

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**



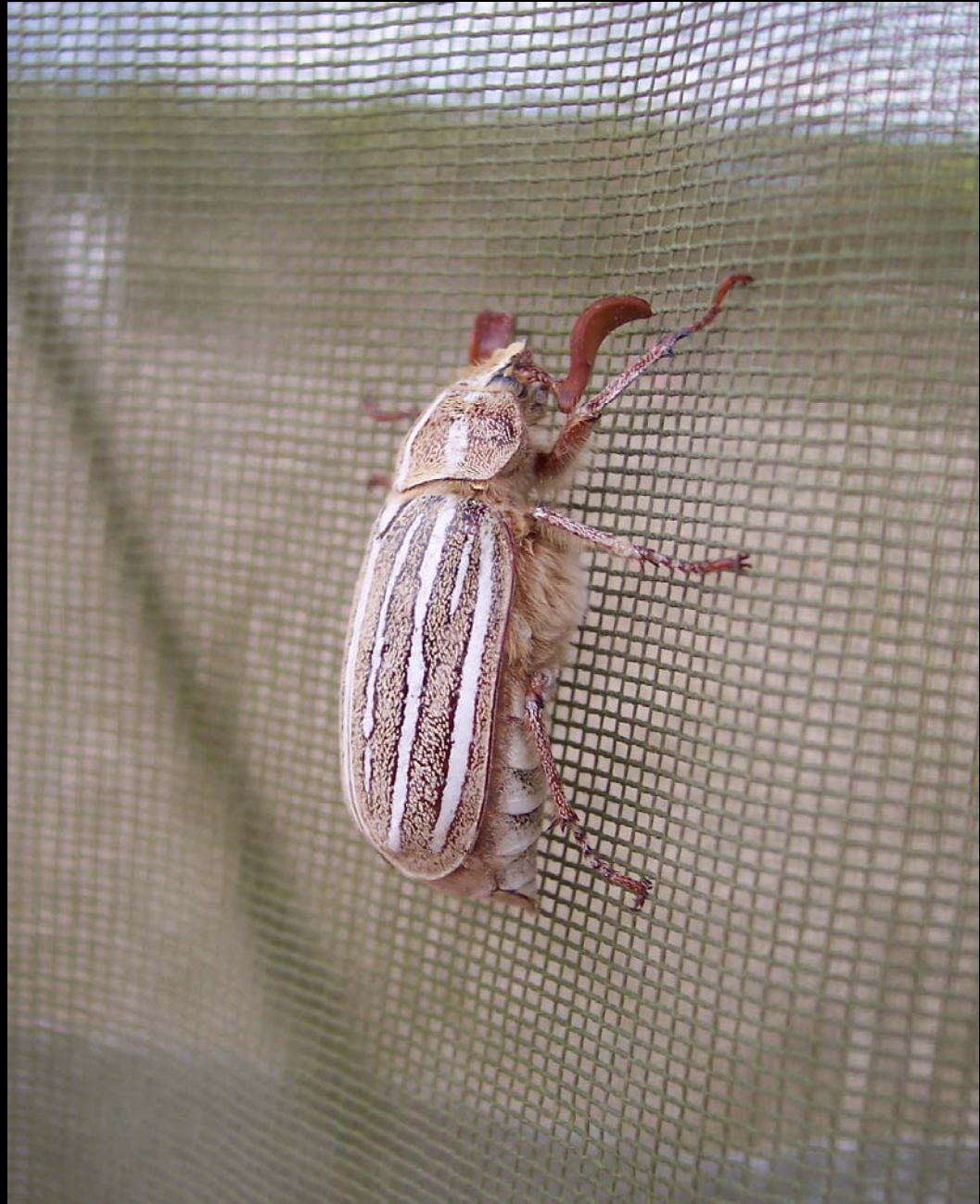
Grasshoppers can be cryptic



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**



