

Chapter 1 : Glacier National Park Wildlife - Wounded Bear Outfitters

Glacier National Park's diversity of habitat types creates opportunities for a wide range of animals. Find more information on everything from the large and majestic elk of the prairies, to the small stonefly of glacier-fed streams.

Jun 19, , 1: Very late June, early July and September are favorites. Since you are coming from London, I would chose earliest July and not June since some years, the road does not open in June.. Snow is still abundant in the higher areas, the valleys are mostly clear of snow and totally accessible. There are wildflowers and crowds have not yet reached full summer season peak. There is still snow and mud on some of the trails and the bears are out and about with cubs. Mid Summer is ideal for avid hikers who want to hike all the back country trails without too much snow to deal with. It is also the most crowded and parking at some of the popular areas can be a headache. If you are mostly making scenic drive-throughs with some overlooks, it is less a problem. Logan Pass , Avalanche and St. Mary Falls get particularly crowded. In September the snow is mostly gone from the trails and mountain tops, there is fall color in the foliage and a wave of fall wildflowers is appearing, the days are nice and the nights are getting colder. There may be dustings of snow on the mountain tops. Crowds after labor day are thinning out Animals are still about and bears foraging huckleberry patches in preparation for the coming winter. That is my own favorite season up here. Glacier is a more compact and very mountainous park. Here there are reliably mountain goats and big horn sheep near Logan Pass summit and along the Hidden Lake and Upper Highline trails which start from LP. Bear show up on backcountry trails, and by chance in other parts of the park. Elk are actually quite rare except in the fall near the river bottom valleys where they winter. Wolves exist in the Northfork but they are elusive and very rarely seen. There are also over different birds in the park including Bald Eagles. You will often see those soaring overhead when you look up. Picas, ground squirrels are all over and badgers are seen occasionally. So all that being said, there are no specific wildlife tours in Glacier because those could be a total bust depending on the day. There are two tours worth your time: The Red Bus Tours have several routes and all of them narrated with interesting facts about the park as you go along. Sun Tours has a tour of the park based on the history of Native Americans in the area. Generally visitors can easily spend 2 nights on the west side of the park and on the east side The best airport to use is Glacier Airport in Kalispell near the west entrance to Glacier. It is highly recommended to rent a car and not have to rely on public transportation There are two towns beside the park in the area to consider adding days for That is gorgeous too and actually quite different from Glacier You can stay over or add a night on the east side of Glacier and make a day-trip out of it. Rental cars can be taken cross border without problem. We also recommend starting your Glacier visit with the west side Lake McDonald valley area, then moving across Going to the Sun Road to reach the east side. That way the scenery just keeps getting better as you progress. Traversing the GTTSR usually takes a big chunk of a full day even though its only about 48 miles long. Its good to decide on dates and make reservations asap as in-park hotels get booked rapidly. In park hotels you can book 1 year in advance. If you want July 1st next year, you can book on July 1st this year but not on June 30th or earlier. Its good to stay in the park.. But I also have a list of private accommodations very near the park which work well too. When you get to the point of making reservations, I can post that list or message me and I will send it to you. Are you basically auto tourers who love the scenery, photography and short walks or are you also avid hikers. What other activities do you like? Some unique shopping, fine dining, river rafting or float trips, horseback riding. There are also many ranger led hikes and boat tours to consider. That can add another week to your plans and can be easily done flying into and out of Glacier Airport. Check out the blog below. It is a great one to get you excited about the park. There is a ton of information on it and wonderful ad-free videos to watch. The map that are sold there are excellent, also tearproof and waterproof. The Going to the Sun Road driving guide map is particularly helpful. If you do hike, the Day Hikes of Glacier is also a wonderful map to have. It describes all hikes, not just the long ones.

Chapter 2 : The Best Hikes for Wildlife in Glacier National Park

Glacier National Park Animals & Wildlife. Planning a trip to Glacier? Wondering what Glacier National park animals and wildlife await? Glacier National Park is part of the 8 million acre Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem.

