These maps and graphs recount the history and patterns of grizzly bear-human conflicts on agricultural lands in the Blackfoot River drainage encompassing the southern end of the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE). Map (A) shows the spatial pattern of conflicts during 1998-2004 (red dots and shaded areas) that aligned with riparian corridors (shown in green), all of which occurred during a period of escalating conflicts (shown in [B]) associated with colonization of the drainage by grizzly bears. Conflicts dropped dramatically after rigorous and increasingly comprehensive coexistence measures were implemented in 2003 (shown in figure [B], which also highlights one measure that featured removal of carcasses dying from natural causes). There were subsequently few conflicts up until 2018, when numbers jumped back up to the peak experienced during 2003 (D). Notably, this spike followed on the heels of wildfires in nearby forest uplands during 2017 (shown in red in [C]) that removed most bear forage.