

**Ground-walking arthropods such as this heavy-bodied beetle are easily captured in the pitfall traps**



# Mating Tenebrionids



**This jerusalem cricket was the larger than the darkling beetles**



**Scorpions are easy to find with a blacklight, and also are frequent captures in pitfall traps**



Grasshopper on *Artemisia tridentata* (ARTR)



**Grasshopper on ARTR, top view;  
grasshoppers must be counted where they live,  
because they rarely are captured in pitfalls**



**Adult grasshoppers are commonly found on open ground,  
but nymphs are virtually always on the plants;  
some nymphs fall into the pit traps**



# Grasshoppers can be cryptic



# Malaise trap catches flying insects



**A large beetle on  
the malaise trap**





**Cicadas  
emerge in  
abundance  
in some  
years**



# A wary scorpion



# Students constructing sticky traps, 2000



**Pit trap  
collection  
in  
Hardpan,  
summer  
2006**



**A standard method is 2 pitfall traps placed 50cm apart; some flying insects see the traps in the open and are captured in them**



**Brigit with crates  
of pitfall traps.  
The pitfall traps  
are plastic jars  
that can be sealed  
with screw top  
covers.**



**Pit trap  
collection,  
2006**



**Charles Ramseyer  
on a  
brief water break  
when  
retrieving  
pitfall traps,  
2006**



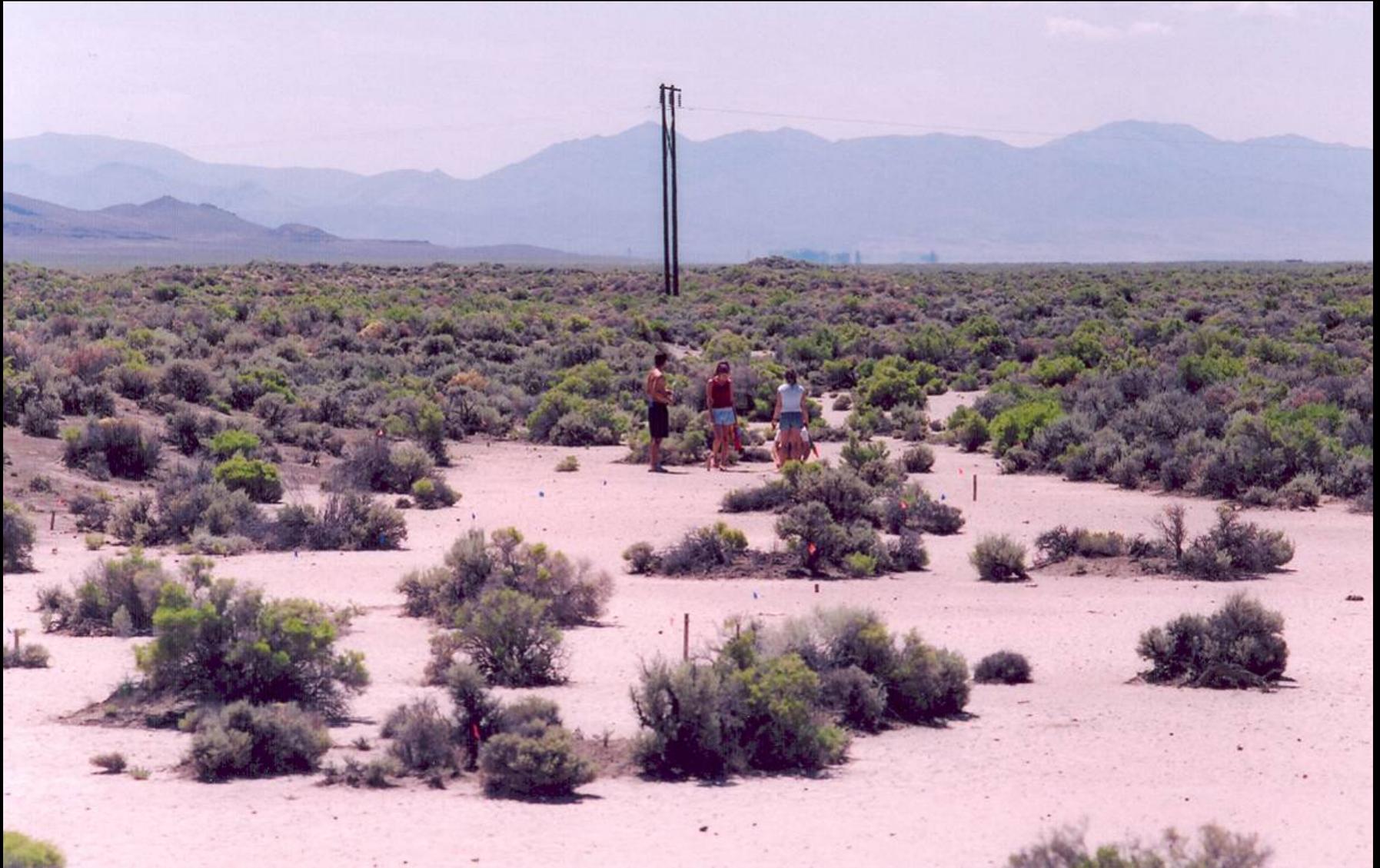
**As seen here, retrieving the pitfall traps is a team endeavor.**



**We are careful  
to label  
every one  
of the  
300 pitfall traps**



**One of the hardpan patches on which we placed pitfall traps, 2004**



**A pair of traps under a medium size SAVE**



Pitfall  
trap  
“under”  
Save

