work with wildlife.

Michael earned a BS degree in molecular biology at Temple University and originally wanted to be a doctor. Two years of working in a hospital changed his mind and he



*Executive Director Michael Ginder sharing bird calls with a group of school children during a Refuge on Wheels lesson.*

turned his focus to another love - fine art. Four years at the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Art followed, culminating in a certificate in sculpture. He still finds time to create sculptures, wood-cuts and paintings in his home studio.

Between college and the Refuge, Michael worked as logistics manager for BBC Worldwide, a transportation company. He is also a Buddhist monk and board member at the Zen Society's Pine Winds Monastery in Shamong.

## Peregrine Progress

By Ruth Brooks



*The young peregrine falcon is fierce despite her injury. She was found in Tabernacle and will remain at the Refuge as a permanent resident.*

For several months now we have been treating a female peregrine falcon, a first for our wildlife rehab facility. Once she is fully healed, she

will be a permanent member of our education team.

The peregrine's wing injury left her unable to fly, but her spirit throughout her ordeal has never waned. Enduring daily bandage changes, weekly trips to the veterinarian and considerable doses of medication, she continues to improve and show us that all of this intrusion into her life is just another hurdle she will overcome in her desire to live.

The injury to her wing has left a hole which, even when closed by stitches, will prevent her from flying more than a few feet off the ground. For much of the treatment time, the veterinarians weren't even sure if the wing could be saved at all, or if she would succumb to the massive infection present.

## Name the Peregrine

A contest will be held to name the peregrine falcon, president Jeanne Woodford announced. Entries should be submitted to "Falcon" at WCRWR, 4 Sawmill Road, Medford, NJ 08055 or sent via email to [Cedarrunwildlife@comcast.net](mailto:Cedarrunwildlife@comcast.net). All entries must be received by March 1, 2006. Prizes will be awarded and the winner gets to meet the peregrine in person.

In addition to the medical aspects, we also had to maintain the falcon's mental and emotional status, continuing to enlarge her enclosure as the injury healed and  
*(see PEREGRINE on page 2)*

# Inkberry Holly - Sans the Prickles

By Jeanne Woodford

"Is that really a holly?" someone asked as they hiked the trail around Cedar Run Lake. The shrub they were looking at was indeed a holly called inkberry (*Ilex glabra*). With black berries and narrow, leathery leaves, this smooth-leaved holly can easily fool you. Without those prickly leaves and red berries found on its cousin, the American holly, it is hard to believe its name.



*Inkberry Holly (Ilex glabra) is an attractive, evergreen addition to the garden.*

Commonly referred to also as evergreen winterberry and gall berry, the inkberry's fruit is a food source for wildlife. Songbirds frequently devour the berries and even opossums and raccoons will indulge when other food sources are in short supply. Deer and rabbits will browse on the leaves although it is not a favorite food for them.

This is a shrub that can be used for a hedge or for ornamental planting and thrives in rich or poor soil, but does prefer the acidity of the Pine Barrens and similar areas. Inkberry is the hardiest of the evergreen hollies and is found in the wild from Canada to Florida. In Howard Boyd's book, "Field Guide to the Pine Barrens of New Jersey," he mentions that this holly is common in low, damp, sandy soil, wooded swamps, bog edges and the sides of streams and ponds.

Inkberry has been found in the wild to be much larger than what the gardening books say. Along Cedar Creek, which is an excellent, canoe-

able stream in the vicinity of Double Trouble State Park, there is a record-sized inkberry holly that measured 13 feet quite a few years ago. My mother, Elizabeth Woodford, helped hold the canoe for the gentleman, George Carty, who held up his canoe paddle to perform the non-scientific measurement.

In late spring partially hidden small, white flowers appear amongst the inkberry's dense foliage. The resulting

green berries ripen and turn black in the fall and persist all winter. Keeping its leaves through the winter means the only change that can develop is that the foliage can become tinged with a plum color, lending another interesting aspect to a winter garden.

Although not as commonly known in our area, a tea can be made from the dried roasted leaves that contain caffeine. May I suggest you consult other sources before trying this at home? Inkberry is also an important plant for honey and bees that pollinate it produce a flavorful, amber-colored honey.

If you are considering planting for wildlife as well as keeping your garden a bit greener in the winter, take another look at the amazing inkberry holly.