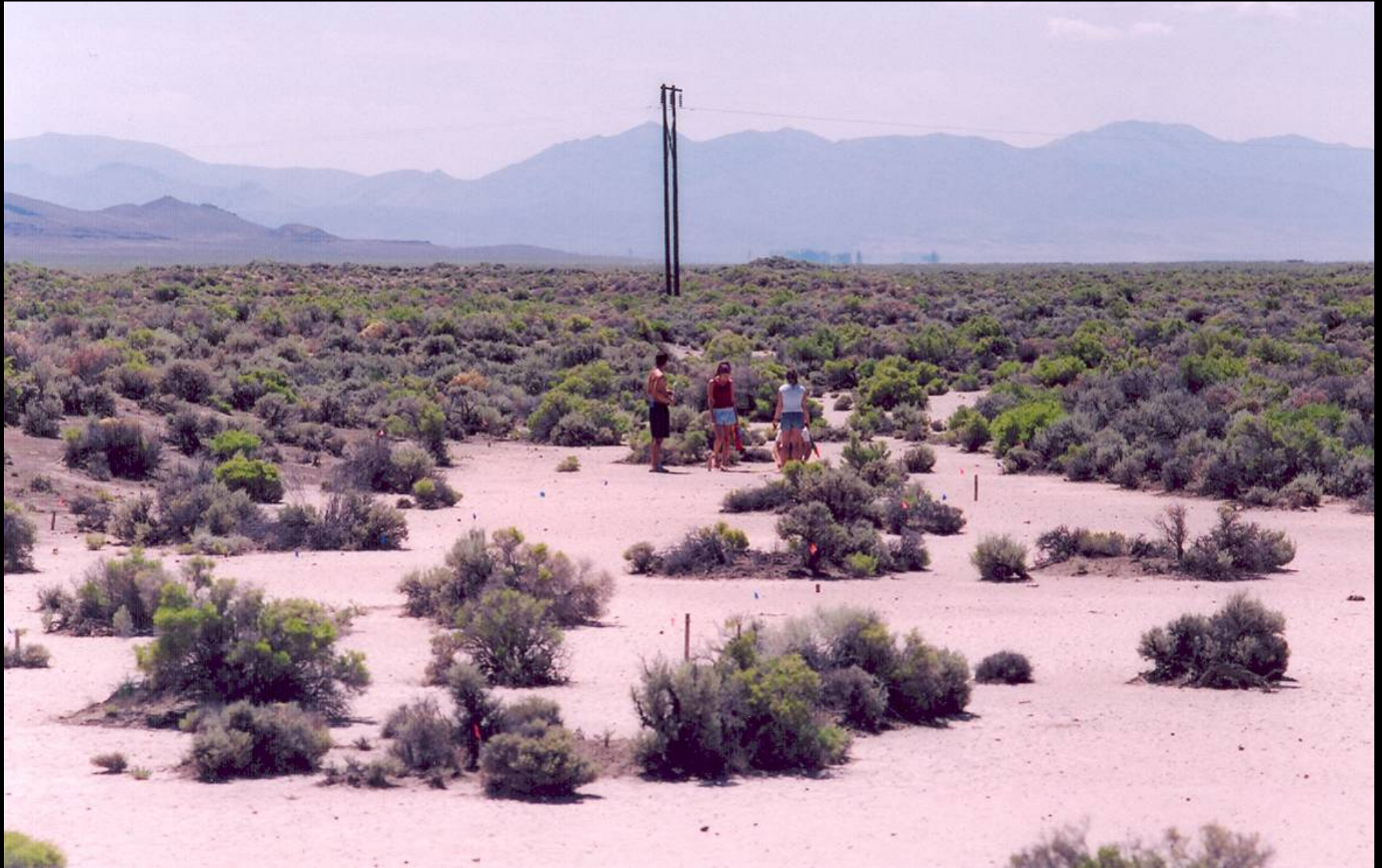
As seen here, retrieving the pitfall traps is a team endeavor.



**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

