

BEAR TRACKS

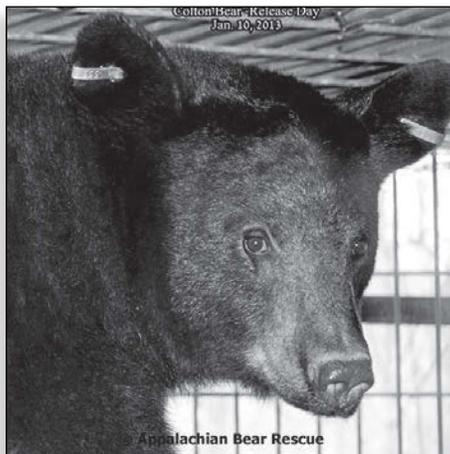
WILD & FREE!

By Coy Blair

As you read this newsletter, ABR Bear #186 (Colton) is somewhere out there in the wild, either finding a place to rest for a while, or wandering through the dense forest on a new adventure. He is wild, free, and healthy, given a second chance at life. This was made possible not just by us here at ABR, but by all of you who have supported our cause.

As you may know, Colton Bear was my first bear to care for as curator at ABR. I even had the opportunity to name him. I chose the same name I gave my first-born son, Colton.

Colton Bear came to us August 15, 2012, from the Park Vista Hotel in Gatlinburg, TN. Food in the wild at that time was very scarce, and Colton had extended his foraging range in search of something to eat. He found his way to the Park Vista Hotel, and it would only have been a matter of time before he got into trouble. Luckily, he was captured and brought to us by TWRA. We took him in and gave him a place to stay until natural foods became plentiful again.



We did not want him to become a “nuisance” bear.

While at ABR, Colton was given natural foods such as blackberries, persimmons, and acorns, and was kept distant from any human contact. At first, he was kept in an acclimation enclosure so

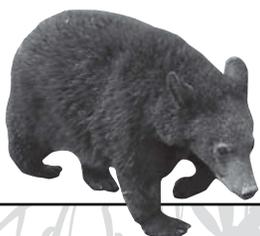


that he could adjust to his new surroundings, and we could monitor him to make sure he was ready to be released into the large, wild enclosure. He would often “wait” on his food as we brought it down to him. This was somewhat worrisome for Rick and me. However, he would still display other wild behaviors such as jaw popping, blowing, and slapping. This let us know that Colton had not been completely habituated while wandering the city.

After being in the wild enclosure for some time, and away from contact with humans, Colton began to display more natural-type behaviors. He would often run away into the dense vegetation of the wild enclosure if he caught our scent

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APPALACHIAN BEAR RESCUE
P.O. BOX 364
TOWNSEND, TN 37882

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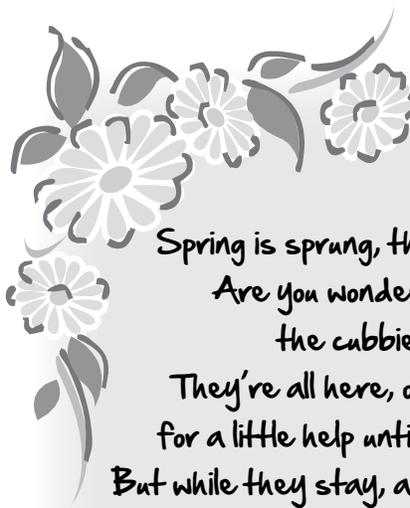
WILD & FREE

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during feeding time. In fact, there were times when we could not even spot him in the enclosure. He preferred to stay hidden. When we did spot him from the observation tower (we can see our bears from there, but they cannot see us), we could see him foraging the ground for scattered acorns just as wild bears do. All of these behaviors were positive signs of improvement. One time, Colton caught my scent and then hurriedly climbed part way up a tree. His time away from humans was helping. Colton would continue these behaviors while staying at ABR.

On release day, January, 10, 2013, we found that Colton had gained a healthy amount of weight. He also had a very thick, black, shiny coat of fur to boot. He was a good-looking bear for sure. After being weighed, he was carefully placed in the officer's truck for transport to his new home.

