HOW TO ESCAPE FROM A MOUNTAIN LION

1 Do not run.

The animal most likely will have seen and smelled you already, and running will simply cause it to pay more attention.

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Try to make yourself appear bigger by opening your coat wide.

The mountain lion is less likely to attack a larger animal.

3 Do not crouch down.

Hold your ground, wave your hands, and shout. Show it that you are not defenseless.

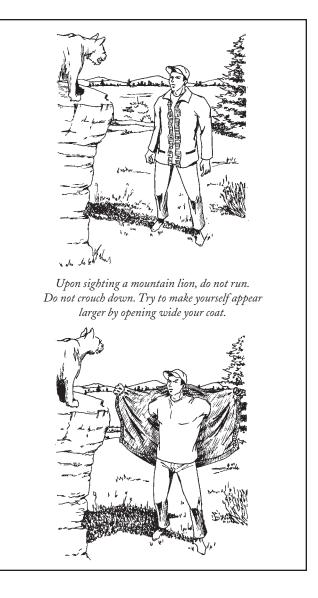
4 If you have small children with you, pick them updo all you can to appear larger. Children, who move quickly and have high-pitched

voices, are at higher risk than adults.

Back away slowly or wait until the animal

moves away.

Report any lion sightings to authorities as soon as possible.



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If the lion still behaves aggressively, throw stones.

Convince the lion that you are not prey and that you may be dangerous yourself.

Fight back if you are attacked.

Most mountain lions are small enough that an average size human will be able to ward off an attack by fighting back aggressively. Hit the mountain lion in the head, especially around the eyes and mouth. Use sticks, fists, or whatever is at hand. Do not curl up and play dead. Mountain lions generally leap down upon prey from above and deliver a "killing bite" to the back of the neck. Their technique is to break the neck and knock down the prey, and they also will rush and lunge up at the neck of prey, dragging the victim down while holding the neck in a crushing grip. Protect your neck and throat at all costs.

How to Avoid an Attack

Mountain lions, also called cougars, have been known to attack people without provocation; aggressive ones have attacked hikers and especially small children, resulting in serious injury. Still, most mountain lions will avoid people. To minimize your contact with cougars in an area inhabited by them, avoid hiking alone and at dusk and dawn, when mountain lions are more active.

