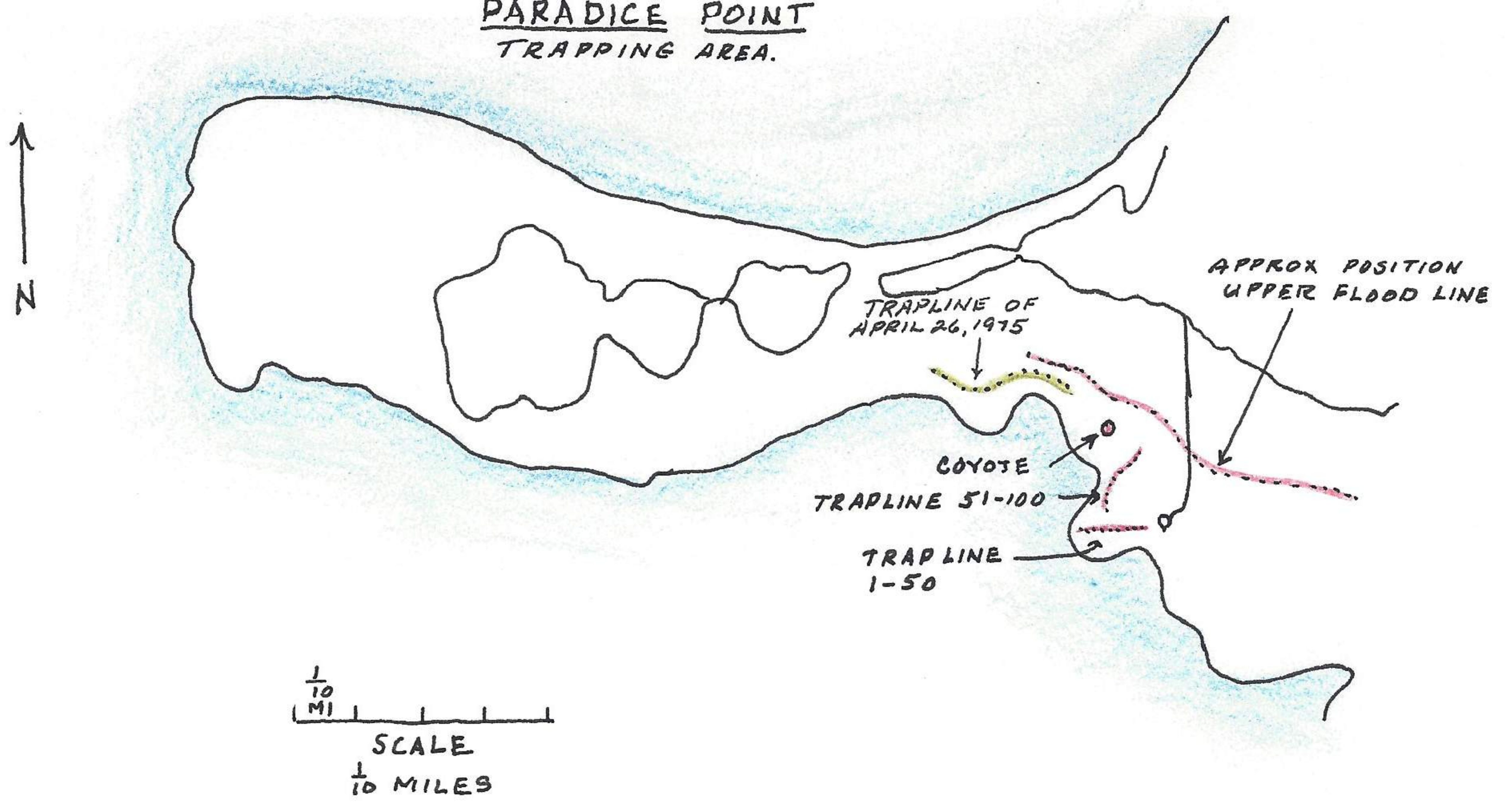


PARADICE POINT TRAPPING AREA.

