

Parasites of Ungulates in the Jackson Hole Area
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Field and laboratory work was continued on elk parasites for two weeks during each of four seasons of the year. During January, April, and August fecal analyses were made to support data gathered in 1968 and 1969. During the hunting season, October 1970, necropsies were made on elk killed by hunters. Lungs were examined and adult Dictyo-caulus sp. lungworms were recovered and counted. Fecal analyses on over 50 elk were made also.

Data gathered during 1970 is shown as percent incidence of lungworm by seasons in Fig. 1 appended. Lungworm incidence was much like that of 1968 and 1969.

Elk in different habitats have quite different percent incidence of lungworm during the summer. Refuge elk were nearly 100% infected while Teton Park elk showed a 30% incidence and "high country" elk on Big Game Ridge had a 12% incidence. Perhaps migration to the "high country" is affected by the parasite in the lungs.

Some affected elk show extensive emphysema on the periphery of one or all lobes of the lungs at necropsy.

Recommendations are being made to the managers of the National Elk Refuge and the Wyoming Game and Fish Commission to keep all elk off the refuge during the summer.

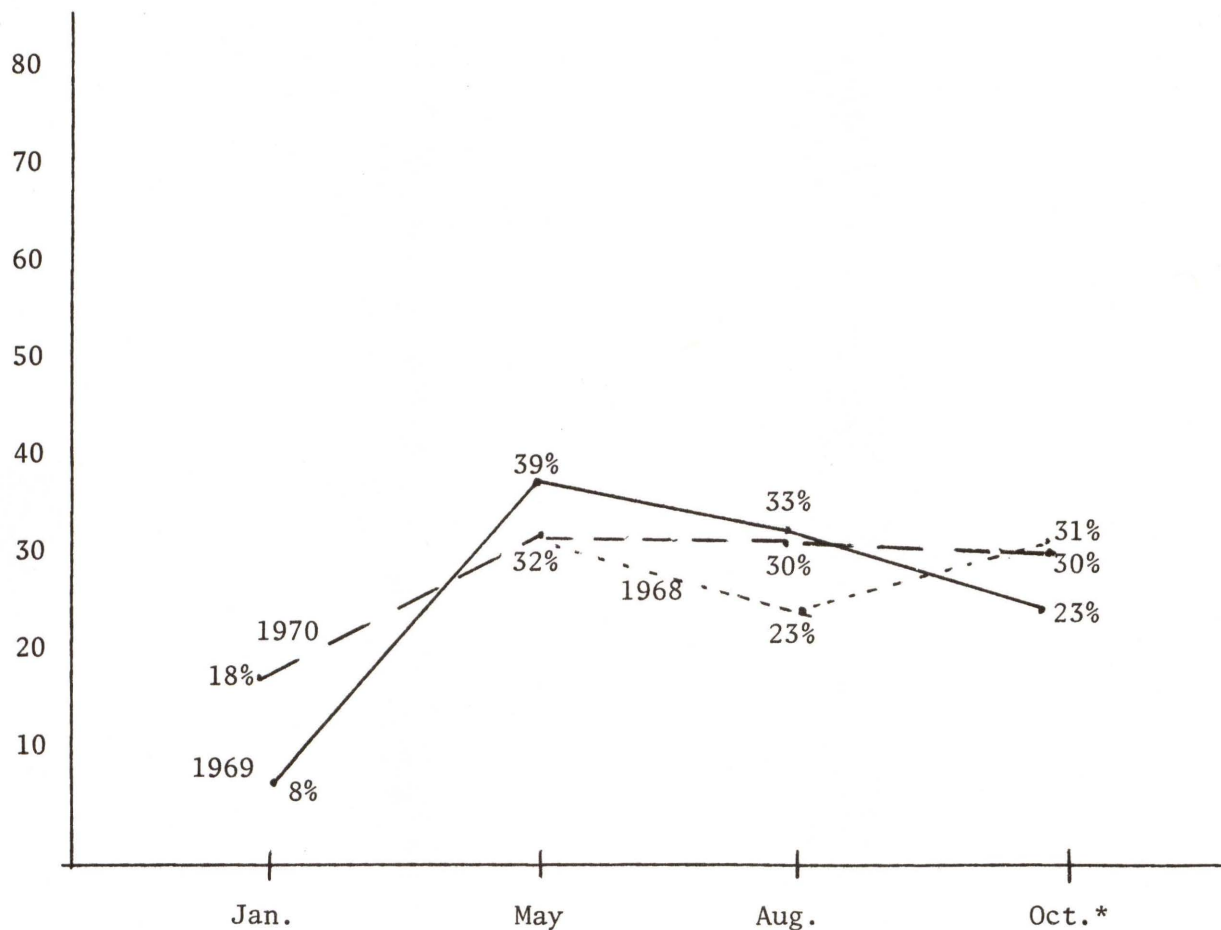


Fig. 1. Percent incidence of the elk lungworm, *Dictyocaulus* sp. in fecal samples of elk in each of four seasons during 1968, 1969 and 1970. Grand Teton National Park and Jackson Hole Elk Refuge, Wyoming.

*October data is from necropsies for adult worms in lungs and from fecal analyses.

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