

2019
Bear Management Report
Cabinet-Yaak Ecosystem
Montana Department of Fish, Wildlife & Parks
Region 1



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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

There are many people that, without which, the human-bear conflict program for the Cabinet-Yaak Ecosystem in NW Montana would be unable to function effectively.

First and foremost, I’d like to thank the 2019 CYE bear technician, Rory Trimbo, for his excellent work and his dedication to the people and bears of NW Montana. Rory is now a permanent FWP bear conflict technician working in the area between the NCDE and the GYE.

I sincerely thank the entire USFWS CYE study team, Wayne Kasworm, Tom Radandt, Justin Teisberg, Alex Welander, and all their technicians; FWP bear conflict specialists Tim Manley, Mike Madel, Jamie Jonkel, and Erik Wenum; FWP Biologists Tonya Chilton-Radandt, Bruce Sterling and Ethan Lula; FWP Wardens Tamie Laverdure, Ben Chappelow, Troy Hinck, and Morgan Post; IDF&G Conservation Officers Brian Johnson and Matt Haag; Deputies with the Lincoln County Sheriff’s department; the City of Troy, Libby and Thompson Falls police department officers; USFS personnel Kirsten Kaiser, Felipe Cano, Lynn Johnson, Mandy Rockwell, Sean Hill, Ray Vinkey, and FS seasonal technicians Susan Chin and Derek Deshazer; USFS Law Enforcement Officers Debbie Lepo, Nathan Snead, and Ronnie Oropeza; Ted North with USDA Wildlife Services; Michael Proctor with the Trans Border

Grizzly Bear Project; BC Canada Conservation Officer James Barber; Erin Edge and Russ Talmo with Defenders of Wildlife; Robyn King and Shawna Kelsey with the Yaak Valley Forest Council; Jessie Grossman with Yellowstone to Yukon; and for the many dedicated people that work for the USFS Kootenai, Idaho Panhandle, and Lolo National Forests.

Many thanks to the US Fish and Wildlife Service, Defenders of Wildlife, Yellowstone to Yukon Conservation Initiative, and the Montana Outdoor Legacy Foundation for their donations of electrified fencing materials, bear-resistant containers to the residents of the CYE, and/or supporting free public bear spray workshops. Thank you to Hecla Mining Company and the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation for the funding that kept effective human-bear conflict solutions available for the people and bears of NW Montana for the past 13 years.

INTRODUCTION

The Cabinet Yaak Ecosystem (CYE) is a recognized recovery area for the threatened grizzly bear population in the Cabinet-Purcell Mountain region located in northwest Montana and northeastern Idaho. In 2012, the estimated total abundance of grizzly bears in the CYE was 48-50 bears (Kendall et al, 2015) separated into 2 fragments; the Cabinet Mountains and the Yaak River drainage. With an annual growth rate of approximately 1-2%, the population is now estimated at 55-60 bears (Kasworm et al, 2018). The CYE is one of 6 designated grizzly bear population recovery areas in the lower 48 states.

Montana Department of Fish, Wildlife & Parks (FWP) grizzly bear management specialists have proved successful at fostering public awareness, acceptance and support of grizzly bear management and conservation. The most effective conservation solution for reducing conflict and preventing management related mortality of grizzly bears is to work one-on-one with residents and with those that use our public lands. However, disseminating information on co-existing with bears is only partly effective. Directly helping residents prevent human-bear interactions is the key to reducing conflicts and fostering an acceptance of bears, which in turn may support grizzly bear population recovery efforts. On-the-ground assistance is needed to resolve interactions with bears and find effective long-term solutions on securing attractants that are specific to a situation.

In response to a growing need for on-the-ground grizzly bear management and public outreach, FWP created a grizzly bear management specialist position for the CYE in 2007. Because both grizzly and black bears are found in the CYE region, the CYE grizzly bear specialist also works to reduce and resolve human-black bear conflicts which also prevents future human-grizzly bear conflicts.

The primary objective of this program is to emphasize human-bear conflict prevention, and to provide permanent solutions to those conflicts as they occur.

Main program goals:

- Prevent human-bear conflicts by addressing attractants
- Provide residents with proactive, permanent solutions for securing attractants before conflicts occur
- Quickly, effectively, and permanently address human-bear conflicts as they occur

- Increase public awareness, safety, and understanding of normal bear behavior and life history through information, education and outreach programs
- Maintain support for grizzly bear recovery efforts
- Address conflicts with black bear and grizzly bear similarly
- Encourage the use of electrified fencing and Interagency Grizzly Bear Committee (IGBC) certified bear-resistant containers as an effective method to secure attractants

A US Fish & Wildlife Service (USFWS) research team, headed by Wayne Kasworm, performed the first grizzly bear research in the Cabinet Mountains in the 1980's. They concluded that a very small population (fewer than 15 grizzly bears) remained in the Cabinet Mountains (USFWS, 1990). In 1986, the research team also began a population monitoring program that, today, extends throughout the CYE. The research team is stationed at the FWP Libby Field Station and works closely with the CYE FWP bear management specialist.

