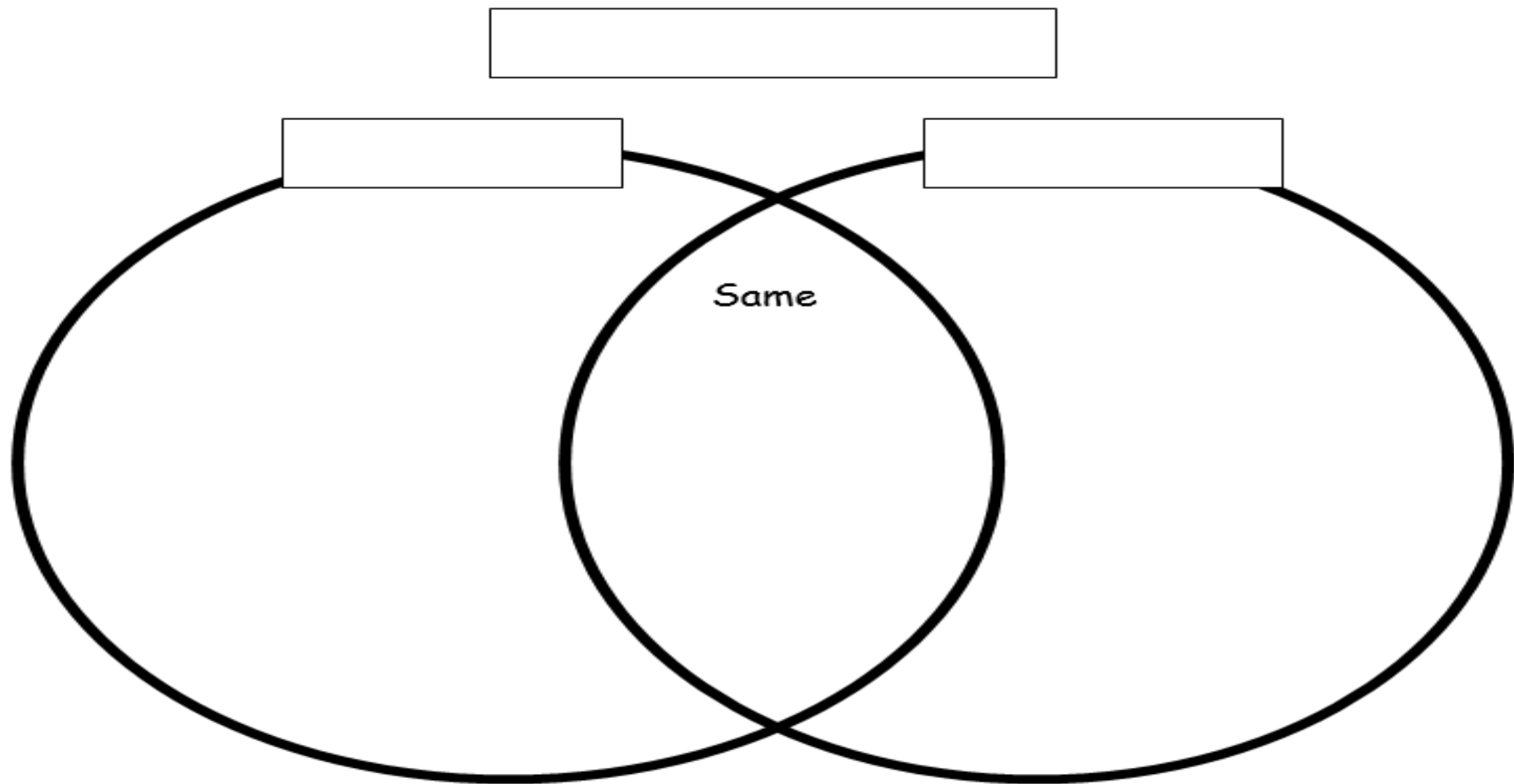




Compare and Contrast

Use the Venn Diagram that follows to list how these bears are different and the same.







Elmer (Elk) Red Starr (Sioux Nation)

Born 1937, Wisconsin or South Dakota

Died 2018, Santa Clara Pueblo, New Mexico

Miniature seed jar mid-20th century

Black and black earthenware (2" high)

Gift of Mel and Mary Cottom, 2012.220

Red Starr married a Santa Clara Pueblo potter and learned how to make traditional pottery from his wife and mother-in-law, which he decorated with sgraffito (incised or etched) designs. Many of Red Starr's pots feature stylized or naturalistic bears and bear claws. This jar would have held seeds for planting.

Among the Pueblo tribes, bears are considered one of the six directional guardians, associated with the west and the color blue. The Zunis ascribe healing powers to the powerful bear, as well as protection and good luck.



Charles Malcom Campbell

Born 1905, Dayton, Ohio

Died 1985, Phoenix, Arizona

Standing Bear, from the
portfolio *Linoleum Cuts of
Yellowstone National Park*, ca.

1935

Linocut

S6d.2015

Campbell created a set of
prints related to Yellowstone
National Park, which featured
animals and
landmarks. Yellowstone is
home to two species of bears:
Grizzly Bears (*Ursus arctos
horribilis*), shown here, and
the smaller American
Black Bear (*Ursus americanus*).
There were 728 Grizzlies living
in Yellowstone at last count.



PORTFOLIO OF FIVE LINOLEUM CUTS

of
YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK
(Limited Edition)

by
CHARLES MALCOLM CAMPBELL

Like other true artists Mr. Campbell brought both instruments and materials when he came to the park for a vacation. Intrigued by the bold and primitive aspects of the region, he decided to depict his impressions by a medium "which represents a modern adaptation" to quote his words "of the ancient process using woodcuts for producing illustrations. Their charm is in the sparkle of the black and white, and in richness of pattern which can be gained in no other way".

The geyser: "It represents Old Faithful to me—the dramatic zoom of the thing." Grizzlies: "was made mostly because of the silhouette—the light strikes one against the black of the other." Standing Bear: "My impression of a bear in brilliant sunlight—a spotlight coming through the forest." "The last of a vanishing race, I kept the bison pretty black to give the impression of gloom." In speaking of the Doe: "Sheer line of grace—the loveliest of the group and the most difficult to make."

Exhibitions of the work of Charles Malcolm Campbell, a former instructor in the Cleveland School of Art, have been held in the principal centers of the United States including the Corcoran Art Gallery in Washington, D. C.

HAYNES INC.
Yellowstone National Park
Wyoming

Bear Facts

The giant panda (*Ailuropoda melanoleuca*) is native to South Central China. It is easily identified by its black-and-white fur and round body. The giant panda is a herbivore, with bamboo shoots and leaves making up more than 99% of its diet. As a result of farming, deforestation, and other developments, the giant panda has been driven out of the lowland areas where it once lived, and it is a conservation-reliant vulnerable species.



BEARS OF THE WORLD



**AMERICAN
BLACK
BEAR**
Ursus americanus



**ASIAN
BLACK
BEAR**
Ursus thibetanus



**GIANT
PANDA
BEAR**
*Ailuropoda
melanoleuca*



**POLAR
BEAR**
Ursus maritimus



**GRIZZLY
BEAR**
Ursus arctos horribilis



**SPECTACLED
BEAR**
Tremarctos ornatus



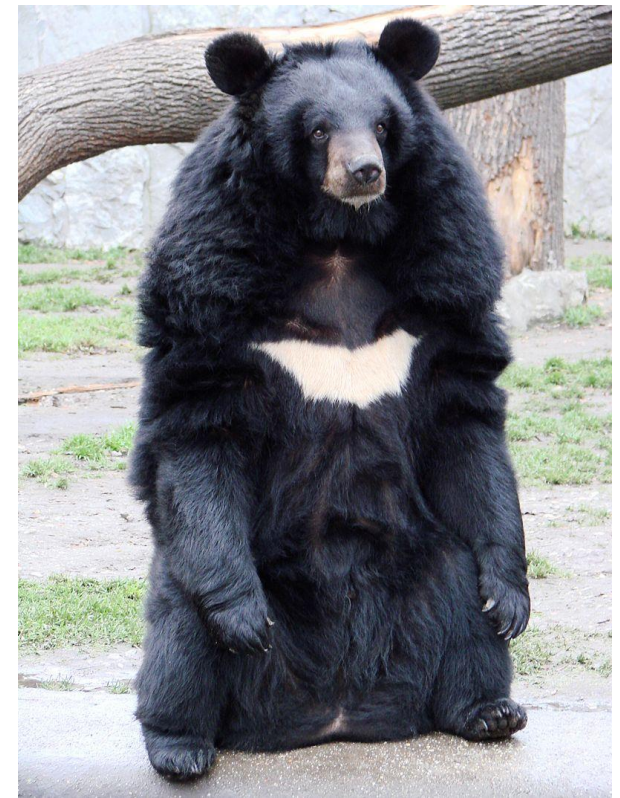
**SLOTH
BEAR**
Melursus ursinus



**SUN
BEAR**
Helarctos malayanus

The Sun and the Moon???

