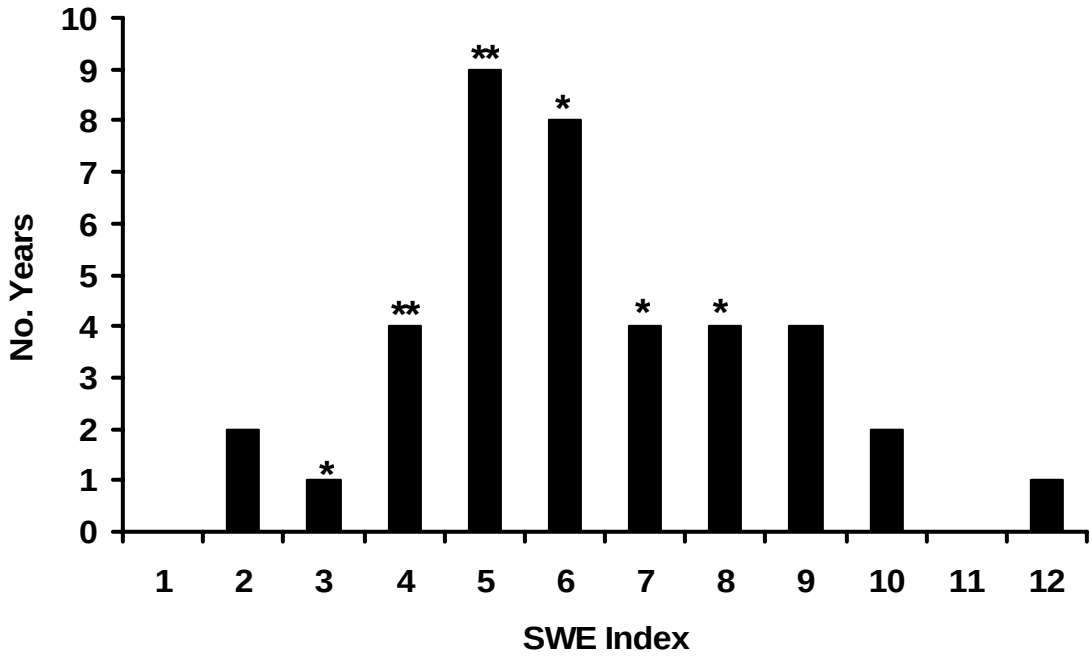

Figure 1. The observed frequency of cumulative snow water equivalent values during October through April each winter, 1968-2006, at the Madison Plateau SNOTEL site. Asterisks indicate the distribution of annual snow pack during the 8-winter monitoring period (1999-2006) of the behavioral responses of wildlife in Yellowstone National Park, Montana and Wyoming, to snowmobiles and coaches by Borkowski et al. (2006) and this study.

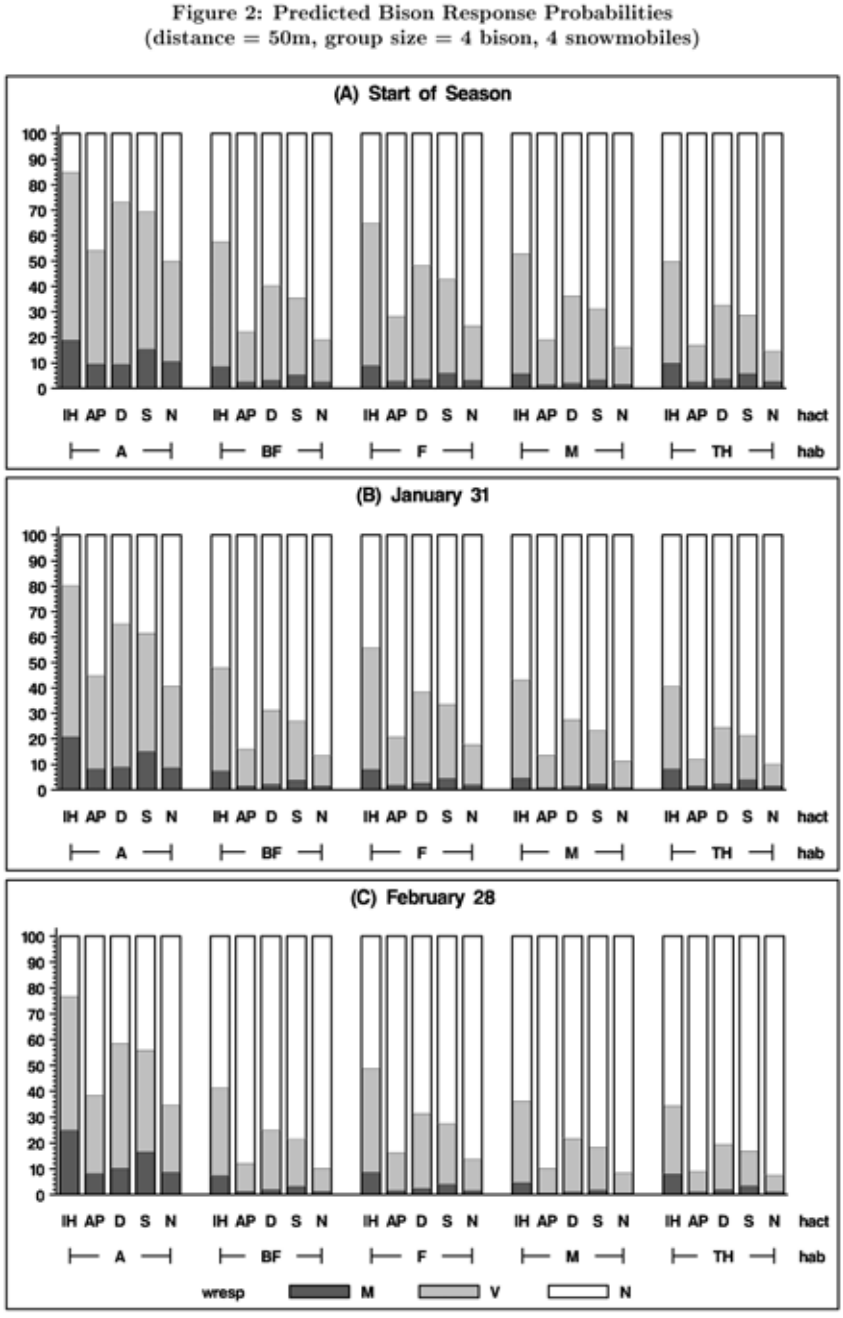

Figure 2. Predicted response probabilities for bison at the start of the winter season, on January 31, and on February 28. The responses of bison during human/wildlife interactions were examined at a distance of 50 meters, group size of 4 bison, and a group of 4 snowmobiles. Abbreviations are: wresp (most common bison response); M (movement); V (vigilance); N (no reaction/response); hact (human activity); IH (impede/hasten); AP (approach on foot); D (dismount vehicle); S (stop vehicle); hab (habitat); A (aquatic); BF (burned forest); F (unburned forest); M (meadow): and TH (thermal).

Figure 3: Predicted Bison Response Probabilities
(distance = 5m, group size = 4 bison, 4 snowmobiles)