I want to thank all of our supporters, volunteers, and an extremely active and ambitious board of directors for giving Colton his second chance. I hope the best for Colton Bear, and I will often wonder about him. Things seem different without him here to care for, but I know that he is where he is supposed to be – in the wild, where he can do what wild bears do!



Spring is sprung, the grass is riz!
Are you wondering where
the cubbies is?
They're all here, or soon will be,
for a little help until they're free.
But while they stay, and get their rest,
cubbies are expensive guests!
Adopt-a-Cubby helps pay the bills
and you get an added thrill!
Adopt one (or maybe two),
and a soft plush cub will be sent to you.
Go to our website to request,
click "Adopt-a-Cubby",
and we'll do the rest!

www.abrTN.org



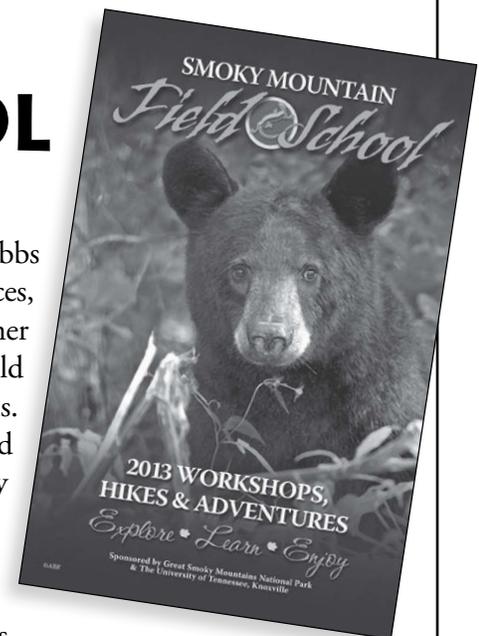
ABR AND THE SMOKY MOUNTAIN FIELD SCHOOL

By Dana Dodd

During the late summer of 2012, I had the opportunity to visit with Robert Gibbs at the University of Tennessee. Robert is the Executive Director of UT Conferences, and runs the Smoky Mountain Field School for the University. Joel Zachry is a former president of ABR. Joel and his wife Kathy are now the Program Directors for the Field School. We all had an idea that we could work together to promote both organizations. With that in mind, Robert asked if ABR had any good bear photos. I laughed and said we had a few! You see the result. The Field School chose ABR's handsome and shiny Colton Bear for the cover of their 2013 catalog of courses.

The Smoky Mountain Field School is a cooperative effort between Great Smoky Mountains National Park and the University of Tennessee. The Field School offers unique opportunities to *Explore, Learn, and Enjoy* in our Great Smoky Mountains National Park. They offer more than 80 sessions to enhance the appreciation of nature and the wealth of diversity within our Smokies and the southern Appalachians.

Registration for the Smoky Mountain Field School is easy. Simply call 865-974-0150 or go to their website at www.smfs.utk.edu.



WE ♥ OUR VOLUNTEERS!



back to the wild. He commented on Facebook, wrote graduation songs, and was soon drawn into the ABR Volunteer fold.

Ben spends many hours each week working as a volunteer for ABR. He keeps up with every donation, and creates every thank you letter. He is also the ABR Facebook Administrator. Curators Coy and Rick send photos to Toronto. They send updates from the enclosures and the facility buildings. Volunteers send photos from events. Everyone knows to update Ben! Together, we keep everyone updated on daily cub and facility news on Facebook. Ben knows every detail, can find every photo, and works tirelessly to share ABR with all our fans and supporters. As the work of ABR grows, we need many enthusiastic volunteers. Many do live in the Townsend area, but Ben Seven shows us all that we can volunteer and make a huge difference from anywhere in the world. Together, we give bear cubs their second chance!

What do you do when you have twenty hungry cubs to feed? Yes, you go to the grocery store many times a day. You buy apples, pears, grapes, yogurt, peanuts.....the list goes on and on. Next, you call Ben Seven. When ABR needed a program to raise money to pay for cubby lunch, Ben delivered with "Help Make This Cubby Chubby". Friends and supporters joined together to work with the Townsend IGA to provide food for growing cubs. Ben's idea was a huge success!

