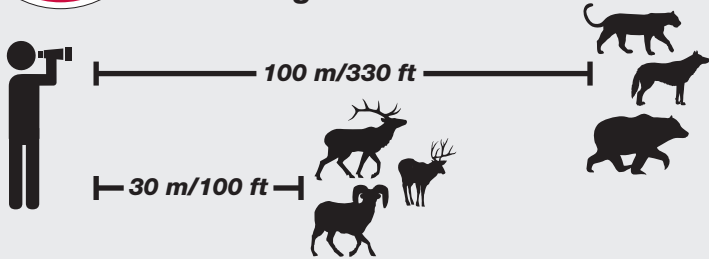


## Give Wildlife Space.



### **DO NOT APPROACH OR ENTICE WILDLIFE.**

Following, crowding or startling wildlife can lead to aggressive encounters, which can put you and others in danger. When viewing wildlife:



- Stay at least 100 metres away from bears, coyotes, wolves and cougars.
- Stay at least 30 metres away from elk, bighorn sheep, moose and deer.

If you see wildlife on the road **always slow down.**

If you do stop (*not recommended for the safety of wildlife*):

- Pull over where it is safe to do so.
- Use your hazard lights to alert others.
- **Stay in your vehicle.**
- Quickly observe, take a photo and move on.
- Move on if a traffic jam develops. It is unsafe for people and wildlife.

## Human Food and Garbage Kills Wildlife.



### **NEVER LEAVE FOOD UNATTENDED.**

Wildlife that eat human food or garbage become aggressive with people. This puts both people and wildlife at risk of being hurt or killed.



### **Keep pets on a leash.**

- Pets must be kept on a leash at all times.
- **Do not leave pet food out.** If you walk away, store food dishes – empty or full. Always store food dishes at night.
- Pets attract wildlife and may be attacked if they are left unattended.



Give wildlife  
space.



**Do not approach wildlife.**

## Living with Elk

### During the fall rut



### During the spring calving season



## Elk Calving Season

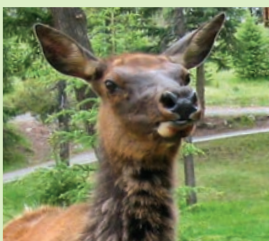
May 15 - June 30

Protective mothers will aggressively protect their newborns by kicking and charging at people.

### During the calving season:

- Avoid lone female elk; they separate from the herd for calving and may have calves nearby.
- Avoid calves; they will have a protective mother nearby.
- Walk on open roads rather than forest trails to avoid stumbling upon female elk or calves.

### Recognizing the danger signs in the spring:



- Eyes stare directly at you
- Flattened ears
- Raised rump hair
- Curled lips
- Teeth grinding
- Following or circling
- Charging or kicking

### How do I avoid an elk encounter?



- **Stay 30 metres away from all elk.**
- Keep children within arms reach and always keep dogs on a leash.
- Travel in groups and carry a walking stick, bear spray or umbrella.

### Tips for safe elk viewing

- Give elk plenty of room, and watch for danger signs.
- Do not entice wildlife with food or by simulating animal calls.
- Photograph the animal in its natural environment, or use a telephoto lens rather than moving closer to the animal.

## Elk Rutting Season

September 1 - October 15

Anything that gets too close or comes between a male and the females may be attacked.

### During the Rutting Season:

- Never stand between a male and the females, you may be attacked.
- Never park your vehicle between a male and the females, your vehicle may be attacked and damaged.
- Watch ahead for elk and detour by walking around on the uphill side.

### Recognizing the danger signs in the fall:



- Antlers lowered towards you
- Appears agitated
- Thrashing Bushes
- Pawing at the ground
- Charging

### What should I do if I can't avoid an elk encounter?

- Act dominant if an elk gets too close.
- Seek protection behind a tree or vehicle.
- Raise your arms or flap a jacket to make yourself appear larger.
- Maintain eye contact and move away.
- Contact encounters are rare—if knocked down, get up and move away. **Do not play dead!**

- Never put people (especially children) at risk by posing them with wildlife.
- Do not stalk, pursue or follow wildlife into the bush.



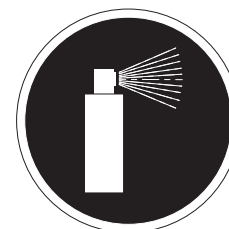
**YOU ARE RESPONSIBLE FOR YOUR OWN SAFETY**



**All wild animals are unpredictable.**



**Animals are wild, even if they appear tame.**



**Carry bear spray. Know how to use it.**



**Be aware of your surroundings. Don't tune out.**

**Report all wildlife encounters to a Parks Canada staff or phone 780-852-6155**

It is illegal to feed, entice or disturb any wildlife in a national park.

Violators will be charged, required to appear in court, and could pay fines up to \$25,000.