The sun bear (*Helarctos malayanus*) is a species which lives in the tropical forests of Southeast Asia. It is the smallest bear, standing 28 inches at the shoulder and weighing 55–143 pounds. It is stockily built, with large paws, strongly curved claws, small rounded ears and a short snout. The fur is generally jet-black, but can vary from grey to red. Sun bears get their name from the characteristic orange to cream colored chest patch. Its inward-turned front feet, flattened chest, powerful forelimbs with large claws suggests adaptations for climbing.



The Asian black bear (*Ursus thibetanus*), or the moon bear/white-chested bear, is native to Asia and is largely adapted to an arboreal (tree) lifestyle. It is listed as a vulnerable species, and is threatened by deforestation and poaching for its body parts, which are used in traditional Asian medicine.



The polar bear (*Ursus maritimus*) lives largely within the Arctic Circle. It is the largest bear species, as well as the largest land carnivore. It has evolved body characteristics adapted for cold temperatures, for moving across snow, ice and open water, and for hunting seals, which make up most of its diet. Habitat loss caused by climate change makes the polar bear a vulnerable species.

For thousands of years, the polar bear has been a key figure in the material, spiritual, and cultural life of arctic people. It is sometimes referred to as the "nanook", based on the Inuit term *nanuq*.

Although polar bears usually look white, their fur isn't white at all, and their skin is black. Polar bear hair is hollow and see-through, and bounces light back, giving it a white appearance.

The sloth bear (*Melursus ursinus*) is native to the India. It feeds on fruits, ants and termites, using its lower longer lip to suck them up – they are also missing their two top front teeth which helps with sucking. Like other bears, it is vulnerable due to habitat loss.

The first scientific description of this species was by George Shaw in 1791. He called it *Ursine bradypus*, ursine meaning bearlike and bradypus meaning slow foot. Bradypus is also the genus of three species of sloth. At the time, Shaw thought that the bear was related to a sloth, and despite the fact it is not, the name has stuck.



The spectacled bear (*Tremarctos ornatus*), also known as the Andean bear, Andean short-faced bear, or mountain bear and locally as *jukumari* (Aymara and Quechua), *ukumari* (Quechua) or *ukuku*. Most are found in Ecuador. Spectacled bears are the only surviving species of bear native to South America.

They are arboreal (tree climbers) and once up a tree, they may often build a platform, perhaps to aid in concealment, as well as to rest and store food on.



Black Bear



Front track



Front claw
1-2" long

No prominent shoulder hump

Tall ears

Straight face profile



Short claws

Grizzly Bear



Front track



Front claw
2-4" long

Shoulder hump

Short rounded ears

Dished face profile



Long claws

Color and Size can be misleading.
Look for a combination of characteristics.

Smokey the Bear

SMOKEY BEAR'S MESSAGE HAS REMAINED UNCHANGED SINCE THE 1940s. A MESSAGE TO THE AMERICAN PUBLIC: THAT YOU, I, AND EVERYONE SHARED A RESPONSIBILITY TO PREVENT FOREST FIRES.



The original “Smokey Bear” and later “Smokey the Bear” – the unmistakable animal character the Forest Service created and relied upon to spread its slogan “Only You Can Prevent Forest Fires.” - appeared in its Advertising Council campaign poster from 1944 on. The ensuing Wildfire Prevention Campaign lasted 70 years, with hundreds of posters and other advertisements that featured the bear and his hat (the original plan was to use it for just two items, a poster and a book cover).



Six years after Smokey's first appearance in print, the character found a new representative through a live American black bear cub that survived a fire in Lincoln National Forest's Capitan Mountains of New Mexico. The bear cub was badly burned on its legs, but it survived after climbing a tree to escape the flames (a firefighting crew likewise survived the inferno by lying face down in a rockslide while the fire passed them by). The fire crew rescued the injured bear, and a rancher among them took the animal home. Later, he turned “Smokey” over to a ranger with the New Mexico Department of Fish and Game and the bear was then flown to the National Zoo in Washington, DC.

THE REAL SMOKEY BEAR

The Cooperative Forest Fire Campaign was established in 1942. As a partnership among the War Advertising Council, the federal Office of War Information and the U.S. Dept. of Agriculture Forest Service, it produced and distributed several posters between 1942 and 1944, intended to inform the public of the danger and preventability of forest fires.

One of the drivers of the campaign was patriotism: during World War II, forests were part of the war effort, and destruction of trees curtailed wood supplies, obscured aerial flights of military aircraft, and pulled troops away from training to fight fires.

As part of the forest fire prevention campaign, characters from the Walt Disney movie *Bambi* were granted limited use in posters during this time. These proved to so popular with the public that the USFS decided it needed a new icon that appealed to children, free of copyright restrictions.

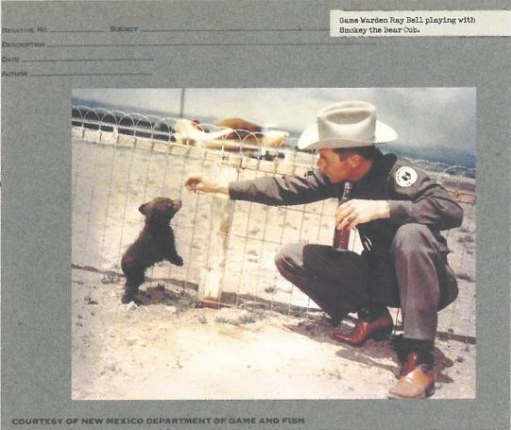
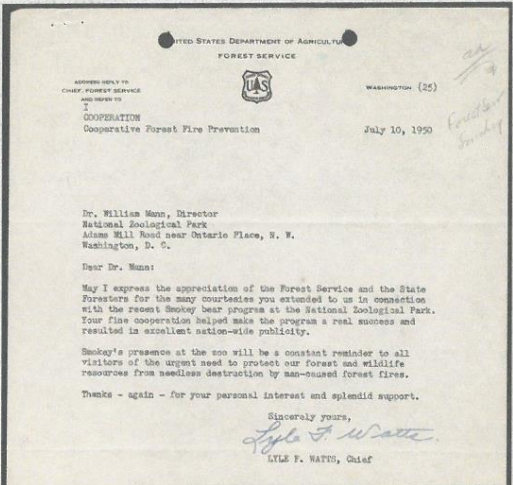
Enter "Smokey Bear", the unmistakable animal character created by the U.S. Forest Service. Smokey's message varied, but was always directed at the American public: that you, I and everyone shared a responsibility to prevent wildfires. In 1947, the revised and lasting slogan "Remember—Only You Can Prevent Forest Fires" became the bear's signature line. The ensuing Wildfire Prevention Campaign lasted 70 years, with hundreds of posters and other advertisements.

Six years after Smokey's first appearance in print, the character found a new representative through a live American black bear cub that survived a fire in Lincoln National Forest's Capitan Mountains of New Mexico. The bear cub was badly burned on its legs, but it survived after climbing a tree to escape the flames.

