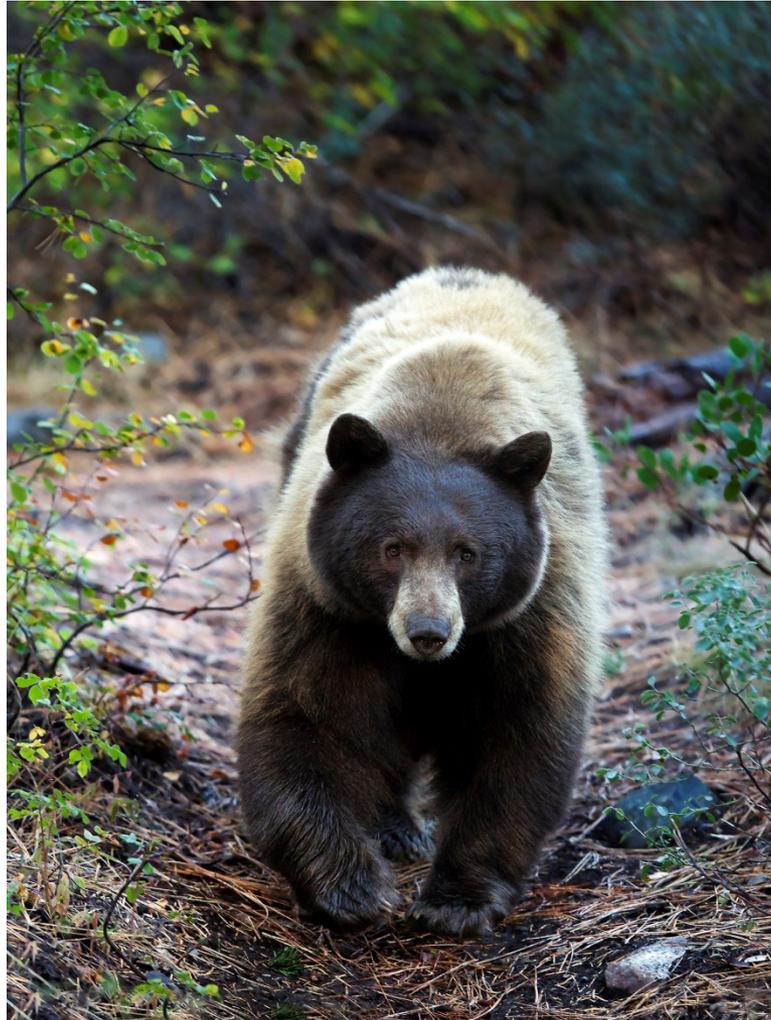


2016 Bear Status Report



2015 Bear Hunt

- 41 resident tags, 4 nonresident tags issued
- Harvest limit set at 20
- 2,209 resident applications
- 129 nonresident applications
- 2 resident tags turned in (no alternatives)

2015 Bear Hunt

- 14 bears harvested (6 female, 8 male)

Parameter	Light Harvest	Moderate Harvest	Heavy Harvest
% Females in Harvest	< 30%	30-40%	> 40%
% Adult Females in Harvest	> 55%	45-55%	<45%
Mean Age of Harvested Males	> 4 years	2-4 years	<2 years

Parameter	2015	3 Year Average
% Females in Harvest	43%	35%
% Adult Females in Harvest	83%	88%
Mean Age of Harvested Males	8.5	7.1

