

Grizzly Bear

Occurrence Summary 2017



Bear Management Area (BMA) 4

DECEMBER 2019

Environment and Parks, Government of Alberta

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Grizzly Bear Occurrence Summary 2017: Bear Management Area (BMA) 4

Photo Credit: Mountainview Bear Smart

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Introduction

Humans and bears have been interacting with one another for as long as they have been in existence together. In recent times, those interactions have become a primary focus of bear management in Alberta and other areas of North America. As people move into what has historically been bear habitat, combined with bears also moving from public lands eastward onto private lands along the eastern slopes of Alberta, interactions between bears and people become more widespread.

In 2010, the grizzly bear was listed as a threatened species in Alberta. Along with this status came a Grizzly Bear Recovery Plan (GBRP) intended to increase grizzly bear numbers to a more sustainable population level. In 2016, an updated draft GBRP was completed which identifies a Bear Management Area (BMA) specific approach to managing grizzly bears intended to address the unique management challenges within each BMA. This includes a zoning criterion with management zones: Recovery Zone, Support Zone, Habitat Linkage Zone and Dispersal Zone (Figure 1). The Recovery Zone, essentially public lands along the foothills and west into the mountains, would inform the management of industrial development and human use. Managing attractants as well as other sources of human-grizzly bear conflict that often results in public safety concerns and bear mortality or translocations would be a priority within this zone. The Support Zone, those lands east of the Recovery Zone, is intended to maintain grizzly bears that have home ranges only partially in the Recovery Zone. The management intention here is to maintain grizzly bear occupancy, likely at lower density than in Recovery Zones, with an emphasis given to sows with cubs. The grizzly bear population in the Support Zone will likely not be self-sustaining without dispersal from the adjacent Recovery Zone. The Support Zone will contribute to grizzly bear recovery by increasing the regional population size and ensuring that bears that move in and out of the Recovery Zone can survive. Given that the Support Zone is comprised of largely private lands, it is expected to be a focal area for proactive attractant management strategies to reduce Human Bear Occurrences (HBO). The Habitat Linkage Zone identifies key wildlife movement corridors that also have significant development within including urban areas, major highways and railways. In the case of BMA 4, these include the Trans-Canada Highway in the Bow Valley and the Highway 11 corridor west of Rocky Mountain House.

