

Interagency Grizzly Bear Study Team 2024 Research & Monitoring Update

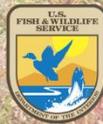


Photo: J. Davis

Study Team Members

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Cecily Costello (MTFWP)

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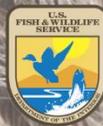
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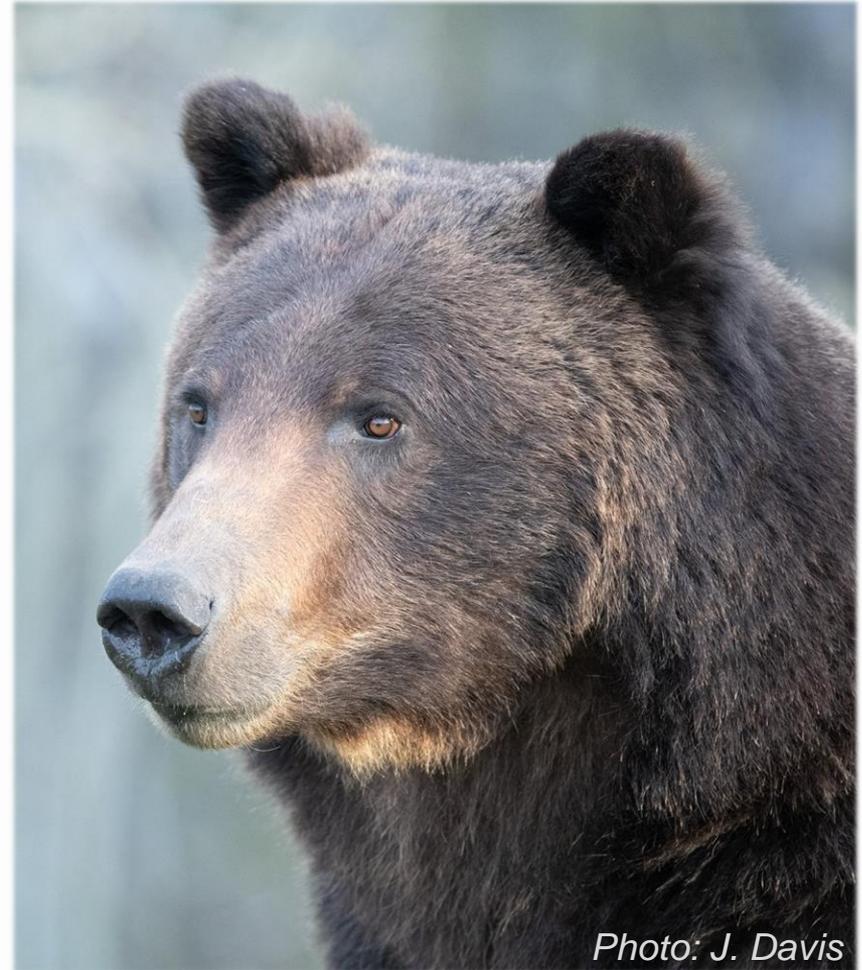
Kate Wilmot (NPS)

Frank T. van Manen (USGS)



Interagency Grizzly Bear Study Team

- USGS role
 - Coordinating agency
 - Change in personnel capacity
- Core responsibilities
 - Monitoring and observation programs
 - Database coordination and management
 - IPM in support of the Conservation Strategy



Overview

Research and monitoring update

- Recap from fall 2024 YES meeting
- Integrated population model (IPM) estimates
- Study team update



Photo: J. Davis

This information is preliminary and is subject to revision. It is being provided to meet the need for timely best science. The information is provided on the condition that neither the U.S. Geological Survey nor the U.S. Government shall be held liable for any damages resulting from the authorized or unauthorized use of the information

Demographic Criteria

2024 Conservation Strategy

Maintain distribution of females with young so that at least 16 of 18 BMUs are occupied. ✓