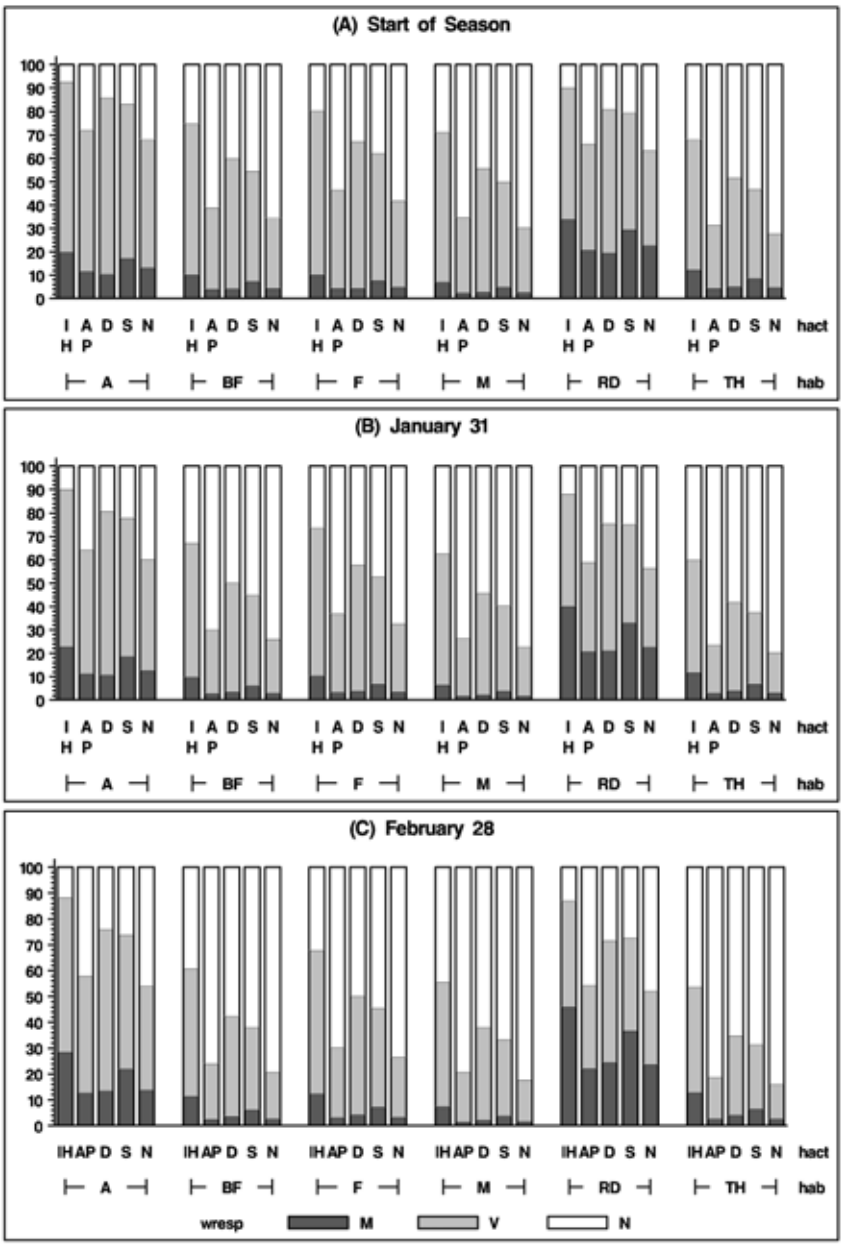

Figure 3. Predicted response probabilities for bison at the start of the winter season, on January 31, and on February 28. The responses of bison during human/wildlife interactions were examined at a distance of 5 meters, group size of 4 bison, and a group of 4 snowmobiles. Abbreviations are: wresp (most common bison response); M (movement); V (vigilance); N (no reaction/response); hact (human activity); IH (impede/hasten); AP (approach on foot); D (dismount vehicle); S (stop vehicle); hab (habitat); A (aquatic); BF (burned forest); F (unburned forest); M (meadow): and TH (thermal).

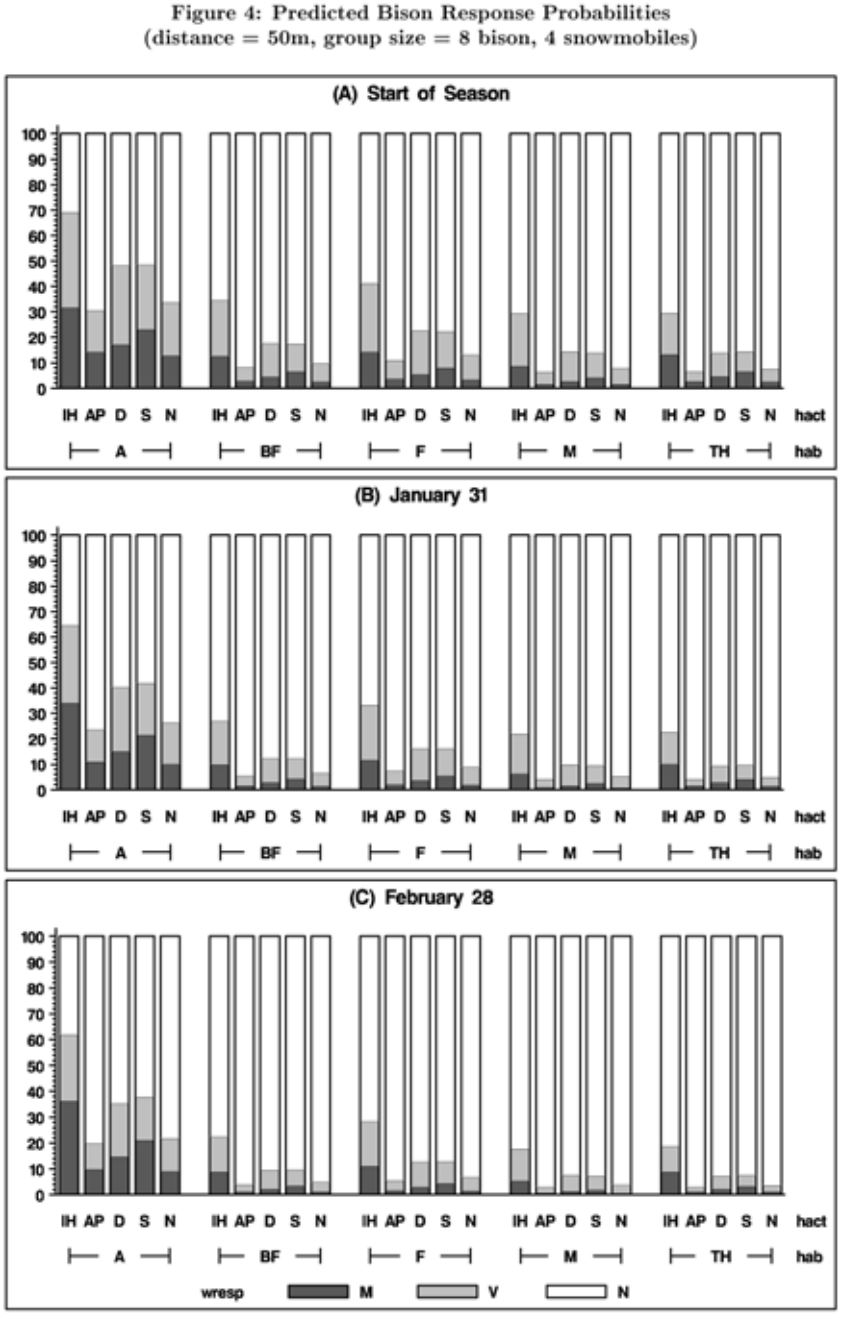

Figure 4. Predicted response probabilities for bison at the start of the winter season, on January 31, and on February 28. The responses of bison during human/wildlife interactions were examined at a distance of 50 meters, group size of 8 bison, and a group of 4 snowmobiles. Abbreviations are: wresp (most common bison response); M (movement); V (vigilance); N (no reaction/response); hact (human activity); IH (impede/hasten); AP (approach on foot); D (dismount vehicle); S (stop vehicle); hab (habitat); A (aquatic); BF (burned forest); F (unburned forest); M (meadow): and TH (thermal).