Our volunteer Ben Seven lives in Toronto, Ontario. The world is a much smaller place with the Internet and technology. Townsend and Toronto are only a click away. Ben found ABR just after we began putting our cubs on Facebook. He followed the cubs closely, even from miles away. He watched as cubs grew and were released

WILDERNESS WILDLIFE WEEK 2013

Each January, Pigeon Forge, Tennessee welcomes hundreds of wildlife aficionados to Wilderness Wildlife Week. 2013 marked the twenty-third annual event. True to its history, the weeklong series of programs, hikes, and activities offered something for everyone. ABR is always proud to be a part of WWW, and this year was no exception.

Our display in the Exhibit Hall was popular, as it featured a continuous slideshow of cub photos. Two "baby books" and our educational display board showcased more of our cub photos for the enjoyment of visitors. The large sign that was featured on our Christmas Parade float in Gatlinburg announced our presence, and we offered gifts that were available for a donation to ABR.

As is true of all ABR events, we relied on the help of many volunteers to set up, staff, and take down the display. Helpers included Curators Coy Blair and Rick Noseworthy,



and board members Dana Dodd, Ed Owens, Tom Faulkner, Joey Holt, Anne Allison, and Kathy Sherrard. Other volunteers who contributed their time were Marci Spencer, Debbie Kipp, Janet Dalton, Krystee Conaway, Pat Chrisman, Linda Woodyer (from IL!), Joel Zachry, Tom Brosch and DiAnne Wilson. Thank you, one and all!

ABR experts presented several programs. Curators Coy and Rick gave a program about ABR, informing viewers of recent happenings and of improvements to the facility. Marci taught children how to "Be a Bear Biologist" through a fun-filled, hands-on program. Anne and Kathy presented two programs about bears. All of these were well received by visitors.

We are sure to be a part of next year's Wilderness Wildlife Week. Next year, the event will be held at a brand new convention center in Pigeon Forge. Make plans to attend, if you can – you are sure to enjoy it!

ZERO TO ONE EIGHTY-SIX

by Ben Seven

On September 20, 1996, an orphaned cub named Zero, known officially as “black bear, number One”, was released back to the wild. Nearly seventeen years later, Colton, “black bear, number One Eighty-Six”, followed in his paw prints. Though separated by almost two decades, they’re linked by many people and by one man in particular: ABR Assistant Curator, Rick Noseworthy. Rick was there at Zero’s release, and he was there at Colton’s. Rick was with ABR at the start, but how do you actually “start” a black bear rescue facility?

The year 1989 saw a large number of bear sightings and incidents in the Southern Appalachian Mountains region. The bear sanctuary areas, located on public land, faced a combination of a high population of bears and a scarce supply of food. The bears moved out of these areas in search of nourishment. In response, area bear managers and researchers formed a Bear Task Force, meeting at Great Smoky Mountains National Park headquarters to promote cooperation and consistency in bear management across the state. The Task Force, which included TWRA (Tennessee Wildlife Resources Agency) personnel, Dr. Mike Pelton (University of Tennessee Bear Researcher), Kim Delozier, Carroll Schell (GSM Natl. Park) and others, discussed the possibility of creating a cub rehab facility. At the same time, Rick Noseworthy, then Curator of the Gatlinburg Municipal Black Bear Habitat (MBBH), a facility operated by Ober Gatlinburg, Inc., received calls from various state and federal agencies asking if he could accept orphaned wild cubs. The zoo was at capacity, so in December of 1989, Rick contacted TWRA, National Park biologists and Dr. Pat Morris (University of Tennessee and Knoxville Zoological Gardens veterinarian) to discuss the creation of a small-scale rehab facility for wild orphan bears, to be operated by the zoo staff as a separate facility, not open to the public.

In early 1990, the Bear Task Force received a call from Mrs. Linda Dragonette, President of The Dragonette Society for the Preservation of Endangered Animals, INC, based in Marietta, Georgia, expressing an interest in raising funds for a black bear rescue project. She and her husband, Mike, met with the Bear Task Force, and visited the MBBH facility where Rick gave them a tour, and discussed the orphaned bear project.

