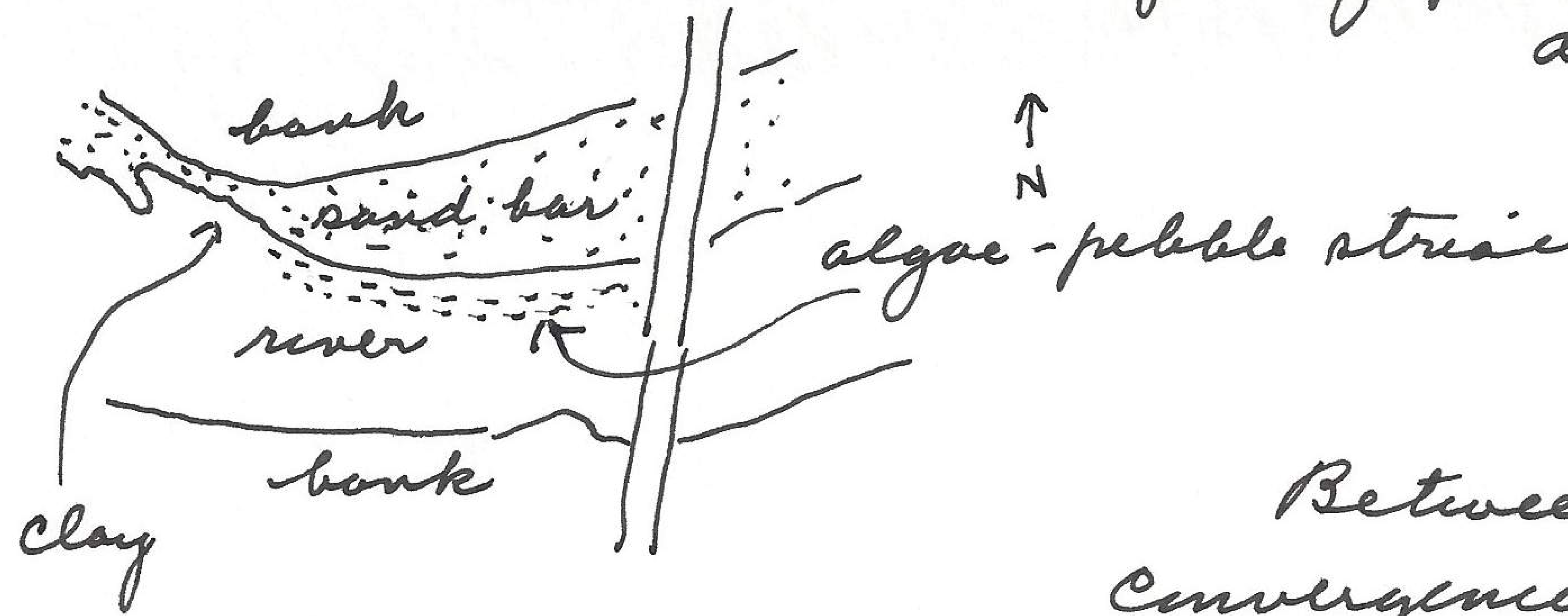
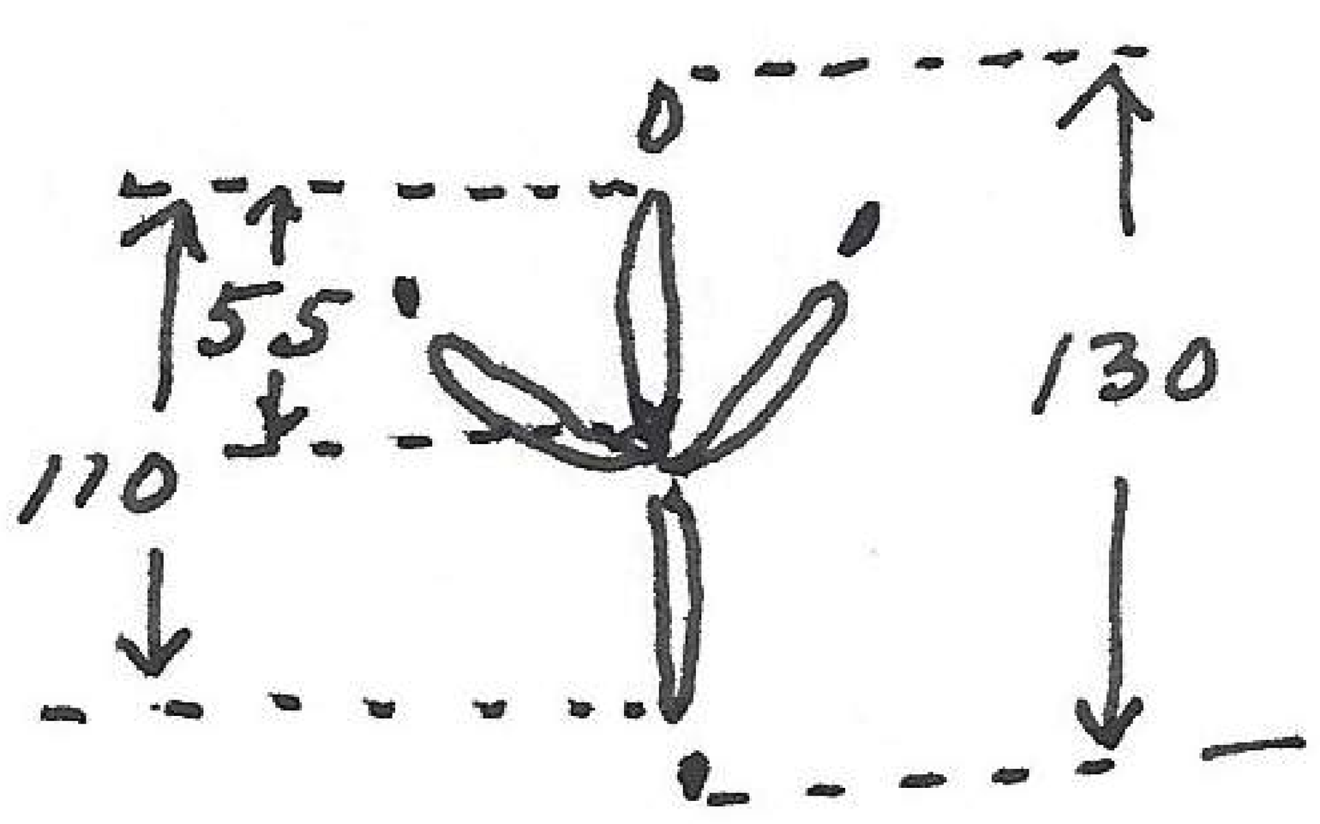
661217-260