Everything from the large and majestic elk of the prairies on the east side of the park, to the small and seldom seen northern bog lemming in the coniferous forests of the wet west side of the park. Many people when they think of Glacier think of bears. Glacier provides the core of one of the largest remaining grizzly bear populations in the lower 48 states. Recent research provides interesting insight to this threatened population. More frequently seen than the grizzly however are the snow-white mountain goats that thrive on the steepest of slopes along the Continental Divide. Mammals Glacier National Park is home to 62 species of mammals, ranging from the tiny pygmy shrew, about the weight of a dime, to majestic species such as the grizzly bear, gray wolf, elk, lynx, wolverine, cougar, mountain goat and bighorn sheep. Only the woodland caribou and bison are missing. This is due to two things. One, the park was designated early, in , giving wildlife unprecedented protection. The second reason is space. Not only is the park large -- over a million acres -- but the surrounding national forests, wilderness areas and Canadian protected lands ensure that wide-ranging animals such as grizzlies and wolverines have plenty of room to roam. The lynx and grizzly are threatened species, while the gray wolf is endangered. Fishers and wolverines are rare in Glacier Park. But they are all present in a spectacular mix that is unique in the continental U. Ulrich Canada lynx Grizzlies always attract human attention. Pioneering studies of DNA in hair and scat have given scientists new tools for estimating their numbers in the park. The latest estimates hover just above bears, but refinements are constantly improving the accuracy of the estimate. Grizzlies are large and potentially dangerous animals. Despite their size and strength they feed mostly on plants. Grasses, cow parsnip, glacier lilies, and huckleberries make up the bulk of their diets. At well-defined times of the year they binge on ladybird beetles, army cutworm moths and whitebark pine nuts. Winter-killed carrion supplements their spring diet with much-needed protein. The chronology of when these foods are available is a learned behavior that is passed from the sow to her cubs. Where the bears eat also seems to be a learned behavior. On the east side of Glacier Park some grizzlies spend all summer in the lowland meadows and aspen groves, returning to the high country only to hibernate. Others spend springtime in the valleys, dining on the succulent early growth, but then return to the high country for the rest of the growing season. Studies have shown that feeding habits are not a one-way energy exchange. Grizzlies use their long claws and powerful shoulder muscles to dig for glacier lilies in early summer. The digging releases nitrogen to the soil and glacier lilies in subsequent years are larger and more abundant in grizzly digs. Huckleberry seeds are spread in bear droppings, complete with the perfect fertilizer for germination. The voles eat mostly fungus, so they flourish in the dark undergrowth-free ancient forests of the McDonald Valley. By eating fungus they also spread fungal spores in their travels. The mycorrhizal rootlets of fungus permeate the soils in ancient forests, about 2 tons of it per acre, and allow the roots of conifer trees to gather nutrients. No fungus, no forest. No voles, no fungus. No fungus, no voles. The lesson is clear. When even a seemingly obscure species is lost, major upsets to the ecosystem can result. When a species is removed from the system, or a new one introduced, we may spend many years watching the unintended consequences. Birds More than species of birds are found in the varied habitats of Glacier National Park. That is a large number of species for an area so far north. Variable climatic conditions created by the Continental Divide yields a patchwork of aquatic, riparian and terrestrial habitats ideally suited for birds. Glacier Park is perhaps the best place to see harlequin ducks in the lower 48 states. These "clown ducks", painted in a gray-orange-black-white costume, seem to frolic as they swim and dive in the turbulent water of McDonald Creek. They walk the bottom in search of mollusks and aquatic insects. Their peculiar barking call can often be heard above the roar of rapids when feeding and they emit a squeaking sound during courtship rituals. Dippers water ouzels prefer the same habitat and often may be spotted on a rock midstream "dipping"--vigorously bobbing up and down. Their long wading legs have feet with no webs so locomotion upstream is provided by thrusting their stubby wings and tail and "flying" underwater. Ulrich Canada lynx They have