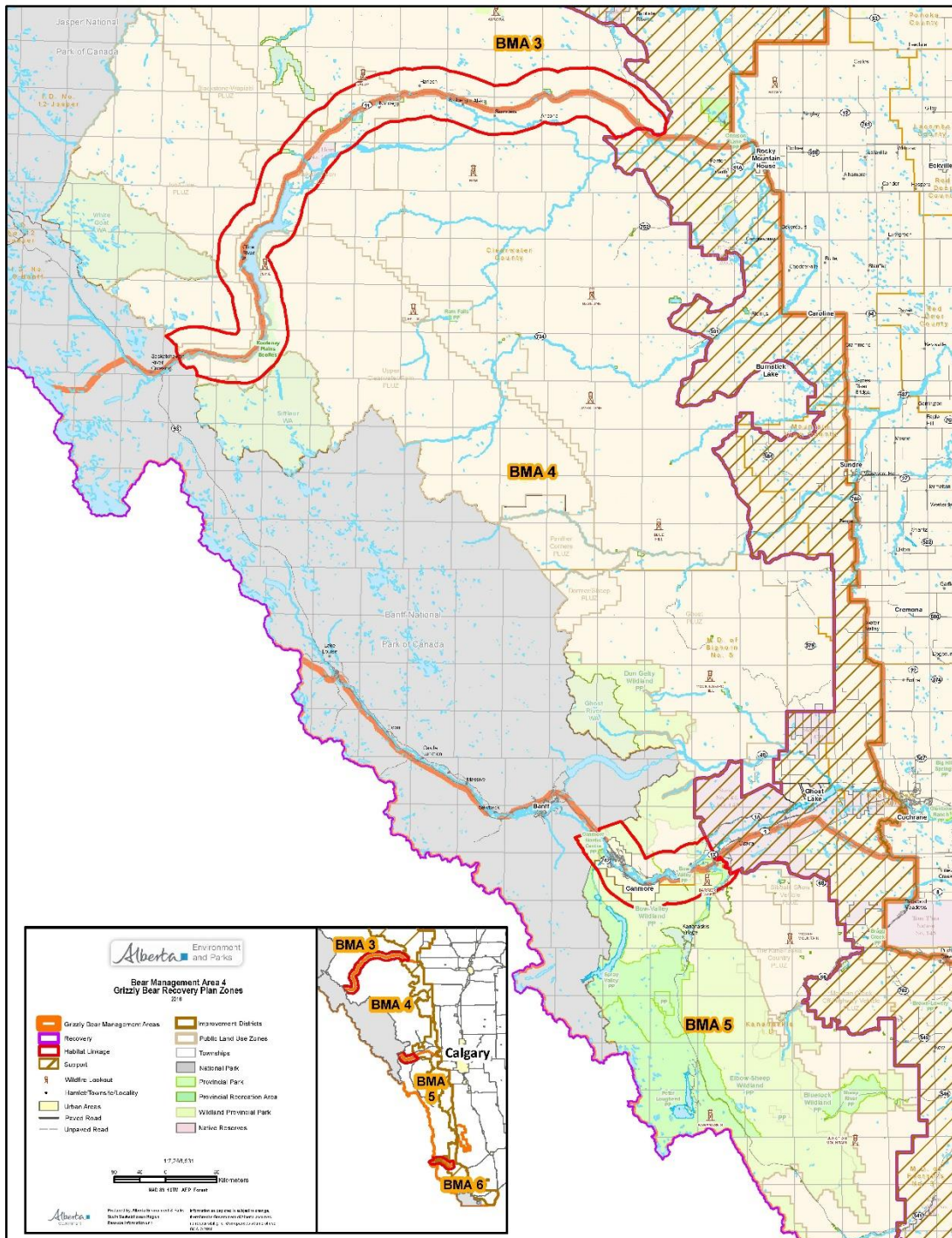


Figure 1. Bear Management Area 4

Occupancy of grizzly bears outside of the Grizzly Bear Recovery and Support Zones, i.e. Dispersal Zone, is not required to recover the Alberta grizzly bear population. Management tolerance for grizzly bears that come into conflict with humans outside of the Recovery and Support Zones would be lower, resulting in increased management removals. In the interest of public safety and conservation, wildlife managers have introduced various programs intended to reduce the number of negative interactions between bears and people. These include the Wildlife Predator Compensation (<https://www.alberta.ca/wildlife-predator-compensation-program.aspx>) and Alberta Bear Smart (<https://www.alberta.ca/alberta-bearsmart.aspx>) Programs. These Programs are important tools to help support communities and other stakeholder groups living, working and recreating in bear country. The social tolerance for bears in Alberta has to exist if grizzly bears (and black bears) are to sustain themselves, particularly in Support Zones outlined in the proposed GBRP. Failure to gain that support from the people most affected by bears can result in increased HBC and human caused bear mortality, and an overall lack of public support for bears in general.

The Wildlife Predator Compensation program is intended to compensate ranchers with livestock killed or injured by wildlife predators. Compensation currently covers cattle, bison, sheep, swine and goats that have been attacked by wolves, grizzly bears, black bears, cougars or eagles.

The Alberta BearSmart program seeks to reduce human-bear conflicts and increase public stewardship in Alberta by providing strategic information and education materials to the public, stakeholders and government agency staff dealing with bears. Stakeholders include local communities, conservation groups and industry, including oil and gas developers and agricultural producers. The program is intended to:

- Reduce the number of undesirable human-bear interactions, which may result in injury or death to both humans and/or bears.
- Reduce the number of bear mortalities and relocations that occur as a result of negative interactions.
- Reduce annual costs associated with property damage and management actions to address conflict situations.

This BMA 4 Grizzly Bear Occurrence summary is intended to identify key areas and practices where HBO is occurring, why it is occurring, and to provide sustainable options for reducing that conflict.

Study Area

BMA 4 is located in the central Rockies, northwest of Calgary and includes the eastern slopes of the Rockies from the Trans-Canada Highway north to Highway 11 and Rocky Mountain House. BMA 4 includes the Foothills Natural Region, lying along the eastern edge of the Rocky Mountains and is characterized by grasslands, shrubs, forests and alpine areas above tree line. The South Saskatchewan River basin provides critical water supply to both humans and wildlife in the area.

Within the public lands (Recovery Zone) industrial activity in the form of forestry and natural gas development is significant. Moderate to high levels of recreation, including equestrian use, off-highway vehicle use and hunting is present within the public lands. A significant portion of the BMA is covered by motorized access management plans in the Bighorn Backcountry and the Ghost Public Land Use Zone. Work is ongoing to ensure that open route road densities do not exceed the recommendations in the GBRP. Agriculture, primarily ranching operations and small hobby farms, occur along the eastern edge of the BMA. There are several towns along the periphery of the BMA, including Nordegg, Rocky Mountain House, Caroline, Sundre, Water Valley, Cochrane, Exshaw, Lac Des Arcs, Harvie Heights and Canmore. Calgary, a sprawling city of over a million people, lies just southeast of the BMA. The area also supports an abundance of wildlife, including both grizzly and black bears. These diverse levels of human activity in bear habitat result in regular interactions between bears and people. At times, these interactions can cause public safety concerns and incidents of property damage. There have been multiple human fatalities and serious injuries to people from bears in BMA 4 over the years. The agricultural interface has experienced significant issues with livestock depredation, damage to stored grain and bears feeding on livestock carcasses near developments. These interactions can also lead to bears being euthanized or translocated.

A 2005 BMA 4 grizzly bear population inventory found a low density of bears with an estimated population of 45, however this did not include significant portions of Banff National Park or the Siffleur Wilderness Area, which are expected to have a significant number of bears. Densities were highest in the western, more remote portions of the BMA. A follow up inventory was carried out in 2018; those results are still pending. Rates of known human-caused mortality and translocations have been relatively low when compared to BMAs 5 and 6. Bears in this area are believed to have relatively low rates of productivity, although there has been limited research to confirm this. Connectivity with British Columbia grizzly bear populations is low because of the significant terrain features and glaciation along the continental divide.

Methodology

Historical information related to bear occurrences in BMA 4 was obtained from multiple datasets including Government of Alberta (GOA) ENFOR Occurrence Reports, Kananaskis Emergency Services (KES) data and GOA Aversive Conditioning (AC) records. These included occurrences, mortalities and management translocations. Duplicate occurrences were combined into a single reported occurrence for this report. Occurrences were defined as any situation where some form of physical damage has been done by an animal to a person's property or possessions, the animal has obtained unnatural human foods, the interaction has elicited a response from the bear that heightens concern over the safety of the observer, or the interaction has occurred in a location where the presence of such animals creates a high risk to public safety. In short, they include those situations where the risk is considered to be 'unacceptable' to the public and a formal response from GOA staff is required. For example, this would include situations where bears were feeding on natural foods in occupied campgrounds or in residential areas, bears feeding on unnatural foods, causing property damage, or bears exhibiting aggressive behaviour towards the public. These occurrences were attributed a risk based Occurrence Level category; Low, Moderate, High, Very High or Extreme which are based on work done by the Wind River Bear Institute (Hunt, 1999). They are intended to categorize the severity of each incident from a public safety / risk perspective and will help to inform management priorities for instituting mitigation efforts. For a definition of Occurrence Levels, refer to Appendix I. Situations where people saw bears on trails or in the backcountry, and the risk involved was deemed to be acceptable given the nature of the activity were defined as Sightings and are not included in this Occurrence Summary.

