



□ by Lynn Rogers

Habits of Black Bears

The black bear is the bear most likely to brush with man because it is numerous, widely distributed, and it likes our food. However, attacks by black bears are surprisingly rare, considering the amount of contact we have with them. Attacks usually are by males rather than by mothers with cubs. The idea that black bear mothers are likely to attack probably is based on the rare but well publicized attacks that have occurred, the bluffing charges that they sometimes make, and the fact that grizzly mothers are so likely to attack in defense of cubs. Grizzlies live in brushy, fairly open country while black bears live in the forest where escape into trees is easier. So there has been less natural selection for defense of cubs in the black bear. Researchers in northern Minnesota commonly chase black bear family groups in order to tree the cubs and ear tag them. As of yet, mothers have done no more than bluff, even when cubs scream "Maaa" with almost human voices. More caution would be needed when dealing with grizzly families.

In many cases, black bears simply retreat quietly into cover before people even are aware that one is near. They have hearing more sensitive than man's and broad, soft foot pads for moving quietly downwind to identify the source of any unusual sounds. If the need arises, they can run faster than 25 m.p.h.

The uncanny sense of smell of the black bear serves not only as an early warning system but also as a means for locating patches of food. It also helps bears determine which logs hold the ants and other insects that are their most reliable sources of fat and protein. The search for food is further aided by acute vision at close range. Black bears can even see

color. Distance vision has not been adequately tested for black bears, but tests on captive European brown bears have shown that they can see people at least as far as 120 yards and that they can recognize their trainers at 60 yards.

The speed, strength, sharp claws and large canine teeth of black bears give them the appearance of able predators. However, they obtain very little of their food by killing other mammals. Instead, they use their teeth and claws for ripping apart insect-ridden logs, tearing apart carrion, and defending themselves against other bears. The claws of the black bears are sharp and tightly curved for easy tree-climbing. Consequently, black bears have an advantage over grizzlies, deer, and wild hogs when competing for delicacies such as acorns, nuts, catkins, and fruits. The claws of the grizzly are longer, blunter, and not as curved as those of the black bear and are better suited for unearthing ground squirrels than for climbing. The black bear holds its digging to a minimum, usually limiting such work to digging dens and digging out ant hills and hornet nests. In fall, though, an occasional black bear will turn over as much as a half acre of dirt to get the nutrients stored in the tuberous roots of certain plants.

In Minnesota, grass, buds, ants, catkins, and young leaves are staples in spring until berries ripen. Then fruits become mainstays until they are destroyed by autumn frosts. Many of the fruits that bears eat grow most abundantly in and around forest openings, and that's where bears can be found on cool, overcast, and rainy days. But on hot, clear

days black bears spend much of their time in the shade and may even enter the water to cool off.

In fall, in the hardwoods portion of the bear range of North America, acorns, beechnuts, hickory nuts, hazelnuts, apples, and other fruits are important foods. However, in the coniferous northern portion of the range, fruit and mast-producing trees are scarce, so black bears in the north turn to green vegetation after the berries are gone. However, bears are as poorly adapted as we are for digesting cellulose, and they often lose weight on a diet of greens; so bears that must subsist on vegetation usually retire to dens weeks earlier than bears that have good sources of food on which to fatten in the fall.

In the north, black bears are in dens from five to seven months each year, depending in part on local food supplies.

Black bears usually construct their dens with entrances just large enough for them to squeeze through. They then rake leaves, grass, and twigs into the dens for insulative beds and lie curled up with their thickly furred backs protecting them from subfreezing (often subzero) temperatures that penetrate the dens. Each bear sleeps alone except for mothers with cubs.

During hibernation, body temperatures of bears drop only a little (usually to between 88 and 98 degrees F from a summer temperature of 100 - 101 degrees F) but metabolic rate is cut nearly in half, respiration slows to only one breath every 45 seconds or so, kidney functions drop, and heart rate occasionally falls to as low as eight beats per minute. Some bears go the whole denning period without urinating, but this

PICTOGRAPH MEANING: FACT, FICTION OR FANTASY?

