Seminar Abstract: Conservation and management of Roosevelt elk in the parks was addressed through a 20-year case study of the dynamics of population distribution and abundance. All of which was conducted on a ‘shoe string’ budget. Since elk in the parks are not a species of conservation concern nor hunted, resources to conduct field studies are scarce. Yet, elk are charismatic megafauna and public interest in the species is keen. Demonstrating stewardship of this public trust is needed especially since long-term study of Roosevelt elk is lacking. The concepts of redundancy and resiliency were applied to elk conservation in the parks. Whereby multiple populations with few interactions between one another provide redundancy and greater resilience occurs when $K$ carrying capacity is higher. Population boundaries were delineated and forage habitat partitioning was evident. Boundaries were maintained by distribution of forage habitat and possibly by social fences. Elk were redundant. Density-dependence largely drove abundance dynamics. Therefore, estimates of $K$ carrying capacity were used to assess resilience. Unexpected findings were an extinction by one population and irruption by another. All of this information was then brought together to show the connections between $K$, redundancy and resiliency to manage elk in the parks.