

Coniferous forests. The darker area to the left is standing water with sedges encroaching the center of meadow. *Artemisia* adjacent to the meadow and occupying drier areas (see notes of date describing Research area A-7-B-48). Collected the following grasses of a transect across grass area. no. 35-7-5-48. is a grass where *Microtus montanus* was most commonly found. It begins where grazing grasses and plant vegetation of the drier slopes end and continues lakeward for approx. 4 feet in width to soils that are damp. Grass no 36-7-5-48 continues lakeward and is higher in size. Because of supersaturated soils, *Microtus montanus* do not use this area of grasses. Grass no 37-7-5-48 dominant grass in standing water and naturally is not used by *Microtus*. Grass no. 38-7-5-48 dominant grass in upper reaches of meadow where *Microtus montanus* is in greatest numbers. where in pure stands remained too thin and for best *Microtus* community but when mixed with nos. 34-7-5-48 and 35-7-4-48 was ideal combination for *Microtus*. This admixture of grass, plus other plants formed a subclimax. *Microtus* used runways where grasses were not too matted and where bare surfaces or water channel had kept vegetation from forming mat surface. Photo 39-7-5-48 of dominant grasses representing 35-7-5-48, 37-7-5-48 to right & 36-7-5-48 in background. Clipped grasses of 37-7-5-48 on ground where most *Microtus* were taken. Returned to Camp at 9 mi. S and in the evening returned again to 10 mi. S + 1 mi. W Robertson and set 30 live traps as sun left area but light continued on east hills beyond. After setting traps observed 2 ♂ *Odocoileus hemionus* enter research area A-7-B-48 in meadow area and start to feed on plants between the *Artemisia* and wet meadow grasses & sedges. This area was also used by cattle. They remained for 20 minutes and then reacted to a passing C-57 flying overhead by first running in one direction and then in another direction but still remaining in the area, finally gaining the cleared moraine bordering the meadow where they ran thru a group of cattle feeding there, and thence to wellow protection in the main creek to the east. During this interim of time and at a point where the sun rays had left all mountain slopes, recorded the following active birds: *Sphyrapicus varius nuchalis*, *Dendrocopos villosus*, *Spinus pinus*, *Wilsonia pusilla pileata*, *Tragodytes aedon*