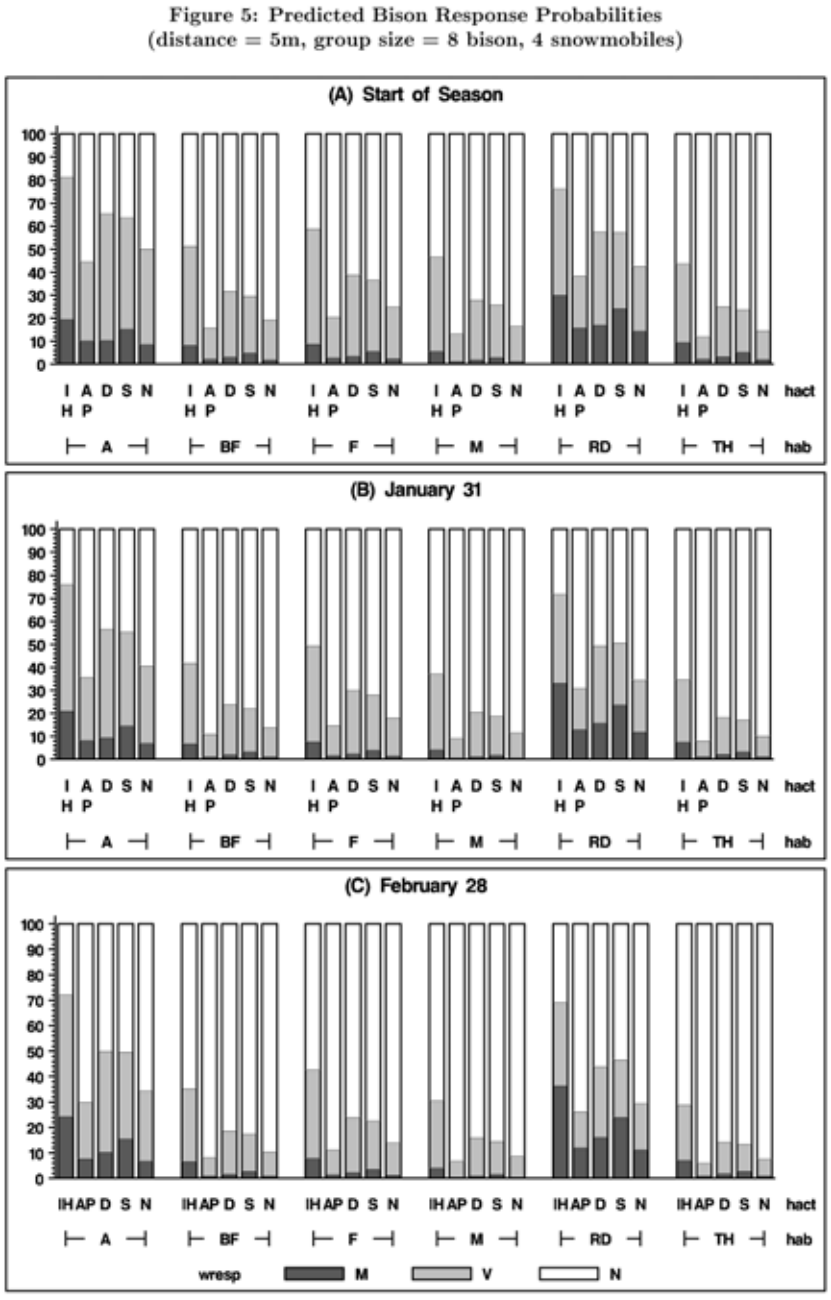

Figure 5. Predicted response probabilities for bison at the start of the winter season, on January 31, and on February 28. The responses of bison during human/wildlife interactions were examined at a distance of 50 meters, group size of 8 bison, and a group of 4 snowmobiles. Abbreviations are: wresp (most common bison response); M (movement); V (vigilance); N (no reaction/response); hact (human activity); IH (impede/hasten); AP (approach on foot); D (dismount vehicle); S (stop vehicle); hab (habitat); A (aquatic); BF (burned forest); F (unburned forest); M (meadow): and TH (thermal).

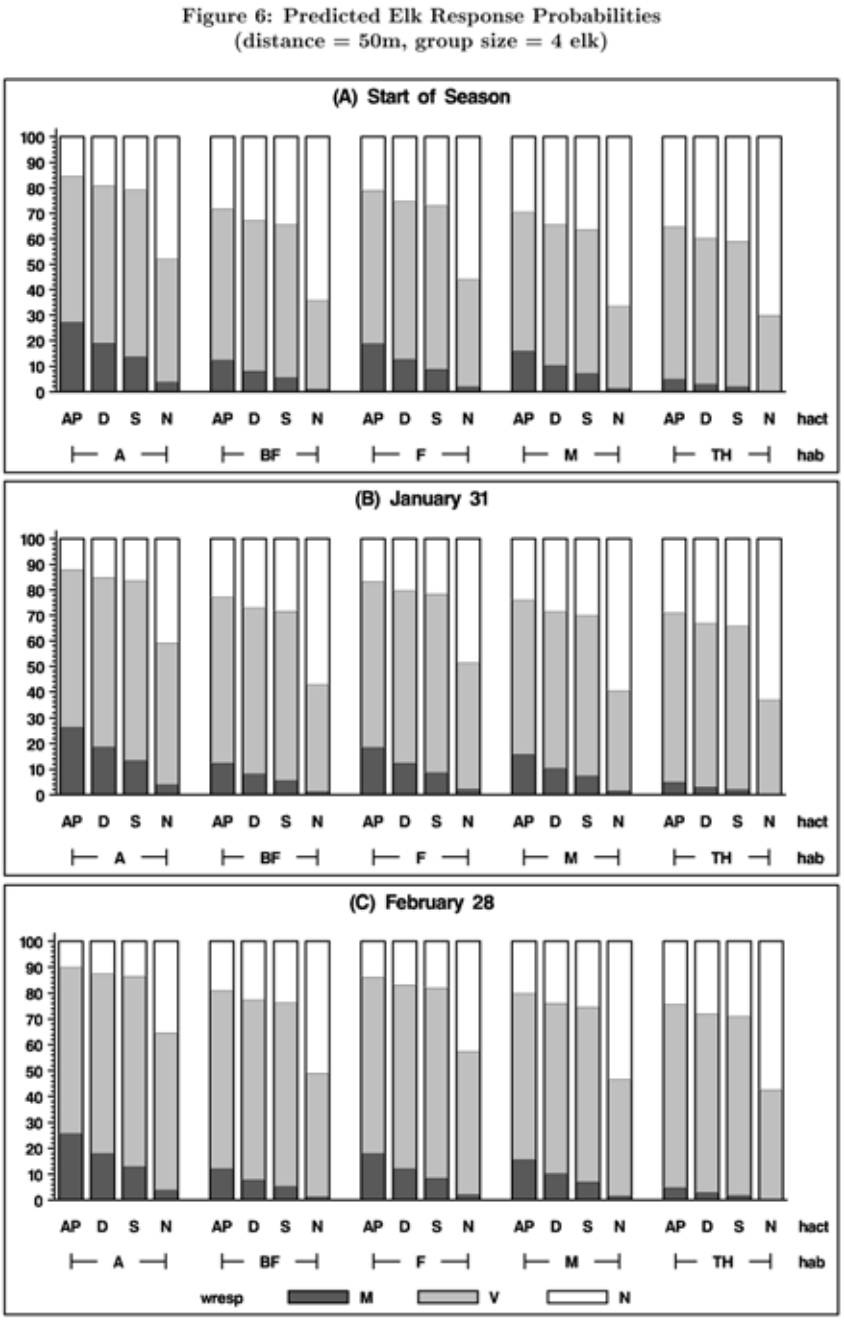

Figure 6. Predicted response probabilities for elk at the start of the winter season, on January 31, and on February 28. The responses of elk during human/wildlife interactions were examined at a distance of 50 meters and a group size of 4 elk. Abbreviations are: wresp (most common elk response); M (movement); V (vigilance); N (no reaction/response); hact (human activity); IH (impede/hasten); AP (approach on foot); D (dismount vehicle); S (stop vehicle); hab (habitat); A (aquatic); BF (burned forest); F (unburned forest); M (meadow): and TH (thermal).

Figure 7: Predicted Elk Response Probabilities
(distance = 5m, group size = 4 elk)

