

Treatment of mange in wild wombats

Treatment contact :

Email :

phone :

Thank you for caring about your local wildlife. We are available by either email or phone with any questions you might have on this treatment or other wildlife issues. If we can't help we will find someone who can for you.

Treating mangy wombats in the wild is a reasonably new thing. It's not difficult, and once you have put the flaps in place, you can leave them there. Wombats do bite, and you can catch mange if you cuddle the wombat (pick it up) or crawl into the burrow. It's scabies and treatments avail from a chemist. We brought it here in the first fleet!

Conditions of supply of this treatment is: As part on an ongoing study and we ask you for **at least 2 photos per wombat during the treatment** of these wombats, plus a screen shot of the completed chart. One photo at the beginning allowing us to determine it is mange and is still treatable. The second and future photos after a few weeks of treatment, to see how things are going. If you can get a photo as treatment continues and get a sighting a report on that will be great.

This treatment has been paid by us personally with this 100ml of Cydectin costing \$14 plus bottle etc. We're really happy to be able to supply you with this treatment kit at no charge, but would be really appreciative of a donation, so allowing us to treat even more wombats.

This mange treatment kit contains:

- Information leaflet for treatment and a pdf on Cydectin.
- 'flaps' made from ice cream lids and drink bottle tops with string attached (simple to copy yourself)
- 2 pairs of disposable gloves, blue they are chemical resistant avail from supermarkets.
- Wire pegs to peg flaps into ground above burrow & string
- 100 mls Cydectin to treat what wombats you have to tell us about..
- Syringe to measure dose.

We suggest you add a few drops of food dye to cydectin so you can see if your getting the wombat or just the ground! Use different colours in different flaps so you can see where the wombat's going and if you have more than one wombat. Don't use anything other than food dye.

The Cydectin : See the information about this on the attached PDF..

Keep in a secure place away from animals, sunlight, heat and children.

- Do not get Cydectin onto yourself. If you do wash with warm soapy water. You will need to get yourself more disposable chemical resistant gloves (nitrile). Use a plastic bag to put gloves in after used and dispose of bag in bin. You can leave the bottle in a plastic bag and just open lid, tilt flap towards you and let it slowly straighten as you fill the lid. You can put a drop or two of food dye in lid first if your using a few flaps and need to use different colours, or in the bottle.

- You will be applying to the wombat once per week for at least 8 weeks then every 2 weeks for an additional 4 weeks. You should only be seeing wombats with hair regrowth when you go to fortnightly and not at all out in the day. If you can't do it weekly, treatment is possible but will take much longer, as there is time for mites to build up again, between treatments, but it will work. You can assume sometimes the wombat will not get a treatment. Do not discontinue too soon, if it's not cleared completely it will just reinfest.

- 8 treatments weekly first 8mls rest at 4 mls

- 4 treatments fortnightly at 4 mls

- - If after the first 4 weeks you are still seeing wombats wandering around and not improving you will need to move the burrow flaps to a burrow that has recent digging and fresh wombat poo's as they often move around burrows when the treatment starts. Any questions or problems contact us.

- Using a wildlife camera will enable you to see if the treatment is working, they can be lots of fun checking out what's around day-time and night time when you are not there. They do not need to be expensive, around \$120- \$200

Treatment stick: *when wombats are out in the daytime!*

If you see the mangy wombats out in the daytime, it's worth applying the dose using a long stick

- Taping a bottle with a lid / soap powder scoop to a long stick, allow's you to slowly (downwind) approach a wombat with mange and pour the dosage onto the spine, where there are no thick crusts to prevent it from soaking in.
- Tape the bottle on at about 45 degrees, so after taking the lid off, just need to rotate stick for the dosage to pour on.
- Store with the end in a secure plastic bag when not in use away from animals and children.
- Get it on his back where the hair looks good, this way it will best soak into him, rather than on the scabby part. After about 2 or 3 treatments you won't see him any more as he will be feeling a bit better and not coming out in the day.
- It is important to continue the treatment using the flap once you can no longer find the wombat.