The fire crew rescued the injured bear, and a rancher among them took the animal home. Later, he turned "Smokey" over to a ranger with the New Mexico Department of Fish and Game and the bear was then flown to the National Zoo in Washington, D.C. The U.S. Forest Service adopted him as their living mascot of the same name.



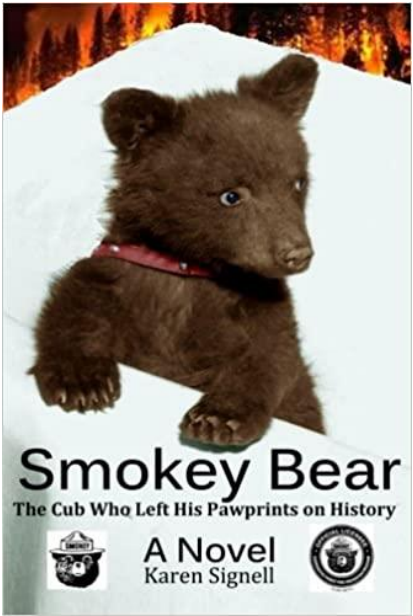
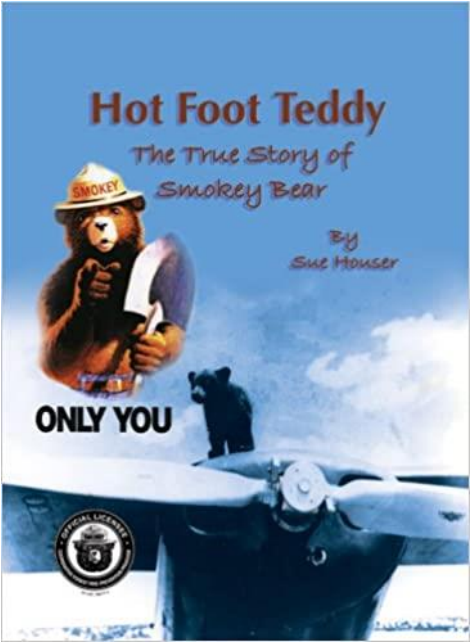
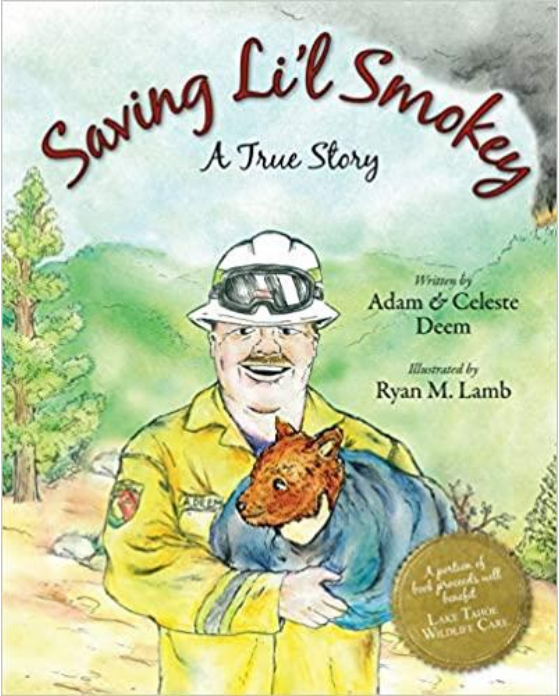
The first Smokey Bear poster shows a brown-coated bear wearing a U.S. Forest Service hat and dressed in blue jeans, pouring a bucket of water over an abandoned campfire.



COURTESY OF NEW MEXICO DEPARTMENT OF GAME AND FISH



Above and left: Smithsonian Institution Archives

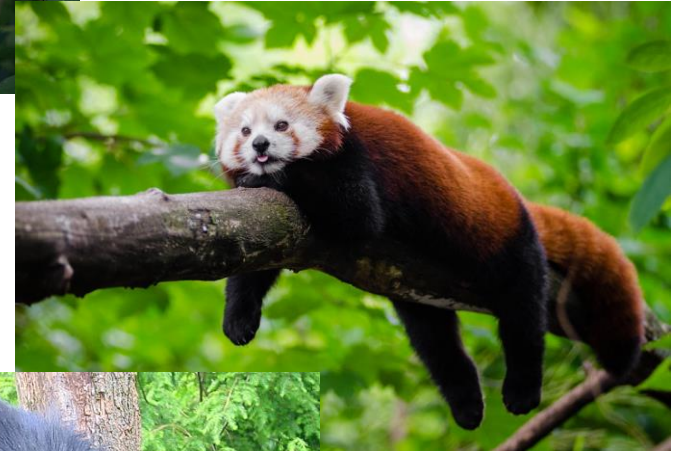


What isn't a bear???

The koala (*Phascolarctos cinereus*), is an arboreal herbivorous marsupial native to Australia. Marsupials carry their young in pouches.



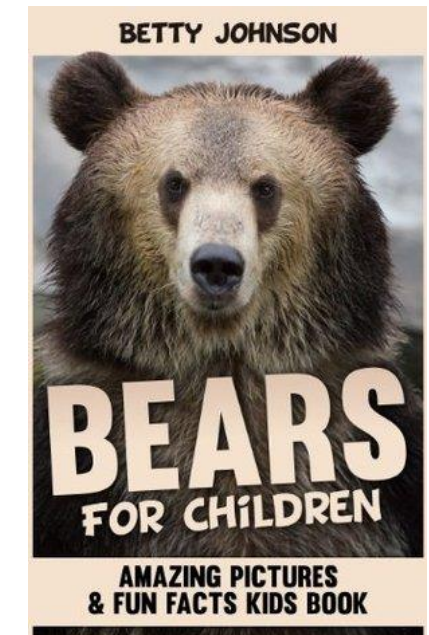
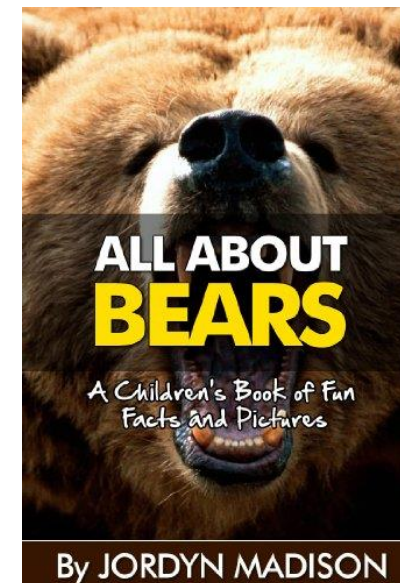
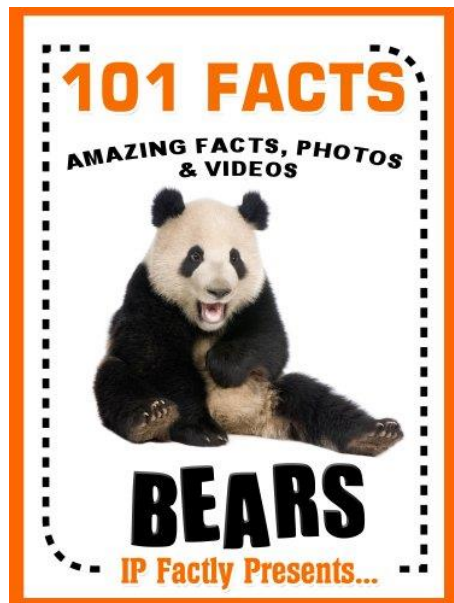
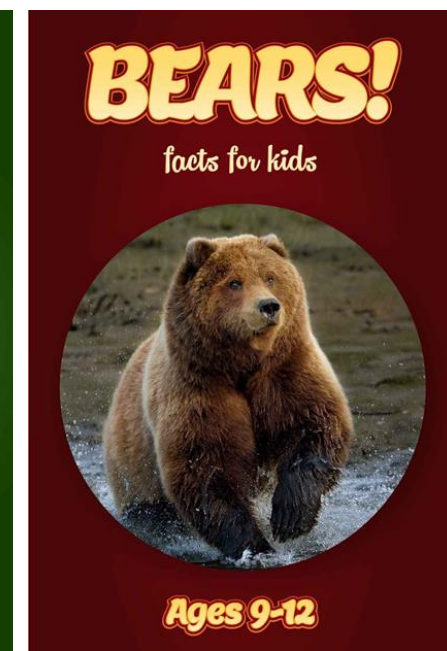
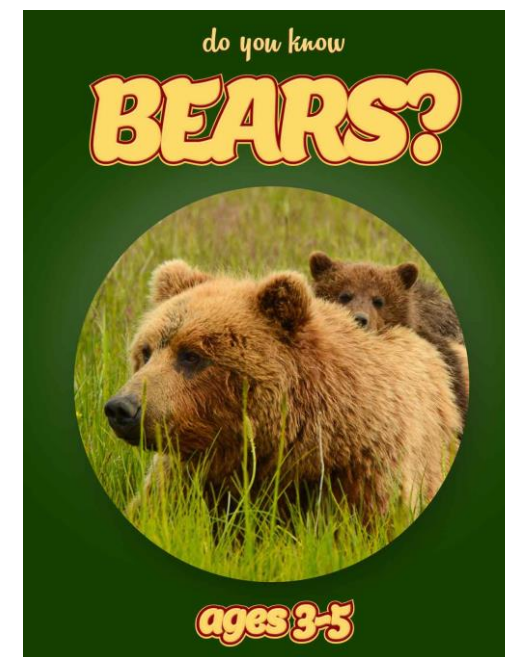
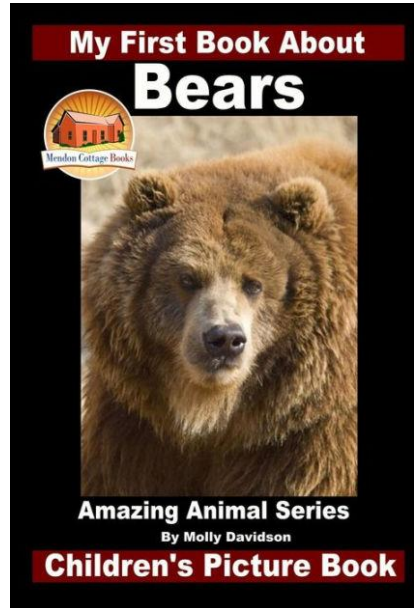
The red panda (*Ailurus fulgens*) is a carnivore native to the eastern Himalayas and southwestern China and is species unto itself, and is related to weasels and raccoons.



