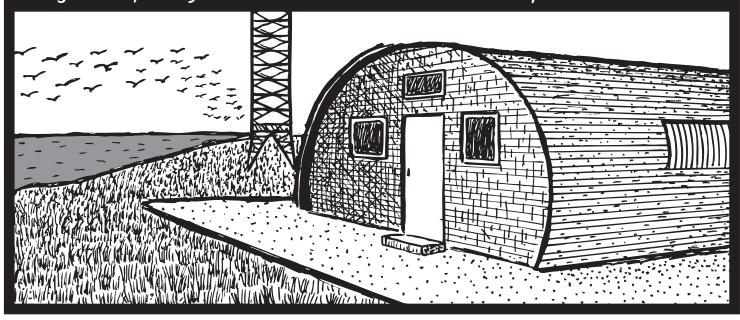


February 2011

MATHEW ISLAND

St Matthew Island. A remote outcrop in the Bering Sea 300km From mainland Alaska.

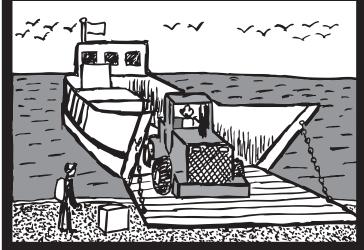
1944: The U.S. Coast Guard establishes a LORAN (long-range radio navigation system) on St Matthew Island, staffed by a crew of 19 men.



29 reindeer are released onto the island as a backup food source.

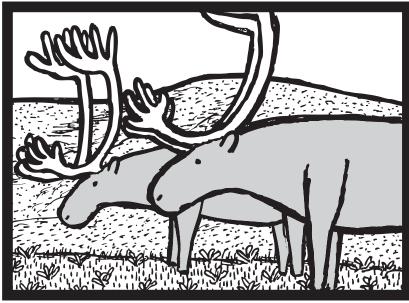


Within months the station is decommissioned and the men leave the island.

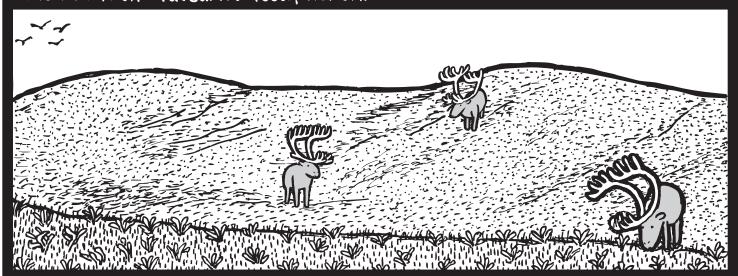




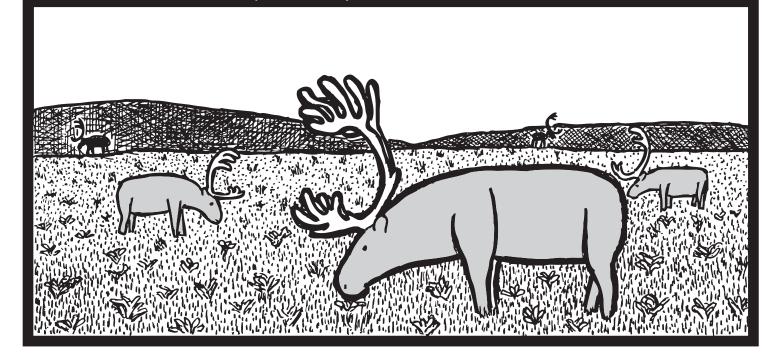




The reindeer find themselves on an island rich in their favourite food, lichen.



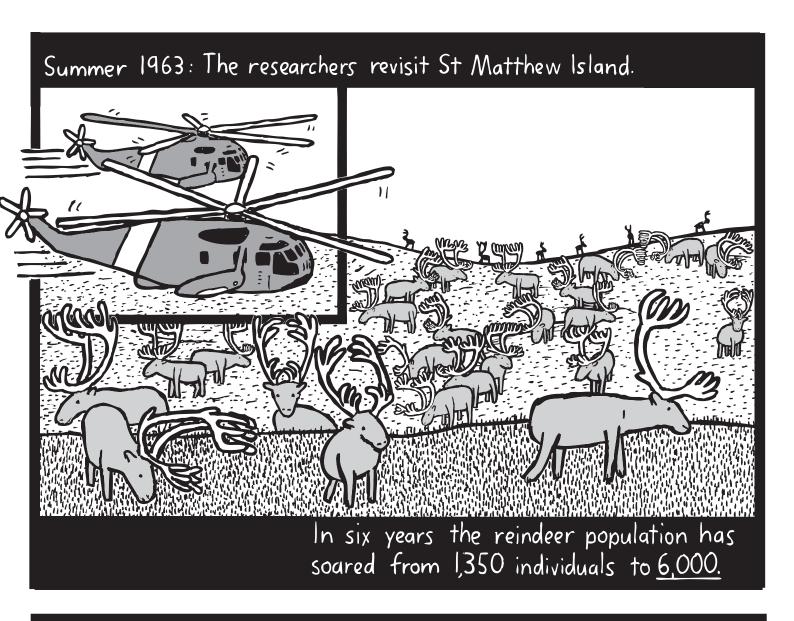
With abundant resources and no natural predators, the reindeer breed prolifically.