clear, retractable nictitating membranes over their eyes and special flaps to close their nostrils. The oily outer shell of feathers, combined with a thick layer of under-down, gives them the ability to dive under ice during midwinter. In the old growth forests of the McDonald Creek area, swifts often appear at dusk to feed on hatching insects. They bathe while skimming calm water and splash themselves with their tails; they even mate in flight. They emerge by the hundreds like bats from a cave at feeding times. Black swifts also nest in colonies -- often in precarious places. They prefer the safety of nests constructed on rock walls behind waterfalls. Both types of swifts have the ability to go into a state of semi-hibernation when food is scarce. Their high metabolism would cause them to starve within a day or two without eating. At the other end of the altitude spectrum in the alpine tundra, timberline sparrows, rosy finches and white-tailed ptarmigans spend their summers breeding and raising young. Ptarmigans remain there through the winter, molting white to match the snow. They walk on the deep alpine snows with feathered feet, "snowshoes" which increase the surface area of their feet by four times. Nutcrackers have developed a unique relationship with whitebark pines which grow in sunny openings near timberline. The birds gather seeds from the pine cones and carry them in their cheek pouches. They bury the seeds a few inches deep in sunny openings. A single nutcracker may place seeds at several hundred locations each summer for future food stores. They find and eat about 70 percent of the seeds they have cached, apparently by remembering each spot. The remaining seeds are placed at the perfect depth to grow new trees. Unfortunately, blister rust, an introduced disease from Asia, has decimated whitebark communities over the last 60 years. This has substantially reduced nutcracker populations and upset the historic seasonal harvesting cycles of grizzlies and other users of the pine nuts. Research on the relationship between nutcrackers and the whitebark pine and restoration of whitebark pine communities are high priorities for park resource managers. However, it is unclear when, or even if, communities will ever be restored to what they have been in the past.

Fish The historic assemblage of fish species in Glacier National Park is restricted in number due to the relatively recent withdrawal of continental glaciers from the region. The human urge to tinker with natural systems is no better illustrated than in the park fishery, which has been radically changed by human manipulations. Lake trout also called mackinaw, historically found only in park waters draining to Hudson Bay, now occur in most of the large lakes west of the Continental Divide. However, there is no evidence that non-native lake trout were directly stocked in park waters. Several other species were directly introduced into park waters including rainbow trout, brook trout, Yellowstone cutthroat trout, kokanee, lake whitefish and grayling. Several high, pristine fishless lakes in the park have been stocked with non-native sportfish species. The idea was to provide increased opportunities for recreational angling. During earlier periods there was little appreciation for the integrity and complexity of aquatic systems that evolved over thousands of years. Fish stocking in the region began shortly after the turn of the century and continued until introduced fish bring new diseases, alter the composition of plankton communities, interrupt food web dynamics, and prey on native fish. Research has shown that changes in zooplankton communities generally occurs when fish are introduced into previously fishless waters. Non-native Lake trout pose a grave threat to native bull trout, westslope cutthroat trout and other native species in several park lakes. There are still a few pristine lakes and streams in the park that remain strongholds for genetically untainted native fish species.

Amphibians Glacier National Park contains over 1, miles of streams and rivers and about lakes, ponds, marshes, bogs, and other wetland habitats. Nonetheless, amphibians found in the park exhibit some highly specialized adaptations. Many scientists consider them the most primitive frog in North America. The sperm is carried by the female from the fall breeding season till the following spring. This frog has nine vertebrae instead of the usual seven and contains vestigial "tail-wagging" muscles no longer functional.

Shea Long-toed salamander Adults do not have ear membranes and they are non-vocal. Tailed frogs exist as tadpoles for years before they metamorphose into adults. The tadpoles have giant suckers for mouths and short powerful "tails". These peculiar characteristics seem to make no sense until one realizes that these frogs inhabit cold turbulent mountain streams. In this environment internal fertilization is necessary for reproductive success, mating calls and most other sounds would be masked by the roar of nearby rapids and falls, and tadpoles would be washed away without their sucker-mouths to latch onto rocks. Tailed frogs are, therefore, perfectly adapted to the cold high elevation streams of Glacier Park. Boreal toads also occur throughout the

park and may be found at elevations up to 8, feet. The tadpoles are toxic and adults have potent glands behind their eyes and on their hind legs. This makes them better able to coexist with fish than many amphibian species which are often easy prey for a hungry trout. Boreal toads are disappearing from parts of their Rocky Mountain range, although there is no evidence they are declining in Glacier Park. The large Moose Fire of added a new wrinkle to the boreal toad story.

Chapter 3 : Animals in Glacier National Park - Wildlife Facts and Information

Tweet; Photographing Glacier National Park wildlife is the experience of a lifetime. Learn the best places to view animals in Glacier National Park, including moose, grizzly bears, mountain goats, and big horn sheep, and wolves.

