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Biotic Succession in Lodgepole Pine in Yellowstone National Park

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quiet and no further howling would be heard from them. The communication signals that coyotes use with each other deserve to be studied. Howling seems to serve more than one purpose, and there seem to be different kinds of howls.

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The months of June, July, and August were spent in an attempt to locate suitable study sites for 1966 and 1967 research. Records at the Mammoth Headquarters of Yellowstone National Park were searched for information on fire history, and on history of pesticide usage and blister rust control in the Park. These data are being organized and maps drawn of the affected areas.

After visiting a number of sites and determining their age by increment samples, six study areas were selected that were burned 5, 9, 23, 55, 90 and approximately 300 years ago. Soil samples collected from these areas have been analyzed. Data on invertebrates, mammals, birds, other vertebrates, and plants will be collected and analyzed in relation to their physical and biotic interrelationships in an attempt to establish the successional pattern.

Supported by New York Zoological Society Grant.