In the southern portion of BMA 4, primarily within the Bow Valley, ENFOR data was supplemented with KES and AC data. Both of these databases have been in place for 15+ years and capture additional information that ENFOR does not include. For this reason, the numbers of occurrences may be higher in places like Canmore where the success of Bow Valley WildSmart's Education and Outreach programs has resulted in higher than normal bear activity reporting from the general public. This may have resulted in more efficient reporting of occurrences than in other areas where reporting compliance may not be as high. It is important to note that only those situations that meet the definition of occurrences are included here regardless of how many or where those occurrences occur within the BMA. Given that the Draft GBRP identifies the need to manage by individual BMA, the addition of these databases should be seen as providing a more accurate picture of bear activity within those specific areas.

Mortalities and relocations were summarized from both ENFOR and grizzly bear capture data located within the provincial Fish and Wildlife Management Information System (FWMIS). Predator compensation data was obtained through the provincial GOA Livestock Compensation database.

Data was separated by species; only confirmed grizzly bear occurrences were included in the analysis. It was important to identify where certain types of conflicts occurred; standardized GOA Landuse categories identified in ENFOR were used. Often, bear activity is motivated by the search for food, so the type of attractant involved was analyzed to identify what foods were attracting bears to developed areas. Standardized GOA ENFOR categories were used for attractant types. Temporal information was captured by dividing Occurrences into three primary bear seasons; Pre Berry (den emergence to July 15), Berry (July 16 to September 15) and Post Berry (September 16 to den up). The type of bear behaviour during the actual Occurrence was also considered. These were also obtained from standardized GOA ENFOR data. For a list of terms considered for Land Use, Attractant Type and Behaviour, refer to Appendix I.

Results

Occurrences

There were 47 grizzly bear related occurrences recorded in 2017 within BMA 4. There were 35 ENFOR records (74%) 5 KES records (11%) and 3 AC records (6%). Four records (9%) were duplicates from both KES and ENFOR. The majority of these records, 40% (19 of 47), occurred east of the Support Zone. Nineteen per cent (9 of 47) occurred within the Recovery Zone, 19% (9 of 47) in the Support Zone and 21% (10 of 47) in the Habitat Linkage Zone (Figure 2).

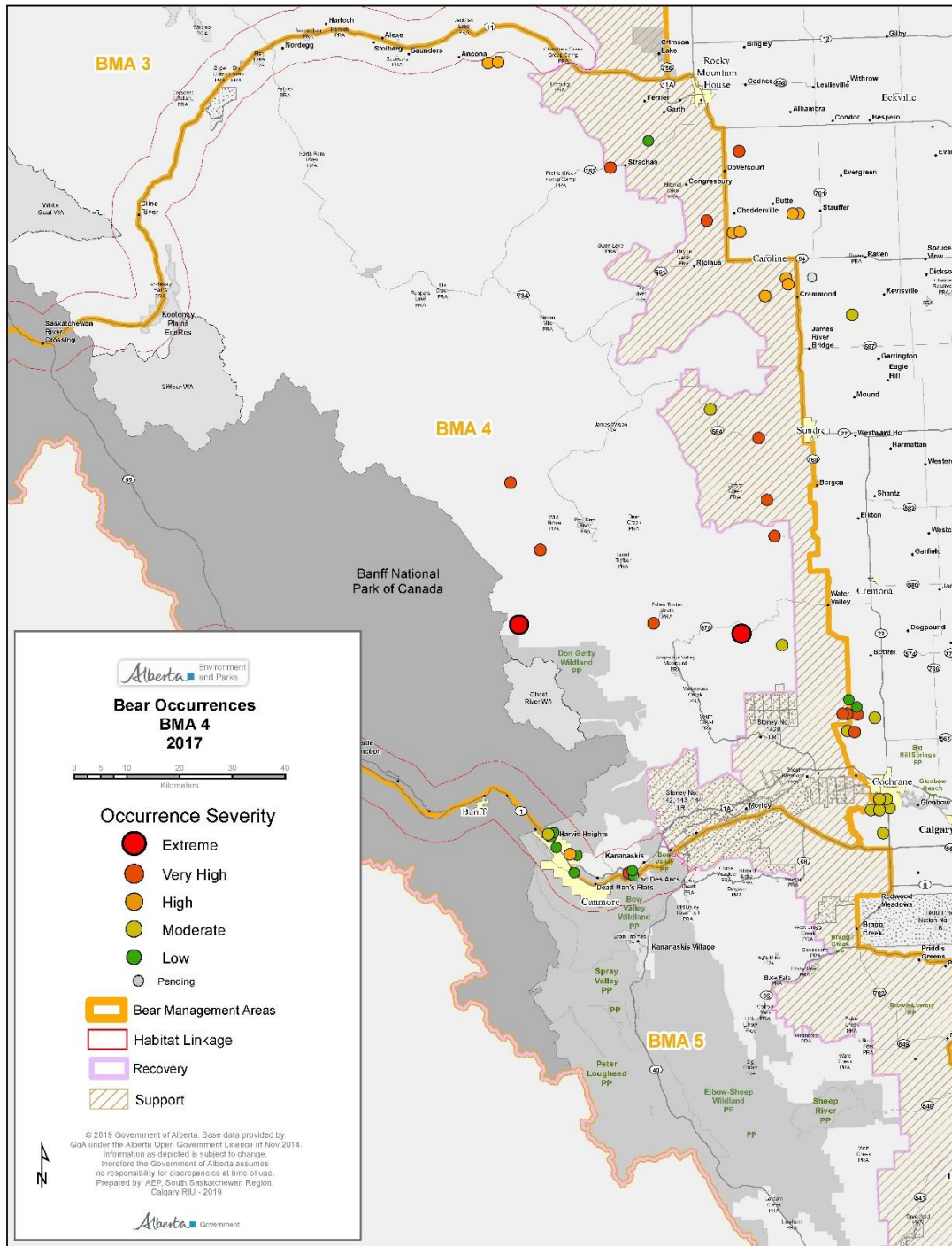


Figure 2. BMA 4 2017 Occurrences

Twenty-eight per cent (13 of 47 records) were Very High Level Occurrences, consisting of bears charging people or predating on livestock (Figure 3). There were 2 Extreme occurrences. One involved a person out geocaching in the Harold Creek area in early July when he was surprised and attacked by a grizzly bear. The person suffered minor lacerations to his face, legs and arm. The second incident involved a hunter in the Burnt Timber area in late August. He was severely mauled by a grizzly bear while out hunting suffering severe trauma to his head, face and calf.

