



Mountain lions are elusive, but information about how to coexist with them should not be. We've partnered with the Mountain Lion Foundation to create materials on how to avoid lion conflicts. This first brochure is for recreators, and here is a sneak peak of what's inside it. The next booklet will be for farmers and ranchers.

#### **About Montana's Mountain Lions**

Mountain lions, also known as pumas, catamounts, and panthers, are North America's second largest cat after the jaguar. Lions are present across western Montana and dispersed throughout other portions of the state.

They are highly adaptable animals and can live in many habitats, including canyons, mountains, forested areas, as well as in developed areas.



As an apex predator, mountain lions play a crucial role in preserving the health and diversity of ecosystems. Their absence from areas they previously inhabited can lead to deer and elk over-browsing, and negatively affecting habitats for other species, including birds and amphibians. Lion kills provide food for many smaller species.

#### Mountain lions...

- Weigh 85-160 lbs.
- Have long, dark-tipped tails and uniform brown coats. Kittens (also called cubs) have spots that fade during their first year.
- Live 10-12 years in the wild. Kittens become independent at 1-2 years of age.
- Can leap 15 feet up a tree.
- Reach running speeds of 50 mph.

#### **Recreating in Lion Country**

Mountain lions are secretive animals. They prefer to avoid humans and generally do not see people as prey. Attacks are extremely rare, but taking safety precautions will help you confidently enjoy the outdoors.



Recreate in groups and make noise. When exploring the outdoors, do so with a partner or small group. Avoid using headphones or ear buds. Make noise in areas of low visibility to give lions the opportunity to leave the area and to avoid surprising them.

**Avoid recreating at dawn, dusk, or in the dark** when mountain lions are most active. If you must be out at these times, use a headlamp or bright light, occasionally make noise, and stay attentive.

**Be aware of carcasses.** Mountain lions keep carcasses active as a food source for days. Be aware of any carcass indications in areas where lions are present.

**Keep children nearby and pets on a leash.** Always closely supervise children and small pets when outdoors.

**When camping, choose sites wisely.** Camp away from thick brush, rock over-hangs, and animal trails.

**Bear spray is effective** when used on mountain lions. Have bear spray accessible and know how to use it when out in lion country.



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# From the Director

#### Dear Friends and Supporters,

Here goes another year flying by! 2024 will be an important year for wild carnivores in the Northern Rockies region. The political pressure is building to delist grizzly bear populations, but bears are not ready, with bad state management plans being developed. Trucking bears to/from Yellowstone has been approved to support genetic exchange, when bears should be able to walk in and out naturally to connect with bears from the north. We can make this happen with conflict prevention. Similarly, Montana's wolf management plan is being updated but needs to include a commitment to more non-lethal prevention. P&C will continue to advocate for carnivores while expanding access to prevention tools. Thank you for making this possible!

USA.

Lisa Upson

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# 2023 Field Bits

Winter's late arrival allowed P&C's field specialists to continue working outdoors through December, building electric fences to prevent conflicts with bears, designing wolf fencing for spring, monitoring with cameras for cougar presence, and more. In northwest Montana, we partnered with federal agencies and the CSK Tribes to build fences around fruit trees frequented by black bears, and to protect a menagerie of small livestock, including sheep, chickens, and geese on a farm.

In the Big Hole Valley of southwest Montana, a grizzly made its way into a pig pen. The pigs were left alone, but the bin that held their feed didn't fare so well. To stop the bear from coming back, we built two electric fences to protect the pigs, their feed, and other livestock. We also provided some bear-resistant garbage cans to use as storage bins so if the bear came back and couldn't get into the enclosure, it also wouldn't find a snack anywhere else on the property. We have several projects in the Big Hole area and far southwestern Montana, as grizzlies are slowly recolonizing further



This pig feeder was damaged by a grizzly.

to the west, and one of our goals is to help them set up a resident population in central Idaho. They get closer every year.

Also in southwest Montana, we are helping two ranches experiencing wolf conflicts use livestock guardian dogs (LGDs) and range riders. While wolves are the main concern for these ranches, LGDs will prevent conflicts with all carnivores. On a sheep ranch where the LGDs had an altercation with wolves and needed more help, we loaned out a conflict prevention toolkit that included Foxlights (randomly flashing lights) and a radio, both in an effort to mimic human presence, which will keep the sheep safe and wolves moving.

# To Fence or Not to Fence?

As wildlife conservationists working to connect large carnivore populations, we aim to enhance habitat with prevention tools that support wildlife movement. In doing so, we use a lot of fencing - fladry fencing, temporary, and permanent fencing. These tools prevent large carnivores from getting hung up on non-natural food sources like livestock and crops. But this can raise questions about fencing as a tool. Many nonprofits and volunteers remove fencing in certain areas to aid wildlife migration. So, is fencing good or bad for wildlife?