61-75

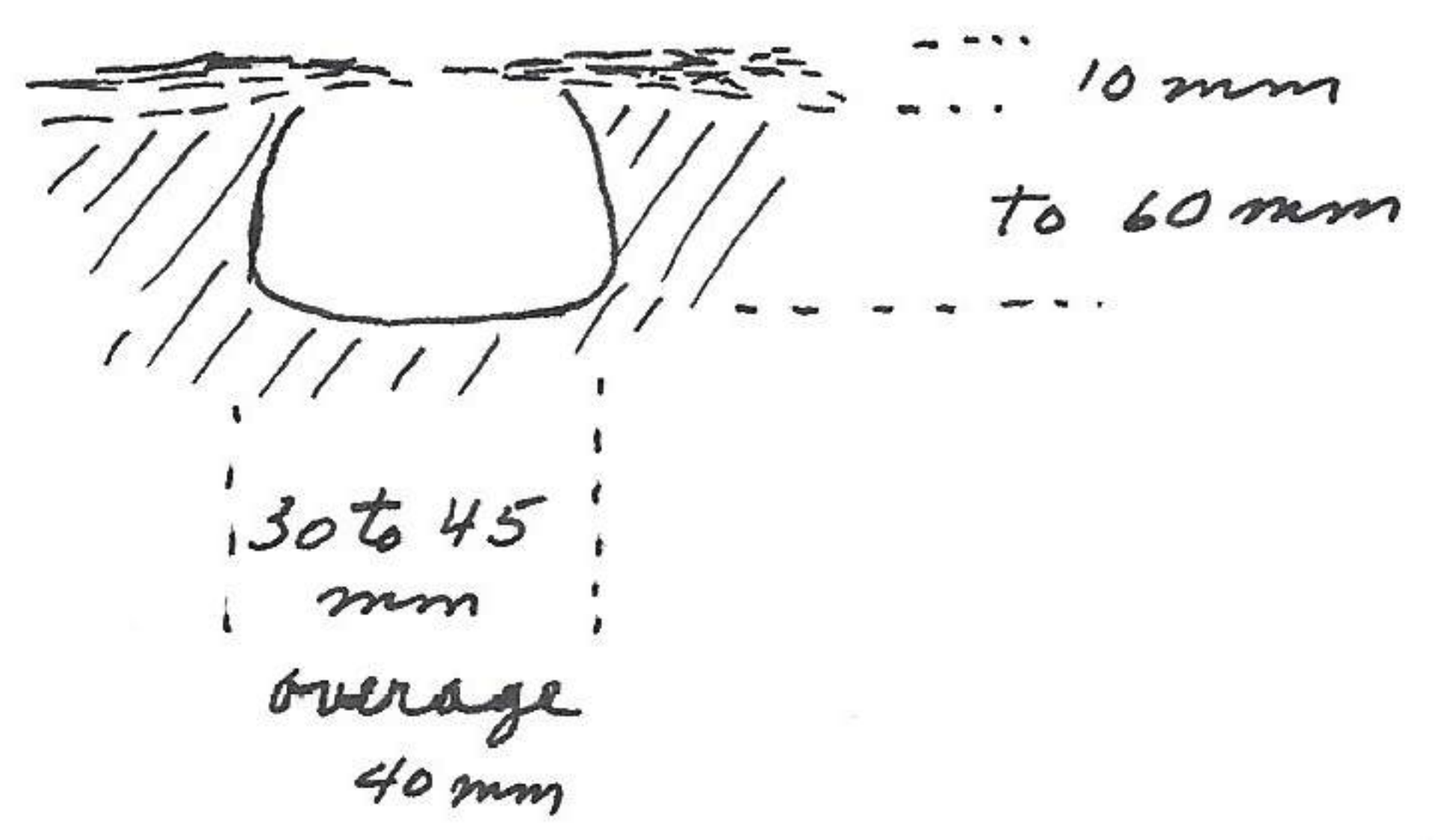


an area representing reinvasion of microtines after the last high water. a second line of 50 traps 51-100 was placed in an area bordering a drainage and supported a few higher weeds and greater grass cover.

Both areas support approx the same community composition and degree of mammal activity.



This area was favored by a marshhawk, who on several occasions (4) had captured and eaten Microtus ochrogaster. Some of the measurements of <sup>117</sup>runways are:



This pattern ranged from a deep trench covered with vegetation, generally a fine matlike grass to superficial packing of the soil or vegetation. The coverage condition was one of conspicuous runways entrenched and exposed

to 90% of the route. In fact these runways were so conspicuous that they could be seen 20-30 feet ahead and traps set could be seen 40' ahead. Whole runway systems could be viewed at <sup>any</sup> one point. Such exposure could only produce a high predation rate by hawks in the daytime and owls and carnivores at night. To excavate these therefore would consume considerable energy and exposure. The plants and grasses were sparse and any stalk of Andropogon offered areas of considerable habitation. <sup>Green grass just beginning 1-2 miles some small green weeds</sup> This area supported some weeds, now gone and offering no overhead protection. Many trails appeared to be paved with a wet mud, others lined (bottom) with pellets or new