Report all grizzly bear mortalities within the GYE. ✓

Maintain the population in the DMA within or above 800-950. → Today

Monitor population trend. → Today

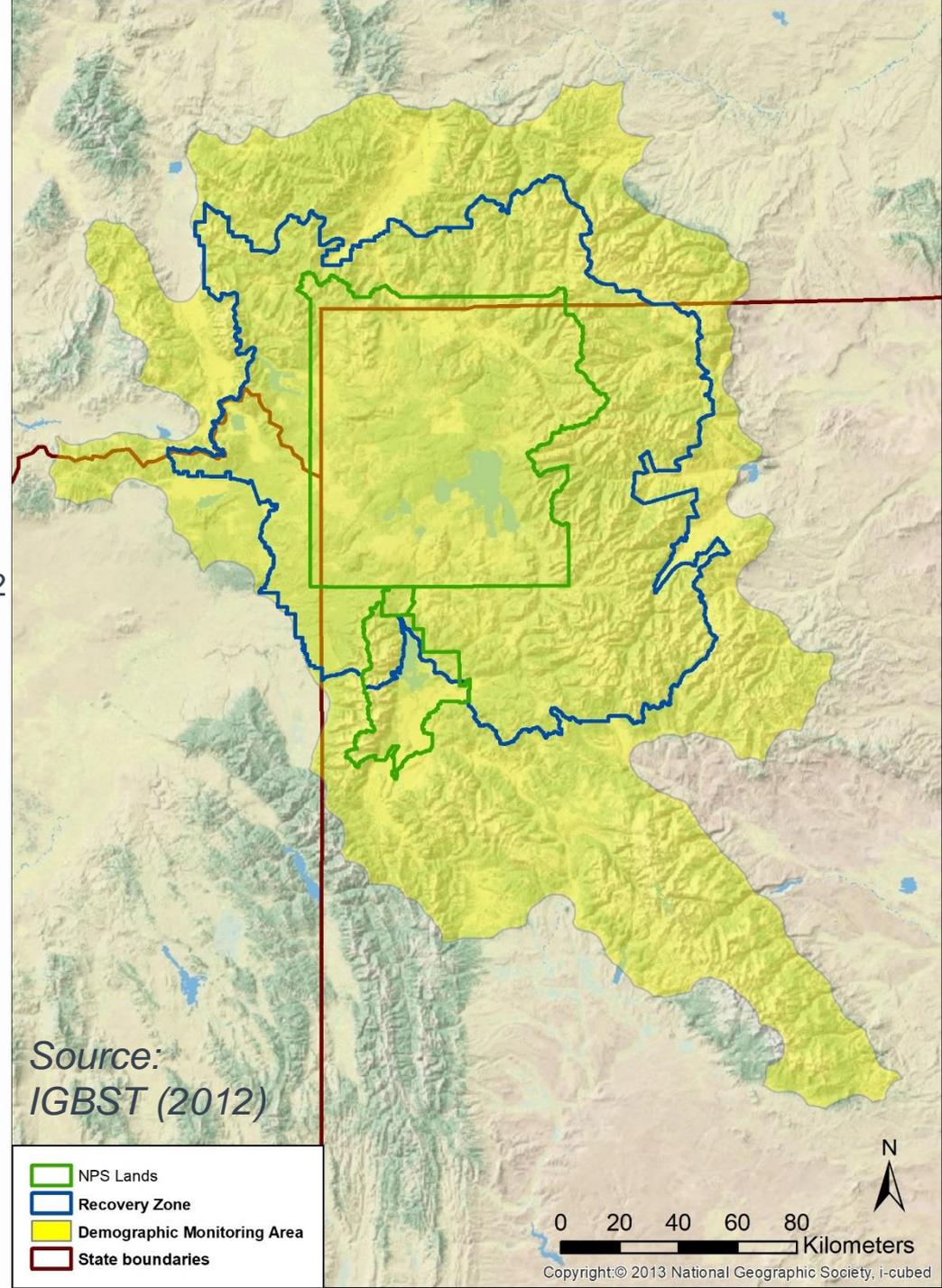


Greater Yellowstone Ecosystem

National Parks = 10,344 km²

Primary Conservation
Area/Recovery Zone = 23,828 km²

Demographic Monitoring Area
(DMA) = 49,931 km²



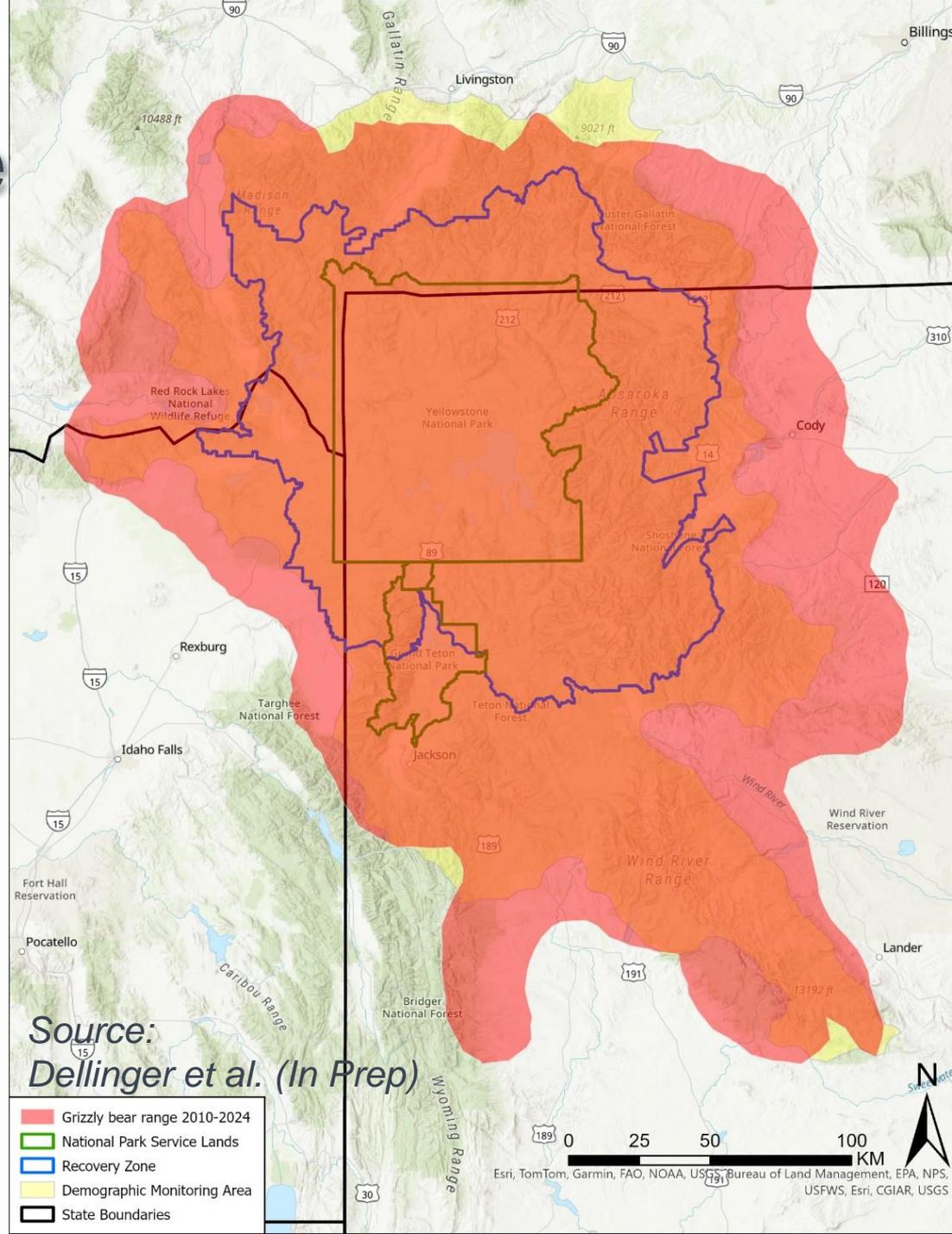
Greater Yellowstone Ecosystem

National Parks = 10,344 km²

Primary Conservation Area/Recovery Zone = 23,828 km²

