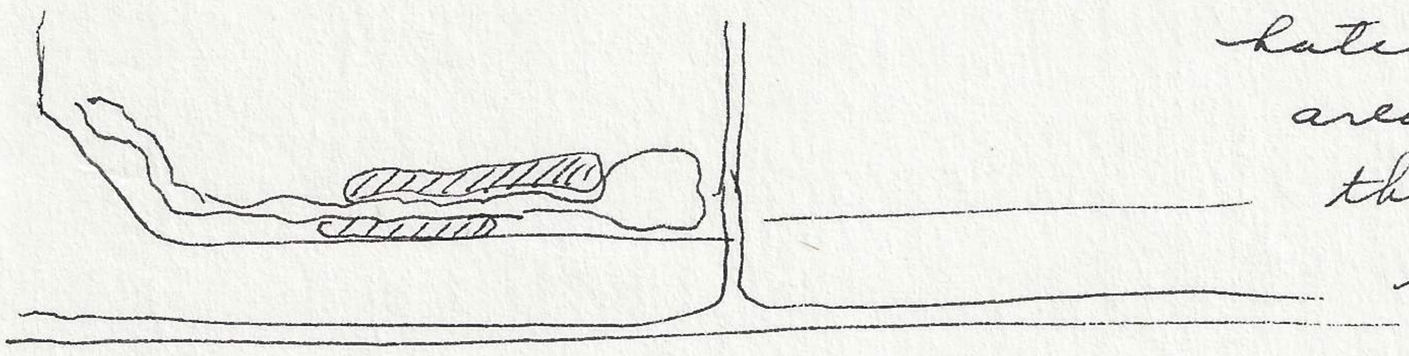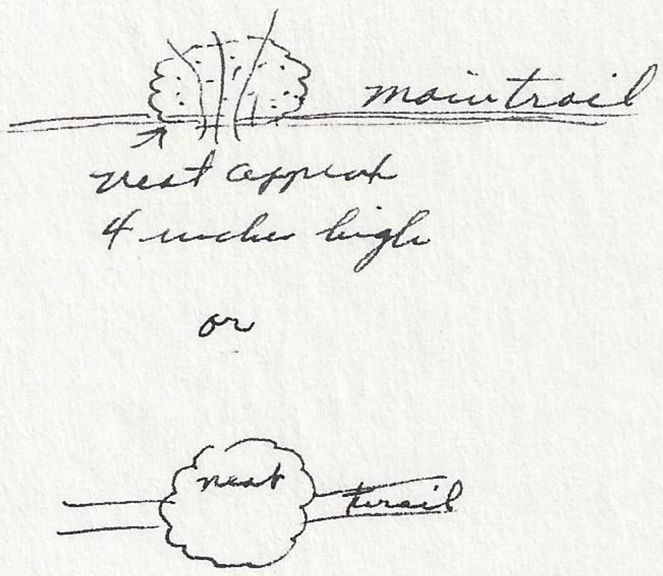The trails of *microtus ochrogaster* were deeply entrenched and led to areas that are now in standing water. Considerable evidence of digging under the snow with excavations shallow and dirt excavated extending 6 or so inches from diggings, probably digging for roots. The mounds used by *M. ochrogaster* were slightly higher than the surround surface and were built by gradual accumulation of soil. 5 to ten holes were associated with each mound. The bottom of the trails were mud but still used in preference for drier soils adjoining. The depressed trails and nocturnal movement of *M. ochrogaster* probably accounts for their survival in contrast to *Sigmodon*. One nest of *M. ochrogaster* was placed among stems of weeds and along main trail. Along dike from gates where Waparusha water entered the canal to the road at SW corner count 8 dead and eaten cottontails probably killed in the winter. The greatest concentration of small rodent activity was along the dike (each side) and on each side of borrow pit as indicated in hatched lines. This area supported more actively than the entire area survey this A.M, consisting of approximately 12 individual groups of digging, presumably *Microtus ochrogaster*. I cannot say with confidence that there was evidence of *Sigmodon hispidus*. except that in 8 owl (Short-eared) pellets at base of utility pole line there were *Sigmodon* and microtus skulls. Following birds observed: 2 red-tailed hawks; 6 marsh hawks; 8 crows; 15 meadowlarks, plus 2 dead ones found along dike; 2 shrikes; 8 shovellers; 200 green-winged teal; 50 blue-wing teal; 30 mallards; 2 killdeer; 12 red wing blackbirds; 18 grackles. no live rabbits, 6 *Pseudacris maculatus* (under boards in groups of 3-2-1; many singing cricket frogs & large *Rana pipiens*; 2 yellow-shafted flickers. (see calculations for numbers at end of account) In the larger or deeper ponds noted 12 dead *Rana pipiens* (partially bleached) which probably died in early spring.