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THE BOOKCLIFFS AREA STUDY
(A Random Sample Inventory of Cultural Resources)

by Larry R. Negulesco

Prepared for the:

Bureau of Land Management
Vernal District Office
170 South 5th East
Vernal, Utah 84078

February 1982

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CHAPTER I

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CHAPTER I

I. INTRODUCTION

In the spring of 1981, H. Blaine Phillips, the District Archaeologist for the Vernal District, Utah, BLM, conceived the idea of testing the applicability of the predictive model for archaeological site location as defined in the "Archaeological Inventory of the Seep Ridge Cultural Study Tract" by Nickens and Associates, May 1981. The Seep Ridge model shows that a series of environmental variables could indicate probable archaeological site and non-site locations. Such variables as distance from water, distance from wood, elevation, etc., proved to be accurate predictive discriminators in the Seep Ridge Study formula. The idea was to test these same variables in the Bookcliffs Study Area to determine if the Seep Ridge formula is applicable as defined, or whether new variables and a new model should be formulated.









The Bookcliffs Study Area chosen for the project is formed of the entire 14th and 15th townships between the Uintah-Ouray Ute Reservation boundary to the west and the Utah-Colorado state line to the east. This is an area of approximately 230,440 acres (Map #1). Considering the time and money allocated for the project, it was decided to limit the testing sample to 1% of the total acreage.

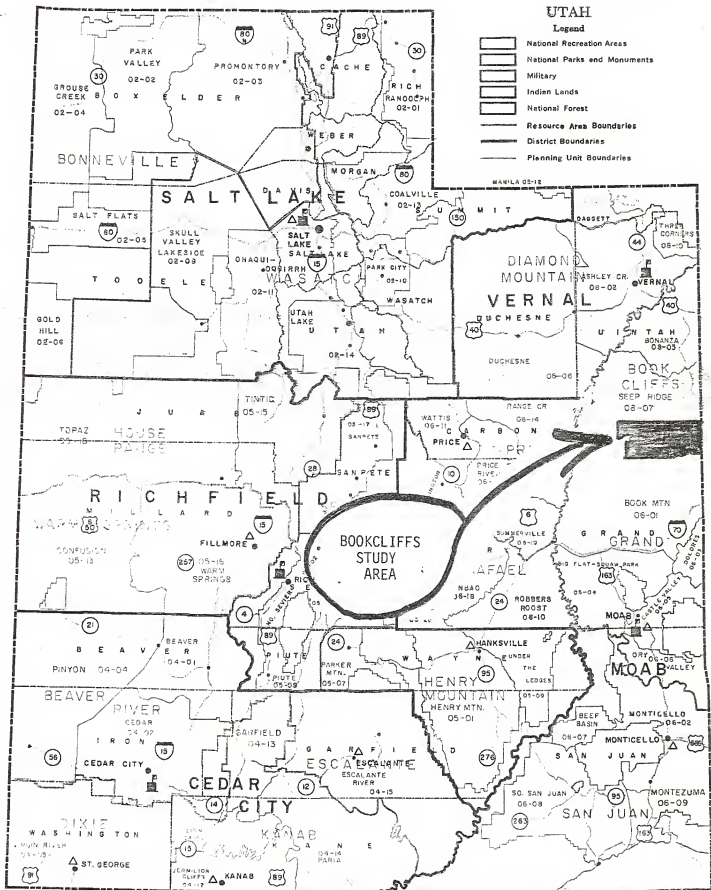
II. DESIGN AND METHODOLOGY

The methodology of research was kept as close as possible to the Seep Ridge Study in order to facilitate later comparison. However, a 1% random sample (2,300 acres) was to be selected for study versus a 10% sample study in the Seep Ridge area.

UTAH

Legend

-  National Recreation Areas
-  National Parks and Monuments
-  Military
-  Indian Lands
-  National Forest
-  Resource Area Boundaries
-  District Boundaries
-  Planning Unit Boundaries



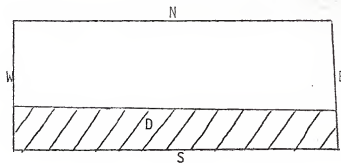
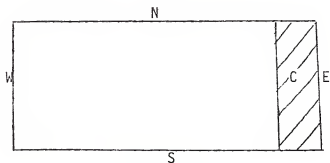
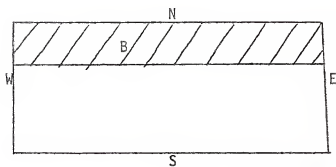
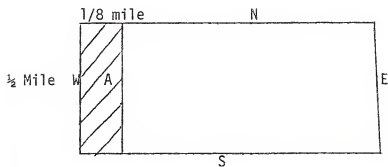
**BOOKCLIFFS
STUDY
AREA**

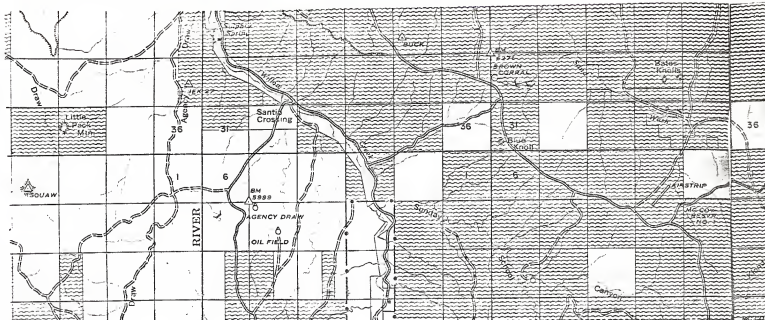


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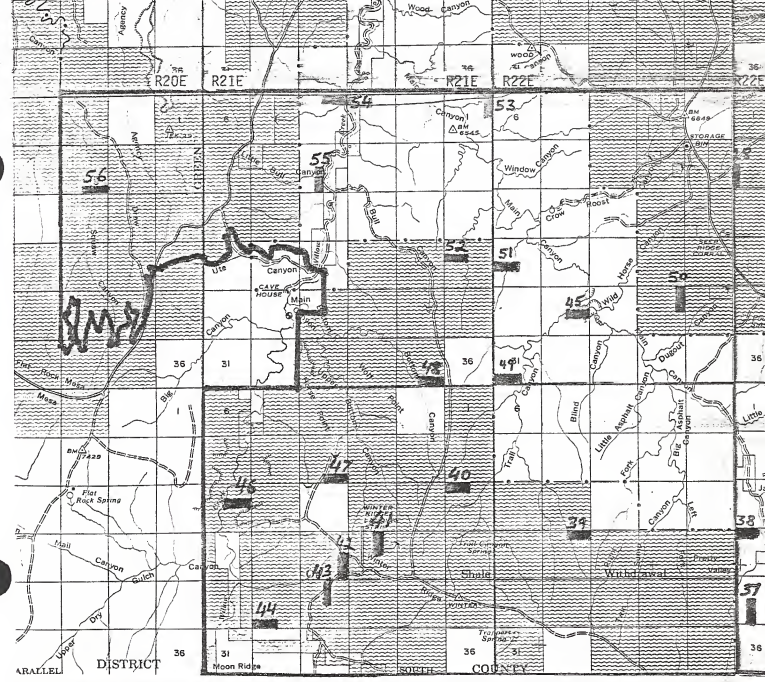
 DISTRICT & AREA OFFICE
 AREA OFFICE

The sections managed by the BLM in the study area were subdivided into $\frac{1}{4}$ sections. Each quarter section was assigned a number between 1 and 1209. "Each sample unit was systematically placed in its quarter section to extend from section corner to quarter corner" (Nickens, p. 4, 1981). Numbers were selected from a table of random numbers representing the range of numbers for the quarter sections in the Bookcliffs Study Area. The 2,300 acres were divided into 40 acre sample units from being in the same location and direction in the quarter sections. It was decided to pull the random unit samples in series of four units, each unit representing a different compass heading and location. Each 40 acre unit is $\frac{1}{8} \times \frac{1}{2}$ mile; thus the first unit number (a) would run from the southwest corner to the northwest corner of the quarter section. The second number pulled (b) would run from the northwest corner to the northeast corner of the quarter section. Likewise, the next number (c) would go from northeast to southeast and the following number (d) from the southeast to the southwest corner. The sequence was then repeated until all 56 units were randomly selected (Map #2).





BOOKCLIFFS STUDY AREA SAMPLE UNIT LOCATIONS



ARAZALE DISTRICT

SOUTH COUNTY



JEK 16

BM 6032

BM 6022

Shale

Wendover

29

31

32

35

VERNAL UNITAR STANDARD

36

31

36

36

R23E R24E

19

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21

22

36

36

31

36

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R24E R25E

17

18

19

20

36

36

31

36

36

R25E

9

10

11

12

36

36

31

36

36

R25E

8

9

10

11

36

36

31

36

36

R25E

7

8

9

10

36

36

31

36

36

R25E

6

7

8

9

36

36

31

36

36

R25E

5

6

7

8

36

36

31

36

36

R25E

4

5

6

7

36

36

31

36

36

R25E

3

4

5

6

36

DISTRICT PARALLEL COUNTY SOUTH

VERNAL UNITAR STANDARD DISTRICT PARALLEL COUNTY SOUTH

The random sample units were next plotted on field maps (7.5 minute series) and on an overview map. Sample Unit records used are the same as for the Seep Ridge Study Area and were used for recording the non-sites and the sample unit. The northeast corner was always used as the non-site location. If a site was discovered at that location, the non-site location would be moved clockwise to the next available non-site corner in the Sample Unit.

Surveying of the unit was generally conducted in crew sweeps following the exact perimeter of the sample unit. However, in units where straight travel was prevented due to the steepness or difficulty of terrain, the rigid transect was abandoned in favor of surveying the accessible parts of the unit.

Data gathered in the unit and sites found within the unit were recorded on the Utah antiquities form. Photos were taken at each site, isolated find and sample unit in order to record the topography, vegetation, and to enhance the accuracy of description.



Author recording vegetation at a sample unit corner.

CHAPTER II

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CHAPTER II

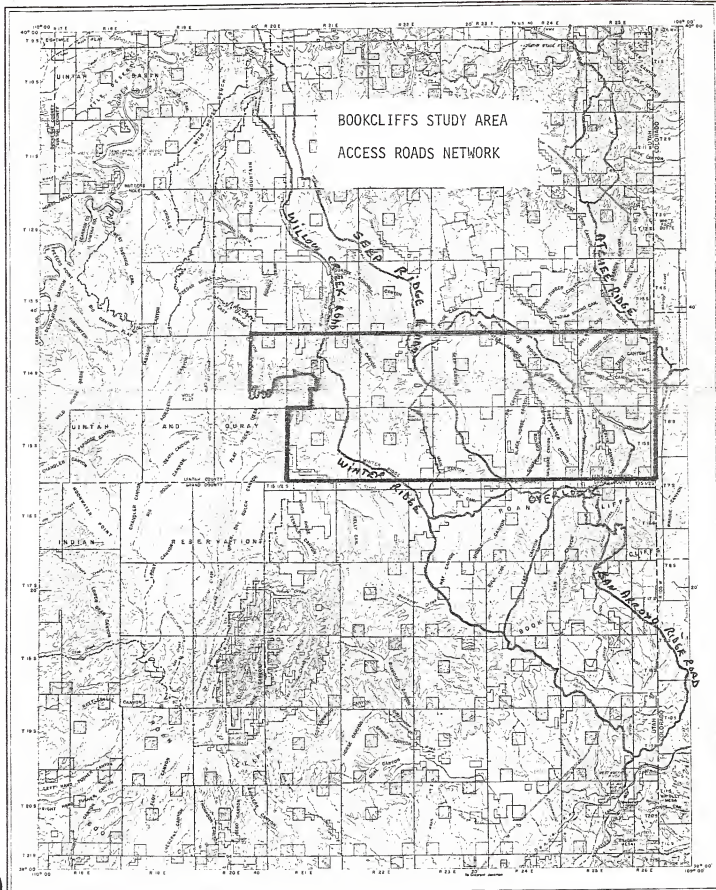
ENVIRONMENT

I. LOCATION

The Bookcliffs Study Area is located in northeastern Utah in the southern portion of Uintah County. Its area covers the entire Township 14 and 15 South from the Uintah-Ouray Ute Reservation boundaries to the Utah-Colorado state line (Map #3). Access from the north to the Bookcliffs Area is on the Seep Ridge road, the Atchee Ridge road, and the Willow Creek Canyon road. Winter Ridge road provides access from the west and the San Arroyo Ridge road from the south. Eastern access is usually through the Atchee Ridge--Overlook road system. A myriad of energy related roads have opened access to previously unreachable parts of this 23,440 acre area. Unmapped and forgotten early settler roads were rediscovered and used to reach within 2 to 3 kilometers of most sample units. One of these, Main Canyon, was later verified as an important branch of the Old Spanish Trail.

II. GEOMORPHOLOGY





The Bookcliffs Study Area enclosed most of the Brown or Roan Cliffs of the Tavaputs Plateau. These cliffs are formed of lacustrine-fluvial sandstone of the Duchesne and Green River formations. Major ridges and drainages are generally aligned south to north with the exception of a small portion of Winter Ridge Plateau and the Overlook Ridge area. This series of ridges and drainages flow northward into the White and Green Rivers. The Bitter Creek Canyon watershed flows into the White, whereas, in the western section, Willow Creek and its tributaries drain into the Green. Glaciers never reached the Bookcliffs, but wind and water carved deep canyons, leaving few flat areas of any great expanse. The western-most section has retained its steep



BOOKCLIFFS STUDY AREA
ACCESS ROADS NETWORK

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1977-0-777-042-6

LEGEND

- | | | | |
|---|------------------------|---|-------------|
|  | NATIONAL RESOURCE LAND |  | STATE LAND |
|  | PRIVATE LAND |  | INDIAN LAND |

The base grid was compiled by the Bureau of Land Management from the official records of landowners. Map information was taken from maps prepared by the Army Map Service (AMS), Corps of Engineers, U.S. Army, Washington, D.C., and quadrangles prepared by the U.S. Geological Service.

The road network was compiled for printing by the Bureau of Land Management from the official Federal records with additional data furnished by the Utah State Land Board.

Contour interval 200 feet with supplementary contours at 50-foot intervals.

40° 00'	A	B	C	40°		
40° 10'	D	E	F	G	H	
40° 20'	I	J	K	L		
40° 30'	M	N	O	P	Q	
40° 40'	R	S	T	U	V	W
40° 50'						
41° 00'						

DECEMBER 1974



BOOK CLIFFS-M

shaley canyons due to less precipitation and therefore, less vegetation encroachment. In the eastern part, the layering effect of putrifying vegetation has somewhat rounded the jaggedness of the steep ridges, but at the same time, brush cover has become so extensive that travel is limited to roads and animal trails.

Sandstone outcroppings are often found on the steep hillsides and once in a while whole areas of slate will be exposed. Asphalt from sandstone formations and limestone deposits break through the plant cover exposing some examples of rocks containing fossilized animals and plants. Few outcroppings of chert occur here and there, but of such poor toolmaking quality, that prehistoric man imported most chert and quartzitic family lithics from the Green-White River drainages and from the Uinta Mountains.

III. WATER RESOURCES

Seeps and springs are found in most of the major drainages with the majority being concentrated in the central and eastern portion of the study area. Several creeks flow northward, with Sweetwater and Bitter Creek forming the Two Creek system. In the central and western section of the study area, Meadow Creek and Main Canyon, plus other small creeks, flow into Willow Creek which drains northward into the Green River. Only Willow and Bitter Creek are large enough to support a fish population of native trout. Recently, several species of trout have been introduced to Bitter Creek by the Hill family of Cripple Cowboy Ranch. The make-up of the fish population of Willow Creek is not documented, but from observation, it seems to contain native trout and introduced brown trout.

IV. CLIMATE

Weather information from the Bookcliffs Study Area was gathered from recent fire control records and the 1974 Unit Resource Analysis of the Vernal, Utah BLM District.

The average yearly precipitation varies from 12 inches in the northwestern portion to as much as 16 inches in the southern and eastern portions. However, extreme ranges in annual rainfall have been recorded from 12-25 inches with units in the center of the study area showing the highest amount of rainfall.

Temperature extremes fluctuate between 40⁰ to 90⁰ F in the summer and -20⁰ to 35⁰ F in the winter.

Storms are generally from the southwest with gusty winds of 30-50 mph, most often recorded in the summer months.

The growing season falls between June 15 to September 15, but early settler experiences indicate a frequency of dry periods and irregular precipitation which limit crop production.

V. SOILS

Information on soils of the area is in the compiling stage, although from personal observation, most seem to be medium textured sandy silt loam with canyon fluvial deposits ranging from 5 to 20 feet in some canyon bottoms. Most of the ridges display various depths of loess soils with Winter Ridge area showing as much as three feet in depth.

Limestone, fractured shale, and sandstone either form the subsoil or lie exposed on the tops and slopes. Although the soils are fertile, irregular precipitation and soil depth limit farming activity to canyon bottoms.

VI. GENERAL RESOURCES

Prehistoric human survival in the Bookcliffs depended entirely on the ability to utilize every desirable resource available whether for food, shelter, or tools. The study area of the Bookcliffs is blessed with an abundance of resources in comparison to the low desert areas previously studied.

VII. VEGETATION

Small seed exploitation was possible due to the existence of needle-and-thread, pinyon, Douglas fir, ponderosa pine, goosefoot, thistle, and scrub oak. For scientific names, turn to the table of plants found most often in the sample units (pages 17 through 21). The small seed is important not only because of its abundance, but because it is easily stored, keeps for a long time, can be transported and is more dependable than game. In the Bookcliffs, the pinyon pine nuts were the dominant harvest even through the low production year of its two year cycle. Another major source of food is the oak acorn. Shoshones leached acorns, boiled them and mashed them into cakes which were often flavored and reinforced with pounded berries, ground jerky and fat. These cakes were used by the Shoshones as travel rations. Norma Denver of Roosevelt, Utah, researched the use of the acorn by the Utes living along Bittercreek in the Bookcliffs. Two of the informants said that the acorn was eaten raw, boiled with meat, boiled separate and that a sauce was also made out of the ground acorns. Here is what Schoolcraft has to say about the use of the acorns:

*"The meal consisted of fish and acorn porridge, made by mixing the flour in a basket, in which the water is kept boiling by means of hot stones. Of the acorn flour they likewise make a sort of bread, which they bake in the ashes."

*Schoolcraft, page 146, Volume 3. Op. Cit.

**"The manufacturing of grass seeds and acorns into meal for their mush and bread, is done by pounding it in mortar (Fig. 2), made in a rock or hard wood, with a stone pestle (Fig. 1), weighing three or four pounds. To bake their bread, they first smooth a place on the sand, throwing up a circular embankment, into which they pour a paste of meal and water; the sand absorbing the moisture, leaves a cake, over this grass is laid, and a fire built upon it; by this process, it is rather steamed than baked, and never has a hard crust. This process removes the deleterious properties of the acorn as well as its bitter taste--this same process answers for all food of this class."

**Schoolcraft, page 649, Volume V. Op. Cit.



Fig. 1



Fig. 2

At higher elevations (7,500-8,500 feet), acorns are almost as abundant as pinoyon nuts at the lower elevations (7,500-5,000 feet). Marshy areas in the canyons, now dry, provided very dependable shoots and tubers for a diet enrichment. A variety of berries, mushrooms, and small fruits added variety to the menu. Greens and roots gathered at all elevations and at different times of the year would also enrich this cornucopia of food. Sap from aspen, soft cambian layer of pinyon and even young sage could be used as an emergency food supply. Shelter could be made from almost any brush and wood, while clothing was often made from sage (coats and leggings), and juniper bark (skirts, shirts, mats, blankets and baskets). Boughs of pine made excellent bedding while yucca leaves made sandals and baskets. Flax and virgins bower provided cordage. Tule, bullrush, willow, cattail, and reeds furnished material for arrows, blankets, baskets, sandals, mats, and shelters. At least one hundred sixty plants that grow in the Bookcliffs area were documented by Schoolcraft in 1848 as being utilized by the Utes. The vegetation resources of the Bookcliffs Study Area far surpass the resources available in the Seep Ridge Study Units.

VIII. ANIMAL RESOURCES

Animals, once extremely abundant in the Bookcliffs, experienced a constant attrition process from initial trapping, to early settlement and ranching, and just recently from energy exploration. Settlers from the 1930's still living in the Bookcliffs reminisce about the abundance of deer and elk. They talk about the many black bear and last of the grizzlies. They also talk of the wolves and the coyotes; the first barely surviving, the second having become too numerous. Elk, deer, and bear would have provided prehistoric man with pelts plus providing a supply of the highly prized fat so necessary for winter survival. This highly craved food of needed caloric value, was carefully saved in the form of suet, pemmican, and in round, cooked balls of meat and fat which are stored in a fat filled intestine. Rabbits, rats, mice, lizards, grasshoppers, crickets, grubs, and snakes would provide a dietary variety. Birds of all species including waterfowl provided feathers for decoration and food during the seasonal round. Native trout, though limited to the Willow and Two Creek Systems, must have been a welcome dietary change. The total animal resource can therefore be considered as quite copious.

The following tables represent the total plant resources availability, the plants found most often within sample units, and the total animal resources availability.

Key to Bookcliffs Plant Availability

ANF	-	Annual Native Forb
AIF	-	Annual Introduced Form
AIG	-	Annual Introduced Grass
BNF	-	Biennial Native Forb
BIF	-	Biennial Introduced Forb
IHS	-	Introduced Half Shrub
IT	-	Introduced Tree
NHS	-	Native Half Shrub
NS	-	Native Shrub
NS4S	-	Native Succulent Shrub
NT	-	Native Tree

Key to Bookcliffs Plant Availability

- NWV - Native Woody Vine
- PNF - Perennial Native Forb
- PIG - Perennial Introduced Grass
- PNH - Perennial Native Horsetail
- PNGL - Perennial Native Grasslike Plant
- PNP2F - Perennial Native Parasitic Forb

Key to Vegetation Ecozones for Later Use in Computer Data Entry

- C.D.S. - Cold Desert Shrub environment of sage, rabbitbrush, cheatgrass, prickly pear cactus, indian ricegrass, needle-and-thread, etc.
- P/J - Pinyon and Juniper with associated shrubbery such as serviceberry and squawbush
- CON - Mountain Conifer Zone of Douglas fir, squawapple, etc.
- ALP - Alpine meadow grasses, quaking aspen, etc.
- RIP - Riparian environment of Russian thistle, willow, saltbush, etc. could also include marshy plant such as tufe and cattail
- OAK - Oak dominance with mountain mahogany



Photo #1. Northeastern Bookcliffs area. Beginning of pinyon and juniper forest.



Photo #2. Eastern sector Cold Desert Shrub and Oak ecotone.



Photo #3. Conifer ecotone on the edge of Cold Desert Shrub ecotone in Chipeta Canyon - Central Sector.



Photo #4. Western portion. Steep shale covered slopes in Unit 43. Pinyon cover is sparse compared to central units.



Photo #5. Western end of Bookcliffs Study Area. Riparian and Cold Desert Shrub ecotone mixture on the bottom of Willow Creek Canyon.

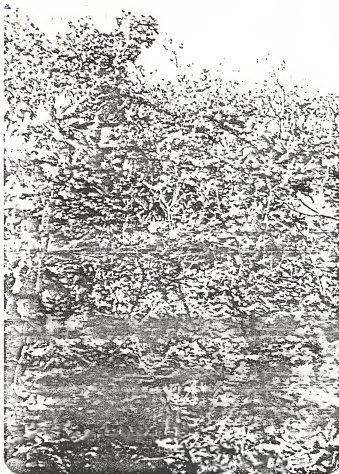


Photo #6. Scrub Oak dominant ecotone difficult to traverse and survey due to heavy vegetation.

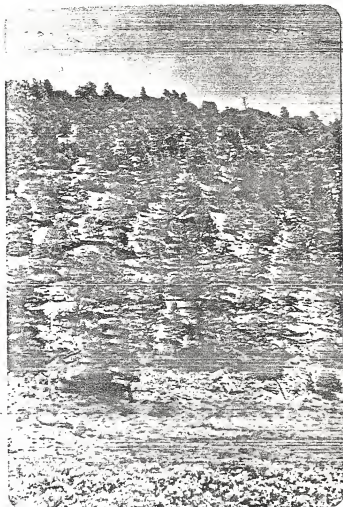


Photo #7. Central Bookcliffs sector. Pinyon, Juniper, and Douglas Fir.



Photo #8. Sagebrush flat on canyon bottom. Typical ridge and canyon bottom environment of central Bookcliffs (Willow Canyon).

BOOKCLIFFS PLANT AVAILABILITY (EXCERPT FROM VERNAL DISTRICT UT-080)
 AVAILABILITY/PHEENOLOGY GUIDE AND SPECIES LIST
 Ashley Planning Unit 02

- Abies concolor - NT
 Abies lasiocarpa - NT
 Acer glabrum - NT
 Achillea millefolium - PNF
 Agropyron sp. - PNG
 Agropyron cristatum - PIG
 Agropyron dasystachyum - PNG
 Agropyron smithii - PNG
 Agropyron spicatum - NG
 Agropyron trachycaulum - PNG
 Agrostis sp. - PG
 Allium sp. - PNF
 Allium textile - PNF
 Ambrosia artemisiifolia - ANF
 Ambrosia psilostachya - PNF
 Amelanchier utahensis - NS
 Antennaria sp. - PNF
 Antennaria rosea - PNF
 Aquilegia coerulea - PNF
 Aquilegia micrantha - PNF
 Arenaria sp. - PNF
 Arenaria eastwoodiae - PNF
 Arenaria hookeri - PNF
 Artemisia ludoviciana - PNF
 Artemisia pygmaea - NS
 Artemisia tridentata - NS
 Artemisia tridentata
 var. tridentata - NS
 Artemisia tridentata
 var. vaseyana - NS
 Artemisia tridentata
 var. wyomingensis - NS
 Aster sp. - PNF
 Aster glaucodes - PNF
 Astragalus sp. - PNF
 Astragalus argophyllus - PNF
 Astragalus chamaeleuce - PNF
 Astragalus mollissimus - PNF
 Astragalus tenellus - PNF
 Atriplex canescens - NS
 Bahia oblongifolia - PNF
 Balsamorhiza sp. - ANF
 Berberis repens - NS
 Brickellia sp. - NS
 Brickellia microphylla - NS
 Bromus sp. - PNG
 Bromus carinatus - PNG
 Bromus tectorum - AIG
 Carex sp. - PNGL
 Carex geyeri - PNGL
 Carex rossii - PNGL
 Castilleja sp. - PNGL
 Castilleja chromosa - PNF
 Ceanothus martinii - NS
 Ceanothus velutinus - NS
 Cercocarpus ledifolius - NS
 Cercocarpus ledifolius
 var. intricatus - NS
 Cercocarpus montanus - NS
 Chrysothamnus depressus - NS
 Chrysothamnus nauseosus - NS
 Chrysothamnus nauseosus
 var. albicaufis - NS
 Cirsium foliosum - PNF
 Cirsium pulchellum - BNF
 Clematis sp. - NWV
 Clematis columbiana - NWV
 Clematis ligusticifolia - NWV
 Crepis acuminata - PNF
 Cynoglossum officinale - BIF
 Deschampsia caespitosa - PNG
 Descurainia pinnata - ANF
 Elymus cinereus - PNG
 Elymus junceus - PIG
 Elymus salina - PNG
 Ephedra torreyana - PNS
 Ephedra viridis - PNS
 Erigeron sp. - PNF
 Erigeron caespitosus - PNF
 Erigeron eatonii - PNF
 Erigeron pumilus - PNF
 Erigeron speciosus - PNF
 Eriogonum sp. - PNF
 Eriogonum alatum - PNF
 Eriogonum batemani - NHS
 Eriogonum corymbosum - NHS
 Eriogonum heracleoides - NHS
 Eriogonum inflatum - PNF
 Eriogonum microthecum - NHS
 Eriogonum ovalifolium - PNF
 Eriogonum shockleyi - PNF
 Eriogonum umbellatum - NHS
 Euphorbia fendleri - PNF
 Festuca sp. - PNG
 Festuca ovina - PNG
 Fragaria sp. - PNF

Frasera speciosa - PNF
Galium boreale - PNF
Gilia sp. - ANF
Gilia aggregata - PNF
Grindelia squarrosa - BNF
Gutierrezia sarothrae - NHS
Haplopappus acaulis - NHS
Haplopappus nuttallii - PNF
Hedysarum boreale - PNF
Helianthella microcephala - PNF
Hesperochloa kingii - PNG
Holodiscus dumosus - NS
Hordeum jubatum - PNG
Hymenoxys acaulis - PNF
Iva axillaris - PNF
Juniperus osteosperma - NT
Juniperus scopulorum - NT
Kochia americana - NHS
Kochia scoparia - AIF
Koeleria cristata - PNG
Lappula redowskii - AIF
Leptodactylon pungens - NS
Leucelene ericoides - PNF
Linum sp. - PNF
Linum kingii - PNF
Linum perenne
 var. *lewisii* - PNF
Lonicera sp. - NS
Lonicera utahensis - NS
Lupinus sp. - PNF
Lupinus argenteus - PNF
Lupinus caudatus - PNF
Lupinus kingii - ANF
Machaeranthera canescens - BNF
Machaeranthera venusta - PNF
Melica sp. - PNG
Mentha sp. - PNF
Mertensia sp. - PNF
Oenothera sp. - ANF
Oenothera scapoidea - ANF
Oryzopsis asperifolia - PNG
Oryzopsis hymenoides - PNG
Oryzopsis micrantha - PNG
Osmorhiza chilensis - PNF
Pachystima myrsinitis - NS
Pediocactus simpsonii - NS4S
Penstemon sp. - PNF
Penstemon osterhoutii - PNF
Penstemon watsonii - PNF
Penstemon shipleanus - PNF
Phacelia sericea - PNF
Phlox hoodii - PNF
Phlox longifolia - ANF
Picea engelmannii - NT

Pinus aristata - NT
Pinus edulis - NT
Pinus flexilis - NT
Pinus ponderosa - NT
Plantago insularis
 var. *fastigiata* - ANF
Plantago patagonica - ANF
Poa sp. - PNG
Poa fendleriana - PNG
Poa nevadensis - PNG
Poa pratensis - PIG
Poa secunda - PNG
Polygonum sawatchense - ANF
Populus tremuloides - NT
Potentilla sp. - PNF
Potentilla gracilis - PNF
Prunus virginiana - NT
Pseudotsuga menziesii - NT
Purshia tridentata - NS
Quercus gambelii - NT
Ribes sp. - NS
Ribes cereum - NS
Ribes montigenum - NS
Rosa woodsii
 var. *ultramontana* - NS
Salix sp. - NS
Sambucus caerulea - NS
Sarcobatus vermiculatus - NS
Senecio canus - PNF
Senecio multilobatus - PNF
Senecio atratus - PNF
Scirpus acutus - PNEGL
Sisymbrium linifolium - ANF
Smilacina stellata - ANF
Stanleya pinnata - NHS
Stipa lettermani - PNG
Streptanthella longirostris - ANF
Stipa columbiana - PNG
Stipa comata - PNG
Symphoricarpos albus
 var. *pauciflorus* - NS
Symphoricarpos oreophilus
 var. *utahense* - NS
Tamarix pentandra - IT
Thalictrum fendleri - PNF
Thelesperma marginatum - PNF
Thelesperma subnudum - PNF
Tragopogon dubius - BIF
Urtica sp. -
Verbascum thapsus - BIF
Viola adunca - PNF
Viola nuttallii - PNF
Yucca harrimaniae - NS

<u>Common Name</u>	<u>Scientific Name</u>	<u>Habitat Preference</u>
<u>Ducks and Geese Continued</u>		
Green-winged Teal	<u>Anas carolinensis</u>	Marshes, lakes, streams
Blue-winged Teal	<u>Anas discors</u>	Marshes, lakes, streams
Cinnamon Teal	<u>Anas cyanoptera</u>	Marshes, lakes, streams
American Widgeon	<u>Mareca americana</u>	Marshes, lakes, streams
Shoveler	<u>Spatula clypeata</u>	Marshes, lakes, streams
Redhead	<u>Athya americana</u>	Marshes, lakes
Lesser Scaup	<u>Athya affinis</u>	Marshes, lakes
Common Goldeneye	<u>Bucephala clangula</u>	Marshes, lakes
Bufflehead	<u>Bucephala albeola</u>	Marshes, lakes
Ruddy Duck	<u>Oxyura jamaicensis</u>	Marshes, lakes
Common Merganser	<u>Mergus merganser</u>	Marshes, lakes

VULTURES (Cathartidae):

Turkey Vulture	<u>Cathartes aura</u>	Throughout
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Hawks and Eagles (Accipitridae):

Goshawk	<u>Accipiter gentilis</u>	Woodlands
Sharp-shinned Hawk	<u>Accipiter striatus</u>	Woodlands
Cooper's Hawk	<u>Accipiter cooperi</u>	Woodlands
Red-tailed Hawk	<u>Buteo jamaicensis</u>	Throughout
Ferruginous Hawk	<u>Buteo regalis</u>	Open rangeland
Golden Eagle	<u>Aquila chrysaetos</u>	Throughout
Marsh Hawk	<u>Circus cyaneus</u>	Marshes, brushland
Prairie Falcon	<u>Falco mexicanus</u>	Nest-cliffs, throughout
Sparrow Hawk	<u>Falco sparverius</u>	Throughout
Rough-legged Hawk	<u>Buteo lagopus</u>	Open rangeland

Grouse (Tetraonidae):

Blue Grouse	<u>Dendragapus obscurus</u>	Conif. forest, dense brushland
Ruffed Grouse	<u>Bonasa umbellus</u>	Mixed woodland
Sage Grouse	<u>Centrocercus urophasianus</u>	Sagebrush

Rails and Coots (Rallidae):

Sora	<u>Rallus limicola</u>	Marshes
American Coot	<u>Fulica americana</u>	Lakes, marshes

Shorebirds (Charadriidae, Scolopacidae, Recurvirostridae, Phalaropodidae):

Killdeer	<u>Charadrius vociferus</u>	Open fields
Common snipe	<u>Capella gallinago</u>	Marshes, streamsides
Spotted sandpiper	<u>Actitis macularia</u>	Rocky lakeshores & streamside
Willet	<u>Catoptrophorus semipalmatus</u>	Marshes, wet meadows
Greater Yellowlegs	<u>Totanus melanoleucus</u>	Marshes, streams, ponds
Least Sandpiper	<u>Erolia minutilla</u>	Marshes, lakeshores

<u>Common Name</u>	<u>Scientific Name</u>	<u>Habitat Preference</u>
Western Sandpiper	<u>Ereunetes mauri</u>	Marshes, lakeshores
Semi-palmated Sandpiper	<u>Ereunetes pusillus</u>	Marshes, lakeshores
Long-billed Dowitcher	<u>Limnodromus scolopaceus</u>	Marshes, lakeshores
American Avocet	<u>Recurvirostra americana</u>	Marshes, lakeshores
Wilson's Phalarope	<u>Steganopus tricolor</u>	Marshes, lakeshore
<u>Gulls and Terns (Laridae):</u>		
California Gull	<u>Larus californicus</u>	Lakes
Ring-billed Gull	<u>Larus delawarensis</u>	Lakes
Forester's Tern	<u>Sterna forsteri</u>	Lakes and marshes
Black Tern	<u>Chlidonias niger</u>	Lakes and marshes
<u>Pigeons and Doves (Columbidae):</u>		
Rock Dove	<u>Columba livia</u>	Buildings
Mourning Dove	<u>Zenaidura macroura</u>	Brushland, riparian woodland
<u>Owls (Strigidae):</u>		
Screech Owl	<u>Otus asio</u>	Woodlands
Great Horned Owl	<u>Bubo virginianus</u>	Throughout
Burrowing Owl	<u>Speotyto umicularia</u>	Open grasslands
Long-eared Owl	<u>Asio otus</u>	Woodlands
<u>Goatsuckers (Caprimulgidae):</u>		
Poor-will	<u>Phalaenoptilus nuttallii</u>	Pinyon-juniper
Common Nighthawk	<u>Chordeilus minor</u>	Throughout
<u>Swifts (Apodidae):</u>		
White-throated Swift	<u>Aeronautes saxitalis</u>	Cliffs and canyons
<u>Hummingbirds (Trochilidae):</u>		
Black-chinned Hummingbird	<u>Archilochus alexandri</u>	Woodlands near water
Broad-tailed Hummingbird	<u>Selasphorus platycercus</u>	Moist meadows & thickets
<u>Kingfishers (Alcedinidae):</u>		
Belted Kingfisher	<u>Megasceryle alcyon</u>	Along rivers & lakes
<u>Woodpeckers (Picidae):</u>		
Red-shafted Flicker	<u>Colaptes cafer</u>	Woodlands
Lewis' Woodpecker	<u>Asyndesmus lewis</u>	Sparse woodlands
Yellow-bellied Sapsucker	<u>Sphyrapicus varius</u>	Woodlands
Williamson's Sapsucker	<u>Sphyrapicus thyroideus</u>	Moist coniferous forest
Hairy Woodpecker	<u>Dendrocopos villosus</u>	Woodlands
Dowry Woodpecker	<u>Dendrocopos pubescens</u>	Woodlands

<u>Common Name</u>	<u>Scientific Name</u>	<u>Habitat Preference</u>
<u>Flycatchers (Tyrannidae):</u>		
Cassin's Kingbird	<u>Tyrannus vociferans</u>	Open woodland
Dusky Flycatcher	<u>Empidonax obesholseri</u>	Brushland
Gray Flycatcher	<u>Empidonax wrightii</u>	Sagebrush & pinyon-juniper
Western Flycatcher	<u>Empidonax difficilis</u>	Moist woodland
Western Wood Pewee	<u>Contopus soridulis</u>	Woodlands
<u>Larks (Alaudidae):</u>		
Horned Lark	<u>Eromohila alpestris</u>	Grassland and sparse brush
<u>Swallows (Hirundinidae):</u>		
Violet-green Swallow	<u>Tachycineta thalassina</u>	Forages throughout
Tree Swallow	<u>Iridoprocne bicolor</u>	Open country near water
Rough-winged Swallow	<u>Stelgidopteryx ruficollis</u>	Near water
Barn Swallow	<u>Hirundo rustica</u>	Usually near buildings
Cliff Swallow	<u>Petrochelidon pyrrhonota</u>	Open country near water
<u>Jays, Magpies and Crows (Corvidae):</u>		
Gray Kau	<u>Perisoreus canadensis</u>	Moist coniferous forest
Steller's Jay	<u>Cyanocitta stellari</u>	Moist coniferous forest
Scrub Jay	<u>Apelocoma coerulescens</u>	Brushland, pinyon-juniper
Pinon Jay	<u>Gymnorhinus cyanocephala</u>	Pinyon-juniper
Black-billed Magpie	<u>Pica pica</u>	Brushland, riparian woodland
Common Raven	<u>Corvus corax</u>	Throughout
Clark's Nutcracker	<u>Nucifraga columbiana</u>	Coniferous forest
<u>Chickadees and Titmice (Paridae):</u>		
Black-capped Chickadee	<u>Parus atricapillus</u>	Woodlands
Mountain Chickadee	<u>Parus gambeli</u>	Woodlands
Plain Titmouse	<u>Parus inornatus</u>	Pinyon-juniper
Common Bushtit	<u>Psaltriparus minimus</u>	Brushland, pinyon-juniper
<u>Nuthatches (Sittidae):</u>		
White-breasted Nuthatch	<u>Sitta carolinensis</u>	Mixed forest
Red-breasted Nuthatch	<u>Sitta canadensis</u>	Moist coniferous forest
Pygmy Nuthatch	<u>Sitta pygmaea</u>	Moist coniferous forest
<u>Creepers (Certhiidae):</u>		
Brown Creeper	<u>Certhia familiaris</u>	Forest
<u>Dippers (Cinclidae):</u>		
Dipper	<u>Cinclus mexicanus</u>	Fast-flowing streams

<u>Common Name</u>	<u>Scientific Name</u>	<u>Habitat Preference</u>
<u>Wrens (Troglodytidae):</u>		
House Wren	<u>Troglodytes aedon</u>	Open woodlands
Bewick's Wren	<u>Thryomanes bewickii</u>	Brushland, pinyon-juniper
Long-billed Marsh Wren	<u>Telmatodytes palustris</u>	Marshes
Canyon Wren	<u>Catherpes mexicanus</u>	Cliffs and canyons
Rock Wren	<u>Salpinctus obsoletus</u>	Rocky areas
<u>Thrashers (Mimidae):</u>		
Catbird	<u>Dumetella carolinensis</u>	Thickets
Sage Thrasher	<u>Oreoscoptes montanus</u>	Sagebrush
<u>Thrushes (Turdidae):</u>		
Robin	<u>Turdus migratorius</u>	Open woodland
Hermit Thrush	<u>Hylocichla guttata</u>	Mixed forest
Swainson's Thrush	<u>Hylocichla ustulata</u>	Riparian thickets
Western Bluebird	<u>Sialia mexicana</u>	Open conifer forest
Mountain Bluebird	<u>Sialia currucoides</u>	Throughout
Townsend's Solitaire	<u>Myadestes townsendi</u>	Forest
<u>Gnatcatchers and Kinglets (Sylviidae):</u>		
Blue-gray Gnatcatcher	<u>Poliptila caerulea</u>	Open mixed woodland
Golden-crowned Kinglet	<u>Regulus satrapa</u>	Coniferous forest
Ruby-crowned Kinglet	<u>Regulus calendula</u>	Coniferous forest
<u>Waxwings (Bombycillidae):</u>		
Bohemian Waxwing	<u>Bombycilla garrula</u>	Woodlands
Cedar Waxwing	<u>Bombycilla cedrorum</u>	Open woodlands
<u>Shrikes (Laniidae):</u>		
Loggerhead Shrike	<u>Lanius ludovicianus</u>	Open brushland
<u>Starlings (Sturnidae):</u>		
Starling	<u>(Sturnis vulgaris)</u>	Near buildings
<u>Vireos (Vireonidae):</u>		
Solitary Vireo	<u>Vireo solitarius</u>	Mixed woodlands
Warbling Vireo	<u>Vireo gilvus</u>	Mixed woodlands
<u>Wood Warblers (Parulidae):</u>		
Orange-crowned Warbler	<u>Vermivora celata</u>	Brushland, open woodland
Virginia's Warbler	<u>Vermivora virginiae</u>	Brushland, pinyon-juniper
Yellow Warbler	<u>Dendroica petechia</u>	Riparian woodland

<u>Common Name</u>	<u>Scientific Name</u>	<u>Habitat Preference</u>
<u>Wood Warblers Continued</u>		
Audubon's Warbler	<u>Dendroica auduboni</u>	Coniferous forest
Black-throated Gray Warbler	<u>Dendroica nigrescens</u>	Pinyon-juniper
MacGillivray's Warbler	<u>Oporornis tolmiei</u>	Riparian woodland
Yellowthroat	<u>Geothlypis trichas</u>	Marshes, thickets
Yellow-breasted Chat	<u>Icteria virens</u>	Riparian woodlands
Wilson's Warbler	<u>Wilsonia pusilla</u>	Riparian woodlands

