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grasses: the ^{buffalo} grass in the north end of valley and the wire grass in the south part of valley. Its father harvested grasses for Johnson's army. From this picture of a valley of green grasses it changed to one of overgrazing. This was brought about by the sheep, cattle and horses of the pioneers who developed the area. The crowded and congestion of livestock was necessary because of the depredations of Indians outside the confines of this valley. A few Artemisia followed and invaded after overgrazing. Then in 1906-07-08-09 the government allowed the people to farm every section of the valley. During this time the entire country was plowed under and an attempt was made at dryfarming. The first two years saw complete failure in this endeavor and the farm lands left in this plowed condition. From the top of the mountain we can still see the section lines and fence lines of the 1906 farming. Immediately after this failure the soils began to move in drifting dunes. During this time the wagon roads were made impassable by these drifting sands, making it necessary to rest horses every few hundred feet. In some cases transportation was impossible. The first plant to take a hold in the land of moving soils was the tumbleweed which matted and checked the sand movement. This was followed by the Artemisia, Sarcobatus, Cowania etc. Thus the change from a valley of grasses to one of baked soils, wind blown and drifting sands and sagebrush. The south end of cedar valley during the last few years of drought and overgrazing is again moving and blowing sands up hillside on bordering mountain ranges and making bare again the valley floor. From the top of the mountain one can look down upon the valley and see nothing but lifeless and brown expanses. However with the binocular the sage comes into view and large extensive patches of Sarcobatus and Atriplex come into view. These large areas are more or less homogeneous for their species. The ^{present} sand dune areas just south of Fairfield were the first to be placed under cultivation. Now one finds nothing but Shadscale, Sarcobatus and tall Artemisia. He Hatching also says that he knew of Sarcobatus patches just west and south of the point where Jordan river leaves the lake that have always been there since he could remember and were at that time twice as high as at present. Before leaving top watched a R-naped Sapsucker feeding on established holes in Juniper tree.