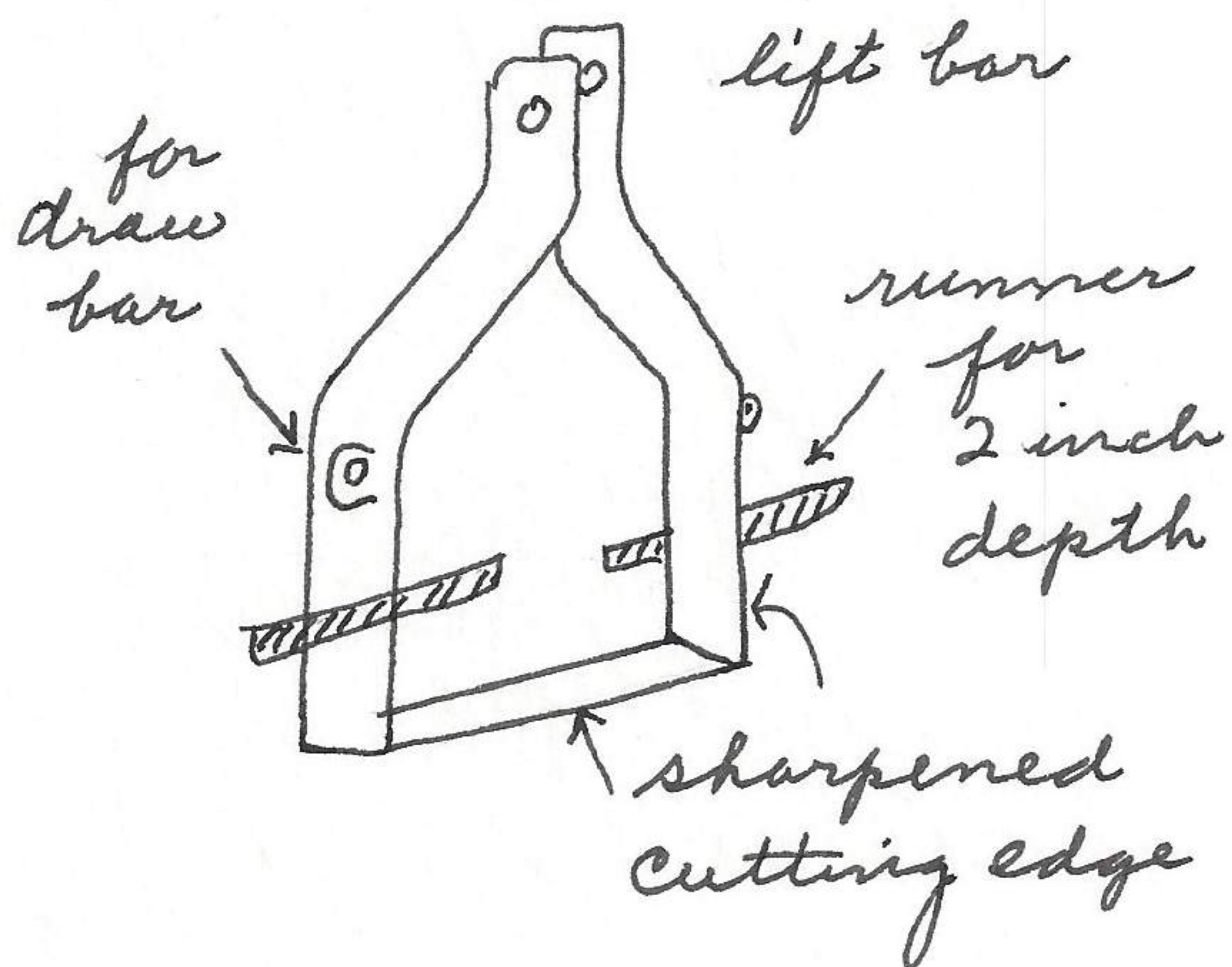


buffalo grass is probably a result of wind blown soils. Put 3,000 gallons of water on six, 16 inches wide strips 300 feet long or 1800 feet in total length. In the afternoon cut grass sod with our special grass cutter which was constructed thus:



The cutter was held perpendicular by tractor. After the sod was cut in linear strips by the cutter, the strips were then cut into 1 foot lengths for handling and loading into the van. These sections were left in position until the 5<sup>th</sup> of Dec when the van was to arrive from Lawrence. Other

observations in this field were: jackrabbits form trails but not down to the soil. Cattle trails are developed to bare soils and are so maintained. Car tracks leave impressions but when grasses are above the tracks disappear. Jackrabbits leave fecal pellets throughout the grass. Some areas of limited extent (1 sq yard or so) have been grazed by cattle or horses and the upper 2 1/2-3 inches of grass has been removed leaving a 1 inch layer of basal grass which appears as a mowed lawn. It is apparent that the feeding is concentrated on this limited area until the hunger is satisfied and then the animal leaves the area. The beavertail cacti, which invaded <sup>by grasses</sup> when field was overgrazed is now completely sealed in and the cacti are dying. Buffalo grass is more luxuriant around edges of old badger diggings and around the edges of old temporary water holes. False buffalo grass sparsely distributed. Burrowing owl in area and using holes in areas of buffalo grass. In areas of maximum water from overflow of irrigation ditch the buffalo grass is 8-10 inches high (blades). Ed. Hall says that in this area there is approx. 1 acre of buffalo grass to 1000 acres of cultivation. It takes 10 acres of buffalo to maintain 1 cow which is not justification for retaining the native grass. If rains had arrived this fall, farmers would have not taken the benefits of the federal soil bank. One man reported today that a drive last Sunday netted