Demographic Monitoring Area (DMA) = 49,931 km²

Estimated grizzly bear range (2010-2024) = 67,569 km²



Data Collections

Females with cubs, telemetry and observations,
mortalities



Photo: J. Davis

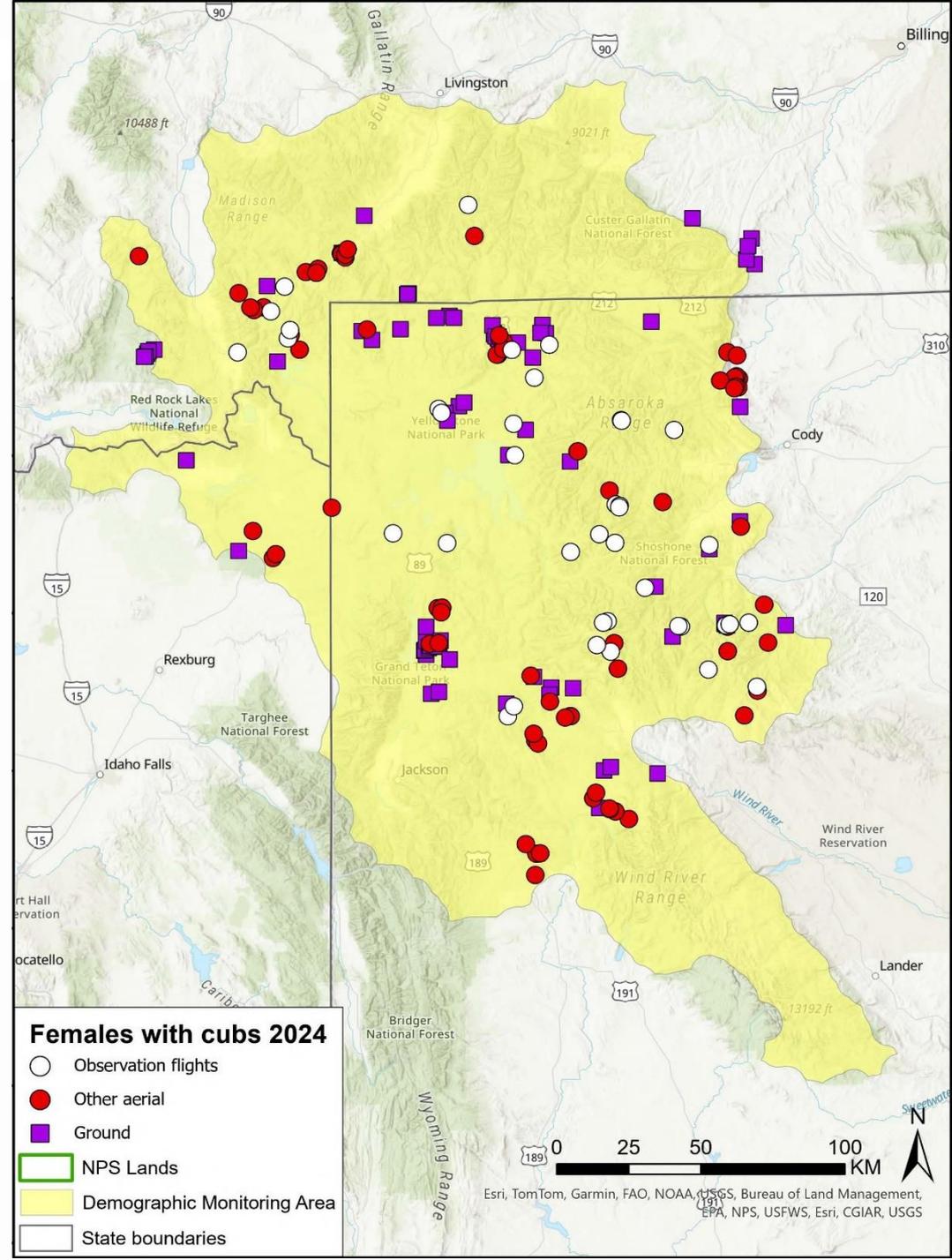
Females with cubs 2024

206 observations

42 observation flights (21%)

77 other aerial (37%)

87 ground (42%)



Preliminary information-subject to revision. Not for citation or distribution.

Females with cubs 2024

206 observations

42 observation flights (21%)

77 other aerial (37%)

87 ground (42%)

