

SPRING 2026



ON THE EDGE



Oregon spotted frog
(*Rana pretiosa*)
Photo: J. Athwal

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Fernald's cuckoo bumble bee
Photo: A. Wilcox



Canada's last defence for endangered species.

Wildlife Preservation Canada (WPC) envisions a land where Canada's wildlife is bountiful and diverse and thrives without risk of extinction.

WPC saves wildlife at risk from extinction in Canada by performing hands-on work with species that require direct intervention to bring them back from the brink.

WPC invests in the future by providing opportunities for Canadians to increase their expertise working with endangered species and advance conservation science by developing new methods to save species from extinction.

WPC is Canada's leading and most experienced organization dedicated to breeding endangered species and reintroducing them into the wild - giving back directly to nature.

Extinction is not an option.

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Letter from Lance

Scaling up our impact - we must do more

Recently, I've been spending a lot of my time thinking about scale.

My office gives me a place to start. I share the space with a beautiful royal python named Mildred. She has the slither of the place, and I often find myself mesmerized by her burnished bronze, gold and copper scales — large and small, but each one fitting perfectly within the next, contributing to something greater and more beautiful than any individual scale on its own.

However, the scale that preoccupies me most is of a different kind: the practical, urgent question of how can Wildlife Preservation Canada do more?

Canada is home to more than 800 species at risk and WPC works intensively with a small but growing number of those. Our team continues to achieve remarkable results: breeding yellow-banded bumble bees in captivity for the first time, seeing released painted turtles nesting in the wild, and even establishing new population strongholds for the eastern Massasauga rattlesnake and Butler's gartersnake. Yet there are many more species waiting for exactly the kind of hands-on, expert conservation work that we do so well.

Fortunately, we are at a turning point where scaling up our impact is possible.

We have transferability of what we've already built. Over decades working with some of the world's most challenging species, our teams have developed a deep well of expertise — conservation breeding, population monitoring, reintroduction and translocation, adaptive management and creation of long-lasting partnerships. This knowledge is not species-specific: lessons from breeding butterflies inform our approach to bees and will be adapted in the future for beetles; translocation methods for one snake species carry over to others. When WPC takes on a new species, we build on this hard-won knowledge, and we bring partners with us.

We are actively building the capacity of others. Species reintroductions are becoming more common across Canada — mottled duskywing butterflies in provincial parks and land trusts, bison in national parks, and turtles in municipal parklands. I believe in a near future where every land manager asks: What species have disappeared from here, and how can we bring them back? WPC has the distinction of being the most experienced species-focused conservation organization



in the country, and while we can't do it all, we can help others begin their own programs — sharing our methods and mentoring the next generation — to multiply our impact far beyond what we can achieve alone.

My favourite part is when thoughts turn into conversation. Recently, I met with the leaders of two regional land trusts — dedicated people restoring critical habitats across southern Ontario, and we committed to putting our complementary skills to work. Just like the protection provided by Mildred's overlapping scales, we can all come together to restore species and habitats in unison. I am more convinced than ever that WPC is in the perfect position to lead this growing conservation movement.

There is no shortage of species that need WPC and with your support, we can amplify our impact, together. Thank you to Mildred for reminding me every day just how important it is for us to be scaling up. Thank you for helping us go further and achieve more for species conservation.

Lance Woolaver Jr.

Lance Woolaver Jr.

Executive Director, Wildlife Preservation Canada



✎ The first conservation-bred Oregon spotted frog egg mass of 2026. The white eggs are infertile. Photo: A. de Wit.



✎ **Left:** A female Oregon spotted frog before being placed with the males in our Love Tubs. Photo: A. de Wit.
 ✎ **Right:** Two Oregon spotted frogs displaying *amplexus* or the "breeding hug". The smaller male is on the back of the larger female, waiting to externally fertilize her eggs. Photo: A. Gielens.