## PEREGRINE

(continued from page 1)

provide her with foods and items that would keep her busy and engaged throughout the process.

While it is sad that such a magnificent bird will not be able to be released back into the wild, we have taken on the responsibility to provide her with a lifetime of care and enrichment to be an ambassador for her species in an educational setting. If all goes as planned, we hope to start her training sometime this year. Many birds of prey can be trained using food motivation, which is a good thing in this case; she has definitely gotten her appetite back!

## Wrapping up Donations

A dedicated cadre of Cedar Run volunteers and staff wrapped presents at Border's Books and Barnes and Noble in the two weeks before the winter holidays.



Marcy Glantz Dever headed up the project that brought in about \$1,700. Thanks and congratulations to all!

# Cedar Run Refuge

## Mission

*Woodford Cedar Run Wildlife Refuge protects the environment through wildlife rehabilitation, environmental education and habitat preservation*

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## Spotlight on Volunteers

By Michael Ginder

*The kindness of strangers! We have all heard that term, but here at the Refuge it is what we live by.*

*Cedar Run relies exclusively on donations of one form or another. Time is a major need around here, but is something people are willing to give. We use thousands of volunteer hours a year, from animal care to education programs to special events. People want to help and we have plenty for them to do. We are grateful for the kindness of strangers.*

*Volunteers may start out as strangers, but many of them end up as Cedar Run family. These people have given so much to help us with our mission to care for New Jersey's wildlife and Pinelands habitat. We would like to introduce some of our family members over the course of upcoming newsletters.*



Our first spotlight is Bob Stanfield, an animal care volunteer. Bob came to Woodford Cedar Run in December 1999 with an injured squirrel. He decided he wanted to help and give of his time. So the following Sunday morning he came to volunteer and has not missed a Sunday since!

Bob helps us with our resident animals, which means he takes care of the creatures that are not able to be returned to the wild and now live at the Refuge. Every Sunday Bob dutifully goes around and makes sure each animal has fresh food and water. He also cleans out the enclosures if they need it.

Our animals are lucky to have him, but one in particular. Sparkles, our resident muscovy duck has a special bond with Bob. He attacks almost everyone else, but can be seen following Bob around the compound as he refills the water bowls. On warm days Bob will take Sparkles to the lake for a swim.

By day Bob is a mechanic, at night he is a musician and on the weekends a duck caregiver! Thanks to Bob for all the wonderful work he does.

◀ *Star volunteer Bob Stanfield with an adoring Sparkles, the muscovy duck.*  
Photo by: Brad Angel

## Backyard Buddies

By Janet Jackson-Gould

As the first snowflakes of the year drift down, I peer out at the feeder to make sure there is enough seed to provide energy for my feathered visitors.

A furry family of squirrels is also taking advantage of the banquet. Their antics as they search for fallen sunflower seeds and chase each other away from choice spots makes them very appealing.

It's estimated that a third of the adult human population dispenses about a billion pounds of bird seed each year, plus tons of suet. I don't think there is any estimate about the amount consumed by clever and athletic squirrels!

Studies have shown that feeders help many birds survive prolonged cold snaps. I am sure they make the lives of squirrels much easier during



*Baby squirrels, like the one held by a rehab volunteer, are the second most numerous animals that come to the Refuge. Bunnies are first.*

Photo by: Toni Moore

the winter months, despite our efforts to keep them off our feeders. The variety of squirrel excluders on the market is definitely indicative of a healthy suburban and urban population.

Eastern gray squirrels are the most often seen of our wild mammals,

(see **BUDDIES** on page 4)

## Antifreeze Alert

By Ruth Brooks

**A**t this time of year we need to keep in mind the dangers of antifreeze. It only takes about five laps from a puddle to kill a 40 pound dog and a cat only has to lick its paws to ingest enough antifreeze to die. Even just a few ounces of antifreeze can kill a child.

With this in mind, the dangers of antifreeze to wildlife are significant. Imagine, just a few drops ingested by a migrating songbird or a quick drink by a wandering fox would cause its death.

Most antifreeze is 95% ethylene glycol, which is a very sweet-tasting liquid and appeals to the taste of most animals. The first stage of poisoning starts about a half hour after ingestion and the animal seems drunk. It will also vomit and appear listless. But just when it seems to be better, the second stage of poisoning appears. The liver metabolizes the ethylene glycol and converts it into oxalic acid, which is deposited in the brain and kidneys. When this acid reaches high enough levels, the kidneys stop functioning and the animal becomes comatose. Ingestion to death usually takes about 20-36 hours.

