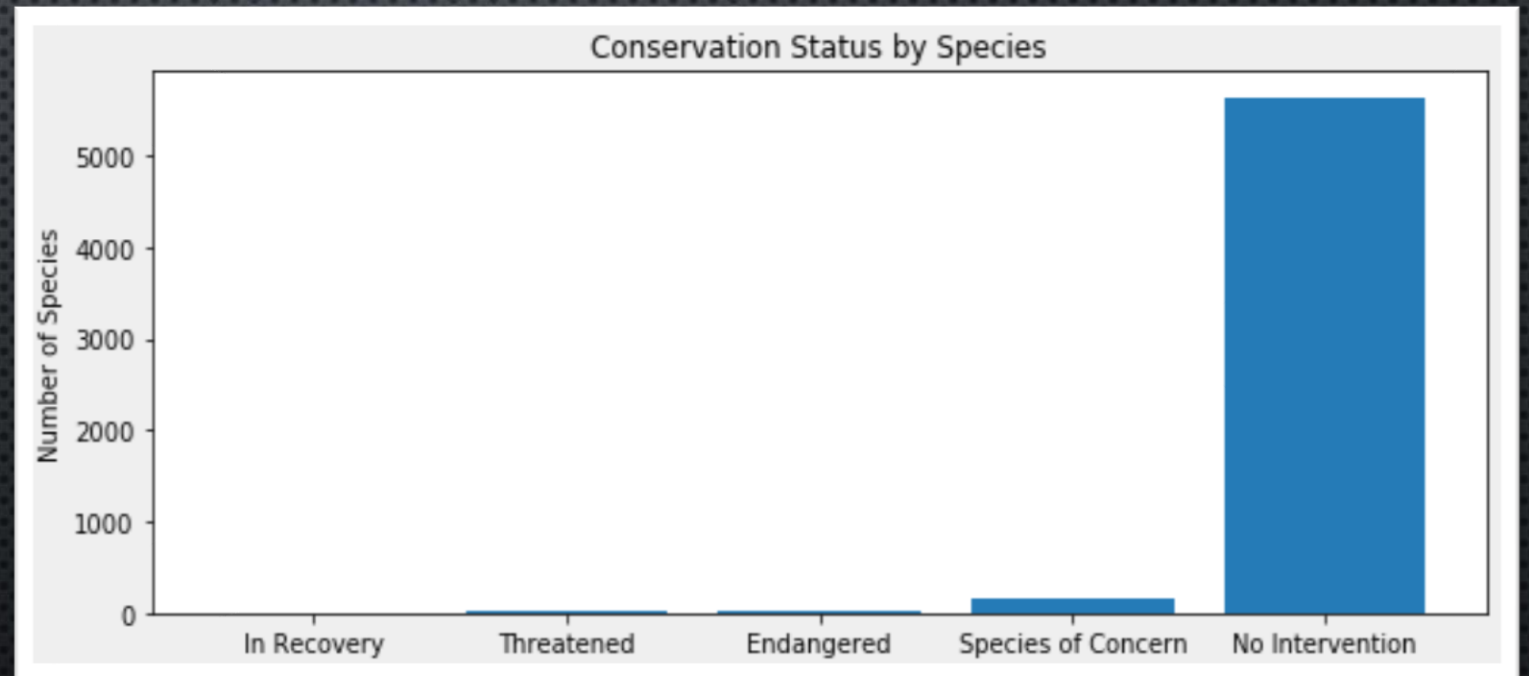


NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

SPECIES CONSERVATION ANALYSIS

SPECIES CONSERVATION STATUS ANALYSIS

- 5824 SPECIES CURRENTLY TRACKED
- 191 SPECIES IN CONSERVATION STATUS
 - 161 SPECIES OF CONCERN
 - 16 ENDANGERED SPECIES
 - 10 THREATENED SPECIES
 - 4 SPECIES IN RECOVERY



SPECIES COMPARATIVE RISK ANALYSIS

- MAMMALS VS. BIRDS

NO SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCE IN RISK IDENTIFIED BETWEEN THESE TWO SPECIES (CHI SQUARE P-VALUE 0.45)

Conservation Status	Protected	Not Protected
Mammal	38	176
Bird	79	442

- MAMMALS VS. REPTILES

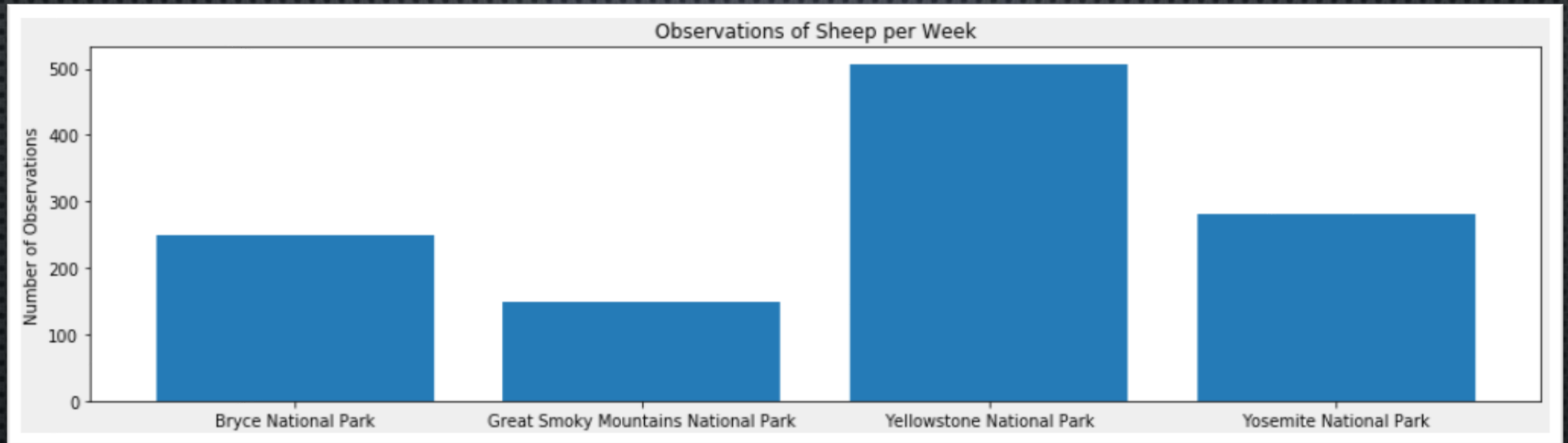
THERE IS A SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCE IN RISK IDENTIFIED BETWEEN THESE TWO SPECIES (CHI SQUARE P-VALUE 0.02)

Conservation Status	Protected	Not Protected
Reptile	5	74
Mammal	38	176

The above analysis would indicate that mammals and birds should have the greatest amount of conservation effort and resources allocated by the National Park Service.

SHEEP POPULATION ANALYSIS

FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE STUDY



There is a 15% prevalence of foot and mouth disease in sheep in Bryce National Park. A concerted effort is underway to combat this epidemic following all known veterinary protocols and treatments. The team has determined that their target is a decrease in prevalence by 5%. In order to reach a statistically significant number of observations, a sample size of 510 animals would need to be assessed and recorded. This will require roughly one week in Bryce and two weeks in Yellowstone.