79 unique females with cubs

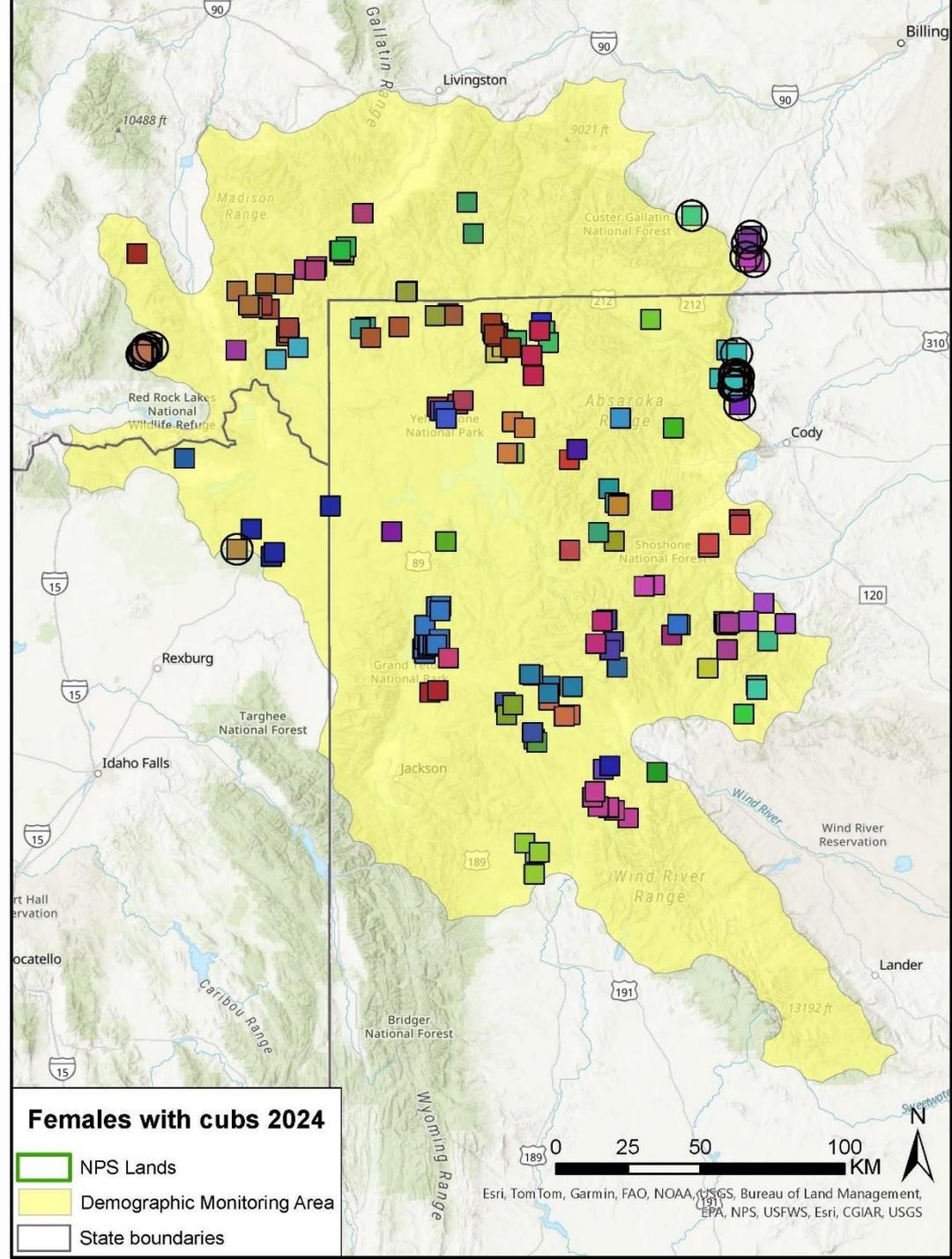
Mean litter size = 1.9

22 single (28%)

44 twins (56%)

12 triplets (15%)

1 quintuplet (1%)*

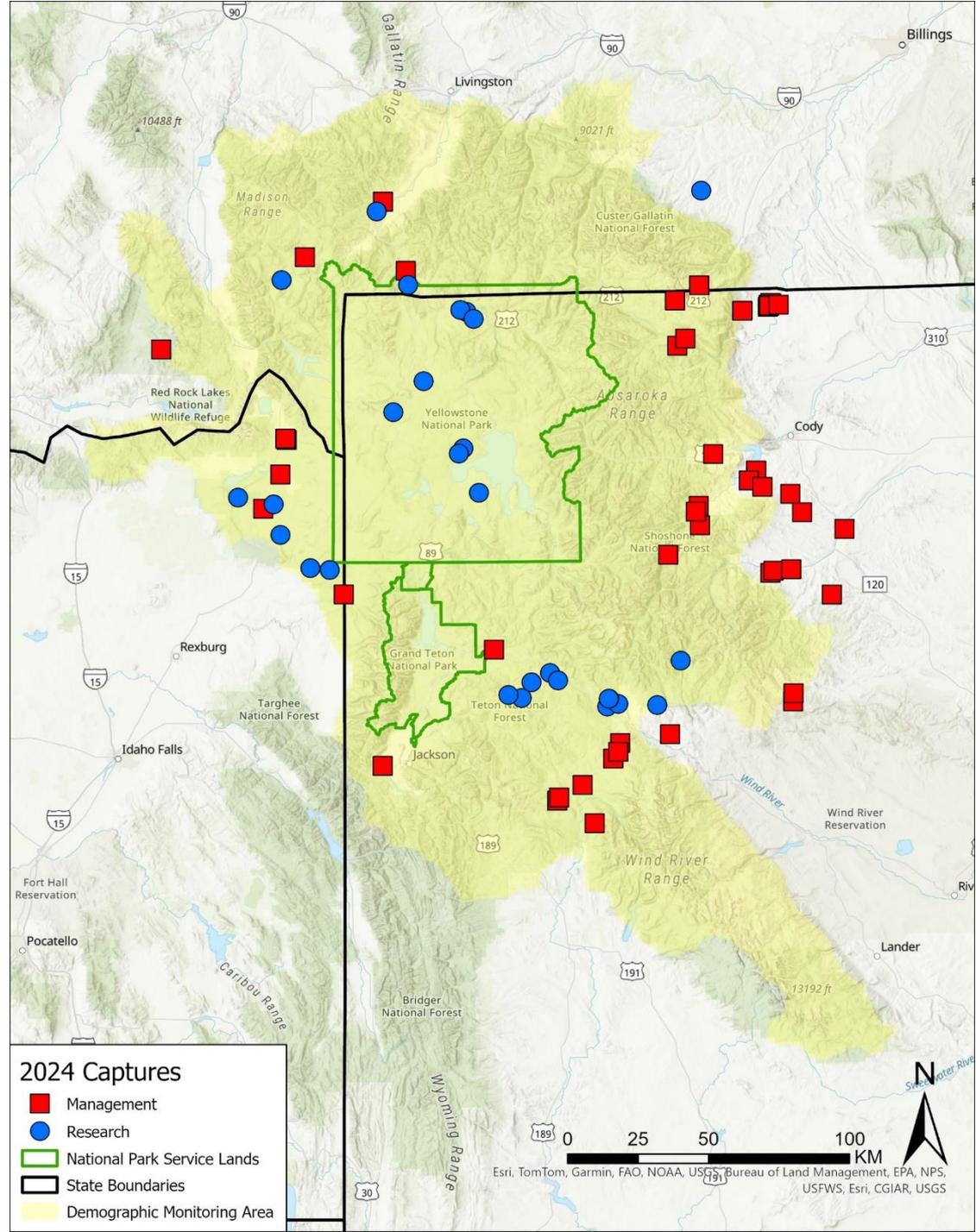


Number of females with cubs 2024

Parameter	Estimate
Unique females with cubs	79
Unique females with cubs (DMA only)	72
Unique females with cubs (DMA only + excluding telemetry sightings)	66
Chao2 estimate (DMA only + excluding telemetry sightings)	<u>84</u>

Grizzly bear captures 2024

- **Total captures = 104**
 - Research = 50
 - Management = 54
- **Individual bears = 96**
 - Females = 29
 - Males = 66
 - Unknown = 1
- **New bears = 70 (73%)**



Grizzly bears radio monitored 2024

Total monitored = 90

Adult females = 35

Current = 48

Females = 30

Males = 18

Bears missing = 0

(6 with probable battery failure)



