

the somewhat ambitious recording to correlation of percent frequency with certain equally divided sections of the lake. The results are far from perfect but I feel that the evidence gained is more correct than wrong and can be used in general considerations. Our itinerary included a route immediately adjacent to the peripheral edge of the entire lake edge. Time and dates of station positions are:

Stations.	Arrived	date	Left	date
Point of departure			1:30 P.M.	4/26/37
Station 1	6:45 P.M.	4/26/37	8:00 A.M.	4/27/37
Station 2	7:00 P.M.	4/27/37	6:45 A.M.	4/28/37
Station 3	2:30 P.M.	4/28/37	12:00 A.M.	4/29/37
Station 4	2:30 P.M.	4/29/37	12:10 P.M.	4/30/37
Station (arrival point)	2:30 P.M.	4/30/37		

Our general observation: Utah Lake supports several species of fish eating birds. If their activity is closely observed they should give some index to the activity and occurrence of the fish upon which they are partially dependent as a source of food. Since these birds are so intimately associated with fish, felt that a survey of the occurrence and numbers of these birds around the lake might throw some light upon the most favorable areas for these birds as well as the occurrence of the greater fish populations. The survey was conducted under variable conditions and at different periods of the day so the bird congregations may not be too significant. The survey does, however, give one a greater realization of the importance of the bird life on Utah Lake as an operative factor in the control of the obnoxious carp and as an index to the frequency index to fish congregation. Took particular notice of the fish eating forms. Notes on the Western Grebe are: Practically all the grebes (western) were found feeding on the outer edge of the new vegetation growth that fringes the entire circumference of the lake. They would invariably swim out into the open lake in front of the cones or under water if too closely approached. Some may have gone into the confines of the vegetation as we frequently heard them call as we passed. These grebes were concerned with fishing because on several different occasions we observed them eating small fish about 2 1/2 inches in length. It would appear that from ^{the} presence of these grebes the fish favored the contact between the barren waters and the edge of the vegetation growth. The depth of the water at these points was about 3 feet. When stationed within the confines of the tamarox, willow and rush growth observed the grebe to be actively feeding several hundred feet from the outer edge of the growth. Again the numerous calls also indicated that feeding activity was going