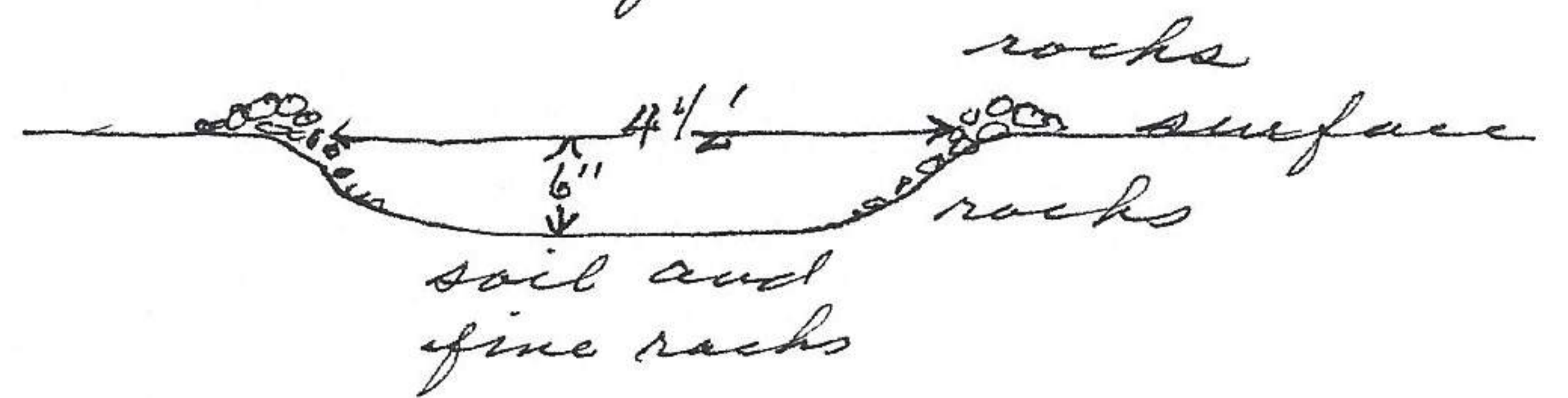



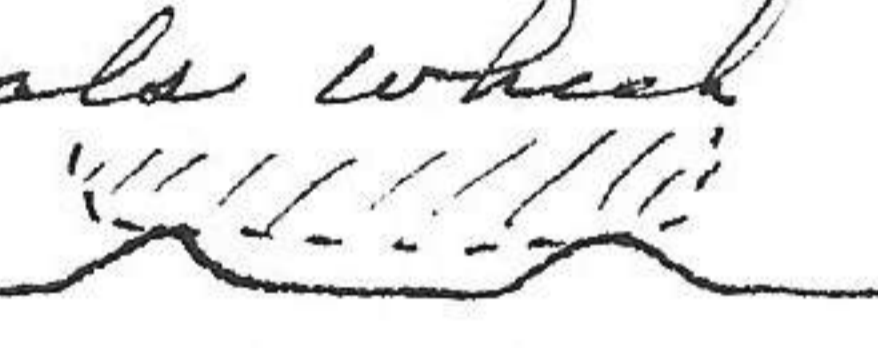
On trap line SE camp measured seven resting depressions made and used by deer, the largest $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet in diameter, the smallest $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet in diameter. These depressions modify the surface of the ground in a major way. These were placed in in

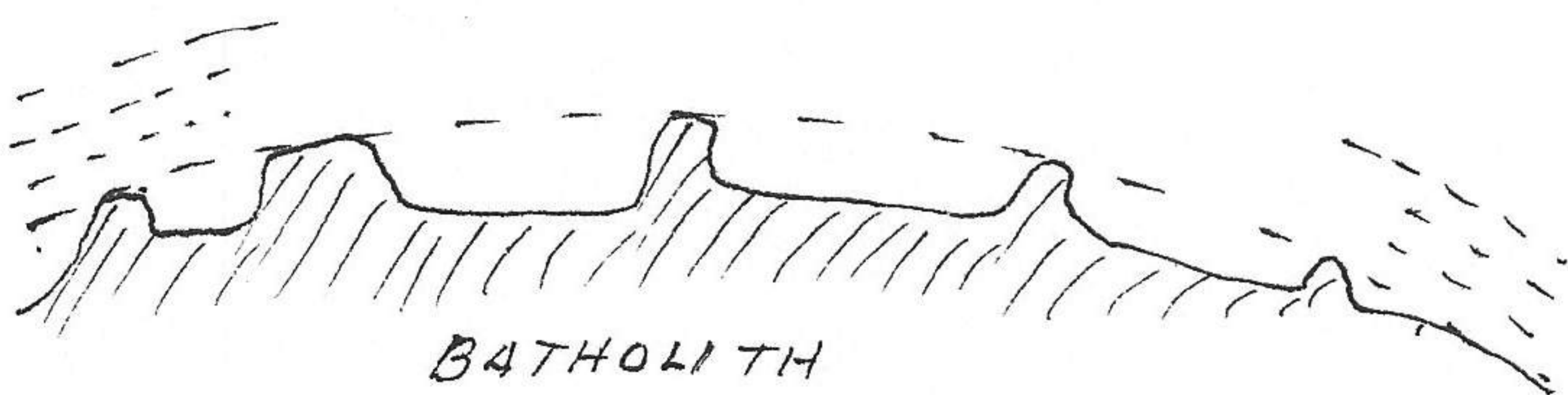
cul-de-sac among cliffs
Traps set in these bedding
depressions caught *Peromyscus*
maniculatus, *Eutamias minimus*.



also observed a mottled ground squirrel and cottontail rabbit among depressions. Collected 3 cacti , the largest 140 mm in diameter. These were for Mary P Bee in Casper, for her cacti garden. Rock wrens (and family), raven also in area. *Citellus richardsoni* uncommon in area.

2/10 mi. E Vedauwoo Camp, 8400 ft., Albany Co., Wyoming
Aug. 2, 1980

min temp last night 48°F . Checked traps among boulders and cliffs SE of camp. As alluded above caught *Peromyscus*, *Eutamias* in deer beds, some fresh tracks near beds but were not used last night. Gophers active in areas that support soils. From an area of granite outcrop and which would be equivalent to higher outcrops such as Nautilus observed that it was with only 10° - 15° grade on top and this surface showed a form of erosion with rivulets up to 3" deep cut into the granite surface. Some deeper and intercepted by pools which had eroded into the surface. Several hummocks  remained and probably represented the points of contact of large cliff remnants. It is a question whether this entire area was a batholith with a curved dome and that subsequently ^{differential} erosion following N-S fracture systems produced the successive ridgetype masses of granite bodies or whether there was irregularity of the dome that produced the particular ridge-valley topography.



The valley between the granite ridges support the kinds of vegetation and trees that one finds at higher elevations and in many cases is dense along the drainages. This area is outstanding as a hiking area and easy access.