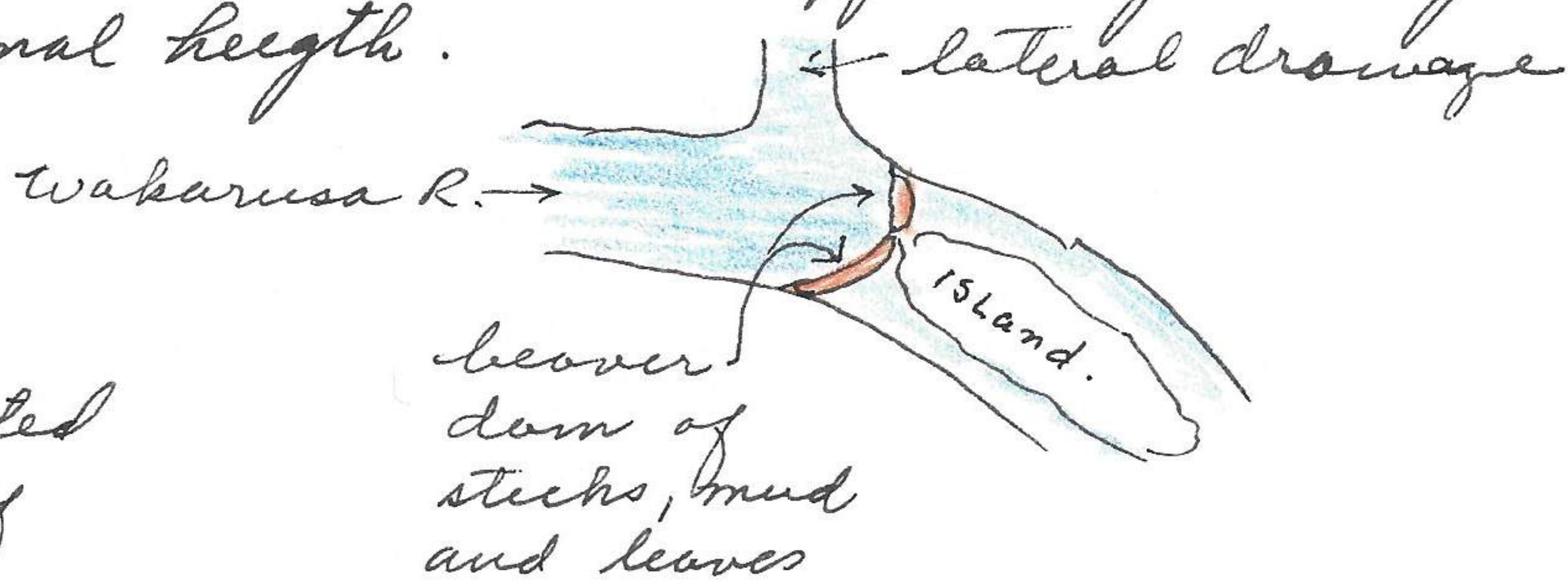


or connect. just before first lateral drainage from N was a large great horned owl being harassed by 6 crows. It flew down stream. 2 belted kingfishers flew by, chasing each other. at bend were 3 blue jays, 2 chickadees & 2 cardinals. The exposed bar below 1st site ^{approx} 120 sq. feet but shells uncommon. 2 titmice, 1 red. bellied just beyond. 3 Franklin gulls circled over field beyond. At 1:30 red-tail and 3 crows and 6 cowbirds. Arrived 2nd site at 1:40. approx 800 sq ft exposed. a beaver dam stretched across the river effectively damming it 2 1/2 feet above its normal height.

