with the relatively clean waters of N side of river. I have noticed that when strong winds blow from the NE, the discharge of pollution or normal waters always flow upstream so samples taken above entrance of pollution will not be reliable, especially as oils or tars are concerned as they line the stream and remain when winds subside and change direction.

Photos: 661209-8 Samples nos 1-6-7-3 (left to right)
661209-9 " " 1 to 7
661209-10 " " 1-7-2-6
661209-11 1-7-2-6

Potters Lake, Univ. of Kansas, Lawrence, Douglas Co., Kansas

Dec. 11, 1966

Potters lake frozen over for first time and ice 2+ mm thick. Only open area about 10' sd bridge and about 10' in diameter. Domestic ♀ mallard frozen to ice by breast feathers. Feet & wings free. 4 white geese & ♂ mallard (domestic) walking and resting on ice.

Kansas River, Douglas Co., Lawrence, Kansas

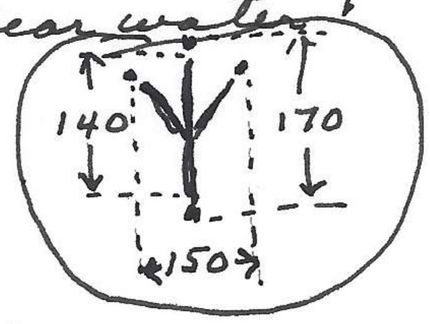
Dec 14, 1966

Took several color photos of areas of water pollution at Lawrence as follows:

.661214-1 at outlet of Food-machinery Company (see water collection site 661209-7), showing accumulation of yellow sediment at edge of river. A great blue heron and a killdeer left the immediate area upon my arrival. Their tracks are recorded in photo. Two kingfishers in area, no ducks.

.661214-2 close-up of track of great blue heron and killdeer track.

.661214-3 close-up of accumulation showing thickness at edge. This sediment is at least 1½ feet thick (or more) in channel and would always be a source of contamination if presently covered and then uncovered at a subsequent date.



.661214-4 contact between contaminated water and clear water of river.

661214-5 general view of entrance of canal into river
.661214-5a " " " " " "

.661214-6 general view of river to NE.

.661214-7 from above looking down at outlet and canal leading into river.

.661214-8 from outlet of water falling to pool. The concentration of sediment would vary from almost saturated to almost clear water from pipe. The agitation of water below kept sediment