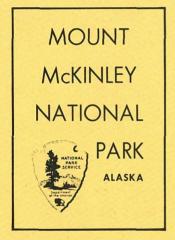
GRIZZLY BEAR -Friend or Foe

He is neither! He is powerful, unpredictable, surly and dangerous. He is capable of defending his territory. He normally avoids people, if aware of their presence, but strenuously objects if surprised, or startled in any way.

He stands as tall as a man, and has the capability of injuring or killing a man.





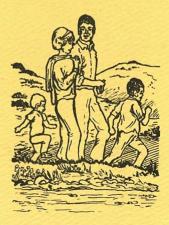
His lumbering gait does not denote his speed, but certainly indicates power. His bulk falsely portrays his ability for very rapid m o v e m e n t. W h e n n ecessary, he moves quickly, as fast as 40 miles per hour.

In Mount McKinley National Park, you are entering his country and treading on his ground. He can be a foe — never a friend — but he is certainly a true part of wild country.

The trails and roads you travel are also used by bears. Occasionally bears enter camps, especially "dirty" ones. Keep a clean camp. Bears normally do not locate properly stored food. Don't invite them unintentionally by bad camping habits or worse, intentionally call them to the dinner table by baiting. They are omnivorous — they eat almost anything!

When hiking, make a lot of noise and avoid dense brush. Let the bear know where you are. Make your on-coming presence known. Be cautious — but not silent.

In Bear country a dog may be a liability. Wolves have difficulty driving bears away. Your pet, when hard pressed will run to you and perhaps bring his opponent with him.

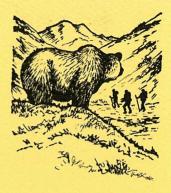


Trouble between you and the Grizzly Bear can be caused by:

1. CUBS — A small cuddly-looking cub means that about 500 pounds of mother is usually nearby. She is solicitous about her young. Don't approach.



3. CAMPS — Keep your campsite clean. Food and the accompanying odors attract Bears. Burn refuse and wash or burn cans to destroy odors. Do not bury trash carry out everything you carry in — when in camp, seal food in plastic bags and cache them beyond your camp area. Remove all bags when you leave. Do not store food in your tent. Eliminate food odor from your camp and from yourself. Wash hands and face before retiring.



2. PHOTOGRAPHY — Close photography or close contact with any large mammal. It can be fatal to the smaller of the two. The closeup photo you may take could lead to disaster.



Although there are certain inherent dangers associated with wilderness, you have come here voluntarily to enjoy this natural scene and all of its natural occupants. You have come here to enjoy all that which surrounds you. There is no guarantee of your safety. Efforts have been made to reduce the hazards. Be cautious, but not fearful. Respect the wild country and its inhabitants.

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