Weaver Finches (Ploceidae):

House Sparrow	<u>Passer domesticus</u>	Ranch buildings
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Meadowlarks, Blackbirds and Orioles (Icteridae):

Western Meadowlark	<u>Sturnella neglecta</u>	Open fields
Yellow-headed Blackbird	<u>Xanthocephalus xanthocephalus</u>	Marshland
Red-winged Blackbird	<u>Agelaius phoeniceus</u>	Marshes, wet meadows
Bullock's Oriole	<u>Icterus bullockii</u>	Riparian woodland
Brewer's Blackbird	<u>Euphagus cyanocephalus</u>	Open fields
Brown-headed Cowbird	<u>Molothrus ater</u>	Open fields

Tanagers (Thraupidae):

Western Tanager	<u>Piranga ludoviciana</u>	Open woodlands
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Grosbeaks, Finches, Sparrows and Buntings (Fringillidae):

Black-headed Grosbeak	<u>Pheucticus melanocephalus</u>	Riparian woodland
Blue Grosbeak	<u>Guiraca caerulea</u>	Riparian woodland
Lazuli Bunting	<u>Passerina amoena</u>	Brushland, riparian woodland
Pine Grosbeak	<u>Pinicola enucleator</u>	Coniferous forest
House Finch	<u>Carpodacus mexicanus</u>	Woodlands
Pine Siskin	<u>Spinus pinus</u>	Coniferous forest
American Goldfinch	<u>Spinus tristis</u>	Riparian woodland
Lesser Goldfinch	<u>Spinus psaltria</u>	Riparian woodland
Green-tailed Towhee	<u>Chlorura chlorura</u>	Dry brushland
Rufous-sided Towhee	<u>Pipilo erythrophthalmus</u>	Brushland
Savannah Sparrow	<u>Passerculus sandwichensis</u>	Open grasslands
Vesper Sparrow	<u>Poocetes gramineus</u>	Open brushland
Lark Sparrow	<u>Chondestes grammacus</u>	Open brushland
Sage Sparrow	<u>Amphispiza belli</u>	Open brushland
Oregon Junco	<u>Junco oreganus</u>	Brushland and woodland
Gray-headed Junco	<u>Junco caniceps</u>	Woodland
Tree Sparrow	<u>Spizella arborea</u>	Brushland, weeds
Chipping Sparrow	<u>Spizella passerina</u>	Open woodland
Brewer's Sparrow	<u>Spizella breweri</u>	Brushland
White-crowned Sparrow	<u>Zonotrichia leucophrys</u>	Open brushland
Song Sparrow	<u>Melospiza melodia</u>	Thickets

<u>Common Name</u>	<u>Scientific Name</u>	<u>Habitat Preference</u>
<u>MAMMALS</u>		
<u>Shrews (Insectivora):</u>		
Vagrant Shrew	<u>Sorex vagrans</u>	Moist areas, near water
Northern Water Shrew	<u>Sorex palustris</u>	Moist areas, near water
<u>Bats (Chiroptera):</u>		
Little Brown Myotis	<u>Myotis lucifugus</u>	Caves, hollow trees, buildings
Long-eared Myotis	<u>Myotis evotis</u>	Sparse woodland, buildings, caves
Long-legged Myotis	<u>Myotis volans</u>	Buildings, rock crevices
California Myotis	<u>Myotis californicus</u>	Rock crevices, buildings, tunnels
Silver-haired Bat	<u>Lasionycteris noctivagans</u>	Forests-buildings, caves
Western Pipistrel	<u>Pipistrellus hesperus</u>	Caves, rock crevices, bldgs.
Big Brown Bat	<u>Eptesicus fuscus</u>	Wooded areas-caves, buildings
Hoary Bat	<u>Lasiurus cinereus</u>	Wooded areas
Pallid Bat	<u>Antrozous pallidus</u>	Cave, rock crevices, buildings
<u>Flesh Eaters (Carnivora):</u>		
Black Bear	<u>Ursus americanus</u>	Remote areas
Ringtail	<u>Bassariscus astutus</u>	Brushland, rocky areas near water
Longtailed Weasel	<u>Mustela frenata</u>	Near water
Mink	<u>Mustela vison</u>	Near water
Badger	<u>Taxidea taxus</u>	Open grassland & brushland
Spotted Skunk	<u>Spilogale putorius</u>	Wooded areas, near streams
Striped Skunk	<u>Mephitis mephitis</u>	Open grassland & brushland
Coyote	<u>Canis latrans</u>	Throughout
Gray Fox	<u>Urocyon cinereoargenteus</u>	Open woodlands, rimrock area
Moutain Lion	<u>Felis conolor</u>	All remote areas
Bobcat	<u>Lynx rufus</u>	Rimrock and brushland
Wolf	<u>Canis lupus</u>	
<u>Rodents (Rodentia):</u>		
Yellow-bellied Marmot	<u>Marmota flaviventris</u>	Rocky slopes
White-tailed Prairie Dog	<u>Cynomys gunnisoni</u>	Open grasslands
Golden-mantled Ground Squirrel	<u>Spermophilus lateralis</u>	Rocky open woodlands
Least Chipmunk	<u>Eutamias minimus</u>	Throughout
Cliff Chipmunk	<u>Eutamias dorsalis</u>	Pinyon-juniper
Northern Pocket Gopher	<u>Thomomys talpoides</u>	Grassy areas
Beaver	<u>Castor canadensis</u>	Permanent streams
Western Harvest Mouse	<u>Reithrodontomys megalotis</u>	Dense vegetation near water
Deer Mouse	<u>Peromyscus maniculatus</u>	Throughout
Brush Mouse	<u>Peromyscus boylei</u>	Rocky brushland

<u>Common Name</u>	<u>Scientific Name</u>	<u>Habitat Preference</u>
<u>Rodents Continued</u>		
Pinon Mouse	<u>Peromyscus truei</u>	Rocky pinyon-juniper
Northern Grasshopper Mouse	<u>Onychomys leucogaster</u>	Open areas
Bushy-tailed Woodrat	<u>Neotoma cinerea</u>	Rocky areas, forest
Mountain Vole	<u>Microtus montanus</u>	Moist grasslands
Longtailed Vole	<u>Microtus longicaudus</u>	Moist grasslands
Sagebrush Vole	<u>Lagurus curtatus</u>	Sagebrush
Muskrat	<u>Ondatra zibethicus</u>	Ponds and reservoirs
Western Jumping Mouse	<u>Zapus princeps</u>	Dense vegetation near water
Porcupine	<u>Erethizon dorsatum</u>	Forest and dense shrubland.
<u>Hares and Rabbits (Lagomorpha):</u>		
White-tailed Jackrabbit	<u>Lepus townsendii</u>	Grassland and brushland
Snowshoe Hare	<u>Lepus americanus</u>	Moist coniferous forest
Mountain Cottontail	<u>Sylvilagus nuttalli</u>	Brushland and rimrocks
<u>Even-toed Hooved Mammals (Artiodactyla):</u>		
Mule Deer	<u>Odocoileus hemionus</u>	Throughout
Elk	<u>Cervus canadensis</u>	Throughout

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CHAPTER III
SURVEY RESULTS

I. INTRODUCTION

Five types of sites were recorded for the purpose of researching the Bookcliffs. "Sites" found within the random sample units were the first and totalled 33 prehistoric sites. "Out of the unit sites" were those sites encountered on the way to and from sample units and were recorded separately from the random sample. "Isolated finds" were also recorded in order to get a feel of chronology and distribution patterns. "Other sites" represented all the sites found in the Bookcliffs by previous surveys. "Nonsite" points (control sample) consisted of an arbitrary point void of cultural activity within each sample unit. Since twenty of the sample units had sites within, the nonsite points were also later analyzed without the twenty nonsite points near cultural activity. Unfortunately, a sixth type of site ("other nonsites" recorded before the Bookcliffs Study) could not be used due to the lack of information and unreliable recording. It should also be pointed out that some "other sites" are very incomplete in description or information.

II. SITES FOUND WITHIN THE SAMPLE UNITS

Numbering of sites is according to sample unit number and rank within the sample unit.

BC-9-1 is a rock shelter whose area is approximately 20 meters wide and 400 meters long. The sandstone outcropping containing the shelters is on the side of a small drainage that runs west into Tom Patterson Canyon. The rock shelters contained chert, flint, bone chips, charcoal, fire scorched rocks, and a total of three manos. The rock outcropping is in a Pinyon/Juniper and Cold Desert Shrub ecotone.

- BC-9-2 is a rock shelter located in a sandstone outcropping on the north side of a drainage in the eastern wall of Tom Patterson Canyon. A 25 centimeter² test pit was dug 10 centimeters deep and chert flakes and burned stones were observed. The rock shelter is in a rock outcropping about 8 meters lower than the top edge of a ridge. The shelter itself, is 5 meters x 40 meters and it is surrounded by a Pinyon/Juniper and Cold Desert Shrub ecotone.
- BC-9-3 is a rock shelter consisting of two rock shelters: one 25 meters x 5 meters, and the other 20 meters x 2 meters at the entrance. The sandstone outcropping containing these rock shelters is on the north side of a drainage that drains west into Tom Patterson Canyon. A subsurface test, 10 centimeters deep, revealed evidence of fire, chert flakes, and burned stones. The shelters are in the midst of a Pinyon/Juniper and Cold Desert Shrub ecotone.
- BC-10-1 is a rock shelter approximately 3 meters x 25 meters on the east side of East Tom Patterson Canyon Road. A few chert flakes and charcoal stained stone indicates usage. No dateable artifacts were found. The area surrounding the shelter is an ecotone consisting primarily of Cold Desert Shrub, Pinyon/Juniper, Montane Conifer, and Scrub Oak communities.
- BC-10-2 is a rock shelter 2 meters x 5 meters at the entrance. It is located at the bottom of the slope on the west side of Tom Patterson Canyon Road. The shelter is surrounded by a Cold Desert Shrub, Pinyon/Juniper and Scrub Oak ecotone. A 25 centimeter² by 10 centimeter test pit revealed four flakes of brown to cream colored chert. On-site vegetation also includes some prickly pear cactus, serviceberry bushes, and sagebrush.

- BC-10-3 is located in a Cold Desert Shrub, Scrub Oak, and Pinyon/Juniper ecotone. This chert source area of cream colored chert extends for approximately 500 meters² on the upper part of the eastern slope of East Tom Patterson Canyon. The flaking quality of this chert appears to be inferior to chert from the White and Green River areas.
- BC-14-1 is a rock shelter containing split bone, pressed and worked juniper bark, and a burned stone. The rock shelter is located about 30 meters down the slope into an eastern drainage of Sweetwater Canyon. The shelter is in a Montane Conifer, Scrub Oak, and Pinyon/Juniper ecotone. The entrance to it is small (2 meters x 4 meters). Stones, sticks, bark, and mud piled in one corner indicates that the rock shelter may have had a storage pit. Further testing is necessary to determine its usage.
- BC-17-1 is a bedrock mortar 25 centimeters by 5 centimeters located in the northwest corner of sample unit 17 that is located on top of a small rock outcropping. The outcropping faces westward toward a north-flowing drainage that feeds into Tom Patterson Canyon. Nearby vegetation is mostly Pinyon/Juniper, but some Indian Ricegrass, Sagebrush, and Rabbitbrush grows in the vicinity.
- BC-19-1 A metate with a mano located a few meters northeast of it. The metate is ground into a small stone outcropping and is approximately 35 centimeters in diameter. The site loci is in a Pinyon/Juniper ecozone with very little intrusion of Scrub Oak or Cold Desert Shrub plants.

- BC-25-1 is a rock shelter located on the east side of Willow Canyon Road about 60 meters east of the road. A subsurface test approximately 15 centimeters deep and 30 centimeters square, uncovered two chert chips of light brown to cream color. The depositional environment is predominantly Montane Conifer, although some Pinyon/Juniper and Sage intrudes within the area.
- BC-28-1 is a lithic scatter of approximately 15 hectares. It may indicate a fairly large village site. Numerous chert and flint chips were found throughout the area. Artifact density reached values as high as 100 or more per meter². The site is on a gentle slope to the south of Indian Ridge Road and contains a Cold Desert Shrub and Pinyon/Juniper ecotone. Artifacts from the site include several preforms, one arrow shaft straightener, one knife fragment, three scrapers, one awl, and one bone point. Two pieces of bone could have been parts of broken points, but it is difficult to judge whether they are man-made. Artifacts were collected, but were not available in time for site description and drawing.
- BC-29-1 Adjoining bedrock mortars on the top of a sandstone ledge which follows the contour of a south facing ridge. The two bedrock mortars are situated near the edge of the brow of the rim. One mortar is 20 centimeters in diameter; the other 30 centimeters. The depositional environment is Pinyon/Juniper with some Cold Desert Shrubs in the near vicinity.
- BC-31-1 is a west facing rock shelter just below the top of a ridge. The rock shelter is in a sandstone outcropping on a 50% slope. A 5 centimeter deep 30 centimeter² test pit was dug and two light

brown chert flakes were uncovered. Four pieces of fire cracked rock were found as well as several pieces of charcoal. The shelter is approximately 2 meters high and 8 meters long. The surrounding environment is a Cold Desert Shrub and Oak Shrub ecotone. There is evidence that it used to be a Pinyon/Juniper ecozone circa 1954 A.D. That is the year when Mr. Hill "accidentally" set fire to the area.

- BC-31-2 is an area containing several bedrock mortars at the top of a slope that is on the west side of Crooked Canyon. At least three metates/mortars are ground into the rock. One double mortar shows extreme alteration due to weathering. The mortars range from 25 to 30 centimeters in diameter. The depositional environment is of Pinyon/Juniper with a Cold Desert Shrub intrusion.
- BC-32-1 is a chert source area with flakes, etc. Because it is located on the upper part of the slope, the site loci is slowly washing eastward towards a small drainage. The site stretches from the top of the ridge downslope about 40 meters. Site specific vegetation consists of mountain mahogany, sagebrush, prickly pear cactus, and juniper.
- BC-33-1 is an extensive chert source containing cream colored chert. The source area covers nearly the entire western half of the forty acre sample unit. This source area is on a ridge containing a sandstone outcropping in its southwest flank. Site dimensions are approximately 200 meters x 300 meters. Vegetation on the site is a mixture of sagebrush, pinyon, juniper, and prickly pear cactus. Site content consists of chert from pebble to cobble size.

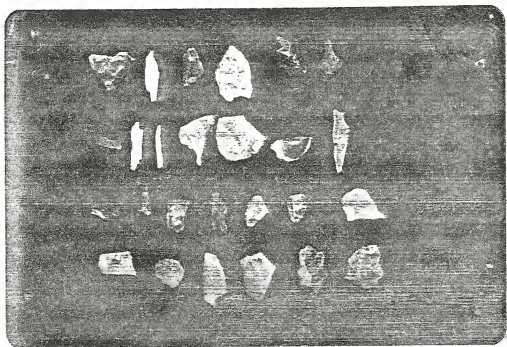


Photo #10. Bone point, flakes, one shaft straightener, scraper, awl, and unworked chert from Sample Unit #28.

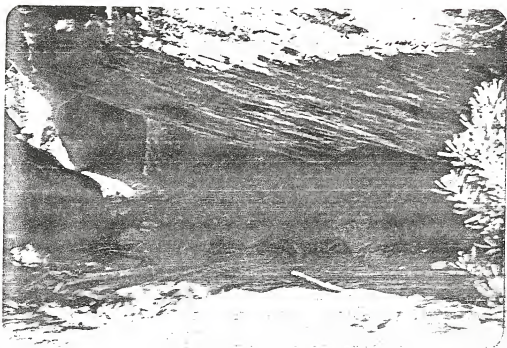


Photo #11. Rock shelter in Sample Unit #31.

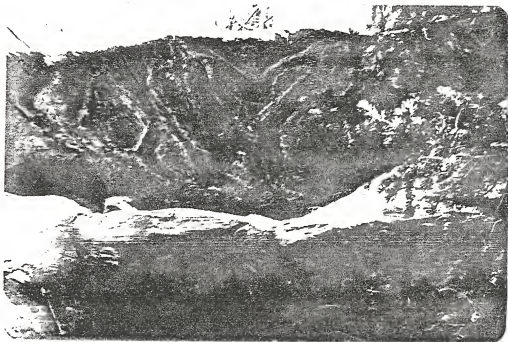
BC-35-1 is an area containing four shelters each large enough for human habitation. The shelters were not tested. Chert flakes were found 10 to 20 meters above the shelter area. The sandstone outcropping containing these shelters is about 40 meters wide and follows the contour line of the ridge near the top of the slope. The larger of the shelters is approximately 3 meters high, 6 meters wide, and 3 meters deep. The local vegetation is almost entirely pinyon and juniper with a few examples of mountain mahogany. Several bedrock metates were found about 100 meters distance on a nearby ridge.

BC-35-2 is a bedrock mortar metate area located on the edge of a ridge overlooking a small drainage with several rock shelters on its western flank. The metate average 40 centimeters in diameter and are about 3-5 centimeters deep. One mano was found approximately 15 centimeters from a metate. The site is well preserved, but two of the metates are well worn by the elements and one is cracked through the middle. Site specific vegetation consists of wild cabbage, bitterbush, pinyon, juniper, Douglas fir, sagebrush, and scrub oak.

BC-36-1 is a rock shelter area located in a sandstone outcropping that follows the upper part of a slope on both sides of a drainage. Four of the shelters are dry and large enough for human occupation. One shelter is presently inhabited by a bear. Subsurface testing revealed an ash lens. The area overlooks the rich riparian environment of Berry and Main Canyons. The on-site vegetation is pinyon, juniper.



Photos #12 and #13. Rock shelters in Sample Unit #35.



BC-36-2 is a stone circle site consisting of four separate fire rings. They are located on a level bench on a gentle slope of the canyon-side. The rings cover a 50 meter² area. Usage of the site is undetermined, but it could be recently historic, as a 1930's surveying party cleared trees in order to shoot a straight line. The two fire rings in the center are 1 meter apart. The other two fire rings are about 6 meters on each side of the center. The depositional vegetation is almost entirely pinyon and juniper with exceptionally sparse grass and bitterbush sprinkled unevenly through the area.

BC-38-1 is a fire ring approximately 1 meter in diameter with a fire reflector on its north side. The fire ring is located on the ridge-top in the eastern-most part of sample unit 38. It's time period is undetermined, is postulated not to be historic because of the reflector and of the inaccessibility of its location. Depositional environment consists of Douglas fir, pinyon, and juniper.

BC-38-2 is a rock shelter near the top of a slope in a sandstone outcropping. The shelter is approximately 1½ meter high, 6 meters wide, and 2 meters deep. A fire pit was found about 10 centimeters deep with ash patterns clearly defined. A metate 30 centimeters in diameter was discovered nearby. It was ground into the sandstone surface. The mano was found in-situ in the metate. The remains of a small metate 20 centimeters x 30 centimeters was also found about 20 meters from the rock shelter. The local flora consisted almost entirely of pinyon and juniper.

BC-38-3 is a fossil area of lake or sea bottom sand deposits. The fossils were identified as mollusks resembling modern oysters. One fossil

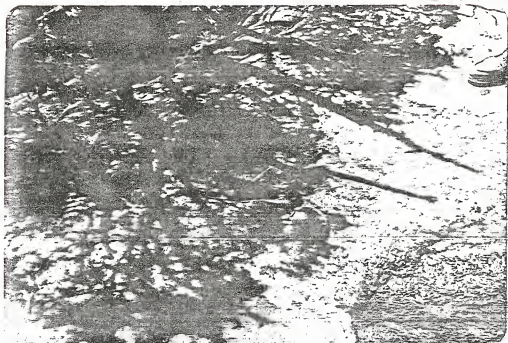


Photo #14. Bedrock mortar (in the shadow) in Sample Unit #35. The mano was found in-situ.

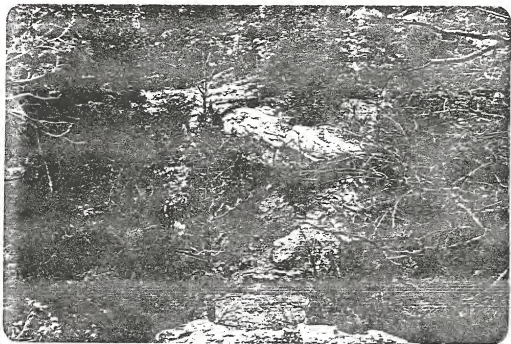


Photo #15. Rock shelter in Sample Unit #36.



Photo #17. Sample Unit #36, rock shelter.



Photo #18. Fire ring in Sample Unit #36.



Photo #19. Metate fragment in Sample Unit #38.

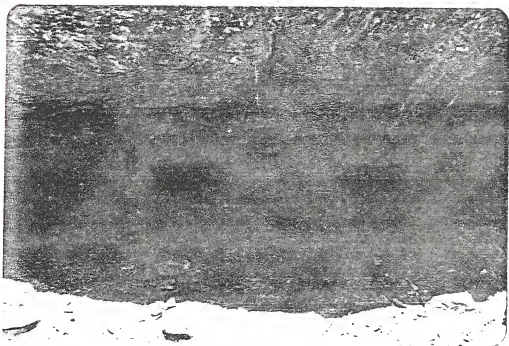


Photo #20. Rock shelter in Sample Unit #38.

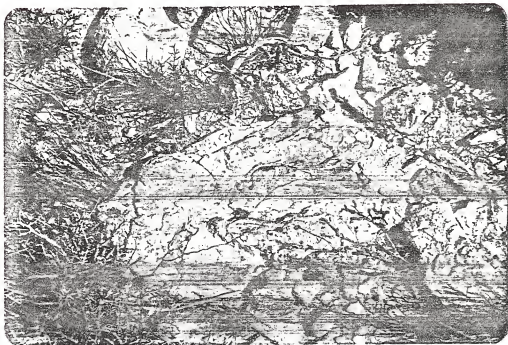


Photo #21. Fossil-bearing sandstone in Sample Unit #38.



Photo #22. Crewman, Roy Webb, surveying Sample Unit #42.

seemed to resemble the exoskeleton of a crustacean resembling a prawn, but the size of a large crayfish or a small lobster. The fossils are spread over a slope in the western end of the sample unit in a burned area that is ~~not~~^{was} being covered with a regrowth of native grasses and forbs.

- BC-41-1 is a lithic scatter at the toe of a slope near the canyon bottom. The scatter covers approximately 100 meters² and is composed of chert and quartzite. One bi-face was observed as well as numerous examples of primary thinning. Secondary flaking was observed, but it was much rarer than thinning and decortication. Vegetation in the site area is dominated by pinyon and juniper, however, native grasses, sagebrush, scrub oak, Douglas fir, mountain mahogany, squawapple, bushes, rabbitbrush, and a variety of mushrooms were found in and around the site area.
- BC-41-2 is a small lithic scatter of approximately 6 meters² containing chert flakes and chert core fragments. The lithic scatter is located on the canyon bottom about 200 meters from lithic scatters BC-41-2. The site loci is in a sagebrush dominant ecotone with light infringement of pinyon/juniper and mountain conifer ecozones.
- BC-42-1 is a manufacturing loci in what appears to be a larger lithic scatter. The main body of the manufacturing station covers approximately 6 meters² but spotty finds cover an added 25 meters² where the immediate subsurface is exposed by water action. The site lies on a gentle slope in a pinyon/juniper ecozone and about 20 meters from a sagebrush ecozone. Seven pieces of brown flint chips were observed in the chipping

station area. One quartzite scraper was also found nearby. Primary thinning and secondary thinning was found from both purple quartz and brown flint.

- BC-42-2 is a rock shelter containing evidence of fire and one well defined fire pit. A ring of fire scorched and fire cracked rocks was found with numerous charcoal pieces. A charcoal sample was collected for further analysis. The shelter is 10 meters wide, 3 meters deep, and ranges from 1 meter to 3 meters high. The immediate environment is a pinyon/juniper ecozone.
- BC-45-1 is a Fremont petroglyph of a .5 meter x 1 meter anthropomorph resembling a plump plucked fowl standing up. It is located on a large sandstone outcropping (approximately 70 meters x 50 meters) in Main Canyon near the mouth of Trap Canyon about 2 meters above the soil level. The vegetational environment is a riparian ecozone surrounded by a pinyon/juniper ecozone. The site vegetation is limited to cheatgrass and sparse greasewood and sagebrush.
- BC-45-2 is a petroglyph panel on the south side of a large stone outcropping in the middle of Main Canyon near the mouth of Trap Canyon. This Fremont petroglyph contains anthropomorphs, dots possibly representing a necklace, squiggly lines, and small circles connected by meandering lines. The panel is about 2 meters above ground level. The site vegetation used to be riparian, but is now sparse Cold Desert Shrub.
- BC-45-3 is a cow camp circa 1930 as dated from Mason jars and whiskey bottles. Various debris is bunched near the large sandstone outcropping in the middle of Main Canyon. Gasoline in jars, car parts, medicine

bottles, soldered coffee cans, and sardine tins litter the area. An iron bed spring mattress lies rusting amid the historical debris. The site vegetation is sparse Cold Desert Shrub, but it is evident that it used to be a riparian environment as it still exists 30 kilometers south in Main Canyon.

- BC-51-1 is a rock shelter located midway up a small drainage on a side drainage to Main Canyon. The shelter is 2 meters high, 12 meters wide, and 3 meters deep. A test pit 25 centimeters² was troweled to a depth of 10 centimeters and it exposed a fire pit and a well-defined post mold. The post hole appeared to be angled and ovoid shaped indicating the inclination of the post mold. The shelter is surrounded by a Douglas fir intrusion within a pinyon/juniper ecozone.
- BC-51-1 is an extremely large lithic scatter. The area covered by the exposed lithics was first measured to be 600 meters², but later investigation revealed intermittent continuation of lithics for at least 600 meters to the northeast extending the site beyond the sample unit boundaries. The lithic material ranges in color from a light brown to a black chert. Various stages of manufacture are evident from decortication through several stages of flaking, to finished product. Three scrapers, one knife, and several bi-faces were discovered. This extensive site is on a ridgetop totally covered by pinyon and juniper and may indicate a village site. The chert found is not native to the immediate environs.
- BC-52-2 is a small lithic scatter located at the toe of a slope as it levels into the canyon bottom. The site spreads intermittently through a 15 meter x 10 meter area and contains decortication of

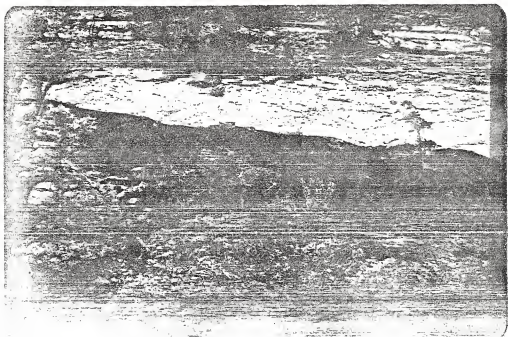


Photo #23. Large rock shelter in Sample Unit #42.



Photo #24. Large rock outcrop in the middle of Main Canyon, containing the only petroglyphs facing East and West (Sample Unit #45).



Photo #25. West facing petroglyph in Sample Unit #45.

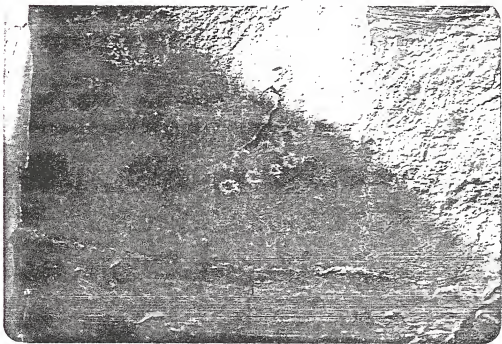


Photo #26. Section of East facing petroglyph panel from Sample Unit #45.

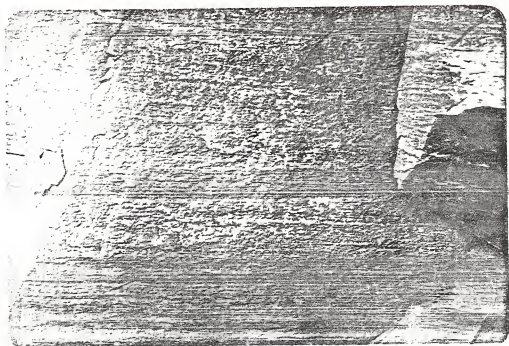


Photo #27. Close-up of petroglyph panel section from Sample Unit #45.

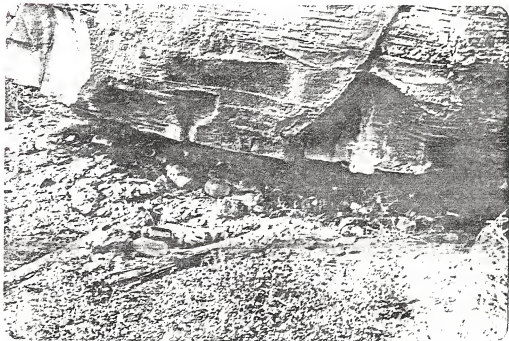


Photo #28. Cow camp (homestead?) debris from Sample Unit #45.

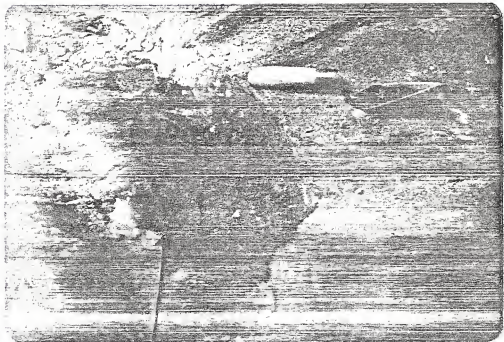


Photo #29. Post mold in rock shelter of Sample Unit #51.

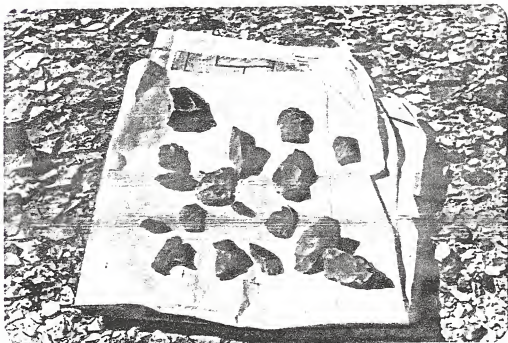


Photo #30. Lithics from Sample Unit #52. (Notice the scraper in the middle left).

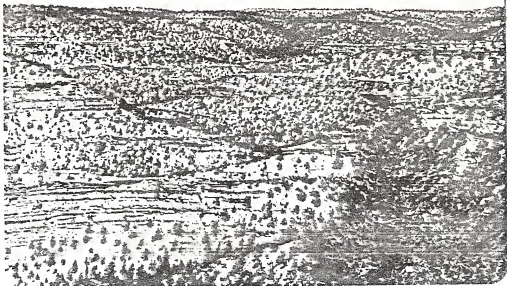


Photo #31. View of rugged terrain in Sample Unit #53. Photo taken from lithic scatter area.

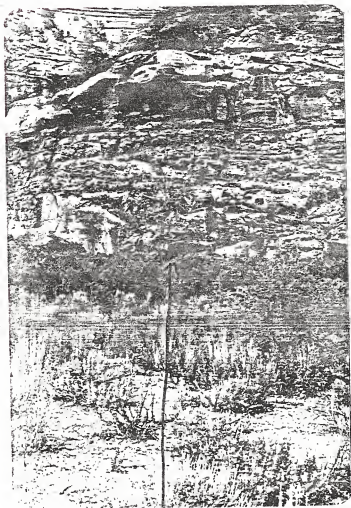


Photo #32. Rock shelter with pictograph in Sample Unit #55, at the mouth of Little Bull Canyon.

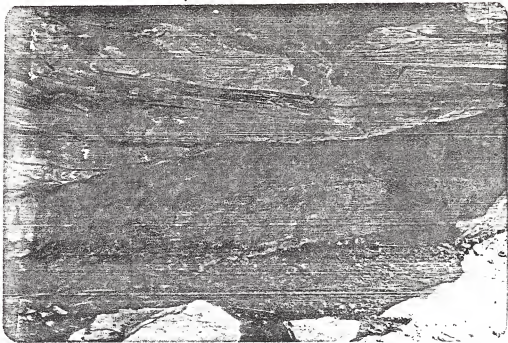


Photo #33. Pictograph panel (Barrier Canyon Style) inside of a rock shelter in Sample Unit #55.

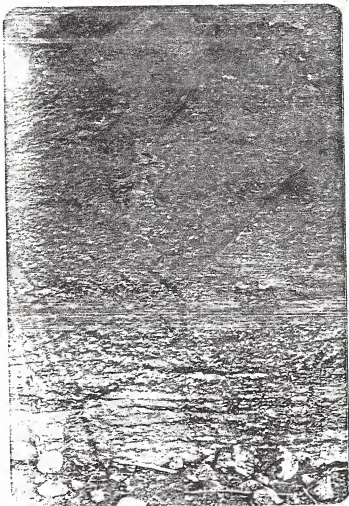


Photo #34. Close-up of pictograph panel.

both chert and other quartzitic flakes. The site is in a transitional ecotone changing from a Pinyon/Juniper ecozone to a Cold Desert Shrub ecozone.

BC-53-1 is a small lithic scatter (10 meters²) located on the edge of a ridge. The chert is native to the Bookcliffs, of poor flaking quality, and it tends to resist fine flaking. This chert is found in the immediate area. The site is located on a ridge overlooking Main Canyon. Pinyon and juniper dominate the ecosystem with only an occasional Ephedra or some types of native grass.

BC-55-1 is a pictograph panel (2 meters x 4 meters) drawn on the inside of a rock shelter. The shelter is now used by cattle as a shelter. The panel is painted in red, black, and various shades of purple from thio violet to rose madder. One small stylized anthropomorph petroglyph is found in the lower eastern corner. The pictograph represents masks, a hand, anthropomorphs, shields, and a figure that can best be described as an abstract of the bird of Paradise. The pictograph is in the Barrier Canyon style and extends beneath the soil surface. The surrounding vegetation was native riparian with a Pinyon/Juniper ecozone encircling it. Local environment may have been altered by historical activities.

III. SITES FOUND OUTSIDE THE SAMPLE UNITS

O.U.S. - Out of Unit Sites.

- OUS-1 is a lithic scatter with a chipping station 35 meters². It spreads over a slope which overlooks a small drainage and is situated near the ridgetop. Reduction techniques include secondary thinning flakes of quartz and primary thinning flakes of cryptocrystalline found. Two projectile point fragments of ELKO and HUMBOLDT type were noted. The base is 2.3 centimeters wide by 1.25 centimeters tall and .35 centimeters thick. The Humboldt point is 3.75 centimeters tall, 1.22 centimeters wide, and .52 centimeters thick. The site is in a Pinyon/Juniper ecozone on the edge of a sagebrush and scrub oak ridgetop.
- OUS-2 is a large lithic scatter covering the entire top of a hill that is part of a ridge system. The expansiveness of the site loci (200 meters x 600 meters) indicates a village site. Native chert is found unworked on the site, but the worked chert and quartzite is of the type found in gravel formations near the White and Green Rivers. The various stages of manufacture are represented including a red-and-white quartzite preform and an unfinished projectile point. The site is heavily covered by scrub oak, mountain mahogany, and Douglas fir. One broken siltstone point was found of light brown color and unlike any other material on site. The point is 2.9 centimeters long, .5 centimeters thick, and 1.5 centimeters wide.
- OUS-3 is a Fremont petroglyph site made of three separate panels. The panels are on a south-facing sandstone outcropping in Main Canyon just south of Wild Horse Canyon. Zoomorphs, anthropomorphs, and

a circular form are represented in the panels. About 10 meters² of panelling remains in fair shape. The environs were once a riparian ecozone, but are now mostly greasewood, cheatgrass, and sagebrush.

- OUS-4 is a well executed Fremont petroglyph with shield carrying anthropomorphs, deer, a cow elk, unidentifiable zoomorphs, circles, and a ferocious looking wolf in a ready-to-spring stance. Patination has covered this panel which extends over a 4 meter² area. The panel is well preserved and shows the well developed personalized style of the artist through the positioning and stances of the animals. Site vegetation was riparian and bottomland type, but is now a majority of cheatgrass sprinkled with sagebrush and greasewood.
- OUS-5 consists of two diverse petroglyphs. One is a stick-like anthropomorph of the desert archaic style. The other is a directional arrow that could be either from the early settlement period or a trail marker from one of the many trappers and traders who passed through Main Canyon between 1640 and 1880. Other petroglyphs may have once decorated the face of this sandstone point, but are now indiscernable. Nearby vegetation is a mixture of riparian and Cold Desert Shrub.
- OUS-6 is an historic settler cabin from the early part of the 20th century. Artifacts on-site ranged from 1910 to approximately 1920. Wagon and farm machinery parts, high button shoes and various tools in diverse stages of rust and putrifaction littered the homestead site. A few axe hewn logs and parts of a stove were

all that remained of the main cabin. The area is now covered with vegetation, and also revealed an array of metal, spikes, furniture, glass, tin cans, enamelware, and broken dishes. In total, the site extended throughout 900 meters² and consisted of a main building (the homestead cabin), and a smaller auxiliary, which could have been the barn or the tool and machinery storage shed.

OUS-8 is a rock shelter 200 meters west of sample unit #40's Site BC-42-2. The shelter is within a sandstone outcropping facing south and covers approximately 27 meters². A test pit of 25 centimeters² to a depth of ten centimeters was troweled near the eastern end of the shelter. A fire pit with fire scorched rocks and charcoal was uncovered. No lithics or any dateable artifacts were discovered. Site specific vegetation is limited to pinyon, juniper, and a few native grasses.

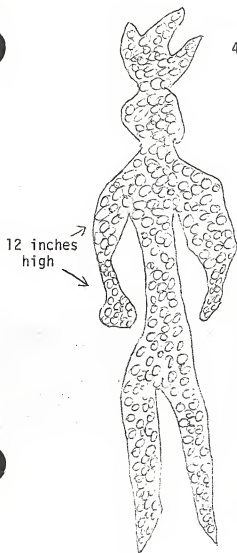
OUS-9 is a bedrock mortar area. At least six mortars were discovered on a south-facing sandstone outcropping on the edge of a ridgetop. The metates ranged in diameter from 15 centimeters to 30 centimeters. The site is located in a Pinyon/Juniper ecozone with a Cold Desert Shrub intrusion. Yucca, bitterbrush, mountain mahogany, phlox, moss, and Douglas fir are found in the surrounding area.

OUS-10 is a double entranced cave found in a south-facing sandstone outcropping which lies hidden in a side drainage of Sweet Water Canyon. Juniper bark and sticks are spread in front of the eastern entrance in a manner reminiscent of the matting found at the beginning of excavation of Hogup cave. The depth of the cave is undetermined, but estimated to be at least 10 to 15 meters deep. Both entrances are

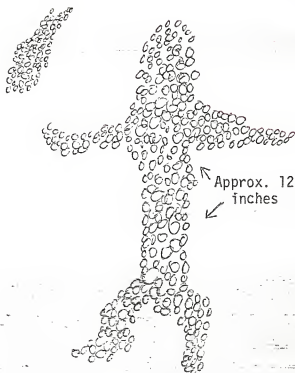
approximately 3 meters wide by 1 meter high. About 2 meters inside the western entrance, there is a small mound that has the right length and width to be a reclined burial. There was no subsurface test attempted due to the fact that if this site turned out to be as fertile as it seemed, it would be unfortunate to destroy it with an unsystematic excavation. Pinyon and juniper dominate the site ecotone, successfully hiding it from sight until within 10 meters distance.

OUS-11 is a petroglyph panel of six separate units spaced over a 3 meter wide area. Two anthropomorphs are represented, one of which resembles the stick figures of the Desert Archaic style, yet may belong to a later transitional period because of the headfeather protrusion, pecking, and motion of figures (see following drawings). Two circles are present; one of which is divided into squares. The first is approximately 20 centimeters in diameter, the second about 12 centimeters. Two small masks or possible anthropomorph heads 2 centimeters x 4 centimeters are also represented. The depositional environment is sagebrush dominated, but also has native grasses, forbs, and Cold Desert Shrubs. Pinyon and juniper dominate the surrounding ecotone.

OUS-12 is a series of several petroglyph panels; three of which are related in style, chronology, and content. Two petroglyphs represented serpentine lines. One panel represents sheep and an anthropomorph wearing a hat and having three small lines branching out of his hands. The figures vary between 4 centimeters and 20 centimeters high. Two anthropomorphs and one ram of the same size are represented by another panel. One anthropomorph is a duplicate of the one



#2 Figures

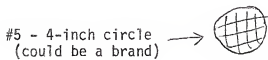


#3 Anthropomorph

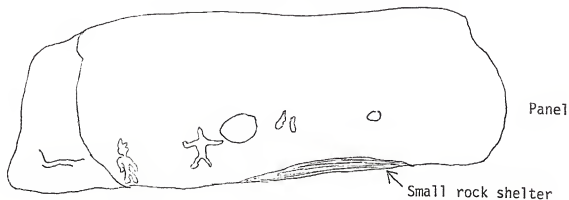
#1 Figure of warrior? Notice the fist and open hand outline added to facilitate interpretation of anthropomorph.



#4 Circle



#5 - 4-inch circle
(could be a brand)



Panel

Small rock shelter

previously mentioned, but the second seems to represent a figure with a cross coming out of where the right hand should be and a legless body. Another panel displays an indiscernible anthropomorph and what could become miniature masks (3 centimeters). The panels are similar in style to one in Willow Creek Canyon where a figure on horseback dates them to the Ute era probably circa 1800. Further north, near a cow camp is a recent-historic petroglyph of a horse and trees. The cow camp dates from the 1930's and has the same vegetational environment of cheatgrass, sagebrush, and greasewood as the aforementioned petroglyphs.

OUS-13 is a homestead site with historic inscriptions on a sandstone canyon wall just 40 meters to the west. The homestead cabin lies in the eastern bank of Willow Creek and seems to have been inundated and buried in position by a fifty-year flood. Remains of a wall or possibly another cabin lie imbedded in the bank. The cabin is made from axe-cut and saw-cut logs. It is axe notched and hewn. To the west of the cabin across Willow Creek are name and motto inscriptions which tell us that John Paynter was in love with Etta Paynter circa 1903. Etta Paynter placed the flood water mark 3 meters above the canyon floor (5 meters above the July 1981 water level) and dated it July 6, 1903 at 8:30 p.m. Other inscriptions indicate that the area had a lot of activity between 1890 and 1920, then all ceased. The riparian vegetation is now extinct save for a small strip next to the creek and has been replaced by cheatgrass, sagebrush, and greasewood.