These scenarios are totally preventable if we take the precautions necessary to ensure the safety of our pets and children, and in doing so, ensuring the safety of wildlife as well. In addition to being careful with filling automobile reservoirs and cleaning up spills promptly, there are several antifreeze products on the market today that are not ethylene glycol-based. Propylene glycol-based antifreeze products are much less toxic, including the following brands: Sierra antifreeze, Sta-Clean antifreeze and Prestone LowTox antifreeze/coolant.

Keeping dogs on leashes and keeping cats indoors and not freely roaming will also help prevent unnecessary poisonings and wildlife will definitely benefit from that, too!

## BUDDIES *(continued from page 3)*

inhabiting a wide variety of habitats. Who hasn't noticed a bushy tail disappearing around a tree trunk or heard the characteristic chattering of the scolding call? Only the hardest heart can fail to be charmed by a squirrel with its tail curled over its back, turning an acorn over and over in its dexterous paws.

Bushy tails define grey squirrels and are wonderful adaptations to their arboreal life. Indeed, their scientific name, *Sciurus carolinensis*, is derived from two Greek words, skia, meaning shadow, and oura, meaning tail. These handy appendages act as rudders when squirrels leap from tree to tree, send mood messages to other squirrels and provide warmth in winter and shade in summer.

Squirrels are real opportunists where food is concerned, seeking out acorns and other seeds, nuts, buds, berries and blossoms. Their diet varies with the seasons. Insects are eaten in the summer and that protein is especially valuable for growing youngsters. Grey squirrels

in search of protein may also rob bird nests of eggs and even chicks.

Contrary to the common wisdom, squirrels do not remember where they bury acorns and other foods. It's their superb sense of smell that leads them to such hidden treasures and many nuts are never found again. Thus, squirrels play an important role in reforestation.

At Cedar Run "baby season" begins and ends with infant squirrels. Eastern greys have two litters per year, one in late winter and the other in late summer. Courtship begins in January or February when receptive females make a repetitive, quacking, "Here I am" call. Males from far and wide race to pursue her through the trees and may skirmish for her favor.

Gestation lasts about 40 days. The babies are born naked, blind and deaf and are cared for by their mother, who has made a sheltering nest in a tree cavity or secure fork. By eight weeks the furry babies are

venturing forth to explore their world, gaining fully independent by twelve weeks.

The problem is that female grey squirrels have two litters per year, averaging 3-4 babies, from the time they are a year old until they are eight. That's a lot of squirrels! The quick grey mammals do fall prey to hawks and occasionally owls. Snakes may eat babies and sometimes dogs or cats catch inexperienced youngsters. Still, a significant number survive to swell the population.

Does my birdfeeder contribute to this overpopulation of squirrels? The seed these tree-dwelling rodents scavenge underneath feeders certainly helps insulate them from the boom and bust food cycles normal to nature.

Still, I laugh at their antics and enjoy a glimpse of the wild in my back yard. And I marvel at the adaptability of this wild species as humans invade their forest homes.

## Refuge Benefits from Service Projects



**Quixote Quest volunteers cleaned up the lakeshore and helped our project to restore the lake bank and create an erosion buffer by planting native vegetation.**  
*Photo by: Quixote*

In early spring Quixote Quest, a youth volunteer organization led by Frank McGough, participated in our bank restoration project. Twelve teen volunteers helped clean up a section of the bank of Cedar Run Lake. The section is being restored with native plantings and natural buffers. The planting took place a few weeks after the clean up. Indian Mills Middle School students volunteered with this part of the restoration project.

In late spring Beau, our resident Cooper's hawk, got a new home when Joe DiGioia of Mount Laurel completed his Eagle Scout service project by constructing an enclosure for Beau. The project was completed over several weekends and lots of man-hours. Joe organized the entire construction of the twelve foot hexagonal enclosure, from getting supplies donated to rounding up workers. Joe and his volunteers worked very hard to build the enclosure and the outcome is wonderful. Beau is very happy in his new home.