The binturong (*Arctictis binturong*) also known as bearcat, is a viverrid (viverrids have four or five toes on each foot and half-retractile claws and live in trees) native to South and Southeast Asia and is related to civets.



Learn more about bears



Additional Bears from the BMA collection



Another print from the
Yellowstone National Park
Series

Charles Malcolm Campbell

Grizzlies, ca. 1935

Linoleum cut on paper

KSU, Marianna Kistler Beach Museum of Art, S6e.2015

Caroline Thorington

Magician 3rd State, 2013

Color lithograph on paper

KSU, Marianna Kistler Beach Museum of Art, gift of Caroline Thorington, 2017.285



The panda bear also
shows up on the
lithography stone!



Maria Margarita Margaret) Tafoya
Medium red canteen with cork, early 20th century
 Earthenware

KSU, Marianna Kistler Beach Museum of Art, gift of Mel and Mary Cottom, 2012.229

Large blackware platter, 20th century
 Black-on-black earthenware

KSU, Marianna Kistler Beach Museum of Art, gift of Mel and Mary Cottom, 2012.23

Mela (Mistletoe Yellow) Tafoya Youngblood
Medium blackware vessel, 20th century
 Black-on-black earthenware

KSU, Marianna Kistler Beach Museum of Art, gift of Mel and Mary Cottom, 2012.228

The bear paw is found in many Native American works of art, and is seen as a symbol of strength and healing. The motif is based on the deep bear tracks found in the ground after rain. All these pieces were created by potters at the Santa Clara Pueblo in New Mexico.



The Teddy Bear was developed apparently simultaneously around 1902 by toymakers Morris Michtom (left) in the U.S. and Richard Steiff under his aunt Margarete Steiff's company in Germany (right) and named after President Theodore "Teddy" Roosevelt.



Robert Weaver

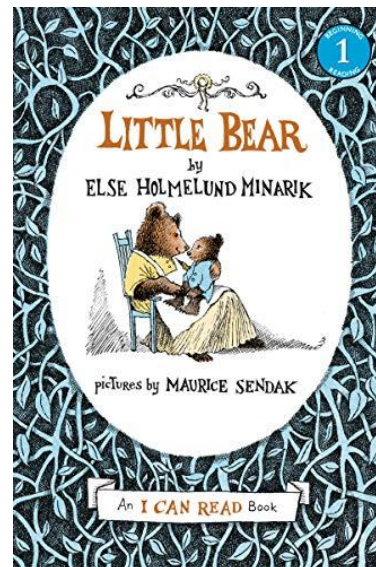
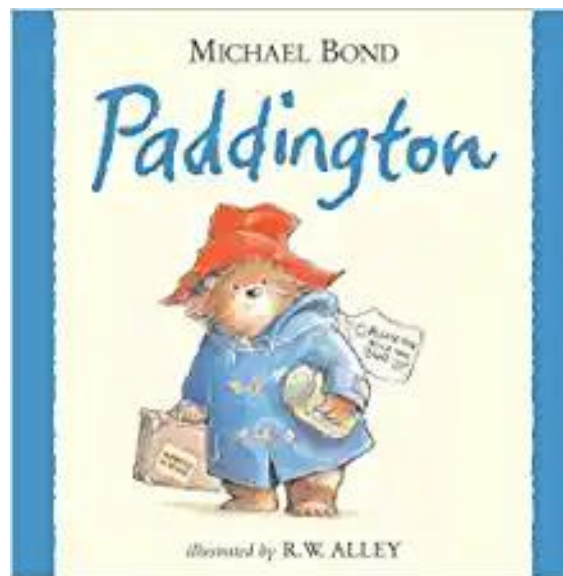
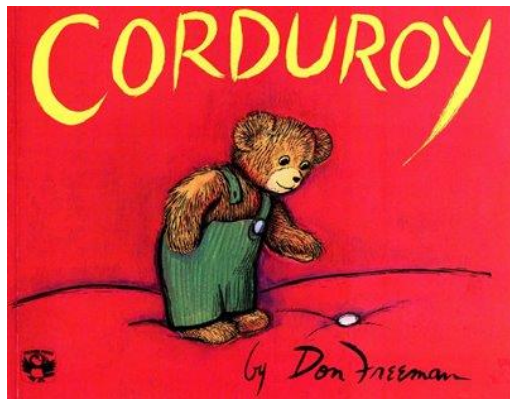
Lil' Johnnie Weaver's Teddy Bear, 1980