This position was previously funded by grants from the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation (NFWF) with a 1:1 match provided by Hecla Mining Company (formally Revett Mining Company). The bear conflict specialist position is currently funded through FWP, although Hecla continues to support the entire program by providing funding for a seasonal technician and program operations. Hecla Mining Company is a silver and copper company that owns the 3 largest mining claims in the Cabinet Mountains; Troy Mine, Montanore Mine and Rock Creek Mine. Hecla continues to support the CYE bear management program. NFWF is an independent nonprofit organization that supports wildlife conservation efforts throughout the United States and its territories.

MANAGEMENT AREA

Located in northwest Montana, the Cabinet-Yaak Grizzly Bear Recovery Zone encompasses approximately 6,800 km² of northwest Montana and northern Idaho. The Cabinet Mountains constitute approximately 58% of the recovery zone and lie south of the Kootenai River. The Yaak River drainage lies to the north, bordering both Canada and Idaho. Approximately 90% of the recovery zone is on public land administered by the Kootenai, Lolo, and Panhandle National Forests. Weyerhaeuser and Stimson Lumber Company hold a significant amount of private timber land in the area. Residential land ownerships are primarily along the major creeks and rivers. The Cabinet Mountains Wilderness encompasses 381 km² of higher elevations within the recovery area.

The primary area of responsibility for the FWP CYE grizzly bear management program includes all or part of 2 Counties, the CYE recovery zone, and communities adjacent to the recovery zone boundary (Figure 1). This area encompasses approximately 4,600 square miles. Reducing human-bear conflicts in the communities surrounding the CYE recovery zone decreases the risk of human-caused grizzly bear mortalities and benefits grizzly bear population connectivity. The communities are Libby, Troy, Yaak, West Kootenai, and Happys Inn in Lincoln County, and Heron, Noxon, Trout Creek, Thompson Falls, Plains, and Paradise in Sanders County. It is bounded by the Idaho state line to the west, Canadian border to the north, Salish Mountain Range to the east, and the MFWP Region 2 boundary line to the south. In 2019 we assisted residents in the Eureka, Fortine, and Trego areas as well.

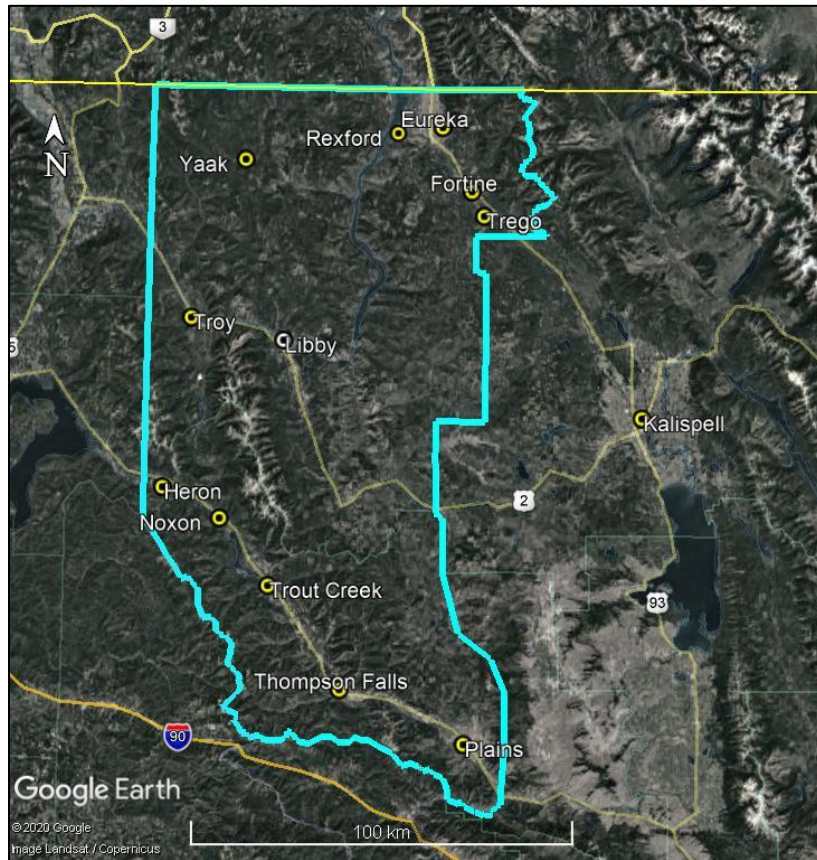


Figure 1. Blue line represents the CYE bear specialist's area of responsibility.

