

The birds that had been resting on sand bars have moved NE by swimming. Photo. 910927-18 from north end sand bar no C showing axis intercepting second peak SW Spanish Fork Canyon on Loafer mt. Photo 910927-19 to W from outermost sand bars. Dr. Janetski on sand bar. A Calif. gull in latter stages of botulism. It is 115' from this sand bar to no E sand bar. and 250' from no E to N end no B sand bar which in turn is 350' x 110'. One sand bar not emergent is between C & E but W of no C. and is labelled no D. Photo no. 910927-20 N end sand bar no. F. and can be used as axis (thru to 2 peak E limb Loafer mt) for orientation of sand bars. Not effect wave action on W side this sand bar. Lake mt to left, Traverse Range to N. Photo 910927-21 from sand bar F to NE. Timpangos in background. Pelicans still remaining in area. ESC in middle ground. Photo 910927-22 of a fractured dark limestone boulder on offshore sand bar no. C. measured 12" wide, 6" high of which 4" was set in mud & sand. This rock was the same kind of large crushed rock used as basal layer of Provo Airport and dikes. These kinds of rocks, at least in size, are used by modern fishermen for anchoring boats or nets.

A secondary axis (north end sand bar no C) is from Kimbel Towers on Brigham Young University to Lincoln Beach.

When these sand bars are superimposed of locality of Indian sites previously recorded (see journal), there is a remarkable fit on the Tertiary Reef of travertine. Since the Indian sites were recorded there has been additional sedimentation in Utah Lake. Landward above low water fluctuation zone, say at Compromise Monument, there has, at the same time been a noticeable erosion of muds & sands from the reefs.

Utah Valley has had periods of instability, some changes recently. ^{activity of the} The Wasatch fault on the E side of valley would lower the area and cause flooding, regardless of water flow into the lake. Erosion of barrier in Jordan River would lower lake level while rising Traverse Range would cause flooding in Utah Valley. A core of 30'-40' of lake sediments, if critically examined, would show which of these processes has occurred and when. Also a core of 10' would show if the offshore sandbars are actually underlain by travertine fault deposits and, if so would most likely also support early Indian habitation during non-flooding periods. Valley sediments are always adjusting to overburden deposits like Provo delta and these weights may just be enough to have created Provo Bay, being as it is between 2 major river deltas.