Of course, Glacier National Park wildlife have no regard for the national park boundaries so they also wander at will to and from Canada no passport or visa required! Larger than black bears, they can be identified by the hump behind their head and are occasionally spotted near the Many Glacier Lodge. They are huge predators. Females weigh pounds and males weigh a massive pounds. You do not want to pick a fight with these giants, so clap when going around blind corners. Generally if a grizzly bear hears you, he will be long gone! Bears live for up to 30 years and hibernate during the winter. These sure-footed creatures are easy to identify with their massive horns which curve backwards over their ears. They are often seen in the Logan Pass area. With a brown coat and white bellies, their hard hooves make them agile climbers and jumpers even on the steepest rocks. These sure-footed creatures will frequently be spotted at higher altitudes. They are mainly white and have a beard to distinguish themselves from big horn sheep. Weighing pounds, nowhere is out-of-bounds to these incredible animals and they are happy to pose for photographs! Of all animals in Glacier National Park, mountain goats are seen by humans the most. Grey Wolves Timber Wolves These shy, territorial animals stick to their own boundaries of 10 to 20 square miles, high in the mountains. The size of a large dog, they have a grey coat with a lighter underbelly and hunt mainly hoofed animals for meat. Once almost extinct, they have successfully been reintroduced to Glacier National Park. You may hear their late night howls when camping near Bowman Lake. Of all animals in Glacier National Park, wolves are the ones you will most likely hear at night but rarely see during the day. And let me tell you, wolf howls are terrifying! Nothing like Hollywood movies. Learn more about wolves with this handy wolf facts page. Fast and strong, they can kill animals many times their own size, including moose. Of all Glacier National Park wildlife, these are the most terrifying. Wolverines Once thought to be almost extinct, there is now a healthy population of these animals in Glacier National Park. This is probably the only place in the world you may see these dark-coated carnivores which look more like a weasel or small bear than a wolf and are about the size of a medium dog. Moose Elk Surprisingly, these docile looking animals are by far the most dangerous of all Glacier National Park wildlife. They are highly territorial so keep your distance, especially if there are young calves. Take cover quickly if they charge.

Chapter 4 : Wildlife tours - Glacier National Park Forum - TripAdvisor

Glacier National Park is home to 62 species of mammals, ranging from the tiny pygmy shrew, about the weight of a dime, to majestic species such as the grizzly bear, gray wolf, elk, lynx, wolverine, cougar, mountain goat and bighorn sheep.

Glacier National Park has all three well except for tigers. You have chosen one of the most beautiful backgrounds to view wildlife in all of the United States. Here are some fun and useful tidbits about the wildlife in gorgeous Glacier National Park. Glacier has two species of deer, Whitetail Deer and Mule Deer. Elk are a migratory animal. Elk can grow to be very large with Males at about lbs fully mature and female weighing about lbs at maturity. Elk male left, female right Moose: Are Huge and potentially very dangerous. Stay far away from moose always but especially mothers cows with babies calves. These behemoths can weigh up to lbs. Males, called rams, can exceed lbs kg while females, called ewes, can exceed lbs 90 kg in Glacier National Park. Males have large curved horns while females grow smaller and less curved. Female left and Male right Mountain Goat: The furry goats can range from lbs to lbs. Males are called billies while females are known as nannies. The baby goats are simply called kids. These guys can weigh as much as 2, lbs. Almost hunted to extinction, these bison are an icon of western America. Bison are excellent swimmers and can cross rivers half a mile wide. Bears come in Black and Brown Grizzly Bears. Grizzly Bears will have a pronounced hump on their shoulders while black bears shoulders will be more flush with the head and back. Grizzly Bears Grizzly bears are generally larger than black bears and are usually brown but can range from blonde to almost black in color. Grizzly bears can run at speeds of 35 mph 55 kph so make sure you keep your distance. Black bears can also range in color from blonde to black. Black Bears can also run as fast as 35 mph and are extremely good climbers. Black Bears are also extremely smart and have been known to open all sorts of containers. Black Bear Mountain Lions: Mountain Lions, also known as cougars, are big kitties. If you spot one of these lions consider yourself lucky. Mountain Lions are extremely elusive. Wildlife is still wild. Bear spray can also be used as emergency defense for other animals, not just bears. Never get too close to animals in Glacier National Park. Glacier National Park requires visitors to stay at least 25 yards 23 meters away from non-predator animals. Animals that become accustomed to humans are much more likely to have to be put down by park officials of hit by cars. Viewing wildlife while on horseback riding is comfortable and convenient. Horses are tall beings giving riders a greater field of view than someone on foot. Horses also have much better hearing and can detect other animals in the brush much quicker than our lousy human ears. Trusty guides with trusty steeds.