OUS-14 is a Ute petroglyph judging from the figure on horseback and yet is very close in style to some of the Fremont works. The sheep

are extremely similar to those of the Fremonts. The panel is approximately 1 meter x 3 meters and has anthropomorphs and zoomorphs of various sizes ranging from 2 centimeters to about 40 centimeters. One animal resembles a bear dancing and playing a flute. A ghost-like rounded figure or what could be a human figure wearing robe-like clothing stands out. The site is 3 meters above the canyon bottom overlooking the creek which is not more than 40 meters away. A heavy growth of greasewood and sagebrush hide the panel. The panel is somewhat faded, but has not suffered from vandalism.

- OUS-15 is a gigantic rock shelter in Main Canyon at the base of the eastern canyon wall. The shelter is located in a sandstone formation and is 35 meters wide, 8 meters deep, and from 1 meter to 6 meters high at the entrance. The shelter is used extensively for a refuge by cattle, but has not been vandalized by man. No subsurface test was attempted. Present vegetation is a sagebrush dominant Cold Desert Shrub, but past vegetation was lush riparian as it is still found a few kilometers south.
- OUS-16 is a simplistic Desert Archaic petroglyph depicting a ram's head, an atlatl, and some undecipherable markings. The petroglyph is located on the eastern sandstone wall of Main Canyon just 30 meters from the road, but is so eroded that it is hard to locate. Immediate vegetation was riparian, but is now sagebrush dominant Cold Desert Shrub with pinyon and juniper on the surrounding hillsides.
- OUS-17 is a Fremont petroglyph and historic inscription site. The site contains some early Fremont petroglyphs tending towards the early stick-like representations of the Desert Archaic. The anthropomorphs represented

vary from 10 centimeters to about 20 centimeters in height. Less than 20 meters to the north of the same sandstone western wall of Main Canyon, is an inscription by Louis Robidoux. The inscription reads as follows: "Louis Robid...Passo qui el dia de 11-Mayo de 1841". Translated from Spanish, the inscription means: Louis Robidoux, (I) passed here the day of 11 May 1841. This inscription is mentioned by Hafen in Volume VII of THE MOUNTAIN MEN AND THE FUR TRADE OF THE FAR WEST on page 322. Main Canyon was a major link in the Spanish Trail to Ute Territories and Shoshonean beaver ponds. The depositional environment is presently made of extremely tall sagebrush completely hiding the panels from curious seekers.

- OUS-18 is a rock shelter area formed of six shelters within a sandstone outcrop. The largest shelter is about 15 meters by 3 meters and contained a sandstone mano, burned bone and charcoal. A small metate of sandstone was found 20 meters above the shelter. Depositional environment is an ecotone of pinyon/juniper, alpine, mountain conifer, and scrub oak with some Cold Desert Shrubs.
- OUS-19 is an early settler homestead with an unresearched history. Two cabins 6 meters² still stand, but are only 50% and 80% intact. The two cabins are located less than 15 meters from Tony Spring in Tony Canyon and are an excellent example of axe-cut, hewn and trimmed log construction. Debris throughout the area indicated an early 1900's occupation.

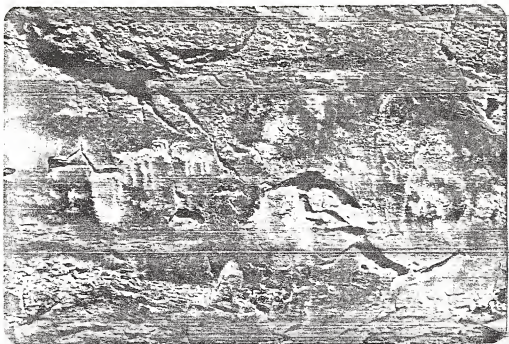


Photo #35. Fremont petroglyph in Main Canyon. OUS-3



Photo #36. Fremont petroglyph
in Main Canyon. OUS-4



Photo #37. Close-up of
crouching wolf. OUS-4

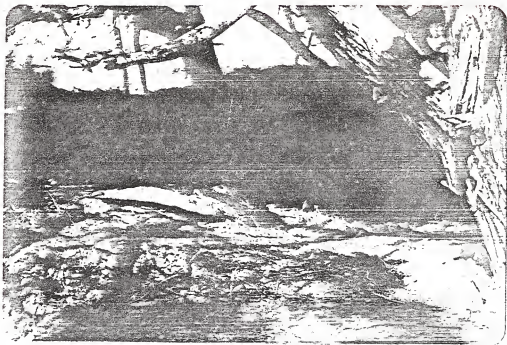
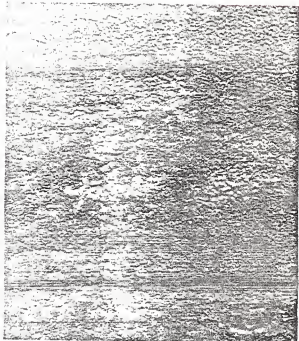


Photo #38. Eastern entrance to double cave. OUS-10.



Photos #39 and 40. Sweetwater Canyon petroglyphs. Could this be a Ute's view of pistol firing Spaniard and a cross carrying priest in his habit? OUS-12.

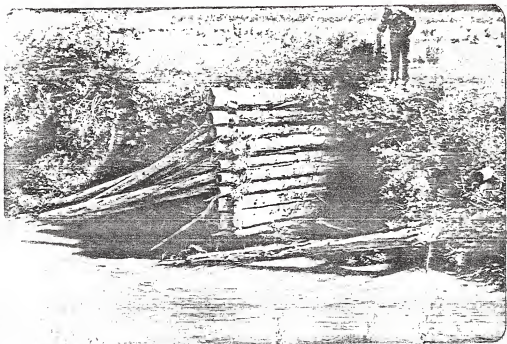


Photo #40. Homestead buried by a major flood in Willow Creek Canyon. OUS-13



Photo #41. Ute petroglyph showing a dancing bear playing a flute. Notice the hat-wearing figure on horseback to the right of the bear. OUS-14

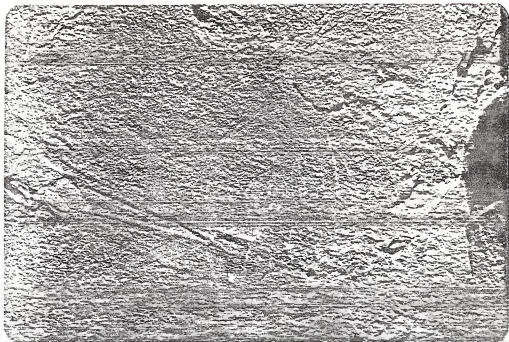


Photo #42. Ram's head representation next to an atl-atl. Main Canyon petroglyph. OUS-16.

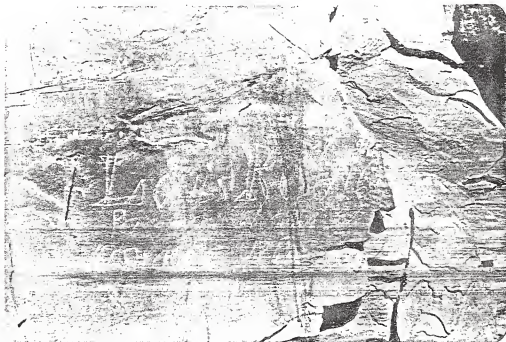


Photo #43. Louis Robidoux inscription in Main Canyon. OUS-17.

IV. ISOLATED FINDS

- I.F.-1 is a 20 centimeter metate fragment of ground stone. It was found in an aspen grove at the bottom of a drainage in sample unit 26. The vegetational environment is Mountain Alpine and Oak Shrub dominant with Mountain Conifer and pinyon/juniper ecozones nearby. The metate is of Red Creek quartzite which is not found in the Bookcliffs, but is readily available in the Uintas.
- I.F.-2 is a sandstone axehead of either Navajo or Duchesne formation; neither of which is native to the Bookcliffs. The front of the axehead shows severe notching and wear, but the back has only a few notches. The axehead is approximately 18 centimeters long, 10 centimeters wide and 3 centimeters thick. About 2/3 of the way back around the axehead is a groove and indentation where it may have been strapped to the handle. The axehead was found on the surface of a slope 1/3 of the way from the bottom of sample unit 26. The surrounding ecotone is of pinyon/juniper dominance with Mountain Conifer and Scrub Oak intrusions.
- I.F.-3 was a find of two chert chips from secondary thinning. The chips were located on a deer trail on top of the ridge in sample unit 26 and measured approximately .2 millimeters each. The area is in a scrub oak dominant ecotone with some sagebrush, mountain mahogany, bitterbrush, pinyon and juniper.
- I.F.-4 is a Pinto translucent nearly clear quartz point 5 centimeters long, 2.3 centimeters wide at the widest point, and .7 centimeters thick. The point was a surface find on top of a ridge in a pinyon/juniper ecotone. The ridge overlooks Bull Canyon to the west.

- I.F.-5 is a pestle found near a rock shelter and metate in sample unit 38. The tubular sandstone pestle is 30 centimeters long and 6 centimeters wide.
- I.F.-6 is a secondary flaking site. Two secondary flint chips were discovered in the eastern end of sample unit 47 on the ridge top in a Cold Desert Shrub and Pinyon/Juniper ecotone.
- I.F.-7 is a quartz flake 1 centimeter² found on a sagebrush flat in the western end of sample unit 47.
- I.F.-8 is a broken cryptocrystalline projectile point found 200 meters west of sample unit 3. The point is 2.25 centimeters at the widest, 2.3 centimeters tall without the tip, and .4 centimeters thick, 14 centimeters long before it was broken. The point has been corner-notched. Both the base and the tip are missing. The point is dark chocolate with a denticulated edge. The point was found on a gentle slope of a Scrub Oak covered ridge.
- I.F.-9 is a solitary bedrock mortar in a north-facing sandstone outcropping. The mortar is on a 30% slope and in an ecotone of pinyon, juniper, sagebrush, rabbitbrush, mountain mahogany, and serviceberry bushes.
- I.F.-10 is a bedrock mortar on the upper part of a slope on the west side of Crooked Canyon. The mortar was ground into a large (2 meter²) sandstone boulder. The depositional vegetation used to be a pinyon/juniper ecozone.
- I.F.-11 is a light coffee colored chert core fragment. It was located on the west end of sample unit 36. Depositional vegetation is a mixture of Douglas fir, pinyon, juniper, serviceberry bushes, squaw bush, and bitterbrush.

- I.F.-12 is a yellowish chert core fragment located on the same slope as I.F.-11. The depositional environment is Douglas fir, pinyon and juniper. This cuboidal core measured approximately 20 centimeters x 18 centimeters.
- I.F.-13 is a scraper found in the western end of sample unit 36 just above the rock shelter area. The ground cover consists mainly of pinyon, juniper, and Douglas fir. This circular light coffee colored chert tool measured nearly 10 centimeters in diameter.
- I.F.-14 is a chert core fragment and a light brown chert flake. The ecotone is made of pinyon/juniper with a Cold Desert Scrub intrusion dominated by sagebrush. The fragment was found in the center of sample unit 51 and was of brown and orange chert nearly 20 centimeters square. The flake was of the same material, but measured less than 2 centimeters by 1 centimeter.
- I.F.-15 is located in sample unit 52 on a gentle slope. The two chert core fragments were cream colored and measured 5 centimeters x 10 centimeters each.
- I.F.-16 is a chocolate colored chert point 3.06 centimeters long and 2.57 centimeters at its widest. The base is 1.2 centimeters wide and .5 centimeters thick. The point may have been used as a scraper and was found in a pinyon/juniper ecozone on the edge of a sagebrush flat just 1 kilometer south of sample unit 39. It looks as if it is the remains of a broken Hell Gap point.
- I.F.-17 is a light grey chert projectile point with side notchings. The point was found on top of a pinyon and juniper covered ridge. It is missing the point and the base, but from its configuration and

site, it seems to be an Elko.

I.F.-18 is an Elko point of translucent white quartz. It was found on a flat ridge-top in a sagebrush dominant Cold Desert Shrub zone. This point along with all others, is described in the chronology of points.

V. OTHER SITES

42-UN-121 is a Fremont petroglyph panel depicting two ghost-like anthropomorphs, several masks, and one sun circle. A circle divided into four quarters is placed in what appears to be the crescent shaped horns of a buffalo. Two other quartered circles appear in the panel. Several zoomorphs are depicted in the 3 meter x 1 meter panel. The panel is approximately 4 meters above ground level.

42-UN-122 is a rock shelter containing a dry masonry structure which at one time has walled up a rough circle about 3 meters in diameter. The whole shelter is about 7 meters x 12 meters. The shelter also contains some recent charcoal inscriptions. The shelter walls also contain some stick-like anthropomorphs of the Desert Archaic as well as some stylized Fremont sheep.

42-UN-123 is a large petroglyph panel that starts at the junction of South and Sweetwater Canyons. The panel contains Fremont anthropomorphs, zoomorphs, and various symbols, circles, and serpentine lines, as well as some Ute representations of warriors on horseback. The entire panel complex stretches southward into Sweetwater Canyon for at least 100 meters.

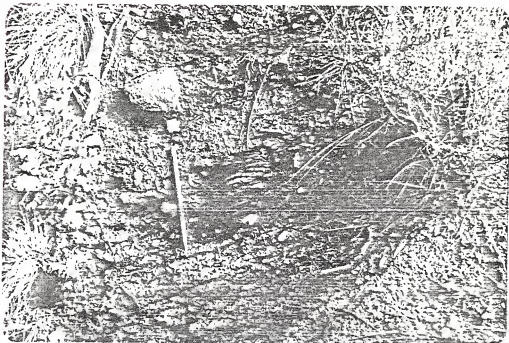


Photo #44. Hammerstone/axehead in-situ. I.F.-2

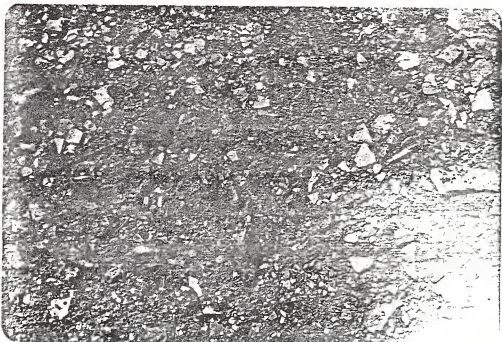


Photo #45. Pinto point in-situ. I.F.-4.

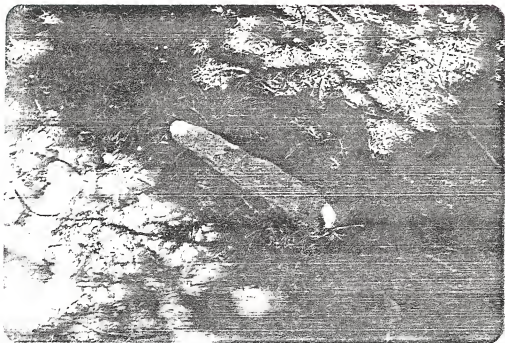


Photo #46. Pestle in-situ. I.F.-5.



Photo #47. Broken projectile point in-situ. I.F.-8.

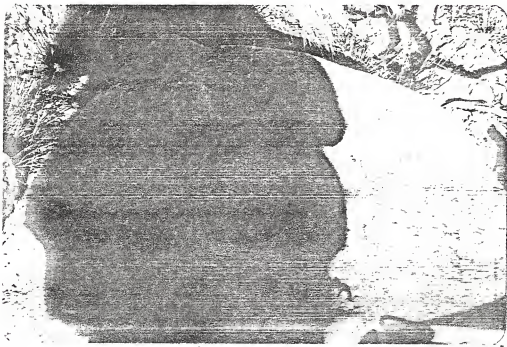


Photo #48. Bedrock mortar. I.F.-10.



Photo #49. Broken point in-situ. I.F.-17.

42-UN-338, 349, 350, 351, 716, 781, 782, and 783. No detailed description available.

42-UN-338 is a Ute petroglyph panel of horseback figure, anthropomorphs, sheep, figure with three branches emanating from the palms, footprint representation (bear paw?) and some recently historical inscriptions. Pre-reservation style and rider indicates 1700-1850 A.D. execution.

42-UN-350 is a shelter with an unknown pictograph and petroglyph. Modern cowboy brands.

42-UN-351 is an unclear description of a structure with a hearth and rock alignment (probably meant to describe wall remains); origin unknown.

42-UN-444 is a large (60 meter in diameter) lithic scatter listed as a campsite although only debitage and some point fragments are mentioned.

42-UN-445 is a lithic scatter of unknown origin consisting of obsidian, grey chert and what may be a Pinto fragment of grey chert.

42-UN-465 is a Ute petroglyph panel depicting circles, anthropomorphs, sheep, horseback figures, and bear tracks. Figures date execution of panel to the pre-reservation era and earlier.

42-UN-482 is a large lithic scatter near Trapper Spring that is listed as a campsite. No other information available.

42-UN-484 is a habitation area of immense size, covering both sides of Hide-out Canyon and up both branches of the canyon. The informant observed mats, spearpoints, and baskets.

- 42-UN-488 is an area listed as a probable summer campsite neary Pretty Valley Spring. The informant observed detritus and fireplaces in a 100 square meter area.
- 42-UN-631 is a lithic scatter located on the south side of Indian Ridge Canyon in a pinyon/juniper ecozone. The debris consists mostly of primary percussion flakes and tools of grey-red chert. The site measures approximately 20 meters x 50 meters.
- 42-UN-632 is a lithic scatter of dark grey chert covering an area of 15 meters x 20 meters. The site is located at the base of a ridge on the south side of Indian Canyon in a pinyon/juniper ecozone.
- 42-UN-633 is a well defined lithic of native chert/shale approximately 5 meters². The site is in a pinyon and juniper ecozone and contains not only debris, but also scrapers and bifaces indicating a possible kill site.
- 42-UN-646 is a lithic scatter approximately 20 meters in diameter and containing flakes, one biface, and two partial points, one of which appears to be a Pinto (Hester and Heizer, 1971, page 19, example C).
- 42-UN-686 is a lithic scatter containing tool fragments and evidence of a bifacially worked tool. This site is located in a pinyon and juniper forest in a level area. The fragments found are made of chalcedony and black chert.
- 42-UN-687 is a lithic scatter located on a flat area of a ridge slope. The site is in an ecotone of sagebrush, juniper, pinyon pine, mountain mahogany, and prickly pear cactus. The site is approximately 50 meters x 30 meters and contains chert, chalcedony, and quartzite flakes.

42-UN-716 is a petroglyph panel and recently historic camp. The state computer doesn't describe the site, but does mention a deteriorating corral at the site.

42-UN-782 is Euro-American trash not described by the state computer. It may be the remains of a cow camp.

42-UN-783 The state computer program describes this as a limited activity site and structural site type of Euro-American cultural affiliation. This could describe a camp, cabin foundation, corral, etc.

42-UN-913 is a lithic scatter of undetermined origins. It contains no diagnostic artifacts, but secondary and tertiary flakes of white chert and chalcedony.

42-UN-964 is a sparse lithic scatter of 15 percussion flakes of quartzite and siltstone. Site area covers 52 meters x 32 meters.

42-UN-965 is a 50 meter by 35 meter lithic scatter containing interior percussion flakes, quartzite, obsidian, and siltstone. The site is in an ecotone of sagebrush, mountain mahogany, pinyon and juniper.

42-UN-989 is a 14 meter by 8 meter lithic scatter of interior percussion flakes and flake fragments which also contains two finished tools; a tan-brown chert scraper and one of tan-brown siltstone.

42-UN-990 is a lithic scatter measuring 60 meters x 45 meters. Material on-site consists of primary, secondary, and interior flakes. The flakes are of chert, jasper, chalcedony, and siltstone, varying in color from white to tan, grey, maroon, red, and black.

42-UN-991 is a lithic scatter of 32 meters by 17 meters. Mostly of non-utilized interior flakes and flake fragments. The materials used were of chert and chalcedony and varied from white to black, tan, brown, grey, clear and pink. One secondary flake was also found.

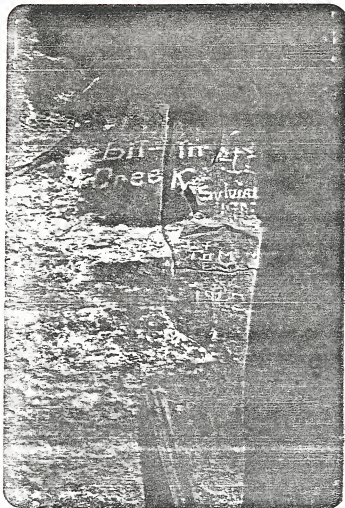
42-UN-992 is a small rock shelter 4 meters x 2 meters in a sandstone canyon wall. A .3 meter long implement sharpening groove and recent graffiti were scratched into the wall.

42-UN-993 is a petroglyph of a horse head and neck. Its origin could be Ute, but most likely of recent historic settler because the neck is not elongated in the plains style adopted by early reservation Utes.

42-UN-1015 is a petroglyph panel 1.5 meters by .6 meters of zoomorphs and sheep. The work is of yet-to-be determined origin and faces southward.

42-UN-1016 This site is listed as a rock shelter, ledge overhang, and a petroglyph panel of zoomorphs, anthropomorphs, circular and serpentine lines. The shelter area contained pottery sherds, lithic debitage, charcoal, bone and wood and fire reddened stones.

42-UN-1017 The informant registered this site as an insignificant recent petroglyph of unknown origin. However, this site belongs on the National Register because of its historical value. The site contains some early settlers names and dates circa 1904 to 1920. It also contains a large Ute petroglyph panel of early reservation era. One petroglyph Augusti (Yagasi) in women's garb. Augusti was forced to wear women's clothes and do women's work because he refused to take part in the Meeker Massacre. According to local informants, Augusti

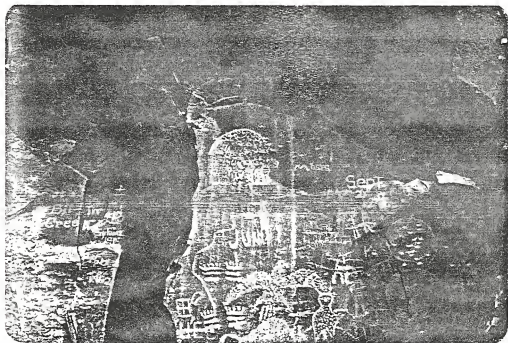


16a. Historic Inscriptions



16b. Ute Petroglyph

Photos #16a, 16b, and 16c, Augusti Panel (42-UN-1017).



16c. Close-up of Augusti in Women's Garb.

tried to hide his identify by pecking over the features of his face in this glyph and of others in the vicinity. Other items in the panel include an eagle, an owl, a bison, the sun, the moon, anthropomorphs, and numerous symbols known only to the creator(s) of the panel.

VI. PROJECTILE POINTS (Traced from originals and measured from actual rather than projected size.)

"a", "b", "c", and "i" are typed as Elko corner notched, although "c", especially, is in such a state of fragmentation that positive identification is doubtful.

"d" is a classic side notched Pinto with unfinished tip.

"e" is tentatively typed as being closest to Fremont as described and typed by Richard Holmer and Denis Weder's "Common Post - Archaic Projectile Points of the Fremont Area". Example X, page 58 of the Utah State Historical Society 1980, Antiquities Section, Selected Papers, Volume VII, Number 16.

"f" is a Humboldt fragment missing the tip and base.

"g" is a preform.

"h" is a possible fragment of Hell Gap point.

All of the dimensions:

"a"-grey chert Elko point measuring 4.4 centimeters long, 2.75 centimeters wide, and .42 centimeters thick.

"b"-Elko point measures 3.35 centimeters long, 2.5 centimeters wide, and .34 centimeters thick.

"c"-Elko point measures 2.5 centimeters long, 2.25 centimeters wide, and .4 centimeters thick.

"d"-Pinto point 5 centimeters long, 2.3 centimeters wide, and .7 centimeters thick.

"e"-Fremont point 2.9 centimeters long, 1.5 centimeters wide, and .5 centimeters thick.

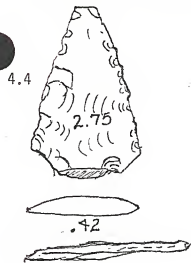
"f"-Humboldt point 3.75 centimeters long, 1.72 centimeters wide, and .52 centimeters thick.

"g"-preform 3.4 centimeters long, 2.7 centimeters wide, and .75 centimeters thick.

"h"-Hell Gap point fragment 3.06 centimeters long, 2.58 centimeters wide, and .5 centimeters thick.

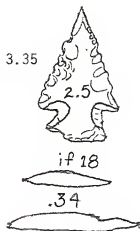
"i"-Elko base 1.25 centimeters long, 2.3 centimeters wide, and .35 centimeters thick.

ELKO Corner Notched



a

ELKO



b

ELKO

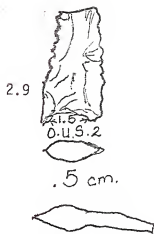


c

Pinto

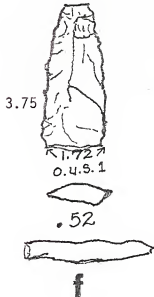


d

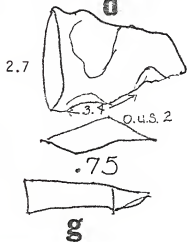


e

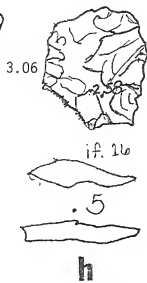
Humboldt



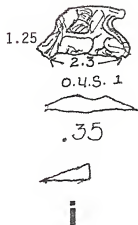
f



g



h



i

CHAPTER IV

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I. PROBLEMS ENCOUNTERED

There were many factors that contributed to the area of "problems" in gathering data. Vegetation, terrain, and the sampling technique were, of course, the biggest problems. Heavy ground cover impeded surveying, and in some cases, inspection was only possible on animal trails. In the eastern end of the Study Area, the mountain mahogany, scrub oak, and squawapple bushes were so thick that passage was restricted to deer trails and even those were extremely arduous.

Extremely steep slopes were another major problem, especially if covered with slate. Some slopes were so steep that mountain climbing gear would have been advised. In some cases where rock shelters could exist within the face of a rock outcropping, those shelters could not be checked due to a lack of mountain climbing gear and climbing experience.

The random sampling technique posed the greatest challenge. Since no control could be exercised over what areas would be chosen, the sample itself, fell in heavier concentrations on several portions of the study area while leaving other portions void of sampling. Ridges were drawn more often than canyon floors and steeply inclined slopes seemed to be the fare of the day, especially in the easternmost and westernmost ends of the study area. Major canyons of concentrated cultural usage, such as Main Canyon, were inadequately sampled, as was the case for the whole eastern end of the study area. Sample units were often selected in unlikely areas of habitation such as 80° slopes while canyon floors, creeks, springs, rock shelters, and petroglyph sites were inadequately sampled to give a thorough coverage of the study area. Even considering that walking to the units and back increased the area covered to approximately a 2% sample, not enough of a scattergun effect took place to give an overall view of the study area.

Time and personnel was another problem. Only about four hours could be devoted to each sample unit, and only two persons were provided to study each unit. Not enough time was available to dig sample pits in likely rock shelters and take carbon samples. Two persons are not enough to cover heavily forested areas where vision can be reduced to a 3 meter semi-circle. Some units were so difficult to reach and survey, that they took an entire day to survey.

Unusually rainy weather also posed a problem by denying access to some areas or shortening the study time available.

The sample unit form was inadequate only because it was not designed for the area of usage, and thus forced time-consuming writing to cover aspects not described in the form. For example, plenty of space was allocated for describing sand dunes (not found in the Bookcliffs area) whereas Horizon, Viewspread, Elevation Above Permanent Water Source, Alpine Ecozone, Oak Shrub Ecozone, and Steepness of Slopes as variable factors were completely ignored. In future studies, it is advisable to visit the area first and design the form to fit its geomorphology.

Budgeting also imposed a partial drawback on the sampling accuracy. Although both researchers are acquainted with paleontology, botany, and geology, their level of competency in these fields is nowhere that of specialists. It would have been much more accurate to have experts in these fields on hand to evaluate field finds or do several test samples. Another drawback was the lack of datable prehistoric material. Within the whole study area, only two complete projectile points were found. Petroglyphs, pictographs, and some charcoal were the only other datable sources. No pottery, sandals, bowls, shafts, or any other datable material was found.

Processing the data also posed several problems. The sample unit forms were not devised for easy access to information and for data entry. Furthermore, the state computer program has inadequate data for comparison and is not set up for easy and concise comparison of the variable factors tested in the Bookcliffs. A new computer form and program was devised to handle the input and complete additional information necessary for analysis.

II. INTRODUCTION

After placing all the data into the computer, multiple runs were taken to compare the different variables as described in the Seep Ridge Study as well as several other variables that were suspected as influencing the choice of habitation or resource exploitation. In a very short time, it became evident that the geography and resource availability prevents a successful application of the Seep Ridge Predictive Model in the Bookcliffs area.

III. WOOD AND DISTANCE TO NEAREST WATER

The first variables to be discarded were distance to wood and distance to nearest water source. Both of these variables had both site and nonsite (control) points within less than 100 meters distance from such sources. The next variable factor in consideration was the distance to permanent water. Eighty-seven percent of the sites are less than five kilometers from a permanent water source versus less than five percent for the Seep Ridge sites (Graph #1). In fact, nearly forty (40) percent of the sites are less than 1 kilometer from a permanent water source. Graph #2 points out that there is very little variation in the distance to permanent water between sites and nonsites. Rather than being able to use distance to permanent water as a variable, one can only say that sites and nonsites are normally close to a water source.

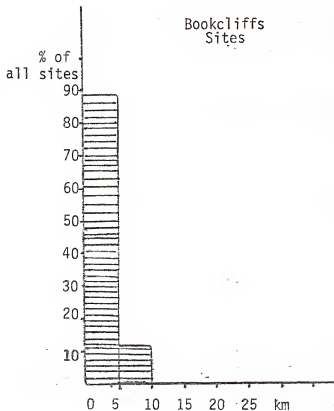
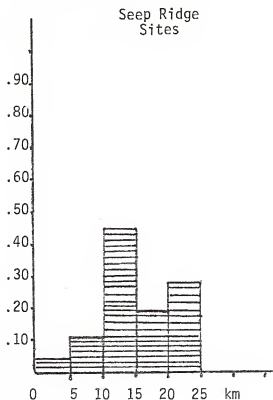
IV. ELEVATION

The distribution of sites and nonsites followed the same general trend as the previous two cases, indicating the distribution pattern of the random sample rather than a viable method of differentiation (Graph #3). However, when the elevation was requested by site type, an interesting pattern began to develop. Single shelters fall between 6680 and 7680 feet, whereas habitation shelter areas of two or more shelters cluster in an extremely small range of 7100 to 7250 feet. Rock art sites are found between 5875 and 6960 feet whereas lithic scatters are well represented from 6525 to 8480 feet (Graph #4).

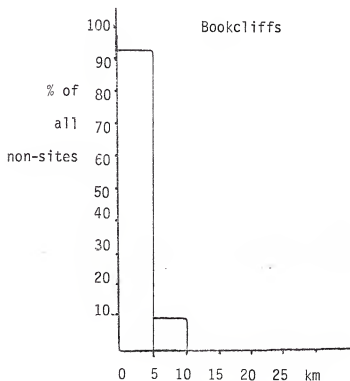
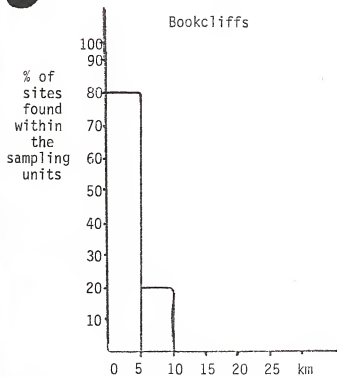
The range of sampling units accounts for this distribution pattern to some extent, but it doesn't explain why lithic scatters are not found between 5500 and 6500 feet. The best explanation for this absence of sites can be found in three things. First of all, one must consider the sampling method. Since all privately owned, state lands, and major roads were omitted from the study, large areas of the bottom land were not included in the study. Private land is almost entirely on the canyon bottom, thus, lower elevations were inadequately sampled. Second, one has to refer to ranching abuses in the late 1890's to early 1900's. By 1903, overgrazing had depleted groundcover to such an extent that disastrous floods often covered the canyon bottoms with enormous deposits of mud and debris. One can therefore, safely assume that many bottomland sites have either been washed away or entirely covered by mud.

Third, and just as important, is the fact that besides the Bookcliffs study, the only other cultural surveys in the area are connected to energy exploitation; which historically has chosen either ridgetop or canyon floor drilling locations. This brings to the forefront the importance of site location in respect to topography.

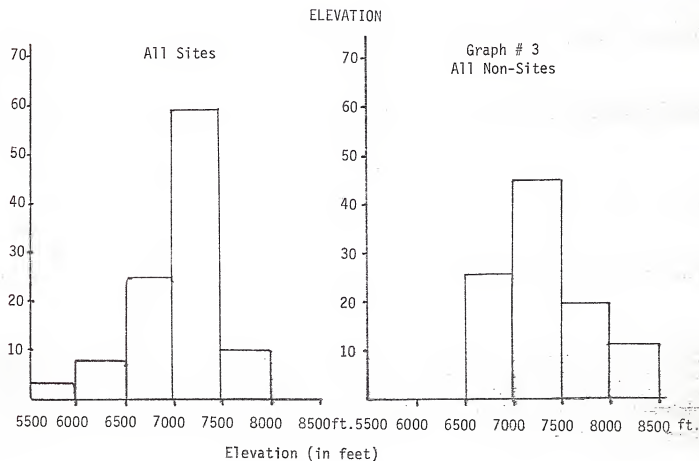
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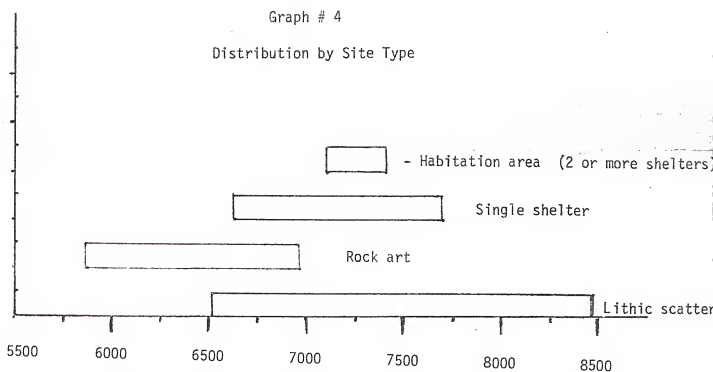
Graph # 1 Distance to Permanent Water (in kilometers)



Graph # 2 Distance to Permanent water (in kilometers)



Graph # 3a and # 3b site distribution by Elevation



Graph # 4 - Site distribution by site type

Elevation (in feet)

V. POSITION LANDFORM

Position of sites was determined as being on the canyon floor, at the toe of the ridge, on the slope of the ridge, on the brow of the ridge, and on top of the ridge. Large flat tablelands are considered as top of the ridge. Fifteen (15) percent of the sites within the Bookcliffs random sample and twenty-one (21) percent of the total sites recorded in the Bookcliffs are located on ridge tops versus fifty (50) percent for the Seep Ridge sites (Graph #5). Twenty-one (21) percent of the sites and fourteen (14) percent of the total sites (Graph #5) are on the slope versus twelve (12) percent of the Seep Ridge sites. Thirty-three (33) percent of the sites and nineteen (19) percent of the total sites in the Bookcliffs are on the brow of the ridge, whereas, three (3) percent for the Seep Ridge sites.

Most important of all, is the fact that twenty-one (21) percent of "within unit" sites and forty (40) percent of the total Bookcliffs sites are located at the toe of ridge versus none in the Seep Ridge study. What is even more startling, is the ratio of nonsite points (control sample) that were found at the toe (7%) versus the actual sample sites (21%) found at the toe. The toe of the ridge location is 300% more prevalent among sites than is projected by the control sample! Canyon floor sites for Bookcliffs (97%) are roughly half the number (21%) of those in the Seep Ridge area. Landform location preference is, therefore, greatly diverse in the two study areas.

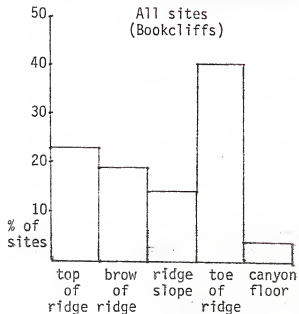
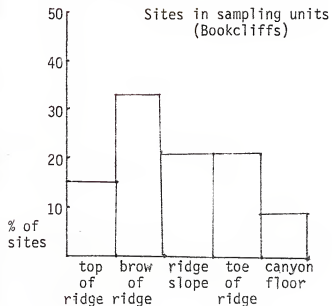
VI. SHELTER QUALITY

Shelter quality based on the Seep Ridge report is as follows:

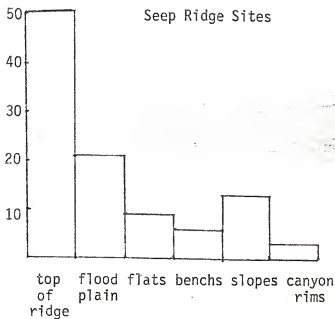
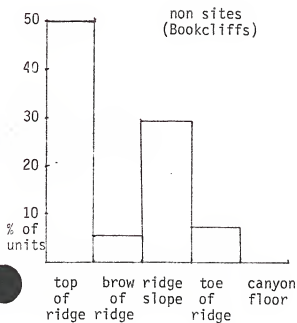
Point System for Shelter Quality

- 0 - nonforested hilltop, ridge crest or high point or an extremely steep slope.
- 1 - flat (horizontal or sloping) nonforested area or forested area on an extremely steep slope.

LAND FORM



Graph 5

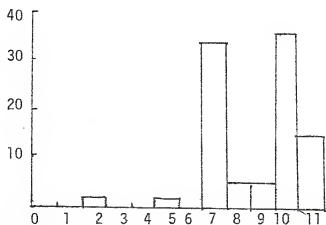


- 2 - river valley floor (valleys are greater than 150 meters wide), or a drainage that is subject to flooding during inclement weather.
- 3 - immediately below crest of ridge or hilltop (within 50 meters).
- 4 - near forest edge (within 50 meters) but outside of forest.
- 5 - in topographic depression such as a ravine or drainage in nonforested area.
- 6 - clearing within forest (clearings have diameters greater than 50 meters).
- 7 - in forest on hilltops, flat, or sloping areas.
- 8 - in forest, in a ravine or drainage depression.
- 9 - in forest, immediately below (within 50 meters) crest of ridge or hilltop.
- 10 - base of a vertical rockface scarp such as a canyon wall.
- 11 - rockshelter or cave.

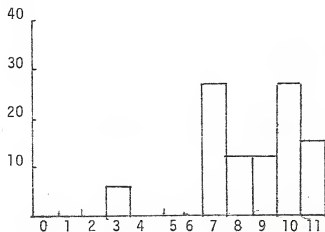
It is interesting to note that in the Bookcliffs, 56 nonsites were used as control and the total Bookcliffs sites of shelter quality value of 7 points is 34% in both cases (Graph #6). If the nonsite points for shelter quality 7 are pared to the 36 nonsite points from sample units that did not have a site within their boundaries, and then compared to the shelter quality 7 of the 33 sites found within the sample units, then we find a nearly equal 28% to 27%. Shelter quality 7 thus becomes a matter of geographical coincidence rather than a conscious site selection. The only selectivity of site loci seems to be in the extremely good shelter quality places of 10 and 11 points value, and in the absence of sites within the lower values contrary to those found in the Seep Ridge Study. The homogeneity of nonsite shelter quality distribution in the Bookcliffs versus the concentrated distribution of nonsite in the lower values for the Seep Ridge nonsites (Graph #7) tells the story of two separate geographical zones.

SHELTER QUALITY

Shelter Quality All Sites
(Bookcliffs)

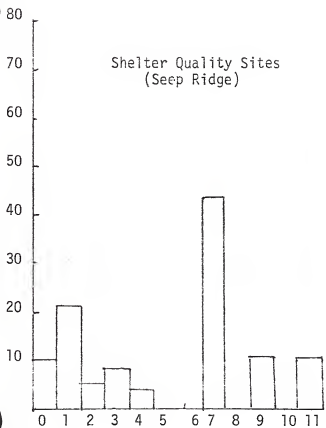


Bookcliff study unit sites
(Bookcliffs)

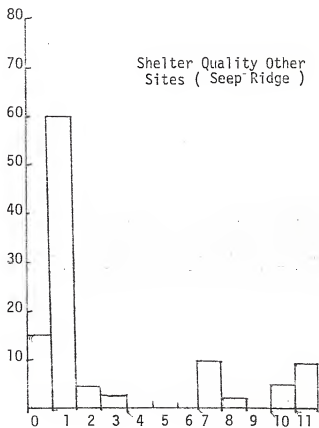


Graph #6

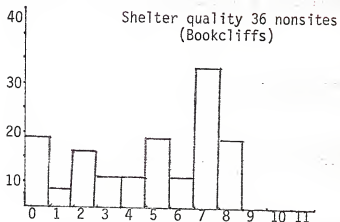
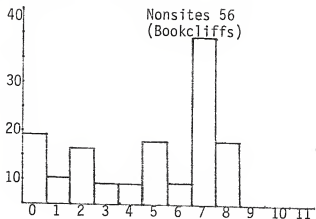
Shelter Quality Sites
(Seep Ridge)



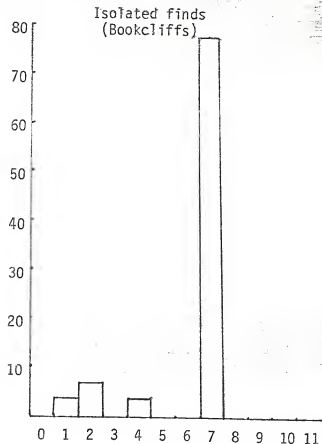
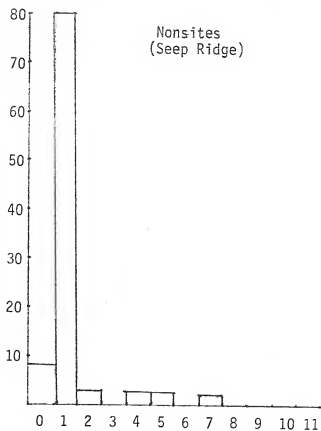
Shelter Quality Other
Sites (Seep Ridge)



SHELTER QUALITY



Graph # 7



VII. EXPOSURE

North to south exposure in degrees was measured on the 33 within-the-unit sites, and the total prehistoric sites in the Bookcliffs. Ninety-four (94) percent of the sites and seventy-nine (79) percent of the total Bookcliffs (Graph #8) sites have 90° or less exposure whereas sixty-one (61) percent of the nonsites have more than 90° exposure. To what extent this can be used as a discriminating factor is questionable. Once again, one must ask how much of the result is attributable to selectivity of site loci and how much is actually a topographic coincidence.

