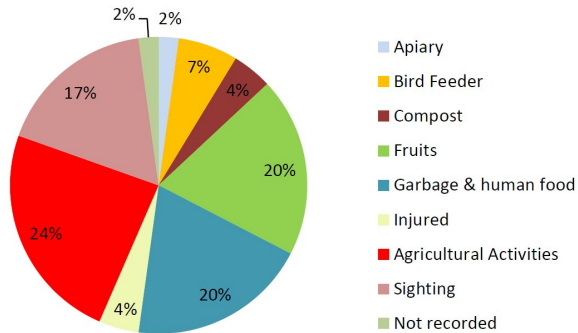


BEAR ATTRACTANTS

Bears are intelligent, opportunistic, and follow their nose in search of potential food sources. Anything that attracts a bear to your property is a "Bear Attractant" requiring proper securement. Remove the attractants, and bears will move on.

More Pemberton Meadows residents are raising meat, eggs, and crops on their properties. This increases the likelihood of bear-agricultural conflicts, which can result in property damage, loss of livestock and income, safety concerns, and, eventually, dead bears.

The best way to reduce human-bear conflicts, and to protect property and investment, is to manage all attractants in a bear-resistant manner.



Pemberton Meadows BHA report: Primary conflicts reported by residents for black bears and grizzly bears between 2004-2018.

A 2020 **Pemberton Meadows Bear Hazard Assessment**, (BHA) was completed by an independent researcher. The BHA identifies current and potential human-bear conflicts, highlights agricultural bear attractants, and provides conflict prevention and recovery management strategies for the safety of people and for bears.

Pemberton Meadows has high-quality grizzly bear habitat, with rich and diverse natural seasonal foods such as salmon, grasses, and berries.



Historically, grizzly bears were considerably more common in the Meadows than they are today. Currently, the Meadows and Lillooet River act as a "fracture" between two threatened grizzly bear populations: the South Chilcotin and the Squamish-Lillooet.

Human settlement, and agricultural activities threaten grizzly bears by:

- Restricting movement and access to travel corridors, breeding and denning areas, critical foraging habitat;
- Habitat alteration/loss;
- Increasing human-bear conflict.

Despite these challenges, grizzly bears are beginning to recover and expand their range. As a result, encounters with grizzly bears will increase.



Join our mailing list to stay up to date
COASTtoCASCADES.org

For more resources, contact your Pemberton Meadows Grizzly Bear Coexistence Coordinator:

devin@COASTtoCASCADES.org
info@COASTtoCASCADES.org

Pemberton Meadows

PRO-ACTIVE SOLUTIONS TO GRIZZLY BEAR-AGRICULTURAL COEXISTENCE



Photo: Bryce Ronayne



SECURING A FUTURE FOR THE GRIZZLY BEARS OF SOUTHWEST BRITISH COLUMBIA

COASTtoCASCADES.org

MANAGING BEAR ATTRACTANTS

Electric Fencing

An up-front investment and a well-designed electric fence can last years when properly maintained.

Offering peace of mind, electric fencing is:

- Safe
- Cost-efficient
- Easy to install and maintain
- Effective for both black bears and grizzly bears
- Can be installed seasonally or permanently for all attractants

More information available at:
<https://wildsafebc.com/learn/electric-fencing/>

In addition to electric fencing, applying the following management actions can protect your property:

FRUIT TREES

- Harvest fruit early and allow it to ripen indoors.
- Clean up all fallen fruit from the ground.
- Donate unwanted or excess fruit to friends or food banks.
- Consider removing or replacing unwanted fruit trees with non-fruiting trees.

Need help harvesting your fruit trees?

Contact Stewardship Pemberton Society's
Fruit Tree Project.

email: pembyfruittree@gmail.com

Volunteers pick and distribute excess fruit locally.

GARDENS AND CROPS

- Avoid fish fertilizers, blood meal, and deer repellents.
- Harvest vegetables crops as they ripen, removing all food waste immediately.
- Regularly aerate and monitor composts to prevent odours.

LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY

- Ensure all feed is contained in a bear-resistant structure; immediately clean up any spillage.
- Locate livestock houses, chicken coops, and calving/birthing sites away from forested areas.
 - Areas close to human dwellings, keep well lit and within electric fenced enclosures.
 - Use birthing sheds for sheep and pigs.
 - Release calves only when they are of sufficient size to deter predation.
- Install motion sensor lights.
- At night, secure livestock within an electric fenced enclosure.
- Secure injured, sick, or elderly livestock within electric fencing enclosures at all times.
- Recognized breeds of bear dogs like the Anatolian shepherd can be used for the protection of livestock.
- Immediately remove carcasses from the area.
 - Avoid placement of carcasses close to establishments, within cattle fields, or areas frequented by people.
 - *Sea to Sky Soils processes carcasses for a fee. Alternatively, deep burial and covering with lime before backfilling is recommended.*

Report incidents of bears killing livestock to the Conservation Officer Service immediately.

Temporary Hazing Methods

(motion/heat sensing alarms, strobe lights, reflectors).

Bears can become habituated to temporary types of deterrents, however, they can be used to deter bears until permanent methods, such as electric fencing are installed, or, the attractants are removed.

BEE HIVES

- Place colonies in the open away from forested areas.
- Avoid free-ranging of bees in backcountry mountains.
- Harvest honey crops as soon as possible after nectar flows.
- Consolidate hives to form the smallest apiary that can be practically managed.

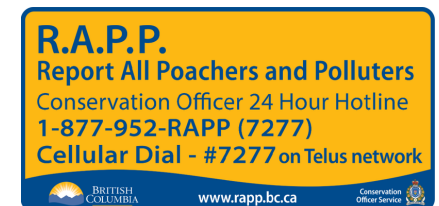
GRAIN STORAGE

- Store feed in a bear-resistant shed or container away from livestock.
- Ensure granaries are well constructed and doors are solid.
- Clean up grain spillage immediately.
- Replace leaking silos with bear-resistant grain receptacles.

GARBAGE

- Store garbage indoors in a secure location until collection day.
- Properly use bear-resistant bins by ensuring the lid always remains closed and locked.
- Reduce odors by regularly cleaning your bin and freezing smelly items until collection day.

It takes a combined community effort to reduce conflicts & facilitate human-grizzly bear coexistence.
Thank you to everyone in the Pemberton Meadows for taking proactive actions.



Grizzly Bears in the Meadows are threatened. For the safety of humans & bears, report encounters, and all human-bear conflicts, to the Conservation Officer Service.