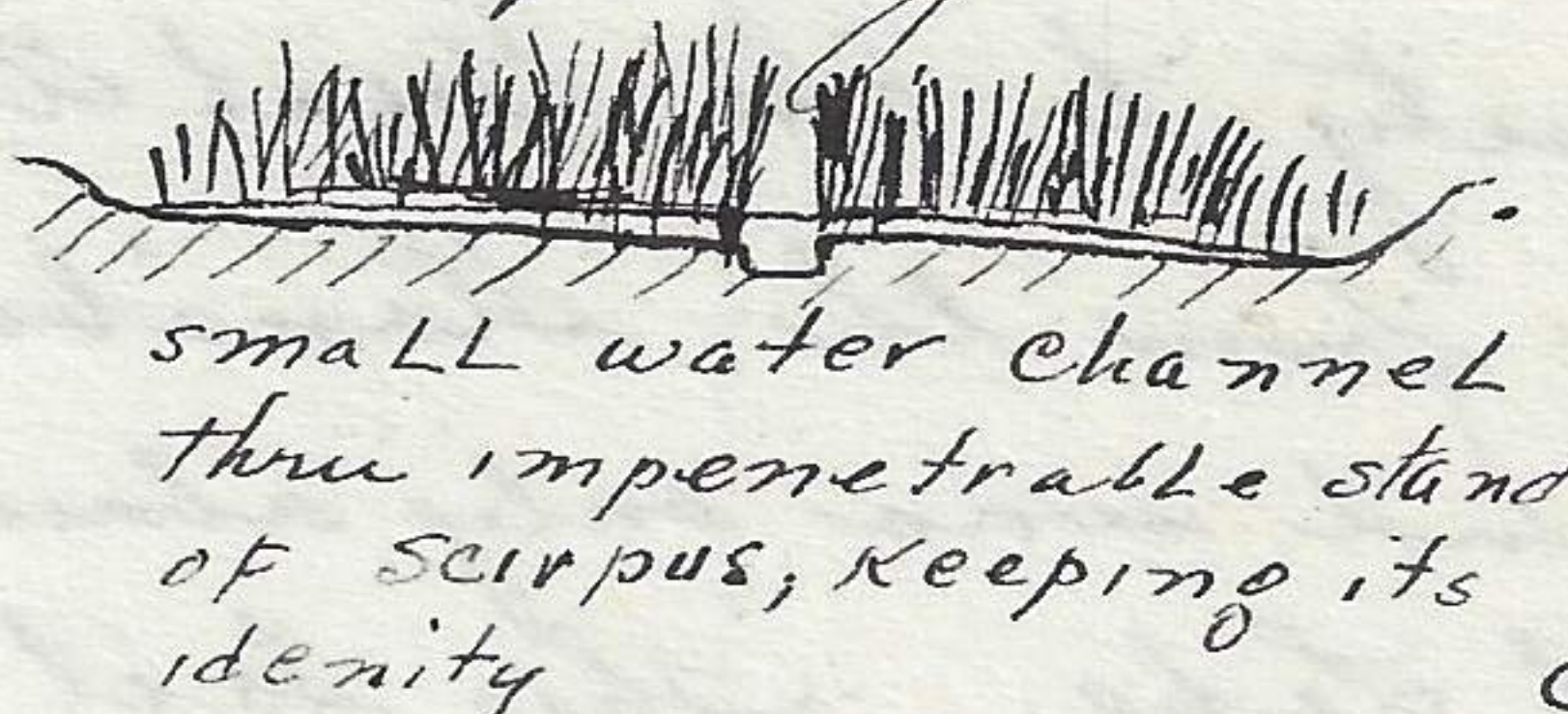
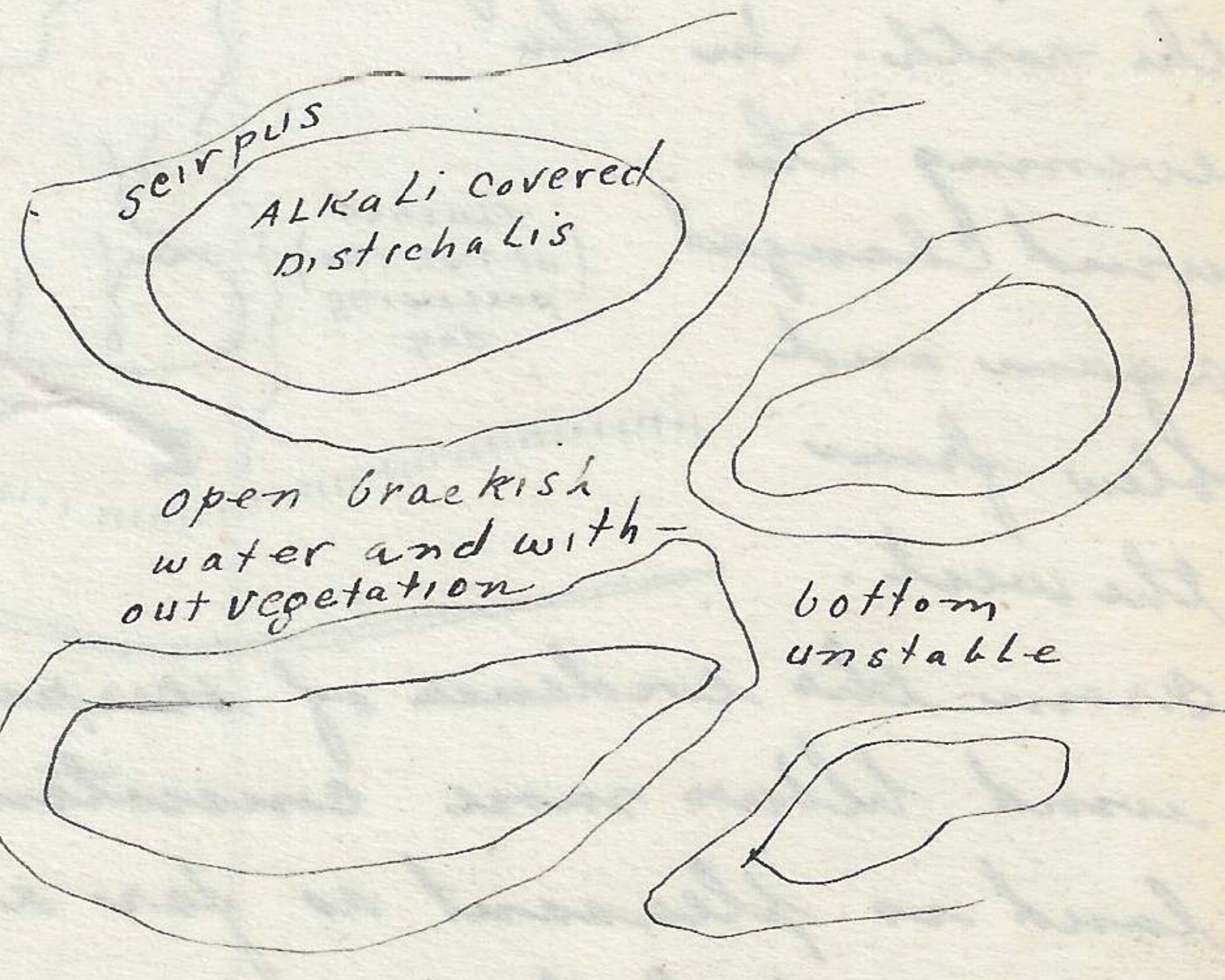
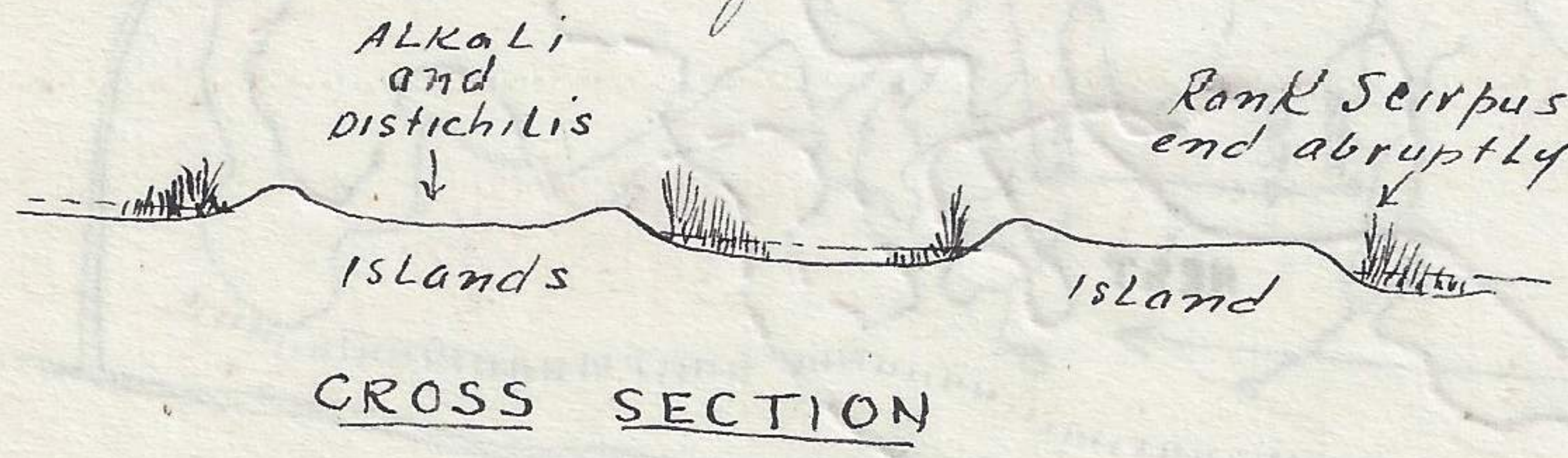