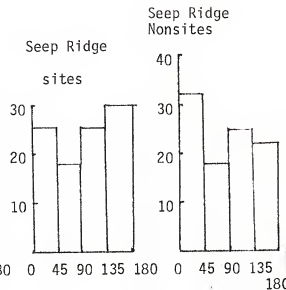
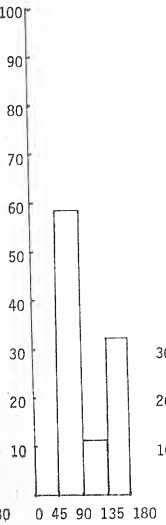
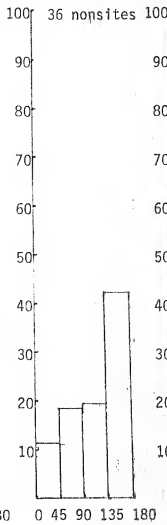
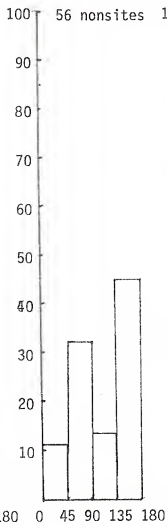
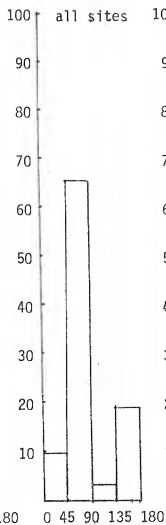
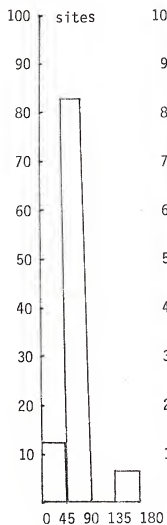
VIII. VIEWSREAD

Fifty-nine (59) percent of all nonsites are of greater than 180° viewsread whereas eighty-two (82) percent of within-the-unit-sites and sixty-five (65) percent of the total sites are less than 180° in viewsread (Graph #9). Comparison with the Seep Ridge results is not possible due to the absence of information about viewsread distribution. Once again, one must ask if the results are meaningful due to topographic and ecologic location. Is limited viewsread an indicator or a result of site location?

IX. SLOPE AND VERTICAL RELIEF

Slope inclination in percent rather than in degrees may be a good indicator of a gently sloping environment as is the case in the Seep Ridge area. For sites in the Bookcliffs, slope percent was determined on the basis of the total slope rather than the immediate site point. For example, a petroglyph panel would be assigned the slope % of the canyon floor if the panel was at the bottom of the rock outcrop instead of assigning 200% slope to it because it was carved into a vertical wall. Since relief is derived from the slope

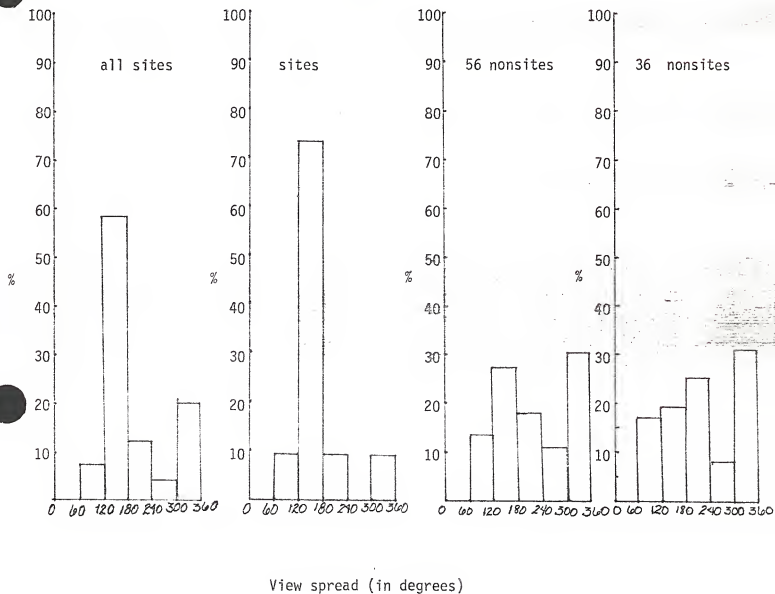
EXPOSURE
Graph # 8



North to South Exposure (in degrees)

VIEWSREAD

Graph # 9



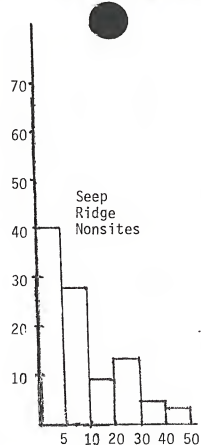
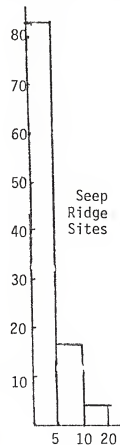
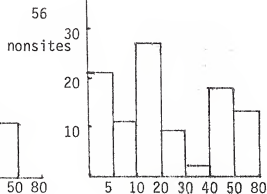
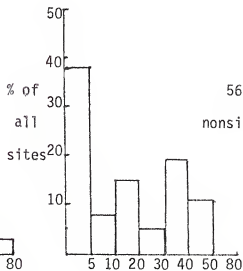
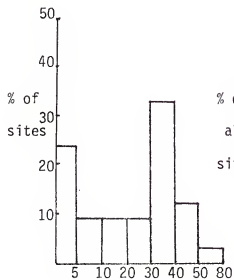
and since the results of the relief were the same as for slope, the same results can be applied in both cases. If a petroglyph panel was further upslope, then the slope % value was derived from the total slope average. Although, a first look at the 33 sites distributed according to slope percent value seems to indicate polarity clustering of sites at less than 5% slope and between 30-50% slope, (Graph #10), the overall view of the total sites versus the total nonsites (in the Bookcliffs) shows such striking similarity that one cannot help but question its value as a discriminant factor. Comparison between Bookcliff site distribution according to slope, vis a vis Seep Ridge results, further strengthens the argument that site and slope relationship is due to geographic coincidence rather than site selection. In other words, since gentle slopes are more prevalent in the Seep Ridge area, more gentle sloped sites are likely to be discovered. In the Bookcliffs area, the majority of slopes are steep, thus, a larger number of sites is associated with steep slopes. Therefore, correlation between the two cases is impractical.

X. VANTAGE

Vantage also failed to become a clear discriminator in determining site location. Both sites and nonsites have basically the same ratio of vantage points. Eighty-three (83) percent of the nonsites and ninety-one (91) percent of the sites have a vantage point within .5 kilometers. One hundred (100) percent of sites and nonsites have a vantage point less than one kilometer distance (Graph #11). Early in the study, it became evident that the variable factors developed in the Seep Ridge predictive formula were not functioning as discriminators of site locations for the Bookcliffs study area. Other factors were looked into and studied in the hope that they had applicability within the predictive equation. Temperature and precipitation were considered; however, data for these two variable factors is only available for a two month period in the

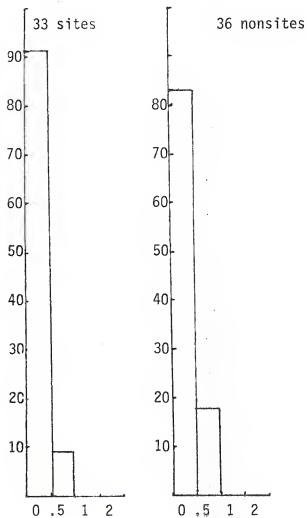
SLOPE IN %

Graph # 10



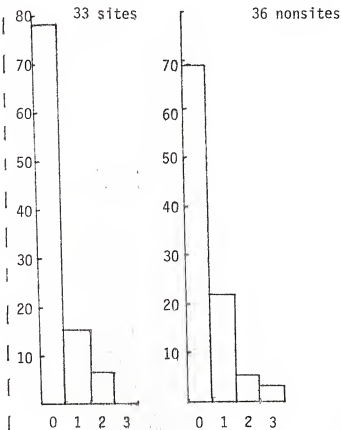
Slope (percent grade)

Vantage
Graph # 11



Distance to Vantage Point (in kilometers)

Route
Graph # 12



Distance to Nearest Travel Route
(in kilometers)

summer of 1981. This is hardly enough information on which to base a study. Weather data available from the surrounding territories is limited to lower elevations and therefore, inapplicable.

Next to be considered, were difficulty-of-travel and route proximity. Since vegetation has changed drastically several times within the last thirty thousand years, and what may be a difficult to traverse scrub oak patch was once an alpine meadow, the travel variable was discarded. Route proximity was considered as an alternative factor (Graph #12). Seventy-eight (78) percent of the random sample sites and sixty-nine (69) percent of the nonsites were within one kilometer of a major travel route. The author is inclined to believe that this is once again due to geographic coincidence rather than selection because of the high percentage and close similarity between sites and nonsites.

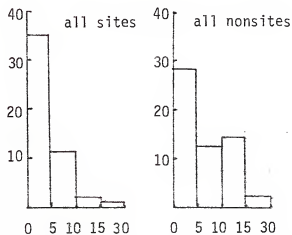
XI. LITHICS

Distance to the nearest lithic resources were plotted, reasoning that since lithic sources were necessary for tool making, sites might be placed close to such resources. Native chert sources proved to be equidistant from both sites and nonsites (Graph #13). Furthermore, no finished or semifinished tools were found to be manufactured from native chert. All finished tools were from materials available from the Uinta Mountains, from Green River cobblestones, and from as far as Yellowstone Park area (obsidian).

XII. ORIENTATION

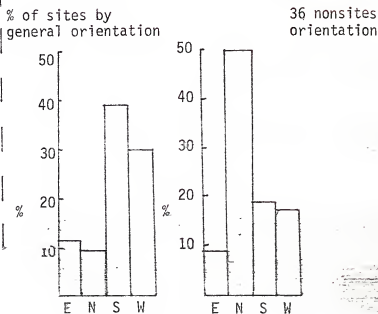
Site orientation was also considered for the four compass points (Graph #14). Thirty-nine percent of sites faced southward and thirty percent faced west for a total of sixty-nine percent. Only nine percent of sites faced north.

LITHICS
Graph # 13

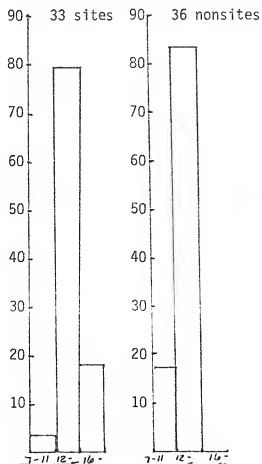


Distance to nearest Lithics (in kilometer)

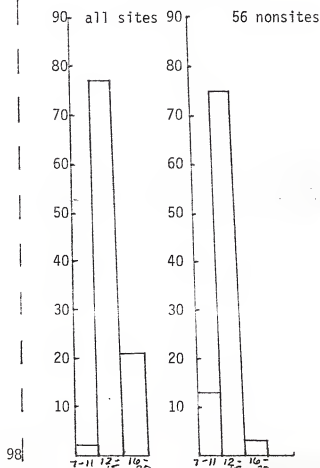
ORIENTATION
Graph # 14



VEGETATION POTENTIAL
graph # 15



VEGETATION POTENTIAL
Graph # 15



Fifty percent of nonsites faced north and nineteen percent faced south for a total of sixty-nine percent. Although there is a definite trend in site orientation, its use as a discriminator is possible only in conjunction with other factors which have yet to be discovered.

XIII. VEGETATION AND ANIMAL RESOURCE POTENTIALS

Since hunting and gathering are the base of subsistence for prehistoric man, the following point systems were developed to help define importance of such areas to survival. The author is well aware that both of these systems are more of an intuitive observation nature rather than precise quantitative analyses.

Vegetation Resource Potential Point System per Square Mile

The point system is based on vegetation that can be utilized as food, clothing, shelter, medicine, heat, tools, utensils, etc.:

- 0-6 SPARSE sparse vegetation of only one or few types of vegetation.
- 7-10 MEDIUM medium density vegetation of one or several species.
- 11-15 HEAVY heavy concentration of only one type of resource with only a few other resources.
- 16-20 HEAVY PLUS an abundance of more than one resource and/or a riparian ecozone with bullrush, cattail, tule, etc.

Animal Resource Potential Point System per Square Mile

The point system is based on the availability of animals which could be used as food, clothing, shelter, weapons, decoration, etc.

- 0-6 SPARSE sparse availability of large and medium size animals, but sparse to heavy availability of small game, lizards, insects, grubs, snakes, etc.
- 7-10 MEDIUM medium concentration of a mixture of large and small animals.
- 11-15 HEAVY heavy concentration of big game animals and medium concentration of other animals (large or small).

16-20 HEAVY PLUS a heavy concentration of big game animals plus water-fowl, fish, etc.

XIV. VEGETATION AND ANIMAL RESOURCES

Vegetation resources (Graph #15) and animal resources (Graph #16) proved to be identical to each other and nearly equal in respect to sites and nonsites. Obviously, there is a uniformity of food resources throughout the Bookcliffs area.

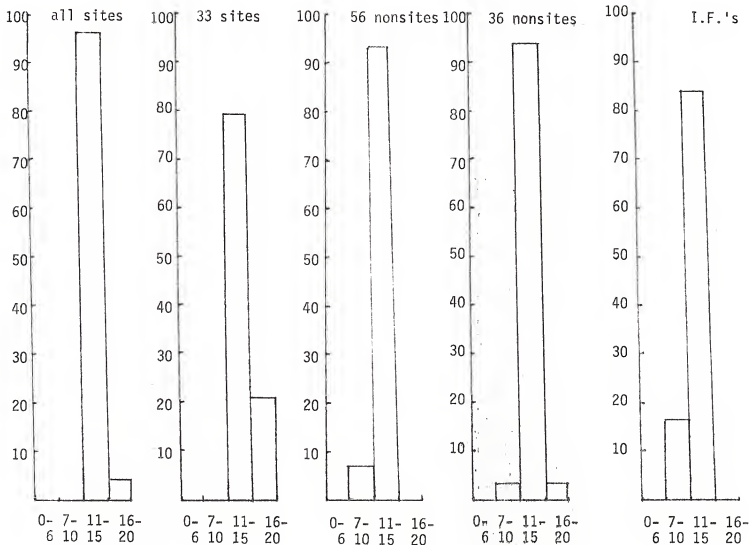
XV. ECOZONE

Site distribution was plotted by dominant ecozone within the ecotone and pinyon/juniper was most frequently found for both sites and nonsites. But, that's to be expected since pinyon/juniper forms the largest ecozone in the Bookcliffs. When sites are compared to nonsites, two facts come to light. Sites are found less often in the Oak dominant ecozone and more often than is projected by the control sample (Graph #17) in the riparian ecozone.

XVI. CONCLUSIONS

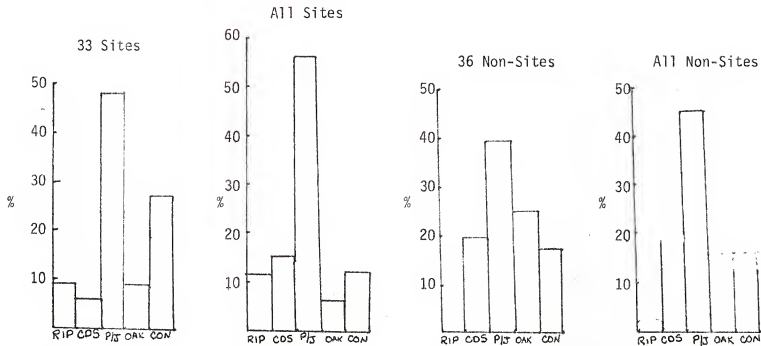
The successful application of the Seep Ridge predictive model for possible site location depends to a large extent on certain resource limitations. The geomorphology of the area for which Larralde and Chandler developed the equation is such that small seed exploitation (a very dependable food source) is limited to sand dune areas, and few cold desert shrub zones, a narrow strip of riparian zone and limited pinyon stands. Permanent water supplies are also limited to the Green and White Rivers and to a few springs. Wood is limited to juniper stands, whereas, inhospitable, exposed camping areas abound. Thus, the few places favorable for food gathering, fuel, shelter and water act as strong magnets attracting cultural activity. Distance to or from these few areas therefore, becomes a reliable standard for gauging

ANIMAL RESOURCES



DOMINANT ECOZONE

Graph # 17



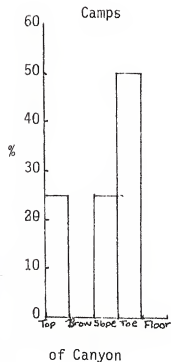
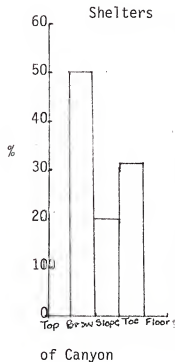
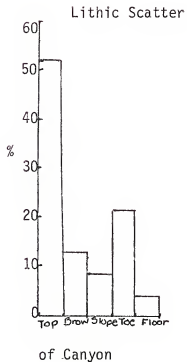
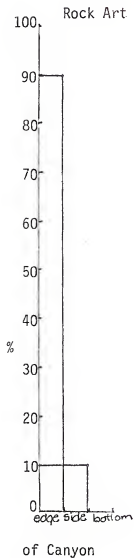
the probability of site location. In the Bookcliffs study area, resources are evenly distributed and in much greater quantity than found in the Seep Ridge study boundaries. The best food supplies in the Seep Ridge area are vastly inferior to the worst in the Bookcliffs. The Bookcliffs geography is such that the lack of powerful attractive forces, i.e., amorphous distribution of resources, created a change of exploitation of limited and specific resources to a wide band resource utilization with the least exertion. That is why ridge toe slope and brow locations represent not only protection from the elements, but also convenient starting points from which to harvest multiple and varied ecozones. This path of least resistance method of resource utilization is also a partial answer to the gradual decline in site frequency as one travels away from the ridge toe areas. There is also a change in site type from rock art and shelters at the toe of the ridge to shelters on the slope and brow, and finally, lithic scatters on ridge tops. Although 54% of lithic scatters are on ridge tops, the majority of sites are concentrated on or below the brow of the ridge to the canyon floor (Graph #18).

Seasonal and trade route patterns may also explain some of the habitation patterns as well as sites deviating from the east of resource utilization theory. Travel routes through the Bookcliffs are well documented and most sites out of immediate range of a canyon bottom, fall near or directly on a travel route.

Site type differentiation indicated permanent occupation on the ridge bottom, seasonal occupation on the slope and temporary occupation on the top. One can imagine abandonment of canyon bottoms for defensible positions in shelters and summer's deliverance from mosquitos on ridgetops.

PRIMARY LAND FORM
% by site type

Graph #18



There is too little information gathered to form a migratory pattern in, to, through, or around the Bookcliffs. Imported lithics indicate at least occasional northern excursions or trade with areas as far away as Yellowstone Park. Pottery sherds and petroglyphs from earlier research speak for travel or trade with places far south of the Bookcliffs.

The paucity or absence of datable artifacts, structural sites, and religious related objects (cairns, etc.) also implies area utilization by very small family groups. However, the few datable projectile points and artifacts found date the occupation of the Bookcliffs from 4000 B.C. to present.

Even if the Seep Ridge predictive model did not function in the Bookcliffs environment, one can still draw certain conclusions from what was tested.

XVII. OBSERVATIONS

Rock art sites faced southward with the exception of two sites on a rock outcrop in the middle of Main Canyon. In this case, one glyph faced to the east and the other to the west. All petroglyphs are near the mouth or joining of canyons. Petroglyph panels ranged in age from late archaic through Fremont, Ute, historical Ute and recent settlement.

Lithic scatter sites were found at all elevations with 52% on ridgetops. There was an absence of lithics between 5500 and 6500 feet probably because those areas are bottomlands which are now covered with flood debris from floods caused by early 1900's overgrazing.

The majority of sites follow the main travel routes and 47% of all sites are located at the toe of the ridge, 21% on the brow, and 17% on top of the ridge leaving only 15% for the slope and canyon floor (Graph #18).

Site locations were least likely to be found on crushed slate covered slopes or hilltops. In fact, rock shelters were never associated with anything, but a sandy soil, regardless of the acute angle of the slope.

Prehistoric site distribution (Map #4) followed the main travel routes and later settlement patterns of ranchers successfully mimic its alignment.

Chipping stations were found above rock shelters in sample units 34 and 35, contrary to expectation.

Map #5 was prepared to show the areas of cultural sensitivity as found in the Bookcliffs area study.

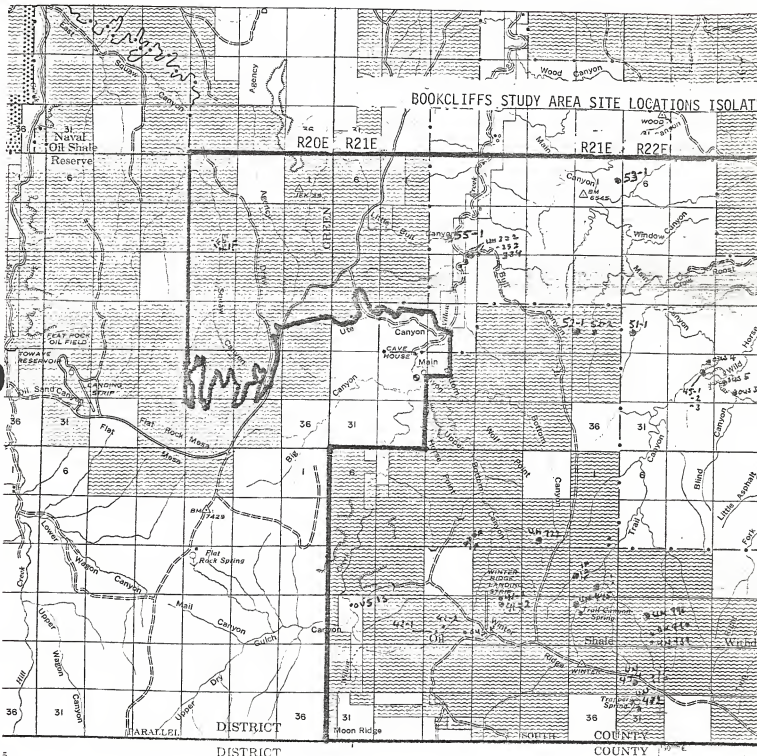
The most extensively used and most efficient method of Oryzopsis seed gathering is the usage of a whisk and collection basket (as documented by Schoolcraft*). Yet, this is the very method discounted in the Seep Ridge Study. Plates 26, 27, and 28 from Schoolcraft show the harvesting of grass seeds. Acorn utilization has also been researched and found to be an exceptionally abundant and much used food supply.

XVIII. MITIGATION

The Bookcliff area study did not succeed in clearly defining the most sensitive cultural areas due to the limited sample and the lack of datable material. It did, however, indicate a general trend of site preference at the following locations and in the following sequence:

Map #5

- { Toe of the ridge, especially in association with stone outcroppings.
- { The mouth or joining of two canyons.
- { The brow of the ridge.
- :
- { The top of the ridge.
- { The slope of the ridge in association with a stone outcropping.
- { The floor of the canyon.



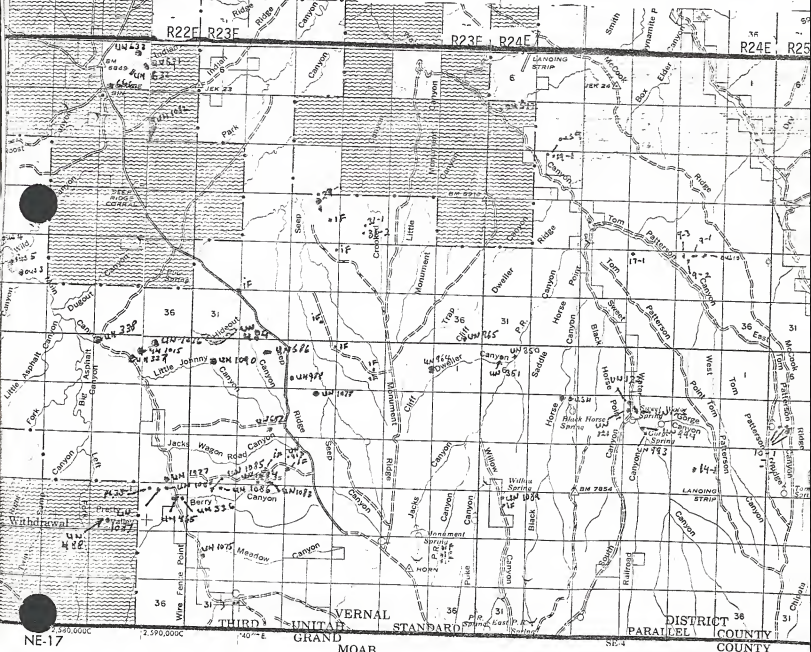
BOOKCLIFFS STUDY AREA SITE LOCATIONS ISOLATED

DISTRICT

COUNTY

SURFACE MANA

ISOLATED FINDS AND PREVIOUSLY FOUND SITES



NE-17

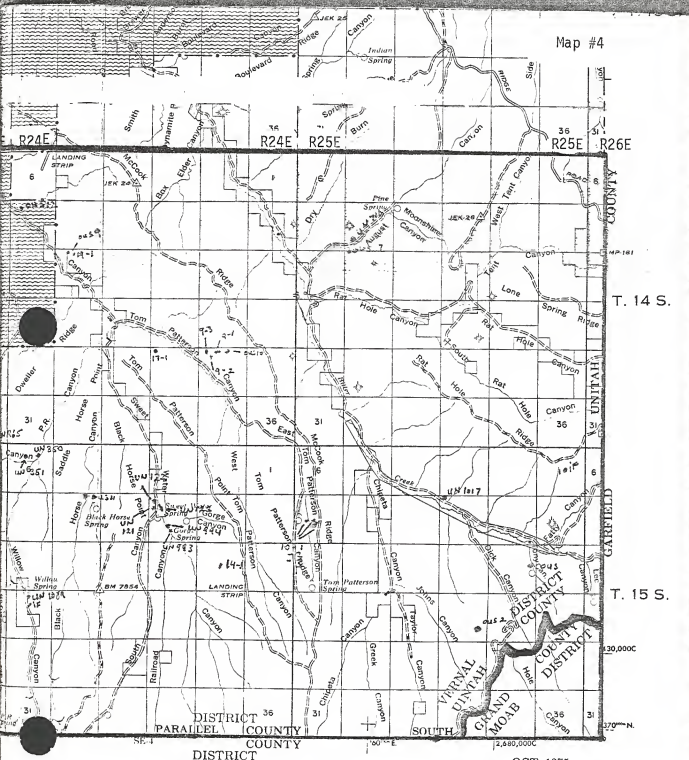
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1/2 INCH = 1 MILE SERIES

MANAGEMENT QUAD

THIRD UNIT VERNAL GRAND MOAB

DISTRICT PARALLEL COUNTY COUNTY DISTRICT

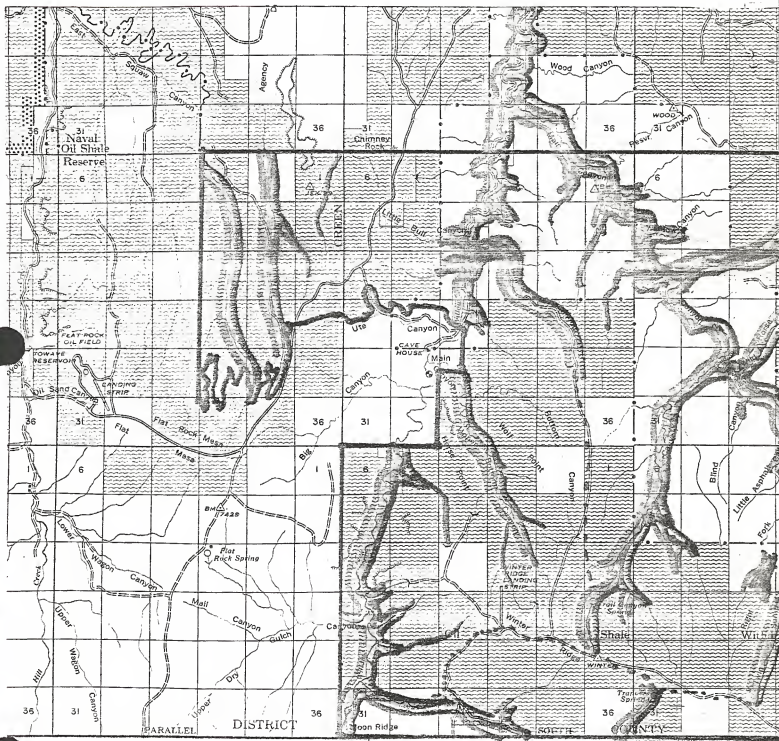
Map #4



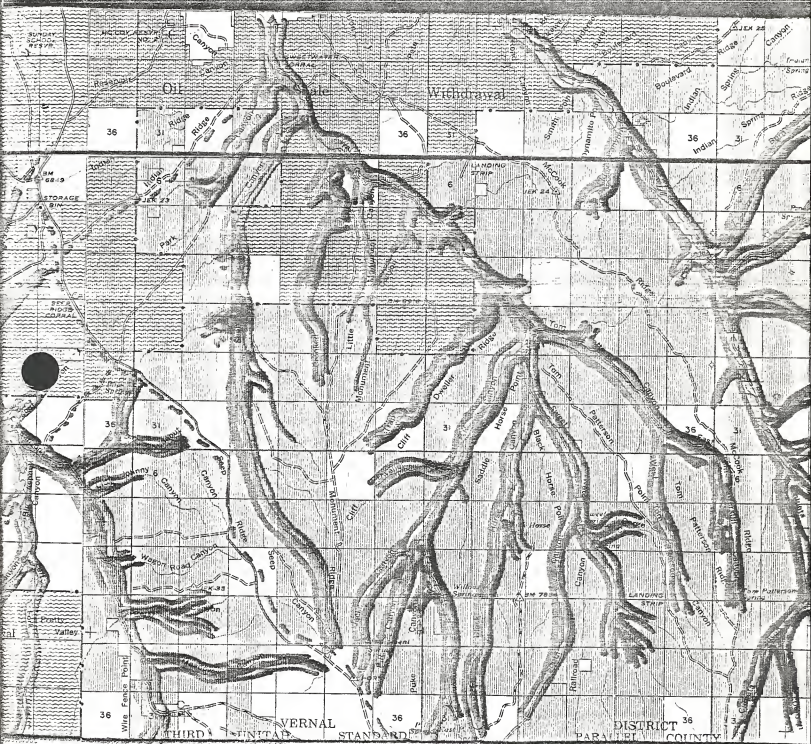
OCT. 1975
(REVISED)

MAP #5

Cultural Sensitivity Zones
 Green - Most Sensitive
 Red - Second Most Sensitive



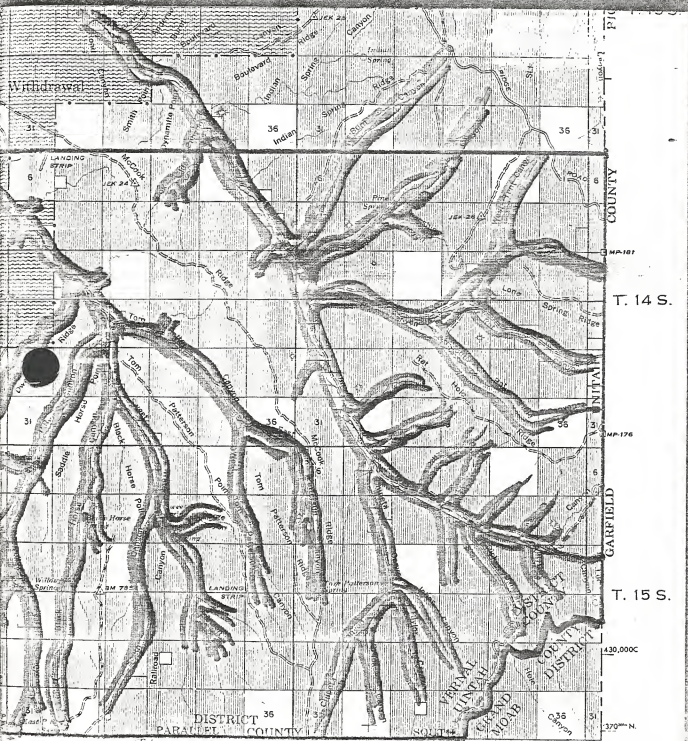
SURFACE MANA



SCALE 1:126,720
 1/2 INCH = 1 MILE SERIES

THIRD VERNAL STANDARD
 T10N R10E MOAB

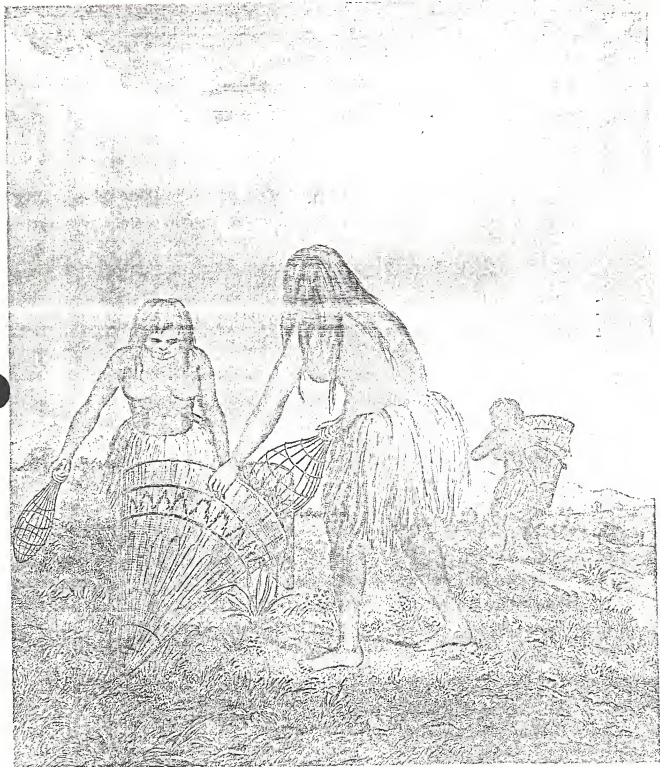
SE-4 DISTRICT COUNTY
 PARALLEL DISTRICT



OCT. 1975
(REVISED)



WOMEN WITH BASKETS





Future surveys and clearances can now be registered in the computer program set up for the Bookcliffs study. This should clarify a lot of unanswered questions within the near future. It is therefore, advisable to input such information on a routine basis for future use.

Several rock shelters and caves should have complete archaeological subsurface testing and recording. This type of action would provide charcoal, bone, artifacts, and stratification in order to clarify chronology and define the formative periods in the Bookcliffs. It will also eliminate impediments of area development by revealing the importance or nonimportance of different site loci.

*Henry Rowe Schoolcraft. Information respecting the history, condition, and prospects of the Indian Tribes of the United States. Philadelphia: Lippincot, Grambo and Company. 1853.

CHAPTER V

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CHAPTER V

PREHISTORY AND HISTORY OF THE BOOKCLIFFS

I. PREHISTORIC PERIOD

A. Paleo-Indian Tradition

The earliest documentable habitation of the Great Basin and therefore, the Bookcliffs is by the Big-Game Hunting Tradition people of the late Pleistocene. The Paleo-Indian Tradition is known by the use of large bifacially flaked spear points (Clovis) and a variety of other specialized and unspecialized tools; among which are knives, drills, scrapers, choppers, and chipping tools. The earliest reliable dates place the users of these tools in a time frame of 10,000 to 9,000 B.C. (Mlazovsky, 1981). Clovis and Folsom points found at Dinosaur National Monument indicate habitation between 10,000 and 7,000 B.C. (Nickens, 1981). Earlier habitation of the area may have taken place as early as the glacial advance of the Iowan (35,000 B.C.), but evidence of such habitation has yet to be discovered in the Great Basin (Strong, 1969). The Pleistocene was a time of cool and wet climate with a grassland environment existing on the plains and in the Arizona and New Mexico areas. The southern expansion of the mountain glaciers during this time never advanced past Dry Fork north of Vernal, Utah. Thus, the Bookcliffs area could have been used by the hunters of the terminal Pleistocene. Although mammoth kill sites associated with the Paleo-Indian Tradition are in plains areas (Willey, 1966), it is not hard to visualize such nomadic hunters and gatherers taking advantage of the large animal harvest available in the Bookcliffs.

B. Desert Tradition

Cultural remains of the Desert Tradition are much more abundant than those of the Paleo-Indian. Among the many artifacts recovered in the

Basin Area are coiled and twined basketry, traps, snares, and nets. Food processing utensils include metates, manos, and bedrock mortars. Hunting and butchering weaponry includes atl-atls, throwing sticks, side-notching, corner-notching, stemmed and unstemmed points, and knives. The Pinto, Elko, McKean, and Humboldt points found in the Bookcliffs Study Area places the Desert Tradition well within the confines of its boundaries. Past studies such as Danger Cave, Deadman Cave, Hogup Cave, Black Rock Cave No. 1, and Promotory Cave II have contributed to our present knowledge of the Desert Tradition. These were people who exploited the small seed gathering as well as hunting animals from big game species such as bison, sheep, and deer to the small game such as rabbits, mice, and lizards. Much of what is known about the Desert Tradition indicates an exploitation of lake or marshy environments from 8,000 B.C. to about 3,500 B.C. when evidence of both upland and lake-shore habitation becomes more prevalent. The pollen evidence found within the 3,500 to 1,500 B.C. layers show a dramatic increase in pinyon pine in the uplands indicating a change in climate plus a habitation shift due to the increase of seed resources at higher altitudes (Madsen and Berry, 1975). Carbon 14 dating placed the Desert Tradition in an 8,000 B.C. to 500 A.D. when a more sedentary life style takes over.

Desert Tradition people had a migratory pattern based on seasonal availability of small seeds, roots, and animal resources. Caches discovered such as in Humboldt Cave by Heizer in 1936 show an advanced food storing culture with a developed religion as evidenced by the shamanistic artifacts uncovered.

C. Fremont Tradition

About 500 A.D., a major change appears in the cultural pattern of the Eastern Great Basin and the Bookcliffs. A distinct culture with some unique characteristics appears. Whether the result of the northern expansion of Anasazi culture (Berry, 1975) or a distinct evolution, the Fremont developed several traits that set them far apart from their Desert Tradition predecessors. While the Fremont retained the exploitation of the small seeds, they also practiced agriculture. With the aid of irrigation, the Fremont grew corn, squash, beans, and pumpkins. They adopted the use of the bow and the smaller side notched point became more prevalent. Habitation became more sedentary and cliff dwellings were built inside rock shelters. Housing, overall, became more permanent and circular semi-subterranean houses were often built either with stone slabs and/or adobe bricks. Surface structures were also built with vaulted walls roofed with poles and overlaid with adobe. Clay rimmed firepits and deflectors were extensively used. A stylized clay doll is found throughout the Fremont area. The Fremont mocassin is made of the lower leg of deer or antelope hide and retains the dew claw as an ornament. Pottery changes from dull grey to lively white and black geometric patterns. Coiled baskets with pitch waterproofing is prevalent. By 1250 A.D., Fremont cultural evidence ends. Martineau interprets one of the petroglyph panels in Nine Mile Canyon as depicting the Ute invasion of Fremont territory. Aikens believes that the Fremont moved eastward to become the Dismal River culture. Speculations are many as to what caused the disappearance of the Fremont between 1100 to 1400 A.D. Whatever the explanation may be, the Desert Tradition once again becomes prevalent and continues to the introduction of the horse and the historic period.

II. HISTORIC PERIOD

A. Utes and Explorer/Traders

Linguists place the origin of the Ute Tribes in the Southern Californian-Northern Mexico area and trace them as moving across from west to east all the way into Colorado by the 1400's. Estimates of the size of the Ute nation range from an estimated 12,000 people in the early 1800's to 2,400 by the 1880's when all of the Utes were placed on the reservations. The Weemnuche band normally claimed the Tavaputs Plateau, however, when the Colorado Utes were placed on the Uintah-Ouray reservation, the Bookcliffs area was reserved as hunting grounds for the Uncompahgre band.

The first historical record of the people of Utah comes from the Spanish records circa 1540's when the "Yutas" were referred to as living in the legendary kingdom of El GranTeguayo which rivaled Coronado's wealthy Quivira (Mlazovsky, 1981). Spanish contact with the Colorado Utes at Abiquiu profoundly changed some of the Ute tribes from hunter-gatherers to a plains type "big-game-hunter" upon the acquisition of the horse. The horse also enabled the Ute tribes to expand their borders and raid deep into Navajo territory. The Spaniards soon formed alliances with the Utes in order to keep other tribes from continually raiding the New Mexico Territory. Trade with the Utes flourished with some of the poorer Ute tribes using the only trade commodity they had in large supply; women and children.

By the time the Escalante expedition passed through the Great Basin, the old Spanish trail was already used by Taos traders and at least three official Spanish expeditions had passed through the Utah territory. The path followed by DeVargas in 1694 as part of the Old Spanish Trail north of Taos is now the highway east of the Rio Grande (Hafen, 1973).

By the early 1820's, other intrusions into the Utah Territory and the Bookcliff area in particular, were made by the first fur traders and trappers. The April 19, 1825 Intelligencer (Missouri) records the following:

"On the 24th of August, 1824, William Huddart and fourteen men left Taos and traveled west to "Green River (probably the Colorado of the West)" where the party separated, nine of them ascending the river. The others fell in with a trader by the name of Robidoux who had with him five Americans....."

(Hiram Martin Chittenden op. cit., Volume II, p. 507, "The American Fur Trade of the Far West", Academic Reprints, Stanford, California.)

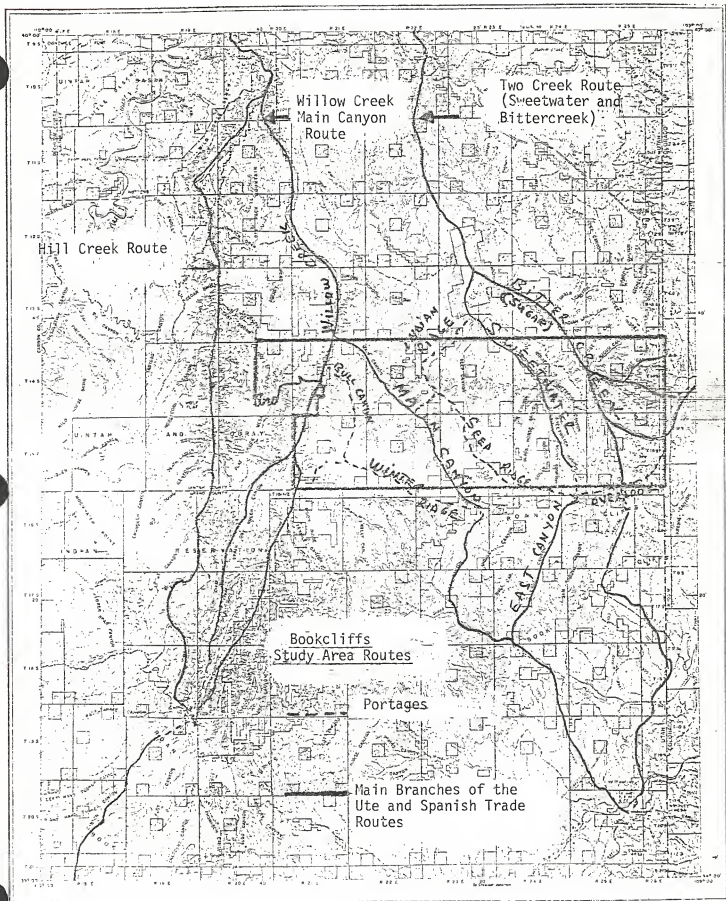
Obviously the Spanish trail was known to the American fur traders by 1824.

