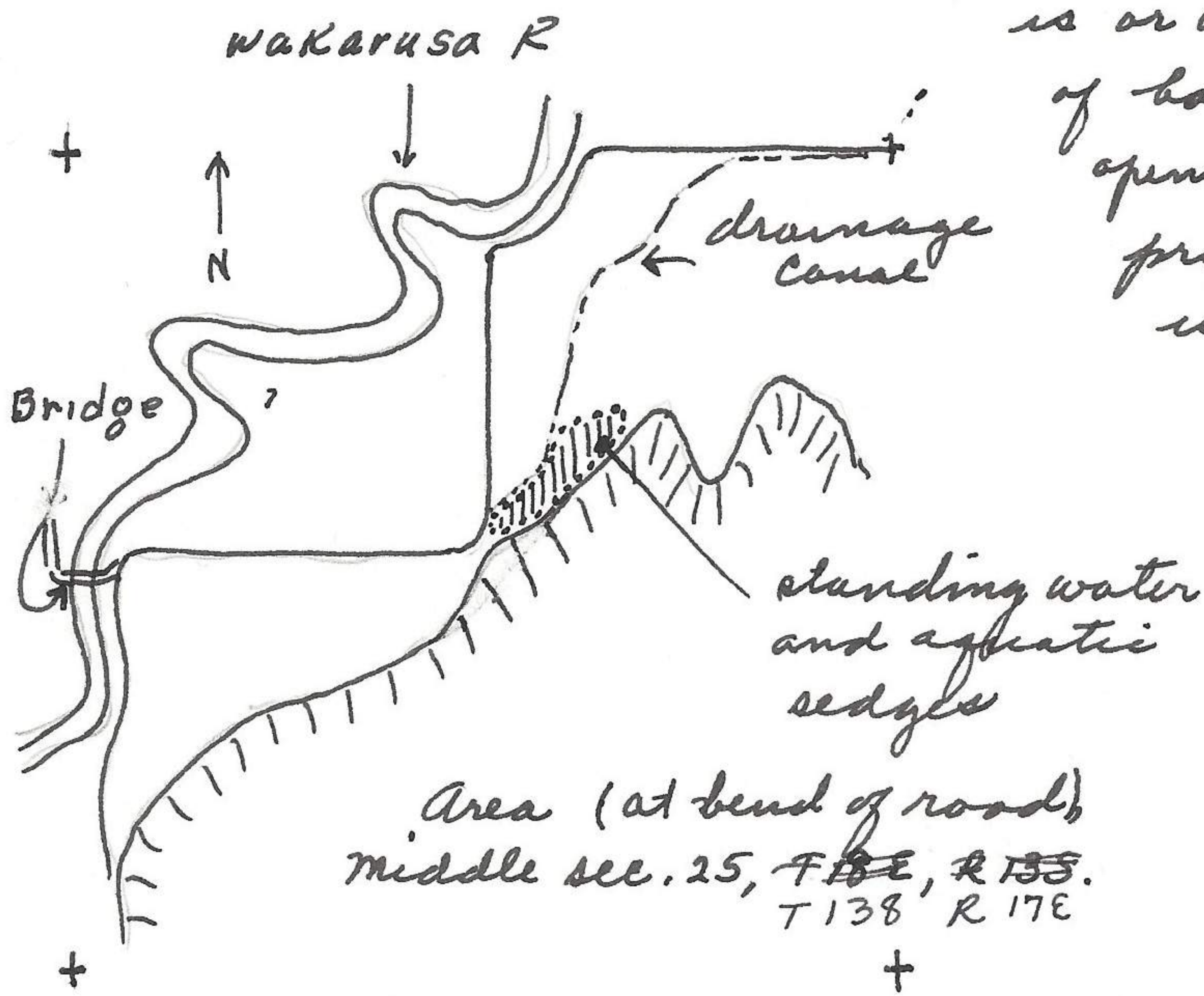
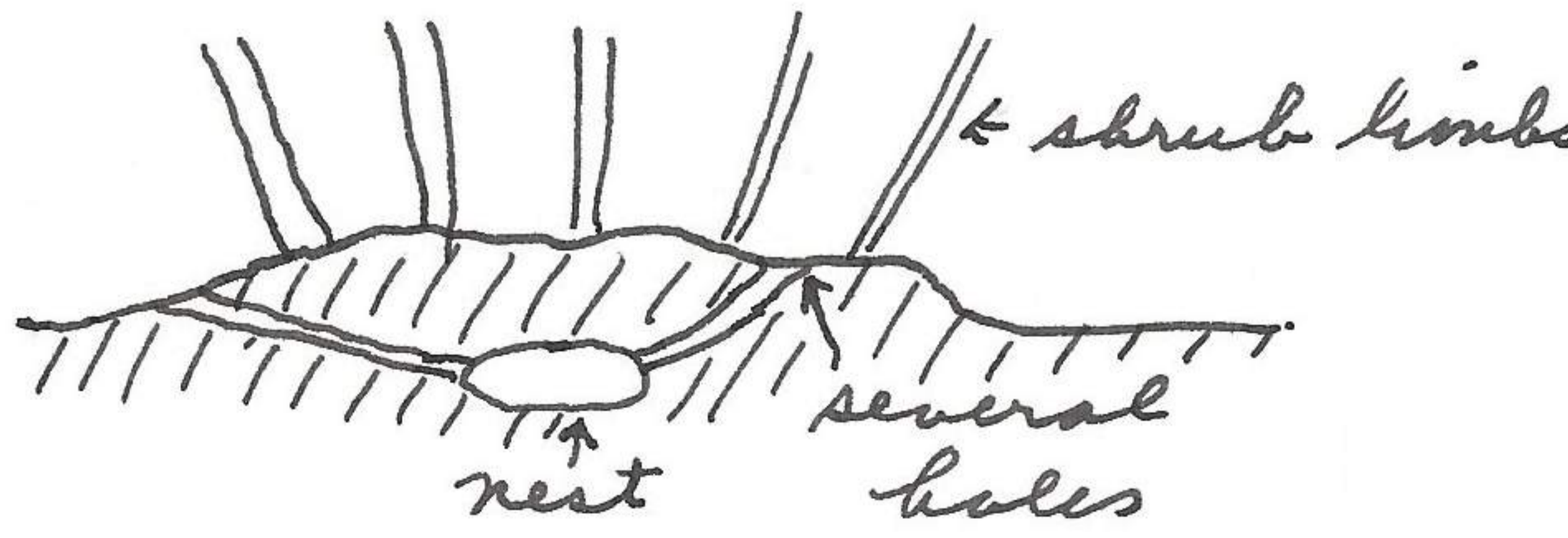