Rick was invited to the next Bear Task Force meeting

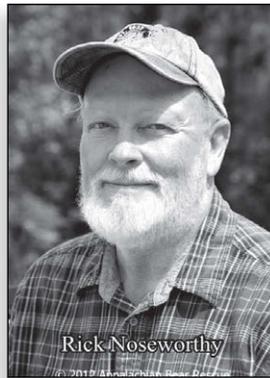
held on June 30, 1990, along with Marcella Cranford and Becky Timmons from the Alpha Wildlife Awareness through Research and Education group (AWARE). The Dragonette Society announced their intention to fund the construction of the bear rehab facility by raising donations, and securing grants. The Task Force decided to organize as the Appalachian Black Bear Rehabilitation and Release Center (ABBRRC), and to seek incorporation as a non-profit. Most of the attendees at the meeting became members of the Board of Directors, and Rick became its first Registered Agent.

Armed with initial seed money of less than a thousand dollars, Rick spent months writing, submitting, and re-submitting the mountain of forms and documents required to incorporate and register as a non-profit with the state of

Tennessee and the US Department of Treasury. Board members recruited volunteers, worked on the design of the facility and, as always, beat the bushes to raise funds. The first donation to the Dragonette Society for the bear rescue facility came from Jack Hanna, Director Emeritus of the Columbus Zoo, conservationist, author, and television personality. On July 31, 1990, ABBRRC became a legal entity, and on November 10 elected its first Board, with Rick Noseworthy as its first president.

Black bears, considered dangerous to humans, are designated a Class 1 species in Tennessee. In order to possess black bears, a permit must be secured from the TWRA. The organization seeking the permit has to meet strict conditions and standards. Though local TWRA officials were involved right from the beginning of the bear rescue project, Agency managers in Nashville were cautious about granting a permit. The TWRA had worked hard to eliminate the once common roadside “zoos”, and ABBRRC had to prove its sole intent was to rehabilitate and release black bears, and not to display them in public. The involvement of Dr. Pelton, a recognized leader in black bear research, Kim Delozier of the National Park Service, and Doug Scott of the TWRA gave the fledgling organization a high degree of credibility. Rick presented the necessary assurances and documents, and on November 1, 1991, the TWRA granted permission to ABBRRC to possess bears. We were off, and running!

Thomas Caldwell, a Knoxville-based professional architect, volunteered to work with a group of specialists on

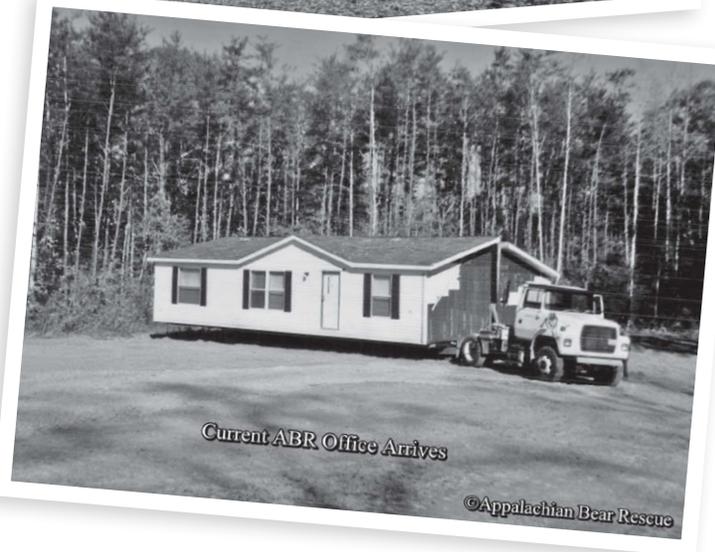


Rick Noseworthy

the design committee, and by the end of 1991, they had completed a design and scale model of the bear rehab facility. Then Rick and Thomas “hit the road”, and for the next several years spoke to professional and civic organizations, scout troops, anyone who would listen, securing important donations of services, like survey work and well-drilling, that would provide the literal foundations of the rescue center. But, in order to build the foundations, ABBRRC needed land.