INFORMATION, EDUCATION AND OUTREACH

The CYE education and outreach programs are designed to increase public awareness and understanding of grizzly bear biology, habitat, management, research, and population status. Programs are also designed to help the public live, work, and recreate safely in bear country, and to prevent human-bear conflicts on both private and public lands. With our mobile FWP Bear Education trailer, we attend public festivals, fairs, and events providing a bear-themed booth, packed with outreach and informational materials. We attend classrooms, schools, and school events with presentations and interactive programs for students of all ages. We provide presentations, training, workshops and interactive programs for the public, state and federal agency employees, private business employees, clubs, organizations, and non-profit groups. We also offer free public electrified fencing and bear spray safety training workshops.

We attended various schools, local fairs, and festivals in 2019. We also gave several bear safety/bear spray training classes for the public and to state and federal agency personnel. From 2018-2019 I was the IGBC Information, Education & Outreach (IEO) subcommittee chair, as well as the IGBC Selkirk/Cabinet-Yaak Ecosystems IEO subcommittee chair. The following are the meetings, trainings, fairs, festivals, presentations, and programs offered or attended throughout 2019.

January:

- Sanders County Commissioners meeting; update for commissioners on previous year and upcoming year.
- IGBC, IEO Subcommittee meeting
- IGBC advisors meeting

February:

- FWP Montana WILD and Inspired Classroom; middle and high school grizzly bear challenge program. Assisted with creation of program contents and attended the Live Event. Gave multiple live video presentations for schools participating in the grizzly bear challenge <http://fwp.mt.gov/education/montanaWild/programs/distanceLearning.html>
- IGBC website planning meeting
- Libby High School biology classes; 6 presentations on teacher-chosen carnivore trapping topics

March:

- USFWS Bear Handling Workshop; all-agency annual bear handling training
- IGBC IEO Subcommittee meetings
- Cabinet Resource Group; guest speaker at annual banquet

April:

- Sanders County Commissioners meeting
- IGBC NCDE Subcommittee meeting

May:

- Libby School District 7th graders STEM Day; 10 presentations for Libby 7th graders on grizzly bear biology and ecology
- IGBC S/CY Subcommittee meeting
- Lincoln County; bear safety/bear spray training for county employees
- Wilderness First Aid and CPR training
- Kootenai Kiwanis Family Day in the Park; public education and outreach booth
- FWP Wildlife Division Meeting; training
- Troy School 4th graders; multiple interactive programs at Libby Dam for Troy 4th graders
- Libby School 4th graders; multiple interactive programs at Libby Dam for Libby 4th graders
- Libby Dam Birds of Prey event; education and outreach booth
- Thompson Falls School District 6th graders; interactive program in the field
- Kootenai Outdoor Adventure Club; bear safety/bear spray awareness for kids summer hiking club
- People and Carnivores Electric Fence workshop
- Bear Aware and Bear Spray training (Troy, MT); interactive public workshop/event hosted by Y2Y.



Kootenai Kiwanis Family Fun Day and 4th grade interactive program at Libby Dam

June:

- Libby School 5th graders; KNF 5th grade tour, interactive program for all Libby 5th graders
- FWP drug and wildlife handling training
- Kootenai Valley Headstart; education booth at the school's end of year fair
- Yellowstone to Yukon Conservation Initiative; presentation at annual meeting
- KNF Libby District employees; bear safety/bear spray training
- KNF Cabinet District employees; bear safety/bear spray training
- KNF Supervisors Office employees; bear safety/bear spray training
- IGBC IEO and Bitterroot Subcommittee meetings
- IGBC Executive Committee meeting and workshop

July:

- Project Ascent; Kids summer camp, multiple bear safety/bear spray interactive training programs
- IGBC Advisors meeting
- KNF Three Rivers District employees; bear safety/bear spray training
- FWP Bow hunter education; bear safety/spray training

August:

- Trout Creek Huckleberry Festival; education/outreach booth at 3-day festival
- Lincoln County Fair; education/outreach booth at 4-day fair

September:

- Bear Aware and Bear Spray training (Yaak, MT); interactive public workshop/event hosted by Y2Y.
- Troy Apple Festival; education/outreach booth at 1-day fair
- IGBC Advisors meeting

October:

- Bear Aware and Bear Spray training (Trout Creek, MT); interactive public workshop/event hosted by Y2Y.

