Wildlife should be left alone

HARRISBURG — The Pennsylvania Game Commission is renewing its annual plea to persons sympathetic to wildlife to leave wild "youngsters" in their natural habitat, and not to encourage or entice wildlife to congregate in areas where the creatures become obnoxious.

With many young birds and animals in the field and forest at this time of the year, persons finding the tiny creatures may innocently believe the wildlife has been deserted or "orphaned." Such is not the case.

Usually the parents, frightened by the approach of humans, have taken cover a short distance away. They will return to the care of their offspring as soon as they are left alone.

Human sympathies are understandably with young rabbits, birds, fawn deer, etc. Annually, wildlife conservation officers are plagued with "orphaned" wildlife which would have lived normal

lives had they been left in the field or forest.

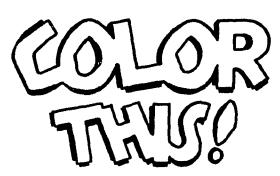
Few humans have the experience or training necessary to raise wildlife, and young birds and animals removed from natural surroundings usually die, despite the best intentions and efforts of humans.

Of equal concern are animals which are fed or otherwise attracted to particular locations, usually to be viewed by humans. Special problems are created by those who feed bears, inducing the cute, cuddly creatures to come to or remain in a certain area.

Later, these animals become a nuisance, constantly showing up for handouts, upsetting garbage cans, roaming through towns, climbing trees, frightening residents, etc. Then conservation officers are hastily summoned to trap and relocate the nuisance bruins, which often return quickly to repeat their upsetting and sometimes dangerous pranks.







1. BLACK 6. ORANGE
2. RED 7. GREEN
3. YELLOW 8. PINK
4. PEACH 9. LT.BLUE
5. BROWN 10. LT.GREEN

TULIPS-THESE BEAUTIFUL
GRACEFUL FLOWERS CAME
FROM SOUTHERN EUROPE
AND ASIA. THEY GROW IN
MANY PARTS OF THE WORLD,
BUT WE ASSOCIATE THEM
MOSTLY WITH THE NETHERLANDS, TULIPS GROW FROM
BULBS AND BLOOM IN THE
SPRING, THERE ARE MORE
THAN 45 DIFFERENT SPECIES
OF TULIPS AND THOUSANDS
OF DIFFERENT VARIETIES.

