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on the island where we arrived was only a short distance from the
peer on the south end of the island. Continued north and arrived at
the ranch where we received permission to camp on the island by
Mr. Dooley who was there at the time. He reports 21 bufflo
on island. His last hunter on the Island was some European duke.
He charges \$75.00 for hunting privilege. Observed three bufflo hides
ready to be shipped to Salt Lake and one muskrat body which had
been skinned. Of recent years the common norwegian wool rats
have invaded the island and found not only around the farm
house but on every point of the island. They keep reappearing at
the ranch whenever locally exterminated. While visiting Mr. Dooley
observed an American Eagle flying or rather circling high above
the barn. It remained in vicinity for some time. He also reports
a fire that practically enveloped the entire island last year and
a fire which shows its scars on all sides. With his permission
drove north and gained the bench land just south of the broad
valley near northern end of island and by driving up this bench
slope finally arrived at a point about 1/2 way between Bonneville &
Bravo level. From this camping spot along spring course can
see a large isolated outcropping which stood as an island when
water was a hundred or so feet above Bravo level. This conspicuous
island is distinct & can be used as a land mark to establish
camp. To the south of the knoll is a large spring some 10 feet
wide while to the north is our canyon where we established our
two day station, arriving at 3:45 P.M. Before going into the field
for the remainder of the day prepared a short lunch & set up camp.
As soon as one sets foot upon this island he is impressed with the
difference of the vegetation and floral set-up. The most impressive
difference is the apparent total lack of the oak trees as well as the
cottonwoods. These are replaced by the maples and boxelder but
principally the maples which are found generally distributed but
confined to the gullies of the canyons and generally associated with
the spring waters. These trees are well developed and well established
wherever found, some measuring 18 inches in width, some towering
high and others springing out of a common base like a willow group.
Somehow their appearance is different from those of the main land.
Several show signs of weakness and others have fallen over, appearing
as if their vitality had weakened in recent years; even to wald down
through the entanglement gave one the sense of entering a forest
group that had recently been blown over and the limbs and
trunk still settling whenever touched or stepped upon. Their
range & distribution closely follow the distribution of the spring courses.
Their black masses stand out against the generally bushier adjacent benches & areas