# Parasites of Ungulates in the Jackson Hole Area

Robert C. Bergstrom
Parasitology
Div. Microbiology & Vet. Medicine
University of Wyoming
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Research concerning the elk lungworm, Dictyocaulus sp., was continued in the spring (late May-early June), summer (July), and fall (October) of 1971. A higher incidence of lungworm-positive elk was noted in these data (40% spring and 47% summer, see Fig. 1) than in those data of past years. Fall necropsy data were limited to lungs from Refuge hunter kills in mid-October. Seventy per cent of those lungs were positive for Dictyocaulus sp. adults. A 12% incidence was found in Big Game Ridge elk in mid-July.

Attempts were made to drive all summer resident elk from the National Elk Refuge during the summer. Elk thus removed returned to the refuge within 1-2 weeks. A similar removal procedure will be attempted in the spring of 1972 and/or treatment by medicated mineral block may be instituted.

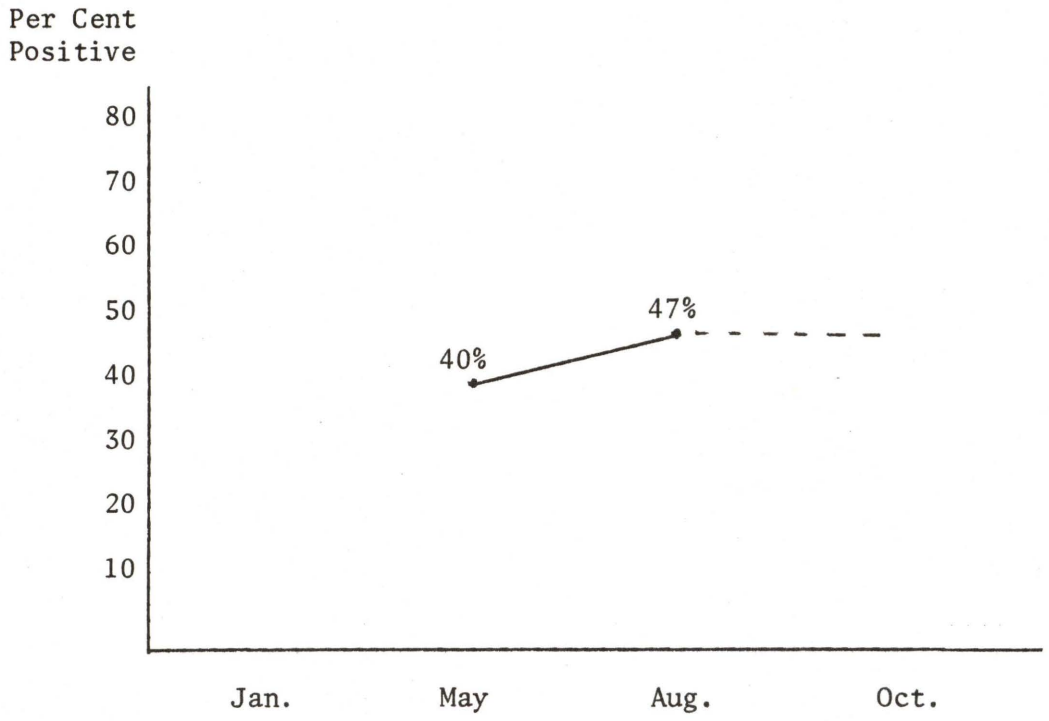


Fig. 1 Per cent incidence of the elk lungworm, Dictyocaulus sp., in fecal samples of elk in each of two seasons during 1971. Grand Teton National Park, Wyoming.

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