Etching and lithograph on paper

KSU, Marianna Kistler Beach Museum of Art, gift of Robert Holcombe, 2014.45



Picture Books

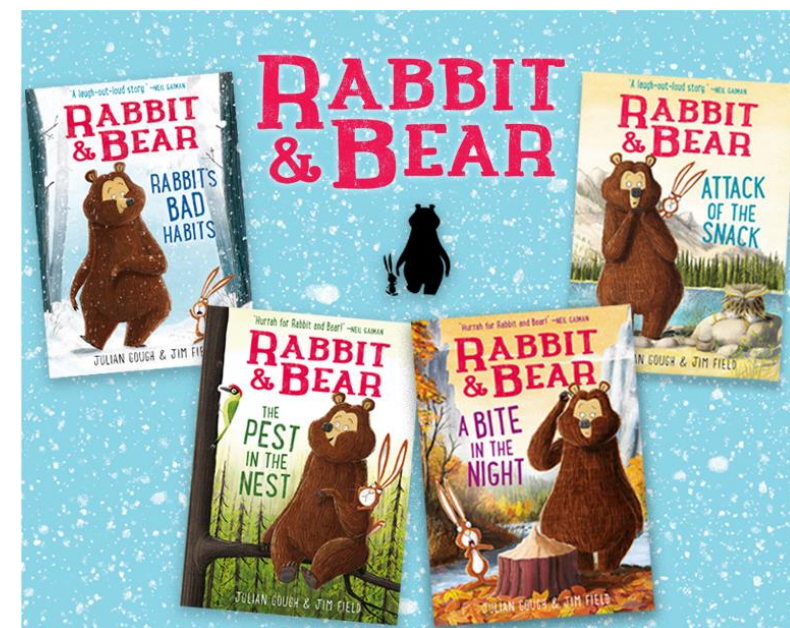
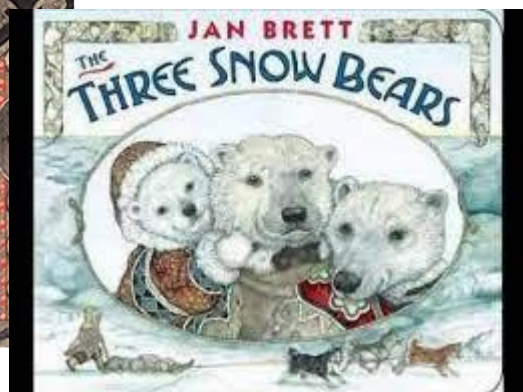
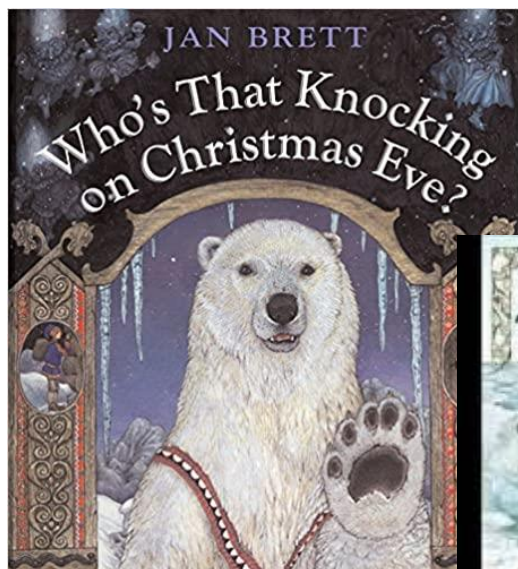


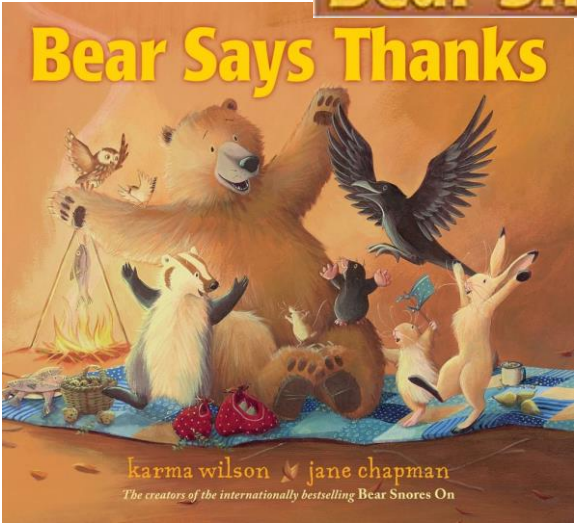
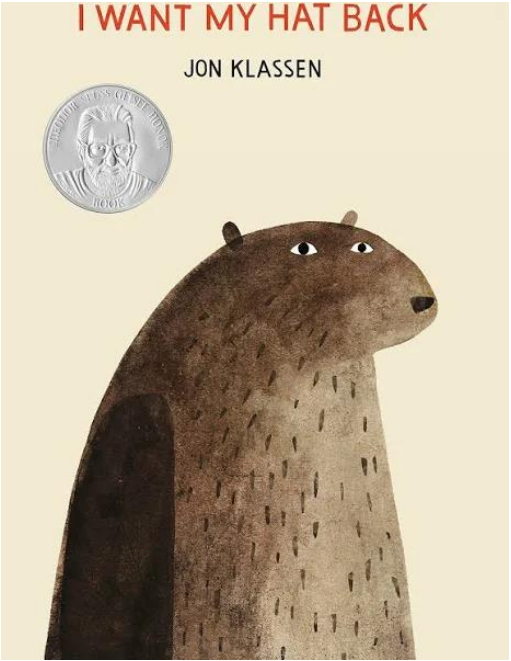
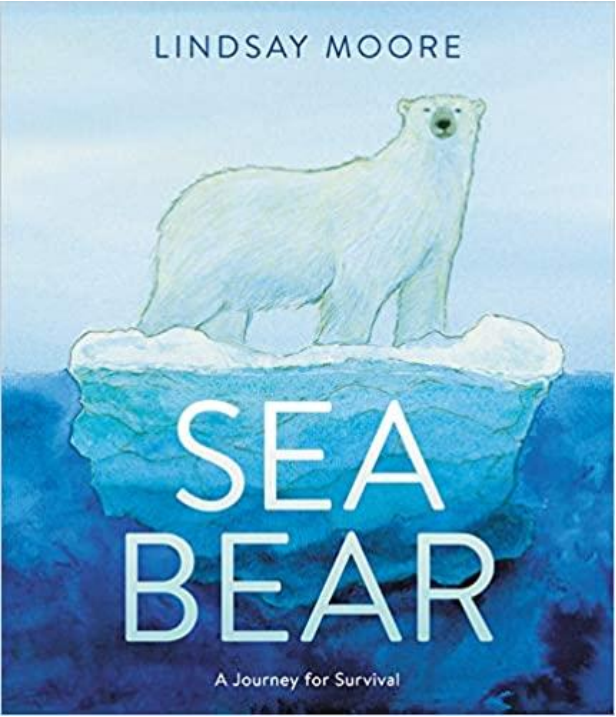
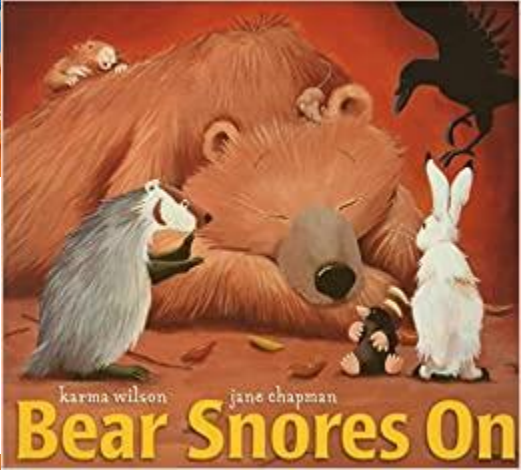
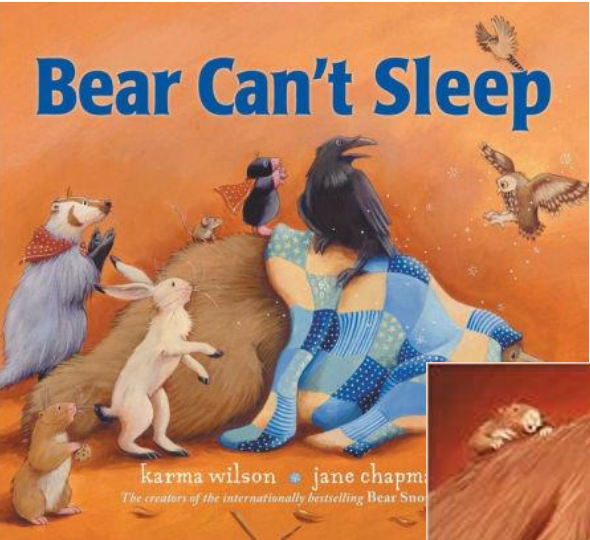
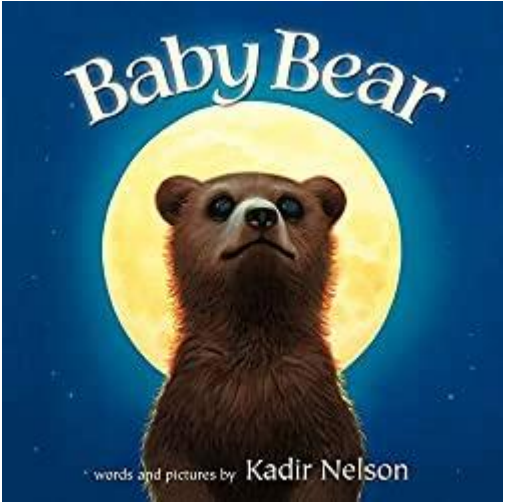
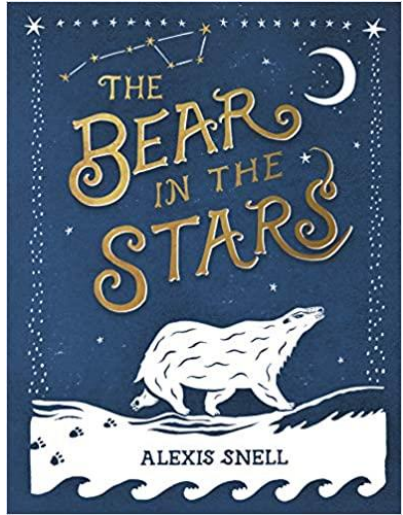
Berenstain Bears Series Stats

