

Bears, Food and Fire

What changes in the forest
before wildlife meets people

Siberia and international examples
2018–2026

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Final editorial decisions and responsibility rest with Natalia Zubkova.

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About this edition

A standalone research report: questions, methodology, local case studies, comparative series, calculations and verifiable appendices.

Title	Bears, Food and Fire
Period	2018–2026; earlier and longer series provide historical context and evidence on mechanisms.
Cut-off date	25 October 2026. Each indicator has its own observation end date.
Natalia Zubkova	Author and investigative journalist.
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The main text addresses the research questions; the appendices allow readers to check definitions, source values and calculations. References [1–36] retain their numbering from the web article; additional materials are numbered [37–55].

Related article: nataliazubkova.com — “Bears, Food and Fire”.

Technical package: HTML, editable text, CSV/JSON, source documents, saved search logs, reproduce.mjs and verification reports.

Illustrative photograph: a brown bear in the Bauntovsky Evenki District of Buryatia. Photo: Bauntovsky Evenki District (Nick-ev). This is not a photograph of the event studied in Yailu. Source — [Wikimedia Commons](#); CC BY-SA 4.0. The date taken is not stated; the photograph’s proportions have been preserved.

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In-text links lead to sources; source entries link back to citations. Figures and tables have their own titles and captions.

From the author

Siberia is famous for its taiga. For me, someone who was born and has spent most of her life in Siberia, it is more than a vast green expanse on a map. It is a forest where thousands of animal species live, find food and raise their young.



The Amazon rainforest and the Siberian taiga are often called the “lungs of the planet”. It is a metaphor, but the role forests play is very real: they store carbon, take part in the water cycle and help regulate the climate. And protecting them is not just a question for the Amazon. The Siberian taiga, too, suffers from fires, logging, including illegal logging, and the destruction of forest ecosystems.

Warming, early snowmelt and dry weather can create conditions for a longer and more dangerous fire season. Fires and logging, in turn, change animals’ habitats. But the words “habitat loss” can obscure something simple: an animal needs somewhere to live and something to eat.

When a bear appears near people’s homes, the first thing we see is a threat. And that threat is real: encounters can cost people their lives. People must be protected. But I also want to understand what happened before the animal arrived. Did it have enough natural food? What had happened to the forest? Had there been fires, logging or a poor crop of berries and nuts? And what part did accessible rubbish dumps and food waste play in teaching animals to look for food near us?

Shooting a dangerous bear may be an unavoidable last resort. But it does not answer the question of why the danger arose, or what needs to change to prevent it from happening again. If human activity destroys animals’ habitats and food supplies, our responsibility begins long before we meet a bear on the edge of a village.

For me, these events are a reason to investigate how global climate change and forest destruction affect everyday life in particular parts of Siberia. The climate is changing under the influence of greenhouse gas emissions, including carbon dioxide and methane. Forest loss makes the problem worse: stored carbon is released, and natural processes on which both people and animals depend are disrupted.

I do not want to assume that every bear approaching a settlement is doing so because of climate change or logging. I want to examine that connection, using data on weather, fires, forest conditions and natural food supplies. Because the story of a bear near someone’s home may begin far from that home, where we have stopped noticing what is happening to the taiga.

Natalia Zubkova

The author’s personal introduction, translated from the unchanged Russian text.



Brown bear. Bauntovsky Evenki District, Buryatia.

Photo: Bauntovsky Evenki District (Nick-ev). An illustration of the subject, not the location of the event studied.

Key findings

Bears appearing near homes reflect several different processes. Local observations include a shift to garden fruit, searching for food waste and visiting buildings containing supplies. Forest studies measure changes following logging and fire; meteorological studies examine the conditions behind extreme fire seasons. Considering these together reveals human involvement before the conflict itself: changes to forests, access to feeding areas, road construction and available food.

The local sequence is best documented in Yailu. In 2018, a poor pine-nut crop coincided with good crops of some berries and bears feeding in gardens. In 2026, a poor crop of Siberian pine seeds was again described in the taiga around Lake Teletskoye; bears were observed eating fruit near homes. A report from a schoolyard links the end of visits to the disappearance of available fruit. This is an observed change in food availability at a specific location. [1] [3] [40]

International series differ. In British Columbia, calls about black bears in January–July rose from 7,312 in 2025 to 8,797 in 2026. In Japan, 68 people were recorded as casualties in April–September 2026, including six fatalities; the figures were 108 and five in 2025, and 109 and two in 2023. Growth in calls, incident frequency and the severity of outcomes describe different aspects of the situation. [16] [19]

Regional snapshots for 2018–2026 were collected in Russia, but their completeness and reporting channels vary. Across four regions, 16 of 36 annual entries have been confirmed. Gaps are visible in the charts; they have not been filled with zeros. The main quantitative limitation is the absence of a combined local series covering food, burned areas, logging and individual movements. The share of conflicts attributable to each factor is therefore not calculated here.

This report’s main contribution is to compare diverse sources while preserving their scale, dates and definitions: local chronologies, separate recording indicators, reproducible calculations and an inventory of gaps.

1. The problem and research questions

1.1. Relevance and existing knowledge

A report of a bear near a home records the final episode. Its background may include several seasons of food-plant development, changes in access to the forest and repeated access to human food. Residents need to know not just the number of reports, but the

conditions that make a dangerous encounter more likely. For land management, the measures available before such an encounter matter.

Knowledge of the issue is uneven. Scientific publications examine pine-seed crops, fire and forest regeneration, bears' use of space and human injuries. Official services maintain their own records of reports, decisions and casualties. Reserve field notes provide a more detailed history of a single place, usually without a common quantitative scale. This report connects these levels while distinguishing measurement, observation and the source author's explanation. [11] [14] [15] [24] [38] [39]

1.2. Object, subject and aim

The object of study is the interaction between bears and people in forested areas of Russia and selected regions abroad. The subject is the temporal and spatial relationship between weather, natural foods, logging and fires, available human food and recorded encounters. The aim is to establish which links in this sequence are supported by the collected data and what practical conclusions follow.

1.3. Research questions

- Q1. Did the situation worsen simultaneously in different countries in 2026?
- Q2. Have similar local situations occurred before, and what does the period since 2018 show?
- Q3. How did natural foods change, and what food did bears find around people?
- Q4. What is known about the relationships between weather, snow, food-plant development and fire danger?
- Q5. How do logging, fires and roads change forests and the opportunities for people and bears to meet?
- Q6. Which findings apply to a specific village or district, and what should be monitored to prevent conflicts?

The tasks follow these questions: examine event definitions; construct a local chronology; compare weather and food information; extract fire series; compare matching calendar windows; distinguish general mechanisms from local measurements; and formulate verifiable answers. The working hypothesis of a sequence — “changes to forests and food → use of human food → encounter” — guided the search. No formal statistical test of a unified causal model was specified in advance.

1.4. Scope

The main period is 2018–2026. The cut-off date for the collected corpus is 25 October 2026; each operational indicator has its own latest date. Earlier and longer series are used to examine mechanisms and provide historical context. The initial Russian focus was Tomsk Region and the Altai Republic; Kuzbass, other Siberian territories and international

examples were then added. Yailu was selected because it combines a weather station, field observations and an accessible fire register, rather than because of an anticipated result.

2. Methodology and procedure

2.1. Study type

The work is a focused critical review of the available corpus, a comparative analysis of local cases and a secondary descriptive analysis of public tables. A formal systematic review with a preregistered protocol, comprehensive database coverage and independent dual screening was not undertaken. The design suits a heterogeneous evidence base: regional services record different events, local notes describe behaviour and scientific studies examine individual mechanisms.

2.2. Search and sequence of work

The work continued an initial dossier, followed by a local Russian phase, international expansion, refinement of the reader-facing text and the addition of regional series for charts. Sources included web searches, reserve websites, forestry and environmental agencies, NOAA NCEI, academic publishers and repositories, Japanese national tables and North American regional services. Query logs and responses are saved in inputs/search-logs; these are actual records, not a retrospectively reconstructed protocol.

The main search languages were Russian and English; additional searches and reading used Japanese, Czech, Slovak, Romanian and French where reflected in the saved materials. Examples of recorded queries are provided in the appendix. Search results served as pointers; where only an indexed excerpt was accessible, that level of access is retained in the register.

2.3. Inclusion and exclusion

The main analysis included documents with an identifiable location, period and indicator, or a clear description of a mechanism. Numerical comparison required a counting unit, a time window and the indicator's original source. Official publications took priority; media interviews with officials or researchers were retained as mediated publication of their information. Eyewitness testimony was included as observation, not as a census of all events.

Reports about other animals, places with identical names, exercises rather than actual fires, undated widgets and repeated accounts of the same event were excluded from quantitative comparisons. Hunting harvests and permit counts were not substituted for

encounter counts. Crop scores were not converted to percentages, nor purchased nuts to kilograms of forest yield per hectare. In Novosibirsk Region, the numbers 77 and 83 refer to all wild animals and were therefore not included in the bear series. [26]

2.4. Extraction and verification

Tables recorded the territory, event and publication dates, indicator, unit, value, source, location within the document and coverage limitations. Original files are saved separately from extracts. PDF.js was used to extract PDF text layers; Japanese tables were read using cell coordinates, then sums were checked against national totals. Page images and visual cross-check results are saved for key tables. Full file access does not mean every page was read.

Duplicates were grouped by location, dates and circumstances where the source linked them into a single sequence. Publications covering the same Yailu observations were retained as documents but were not counted as independent corroboration or additional animals. For example, eight camera-trap passages were not converted into eight different bears. Matching counts of reports and administrative decisions were likewise not used to establish that the datasets were identical.

2.5. Comparability and strength of conclusions

Quality was assessed descriptively against five features: proximity to the original observation; clarity of territory and period; definition of the indicator; measurement method and coverage; and availability of the result for checking. Numerical totals are compared primarily within the same reporting channel and time window. No composite “quality score” was introduced: an accurately summed call count is still not a measurement of animal numbers.

Measured results, observations, statistical associations, mechanisms from scientific studies and hypotheses about particular cases are distinguished. Causal conclusions require temporal sequence and assessment of other factors. Conflicting sources are retained separately, with the discrepancy identified. Null results and cases of normal behaviour are discussed alongside increases in reports.

2.6. AI participation and editorial responsibility

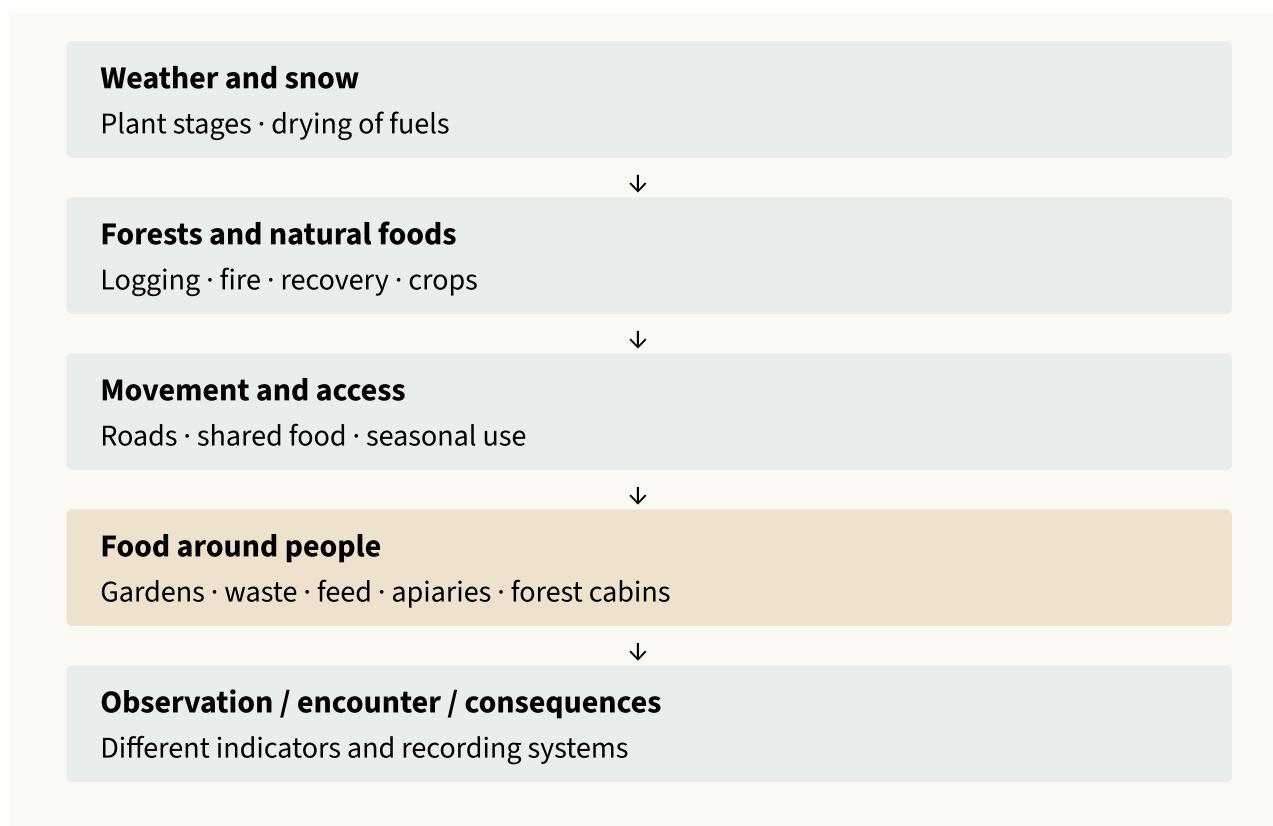
AI was used to find and organise materials, extract tables, write calculation code, prepare analytical text and produce the layout. Checks performed included cross-checking the passages used, arithmetic, links, the text layer and PDF pages. The work does not include independent repetition of the entire procedure by a second researcher or field verification of observations. The original study authors and services remain the sources of primary data. Project participants’ roles are stated in the publication details.

3. Indicators and the research framework

What is being counted

Indicator	Unit and meaning	What is kept separate
Observation	Record of an animal, track or image	Repeat records and individual animals
Call / report	Call, service record or submitted report	Unique events and number of animals
Appearance near homes	An event as defined by the service	Confirmation method and territory
Attack	An incident involving aggressive contact, as defined by the source	Casualties and fatalities
Casualties	People; the Japanese table includes fatalities	Fatalities as a subset
Permit / decision	Administrative act	Numbers authorised for removal and actually removed
Crop	Score, mass or qualitative assessment	Forecast, observed outcome and purchases
Fire area	Area burned	Forest mortality, reburning and food loss

Definitions remain those of each source. There is no universal conversion between rows.

Figure 1. The sequence examined and human involvement

Authors' diagram based on [1] [11] [14] [15] [24] [38] [39]. Arrows show the pathways examined and their temporal order.

The chain branches. Logging can simultaneously change vegetation, leave combustible material and open a road. Fire does not change food uniformly: some plants die, while berry plants later develop at some sites. Human food can attract a bear even without a fire in the same year.

Report frequency also depends on population, communications, tourism, media attention and recording rules. Assessing human risk requires denominators: resident population, visitor numbers or time spent in the relevant environment. Comparable denominators for all territories are absent from the corpus. The charts therefore show recorded counts, not an international ranking of individual risk.

