

Attachment B—Pronghorn History in Yellowstone National Park

1886 The U. S. Cavalry arrives to administer Yellowstone and finds that the pronghorn population has been nearly destroyed. The Cavalry begins controlling predators and providing supplemental feed to increase the number of pronghorn.

1904 Fifty (50) acres of alfalfa are planted, irrigated, and harvested within the park's boundaries to provide extra food for the pronghorn.

1907 A series of severe winters begins.

1918 The newly created National Park Service replaces the U. S. Cavalry and continues pronghorn feeding programs and predator control.

1925 The park acquires additional winter range for the pronghorn from private landowners. In time, this area will become a permanent addition to Yellowstone National Park.

1934 Supplemental feeding of pronghorn stops, and the predator control program terminates the following year.

1946 Yellowstone Management approves a plan to reduce the pronghorn population.

1967 The program to reduce the number of pronghorn ends.

1991 Yellowstone's pronghorn population undergoes a rapid decline. Research begins to determine the underlying causes.