During the summer another Eagle Scout service project was completed. A 12x16-foot extension was added on to our flight training cage. Greg Kayser of Cherry Hill was the Eagle Scout responsible for the extension. Greg gathered together and organized 15 friends and family members for the project. A total of 200 volunteer man-hours and lots of donated lumber were used. The flight cage is used to recondition flight muscles in birds that have been rehabilitated in our wildlife hospital. There is a section of the wall that is on a pulley system and can be lowered to give the birds more flying space and also some maneuverability challenges.



**Eagle Scout Joe DiGioia earned his citation by assembling a team to create a new home for Beau, our resident Cooper's hawk.**

*Photo by: Dom DiGioia*



**Greg Kayser, another Eagle Scout, obtained material and organized a group to our off-exhibit flight training cage for large raptors.**

*Photo by: Adele Kayser*

## Banner Year for Autumn with the Animals

The Refuge rocked on Saturday, November 5 as 775 visitors packed our annual Autumn with the Animals Festival. About \$9,000 was raised to support Cedar Run's wildlife rehabilitation and environmental education missions.

This year's crafts focused on specific animal themes, including wild turkeys, owls and deer. An assortment of pitch-and-toss games entertained children, who also enjoyed bouncing through the giant inflatable Gorilligan's Island Adventure. Horse-drawn wagon rides from Uptown Pleasure Carriages and trackless train rides through the woods were enjoyed by visitors of all ages.

New in 2005 was Survivor: The Pine Barrens, a challenge course in

the woods designed for elementary school students. Those who completed the challenge went home with "buffs," bandanas a la the television reality show. Designed by committee member Dana Barney, Survivor proved to be a popular activity repeated many times by adventurous festival-goers.

Two live-animal shows entertained and educated adults and children alike. Michael Ginder presented the Refuge's signature bird of prey show, Hunters of the Sky, while Karen Buckley, the TurtleSinger, focused on the hard-shelled reptiles.

Kudos and congratulations to Autumn with the Animals chairwoman Shruti Biggiani and her committee, Dana Barney, Marci Glantz Dever, Gayle Miner, and to the



*Teacher-naturalist Noella Girard, dressed as a Harry Potter wizard, shows a screech owl to Autumn with the Animals visitors.*

*Photo by: John Algado*

Refuge staff members who pitched in to make the day successful. More than 50 volunteers, including members of the Shawnee High School Honor Society, came out to help.

## Autumn with the Animals Sponsors

Bob Meyer Communities  
Dietz & Watson  
Jos. J. Cairone Construction  
Cornerstone Bank

Sterling Bank  
BBC Direct Marketing  
The Zen Society  
J.S. Braddock Agency

*And to those who donated  
food and materials:*

Murphy's Marketplace  
Burlington County Institute  
Of Technology

Supermarkets of Cherry Hill  
Genuardi's  
Ocean Spray  
Zallie's ShopRite

## Deer: No Feeding, Please!

Seeing white-tailed deer in the neighborhood can be very rewarding, but, for the sake of the deer, please don't put out feed especially for them.

The bacteria and enzymes in white-tails' digestive systems change with the seasons and some foods, including hay, can't be properly digested in winter. Pelleted feed spoils readily, releasing toxins that may poison the deer. Bringing deer close together at a feeder spreads diseases like bovine tuberculosis and mange. And larger, stronger

animals dominate the feeding area, depriving others of needed food.

Your human neighbors may not welcome the white-tails as much as you do, since deer carry Lyme Disease-bearing ticks. Luring them into your yard can expose humans and pets to this disabling disease. Deer also regard gardens as delightful salad bowls and relish the twigs and shoots of expensive ornamental plantings. Deer will eat these foods even when being fed by humans. Bringing deer into your yard and those of your neighbors *will always* result in landscape damage.

Attracting deer to your neighbor-

hood by feeding also damages the adjacent woodlands. Since the deer are concentrated, they browse too heavily on the undergrowth and saplings. This destroys new growth and the habitat it provides for other wildlife.

Most of all, feeding deer accustoms them to the presence of humans. As they lose their wildness, they become more vulnerable to collisions with cars, to hunters and to predation by free-running dogs.

So, do feed the birds (and maybe the squirrels), but not the deer. Rejoice in a white-tail's beauty when you spot one that is *truly* wild.

# 105 Christmases, and Still Going Strong

by Barbara R. Jones



*Cedar Run's World Series of Birding team focuses on an elusive species. They brought back first prize in the Senior Division in 2005. The event raises hundreds of thousands of dollars for conservation each year.*

Each winter for the past 105 years, birders have headed out between December 14 and January 5 to see what's in the field.

