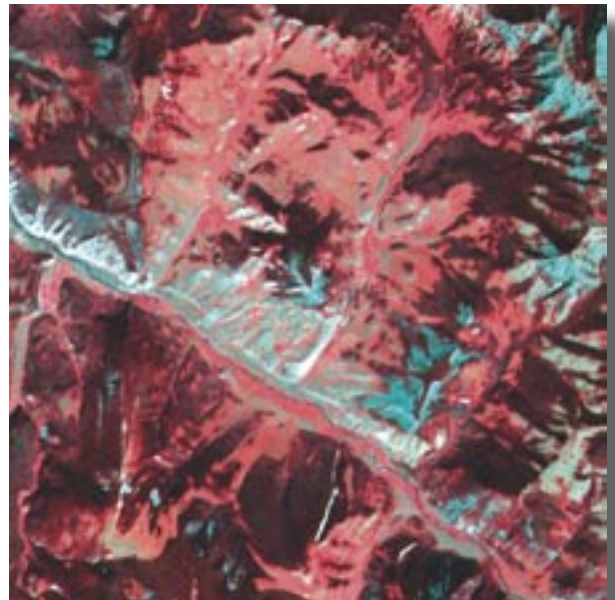
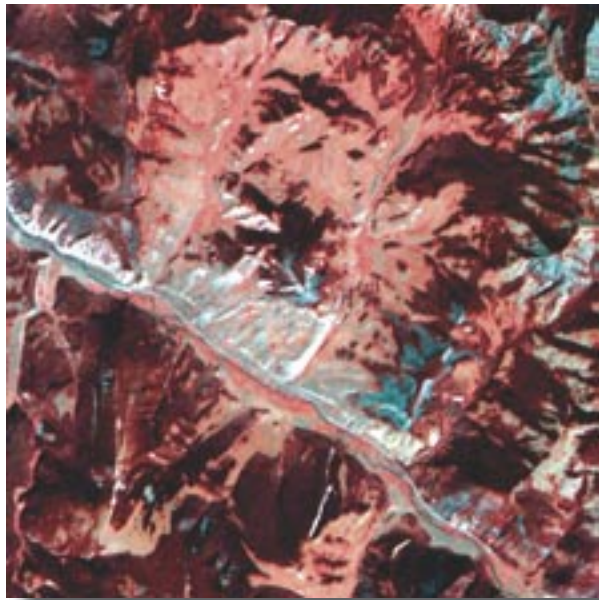


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# REMOTELY SENSED MOUNTAIN MEADOWS



Two of a series of remotely sensed SPOT images of montane meadows in the Greater Yellowstone Ecosystem showing interannual variation in montane meadow habitats for fall seasons in 1994, 1997 (not shown), and 1998 . Bright red areas indicate photosynthetically active vegetation of meadows (hydric and mesic meadows), blue areas are xeric meadows, dark areas are forested. Hydric and mesic meadows are at their minimal extent and condition in the 1994 image (left) compared to normal condition and extent in the 1998 image (right). Remotely sensed imagery in combination with field surveys of plants, birds, and butterflies were used to quantify interannual changes in montane meadows of the Greater Yellowstone Ecosystem.

Look for the upcoming article by D. M. Debinski, R. E VanNimwegen, and M. E. Jakubauskas, "Quantifying relationships between bird and butterfly community shifts and environmental change," *Ecological Applications* 16(1), February 2006.