Chapter 5 : Explore Glacier National Park

Individual Wildlife pages coming soon. Well this is a start new page with grizzly photo from Many Glacier.. Glacier National Park is world famous for its scenery, hiking trails and wildlife.

Individual Wildlife pages coming soon Well this is a start new page with grizzly photo from Many Glacier. Glacier National Park is world famous for its scenery, hiking trails and wildlife. Yellowstone National Park has more wildlife viewable from the roadside then Glacier Park. The pine martin photos were pure luck I had stopped to take some wildflower closeups with my telephoto lens and was sitting on the rock wall along the Going-To-The-Sun-Road when I noticed movement up the road. A pine martin was walking up the yellow line. Glacier Park has a higher concentration of grizzly bears then anywhere else in the lower 48 states. That is for the whole park, the Many Glacier area concentration of visible bears is many times greater then any other location in the park, particularly in September and October. The elk and coyote photos are mine but were taken in Yellowstone Park. I have seen both of these animals in Glacier Park but not in the abundance that occurs in Yellowstone. The lions were crossing the street and basically filled it nose to tail. Most wildlife in Glacier National Park follow the seasons and the flowers. With the exception of the Logan Pass, generally more wildlife can be seen on the eastern side of Glacier National Park then on the western side. Though you can see goats at any point on the trail. They are most often seen at or near the overlook for Hidden Lake. The photo of mama goat and kid was taken just after the overlook. Bighorn sheep are frequently seen near Logan Pass when the wild flowers are blooming. Bighorn sheep can also be found on most of the Many Glacier trails. This included my first view of a nearly newborn Big Horn Sheep. Of course I had my flower lens with me instead of my telephoto. During the hiking season I saw plenty of bears but few bighorn sheep. There was a moose just outside of East Glacier in the ponds on the road to Two Medicine. The bear was photographed the same day in the Two Medicine area. I went back to Rockwell Falls Trail multiple times that year hoping to get more photos of the moose without any luck. Montana wildlife photography Glacier and Yellowstone are fantastic locations for Montana wildlife photography. Whether you encounter lots of wildlife is as much luck as location. According to park naturalists, Glacier National Park has the highest concentration of grizzly bears in the United States. This DNA study of grizzly bears counted some unique grizzlies. The Washington Post on March 10, ran a front-page article on this study. My daughters did encounter seven bears on one hike in Glacier National Park. That was the Iceberg Lake Trail in October. I hiked the same trail in October the year before and could not find any animals other than a few squirrels. Bull moose leaving the moose pond, Glacier National Park, June 29, When air temperature are above 60 degrees Fahrenheit moose will take to water to cool off or find some shade. When day time temperatures are hot moose activity will increase at night and decrease during the day. Note 01 For me the mountain goat personifies Glacier National Park. Hidden Lake Overlook Trail where these mountain goats were photographed is the best spot to observe or photograph them in , Glacier National Park. I prefer to photograph mountain goats frolicking on Hidden Lake Overlook Trail , than to see them licking up anti-freeze from the Logan Pass parking lot. Over the years I have only photographed a few moose on the west side of Glacier National Park. Just outside the park I came too close for comfort to hitting a large bull moose next to the maze in Coram. I have photographed many more moose on the east side of Glacier National Park. Those photographs were taken with large telescopic lens and a 2X doubler, plus a heavy tripod and a Canon digital single lens reflex camera. Moose are VERY territorial and can be quick to attack. I have photographed more moose on this lake than anywhere else in Montana. Marmot at Ptarmigan Tunnel on the Belly River side. Marmots are very fond of salt from your boots; they are large members of the squirrel family. The bridge was destroyed during the November, floods. A replacement bridge was built during the fall of Overstory in Montana does not appear to affect habitat use: Banks are most often covered with a mosaic of trees and shrubs, but the only significant positive correlation is with overhanging vegetation Diamond and Finnegan , Ashley ". The bighorn ram on the trail was photographed on the Grinnell Glacier Trail just before the lunch spot. For the record the one shown below was taken in Yellowstone, the bear cub photo is also from Yellowstone. The one time I had my large telephoto around my neck two bears