Fraser Valley Recovery

Spring is knocking at the door



By Andrea Gielens

Each spring, as temperatures rise and snowmelt fills ponds and wetlands, a remarkable transformation begins in ecosystems around the world. Frogs emerge from winter dormancy and begin one of nature's most energetic seasonal rituals: breeding. This brief but vital window not only sustains frog populations but also plays a crucial role in maintaining healthy ecosystems. Understanding frog breeding in spring and the conservation challenges frogs face, helps us protect these important amphibians for generations to come.

For many frog species, spring signals the start of reproduction. Increasing temperatures, longer daylight hours, and abundant water create ideal conditions for breeding. For Oregon spotted frogs, males typically move towards the egg laying areas, which largely remain the same year after year, and begin

calling to attract females. These calls are not random noise; they are species-specific mating signals. Each species produces a distinctive call pattern, allowing females to locate suitable mates among a chorus of competitors. For Oregon spotted frogs, these calls sound exactly like someone knocking on a door. It's a sound I've come to love growing up in the area and one I look forward to every year. Males also produce an alarm call, different from their breeding call. Since amorous males will grab onto anything, including each other, the alarm call serves as a "I'm not female!" alert.

During this time we have our only reliable opportunity to track populations and individuals on the landscape. Using mesh to funnel males into strategically set traps as they move towards the breeding areas, this temporary setback for the males lets us record their movements and numbers before they are quickly released and set back on their journey towards the females... calling the whole time.

Once a female chooses a mate, breeding occurs through a behavior called *amplexus*. This is where the male grasps the female while she releases eggs into the water and the male

fertilizes them externally. A single female Oregon spotted frog may lay 500 to 1,200 eggs in clusters. Spotted frogs prefer to lay their eggs in aggregations, with many females coming together to lay their eggs side-by-side building a sort of raft. These rafts help the eggs to develop, keeping them near the surface and sun, and acting as a greenhouse that keeps the water surrounding the eggs much warmer than the larger body of water. This is important for Oregon spotted frog development as they need all the time they can get to grow, morph and grow again as small froglets before the winter!

Many frogs rely on temporary pools and seasonal wetlands that appear in spring and dry up later in the year. These temporary habitats provide a unique advantage: they typically lack fish, which are major predators of frog eggs and tadpoles. However, Oregon spotted frogs require permanent wetlands, as they are largely aquatic during all life stages. This puts them at risk from predators that other frog species can avoid by moving upland. This does however give their tadpoles longer to develop and we know from our work that Oregon spotted frog tadpoles need to grow slowly during their early stages.

The sound of frogs calling on a spring evening is more than just a seasonal soundtrack—it's a signal that wetlands are alive and ecosystems are functioning. By protecting frog breeding habitats and addressing the threats they face, we help safeguard biodiversity far beyond amphibians themselves. Every spring chorus is a reminder that conservation efforts matter—and that with careful stewardship, these ancient amphibians will continue to return to our ponds and wetlands year after year. ✎



Oregon spotted frog
(Rana pretiosa)
Status: Endangered in Canada

Conservation breeding, headstarting, & release are core activities of WPC to restore Oregon spotted frogs to historic sites throughout the Fraser River valley. The techniques to save this species will be used to save other frog species here in Canada in the future. (Photo by A. Gielens)



Yellow-banded bumble bee
(*Bombus terricola*)
Status: Special Concern

WPC's Native Pollinator Initiative identifies factors causing bumble bee population declines, and develops techniques for recovery focused on research, monitoring, outreach, citizen science, and conservation breeding. It is a multi-species effort to save Canada's native pollinators from extinction. (Photo: T. Harrison)

✦ **Left:** Ameera, Bumble Tech, captures a photo of the bumble faeces examined under the microscope. **Photo:** M. Baldry.

✦ **Lower top:** *Crithidia* spores under a microscope. **Photo:** W. Chow.

✦ **Lower bottom:** *Vairimorpha bombi* spores under a microscope. **Photo:** W. Chow.