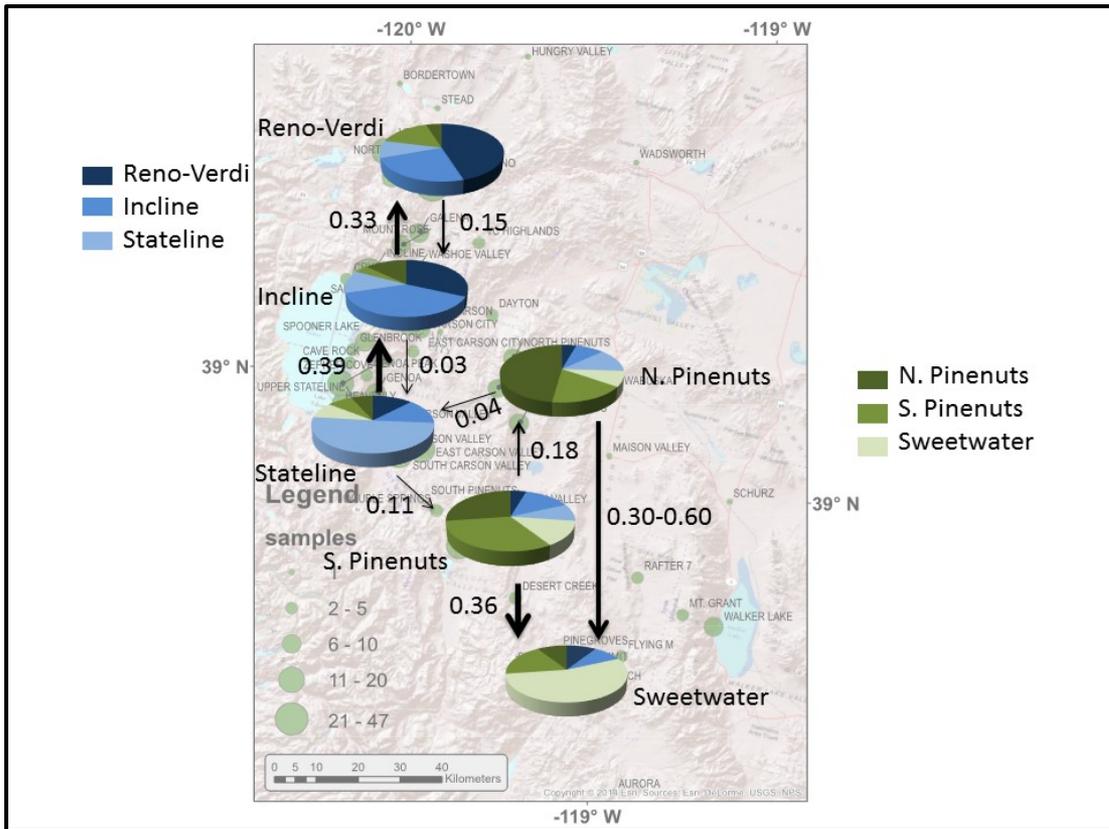
Other Bear Mortalities

Type of Mortality	Number
Accident	4
Public Safety	8
Total	12

Heritage Project

DNA Dispersal of Black Bears

University of Nevada, Reno



Manuscript currently being drafted

Summary of results

- Genetic flow is more prominent west to east, (bears are dispersing eastward) and in the Pinenut Mtns it is more prominent north to south.