After checking traps and James Robert and I surveyed a field of marsh grasses that had just recently been burned, probably last week. This area



is or was an extensive field of basal mat grasses, partially open, overhead weeds to give protection above. Some willowlike growths about 4 feet high grew in isolated spots about every 10 feet apart with 1 to 10 basal stems going into the ground. This brush condition occupied about 80% of the area. These bushes acted as if sparsely placed weeds. The area

is between a drainage ditch and the base of the mountain or hillside of valley and was probably burned for the first time in 3 or 4 years. Before that time it was probably used for grazing. Fields cultivated beyond. One permanent patch of water as indicated. Soils damp but not wet and in summer would become dry. In the area marked, the runways were continuous and interconnected. nesting holes and mounds spaced about 1 per 40 feet. The area is 1200 feet long (NE-SW axis) and averaged 250 feet wide. This area was burned. On this basis I would calculate 480 microtus ochrogaster on the basis of 4 mice per mound and 1 mound per 2500 sq. feet or 120 mound in all. Evidence of Spermophytes in area. There would probably be many Leptodactylus, Peromyscus leucopus & maniculatus, Blarina and others in the area.



mounds with from 1 to 12 holes and elevated soil dug and accumulated by the voles. These mounds averaged about 5 inches above the surrounding runway area. Some of the

mounds and nests had been excavated by predators (some by small animals like weasel or skunk, others by fox or coyote) before the fire but the great majority (40% of total number) were excavated (that is the nest had been exposed