The meaning of the Quetico-Superior pictographs remains a guessing game as well.

"If they were intended as messages," Kenneth Kidd of Ontario's Trent University has written, "some were probably addressed to the attention of other Indians."

Other pictographs might have been memorials, illustrations of myths, or markers of some natural or other significance whose meaning we may never be aware of due to our radically different mindsets.

Dewdney thought pictographs were *communicative* rather than decorative or aesthetic. He cited Franz Boas' *Primitive Art*, which explains that a drawing's form is simply its visual aspect while its content houses the intended meaning.

"The aboriginal artist,"

Dewdney elaborated, "was groping toward the expression of the magical aspect of his life . . . Origin and purpose remain mystery."

The late Robert Gawboy of Ely, MN, whose grandfather Ne-Ganik-Abo taught the controversial Grey Owl much of what Grey Owl later wrote in *The Adventures of Sajo* and *The Men of the Last Frontier*, insisted "Everybody and their kids can read them [the pictographs]." When I told Gawboy that Canadian scholars claim Indians can't understand the pictographs, he simply said "That's all nonsense. Indians aren't going to tell authorities nothing. The pictographs were signs to passersby of the country which lies around. They were sort of a road map."

The late Paul Summer of Pipestone Pottery in Winton on the southern perimeter of the BWCAW told me the animal pictographs might have been *dodain* symbols: signs of clans, or Indian groups, whose guardian

manito was the depicted animal.

Shan Walshe, head naturalist of Quetico Provincial Park, spent over eight years canoeing through Quetico studying plants and, inadvertently, pictographs. Not only did Walshe discover a new pictograph on Quetico Lake, but he traveled with Dewdney during the heyday of Dewdney's research. I asked Walshe what he thought pictographs meant.

"First I would look into the obvious meaning of pictographs," he said. "On Puckamo Island there is a pictograph site with a canoe turned upside down and a man turned upside down. Now this might indicate a canoe had capsized. Right beside the canoe is a thunderbird, an Indian mythological spirit. Perhaps an evil thunderbird capsized his canoe. The Indians were just depicting the fact that the thunderbird caused the capsizing. In some respects I think the pictographs could be just a historical documentation. I'm sure that's it in some cases, but definitely not all of them."

Walshe cited another possible meaning:



This canoeist points to a pictograph of a moose and wolf on the rock cliffs of Darky Lake. Four feet off the water on a vertical rock face is the typical location.

"On Darky Lake there is a cow and a calf moose, and there's a hole in the heart of the cow moose. Now, some people believe this indicates a documented shooting. Or else perhaps the hunter wanted to shoot the moose and drew a picture of the hole in the moose's chest to bring him luck in the hunt."

"The Indians did this on purpose. They would draw a picture of some animal and draw an arrow sticking in that animal. They were of the opinion that drawing this picture with the arrow in the animal would bring them good luck in hunting. This practice has been documented."

Walshe admitted, however, that pictographs could likely mean different things to different people. A child might see rather superficial things, derive delight in the image of a moose or bear. Whereas an older person might see a significant moral in the pictograph.

But what, inevitably, about the abstractions? the tally marks? the drawing of a man holding his penis?

"No one will ever know," naturalist Sigurd Olson of Ely once wrote, "exactly with what meaning primitive man endowed his artistic creations, but to us they are filled with magic and spirit . . . They may well indicate the first vague glimmerings of the mighty concept of immortality and the dawning belief that after death he and his kind would dwell in the vast vault of the unknown. Whatever their interpretation, they mark the period when Stone Age man emerged from the dark abyss of his past into the world of mind and soul."

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is more common in captivity than in the wild.