Native Pollinator Initiative

Bumble bowel movements reveal insights into parasites



By Cole Blair

The Native Pollinator Initiative continues to be at the forefront of research to keep our beloved bumble bees from further decline and possible extinction. Our team has been drumming up a lot of buzz through our field and conservation breeding efforts for the yellow-banded bumble bee – a species listed in Canada as Special Concern. Once common in southern Ontario, the yellow-banded bumble bee has experienced substantial declines since the 1990s. The species' need is dire, and so we must act with urgency. Our actions take many forms and break new ground in directions you may find surprising! Let's get into the fine bee-tails of one evolving aspect of our work: **poop and parasites**.

Bumble bees, like all other animals, can harbour parasites. Two varieties of parasite – the fungal genus *Vairimorpha* and the protist genus *Crithidia* – have been specifically implicated in population declines of imperiled bumble bees like the yellow-banded and have been found to cause various forms of harm in observational studies. They are gut parasites, meaning their spores are concentrated in the digestive tracts of infected bees, which are then shed with their fecal waste. Our team can simply collect samples of their faeces and examine them under

✦ A wild-captured bumble bee is placed in a petri dish until it defecates. Then the faeces is collected and the bee is released. **Photo:** A. Bowman.

a microscope to detect parasite spores that may be present.

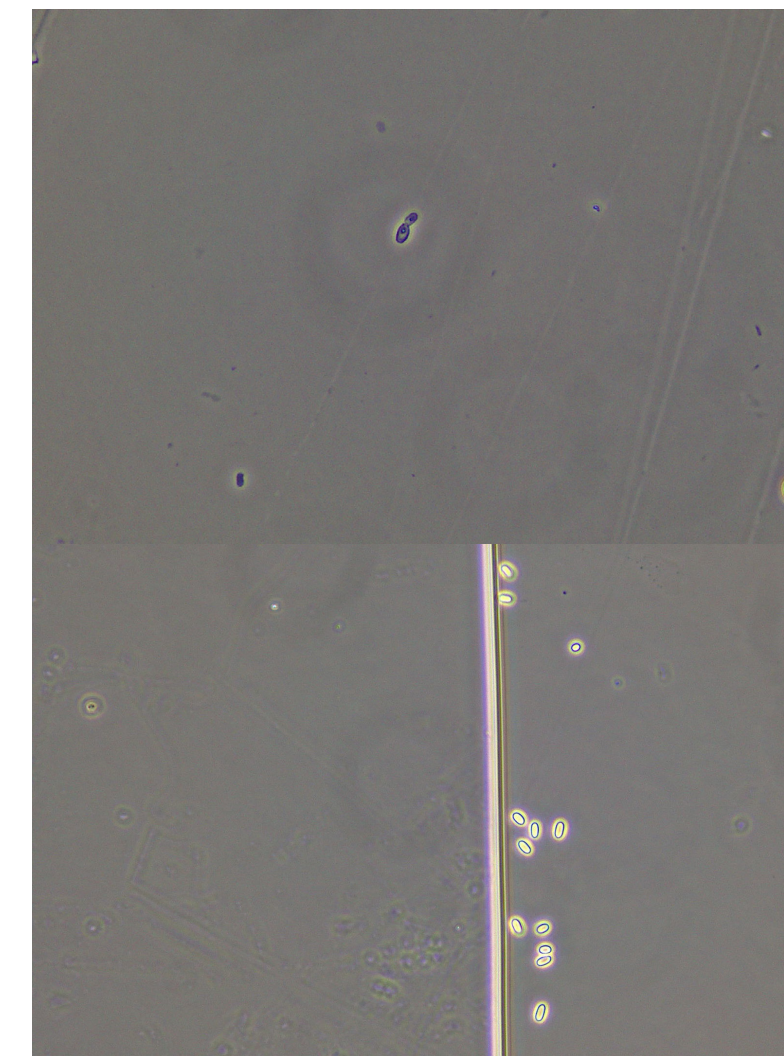
After diving into this work for the first time, it became clear that there were a lot of unknowns relating to these parasites. They are found everywhere there are bumble bees and can infect any bumble bee species. However, not all bumble bees are declining, suggesting that some species are more susceptible to the effects of these parasites than others.

