

# North American Big Game

A BOOK OF THE NORTH AMERICAN  
BIG GAME AWARDS PROGRAM CONTAINING  
TABULATIONS OF OUTSTANDING NORTH AMERICAN  
BIG GAME TROPHIES

EDITED BY WM. H. NESBITT AND  
JACK S. PARKER. PRODUCED  
BY NRA PUBLICATIONS DIVISION

1977  
THE BOONE AND CROCKETT CLUB  
AND THE NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA  
WASHINGTON, D.C.

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Library of Congress Catalog Card Number 77-78397  
Published August, 1977

# The Ubiquitous American Black Bear

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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

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close range. Black bears even can see in 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 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 anthills 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, with the exception of the white bark pine of the Rocky Mountains, 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. In the south where food is available much of the year, bears den for only short periods or not at all.

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 the 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° F from a summer temperature of 100-101° F) but metabolic rate is cut nearly in half, respiration slows to only one breath every 45 seconds or so, kidney function drops, and heart rate occasionally falls to as low as eight beats per minute. Some bears go the whole denning period without urinating, but this is more common in captivity than in the wild.

Sensitivity to danger generally is reduced during denning, but the ease with which a given bear can be aroused varies considerably. At one time, a bear may flee from a den at the approach of a man; but at another time, the same bear may not be awakened for several minutes by someone crawling into the den and jostling the bear.

There are several misconceptions regarding the denning habits of bears. One is that bears eat a lot of roughage in 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 the 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. Three is most common in much of the East, and two is most common in much of the West. 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 the 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 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 thereby reduce inbreeding. Young males in Minnesota often travel more than 100 miles before settling, but once they have settled they usually use the same general five-10 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 cubs 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.

Few wild bears live the 30 or more years that bears sometimes do in captivity. However, wild bears that reach adulthood have a good chance of living a decade or two if they settle in areas where there is little chance of their being shot or struck by a vehicle. More than 90 percent of the mortality among adult black bears in northern Minnesota is from human-related causes, but most mortality among cubs and yearlings is from natural causes.

Except for the occasional outsized individual, adult male black 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 mistaken for females in late fall when their testicles are retracted into their abdomens and their scrotums are shrunken and obscured in abdominal fur. Testicles become scrotal again in early spring.

Black bears grow new coats each summer and the new coats can be different colors from the old, i.e., some dark brown individuals can become black and vice versa. Pelts of black bears generally become prime by mid-September in the northern United States and remain prime through early May.

The highly insulative properties of bear fur make it imperative that carcasses be

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skinned as soon as possible to avoid spoilage of meat. After a skinned carcass has cooled to refrigerator temperatures and the fat has hardened, the fat should be removed to avoid strong flavor in the cooked meat. As with pork, bear meat should be cooked to an internal temperature of at least 142°F to avoid any chance of trichinosis. The temperature includes a margin of safety of at least 5°F.

Both bears and people contract trichinosis by eating infected meat, and in the case of bears, such meat is commonly from the carcasses of other bears. On the average, only about three percent of black bears carry trichina parasites. However, the percentage is higher in remote areas. Trichinosis is least common in bears in accessible areas where most bears eventually are killed and removed by hunters and relatively few bears die from natural causes and are eaten by other bears. It now is evident that, contrary to a widespread notion, dumps are not the usual source of trichinosis in bears. 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. To maintain black bears and most other kinds of wildlife at anywhere near present levels, steps will have to be taken to avoid further reduction of habitat.

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