were running at me, so bear spray was my first priority. Bear cub above is a black bear. Moose photograph above with grass is the same moose as in the bottom photo. I was returning from a canoeing trip at Kintla Lake on a fall Sunday several years ago and encountered three separate elk herds on the road before making it to Polebridge. It was the first day of hunting season and the elk herds had crossed over the North Fork River into Glacier Park. This area is accessed through East Glacier, Montana. Glacier National Park is bear country. You are entering a wilderness area and must accept certain inherent dangers, including snow, steep terrain, water and wildlife. There is no guarantee of your safety. If you use any of these images on the web you **MUST** provide a link to www.

Chapter 6 : Mammals - Glacier National Park (U.S. National Park Service)

Beyond the spectacular scenery and the world class hiking, Glacier National Park is known for its remarkable wildlife viewing opportunities. With grizzlies, black bears, moose, and plenty of other.

Photographing Glacier National Park wildlife is the experience of a lifetime. Learn the best places to view animals in Glacier National Park, including moose, grizzly bears, mountain goats, and big horn sheep, and wolves. Wherever you go in Glacier National Park, you will see animals. What wildlife you view depends on where you go and at what time. My summers in Glacier National Park afforded me plenty of time to explore the park and its hiking trails. Therefore, the secret to viewing animals and taking the best pictures of Glacier National Park wildlife is to start your day early and end it late. However, there are a few locations in Glacier National Park that you can hike to and be certain to almost always see wildlife: You will always be certain to spot mountain goats and big horn sheep grazing here. Below each picture is a small description and where I viewed this wild animal. While appearing to be warm, fuzzy, and cute, mountain goats can be very dangerous animals if you get between them and their young. Be safe out there when hiking and viewing animals in Glacier National Park. The first set of mountain goat photos is from The Highline Trail. The timing was perfect along the Highline Trail and he was posing there, begging for a photograph. I whipped out the camera and snapped away. In the end, this is what we got. He stuck around and let me shoot off a number of mountain goat pics. Way too close in this mountain goat photo Later, the same mountain goat kept blocking our path. He turned around and marched right toward us. Since I had the camera in my hand, I had to take this mountain goat photo but still way too close for comfort. Never get this close to animals in Glacier National Park. A top mountain goat pic This mountain goat pic was snapped at the top of Brown Pass. You can see Lake McDonald in the distance and a storm brewing above the mountain goat. Pics of mountain goats This guy always hangs around the top of Brown Pass. Plus, he loves to model for you! If you are dying to get up close and personal with a friendly mountain goat, then hike Brown Pass. It climbs a few thousand feet in about 3 miles. Pics of mountain goats These two mountain goats were walking along the trail toward us. We had to navigate below to let them pass peacefully. That is way too dangerous, especially with Glacier National Park wildlife. If you are hiking the trail, you may be lucky enough to see moose from a distance and snap a few images. Here are the best moose images I took while hiking in Glacier National Park. As I mentioned before, viewing and photographing animals in Glacier National Park requires you to be up at the crack of dawn. The best way to take pictures of Glacier National Park wildlife is to take as many as possible The best moose picture I took This moose picture has the lady looking directly at us. These animals are amazing. As such, you might see a bear. So long as you are adequately prepared with bear repellent and know how to hike through grizzly bear habitat, you will be safe. Still, grizzly bears are dangerous, deadly creatures. Do not underestimate them. Of all Glacier National Park wildlife, grizzly bears are the most dangerous. With that disclaimer out of the way, on my last trip I was lucky enough to take these grizzly bear pictures while hiking Iceberg Lake near Many Glacier Lodge. Many Glacier is one of the best locations for viewing and photographing grizzly bears in Glacier National Park and boy, did I luck out! I spotted this grizzly bear roaming up the hill and quickly busted out my camera. In return, I got these grizzly bear images: The first of four grizzly bear images I noticed this grizzly bear walking in the grass to the left of the large red rock. He lumbered along as I fumbled getting my camera out. Finally, the grizzly stopped on the rock and sniffed the air, assessing the region. Picture of grizzly bear staring at us! With my camera clicking away, the grizzly bear turned and stared at us! I knew right after taking this image that I had one killer grizzly bear photo! Another of my favorite grizzly bear photos This grizzly bear image is from the same series but cropped. He sniffed the air a few more times and lumbered away. The last of my grizzly bear pictures After a few exhilarating moments, the grizzly bear left. One that defined my latest Glacier National Park vacation and one that I will never forget. Of all animals in Glacier National Park, viewing a grizzly bear from a distance is the most lifechanging. We were so lucky to have safely watched this grizzly bear from a distance and observed it interact within its habitat. Here are some additional grizzly bear pictures you can find on this site, although the photos were not necessarily taken in