Authors: Janice and Stanley Berenstain

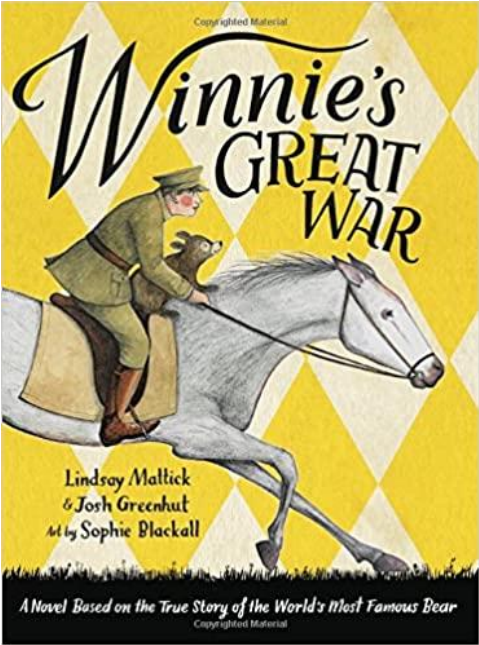
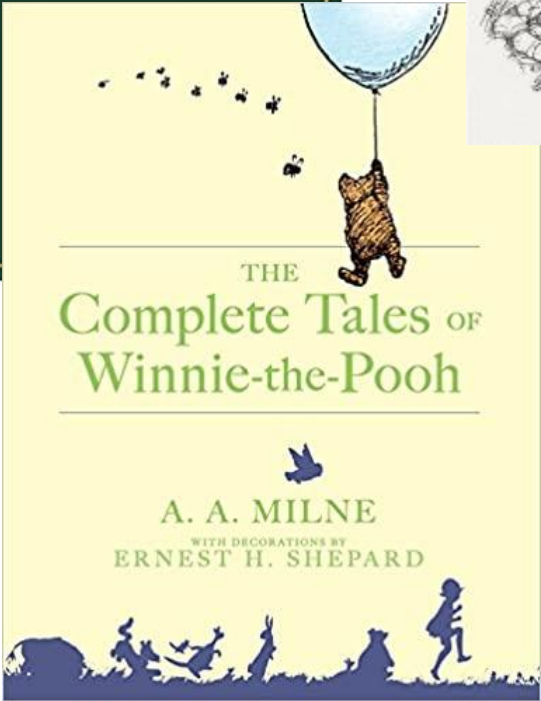
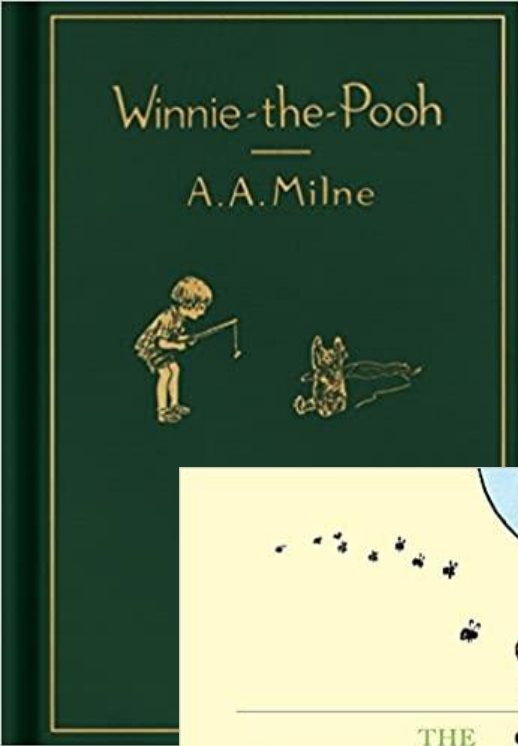
Ages: 3-10

Over 300 books in series

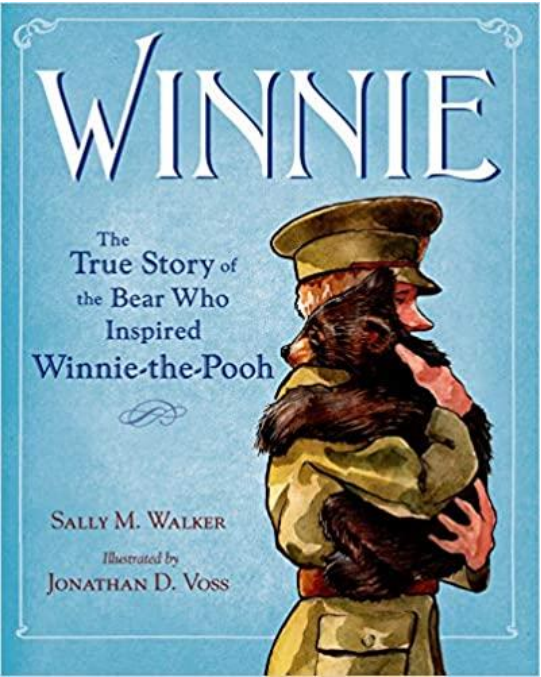
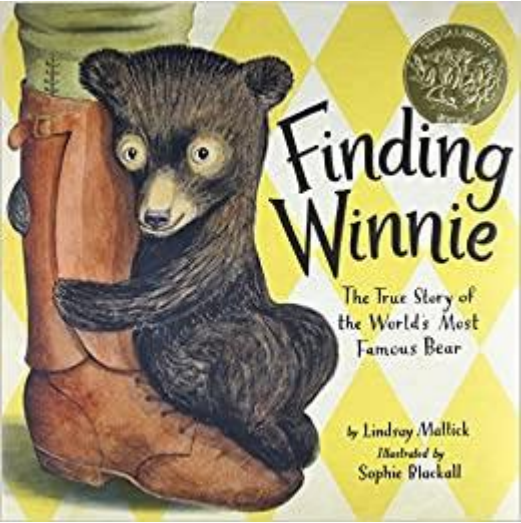




Did you know that Winnie the Pooh, the bear made famous by A. A. Milne and his son Christopher Robin, was a real bear? The illustrations were created Milne's collaborator Ernest Shepard

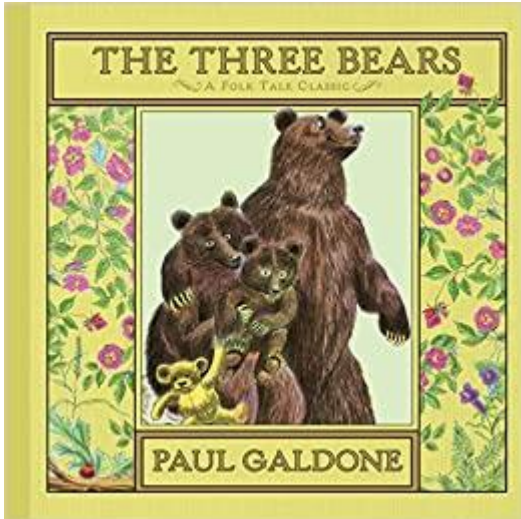


Novel version for older kids.