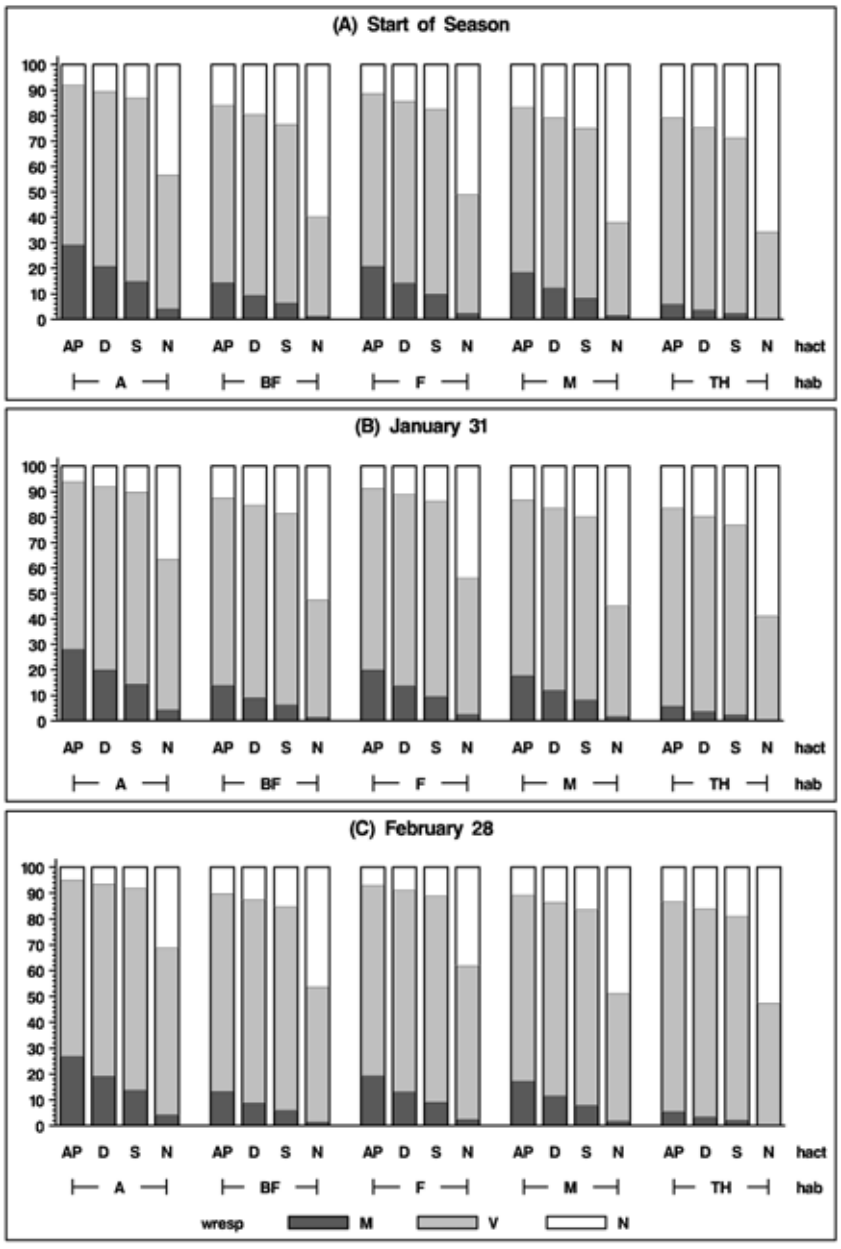

Figure 7. Predicted response probabilities for elk at the start of the winter season, on January 31, and on February 28. The responses of elk during human/wildlife interactions were examined at a distance of 5 meters and a group size of 4 elk. Abbreviations are: wresp (most common elk response); M (movement); V (vigilance); N (no reaction/response); hact (human activity); IH (impede/hasten); AP (approach on foot); D (dismount vehicle); S (stop vehicle); hab (habitat); A (aquatic); BF (burned forest); F (unburned forest); M (meadow): and TH (thermal).

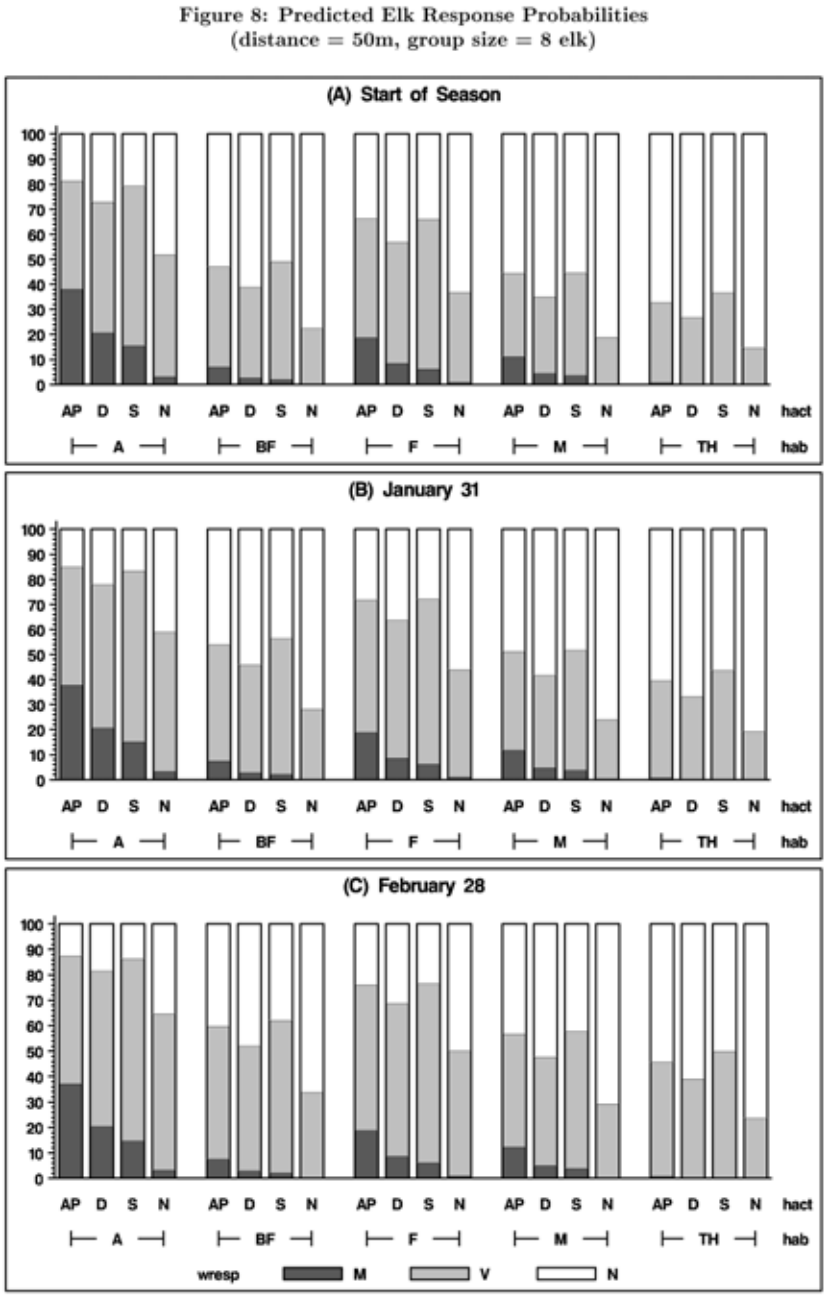

Figure 8. Predicted response probabilities for elk at the start of the winter season, on January 31, and on February 28. The responses of elk during human/wildlife interactions were examined at a distance of 50 meters and a group size of 8 elk. Abbreviations are: wresp (most common elk response); M (movement); V (vigilance); N (no reaction/response); hact (human activity); IH (impede/hasten); AP (approach on foot); D (dismount vehicle); S (stop vehicle); hab (habitat); A (aquatic); BF (burned forest); F (unburned forest); M (meadow): and TH (thermal).