During 1992-93, the Board worked closely with the AWARE Board to secure a lease on a portion of their property in Blount County, the land that ABR sits on today. At the same time, ABBRRC hit a low point, with funds just trickling in, and the gradual withdrawal of the Dragonette Society. Nevertheless, giving up wasn't an option! Rick Noseworthy and Tom Caldwell were elected Co-Presidents of the Board, and it's Tom Caldwell, Tom Faulkner, Kim Delozier, and other board members that Rick credits for rekindling enthusiasm, and pushing the project forward. The Board approached the media to raise awareness, giving interviews and speaking at events. Dr. Gordon Burghardt (UT Dept. Psychology Professor, and ABBRRC Board member), spoke on radio talk shows, drumming up the always-needed funds. Dr. Pelton appeared on a WBIR Channel 10 show hosted by Ken Schwall, and Bill Landry featured the bear rescue project on the Heartland Series in a segment entitled “Homeless Bears”. The word was out!

In January 1994, at the invitation of Ken Jenkins, the ABBRRC made its debut at Wilderness Wildlife Week in Pigeon Forge, Tennessee. Ken was the primary organizer of the long-running and highly successful event, and had served on the ABBRRC Board. There were a number of “firsts” at this event: ABBRRC held its first meeting for current and prospective memberships, and the first issue of “Bear Tracks” (the newsletter you're reading now) was published and distributed to two thousand addresses. Fundraising took a new turn with actual ABBRRC souvenirs offered for sale in area businesses. In 1995, Joni Caldwell volunteered to head the grants and fundraising effort, bringing in thousands of dollars in small donations, important in-kind contributions, and securing a \$30,000 construction grant from Steele-Reese Foundation. Joel Zachry, then Associate Professor at Pellissippi State Community College, and officer of the Board of the Great Bear Foundation, accepted the Secretary position on the ABBRRC board. Tom Faulkner and Tom Caldwell coordinated site preparation and utility infrastructure work on the AWARE property near Townsend, consulting with TWRA and USDA officials to



ensure design and construction complied with regulatory requirements. In 1996, ABBRRC volunteers and a group of AmeriCorps workers donated their time and labor to begin construction of the facility. After years of grueling work, the dream of a bear rescue center was becoming a reality.

THE CALL came in April 1996: Kim Delozier of the National Park asked ABBRRC to provide daily care for an orphaned 3-month-old cub from Sullivan County, brought to him by the TWRA. The ABBRRC rescue facility was close to completion, with the final TWRA approvals imminent, but until the cub could be moved to the new center, it was cared for at the National Park location. Rick Noseworthy began caring for the cub on April 29. In early May, he trained three Sevier county volunteers, Brent Ogle, Bob Smith and Jim Manscill to share his duties. Initially, they provided cub care three times a day, then two, working with Park Biologists to reduce human imprinting on the little bear. In early June of 1996, the board hired, and Rick trained, Ms. Shanen Onken, the first ABBRRC Curator. The final governmental approvals came on June 24, and on July 8, 1996, the little bear was transferred to the ABBRRC

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 6)

ZERO TO ONE EIGHTY-SIX (CONTINUED FROM PAGE 5)

facility, the first of many to come. They named him Zero.

On September 20, 1996 “without ceremony, but with a lot of personal emotion” Rick Noseworthy and TWRA wildlife biologists released Zero Bear into the Citico Creek Bear Sanctuary area of the Cherokee National Forest in Monroe County, Tennessee. Zero shot out of his cage and into the forest without so much as a backward glance. In that moment, the years of planning, work, and struggle, came to fruition. What was to become known as Appalachian Bear Rescue was open for business!

So, that’s how you “start” a bear rescue facility: a need, a vision, and countless hours of work by a committed group of people, primarily volunteers. The road from Zero to One Eighty-Six has been a long one. We owe Rick Noseworthy, and the many people who built it, our thanks.



ANNE ALLISON RETIRES TO NEW ENGLAND

Though we at ABR will miss her terribly, we wish Anne Allison the very best as she returns to her childhood New England home. Anne retired from the Charlotte



Anne Allison

County School System in Florida in 1998. She and our Secretary Kathy Sherrard moved to North Carolina for retirement. Anne and Kathy have given 9 years of service to the cubs of ABR. Anne has served as Vice President of Education for 4 years. Many of you have seen Anne’s dedication to the cubs in person. Anne has taught many, many bear classes,

set up countless ABR booths, and stood for hours and hours to spread the word of ABR. If there is a job to do, Anne is always first in line to volunteer her skill and time. Please join us in wishing the very best to Anne as she retires again, this time to her childhood home. Anne will be missed by all of us at ABR.