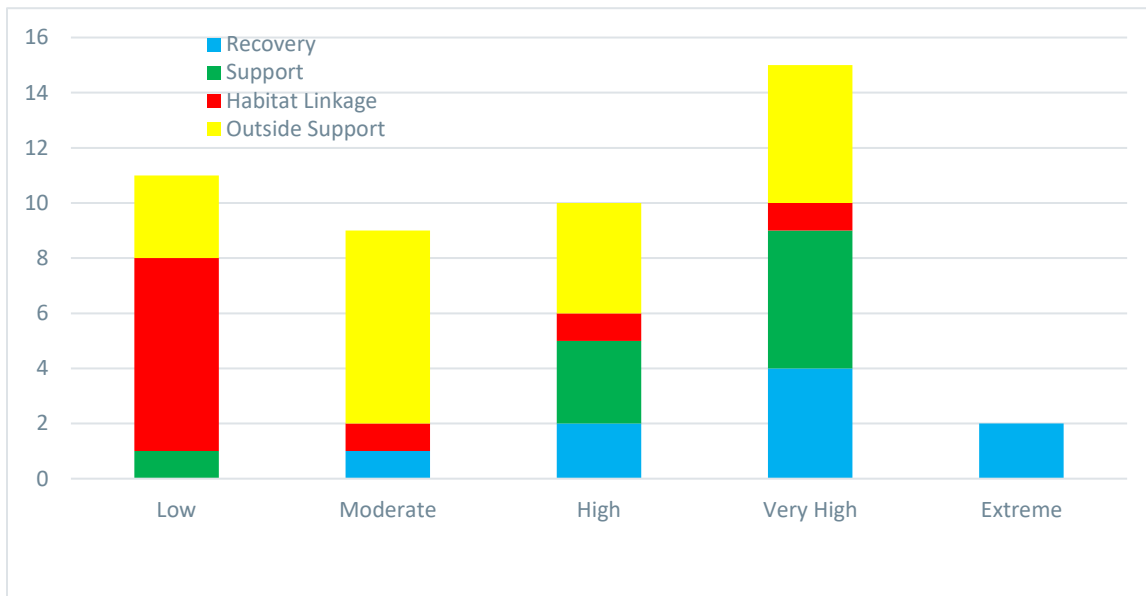


Figure 3. BMA 4 2017 Grizzly Bear Occurrence Levels by Zone (N=47)

Of the 43 occurrences that identified an attractant type, livestock (19% or 8 of 43), grain (19% or 8 of 43) and fruit trees (14% or 6 of 43) were the primary attractants (Figure 4). Livestock related attractants occurred in pastures or in rural residential areas and included cattle, chickens, pheasants, horses and donkeys. Grain related incidents also occurred in pastures or within the footprint of rural residences.

Forty-three percent (20 of 47) of occurrences occurred during the Post Berry season, 31% (15 of 47) during the Berry season and 26% (12 of 47) during the Pre berry Season. Livestock predation related occurrences happened during all three seasons. Residential areas, rural (51% or 24 of 47) and urban (17% or 8 of 47) were the most common known locations for occurrences (Figure 5). Pastures (19% or 9 of 47) also figured prominently.

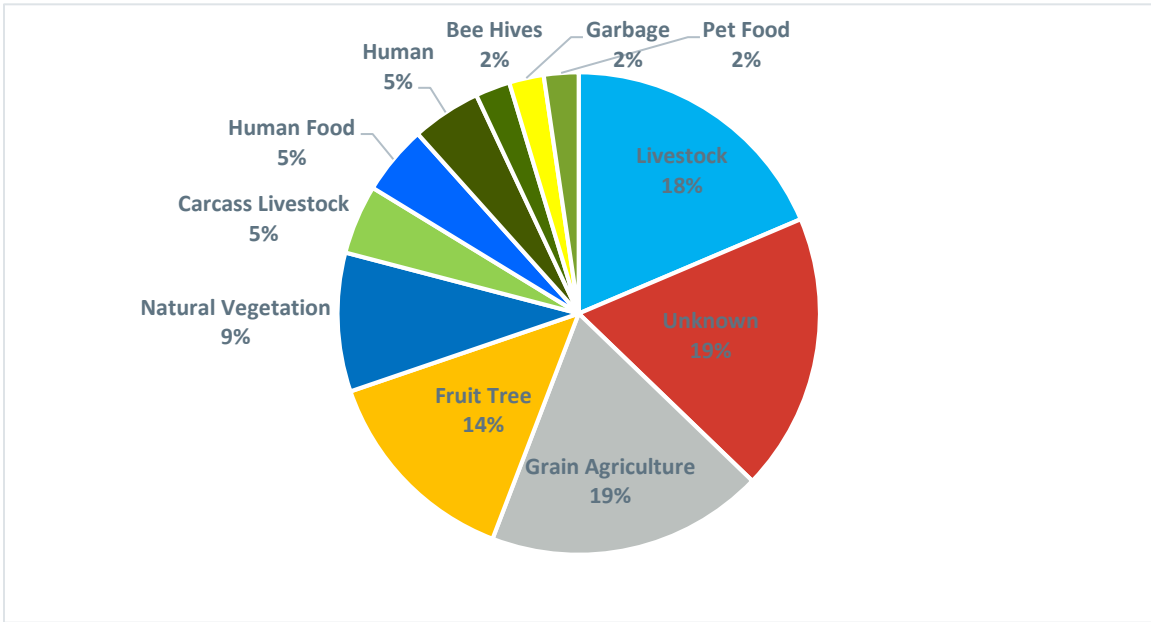


Figure 4. BMA 4 Grizzly Bear Occurrences by Known Attractant Type (N=43)

