

we set up our ³⁹⁰⁸¹ ¹⁴⁷ second station no. 2. I planned on return-
ing this evening to Cedar valley again and set a trap line among
the desolation of tumbleweeds, dry cracked soils & shifting sands
to merely satisfy the desire to make a sample collection of the
life here. A subsequent trip into the sand dunes and more
favorable area south of Fairfield will be considered later.
I have never been so thoroughly upset about man's ruth-
less use of these valleys for grazing to the extent that the
winds come in and literally turn the valley over. For the last
few summer and usual daily occurrence in Pravo was
to see the sand & dust clouds rising from Cedar valley. I
enjoy seeing a natural desert of sands but not these
sands and desolation of Cedar valley. At the base of
Chimney rock proper on the N.E. side as indicated in the
picture established station no. 2. This area is a broad
open divide between Cedar valley and Utah valley. The
volcanic (?) outcroppings mark it in a very unusual way
with beautiful brown and white calcite sandy exposures.
The cliffs make for ideal Neotoma and cliff inhabitants while
the broad artemesia flats offer fair habitat for semi-desert
types of mammals. High mountainous country continues
to the south while low intervening divides continue north
to Lake Mountain. This divide is about the first one in the
County, through which mammals (desert types) could migrate
into Cedar valley from their ^{present} Jan Co, Wasatch line route. The
area has evidently suffered from overgrazing at one time or
other but the type of soils and protected position from the
winds that sweep down the long valley of Cedar, have saved
it from being changed as has Cedar valley. The soil here
is made up of granular type and is hard though not baked.
It appears to be inhospitable to small animal forms but,
as results show, is generally used by the forms. It is
an interesting area as far as the migration routes are concern-
ed and with the volcanic association the area appears to
be a very stable area. Would be interesting to compare this
isolated area with others on either side of the volcanic extrusion.
It may give us the original mammal population & association
as Cedar valley & Utah valley are already too severely changed
by man and overgrazing. In general then station 2 is varied
^{desert} habitat, very stable substratum, surface coarse, vegetation
of artemesia predominantly without intervening areas of sod
or grasses, ^{few mesquite} prevailing winds consistent, moderately hot. The
panoramic picture no. (1-8-11-39), (2-8-11-39), (3-8-11-39) show the