

Abstract

This study was carried out to assess the influence of human settlement on habitat structure and distribution of elephants in the heavily exploited Mochongoi Forest in Baringo District, Kenya. The distribution of elephants was estimated by dung counts on line transects. Elephant dung density was highest in the intact forest patch, Kimoriot, followed by Kamailel and Mochongoi. The spatial distribution of elephants in the study area was attributed to human influence on the structure of elephant habitat.