North American black bears and brown bears, including grizzlies, are kept as separate species and contexts. Japan's national table includes areas inhabited by different species; Hokkaido is shown in separate rows. No species has been added to the Waterton bulletin: the warning used does not specify one. [14] [16] [17] [18] [19]

4. Yailu: a detailed local case study

4.1. Question and sources

What changed before bears appeared near the village and after available food diminished? To answer this, descriptions by a reserve researcher, late-autumn field notes, weather-station data and 2026 reports were compared. The unit of analysis is a season around Yailu; reserve-wide data provide a separate territorial background. [1] [2] [3] [37] [40] [41] [42] [43]

4.2. The 2018 season

Yury Kalinkin described approximately twelve different bears near Yailu in September–October. The pine-nut crop was poor, but rowan, viburnum and currants produced good crops, and bilberries and raspberries average crops. Here, “food shortage” therefore refers primarily to the composition and seasonal value of available food, rather than the complete absence of all fruit in the forest. [3]

Late-autumn records show continued garden use and movement towards upper slopes. On 15 October, eight bear passages towards the upper slope of the Torot Ridge were described. Tracks in a garden and feeding on apples were recorded in early November. Some tracks were already on snow. In early December, no active animals were recorded in the areas observed. [41] [42] [43]

Figure 2. Yailu: from food to observed behaviour

2018

- Poor pine-nut crop; berry crops varied
- September–October: about 12 different bears
- October–November: gardens, tracks, passages towards slopes
- December: no active bears recorded in observed areas

2026

- Poor Siberian pine seed crop near Lake Teletskoye
- Summer–autumn: apples and pears eaten near homes
- From 22 August: patrols
- October: fruit disappears and visits decline

[1] [2] [3] [40] [41] [42] [43]. Two qualitative sequences, not a quantitative scale of abundance.

Yailu: sequence of observations in 2018

Date	Place and observation	Type and scope of record
2018-04/2018-05	Yailu weather station. April and May mean temperatures: 4.2 and 8.0 °C; 17 and 8 days with subzero minima [37]	Weather measurements and our calculation. The station does not cover every feeding area; the available comparison baseline is incomplete and is not an official normal
2018 season	Around Yailu / reserve. Poor pine-nut crop; good crops of several berries; garden visits [3]	Field description. No crop mass per unit area
2018-10-15	Torot Ridge slope. 8 bear passages towards the upper slope; interpreted by the author as movement towards denning sites [43]	Camera trap and observer interpretation. Not 8 attacks or a new population estimate; identification of all individuals is not described
2018-11-04	Above Yailu, Torot Ridge slope. Tracks of two bears heading uphill towards rocks [43]	Tracks. Repeat observations are possible
2018-11-05	Garden in Yailu. Night-time tracks of a large male; feeding on apples [43]	Tracks and field observations. Tracks do not determine the mass of apples eaten
2018-11-12	Yailu terrace. Last specified record near Yailu [41];[42]	Observation/tracks as reported by the author. Not the entire reserve
2018-11-14	Mouth of the Ayu-Kechpes. Fresh tracks seen by a state inspector [42]	Tracks. L02 separately reports the last tracks on 16 November; both dates are retained
2018-11-16	Mouth of the Ayukechpes. Date of the last tracks in the December note [41]	Observation summary. May reflect a later visit after 14 November; the original diary is unavailable
2018-11-17	Lake Teletskoye shore; the December summary specifies the mouth of the Yurga. Kalinkin saw a large bear near the shore [41];[42]	Source author's personal field observation. Not an attack; coordinates were not published
2018-12-08	Observed areas of the reserve. No active bears recorded in the first week of December [41]	Negative observation. Not an absolute absence of active animals across the region

Ayu-Kechpes dates are retained separately; the original field diary was not obtained.

This chronology combines different observation methods: camera traps, tracks and visual encounters. The dates 14 and 16 November for the Ayu-Kechpes area are kept separate; the records may concern different tracks. The absence of later records describes the

places observed, not all animals in the reserve. Den preparation and cessation of activity are also distinguished in accounts of winter behaviour.

4.3. The 2026 season and preceding years

In an August note, Oleg Mitrofanov described a poor crop of Siberian pine seeds in the taiga around Lake Teletskoye. This is an observation from the actual season, but without crop mass or surveyed area. A report from Yailu describes apples and pears near homes and in gardens; visits stopped after the fruit disappeared from the schoolyard. Patrols began on 22 August, and reduced activity was reported by mid-October. [1] [2] [40]

Saved reports contain estimates of about 30 animals near the terrace in August and 15–16 in mid-September. These refer to individual observations and dates, without a consistent daily protocol. They have not been used to plot an exact population trajectory. The comparison table retains them as seasonal estimates.

Yailu: comparison of seasons

Year	Weather and food	Behaviour and human food
2018	Cold April and May at the station; pine-nut development also requires checking 2016–2017. Poor pine-nut crop; good rowan, viburnum and currant crops; average bilberry and raspberry crops	About 12 different bears near Yailu in September–October; isolated late-autumn observations. Orchard fruit, vegetable gardens and domestic animals
2024	Last available subzero minimum in January–June: 29 May; incomplete series; August described as rainy. An August note records ripe bird cherries on the terrace; no pine-seed crop estimate was obtained	A bear near a fire during an aerial survey; not a village visit. No comparable local record was obtained
2025	May: warmth gave way to rain and cooling; station minimum on 30 May: –1.4 °C. No verified quantitative local nut and berry series was obtained	No comparable seasonal count for Yailu was obtained. No comparable local record was obtained
2026	A complete station series was not obtained; a field note mentions late May frosts, an August interview mentions June frosts. August: qualitative description of a poor Siberian pine seed crop near Lake Teletskoye	About 30 near the terrace in August; 15–16 in mid-September; individual animals in early October; reduced activity by mid-October. Observations of feeding in gardens, moving to fruit trees in yards and schoolyard visits stopping after fruit disappeared

[1] [2] [3] [37] [38] [39] [40] [45] [46]. Qualitative descriptions of different seasons; not a single quantitative recording protocol.

Observations from 2024 and 2025 help trace the background to the 2026 crop. An August 2024 note recorded ripe bird cherries; a May 2025 note described warmth giving way to rain and cooling. These records have specific meaning but do not inventory all foods. Different crop-development seasons matter for Siberian pine. [38] [39] [45] [46]

4.4. What the local case shows

Three links are most closely documented in Yailu: the composition of natural food, feeding in gardens and changing visits as fruit availability changes. Weather history and fires add context, but surveyed feeding areas and individual routes are missing for calculating their separate contributions. The practical implication of existing observations is to treat gardens and available fruit as a manageable part of the food environment near homes.

5. Weather, snow and crop development

5.1. Why a multi-year lag matters

A study of thirty-year dynamics in Siberian pine examines crop development across three growing seasons. For the 2026 crop, this means considering 2024, 2025 and 2026: formation of reproductive structures, pollination and maturation. The 2021 study found a particularly clear association with frosts in the year preceding maturation; the authors found no significant association for several other characteristics. [38]

The 2024 study compares the following year's crop with accumulated heat before a late frost. The two studies cover overlapping years and a similar area in the Poros valley, so they are not treated as two wholly independent samples. Uncertainty over whether the same trees and plots were used is retained as a limitation. Tomsk thresholds are not automatically applied to Yailu. [39]

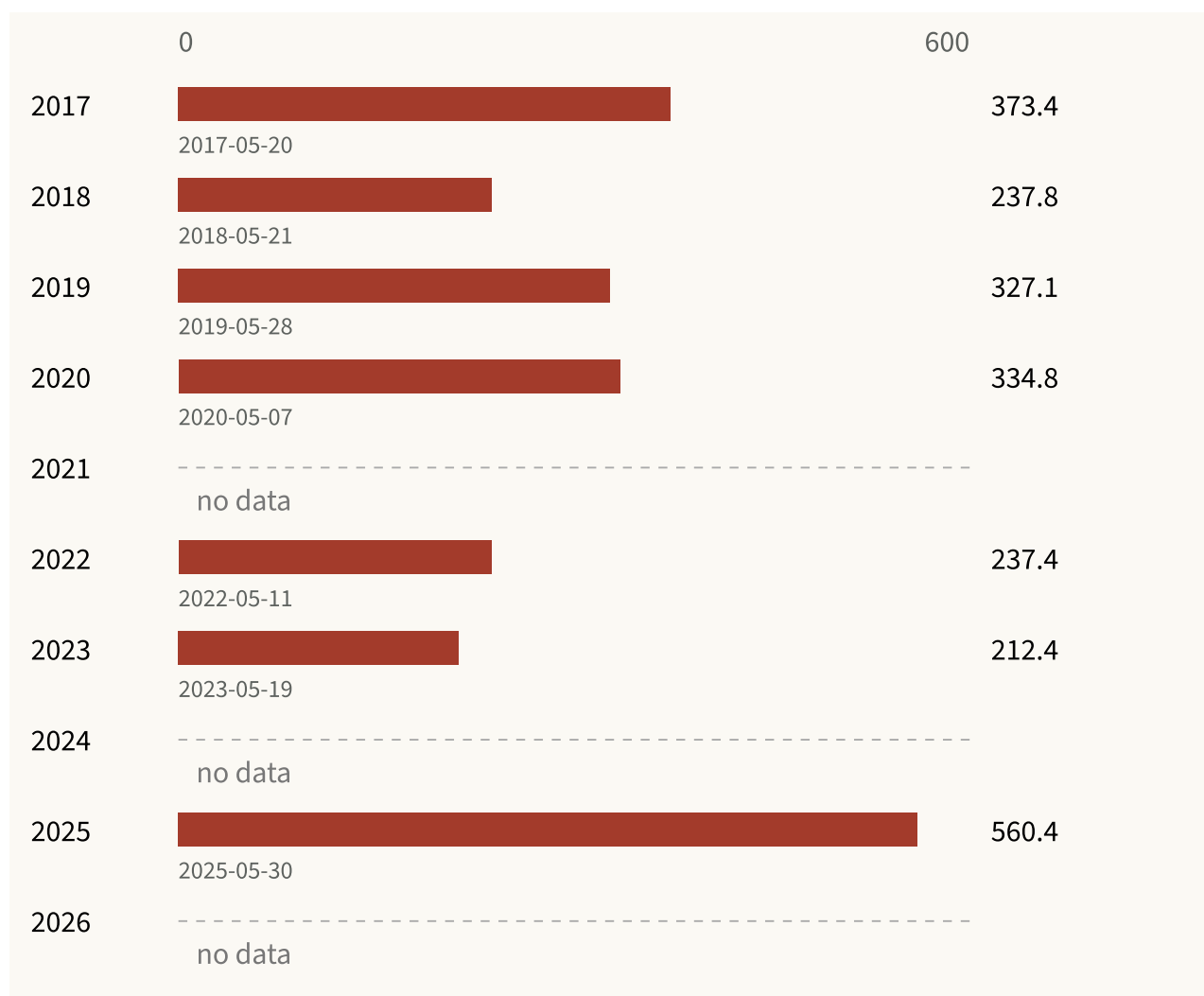
5.2. Station calculations actually performed

Daily NOAA GSOD data for station YAJLJU 36064099999 were used. Temperatures were converted from °F: $T^{\circ}\text{C} = (T^{\circ}\text{F} - 32) \times 5/9$. For each year, the last observed subzero minimum up to 30 June was selected after the first day with a mean temperature above +5 °C. This is an operational rule for selecting weather episodes, not an observed date for the start of the growing season.

Before the selected day, $\text{SAT} = \sum T$ was calculated for days with $T > 5^{\circ}\text{C}$, and $\text{SET} = \sum (T - 5)$ for the same days. Summation starts on 1 January and excludes the frost day. If days or mean temperatures are missing before the selected date, the total is left blank.

Calculations retain the original precision; the printed table displays one decimal place.

[37]

Figure 3. Accumulated heat before the last observed frost

[37]. SAT, °C-days. 2017 provides background to the 2018 crop. Gaps are neither connected nor replaced with zero.

Yailu station: weather screening

Year	Last observed frost	Minimum, °C	SAT, °C-days	SET, °C-days
2017	2017-05-20	-1.7	373.4	183.4
2018	2018-05-21	-1.9	237.8	97.8
2019	2019-05-28	-0.6	327.1	147.1
2020	2020-05-07	-0.5	334.8	159.8
2021	2021-05-22	-0.2	no data	no data
2022	2022-05-11	-2.7	237.4	112.4
2023	2023-05-19	-2.0	212.4	87.4
2024	2024-05-29	-0.3	no data	no data

Year	Last observed frost	Minimum, °C	SAT, °C·days	SET, °C·days
2025	2025-05-30	-1.4	560.4	295.4
2026	no series	no data	no data	no data

[37]. SAT and SET are calculated up to the frost day. Gaps in 2021 and 2024 prevent complete totals; 2026 is unavailable.

On 30 May 2025, the station recorded a minimum of -1.4°C after spring warmth had accumulated. Local stages of Siberian pine development are important when comparing this date with formation of the 2026 crop. Coverage is incomplete for 2021 and 2024, and the 2026 weather series was not obtained. GSOD uses a UTC day boundary; some minima are derived by the service from synoptic observations.

5.3. Snow and the winter-fire hypothesis

Natalia's hypothesis concerns conditions for spread: without lasting snow cover, dry vegetation may remain available to burn. The ignition source is a separate question. A particular fire requires actual snow-cover data for the place and time of burning. The occurrence of a winter fire is not itself used as a measurement of absent snow.

Yailu has station records for 2018: 31 October — 8.9 cm; 5 November — 5.1 cm; 12 November — 6.1 cm; 17 November — 7.1 cm. These were converted from inches by multiplying by 2.54. The value for 7 November is missing. Local notes about tracks on snow are consistent with some animals remaining active after snowfall. These data describe Yailu, not snow cover at a winter-fire site in another district. [37] [42]

5.4. The climate connection

Scholten and colleagues studied extreme fire seasons in north-eastern Siberia. Early snowmelt and upper-level atmospheric circulation jointly produced unusually warm, dry conditions accompanied by high lightning and fire activity. Earlier snowmelt allows forest fuels to dry for longer. This is a connection with fire conditions; a bear's appearance near a particular home additionally requires examination of local natural foods and human food sources. [24]

A working temperature baseline was calculated from available months in 1991–2020, requiring 90% daily completeness. Some years were not obtained, so it is not an official thirty-year climate normal. This series can provide a reference for describing weather, but is insufficient for an independent estimate of a climate trend or climate change's contribution to a particular conflict.

