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Comments: Grizzly Bears must be included in the Lolo Forest Service Plan Revision. They are an important indicator species. In December 2022 the high elevation White Bark Pine received an official listing under the ESA as Threatened³. Adult female Grizzlies that eat more White Bark Pine seeds have more surviving cubs than females who eat fewer pine seeds (Mattson 2000). There is also a strong correlation between the white bark cone crop and grizzly bear survival. In turn, Grizzly Bears spread White Bark Pine seeds when foraging increasing chances of White Bark Pine population stability. Grizzly Bears also depend on S1 High Risk species like the Western Bumblebee to pollinate huckleberry berries they eat. Fewer huckleberry berries survive without enough pollinators like the IUCN Vulnerable Western Bumblebee which resides in some Grizzly Bear habitat. Lolo National Forest contains Grizzly Bear habitat and Demographic connectivity in Northern Idaho and Western Montana. Grizzly Bear dens are often used by other animals as protection, etc during times of year when the bears are not using them for hibernation. Grizzlies are appearing more in the Selway Bitterroot which connects to the Lolo National Forest. Successful and feasible requirements in the 2012 Planning Rule would apply to the Grizzlies and their protection under the Endangered Species Act.