Recently, we completed a research project examining fecal samples from wild bumble bees at three sites in the Guelph area. Data was collected in 2024 and 2025, surveying each site once per month from May to August. This work was supported by the MITACS Accelerate program, Pollination Guelph, and our collaborators at the University of Toronto Scarborough. After our first year, our findings were confusing, but in a way that was also enlightening! *Vairimorpha* was detected at all three of our study sites, and *Crithidia* at two. Both parasites were detected infrequently (*Crithidia* less so than *Vairimorpha*) but they also seemed to differ between species and sites. None of the wild bumble bee species surveyed for this project are in decline, and so we weren't sure what was behind the difference between species. We suspected this to be a by-product of differences between sites.

After the second year, our findings began making much more sense. *Vairimorpha* was detected at two of our sites,

and at lower rates than what we observed in the first year. *Crithidia* was not detected at any of the three sites this time around, likely reflecting their lower rate of occurrence in the area. *Vairimorpha* infection rates differed between bumble bee species yet again, however the species that we found to be infected differed from those in the previous year. This head-scratcher became clearer as we examined differences at the site-level. The three sites remained the same in their order of greatest to lowest *Vairimorpha* infection rates! Our initial assessment was likely correct: differences observed at the species level are likely a random by-product of differences at the site level. This highlights the small-scale factors that influence the prevalence of gut parasites like *Vairimorpha*, as well as their indiscriminate mechanism of spreading between individuals. Novel infections are primarily facilitated at flowers, where healthy bees ingest parasite spores left behind by infected bees. This is reflected in the literature where other researchers have shown that the amount of parasites found in the environment is tied to factors such as the density of bees in the area (including managed honey bees and bumble bees used in agriculture) as well as the density of flowers in the area, among others.

Insights such as these are crucial to our bumble bee recovery efforts, revealing further work that must be done in preparation for future releases of the yellow-banded bumble bee. Specifically, knowing that parasites are tied to site-level factors tells us that we need to understand their local dynamics through on-site data collection to determine whether a location is suitable for releases. Such a small consideration makes a ton of difference in the recovery of this imperiled bee. ✦





🦋 Ashley and Gordo mating. Photo: WPC.



Eastern Massasauga rattlesnake
(*Sistrurus catenatus*)
Status: Endangered (Carolinian population) and Threatened (Great Lakes/St. Lawrence population) in Canada

As Ontario's only remaining venomous reptile, the Massasauga rattlesnake has faced widespread persecution, despite the fact that it poses little threat to public safety. In 2021, WPC was asked to lead a province-wide recovery implementation team for the massasauga. (Photo: M. Kent)

🦋 Bottom Left: Sarah and Jed possibly mating. Photo: WPC.

🦋 Bottom Right: Sarah and Nolan mating. Photo: WPC.

Ojibway Prairie Reptile Recovery

Love is in the... pen?



By Remo Boscarino-Gaetano & Jonathan D. Choquette, PhD

The Ojibway Prairie Reptile Recovery team is devoted to the recovery of Ontario's only venomous snake, the eastern Massasauga rattlesnake (*Sistrurus catenatus*), within its historical range in southwestern Ontario. There are various factors that can increase success of reintroductions with snakes, including: releasing conservation-bred snakes, housing snakes in groups, overwintering them at the release site in artificial hibernacula, releasing them in groups in summer, and conducting a 'soft release'. And we are applying all of these tactics!

Most recently, we adapted our original soft release technique. In our context, a soft release means that before allowing the snakes free-range in the prairie, we hold them temporarily in specially-designed pens to allow them time to adjust to their new environment. We designed our pens so that inside there is an abundance of microhabitat features and enough space that the snakes are able to adapt to the new environment as stress-free as possible. Hopefully, the snakes will imprint onto the release site, and the habitat features created for them will become an important part of their home ranges.

