

BLACK BEAR



IF YOU SEE A BEAR

Black bear attacks are extremely rare. However, bear encounters in North America are on the rise. Being prepared is key to personal safety.

- ☛ Remain calm and observe its behaviour. Does it have cubs? Is it protecting food? How far away is it? Does it have an escape route?
- ☛ Do not look directly at the bear
- ☛ Talk in a low tone and walk away slowly, still facing the bear
- ☛ DO NOT RUN; DO NOT CLIMB A TREE
- ☛ DO NOT FEED

IF A BEAR APPROACHES YOU

- ☛ Get bear spray ready
- ☛ Make yourself large, make noise, throw rocks
- ☛ If in a group, gather together
- ☛ Stand up to the bear
- ☛ If the bear approaches within 7 metres (25 ft) use bear spray

IF A BEAR ATTACKS

There are two types of attacks: defensive and predatory. Recognizing each type will help you react appropriately.

- ☛ **DEFENSIVE** bears are protecting food or cubs. They may huff or clack their jaw, bluff charge and/or swing head side to side.

- Use bear spray
- **DO NOT RUN OR TURN** - stand up to the bear
- Raise arms, make yourself large
- If the bear knocks you down, **PLAY DEAD**
- Protect your head and neck with hands and arms

- ☛ **PREDATORY** bears stalk quietly, or attack at night.

- Use bear spray
- **DO NOT RUN OR TURN** - stand up to the bear
- Raise arms, make yourself large
- If the bear knocks you down, **DO NOT PLAY DEAD**
- Fight with whatever you have

COYOTE



IF YOU SEE A COYOTE

Most coyotes run away before you see them. However, in certain areas such as trails, roads and compounds, they may become habituated to people or to human food or garbage. Habituated coyotes lose their natural fear of people and have been known to be dangerous.

- ☛ Remain calm
- ☛ DO NOT tease or beckon the coyote
- ☛ Do not feed the coyote

IF A COYOTE APPROACHES YOU

- ☛ **DO NOT RUN**
Running can incite a chase response. Coyotes can run up to 65 km/h (40 mph)
- ☛ Remain calm
- ☛ **DO NOT TURN YOUR BACK**
- ☛ Make yourself large and loud
- ☛ Attempt to drive the coyote away
- ☛ **DO NOT FEED**

IF A COYOTE ATTACKS

- ☛ **FIGHT BACK**
- ☛ Shout, throw stones and use whatever is available to defend yourself
- ☛ **DO NOT PLAY DEAD**

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MOOSE



IF YOU SEE A MOOSE

Moose may look tame, but they are not. They have been known to charge people and vehicles and can attack their hooves.

- ☛ Cow moose are most dangerous during calving season (mid-May to the end of June)
- ☛ Bull moose can be more aggressive during mating season (mid-September to the end of October)
- ☛ In late winter, moose may be reluctant to leave the road or trail and may defend their space aggressively.

AVOID AN ENCOUNTER

Stay at least 3 bus lengths away (30 m/100 ft), when on foot. On the trail, wait for it to leave, take a wide detour if necessary and always keep a tree or other large obstacle between you and the moose.

SIGNS OF AN AGGRESSIVE MOOSE

- ☛ Ears pinned back
- ☛ Hair on neck raised
- ☛ Mouth smacking and licking
- ☛ Foot stomping
- ☛ Swaying head
- ☛ Short charges

IF A MOOSE CHARGES

- ☛ Find protection and get behind it
Trees or large rocks can serve as a barrier
- ☛ If you get knocked down by a moose, curl up into a ball and protect your head and neck