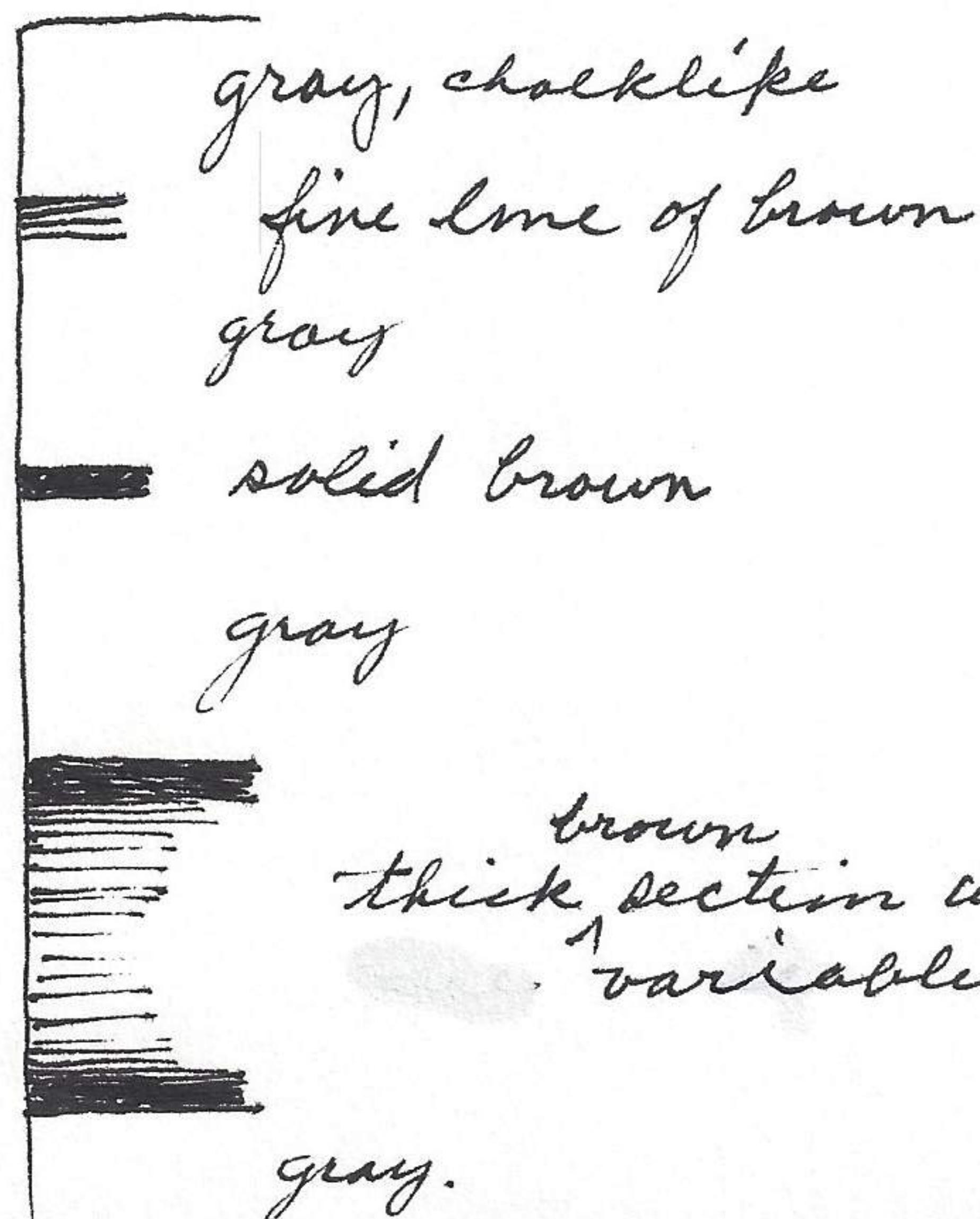


may be due to real cottonwoods instead of balsam poplar. I will check distribution of these 2 species. 95° in color and a brilliant golden-yellow. 673.1 junction 15. Cottonwood on Wolf Creek 100% yellow. mule deer rd. 692.3 roses. 705.8 first antelope (6) on slope to E. 707.6 8 antelope to E. These on open slopes n. of residential area. 741.8 Camp on east end of causeway on Canyon Ferry Lake. Took hike on hill to E. Cacti almost prohibited walking because of spines. I wondered if after grazing cacti more in a inhibit large mammals like deer from using area until grasses have reestablished themselves and crowd out the cacti so mammals can use area again. did not see deer tracks in this area. 900 From 10" to 5" before sundown ^{continuous} flocks of ring-billed gulls moved out of canyon part of lake to SW. Some gulls in lesser numbers preceded the main flight. Common loon called.

Canyon Ferry Lake, Lewis and Clarke Co., Montana
 Oct 24, 1983

34 common mergansers fed in lake NW of camp on n side of causeway. Two of these were male and rest females. In fishing, they would stretch out in linear line, sometimes single file and maybe coincidental a male on each end, and then the trailing birds would dive first and immediately the wave of diving moved toward the front. They would resurface in linear line but more compact. If one caught a fish, all would attempt to share it. The one that consumed the fish would not dive the next or sometimes several dives later. Consecutive dives could be in one direction or reversed or laterally when the front was abreast.

made stratigraphical record of rocks east of old bridge pelinge.



mainly gray chalklike strata separated by from a fine brown line to a thick brown zone of variable thin lamina or strata of brown

See next page for continuous record A to B (A youngest). actual size.

could be Paleozoic or even Precambrian.