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### UPSETTING THE BALANCE OF NATURE, WITH **REFERENCE TO KANSAS AND** SPECIAL THE GREAT **PLAINS**<sup>1</sup>

# By Dr. ROGER C. SMITH

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A HUNDRED years ago, the great plains were still largely in their primeval state. A balance of biological life or of organic groups had been set up through the ages and this balance probably then was but little disturbed. The land at that time was in permanent sod. This sod, in Kansas, was made up largely of some 40 species of grasses out of the known 372 species of the state. The plains probably were burned off every few years by fires, started by the Indians or by lightning. In the valleys and gullies, a few scrubby oaks and cottonwoods, honey locusts and elms had escaped the fires and were maintaining

<sup>1</sup> Contribution No. 399 from the Department of Entomology, University of Kansas.

<sup>2</sup> Presidential address, delivered before the Kansas Academy of Science, McPherson, Kansas, on April 5, 1932

a rather difficult existence. Herds of bison roamed the prairies, but they disturbed the vegetation little, since they did not stay long in any one place. Rattlesnakes, bullsnakes, coyotes, wolves, hawks and owls preyed largely upon the rabbits, ground birds, pocket gophers and prairie dogs. Great flocks of carrier pigeons roosted in the trees and, together with prairiechickens, sage hens and bob-whites, fed upon berries, the seed of many weeds and grasses and many kinds of insects. Swarms of grasshoppers came occasionally, and no doubt at least partly defoliated the grasslands and the trees, but they were dealing with perennial plants then and these withstood the onslaughts of the hoppers.

About one hundred years ago the scene began to change, slowly at first but profoundly, nevertheless.