There are several misconceptions regarding the denning habits of bears. One is that bears eat a lot of roughage in the fall to purge the digestive tract and form a fecal plug that puts an end to feeding for the year. It is true that bears do ingest, perhaps accidentally, small amounts of material that they rake into their dens for beds, and it is true that bears have feces in their bowels during the winter. However, those feces form whether the bear eats roughage or nothing at all because it is formed primarily from products of the bear's own body. This is not a mysterious process. Bears apparently form feces during denning in the same way that people do during starvation. Such feces are formed from cells that slough off the inside of the digestive tract and from intestinal bacteria. Bears that den for several months usually defecate at least once during the denning period and defecate large quantities upon leaving their dens in spring.

A misconception that was prevalent among primitive people and that is believed by many people even today is that bears get sustenance during hibernation by sucking their paws. This idea probably arose from observations of bears licking the bottoms of their feet during the last half of the denning period when the old, calloused foot pads drop off. The soft, newly uncovered pads apparently are tender and receive quite a bit of attention.

Hibernation in black bears is now being studied in detail by medical researchers because black bears display conditions during hibernation that are seen in some human illnesses. Medical researchers are learning how bears tolerate those conditions without ill effects and are obtaining information that is proving useful in the treatment of human illnesses.

The denning period is the time when bears give birth. Cubs usually are born in late January after a gestation period of seven months. They are conceived in

June or July, but development of the embryos is limited almost entirely to the last three months of gestation. Before that time, the fertilized egg is not implanted in the uterus and is barely visible without a microscope. Consequently, it is difficult to determine whether females killed in fall hunting seasons are pregnant.

Litters usually are one to four cubs. At birth, cubs usually weigh less than a pound and are almost naked, but by the time they toddle out of their dens with their mothers at about three months of age, they weigh between four and seven pounds. They cannot yet run well enough to escape fleet-footed predators at that age, but they can easily climb trees with their already well developed claws.

Even while cubs are in their dens they receive the best of care. Their mothers clean up (i.e. eat) the feces of their cubs and move into positions that make nursing easy, moving in a way that reminds one of a person doing something in his sleep. In Minnesota, mothers nurse their newborn cubs in dens for up to three months without venturing out for food or water. As a result,

lactating mothers lose a third or more of their body weight during hibernation whereas other bears usually lose only 15-25 percent.

Black bear cubs suckle through the June-July mating season and prevent their mothers from coming into heat. Consequently litters usually do not overlap, and mothers devote their energy to only one litter at a time. Nursing mothers seem almost human at times; one picture that sticks vividly in my mind is of a mother sitting with her back against a tree cradling her cubs in her arms and licking heads of the cubs nursing at her chest.

Cubs den with their mother their first winter and even help rake bedding material into the den. However, mothers may remove the bedding and rearrange it to their own liking. Cubs that are orphaned instinctively build dens by themselves and are able to survive to adulthood.

Cubs normally separate from their mothers in June of their second year. Young females usually then settle near their birthplaces and at three to eight years of age begin producing cubs. They continue to reproduce at two to four-year intervals past 20 years of age. There is no



This large black bear is tearing open a decaying log in search of ants. By keeping a clean camp and hanging all food out of reach, we can encourage bears to concentrate on natural food sources.

PHOTO BY LYNN ROGERS

known menopause in the black bear. The age at which females begin to reproduce and the amount of time between litters depends upon food supply.

Males leave their birthplaces before mating and often travel more than 100 miles before settling, but once they have settled

they usually use the same general five to ten mile diameter area for mating each year.

Males are aggressive toward each other during the June-July mating period, and encounters lead to threats, chasing, or savage battles. The scarred hides of old males are evidence of the violent

contests that are fought near receptive females. (Both males and females are promiscuous.) Rival males broadcast their whereabouts to one another through the use of "bear trees" on which they scratch, bite, and rub their scent. (Female black bears seldom use "bear trees.") Messages probably reveal which males are in the area and how safe it might be to remain there. Messages tend to be ignored, however, by males on the trail of females in heat.

After the mating season, male hormone levels drop, and aggression declines. In Minnesota, mature males travel up to 125 miles outside their breeding ranges in late summer and fall and congregate at garbage dumps or other food sources. Some females also travel far outside their territories at that time, but are less apt to go to garbage dumps. Both sexes return to their mating areas to den.

