

The early morning lights upon the granite peaks ⁴⁰⁰⁴⁰⁷⁻⁴¹ (snow covered) make a most impressive but cool picture. After breakfast left for Ticeville at north end of Cedar valley in the traverse range. Arrived via of clay pits, hence west up canyon to divide, hence west to main canyon leading from Cedar valley north & hence up this canyon to last juniper groves where water is found in canyon & government tanks are constructed. From this point we examined the groves on both the west and east side of the canyon. These groves are rather ex-



1-4-7-40

tensive and dominating wherever found. In their more typical number no other types of vegetation thrives except the juniper. However on their peripheral edges the grasses, Cowania, Artemisia etc are found to be invading. Other isolated junipers appear to be out of place among the more typical coverings of oak, Cowania, Artemisia etc. The picture 1-4-7-40 was taken from the east side of canyon

and shows the experimental area examined this morning. The picture shows the extent and aggregation of these junipers. Beyond are the Oquirrh range peaks of West Canyon & Butterfield Canyon. Not the manner in which these traverse hills gradually slope up to the tops or ^{upper} erosional plane of the Oquirrh. One main erosional plane is found in this drainage and represents the level of the bench tops. The individual juniper trees presented every degree of shape & form imaginable from a low broad loosely shaped tree to a high towering narrow & densely foliated form. I imagined that I could pick out constant types. Tree growing in more or less exposed positions or alone are densely foliated and impenetrable to vision while those in groups of trees were generally more loosely arranged. Several trees diseased and ^{bleak} bunched. None of these trees carried the old age appearance. No juniper in evidence. No juniper jay activity no did we find any evidence of nesting or old nest. Examined three areas of these typical juniper growths and recorded the relative frequency of each species of bird or animal observed. The first research area A-4-7-40 was located as in picture 1-4-7-40. The second research area B-4-7-40 established on the east side of the canyon directly opposite the first research area. The last area was located at mouth of this main canyon on last ridge and some 7 or 8 blocks to the east. One can drive car to pass on ridge where he can look directly down into Cedar valley. During the investigation of these areas listed the percent frequency