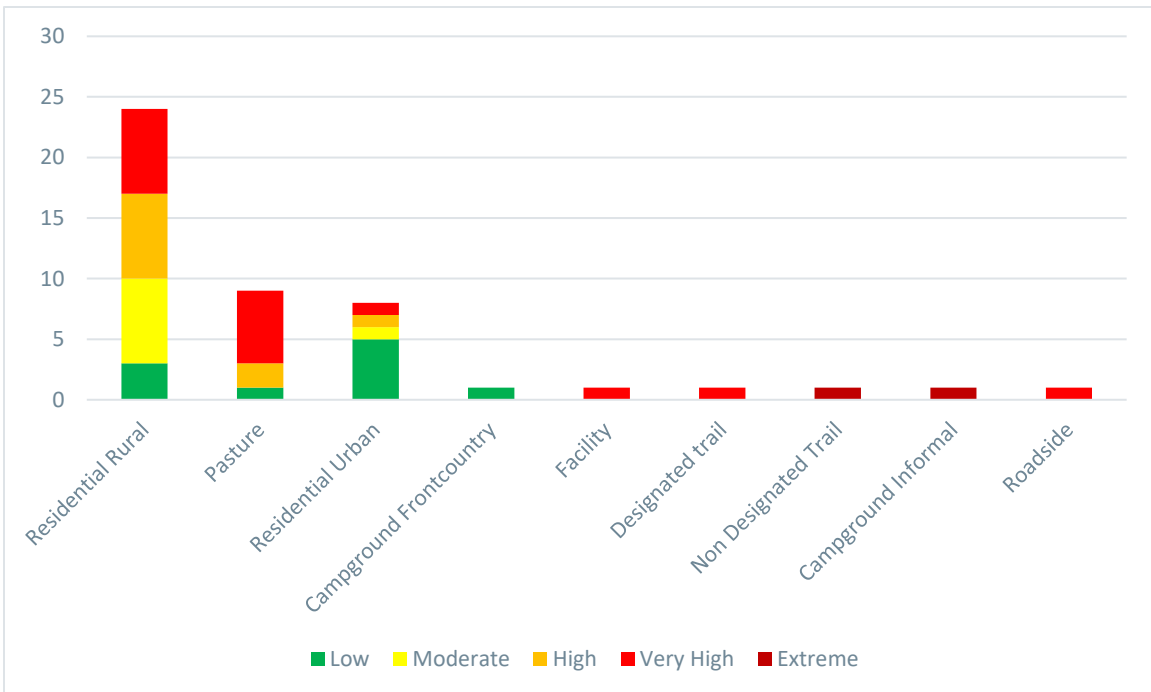


Figure 5. BMA 4 2017 Grizzly Bear Occurrence Levels by Land Use (N=47)

Mortality

There were two known grizzly bear mortalities recorded in 2017, one from a vehicle and the other a result of a train collision. Since 2009 there have been 18 known human-caused grizzly bear deaths in BMA 4 (Figure 6). The illegal killing of grizzly bears is the primary cause of mortality for grizzly bears in BMA 4. Since 2009, there have been seven recorded occurrences of grizzly bears being killed illegally. These mortality numbers do not include those bears translocated from the BMA.

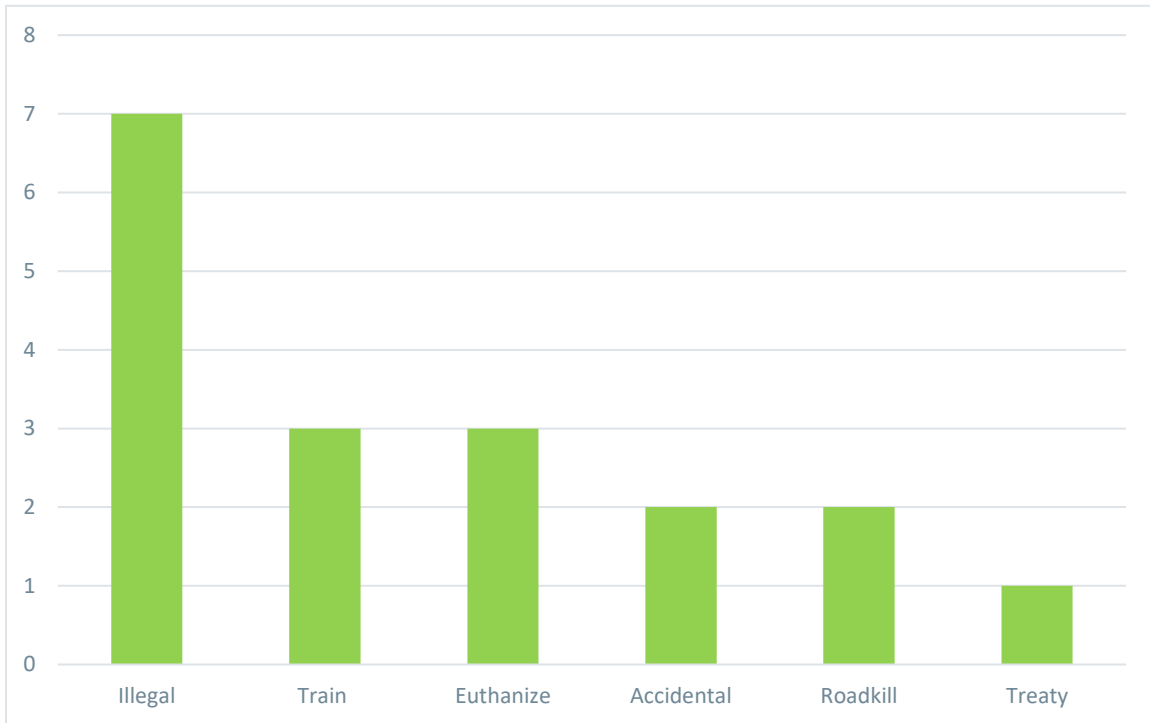


Figure 6. BMA 4 2009 - 2017 Human Caused Grizzly Bear Mortality (N=18)

