

# Jackson Hole Research Station Annual Report

---

Volume 1965 *Report on the Activities of the Jackson  
Hole Biological Research Station - Summer 1965*

Article 8

---

1965

## Analysis of the Insect Fauna of the Snake River

Richard Lee Kroger  
*University of Wyoming*

Follow this and additional works at: [http://repository.uwyo.edu/jhrs\\_reports](http://repository.uwyo.edu/jhrs_reports)

---

### Recommended Citation

Kroger, Richard Lee (1965) "Analysis of the Insect Fauna of the Snake River," *Jackson Hole Research Station Annual Report*: Vol. 1965 ,  
Article 8.  
Available at: [http://repository.uwyo.edu/jhrs\\_reports/vol1965/iss1/8](http://repository.uwyo.edu/jhrs_reports/vol1965/iss1/8)

This Research Project Report is brought to you for free and open access by Wyoming Scholars Repository. It has been accepted for inclusion in Jackson Hole Research Station Annual Report by an authorized editor of Wyoming Scholars Repository. For more information, please contact [scholcom@uwyo.edu](mailto:scholcom@uwyo.edu).

Analysis of the Insect Fauna of the Snake River  
Richard Lee Kroger  
University of Wyoming  
Project Number 132

The study which is being made possible by the National Park Service is the beginning of a long range project to determine the productivity of the Snake River and any possible effects that sustained water flow has on the river's production.

The present phase of the study is only concerned with bottom fauna. An attempt is being made to collect and identify all bottom organisms and determine their life histories.

While at the Research Station a total of 255 sweeping, cruising and two-square-foot bottom samples were taken and preserved for later identification. Also, 20 different algae collections, 60 emergence trap contents and 50 fish stomachs were collected.

Six emergence traps and one drift net were constructed and placed on the Snake River. These traps proved quite valuable for determining the dates the insects emerged. Also, about 20 different genera of insects were identified in the laboratory while at the Station.

Supported by grant from National Park Service.