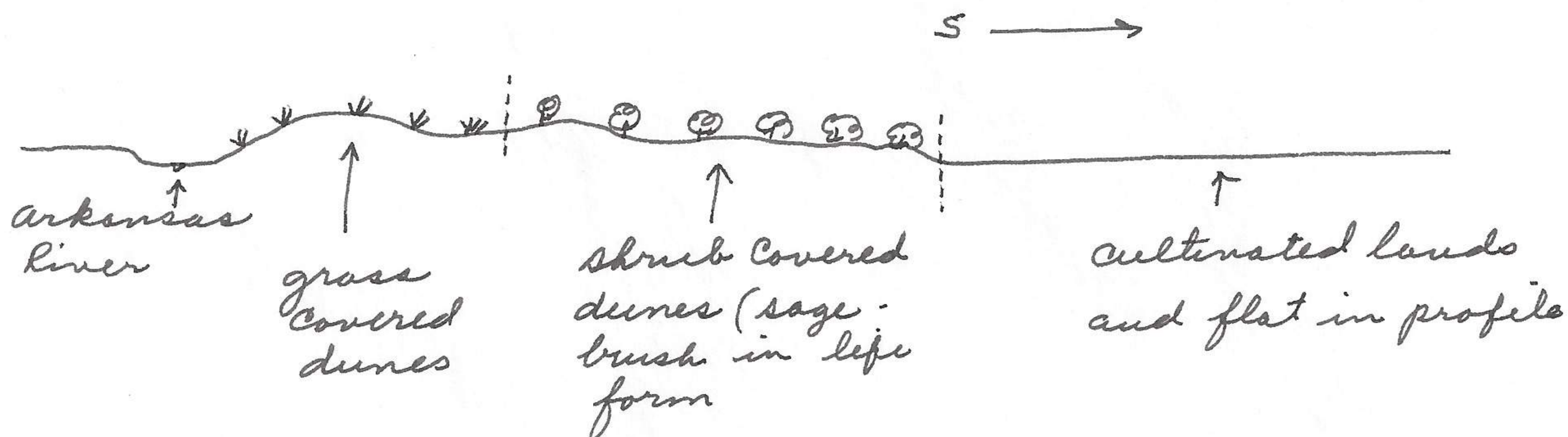


On return to Satanta and in sandunes just south of the Arkansas River at Garden City (south end of dunes) noted approx. 5 jackrabbits per acre and extremely good *Dipodomys* activity. These kangaroo rats are active this time of year. From the Arkansas River to south thus:



Collected the shrub for elk exhibit and the stalks of the yucca. Continued S to Satanta and organized plants collected today. Will start loading buffalo grass tomorrow morning when van arrives.

Satanta, Haskell Co., Kansas  
Dec 5, 1956

Van arrived this A.M. and we drove out to Otto Moodie's place and started to load grasses at 9:00 A.M. Finished at 6:35 P.M. having loaded approx. 1800 sq feet of buffalo sod. Photograph 561205-1 of van and carryall in field ready for operation. Photo 561205-2 showing cut lumber to be placed on stands. Photo 561205-3 showing the linear cuts after the sod had been removed. The cuts were separated to eliminate damage of tractor wheels while cutting. Photo 561205-4 of van at rear of the museum of Natural History at Univ. Kansas (taken following day).

made the following general observations: Under some more recent but dried droppings of cattle and horses, the grass was cured as a greenish color, as was also the bases of some stems. Some of the grass was sprouting green stems. As the truck passed over buffalo grass, the grasses fragmented. This same effect may also have been created by the trampling of buffalo. From general observations would say that for buffalo grass to maintain its optimum usefulness as food for animals, it must be grazed moderately and not receive too much moisture unless continuously grazed. If these conditions do not ~~exist~~ comply, the grass grows "crazy", that is,