

5/10 mi. N Walden, approx. 8,200 ft., Jackson Co., Colorado

July 18, 1975

Set 50 traps at 1/2 hr before sundown in sandstone outcrops on N side of Michigan River. This slope is sandy and is covered with sparse vegetation, *Chrysothalmus* type. On ridge running up & down slope is a strawberry-like plant (1' to 3' high). Traps set 20' apart on nearly horizontal level and mainly at base of outcrops. Between 1/2 hr before sunset and half way between sunset and twilight caught the following mammals. The *Eutamias minimus* stopped their activity at about 1/2 hr after sundown. The *Peromyscus* was caught about 20' after sunset when there was considerable light for critical examination.

<u>750718-15</u>	<i>Eutamias minimus</i>	198-94-31-15-37gms ♂ testes 6mm
<u>750718-16</u>	"	199-91-32-15-39gms ♂ testes 7mm
<u>750718-17</u>	"	"
<u>750718-18</u>	"	[174]-[61]-30-15-48gms ♀ ut normal.
<u>750718-19</u>	"	209-93-31-16-46gms ♀ ut normal, nipples prom.
SKULL ON. <u>750718-20</u>	<i>Peromyscus maniculatus</i>	162-75-20-16-18gms. ♂ testes 10mm

This valley of Michigan River is broad, marshy with a unique meandering river. The slopes are gently and undulating. In the upper region the valley is principally in willow scrub stands of ponderosa pine, aspen, lodgepole pine. The Rocky Mts form the east skyline. 3655 mountain bluebird. Few *Citellus* along road. 3663 first magpie and beautiful views looking up valley with orbans & meandering creek. 3666 Walden. Camped 1/2 mi N on N side of Michigan River to east of main road. Birds associated with above trophic are: crow, veery, robin, meadowlark and beaver. This composite support approx 50 *Citellus richardsoni* and they are conditioned to people and have holes bordering the open camp or rest areas. They were active until approx. 1/2 hr after the sun dropped below the mountain range to the west. Mosquitoes numerous because of the proximity of the river and marshland associated. They were numerous around the hot rocks and bases of cliffs on S exposures. After the air temperature cooled, they disappeared and from camp area near the river.

The *Citellus* used holes on bank that led to other escape holes on top of bank and these were used to momentarily escape man & animals but if pursued they would leave hole system and continued up slope to more permanent burrow systems. Toward the end of their daily activity they were observed moving up the slope to higher grounds on the hillside