Translocations

There were two grizzly bears translocated from BMA 4 in 2017. One adult male was translocated for killing livestock and another adult male was moved for breaking into grain bins. From 2009 to 2017, there have been 16 translocations from BMA 4 (Figure 7). Fifty-six per cent (9 of 16) were due to attacks on livestock. These numbers include incidents when a bear(s) was moved outside of its home range and does not include relocations where the bear was released within their home range.

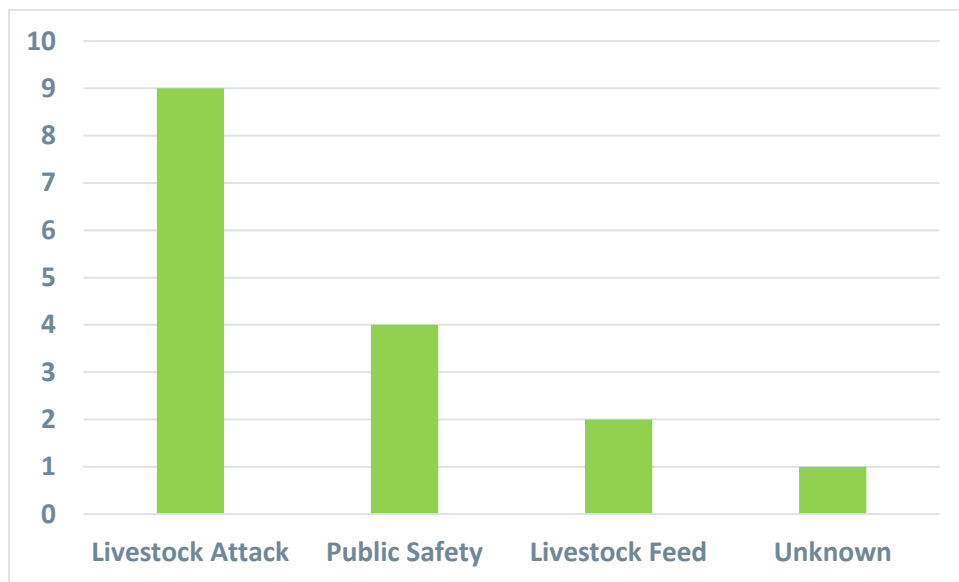


Figure 7. BMA 4 2009 - 2017 Grizzly Bear Translocations (N=16)

Mitigation

A number of proactive mitigation programs currently exist within BMA 4, all with the aim of reducing current levels of conflict between grizzly bears and people.

Aversive Conditioning (AC)

A formal AC program has been in place since 2001 in the Kananaskis/Bow Valley. The program identifies Low Conflict level grizzly bears based on the Wind River Bear Institutes Bear Shepherding protocols (WRBI, 1999). Staff from Alberta Environment and Parks, Justice and Solicitor General, along with select Alberta Parks volunteers, attempt to discourage bears from utilizing developed areas such as campgrounds and residential areas, and to increase the wariness of those bears when interacting with the public. This is done through the delivery of noise and pain stimuli when bears attempt to enter into developed areas. The majority of this work occurs south of the Trans Canada in Kananaskis Country (BMA 5). In 2017, there were three AC actions delivered on three different grizzly bears in BMA 4, one of which was a radio collared grizzly bear, #164, in the Bow Valley.

Attractant Management

Natural vegetation, primarily buffaloberry, which exists in developed areas is a continued source of conflict, particularly in the Bow Valley. Programs to physically remove buffaloberry are ongoing within Kananaskis Country and the Town of Canmore. This work is done by volunteers and paid contractors, and is considered an effective method of reducing bear activity in key areas of the BMA.

Livestock related occurrences are typically dealt with through the Predator Compensation Program. In 2017 in the Cochrane/Sundre/Rocky Mountain House districts, there were 11 'Confirmed' claims, involving 13 animals (9 steers, 1 bred cow, 2 heifers, 1 calf), of grizzly bears killing livestock. Five 'Probable' claims involving 5 animals (5 steers) also occurred. This resulted in \$19,076 being paid to producers. Some producers are using of electric fence in calving pens and corrals and has been deemed successful.

Grain continues to be an ongoing concern, largely due to faulty grain bins, wooden hopper bottoms or faulty doors. Securing grain through the use of electric fence, bear proof doors and metal hopper bottoms have all shown to be an effective deterrent to bears when used. These tools are promoted as best practices by GOA, Mountainview BearSmart (MVBS) and other groups in the BMA.

Unsecured attractants such as **fruit trees, birdfeeders, garbage, chickens** and **beehives** do cause conflict with black bears, less so with grizzly bears. Most of these types of attractant concerns can be resolved by securing the attractants with electric fence or bear proof containers. There has been very little **garbage** related conflict within the Recovery Zone of BMA 4 since the implementation of bear proof bins. Areas outside the Recovery Zone continue to have relatively high black bear/garbage related occurrences, suggesting that garbage management remains a potential concern for both black and grizzly bears in these areas. In the case of fruit trees, communities in the Bow Valley have initiated programs that remove the fruit or the tree itself from residential areas and have the tree replaced with a non-fruit bearing tree. Town bylaws such as birdfeeder and wildlife attractant bylaws have also been effective in communities such as Canmore.