In July of 1842, preacher Joseph Williams started towards American territory from Fort Uinta in the company of Antoine Robidoux. Here is Preacher Williams account of the journey through the Bookcliffs (Map #6).

"July 27. We started from Rubedeau's Fort, and crossed the Wintey River, and next crossed Green and White Rivers. Next night we lay on Sugar Creek, the water of which was so bitter we could scarcely drink it. Here two of Rubedeau's squaws ran away, and we had to wait two days till he could send back to the Fort for another squaw, for company for him. August 1. We camped under a large rock, by a small stream, where we could get but very little grass for our animals. Next night we lay under the Pictured Rock, and being sheltered from the rain, slept very comfortably. Next day we traveled over rough roads and rocks, and crossed the Grand River, a branch of the Colorado..."

From Joseph Williams, Narrative of a Tour from the State of Indiana to the Oregon Territory in the Years 1841-2 (New York, 1921) pp. 80-85.

The Antoine Robidoux inscription of 1837 and the Louis Robidoux inscription of 11 May 1841 (found in Main Canyon and recorded as an Out of Unit Site), indicate a thorough knowledge and use of the Spanish Trail.

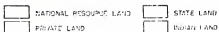


U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1977-0-777-042-6

LEGEND

DECEMBER 1976

The Bookcliffs Study Area is the Bureau of Land Management study area for the purpose of land-use planning. It is located in the western part of the State of Utah, in the area of the main canyon and surrounding plateaus of the Ute and Spanish Trade Routes.



109° 00' W	109° 15' W	109° 30' W	109° 45' W	109° 00' W
A	B	C	D	E
39° 45' N	F	G	H	I
39° 30' N	J	K	L	M
39° 15' N	N	O	P	Q
39° 00' N	R	S	T	U
38° 45' N	V	W	X	Y
109° 00' W	109° 15' W	109° 30' W	109° 45' W	109° 00' W

The map was prepared by the Bureau of Land Management from the topographic map of the Bookcliffs Study Area, published by the U.S. Geological Survey.

Scale: One inch equals 2.5 miles (approximately 4 kilometers).

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1977-0-777-042-6



Hafen, in describing the Old Spanish Trail footnotes the following on page 101 of Volume IV of The Mountain Men and the Fur Trade in the Far West.

"There were four of these routes: The first led up the Colorado River to the site of DeBeque, and there took the Escalante trail up Roan Creek, over the divide and down Douglas Creek to the White River, and then northwest to Green River and on to the Uintah country.

A second route was down the Colorado River from its junction with the Gunnison, to the vicinity of Loam, Colorado; then up East Salt Creek, over the Roan Plateau, and down Douglas Creek; thence onward to Green River and the Uinta area.

The third leaves the Colorado River a little west of the town of Mack, Colorado; ascends West Salt Creek, crosses the plateau, and may descend either Evacuation Creek or Bitter Creek to the White, and thence westward to the Green.

The fourth route Leaves the Colorado a little west of the Utah-Colorado line, goes up Westwater Creek to the Robidoux Inscription at the base of the Roan Plateau, climbs the mountain here, and may turn eastward to Sweet Water and then along Bitter Creek to the White River, or else turn westward from the summit of Roan Plateau to go down Willow Creek and reach the Green a little below the site of Ouray, Utah.

The first and second routes were probably the first used in reaching the Green River country. The third and fourth were doubtless pioneered on return journeys, as promising streams lead from the White and Green Rivers in the direction desired, whereas, in going from the Colorado River north on these routes, one heads into the forbidding wall of the Roan, or Book, Plateau, and would have no way of choosing a crossing that would interlock with a creek on the other side."

The use of the Spanish Trail was not limited to trappers and traders. Gold seekers reportedly mined throughout the High Uintas. One of the earliest ranches of Brown's Park was "Mexican Joe", Juan Jose Herrera who reputedly came to the Utah territory in 1847 in search of an old Spanish mine, and using some very old Spanish maps, Herrera and other rustler-ranchers soon dotted the countryside (Dunham, 1977). Evidence has yet to be found of the Bookcliffs use as a cattle rustlers or early rancher's range; although cattle were known to be stolen from

Texas and moved to Brown's Hole and the Wyoming area. Mr. Stewart, a local historian from Roosevelt, Utah, referred to the cattle rustler's trail through Main Canyon.

B. Early Settlement

In 1861, the scouting party sent into the Uintah Basin by Brigham Young reported that the area was barely useable as a grazing area; thus Brigham Young supported the action to turn the Uintah Valley into a Ute reservation. On October 3, 1861, President Lincoln signed the Uintah Valley as a reservation for the relocation of the Utah Valley Utes (O'Neill, 1973). On May 5, 1864, Congress confirmed the action.

The 1880's were an era of hardship for the Ute inhabitants of the Uintah reservation. The 1879 Meeker incident caused the relocation of the Colorado Utes and between 1880 and 1882, the White River and Uncompahgre Utes were placed on the reservation adjoining the Uintah, and the Uncompahgre were given rights to the Bookcliffs area. By 1896, the Bookcliffs area was reclaimed by the government and the Uncompahgre lost their hunting ground.

Euro-American ranchers are first documented as settling in the Bookcliffs area in the early 1890's. The Hill family was among the first settlers to the Bookcliffs. Hill ran a trading post for the Utes in Rangely, Colorado and acquired land on Bitter Creek with range in both Colorado and Utah. 1894 may have been the year of the influx to the Bookcliffs area, for John and Etta Paynter were already established on Willow Creek by July of 1903 when their homestead was washed away by a flash flood. Pauline Hazelbush, who moved to the Willow Creek area in 1908, mentions the Paynters (Painters) as being neighbors. By that time, the Meadow Creek

Ranch was well established as well as the Halfway House Ranch at the mouth of Hay Canyon.

According to court records, by 1908, most of the bottomland was homesteaded and the first rush for shale oil claims was in full swing. Some enterprising individual(s) even built a retort furnace to process oil shale in Agency Draw. By the time the nation became involved in World War I, many of the small ranchers had gone bankrupt and sold their homesteads. Still, others among which were the Tomlinson's, the Hatch's, and the Hazelbush's hung on to a sometimes meager existence.

C. Recent History

The late twenties and early thirties followed much the same pattern as the nation in general. The early 1940's was also a change of living for the ranchers of the Bookcliffs. Many of the families moved to larger towns during the winter and some of their children started attending school in Vernal, Utah.

The 1950's marked the next major change in Bookcliff history. New families (The Broomes, Brewers, etc.) moved to the Bookcliffs. Oil companies soon followed them and the impetus of energy development has been growing ever since.

Today, very few of the ranches still exist, the few remaining are either owned by an energy company or a large corporation. New roads crisscross the whole area, and oil derricks dot the land. Kerogen, the small house-trailer town built by Geokenetics is a poignant example of commitment to energy development in the Bookcliffs. Yet, who knows what the future will bring? The few hardy souls who still cling to ranching may one day be

the only ones still living in the area, for development could wane
as it has often done in the past.

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CHAPTER VI
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COMPUTER DATA

Page 134

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 YEAR BEARING: ...
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 DIST. SAND: ...
 DIST. SAND: ...
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 SECOND DENSITY: 50
 THIRD DENSITY: 0
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 TEMP: ...
 TRAVEL: ...
 SITE ORIENTATION: E

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 SITE TYPE: UNK
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 NAD: 7584
 NE PITCH: 14.0
 SITE ORIENTATION: UNKNOWN
 SITE FACING: WEST
 PRIMARY LANDFORM: SLOPE
 POSITION LANDFORM: MEAD
 SECONDARY LANDFORM: SLOPE
 SECONDARY POSITION: MEAD
 ELEVATION RANGE FROM: 7-800
 ELEVATION RANGE TO: 7-800
 ELEVATION DIFFERENCE: 0
 ROCK OUTCROP: NO
 OUTCROP ORIENTATION:
 PHOTOS: YES
 VEGETATION: 14
 DOMINANT ECOSYSTEM: COP
 ECOTONE: OPEN/SHRUB-LAND
 NEAREST WATER: 0.0
 PERMANENT WATER: 1.00
 % SLOPE: 50
 WINDAGE: 0.16
 VIEWSHADE: 0.00
 MOOR: 0.00
 ELEVATION: 7-800
 RELIEF: 17
 EXPOSURE: 90
 ANNUAL RESIDUAL: 15
 SULLY RAINFALL: 7
 WIND: 1.00
 LITRE: 3.00
 PRECIPITATION:
 TRM:
 TRMEL:
 SITE ORIENTATION: W

LOCATED FINDS: 1
 NORTH RECORDING: 1
 NW RECORDING: 1
 SE RECORDING: 1
 STATE SITE #: 1
 TEMP: 10
 SITE NAME: OVER
 CLASS: PRED-1987
 SITE TYPE: LITHO QUARTZ
 DESCRIPTION: 100 L.P. AND 1000 L.P. FROM SECONDARY THINKING ON NEFF TRAIL ON TOP OF THE RIDGE IN A SCRUB OAK WICKET.
 ALTITUDE: 10000
 EXPOSURE: 10000
 UTM GRID ZONE: 18
 UTM GRID REF: 1
 UTM GRID REF: 1
 UTM GRID REF: 1
 FIRST QUARTER: NW
 SECOND QUARTER: NW
 THIRD QUARTER: NW
 SECTION #: 22
 TOWNSHIP: S13
 RANGE: E.4
 COUNTY: P.1. SECTION
 STATE: HI
 ADDRESS: 1
 YEAR: 1970
 IS POTENTIAL: 10
 SITE VEGETATION: SCRUB OAK-HY. MANGROVE-FRICKY PEAR CACTUS+ SAGE+P.J. DOUGLAS FIR,
 SITE YARD: DEER+GARTIS+ELA+ELAP+ORNS+COYOTE+12MANS+LOGIST
 PRIMARY LANDFORM: RIDGE
 POSITION LANDFORM: 100
 SECONDARY LANDFORM: HILL
 SECONDARY POSITION: ERG
 ELEVATION RANGE FROM: 8000
 ELEVATION RANGE TO: 8000
 ELEVATION DIFFERENCE: 0
 ROCK OUTCROP: NO
 WATER DISSECTION: 1
 FLOODS: YES
 VEGETATION: 14
 DOMINANT ECOTYPE: 050
 ECOTIME: 040-100+100+100
 NEAREST WATER: 0.10
 PERMANENT WATER: 3.00
 SLOPE: 50
 SLOPE: 0.10
 VIEWSPREAD: 220
 WOOD: 0.00
 ELEVATION: 8000
 FELTER: 17
 EXPOSURE: 120
 AIRWAY RESOURCES: 15
 SHELTER QUALITY: 1
 ROUTES: 1.00
 LITHE: 3.00
 PRECIPITATION: 1
 TEMP: 1
 TRAVEL: 1
 SITE ORIENTATION: SW

ISOLATED FIND: 4
 NORTH BOUNDARY: ...
 DIST RECORD NO: ...
 PLAN NUMBER: ...
 STATE SITE #: ...
 TWP: 14 N
 SITE NAME: OPEN
 CLASS: PRAIRIES
 USE: PRAIRIES
 DESCRIPTION: OPEN PRAIRIES; OPEN 1/4 SECTION 14N 27E 14N 27E 14N 27E 14N 27E
 20 ACROSS; 2000 FT WIDE
 DISTRICT: 2000
 TWP GRID REF: ...
 DIST GRID REF: ...
 FIRST QUARTER: 0E
 SECOND QUARTER: 0E
 THIRD QUARTER: 0E
 SECTION: 14 27
 TOWNSHIP: 14
 RANGE: 27
 STATE: MT
 ACRES: 2.5
 ACRES: 2.5
 PRAIRIES: NO
 SITE VEGETATION: P/SH/DBL/TERRUSH/SAR VIL, SAR/WHY/BITTERBRUSH, FRICALLY PEAR CACTUS,
 SITE PLANTS: BEER-CREEPER, RATTLES, SCRI TOMS, SKITTAKELS, LOCUSTS, WILD HORSES,
 FRINGE LAWNFORM: RIDGE
 POSITION LAWNFORM: 10E
 SECONDARY LAWNFORM: 10E
 SECONDARY POSITION: 10E
 ELEVATION RANGE FROM: 6,800
 ELEVATION RANGE TO: 6,800
 ELEVATION DIFFERENCE: 0
 SOIL OUTCROP: NO
 OUTCROP DIRECTION: ...
 FINDS: 15
 VEGETATION: 10
 DISTRICT ECOSYSTEM: 14
 ELEVATION: 6,800
 HEIGHT WATER: 0, 10
 FURNISHMENT WATER: 5, 400
 SLOPE: 5
 SURFACE: 0, 10
 VIEWSPREAD: 200
 WOOD: 0, 50
 ELEVATION: 6,800
 RELIEF: 2
 EXPOSURE: 50
 ANIMAL RESOURCE: 12
 SHELTER QUALITY: 7
 ROUTE: 1, 00
 LITHIC: 3, 00
 PRECIPITATION: ...
 TEMP: ...
 TRAVEL: ...
 SITE ORIENTATION: S

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PLANTED TIMBER: 0
 NUMBER RECORDED: 0
 DAYS RECORDED: 0
 YEARS RECORDED: 0
 STATE SITE ID: 0
 TRIP ID: 05
 SITE NAME: 0518
 CLASS: 0518-0511
 SITE TYPE: Forest-138138
 DISTURBANCE: THINNING OF THE SOUTH LONG AND ACRES WIDE FOUND BEAR, WEATHE AND SQUIRRES IN 1981 138. 138M IN SW QUARTER AND FOUND IN A P/J GROVE ON THE SOUTH SIDE OF THE SLOPE.
 DATE: 12/22/81
 TIME: 08:00
 COUNTY: 0518
 SECTION: 05
 TOWNSHIP: 05
 RANGE: 05
 COUNTY: 05
 STATE: MT
 COUNTY: 05
 YEAR: 1981
 DISTURBANCE: 05
 SITE ORIENTATION: 05
 SITE VEGETATION: P/J-NON-LAS FIRE-RESISTANT GRASSES, SAGE, ALL SPARSE EXCEPT FOR P/J.
 SITE FEATURES: BURNED-LEAS, CROWS, WIPES, RABBIT, SQUIRRES, BEAVER, LIZARDS, MOLES, etc.
 STRATA: LANDFILL, BINGE
 POSITION: LANDFILL, BINGE
 SECONDARY: LANDFILL, BINGE
 SECONDARY: FERTILITY: 05
 ELEVATION RANGE FROM: 7,200
 ELEVATION RANGE TO: 7,200
 ELEVATION DIFFERENCE: 0
 ROCK OUTCROPS: 05
 OUTCROP DIRECTION: SE
 PHOTOS: 05
 VEGETATION: 05
 DOMINANT ECOTYPE: P/J
 ECOTYPE: P/J-LANDFILL
 DEEPEST WATER: 0.20
 FRESHWATER WATER: 0.20
 SLOPE: 50
 WINDAGE: 0.10
 WINDSPREAD: 100
 WIND: 0.00
 ELEVATION: 7,200
 RELIEF: 17
 EXPOSURE: 50
 ANIMAL RESPONSE: 05
 SHELTER: 05
 SOURCE: 0.60
 LITHIC: 0.60
 PRECIPITATION:
 TEMP: 05
 TRAVEL: 05
 SITE ORIENTATION: 05

COUNTRY CODE: .
 NORTH REGION: .
 DISTRICT: .
 STATE: .
 COUNTY: .
 SECTION: .
 TOWNSHIP: .
 RANGE: .
 SECTION: .
 SURFACE: .
 STATE: .
 YEAR: .
 PLANT: .
 SITE VEGETATION: .
 SITE FAUNA: .
 FISH: .
 REPTILES: .
 BIRDS: .
 MAMMALS: .
 AMPHIBIANS: .
 INSECTS: .
 SOILS: .
 CLIMATE: .
 WIND: .
 LIGHT: .
 SOUND: .
 VIBRATION: .
 ELECTROMAGNETIC: .
 OTHER: .
 COMMENTS: .

LOCATED FROM: _____
 NORTH BLOWN BY: _____
 HOW LOCATED: _____
 YEAR ACQUIRED: _____
 STATE SITE #: _____
 NAME: IT: _____
 DATE ACQ: 08/81
 LEGAL DESCRIPTION: _____
 SIZE: THREE LITERS: NINETEEN
 BOTTLE TIGHT: ONE (ONE) LITRE OF TRANSLUCENT WHITE AND LESS THAN 1CM SQ. OR SAGEBUSH FLAT HEAL. WET TRAIL IN THE WESTERN END OF S.W.1/4.
 # OF BOTTLES: 19/19/81
 LABORATORY: 0101041
 USE ORIGIN: 01
 USE ORIGIN: 01
 DIST. (L) 002
 FIRST QUARTER: 54
 SECOND QUARTER: 50
 THIRD QUARTER: 15
 SECTION #: 5
 TOWNSHIP: 51S
 RANGE: 7E1
 QUAD: 01-1701
 STATE: UT
 NOTES: 2, 5
 YEAR: 1988
 PH. POTENTIAL: 00
 SITE VEGETATION: 100% HEAVILY PEAR CACTUS-NATIVE GRASS-FAR TO THE EAST P.Z.J.
 SITE FAUNA: BEES, HADJITS, 17 WINGS, SPIDERS, CHRYOTES, WOOD HOUSES,
 FISHING LAMPFRUG, ETC
 POSITION: LAMPFRUG: TOP
 SECONDARY: LAMPFRUG: BLNDR
 TERTIARY: FISHING: TOP
 ELEVATION SOURCE: 100: 7,200
 ELEVATION DIFFERENCE: 0
 ROCK OUTCROPS: 00
 OUTCROP DIRECTION: ...
 PROPOS: 015
 VEGETATION: 8
 NEAREST ELEVATION: 015
 ELEVATION: 015
 NEAREST WATER: 0.10
 PERMANENT WATER: 9.00
 % SLOPE: 3
 DRAINAGE: 0.00
 VIEWS/READ: 350
 WOODS: 1.00
 ELEVATION: 7,200
 RELIEF: 1
 EXPOSURE: 100
 ANIMAL RESOURCES: 10
 SHELLER MAM. 1111: 1
 ROUTE: 0.00
 LITING: 16.00
 PRECIPITATION:
 TEMP: ---
 TRAVEL: ---
 SITE ORIENTATION: 50

ISOLATED FLOOD: 0
 MONTH RECORDS: .
 DAY RECORDS: .
 YEAR RECORDS: .
 STATE SITE #: .
 TEMP: 104
 SITE NAME: DRIP
 CLASS: FRESHWATER
 SITE TYPE: FRESHWATER
 DRAINAGE: UPPER PORTION OF PROXIMATE FLINT ESTIMATED TO HAVE BEEN 700 LONG AND 4 IN WIDE. DEPTH IT HAS REACHED, LOOKS LIKE DEEPEN WITH SEPARATED EDGES, EXCELLED BY FRESHWATER. SITE NUMBER: 104 AND PLOT #1-105.
 AND DRAINAGE: .
 CHANNEL: 2600-5000
 FRESHWATER ZONE: 1
 USE: GRASS
 DATA GRID: .
 FIRST QUARTER: SE
 SECOND QUARTER: SE
 THIRD QUARTER: SE
 SECTION #: 1
 TOWNSHIP: S15
 RANGE: E25
 QUAD: R40 N40E R40E
 STATE: AZ
 COUNTY: PIMA
 TOWN: .
 RANGE: 1544
 OR POTENTIAL: 40
 SITE VEGETATION: *SPUR OAK, *MADONNA, *FRICKLY FEAR CACTUS, *SAGE, NATIVE GRASSES, BITTERMILK, *J.
 SITE FAUNA: BEAR, *CLA, *BEAR, *RABBIT, *LIZARD, *COYOTE, *OCOTIL.
 PRIMARY LANDFORM: RIDGE
 POSITION LANDFORM: PEAK
 SECONDARY LANDFORM: SLOPE
 SECONDARY POSITION: TOP
 ELEVATION RANGE FROM: 8,440
 ELEVATION RANGE TO: 8,140
 ELEVATION DIFFERENCE: 0
 ROCK OUTCROP: NO
 OUTCROP DIRECTION: .
 FISHES: YES
 VEGETATION: 15
 HORIZONTAL ELEVATION: 000
 ELEVATION: 000-100-100
 DEPOSIT: 000-100-100
 PERMANENT WATER: 1.50
 SLOPE: 20
 SHADINGS: 0.10
 VIEWSPREAD: 500
 WIDTH: 0-00
 ELEVATIONS: 6-400
 RELIEF: 7
 EXPOSURE: 100
 ANIMAL RESOURCES: 15
 SHELLER: 000-100-100
 ROUTE: 3-00
 LITHIC: 12-00
 PRECIPITATION: .
 TEMP: .
 TRAVEL: .
 SITE ORIENTATION: S

DESIGNATED FIELD: 0
 MONTH RECORDED: .
 YEAR RECORDED: .
 MAP RECORDED: .
 STATE FILE #: .
 TEMP#: 149
 SITE NAME: 0510
 CLASS: FRESHWATER
 SITE TYPE: 1000 PAGES
 DESCR: 1000'S 20' AND 1/4" OF 1/4" 1/4" IN A NORTH FACING OUTCROP ON A 30% SLOPE IN A P/J FOREST. NORTON MOUNTAIN SIZE 30CM IN DIAMETER.
 25-10 1000'S 1000'S
 COUNTY: 1000'S
 TOWNSHIP: 1000'S
 RANGE: 1000'S
 SECTION: 1000'S
 TOWNSHIP: S14
 RANGE: E24
 STATE: UT
 COUNTY: 1000'S
 YEAR: 1966
 IS ORIENTAL: 0
 SITE ORIENTATION: 1000'S NORTH 1000'S WEST 1000'S SERVICE BEARS
 SITE GRADE: 1000'S NORTH 1000'S WEST 1000'S SERVICE BEARS
 PLANT: 1000'S WEST 1000'S
 POSITION: 1000'S WEST 1000'S
 SECTION: 1000'S WEST 1000'S
 ELEVATION RANGE: 1000'S
 ELEVATION RANGE: 1000'S
 ELEVATION DIFFERENCE: 0
 SOIL OUTCROP: YES
 OUTCROP DIRECTION: N
 FRESH: YES
 VEGETATION: 1000'S
 DOMINANT PLANT: 1000'S
 ELEVATION: 1000'S
 NEAREST WATER: 0.10
 PERMANENT WATER: 5.00
 Z-SLOPE: 40
 SLOPE: 0.10
 VIEWSPREAD: 240
 MOON: 0.00
 ELEVATION: 6880
 RELIEF: 12
 EXPOSURE: 60
 ANIMAL DEFENSE: 14
 SHELTER DIAMETER: 10
 ECHS: 1.00
 LITHIC: 12.00
 PRECIPITATION: .
 TEMP: .
 TRAVEL: .
 SITE ORIENTATION: R

UNWATER TABLE: 10

WATER RECORDS: 0

DAY RECORDS: 0

YEAR RECORDS: 0

STATE SITE #: 0

TRIP#: 1036

SITE NAME: 0418

CLASS: PREHISTORIC

SITE LEVEL: 1000.0 FEET

A CALCULATED LINE BETWEEN TWO 18" X 18" SANDSTONE BOULDER LOCATED JUST BELOW THE RIDGE ON THE WEST SIDE OF TRACKED LANYUNRIDGE IS APPROXIMATELY 35 CM IN DIAMETER & ABOUT 10 CM DEEP. SURROUNDINGS ARE P. J. FOREST.

AFC: 04180000000000000000

CROSSING: 04180000000000000000

MFA GRID COR: 1

MFA GRID NE:

MFA GRID NW:

FIRST QUARTER: SE

SECOND QUARTER: NE

THIRD QUARTER: SW

SECTION #: 12

TOWNSHIP: S14

RANGE: E23

COUNTY: DEER CREEK

STATE: WI

TOWNSHIP: 7.5

YEAR: 1966

MFA TOBEN: 041800

SITE VEGETATION: BARBER P. WINDMILL REEFRESS, SAGE-FRIENDLY PEAR CACTUS,

SITE FAUNA: BEA-FEA, HARRIS-COYOTES, LIZARDS, LACONIS,

PRIMARY LANDFORM: RIDGE

POSITION LANDFORM: BK W

SECONDARY LANDFORM: SLOPE

SECONDARY POSITION: TOP

ELEVATION RANGE FROM: 7,080

ELEVATION RANGE TO: 7,090

ELEVATION DIFFERENCE: 0

ROCK OUTCROP: YES

OUTCROP DIRECTION: N

PHOTOS: YES

VEGETATION: 12

DOMINANT ECOTONE: CDS

ECOTONE: CDS-173

NEAREST WATER: 0.20

PERMANENT WATER: 0.00

% SLOPE: 30

WINDAGE: 0.10

WINDSHIELD: 100

WOOD: 0.00

ELEVATION: 7,000

RELIEF: 30

EXPOSURE: 100

ANIMAL RESOURCE: 17

SHELTER QUALITY: 7

ROUTE: 4.00

LEWIS: 4.00

PRECIPITATION: 0

TEMP: 0

TWOELL: 0

SITE ORIENTATION: 0

1-DIGITIZED FROM: 11
NORTH RECORDING: 91
DAY RECORDED: 11
YEAR RECORDED: 11
STATE SITE #: 11
TERR: 1111
SITE NAME: 0000
CLASS: PALMISAN
SITE TYPE: 1111
DESCRIPTION: 1111 (1111) CHART CORE FRAGMENT ON THE SLOPE OF THE WEST END OF HILL 36, IN AN COLONY OF DOUGLAS FIR-F/3-AND BY HANGOVER WITH SHRE MOUNTAIN PINE
VEGETATION: 1111
GEOLOGY: 1111
UTM GRID ZONE: 11
UTM GRID NET: 11
UTM GRID NM: 11
FIRST QUARTER: 11
SECOND QUARTER: 11
THIRD QUARTER: 11
SECTION #: 11
TOWNSHIP: 11
RANGE: 11
NAME: FIRE SINKING 1111
STATE: 11
TERRITORY: 11
YEAR: 1111
NO. TERRITORY: 11
SITE VEGETATION: DOUGLAS FIR-F/3-NT, HANGOVER, SODAWRUSH, BITTERBRUSH, SAGE,
SITE NAME: 1111, RABBIT, LONGBEAR, GRASS, LOGS, SODAWRUSH,
PRIMARY LANDFORM: RIDGE
POSITION LANDFORM: 1111
SECONDARY LANDFORM: SLOPE
SECONDARY POSITION: TOP
ELEVATION RANGE FROM: 7,240
ELEVATION RANGE TO: 7,240
ELEVATION DIFFERENCE: 0
ROCK OUTCROPS: YES
OUTCROP DIRECTION: E
FROST: YES
VEGETATION: 11
DOMINANT ECOTONE: 1111
ECOTONE: 1111-1111-1111
NEAREST WATER: 0.10
PERMANENT WATER: 5.00
% SLOPE: 15
WINDAGE: 0.10
VIEWSHED: 1111
WIND: 9.00
ELEVATION: 7,240
RELIEF: 15
EXPOSURE: 60
ANIMAL RESOURCES: 11
SHRUB QUALITY: 7
KUDU: 2.00
LITHIC: 5.00
FRESHWATER: 11
TEMP: 11
TRAVEL: 11
SITE ORIENTATION: E

ISOLATED FIRM: 12
 NORTH RECORD: 12
 PAI RECORD: 12
 YEAR RECORD: 12
 STATE SITE #: 12
 TEMP: 12
 SITE 400: 12
 CLAS: 12
 SITE 12: 12
 RECEIVING: 12
 REGULATIONS: 12
 CIRCUMQV: 12
 UTM GRID CODE: 12
 UTM GRID NO: 12
 UTM GRID NO: 12
 FIRST QUARTER: 12
 SECOND QUARTER: 12
 THIRD QUARTER: 12
 SECTION #: 12
 TOWNSHIP: 12
 RANGE: 12
 GRID: 12
 STATE: 12
 NUMBER: 12
 YEAR: 12
 OR PG-12: 12
 SITE VEGETATION: 12
 SITE PLANT: 12
 POSITION LANDFORM: 12
 POSITION LANDFORM: 12
 SECONDARY LANDFORM: 12
 SECONDARY POSITION: 12
 ELEVATION RANGE FROM: 12
 ELEVATION RANGE TO: 12
 ELEVATION DIFFERENCE: 12
 ROCK OUTCROP: 12
 OUTCROP DIRECTION: 12
 PHOTO: 12
 VEGETATION: 12
 DOMINANT PLANT: 12
 ELEVATION: 12
 HIGHEST WATER: 12
 PERMANENT WATER: 12
 % SLOPE: 12
 WINDAGE: 12
 VIEW/FIELD: 12
 WOOD: 12
 ELEVATION: 12
 RELIEF: 12
 EXPOSURE: 12
 ANIMAL RESIDUE: 12
 SHRUBS BUSHES: 12
 ROUTE: 12
 LITHIC: 12
 PRECIPITATION: 12
 TEMP: 12
 TRAVEL: 12
 SITE ORIENTATION: 12

INSULATED FIBER: 17
MOUTH RECORDS:
DATE RECORDED:
YEAR RECORDED:
STATE SITE #:

TEAM: 1011
SITE NAME: 4614
CLASS: PRINCEWILLIAMS
SITE TYPE: FURNACE

DESCRIPTION: 15 FEET HIGH WOODEN WARE FROM A BROKEN PROJECTILE FOUND IN CHUCKWALL CREEK APPROX 2.5 KM WIDE 3 KM LONG AND MAY BE REMAINS OF HELL GAP FIRE TOWER IN P.J. ON EDGE OF SAND FLAT ON PINELAND.

APPROXIMATE: 8660 5660EC

UTM GRID ZONE: 18
UTM GRID ME: 450000

UTM GRID NS: 5660000

FIRST QUARTER: NW
SECOND QUARTER: NW

THIRD QUARTER: NE

SECTION #: 15

TOWNSHIP: S15

RANGE: E23

QUAD: PINE SPRING LAKE

STATE: UT

HEIGHT: 7.2

YEAR: 1988

NR POTENTIAL: 00

SITE VEGETATION: 17 FT WOODEN WARE, RARE CACTUS, SAGE, SERVICE BERRY

SITE FURNS: DEER HIDE, HORN, SALIZARDS, RABBIT, COPPER SHARPNED TORNS

PRIMARY LANDFORM: SIBER

POSITION LANDFORM: TIDE

SECONDARY LANDFORM: DANIELAND

SECONDARY POSITION: EDGE

ELEVATION RANGE FROM: 7,200

ELEVATION RANGE TO: 7,200

ELEVATION REFERENCE: 0

SOIL CODES: H3

OUTCROP: NONE FROM

PHOTOS: YES

VEGETATION: 12

DOMINANT ECOTONE: P.J.

ECOTONE: P.J. CUDSHAW

NEAREST WATER: 0.20

PERMANENT WATER: 3.00

Z-SLOPE: 3

VANTAGE: 0.10

WINDSPEED: 10

WOOD: 0.00

ELEVATION: 7,200

RELIEF: 17

EXPOSURE: 50

ANIMAL RESOURCE: 14

SHELTER QUALITY: 7

ROCK: 2.00

LITRIL: 5.00

FRECIPIATION: ..

TEMP: ..

TWINKLE: ..

SITE ORIENTATION: 00

ENHANCED FIELD: 19

HOWER RECORDED: .

NO. RECORDED: .

OF RECORDED:

STATE SITE #:

TERR: 1114

SITE NAME: 0814

CLASS: 08140814

SITE TYPE: 111414 541114

DESCRIPTION: PREVIOUS FRAGMENTED 10X10 SQ WITH ONE CHEST FLAME ACYCA OF LEIGH FROM FOUND AT THE BASE OF THE BLISS ON THE LEIGH OF THE CANYON BOTTOM ABOUT 200 MFLS LINE. IN 5000.

ALL 11141010: 08140814

LAWSON: 08140814

MFL GRID ZONE #:

MFL GRID ME:

MFL GRID AN:

FIRST QUARTER: NE

SECOND QUARTER: NW

THIRD QUARTER: SW

SECTION 1: 19

TOWNSHIP: 513

RANGE: 2

COUNTY: WOLF POINT

STATE: MT

ACRES: 7.5

YEAR: 1966

NR POTENTIAL: NO

SITE VEGETATION: 0814-0814-NATIVE GRASSES+FRICKLY TEAR CACTUS; RABBIT BRUSH;

SITE FURNISH: BEER WILD HORSE+RABBIT+LIZARD+LIZARD+LIZARD

PRIMARY LAMB: 0814

POSITION LAND: 0814

SECONDARY LAND: 0814

SECONDARY POSITION: 0814

ELEVATION RANGE FEET: 6140

ELEVATION RANGE M: 6140

ELEVATION DIFFERENCE: 0

ROCK OUTCROP: NO

OUTCROP DIRECTION: .

PHOTOS: YES

VEGETATION: 12

DOMINANT ECOPHYS: 148

ECOTONE: 0814-0814

NEAREST WATER: 0.10

PERMANENT WATER: 7.00

% SLOPE: 3

SHADE: 0.10

WINDSPEED: 190

WIND: 0.00

ELEVATION: 6140

RELIEF: 1

EXPOSURE: 00

ANIMAL RESURFACE: 12

SHUTTER QUALITY: 7

ROUTE: 1.00

LITHIC: 14.00

PRECIPITATION: .

TEMP: .

TRAVEL: .

SITE ORIENTATION: 1

ISOLATED FIND: IS
 MONTH RECORDED: ..
 DAY RECORDED: ..
 YEAR RECORDED: ..
 STATE SITE #: ..
 TEMP: 12 IS
 SITE NAME: OPEN
 CLASS: PRAIRIE
 SITE TYPE: 1 OPEN - SCAUER
 OBSERVATIONS: 120' CRAN (CRAN) ONE FRAGMENT SKELON IN THE EASTERNDI END OF S.H.S.; AT THE BOTTOM OF THE RIDGE IN P.J.
 AFFILIATION: UNKNON
 CHARACTER: UNKNON
 MIN GRID ZONE: ..
 MIN GRID REF: ..
 DTM GRID AMT: ..
 FIRST QUARTER: SE
 SECOND QUARTER: SE
 THIRD QUARTER: UN
 SECTION #: 24
 TOWNSHIP: S14
 RANGE: E3
 OWNER: WOLF POINT
 STATE: MT
 MINUTES: 7.5
 YEAR: 1975
 NR POTENTIAL: 40
 SITE VEGETATION: P.J.-SAGE+RABBIT+USH+R1.WOODGHY+PRIVLY PEAR CACTUS,
 SITE FAUNA: BEER+WILD WOLF+S+LIZARD+S+RABBIT+S+COMIES,
 PRIMARY LANDFORM: RIDGE
 POSITION LANDFORM: TEE
 SECONDARY LANDFORM: SLOPE
 SECONDARY POSITION: HOLLOW
 ELEVATION RANGE FROM: 6+640
 ELEVATION RANGE TO: 6+840
 ELEVATION DIFFERENCE: 0
 ROKA OUTCROP: YES
 OUTLEAK DIRECTION: E
 PHOTOS: YES
 VEGETATION: 10
 DOMINANT ECOTONE: P/J
 EQUINE: P/J,CIG,
 NEAREST WATER: 0.10
 PERMANENT WATER: 4.00
 % SLOPE: 30
 VANTAGE: 0.20
 VIEWSPREAD: 190
 WOOD: 0.00
 ELEVATION: 6+470
 RELIEF: 10
 EXPOSURE: 140
 ANIMAL RESOURCE: 16
 SHELTER QUALITY: ..
 ROUTE: 0.10
 LITRE: 0.20
 EXECUTATION: ..
 TEMP: ..
 TRAVEL: ..
 SLIP ORIENTATING: 1

ISOLATED FIND: 16
 NORTH RECORDS: .
 DAY RECORDS: .
 YEAR RECORDS: .
 STATE SITE #: .
 TEMP: 16.4
 SITE NAME: OPEN
 CLASS: OPEN-1980
 SITE USE: PASTURE
 DESCRIPTION: CONULOVATE BROWN SCAFFER ADAPTED FROM BROWN POINT THAT MAY BE A FRAGMENT OF HELL HAW.
 AFFILIATION: HELL HAW
 CHARACTERISTICS: FROM 10 APPROX
 USE: OPEN: 200
 OPEN: 200
 OPEN: 200
 FIRST QUARTER: SE
 SECOND QUARTER: NW
 THIRD QUARTER: SE
 SECTION #: 0
 TOWNSHIP: S45
 RANGE: E22
 QUAD: CEDAR CANYON
 STATE: UT
 MINUTES: 7.5
 YEAR: 1979
 HR POTENTIAL: NO
 SITE VEGETATION: P/3-SAGE-KAR-BETHROUS-PICTLY PEAR CACTUS-NI-MADAGANY-NATIVE GRASSES
 SITE FAUNA: DEER-WILD HORSES-KAPRITS-SOUTHELLS-TMUSTS-BOVES-LIZARDS
 PRIMARY LANDFORM: RIDGE
 POSITION LANDFORM: TOP
 SECONDARY LANDFORM: TABLELAND
 SECONDARY POSITION: EDGE
 ELEVATION RANGE FEET: 7-360
 ELEVATION BASE: 101 7-360
 ELEVATION DIFFERENCE: 0
 ROCK OUTCROP: NO
 OUTCROP DIRECTION: .
 TUNDRA: YES
 VEGETATION: 14
 DOMINANT ECOTYPE: P/3
 ECOTYPE: P/3-OPEN
 NEAREST WATER: 4.0
 PERMANENT WATER: 3.00
 % SLOPE: 10
 VIEWAGE: 0.20
 VIEWS/READ: 100
 WOOD: 0.00
 ELEVATION: 7-360
 RELIEF: 3
 EXPOSURE: 50
 ANIMAL RESURGE: 14
 SHELF PER HORIZ: 7
 ROUTE: 2.04
 LYTHIC: 12.00
 PRECIPITATION: .
 TEMP: .
 TRAVEL: .
 SITE ORIENTATION: 1

SOLATED FIND: 12
NEIGH RECORDED: ...
DAY RECORDED: ...
LEAF RECORDED: ...
STATE SITE #: ...
TERR: 1007

NEE NAME: WERN
CLASS: FRANKS/BLISS
SITE TYPE: BASSWOOD

DESCRIPTION: 11007 1007 1007 1007 FRAGMENT THAT MAY BE ELKO BUT MISSING POINT AND WERE MAKING IDENTIFICATION UNRELIABLE. HAS SIDIC NOTCHINGS. FOUND ON GROUND IN A P/A FOREST.

COLLECTION: 11007
ELEVATION: 15000 TO 16000
UTM GRID ZONE: ...

UTM GRID MGR:
UTM GRID NGR:
FIRST QUARTER: SE
SECOND QUARTER: SW
THIRD QUARTER: NE

SECTION #: 21
RANGE#: 614

WARRANT: 102
WARRANT REF: 10000000

DATE: 10
SOURCE: 2-5

WARRANT: 1000
WARRANT: 1000

WARRANT: 1000
WARRANT: 1000

UTM GRID ZONE: 18QAD
UTM GRID MGR: 18QAD
UTM GRID NGR: 18QAD

UTM GRID REF: 18QAD
UTM GRID REF: 18QAD

ELEVATION RANGE FROM: 7-020
ELEVATION RANGE TO: 7-020

ELEVATION DIFFERENCE: 0
UTM GRID REF: 18QAD

UTM GRID REF: 18QAD
UTM GRID REF: 18QAD

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UTM GRID REF: 18QAD
UTM GRID REF: 18QAD

ISOLATED FINDER: 18

DEPTH RECORDED: ...

DATE RECORDED: ...

YEAR RETURNED: ...

STATE SITE #: ...

UNIT: 1018

USE: OPEN

CLASS: TRANSPARENT

TYPE: FRAGMENT

DESCRIPTION: EGG FRAGMENT OF WHITE TRANSLUCENT OGNATZ FOUND ON RIDGE TOP HIGHWAY UPSLOPE IN A SAGEFLUSH FLAT.

ANALYTICAL DATA

LABORATORY: 150010 10-20560

USE: 1018 ZONE: 11

USE: 1018 ME: ...

USE: 1018 ME: ...

FIRST QUARTER: NE

SECOND QUARTER: SE

THIRD QUARTER: SW

SECTION: 11 17

DEGREE: 115

ANGLE: 1 13

OWNER: FEP CANON

DATE: 01

ADDRESS: 7,5

DATE: 1966

ORIENTATION: NO

PLANT VEGETATION: SAGE-BALTIM GRASSES-FRONTIER PEAR CACTUS-HEARTY IS P/J-MORLAS FIR-PI-MIDWAY

SITE FORM: DEER-HARELIPS-LIZARDS-COVOTES-LOCUSTS

PRIMARY LANDFORM: RIDGE

POSITION LANDFORM: SLOPE

SECONDARY LANDFORM: SLOPE

SECTIONARY POSITION: STRIKE

ELEVATION RANGE FEET: 7,500

ELEVATION RANGE TO: 7,550

ELEVATION DIFFERENCE: 0

USE: 1018 ZONE: 10

USE: 1018 ME: ...

USE: 1018 ME: ...

USE: 1018 ME: ...

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USE: 1018 ME: ...

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Page 154

SOUTH SITES: 1
NORTH RECORDS: 1
NW RECORDS: 28
TRAP RECORDS: 174
STATE STUB: 43 294 121
TIME:

SITE NAME: NEW

L275:

SITE TYPE: RICE PLS
SITE ID: 1015145-1562505-700 SOUNDS AND ANTI-DROMOPHYS OF UTE ORIGIN ON A LIGN FUEL-FACED SLOPE IN SWEET WATER CANYON ON THE WEST CANYON WALL, JUST NORTH OF MOUTH OF SOUTH CANYON.