WWW.SMOKYMOUNTAINRAFTING.COM



THE FINISHING TOUCHES

During the past several months, we've made big improvements to the ABR facility. You'll remember that we had a "bear burglar" in the fall of 2012. A wild bear in our area tore into our Dry Storage Building just before scheduled upgrades were to begin, helping himself to acorns we were drying for storage. We've worked hard to prevent another incident like this one, and we're happy to announce that our curators and volunteers recently completed the upgrades. We've added insulation and wallboard, installed shelving for drying acorns, and added freezers for storing them safely. We can heat, cool, and dehumidify the entire unit. With the building freshly painted, it's now ready to serve the needs of our future cub residents.



Dry Storage Building

Soon we'll pour a concrete floor in the Cubby Cooler, one of the finishing touches that will allow us to keep the building spotlessly clean. A local business donated shelving for the building that we'll install after the floor is complete. With the actual refrigeration unit already in place, we'll soon be ready to store cases and cases of healthy cubby food supplies.

Recently, a generous supporter donated cabinetry for our Cub Nursery. We'll use it for storage, and install a counter to allow easy access to cubby carriers. We'll also affix a large stainless steel pan under the large cage (Little Bir's cage) for easy and safe cleanup of cub waste. We have refrigerators for formula storage, a microwave, bags of formula, boxes of Pedialyte, bottles, bottle warmers, and all the supplies for even the smallest cubbies.



Cub Nursery



Over the summer, we doubled our wild enclosure space and made many safety upgrades. We also renovated the small enclosures, added "jungle gym" areas in the acclimation pens, and cleaned the facility thoroughly. Now that Colton Bear has been returned to the wild, we'll work quickly to build an observation tower for the second wild enclosure. From this tower, we'll be able to photograph the cubs in the second enclosure safely, and minimize the risk of their habituating to people.

We know that the 2012 natural food supply was plentiful. Our history suggests that there will be a bumper crop of cubs born in the winter of 2013. In just a few short months, these cubs and their mothers will emerge from winter dens. We wish all of them a wonderful life, but if something goes awry, we're ready to care for the cubs who need us. We're ready to give them that second chance at a life in the wild.



Jungle Gym



Cubby Cooler

THE WOODS ARE LOVELY, DARK AND DEEP, BUT WHERE DO ALL THOSE BEARS SLEEP?

By Joel G. Zachry, M.S.

As I surveyed the rugged landscape of our Great Smoky Mountains National Park while leading a January hike for Wilderness Wildlife Week with my wife, Kathy, I pondered the abundance of trees but thought – still, where does a population of almost 1,800 bears sleep?

Most all of these trees are what foresters term “second growth,” meaning that they arose from larger, pre-existing tree roots and stumps. Considering that the Park was fully established in 1934 (some logging was allowed under special agreement until 1937) many of those remaining trees have not attained a century of growth after much of the forest was ravaged by loggers in the early 1900s.

In multiple areas accessed with miles of narrow gauge railroads and violated by strong men using “misery whips,” most every sizeable specimen was harvested. These hardy souls worked year-round, rain or shine, and some snorted “coke” (cocaine) each winter morning to face the cold harsh climate in the day’s work.

Television and movies depict bears hibernating in caves for months on end and fiercely neutralizing human intruders that might happen into their winter haven. But our Southern Appalachians have few of such geological offerings to bears seeking solace for the winter months. So, where do bears go for winter’s nap?

Decades of research tell us that our bears prefer hollow trees for winter’s escape. Wood is a very good insulator and a healthy bear with a four-inch fat layer entering a den site actually fares quite well. Of course, that fat layer is strictly dependent upon a successful summer and fall mast crop.

“Soft mast” consists of fruits such as blackberries, huckleberries, serviceberries and mountain ash berries, while “hard mast” consists mostly of acorns, preferably white oak acorns (*Quercus alba*). Oaks supplanted the once abundant American Chestnut (*Castanea dentata*) that dominated the Appalachian mountain chain from Georgia to Maine. The devastating blight brought on by *Cryphonectria parasitica*

(formerly *Endothia parasitica*), accidentally introduced from East Asia and first observed in New York in 1904, spread from the east across these mountains and soon the forests were barren of chestnut stands.