November:

- Troy High School Career Day; interaction with students looking into a career with wildlife

December:

- Grizzly Bear Advisory Council meeting
- IGBC Executive Committee meeting

HUMAN-BEAR CONFLICT PREVENTION AND RESOLUTION

Eliminating anthropogenic food resources (i.e. attractants) is the key towards minimizing and preventing most conflicts between bears and people. Interactions between bears and people are individualistic in nature therefore the tools used to resolve conflicts are dependent upon the situation. Successful resolutions are both permanently effective, and feasible, for the individual situation. Time spent visiting one-on-one with residents can go a long way towards fostering open-mindedness and/or support for sharing the land with bears. Solutions to a conflict may include, but are not limited to, 1) placing the attractant inside a secure building or structure, a bear-resistant container, or behind an electrified fence, 2) loaning of a bear-resistant container, 3) loaning of/or helping build an electrified fence, and/or 4) removing a bear from the location, either temporarily or permanently.

Education, bear-resistant containers and electrified fencing are the primary tools used to resolve a human-bear conflict. While the relocation or removal of a bear may also be used as a tool, removing a bear without also securing the attractant(s) typically does not permanently resolve the conflict. Relocation or removal of a bear is often a temporary solution that does not address the source of the most common conflict (i.e. attractants).

Early in the program, we discovered that many residents were unfamiliar with electrified fencing. To help residents understand how to effectively design and use electrified fencing to deter bears, we developed an electrified fencing guide in 2010. The guide can be used as a tool for residents to use alone or with FWP assistance. We provide in-person support to residents that need help with understanding, designing, and/or constructing a temporary or permanent electrified fence. For those interested in downloading the guide, and determining if they need further FWP assistance, the most updated version (2017) of the guide can be found on the FWP website at:

<http://fwp.mt.gov/fishAndWildlife/livingWithWildlife/beBearAware/bearAwareTools.html>.

The definition of "human-bear conflicts" are situations where bears were actively engaged in accessing, or attempting to access, human-related attractants, or situations where bears had defensive or predatory encounters/confrontations with people. This includes, but is not limited to, livestock depredation, property damage, and home entry. It *does not include* general bear sightings, vehicle/train mortalities, or sightings of injured bears. The number of conflicts reported in this summary does not account for all the human-bear conflicts for a given year or given area; not everyone having a conflict with a bear will report it to FWP or request assistance, and human-bear conflict calls entirely handled by FWP law enforcement are not reported here. Conflicts are recorded by location only; although it might take several site visits or phone conversations to resolve a conflict at an individual location, only one conflict is recorded. Conflicts at nearby locations, even if caused by the same bear, are recorded

individually. The primary attractant is recorded individually, although in some cases it may be difficult to determine the primary attractant when multiple attractants were available.

In 2019, abundant winter snow and adequate spring moisture produced a good wild berry yield at all elevations. While huckleberry production was considered average, other berries (i.e. chokecherries, serviceberries, mountain ash, etc.) were readily abundant. Abundant natural food resources likely contributed to fewer reports of human-bear conflicts, particularly associated with fruiting trees and garbage. While difficult to statistically measure, the education, outreach and prevention parts of this program have had a positive effect in preventing human-bear conflicts over time. In 2022, we hope to repeat a public opinion and information survey conducted in 2007 to help us measure the effectiveness of the CYE bear conflict specialist program.

We received a total of 153 bear-related calls in 2019. Of these, 98 were confirmed human-bear conflicts (both species). There were 62 conflicts with black bears reported and 26 conflicts with grizzly bears reported, with 10 reports of human-bear conflicts where the species was unidentifiable. Most conflicts with grizzly bears (19) and black bears (30) occurred closer to the NCDE area, in Eureka, Rexford, Fortine and Trego. The remaining 7 conflicts with grizzly bears occurred in the CYE, in either the Libby or Noxon area (Figure 2.).