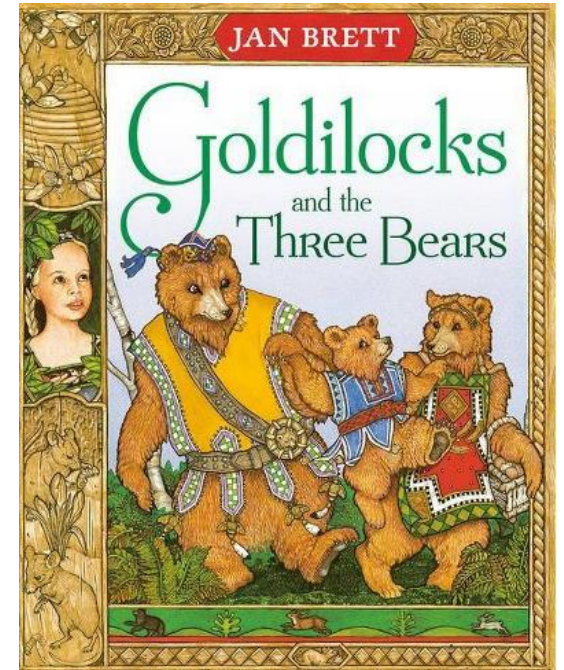


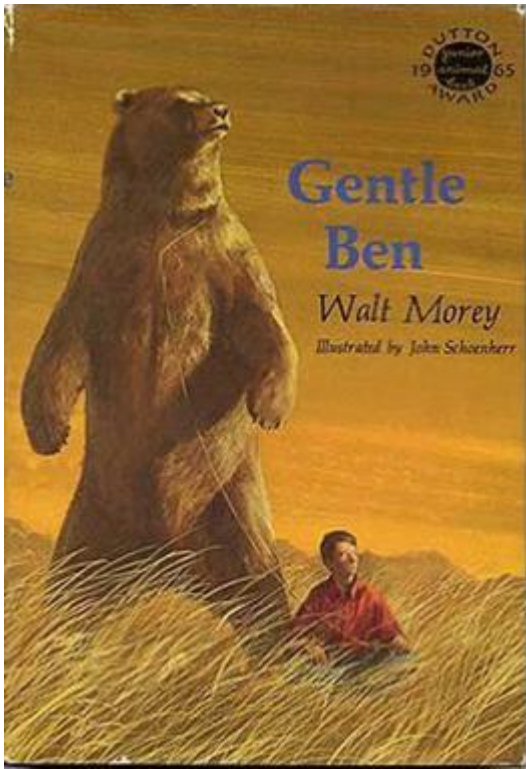


“Somebody has been at my porridge, and has eaten it all up!” *English Fairy Tales* (1918) by Flora Annie Steel, illus. by Arthur Rackham

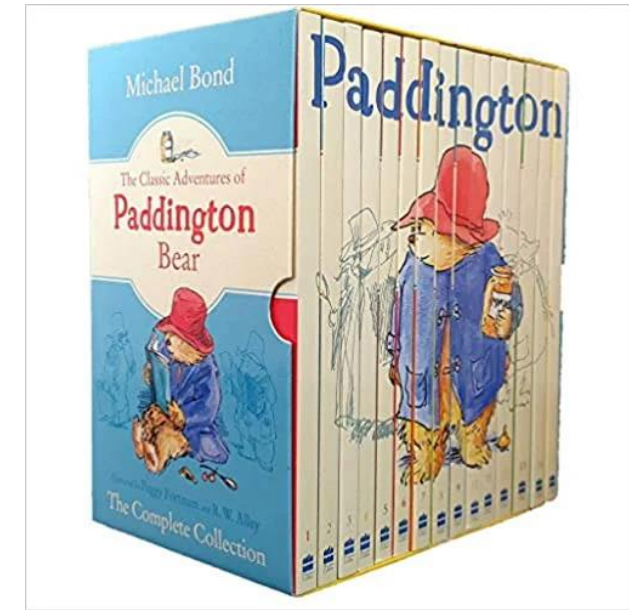
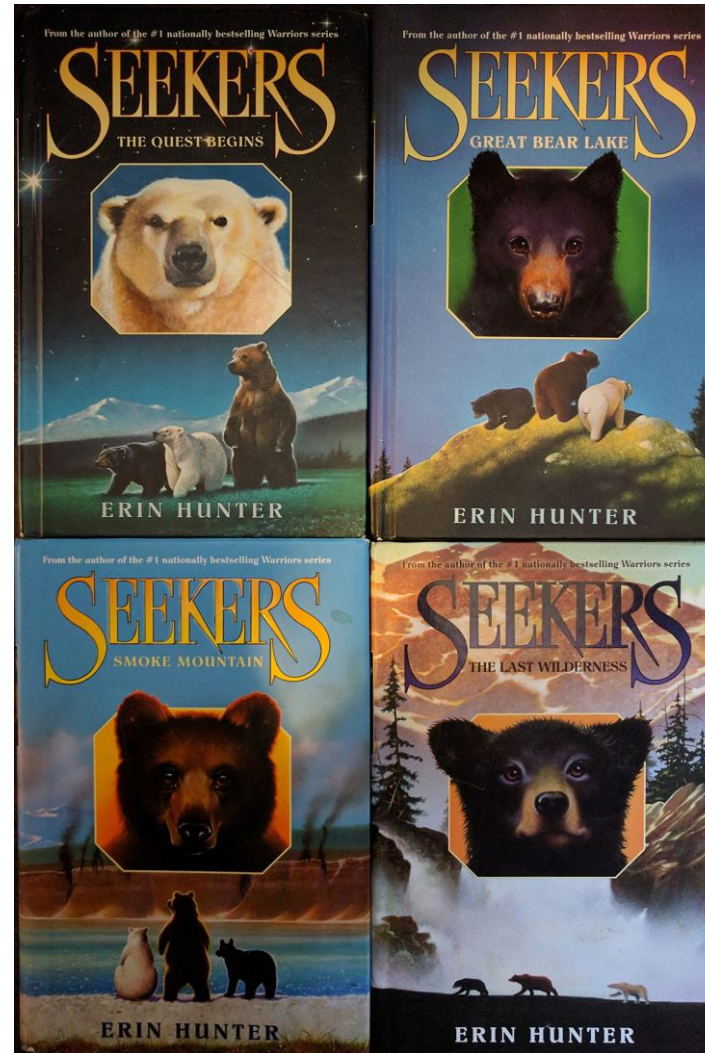
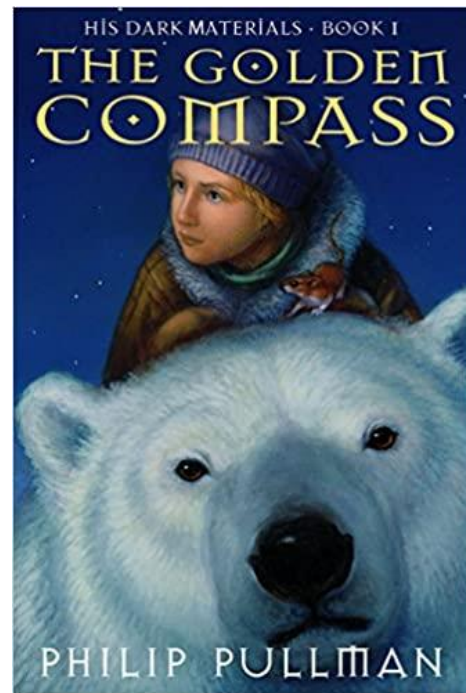


Goldilocks and the Three Bears (originally *The Story of the Three Bears*) is a 19th-century British fairy tale. The original version of the tale tells of a badly-behaved old woman who enters the forest home of three bachelor bears while they are away. She sits in their chairs, eats some of their porridge, and sleeps in one of their beds. When the bears return and discover her, she wakes up, jumps out of the window, and is never seen again. The second version replaced the old woman with a little girl named Goldilocks. The third replaced the original bear trio with Papa Bear, Mama Bear and Baby Bear and “just right.”