ACREAGE: 1000
UTM GRID ZONE: 12 12
UTM GRID XE: 652275
UTM GRID YN: 8379360
E1500 MGR REF: 06
SOUND NUMBER: 06
UTM GRID REF: 06
UTM GRID X: 10
UTM GRID Y: 65

SITE ORIGIN: 1

SITE ORIGIN: 1

SITE ORIGIN: 2

SITE ORIGIN: 3

SITE ORIGIN: 4

SITE ORIGIN: 5

SITE ORIGIN: 6

SITE ORIGIN: 7

SITE ORIGIN: 8

SITE ORIGIN: 9

SITE ORIGIN: 10

SITE ORIGIN: 11

SITE ORIGIN: 12

SITE ORIGIN: 13

SITE ORIGIN: 14

SITE ORIGIN: 15

SITE ORIGIN: 16

SITE ORIGIN: 17

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SITE ORIGIN: 32

SITE ORIGIN: 33

SITE ORIGIN: 34

SITE ORIGIN: 35

SITE ORIGIN: 36

SITE ORIGIN: 37

SITE ORIGIN: 38

SITE ORIGIN: 39

SITE ORIGIN: 40

SITE ORIGIN: 41

SITE ORIGIN: 42

SITE ORIGIN: 43

BLM SITE#: 7
 MONTH RECORDED: 10
 DAY RECORDED: 11
 YEAR RECORDED: 1973
 STATE SITE #: 42 00 122
 TRACT:

SITE NAME: CLOSED
 STATE: ARIZONA
 COUNTY: PIMA

SITE TYPE: SHELTER

DESCRIPTION: 30X30 WOODS WALL OF BAR STRUCTURE INSIDE AN OXON BOUL SHELTER. SHELTER LINE APPOINTMENT KEYED 04/065 EITHER EARLY FREMONT OR LATE DESERT QUAINIC FREMONT SHEEP CRYS.

APPROXIMATE COORDINATES
 UTM ZONE: 18 Q UG
 UTM EASTING: 745110.000

UTM NORTHING: 4111100.000
 UTM ZONE: 18 Q UG
 UTM EASTING: 745110.000
 UTM NORTHING: 4111100.000

UTM ZONE: 18 Q UG
 UTM EASTING: 745110.000
 UTM NORTHING: 4111100.000

UTM ZONE: 18 Q UG
 UTM EASTING: 745110.000
 UTM NORTHING: 4111100.000

UTM ZONE: 18 Q UG
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 UTM NORTHING: 4111100.000

UTM ZONE: 18 Q UG
 UTM EASTING: 745110.000
 UTM NORTHING: 4111100.000

OTHER SHEET 3
 ADMIN RECORDED: 10
 DEED RECORDED: 12
 DEED RECORDED: 1973
 STATE FILE #: 42 10 123

PERMITS:
 ALL RIGHTS RESERVED
 LEGAL PRELIMINARY
 SEE SHEET FOR AREA

ALL MINERAL RIGHTS ARE RESERVED TO THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA, INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO OIL, GAS, COAL, AND OTHER MINERAL RIGHTS, AND TO THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA, INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO OIL, GAS, COAL, AND OTHER MINERAL RIGHTS.

SECTION: 00-1 5000 15000

UTM GRID: 2000 11 11
 UTM GRID: 4000 2000
 UTM GRID: 6000 3000

FIRST NUMBER:
 SECOND NUMBER: 50
 THIRD NUMBER: 00
 FOURTH NUMBER: 10
 FIFTH NUMBER: 015

NAME: DON PATTERSON CANYON
 COUNTY: 00
 TOWNSHIP: 7.5
 RANGE: 1755

VEGETATION: YES
 VEGETATION: PRAIRIE AREA SOME GRASSY BRUSH NATIVE GRASSES AND CRESTED WHEATGRASS HEARBY JOURNALAS FIR
 SITE FACTS: DEER, PRONGHORN, SQUIRRELS, DOVES, COTTONWOODS, YUCCA, LODGEPOLE
 FOREMAN: LANDFORM: ERODE

POSITION LANDFORM: 100
 SECONDARY LANDFORM: CATERPILLAR
 SECONDARY POSITION: 100
 ELEVATION RANGE FROM: 6960
 ELEVATION RANGE TO: 6960
 ELEVATION DIFFERENCE: 0

ROCK OUTCROPS: YES
 UNUSUAL STRUCTURE: 0
 DRAINAGE: YES

AREA: 14
 PERCENTAGE: 100
 PERCENTAGE: 100
 PERCENTAGE: 100
 PERCENTAGE: 100
 PERCENTAGE: 100

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 PERCENTAGE: 100
 PERCENTAGE: 100

BLM: 21151
NORTH SURVEYED: 19
NOR. PATENTED: 11
1226 ACRES: 1973
N. AC. STATE #: 42 09 333
T.M.:

100 ACRES: 100
100% REPRESENTATIVE
100% TOTAL: 100.00

DESCRIPTION: TWO SEPARATE UTE PANELS ONE DEPICTING A SWANSE HOUSE WITH WINDOW AND THE OTHER THE OTHER IN THREE SYMBOLS ONE OF WHICH MAY BE THE NON-TWO PANEL SYMBOLS ARE DESIGNATED TO THE OTHER.

ACCRESSION: 100
100 ACRES: 100
100 ACRES: 100
100 ACRES: 100

LIST OF OWNERS: 54
STANDARD OWNERS: 10
TITLE OWNERS: 10
SECTION #: 10
TOWNSHIP: 10
RANGE: 10
COUNTY: 10
STATE: 10
ACRES: 100

ACRES: 100

100 ACRES: 100
SITE: 100 ACRES: 100
SITE: 100 ACRES: 100
SITE: 100 ACRES: 100
SITE: 100 ACRES: 100

PLANT COMMUNITY: 100
SITE: 100 ACRES: 100
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PLANT COMMUNITY: 100
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SITE: 100 ACRES: 100

MONITOR: 11852
 NORTH COORDINATE: 10
 EAST COORDINATE: 10
 NORTH ARCS: 42.00
 EAST ARCS: 42.00
 AREA: 1764.00
 PERIMETER: 1000.00

1. TO 11852: HISTORIC (SEE PHOTOGRAPH PANEL AND PEDOGRAPH PANEL) INTERMITTENTLY STRETCHING 30 TO 40' IN THE SOUTH KING HILL CANYON, REFLECTING HORSES, WHEAT, PINE, FERN, SUMMER EARLY SEEDLING, WILLOW, GRASS.

2. TO 11852: HISTORIC (SEE PHOTOGRAPH PANEL AND PEDOGRAPH PANEL) INTERMITTENTLY STRETCHING 30 TO 40' IN THE SOUTH KING HILL CANYON, REFLECTING HORSES, WHEAT, PINE, FERN, SUMMER EARLY SEEDLING, WILLOW, GRASS.

3. TO 11852: HISTORIC (SEE PHOTOGRAPH PANEL AND PEDOGRAPH PANEL) INTERMITTENTLY STRETCHING 30 TO 40' IN THE SOUTH KING HILL CANYON, REFLECTING HORSES, WHEAT, PINE, FERN, SUMMER EARLY SEEDLING, WILLOW, GRASS.

4. TO 11852: HISTORIC (SEE PHOTOGRAPH PANEL AND PEDOGRAPH PANEL) INTERMITTENTLY STRETCHING 30 TO 40' IN THE SOUTH KING HILL CANYON, REFLECTING HORSES, WHEAT, PINE, FERN, SUMMER EARLY SEEDLING, WILLOW, GRASS.

5. TO 11852: HISTORIC (SEE PHOTOGRAPH PANEL AND PEDOGRAPH PANEL) INTERMITTENTLY STRETCHING 30 TO 40' IN THE SOUTH KING HILL CANYON, REFLECTING HORSES, WHEAT, PINE, FERN, SUMMER EARLY SEEDLING, WILLOW, GRASS.

6. TO 11852: HISTORIC (SEE PHOTOGRAPH PANEL AND PEDOGRAPH PANEL) INTERMITTENTLY STRETCHING 30 TO 40' IN THE SOUTH KING HILL CANYON, REFLECTING HORSES, WHEAT, PINE, FERN, SUMMER EARLY SEEDLING, WILLOW, GRASS.

7. TO 11852: HISTORIC (SEE PHOTOGRAPH PANEL AND PEDOGRAPH PANEL) INTERMITTENTLY STRETCHING 30 TO 40' IN THE SOUTH KING HILL CANYON, REFLECTING HORSES, WHEAT, PINE, FERN, SUMMER EARLY SEEDLING, WILLOW, GRASS.

8. TO 11852: HISTORIC (SEE PHOTOGRAPH PANEL AND PEDOGRAPH PANEL) INTERMITTENTLY STRETCHING 30 TO 40' IN THE SOUTH KING HILL CANYON, REFLECTING HORSES, WHEAT, PINE, FERN, SUMMER EARLY SEEDLING, WILLOW, GRASS.

9. TO 11852: HISTORIC (SEE PHOTOGRAPH PANEL AND PEDOGRAPH PANEL) INTERMITTENTLY STRETCHING 30 TO 40' IN THE SOUTH KING HILL CANYON, REFLECTING HORSES, WHEAT, PINE, FERN, SUMMER EARLY SEEDLING, WILLOW, GRASS.

OTHER STATES:
 NORTH RECORDED:
 DAY RECORDED:
 YEAR RECORDED:
 STATE NOTE: 42 09 336
 COUNTY:

PLANT SOURCE: OPEN
 COUNTY: PIMA
 SECTION: 36
 TOWNSHIP: 14 S
 RANGE: 18 W
 SECTION: 36
 TOWNSHIP: 14 S
 RANGE: 18 W

PLANT SOURCE: OPEN
 COUNTY: PIMA
 SECTION: 36
 TOWNSHIP: 14 S
 RANGE: 18 W
 SECTION: 36
 TOWNSHIP: 14 S
 RANGE: 18 W
 COUNTY: PIMA
 SECTION: 36
 TOWNSHIP: 14 S
 RANGE: 18 W

PLANT SOURCE: OPEN
 COUNTY: PIMA
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PLANT SOURCE: OPEN
 COUNTY: PIMA
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 COUNTY: PIMA
 SECTION: 36
 TOWNSHIP: 14 S
 RANGE: 18 W

PLANT SOURCE: OPEN
 COUNTY: PIMA
 SECTION: 36
 TOWNSHIP: 14 S
 RANGE: 18 W

10-24
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1
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Bureau of Land Management

12/22/81

200 18

PIKKA STRESS: 0
WIND RECORD: 11
WAV RECORD: 11
WAVE RECORD: 19
STATE SITE #: 42 00 337

DATE: ---

SITE NAME: 0000

CLASS: 0000000000

SUB SITE: 0000 000

NO. PLANTS: 0000 - GENUS: PETROPHILUM OF SHEEP-ANTHROPOROUS AND SYLIZED IN CELLULOSE POLYMER-LIKE ATOMORPHOUS ORGANIC INFLUENCE.

PLANTING: 000000

NO. PLANTS: 000000

NO. PLANTS: 000000

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OTHER STATES TO
 BIRTH RECORDS
 DEATH RECORDS
 MARRIAGE RECORDS
 STATE SILENCE 42 USC 250
 1997

SEE ALSO: 10010
 10011: 10012
 10013: 10014
 10015: 10016
 10017: 10018
 10019: 10020
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10097: 10097

10098: 10098

10099: 10099

10099: 10099

OTHER ACCESS: 11

AGRIC RECORDERED: 11

WATER RIGHTS: 11

DEED RECORDING: 11

DATE ACQ: 11 22 08 281

ACQ: 11

ACQ: 11

ACQ: 11

ACQ: 11

ACQ: 11

ACQ: 11

ACQ: 11

ACQ: 11

ACQ: 11

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NEED TO TIME FROM FIELD-DEVELOPERS AND REPRESENTATIVE FROM WITH A HEALTH AND SOCI. AFFAIRS DIVISION WANT TO DESCRIBE FEMING OF A WALK IN WINDY OR UNDEVELOPED ORIGIN.

VEGETATION: P/P/N/SHADOWNY-SHUB-DWARFIVE-GRASSES+RAGE

SITE FAVNA: DEER+PRITTS+SQUIRRELS+COYOTES+BEAR+FOXCISTS+LIZARDS+DOVES+HAWKS

PRIMARY LANDFORM: CLIFF

POSITION LANDFORM: SLOPE

SECONDARY LANDFORM: SLOPE

ELEVATION RANGE FROM: 7-200

ELEVATION RANGE TO: 7500

ELEVATION DIFFERENCE: 0

WATER COURSE: YES

WATER TYPE: S

WATER: YES

WATER: YES

WATER: YES

WATER: YES

WATER: YES

WATER: YES

WATER: YES

WATER: YES

WATER: YES

WATER: YES

WATER: YES

WATER: YES

WATER: YES

WATER: YES

WATER: YES

WATER: YES

WATER: YES

WATER: YES

WATER: YES

WATER: YES

WATER: YES

WATER: YES

WATER: YES

WATER: YES

WATER: YES

OTHER STATES: 17
 OTHER COUNTRIES: 7
 AREA ACQUIRED: 16
 YEAR ACQUIRED: 1988
 STATE SITE # 42, 98, 434

USE: 1

USE: 100% OTHER

CLASSIFICATION:

100% FUEL, 40% OTHER

THIS PROPERTY WAS DIAMETER STAKED BY CHIEF OF BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS INSIDIAN CHIEF & RED WISKEY POINT FORTYFOUR POINT TRACTMENT IN GREY BROWN DO AT ABOVE DEPTH TO THE WATER.

ACQUISITION METHOD:

GRANT FROM BLM

PERMITS: 000000

PERMITS: 000000

PERMITS: 000000

PERMITS: 000000

PERMITS: 000000

PERMITS: 000000

PERMITS: 000000

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OPEN SITES: 13
 MONTH RECORDING: 7
 YEAR RECORDING: 18
 YEAR RECORDING: 1978
 STATE SITE: 11 40 08 445

DATE: 11/11/81

DATE OPENED: 11/11/81

CLASS: BENTONITE

DATE THIS LINE STARTED: 11/11/81

DESCRIPTION: 50' x 10' BENTONITE SCATTER WIDELY OF GREAT VARIETY OF SHAPE, COLOR, SIZE OF GREN ABOUT APPROXIMATELY 2' x 1/2" SIDE AT THE WIDEST, SIDE NOTCHED, MISSING ONE EDGE AND ONE OF CORNERS SEEMS TO BE FLATTENED.

LOCATION: 11/11/81

SECTION: 11/11/81

TOWNSHIP: 11/11/81

RANGE: 11/11/81

COUNTY: 11/11/81

STATE: 11/11/81

SECTION: 11/11/81

TOWNSHIP: 11/11/81

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SECTION: 11/11/81

TOWNSHIP: 11/11/81

RANGE: 11/11/81

COUNTY: 11/11/81

STATE: 11/11/81

AREA SERIES: 14
 NORTH SECTION: 10
 NW SECTION: 11
 YEAR ESTABLISHED: 1973
 TIME SET: 4:42 AM AOS
 DATE:

PLANT COVER
 TREES: TREES:00

SHRUBS: SHRUB:00

GRASS: GRASS:00

HERB: HERB:00

SPERM: SPERM:00

MOSS: MOSS:00

LIQ: LIQ:00

ORCH: ORCH:00

EPHEM: EPHEM:00

PARAS: PARAS:00

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OTHER SITES: 13
 NORTH RECORDS: 0
 AND RECORDS: 20
 YEAR-BUDGETED: 1967
 STATE SITE #: 42 00 000

OTHERS

SITE NAME: FINDER
 CLASS: PRAIRIE
 SURV: 1942 001 000 000

TO-TO-FIND: RUBBER LATHING, BENCH-SHOVEDS AND COMES THAT SERVED AS BAR, MIA, HAIR, SPEARHEADS AND P-SHOTS WERE DESIGNATED, AREA COVERS BOTH SIDES OF HIGHWAY PASSING STARTING FROM MAIN CAN. TO SEEP BUSH IN 1967

ACRES: 20.000
 DIST: 20.000 12 12

TO-TO-FIND: 100.000
 SURV: 1942 001 000 000

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OTHER SERIES: 21
 MONTH RECORDED: 7
 DAY RECORDED: 17
 YEAR RECORDED: 1976
 STATE SITE #: 12-100-046

NAME:

SITE NAME: BIRCH

APRN: 12-100-046

SITE DATE: 11/11/76

SITE DESCRIPTION: 120X120 FT. SLATED OR WOODEN CHEST PLATES WITH ONE WELL FLAGGED PINACULON. DIRT FLOED BUT UNDESIGNED BASELINE SIDE WITHIN 1000 MASE. 30000 1000 PL.

ELEVATION: 2000 FT.

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BOUND MEAS: 18
 NORTH RECORDS: ...
 EAST RECORDS: ...
 WEST RECORDS: ...
 STATE SH: 42 00 783
 LEGAL: ...
 DIST: 4000 0700
 COUNTY: ...
 SECTION: ...
 TOWNSHIP: ...
 RANGE: ...
 MERIDIAN: ...
 SECTION: ...
 COUNTY: ...
 STATE: ...

... STATE STRONG CANYON

...
 ...
 ...

... PLANT: NO

... VEGETATION: 1734506 BARBETHRUSH-NATIVE GRASSES-FRINTLY PEAR CACTUS-NOT GIVEN BY STATE COMPUTER.

... SITE PLANT: BEAR-RABBIT-SQUIRREL-SQUIDRREL-COVITE-(ELAS PASS THROUGH)-LIZARD-S-LOCUSTS-DOVES. NOTHING ON STATE COMPUTER

... PRIMARY LANDFORM: RIDGE

... POSITION LANDFORM: SLOPE

... SECONDARY LANDFORM: PASTURELAND

... TERTIARY POSITION: SLOPE

... ELEVATION RANGE FROM: 6-800

... ELEVATION RANGE TO: 6-800

... ELEVATION DIFFERENCE: 0

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SUBS: 01E75 02
 NORTH E-CORNER: 19
 NW CORNER: 22
 NEAR PROPERTY: 1900
 STATE SITE: 42 00 565

FORM: 167

FILE NAME: 0000

CLASS: 0000000000

FILE: 0000000000

DESCRIPTION: 500000 LITHIC SCATTER OF CHALCEDONY, CHERT, SILTSTONE AND QUARTZITE, A .NET TRAIL CUTS EAST TO WEST AND DIAGNOSTIC ATTRIBUTES.

CONTINENTAL: 000000

CONTINENTAL: 000000

UNIT GRID ZONE: 11 10

UNIT GRID DE: 656945

UNIT GRID NO: 4379900

CLASS: 000000: 00

SECTION: 000000: 00

TOWNSHIP: 000000: 00

RANGE: 000000: 11

COUNTY: 0000

STATE: 0000

FILE: 0000

DATE: 0000

TIME: 0000

SCALE: 0000

UNIT: 0000

VEGETATION: 000000

VEGETATION: P/J, SAGE, MT. MANOGAHY, REST OF VEGETATION NOT DESCRIBED.

SITE: 10000: BEAR, RABBIT, SQUIRREL, BEAR, COYOTE, ROME, LIZARD, LOCUST.

FORM: 167

POSITION: 167

FORM: 167

SELECTION: 167

ELEVATION: 167

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OTHER SETS: 0
 MONTH RECORDED: 4
 DAY RECORDED: 21
 YEAR RECORDED: 1981
 STATE SITE #: 42 06 791
 TERRACE: ----
 SITE NAME: UNCL
 CLASS: FRENCHBERRY
 STATE TYPE: CLIFF SCATTER
 MATERIAL: CLIFF SCATTER MOSTLY OF NON-UTILIZED INTERIOR FLANKS & FLAKE FRAGMENTS OF CHERT AND CHALCEDONY, ONE SECONDARY FLAKE WHITE+BLACK+TAN+BROWN+GREY+CLEAR, PDB, AND WHITE.
 UTILIZATION: UNK/UNK
 UNKNOWN: UNK/UNK
 DEN GRID ZONE 1: 12
 DEN GRID IN: 67479
 DEN GRID NO: 443760
 FIRST DISCOVERED: NE
 SECOND DISCOVERED: SW
 THIRD DISCOVERED: SW
 SECTION #: 19
 TOWNSHIP #: 15
 RANGE #: 12
 COUNTY: TAYLOR COUNTY
 STATE: UT
 COUNTY: 7.5
 YEAR: 1981
 VEGETATION: ND
 VEGETATION: P/J FOREST WITH MT. HANGGAMY-SAGE RABBITGRASS
 SITE FROM: DEER-SHOOTS, SQUIRRELS, WILD HORSES, LIZARDS, HOPES, LOCUSTS,
 FROGS, LAMBERT, RIDGE
 POSITION: LAMBERT, RIDGE
 SECONDARY LAND USE: PASTURELAND
 SECONDARY POSITION: PIERCE
 ELEVATION RANGE FROM: 7320
 ELEVATION RANGE TO: 7320
 ELEVATION DIFFERENCE: 0
 AREA: OUTCROP: ND
 OUTCROP DIRECTION: ---
 CROP: ND
 STATE: 14
 COUNTY: KANEZEE P/J
 COUNTY: P/J, CDS, CDR
 WEADEST WATER: 0.20
 FLOODPLAIN WATER: 4.00
 SLOPE: 0
 WIND: 0.00
 WIND: 360
 WIND: 0.50
 ELEVATION: 7320
 WIND: 0
 WIND: 90
 WIND RESOURCE: 14
 SHELTER QUALITY: 7
 DATE: 3-00
 LITHIC: ----
 SPECIFICATION: ---
 TIME: ---
 TRAIL: ---
 SITE ORIENTATION: N

DATE SITED: 33
 MONTH RECORDED: 4
 DAY RECORDED: 24
 YEAR RECORDED: 1981
 STATE SITE #: 92 89 992
 TEMP#: ---

SITE NAME: KUDSP
 CLASS: PREHISTORIC
 SITE TYPE: SHELTER
 DESCRIPTION: SMALL ROCK SHELTER IN SANDSTONE CANYON WALL, HAS A SHARPENED GROOVE .25 LONG, RECENT GRAFFITI ON THE WALL, PROBABLY USED AS TEMPORARY SHELTER BECAUSE OF ITS SMALL SIZE.

CONTAINER: MUDJUM
 MILE GRID ZONE: 12
 UTM GRID X: 652200
 UTM GRID Y: 4276330

UTM ZONING: SE
 SECTION QUARTER: NE
 TOWNSHIP QUARTER: SW
 SECTION #: 16
 TOWNSHIP: 35
 RANGE: 24
 COUNTY: PATTERSON CANYON

ELEV: 81
 PHOTO NO: 7.5
 YEAR: 1986

PLANT POTENTIAL: UNDETERMINED
 SITE VEGETATION: SAGE, RABBITBUSH, P/J, BOURLAS ETR, SCRUB OAK, HI. HUNGARY, FRICKLY PEAR CACTUS,

SITE PLANTS: YER, SOBELLIS, SOUTRELS, BEAR, DOWES, COYOTES, LIZARDS, LOCUSTS,

FORMER LAND USE: RIDGE
 POSITION: LANDFORM TOE
 SLOPE: 1 (PROFILING) OUTCROP
 SLOPE QUANT: POSITION TOE
 ELEVATION RANGE FROM: 6,920
 ELEVATION RANGE TO: 6,920
 ELEVATION DIFFERENCE: 0

ROCK OUTCROP: YES
 ROCK DISSECTION: N
 ROCKS: 10
 ROCK SIZE: 15
 ROCK TYPE: COG
 ROCK: C/S, P/J, COM, OAK
 WIND EXPOSURE: 0.20
 PRECIPITATION WATER: 1.00

WIND SPEED: 0
 WIND: 0.20
 WIND FREQU: 200
 WIND: 0.00

ELEVATION: 6,920
 WIND: 0
 WIND: 80
 WIND RESOURCE: 15
 SHELTER QUALITY: 11
 SCORE: 1.00

LISTED: ---
 PRESERVATION: ---
 NAME: ---
 NUMBER: ---
 SITE ORIENTATION: #

OTHER SHEETS: 34
 NORTH RECORDS: 4
 PAI RECORDS: 24
 YEAR RECORDS: 1981
 STATE SITE #: AZ 00 993

POINTS: ...

THE HOLE OPEN
 LEADS WESTWARD

THE HOLE IS 100 FT

A SCALING OF THE HEAD AND NECK MAY BE HISTORICAL USE BUT SINCE THE AREA IS NOT ELONGATED IN THE TRADITIONAL FLATS STYLE, IT PROBABLY IS OF SETTLER 1900'S ERA.

THE HOLE IS 100 FT

CHRONOLOGICAL 1900-1940

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THE HOLE IS 100 FT

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OTHER STATES: 05
 NORTH RECORDED: 6
 DEED RECORDED: 29
 YEAR RECORDED: 1991
 STATE SITE #: 42 00 1015

REFUG: ...

SITE NAME: WREN

PLANT: FRUITBUSH

SITE TYPE: SICK ABE

PLANTATION: PETERSON VEH PANEL 1.5X.ON OF ZOOHOUS.SHEEP APPROXIMATELY 10X30 CR.ON A SOUTH FACING SANGUON. INTERCUTTING.

VEGETATION: UNKNOWN

WIND GAGE CODE: 12 12

WIND GAGE NO.: 434550

WIND GAGE NO.: 4370250

FIRST QUARTER: 00

SECOND QUARTER: 00

THIRD QUARTER: 00

SEASON: 1

WIND: 015

WIND: 020

WIND: 025

WIND: 030

WIND: 035

WIND: 040

WIND: 045

WIND: 050

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WIND: 065

WIND: 070

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WIND: 600

DATE OF SURVEY 1
 ANIMAL RECORDING ?
 DATE OF RECORDING 11
 YEAR RECORDED 1961
 STATE SITE ID 42 0M 1118
 COUNTY 0901

SITE NAME: 0901
 SURVEY: 0901/0901C

SITE TYPE: LITHIC SCATTER
 DESCRIPTION: 0901 - 8 SCATTER OF BROWN CHERT FLAKES WITH THREE TRANSLUCENT QUARTZ FLAKES. 1 BUBBLED PR. CHERT FRAG. & 1 PINTO? LT. CREAM AND PINK BASE. NEAR SLOPE TOP P. 1

TYPE OF SURVEY: 0901C

DATE OF SURVEY: 11

DATE OF RECORDING: 11

YEAR RECORDED: 1961

STATE SITE ID: 42 0M 1118

COUNTY: 0901

SURVEY: 0901/0901C

DATE OF SURVEY: 11

DATE OF RECORDING: 11

YEAR RECORDED: 1961

STATE SITE ID: 42 0M 1118

COUNTY: 0901

SURVEY: 0901/0901C

DATE OF SURVEY: 11

DATE OF RECORDING: 11

YEAR RECORDED: 1961

STATE SITE ID: 42 0M 1118

COUNTY: 0901

SURVEY: 0901/0901C

DATE OF SURVEY: 11

DATE OF RECORDING: 11

YEAR RECORDED: 1961

STATE SITE ID: 42 0M 1118

COUNTY: 0901

SURVEY: 0901/0901C

DATE OF SURVEY: 11

DATE OF RECORDING: 11

YEAR RECORDED: 1961

STATE SITE ID: 42 0M 1118

COUNTY: 0901

SURVEY: 0901/0901C

UNIV OR UNIT STATE: 3
 NORTH RECORDS: 9
 NAT RECORDS: 1
 YEAR RECORDS: 1981
 STATE SITE #: 42 UN 1120
 TEMP: 0054
 SITE NAME: OPEN
 CLASS: PREHISTORIC
 SITE TYPE: RMA, ART
 DESCRIPTION: JUNCTION PETROGLYPH PANEL OF SIXXEN OR LARGER RAMS TRAVELLING E TO W. 200X400FUS+BAROOLS WITH OTHER OBJECTURES. LOWER FIGS FLOOR FRASED 1/2-3/4 ABOVE FLOOR. FAIR CONDITION.
 AFFILIATION: PREZONT
 COORDINATE: 500-1250 AM
 UTM GRID ZONE #: ---
 UTM GRID ME: ---
 UTM GRID NAD: ---
 FIRST QUARTER: NW
 SECOND QUARTER: NE
 THIRD QUARTER: SW
 SECTION #: 28
 TOWNSHIP: S14
 RANGE: E22
 COUNTY: PIMA - PIMA CANYON
 STATE: AZ
 AIRTEL: 25
 YEAR: 1981
 OR POTENTIAL: LONG PINEHED
 SITE VEGETATION: RUS/SRAN, WHISTLE, SALT TUSH, GOOSEFOOT, GREASEWOOD, CHEATGRASS, WILLOW, P/J BEAR,
 SITE FAUNA: BEER, RABBITS, LIZARDS, LOCUSTS, DIVOTES
 FRAGILE LANDFORM: RIDGE
 POSITION LANDFORM: TUE
 SECONDARY LANDFORM: SLOPE
 SECONDARY POSITION: TOE
 ELEVATION RANGE FROM: 6520
 ELEVATION RANGE TO: 6520
 ELEVATION DIFFERENCE: 0
 ROCK OUTCROP: YES
 OUTCROP DIRECTION: S
 PHOTOS: YES
 VEGETATION: 36
 DORTINSH ECD/ARE: F/D
 ECRINSH: RHT/ANS/P/J
 NEAREST WATER: 0.00
 PERMANENT WATER: 5.00
 % SLOPE: 5
 VANTAGE: 0.20
 VIEW/FEARS: 106
 VORN: 0.10
 ELEVATION: 6520
 RELIEF: 2
 EXPOSURE: 100
 ANIMAL RESOURCE: 15
 SHELTER POTENTIAL: 10
 ROUTE: 0.00
 LITHIC: 6.00
 PRECIPITATION: ..
 TEMP: ---
 TRAVEL: ..
 SITE ORIENTATION: S

OUT OF UNIT SITE: 1
MININ RECORDED: 9
WAY RECORDED: 4
YEAR RECORDED: 1901
STATE SITE #: 42 LW 1121
TEMP: 0054
SITE NAME: MHR
CLIFF: FRAGMENTED
SITE TYPE: PWA, MHT
DESCRIPTION: 1 Y OF WLL, E-GATED PANEL OF ANTHROPOMORPHIC DEER-CROUCHING WOLF, MORE ZOOOMORPHIC, SHELLS, CIRCULAR SYMBOLS, OF W.R., POTENTIAL WELL PRESERVED 1 FATINA COVERED
AFFILIATION: FRENCH
ORIGIN: 500-1250 AD
UTM GRID ZONE #: ---
UTM GRID ME: ---
UTM GRID ME: ---
UTM GRID ME: ---
FIRST QUARTER: 00
SECOND QUARTER: 00
THIRD QUARTER: 00
SECTION #: 20
TOWNSHIP: S14
RANGE: E20
OWNER: P&F SERING LAND CO
STATE: UT
ADDRESS: 7.5
YEAR: 1964
OR POTENTIAL: 0.5
SITE VEGETATION: WILLOWS+BUSSH+RHISLE+BOOSEFOOT+CHEATERGRASS+GREASEWOOD+P&J NEAR
SITE FAUNA: BEER+KARRELLS+CRABIES+LIZARDS+LOCUSTS
PRIMARY LANDFORM: LANDFORM
POSITION LANDFORM: BROW
SECONDARY LANDFORM: SLOPE
SECONDARY POSITION: TOE
ELEVATION RANGE FROM: 6420
ELEVATION RANGE TO: 6420
ELEVATION DIFFERENCE: 0
ROCK OUTCROP: YES
OUTCROP DIRECTION: S
PHOTOS: YES
VEGETATION: 18
DOMINANT ECOTONE: REP
ECOTONE: 01P+01S+P&J
NEAREST WATER: 0.10
PERMANENT WATER: 7.00
% SLOPE: 1
WINDAGE: 0.09
VIEWFRANK: 100
WOOD: 0.10
ELEVATION: 6479
RELIEF: 2
EXPOSURE: 100
ANIMAL RESERVE: 10
SHELTER DOWN IT: 10
ROUTE: 0.99
LITHOL: 0.40
PRECIPITATION:
TEMP: ---
TRAVEL: ---
SITE ORIENTATION: S

OUT OF UNIT SITE: 5
 NUMBER RECORDS: 9
 DAY RECORDED: 4
 YEAR RECORDED: 1981
 STATE SITE #: 42 ON 1122
 TEMP#: 0055
 SITE NAME: OPEN
 CLASS: FRESHWATER
 SITE TYPE: ROCK PFT
 DESCRIPTION: ON SU FIBROGLYX PANEL IN SUCH POOR SHAPE THAT IT CAN'T BE INTERPRETED. STICK FIGURED ANTHROPOPOHYA JCN WIVE 20 CM TALL. ANIMAL? DIRECTIONAL ARROW 16APFTR OR SETTLR 16.0-19.0.
 AFFILIATION: ANTHCAL
 CIRCUMSTG: UNDETERMINED
 UTA GRID ZONE #: ...
 UTA GRID REF: ...
 UTA GRID #01: ...
 FIRST QUANTILE: NE
 SECOND QUANTILE: SE
 THIRD QUANTILE: SW
 SECTION #: 20
 TOWNSHIP: S14
 RANGE: E22
 DISC: F140 SPRING CANYON
 STATE: NH
 RESULTS: 7.5
 RES: 15-A
 RS POTENTIAL: UNDETERMINED
 SITE VEGETATION: WYLOW-BLOSSOM THISTLE-GOOSEFOOT-SALTBUSH-GREASEWOOD-SAGE
 SITE FABRIC: DEER-RABBITS-COYOTES-PLANK-ELK-BUCKS IN SEASON-BOVES-LOCUSTS-LIZARDS
 FREQUENCY LANDFORM: CANYON
 POSITION LANDFORM: PEAK
 SECONDARY LANDFORM: SLOPE
 SECONDARY POSITION: TOL
 ELEVATION RANGE FREQ: 64500
 ELEVATION RANGE HD: 64520
 ELEVATION INTERALE: 0
 ROCK OUTCROP: 4.5
 DITCH/DIP DIRECTION: SW
 PHOTOG: YES
 VEGETATION: 17
 DOMINANT ECOTONE: RIP
 ECOTONE: RIP-CUS-PZJ
 NEAREST DIVERS: 0.10
 PERMANENT WATER: 0.00
 % SLOPE: 5
 VENTAGE: 0.30
 VIEWSPREAD: 100
 WOODS: 0.00
 ELEVATION: 64506
 RELIEF: 2
 EXPOSURE: 100
 ANIMAL RESOURCES: 17
 SHELLER HMLTY: 10
 ROMIE: 0.00
 LITHIC: A.90
 PRESERVATION: ..
 TEMP: ...
 TRAVEL: ...
 SITE ORIENTATION: SE

QM OF UNIT SITE: 7
 ADMIN RECORDS: 5
 DWT RECORDS: 9
 YEAR RECORDS: 1981
 STATE SITE #: 47 DM 1124
 TANKY: DUS7
 SITE NAME: HELP
 CLASS: HIGHWAY
 SITE USE: SETTLER
 DESCRIPTION: LOG AND DEBRIS REMAINS OF TWO STRUCTURES COVERING 900 SQ M. WITH ONE MORE DISTANT. BASE OUTLINE OF APPROX. 60 SO. GLASS-CERAMICS+ENAMELWARE+SHOES+TINS+FURN. EQUIPMENT+NAILS+NAILS+EPL+CLUBS 1990-1970
 AFFILIATION: EARLY SETTLER
 CHRONOLOGY: 1909-1920
 UTA GRID ZONE #: ---
 UTA GRID ME1: ----
 UTA GRID NM1: ----
 FIRST QUARTER: NE
 SECOND QUARTER: SW
 THIRD QUARTER: NW
 SECTION #: 15
 TOWNSHIP: 51S
 RANGE: 11E
 ROAD: 661 001 11-00
 STATE: UT
 HEIGHTS: 7.5
 YEAR: 1986
 NO POTENTIAL IMPACTS IN P
 SITE VEGETATION: CHESTER WHEATGRASS+SAGE+P/J+DUNGLAS FIR+GREASWOOD+PRICKLY PEAR CACTUS
 SITE FAUNA: BEER+ELL+RABBITS+COYOTES+VORON+MATIVE + INTRODUCED+LOCUSTS+LIZARDS
 PRIMARY LANDFORM: CANYON
 POSITION LANDFORM: FLOOR
 SECONDARY LANDFORM: SLOPE
 SECONDARY POSITION: BOTTOM
 ELEVATION RANGE FROM: 61820
 ELEVATION RANGE TO: 61820
 ELEVATION DIFFERENCE: 0
 ROCK OUTCROP: NO
 OUTLEAK DIRECTION: ..
 PHOTO: 155
 VEGETATION: 15
 CONTRAST RECORD: CBS
 ECLIPSE: CBS+P/J+1700
 NEAREST WATER: 0.10
 PERMANENT WATER: 0.10
 % SLOPE: 3
 SHADE: 0.70
 VENTURE: 200
 WIND: 0.10
 ELEVATION: 51820
 RELIEF: 1
 EXPOSURE: 117
 ANIMAL RESERVE: 16
 SHELTER QUALITY: 1
 ROUTE: 0.10
 LITHIC: 4.00
 PRECIPITATION: ..
 HUM: ---
 TRAVEL: ..
 SITE IDENTIFICATION: N 5

OUT OF UNIT SITE: 8
 NORTH RECORD: 8
 NWY RECORD: 12
 YEAR RECORD: 1981
 STATE SITE #: 42 DW 1125
 TOWN: HENW
 SITE NAME: CLOSED
 CLASS: HISTORIC
 SITE TYPE: 34114
 DESCRIPTION: 3X78 SILLER IN SANDSTONE OUTCROP FACING SOUTH ON SIDE OF TRAILING, CONTAINS FIRE PIT OF CRACKER ROCK AND CHARCOAL, NEEDS TO BE TESTED.
 AFFILIATION: UNKNOWN
 LITHOLOGY: UNKNOWN
 UTM GRID ZONE: 18
 UTM GRID REF: 18
 UTM GRID NO: 18
 FIRST QUARTER: SE
 SECOND QUARTER: SW
 THIRD QUARTER: SE
 SECTION #: 21
 TOWNSHIP: S15
 RANGE: 21E
 RANGE: TOWNSHIP: 145000
 STATE: HI
 COUNTY: 7.5
 YEAR: 1982
 USE POTENTIAL: NO FERTILIZER
 SITE VEGETATION: P/1-N1-RHODANTHUS-SAGE-NATIVE GRASSES
 SITE FAUNA: BEER-HAPLIS-HUMICER-LIZZARDS-SNAKES-SCORPIONS
 VISUAL LANDFORM: RIDGE
 POSITION LANDFORM: RIDGE
 SECONDARY LANDFORM: SLOPE
 SECONDARY POSITION: TOP
 ELEVATION RANGE FROM: 7,260
 ELEVATION RANGE TO: 7,260
 ELEVATION DIFFERENCE: 0
 ROCK OUTCROP: YES
 OUTCROP DIRECTION: S
 PHOTOS: YES
 VEGETATION: 15
 DOMINANT ECOZONE: P/1
 ECOTONE: P/1-COM-06
 WETLAND WATER: 0.10
 PERMANENT WATER: 5.00
 % SLOPE: 20
 WINDSPEED: 0.10
 WINDSPEED: 1.00
 WINDS: 0.00
 ELEVATION: 7,260
 RELIEF: 7
 EXPOSURE: 40
 ANIMAL RESOURCE: 15
 SHELTER QUALITY: 11
 ROUTE: 0.10
 LITHIC: 12.00
 PRECIPITATION: 11
 TEMP: 11
 TRAVEL: 11
 SITE ORIENTATION: S

OUT OF WALL SITE: 9
 NORTH DECISION: 7
 DAY RECORDED: 31
 YEAR RECORDED: 1981
 STATE SITE #: 42 IN 1126
 TEMP#: 0009

SITE NAME: OPEN
 CLASS: FOREST/OPEN

SITE TYPE: FOOD PROCESS

DESCRIPTION: 25M AREA CONTAINING CORN HILLS (BEDROCK MORTARS) FROM 15CM IN DIAMETER TO 35CM. SOME MORTARS ERODED BY RAIN. IN P/SJ ON HILL OVERLOOKING SWEETWATER.

NEUTRALITY: UNKNOWN

CIRCULOG: UNKNOWN

UTM GRID ZONE #: ...

UTM GRID NO: ...

UTM GRID NO: ...

FIRST QUARTER: NE

SECOND QUARTER: NW

THIRD QUARTER: SW

SECTION #: 17

TOWNSHIP: S14

RANGE: E24

GRID: SEEP CANYON

STATE: MT

REMARKS: 7-5

YEAR: 1986

NO FORESTRY: 100% FERTILIZED

SITE VEGETATION: P/J-HEDGARS FER-NUS, MICHMONS, PHLOX, DUSTIES, YUCCA, FRICKLY PEAR CACTUS, BITTERBRUSH, HT, HAWGWI, SROW-

SITE FARM: DEER, ELK, BEAR, SQUIRRELS, COPIES, LOULUS+12ARDS

PRIMARY LANDFORM: RIDGE

EGGITION LANDFORM: TOP

SECONDARY LANDFORM: SLOPE

SECONDARY POSITION: MIDDLE

ELEVATION RANGE FROM: 6770

ELEVATION RANGE TO: 6720

ELEVATION DIFFERENCE: 0

FORK OUTCROP: YES

OUTCROP DIRECTION: S

PHOTOS: YES

VEGETATION: JS

DOMINANT VEGETATION: P/J

ECOTONE: P/J-CBS, EDW, DWA

NEAREST WATER: 0.20

PERMANENT WATER: 0.20

% SLOPE: 20

SHADE: 0.20

VIEW: FEAR: 270

WIND: 0.50

ELEVATION: 6720

RELIEF: 2

EXPOSURE: 45

ANIMAL RESIDUE: 13

SHELL ORN LTY: 2

ROUTE: 0.20

LITHIC: 8.50

PRECIPITATION: .

TEMP: ...

TRAVEL: ..

SITE ORIENTATION: S

UNIT OF LAND STATE: 10
 NORTH RECORDED: 8
 DAY RECORDED: 10
 YEAR RECORDED: 1981
 STATE SITE #: 42 UN 1127
 TEND: DUS10
 SITE NAME: CLOSED
 CLASS: FRESHWATER
 SITE USE: SW/PER

DESCRIPTION: SASSYPAR AND SICKLEWOOD GAVE WITH JUNIFER BARK BATTING AND A HOUND RESEMBLING A BURLIN UNDISTURBED BUT SIMILAR SHELTER 100M WEST END LITHUS/1 DE WINDWARD BARR IN P/J ON SLOPE NEAR 19 011 11194

AFFILIATION: UNKNOWN

ORIGIN: UNKNOWN

UTM GRID ZONE: 18

UTM GRID MET: 000000

UTM GRID MET: 000000

FIRST QUARTER: SE

SECOND QUARTER: SW

THIRD QUARTER: SE

SECTION #: 14

TOWNSHIP: S15

RANGE: 124

ORIG: DR PATTERSON CAMOU

STATE: UT

ACRES: 7.5

YEAR: 1966

HP POTENTIAL: UNDETERMINED

SITE VEGETATION: P/J, SW, SANDGATE, SAGE, SAGE, SHORBBERRY,

SITE FAUNA: BELLEGRAPHS, COYOTES, BUNNETS, 11/1/85

PRIMARY LANDFORM: RIDGE

POSITION LANDFORM: FROM

SECONDARY LANDFORM: SLOPE

SECONDARY POSITION: SW

ELEVATION RANGE FROM: 7000

ELEVATION RANGE TO: 7000

ELEVATION FROM SURFACE: 0

ROCK OUTCROPP: 15

OUTCROPP DIRECTIONS: S

FAUNOS: YES

VEGETATION: 15

DOMINANT ECOTONE: P/J

ECOTONE: P/J, SW, SANDGATE, SAGE

DEEPEST WATER: 0.10

FRESHWATER WATERS: 3.00

Z SLOPE: 40

SHADE: 0.10

VIEWSHADE: 100

WIND: 0.00

ELEVATION: 7000

RELIEF: 13

EXPUSURE: 40

WINDS: 15

SHELTER WIND: 11

ROUTE: 1.00

LITHIC: 4.00

PRECIPITATION: ..

