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North America is home to the second largest grassland ecoregion of the world, the central great plains. Within this vast tallgrass prairie ecosystem lies the Flint Hills, stretching from the most northern part to the most southern part of the state of Kansas. MS

the end of their study, they found both numerical and photographic evidence that bison do have

Following the great Chicago fire in 1871, Charles Paulson Dewey jumped at the opportunity to purchase a large amount of ruined real estate. This paid off as the city was rebuilt and one year later, he purchased land in Kansas. Later on, because of the severe effects of the winter of 1886-87, land prices decreased and the Deweys purchased over 5,000 acres of land in Riley County and Geary County. In Manhattan, the Deweys were involved in numerous

university but non-KSU mSM0

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outlining topography, fence lines, and watersheds. The star represents the location we had our study sites set up within the Konza Prairie Biological Research area. The image on the bottom right is an overhead satellite view of our research sites on the Konza Prairie. The map shows the location of site 1 as well as site 2 and labels the locations of our trail cameras and their field of

many factors, including shape, size, animal activity, gravity, weather, angle of slope, type of soil, and many others (Heather, 2012). We choose to record the shapes and sizes of the rocks in our experiment to see if these factors had any impact on how likely they are to move when exposed to large animal activity.

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In a previous study conductee#

did not have evidence that this is where the bison liked to drink from but we had seen that they were located on that slope in some of our pictures from the previous week's photos, as well as observations while previously in the field.

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Before setting up the second site we discussed how we would set it up to receive the best results.

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To keep track of the bison on our sites the team decided on using trail cameras.

Figure 3. The angles at which the cameras'

data from them. As the team decided that the information was valuable we added columns in our excel list to add the activity of deer and elk.

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Table 2. Site 2 Rock Movement

Rock Name	Rock Movement	Rock Shape
A6	Rotated 98°	Disc
A7	Rotated 49°	Blade
A11	Rotated 21°	Disc
A13	Flipped & Rotated (46°,72°)	Disc

Figure 10: Bison totals over the weeks of our observation period in site 1 upper section.

Figure 11: Bison totals over the weeks of our observation period in site 1 lower section.

Figure 12: Bison totals over the weeks of our observation period in site 2.

Figure 14: Bison activity relative to rock movement site 1 lower section.

Figure 15: Bison activity close to rock movement site 2.

very particular when observing which rocks had moved rather than recording movements due to

things went along we all became more aware of things the bison had altered and spent more time observing the land so we could better understand what was happening within our study area.

One super interesting thing we observed while going through our study was that our game cameras caught a wide variety of animals. W

slopes measured to add it to our data. Lastly, we would want to put more emphasis on the weather. We did some simple checking in on the weather

marked, and then placed in a straight line. Each week these rocks were measured in an attempt to find a difference in rotation and both horizontal and vertical movement from their initial location of placement, as well as whether the rock had flipped. T

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