6. Logging, fires and access to the forest

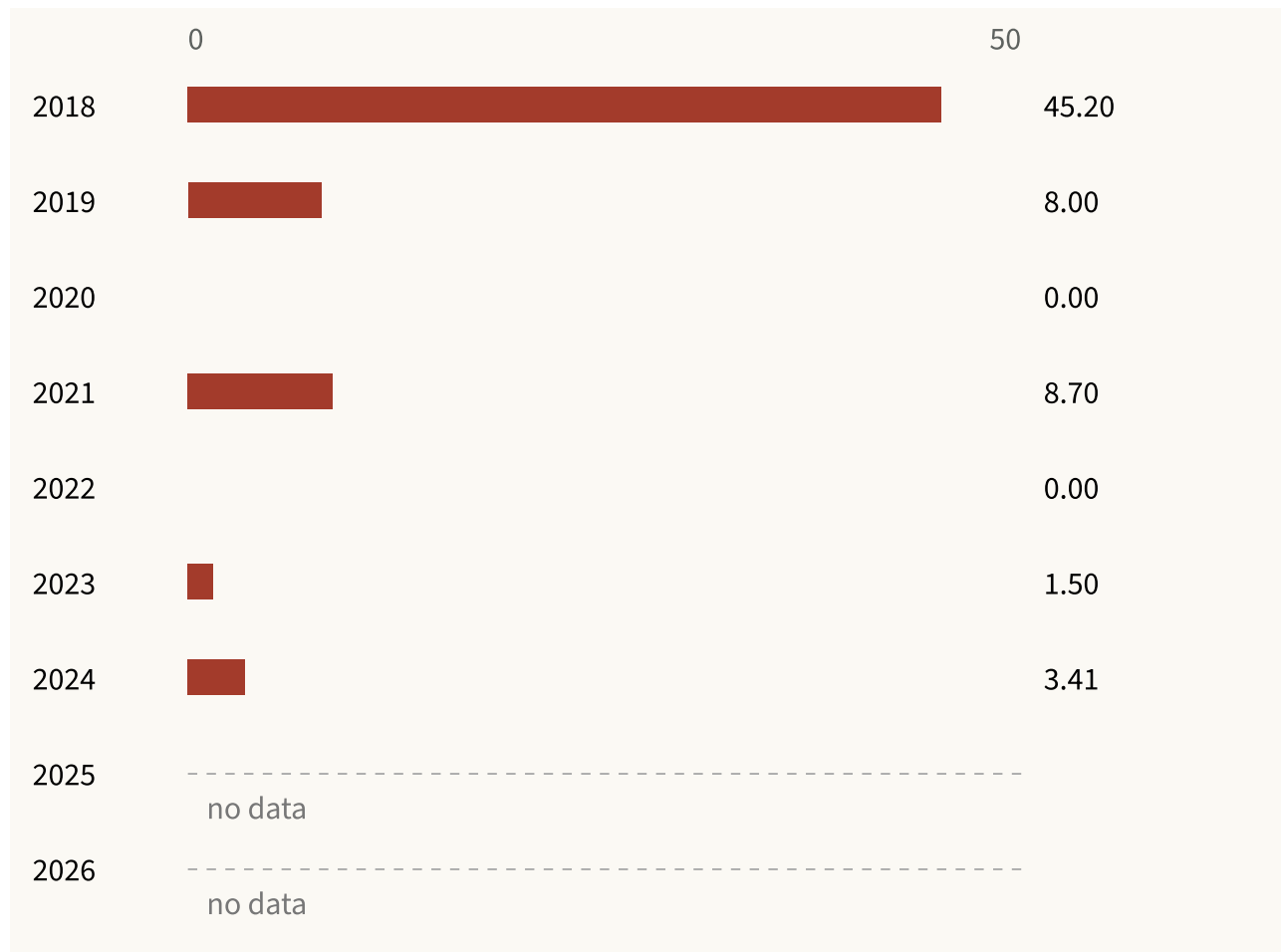
6.1. What was measured in Siberian forests

Kukavskaya and colleagues surveyed 100 plots at 23 sites in the Angara region, the Shushenskoye–Minusinsk region and Transbaikalia. They compared forests with different logging and fire histories. Fuel loads in logged areas of the Angara region reached 135 t/ha, mainly from logging residues. Repeated fires on logged sites were accompanied by poor tree regeneration and a shift to grass communities. [11]

Outcomes depended on the area and logging method: partial logging in the Shushenskoye–Minusinsk region produced a different result. The study concerns pine and larch forests. The findings show how logging and reburning alter fuel loads and the recovery of forests — animals' habitat.

6.2. The local fire register

The Altai Reserve study lists ten fires in 2018–2024. The source is Table 1 on p. 7 and descriptions of individual cases. The authors explicitly state zeros for 2020 and 2022; 2025 and 2026 are absent from the obtained register and are not plotted as zero. [25]

Figure 4. Altai Reserve: area burned

[25], Table 1, p. 7. Unit: ha; reburning is possible. 2020 and 2022: published zeros; 2025–2026: gaps.

Altai Reserve fire register

Code / start	End	Area, ha	Local reference
AF01 / 2018-06-16	2018-06-21	35.00	Location within the reserve not specified in the table
AF02 / 2018-06-25	2018-06-29	10.00	Location within the reserve not specified in the table
AF03 / 2018-07-13	2018-07-18	0.20	Location within the reserve not specified in the table
AF04 / 2019-10-14	2019-10-16	8.00	Location within the reserve not specified in the table
AF05 / 2021-06-01	2021-06-05	8.70	Location within the reserve not specified in the table

Code / start	End	Area, ha	Local reference
AF06 / 2023-07-14	2023-07-17	0.50	Location within the reserve not specified in the table
AF07 / 2023-07-19	2023-07-22	1.00	Location within the reserve not specified in the table
AF08 / 2024-06-30	2024-07-01	0.01	Yailu sector, compartment 44, subcompartment 9; 6 km from Yailu
AF09 / 2024-08-15	2024-08-22	1.60	Mount Togolok, Bele sector, compartment 24, subcompartment 11; 49 km from Yailu · area previously burned in 2018; overlap area not given
AF10 / 2024-08-27	2024-09-01	1.80	Location within the reserve not specified in the table

[25], p. 7, Table 1; pp. 10–11. The start of an interval is not always identified separately as ignition or detection. The authors attribute ignition to lightning. A breakdown into forest/non-forest area and dead stands was not obtained.

Two sites are described in greater detail for 2024: a 0.01 ha fire 6 km from Yailu and a 1.6 ha fire 49 km away. A bear was seen during an aerial survey of the first; this is an observation near a fire, not an appearance near homes. The second affected an area burned in 2018. Annual area sums represent area burned, including possible reburning. The condition of food plants depends on fire severity and subsequent recovery.

6.3. Food recovery and roads

Berry plants develop on some disturbed sites. Proctor and colleagues' grizzly study considers food patches alongside roads and human access. The emergence of berry food and the preservation of safe space are different site characteristics. Young berry vegetation and mature seed-bearing Siberian pine forest provide different foods and recover on different timescales. [14]

Additional Canadian studies examine space use and predict food habitats following disturbance. Some of their results in this corpus were checked only through abstracts or selected sections; they are used to frame questions, not to transfer numerical effects to Siberia. Forecasts for future decades are distinguished from observations of past periods. [53] [54] [55]

6.4. Human presence

Kudrenko and colleagues analysed human injuries and deaths in Russia in 2001–2018. For Siberia, they described associations with road density and the presence of Siberian pine; mechanisms considered include people's access to foods shared with bears — nuts and berries. The study's degraded-forest indicator combined fire, disease, pests and logging; separate effects of these processes are not extracted here. [15]

Human involvement thus includes vegetation changes, combustible residues, road access and repeated access to food near homes. A quantitative local analysis requires site boundaries, the age of burns and logged areas, food surveys and animal routes. These layers have not yet been assembled into a single spatial model in the collected corpus.

7. Tomsk Region, Kuzbass and other areas

7.1. Tomsk Region: forecast and observed description

The July forecast rated pine nuts, lingonberries and cranberries at two points out of five. In an interview on 23 September, Andrey Kolomin described poor food resources and small, unevenly distributed bilberries. This is qualitative seasonal testimony following the forecast, not a final repeat survey of the same plots. Purchase volumes from Bazoy and Tisul also depend on how harvesting and trade are organised. [5] [6] [7]

Assessing crop change requires a common scale, the same plots and information on the survey stage. The authorised start date for nut gathering describes an administrative decision, not crop mass. These distinctions are retained in the source-data tables.

7.2. Kuzbass: three recording levels

A direct response from the regional Interior Ministry, published on 2 October 2026, reported 102 calls to the police duty unit in 2024, 95 in 2025 and 2,600 since the start of 2026. This is one police channel, but the final value covers an incomplete year. A separate response from the Kuzbass forestry ministry dated 20 August reports 30 calls in the previous year and 35 since the start of the current year. Municipal services provide their own counts. These datasets are not added together. [27] [31]

The agency's 20 August statement mentions food waste and domestic-animal remains; its 11 September statement mentions crop failure and possible movements from neighbouring regions. The 2021 account near Syrkashinskaya Mountain in Mezhdurechensk describes a dump and deliberate feeding. The cases show different mechanisms and circumstances: food near homes, an apiary, a tourist campsite and defensive behaviour by a female with a cub. [8] [9] [10]

The 2025 Kuzbass environmental report gives 3,040, 3,285, 3,410, 3,563 and 3,863 brown bears for 2021–2025 on p. 117. Interviews assign some values to different years. District rows in Table 8.3 sum to 3,864, against a printed total of 3,863. The one-animal discrepancy is retained; district values have not been corrected by guesswork. [44]

Fire indicators in the same report differ by recording system: p. 187 gives 19 forest fires and 149.5614 ha; the Emergencies Ministry dataset on p. 78 gives one fire and 0.1 ha on forest-fund land. The area of damaged stands is another indicator. Definitions must be aligned before comparison, rather than simply selecting the larger number. [44]

The general environmental report identifies expanding open-pit and underground mines among the factors changing game animals' habitats and migration routes. An interview about bear appearances in 2026 offers a different set of explanations for that season. These address different scales: long-term habitat change and the reasons for specific appearances. Development boundaries, foods and movement observations will be decisive for local analysis.

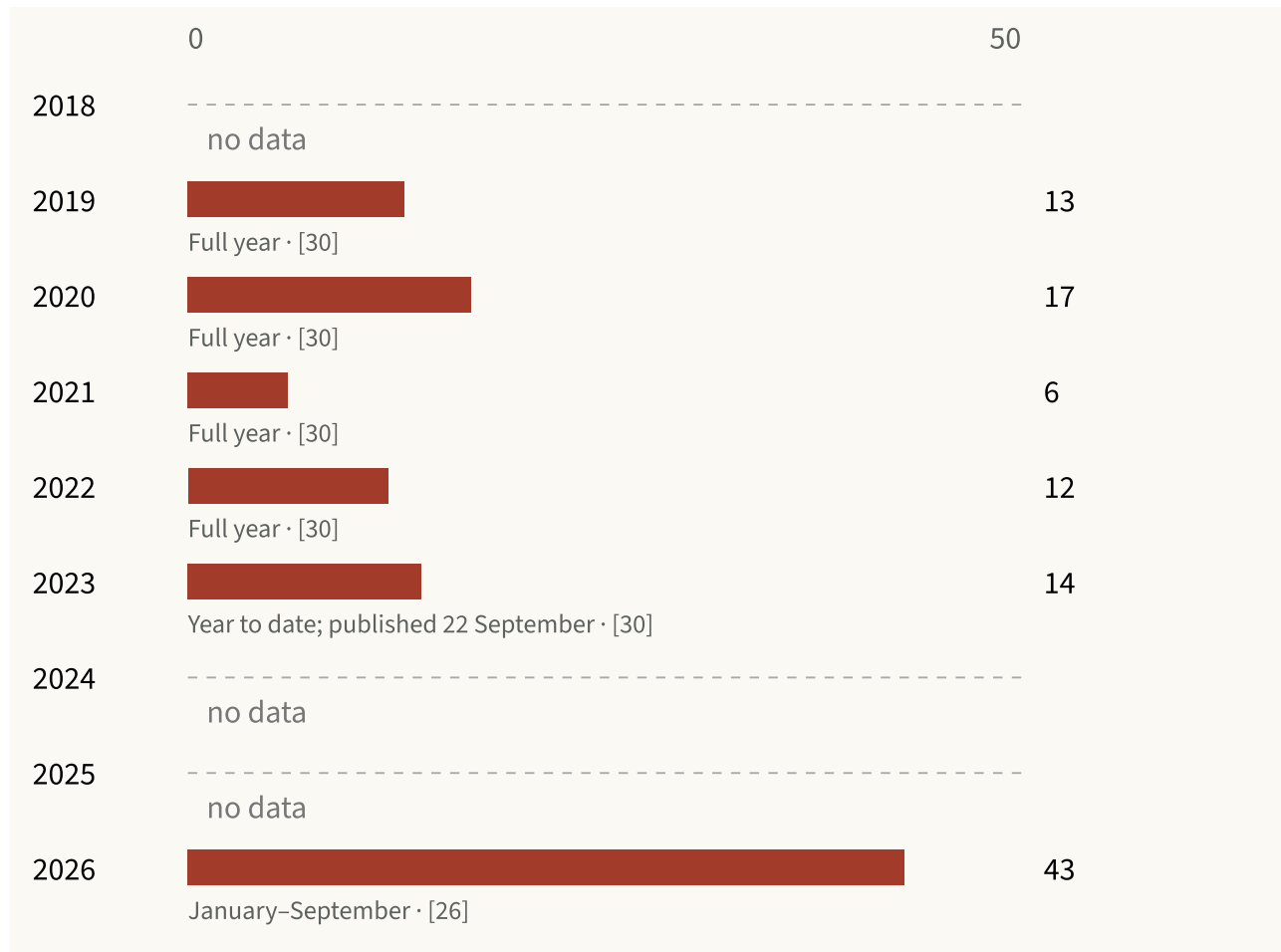
7.3. Transbaikalia and Yakutia

A bear was recorded at a forest cabin in the Bolshaya Burecha basin on 14 and 27 May and 4 and 11 June 2026; on 3 August it entered the building. Staff suggested it was searching for food. The publication does not establish that all images show the same individual. Spring visits are retained in the chronology and are not automatically explained by late-summer crop failure. [4]