In 2025, we were able to pilot a longer soft release period (four weeks instead of only 30 hours in 2024) with five three-year-old snakes. In late July we released the snakes into two separate release pens. The snakes were thus split into two small groups, with one male snake (Gordo) and one female snake (Ashley) in one pen, and another female snake (Sarah) and two males (Jed and Nolan) in another. We monitored the snakes in the pens regularly to ensure their health and welfare, and while these snakes usually chose to spend their time tucked away in a brush pile or basking in the sun, we stumbled upon some unexpected behaviour... our snakes were mating!

One of the unexpected consequences of penning our snakes for longer was that they were in prolonged physical proximity with one another during the mating season. While it is possible for translocated snakes to engage in mating behaviour after leaving the pens, this is the first time we directly observed this behaviour. Eastern Massasauga rattlesnakes practice polygamy, meaning they mate with multiple partners over the course of a mating season. While Sarah mated with both her suitors, Ashley and Gordo only had each other (until the pen doors were open and they wasted no time getting to know their friends in the other pen). Polygamous behaviour is not usually possible for captive snakes, and what we observed was a good indication that our snakes were able to behave naturally in their new environment.





Ex situ conservation assessment workshop for short-tailed chinchilla (*Chinchilla chinchilla*) in Chile. Photo: Franco Méndez Ortiz, National Zoo of Chile

Conservation Planning

Conservation toolkit expansion pack available



By Stephanie Winton

What do short-tailed chinchillas, gray ratsnakes, and about 360 species of freshwater fish have in common? Not a whole lot when you first think about it. They are from three distinct groups of animals (mammals, reptiles, fish); are found in vastly different ecosystems, from high-elevation deserts to broad-leaf forests to rivers, lakes, and wetlands; and exhibit all different kinds of biological and ecological traits. The commonality: they are all, unfortunately, threatened with extinction in areas of their native ranges.

However, there's another much more hopeful thing they share: despite their many differences, the conservation and recovery of all these species may benefit from *ex situ* management. *Ex situ* activities are those that involve animals that are held in human care outside of their natural habitats, and can include hands-on research, training, and education, head-starting, conservation breeding, population augmentation or reintroduction, and captive assurance populations. These activities support species conservation and prevent extinction

by addressing threats and their impacts, re-establishing wild populations, or providing future conservation options by holding animals safely in captivity in case wild populations disappear. As we continue to lose habitats due to development, disturbance, and climate change, *ex situ* management may play a crucial role in preventing the extinction of many species.

The Conservation Planning Specialist Group (CPSG) has developed guidelines and a workshop process to assess if *ex situ* management is a viable option to support recovery of a species at risk. These *Ex situ* Conservation Assessments bring together experts on the wild population, along with the zoo, aquarium, and botanical garden community, to pool their knowledge and resources to help the species in the wild.

In 2025, CPSG Canada members facilitated workshops that involved assessment of *ex situ* management for two vastly different species: short-tailed chinchillas (*Chinchilla chinchilla*) in Chile, and gray ratsnake (*Pantherophis spiloides*) in southern Ontario.

Short-tailed chinchillas, famous for their extremely soft fur, are globally endangered. Most of the remaining wild populations

are found in Chile where they are threatened by habitat loss and fragmentation, and are all the more vulnerable because of their small population. The workshop explored the potential for *ex situ* management to support recovery and conservation in the wild and strengthened collaborative efforts by bringing together the different groups working on the conservation of the short-tailed chinchilla.

Gray ratsnakes in the Carolinian Zone of southern Ontario are also at risk of extinction. Restricted to just a few fragmented locations, they face multiple threats including habitat loss and fragmentation, road mortality, and human persecution, as well as risks to small, isolated populations - there are likely fewer than 300 snakes left in the wild. CPSG Canada worked with experts to develop simulation models to explore different management scenarios, like augmenting the wild population using head-starting methods. This modelling informed a conservation action plan that was developed through a CPSG Canada workshop hosted by African Lion Safari.

