it be possible that this bird could have determined its own species 300' away by sight or actions alone? The way in which a woodhouse drops into an oak patch is very characteristic. While making the above observation a Spurred Towhee left a point about 200 up hillside and flew or dropped diagonally down mt. side and light in oak patch in bottom of canyon. Rock wren calling among cliffs in canyon.

1:55 Eutamias calling and probably dorsalis utahensis. Another Citellus grammurus utahensis fed in small oak bush on north side of canyon 150' from first two observed. She watched it at 40'. Sparrow hawk lit in cliff rose near cliff on north side of canyon.

2:00 Citellus g. ut.

2:05 Sceloporus. now at top of steep grade at abandoned mine. The mouth proper of Grove appeared to be much alive with animal life particularly the citellus. Was surprised to not find more Sceloporus at this area just covered when compared with the number found just beyond.

2:08 Sceloporus climbed trail bank and caused considerable dirt to roll down. If this is repeated several times a day for several week their will be a noticeable amount of debris upon the side of the trail.

2:10 Three Sceloporus inhabiting the top of the new face cut into side of mountain for trail.

2:11 One Sceloporus. Ibid.

2:12 National Forest Boundary and game preserve line.

2:14 3 Citellus g utahensis feeding on acorns among the oak trees on hillside. Watched at 18 feet. Spurred Towhee and Sceloporus at this point. At first scratch back in trail just beyond boundary line recorded vegetation types. The birch was the dominant tree along edge of beautiful flowing creek. and while it controlled the situation, at least on south side, the oak and maple invaded on the north side. The minor bushes like the chokecherry, Rose, and willow play their part in establishing a good undergrowth. This growth is directly influenced by the stream proper and beyond its limits on the confining side-hill the type of vegetation changes to the scrub oak, cliff rose and artemisia - chrysothamnus associations. Just a short distance up this canyon one find several springs about 100' up north hillside that are isolated spots of green, rank and taller growth as compared to ordinary hillside surface. And just a little further up canyon one finds the first extensive patches of Abies concolor. I believe this area is the lowest point on mountain supporting the white fir trees and is connected with trees of higher elevations without intervening barriers. Leaving this switchback at 2:30 P.M and starting up graded trail to the west. A few clouds now help protect us from the tortuering sunshine.