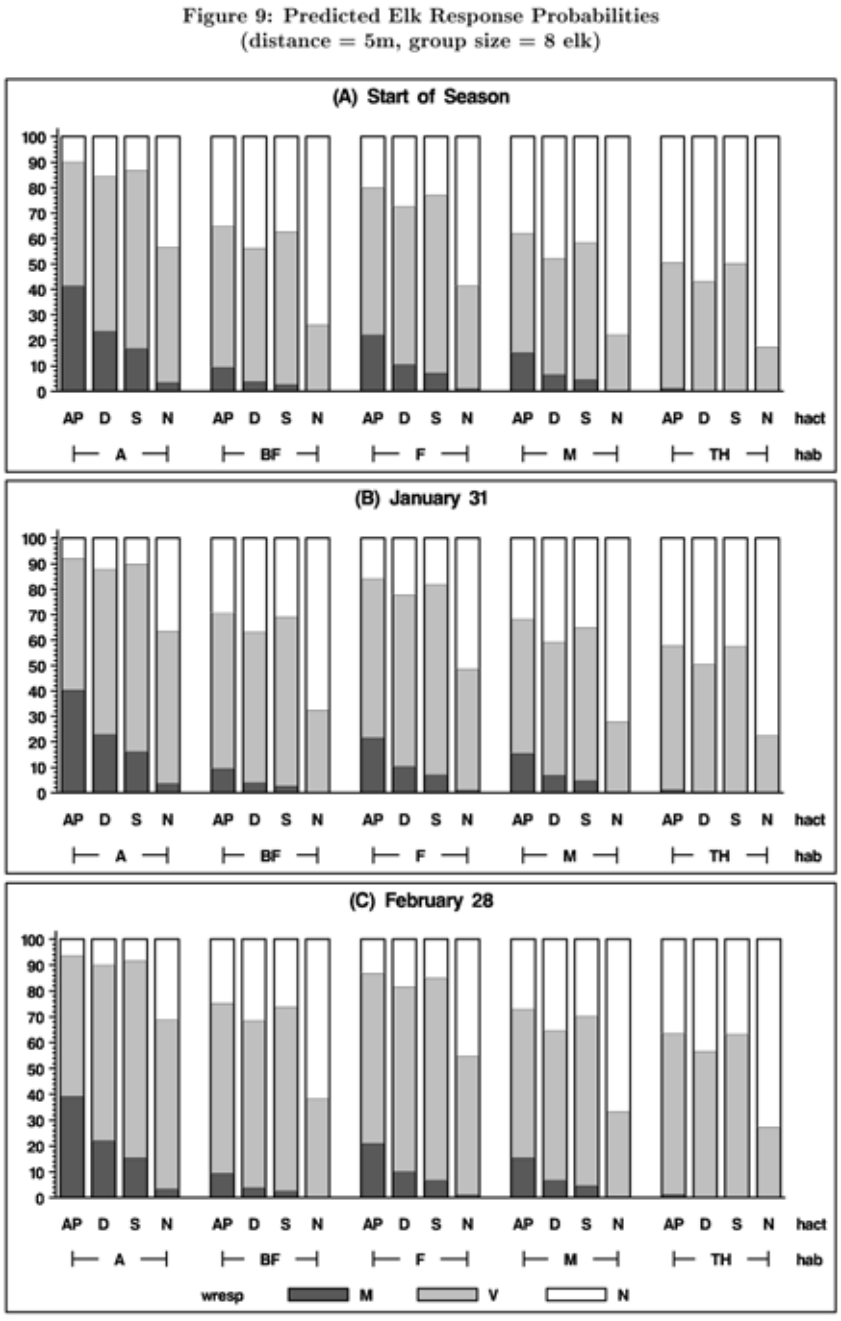

Figure 9. Predicted response probabilities for elk at the start of the winter season, on January 31, and on February 28. The responses of elk during human/wildlife interactions were examined at a distance of 5 meters and a group size of 8 elk. Abbreviations are: wresp (most common elk response); M (movement); V (vigilance); N (no reaction/response); hact (human activity); IH (impede/hasten); AP (approach on foot); D (dismount vehicle); S (stop vehicle); hab (habitat); A (aquatic); BF (burned forest); F (unburned forest); M (meadow): and TH (thermal).

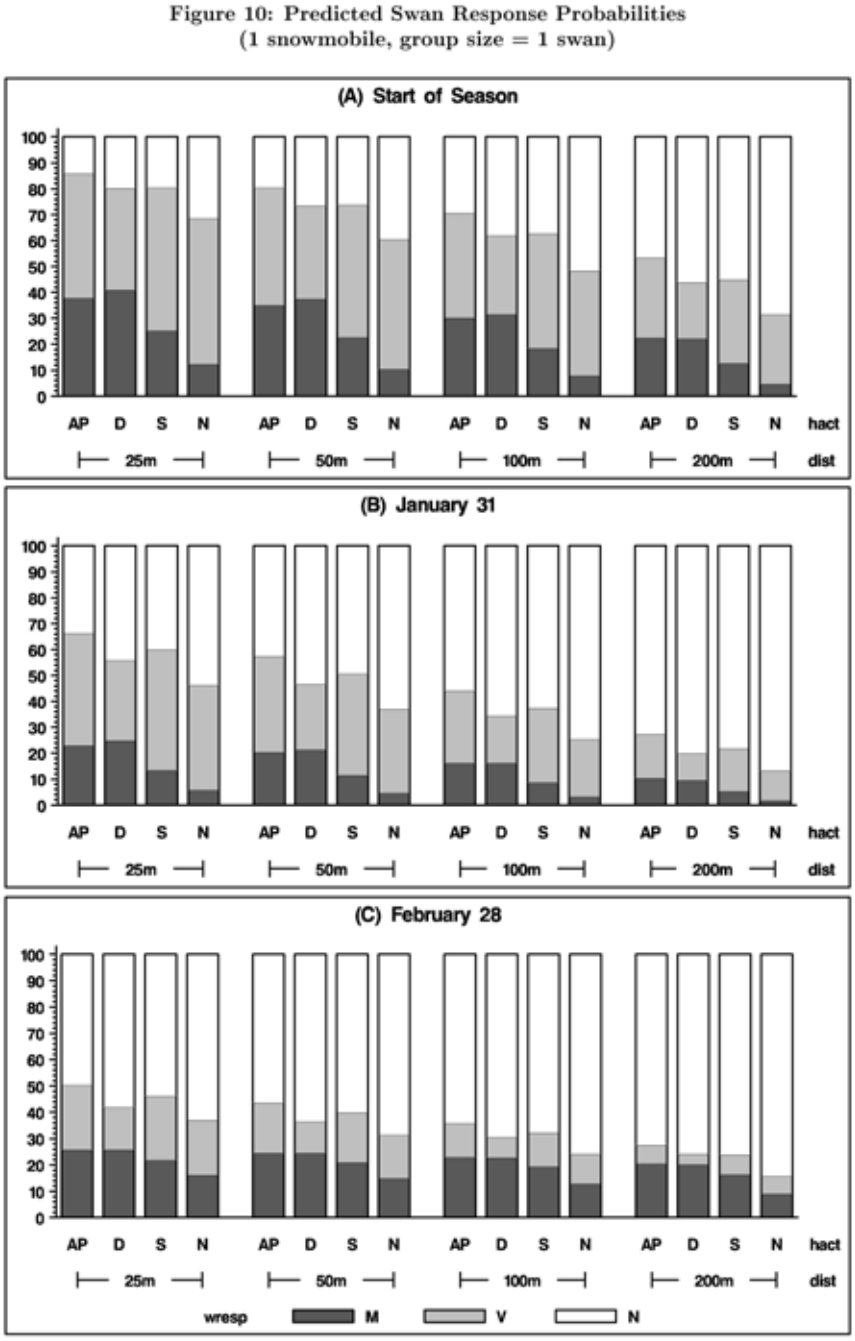

Figure 10. Predicted response probabilities for trumpeter swans at the start of the winter season, on January 31, and on February 28. The responses of swans during human/wildlife interactions were examined for 1 swan, 1 snowmobile, and distances of 25-200 meters. Abbreviations are: wresp (most common response); M (movement); V (vigilance); N (no reaction/response); hact (human activity); IH (impede/hasten); AP (approach on foot); D (dismount vehicle); S (stop vehicle); and dist (distance from road).