Countless miles of fences stretch across the western landscape. Many fences are essential to protect people by preventing livestock from wandering onto highways, or even by preventing wildlife from crossing roads. While many fences provide benefits, many fence designs can have detrimental effects, causing injuries and fatalities to wildlife, impeding wildlife movement, separating young from their mothers, or blocking access to important habitat.

The reality about fencing is that, if done right, it can be designed to minimize conflicts and even

facilitate wildlife movement. "Wildlife-friendly" fencing is fencing that allows wildlife movement while containing livestock or other attractants. It considers the needs of the wildlife and allows them to pass through a fenced area. For example, removing barb wire and replacing it with smooth wire can help reduce entanglement and injury to wildlife. Drop down wires can be included to facilitate seasonal wildlife movements. Many temporary fencing setups can be taken down and set up again at the appropriate time.

When P&C needs to use fencing to keep wolves, bears, or cougars separated from attractants, we carefully consider potential negative impacts to other wildlife. We first identify what animals to include and to exclude, as well as other species that use the habitat we're working in.

When considering fence site locations, we consider animal feeding/foraging areas, migration corridors, and critical habitat, aiming to not inhibit wildlife from accessing these important areas. Fences designed to enclose livestock and exclude carnivores are often focused in smaller areas, so wild animals can typically move around the enclosures



Field manager Ryan Wilbur builds a fence around fruit trees.

while conflicts are prevented. And some fences, such as fladry to deter wolves, are used only for short periods of time.

Fences can even be used in ways to benefit wildlife and habitat, such as using jack fencing around riparian areas to keep livestock from damaging important habitat or facilitating wildlife highway crossings. Invisible fencing options and new technology is further enhancing wildlife-friendly fencing options. So – To fence or not to fence? It depends!

# Community Resource Program Enters Second Year



This is one of three enclosures we cost-shared with the University of Montana for dumpsters bears had visited on the Missoula campus.

In 2023, P&C launched the Bear Smart Community Resource Program, and partnered with passionate folks from several communities across western Montana. This year, we're excited to continue offering educational materials, consultation, and funding to those working to prevent bear conflicts at community-wide levels. We are already assisting four communities; two continuing from last year and two new partners, and we expect projects to double this year.

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People and Carnivores has been a consistent partner in providing funding, expertise, and volunteer assistance. With your help, we have made a good start in guiding Alberton, Montana on a path toward becoming a Bear Smart Community.

 Bear Smart Alberton Working Group

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# People and Carnivores' Fiscal Year 2023 Annual Report

October 1, 2022-September 30, 2023



**\$418.000** 

\$234,000 Donations

\$30,000 Investments

\$5,000 Contracts



S254.000 High Divide Program

\$243,500 Crown Program

528,000 **Fundraising** 

\$9,500 **Administrative** 

#### **Financial Summary**

Net income for Fiscal Year 2023 was \$152,000. Total income was close to the amount raised in the previous year, but our expenses increased in the last fiscal year due to expanding staff capacity and program activities. In the prior year, FY22, People and Carnivores exceeded \$1M in net assets, and we again closed FY23 with total assets of \$1,245,000. Our surplus allowed us to add funds to our Board-designated operating reserve, now at \$220,000, which provides roughly six months' operating funds if we experience a sudden downturn. People and Carnivores has had four consecutive years of funding surplus, fueling a gradual and steady growth, during which we have added staff capacity, equipment deliveries, educational services, policy advocacy, and geographic coverage-thanks to you all and your generosity.

#### **Program Summary**

Among the most impactful program highlights from last year, we launched our Bear Smart Community Resource Program to support communities in various ways that are interested in developing community-wide bear conflict prevention programs. As a part of the resources we offered, we put considerable effort into creating a slate of educational materials and bear safety kits targeted to specific groups and settings; for example, bear safety for construction sites, Spanish-language materials, and a homeowner's kit (and much more). We are continuing this program through at least 2024-25. We also continued our core field work across western Montana using various tools to deter lions, wolves, and bears. We take every opportunity available to turn our expertise-our field work-into other forms of information that will educate, assist, and influence other practitioners, landowners, or policy makers to adopt coexistence.

# Many Thanks to P&C's Foundation and Grant Partners

A sincere thank you to all of the generous institutional funders that awarded grant or contract funding to P&C in FY2023.









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# Coexistence on Display

The Grizzly and Wolf Discovery Center in West Yellowstone, MT is a must-see destination for visitors to the Yellowstone area, where visitors can view grizzlies, wolves, and other animals. And while visitors view the wolves that call the



Fladry will be included in the display.

Center home, they'll soon be able to browse an educational display about living with wolves. We're partnering with the Center to create a wolf conflict prevention exhibit to supplement its existing bear coexistence display. Our wolf display will feature tools like fladry, Foxlights, and trail cameras.



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