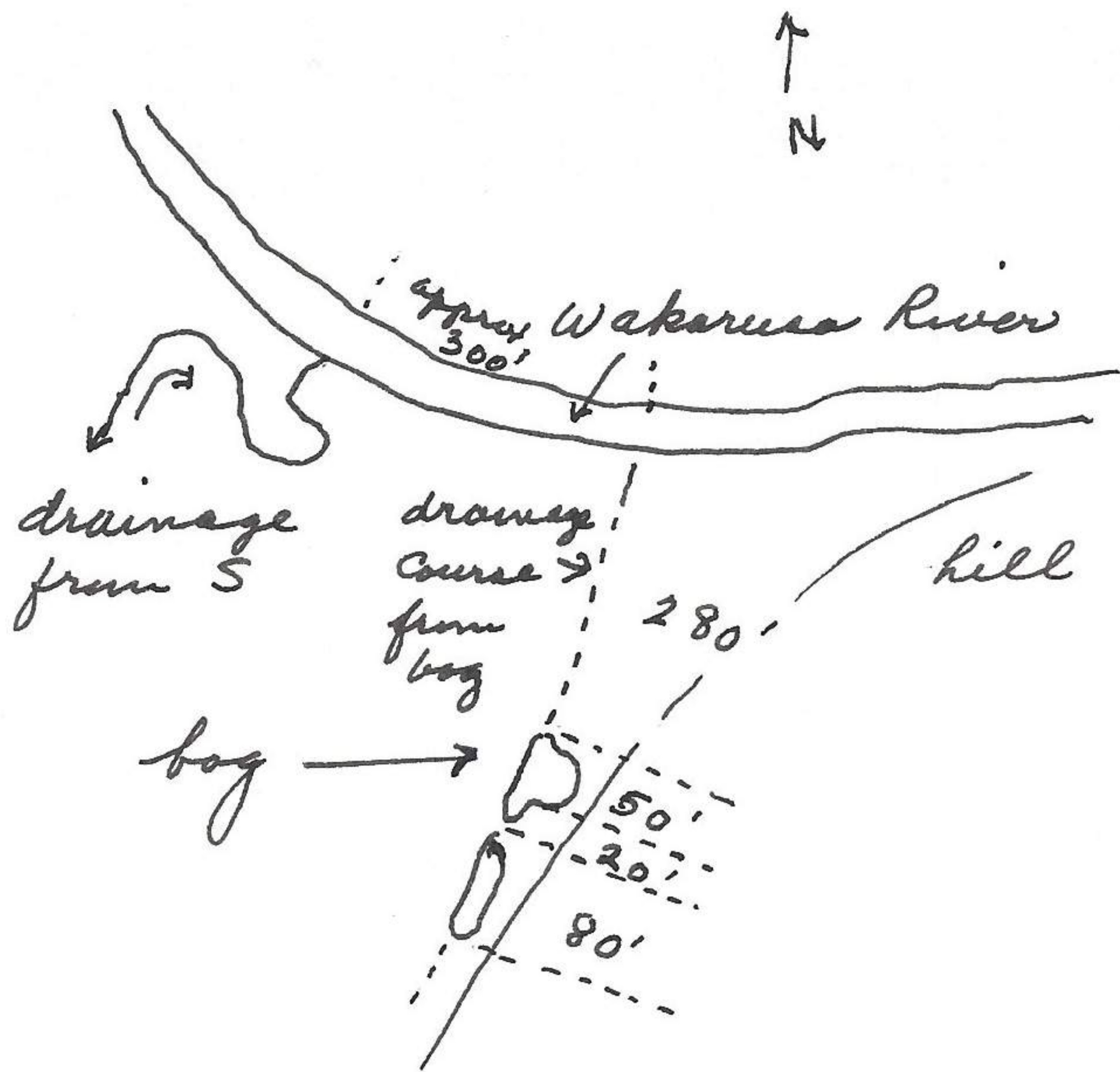


Feb. 23, 1963

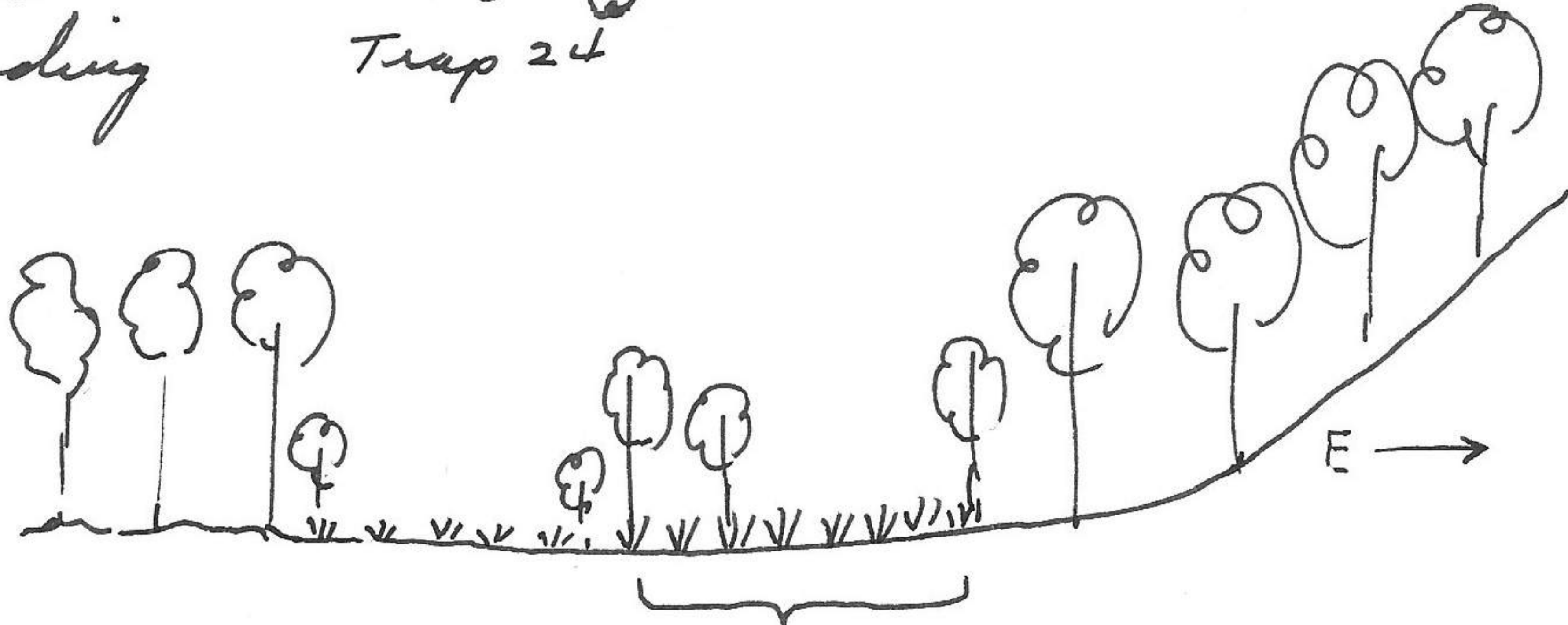
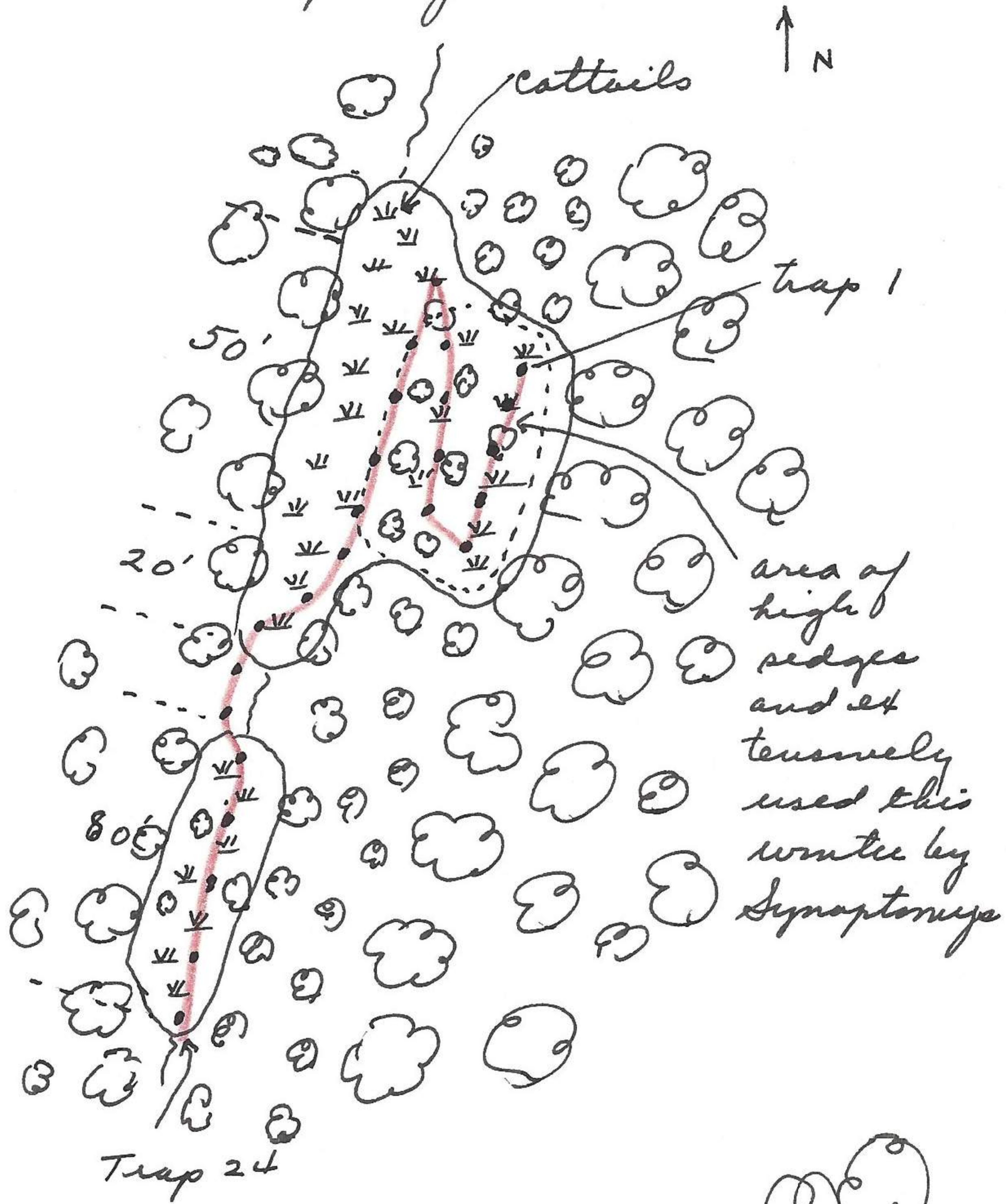


The bog is 280 feet from Wakarusa River along drainage course and the point where it enters the Wakarusa is about 300' or less from mouth of creek that enters from the south. The bog is at base of slope and presumably is fed by a spring.

Bog consists of one dominant high sedge (2') but includes 3 or 4 other associated grasses and sedge.

at the N end of bog are a few cattails. These bogs occupy partially open situations in the tree community. The large trees east of bog are climax while those in bog area and to west are successional due to periodic flooding of Wakarusa and by man activities.

This area has been least affected by man's presence and especially burning and it is because of this that the *Synaptomyza* population is unusually high. As the soils are solid in bog area, I wonder how they dig chambers and escape enemies of weasel, fox and skunk. Mosses are a conspicuous element of the flora



high sedge and used extensively by microtines (*Synaptomyza*)