Loaner Programs

AEP, along with MVBS have had loan or cost sharing programs for landowners experiencing HBO for a number of years now. The programs promote the use of electric fence, bear proof garbage bins, grain bin doors, sea canisters and metal hopper bottoms. Since 2014, there have been 16 projects implemented by these groups (Fig 8). The majority of these projects occur in the Support Zone, east of the Recovery Zone or in areas east of the Support Zone. There have been no reported reoccurrences of conflict once these loaner systems were in place, confirming the effectiveness of securing attractants to reduce conflict between bears and people.

Education

There are a number of non-profit groups assisting AEP in delivering programs to promote best practices and reduce conflict between grizzly bears and people through education. These include:

- Bow Valley WildSmart
(<http://www.wildsmart.ca/>)
- Mountainview BearSmart
(<http://www.mountainviewbearsmart.com/>)
- Alberta BearSmart
(<http://aep.alberta.ca/recreation-public-use/alberta-bear-smart/default.aspx>)

In 2017, AEP along with other stakeholders delivered bear safety workshops at the Ghost, Priddis and Springbank. These workshops are specifically targeted to local stakeholders including recreation groups, ranch families and communities that are living with grizzly bears and other large carnivores. They focus on securing attractants, how to avoid encounters, what to do during an encounter and how to effectively use bear spray.

AEP had created a number of Fact Sheets that are available on the [BearSmart](#) web page, including:

- [Electric Fence and Bears](#)
- [Chickens and Bears](#)
- [Bees and Bears](#)
- [Deadstock Composting and Bears](#)
- [Fruit Trees and Bears](#)

Area Closures

There were three area closures in 2017. The areas surrounding the grizzly bear maulings in Harold Creek and Burnt Timber were closed while the investigation ensued. A third closure was initiated when a radio collared grizzly bear was hit by a vehicle near Bow Valley Provincial Park. The animal did survive and the area was reopened after the bear left the area.

Conclusion

Recovery Progress

Significant portions of the BMA fall within protected areas or public land use zones where motorized access is managed. There has been work by the forestry industry to reclaim and/or close roads in attempt to reduce the overall access footprint. There are ongoing conflict prevention programs in the BMA delivered by AEP, Mountain View BearSmart and Bow Valley WildSmart. These programs encourage best practices for conflict prevention that include securing attractants through the use of bear proof garbage systems, electric fence, sea cans, bear proof grain storage, natural vegetation and fruit tree removal from developed areas, aversive conditioning of habituated grizzly bears, deadstock management and multiple education programs that focus on HBO prevention issues. All of these programs contribute greatly in reducing conflict at the local level.

Challenges for Recovery

Agricultural conflicts along the eastern edge of the BMA continue to occur. This, coupled with an increasing expansion of the grizzly bear population eastwards and an increasing human population moving into bear country will require continuing education with landowners to prevent further conflict. The growing interest by acreage owners to produce their own food (i.e. chickens, gardens and honey), may also increase HBO. Increasing recreational activity and motorized access into Recovery areas could result in increased conflict between people and bears. These issues result in the potential for continued public safety and property damage concerns and increased human caused mortality and translocations.

Priorities

It will become very important to continue with conflict prevention programs to ensure that landowners, particularly within the Support Zone, do not experience public safety and property damage concerns from grizzly bears. This reduction in negative interactions with bears, particularly on private lands within the Support Zone, will help to maintain tolerance levels for grizzly bears, an essential component of grizzly bear recovery in Alberta.

Bibliography

Hunt, Carrie. 1999. "Partners in Life" Program: Bear Shepherding Guidelines for Safe and Effective Treatment of Human – Bear Conflicts. Wind River Bear Institute, Heber City, Utah.

Appendix I

Human Bear Occurrence Definitions

Occurrence	Definitions
No Occurrence	Bears feeding on natural foods in non-developed areas including backcountry trails, roads, train tracks or travelling in non-developed areas (i.e. trails) or developed areas such as day use areas, golf courses, campgrounds (frontcountry, backcountry or random)
Low	Bears feeding on natural foods (except carcasses) in or adjacent to trailheads, campgrounds, picnic areas, barns, or feeding on golf courses during the day; feeding/ travelling in urban green space, facility/ playfield; feeding on unnatural food in non-developed areas or travelling through residential properties (backyards), travelling frequently through cgs or repeated sightings on trails
Moderate	Bears feeding on unnatural foods (except carcasses) not secured at or adjacent to developed area (trailheads, campgrounds, picnic areas, playfield, barns or golf courses during the day; natural foods at or adjacent to residential areas; predating on domestic animals in non-developed areas; makes physical contact with manmade structures (decks, dumpster, pickup beds); standing ground
High	Bears feeding on lightly secured non-natural foods (coolers, non-bear proof garbage cans) in or adjacent to developed area; partially enters 2 or 3 sided structure, minor property damage, closing distance (non-aggressive) to people for food or non-food related closing distance incidents
Very High	Bears depredating (i.e. hunt, chase, harass) on wild or domestic animals (livestock, dogs, cats, rabbits) or feeding on carcasses in or adjacent to developed areas including trails, major property damage, enters 4 sided structure ; charges people (no contact) including surprise encounters, defence of young or defending carcass
Extreme	Bear injures or kills people
Not Applicable	Does not apply

Appendix II

ENFOR Field Categories

Primary Attractant	Behaviour	Land Use
BBQ	Alert	Campground Backcountry
Bird Feeder	Bluff Charge	Campground Frontcountry
Carcass Livestock	Charge	Campground Informal
Carcass Wildlife	Curious Approach	Day Use Area
Compost	Indifferent	Designate Trails
Domestic Pet	Predatory Approach	Facility
Garbage	Property Damage	Golf Course
Garden	Retreat Run	Non-Designated Trails
Golf Course	Run to Cover	Other - Specify
Grain Agriculture	Stands Ground	Pasture
Human Food	Unaware	Railway
Humans	Unknown	Residential Urban
Insects	Walk to Cover	Residential Rural
Livestock		Roadside
Natural Vegetation		
Ornamental Fruit Tree		
Pet Food		
Unknown		
Unnatural Vegetation		
Wildlife		

Appendix III

Fact Sheets



our challenge Bears exist throughout most of Alberta. Black bears are found across the province, with the exception of some agricultural lands in the south east corner of the province and grizzly bears are found primarily along the Rocky Mountains and in the Foothills of western Alberta. In recent years some areas of the province, particularly parts of southern Alberta, have been experiencing grizzly bear activity in areas further east of traditional home ranges.