lined with scirpus and Typha in an unscarred condition → coming to the edge of the first slope of the bank and in places even representing the edge of creek. When ever the small romping streams leave the main creek they are found to be solid bottomed, narrow, deep and not choked by the scirpus or other type of vegetation. Some of these foot wide coarse penetrate solid stands of scirpus and still keeping their identity without diversion by plants. One can follow up these body wide avenues thru scirpus growth which is impenetrable on either side.



How often could have hell crane continuous.

wonder if these passage ways been kept open by the sand but find that they are not I do think however that the muskrats help to keep them open or at least they are the initiators of these passage ways. There is considerable evidence of the muskrat using land trails through the grasses and paralleling the main streams. These small land trails are the only passages in an otherwise natural marsh vegetation as neither horse, cattle or sheep trails are found. In areas away from the immediate proximity of fresh water one finds the soils and grasses heavily covered with alkali creating a snow white surface and looking much like a snow surface. Much of the Distichlis and Salicornia are so covered with alkali that they loose their identity as plants. Much of the coating occurs some 8 or nine inches above the base of the plant. As one tromps thru these marshes he finds that his tips always support a salty taste. Out on the more brackish section of the marsh one finds such:



The vegetation is dry and dead looking but densely matting the areas around the islands. This area is very extensive and ends beyond green zone near main creek to sand knolls to the east.

This area is not likely to be used by the sandhill crane though likely looking on general inspection.

AREAL VIEW