

3. In some areas trails occupy the entire cave floor and in most other areas a substantial part of the floor. In such conditions the trampling of cavernicoles and the physical aspect of the floor are eliminated from that part of the cave floor. There is no attempt to clean shoes at entrance of cave to reduce contamination of cave with outside materials. One part of the cave soil is carried by shoes to another part of cave. Soils removed from for trail construction or redeposited elsewhere or piled up on floor nearby. All soils should be removed from cave where produced by trail construction.

3. T.V. cobbles should be removed from cave as they are a source of static material and <sup>added</sup> surface areas. It is evident that in placing the cobbles, considerable trampling was created. This sort of activity plus the trampling of conducted tours will virtually eliminate some animals (salamanders) from the cave.

4. As a compromise, trails should be into a narrow <sup>neutral</sup> cement walk and visitors should be required to keep on walk. Shoes should be washed before entering cave.

5. Infrared light should be used to reduce the effect of light on the eyes of dark adapted organisms.

[See Dec 23, 1955 for July 18, 1973 entry on Sam Dickenson]

Lawrence, Douglas Co., Kansas

July 21, 1973

An albino martin has been observed at home (402 Yorkshire Dr.) the last 3 days. It is pure white and is associated with a colony 1/10 mi. E of home. It flies with other birds (martins) and is not discriminated or does it differ in behaviorism from the other members of the colony. Its appearance reminds one of a white tern. On the following I did not observe this bird but it could have been in area and not active at the particular time the observation was made. This is a bird of a colony of some 30 birds that successfully breed every year and raise young.

Kivawood Girl Scout Camp, Franklin Co., Kansas

July 24, 1973

Collected the following mammals from camp area:

730724-1 *Microtus ochrogaster*

730724-2 *Peromyscus leucopus*.

*Peromyscus leucopus* are common in forest and out of 50 traps caught 13 specimens. *Microtus ochrogaster* are common around ponds. Grasses are cut to short to support good overhead protection. Luz & Jim malsed camped with us.