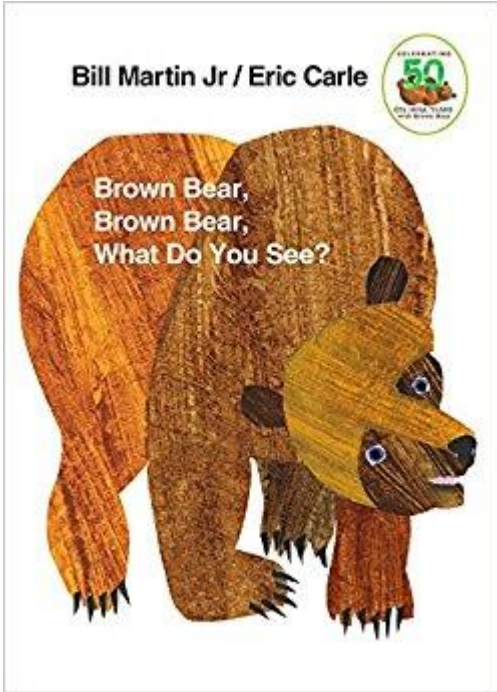




For older readers



Art Projects



Eric Carle
painting tissue
paper!



Step 1 – Paint your paper. While Eric Carle uses tissue paper you will probably want to use something heavier. Think about ways to create different textures – pull a plastic fork through the paint, splatter drops...



Step 2 – Cut out the shapes for your bear from the different textures of paper. You can use Brown Bear as a model!

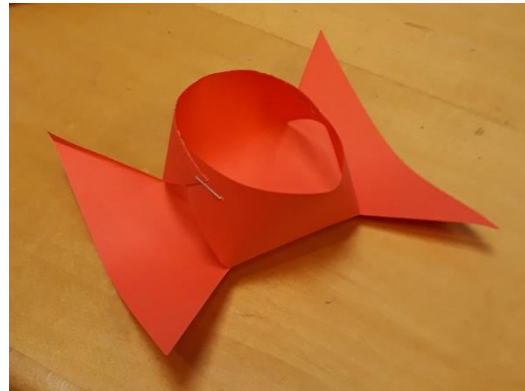
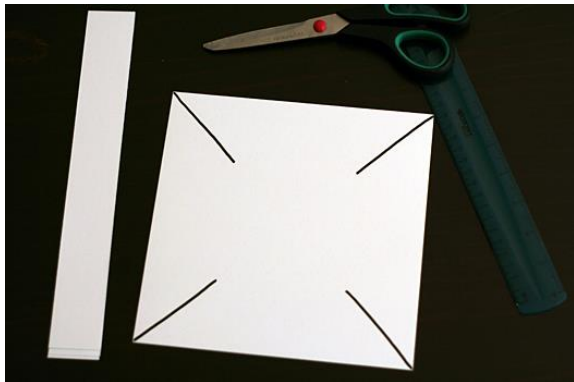




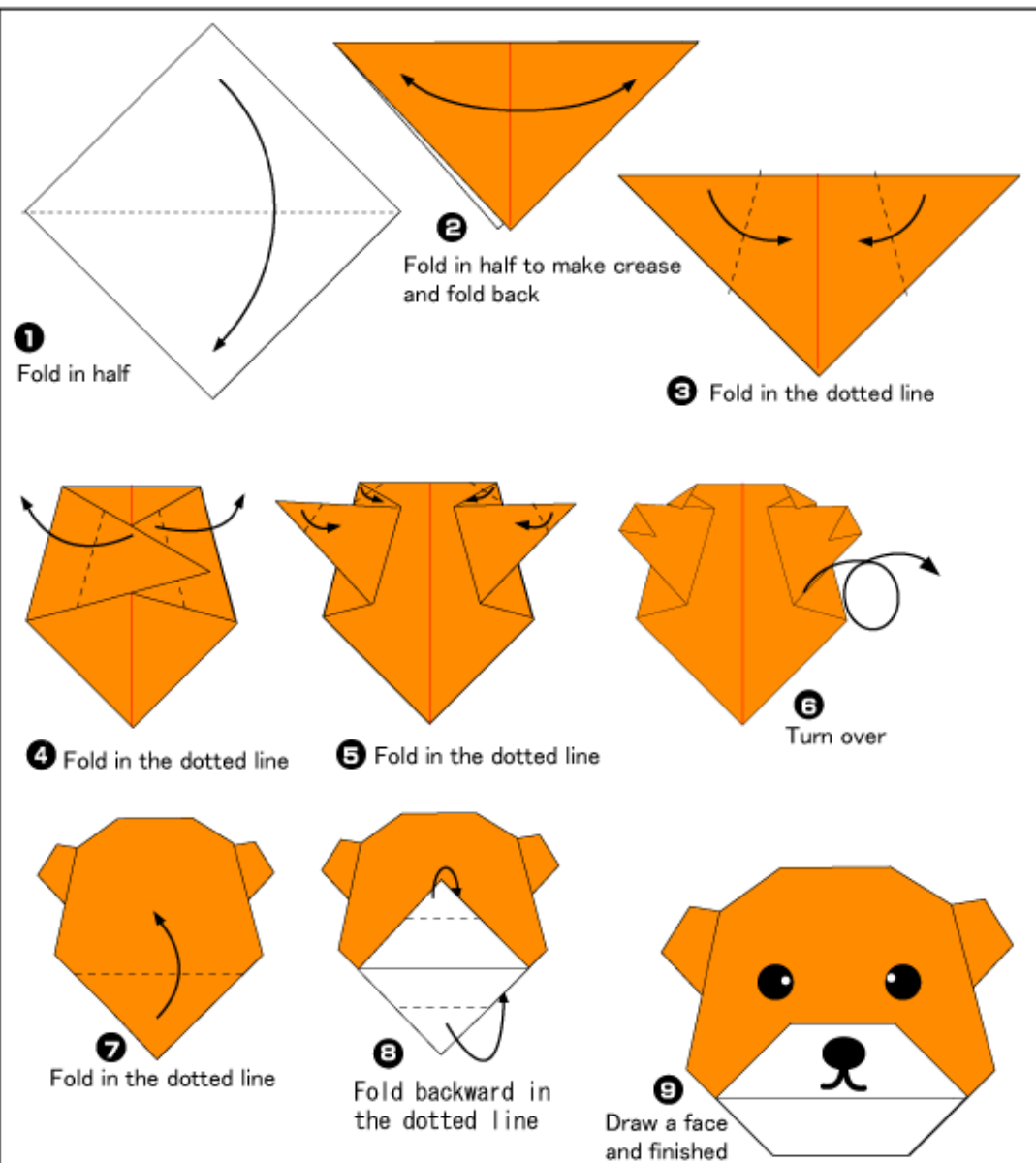
Cartoon characters Yogi Bear and Boo Boo are known for stealing “picnic baskets” all over Jellystone Park. Create your own picnic baskets for Teddy Bears.



Cardstock will make a stronger basket. You can decorate any way you want. You will staple your inside corners first. Then the two outside. Add the handle last. The size of your square controls the size of your basket. We suggest 5x5”.



Origami



A Bear (face)