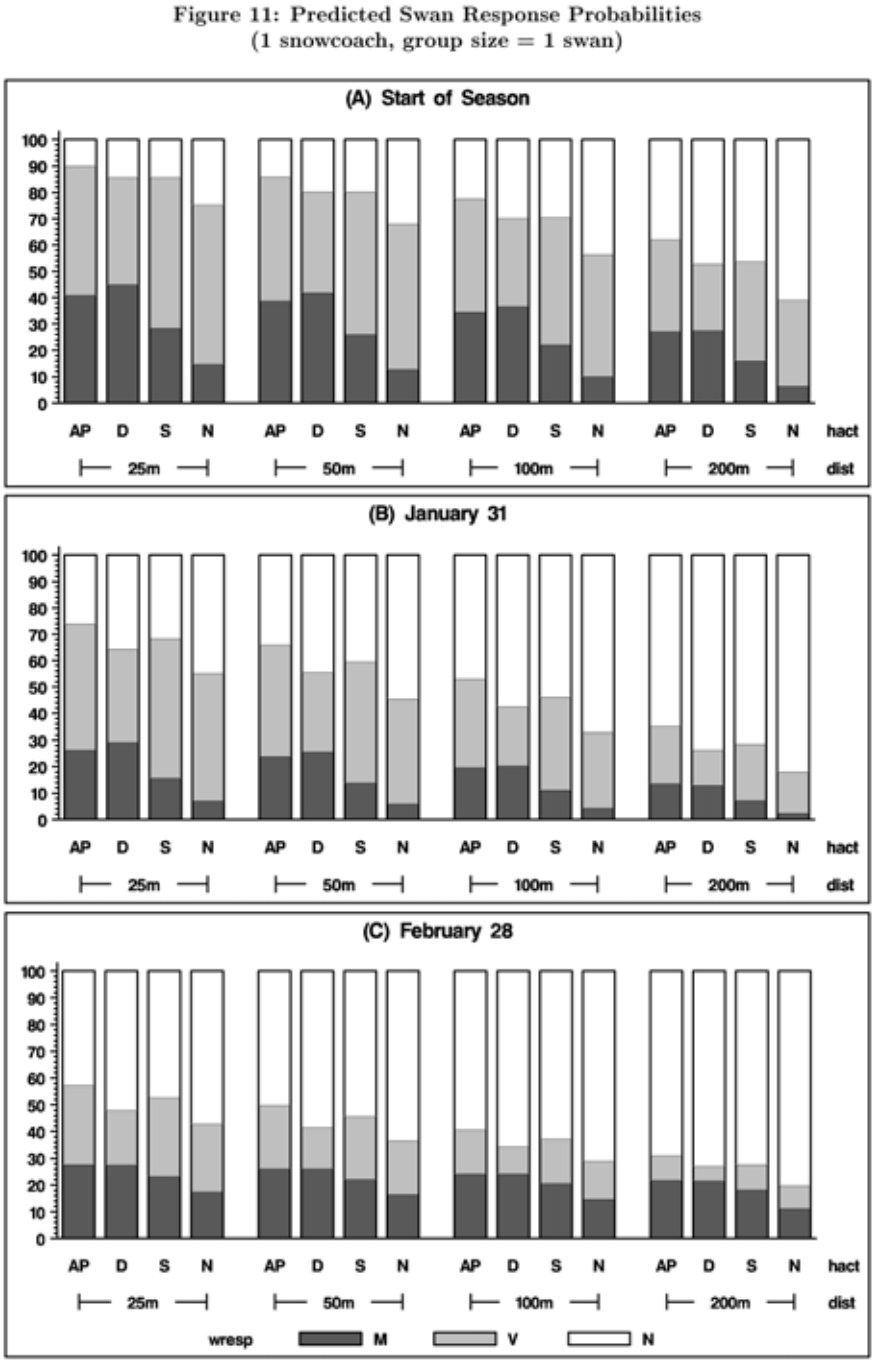

Figure 11. Predicted response probabilities for trumpeter swans at the start of the winter season, on January 31, and on February 28. The responses of swans during human/wildlife interactions were examined for 1 swan, 1 snow coach, and distances of 25-200 meters. Abbreviations are: wresp (most common response); M (movement); V (vigilance); N (no reaction/response); hact (human activity); IH (impede/hasten); AP (approach on foot); D (dismount vehicle); S (stop vehicle); and dist (distance from road).

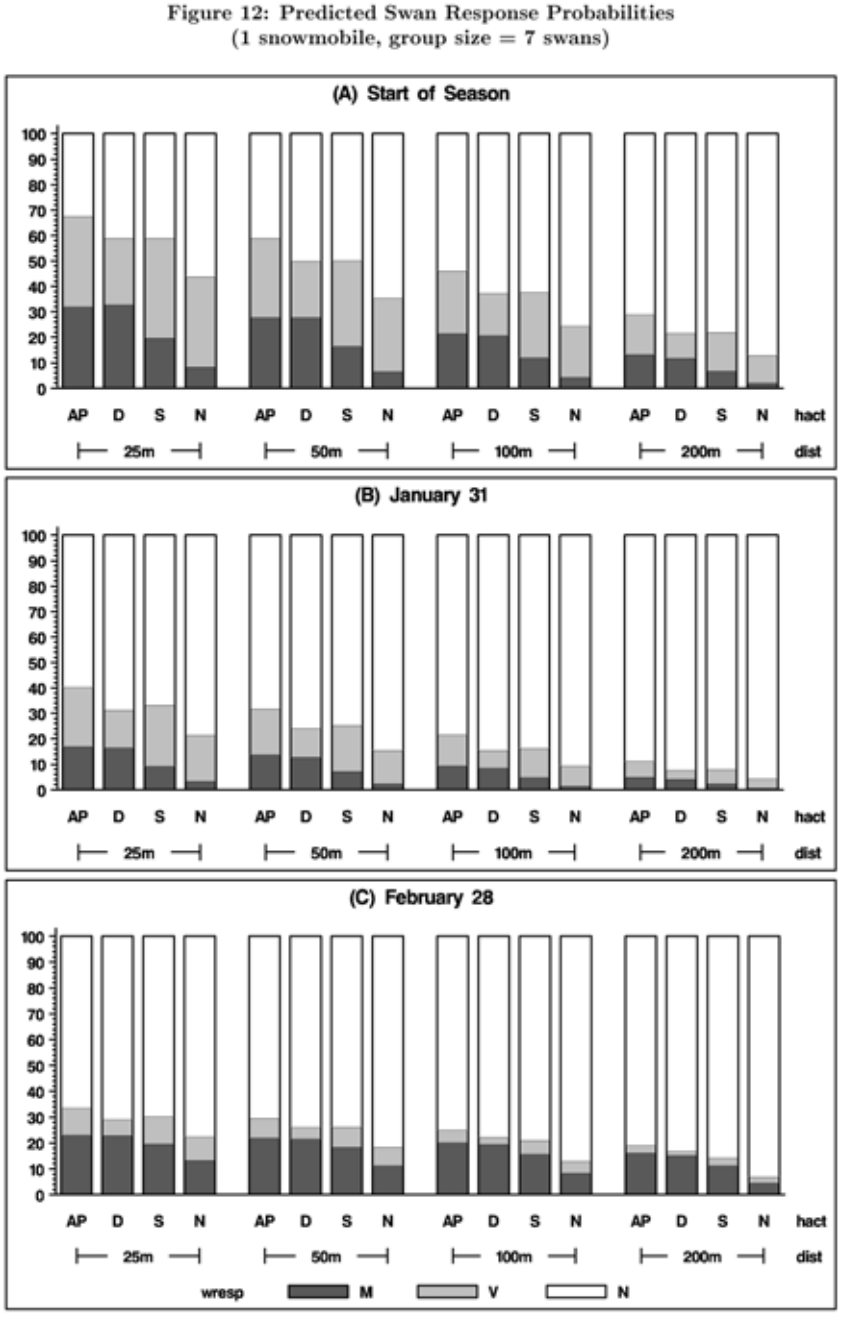

Figure 12. Predicted response probabilities for trumpeter swans at the start of the winter season, on January 31, and on February 28. The responses of swans during human/wildlife interactions were examined for 7 swans, 1 snowmobile, and distances of 25-200 meters. Abbreviations are: wresp (most common response); M (movement); V (vigilance); N (no reaction/response); hact (human activity); IH (impede/hasten); AP (approach on foot); D (dismount vehicle); S (stop vehicle); and dist (distance from road).

