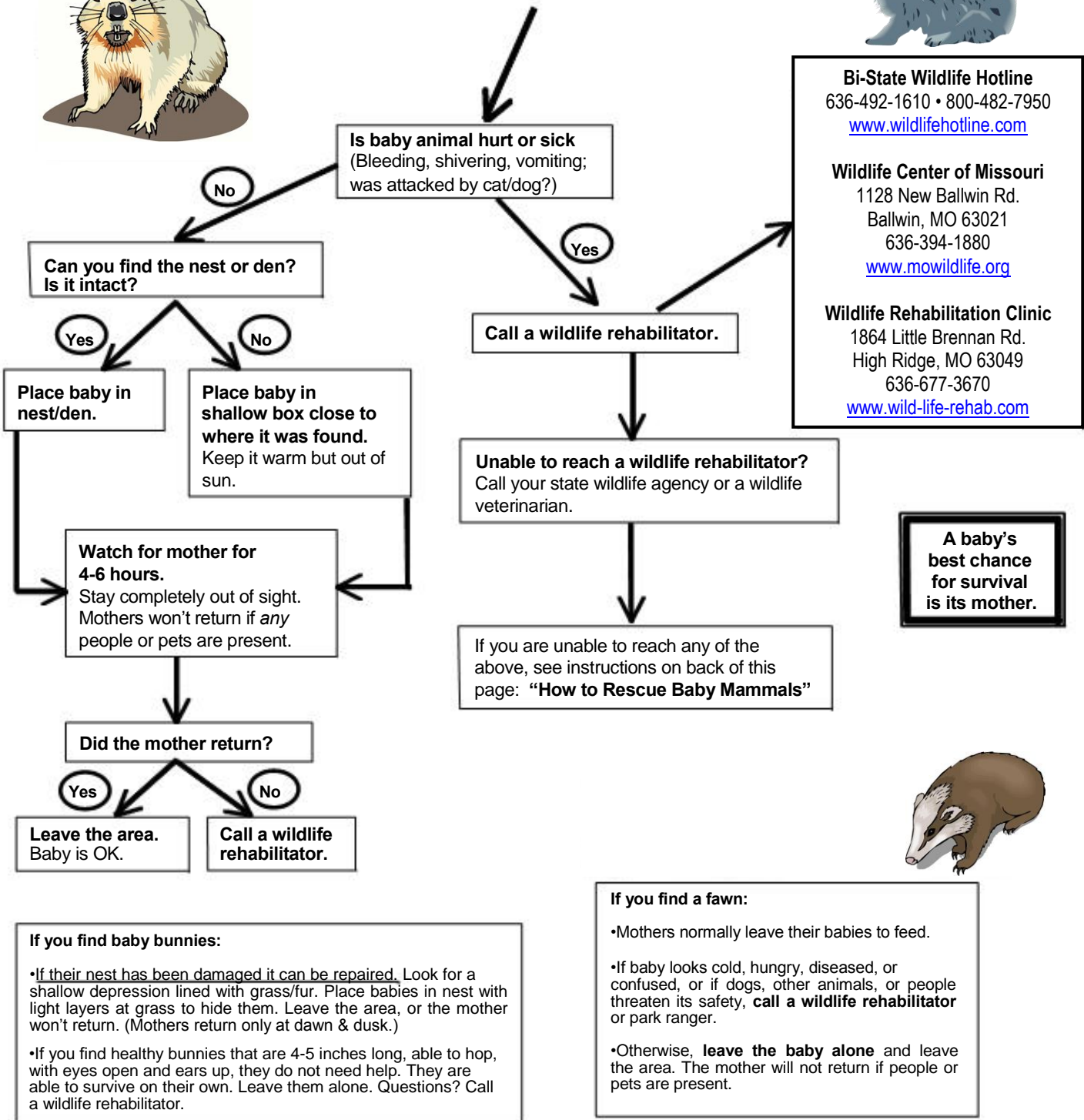


# I Found a Baby Mammal

## Now What?



**Bi-State Wildlife Hotline**  
636-492-1610 • 800-482-7950  
[www.wildlifehotline.com](http://www.wildlifehotline.com)

**Wildlife Center of Missouri**  
1128 New Ballwin Rd.  
Ballwin, MO 63021  
636-394-1880  
[www.mowildlife.org](http://www.mowildlife.org)

**Wildlife Rehabilitation Clinic**  
1864 Little Brennan Rd.  
High Ridge, MO 63049  
636-677-3670  
[www.wild-life-rehab.com](http://www.wild-life-rehab.com)

**A baby's best chance for survival is its mother.**



**If you find a fawn:**

- Mothers normally leave their babies to feed.
- If baby looks cold, hungry, diseased, or confused, or if dogs, other animals, or people threaten its safety, **call a wildlife rehabilitator** or park ranger.
- Otherwise, **leave the baby alone** and leave the area. The mother will not return if people or pets are present.

**If you find baby bunnies:**

- If their nest has been damaged it can be repaired. Look for a shallow depression lined with grass/fur. Place babies in nest with light layers at grass to hide them. Leave the area, or the mother won't return. (Mothers return only at dawn & dusk.)
- If you find healthy bunnies that are 4-5 inches long, able to hop, with eyes open and ears up, they do not need help. They are able to survive on their own. Leave them alone. Questions? Call a wildlife rehabilitator.

From *Healers of the Wild: People Who Care for Injured and Orphaned Wildlife*  
By Shannon K. Jacobs

# How to Rescue Baby Mammals

(Only adults should rescue baby mammals. Before rescuing *adult* mammals, seek guidance from a wildlife rehabilitator.)

- 1. Prepare a container.** Place a soft cloth on the bottom of a cardboard box or cat/dog carrier with a lid. If it doesn't have air holes, make some. For smaller animals, you can use a paper sack with air holes punched in.
- 2. Protect yourself.** Wear gloves, if possible. Some animals may bite or scratch to protect themselves, even if sick; wild animals commonly have parasites (fleas, lice, ticks) and carry diseases.
- 3. Cover the animal with a light sheet or towel.**
- 4. Gently pick up the animal and put it in the prepared container.**
- 5. Warm the animal if it's cold out or if the animal is chilled.** Put one end of the container on a heating pad set on low. Or fill a zip-top plastic bag, plastic soft drink container with a screw lid, or a rubber glove with hot water; wrap warm container with cloth, and put it next to the animal. Make sure the container doesn't leak, or the animal will get wet and chilled.
- 6. Tape the box shut or roll the top of the paper bag closed.**
- 7. Note exactly where you found the animal.** This will be very important for release.
- 8. Keep the animal in a warm, dark, quiet place.**  
Don't give it food or water.  
Leave it alone; don't handle or bother it.  
Keep children and pets away.
- 9. Contact a wildlife rehabilitator, state wildlife agency, or wildlife veterinarian as soon as possible.**  
Don't keep the animal at your home longer than necessary.  
Keep the animal in a container; don't let it loose in your house or car.
- 10. Wash your hands after contact with the animal.**  
Wash anything the animal was in contact with — towel, jacket, blanket, pet carrier — to prevent the spread of diseases and/or parasites to you or your pets.
- 11. Get the animal to a wildlife rehabilitator as soon as possible.**

**It is against the law in most states to keep wild animals  
if you don't have permits,  
even if you plan to release them.**

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