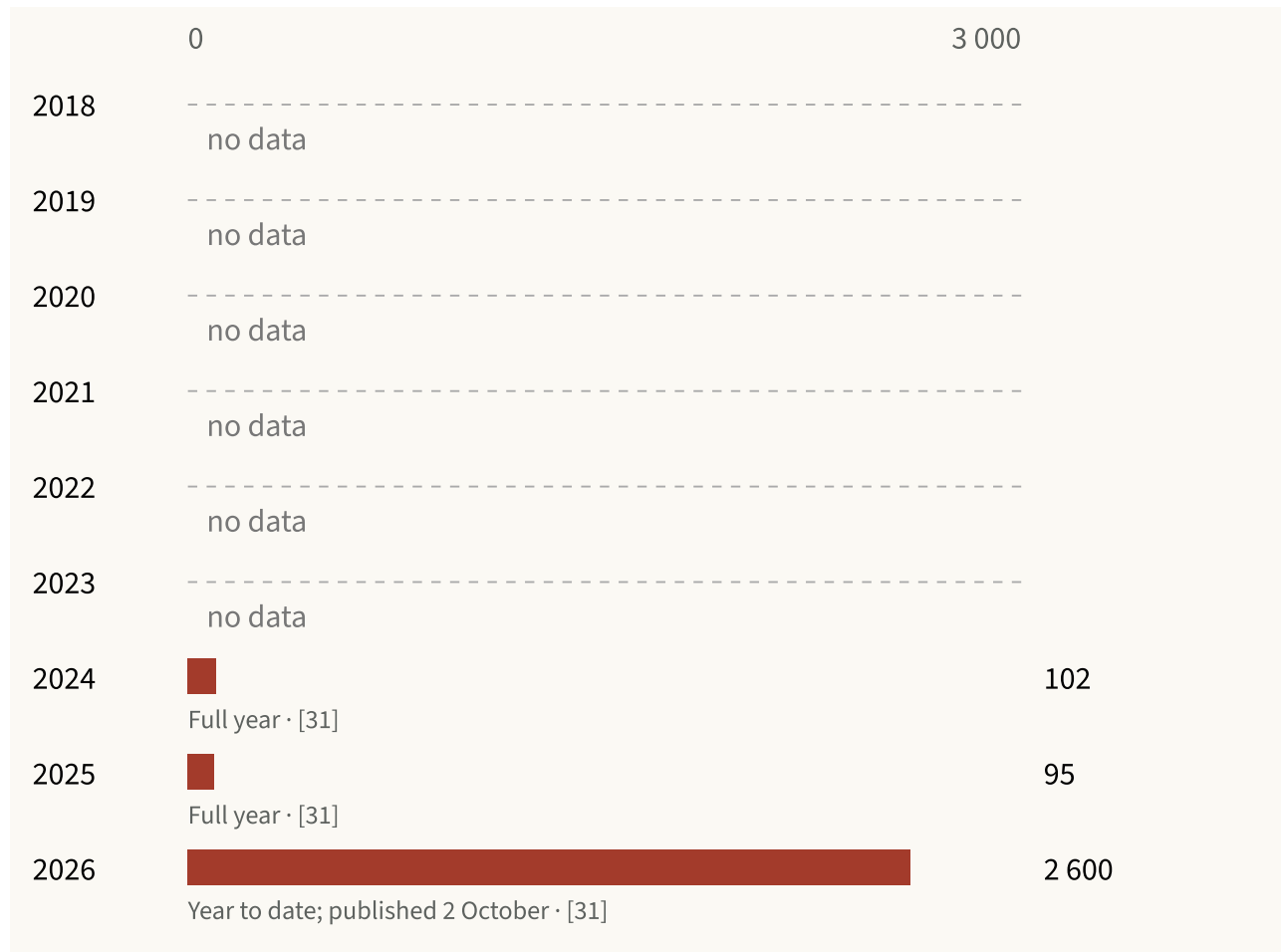
In a summary for Yakutia's Mirninsky, Suntarsky and Oleneksky districts, the agency linked the situation to natural foods and fires. A similar explanation was given in Irkutsk Region in September 2021. These are dated explanations by services. Checking a route from a specific burned area to a specific settlement requires separate local information. [12] [13]

7.4. Four regional charts

The panels below cover 2018–2026. Every year is shown, but a value appears only when supported by a confirmed source. Scales are separate so that both tens and thousands of reports remain legible. Different periods and channels are labelled; incomparable observations are not connected by lines.

Figure 5. Novosibirsk Region: 2018–2026**Published snapshots at different dates**

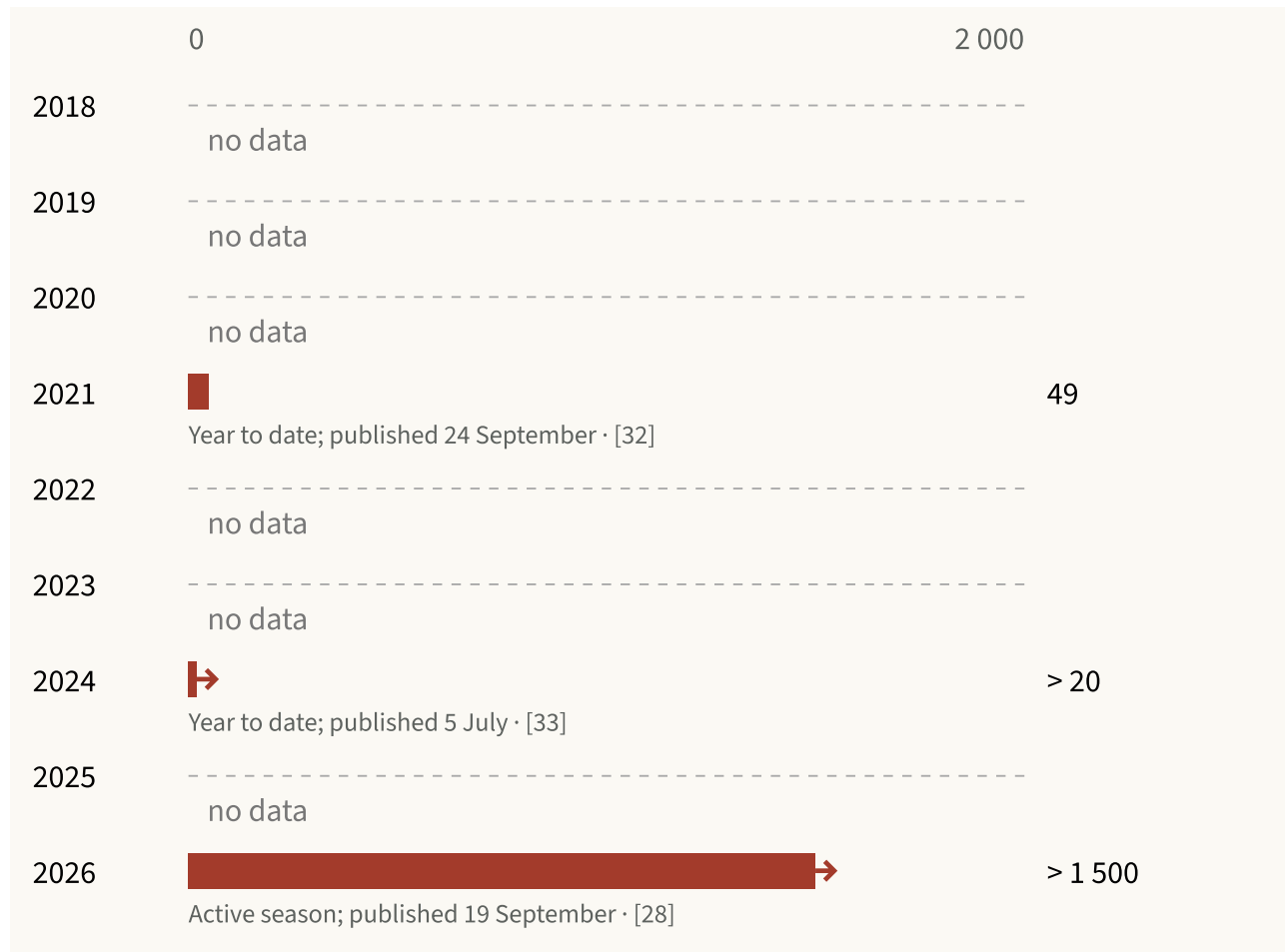
Recorded bear appearances. 2019–2022: annual figures from a retrospective Ministry of Natural Resources account published by NGS. 2023 and 2026: partial years. The figures 77 and 83 for 2024–2025 concern all wild animals and are excluded from the bear series. Sources [30], [26].

Figure 6. Kemerovo Region — Kuzbass: 2018–2026**Published snapshots at different dates**

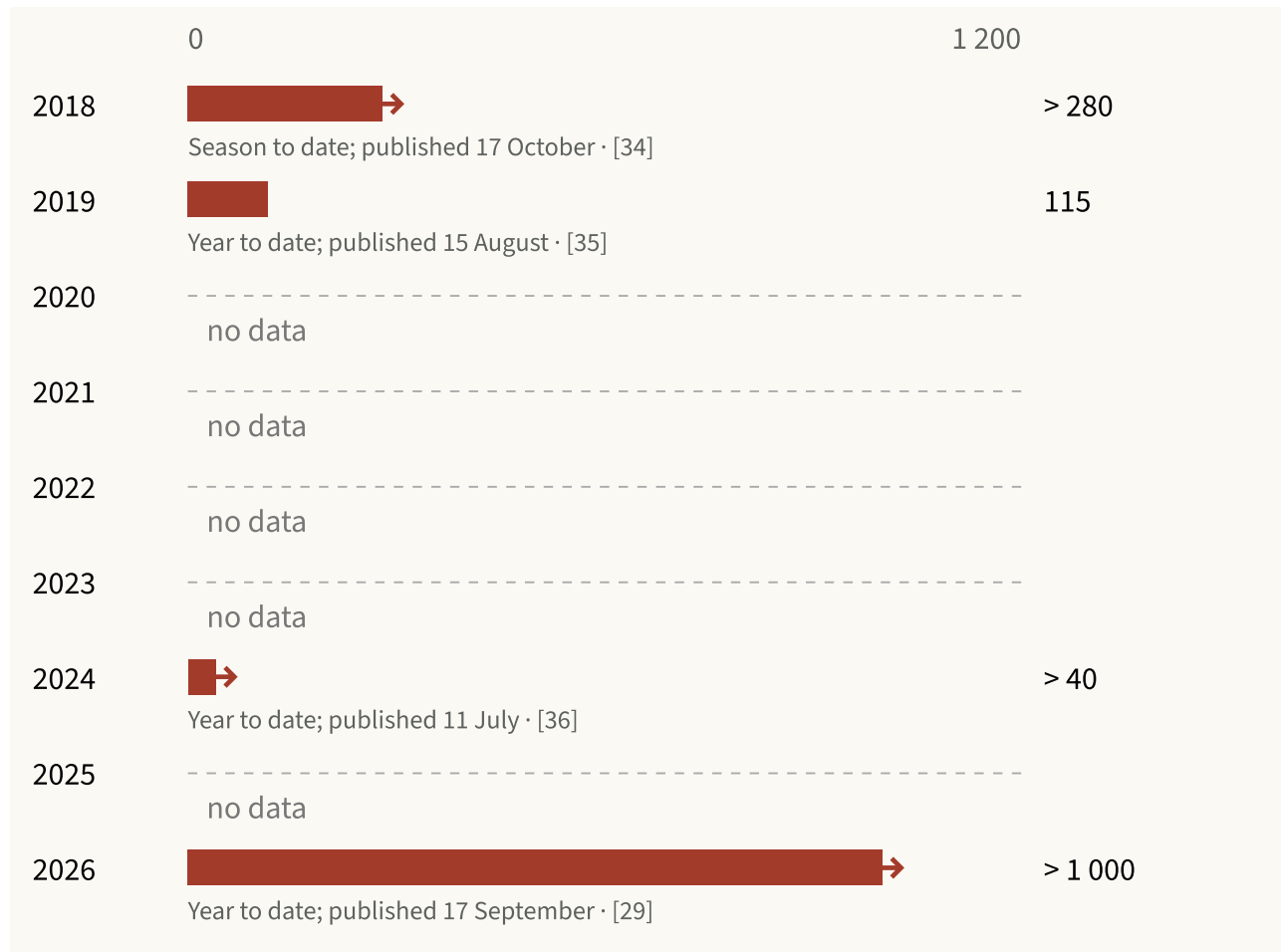
Reports to the police of bears entering settlements. These three values share one channel — the police duty unit, in a regional Interior Ministry response. 2026 is incomplete. Reports may repeat the same event. The earlier 30 and 35 reports directly to the Kuzbass forestry ministry belong to another recording channel and are noted separately. Sources [31].

Figure 7. Irkutsk Region: 2018–2026

Published snapshots at different dates
Different reporting channels and coverage;
not a single comparable annual series
Bar length shows the lower bound;
the exact value was not published (values marked >)



Calls and reports about bears. These are three published snapshots with different coverage. In 2021, records covered bears approaching people, including at industrial sites; in 2024, reports of bears entering settlements; in 2026, reports to dispatchers near settlements and roads. They cannot be read as a single series from one service. Sources [32], [33], [28].

Figure 8. Krasnoyarsk Territory: 2018–2026**Published snapshots at different dates****Bar length shows the lower bound;****the exact value was not published (values marked >)**

Calls and reports to the regional ministry. Seasonal snapshots at different dates are shown. For 2018, the contemporaneous publication is used: more than 280. An August 2019 publication gives 200 for the previous year; the obtained materials do not explain the discrepancy. For 2026, the September interview's wording is retained: "more than a thousand reports". Sources [34], [35], [36], [29].

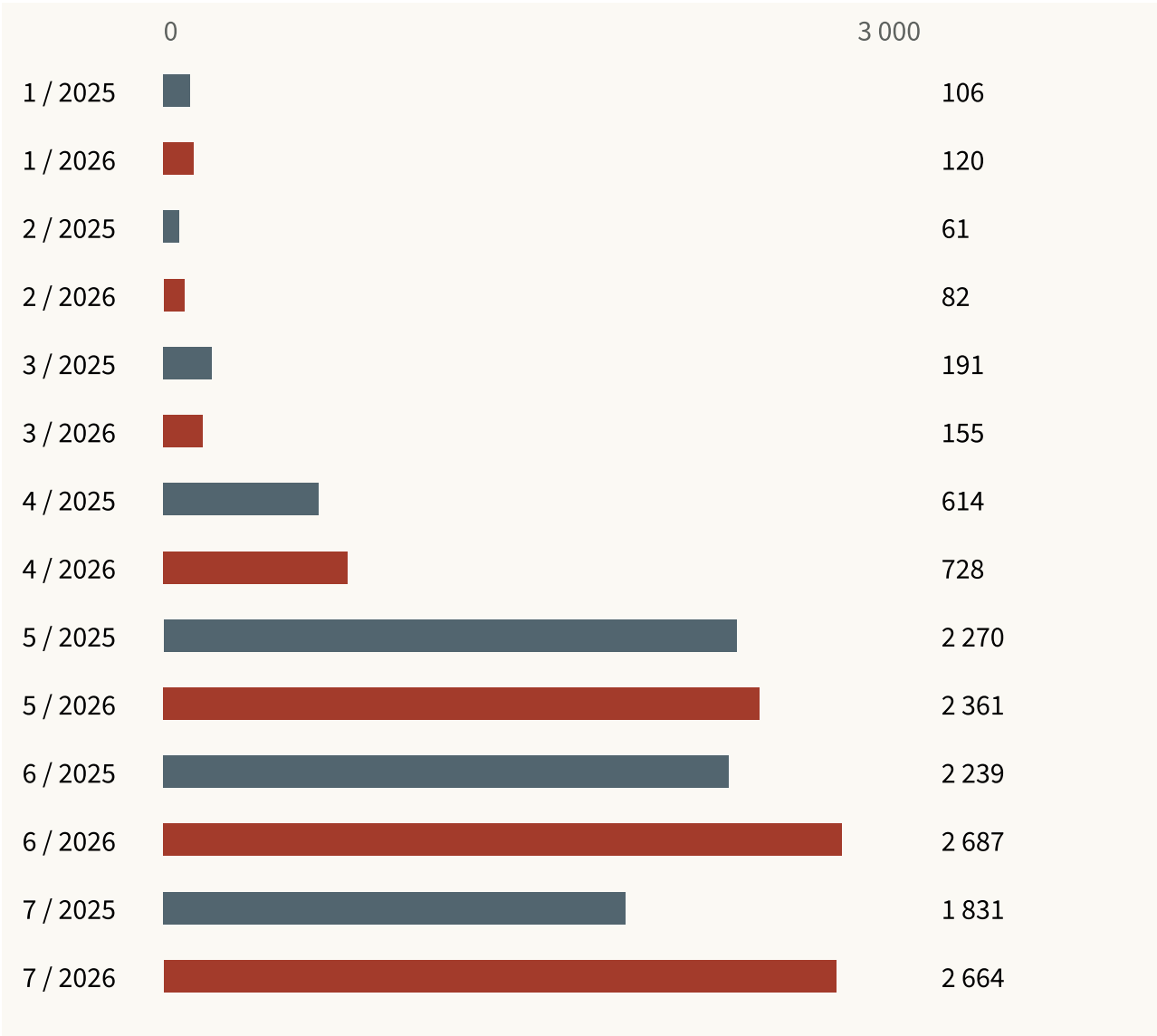
Two discrepancies are retained for Krasnoyarsk Territory. A contemporaneous 2018 report gives more than 280 calls, whereas the August 2019 retrospective gives 200 for the previous year. A September 2026 interview states more than a thousand reports, while the 1 October report states more than 500 official submissions. The obtained materials do not explain the difference in coverage; changes in event counts are not calculated from these pairs. [29] [34] [35]

8. International comparison

8.1. North America

In British Columbia, Calls received refers to calls about black bears, including sightings. Monthly values for January–July total 7,312 in 2025 and 8,797 in 2026. Growth is calculated as $(8,797 / 7,312 - 1) \times 100 = 20.309\dots\%$, reported as 20.3%. The table was updated on 17 August; saved direct HTML was used instead of an older search excerpt. [16]

Figure 9. British Columbia: monthly calls



[16]. Black bear; January–July. Terracotta: 2026; charcoal: 2025. A common scale of calls, not attacks.