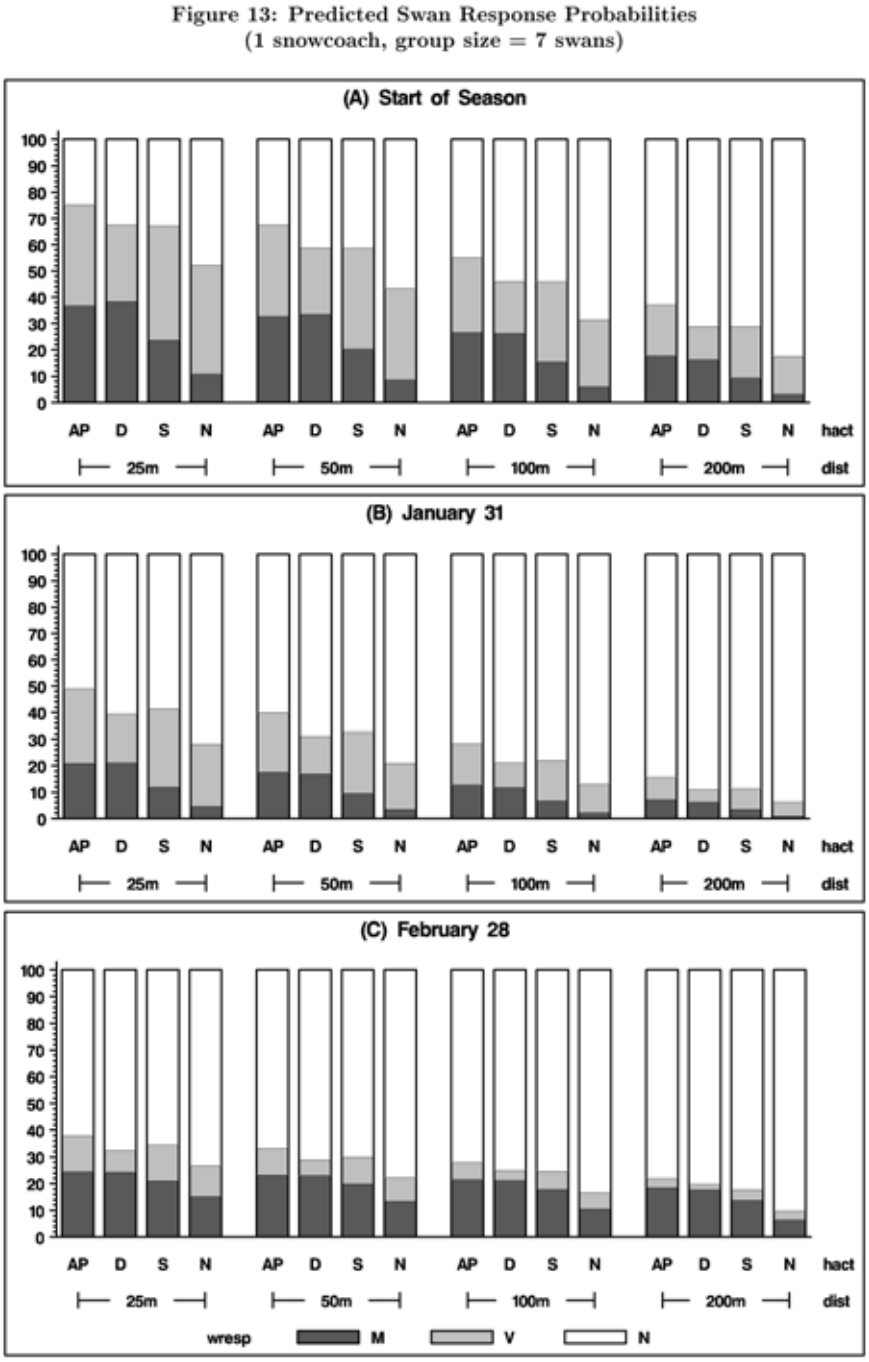

Figure 13. Predicted response probabilities for trumpeter swans at the start of the winter season, on January 31, and on February 28. The responses of swans during human/wildlife interactions were examined for 7 swans, 1 snow coach, and distances of 25-200 meters. Abbreviations are: wresp (most common response); M (movement); V (vigilance); N (no reaction/response); hact (human activity); IH (impede/hasten); AP (approach on foot); D (dismount vehicle); S (stop vehicle); and dist (distance from road).

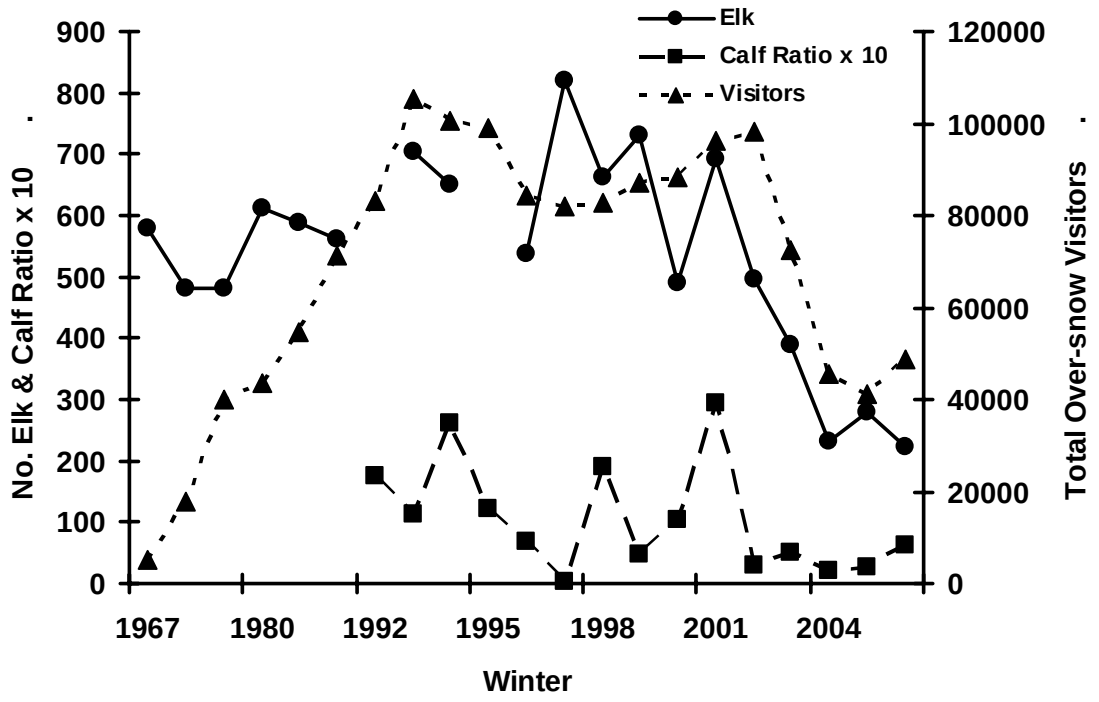

Figure 14. Winter counts and calf ratios (x 10) of central Yellowstone elk (Garrott et al. 2006) and numbers of visitors on over-snow vehicles during 1967-2006 in Yellowstone National Park, Montana and Wyoming, USA.

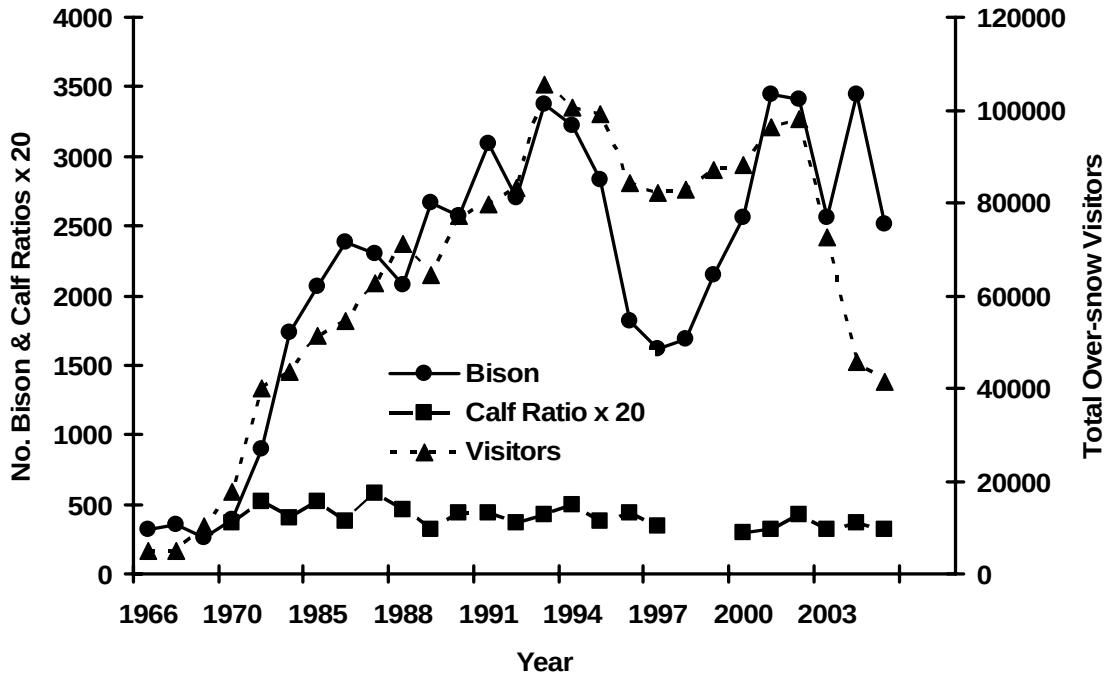

Figure 15. Summer counts and calf ratios (x 20) of central Yellowstone bison (Fuller 2006) and numbers of visitors on over-snow vehicles during 1966-2006 in Yellowstone National Park, Montana and Wyoming, USA.

