

DEC. 23, 1966

AMERICAN ROUGHLEG

LOCALITY	TIME	TEMP.	MILEAGE	HAWKS	H. LARKS	MAGPIE	RAVEN	ANTELOPE	
COLORADO	LOVELAND	7:10	10°	85776	-NW		1		
		AM		85780					
				85790					
				85800					
				85810					
				85820					
				85830					
				85840					
				85850				1	
				85860				2	
WYOMING	WYOMING ST. L.	841	8:30	10	85840				
					85850				
	LARAMIE	869		5	85860				
					85870				
					85880				
					85890				
					85900				
	ROCK CREEK	914		4	85910		1		
					85920		5	72	
	MEDICINE BOW	933		9	85930		2	3	
					85940				
				15	85950				
				12	85960		1	24	
					85970				
					85980				
	NORTH PLATTE	978			85990				
	RAWLINS	996	11:00	6	85990				
					86000				
					86010				
					86020		18	70	
				86030					
RED DESERT				86040					
			18	86050					
TABLE ROCK				86060		8			
				86070					
POINT OF ROCKS	1:40		24	86080					
				86090					
				86100			34		
				86110					
				86120					
GREEN RIVER (RIV)	2:30		11	86130					
				86140		3			
LITTLE AMERICA	154		10	86150					
				86160					
				86170		1			
				86180		7			
FORT BRIDGER	191		7	86190					
				86200					
				86210					
EVANSTON	225		5	86220					
TOTAL MILEAGE 400 (corrected)					30	26	20	3	203

- of the Dec. 23, 1966 census, <sup>above</sup> and Jan 1, 1967 one can make some generalization:
1. Time of day, weather conditions, ground cover including snow has an influence of populations-numbers.
  2. In the case of horned larks, the groups have a more significant distribution than total numbers.
  3. Antelope and hawks are closely associated.
  4. There is a relatively scarcity of horned larks in Wyoming in an area I would judge to be ideal. In Utah at an equivalent longitude they are extremely common which might indicate a movement from Wyoming to a point farther south and via Green River drainage system.
  5. The flocks in Utah are larger than those elsewhere.
  6. In Utah & Kansas there is a close relationship between hawks and horned larks. The Swift Fox was associated with greatest number of horned larks as well as in center of abundance of curve. The fox was using horned larks as food.
  7. Hawks and ravens are dissociated.
  8. In Kansas meadowlarks partially replace horned larks. The meadowlarks were feeding on exposed slopes of highway free of snow.
  9. Magpies are generally distributed.
  10. There is an unusual high bird population in the lower pastures of Utah Valley.
  11. There is an unusual lack of raven in Wyoming.
  12. Superhighways discourage most kinds of birds and mammals, but encourage others.