British Columbia: calls about black bears

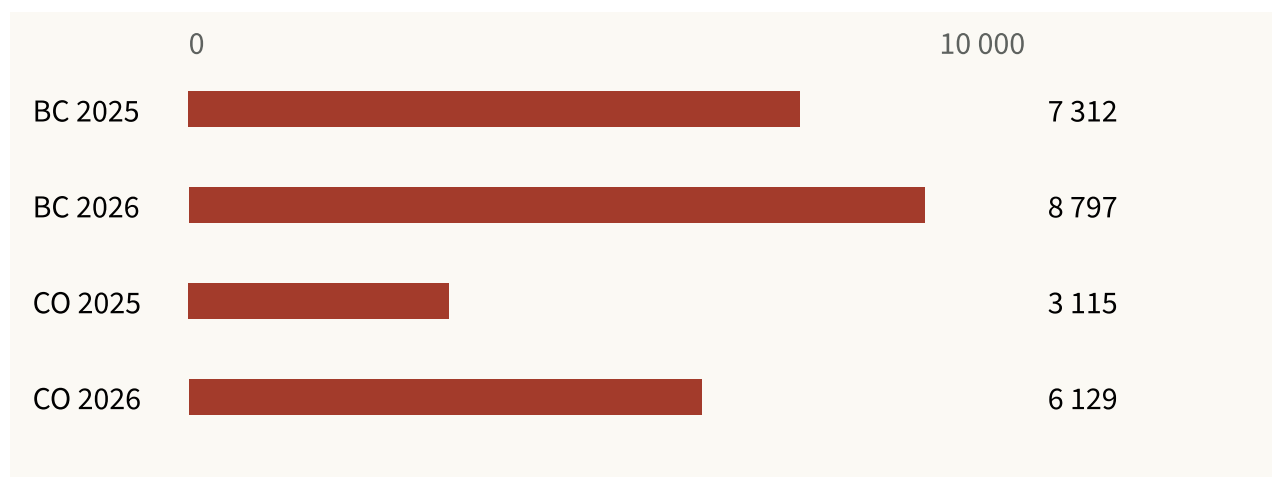
Month	2025	2026
1	106	120

Month	2025	2026
2	61	82
3	191	155
4	614	728
5	2270	2361
6	2239	2687
7	1831	2664
January–July	7312	8797

[16]. Calls received. Table version: updated 17 August 2026. The total increased by 20.3%; this is not growth in unique bears.

In Colorado, CPW reports 6,129 sightings and conflicts from 1 January to 13 August 2026, compared with 3,115 in the same period of 2025. The agency links increased activity in parts of the state to low snowpack, drought, fires and shortages of natural food; rubbish and bird and pet food are available near homes. The periods match, but the indicator itself differs from attacks. [17]

Figure 10. North America: matching periods within each region



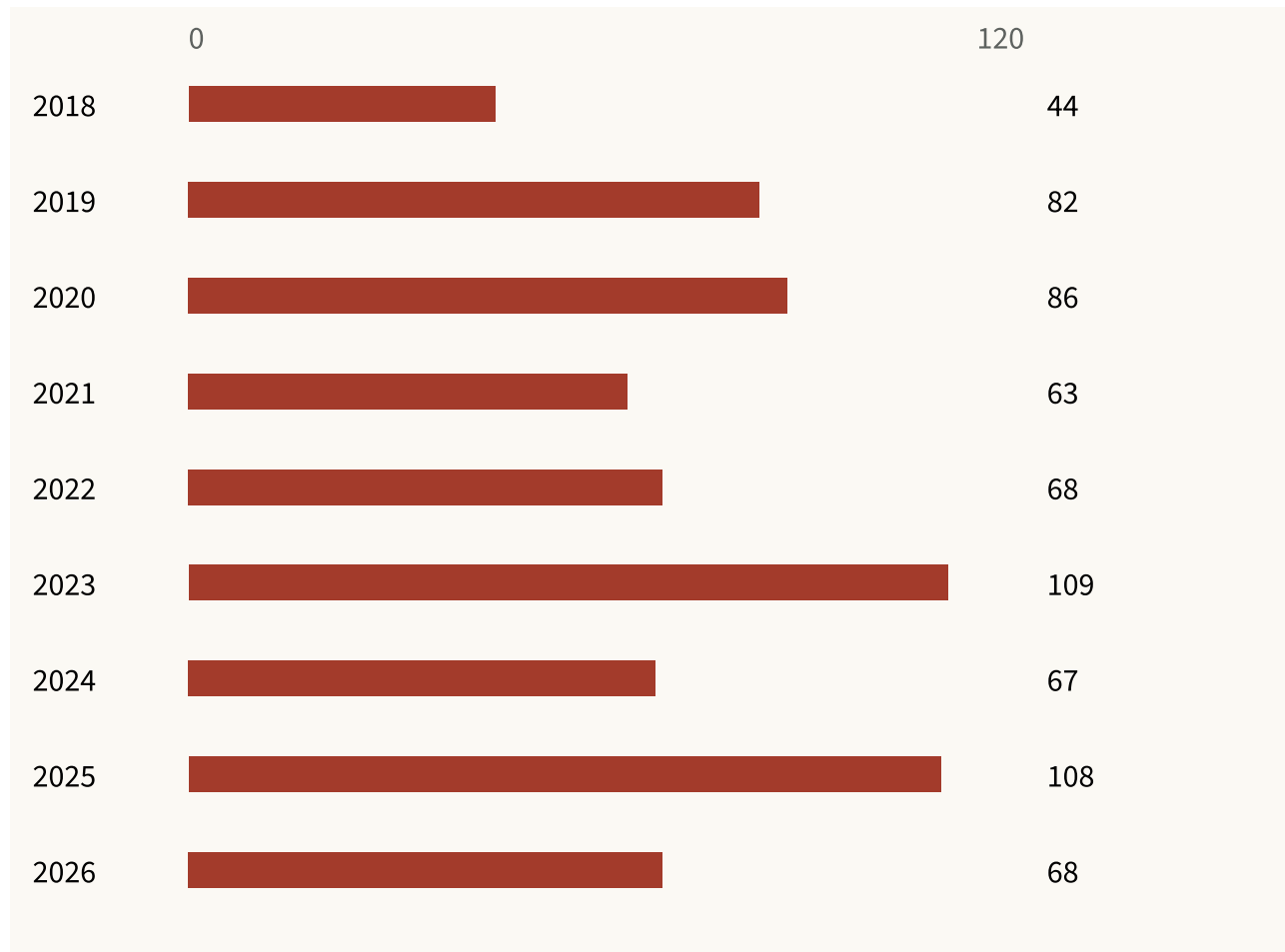
[16] [17]. BC: January–July; Colorado: 1 January–13 August. Regions differ in reporting channels, population and recording rules; this is not a risk ranking.

Utah published 168 responses by 25 August 2026 and 83 for 2025. A full previous year and partial current year are not used to calculate percentage growth. The Waterton bulletin describes a particular bear interested in visitors' food. For Ontario and Quebec, the collected material did not yield a comparable 2026 encounter series; a routine seasonal warning was not converted into a growth indicator. [18] [49]

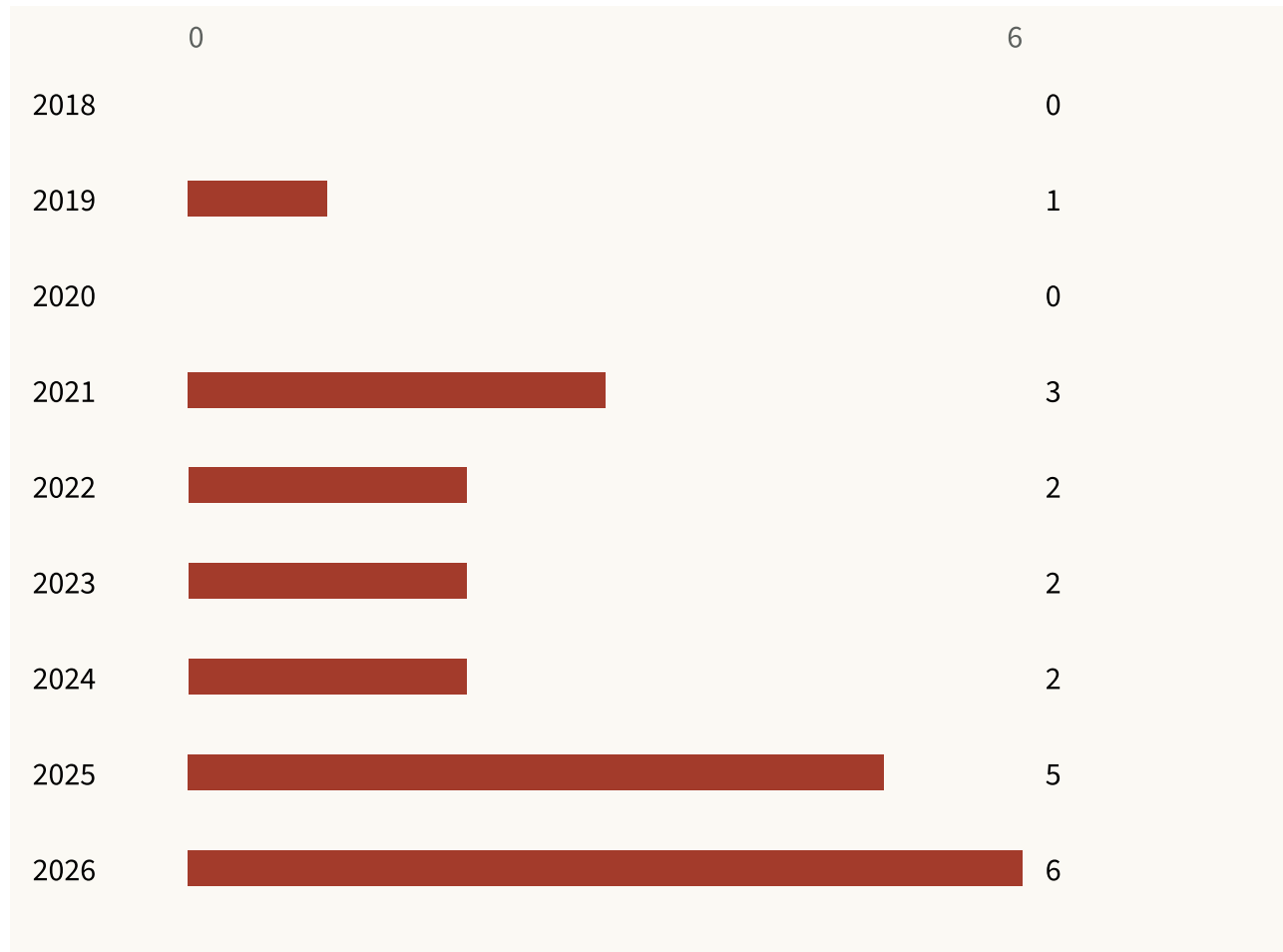
8.2. Japan: frequency and severity

Only April–September is summed in all nine years. Incidents involving casualties, casualty counts and fatality counts are shown separately. Casualties include fatalities. The preliminary 2026 table was updated on 14 October. National totals are not a count of all bear sightings. [19]

Figure 11. Japan: casualties in April–September



[19]. Including fatalities; all species in the national total. 2026: preliminary, updated 14 October 2026.

Figure 12. Japan: fatalities in April–September

[19]. A subset of casualties. Zeros for 2018 and 2020 were published; they are not missing values.

Japan: April–September, 2018–2026

Year	Events	Casualties	Fatalities	Hokkaido: events / people / fatalities
2018	44	44	0	2 / 2 / 0
2019	79	82	1	3 / 3 / 0
2020	80	86	0	2 / 2 / 0
2021	59	63	3	7 / 11 / 3
2022	64	68	2	2 / 3 / 0
2023	105	109	2	3 / 3 / 1
2024	64	67	2	3 / 3 / 0
2025	99	108	5	4 / 4 / 2
2026	64	68	6	2 / 2 / 0

[19]. Fatalities are included in casualties. 2026 data are preliminary, updated 14 October 2026. Complete monthly rows are in the package JSON.

In the selected months of 2026, casualties were lower than in 2023 and 2025, but fatalities were higher. One indicator therefore cannot describe the whole season. The national total includes different bear species; separate Hokkaido rows show brown bears without attributing Japan's entire count to them.

In Tohoku, beech fruiting in 2026 was better than in the poor-crop years 2023 and 2025. On Hokkaido, the assessment published on 5 October rated mizunara oak and wild grapes poorly, with more favourable ratings for other plants. An overall qualitative food assessment is not equivalent to failure of every species. An autumn assessment is not substituted as an explanation for all spring incidents. [20] [21]

8.3. Europe and contrasting cases

Covasna Prefecture reported 300 calls to 112 in January–August 2026 and 216 in the whole of 2025; separately, it reported two attacks on people in the current year by publication on 29 September. These are different windows, so percentage growth for a matching season is not calculated. [22]

The Czech conservation agency reported a young bear near Nýdek that stayed in the forest and did not seek people. Historical material from the Beskids shows that bears had appeared there before. In Slovakia, the official map records public reports, while an August ministry response to a news agency reported fewer calls and attacks without a complete comparable series. These findings are retained as a contrast to a picture of universal growth. [23] [50] [51] [52]

8.4. What the comparison shows

The selected international regions show increased calls, local episodes of food attraction, better crops and reports of declining conflicts. There is no single worldwide time series. The common basis for comparison is the mechanism — food, habitat condition and human access — while numerical conclusions remain within specific regions, species and recording systems.

9. Discussion and alternative explanations

The chain from weather to conflict spans several timescales. A brief cold spell can coincide with a sensitive plant stage; pine nuts develop over several seasons; logging or fire effects persist for years; accessible rubbish shapes an animal's experience through repeat visits. Local analysis compares these processes with attention to their different timescales.

