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Along these same water courses and accor- ^{panying maple and ~~maple~~ ^{hopelder}}
association one find the nests of the magpie, sharpshin hawk(?) and
probably owl. Each canyon supporting as many as 25 such nests.
Some canyons fewer. The other conspicuous tree but somewhat reduced
in numbers in recent years is the juniper. Their range is limited on
the south side but they enjoy a good growth on the west side at about
3/4 way up the island. The slopes and hillsides are matted with
grasses and weeds with few bare spots remaining. Upon this matted
surface is found the true buffalo grass and other bunch Gramine
grasses occurring as if the sheep had never grazed upon them. My
picture of the island in my mind and before visiting for the first time
was one of barren rocks and soils destitute of vegetation as is
found on Lake Mt and other more typical desert ranges but the
picture was very different than expected. One can compare it more
favorably to a country golf course than a sheep, cattle and horse
range. Beneath this matted surface is a soil that is deep and
extremely loose and of a very coarse consistency. If the vegetation
were removed would think that the entire island would blow away.
These soils are the result of the action of the ancient lake that
created numerous shore lines ^{upon} the entire lower exposures of the mountain.
It is soft to walk upon and gouges created by walking upon them.
The entire ^{to a certain extent} east side of mountain support this type of soil while the west
side is devoid of these soils above the Bonneville level which would
indicate that at one time these deposits were blown from the
west exposure up over the mountain and placed on the east side of
the range. This could have occurred during the period of the
early life of the lake, and the period that seems more logical, or
during a subsequent period when the island was rid of its vegetat-
ion and the soils were able to shift about. These ^{loose} soils have originally
been broken down by wave action from the gneisses and schists that
constitute the lithology of the range. These rocks are highly complex
and show considerable stress & strain having been exerted upon
them at one time or other. At the point we visited found them
in stratified position and dipping abruptly to the west. Several
dikes cut through both the slate structures as well as the solid
more quartzite like rocks. The springs of the island are relatively
numerous and are just as sweet as our snow fed waters. One finds
fresh water nearly the entire circumference of the island at the lake
shore line. The springs that originate above the shore line are
intermittent and generally sink as they approach the Provo level
deposits. Many of the springs, which are found in nearly every
main canyon, arise near the Bonneville level, some higher & some lower.