unchanged and identical to the 1985 version. As the author says in his introduction, bears' behavior has not changed much in the past 20 years.

Marketing ploy? Perhaps, but I will let it slide. Even if you buy the revised edition and realize that you have essentially reread most of the 1985 version, you will still be entertained and informed. People who work or recreate in bear country probably need a refresher every 15 years or so anyway. The information is accurate, and no one has done a better job in the last 17 years. Herrero's *Bear Attacks* remains the ultimate resource on North American bears for both the highly educated bear biologist and the lay person alike.

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The Bears of Yellowstone, 3rd edition

Paul Schullery

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There are perhaps no wild animals that are as famous as the bears of Yellowstone National Park. They have been the subjects of everything from scientific studies and documentaries to fictional stories and a popular cartoon television show. Although their history begins long before the establishment of Yellowstone National Park in 1872, the most dramatic changes have occurred since that time. This is due in large part to human intervention.

In the early days of Yellowstone National Park, bears were hunted legally for sport. In the first half of the 20th century, in response to decreasing numbers of park visitors, the National Park Service fed the animals garbage as part of a popular tourist attraction. Only through the work of dedicated naturalists and scientists are we coming to better understand these animals and what needs to be done to protect them and ensure their survival. It is essential to understand the history of these animals in Yellowstone National Park to fully appreciate the situation as it exists today.

The Bears of Yellowstone is divided into three sections. The first, "The Wild Bears of Yellowstone," is dedicated to the natural history of the bears. The section begins with a general description of the black bear. There are chapters discussing food habits, mating and cub growth, denning, and lifestyle. This is followed by a section of identically named chapters pertaining to the

grizzly bear. In this section, the reader is provided a concise yet informative background to these animals.

The second section of the text, "Of Bears and Men," discusses the relationship of these animals with humans and how the relationship has changed during the period from the establishment of Yellowstone as a National Park in 1872 to the early 1990s. This section begins to tackle the difficult issue of bear management in Yellowstone. There has been much controversy concerning the bears as wild animals and as popular tourist attractions. There needs to be a balance between the best interest of the bears, which is served by their remaining wild with minimal human intrusion, and the reality that many visitors feel their trip to Yellowstone is incomplete without seeing a bear. The book traces this controversy from its origins to the present day. The history of the bears of Yellowstone is not unlike that of many other natural resources. Once looked upon as plentiful and at times a nuisance, the bears are now recognized as a threatened natural treasure whose very survival is uncertain as a result of human intervention.

The third section of the text, "An American Romance," documents our love affair with these animals. It is filled with tales and lore passed on by those who have lived and worked among the bears, studied them for science, and hunted them for sport. Many of the stories are about firsthand encounters. A few of the chapters in this section are those dedicated to famous bears, hunting bears, camping with bears, and looking for bears. This section gives life to the complexity of these animals and our continued fascination with them.

The Bears of Yellowstone is a timeless, informative, and entertaining exploration of the black and grizzly bears of Yellowstone National Park. The text provides a diverse treatment of the subject by combining scientific data, political controversy, and historical perspective. The reader comes to better understand the natural history of these animals and the issues that have surrounded them since the establishment of Yellowstone National Park. With its unique historical perspective, the text nicely complements other texts dedicated to bears. *Bear Attacks, Their Causes and Avoidance* (The Lyons Press, 1985, 2002) by Steven Herrero offers more complete practical information for those who plan to spend time in bear country. Both volumes are worth reading for anyone interested in these animals. *The Bears of Yellowstone* should be required reading for anyone planning a visit to Yellowstone National Park.

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