Which brings us to fish. Last year, there was a resolution at the World Conservation Congress to increase collaborative *ex situ* conservation actions for threatened freshwater fishes. CPSG Canada, along with a team of CPSG colleagues from Europe and the United States, will be helping to tackle this ambitious but exciting challenge by facilitating a workshop to assess the *ex situ* conservation needs of some of the most endangered freshwater fish species globally - that's over 360 species from all over the world! The workshop, which will be happening in June, is anticipated to result in evidence-based, prioritized recommendations for species-specific management strategies that can be implemented by conservation partners.

Our conservation toolkit contains many different tools that we can use to help small, isolated populations survive: from familiar threat reduction actions like habitat protection and restoration, invasive species control, and law enforcement, to more intensive interventions such as nest protection, supplemental feeding, wild-to-wild translocations, or *ex situ* management. Ensuring all management options are given due consideration while developing conservation plans can give species a better chance of recovery in the wild.

Workshop organizers and supporters

Short-tailed chinchilla: National Zoo of Chile (Parque Metropolitano de Santiago), Chilean Ministry of Environment, AZA SAFE Chinchilla, Minnesota Zoo Foundation, and Zoo Conservation Outreach Group
Gray ratsnake: Natural Resource Solutions, Inc., African Lion Safari, and Leeds-Grenville Stewardship Council
Freshwater Fish: New Mexico BioPark Society, SHOAL, Re:wild, IUCN SSC Freshwater Fish Specialist Group, and the Seaworld Conservation Fund



The One Plan Approach to species conservation involves a wide range of conservation partners, from both the *in situ* and *ex situ* communities, coming together to develop conservation plans that consider all populations of a species, whether in the wild or under human care, and all possible conservation options, including *ex situ* activities. The One Plan Approach is supported by the Conservation Planning Specialist Group (CPSG), part of the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) Species Survival Commission. CPSG's Regional Resource Center in Canada is hosted by Wildlife Preservation Canada and supported by members at African Lion Safari and Wilder Institute/Calgary Zoo. To enhance national conservation efforts and save species, CPSG Canada employs CPSG's globally recognized planning tools and processes, provides technical and facilitation support for planning workshops, and builds capacity for conservation planning in Canada.

- Lower top: An *ex situ* population of freshwater fish. Photo: S. Winton.
- Lower bottom: A gray ratsnake in its natural habitat. Photo: Ryan Wolfe, NRSI.





✎ Above: The team transporting tadpoles for release. Photo: Durrell Wildlife Conservation Trust.

✎ Left: Ouaisné Commons. Photo: J. Kissel

✎ Right: A released agile frog tadpole. Photo: Durrell Wildlife Conservation Trust.

Canada's New Noah

A shipping container full of tadpoles



By Daryn Farrant

When travelers visit Ouaisné Common, what do they notice first? The waves rolling in from the Atlantic? Dogs playing in the sand? Maybe the white and red tower or the sea wall standing as a reminder of history.

I am here to study something a little smaller. Something special if you know where to look. A frog.

As one of Canada's New Noahs, a Wildlife Preservation Canada program that trains early-career conservationists, I'm studying on the Durrell Endangered Species Management Course at the Durrell Conservation Academy in Jersey. During my studies I fell in love with one of our case study species. The agile frog (*Rana dalmatina*) is small, quick, and easy to overlook. But in Jersey, it carries a big responsibility. Jersey is the only place in the British Isles where agile frogs occur, and the island population is genetically unique from mainland Europe. Today, they are confined to a 13-hectare site on the southwest coast.

Ouaisné does not feel large, but within these commons sits the entire future of this frog on the island.

Each spring, after spawning, staff from Durrell Wildlife Conservation Trust collect a portion of frogspawn, and bring them back to HQ at the Jersey Zoo, where head-starting begins. In the wild, eggs and tadpoles face high mortality from predation, drying ponds, and disease. By raising them through their most vulnerable stages and releasing them just before metamorphosis (when the tadpoles turn into frogs), many more survive.

At Jersey Zoo, that protection happens inside a converted shipping container. It's not glamorous, but inside, everything is carefully controlled. Because these frogs are native animals destined for release, they cannot be housed alongside other amphibians or reptiles. Strict measures are taken to prevent disease from spreading, between the tadpoles and other animals at the zoo, ensuring they remain healthy for release.

