

on within the confines of the rushes. However, the greatest numbers were probably found at the contact zone between the lake & vegetation zone. Small estuaries, inlets and bays invariably supported the largest congregations of fish eating birds. The grebes were found the entire circumference of the lake. Some areas apparently devoid of fish eating birds suggest that these same areas were also devoid of fish life or of not sufficient numbers to justify good feeding grounds. The count varied from 6 in 2 hours to 50 in same period of time. In the approximate 60 miles covered by canoe a total of 337 grebes were actually observed. This is a conservative number because the calls of those birds concealed within the vegetation and the possibility of one of a pair were incubating were not included in the survey count. One can readily see the tremendously important part the grebe must play in the fish balance in Utah Lake. Assuming that one individual consumes 10 fish in one day for a period of six months. If we use 600 birds as representing the number of birds inhabiting the shore line, which is a excessively low figure when families come later on, we arrive at the startling figure of about 1,080,000 fish consumed. This perpetual operating factor alone plays an important role in the elimination of the weak, diseased and unfit fish. The percent frequency Chart indicates occurrence record. The western grebe appear to be active day and night. The observations on the Caspian and forster Tern are: The feeding and flight lines of the Caspian & Forster Tern are almost sure to indicate the presence of fish. They conformed to the distribution of the grebe. They followed closely along the outer edge of the vegetation and hovered particularly over small inlets and bays. The birds were no doubt concerned with feeding as they were actually observed catching their prey and performing their plunge dives. A total of 349 pelicans were observed. They appeared to be resting in a great many cases. Some were, however, feeding in waters adjacent to rushes. The N. E. - S. W and S. E. sections of the lake supported greatest numbers. The numbers may be duplications but indicate that the entire circumference is used by these birds. It would be equally amazing to apply figures to the consumption of fish by these feeding birds. The Calif. Gull acts as a good scavenger. Several birds were observed feeding on dead surface fish. No doubt small fish in shallow water are subjected to these birds. The G. B. Heron was encountered daily. Many fed at edge of vegetation where depth of water permitted but a greater number were found within the confines of the rushes. Their graceful movements always attracted and held our attention. The B. C. Night Heron became active at twilight. The Brewster Egret fed in shallower waters near shore. Sixty six cormorant, with possible & likely duplications shared in the fish of the lake. Being summer residents with families to support makes