Acorns are the seeds of many varieties of oaks found within the range of the southern black bear and white oak acorns are more desirable, having less tannic acid than other varieties and are relatively high in carbohydrates, thus providing essential energy. In fact, more than one hundred species of vertebrate animals in the U.S. are known to consume acorns as a valuable food source (University of Florida IFAS Extension).

Where areas have been protected for decades from extensive logging, such as the Smokies and Shenandoah National Park, sizeable trees are evolving with increasing bear populations, thus providing suitable den sites. But other alternative locations are sometimes sought as food sources dwindle and trigger instincts signaling bears to seek shelter for the cold months to come.

Earthen burrows, dead and down hollowed logs, dense brush piles, immense root balls turned up from prior vicious storms and rock outcrops may provide enough necessary shelter and sufficient coverage from winter’s threatening elements for retreating bears. Even man-made storm drains and culverts have been known to host bears through the season.

This winter sleep from around the first of December through February is not known as true hibernation but torpor. During torpor bears may actually wake up and go back “to sleep” (Becker, NPS). According to Robert and Thomas Smith, authors of *Elements of Ecology*, from which I taught at the collegiate level for many years, black, grizzly and even female polar bears enter this unique resting state from which they easily arouse. We have encountered bear tracks in the snow on occasion confirming this fact.

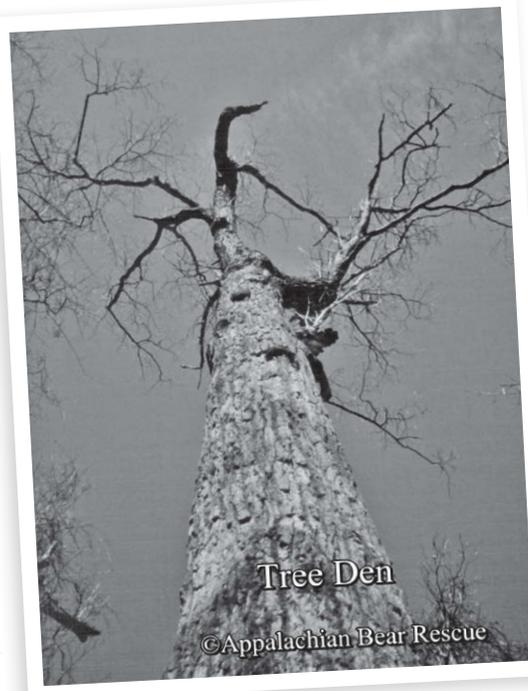
Further, our black bears do not enter extreme hypothermia with a pronounced drop in body temperature, though they do not eat, drink, urinate, defecate or exercise



for as many as 100 days, but oddly they maintain a near normal metabolism recycling urea through the circulatory system. A fecal plug is formed during this process from feces, dead intestinal cells, hair and bedding materials and then expelled in the spring. Wow!

Of interest to any respectable internist, bears have a seemingly dangerous high cholesterol level but experience no discernible signs of cardiovascular disease or cholesterol gallstones (Tyson, NOVA). With a cholesterol level at times more than twice that of humans what healthy individual would not want to be a well-fed bear? But then again, would even the most ardent health nut be content with a diet of grasses, berries and nuts, and especially the bonus of ants licked from a decaying log, an occasional yellow jacket's nest of grubs or roadside carrion? Perhaps not.

Nature has provided these marvelous adaptations over thousands of years to shape and modify this animal we call the bear, making it a formidable opponent for what winter casts its way. Popularly said to be hibernation, through torpor or "super hibernation" (nps.gov) the bear reduces its need for energy when food sources become scarce by altering its physiology and reducing movement, thus escaping the

