

National Parks Wildlife Conserved by  
Emergency Conservation Work  
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Emergency Conservation Work in the national parks and monuments has already accomplished a number of projects which are definitely beneficial to the wildlife of these areas, and plans are being formulated for additional wildlife conservation measures.

Approximately 40 square miles of Petrified Forest National Monument have been fenced to exclude domestic stock from the range, to permit range recovery and to provide a sanctuary for the native antelope of the region. A similar project has blocked out an antelope refuge of approximately 25 square miles in Grand Canyon National Monument, and it is anticipated that antelope will be re-introduced into this area when the range is sufficiently recovered. Drift fences have been constructed at Grand Canyon, Zion and Bryce National Parks to exclude domestic cattle from a large portion of the park in order that deer native to the region may have full benefit of the available range. A similar project is under way at Bandelier National Monument. All of these fences are constructed to permit free movement of antelope and deer and to effectively exclude domestic stock.

Woven wire fences have been constructed at Colorado National Monument to preserve and present the buffalo and elk which were introduced into this area in recent years. Relocation of the paddocks at Wind Cave is contemplated in order that visitors may see and enjoy the game herds of that park to better advantage.

Water holes for game have been constructed in parks and monuments of the arid Southwest, namely, Grand Canyon National Park, Grand Canyon, Petrified Forest, Death Valley and Colorado national monuments. Weed pests, injurious to native grazing animals (such as foxtail), have been eradicated to a considerable degree in Rocky Mountain National Park, and a large foxtail eradication program is contemplated for the Yellowstone elk winter range.

Range study quadrats are being constructed in Yosemite, Sequoia, Grand Canyon, Zion, Rocky Mountain and Yellowstone, and range reconnaissances are being conducted in Yellowstone and Rocky Mountain. Range studies are being made in all of the national parks where grazing animals are native.

Faunal type maps are being prepared in Glacier and Great Smoky Mountains in order that the seasonal movements and vital territory for rare species may be definitely known and given consideration in the development and utilization of these parks. The data for such maps is, <sup>also</sup> being procured throughout the national park and monument system.

Experimental trumpeter swan nesting <sup>islands</sup> ~~highlands~~ are to be constructed in some of the lakes of Yellowstone, and ~~and~~ Bear-proof food-safes and refuse containers are to be installed in one of the Yellowstone camp grounds as an added protection to campers.

Wildlife research is being conducted in all of the major national parks and many of the monuments with the objective of securing the necessary data for proper management. Trained biologists are employed as wildlife technicians in an advisory capacity to assist with all ECW park projects by safe-guarding and providing for wildlife in these operations. A vertebrate check list and bibliography is being prepared for the major parks and monuments of the system to bring together all ~~valu-~~<sup>available</sup> ~~able~~ published material as background for wildlife projects. Life history studies are being made throughout the park system.