

950(1)-7-11-49	34 ml	5.7	0	0	100% (3 m.m)	} <u>1' mussel transect</u> 3x4
1000(1)-7-11-49	40 ml	1.6	0	25%	75% (3 m.m 2 m.m)	
1050(1)-7-11-49	28 ml	4.8	0	25%	75% (3 m.m) (2-7 m.m)	
1075(1)-7-11-49						

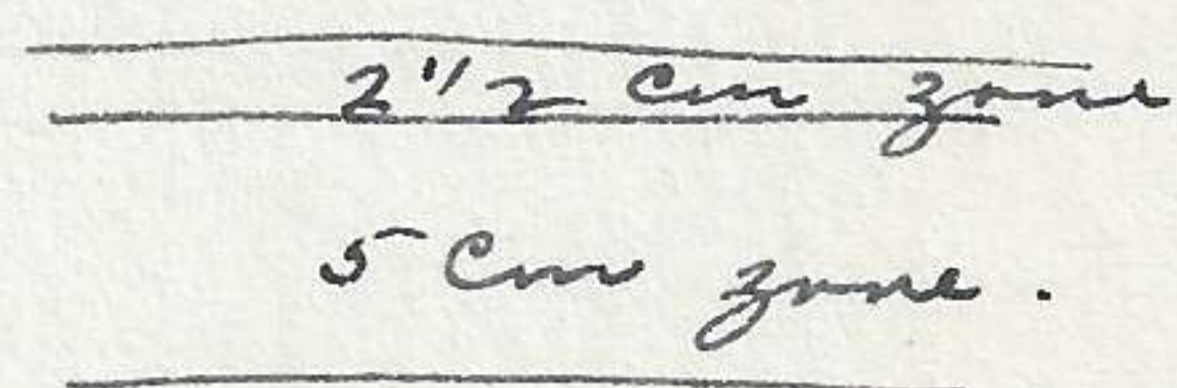
The samples taken today were during period of from low tide to high tide, starting with the intersection first thus permitting a full period of exposure for all organisms. It may be that there is a migration downward according to the time of tide exposure. Observed one Macoma nasuta on the surface sand at station 600 m. marker, trying to dig into the sand. It had made a groove 3 inches long (shell 10 m.m long) These exposed shells are probably picked up by the Larus glaucescens which are always present in the area. Observed a Mopalia muscosa in an area of isolated rock upon the sands that had only moved 2 inches since 3 days ago. Apparently it remains on this rock as uses it as a territory. Collected the following Cyrtochetons stelleri from subtidal zone in rocks at east side of channel entrance that measured the following

- 20 cm x 16 cm
- 27 cm x 18 cm
- 23 cm x 13 cm
- 15 cm x 12 cm
- 30 cm x 19 cm
- 8 cm x 6 cm

186-7-24-49

False Bay, San Juan Island, San Juan County, Washington
12 July

Returned to False Bay and collected the second zone of transect station. This zone is a layer 5 cm in thickness below the first 2 1/2 cm zone



This collection was made with the 10 sq meter column. Upper 2 1/2 cm of surface removed first before 2nd zone was taken. One sample only was collected from each collecting station except as specified. The calculations for the following chart have corrected these cases where more than one or a part of one sample was taken. The live animals remain in proportion as indicated on label as to whether 1/2 or 2 times sample area. (sample beyond 950 meters 2 times sample or two 10 m plots per sample. All others single as specified)