11. Construct relief model of island for planning purposes.

12. Organize ecological information to show dynamic order and function of the natural community for interpretive purposes.

Our field observations and recommendations on the exotic mammals are as follows:

Swine: St. John Island is without indigenous animals of the size and habits of the domestic hog. As a result, large numbers of hogs have adapted themselves to a feral existence. Being prolific in propagation (10 to 15 per litter) and without natural enemies, hogs are rapidly increasing and are changing the basic ecology of the island. In some areas, the ground-living communities have been completely destroyed by rooting and trampling. Some small trees have been girdled and the roots exposed. We have no substantial information on the interrelationships between swine and the native fauna but we suspect that hogs have been an important factor in the destruction of ground-living animals, especially snakes. The favorite foods of the hog are the jumbie potatoes, coconuts, and other plants which are seasonal in growth.

Several genetic strains of swine were noted in the field; small animals with brown hair on the neck, red-colored individuals, spotty ones with black or brown color and black and white individuals with a white band on the front shoulders. On the basis of a lower incisor (163mm in length) from a female weighing 180 pounds and captured in June of 1957 southeast of Reef Bay and presented to us by Walter Dalmida, we believe that there has been in former times an introduction of the wild hog of Europe, perhaps for food or sport or for the eradication of snakes.

Areas now supporting the greatest numbers of feral hogs are those least disturbed by man. The hogs there are the result of the congregation of several kinds of swine from different parts of the island. Lancylot Wiltshire, a long