

Arrived at 6:12 P.M. at Station 1 which was located at the mouth of Grove Cr. Canyon proper and camp set up by 6:40 P.M. Temperature on tent post 83° F. Calif. quail commenced calling at mouth of canyon at 7:00 P.M. At 20 minutes before sundown and with sun obscured by clouds the temperature was 66° F. Wind down canyon at 7:05 P.M. Established trap line of museum special trap in canyon floor proper about 2 blocks up canyon. Description and map included in tomorrow's notes. Finished trap line 8:20 P.M. 9:00 P.M. wind up canyon, Temp. 77° F. Temp. 8:45 P.M. = 63° F. Temp. 9:15 P.M. = 60° F.

6-10-37 (continued.)

Inspected trap line of last night's setting and described setting of same. This typical canyon mouth habitat is located at the mouth of Grove Creek east of Pleasant Grove, Utah Co., Utah. The canyon proper is relatively new geologically speaking and has cut its channel thru the valley bordering ridge of Mount. Timpanogas. Several distinct habitats are placed on the map representing growth and vegetation that is directly influenced by the stream bed in floor of canyon. Other habitats are: Remoded vegetation of the recently eroded stream banks, the valley floor, and the confining sides of the canyon. The rarest and most luxuriant growth of plant and tree life is found in the first habitat representing the cottonwood, oak, maple and birch grouping. The birch and oak dominate the stream edge. The undergrowth is profuse being Oregon grape and Pachystima. This habitat appeared to me to look unfavorable for mammal life because of the dense and shade condition, nevertheless, three *Peromyscus* were taken from among the dried leaf accumulation beneath the larger trees. The valley is in its juvenal stage of the seasonal cycle. The vegetation outside of the bordering stream bed consists of oak and sage brush with intervening spacing of bare soils and rock slides. There is a noticeable lack of any other types of vegetation. Rock slides in a gravitational repose line the north side of the canyon rising from the cliffs above. Tongues of oak, cliff rose and rhododendron penetrate the valley along the lateral edge of these slides. Two cliffs extend down into valley edge. This side hill is very hot during the greater part of the day. One climate factor that must certainly play an important role in the type of vegetation and animal population is the persistent canyon winds that chase up and down the canyon floor with rhythmical periodicity. Change of morning winds begins at about 77° F. at about 9:00 A.M. while the afternoon winds change is effected around 4 o'clock. Invariably the winds blow up canyon during the day and down canyon at night. The degree of wind was apparent when forced to chase and regain labels and cotton blown from the preparation table. The interchanging of warm valley winds with the cool mt. breezes no doubt affects the life to some degree. Unfortunately the area under observation is conveniently situated and accessible to motor car and accompanying fire arms. The animal life in turn suffers from the persistent influence of this annoyance, especially is it noticeable in the case