

cottonwood on second bench along S side river, opposite the new
breakthru of channel from the Kaw River. At the cut, the water
from the Kaw River side is 2 feet higher than on the Wakarusa side.
One beaver area with 12 barbed trees and nine felled trees. Tracks
along bank, at mouth wakarusa no shorebirds or ducks except
1 wounded blue-wing teal and a wounded killdeer. Redtail,
Grasshoppers active. Temp. 70°F in shade, no clouds, slight breeze.
2 daddy long legs out 20' on sandbar, travelling together 2 inches
apart. In one area of Kaw River where receding water left a dry
cracked mud area, the tail of a muskrat dragging along over the
originally wet mud dictated the position of a ^{long} mud track. Also a
middle toe imprint (100 mm long) was outlined by fractured mud line.
Deer tracks to water and butterflies active.

Museum Natural History, Univ of Kansas, Lawrence, Kansas
Oct. 30, 1978

as viewed to N of museum from top of floor to trees in residential
area beyond stadium to N are: Reds, mainly maroons are dominant,
yellow to golden, greens faded and many trees without leaves.

Univ. Kansas, Lawrence, Kansas

Nov. 1, 1978

Leaves lining N side of street N of Robinson Gym are gone and
sycamores are green with some yellow colors. (see Oct. 24, 1978 for
comparison).

Univ. Kansas, Lawrence, Kansas

Nov. 4, 1978

Mr. J. D. Stewart, a graduate student in paleontology reports a flock of
over 100 sandhill cranes circling & trending S in the NW corner of Russell
Co., Kansas. Other sandhill cranes were observed in Rooks and Ellis
counties. Snow geese also flying S in same areas as sandhills.
Prairie chickens increasing in above areas this year.

Nov. 4, 1978

Why do Grey Squirrels allow one to pass by them at 6 feet on campus
whereas in native forests they one can seldom get closer than 100'-200'
before they leave. In pre-Columbian times did they act like those
on campus or like those in native forests.

Clinton Reservoir, Douglas Co., Kansas

Nov. 25, 1978

(over)