According to *American Birds* (Volume 59, The 105th Christmas Bird Count), what was in the field last year were 2496 species totaling 69,901,741 individual birds in 2022 separate "count circles" (a count circle is a specific geographic area established by the National Audubon Society).

This included a number of species listed for the first time on a Christmas Bird Count. Among these were the first Kirtland's Warbler listed on a CBC (Bermuda), the first White-throated Robin listed in North America and the first Broad-winged Hawk north of southern Florida (in New York).

Every year there are surprises, which is one of the things that gets

birders to leave the comfort of their warm homes, put aside the chaos of the holiday season and wander through the cold and wet of winter to count birds.

The data collected in the 105th Christmas Bird Count was record-breaking in a number of ways. A summary of some of those records gives a snapshot of the state of the birds, and the birders, in the

count. First of all, a total of 56,623 individuals participated in the various counts (both in the field and at feeders), a remarkable number of people for a hobby/sport/passion that quite recently was still considered just a little odd.

There were counts from Arctic Canada to the southern tip of Chile, including 10 Canadian provinces and three territories, all 50 states and the District of Columbia, 10 countries in Central and South America, the Northern Marianas in the Pacific, and 7 Caribbean Island groups.

In New Jersey alone there are 29 different count areas. Each year new "count circles" are added; last year 39 new groups reported data. The highest species total was from Ecuador (552 species), and the lowest from Nunavut Territory in Canada (1 species, the Common

Raven, was reported in two different count circles).

What started as a politically driven effort to stop the extermination of species being hunted for the feather trade at the turn of the 20th Century has become an important part of understanding local and international dynamics of many bird populations. The methods for collecting and compiling data are very specific to minimize the error factor and they are being updated with better databases and computers.

Recent efforts to merge and compare CBC data with that collected for the Breeding Bird Survey will allow scientists and statisticians to create datasets to help determine what the birds are doing, and how that fits into other data on weather patterns, pollution, habitat loss and other global factors, including international politics.

More specific information on Christmas Bird Counts here and across North and South America is available at [www.audubon.org/bird/cbc](http://www.audubon.org/bird/cbc). Take a look, and get ready for next year. Just click "Get Involved" for contact data for individual count circles.

And for now, look for information on the Great Backyard Bird Count on February 17-20 at [www.birdsource.com](http://www.birdsource.com). It's a new kind of CBC done across the US each February to check the pulse of feeder birds in winter. Since you count in your own backyard, you don't even have to get cold!!

*Barbara Jones was the proprietor of the Wild Bird Center in Marlton for ten years. She and her husband Cliff are dedicated birders - even in the cold.*

## FAMILY PROGRAMS

Wonderful Wildlife Weekends are included in Refuge admission of \$5 adult and \$3 child (two-under free). No reservations needed. Winter topics include:

**January: Raptors**  
**February: Winter's End**  
**March: Spring Migration**

### Winter Raptors

Sat., Jan. 21  
 11:30 am & 1:30 pm  
 Included in admission

Meet some of our resident winter raptors and find out why they stick around and how they survive in the cold.

### Owls and Astronomy

Sat., Feb. 4  
 4:00 - 6:00 pm  
 Included in admission

Visit our resident owls as dark falls - their time to wake up. Then take an astronomy walk and maybe hear some wild owls in the woods. Bring your flashlight and dress for the cold!

### Orienteering is for the Birds

Sat., Mar. 25  
 1:00-3:00 pm  
 Included in admission

Birds use internal compasses to help them find their way. Be like a bird and navigate the Refuge magnetically. Bring your own compass and join our naturalist for a fun journey through the Refuge.



**Snowy owls are rare winter visitors. Our Snowy lost his wing, apparently in a collision with a jet at Maguire Air Force Base.**

Photo by: Toni Moore

### Earth Day Celebration

Sat., Apr. 22  
 10 am-4 pm  
 Included in admission  
 \$5 adults, \$3 children

Celebrate Mother Earth's special day by exploring a Pine Barrens trail, making nature crafts, conducting hands-on environmental experiments and generally having fun outdoors. An Unnatural Trail Treasure Hunt will lead you around the lake to visit Cedar Run's resident wildlife and you can catch the buzz at bee-keeping talks throughout the afternoon.