Approach quietly downwind from the wombat, taking lid off as you get close. Mange Boy Rocklily 2009

Treatment Flap *when wombats are hard to find!*

Once they feel better they are not out in the daytime, and you need to find a burrow or pathway, fence line they use

- After treating with the pole follow the wombat to see where his burrow is so you can flap it, or a fence he is going under as after 2- 4 doses he will not be out in the daytime as much and be more difficult to find.
- Burrow's might have fresh dirt and diggings and or wombat poo's around (Square looking poo) You can tell if a burrow is in use, if you put some bracken/ grass blocking the entrance so it will be pushed aside if a wombat enters. Not all burrows have fresh diggings. Look for animal trails in the bush with wombat poo, and you should find a burrow or two.
- Using wire pegs, hang the flap so the base is about 30cm from the ground. Spud demonstrates the flap in action, pipping cydetin on his head & down his back.
- Hang flap's in fences where wombats track thru or under the shed, house or where ever they are going. Block extra space with logs or rocks to direct wombats into the flap.
- Use Centrigen or immilar from rural supplies to keep fly's off wombats, also antibacterial for any small wounds when mange scabs fall off.



30 cm from ground



- Leaving a bowl of water, near the burrow is helpful as the wombat will be extra thirsty due to the mange, put a large rock in it to help prevent it being tipped over, or rocks around it. In dry times splashing bucket's of water around weekly on nearby grass will help give the wombat food as well.



Wombat poo



Block burrow to see if in use



Logs or rock's to direct wombat thru flap

What to expect: as wombats get better !

You will see variations of this, if wombat is getting worse please contact us again.

- Depending on how bad wombat is in the first place you will expect to see the mitt scab's slowly fall off, sometimes leaving a small amount of fresh blood if wombat has scratched it off. You can apply Centrigen to these. Use of food dye will help you determine if it's on the wombat or the ground
- Slowly fine new hair will grow, as wombat improves. Don't stop the treatment early, mittes last 3 weeks in a burrow, so wombat can get easily re-infected unless the 12 treatments (16 weeks) are done.



8 treatments no scab's and fur returning, fattening up. Was very bad mange 2009 Rocklily



2 treatments scabs off ears and eyes. Hair growing back



5 treatments scabs mostly off. some blood on face from scab's coming off.

Cut here & keep handy, on fridge.

Copy if treating more than 2 wombats.

Initial dose can be more than this, and you will be advised by your contact after they review your photos. Each dose will kill most mites on the wombat, he will get reinfected entering burrows and as eggs hatch, plus the wombat's immune system is already compromised. So any change in dosage rate should be authorised by your contact and reassessed after 3 weeks. Use of food dye will help you determine if it's on the wombat or the ground.

Mange treatment sheet

Contact name

Phone

Email

Wombat name	1 Date	2 Date	3 Date	4 Date	5 Date	6 Date	7 Date	8 Date	9 Date	10 Date	11Date	12 Date
	4 mm Weekly	4 mm weekly	4mm weekly	4 mm weekly	4 mm weekly	4 mm weekly	4 mm weekly	4 mm weekly	4 mm fortnight	4 mm fortnight	4 mm fortnight	4 mm fortnight
treated												
Sighted												
photo emailed dates												

Wombat name	1 Date	2 Date	3 Date	4 Date	5 Date	6 Date	7 Date	8 Date	9 Date	10 Date	11Date	12 Date
	4mm weekly	4 mm weekly	4mm weekly	4 mm weekly	4 mm weekly	4 mm weekly	4 mm weekly	4 mm weekly	4 mm fortnight	4 mm fortnight	4 mm fortnight	4 mm fortnight
treated												
Sighted												
photo emailed dates												

Please supply at least 2 photo's of each wombat. Please also take a screen shot and email completed treatment chart. This will be added to our study. We thank you for caring enough about our wildlife. Your contact is doing this on a voluntary basis at their own cost. Donations to help us treat more wombats are appreciated. Written by Dianna Bisset 02 48435933 www.rocklilywombats.com