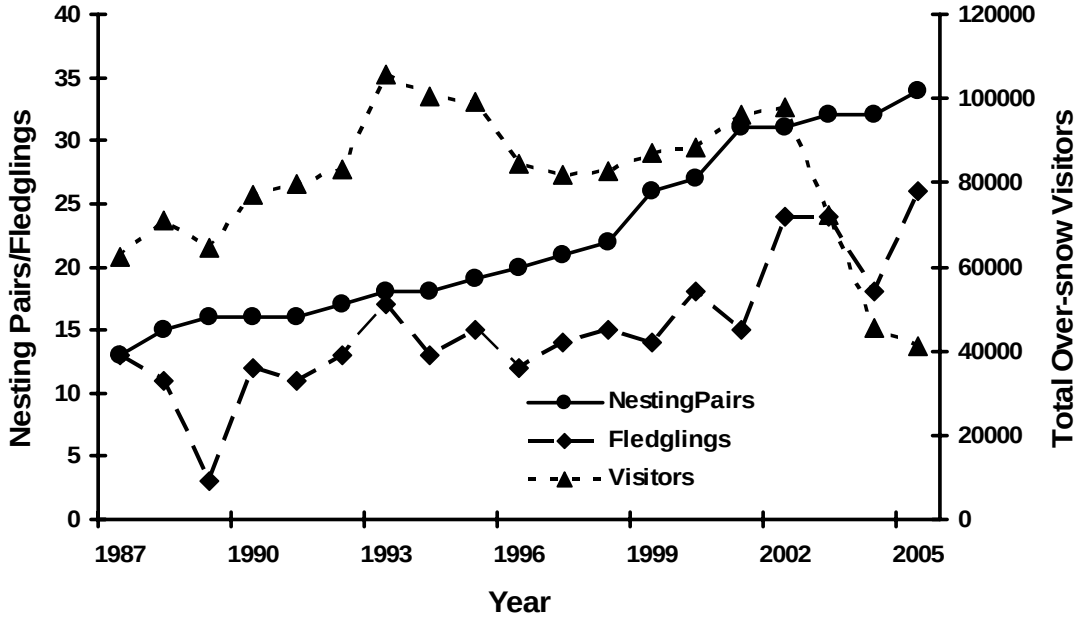

Figure 16. Nesting pairs and fledglings of bald eagles (McEneaney 2006) and numbers of visitors on over-snow vehicles during 1987-2005 in Yellowstone National Park, Montana and Wyoming, USA.

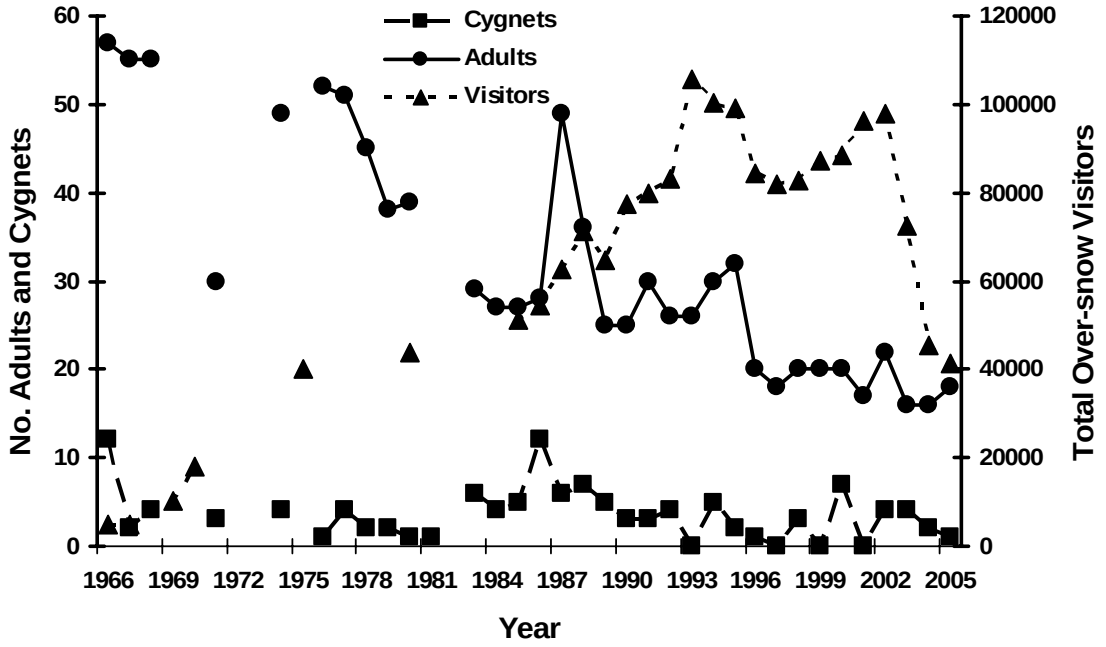

Figure 17. Number of resident adult/subadult trumpeter swans and cygnets (McEneaney 2006) and numbers of visitors on over-snow vehicles during 1966-2005 in Yellowstone National Park, Montana and Wyoming, USA.

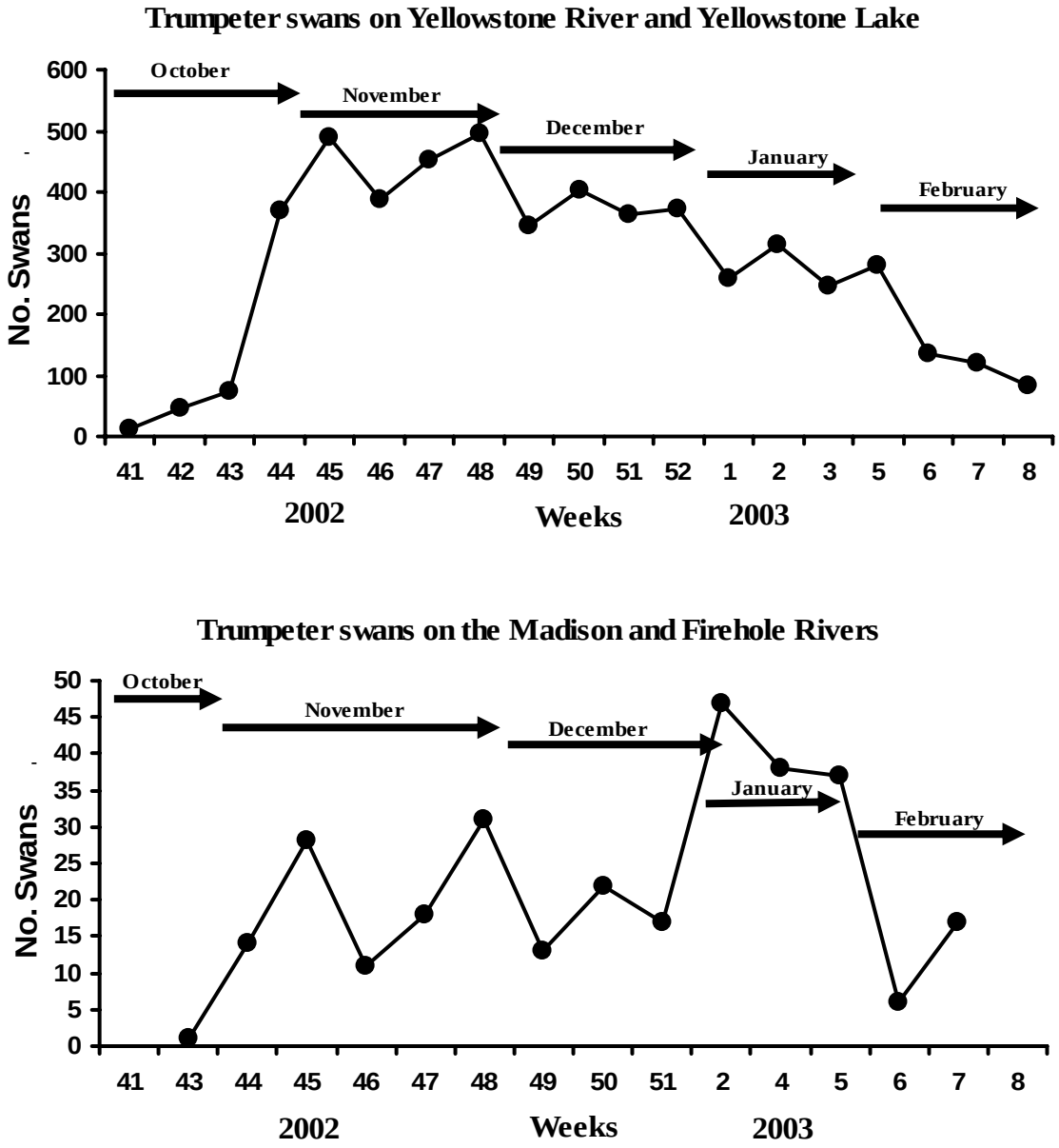

Figure 18. Number of trumpeter swans counted on the Yellowstone River or Lake and Madison or Firehole Rivers during October 2002-February 2003 in Yellowstone National Park, Montana and Wyoming, USA.