TEND: ..

TRAVEL: ..

SITE ORIENTATION: S

OUT OF UNIT SITE: 11
 MONTH RECORDED: 8
 DAY RECORDED: 13
 YEAR RECORDED: 1981
 STATE SITE 11: 42 W 1128
 TWP: 00511
 SITE NAME: MEX
 CLASS: TRANSITION
 SITE TYPE: ROCK ART
 DESCRIPTION: STEEL LARK ANTHROPOLOGICALS & CIRCLES 20CM HIGH IN TRANSITIONARY STYLE ARCHIT. TO EROSION. ONE FIGURE LOOKS LIKE TALL CACTUS W/ WINGS & LEES. OTHER LOOKS LIKE FEATHERED WALKING FIGURE. BR. PLATE. SCALE 40X
 AFFILIATION: PREHIST
 CHERNOLOGY: 500-1250AD
 UTM GRID ZONE 41 ---
 UTM GRID ME: ---
 UTM GRID PR: ---
 FIRST QUARTER: NE
 SECOND QUARTER: NW
 THIRD QUARTER: NE
 SECTION #: 1
 TOWNSHIP: S13
 RANGE: 129
 QUAD: T8N 12W 13S 100M
 STATE: UT
 HEIGHTS: 7.5
 YEAR: 1968
 NB: POTENTIAL: UNDETERMINED
 SITE VEGETATION: SAGE-FLYING ITM. CACTUS-NATIVE GRASSES-7/3; DOUGLAS FIR-NT. MADROGNY
 SITE FAUNA: BEAR-ELK-PRAB-KARIBITS-COYOTE-SALIZHONS-SMUTSKRELS; LOCUSTS
 PRIMARY LAURELS: BIRCH
 POSITION LOCATION: 10E
 SECONDARY LAURELS: SLOPE
 SECONDARY POSITION: 10E
 ELEVATION RANGE FROM: 6,670
 ELEVATION RANGE TO: 6,670
 ELEVATION DIFFERENCE: 0
 ROCK OUTCROP: YES
 OUTCROP DIRECTION: S
 PHOTOS: YES
 VEGETATION: 14
 DOMINANT ECOSYSTEM: CUS
 ECOSYSTEM: CUS-7/3, 009, 10M
 NEAREST WATER: 0.19
 PERMANENT WATER: 3.00
 % SLOPE: 5
 WINDAGE: 6.39
 VIEWSTREAS: 185
 WOOD: 0.00
 ELEVATION: 6,670
 RELIEF: 2
 EXPOSURE: 99
 ANIMAL RESOURCE: 14
 SHELTER QUALITY: 10
 ROUTE: 0.69
 LITIC: 5.00
 PRECIPITATION:
 TEMP: ---
 TRAVEL: ..
 SITE ORIENTATION: S

DOT OF UNIT SITE: 12
MONTH RECORDS: 6
LAST RECORD: 25
LAST RECORD: 1981
STATE SITE # 42 IN 1129
TOWN: 00517
SITE NAME: TREN
CLASS: PRAIRIE/SHRUB
SITE TYPE: PRAIRIE
DESCRIPTION: INTERMEDIATE PRAIRIE OF 30CM TALL FIGURE AS IF THREE LINES BRANCHING OUT OF HANGS OR FIRING PISTOL-OFFER CROSS IN RT HAND AND BOWE 10 FEET, (ELEV. 2008) (565) 20CM TALL, W/S CENTRAL LINE.
APPROXIMATE: 600 TO 1000M
WIND GLEND NET: ---
WIND GLEND NET: ---
WIND GLEND NET: ---
FIRST RECORD: 98
SECOND RECORD: 98
THIRD RECORD: 98
SECTION # 7
NUMBER: 514
NUMBER: 524
DRAIN: DEEP CANON
SITES: 01
METS: 7.5
YEAR: 1966
NE FOREST: 100% REMOVED
SITE VEGETATION: SOE, MAJINE GRASSES, CACTUS, PEAR CACTUS, P/J WEED,
FRAGILE LANDFORM: RICE
POSITION LANDFORM: TOE
SECONDARY LANDFORM: SLOPE
SCOURING POSITION: TOE
ELEVATION RANGE FROM: 6.280
ELEVATION RANGE TO: 6.280
ELEVATION DIFFERENTIAL: 0
ROCK OUTCROP: 45
ROCK OUTCROP: 5
PROPOSE: YES
VEGETATION: 17
DOMINANT ECOSYSTEM: CRO
MEANST WATER: 0.16
PERMANENT WATER: 0.16
Z SCORE: 5
WATERFLO: 196
MODE: 0.28
ELEVATION: 6.280
RELIEF: 2
EXPONE: 90
ANIMAL RESOURCES: 17
SHEEP DENSITY: 16
BOAT: 0.36
LITTER: 0.50
SPECIES: 110000

OUT OF UNIT SITE: 13
 MONTH RECORDED: 9
 DAY RECORDED: 18
 YEAR RECORDED: 1981
 STATE SITE #: 42-02-01130

TEMPI: 0043
 SITE NAME: LOPED
 CLASS: HUSHHOLE

SITE TYPE: SETTLER

DESCRIPTION: PAIR OF PINEAPPLE HONEYDEW OR SO CARIN COMPLETELY ENGULFED IN MUD WITH BELONGINGS STILL INSIDE. 1903 FLASH FLOOD. HISTORIC INSCRIPTIONS AND ONE GOLF PETROGLYPH ON SANDSTONE BUT NOT IN THE HOLE.

AFFILIATION: EARLY SETTLER
 CHRONOLOGY: 1894-1930

UTM GRID ZONE #: ---

UTM GRID NO: ---

UTM GRID NO: ---

FIRST QUARTER: NW

SECOND QUARTER: SW

THIRD QUARTER: NE

SECTION #: 39

TOWNSHIP: S15

RANGE: E21

QUAD: WNF P0401

STATE: NY

HIGHEST: 1

YEAR: 1948

OR POTENTIAL: UNDETERMINED

SITE VEGETATION: WILLIAMS (INF) HASS, BUDDE, RUSSIAN THISTLE, SAGE, GREASEWOOD, P/J, DOUGLAS FIR

SITE FAUNA: DEER, COYOTES, THOMPSON, MUSKIE, RABBITS, IZARDS, MOVES,

PRIMARY LANDFORM: CANYON

FOLIION LANDFORM: FLOOR

SECONDARY LANDFORM: STREAM

SECONDARY POSITION: EDGE

ELEVATION RANGE FCPS: 6,200

ELEVATION RANGE LOT: 6,200

ELEVATION DIFFERENCE: 0

ROCK OUTCROP: YES

OUTCROP DIRECTION: W

PHOTOS: YES

VEGETATION: 16

DOMINANT ECOTONE: RIP

ECOTONE: RIP (US, P/J)

WINDY: 0.00

FRESHWATER: 0.00

Z SCORE: 0

WINDAGE: 0.30

VIEWS/EAR: 360

WOOD: 0.30

ELEVATION: 6,200

RELIEF: 0

EXPOSURE: 180

ANIMAL REMAINS: 16

SHELTER: 0.00

ROUTE: 0.00

LITHIC: 14.00

PRECIPITATION: .

TEMP: ---

TRAVEL: ---

SITE ORIENTATION: N S

OUT OF UNIT SITE: 14
 NORTH RECORDS: ?
 DAY RECORDS: 21
 YEAR RECORDS: 1981
 START SITE: 12 42 00 1131
 TEMP: 00514
 SITE NAME: UNKN
 CLASS: PREHISTORIC
 SITE TYPE: PBL - 401
 DESCRIPTION: FEATHERS OF ZODONOPS-ANTHROPOMORPHS AND SYMBOLS TO 30 CM TALL, ONE, MARKING PLAIN PLAYING A FLUTE AND A NAT WEAVING FIGURE ON HORSEBACK, LARGER FIGURE LOOKS LIKE WEARING HAT AND PINEAPPLE; 500+
 AFFILIATION: UTE
 CHRONOLOGY: 1700-1800?
 UTM GRID ZONE: 11 ----
 UTM GRID XE: ----
 UTM GRID YU: ----
 FIRST QUANTER: SE
 SECOND QUANTER: SE
 THIRD QUANTER: SE
 SECTION: 7
 TOWNSHIP: S14
 RANGE: E21
 QUAD: W14 FRONT
 STATE: UT
 MINUTES: 7.5
 YEAR: 1965
 NR POTENTIAL: YES
 SITE VEGETATION: WILLOWS+SAW+BRAP+TRUSH+GAEASEWOOD+GOOSEFOOT
 SITE FAVORS: TROUT+BEER+KAWWITS+COYOTES+LIZARDS+RAVENS+DOVES+LOCUSTS
 PRIMARY LANDFORM: CANYON
 POSITION LANDFORM: BROW
 SECONDARY LANDFORM: SLOPE
 SECONDARY FOSTITION: TEE
 ELEVATION RANGE FROM: 5,890
 ELEVATION RANGE TO: 5,890
 ELEVATION DIFFERENCE: 0
 SOIL OUTCROP: YES
 OUTCROP DIRECTION: SW
 PHOTOS: YES
 VEGETATION: 10
 DOMINANT ECOSYSTEM: R1P
 ECOTONE: PIP+CHS+P/J
 NEAREST WATER: 0.00
 PERMANENT WATER: 0.00
 SLOPE: 5
 VENTAGE: 0.30
 VIEWSFROM: 180
 WOOD: 0.10
 ELEVATION: 5-890
 RULIFF: 2
 EXPOSURE: 120
 ANIMAL RESIDUES: 16
 SHELTER HAZARD: 10
 POINTS: 0-10
 LITHIC: 18.00
 PRECIPITATION:
 TEMP: ---
 TSMELL: ..
 SITE ORIENTATION: S

OUT OF UNIT SITE: 15
 MONTH RECORDED: 7
 DAY RECORDED: 21
 YEAR RECORDED: 1981
 STATE SITE #: 42 NW 1076
 TEMP: 08515
 SITE NAME: CLUSER
 CLASS: PRAEGLIOMIC
 SITE TYPE: SHELTER
 DESCRIPTION: 16M² SHELTER APPROXIMATELY 35M² WITH ONLY THE TOP LAYER DISTURBED BY CATTLE. LOOKS IN EXCELLENT SHAPE. ROCK WALL SHOWS EVIDENCE OF FIRE. POSSIBLE HABITATION SITE.
 SUCCESSION: 0000000
 CHRONOLOGY: 0000000
 UTM GRID ZONE: 18
 UTM GRID ME: 600000
 UTM GRID NM: 600000
 FIRST QUARTER: SW
 SECOND QUARTER: SE
 THIRD QUARTER: NW
 SECTION #: 12
 TOWNSHIP: S15
 RANGE: E22
 RANGE: FIVE SPINDLE FACTION
 STATE: WI
 NUMBER: 7.5
 YEAR: 1981
 RE POTENTIAL: 0000000000
 SITE VEGETATION: USED TO BE RIPARIAN-WILLOWS, CATTAILS ETC. NOW MOST VEGETATION IS SERVICEBERRY, CHEATGRASS, SAGE.
 SITE FAUNA: BEER, ROBBERIES, COYOTES, FOXES, SKUNKS, LIZARDS, LOCUSTS.
 PRIMARY LANDFORM: RIDGE
 POSITION LANDFORM: TOE
 SECONDARY LANDFORM: SLOPE
 SECONDARY POSITION: TOE
 ELEVATION RANGE FROM: 6720
 ELEVATION RANGE TO: 6720
 ELEVATION DIFFERENCE: 0
 ROCK OUTCROP: YES
 OUTCROP DIRECTION: N
 PHOTOS: YES
 VEGETATION: 18
 DOMINANT ELEVATION: 18P
 EDITIME: REP. C. 0.00/0.00
 NEAREST WATER: 0.10
 PERMANENT WATER: 0.10
 X SLOPE: 3
 YANTAGE: 0.20
 VIEWSPREAD: 180
 WOOD: 0.10
 ELEVATION: 6720
 RELIEF: 1
 EXPOSURE: 160
 ANIMAL POTENTIAL: 16
 SHELTER QUALITY: 11
 ROUTE: 0.00
 LITHIC: 4.00
 PRECIPITATION: ..
 TEMP: ---
 TRAILS: ..
 SOIL ORIENTATION: 0

QUT OR UNIT SITE: 15
 MONTH RECORDED: 9
 DAY RECORDED: 3
 YEAR RECORDED: 1981
 STATE SITE #: 42 OR 1123
 TERR: OUSA
 SITE NAME: OPEN
 CLASS: 1833330000
 SITE TYPE: LITHIC SCATTER
 DESCRIPTION: 10X10M LITHIC SCATTER ON RIDGETOP INDICATING HUNTING CAMP, INSIDE FLAKES OF OBSIDIAN, OTHER FLAKES BOTH YELLOW AND BROWN WITH SOME QUARTZITIC CLIPS 1 TO 2CM SQ AT MOST.
 AFFILIATION: UNKNOWN
 LITHOLOGY: UNKNOWN
 UTA GRID ZONE #: ---
 UTA GRID NE: ---
 UTA GRID NW: ---
 FIRST QUARTER: NW
 SECOND QUARTER: SE
 INTER QUARTER: SW
 SECTION #: 31
 TOWNSHIP: 31S
 RANGE: 12E
 MOUNTAIN RANGE: 15004
 STATE: UT
 TOWNSHIP: 7.5
 RANGE: 1570
 MK: UNDETERMINED
 SITE VEGETATION: SCRUB (OAK, SEVY, CERRY, SHAWBERRY, BUCKWHEAT, YARROW, DOUGLAS FIR, RT, PANDORNY, INDIAN PAINTBRUSH, FLAX)
 SITE FAUNA: BEAR, ELA, BEAR, RABBIT, S, COYOTES, FOXES, SQUIRRELS, LIZARDS, LOCUSTS
 PRIMARY LANDFORM: RIDGE
 POSITION LANDFORM: TOP
 SECONDARY LANDFORM: HILL
 SECONDARY POSITION: TOP
 ELEVATION RANGE FROM: 8400
 ELEVATION RANGE TO: 8400
 ELEVATION DIFFERENCE: 0
 SOIL OUTCROP: NO
 OUTCROP DIRECTION: ---
 PHOTOS: YES
 VEGETATION: 15
 DISTANCE ELEVATION: 000
 ECOTONE: (A, C, O, C, S)
 HARVEST NUMBER: 1.50
 FURNISHMENT VALUE: 2.00
 Y SLOPE: 8
 VANTAGE: 1.00
 VIEWSCAPE: 300
 WIND: 0.0
 ELEVATION: 8400
 RELIEF: 3
 EXPOSURE: 100
 ANIMAL SOURCE: 15
 SHELTER QUALITY: 7
 PRICE: 0.00
 LITHIC: 1.00
 PRECIPITATION: ...
 TEMP: ...
 TRAVEL: ...
 SITE ORIENTATION: N

OUT OF UNIT SITE: 16
 MONTH RECORDS: 7
 DAY RECORDS: 21
 YEAR RECORDS: 1981
 STATE SITE # 47 UR 1075
 TEMP: 0056
 SITE NAME: ITEM
 CLASS: PREHISTORIC
 SITE TYPE: ROCK ART
 DESCRIPTION: STICK LINE IN GORGE OF ATL ATL AND RAM'S HEAD WITH SOME UNDISCERNIBLE SCRATCHINGS THAT MAY BE EITHER STEERS STACED TOGETHER OR TIPS, PROBABLY DESERT ARCHAIC FROM ITS GROVE STYLE.
 AFFILIATION: ARCHAIC
 HYPOTHESIS: ISOPHIC-500AD ?
 UTM GRID ZONE #1 :
 UTM GRID NET :
 UTM GRID NW :
 FIRST QUARTER: SW
 SECOND QUARTER: NE
 THIRD QUARTER: SW
 SECTION #: 30
 TOWNSHIP: S15
 RANGE: E33
 NAME: CLEAR CANY CANYON
 STATE: UT
 ADDRESS 7.5
 YEAR: 1756
 HR POTENTIAL: UNDETERMINED
 SITE VEGETATION: USED TO BE ENTIRELY MARSH AND RIPARIAN BEFORE RANCHING, NOW MOSTLY SAGE, GREASEWOOD & CHEATGRASS
 SITE FAUNA: DEER, RABBIT, COYOTE, LIZARD, LUNAST, MICE, CRICUS
 PRIMARY LANDFORM: CANYON
 POSITION LANDFORM: PEAK
 SECONDARY LANDFORM: SLOPE
 SECONDARY POSITION: TUE
 ELEVATION RANGE FROM: 6960
 ELEVATION RANGE TO: 6960
 ELEVATION DIFFERENCE: 0
 ROCK OUTCROP: YES
 OUTCROP DIRECTION: S
 PHOTOS: YES
 VEGETATION: 18
 BENTONITE BEDS: RIP
 ECONOMIC: PIP, EMS, PZJ
 NEAREST WATER: 0.10
 PERMANENT WATER: 0.10
 SLOPE: 3
 SLOPE: 0.70
 VIEWSPREAD: 190
 WIND: 0.10
 ELEVATION: 6750
 RELIEF: 1
 EXPOSURE: 170
 ANIMAL RESOURCE: 16
 SHELF WALLETS: 10
 ROUTE: 0.00
 LITHIC: 4.00
 PRECIPITATION: ..
 TEMP: ...
 TRAVEL: ...
 SITE ORIENTATION: S

OUT OF UNIT SIZE: 17
 MONTH RECORDED: 7
 DAY RECORDED: 21
 YEAR RECORDED: 1981
 STATE SITE #: 42 0W 1077
 TEMP: 08517
 SITE NAME: OPEN
 CLASS: PREHISTORIC
 SITE TYPE: ROCK ART
 DESCRIPTION: SITE: 1 LINE ANTHROPOPHORPHS OF ARCHAIC 20-30CM TALL & LOUIS ROUINBOUX INSCRIPTION: "LOUIS ROUINBOUX" PASSE OUT EL DIA DE 11-MAYO DE 1841" I LOUIS ROUINBOUX PASSE HERE THE DAY OF 11 MAY 1841. SOURCE:
 AFFILIATION: BRUNAL & TRAGER
 CHRONOLOGY: 1500BC & 1041AD
 UTM GRID ZONE #: ...
 UTM GRID NO: ...
 UTM GRID NO: ...
 FIRST OBSERVER: SM
 SECOND OBSERVER: SM
 THIRD OBSERVER: SE
 SECTION #: 13
 TOWNSHIP: 1 54
 RANGE: 1 2
 QUAD: FINE STRIP, CANYON
 STATE: UT
 MINUTES: 7.5
 YEAR: 1966
 MR. POTENTIAL: YES
 SITE VEGETATION: SAGE, RABBITBUSH, GREASWOOD, CHEATGRASS, USED TO BE RIPARIAN, WILLOWS, CATTAILS, ETC.
 SITE FACING: W, E, RABBITTS, CONIFES, LITRACUS, FOX, LOCUSTS, ROSES, GRASS, PEAR,
 FRINGE: LANDFORM: CANYON
 POSITION LANDFORM: BROW
 SECONDARY LANDFORM: SLOPE
 SECONDARY FACILITY: 100
 ELEVATION RANGE FROM: 6840
 ELEVATION RANGE TO: 6849
 ELEVATION DIFFERENCE: 9
 ROCK OUTCROP: YES
 OUTCROP DIRECTION: E
 PHOTO: YES
 VEGETATION: 10
 DOMINANT ECOSYSTEM: CBS
 ECOSYSTEM: CBS-REF-17.1
 NEAREST WATER: 0.10
 PERMANENT WATER: 0.10
 SLOPE: 5
 WINDAGE: 0.10
 WINDSPEED: 180
 WIND: 0.00
 ELEVATION: 6840
 RELIEF: 2
 EXPOSURE: 130
 ANIMAL RESOURCE: 10
 SHELTER QUALITY: 10
 ROUTE: 0.00
 LITRIG: 4.50
 PRECIPITATION: ..
 TEMP: ..
 TRAVEL: ..
 SITE ORIENTATION: SE

ONE OR MORE SITES: 18
 NORTH RECORDED: 7
 NW RECORDED: 29
 YEAR RECORDED: 1981
 STATE SHEL: 8: 42 ON 1155
 TEMP: 00218
 SITE NAME: CLOSED
 CLASS: BURNED/BLVD

SITE TYPE: SHELTER AREA
 DESCRIPTION: CONIFEROUS, MIXEDTYPE WITH SIX SHELTERS THE LARGEST OF WHICH IS ABOUT 15X30 AND CONTAINED A SANDSTONE HAND-BURNED PINE-CHARCOAL AND A METAL FOUND ABOUT 200' ABOVE THE SHELTER ON THE SLOPE IN A BURNED AREA.

ASTRILATION: UNKNOWN
 CIRCUMLOGY: UNKNOWN

UTM GRID ZONE: 41 ---
 UTM GRID ME: ---

UTM GRID 60: ---
 FIRST QUARTER: NW

SECOND QUARTER: NE
 THIRD QUARTER: SE

SECTION #: 26
 TOWNSHIP: 14

RANGE: E24
 QUAD: TEN PATTERSON CANYON

STATE: UT
 NUMBER: 7.5

YEAR: 1965
 NP POTENTIAL: UNDETERMINED

SITE VEGETATION: P/J-SAGE-RABBITBRUSH-DWIFE (GRASSES+DOUGLAS FIR+MT. MANOGAWY)

SITE FAUNA: BEEF-ELE+RABBIT+CD+GILES+LIZARDS+SQUIRRELS+COUSTS

PRIMARY LANDFORM: RIDGE
 POSITION LANDFORM: BROW

SECONDARY LANDFORM: SLOPE
 SECONDARY POSITION: TOP

ELEVATION RANGE: 7,160
 ELEVATION RANGE TO: 7,160

ELEVATION DIFFERENCE: 0
 ROCK OUTCROPS: YES

OUTCROP DIRECTION: SE
 FOTOS: YES

VEGETATION: 15
 DOMINANT ECOTONE: P/J

ECOTONE: P/J+CBS+GAW+CON
 NEAREST WATER: 0.40

PERMANENT WATER: 8.00
 % SLOPE: 40

WINDSPEED: 0.70
 WINDSPEED: 160

WOOD: 0.00
 ELEVATION: 7,160

RELIEF: 13
 EXPOSURE: 40

ANIMAL RESIDENCE: 14
 SHELTER NUMBER: 11

ROUTE: 1-00
 LITHO: 7.40

PRECIPITATION:
 TEMP: ---

TRAVEL:
 SITE ORIENTATION: SE

OUT OF UNIT SITE: 19
 MONTH RECORDED: 9
 DAY RECORDED: 3
 YEAR RECORDED: 1991
 STATE SITE #: 42 DM 1210
 TEMP: QUES
 SITE NAME: OPEN
 CLASS: HISTORIC
 SITE TYPE: STRUCTURES
 DESCRIPTION: TWO LOG CABINS FACING EAST, APPROXIMATE SIZE 6X4M EACH, SPRING LESS THAN 10M S.E. OF CABINS, HISTORICAL HERBIS AROUND THE CABIN, GLASS, METAL, CERAMICS, WOOD, TOOL PARTS INDICATING OCCUPATION LATE 1700-1800
 ANTI LOCATION: SETTLER
 CHRONOLOGY: 1900 1940
 UTM GRID ZONE #: ...
 UTM GRID ME: ...
 UTM GRID NM: ...
 FIRST QUARTER: NF
 SECOND QUARTER: NE
 THIRD QUARTER: SE
 SECTION #: 11
 TOWNSHIP: S15
 RANGE: 17S
 QUAD: F41 WIDE P114
 STATE: 01
 HEIGHT: 7.5
 YEAR: 1986

IS PREFERRED: NO
 SITE VEGETATION: SHRUBS, GRASS, CRESTED WHEATGRASS, SCRUB OAK, ... NT, HHOAGANY, DOUGLAS FIR, BURNING ASPEN, P.J.
 SITE FEATURES: DEEP-CLAY, FORDS, SANDS, BELLS, CLOVES, M... R... CLUSTERS, LIZARDS, HOMES
 PRIMARY LANDFORM: RIDGE
 POSITION LANDFORM: TDE
 SECONDARY LANDFORM: SLOPE
 SECONDARY POSITION: TOE
 ELEVATION RANGE FROM: 7,200
 ELEVATION RANGE TO: 7,200
 ELEVATION DIFFERENCE: 0
 ROCK OUTCROP: NO
 OUTCROP DIRECTION: ...
 PHOTOS: YES
 VEGETATION: IS
 DOMINANT ECOTONE: CBS
 ECOTONE: CBS, OAK, CLAY, P.J.
 HIGHEST WATER: 0.00
 PERMANENT WATER: 0.00
 % SLOPE: 20
 WINDAGE: 0.70
 VIEWERANG: 100
 WIND: 0.50
 ELEVATION: 7,200
 RELIEF: /
 EXPOSURE: 140
 ANIMAL RESOURCES: IS
 SHELTER QUALITY: 0
 ROUTE: 1.00
 LITRICK: ...
 PRECIPITATION: ...
 TEMP: ...
 TOWN: ...
 SITE ORIENTATION: SE

SITE: J
 NORTH RECORDED: 7
 DAY RECORDED: 29
 YEAR RECORDED: 1981
 STATE SITE #: 42 ON 1132
 TWP #: 9-1
 SITE NAME: CLOSED
 CLASS: PREHISTORIC
 SITE TYPE: SHELTER AREA
 DESCRIPTION: 5 AN LONG SHELTER AREA WITH SHELTERS FROM 1M TO 8M HIGH TESTED 3 WITH 30CM SO AND 20CM DEEP FTS/ALL HAD HAR. EVIDENCE. 3 HANDS, 1 METATE, CHARCOAL IN EA. CRACKED HORN-FLINT CHIPS-INHOMOED CHERT.
 AFFILIATION: UNKNOWN
 CHRONOLOGY: UNKNOWN
 UTM GRID ZONE #: ---
 UTM GRID NE: ---
 UTM GRID EW: ---
 FENS: MAQUIFR: NE
 SCAND: MAQUIFR: NE
 H-DEP: MAQUIFR: NE
 SECTION #: 28
 TOWNSHIP: S14
 RANGE: E28
 NAME: DR. PATTERSON CANYON
 STATE: UT
 COUNTY: 7-5
 YEAR: 1986
 VEGETATION: UNDETERMINED
 SITE VEGETATION: P/J MIXTIVE GRASSES, INDIAN RICEGRASS, FRICALLY PEAR CACTUS, RABBITBRUSH, DOUGLAS FIR,
 SITE PLANTS: DEER, SQUIRRELS, RABBITS, LOCUSTS, L17WINDS,
 PRIMARY LANDFORM: RIDGE
 POSITION: LANDFORM: BROW
 SECONDARY LANDFORM: SLOPE
 SECONDARY POSITION: TOP
 ELEVATION RANGE FROM: 7,200
 ELEVATION RANGE TO: 7,200
 ELEVATION DIFFERENCE: 0
 WIND: NO-CROP: YES
 WIND: DIRECTION: SE
 WIND: YES
 VEGETATION: 12
 PLANT: LOCUS: P/J
 PLANT: P/J-CUS-COM
 WIND: WATER: 0.10
 PLANT: WATER: 0.00
 CUS: 0.00
 WIND: 0.30
 WIND: 100
 WIND: 0.00
 ELEVATION: 7,200
 RELIEF: 13
 ELEVATION: 90
 PLANT: RESOURCE: 13
 SHELTER: QUALITY: 10
 WIND: 1,00
 L17WIND: 0.30
 PLANT: ---
 WIND: ---
 WIND: ---
 SITE ORIENTATION: SE

SITE: 2
 NORTH RECORD#: 7
 DAY RECORD#: 29
 YEAR RECORD#: 1981
 STATE SITE #: 42 ON 1133
 DWP#: 9-2
 SITE TYPE: CLOSED
 CLASS: PRAEHISTORIC
 SITE TYPE: SHELTER AREA
 # SHELTERS: THREE DEER SHELTERS AND SEVERAL OTHER POSSIBLE SHELTERS IN A 200M AREA. AVERAGE WIDTH 3M. SHELTER 5M X 2M TESTED W/25CM SB 20CM DEEP PIT. CHERT FLAKES; MURKIN STONE-CHONKALU THROWN.
 AFFILIATION: UNKNOWN
 LITHOLOGY: UNKNOWN
 UTA GRID ZONE N: ---
 UTA GRID REF: ----
 UTA GRID ANG: ----
 FIRST QUARTER: NE
 SECOND QUARTER: NW
 THIRD QUARTER: NW
 SECTION #: 26
 TOWNSHIP: S14
 RANGE: E-8
 LAND: T6N FATTERSON CANYON
 STATE: UT
 ZONES: 7,5
 YEAR: 1986
 NR POTENTIAL: UNDETERMINED
 SITE VEGETATION: P/J-SAGE+INDIAN RICEGRASS+FRIDLY PEAR CACTUS; NATIVE GRASSES+DOUGLAS FIR
 SITE FAUNA: BEER+RABBITS+SOUTHWELLS+LIZARDS+LOCUSTS
 REGION: LAMFOURTH RIDGE
 POSITION: LAMFOURTH RIDGE
 SLOPE: LAMFOURTH SLOPE
 SLOPE POSITION: TOP
 ELEVATION RANGE FROM: 7-120
 ELEVATION RANGE TO: 7-120
 ELEVATION DIFFERENCE: 0
 BANK DIFFERENCE: YES
 UNDER DIFFERENCE: SE
 PROFILE: YES
 DISTANCE TO: 12
 DISTANCE RECORD: P/J
 ECLIPSE: F, B, C, E, D
 NEARBY DIST: 4, 10
 FERTILITY SCALE: 3-10
 S. SCALE: 0
 WATER: 0, 0
 WIND: 0, 0, 0
 WIND: 0, 0
 ELEVATION: 7-10
 ELEVATION: 0
 ELEVATION: 0
 DISTANCE: 10, 10
 SHELTER ANG: 1, 1, 1
 GROUP: 1, 0
 LITH: 1, 0
 PEBBLE COUNT: 1
 TEMP: ---
 TRAVEL: ---
 SITE ORIENTATION: 12

SITE: 3
 MONTH RECORDED: 7
 DAY RECORDED: 29
 YEAR RECORDED: 1981
 STATE: UT 1: 47 00 1134
 TWP: 9-S
 S1E 40W - 110N
 RANGE: 15TH-00N
 S1E 10E: 10E-00E
 45-10-11-11. 45 11E AREA WITH INTERMITTENT SHELTERS SPREAD OVER 2000 A. TOP 1ST 11E 2500 SO FOUND GREY TERT FLAKES-BURNED STONE - ASH-WOOD DEEP INSIDE SHELTER TOO HEAVY TO BE CARRIED INSIDE BY FACA RAT.
 AFFILIATION: UNKNOWN
 CHRONOLOGY: UN-KNOWN
 UTM GRID ZONE #: ...
 UTM GRID N#: ...
 UTM GRID E#: ...
 FIRST SHARPER: MW
 SECOND SHARPER: MW
 THIRD SHARPER: MW
 SECTION #: 20
 TOWN-SHIP: 9S
 RANGE: 12E
 COUNTY: 10E DUTCHES-SM LANTON
 STATE: UT
 HEIGHT: 7.5
 YEAR: 1985
 NO PROBLEMS: UNRECORDED
 S1E VEGETATION: PINE-SAGE-WATTLE GRASSES-TRICKY PEAR CACTUS - INDIAN RICEGRASS-DOUGLAS FIR
 S1E FRUIT: DEEP-SHOUTERS-WATTLE-4 1700G
 PRIMARY LANDFORM: RINE
 POSITION LANDFORM: BROW
 SECONDARY LANDFORM: M.DPE
 SECONDARY POSITION: FOP
 ELEVATION RANGE FROM: 741.0
 ELEVATION RANGE TO: 7420
 ELEVATION DIFFERENCE: 0
 ROCK OUTCROP: 10
 OUTCROP DIRECTION: SE
 FROST: 25
 VEGETATION: 12
 WINDWAVE PLUMB: P J
 COORDE: P-00-B-000
 H-00-S1-W-000: 1.00
 PROGRAM: 1000: 8.00
 I-00-11: 30
 W-00-00: 5.00
 W-00-00: 100
 W-00-00: 100
 ELEVATION: 120
 FELDER: 12
 EXPOSURE: 11
 ANIMAL RECORD: 15
 SHELTER AREA: 110
 PASTE: 1.00
 I-00-11: 2.00
 P-00-11-00-00
 YEAR: ...
 YEAR: ...
 SITE: 1000-100

SITE: 8
 POINT RECORDED: 7
 DAY RECORDED: 79
 YEAR RECORDED: 1981
 STATE: STATE: AZ UN 1137
 TWP: 16N
 S1/4 SECTION: 10
 RANGE: 10N
 COUNTY: YAVAPAI
 DISTRICT: 10
 DESCRIPTION: 1/4 ACR. 10N 16N EAST SIDE OF ROAD 1/4M FROM LITTLE TOWER-HIGH BURNED STONE AND FOUR GREY CHEST FLAMES SHOULD BE TESTED FURTHER.
 A FIRE TOWER REMAINS
 CHARACTERISTICS: UNBURNED
 UTM GRID ZONE: 11
 UTM GRID REF:
 UTM GRID MAG:
 FIRST OBSERVED: ON
 SECOND OBSERVED: ON
 THIRD OBSERVED: ON
 SECTION: 10
 TOWNSHIP: 16N
 RANGE: 10N
 COUNTY: YAVAPAI CANYON
 STATE: AZ
 DISTRICT: 10
 UTM GRID: 11
 UTM GRID MAG:
 UTM GRID REF:
 VEGETATION: UNPLANTED
 SITE PLANTING: NONE
 NATIVE GRASSES: YES
 FRICKLY FEAR CACTUS: YES
 RABBIT BRUSH: YES
 SITE PLANTING: NONE
 NATIVE GRASSES: YES
 FRICKLY FEAR CACTUS: YES
 RABBIT BRUSH: YES
 POSITION: LANDS: OTHER
 SURVEY: LAND: OTHER
 SURVEY: LAND: OTHER
 ELEVATION: 1100
 ELEVATION: 1100
 ELEVATION DIFFERENCE: 0
 ROCK OUTCROP: 0
 OUTCROP: 0
 PHOTOS: YES
 VEGETATION: 14
 INDICATED: 0
 ELEVATION: 1100
 HIGHEST WATER: 0
 PERMANENT WATER: 1.00
 2. SLEPT: 0
 VENTAGE: 0.10
 VENTAGE: 0.10
 ROAD: 0.0
 ELEVATION: 1100
 PELLET: 0.1
 EXTENDED: 10
 SHELTER: 10
 ROUTES: 0.10
 LEGS: 0.10
 PRECIPITATION: ..
 TEMP: ..
 TRAVEL: ..
 SITE OBSERVATION: 0

SITE: 5
 ADMIN RECORDS: 7
 BLM RECORDS: 29
 YEAR RECORDING: 1981
 STATE SITE #: 4-100-1135
 TENS: 10-7
 STATE AGENCY: U.S. BLM
 CLASS: FRESHWATER
 SILENCE: 50%
 DESCRIPTION: 24 x 20 SH SHELTER WITH FOUR PIECES OF GREY CHEST ON WEST SIDE OF ROAD ABOUT 200 WEST OF SATTLE FARM. NEEDS FURTHER TESTING.
 AFFECTED: 000000
 CENSUS: 000000
 ORIGIN: 0000 11
 ORIGIN: 11
 ORIGIN: 11
 FIRST QUARTER: 00
 SECOND QUARTER: 00
 THIRD QUARTER: 00
 SECTION: 11
 TOWNSHIP: 11
 RANGE: E 7
 COUNTY: 0000000000000000
 STATE: 00
 HEIGHT: 7.5
 YEAR: 1988
 VEGETATION: 1000000000000
 SITE VEGETATION: PL, GRASS, SAGE-NATIVE GRASSES, BARK, TROUGH, SOUTHWEST, FRICKLY PEAR, CACTUS
 SITE FAMILIAR: YES, PL, GRASS, SAGE, NATIVE GRASSES, BARK, TROUGH, SOUTHWEST, FRICKLY PEAR, CACTUS
 FAMILIAR LANDFORM: RANGE
 POSITION: 1000000000000
 SECONDARY LANDFORM: SLOPE
 SECONDARY POSITION: BOTTOM
 ELEVATION RANGE: 1000-1500
 ELEVATION: 1000-1500
 ELEVATION DIFFERENCE: 0
 ROCK COVER: 10
 OUTCROP: 100000000000
 FIDUCIAL: YES
 VEGETATION: 11
 BOUNDARY: 1100000000000
 ECOTONE: 0000000000000000
 HARVEST: 10000
 PERMANENT: 1000
 % SHADE: 0
 WIDTH: 1000
 VIEW: 100000000000000
 MONO: 1000
 ELEVATION: 1000
 SLOPE: 10
 EXPOSURE: 10
 ANIMAL: 1000000000000
 SHELTER: 100000000000
 ROUTE: 1000
 LITHIC: 1000
 FIELD: 100000000000
 TERM: 11
 TRAVEL: 11
 SITE: 1000000000000

SITE:
 ADMIN RECORD# 8
 BOX RECORD# 10
 YEAR RECORDED 1981
 STATE JOB # 42 00 1136
 TRACT 14-1
 SITE NAME 10000
 U.S. FEET 00000
 SITE AREA 0.0000
 NEAREST ROAD 10000 10000 2000 CONTAINING SOFTWARE DATA AS USED FOR TRAINING COVER-PLANT BONE-CORALOM AND WHAT APPEARS TO BE POOL- PRESERVED REMAINS OF STORAGE PIT-NEEDS FURTHER TESTING.
 APPLICABLE JURISDICTION
 SURVEYOR'S NAME
 BOX GRID EDGE N
 UTM GRID NE
 UTM GRID NW
 FIRST QUARTER: NW
 SECOND QUARTER: SW
 THIRD QUARTER: SE
 SECTION 14
 TOWNSHIP 31N
 RANGE 12E
 COUNTY 10000 10000 10000
 STATE 100
 ACRES 7.5
 YEAR 1986
 OR EDUCATION 10000 10000
 SITE VEGETATION: 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000
 SITE FEATURES: 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000
 PLANT LANDFORMS EDGE
 POSITION LANDFORM EDGE
 SLOPING LANDFORMS SLOPE
 RELATIVE ELEVATION TOP
 ELEVATION SOURCE FROM 7.500
 ELEVATION FROM TOP 7.500
 CUMULATIVE PRECIPITATION: 0
 ROCK SURFACE: 100
 OUTCROP ORIENTATION: 100
 PHOTO: YES
 VEGETATION: 100
 BOUNDARY ELEVATION: 100
 ELEVATION: 10000 10000 10000
 NEAREST ROAD: 10000
 PERMANENT BOUNDARY: 7.500
 S SLOPE: 100
 WIDTH: 10000
 VEGETATION: 100
 WIDTH: 10000
 ELEVATION: 7.500
 RELATIVE: 100
 ELEVATION: 100
 ANIMAL PROTECT: 100
 SHELTER AREA: 100
 SHADE: 10000
 LITHIC: 10000
 PRECIPITATION:
 TEMP: 10000
 TRAVEL: 10000
 SITE ORIENTATION: 10000

SITE: 8
 HEALTH RECORDING: 2
 NAD RECORDING: 29
 USAR RECORDING: 1981
 STATE SITE #: 42 IN 1139
 YEAR: 12-1
 SITE PAUL WERN
 CLASS: 5000-0000
 SITE TYPE: OPEN CROSSLAND
 LOCAL DATA: WITH THE OUTCROP LOOKING WEST OVER DRAINAGE IN E/S, WAS 20CM DIAMETER CONE BEEL HOLLOW BOUND INTO THE TRAIL AND FA ON A 9 CM FINDER LOG TO EAST (WIND) - FINDER LOG WAS 1 m TO NORTH.
 APT. BLDG. NO: 0000000
 CONSTRUCTION: UNKNOWN
 OTS GRID CODE: 11
 OTS GRID NO: 11
 OTS GRID APR: 11
 FIRST QUANTILE: 00
 SECOND QUANTILE: 00
 THIRD QUANTILE: 00
 SEX: FE: 1, 2
 TEMP: 14
 DATE: E.S.
 QUANT: 100 FATHERS ON CANYON
 STATE: 01
 DISTRICT: 2, 5
 YEAR: 1968
 OR. FORTIFIED: 00
 SITE VEGETATION: S/O-PAVINE BRASSES+SAGE/FRIDAY PEAR CACTUS+ HT. HANGMAY
 SITE FAUNING: BEETLES+ROBBERIES+WARRIERS+LEZARDS+MUSKS+COYOTES
 FRINGE: LANDFORM: 0000
 POSITION: LANDFORM: 00
 SECTION: LANDFORM: 0000
 SECTION+T: POSITIVE: 0000
 ELEVATION RANGE: 1000-2000
 ELEVATION RANGE: 00-2000
 ELEVATION INTERFERENCE: 0
 ROCK OUTCROP: 10
 OUTCROP DIRECTION: 0
 FEATURES: 00
 VEGETATION: 18
 DIRECTION: 0000000
 COORDINATE: 000000
 HEIGHT OF OBJECT: 0.20
 FISHNETS: 0000
 A. SLATS: 0
 WALLAGE: 0.20
 VIEWFRONT: 000
 MODE: 0.00
 ELEVATION: 0.00
 PEL EFF: 2
 CAPACITY: 00
 AIRBORNE: 00
 SIBILL: 000000
 FUDGE: 0.00
 LIGHT: 0.00
 PRECIPITATION: 0
 TIME: 00
 TRAVEL: 00
 SITE ORIENT: 0000

FEB 21

F
Feb 21

Bureau of Land Management

12/22/81

201 11

FILE: 10
AGGR RECORDED: 7
DA: RECORDED: 30
CDS RECORDED: 1921
CDA SITE #: 42 ON 1089

08/1 05 1

SITE AGR: 1089

COUNTY: TULSA

SECTION: 36

SECTION: 36: THE CENTER ON E SIDE OF WILLOW CANYON APPROXIMATELY 30 FEET ON FLOOR, SITE 7341 AND THERE IS 10 CUTS AND BUNKER SITE 33 TO 36 ON DEEP ON WEST SIDE TO 36 ON 46.