Mechanisms: evidence, scale and alternatives

Pathway	What the corpus provides	What to distinguish
Weather → food	Long-term pine studies; station dates [37] [38] [39]	Station temperature, canopy phenology and cone damage
Snow → fire conditions	Scientific analysis of extreme seasons [24]	Conditions for spread and ignition source
Logging → fire / recovery	Field plots, combustible residues and regeneration [11]	Logging type, forest type and reburn severity
Fire → food	Loss of plants and possible berry development [14] [25]	Fire year, recovery years and food species
Roads → encounters	Studies of access and injuries in Russia [14] [15]	Number of people, reasons for visiting and shared food
Human food → visits	Gardens, rubbish, deliberate feeding and forest cabins [1] [4] [8] [10] [18]	Observation, motive and repeated reinforcement of behaviour

Alternative and accompanying explanations include animal abundance, young animals dispersing, seasonal food needs, accessible gardens and apiaries, wild-food gathering, roads, tourism pressure and recording changes. Each factor requires relevant local observations. The Kuzbass agency's response concerns reports of crop damage received by that agency; private gardens and reports to other services belong to separate recording channels. [47]

Explanations involving bears arriving from a neighbouring region are tested through individual movements or spatial and temporal series. Such observations allow local and incoming animals to be distinguished. A publication reporting stable overall abundance is also compatible with local concentration around food: population size and distribution are different questions.

The scale of fire exposure also matters. A large regional area may lie far from a settlement; a small fire may affect an important local site. Assessing food consequences requires plant composition, season, fire severity and recovery. Area burned, area of dead stands and area of lost food resources are three separate quantities.

Retained contradictions are informative. Good crops of some berries alongside a poor pine-nut crop in Yailu refine the meaning of food shortage. Spring cabin visits clarify the temporal sequence. Fewer casualties but more fatalities in Japan demonstrate the distinction between frequency and severity. The Nýdek report reminds us that a forest sighting and seeking contact with people are not the same thing.

10. Limitations and reproducibility

10.1. Coverage

The corpus does not cover every Russian district, every forest worldwide or every bear publication. Searches evolved as local cases emerged. Counts of saved files and queries are not counts of independently examined studies. For Tomsk Region, a final 2026 crop score for the same plots as the forecast was not obtained; local food series for Kuzbass are also incomplete.

10.2. Recording and access

Some data are published through the media rather than original agency records. Call totals may contain duplicates. Some materials are accessible only as indexed text or selected pages. An HTTP error is retained as the outcome of retrieving a file, not as evidence that the source itself is wrong. Source entries state the extent of actual reading and the available copies.

10.3. Spatial and temporal uncertainty

Burn boundaries, feeding plots and animal routes have not been combined in one geographic information model. The location map is therefore for navigation, not a map of established exposure. The observation programme does not provide a consistent series of effects for each burned area one–five years later. Different sources end on different dates in 2026; the incomplete year is marked separately.

10.4. What can be reproduced

The reproduce.mjs file repeats the summation of monthly Japanese and British Columbian indicators, checks the increase in calls, annual burned areas in the Altai Reserve, gaps in the regional matrix and temperature sums from saved daily data. Data and source files are included in the package. Original observers' logs, individual animal tracks and microdata for international regressions are not included.

The archive includes raw website responses, including service pages and download errors. Each file has a recorded size and SHA-256. The access field and substantive extract describe a file's suitability for analysis. Code from the original stages is retained separately to document the working process, while reproduce.mjs checks final arithmetic offline.

11. Answers to the questions and practical implications

Q1. Is this happening everywhere in 2026?

The situation differs between regions. British Columbia and Colorado recorded more calls and reports over matching periods. Japan recorded fewer casualties than in some previous years, but more fatalities. European examples include both difficult local situations and observations of normal dispersal or reports of reduced conflict.

Q2. Has this happened before?

Yes. Yailu is described in detail for 2018; Irkutsk Region for 2021; the Japanese series covers matching months in 2018–2026. Regional snapshots confirm that encounters and reports did not begin in 2026. The available series and their gaps are shown in the regional tables.

Q3. What roles do natural food and human food play?

Yailu records show a poor pine-nut crop, uneven berry crops and garden use. Other local accounts feature waste, deliberate feeding, apiaries, tourists' food and cabin supplies. These make human spaces a food source. It is not just overall yield that matters, but food type, season and accessibility.

Q4. What do weather, snow and climate contribute?

Long-term pine studies point to weather in preceding seasons, while the station series identifies specific frosts for phenological checking. The Siberian fire study links early snowmelt and atmospheric dynamics to warm, dry, fire-prone conditions. Winter fires require separate identification of actual snow cover at the fire site and the ignition source.

Q5. Is there a human contribution through logging, fire and roads?

Yes: field studies measure changes in fuels and regeneration after logging and fire; human–bear interaction studies examine roads and shared food resources. Local observations show accessible food provided by people. These findings support addressing causes in advance, rather than only responding to a dangerous animal. Practical measures include protecting feeding areas, accounting for logging and fire effects, managing access and removing food attractants near homes.

Q6. How can this knowledge be used locally?

A village needs simultaneous records of accessible food near homes, natural-food surveys and a unified event log with duplicates removed. Forest areas need fire boundaries and severity, logging age and type, roads and food-plant recovery. Year-to-year comparisons need matching cut-off dates and recording rules. These indicators are set out in the practical matrix.

Practical matrix for local observation

What to record	How and when	Decision supported
Events and reports	Date, coordinates, encounter type, confirmation and links between repeat calls	Separate alarming reports from confirmed dangerous incidents
Accessible food	Gardens, waste, feed, apiaries and food in buildings; repeat inspections	Remove recurring attractants
Natural foods	Plant species, phenological stage, permanent plot and common scale	Distinguish local shortage from a regional overall assessment
Weather and snow	Daily data, elevation, slope, frost and snow dates	Compare with sensitive plant stages and fire conditions
Fires and logging	Boundary, date, severity, logging type, reburning and recovery age	Assess changes in feeding areas and access
Animals and people	Camera traps, individual features; human visitation	Distinguish individuals, seasonality and human pressure

This work's own contribution is the preserved link between a question, an indicator's definition, its source document and the conclusion it supports, alongside reproducible calculations and local chronologies. Its practical value is the ability to discuss conflict prevention using specific evidence and identify which next local document would change the answer.

Appendices: data and verification

Complete source files are included in the package. The tables below link main findings to specific indicators. The register is not a list of all existing studies.

Claim → data → source → conclusion

Code / claim	Source / data	Location of result	Limitation / conclusion
C01. Yailu: a poor pine-nut crop alongside uneven berry crops	[3] About 12 different bears, September–October 2018	Description of the 2018 season	Field account; no common crop-mass measure. Food composition and season matter
C02. Use of garden fruit	[1] Schoolyard visits stopped after fruit disappeared	Report dated 8 October 2026	Observation at a specific place. Human food forms part of the local sequence
C03. Siberian pine crop failure near Lake Teletskoye	[40] August 2026, qualitative description	Main text of the note	No area or kg/ha. Observed outcome, not a spring forecast
C04. Crop development over several seasons	[38] [39] Long-term pine observations	Pp. 321–328; 138, 140, 142, 145	Overlapping series, local area. Examine previous development years
C05. Frost on 30 May 2025	[37] MIN −1.4 °C; SAT 560.4; SET 295.4	GSOD; algorithm up to 30 June	Station, not tree canopy. A date for local phenological comparison
C06. Conditions for extreme fire	[24] Early snowmelt and atmospheric dynamics	Science, pp. 1005–1008	Fire conditions studied. Climate connection through the state of fuels
C07. Logging and reburning	[11] 100 plots / 23 sites; up to 135 t/ha	Methods and results	Different forests and logging types. Fuels and recovery change

Code / claim	Source / data	Location of result	Limitation / conclusion
C08. Reserve fires	[25] 10 fires, 2018–2024	Table 1, p. 7	No complete spatial overlap with food areas. Annual fire register, not unique loss of feeding area
C09. Injuries in Russia and forest access	[15] Roads and Siberian pine, 2001–2018	Methods, Results	Composite forest-disturbance indicator. Consider human access and shared foods separately
C10. British Columbia	[16] 7 312 → 8 797; +20.3%	Calls received, January–July	Calls, with possible duplicates. Growth within one defined channel
C11. Colorado	[17] 3 115 → 6 129	1 January–13 August in both years	Sightings and conflicts, not only attacks. Growth in recorded reports
C12. Japan: frequency and severity	[19] 2026: 64 events, 68 casualties, 6 fatalities	P. 1, April–September	Preliminary; fatalities included. Fewer casualties than in 2023/2025, more fatalities
C13. Kuzbass: police	[31] 2024:102; 2025:95; 2026:2600	Interior Ministry response; published 2 October 2026	2026 is incomplete. Police reports are recorded separately from reports to the Kuzbass forestry ministry
C14. Kuzbass: agency explanations	[8] [9] Waste; crop failure; possible movements	20 August and 11 September 2026	Service explanations, without animal tracks. Distinguish accessible food from the migration hypothesis
C15. Bolshaya Burecha: timing of visits	[4] 14/27 May, 4/11 June, 3 August	Camera-trap report	Individual identity and motive not established. Visits began before the late-summer food description
C16. Covasna and Nýdek	[22] [23] 300 calls; separately, two attacks. Nýdek: a forest observation	Reports dated 29 September and 6 October 2026	Different territories, indicators and windows. Preserve local differences, not a single global total

Four regions: all annual entries

Region / year	Value	Period	Channel / source
Novosibirsk Region / 2018	no value found	—	—
Novosibirsk Region / 2019	13	Full year	Ministry of Natural Resources [30]
Novosibirsk Region / 2020	17	Full year	Ministry of Natural Resources [30]
Novosibirsk Region / 2021	6	Full year	Ministry of Natural Resources [30]
Novosibirsk Region / 2022	12	Full year	Ministry of Natural Resources [30]
Novosibirsk Region / 2023	14	Year to date; published 22 September	Ministry of Natural Resources [30]
Novosibirsk Region / 2024	no value found	—	—
Novosibirsk Region / 2025	no value found	—	—
Novosibirsk Region / 2026	43	January–September	Ministry of Natural Resources [26]
Kemerovo Region — Kuzbass / 2018	no value found	—	—
Kemerovo Region — Kuzbass / 2019	no value found	—	—
Kemerovo Region — Kuzbass / 2020	no value found	—	—
Kemerovo Region — Kuzbass / 2021	no value found	—	—
Kemerovo Region — Kuzbass / 2022	no value found	—	—
Kemerovo Region — Kuzbass / 2023	no value found	—	—
Kemerovo Region — Kuzbass / 2024	102	Full year	Police [31]

Region / year	Value	Period	Channel / source
Kemerovo Region — Kuzbass / 2025	95	Full year	Police [31]
Kemerovo Region — Kuzbass / 2026	2 600	Year to date; published 2 October	Police [31]
Irkutsk Region / 2018	no value found	—	—
Irkutsk Region / 2019	no value found	—	—
Irkutsk Region / 2020	no value found	—	—
Irkutsk Region / 2021	49	Year to date; published 24 September	Public reports, wildlife protection service data [32]
Irkutsk Region / 2022	no value found	—	—
Irkutsk Region / 2023	no value found	—	—
Irkutsk Region / 2024	more than 20	Year to date; published 5 July	Reports of bears entering settlements [33]
Irkutsk Region / 2025	no value found	—	—
Irkutsk Region / 2026	more than 1,500	Active season; published 19 September	Unified dispatch service [28]
Krasnoyarsk Territory / 2018	more than 280	Season to date; published 17 October	Reports to the ministry [34]
Krasnoyarsk Territory / 2019	115	Year to date; published 15 August	Public reports [35]
Krasnoyarsk Territory / 2020	no value found	—	—
Krasnoyarsk Territory / 2021	no value found	—	—
Krasnoyarsk Territory / 2022	no value found	—	—
Krasnoyarsk Territory / 2023	no value found	—	—

Region / year	Value	Period	Channel / source
Krasnoyarsk Territory / 2024	more than 40	Year to date; published 11 July	Reports to the Ministry of Natural Resources [36]
Krasnoyarsk Territory / 2025	no value found	—	—
Krasnoyarsk Territory / 2026	more than 1,000	Year to date; published 17 September	Reports to the Ministry of Natural Resources [29]

16 of 36 entries populated; not a complete comparable series. 2026 is incomplete.

Examples of search queries actually saved

Date	Query	Log
2026-10-25T00:39:03.320Z	site.altzapovednik.ru медведи 2026 Яйлю неурожай заморозки	web-002.json
2026-10-25T00:39:03.320Z	site.tomsk.gov.ru медведи 2026 обращения неурожай	web-002.json
2026-10-25T00:39:03.320Z	site.deples.tomsk.gov.ru 2026 урожай кедрового ореха заморозки	web-002.json
2026-10-25T00:39:36.369Z	site.altzapovednik.ru "2026" "медвед" "замороз"	web-003.json
2026-10-25T00:39:36.369Z	site.rosleshoz.gov.ru "Томской" "2025" "урожай" "балл"	web-003.json
2026-10-25T00:40:36.174Z	Алтайский заповедник Яйлю медведи 2026 site:altzapovednik.ru	web-005.json
2026-10-25T00:40:36.174Z	Black bear spatial responses Wallow wildfire Crabb 2022 22182	web-005.json
2026-10-25T00:42:19.396Z	"Томской" "кедрового ореха" "2025" "три балла" Рослесхоз	web-008.json

Date	Query	Log
2026-10-25T00:42:19.396Z	"Яйлю" "2026" "июне" "заморозки"	web-008.json
2026-10-25T00:47:49.861Z	site.env.go.jp 令和8年 クマ 人身被害 出沒 2026	web-009.json
2026-10-25T00:47:49.861Z	site.cpw.state.co.us 2026 bear reports conflicts trash	web-009.json
2026-10-25T00:47:49.861Z	site.gov.bc.ca 2026 bears communities attractants	web-009.json

These are selected records, not a complete count of screened publications. All saved responses are in inputs/search-logs.

Calculation protocol

- 1. Japan: sum the six monthly rows for April–September separately for events, people and fatalities.
- 2. British Columbia: sum Calls received for seven months; growth = $(2026 / 2025 - 1) \times 100$.
- 3. Fires: sum event areas within each year, without treating them as a unique, non-repeated area.
- 4. Temperature: $(^{\circ}\text{F} - 32) \times 5/9$; snow: inches $\times 2.54$; SAT and SET follow the rules in Chapter 5.
- 5. Gaps are retained; calculations use full precision, while temperatures and growth are displayed to one decimal place.

Run: node reproduce.mjs from the package folder. Report: qa/reproduction.json. Recalculation requires no network access.

Sources and access

The corpus access date is 25 October 2026. Exact save times and checksums are in data/source-manifest.json. Archiving and reading are distinguished; the extent of verification is stated separately.

[1] Kolchenko A. You cannot outrun a bear. Report from Yailu · 2026-10-08

Access. Report with direct eyewitness accounts; main text read

Location of result. Sections “Apple dining room”; “Camera traps and copters”; “Bears are leaving”

Used here. Schoolyard visits stopped after fruit disappeared. Observation at a specific place. Human food forms part of the local sequence.

<https://www.amic.ru/news/ot-medvedya-ne-ubezhish-eksklyuzivnyy-reportazh-iz-zapovednika-yaylyu-gde-zhivut-kosolapye-594052>

In the package: sources/yailu-orchards-october-2026.html

1 ↑ · 2 ↑ · 3 ↑ · 4 ↑ · 5 ↑ · 6 ↑ · 7 ↑ · 8 ↑ Back to register

[2] Altai inspectors hold the line at the edge of the taiga · 2026-10-21

Access. Retelling of a reserve statement; the original VK post did not open

Location of result. Restriction and patrol dates; situation by mid-October

<https://altapress.ru/story/altayskie-inspektori-derzhat-oboronu-u-poroga-taygi-iz-za-medvedey-foto-396076>

In the package: sources/yailu-patrol-october-2026.html

1 ↑ · 2 ↑ · 3 ↑ · 4 ↑ Back to register

[3] The brown bear of the Altai Reserve · 2019-10-24

Access. Main text read; charts supplied as images were not separately digitised

Location of result. Paragraphs beginning “In 2008, 2014, 2018...” and “In difficult years for bears...”