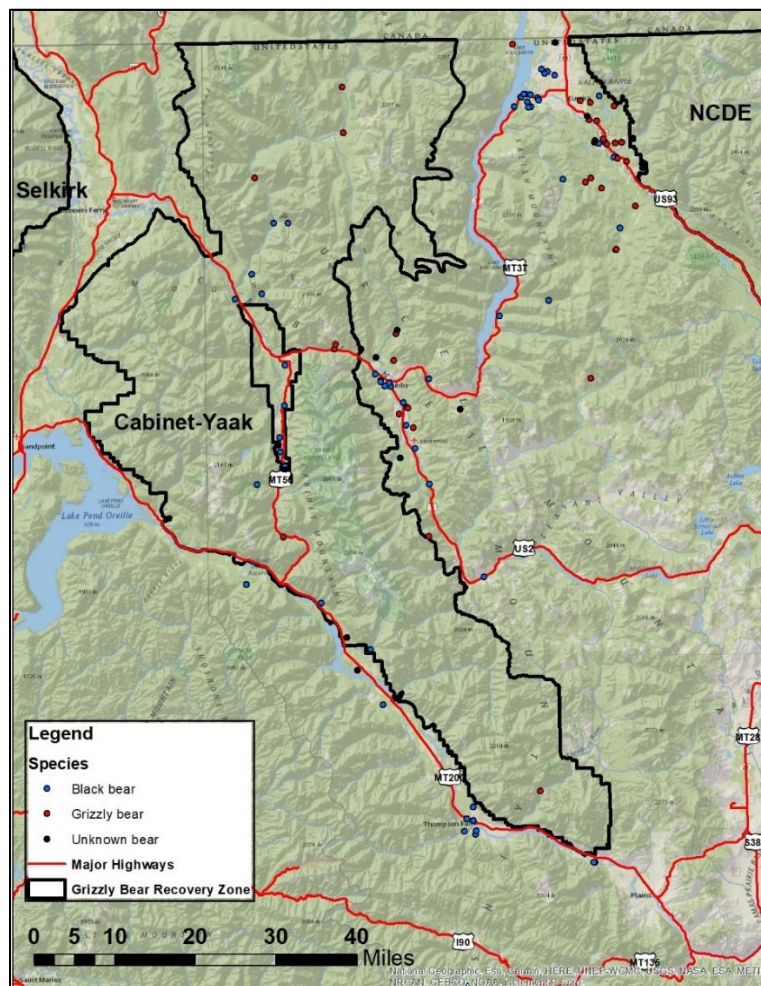


Figure 2. Distribution grizzly bear and black bear conflicts in 2019

In the CYE, years in which black bear conflicts are high do not appear to parallel years in which grizzly bear conflicts were high. Why this occurs isn't exactly known but some possibilities are differences in reporting of conflicts for black bears and grizzly bears, or possibly differences in overall bear numbers. See Appendix D for the annual number of conflicts and subsequent management captures. A list of all bears relocated for management, statewide, is always available on the FWP website at:

<http://fwp.mt.gov/fishAndWildlife/livingWithWildlife/relocation/>

Since 2008 (when human-bear conflict data in the CYE started being recorded) garbage had been the primary cause of human-bear conflicts. While chickens, or other poultry, were this year's primary reason for human-bear conflicts, garbage was still a close second (Table 1.)

Table 1. Primary attractants identified in human-bear conflicts during 2019

Chickens or other poultry
Garbage
Fruit Trees
Livestock feed
Songbird or hummingbird feed
Building damage
Encounter
Pet food
Harvested game

Defenders of Wildlife, Yellowstone to Yukon Conservation Initiative, Montana Outdoor Legacy Foundation, and the USFWS have all donated electrified fencing materials and IGBC certified bear-resistant containers for residential use in the area. Portable electrified fencing materials are used to temporarily secure attractants during a conflict, or are loaned out to residents to secure attractants prior to a conflict (Figure 3.). FWP loans out bear-resistant containers to residents that do not have a secure location to contain their garbage containers, cannot afford to purchase their own bear-resistant container, or want to try a container prior to purchase. However, residents of both Lincoln and Sanders Counties can now purchase IGBC certified bear-resistant garbage containers through several hardware businesses, such as Ace Hardware or Home Depot.



Figure 3. Portable temporary electrified net fence, positive/negative design

Most residents in both counties haul their own garbage for disposal since curb-side pickup, provided by private companies, is limited. Kootenai Disposal, the privately-owned business that provides waste services for all of Lincoln County, was recently purchased by Evergreen Disposal. Currently, this Kalispell-based company does not provide bear-resistant containers to their customers. However, in the Lincoln County area, they agreed to continue to provide customers with the same bear-resistant containers that Kootenai Disposal previously owned, to service bear-resistant containers that their customers previously purchased themselves, and to service bear-resistant containers their customers borrow from FWP. A similar private garbage hauling company, Butte Services in Sanders County, provides IGBC certified bear-resistant garbage containers to its customers on an as-needed basis.

FWP assisted in erecting temporary fencing at 32 locations, and electric fence was the primary tool used resolve conflicts in 2019. Since 2009, when the temporary electrified fencing program began, the number of electric fences set to resolve human-bear conflicts has been increasing, particularly after 2015 when low elevation berry failures caused a high number of conflicts with black bears (Table 2.). In 2019, we also assisted a resident with a permanent electrified fence to secure their fruit orchard in the Troy area. To the best of our knowledge, all electrified fences set in 2019 were 100% effective at eliminating a conflict with a bear and no further management action was required.

Table 2. Number of electrified fences used from 2009-2019.

Year	# of E-fences	Year	# of E-fences
2009	8	2015	40
2010	6	2016	23
2011	17	2017	25
2012	12	2018	20
2013	12	2019	32
2014	17	Total: 212	

Bear-resistant garbage containers were used at 6 locations as the primary tool to resolve a conflict. In addition, the Yaak Valley Forest Council have distributed another 6 containers to residents and businesses in the Yaak area (Table 3.). To the best of our knowledge, these containers were 100% effective at resolving conflicts at these locations and no further management action was required. There are 30 containers on a permanent or long-term loan in the CYE.

