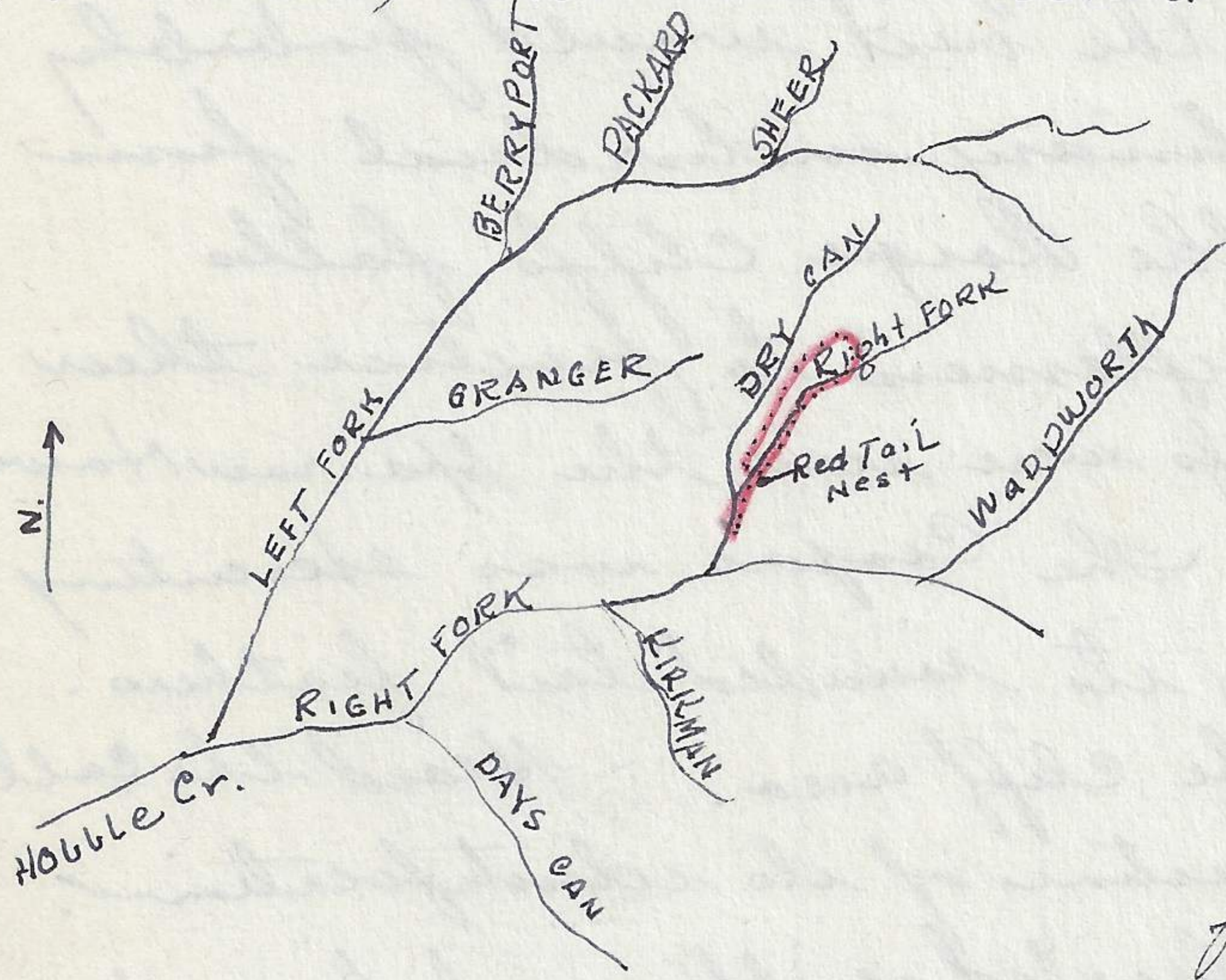


The porcupine had probably hibernated in these cliffs because quite a few small trees & shrubs were completely girdled & striped of their bark. This destruction seemed to be concentrated near edge nest.

The south exposure of these series of cliffs supported more lizard life than on west side at least more lizard presented themselves here. On our way up found a buck deer that had died sometime last spring for the velvet still remained upon portions of the horns. No eagles seen on this trip today.

4/17/38. Returned to Hubble Creek but did not see eagle today. Drove up Dry Canyon a short distance (3 blocks) and then hiked ~~up canyon~~ ^{from there on} about 1 mi.



up canyon from mouth of Dry Canyon, at the convergence of Dry & Right fork there is a central ridge that separates Dry & Right fork. This ridge that divides the two canyon that are nearly parallel is covered with oak, maple, sage brush & junipers. While following along its course found an interesting change in the vegetative association.

The lower limits of the ridge top was essentially sagebrush and Juniper, not much grass between the small bushes. It was also more rocky and without the broad flat surface as found a little further on: ~~at the top~~ ^{Beyond} the oak increased, the top surface of ridge became broader and more sage brush dotted the surface. The upper limit of ridge supported more maple trees & still the top surface area increased in extent. The difference in elevation between the lower limit & upper end of ridge was very little, at least not of sufficient greatness to account for the difference in the vegetation. My observations were made from beginning of ridge at convergence of two canyons to point where the broad flat upper surface changes to a narrow, irregular ridge where one intercepts the red & white sandstones that cross the ridge at this point.

Birds Seen

Red-Tail Hawk. At a point where Right Fork enters dry canyon I located the nest of a red-tail. It was