Deaths during the denning period are surprisingly infrequent. Starvation usually occurs only after bears leave their dens, and predators seldom attempt to kill bears in the confines of a den. However, several deaths from predation are on record. A large bear killed a mother and yearling cubs in a den in Michigan, and a pack of timber wolves killed a mother and newborn cub at a den in Minnesota.

Starvation deaths are uncommon among adults. However, 38 percent of 13 yearlings starved in Minnesota after drought and frost reduced natural foods several years in succession. Most mortality, among cubs and yearlings is from natural causes, but more than 90 percent of the deaths of adults is from human-related causes, mainly gunshot. As a result very few wild bears live the 30 or more years that bears sometimes do in captivity.

Except for the occasional outsized individual, adult male bears weigh between 150 and 550 pounds and adult females weigh between 90 and 300 pounds. The term "big old sow" arises because large males sometimes are

BEARS AND PEOPLE IN THE SUPERIOR NATIONAL FOREST

Black bears, the only kind of bear in the Quetico-Superior region, sometimes check campsites for food, especially campsites within a day's paddle of entry points. Those sites are the most heavily used by people and the most reliable sources of food. Black bears are almost as quick as chipmunks to overcome their fear of us. The presence of a bear in camp requires some caution but is not a cause for great alarm. The record shows they are after food, not people. No injuries were reported during an 18-year study of bears that included 18,000,000 visitor-days in the BWCAW. The study included 1985 when nuisance activities by bears in the Superior National Forest were at a record high due to a widespread failure of natural foods. That year a lot of campers lost food to bears if they didn't have it hung out of reach. It's harder to hang food out of reach than a person might think. A really big black bear can reach to nearly nine feet without jumping, and some of them jump. Others climb the trees that food packs are hung in and find some way to reach or dislodge them. Big bears will break branches that packs are slung over. Smaller bears will climb out on the branches and reach down for the packs. Some bite the ropes used to suspend the packs. No method of securing food from a campwise black bear is foolproof. The recommended way is to hang the food from a rope between two trees so that the food hangs at least 10 feet above ground, 4 feet below the rope, and at least 6 feet from the trunk or any branch the bear can stand on. Hanging pans on the pack so they will rattle if a bear shakes it might alert you to the situation. The people most experienced with bears simply chase the bears away. Most bears that enter camps are timid when confronted with people, especially if the bear has not yet started to eat. Chasing is nearly always effective, especially if several people band together leaving a clear escape route for the bear. If alone, throwing a stick through the underbrush can give the illusion of numbers and make a chase more effective. Don't touch the bears as this could make the bear turn to fight. Staying back at least 15 feet adds a margin of safety. Banging pans and yelling will scare most bears, but some of them are too accustomed to people to be bothered. Spraying capsaicin, the active ingredient of hot peppers, in their eyes usually makes bears leave immediately. In hundreds of tests of this repellent on wild bears, no bear has appeared angry or has become aggressive. The spray causes discomfort for a few minutes but does no harm. Other ways to minimize property damage from bears is to leave tents and empty food containers open when you are gone so bears can check inside without making new entryways. Bring no food into the tent. Wash dishes and pans immediately. Burn garbage, hang it as you would food, or bury it far from camp. Pack out nonbiodegradable garbage. Leave campsites clean so bears do not get into the habit of visiting them. Bearproof food containers, where available, provide the easiest protection for food. Most campers never see a bear in camp in the Quetico-Superior region.

mistaken for females in late fall when their testicles are retracted into their abdomens and their scrotums are shrunk and obscured in abdominal fur. Testicles become scrotal again in early spring.

Black bears presently are

abundant and have a bright future for some time to come. In the best habitats, they are producing a surplus each year. But those habitats are steadily shrinking due to encroachment by an expanding human population. In Minnesota, bear habitat is protected in several

state and national forests and the bear itself is protected as a game animal. ☐

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