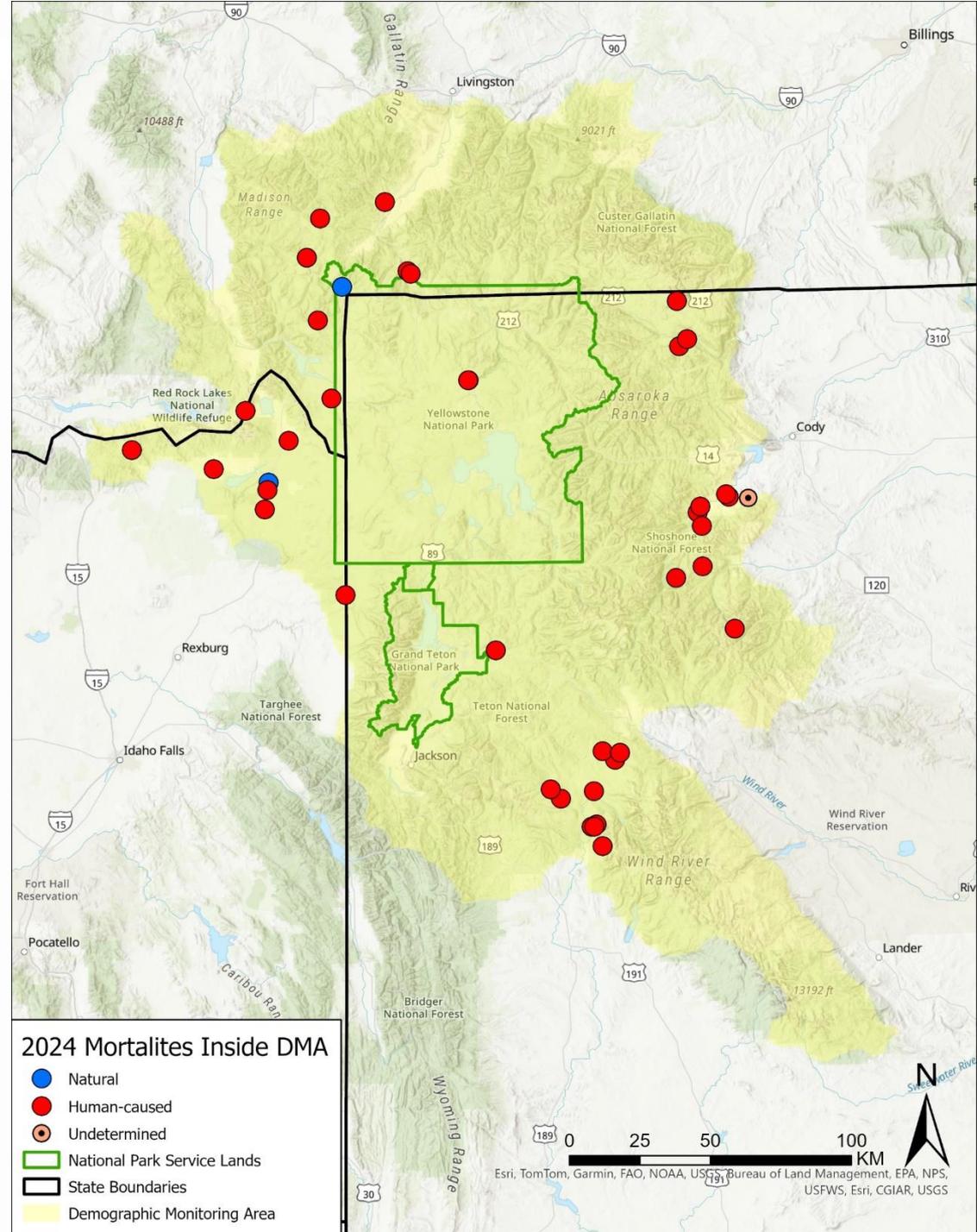
Known and probable mortalities 2024

- **44 in DMA**

42 human-caused

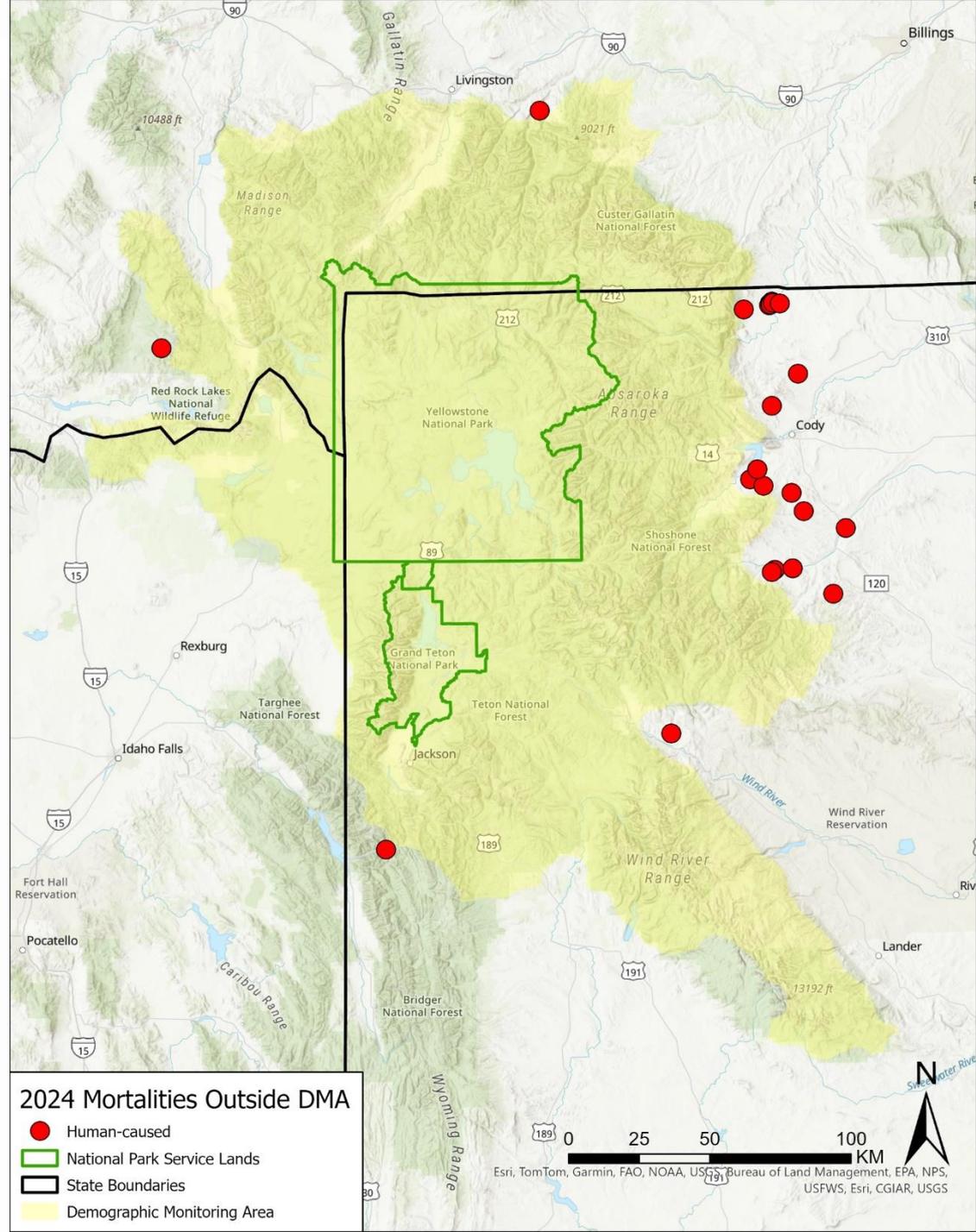
1 natural

1 undetermined cause



Known and probable mortalities 2024

- **44 in DMA**
 - 42 human-caused
 - 1 natural
 - 1 undetermined cause
- **28 Outside DMA**
 - All human-caused



Known and probable mortalities by sex and age class 2024 (DMA)

Area	Sex	Age class		Total
		Dependent	Independent	
		(<2 years old)	(≥2 years old)	
Inside DMA	Female	2	11	13
	Male	2	26	28
	Unknown	3	0	3
	Total	7	37	44

IPM update & timeline

IPM impler

Females with cubs (Chao2)

• Septem

Global Ecology and Conservation 54 (2024) e03133



ELSEVIER

Contents lists available at ScienceDirect

Global Ecology and Conservation

journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/gecco



A unified approach to long-term population monitoring of grizzly bears in the Greater Yellowstone Ecosystem

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ARTICLE INFO

Keywords:

Adaptive management
Demographic monitoring
Greater Yellowstone Ecosystem
Grizzly bear
Integrated population model
Ursus arctos

ABSTRACT

