

“[L]ivestock grazing on public lands continues to be a leading source of conflicts between bears and humans (Gunther et al., 2009) and consequently impose mortality risks for grizzly bears (Knight et al. 1988, Gunther et al. 2004, Bridger-Teton National Forest 2010).”

Source: Yellowstone Grizzly Coordinating Committee Habitat Modeling Team, *Grizzly Bear Habitat Monitoring Report, Greater Yellowstone Area National Forests and National Parks*, at 72 Appendix E, (July 2010) (S. Podruzny, K. Gunther & T. Wyman eds., Yellowstone Grizzly Bear Investigations 2009: Annual Report of the Interagency Grizzly Bear Study Team, U.S. Geological Survey 2010).

14 of 51 human-caused losses of grizzly bears involved management removals due to livestock depredations. A cub was also lost in a livestock-related conflict.

Source: Mark A. Haroldson & Kevin L. Frey, *Documented Grizzly Bear Mortalities in the GYE and Estimated Percent Mortality for the Demographic Monitoring Area*, at 30-36, (Frank T. van Manen, M. A. Haroldson & B. E. Karabensh eds., Yellowstone Grizzly Bear Investigations 2016: Annual Report of the Interagency Grizzly Bear Study Team, U.S. Geological Survey 2017).

13 of 53 human-caused losses of grizzly bears involved management removals due to livestock depredations. Two cubs were lost in a livestock-related conflict.

Source: Mark A. Haroldson & Kevin L. Frey, *Documented Grizzly Bear Mortalities in the GYE and Estimated Percent Mortality for the Demographic Monitoring Area*, at 29-37, (F. T. van Manen, M. A. Haroldson & B. E. Karabensh eds., Yellowstone Grizzly Bear Investigations 2015: Annual Report of the Interagency Grizzly Bear Study Team, U.S. Geological Survey 2016).

5 of 19 human-caused losses of grizzly bears involved management removals due to livestock depredations.

Source: Mark A. Haroldson & Kevin Frey, *Estimating Sustainability of Annual Grizzly Bear Mortalities*, at 26-30, (F. T. van Manen, M. A. Haroldson & S.C. Soileau eds., Yellowstone Grizzly Bear Investigations 2014: Annual Report of the Interagency Grizzly Bear Study Team, U.S. Geological Survey 2015).

8 of 23 human-caused losses of grizzly bears involved management removals due to livestock depredations.

Source: Mark A. Haroldson & Kevin Frey, *Estimating Sustainability of Annual Grizzly Bear Mortalities*, at 27-31, (F. T. van Manen, M. A. Haroldson, K. West & S.C. Soileau eds., Yellowstone Grizzly Bear Investigations 2013: Annual Report of the Interagency Grizzly Bear Study Team, U.S. Geological Survey 2014).

7 of 34 human-caused losses of grizzly bears involved management removals due to livestock depredations.

Source: Mark A. Haroldson & Kevin Frey, *Estimating Sustainability of Annual Grizzly Bear Mortalities*, at 24-30, (F. T. van Manen, M. A. Haroldson & K. West eds., Yellowstone Grizzly Bear Investigations 2012: Annual Report of the Interagency Grizzly Bear Study Team, U.S. Geological Survey 2013).

8 of 37 human-caused losses of grizzly bears involved management removals due to livestock depredations.

Source: Mark A. Haroldson & Kevin Frey, *Estimating Sustainability of Annual Grizzly Bear Mortalities*, at 23-28, (F. T. van Manen, M. A. Haroldson & K. West eds., Yellowstone Grizzly Bear Investigations 2011: Annual Report of the Interagency Grizzly Bear Study Team, U.S. Geological Survey 2012).

7 of 43 human-caused losses of grizzly bears involved management removals due to livestock depredations.

Source: Mark A. Haroldson & Kevin Frey, *Estimating Sustainability of Annual Grizzly Bear Mortalities*, at 21-26, (C.C. Schwartz, M. A. Haroldson & K. West eds., Yellowstone Grizzly Bear Investigations 2010: Annual Report of the Interagency Grizzly Bear Study Team, U.S. Geological Survey 2011).

From 2010–2016, 62 of 260 human-caused losses of grizzly bears involved management removals due to livestock depredations. Three additional cubs were also lost due to grizzly bear-livestock conflicts.