

In late afternoon Dad & I drove over to Lehi where we picked up Mr. John Hatchings. He had located the Junco gray in Tribbelle and we were to drive over and photograph a few on the nest. These nest descriptions were taken in canyons lateral to main big gulch canyon and on the east side. The general topography is bench land abruptly terminating at the main canyon. Canyon bisect these bench land. The juncoes sitohenis are found in bottoms of these canyons, on their sidehills and on the bench. They range from main canyon to base of controlling mountain to the east and $\frac{1}{2}$ way up this mountain. The nests of these bird, Mr Hatchings reports, are found over the entire territory covered by these birdpapers. From the nests examined could not say that the birds had any choice in their nest placements as they were found on north & south exposure, bench lands, high on mt & low in canyons, as well as in the canyon bottom proper. From the observations of this evening would say, however, that they preferred, in general, the bottoms of the canyon or low adjacent side hill. Also they did not nest any closer than 2 blocks from the mouth of these lateral canyon, probably due to the fact that the centers of greater concentrations of juncoes and their junco food source were higher up the mountain side. *Pinus monophyllum* numerous on the upper limits of the mountain. In nearly every case the nest was placed in a moderately exposed situation, at any rate by close inspection one could see nest without critically inspecting every branch and section of the tree. They were not in dense, compact trees nor open thinly foliated ones, but as above, in tree about $\frac{1}{2}$ way between the extremes. This would mean then that the trees chosen were not isolated ones as these are generally very dense to to the lack of partial protection of other trees; or in trees in dense patches or groves which are thin and offer no protection. The trees in the canyon bottoms were more or less isolated but the partial protection of the canyon itself helped to keep them from becoming dense and impenetrable. An inspection of the nest orientation will give one an idea as to the relationships.

NO. OF NEST	Above ground	Height of tree	From cany bottom	General.
1	4'	8'	canyon bottom	on west side of trunk.
2	6'	12'	canyon bottom	on north side of trunk
3	8'	13'	canyon bottom	In oaks, (small)
4	6'	8'	on ridge	East side of trunk
5	8'	13'	In canyon bottom	
6	6'	11'	In canyon floor.	30' from other trees
7	7'	9'	In canyon floor.	
8	6'	10	40' up north side hill	
9	5'	10'	40' up north side hill	
10				nest 2 feet from trunk and was only one foot from outer limits of foliage. On S.W side