



- 51 mammals from trap line a'
- 32 mammals from trap line O
- 48 mammals from trap line a'

MAMMAL POPULATION STUDY

$$(51 + 48) \div 2 = 49.5$$

$$32 \div 49.5 = .65$$

$$100 - .65 = 35\%$$

$$35 \times 40 = 14.00 \text{ ft. extension of peripheral zones A.A'}$$

$$[120 + 14. + 14] \times 1000 \text{ ft.} = \text{apparent population area or } 148,000 \text{ sq. ft.}$$

148,000 ft<sup>2</sup> or apparent population area — terminal error = true population area  
 true population area ± 131 composite collection of mammals = mammals per sq. foot

This population problem is an attempt to register the number of mammals in a specified association or habitat <sup>apparent</sup>. The linear pattern of the transect allows for a more adequate sample of the <sup>slightly varied</sup> congregations found in an otherwise uniform habitat. It also takes into consideration the manner of dealing with the zone of encroachment or invasion beyond the peripheral edge of the population area.