Table 3. Number of bear-resistant garbage containers loaned from 2007-2019 in the CYE.

Year	# Containers	Year	# Containers
2007	2	2014	18
2008	7	2015	10
2009	3	2016	15
2010	7	2017	11
2011	7	2018	9
2012	18	2019	12
2013	16	Total: 135	

Traps were required at 14 locations to resolve a human-bear conflict; 2 black bears and 1 grizzly bear, were captured at these locations. The same grizzly bear was captured at 2 different locations and euthanized, because of his behavior, in November (for details, see page 14). At 8 of these trap locations, electrified fencing was cooperatively used to secure an attractant. An orphaned black bear COY was captured in late spring, by hand, and humanely euthanized due to its extremely poor physical condition.

Of the 153 bear-related calls we received, 35 were *not* human-bear conflicts. These calls were regarding bears observed near homes, front-country or back-country sightings, track sightings, vehicle or train mortalities, injured bears, bears up non-fruit bearing trees, questions or concerns, and reports of possible bear-related activity. Even though these calls were not conflict related, conflict prevention and normal bear behaviors were discussed with each caller, as applicable. The number and type of non-conflict related calls will vary widely from year to year, from a low of 5 in 2008 to 150 in 2015.

We received 17 calls from residents specifically requesting help to prevent conflicts with grizzly bears and/or black bears. These residents reached out for assistance on how to prevent conflicts with bears prior to having a conflict that year. Assistance ranged from a discussion on their needs, a site visit, and/or helping them design/construct a temporary or permanent electrified fence. Calls specifically requesting prevention assistance vary from year to year, and may reflect whether the caller experienced a conflict with bears at any time in the past (Table 4.).

Table 4. Number of requests for human-bear conflict prevention assistance 2007-2019.

Year	# Calls	Year	# Calls
2007	2	2014	15
2008	4	2015	32
2009	4	2016	23
2010	14	2017	22
2011	16	2018	16
2012	31	2019	17
2013	15		

SANITATION

Coordination continues with Lincoln and Sanders Counties to secure the public waste transfer sites and make them bear-resistant. Our primary role is to help the counties identify funding for materials to secure sites, and to help design effective and affordable bear-resistant fences. Since 2007, a combination of chain link fence and electrified wires have been installed to secure the following County waste transfer sites: Yaak, Fourth-of-July Creek, Yaak Hill, Troy Mine Road, Savage Lake, Highway 2 South, Trego, Pinkham Creek, Glen Lake, and Fortine. Securing these sites has been 100% effective at preventing bears from accessing garbage. The County has plans to secure the sites at West Kootenai by the end of 2020, leaving only Rexford, McGinnis Meadows and Happy’s Inn unsecured. The Lincoln County landfill manager designed drive-over electrified mats as an alternative to traditional swing gates (Figure 4). Eliminating gates at these rural sites allows them to be electrified and in operation 24 hours per day, instead of 12 hours per day at the gated sites.



Figure 4. Lincoln County waste transfer site at the Fisher River confluence

In 2015, Sanders County completed the construction of an electrified fence around the public waste transfer site at the bottom of Rock Creek off Highway 200. The remaining public waste transfer sites in Thompson Falls, Trout Creek and Heron will be updated and similarly secured over the next few years as planned by Sanders County.

HUMAN-CAUSED GRIZZLY BEAR MORTALITIES

Grizzly bear mortalities are classified as “known human-caused” if it was determined that humans, or their activities, caused the death of a grizzly bear within the Montana portion of the CYE. See Appendix C for a list of all known human-caused grizzly bear mortalities within the Montana portion of the CYE from 2007-2019.

In 2019 there were 2 known human-caused grizzly bear mortalities, both of which occurred in the Cabinet Mountain portion of the CYE. On August 4th, 2 hikers shot and killed an adult female grizzly bear on the Devils Club trail below Dad Peak. Young were present, but uninjured at the time. It is unknown if the young were cubs-of-the-year or yearlings. After a joint investigation by FWP and USFWS, the incident was ruled as a case of self-defense.

On November 10th, an adult male grizzly bear was euthanized by FWP after damaging a garage to access a harvested elk in the Libby Creek area. The same bear was previously captured and relocated on 10/11/20 for attempting to (unsuccessfully) enter a barn for livestock and pet feed at a residence along Big Cherry Creek, south of Libby. This bear, 770, was 25 years old, was the “patriarch” of the Cabinet Mountains grizzly bear population, and was also determined to be the same bear that injured a USFWS employee when she surprised him while working in the Poorman Creek area in early 2018.

