



Ideal Grounds Setup for Ranchers & Farmers to Deter Bears

- 1. Electric fence around gardens, fruit trees, berry bushes, or corn fields
- 2. Small livestock secured with electric fence
- 3. Creep feeders, molasses, and mineral blocks placed in open areas where livestock can easily view the area
- 4. Secure vulnerable livestock, calving and lambing areas away from riparian areas and heavy shrub/tree cover from spring to fall, when grizzly bears are more active and livestock are more vulnerable

- 5. Electric fences around non-removable attractants, such as birthing grounds, sheep-bedding areas, bee apiaries
- 6. Livestock guard dogs
- 7. Hard-sided barn with a locking/latching door
- 8. Nails and screws facing outward from building
- 9. Steel drum with locking lid, or another certified bear-resistant container
- 10. Nails facing outward on board will help deter bear from entry
- 11. Propane gun
- 12. Maintained shelterbelts/windrows prevent helps prevent bears from using as bedding area





- ▶ Store and remove attractants, such as grain spills, food waste, and scented products.
- ▶ Place tarps under loaders when transferring grain to prevent spills.



- ▶ Dispose of old grain through sanitation services, burning, or dumping away from people, buildings and livestock.
- ▶ Do not leave out pet food, or livestock feed and supplements.



- ▶ Place creep feeders, molasses, and mineral blocks in open areas where livestock can easily view the area before
- ▶ Secure vulnerable livestock, calving and lambing areas away from riparian areas and heavy shrub/tree cover from spring to fall, when grizzly bears are more active and livestock are more vulnerable.



Ways to Utilize Electric Fence:

- ▶ Install electric fences around non-removable attractants, such as birthing grounds, sheep-bedding areas, bee apiaries, compost piles, gardens, fruit trees, berry bushes, or corn fields.
- ▶ Vulnerable animals should be secured within an electric fence when unattended by people or at night. Vulnerable livestock include young, sick or injured livestock, and small livestock such as poultry, goats, sheep, or rabbits.
- ▶ Dispose of carcasses and afterbirth through sanitation services, inside an electrified boneyard, or by distributing away from people, buildings, and livestock. Electric fences can be placed around fresh carcasses and bone piles until they can be permanently removed.
- ▶ FWP can assist with design and installation. Partial cost reimbursement programs are available.



- ▶ Shelterbelts/windrows should be maintained annually to prevent them from being used as bedding areas for bears.