## Flower Power

Every time you send flowers by phone through Floral Alliance, the company makes a contribution to the Refuge. Help our animals by ordering your bouquets from



**Floral Alliance at (800) 423-5803.** Don't

forget to mention our code number: NP-1011.

### Knee High Naturalists

Tuesdays and Wednesdays  
 10-11:30 am  
 March 21 & 22: Spring Sprouts  
 April 19 & 20: Ambitious Ants  
 May 16 & 17: Water, Water Everywhere  
 June 20 & 21: Bug-eating Plants  
 Cost: \$10 child w/adult  
 Reservations required

Create a special time for you and your 3-5 year old. Together you'll discover nature through age-appropriate games, stories, crafts and hikes. Come to one session or enroll in the whole series by calling (856) 983-3329, Ext. 1. Major credit cards accepted.

## Membership/Adopt/Program Registration

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Phone: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_ City: \_\_\_\_\_ State: \_\_\_\_\_ Zip: \_\_\_\_\_

### Adopt-A-Wild-One (please circle your choice)

\$150	\$100	\$75	\$50	\$35	\$25
Bald Eagle	Red-tailed Hawk	Screech Owl	Striped Skunk	Corn Snake	Box Turtle
Snowy Owl	Great-horned Owl	Raccoon	Canada Goose	Flying Squirrel	Cottontail
	White-tailed Deer	Red Fox	Mute Swan	Groundhog	Songbird

### Membership (please circle one)

\$1000	\$500	\$250	\$100	\$50	\$30	\$25
Friend	Benefactor	Sustaining	Super Family	Family Plus	Family	Individual

Please mail form with check to: WCRWR, 4 Sawmill Road, Medford, NJ 08055. Thanks!

# SAVE THE DATE

## WILD WILD WEST SALOON

Saturday, March 11  
 6:20 pm - Midnight  
 The Mansion at Main Street  
 Voorhees, NJ  
 \$95 per person

Cedar Run's Annual Gala promises to be more fun than ever as cowboys, gamblers and belles gather for an evening of fun, food and dancing. Call 856-983-9712 for an invitation.

### Serenade for Wildlife

Sunday, April 23  
 3:00 pm  
 Lord of Life Church  
 Medford Lakes Road  
 Tabernacle, NJ  
 \$15 per person

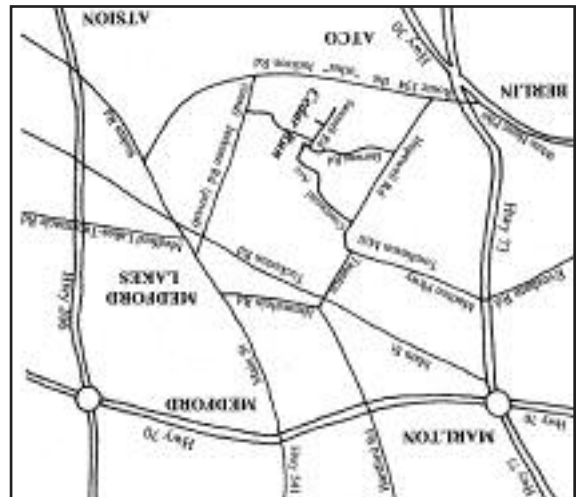
William and Nancy Stokking and friends present a delightful afternoon of light classical music. For tickets, call 856-983-9702. Major credit cards accepted.

## Homebuilders Par Excellence



*Brillo the beaver and Buttons, his female companion, have winterized their lodge. They have used branches, straw and mud to fortify their dog igloo against the cold. Pushing the materials in all directions to protect and insulate the lodge, they created a nice cozy space inside with an entrance just big enough for one beaver at a time. They even used pieces of ice from the frozen lake to add to their creation. They are marvelous to watch at work! We hope to release them in the spring.*

Lost? Call (856) 983-3329 for directions.



Address Service Requested

4 Sawmill Road  
 Medford, NJ 08055

Cedar Run Wildlife Refuge



**REFUGE VISITING HOURS**  
 Mon. - Sat.: 10:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.  
 Sun.: 1:00 - 4:00 p.m.  
**WILDLIFE HOSPITAL INTAKE**  
 Summer: 9:00 a.m. - 9:00 p.m.  
 Winter: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m.  
 Seven days per week

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