A study evaluating the effectiveness of conflict prevention actions detected a reversal of the mortality trend in the CYE post-hiring of the FWP CYE grizzly bear conflict specialist. Prior to 2009, the mortality trend was increasing, but a significant decrease was detected after 2009. This was accompanied by an increase in the grizzly bear population in 2013, reversing a decades-long trend of high mortality in the CYE (Proctor et al, 2018) (Kasworm et al, 2017). While difficult to statistically measure, effective human-bear conflict response along with education, outreach, and prevention have likely had a positive effect in preventing human-caused bear mortality.

CABINET MOUNTAINS GRIZZLY BEAR AUGMENTATION PROGRAM

In 1987, the USFWS proposed a plan to augment the Cabinet Mountains portion of the population with female bears from outside the area. This approach involved transplanting adult or sub-adult female grizzly bears, captured from remote areas with similar habitat to the Cabinet Mountains, that had no history of conflicts with humans (USFWS 1990, Servheen et al. 1987). Between 1990-1994, the USFWS selectively captured 4 young female bears from the Canadian portion of the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) grizzly bear population and transplanted them to the Cabinet Mountains. This initial test of the augmentation program was determined successful. In 2005, FWP partnered with USFWS on

this program and it was expanded to include sub-adult males. See Appendix B for a list of all grizzly bears augmented into the Cabinet Mountains from 1990-2019.

In 2019, two grizzly bears were moved to the Cabinet Mountains as part of the augmentation program. On July 12th, a 2-year-old female, 923, was captured in the Whitefish Range of the NCDE and augmented to the West Cabinet Mountains above Spar Lake. The female remained in the West Cabinets where she denned in October. On July 14th, a 2-3-year-old male, 892, was captured in the Whitefish Range and moved to the West Cabinet Mountains above Spar Lake (Figure 5.). Throughout the summer and fall, the male bear wandered north of the Kootenai River and traveled some distances before returning to the West Cabinets and denning in December.



Figure 5. 2019 male Cabinet Mountains augmentation grizzly bear 892

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APPENDIX A: Grizzly bear captures due to human-bear conflicts in the CYE 2007 – 2019

DATE	ID	SEX	AGE	REASON	CAPTURE	RELOCATE	KNOWN FATE
9/18/2007	772	F	8	Fruit Trees	Pilgrim Creek, Noxon	SF Marten Creek, KNF	Unknown
9/18/2007	791	M	COY	Fruit Trees	Pilgrim Creek, Noxon	SF Marten Creek, KNF	Unknown
9/18/2007	789	F	COY	Fruit Trees	Pilgrim Creek, Noxon	SF Marten Creek, KNF	Unknown
8/30/2010	1374	M	2	On porch, in garbage	Young Creek, West Kootenai	Spread Creek, KNF	Dead
7/11/2011	724	M	4	Killed pigs	Graves Creek, Thompson Falls	Devils Club Creek, KNF	Unknown
10/27/2011	732	M	3	Dug up buried dog	Yaak River, Yaak	Lookout Creek, KNF	Dead
10/05/2015	726	M	6	Beehive damage	Granite Creek, Libby	Bear Creek, KNF	Alive
9/29/2016	722	M	18	Killed piglet	Seventeen Mile Creek, Troy	Pete Creek, KNF	Alive
10/10/2016	922	M	3	Livestock feed	Yaak River, Yaak	Spread Creek, KNF	Dead
06/20/17	1026	F	2	Grazing in yards	Yaak River, Yaak	Hidden Creek, KNF	Dead
06/20/17	1028	F	2	Grazing in yards	Yaak River, Yaak	White Creek, BC Canada	Dead
4/30/18	None	M	3	Digging up voles in yards	McGregor Lake	Big Creek, KNF	Dead
10/11/19	770	M	25	Building damage	Big Cherry Creek, Libby	Bear Creek, KNK	-
11/10/19	770	M	25	Building damage	Libby Creek	Euthanized	Dead

APPENDIX B: Cabinet mountain grizzly bear augmentation program; bears augmented to the Cabinet Mountains 1990 – 2019