Long-term wildlife research and monitoring programs strive to maintain consistent data collections and analytical methods. Incorporating new techniques is important but can render data sets incongruent and limit their potential to discern trends in demographic parameters. Integrated population models (IPMs) can address these limitations by combining data sources that may span different periods into a unified statistical framework while providing a holistic view of population dynamics. We developed an IPM in a Bayesian framework for grizzly bears (*Ursus arctos*) in the Greater Yellowstone Ecosystem. We coupled demographic data with multiple, independent population count data to link annual changes in abundance with vital rates over 4 decades (1983–2023). Abundance increased threefold from an estimated 270 individuals in 1984 to 1030 individuals in 2023. Parameter estimates indicated survival of bears ≥ 2 years of age was high, contributing to robust population growth during the 1980s ($\lambda = 1.023$ [50% interquartile range = 0.993–1.082]) and 1990s ($\lambda = 1.064$ [1.023–1.103]). A slowing of population growth started

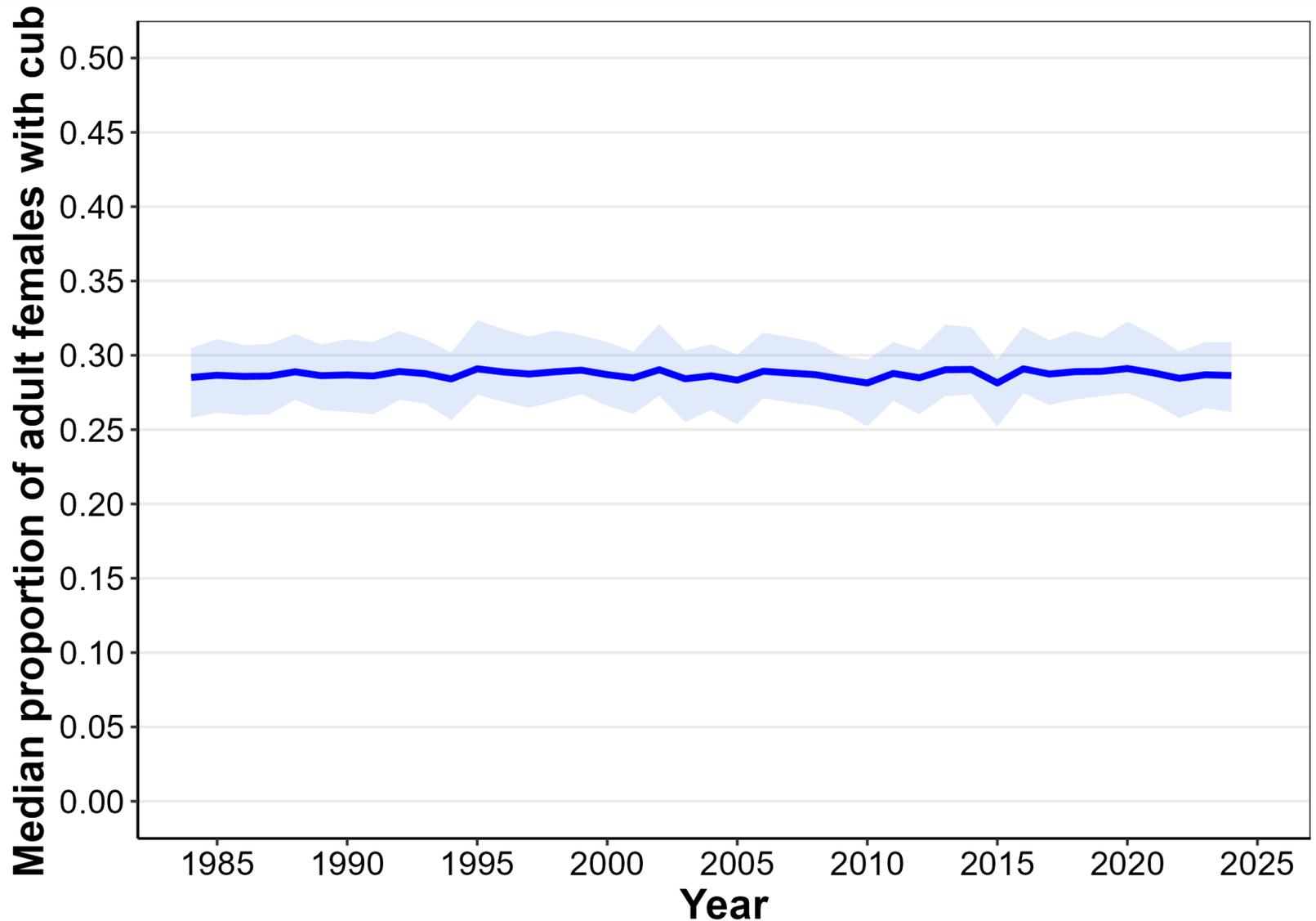
YES

Population size 2024 (IPM, DMA)

