

3806) 2-12A

Arrived at camp at Fruita and left for wood on talus across creek above school house. Took museum Specials to set along with Woods & Steels. The larger traps have been kept in same position for the last two days and am now checking on the results of the trap. They were reset this morning and left during the day on hopes of getting a few *Eutamias* and to check on the diurnal activity of the *Neotoma* and other nocturnal forms. Inyard active & crickets calling.

Traps.

1. Bait gone
2. " "
3. " "
4. " "
5. " "
6. " "
7. " "
8. " "
9. " "
10. " "
11. " "

It would appear quite unusual to find all bait gone and no traps sprung. Have a lurking suspicion that the insects have been the guilty ones for on several instances noted beetle tracks and ants on traps. It also shows that the *Eutamias* miss several points on the talus slopes during their days jaunts. These traps are set diagonally up talus to the west, starting from school property to the three largest and <sup>most</sup> conspicuous rocks to the west and

about 1/2 way up talus. Decided to set the Specials on the contact zone between the base of the talus and the cultivated field on the valley floor. Was particularly interested in finding out the degree this contact between habitats was being used as a trail way and to see whether pack rats crossed this zone to invade the cultivated fields and vice versa for the animals living in the fields & river bottom. George set his series of 20 traps and I set my series of about 25 at the edges of haulder on this abrupt contact zone. All sets made in 200' linear line and traps averaged a little under 4' apart. Rock wren singing on talus. Toads singing up. Arremont and the crickets increasing the volume and number of their calls. Measured haulder on school grounds at base of talus which measured 10' x 20'.

By now, after completing our trap line, the moon was just coming up over the east skyline. On way back to camp picked up 2 *Bufo woodhousii* along creek. The water in the creek was the lowest we had experienced yet, <sup>its channel</sup> being about six' wide and possibly 2" deep. The moonlight upon the Wingate formation subdued their massiveness & apparent height but still retains the red color in a most unusual & delicate tone. After supper was over we had the opportunity to talk to Clarence

Chestnut concerning a few of his personal observations. He lives here at Fruita and knows the country fairly well. While sitting around the camp fire I recorded several things that were mentioned during the conversation. He reported these observations.

Ring tail occasionally seen.

The Gray fox is the most common fox.

Sweet and Red Fox present. (There appears to be a possibility that there could be a little confusion in their identification)