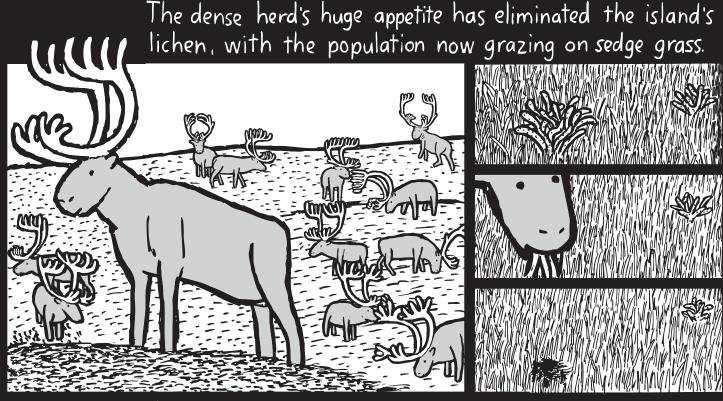


Summer 1957: Humans visit St Matthew Island on a research trip.









With increased competition for food, the animals' body weight has dropped since the last visit.

Summer 1966: The researchers return to St Matthew Island.





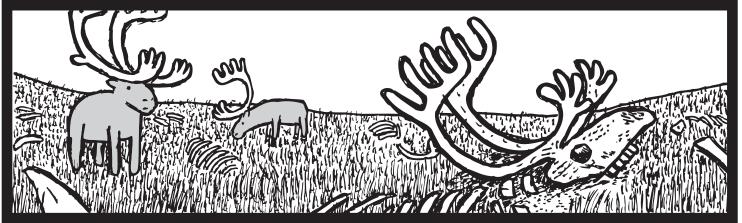
They find the island littered with reindeer skeletons.



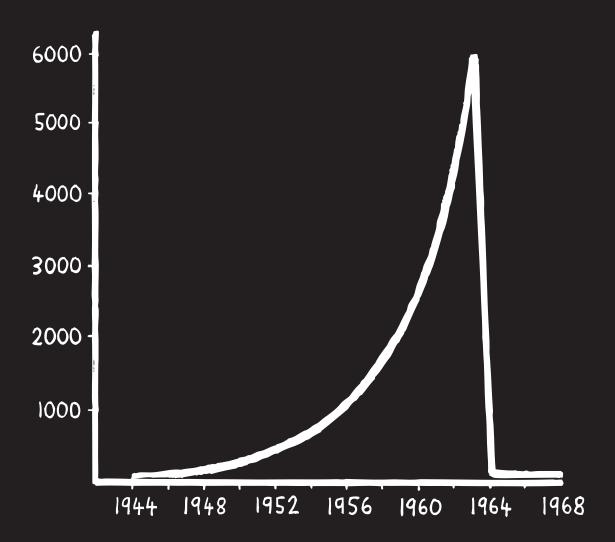




From a population peak of 6.000, only 42 reindeer remain: 41 females and one infertile male. There are no calves.



With their habitat's resources stretched, the population had been unable to survive the extremes of winter.

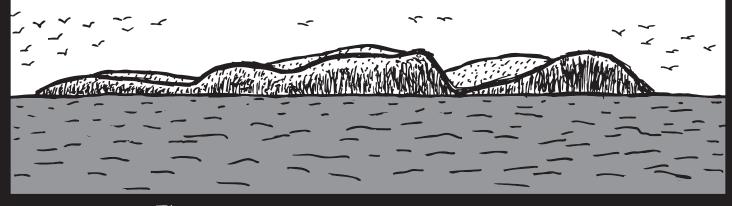


In a matter of months, the population crashed by more than 99%.

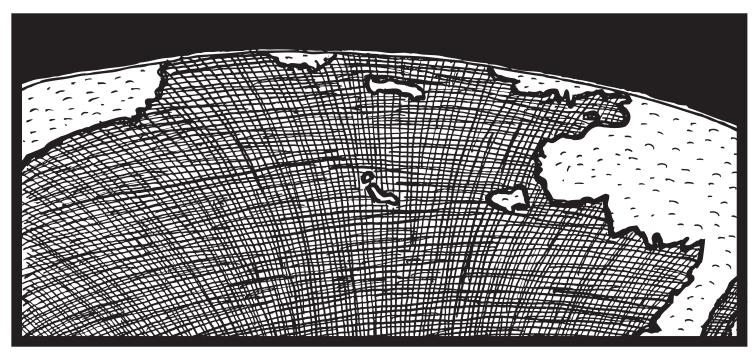
Without a way to reproduce, the reindeer population died off completely by the 1980s.

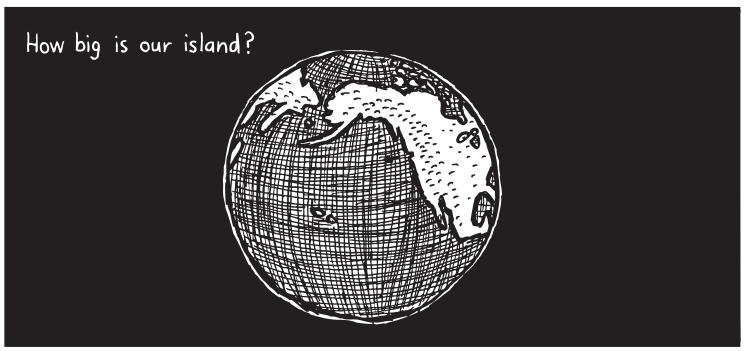


The island's untapped natural resources became the reindeer's source of prosperity, and also the seeds of their demise.



The island was only so big, its resources only so many.





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