By 2024, over 80,000 tadpoles had been head-started and released back into Ouaisné, Noirmont, and Beauport ponds. On a site this small, those numbers matter.

Ouaisné is made up of sand dunes, heathland, and wetlands bordered by sea wall, housing, farmland, and cliffs. It is compact but dense with life. Historically, grazing and shifting sands shaped this landscape. Today, with reduced grazing and a WWII sea wall stopping sand moving in from the beach, habitat management is active. Gorse shrubs must be maintained to support breeding birds while also protecting amphibian spawning areas from trampling. Conservation here is not land left alone. It's drinks at the local pub after community pruning days. It's community stewardship.

Back at home, Wildlife Preservation Canada supports the recovery of western painted turtles in British Columbia through a head-starting program that protects vulnerable hatchlings before releasing them back into the wild. The landscapes are larger and the species are different, but the principle is the same. Head-starting works whether supporting frogs on a small island or painted turtles in Canadian wetlands thousands of kilometres away. Head-starting buys time while habitat protection and restoration continue.

Watching this work in a relatively urban setting shows how much locals care about protecting the species they live alongside. Conservation does not only happen in remote places. It thrives where people feel ownership. Over the

coming months, I hope to gain hands-on experience with this head-starting work and contribute, in some small way, to the continued recovery of this species.

The agile frog may be small, but its story stretches far beyond Ouaisné. It is a reminder that conservation works best when it is practical, collaborative, and grounded in place.

And sometimes, progress really does begin in a shipping container. ✎

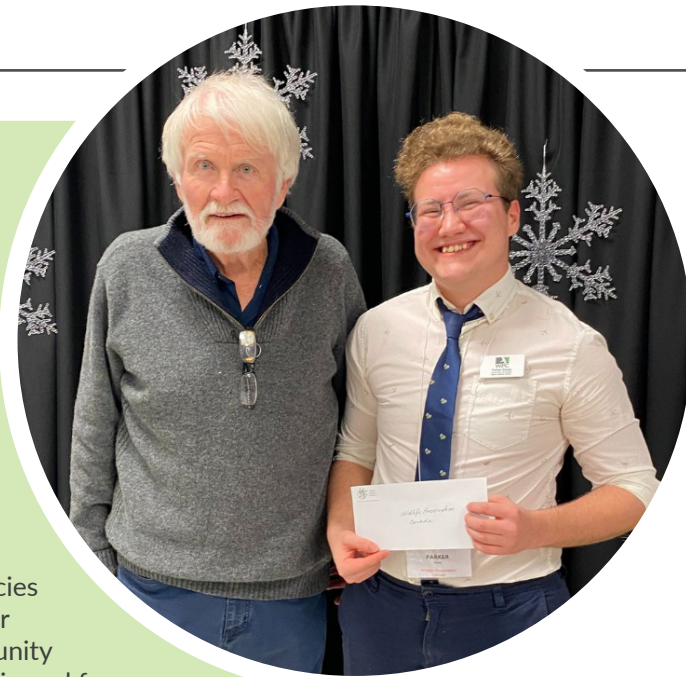
Canada's New Noah

Since 1988, the Canada's New Noah program has provided conservation biologists in Canada the opportunity of a lifetime. Each year, WPC selects a dedicated biologist from applicants across Canada for the position at the Durrell Conservation Academy followed by an internship on the island of Mauritius in the Indian Ocean. For the first time ever, WPC is offering this placement to two biologists. Thank you to the Alan & Patricia Koval Foundation for their many years supporting the Canada's New Noah Program and for going above and beyond supporting two Koval Foundation New Noah Internships in 2026.

Supporter Spotlight Sunset Community Foundation

Since 2023, the Sunset Community Foundation has been a valued supporter of WPC's Bumble Bee Community Science Program at Pinery Provincial Park. Their generous funding has helped connect people of all ages to the world of pollinators—from introducing students to the importance of bumble bees, to training and inspiring community members to take part in hands-on conservation efforts.