Used here. About 12 different bears, September–October 2018. Field account; no common crop-mass measure. Food composition and season matter.

<https://altzapovednik.ru/info/publikatcii/nauch-pop/medved.aspx>

No separate complete copy has been matched to this entry; see saved search responses and the access description.

1 ↑ · 2 ↑ · 3 ↑ · 4 ↑ · 5 ↑ · 6 ↑ · 7 ↑ Back to register

[4] Bolshaya Burecha: camera trap and forest cabin

Access. Retelling of a Sokhondinsky Reserve statement in CHITA.ru, 28 August 2026; the original was not separately obtained.

Location of result. Main text of the publication; the values and periods used are in the research tables.

Used here. 14/27 May, 4/11 June, 3 August. Individual identity and motive not established. Visits began before the late-summer food description.

<https://www.chita.ru/text/animals/2026/08/28/76611776/>

In the package: [sources/zabaykal-burecha-2026.html](#)

1 ↑ · 2 ↑ · 3 ↑ Back to register

[5] Tomsk Region sets gathering dates for lingonberries, cranberries and pine nuts · 2026-07-23

Access. Main text read

Location of result. Paragraph beginning “According to specialists’ estimates”

<https://rosleshoz.gov.ru/news/sfo/v-tomskoy-oblasti-ustanovleny-sroki-sbora-brusniki-klyukvy-i-kedrovogo-orekha/>

No separate complete copy has been matched to this entry; see saved search responses and the access description.

1 ↑ Back to register

[6] More bears, not enough food: interview with Andrey Kolomin · 2026-09-23

Access. Direct media interview with the agency head; read

Location of result. Direct statements on foods and presumed migration

<https://vtomske.ru/amp/216645-medvedei-stalo-bolshe-a-korma-ne-hvataet-ekspert-rasskazal-o-prichinah-vyhodov-hishchnikov-k-lyudyam-v-tomskoi-oblasti>

In the package: [sources/tomsk-food-september-2026.html](#)

1 ↑ Back to register

[7] Pine nuts in Novosibirsk Region doubled in price following crop failure · 2026-10-03

Access. Report and interview with a buyer; read; no purchasing ledger

Location of result. Entrepreneur’s testimony about Bazoy and Tisul

<https://infopro54.ru/news/kedrovyy-orex-v-novosibirskoj-oblasti-podorozhal-v-dva-raza-iz-za-neurozhaya/>

In the package: [sources/bazy-tisul-market-2026.html](#)

1 ↑ Back to register

[8] Official comment on a brown-bear attack in Mezhdurechensky District and appearances in Kuzbass settlements • 2026-08-20

Access. Main text read

Location of result. Paragraph beginning “In Kuzbass over the past month”

Used here. Waste; crop failure; possible movements. Service explanations, without animal tracks. Distinguish accessible food from the migration hypothesis.

<https://kemles.ru/news/detail/ofitsialnyy-kommentariy-o-napadenii-burogo-medvedya-v-mezhdurechenskom-okruge-i-poyavlenii-v-naselen>

In the package: [sources/kuzbass-official-august.html](#)

[1](#) ↑ · [2](#) ↑ · [3](#) ↑ [Back to register](#)

[9] Recommendations for preventing bears from entering settlements • 2026-09-11

Access. Causes and recording procedure checked; advice on weapons was not reproduced in the research

Location of result. Introductory paragraphs; submissions by local authorities

Used here. Waste; crop failure; possible movements. Service explanations, without animal tracks. Distinguish accessible food from the migration hypothesis.

<https://kemles.ru/news/detail/rekomendatsii-po-predotvrashcheniyu-vykhoda-medvedey-k-naselennym-punktam>

In the package: [sources/kuzbass-official-september.html](#)

[1](#) ↑ · [2](#) ↑ [Back to register](#)

[10] Two bear cubs killed in Kuzbass after attacking a person. NGS42 • 2021-04-27

Access. Main text read and saved; medical injuries not described

Location of result. Administration statement and direct interview with Alexander Gurylev

<https://ngs42.ru/text/incidents/2021/04/27/69887942/>

In the package: [sources/mezhdurechensk-bears-2021.html](#)

[1](#) ↑ · [2](#) ↑ [Back to register](#)

[11] Kukavskaya et al., 2013. Influence of logging on the effects of wildfire in Siberia

Access. The abstract and descriptions of study areas were used. Full HTML is saved. DOI: 10.1088/1748-9326/8/4/045034.

Location of result. Main text of the publication; the values and periods used are in the research tables.

Used here. 100 plots / 23 sites; up to 135 t/ha. Different forests and logging types. Fuels and recovery change.

<https://iopscience.iop.org/article/10.1088/1748-9326/8/4/045034>

In the package: [sources/siberia-fire-logging-2013.html](#)

[1](#) ↑ · [2](#) ↑ · [3](#) ↑ · [4](#) ↑ · [5](#) ↑ [Back to register](#)

[12] Yakutia: Ministry of Ecology summary

Access. Agency statement republished by Yakutia24; text read; no burn boundaries or movement observations.

Location of result. Main text of the publication; the values and periods used are in the research tables.

<https://www.yakutia24.ru/news/ecology/v-yakutii-vedetsya-rabota-po-regulirovaniyu-chislennosti-burogo-medvedya>

In the package: sources/yakutia-2026.html

1 ↑ Back to register

[13] Irkutsk Region: press conference on 24 September 2021

Access. Oblastnaya report on statements by the head of the wildlife protection department.

Location of result. Main text of the publication; the values and periods used are in the research tables.

<https://www.ogirk.ru/2021/09/24/medvedi-v-irkutskoj-oblasti-vyhodjat-k-ljudjam-iz-za-togo-chto-v-lesu-ne-hvataet-jagod-i-shishek/>

In the package: sources/irkutsk-food-2021.html

1 ↑ Back to register

[14] Proctor et al. Berries and bullets... Wildlife Monographs 213, e1078 (2023)

Access. The complete 77-page PDF is saved. The abstract and discussion of foods and roads in the publisher's text were used.

Location of result. Main text of the publication; the values and periods used are in the research tables.

<https://doi.org/10.1002/wmon.1078>

In the package: sources/canada-berries-roads-2023.pdf

1 ↑ · 2 ↑ · 3 ↑ · 4 ↑ · 5 ↑ · 6 ↑ Back to register

[15] Kudrenko et al., 2022. Brown bear-caused human injuries and fatalities in Russia are linked to human encroachment

Access. Methods, Table 2, Results and Discussion read using the web tool (web-090.json). Direct HTML download returned 403; the retrieval response is saved separately. The supplement with quasi-Poisson models was not checked.

Location of result. Main text of the publication; the values and periods used are in the research tables.

Used here. Roads and Siberian pine, 2001–2018. Composite forest-disturbance indicator. Consider human access and shared foods separately.

<https://doi.org/10.1111/acv.12753>

No separate complete copy has been matched to this entry; see saved search responses and the access description.

1 ↑ · 2 ↑ · 3 ↑ · 4 ↑ · 5 ↑ Back to register

[16] British Columbia: current black-bear statistics

Access. Direct HTML contains January–July 2026; data updated on 17 August. The search index showed an older snapshot — the saved direct response was used.

Location of result. Main text of the publication; the values and periods used are in the research tables.

Used here. 7,312 → 8,797; +20.3%. Calls, with possible duplicates. Growth within one defined channel.

<https://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content/environment/plants-animals-ecosystems/wildlife/human-wildlife-conflict/predator-statistics-black-bear>

In the package: [sources/bc-blackbear-current.html](#)

[1](#) · [2](#) · [3](#) · [4](#) · [5](#) · [6](#) · [7](#) [Back to register](#)

[17] Colorado: reports up to 13 August 2026

Access. CPW original source read; replaces reliance on a republication.

Location of result. Main text of the publication; the values and periods used are in the research tables.

Used here. 3,115 → 6,129. Sightings and conflicts, not only attacks. Growth in recorded reports.

<https://cpw.state.co.us/news/08132026/drought-drives-record-bear-activity-cpw-urges-coloradans-take-actions-new-bill>

In the package: [sources/colorado-primary-2026.html](#)

[1](#) · [2](#) · [3](#) · [4](#) [Back to register](#)

[18] Alberta: Waterton warning, 25 September 2026

Access. Original local bulletin; bear species not specified.

Location of result. Main text of the publication; the values and periods used are in the research tables.

<https://parks.canada.ca/pn-np/ab/waterton/bulletins/47dc8954-5325-428c-ab0a-6416fff0bf1d>

In the package: [sources/alberta-waterton-2026.html](#)

[1](#) · [2](#) · [3](#) [Back to register](#)

[19] Japan: casualties by month and prefecture, fiscal years 2023, 2025 and 2026

Access. Monthly tables of events, casualties and fatalities for April–September 2018–2026 were used; values and sums are retained in the extracts.

Location of result. Main text of the publication; the values and periods used are in the research tables.

Used here. 2026: 64 events, 68 casualties, 6 fatalities. Preliminary; fatalities included. Fewer casualties than in 2023/2025, more fatalities.

<https://www.env.go.jp/nature/choju/effort/effort12/r05injury-qe.pdf>
<https://www.env.go.jp/nature/choju/effort/effort12/r07injury-qe.pdf>
<https://www.env.go.jp/nature/choju/effort/effort12/r08injury-qe.pdf>
<https://www.env.go.jp/nature/choju/effort/effort12/r03injury-qe.pdf>
<https://www.env.go.jp/nature/choju/effort/effort12/r01injury-qe.pdf>
<https://www.env.go.jp/nature/choju/effort/effort12/r02injury-qe.pdf>
<https://www.env.go.jp/nature/choju/effort/effort12/h30injury-qe.pdf>
<https://www.env.go.jp/nature/choju/effort/effort12/r04injury-qe.pdf>
<https://www.env.go.jp/nature/choju/effort/effort12/r06injury-qe.pdf>

In the package: [sources/jp-injuries-2025.pdf](#); [sources/jp-injuries-2026.pdf](#); [sources/jp-injuries-2023.pdf](#); [sources/jp-injuries-2021.pdf](#); [sources/jp-injuries-2019.pdf](#); [sources/jp-injuries-2020.pdf](#); [sources/jp-injuries-2018.pdf](#); [sources/jp-injuries-2022.pdf](#); [sources/jp-injuries-2024.pdf](#)

1 ↑ · 2 ↑ · 3 ↑ · 4 ↑ · 5 ↑ · 6 ↑ · 7 ↑ Back to register

[20] Tohoku Regional Forest Office: beech flowering and fruiting

Access. Methodology and table read; selected columns of observed fruiting in 2018–2026 extracted

Location of result. 調査方法; 調査結果, columns 結実

<https://www.rinya.maff.go.jp/tohoku/sidou/buna.html>

In the package: [sources/tohoku-food-2026.html](#)

1 ↑ Back to register

[21] Hokkaido: autumn foods, 5 October 2026

Access. Forestry office text read; qualitative categories, without conversion to percentages.

Location of result. Main text of the publication; the values and periods used are in the research tables.

<https://www.rinya.maff.go.jp/hokkaido/a/ninaricyousa08.html>

In the package: [sources/hokkaido-food-2026.html](#)

1 ↑ Back to register

[22] Covasna: prefecture statement, 29 September 2026

Access. Bear section read; calls, attacks and damage kept separate.

Location of result. Main text of the publication; the values and periods used are in the research tables.

Used here. 300 calls; separately, two attacks. Nýdek: a forest observation. Different territories, indicators and windows. Preserve local differences, not a single global total.

<https://cv.prefectura.mai.gov.ro/legea-privind-majorarea-cotelor-pentru-recoltarea-ursilor-trebuie-sa-apara-in-cateva-zile/>

In the package: [sources/romania-covasna-2026.html](#)

1 ↑ · 2 ↑ Back to register

[23] AOPK ČR: Medvěd u Nýdku přítomnost lidí nevyhledává, 6 October 2026

Access. Official statement; main text read.

Location of result. Main text of the publication; the values and periods used are in the research tables.

Used here. 300 calls; separately, two attacks. Nýdek: a forest observation. Different territories, indicators and windows. Preserve local differences, not a single global total.

<https://litovelskepomoravi.aopk.gov.cz/web/chko-beskydy/-/medvedi-nydek-rijen-2026>

In the package: sources/czech-nydek-2026.html

1 ↑ · 2 ↑ Back to register

[24] Scholten R. C., Coumou D., Luo F., Veraverbeke S. Early snowmelt and polar jet dynamics co-influence recent extreme Siberian fire seasons. *Science*, 2022, 378(6623), 1005–1009. Abstract; introduction, p. 1005; section Compound drivers of extreme fire years, pp. 1006–1008.

Access. The abstract, introduction on p. 1005 and Compound drivers of extreme fire years on pp. 1006–1008 were used.

Location of result. Main text of the publication; the values and periods used are in the research tables.

Used here. Early snowmelt and atmospheric dynamics. Fire conditions studied. Climate connection through the state of fuels.

<https://doi.org/10.1126/science.abn4419>

No separate complete copy has been matched to this entry; see saved search responses and the access description.

1 ↑ · 2 ↑ · 3 ↑ · 4 ↑ · 5 ↑ Back to register

[25] Beregoshev D. V., Trifanova S. V., Vorobyov R. I., Klimenko T. V. Field Research in the Altai Biosphere Reserve. Issue 7, pp. 6–14. The use of quadcopter UAVs in the Altai Reserve and prospects for developing wildfire monitoring and suppression. 2025. Table 1, p. 7.

Access. Full text read; Table 1 visually cross-checked

Location of result. P. 7, Table 1; pp. 10–11, fires No. 1 and No. 2

Used here. 10 fires, 2018–2024. No complete spatial overlap with food areas. Annual fire register, not unique loss of feeding area.

<https://cyberleninka.ru/article/n/praktika-primeneniya-bpla-kvadrokopternogo-tipa-v-altayskom-zapovednike-i-perspektivnye-napravleniya-razvitiya-sistemy-monitoringa/pdf>

In the package: sources/altai-uav-fires-2024-paper.pdf

1 ↑ · 2 ↑ · 3 ↑ · 4 ↑ · 5 ↑ Back to register

[26] Official Novosibirsk website, information from the Ministry of Natural Resources of Novosibirsk Region. 19 October 2026.

Access. The passage reporting Ministry of Natural Resources figures for bear appearances in January–September 2026 was used.

Location of result. Main text of the publication; the values and periods used are in the research tables.

<https://novo-sibirsk.ru/adm/sovet/news/478938/>

In the package: sources/novosibirsk-bears-official-2026.html

1 ↑ · 2 ↑ · 3 ↑ Back to register

[27] Sibdepo, response from the Kuzbass forestry ministry. 20 August 2026.

Access. The ministry's response was used: 35 reports since the start of the current year and 30 in the previous year.