YEAR	ID	SEX	AGE	CAPTURE	RELOCATION	KNOWN FATE by end of 2019
1990	218	F	5	NF Flathead River, BC, Canada	EF Bull River, KNF; CYE	Dropped collar 1991, observed July 1992
1992	258	F	6	NF Flathead River, BC, Canada	EF Bull River, KNF; CYE	<i>Died in 1993</i>
1993	286	F	2	NF Flathead River, BC, Canada	EF Bull River, KNF; CYE	<i>Died November 2009</i>
1994	311	F	3	NF Flathead River, BC, Canada	EF Bull River, KNF; CYE	Unknown
2005	A1	F	8	NF Flathead River, FNF	Whoopee/Hiatt Creek, KNF; CYE	Dropped collar 2007
2006	782	F	2	SF Flathead River, FNF	Whoopee/Hiatt Creek, KNF; CYE	Dropped collar 2008; DNA detected in 2012 by USGS study
2008	635	F	4	Fitzsimmons Crk, Stillwater SF	EF Bull River, KNF; CYE	<i>Died October 2008</i>
2008	790	F	3	Swan River	EF Bull River, KNF; CYE	<i>Died October 2008</i>
2009	715	F	10	Big Creek, FNF	Whoopee/Hiatt Creek, KNF; CYE	Dropped collar May 2010
2010	713	M	3	Dead Horse Crk; FNF	Whoopee/Hiatt Creek, KNF; CYE	Dropped collar in 2011
2010	714	F	3	Spruce Crk, FNF	Silver Butte Pass, KNF; CYE	Dropped collar July 2010
2011	723	M	2	Stryker Ridge, FNF	Whoopee/Hiatt Creek, KNF; CYE	Dropped collar June 2012
2011	725	F	2	Puzzle Crk, FNF	Whoopee/Hiatt Creek, KNF; CYE	Dropped collar October 2013
2012	918	M	2	Upper Whitefish Lake, Stillwater SF	EF Bull River, KNF; CYE	Dropped collar in 2014
2013	919	M	2	Cola Crk, FNF	Whoopee/Hiatt Creek, KNF; CYE	Dropped collar in 2014
2014	920	F	2	Dead Horse Creek, FNF	Whoopee/Hiatt Creek, KNF; CYE	Dropped collar in 2016
2014	921	F	2	Dead Horse Creek, FNF	Whoopee/Hiatt Creek, KNF; CYE	<i>Died June 2015</i>
2015	924	M	2	Stryker Basin, FNF	Whoopee/Hiatt Creek, KNF; CYE	<i>Died September 2015</i>
2016	926	M	3	South Fork of Flathead, Sullivan Creek	Whoopee/Hiatt Creek, KNF; CYE	Dropped collar in 2017
2018	927	M	2	Stryker Basin, FNF	Whoopee/Hiatt Creek, KNF; CYE	Collared; denned in Cabinet Mountains December 2019
2019	923	F	2	Whitefish Range, FNF	Whoopee/Hiatt Creek, KNF; CYE	Collared; denned in West Cabinet Mountains November 2019
2019	892	M	2	Whitefish range, FNF	Whoopee/Hiatt Creek, KNF; CYE	Collared; denned in Cabinet Mountains December 2019

APPENDIX C: Known human-caused grizzly bear mortalities within the Montana portion of the CYE 2007 – 2019

DATE	ID	SEX	AGE	REASON	LOCATION
9/22/07	354	F	11	Self-defense	Canuk Creek
9/24/08	None	Unk	3	Unknown	Fishtrap Creek
10/20/08	635	F	4	Train	Noxon, Lower Clark Fork River
10/20/08	790	F	3	Illegal	Noxon, Lower Clark Fork River
11/1/09	286	F	18	Self-defense	East Fork Bull River
10/11/10	None	M	Adult	Unknown	Pine Creek
9/16/11	None	M	Adult	Mistaken ID	Faro Creek
11/13/11	799	M	4	Mistaken ID	Cherry Creek
11/24/11	732	M	3	Self-defense	Pipe Creek
2012	342	M	19	Unknown	Little Creek
10/26/14	79575279	M	6	Self-defense	Little Thompson River
5/24/15	None	M	Unk	Illegal	Yaak River
4/1/18	821	M	4	Unknown	Pine Creek
5/21/18	McGregor	M	3	Unknown	Bristow Creek
8/4/19	Unknown	F	Adult	Self-defense	Devils Club Creek
11/10/19	770	M	25	Management removal	Libby Creek

Appendix D: Conflicts and captures of bears in the CYE 2007 - 2019

Year	Reported Black Bear Conflicts	Captured Black Bears for Conflict Resolution	Reported Grizzly Bear Conflicts	Captured Grizzly Bears for Conflict Resolution
2007	60	4	2	3 ^a
2008	31	4	1	0
2009	36	9 ^b	2	0
2010	99	11	4	1
2011	81	5	18 [*]	2
2012	93	16 ^c	10 [*]	0
2013	45	4	4	0
2014	63	4	1	0
2015	293	39 ^d	4	1
2016	103	3	8	2
2017	75	4	19	2
2018	39	0	11	0
2019	32	1	7	1

* Majority of calls due to 1 bear

^a Adult female with 2 COY

^b Includes 1 family group with 2 COY

^c Seven bears captured at 1 location

^d Multiple family groups, 12 COY total