Thanks to Sunset's continued investment, volunteers and families are contributing valuable data to protect at risk species like the yellow-banded bumble bee, while building a stronger conservation community. We are grateful for Sunset Community Foundation's commitment to local environmental stewardship and for helping ensure these important programs continue to thrive.



About our authors



Andrea Gielens
Lead Biologist - B.C. Recovery Programs

Andrea manages our captive breeding and release programs for the Oregon spotted frog, western painted turtle, and Taylor's checkerspot butterfly in B.C. She is a global expert in endangered species reintroductions.



Cole Blair
Lead Biologist - Native Pollinator Initiative

Cole joined the Native Pollinator Initiative in 2023 and manages the Native Pollinator Program across Canada. As the Lead Biologist, Cole hopes to demonstrate to others that any conservation engagement - no matter how big or small - can go a long way.



Daryn Farrant
Canada's New Noah, 2026

Daryn is a conservation biologist and the 36th Canada's New Noah. She brings a range of field experience in invasive species management and ecological monitoring, and is passionate about long-term stewardship and making science accessible to diverse audiences.



Jonathan Choquette, PhD.
Lead Biologist - Ojibway Prairie Reptile Recovery

Managing the program with the goal of recovering the Ojibway Prairie population of the eastern Massasauga, his work provides conservation benefits to many other at-risk reptiles. Research interests include urban herpetology, human-snake conflict, and conservation biology.



Remo Boscarino-Gaetano
Project Biologist - Ojibway Prairie Reptile Recovery

Remo joined WPC in 2022 as a field technician intern working to enhance habitat for species in the Ojibway Prairie. After spending the last few years in Australia for his MES, he has returned as a project biologist to aid in the recovery of at-risk reptiles across Southern Ontario.



Stephanie Winton
CPSG Canada Convener

Stephanie is a CPSG-certified facilitator, specializing in conservation planning for Canadian species. She has extensive experience working on conservation projects for a diversity of threatened species, both in Canada and globally, and was the 31st Canada's New Noah.

In the next ON THE EDGE . . .

Wildlife Preservation Canada works with many at-risk and endangered species. This means that we are unable to highlight all our programs in each edition of WPC's ON THE EDGE. The Fall 2026 edition will share stories from programs that were not mentioned in this newsletter, including:

- Eastern loggerhead shrike
- Western painted turtle
- Taylor's checkerspot butterfly
- and so much more...

There are a few easy ways to stay up to date on all our projects:

1. Sign up for our monthly email newsletter by scanning the QR code

OR head to wildlifepreservation.ca/signup-for-our-newsletter

2. Follow along on the WPC Blog: wildlifepreservation.ca/blog

3. Add us on social media! We're active on Facebook, Instagram, LinkedIn, Threads and Youtube



Help continue Gerald Durrell's work

Gerald Durrell was a visionary - the first to focus on preserving endangered species. His dream didn't end with him. It lives on in the hands of the biologists, donors and supporters who carry on his mission.

By including Wildlife Preservation Canada in your Will or estate plans, you can be part of that lasting legacy.

Protect Canada's most endangered species for generations to come.

To learn more about legacy giving contact Kelly Schaus at kelly.schaus@wildlifepreservation.ca

Established in 1985, Wildlife Preservation Canada is a non-profit charitable organization dedicated to saving critically endangered wildlife species from extinction.



“
It's not enough to love animals; we must actively protect and preserve them. It's our duty and responsibility as custodians of this earth.
”
- Dame Daphne Sheldrick

Leafcutter bee
Photo: Jade Lee, 2025 Pollinator Photo Contest

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WPC is headquartered in Guelph, Ontario on the homelands of many nations, including the Anishinaabek, Neutral, Métis, Mississauga, and Haudenosaunee Confederacy, and on the treaty lands of the Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation. We work across Turtle Island, and have deep gratitude to all the Indigenous Peoples who have been, and continue to be, stewards and protectors of the lands on which we rely.