Location of result. 35 reports directly to the Kuzbass forestry ministry; 30 in the previous year

<https://sibdepo.ru/news/chislo-rastyot-medvedi-stali-rezko-chashhe-vybegat-k-lyudyam-v-kuzbasse.html>

In the package: [sources/kuzbass-messages.html](#)

1 ↑ Back to register

[28] Oblastnaya Gazeta, statement from the Irkutsk regional government press office. 19 September 2026.

Access. The passage reporting government figures on calls to dispatchers during the bears' active season was used.

Location of result. Main text of the publication; the values and periods used are in the research tables.

<https://www.ogirk.ru/2026/09/19/rezhim-povyshennoj-gotovnosti-vveden-v-irkutskoj-oblasti-iz-za-medvedej/>

In the package: [sources/irkutsk-bears-1500-2026.html](#)

1 ↑ · 2 ↑ Back to register

[29] NGS24.RU, interview with Nikolay Maltsev. 17 September 2026.

Access. The passage from Nikolay Maltsev's interview on reports to the ministry since the start of the year was used.

Location of result. Main text of the publication; the values and periods used are in the research tables.

<https://ngs24.ru/text/animals/2026/09/17/76647248/>

In the package: [sources/krasnoyarsk-bears-1000-2026.html](#)

1 ↑ · 2 ↑ · 3 ↑ Back to register

[30] NGS: information from the Ministry of Natural Resources of Novosibirsk Region for 2019–2023. 22 September 2023.

Access. Retrospective Ministry of Natural Resources figures on bear appearances in 2019–2023 were used.

Location of result. Main text of the publication; the values and periods used are in the research tables.

<https://ngs.ru/text/animals/2023/09/22/72730733/>

In the package: [sources/nso-bear-years-2019-2023.html](#)

1 ↑ · 2 ↑ · 3 ↑ · 4 ↑ · 5 ↑ · 6 ↑ Back to register

[31] NGS42.RU: response from the Kemerovo regional directorate of the Ministry of Internal Affairs. 2 October 2026.

Access. The regional Interior Ministry's response on calls to the police duty unit in 2024, 2025 and part of 2026 was used.

Location of result. Main text of the publication; the values and periods used are in the research tables.

Used here. 2024:102; 2025:95; 2026:2600. 2026 is incomplete. Police reports are recorded separately from reports to the Kuzbass forestry ministry.

<https://ngs42.ru/text/animals/2026/10/02/76675108/>

In the package: [sources/kuzbass-police-years-2024-2026.html](#)

1 ↑ · 2 ↑ · 3 ↑ · 4 ↑ · 5 ↑ · 6 ↑ Back to register

[32] Irkutsk Segodnya: information from the regional wildlife protection service. 24 September 2021.

Access. The passage giving wildlife protection service figures on reports since the start of the year was used.

Location of result. Main text of the publication; the values and periods used are in the research tables.

<https://irk.today/2021/09/24/zapovednoe-pribajkale-medvedi-prikarmlivajutsja-ljudmi-a-potom-ih-prihoditsja-ubivat/>

In the package: [sources/irkutsk-bear-messages-2021.html](#)

[1 ↑](#) · [2 ↑](#) [Back to register](#)

[33] IrkutskMedia: bear appearances, information from the regional service. 5 July 2024.

Access. The passage on reports of bears entering settlements was used.

Location of result. Main text of the publication; the values and periods used are in the research tables.

<https://irkutskmedia.ru/news/1788261/>

In the package: [sources/irkutsk-bear-messages-2024.html](#)

[1 ↑](#) · [2 ↑](#) [Back to register](#)

[34] Nash Krasnoyarsky Kray: reports to the regional ministry. 17 October 2018.

Access. The passage on reports to the regional ministry during the 2018 season was used.

Location of result. Main text of the publication; the values and periods used are in the research tables.

<https://gnkk.ru/news/iz-za-ugrozy-lyudyam-v-krasnoyarskom-krae/>

In the package: [sources/kras-bear-messages-2018.html](#)

[1 ↑](#) · [2 ↑](#) · [3 ↑](#) [Back to register](#)

[35] Newslab: information from the regional ecology ministry. 15 August 2019.

Access. The passage giving the regional ecology ministry's figures on public reports was used.

Location of result. Main text of the publication; the values and periods used are in the research tables.

<https://newslab.ru/news/915285>

In the package: [sources/kras-bear-messages-2019.html](#)

[1 ↑](#) · [2 ↑](#) · [3 ↑](#) [Back to register](#)

[36] Gorod Prima: reports to the Ministry of Natural Resources of Krasnoyarsk Territory. 11 July 2024.

Access. The passage on reports to the Ministry of Natural Resources of Krasnoyarsk Territory since the start of 2024 was used.

Location of result. Main text of the publication; the values and periods used are in the research tables.

<https://gorodprima.ru/2024/07/11/medvedi-v-gorode-chto-s-nimi-delat/>

In the package: [sources/kras-bear-messages-2024.html](#)

[1 ↑](#) · [2 ↑](#) [Back to register](#)

[37] NOAA NCEI. Global Summary of the Day: YAJLJU, 36064099999

Access. Station YAJLJU 36064099999. Annual CSV files and GSOD documentation are saved; exact paths are listed below. Available years: 1991, 1992, 1993, 1994, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025. Incomplete annual files: 1991 (283/365 dates); 1992 (229/366 dates); 1993 (359/365 dates); 1994 (349/365 dates); 2009 (310/365 dates); 2018 (364/365 dates); 2019 (364/365 dates); 2021 (361/365 dates); 2023 (364/365 dates); 2024 (353/366 dates); 2025 (236/365 dates). Series not obtained for: 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2026. Files with these names in the full archive contain server responses, not weather data.

Location of result. sources/gsod-readme.txt; annual CSV files: DATE, TEMP, MIN, SNDP fields and attributes. calculate-noaa.mjs recalculates SAT and SET from annual CSV files without filling gaps. reproduce.mjs compares the recalculation with data/yailu-frost-screen-2017-2026.json and the table/figure values. For the window before the selected frost, totals for 2021 and 2024 are missing because of gaps; the 2026 series was not obtained. Annual incompleteness and incompleteness of the calculation window are distinguished.

Used here. MIN -1.4 °C; SAT 560.4; SET 295.4. Station, not tree canopy. A date for local phenological comparison.

<https://www.ncei.noaa.gov/data/global-summary-of-the-day/access/>

In the package: sources/yailu-gsod-1991.csv; sources/yailu-gsod-1992.csv; sources/yailu-gsod-1993.csv; sources/yailu-gsod-1994.csv; sources/yailu-gsod-2009.csv; sources/yailu-gsod-2010.csv; sources/yailu-gsod-2011.csv; sources/yailu-gsod-2012.csv; sources/yailu-gsod-2013.csv; sources/yailu-gsod-2014.csv; sources/yailu-gsod-2015.csv; sources/yailu-gsod-2016.csv; sources/yailu-gsod-2017.csv; sources/yailu-gsod-2018.csv; sources/yailu-gsod-2019.csv; sources/yailu-gsod-2020.csv; sources/yailu-gsod-2021.csv; sources/yailu-gsod-2022.csv; sources/yailu-gsod-2023.csv; sources/yailu-gsod-2024.csv; sources/yailu-gsod-2025.csv; sources/gsod-readme.txt

1 ↑ 2 ↑ 3 ↑ 4 ↑ 5 ↑ 6 ↑ 7 ↑ 8 ↑ 9 ↑ Back to register

[38] Goroshkevich et al. 30-year cone production dynamics in Siberian stone pine. *Plant Ecology and Evolution* 154(3), 321–331 (2021)

Access. Full PDF saved; methods, results and discussion checked on pp. 321–328.

Location of result. Pp. 321–328: long-term series and crop development.

Used here. Long-term pine observations. Overlapping series, local area. Examine previous development years.

<https://doi.org/10.5091/plecevo.2021.1793>

In the package: sources/pine-30years-2021.pdf

1 ↑ 2 ↑ 3 ↑ 4 ↑ 5 ↑ 6 ↑ 7 ↑ Back to register

[39] Velisevich et al. Effects of late spring frosts on Siberian pine seed production. *Forestry Bulletin* 28(5), 138–152 (2024)

Access. Full PDF saved; pp. 138, 140, 142 and 145 checked in detail.

Location of result. Following year's crop, frosts and sum of active temperatures.

Used here. Long-term pine observations. Overlapping series, local area. Examine previous development years.

<https://doi.org/10.18698/2542-1468-2024-5-138-152>

In the package: sources/pine-frost-2024.pdf

1 ↑ 2 ↑ 3 ↑ 4 ↑ 5 ↑ 6 ↑ 7 ↑ Back to register

[40] Mitrofanov O. B. An ornithologist's notes. August 2026

Access. Main text saved and read. Exact publication day not established.

Location of result. Description of a poor Siberian pine seed crop in the taiga around Lake Teletskoye.

Used here. August 2026, qualitative description. No area or kg/ha. Observed outcome, not a spring forecast.

<https://altzapoved.ru/zametki-ornitologa/tpost/zametki-ornitologa-08-26>

In the package: [sources/altai-food-august-2026.html](#)

1 ↑ · 2 ↑ · 3 ↑ · 4 ↑ · 5 ↑ · 6 ↑ Back to register

[41] No active bears recorded in the Altai Reserve

Access. Dated primary publication; main text read

Location of result. Dated observations and description of feeding; see chronology.

<https://www.altzapovednik.ru/news/2018/12/medvedi-spyat.aspx>

In the package: [sources/altai-bears-asleep-2018-12-08.html](#)

1 ↑ · 2 ↑ · 3 ↑ · 4 ↑ · 5 ↑ · 6 ↑ · 7 ↑ Back to register

[42] Some bears in the Altai Reserve have still not entered their dens

Access. Dated primary publication; main text read

Location of result. Dated observations and description of feeding; see chronology.

<https://www.altzapovednik.ru/news/2018/11/medvedi-ne-spyat.aspx>

In the package: [sources/altai-bears-awake-2018-11.html](#)

1 ↑ · 2 ↑ · 3 ↑ · 4 ↑ · 5 ↑ · 6 ↑ · 7 ↑ Back to register

[43] Early November. A large male bear remains around Yailu

Access. Main text read; year additionally confirmed by links to 2018 news; archive dating retained in web-049

Location of result. Dated observations and description of feeding; see chronology.

<https://www.altzapovednik.ru/info/publikatcii/zametki-teritologa/medvedi-idyt-k-berlogam.aspx>

In the package: [sources/altai-bears-to-dens-2018.html](#)

1 ↑ · 2 ↑ · 3 ↑ · 4 ↑ · 5 ↑ · 6 ↑ Back to register

[44] Report on the State and Protection of the Environment in Kemerovo Region — Kuzbass in 2025

Access. Selected sections checked, not the entire report.

Location of result. Pp. 6–9, 78, 81, 117–120, 187; document page numbers.

<https://kuzbasseco.ru/wp-content/uploads/2026/04/%D0%94%D0%9E%D0%9A%D0%9B%D0%90%D0%94-2025-%D0%BD%D0%B0-01.05.2026.pdf>

In the package: [sources/kuzbass-environment-2025.pdf](#)

1 ↑ · 2 ↑ Back to register

[45] Mitrofanov O. B. An ornithologist's notes. May 2025

Access. Original field note; main text read

Location of result. Paragraphs on early May, rain and cooling

<https://altzapoved.ru/zametki-ornitologa/tpost/6r921ukfl1-zametki-ornitologa-mai-2025-goda>

In the package: [sources/altai-may-2025.html](#)

[1](#) ↑ · [2](#) ↑ [Back to register](#)

[46] Mitrofanov O. B. Ornithological news. August 2024

Access. Original field note; main text checked

Location of result. Weather description; final paragraph on bird cherry

<https://altzapovednik.ru/info/publikacii/zametki-ornitologa/zametki-ornitologa-08-24.aspx>

In the package: [sources/altai-august-2024.html](#)

[1](#) ↑ · [2](#) ↑ [Back to register](#)

[47] How bears interfered with harvesting in Kuzbass — the authorities' response

Access. Administration response via the media; original letter not attached

Location of result. Agriculture Ministry response stating that no reports of crop damage had been received

<https://ngs42.ru/text/animals/2026/09/22/76655312/>

In the package: [sources/kuzbass-crop-damage-2026.html](#)

[1](#) ↑ [Back to register](#)

[48] Lukasheva M. A. Phenological information on Siberian pine in the Altai Reserve

Access. Saved page; date not established.

Location of result. Variation in seed production with elevation.

<https://www.altzapovednik.ru/info/publikacii/fenologiya/kedr.aspx>

In the package: [sources/altai-pine-phenology.html](#)

[Back to register](#)

[49] Utah: reports up to 25 August 2026

Access. DWR release read; the 2025 comparison period is stated as the year, not a matching snapshot.

Location of result. Extent of reading is stated in the access field.

<https://wildlife.utah.gov/news/2026/08/27/bear-incidents-doubled-from-last-year-and-how-to-prevent-conflicts>

In the package: [sources/utah-2026.html](#)

[1](#) ↑ [Back to register](#)

[50] Slovakia: report map as of 12 October 2026

Access. Methodological caption read; animal abundance is not inferred from the map.

Location of result. Extent of reading is stated in the access field.

<https://www.pozormedved.sk/mapa-hlaseni-vyskytu-medveda-hnedeho/>

In the package: sources/slovakia-map-2026.html

1 ↑ Back to register

[51] Slovakia: ministry response to TASR, 6 August 2026

Access. News-agency report containing the ministry's response; no complete comparative series is provided.

Location of result. Extent of reading is stated in the access field.

<https://www.teraz.sk/slovensko/envirorezort-od-zaciatku-roka-2026-usm/983161-clanok.html>

In the package: sources/slovakia-tasr-2026.html

1 ↑ Back to register

[52] Dana Bartošová. Velké šelmy v Beskydech — sledujeme je již 40 let. Zpravodaj 1/2024

Access. Full PDF saved; p. 2 used for the history of observations and the bear Ema.

Location of result. Extent of reading is stated in the access field.

https://beskydy.aopk.gov.cz/documents/844456/8051360/zpravodaj-1-2024_web.pdf/9b0bd18c-3d22-308b-3f39-694da5346be4?t=1732181362665

In the package: sources/czech-bears-history-2024.pdf

1 ↑ Back to register

[53] Palm et al. Changing grizzly bear space use... Conservation Science and Practice 7(8), e70088 (2025)

Access. Full PDF saved; the result used was checked against the abstract in the US Forest Service repository, not every page of the PDF.

Location of result. Extent of reading is stated in the access field.

<https://doi.org/10.1111/csp2.70088>

In the package: sources/canada-grizzly-movement-2025.pdf

1 ↑ Back to register

[54] Best et al. Post-disturbance projections of forage habitat... Forestry 99(3), cpag030 (2026)

Access. Full text saved. Abstract, Introduction and Study area checked; this is forecasting based on field data, not observation of every subsequent decade.

Location of result. Extent of reading is stated in the access field.

<https://doi.org/10.1093/forestry/cpag030>

In the package: sources/canada-forage-2026.html

1 ↑ Back to register

[55] Klees van Bommel et al. Coexistence or conflict... PLOS ONE 17(11), e0276448 (2022)

Access. Full text available. Abstract, Study area and Camera traps checked; conclusions in this report are limited to these checked sections.

Location of result. Extent of reading is stated in the access field.

<https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0276448>

In the package: sources/canada-conflict-2022.html

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