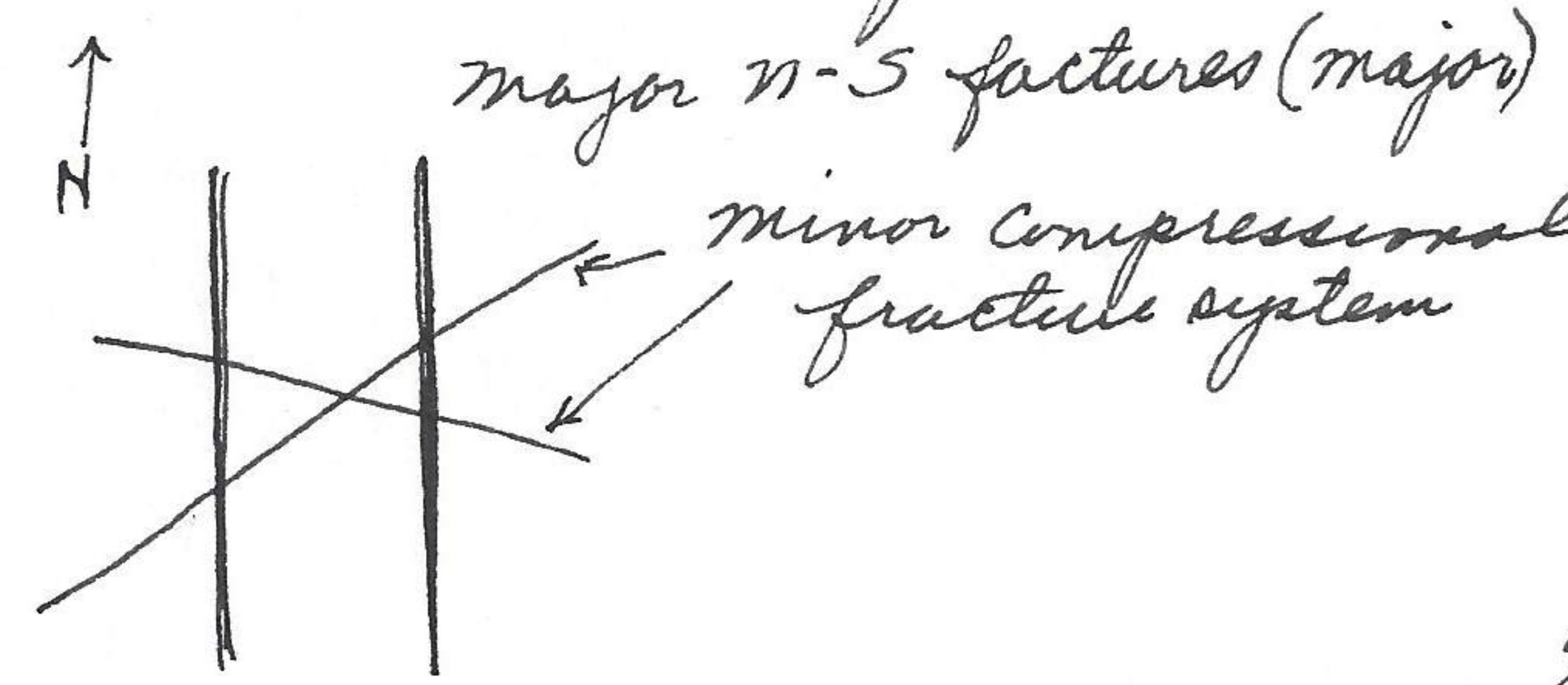
I can see that in the past, beaver dams have contributed to the perpetuation of mollusc fauna during period of extreme drought.



here. at 3 lateral channel (approx 300 sq ft) collected a few shells below drainage. The river makes an abrupt curve & trends SW. 2 crows & 6 cardinals here as well as 2 yellow shafted flickers 8 redwings some into river area, 8 Franklin gulls circling 200-300 above. At point no 4

examined an area of approx 3000 sq feet of exposed river channel. (approx. 1600 ft E and 1800 ft S of NE corner, see 27, T1135 and R17E) This area is unique for the Wakarusa in this position on the drainage in being a solid rock bottom of native limestone of horizontal stratification. It is continuous from one side of the river to the other without erosional water channel. smooth as if being exposed by stream

erosion for the first time. N to S is as follows:



The fracture system from It would be interesting to examine pockets in rocks for evidence of glacial or post glacial debris. The surface of rocks appeared to be eroded smooth by water or glacial action. ~~and~~ Fracture blocks removed more recently. The substantial

Collection of shells from this area. Examined site no 5, (150 sq ft) just below the solid rock area. This small accumulation from lateral drainage to W. Two other lateral drainage beyond but recent in formation. Continued to point marked finish. at