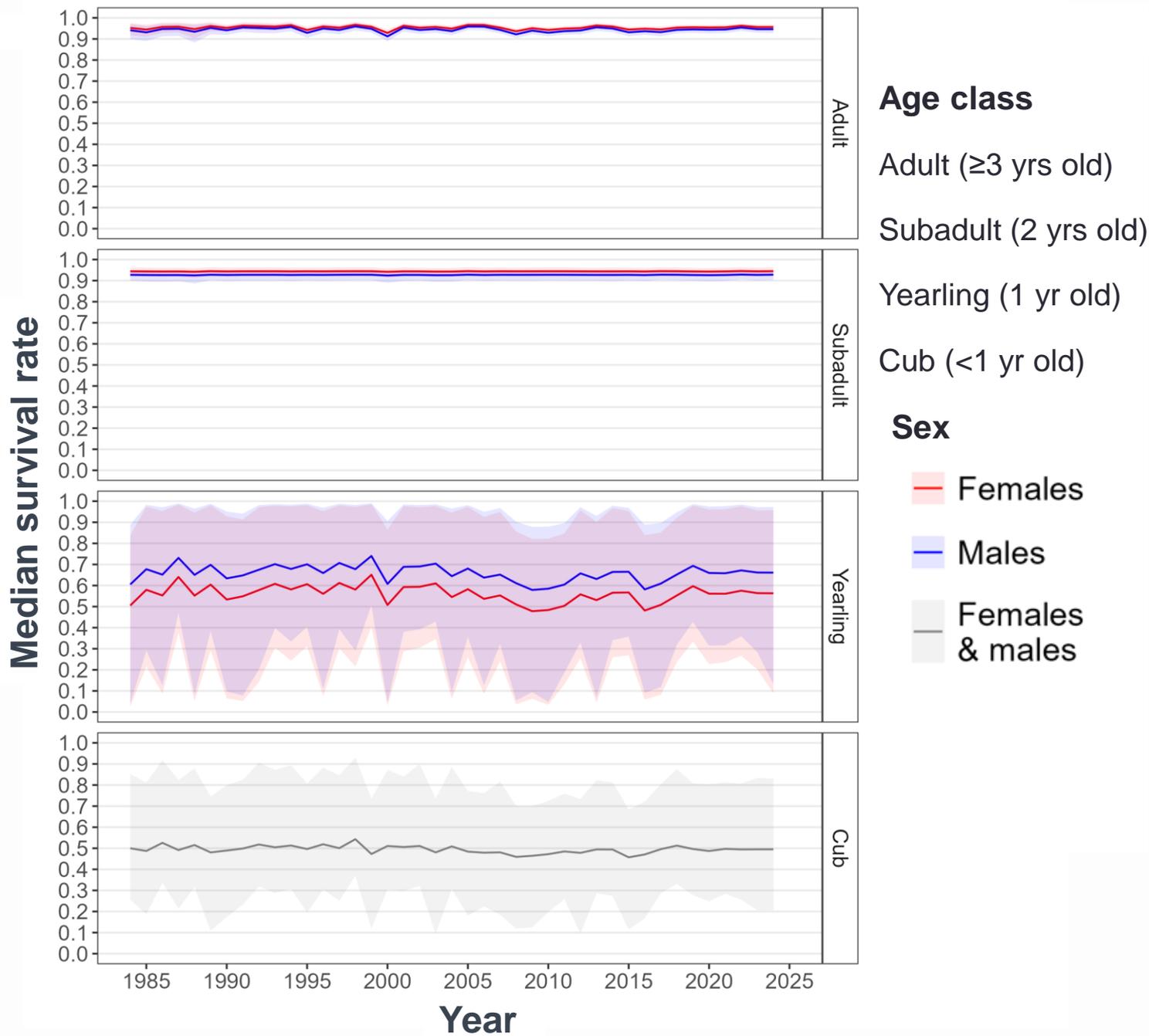
Population segment	Median estimate
Independent females (≥ 2 yrs)	364
Independent males (≥ 2 yrs)	380
Yearlings	98
Cubs born	205
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Total estimate 2024*	1,050 (95% CI = 894–1,239)