As one approaches the point of convergence of the sand bar. the stable layer of pebbles and algae disappear



and the floor of the river along edge of sand bar is clay and greater depth.

Between the point of convergence and pebble striae are individual masses of clay that are lodged in the floor of the river. These show eroded tops and are flat. Pitted areas are more common here than below where surface has developed a depression ⎯⎯. These are source of moving sands and there is less algae below. Although the water is clear there are masses of contaminated material lodges in protected places. Noted tracks of what I determined as those made by the black-crowned night heron, observed in this area (Dec 3 notes). They are not large



enough for great blue heron and I do not know of any other bird that could make a track of this demension. Raccoon tracks common and about 10 sets at point where water restricts area between bank and water. Muskrat here also.

The gizzard shad average 1 per 20 feet along edge of water, some already stranded on sands now above water. One gizzard shad (661217-2) collected for examination. It was in 3 inches of water and swam awkwardly with perpendicular axis over about 15°-20°.

A kingfisher in area as well as chickadees, goldfinch, cardinals, and horned larks. 5 pink heel splitter unionids noted, 2 of them small.

<u>Coop Plant</u>, <u>E Lawrence</u>, <u>Douglas Co.</u>, <u>Kansas</u>

Dec 18, 1966

Telephoto 661218-1 of air pollution. The yellow orange vapor extended E as far as the eye could carry.