A large portion of Alberta's bear populations overlap areas where people live, work and play. This has resulted in increasing human bear interactions on both public and private lands. Some interactions involve bears accessing unnatural food sources including garbage, fruit trees, bee yards, livestock feed and livestock.

Fruit trees can attract bears into residential areas creating issues of public safety and potential property damage. Attempts are often made to capture and remove bears that begin to associate developed areas as possible food sources. If attractants remain available, there is a risk that other bears will eventually discover them and the issue will repeat itself. By properly securing or removing fruit from trees, bears will have no reason to frequent these developed areas and they will typically move on. The result is no loss of fruit, no property damage or public safety concerns and no need to remove bears – a win for all concerned.



Black bear in Mountain Ash tree

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BEARSMART

Bees and Bears



our challenge Bears exist throughout most of Alberta. Black bears are found across the province, with the exception of some agricultural lands in the south east corner of the province and grizzly bears are found primarily along the Rocky Mountains and in the Foothills of western Alberta. In recent years some areas of the province, particularly parts of southern Alberta, have been experiencing grizzly bear activity in areas further east of traditional home ranges.

A large portion of Alberta's bear populations overlap areas where people live, work and play. This has resulted in increasing human bear interactions on both public and private lands. Some interactions involve bears accessing unnatural food sources including garbage, fruit trees, livestock, livestock feed and, in some cases, bee yards.

Aside from the obvious loss of bees and honey, issues of public safety and property damage, are also a concern when bears access bee yards. Attempts are often made to capture and remove bears that begin to associate developed areas as a food source. If attractants are left unsecured, there is a risk that other bears will eventually discover the area and the same issue will arise.

Securing attractants results in reduced incidents of property damage and public safety concerns and the need to translocate bears; a win for all concerned.



Photo Credit: Le Galde

Bear and bee yard conflict

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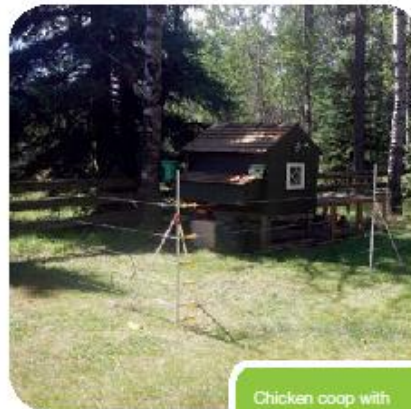
BEARSMART

Electric Fences and Bears



our challenge People living and working in bear country will, at times, experience bears. Often bears will visit because of available foods, natural or otherwise, that exists. Depending on the circumstances, this can result in a loss of livestock, livestock feed or property damage and concerns related to public or personal safety. It can also result in bears becoming food conditioned and being relocated or euthanized.

Securing available attractants as much as possible is an effective way of preventing bears from visiting in the first place. This can include placing garbage and pet or livestock feed inside buildings or in a bear resistant container or removing fruit from trees or bushes before bears can get to it. A properly constructed and maintained electric fence can be an effective way of protecting livestock and bee yards from bears. These preventative measures will reduce incidents of loss, property damage and alleviate public safety concerns. It will also reduce the need to remove or kill bears.



Chicken coop with electric fence

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BEARSMART Deadstock Composting and Bears



our challenge Bears exist throughout most of Alberta. Black bears are found across the province, with the exception of some agricultural lands in the south east corner of the province and grizzly bears are found primarily along the Rocky Mountains and in the Foothills of western Alberta. In recent years some areas of the province, particularly parts of southern Alberta, have been experiencing grizzly bear activity in areas further east of traditional home ranges.

A large portion of Alberta's bear populations overlap areas where people live, work and play. This has resulted in increasing human bear interactions on both public and private lands. Some interactions involve bears accessing unnatural food sources including garbage, fruit trees, bee yards, livestock, livestock feed and, in some cases, deadstock piles.

Attempts are often made to bury dead livestock to prevent access by bears and other scavengers. The reality is that bears are opportunistic feeders guided by a good nose and will likely discover deadstock piles at some point in time as livestock carcasses are a desirable food source for bears. If the location of the deadstock is close to outbuildings, ranch houses, or calving pens, issues of public safety, possible property damage, or future predation of livestock can be a concern.



Deadstock and grizzly bear

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BEARSMART

Chickens and Bears



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A large portion of Alberta's bear populations overlap areas where people live, work and play. This has resulted in increasing human bear interactions on both public and private lands. Some interactions involve bears accessing unnatural food sources including garbage, fruit trees, bee yards, livestock feed and livestock, including chickens

Aside from the obvious loss of chickens, issues of public safety and property damage are also a concern when bears access chickens for food. Attempts are often made to capture and remove bears that begin to associate developed areas as food sources. If attractants are left unsecured, there is a risk that other bears will eventually discover the area and the same issue will arise. By properly securing attractants, bears learn they cannot access food from a particular area and they typically move on. The result is no loss of chickens, no property damage or public safety concerns and no need to remove bears – a win for all concerned.



Bear and chicken yard conflict

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