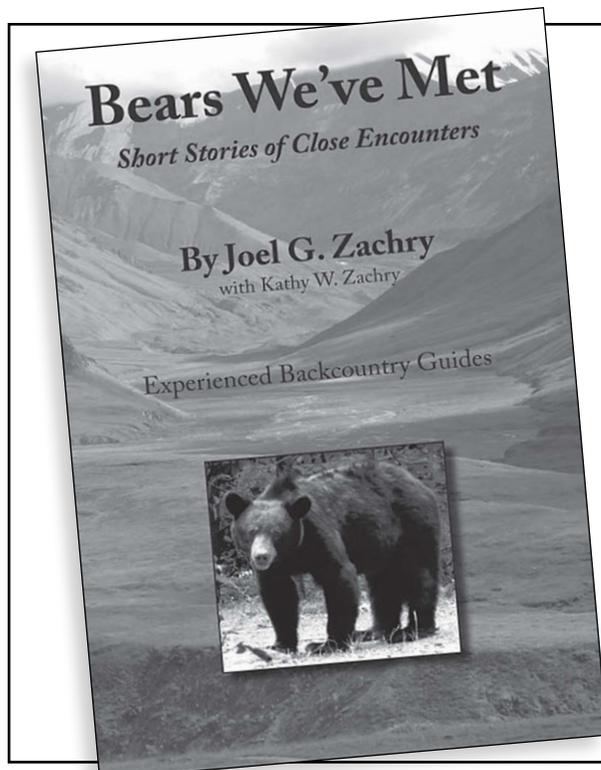


pressures from countless threats in search of food and comfort such as roadways, barbed wire fences, poachers and the challenges presented by fierce weather, all without conscious thought.

Arising from the den site in the warmer weeks of spring, whatever form the bear has found suitable, the bruin finds itself hungry and may wander lazily for up to two weeks with new born cubs close by or as a lone male. Mothers generally stay near former den sites and keep a vigilant and protective watch on new cubs-of-the-year as these nursing females seek tender shoots of spring's emerging plants to produce essential rich milk for their offspring.

For us two-leggers spring presents opportunities to visit with these magnificent symbols of wilderness but we must respect their space while admiring their newborn's playful antics. Though it is very tempting to "get a closer look" it can prove stressful to these new families and dangerous to human interlopers. Always keep a safe distance and be observant for any changes in a bear's behavior. Do not destroy what you came to admire through selfish desires to become "their friends." They are wild animals – keep them so and enjoy!

Joel G. Zachry is a retired community college biology professor, former ABR president and author of *Bears We've Met – Short Stories of Close Encounters*.



BUY A BOOK AND HELP A BEAR!

By Joel G. Zachry, M.S.
Former ABR Board Member & President

\$19.95

Includes Shipping and Tax

www.bearswevemet.com

Read of close encounters with black and brown bears from Alaska to the Smoky Mountains to Yellowstone to Shenandoah to the Appalachian Trail and beyond!

Come along with experienced naturalist and writer Joel Zachry, as he takes you to remote regions of North America where both black and brown bears abound. See through his eyes the mystery and wonder of these amazing animals as they have intrigued him throughout much of his life. Venture into habitats of breath-taking landscape and diversity of life worthy of respect and preservation.





Help make a cubby chubby!
Donate to ABR's Chubby Cubby Campaign
www.abrTN.org

A cubby that's chubby
is happy when plump.
A cubby that's chubby
is large in the rump.
A cubby that's chubby
will climb up a tree.
A cubby that's chubby
might fall through the leaves.
But a cubby that's chubby
is fat all around,
so a cubby that's chubby
will just bounce off the ground!
All this sounds silly, I know,
but a cubby that's chubby
told me it's so.

LOOKING FOR A QUICK AND EASY WAY TO HELP A HUNGRY CUB?

We always appreciate gift card donations and we've posted a wish list at Amazon.com. Search for "Wish List for Appalachian Bear Rescue" to find many ways to help ABR.

amazon.com



FOLLOW OUR CUBS' PROGRESS

www.facebook.com/AppalachianBearRescue



Watch us grow on the
ABR Blog & Facebook...
and *Thank You!*



Townsend View
Cabin Rentals

*Stay and Enjoy the Peaceful Side of the Smokies –
Shooting Stars, not City Lights*

Many of our cabins offer Internet, hot tubs, jacuzzi tubs, spectacular views, seclusion, river front access, and so much more. Pet-friendly cabins are available.

Within minutes of the Great Smoky Mountains National Park – 30 minutes to Gatlinburg and Dollywood.

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We hope you enjoy this newsletter. Any donation, large or small, helps ABR to continue helping the orphaned bear cubs. Thank you so much for all your generous support.

www.abrTN.org/donations.htm