Glacier National Park: Of all Glacier National Park wildlife and animals, big horn sheep are one of the most commonly viewed. How I never took a picture of one is beyond me! Regardless, here are some big horn sheep pictures that appear on this site: Of all animals in Glacier National Park, wolves are the rarest to see. Here are some wolf pictures that you can see on the site. Here are additional wolf facts and info on what wolves eat The North American Gray Wolf Wolf pup photo A picture of wolves howling The sound of wolves howling is far creepier than Hollywood would have you believe. It sounds more like yapping hyenas than a romantic howl. We heard wolves howling while camping in Glacier National Park at the St. If only we got to see one of them, the most elusive of Glacier National Park wildlife A photo of fighting wolves North American Gray Wolves " What beautiful creatures Well, that concludes this section on animals in Glacier National Park. Hope you enjoyed the pictures, images, and photos of Glacier National Park wildlife.

Chapter 7 : Wildlife in Glacier Park

Glacier National Park Horseback Rides Where the sharp Rocky Mountains meet plains of Montana, nestled between the Glacier National Park and the Blackfeet Nation, Wounded Bear Outfitters of St Mary, Montana provides a pristine wilderness Read more.

And familiarizing yourself with their behavior can reduce your chances of an unpleasant encounter. Report all sightings of bears or animal carcasses to park staff. Please remember to view bears at a distance. Leave your pets at home; dogs and bears are natural enemies. A loud shout combined with sharp clapping is effective. Shout more frequently around a noisy stream, on a blind curve, on a windy day or when near heavy brush vegetation. Hike during "business" hours. Bears tend to be more active at dawn and dusk. Never enter a closed trail. It is closed for a reason, usually recent bear sightings. Observe bears only from a distance. Never approach bears for a better look or a photograph. Consider carrying bear spray. Some backcountry hikers carry bear spray as a possible nonlethal, nontoxic deterrent against aggressive bears. If you decide to carry bear spray, use it wisely and only in situations where aggressive wildlife behavior justifies its use. Check visitor centers for bear spray regulations. Always leave a clean camp. Store odorous items such as food, coolers, utensils and toiletries in a hard-sided vehicle or food locker. Toss garbage in bear-proof garbage cans, not in your fire grate. Dump water used to rinse dishes and hands in a rest room utility sink, not on the ground. These are park regulations, not simply recommendations! In the backcountry, never leave any odorous items unattended. Every backcountry campsite has a special cable or pole from which you can hang food and garbage. Cook and eat only in the designated food-preparation area, and hang the clothes you cooked in if they might have absorbed food odors. Camp only in the designated sites, which are situated well away from the food-hanging and cooking areas. Be sure to pack out all garbage. If you spot a bear All bears are dangerous. Never approach or feed any bear, even a seemingly "tame" one. Bears will fiercely defend cubs and food. If you encounter a bear at close range, stay calm and slowly leave the area by backing away. Climbing a tree is not always an option because there may be a lack of time and trees, and bears can climb! Bear attacks are exceptionally rare. If an attack should occur, act submissive and protect yourself by rolling up on the ground with your fingers interlocked behind your neck and your knees pulled to your chest. Leaving your pack on may provide extra protection for your back and neck. When the bear no longer feels threatened, it will usually leave the area. Do not move or make noise until you are sure the bear is gone.

Chapter 8 : Mammals of Glacier National Park (U.S.) - Wikipedia

News from Glacier National Park Currently, miles of the Going-to-the-Sun Road are open for travel.

Chapter 9 : Animals - Glacier National Park (U.S. National Park Service)

Glacier National Park is home to nearly 70 species of mammals, including grizzly bears, black bears, mountain goats, moose, wolverines, gray wolves, mountain lions, lynx, badgers and marmots.