*Sum of segment medians slightly different from median of total estimate

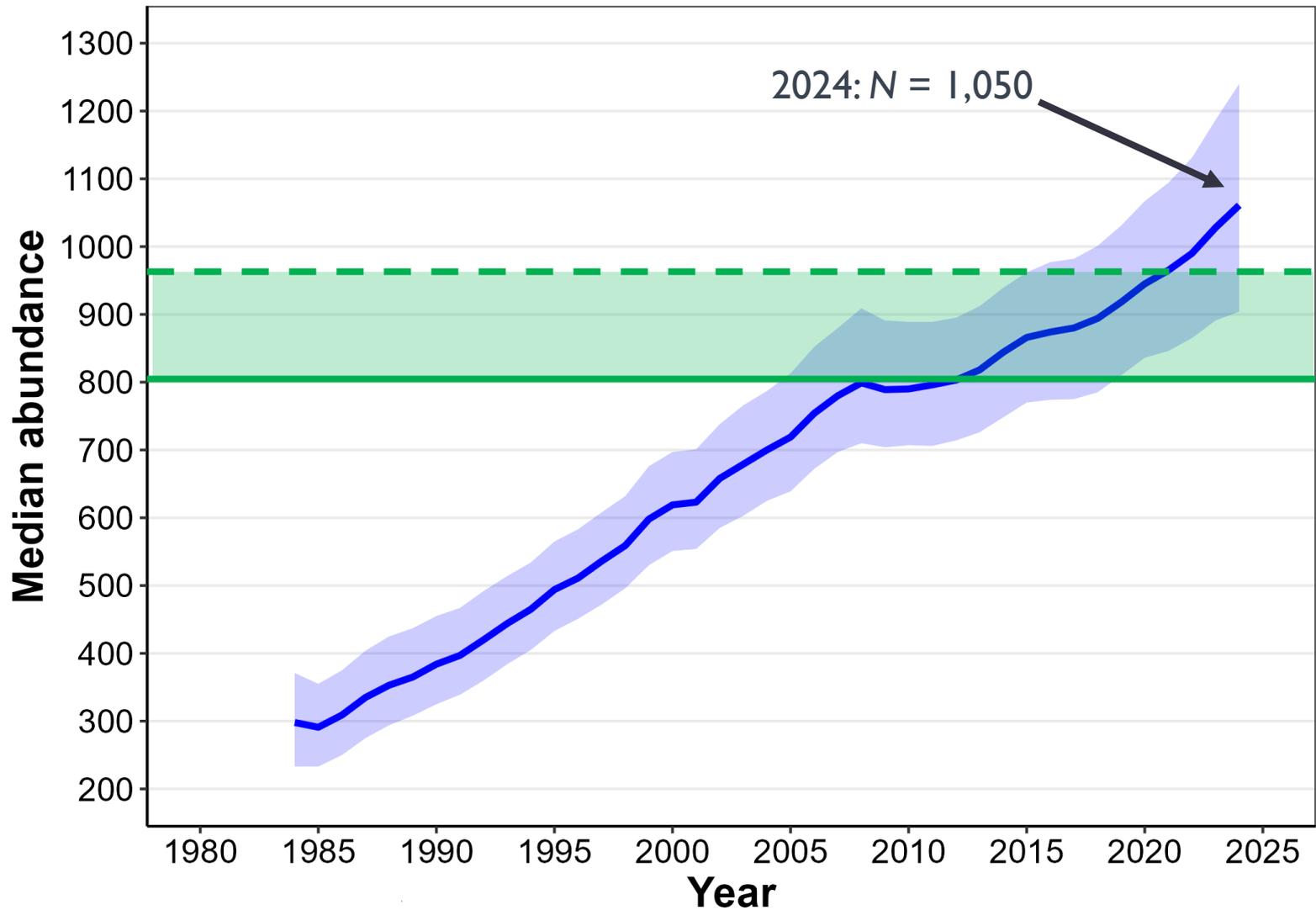
Proportion of adult females with cubs



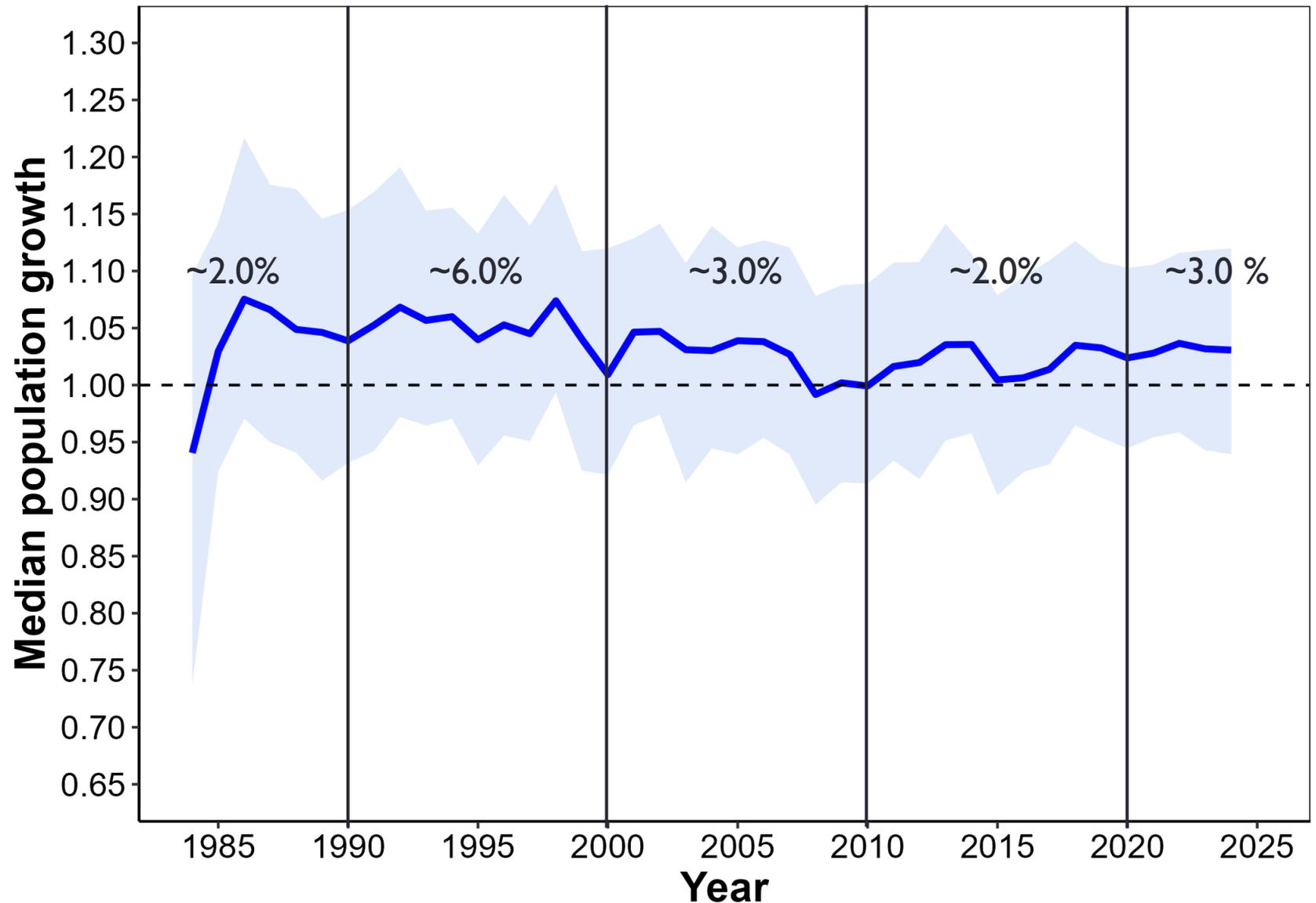
Survival



Total population size (IPM, DMA)



Population growth (IPM, DMA)



Study Team website: search “IGBST”
Annual/Technical reports: IGBConline.org



Remote camera video: C. Whitman/USGS

Acknowledgments 2024

- **IDFG:** C. Bowlin, J. Brower, B. Cummings, C. Hendricks, R. Howe, J. Hussman, C. Johnson, T. Lewis, J. Locke, J. Melvin, M. Mumma, B. Panting, M. Pieron, R. Poole, A. Sorensen, T. Swearingen, S. Wesche
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