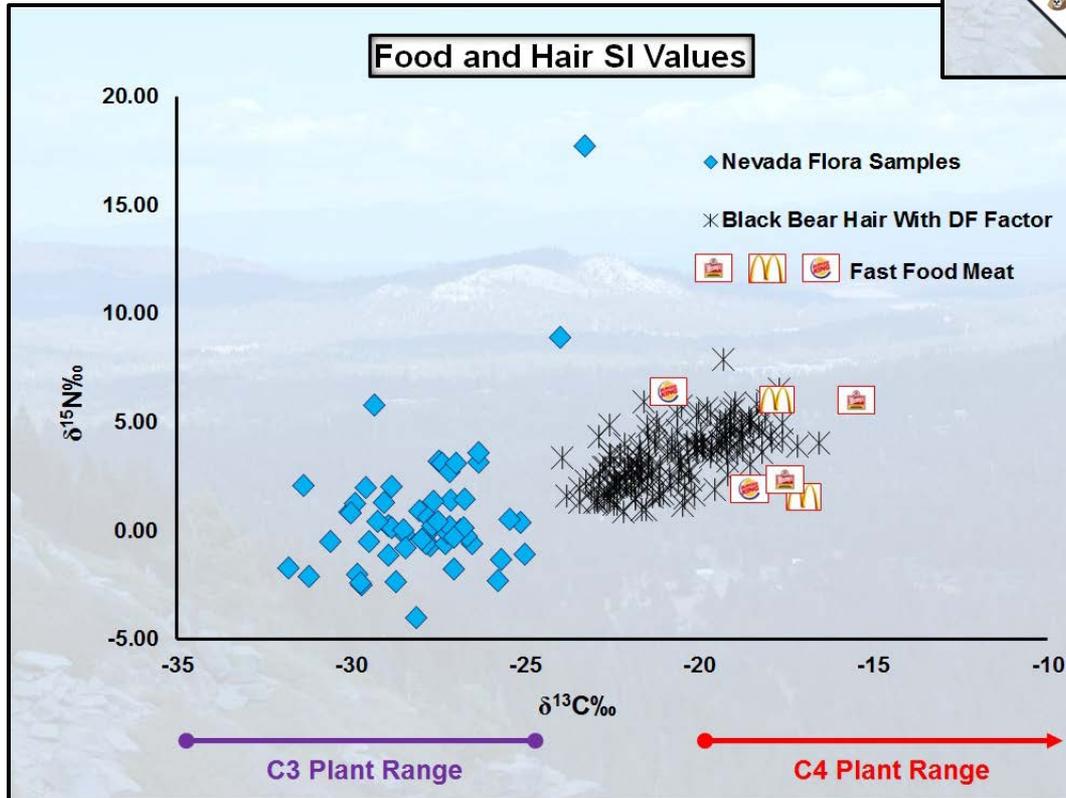
Heritage Project

Isotope analysis of black bear diets

University of Tennessee
Wildlife Conservation Society

Assimilated Diet Patterns of American Black Bears in Western Nevada

Jennapher L. Teunissen van Manen, Carl W. Lackey, Jon P. Beckmann, Lisa I. Muller, and Zheng-Hua Li



Manuscript currently being drafted

Summary of results

- Black bear diets of Nevada bears show high tendencies for anthropogenic foods

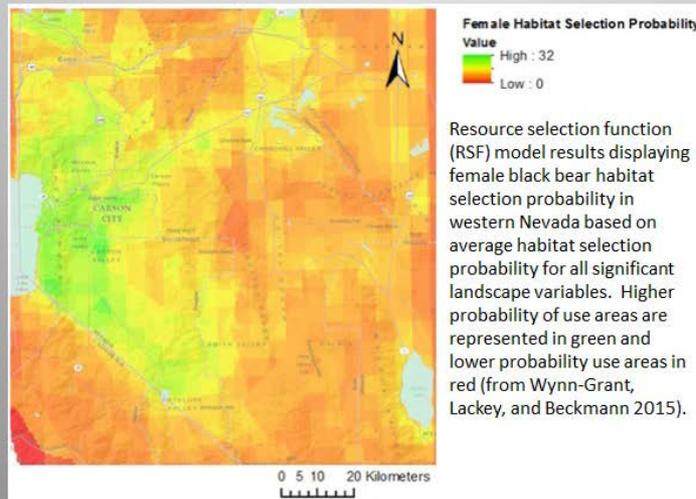
Modeling impacts of human factors on habitat and resource selection by black bears

Columbia University, New York
Wildlife Conservation Society

Dr. Rae Wynn-Grant's dissertation completed
Manuscript currently in review

Update: Creating Habitat Maps for bears using Resource Selection Function (RSF) Models

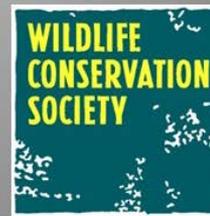
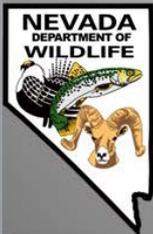
Using 20,000+ location data points from GPS collars that were attached to male and female black bears in backcountry regions of the Carson and Pinenut Mountain Ranges or at the urban-wildland interface in the Tahoe Basin, WCS and NDOW modelled and mapped core habitat areas for black bears across the study area using Resource Selection Function (RSF) models (see Wynn-Grant, Lackey and Beckmann 2015 for details).



Resource selection function (RSF) model results displaying female black bear habitat selection probability in western Nevada based on average habitat selection probability for all significant landscape variables. Higher probability of use areas are represented in green and lower probability use areas in red (from Wynn-Grant, Lackey, and Beckmann 2015).

Summary of results

- Identifies important core and seasonal



Project 32: Questions Addressed

- Increase understanding of black bear and mountain lion interactions, especially in areas where bears are expanding their range into historical areas they have been absent >80 yrs.
- Determine if mountain lion kill rates differ in areas occupied by black bears and if this changes over time with bear expansion into historical ranges.
- Determine if mountain lion conflicts increase where black bears are present.
- Do food subsidies gained by the dominant carnivore (e.g., bears) usurped from subordinate species (e.g., mountain lions) increase lifetime reproductive success of dominant species, and ultimately aide in population expansion into unoccupied ranges?



Re-colonization of large carnivores and species interactions: effects on predation behavior and implications for prey

Wildlife Conservation Society

This on-going project is a unique study combining the efforts of two long-term studies being conducted by WCS and NDOW on 1) black bears (1997-present) and 2) mountain lions (2008-present) in the Great Basin of Nevada where black bears are naturally re-colonizing historic ranges.



Bushnell

07-31-2010 05:15

Black bear scavenging from kill made by collared mountain lion in Nevada.



Questions?