SECTION: 36

SECTION: 36

SECTION: 36

SECTION: 36

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SECTION: 36

SECTION: 36

SECTION: 36

SECTION: 36

STATE: UT
 COUNTY: POLK COUNTY
 TWP: NEEDHAM TWP
 YEAR: POLK COUNTY 1981
 STATE SITE #: 42-001077
 TRACT: 21-1
 SITE NAME: LOGSK
 CLASS: FRESHWATER
 SITE TYPE: SHELFER
 DESCRIPTION: 20 x 25 SHELFER CONTAINING TWO BROWN CHERT CHIPS, ONSCAL AND FIRE CRACKLE ROCK, EACH 50 AREA TESTED, TOP LAYER DISTURBED BY CATTLE, LOWER LEVELS IN GOOD SHAPE, SHOULD BE DEEPER FOR 10 FT.
 AFFILIATING: UNKNOWN
 NUMBER OF: UNKNOWN
 OSA GRID TOWNSHIP: ...
 OSA GRID RANGE: ...
 OSA GRID SECTION: ...
 FIRST OBSERVED BY: ...
 SECOND OBSERVED BY: ...
 THIRD OBSERVED BY: ...
 SECTION #: ...
 TOWNSHIP: ...
 RANGE: ...
 COUNTY: ...
 STATE: ...
 DEPART: ...
 YEAR: ...
 USE: ...
 SITE VEGETATION: MOUNTAIN GRASS, BITTERBRUSH, NATIVE GRASSES, PRICKLY PEAR, P/J SAGE,
 SITE CROPS: BELL PEPPER, RADISH, CUCUMBER, TOMATO, SQUASH, PEAS, BEANS, POTATOES, CABBAGE, CARROTS, ONIONS, CILANTRO, PEAS, BEANS, POTATOES, CABBAGE, CARROTS, ONIONS, CILANTRO,
 FERTILITY: ...
 POSITION: ...
 SECONDARY LANDFORM: ...
 SECONDARY POSITION: ...
 ELEVATION RANGE FROM: 7-120
 ELEVATION RANGE TO: 7-120
 ELEVATION REFERENCE: 0
 SOIL OUTCROP: YES
 NUMBER OF DIFFERENCES: 0
 PHOTOS: YES
 MODIFICATIONS: YES
 DOMINANT PLANT: ...
 ELEVATION: ...
 DEEPEST KNOWN: ...
 FERTILITY RANGE: ...
 SLOPE: ...
 WINDS: ...
 VEGETATION: ...
 WIND: ...
 ELEVATION: ...
 PLANTS: ...
 EQUIPMENT: ...
 OTHER: ...
 SHELFER AREA: ...
 SOIL: ...
 LITHOLOGY: ...
 PRECIPITATION: ...
 TEMP: ...
 WINDS: ...
 SITE OBSERVED BY: ...

Site: 1A
 MONTH RECORDED: 7
 DAY RECORDED: 22
 YEAR RECORDED: 1981
 STATE SITE #: 42 IN 1080
 TRAP#: 31-7
 SITE NAME: GRP
 CLASS: PEDISSMIC
 SITE TYPE: FORD TRENDS
 WEATHER: DRY; WIND: SOUTHWEST; BURLY WIND DUE TO PATH ACTION; WASHING TALK IN DIAPYTES AND 4 PM DEEP; TOP OF SANDSTONE OUTCROPPING IN P/J AND FACING EAST. THE SITE IS BEAR PAUL. BRITISH LITHOLOGICAL EFFECTS.
 CRYSTALLINE GRANITE
 SITE DATE: 1981 12 22
 SITE AREA: 47
 SITE AREA: 47
 FIRST QUARTER: 00
 SECOND QUARTER: 51
 THIRD QUARTER: 54
 SECTION: 0
 TARRANT: 004
 COUNTY: 129
 RANGE: 004
 STATE: 0
 ELEVATION: 700
 YEAR: 1980
 PLANT LIST: 004 004 004
 SITE CHARACTERISTICS: JARVIS; BRUSH; RABBIT; RUSH; SAGE; INDIAN RICEGRASS; BUCKWHEAT; FRICKLY PEAR; CACTUS; NEEDLE-AND-TREND;
 SITE FORM: DEER; KAFAN; USA; WIRE; DUMES; LIZHNS; CDVOTES;
 PRIMARY LANDFORM: RIDGE
 POSITION LANDFORM: MOUNT
 SLOPE: LANDFORM: SLOPE
 SECONDARY POSITION: TOP
 ELEVATION: ROAD: 1000
 ELEVATION: ROAD: 1000
 ELEVATION: VERTICALE: 0
 ROCK: 000000: 00
 QUARRY: 000000: 1
 PROS: 00
 VEGETATION: 00
 DURABLE: 000000: 00
 ECOTONE: 000000:
 NEAREST: 0000: 0000
 PERMANENT: 0000: 0000
 % SLOPE: 00
 WATERS: 0000
 VIEWSPHERE: 00
 WOOD: 0000
 ELEVATION: 0000
 RELIEF: 1A
 EXPOSURE: 00
 MINERAL RESOURCES: 00
 SHEET: 0000: 00
 RESULT: 0000
 LENGTH: 0000
 FIELD: 0000: 00
 TIME: 00
 TRAVEL: 00
 SITE: 00000000: 0

DATE: 10
 BLM RECORD#: 7
 BLM PROJECT#: 13
 YEAR: 1969/1970
 STATE SITE #: 42-40-1090
 TOWN#: 13-1
 SITE NAME: UNK
 CLASS: FISHPOND
 SITE TYPE: LIVESTOCK
 DESCRIPTION: 4000' DIAM RANGING FROM OFF WHITE TO LT. BROWN WITH SOME INSTANCES OF FINE PURPLE AND PURPLISH EAST-SOUTHEAST FIELDS ON TOP OF THE SLOPE GRASSLANDS IMPROVING FOR CUP & COW MILK SO FISHPOND
 APLICATION: UNK
 COMMENTS: UNK
 UTM GRID ZONE: 42
 UTM GRID REF: 1000
 UTM GRID ID: 1000
 EAST BOUNDARY: SW
 SECOND BOUNDARY: NE
 THIRD BOUNDARY: SE
 SECTION #: 8
 TOWNSHIP: 13N
 RANGE: E23
 RANGE TIME: 1969-1970
 STATE: NV
 COUNTY: 10
 AREA: 1000
 HEALTH: UNK
 SITE VEGETATION: PINE, JUNIPER, BITTERBUSH, PRICKLY PEAR CACTUS
 SITE FAUNA: RABBIT, SQUIRREL, LIZARD, HORNE TOADS, LOCUSTS, COYOTES,
 FISHPOND LANDFORM: 1000
 POSITION LANDFORM: UNK
 SECONDARY LANDFORM: RAIN
 SECONDARY POSITION: SW
 ELEVATION RANGE FROM: 2500
 ELEVATION RANGE TO: 7000
 ELEVATION MEASUREMENT: 200
 ROCK OUTCROPPING: UNK
 OUTCROPPING: UNK
 PHOTO: UNK
 VEGETATION: UNK
 DRAINAGE: UNK
 COORDINATE: UNK
 NEAREST WATER: UNK
 FISHPOND: UNK
 % SLOPE: UNK
 VEGETATION: UNK
 VEGETATION: UNK
 WOODS: UNK
 ELEVATION: UNK
 RELIEF: UNK
 ELEVATION: UNK
 AERIAL RECORD: UNK
 SURVEY: UNK
 RANGE: UNK
 LITHO: UNK
 FISHPOND: UNK
 TIME: UNK
 RANGE: UNK
 SITE ORIENTATION: UNK

SITE: 17
 MONTH RECORDED: 7
 DAY RECORDED: 15
 YEAR RECORDED: 1981
 STATE SITE #: 42 ON 1083
 TOWN #: 35-1
 SOIL: MORA - CLOSED
 CLAS: TRANSITIONIC
 SITE TYPE: MCLT-1-15A
 HORIZONTAL ST. MEAS. VARYING IN SIZE FROM 2X18 TO 5X10 AND IMPROPERLY SPREAD OVER 100' ON HILLSIDE IN TWO FORMS OF TANGENT ORIENTATIONS WITH LITTLE SECTOR OR GULLY CORNERS TO SHOW THE AREA.
 VEGETATION: UNKNOWN
 CHRONOLOGY: UNKNOWN
 HIG. DATA CODE: 15
 DAY GRID REF:
 UTM GRID REF:
 FIRST QUANTILE: 50
 SECOND QUANTILE: 70
 THIRD QUANTILE: 90
 SECTION #: 17
 TOWNSHIP: 35S
 RANGE: E27
 COUNTY: SEPT. CALIF.
 STATE: 01
 COUNTY: 01
 YEAR: 1967
 NR. PHOTOGRAPHS: UNRECORDED
 SITE VEGETATION: PINE, SAGE, FISHBONE AND RABBITBUSH
 SITE FLOW: DEEP, FLOW, RABBIT, GUILLS, LIZARDS, FROGS
 PLANT: LAMPPOON, PINE
 POSITION: FOREST: 100M
 SECONDARY POSITION: 150M
 ELEVATION RANGE FROM: 2,420
 ELEVATION FROM: 2,400
 ELEVATION DIFFERENCE: 100
 ROCK OUTCROP: 0%
 OUTCROP DESCRIPTION: E W
 FERTOS: 75
 VEGETATION: 15
 DOMINANT VEGETATION: LOP
 ECOTONE: 1000-2000-000
 NEAREST WATER: 0.10
 PERMANENT WATER: 0.00
 % SHADE: 0%
 WINDAGE: 0.25
 VIEW SHADE: 10%
 MOON: 0-90
 ELEVATION: 2,400
 RELIEF: 15
 EXPOSURE: 20
 ANIMAL RESPONSE: 15
 SHELTER: 100-110-16
 ROUTE: 0-10
 LITRE: 0-10
 PRECIPITATION: .
 TEMP: .
 WIND: .
 SITE ORIENTATION: .

SITE: 19
 MONTH RECORDED: 7
 DAY RECORDED: 15
 YEAR RECORDED: 1981
 STATE SITE #: 42 00 1004
 PLANT: 35-3
 SITE NAME: 0000
 CLASS: 31 PRAIRIE BLISS
 SITE TYPE: 1400 ADDRESS
 RELIEF/TOPOG: 10000 W. HILLS (HILLS) GRIND INTO THE TOP SURFACE OF SANDSTONE. OUTCROP ON RIMM EDGE. APPROX SIZE OF RETAKE IS 3.00 HORIZ. THE RETAKE STILL HAS A HOUND HOLE TO LEFT. EB TOWNS, EN. E. 1/4. T10N R10E S16.
 ACQUISITION: 000000
 ELEVATION: 000000
 UTM GRID ZONE: 18
 UTM GRID XE: 0000
 UTM GRID YN: 0000
 FIRST BOUNDARY: SE
 SECOND BOUNDARY: SW
 THIRD BOUNDARY: SW
 SECTION: 15
 TOWNSHIP: 10N
 RANGE: 10E
 RANGE SECT: 0000
 STATE: 01
 BLM DIST: 100
 COUNTY: 00
 NE CORNER: 00
 SITE USE/OWNER: 0000 AS 116-1/3/NT, #W00000/ BITTERROOT WILD CABBAGE
 SITE PLANTS: 10000 W. HILLS - SOUTHWEST - LIZARD - BEAR - FOX - CROWS
 PERMANENT PLANT: 0000
 SECTION LANDFORM: 0000
 SECONDARY PLANT: 0000
 SECONDARY PLANT: 0000
 ELEVATION RANGE FROM: 7500
 ELEVATION RANGE TO: 7500
 ELEVATION DIFFERENCE: 0
 ROCK OUTCROP: 015
 OUTCROP DIRECTION: S
 TOWNSHIP: 10N
 RANGE: 10E
 RANGE SECT: 0000
 ELEVATION: 0000
 ELEVATION: 0000
 ELEVATION: 0000
 PERMANENT WATER: 0.30
 % SLOPE: 00
 WINDAGE: 0.20
 VIEWSPREAD: 100
 WOOD: 0.00
 ELEVATION: 0000
 RELIEF: 10
 ELEVATION: 00
 ORIGINAL BOUNDARY: 15
 SHELTER FROM WIND: 0
 PERMANENT WATER: 0.30
 ELEVATION: 0.30
 ELEVATION: 0.30
 PLANT: 0000
 TOWNSHIP: 10N
 RANGE: 10E
 RANGE SECT: 0000
 STATE: 01
 BLM DIST: 100
 COUNTY: 00

DATE: 05
 AREA: FELCH BASIN
 DIST: SHERBORN 10
 YEAR: 1981
 STATE: SW 44 1. 00 1005
 TWP: 35 N
 SEC: 08 E
 CORNER: SW 1/4
 SEC: 08 E

DESCRIPTION: 4.5 AC. OF PRAIRIE MEADOW WITH ONE SMALL BIRCH AND ONE PINE DISCOVERED IN THE TRAILING OF A PRAIRIE AREA. SHELTER WELL PRESERVED WITH ONLY 15 TO 20% OF THE LAYER DISTURBED. BURNED REGULARLY.
 ADJACENT: 30 AC. OF
 CROPPED PRAIRIE
 NEARBY CORNER: SW 1/4
 NEARBY SEC: 08 E
 NEARBY TWP: 35 N
 NEARBY DIST: 10

LIST NUMBER: 00
 SECTION NUMBER: 08
 TOWNSHIP NUMBER: 35
 RANGE NUMBER: 10
 COUNTY: 00

ROUTE: 00 10 N. 10 W.
 STATE: 00
 DISTRICT: 00
 YEAR: 1980

OR FWS: 00 00 00 00

SITE: 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
 SITE: 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
 FISHWAY: 00 00 00 00
 FISHWAY: 00 00 00 00
 FISHWAY: 00 00 00 00
 FISHWAY: 00 00 00 00
 FISHWAY: 00 00 00 00
 FISHWAY: 00 00 00 00
 FISHWAY: 00 00 00 00

ROCK OUTCROPS: 00
 OUTCROP DIRECTION: 00
 PHOTOS: 00

VEGETATION: 00
 DISTRICT: 00 00 00 00
 ELEVATION: 00 00 00 00
 NEAREST TWP: 00 00
 NEAREST DIST: 00 00

PERMANENT WATER: 00
 % SLOPE: 00
 VARIATION: 00 00
 WINDSPEED: 00
 WIND: 00 00
 ELEVATION: 00 00 00

RELIEF: 00
 EXPONENTIAL: 00
 AREA: 00 00 00 00
 SHELTER: 00 00 00 00

ROUTE: 00 00
 LENGTH: 00 00
 FREQUENCIES:
 TEMP: 00
 TRAVEL: 00
 SITE: 00 00 00 00

2001 23
 BOUNDARY FORREEDS ?
 DATE RECORDED 18
 YEAR RECORDED 1981
 STATE STD 41 42 ON 1988
 TOWN: 36-
 SITE AREA: OPEN
 CLASS: PRAIRIE-00-00
 SITE TYPE: 500 BARBERS
 HORIZONTALS: 100' WIDE BIRDS APPROX 75CM DIAMETERED, HOBLE TWO HAVE STONES GRASSED NEAR PERFECT CIRCLE & 10' IN DISTANCE, OTHER MOST RING IN DISTANCE, OTHER AN TO THE S.W. ONE CR. ONLY RE 1984 SURVEY FORM
 PL. ELEVATION: 7117
 COMMENTS: UNDEVELOPED
 TIN GRD. 1984 17
 TIN GRD. 1984 17
 TIN CRD. 1984 17
 FIRST ANGLE: 25
 SECOND ANGLE: 25
 THIRD ANGLE: 25
 SECTION: 4 1/2
 TOWN: 36-
 RANGE: 42-
 ROAD: 100' 1984
 STATE: 10
 HEIGHT: 10
 YEAR: 1984
 OR. POINTS: 10 1984 10
 SITE IDENTIFICATION: 100' WIDE BIRDS APPROX 75CM DIAMETERED, HOBLE TWO HAVE STONES GRASSED NEAR PERFECT CIRCLE & 10' IN DISTANCE, OTHER MOST RING IN DISTANCE, OTHER AN TO THE S.W. ONE CR. ONLY RE 1984 SURVEY FORM
 SITE AREA: 100' WIDE BIRDS APPROX 75CM DIAMETERED, HOBLE TWO HAVE STONES GRASSED NEAR PERFECT CIRCLE & 10' IN DISTANCE, OTHER MOST RING IN DISTANCE, OTHER AN TO THE S.W. ONE CR. ONLY RE 1984 SURVEY FORM
 FRINGE: 100' WIDE BIRDS
 POSITION: 100' WIDE BIRDS
 SLOPE: 100' WIDE BIRDS
 SLOPE: 100' WIDE BIRDS
 ELEVATION: 100' WIDE BIRDS
 ELEVATION: 100' WIDE BIRDS
 POLY: 100' WIDE BIRDS
 OUTLINE: 100' WIDE BIRDS
 PERMITS: 100' WIDE BIRDS
 VEGETATION: 100' WIDE BIRDS
 DISTANCE: 100' WIDE BIRDS
 EDDITION: 100' WIDE BIRDS
 NEAREST WATER: 100' WIDE BIRDS
 PERMANENT WATER: 100' WIDE BIRDS
 SLOPE: 100' WIDE BIRDS
 WATERS: 100' WIDE BIRDS
 VEGETATION: 100' WIDE BIRDS
 WIDTH: 100' WIDE BIRDS
 ELEVATION: 100' WIDE BIRDS
 PERMITS: 100' WIDE BIRDS
 EXPOSURE: 100' WIDE BIRDS
 ANGLE: 100' WIDE BIRDS
 SHELTER: 100' WIDE BIRDS
 ROUTE: 100' WIDE BIRDS
 ALTITUDE: 100' WIDE BIRDS
 PRECIPITATION: 100' WIDE BIRDS
 TEMP: 100' WIDE BIRDS
 TRAIL: 100' WIDE BIRDS
 SITE IDENTIFICATION: 100' WIDE BIRDS

SITE: 20
 NORTH COORDINATE: 7
 EAST COORDINATE: 14
 YEAR BEGUN: 1978
 STATE DATE: 12 27 1980
 LEAD: 00 1
 SITE WORK: CLOSED
 CLASS: HISTORIC
 SITE TYPE: MONUMENT
 DESCRIPTION: 17 X 6 HOLE SHELTER WITH A RETAKE GRAB IN SOIL SAMPLES WITH REFUGIA PUT IN IN 1980. HAD ALSO FOUND NEAR THE RETAKE, EVIDENCE OF TRAILS TO THE SHELTER. SHELTER UNDERTAKEN BY M. STON
 AFFILIATION: BLM/BOR
 CROMWELL: 000000
 PIA AREA CODE: 12
 PIA GRID AC: 0000
 IIR GRID AC: 0000
 FIRST NUMBER: 00
 SECOND NUMBER: 00
 THIRD NUMBER: 00
 SECTION: 12
 TOWN: 12 S
 RANGE: 12 E
 COUNTY: 12
 STATE: 12
 PURPOSE: 12
 ROAD: 12
 OR FURTHER INFORMATION:
 SITE NUMBER: 12
 SITE NAME: 12
 FURTHER INFORMATION:
 POSITIVE LANDFORM:
 SECONDARY POSITIVE:
 ELEVATION RANGE: 12
 ELEVATION MIN: 12
 ELEVATION MAX: 12
 ELEVATION DIFFERENCE: 12
 ROAD WIDTH: 12
 OUTSIDE WIDTH: 12
 ROADWAY: 12
 BOUNDARY: 12
 ELEVATION: 12
 BOUNDARY: 12
 ELEVATION: 12
 RELIEF: 12
 EXPOSURE: 12
 ANIMAL: 12
 SHELTER: 12
 ROUTE: 12
 LITHIC: 12
 PRECIPITATION: 12
 TEMP: 12
 WINDS: 12
 SITE OBSERVATIONS: 12

-SITE ...
 BOUND RECORDING: 7
 BAY RECORDING: 24
 YEAR RECORDING: 1981
 STATE SITE #: 40 00 1141
 REF: 36-3
 SITE AREA: 0.00
 CLASS: POLYHEDRAL
 SURVEY: 1975-81
 DESCRIPTION: POLYHEDRAL (DIPALVE RESEMBLING OYSTER) CRUSTACEAN FOSSIL RESEMBLING SANDS WITH CORNEN AND A TRAVEL, TRAILAS CHE- TOP OF THE TOWN SANDSTONE OF THE GREEN RIVER AREA ...
 ZONE: ...
 QUADRANT: ...
 SECTION: ...
 TOWNSHIP: ...
 RANGE: ...
 COUNTY: ...
 STATE: ...
 YEAR: 1986
 ORIGINATOR: ...
 SITE CHARACTER: ...
 THE FORM: ...
 VEGETATION: ...
 SECONDARY LANDFORM: ...
 SECONDARY POSITION: ...
 ELEVATION RANGE FROM: ...
 ELEVATION RANGE TO: ...
 ELEVATION DIFFERENCE: ...
 SOIL: ...
 OUTCROP: ...
 FERTILITY: ...
 VEGETATION: ...
 DOMINANT SPECIES: ...
 ECOTONE: ...
 DEGREE: ...
 PERCENTAGE: ...
 % SLOPE: ...
 WIDTH: ...
 LENGTH: ...
 WIDTH: ...
 ELEVATION: ...
 BELIEF: ...
 EXTENSION: ...
 AREA: ...
 DISTANCE: ...
 BOUND: ...
 ELEVATION: ...
 LENGTH: ...
 AREA: ...
 PERCENTAGE: ...
 STATE: ...
 COUNTY: ...
 TOWNSHIP: ...
 RANGE: ...
 SECTION: ...

FILE: 14
 NORTH RECORDING 8
 NW SECTION 25
 T14N R40W E14E 1320
 STATE SITE #1 42 6P 1142
 YEAR: 11-1
 SITE NAME: 1120
 CLASS: PLANT/FAUNA
 STATE: 0001 COLORADO
 DESCRIPTION: ANALYSIS OF CHELONIDAE, BIVALVIA, CLAMMORINA, GASTROPODA & PLANTS FROM 1961-1962 TO 1963. SOIL BITING PER LONG RANGE MONITORING OF SOUTHWESTERN INTERIOR FLORA. 1961-1962 FILE
 OCCURRENCE: UNKNOWN
 SCIENTIFIC UNKNOWN
 YEAR COLLECTED: 1961-1962
 YEAR GRID SET: 1961
 DATA GRID NO: 1120
 FIRST QUARTER OF
 SECOND QUARTER OF
 THIRD QUARTER OF
 SECTION 1, 2
 TOWNSHIP: 13N
 RANGE: 14E
 QUAD: 13N 14E
 STATE: CO
 HOURS: 7.2
 YEAR: 1968
 NO. PLANTS: 0-0-0-0-0-0
 SITE VEGETATION: CHRYSOIDEAE, FICUS, PINUS, SAGE, HT. MARSH, FRINGELY PEAR, CACTUS, SOUMAFLE, SOUMAMSH, NATIVE GRASS, ORT
 SITE FAUNA: BEES, WILD BIRDS, SCA, GUILLS, RABBIT, COYOTES, WOVENS, LIZARDS, LUCIFIS, HAWKS, MICE, CRACKERS, TOMS
 PRIMARY LANDFORM: RIDGE
 POSITION LANDFORM: TOP
 SECONDARY LANDFORM: CANYON
 SECONDARY POSITION: EDGE
 ELEVATION POINT FROM: 2-000
 ELEVATION POINT TO: 2-500
 ELEVATION DIFFERENTIAL: 00
 ROAD: 0000000000
 DISTANCE FROM ROAD: 100
 PHOTO: 0
 VEGETATION: 1A
 DOMINANT VEGETATION: 1A
 LEDGERS: 1A, 1B, 1C, 1D, 1E, 1F, 1G, 1H, 1I, 1J, 1K, 1L, 1M, 1N, 1O, 1P, 1Q, 1R, 1S, 1T, 1U, 1V, 1W, 1X, 1Y, 1Z
 ADDRESS NUMBER: 0000
 PERMANENT WATER: 0000
 2 SWILES: 00
 WIDTH: 00, 00
 VIEW FROM: 150
 WIDTH: 0-00
 ELEVATION: 2-000
 RELIEF: 14
 EXPOSURE: 50
 ORIGINAL RECORD: 14
 SIB LIP NUMBER: 14
 ROUTE: 1-10
 LITH: 1-00
 ISLAND NUMBER: 14
 DEM: 14
 TRAVEL: 14
 SITE ORIENTATION: 14

SITE: 25
 NORTH RECORD: B
 DATE RECORDED: 25
 YEAR RECORDED: 1903
 HIGH WATER TO L. OR L. 1142
 TYPED: M 2
 SURV. INSTR. USED:
 CLASS: PRIVATE
 SITE TYPE: UPLAND
 RELATIONSHIP TO ADJACENT QUARTER 2 X 25 OF FEDERAL TRIMMING, L. 1142 AND L. 1143 FROM 1880 TO 1903. THE LOCATION OF THE SITE AT 3,200 FEET IS SHOWN IN CROSS SECTION, 1142, 1143.
 A RELATIONSHIP TO ADJACENT QUARTER 2 X 25 OF FEDERAL TRIMMING, L. 1142 AND L. 1143 FROM 1880 TO 1903. THE LOCATION OF THE SITE AT 3,200 FEET IS SHOWN IN CROSS SECTION, 1142, 1143.
 CROSSLING SECTION
 UTM GRID ZONE: 12
 UTM GRID NO.:
 UTM GRID NO.:
 FIRST QUARTER: 25
 SECOND QUARTER: 25
 THIRD QUARTER: 25
 SECTION 12
 TOWNSHIP: 51
 RANGE: E 1
 18 60' WIDE FRONT
 STATE: UT
 ACRES: 7.5
 YEAR: 1968
 RE. VEGETATION: UNDISTURBED
 SITE VEGETATION: GRASS, NATIVE GRASSES, MUSHROOMS, SQUAWAPPLE, FRITZLY PEAR, CACTUS, P. J. DOUGLAS FIR, W. HOGAN, S. W. H. BUSH
 SITE FORM: MUD-MILD HOLES, HARBITS, WHITRELS, HUTCRACKERS, LIZARDS, LOCUSTS, CROWS, Doves, HORNS, TOADS, COYOTES, HARK
 PRIMARY LANDFORM: RIDGE
 POSITION LANDFORM: DUE
 SECONDARY LANDFORM: SLOPE
 SECONDARY POSITION: 10E
 ELEVATION RANGE FROM: 7,940
 ELEVATION RANGE TO: 7,940
 ELEVATION DIFFERENTIAL: 0
 MOOR OUTCROPS: NO
 GATEWAY DIRECTION:
 FURTHER FEAS:
 VEGETATION: 14
 DOMINANT VEGETATION: 145
 ECOTONE: CON-F/SLIP-UNA
 HIGHEST WATER: 0.00
 PERMANENT WATER: 0.00
 S. SLOPE: 40
 WINDAGE: 0.20
 WINDY AREA: 100
 WOOD: 0.00
 ELEVATION: 7,940
 RELIEF: 15
 EXPOSURE: 10
 ANNUAL RESERVE: 15
 DUCTILE QUALITY: 9
 ROUTE: 1.00
 LEAF: 0.00
 FERTILITY: 0.00
 TEMPT:
 TRAVEL:
 SITE QUALITY: 10

SITE 17
 NORTH RECORDS: 8
 WEST RECORDS: 12
 YEAR RECORDED: 1961
 STATE SITE #: 42 UR 1145
 TOWN #: 42-2
 SITE NAME: CLOSED
 CLASS: PROSPECTION
 SITE TYPE: SURVEY
 DESCRIPTION: 1/2 Acre SHELTER WITH STONE LINED FIREPIT, CHARCOAL SAMPLE COLLECTED, FIRE SUGGESTED PRIOR EXAMINATION TO TEST HAZE, SITE IN EXCELLENT CONDITION, BRUSH UNBURNED, LESS THAN 10% FIRE, 10% BURNED, 10% UNBURNED.
 CHARACTERISTICS: UNBURNED
 UTA GRID ZONE: 12
 UTA GRID NAD: 12
 UTA GRID WAD: 12
 FIRST QUARTER: SE
 SECOND QUARTER: NE
 THIRD QUARTER: SE
 SECTION #: 21
 TOWNSHIP: 42S
 RANGE: 12E
 RANGE CORNER: 1/4 CORNER
 SHAPE: 1/4
 HEIGHT: 15
 YEAR: 1961
 USE: 1/2 ACRE SHELTER WITH FIREPIT
 SITE VEGETATION: P. J. PIN, REDWOOD-DUGLAS FIR, RABBIT BRUSH-SAGE, NATIVE GRASSES-ONLY P/J IN ABUNDANCE.
 SITE FEATURES: DEER-RABBIT BRUSH-SAGE, WILLOW, WILLOW-SALICAROS, COYOTES, CROWS, Doves,
 FRENCH LAUREL ORANGE RIDGE
 POSITION LAUREL ORANGE RIDGE
 SECONDARY LAUREL ORANGE RIDGE
 SECONDARY POSITION: RIDGE
 ELEVATION RANGE: 7250
 ELEVATION RANGE: 100 7250
 ELEVATION DIFFERENCE: 0
 ROCK OUTCROPS: YES
 OUTCROPS DESCRIPTION: 0
 FERTILE: YES
 VEGETATION: 14
 DOMINANT ECOTONE: P/J
 ECOTONE: P/J, CROWS
 HAZARD: NONE
 PERMANENT WATER: 0.00
 % SLOPE: 10
 VENTURE: 0.10
 VENTURE: 0
 WIND: 0.05
 ELEVATION: 7250
 ELEVATION: 5
 EXPOSURE: 50
 ANNUAL PLANTING: 10
 SHEET NUMBER: 10
 RIDE: 0.20
 LENGTH: 10.00
 FRENCH LAUREL
 YEAR: 1961
 TRAVEL: 10
 SITE ORIGIN: 1000

SITE: J1

MONTH RECORDED: 0

DAY RECORDED: 19

YEAR RECORDED: 1981

STATE SITE #: 42 UN 1149

SECTION: 51-1

SITE NAME: FURCA

COUNTY: PUEBLO

SITE TYPE: 100-100

NEARBY TIME: 3:43 PM - SHELTER IN A DRAINAGE AT THE TOE OF THE SLOPE, HEARD BY DOUGLAS FIR, WEST PFT 3000 SQ SHOULD AN AGM FILLED FOREWORD INDICATING 10:00 MOTHERS LINE COOLING UTILITY WORK FOR, 1115-400, 1511067

AC: 3.1111111111111111

L: 10.000000000000000

W: 4.000000000000000

N: 4.000000000000000

E: 4.000000000000000

S: 4.000000000000000

T: 4.000000000000000

R: 4.000000000000000

P: 4.000000000000000

M: 4.000000000000000

Y: 4.000000000000000

D: 4.000000000000000

C: 4.000000000000000

V: 4.000000000000000

B: 4.000000000000000

F: 4.000000000000000

G: 4.000000000000000

H: 4.000000000000000

I: 4.000000000000000

J: 4.000000000000000

K: 4.000000000000000

L: 4.000000000000000

M: 4.000000000000000

N: 4.000000000000000

O: 4.000000000000000

P: 4.000000000000000

Q: 4.000000000000000

R: 4.000000000000000

S: 4.000000000000000

T: 4.000000000000000

U: 4.000000000000000

V: 4.000000000000000

W: 4.000000000000000

X: 4.000000000000000

Y: 4.000000000000000

Z: 4.000000000000000

AA: 4.000000000000000

AB: 4.000000000000000

AC: 4.000000000000000

AD: 4.000000000000000

AE: 4.000000000000000

AF: 4.000000000000000

AG: 4.000000000000000

AH: 4.000000000000000

AI: 4.000000000000000

AJ: 4.000000000000000

AK: 4.000000000000000

AL: 4.000000000000000

AM: 4.000000000000000

SILE: 32
 MONTH RECORDED: 9
 DAY RECORDED: 14
 YEAR RECORDED: 1981
 STATE SITE ID: 82 001 1150
 TEMP: 52.1
 SITE NAME: NEM
 CLASS: PFFH-104-DL
 SITE TYPE: L-104C-SHAVER
 DISTURBANCE: LIGHT SATEL INTERMITTENTLY COVERING ENTIRE RIDGE TOP 25% X 10% HIGHEST CONCENTRATION 30% ON WIND FLATS-CORE FRAGRANTS-CUMBERS-SEWAGE & SLOWLY TREMING WOODPILE 10% ON WIND FLATS
 ALTITUDE: 10400M
 COUNTRY: USA
 UTM GRID ZONE: 18
 UTM GRID REF: ...
 UTM GRID NO: ...
 FIRST QUANTILE: 50
 SECOND QUANTILE: 50
 THIRD QUANTILE: 50
 SECTION: 1
 TOWNSHIP: 50
 RANGE: 120
 QUAD: 1015 50140
 STATE: HI
 ALPINE: 0
 YEAR: 1981
 VEGETATION: PFFH-104C-SHAVER
 SITE VEGETATION: 1. NAT. PRAIRIE-SAGE-NATIVE GRASSES-BITTERBRUSH; P/J ONLY IN ABUNDANCE.
 SITE FORM: DEEP-BATTERS-RAMP 1% SLOPE 10% SQUIBBEL-WILD HORSES-CROWS-DOVES-LOJISTS-ALZAROS.
 POSITION: LANDFORM: RIDGE
 POSITION LANDFORM TOP
 SECONDARY LANDFORM: SLOPE
 SECONDARY POSITION: TOP
 ELEVATION RANGE FROM: 6400
 ELEVATION RANGE TO: 6480
 ELEVATION DIFFERENTIAL: 80
 SOIL: OYCEP: 80
 OUTCROP DESCRIPTION: ...
 PHOTOS: YES
 VEGETATION: 15
 DOMINANT ELEVATION: 6410
 EQUINE: P/ J-100
 HERBIVOROUS: 6.10
 FERTILITY: 4.00
 X SLOPE: 2
 WINDAGE: 0.50
 WIND DIRECTION: 190
 WOOD: 0.00
 ELEVATION: 6420
 RELIEF: 1
 EXP: 100
 ANIMAL FEEDING: 10
 SHELTER: 100
 ROUTE: 1.00
 LITRE: 0.00
 FREQUENCY: ...
 TEMP: ...
 TRAVEL: ...
 SITE ORIENTATION: ...

SITE: 33
 NORTH COORDINATE: 0
 EAST COORDINATE: 15
 YEAR RECORDED: 1981
 STATE SII 41 42 00 1154
 TWP: 22-S
 SITE NAME: 0414
 CLASS: FORESTLAND
 SITE TYPE: LIGHT QUARTER
 DESCRIPTION: PAVEN SCATTER OF CORE FRAGMENTS AND PRIMARY DECORATION OF GREY AND BROWN CHEST-FELAND LIKES AS LARGE AS 12CM X 30CM SLICE AT THE EDGE OF P21 FOREST AT THE BOTTOM OF NEW CANON TO THE EAST
 APTITUDE: 040000
 CHEMISTRY: 000000
 USE USE CODE: 11
 USE GROUP: 11
 USE GRID: 11
 USE GRID: 11
 FIRST GRADE: 35
 SECOND GRADE: 55
 THIRD GRADE: 100
 SECTION: 11 20
 TOWNSHIP: 22-S
 RANGE: E21
 COUNTY: WOLF COUNTY
 STATE: 01
 RANGE: 22-S
 YEAR: 1981
 AIR POTENTIAL: 0000000000
 SITE NAME: 0414
 SITE NUMBER: 0414
 SITE TYPE: 0414
 PRIMARY LANDFORM: RIDGE
 POSITION LANDFORM: TOE
 SECONDARY LANDFORM: CANON
 SECONDARY POSITION: SIDE
 ELEVATION RANGE FROM: 4400
 ELEVATION RANGE TO: 4400
 ELEVATION DIFFERENCE: 00
 ROCK OUTCROPS: 00
 OUTCROP DIRECTION: ...
 PHOTO: YES
 VEGETATION: 13
 DOMINANT VEGETATION: P21
 ECOTONE: P21/J21
 WETTEST WATER: 0.10
 PERMANENT WATER: 4.00
 X SLOPE: 30
 Y SLOPE: 0.30
 VENTURE: 100
 VENTURE: 100
 MOD: 0.50
 ELEVATION: 4400
 RELIEF: 10
 EXPANSION: 10
 ANIMAL RESOURCES: 15
 SHELTER: 0.10
 RANGE: 2.00
 LITRUC: 5.00
 PRECIPITATION: ...
 TEMP: ...
 TYPICAL: ...
 SITE ORIENTATION: N

SITE: 34
 NORTH RECORDS: 0
 DAY RECORDS: 70
 YEAR RECORDS: 1981
 STATE SITE #: 42 DR 1152
 TEMP: 53.1
 SITE NAME: OFFR
 CLASSIFICATION:

SITE TYPE: 1100 SCATTER
 DESCRIPTION: ON A FLANK OF GREY CHERT WITH SOME BROWN AND BLuish TINTS-ROSTLY PRIMARY FLAKS AND CORE FRAGMENTS. ON HILL OVERLOOKING MAIN CANYON IN P.J. FOREST

APPROXIMATE COORDINATES
 COORDINATES: UNKNOWN
 UTM GRID ZONE: 18
 UTM GRID XE: 1
 UTM GRID YD: 1

FIRST QUANTILE: SE
 SECOND QUANTILE: SE
 THIRD QUANTILE: DR
 SECTION #: 1
 TOWNSHIP: S14

RANGE: E7
 COUNTY: WASHINGTON CO., W.V.
 STATE: WJ
 COUNTY: 15
 TWP: 14

OR POINT: 000000000

SITE VEGETATION: MOSTLY P.J. VERY LITTLE OF EVERYTHING ELSE. (FERNS), NATIVE GRASSES-SAGE,
 SITE FAUNA: FEW, BATS (1), CHIPPY-SHREWS, LOCUSTS-LIZARDS.

PRIMARY LAUREL: RIDGE
 POSITION: LAUREL: TOP
 SECONDARY LAUREL: HILL
 SECONDARY POSITION: EDGE
 ELEVATION BASE: 1000 6,520
 ELEVATION: 1000: 6,520
 ELEVATION DIFFERENCE: 0

ROLL: INTERIOR: 80
 OUTCROP DIRECTION: ...
 PINNACLES: YES
 VEGETATION: 14
 DOMINANT LICHEN: P.J.
 EPICORM: P.J. LIPS
 HEIGHT: 100: 0.75
 FRESHWATER: 1.50
 % SLOPE: 16
 VENTAGE: 0.00
 VIEW: 100

WIND: 0.30
 ELEVATION: 6,520
 VEGETATION: 3
 EXPOSURE: 90
 ANIMAL BURROWS: 14
 SHELTER: 100: 7
 FORTS: 0.75
 LITCHI: 0.75
 FRAGMENTATION:
 TEMP: ...
 TOWNSHIP: ...
 SITE DIFFERENCE: A

NUMBER: 2
 ADMIN RECORDS: Y
 DAY RECORDED: 1
 YEAR RECORDED: 1981
 STATE SITE #:
 TOWN:
 SITE NAME: MIDDLE
 CLASS:
 SITE TYPE: MIDDLE
 PLANT/ANIMAL FUNCTION: IN WHAT SHOULD BE VERY PRODUCTIVE AREA IN P/3-DURAS FIR+OAK+SHELTERS AND CORRIDOR IN DIFFICULT TRAVEL AND LOW ONLY SEE SHADON OR PIER TRAILS, ABUNDANCE OF BARK-CRACK 'TERRAPIN' IN THE POSITION.
 VEGETATION:
 FOREGROUND: OAK
 MID GROUND:
 LOW GROUND:
 FIRST QUARTERS:
 SECOND QUARTERS:
 THIRD QUARTERS:
 SECTION #: 11
 TOWNSHIP:
 RANGE:
 RANGE: EAST USEL TIME
 STATE:
 COUNTY:
 YEAR: 1981
 OR IDENTIFICATION:
 SITE IDENTIFICATION: DURAS FIR+SCOUR OAK+MT. MADRONE+P/3+HUSHROOMS+ NATIVE GRASSES+SAGE+PRICKLY PEAR CACTUS+
 SITE PLANT: BERRY+LEA+BEAR+RABBIT+SOVERBI+RATTLES+LOCUSTS+LIZARDS+DOVES+CHWS+HAWK+SNOTCRACKERS+MARMOTS,
 FEARNY LAMPFRONT RIDGE
 POSITION LANDFORM: TOP
 SECONDARY LANDFORM: TABLELAND
 SECONDARY POSITION: LOGS
 ELEVATION RANGE FROM: 8000
 ELEVATION RANGE TO: 8000
 ELEVATION DIFFERENCE: 0
 ROCK OUTCROP:
 OUTCROP DIRECTION:
 FISHING: YES
 VEGETATION:
 DOMINANT VEGETATION:
 ECOTONE: FORE+P/3+OAK+SAGE
 NEAREST WATER: 0.25
 PERMANENT WATER: 0.00
 % SLOPE: 20
 WIDTH: 0.00
 VEGETATION: 10
 WIDTH: 0.00
 ELEVATION: 8000
 RELIEF: 2
 EXPOSURE: 15
 ANIMAL PERFORMANCE: 10
 SHELTER:
 ROUTE: 0.50
 LENGTH: 10.00
 FREQUENCY:
 TEMP:
 ISWELL:
 SITE IDENTIFICATION: 5

ACRES: 4
 MONTH RECORDED: 9
 DAY RECORDED: 10
 YEAR RECORDED: 1981
 STATE SURV: 1
 TIER 1: 1
 SITE NAME: MANDGARY

STATE: UT

SECTION: 10; T14N R10E M 3/4 SEC 10 IN SAGE ABOVE DOUGLAS FIR/P/J/DWARFING ASPEN/THICKE' OVERLOOKS TONY FANUM & SPRING-GOOD AREA FOR EX. 5 REELED/DRY TRACE TO LGM. 1/4 SECTION 10 IN SAGE. IN THIS SECTION, GROUND IS 1/4 SEC. 10.

ADJUTANT: NONE

LANDFORM: RIDGE

TOPOGRAPHY: 10

TOPOGRAPHY: 10

TOPOGRAPHY: 10

TOPOGRAPHY: 10

TOPOGRAPHY: 10

TOPOGRAPHY: 10

TOPOGRAPHY: 10

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TOPOGRAPHY: 10

TOPOGRAPHY: 10

TOPOGRAPHY: 10

DISTRICT: 5
 ADMIN REGION: 2
 DATE RECORDED: 7
 YEAR RECORDED: 1981
 STATE SITE ID:
 TERRITORY: ..
 STATE NAME: MONTANA
 COUNTY: ..
 SITE TYPE: UNCLASSIFIED
 DESCRIPTION: KANGAROO WITH GOOD VIEW-EXCELLENT CAMPING PLACE-POOR VEGETATION COVER SO HEAVY IMPOSSIBLE TO SEE BUT NO BEER TRAIL-PLENTHFUL ACRES TOP 1000-1500 AREA FOR HUNTING-LARGE L. BEATIES FOR ANIMALS-SEE
 ORIGINATOR: BOB
 ORIGIN DATE: ..
 ORIGIN TIME: ..
 ORIGIN UNIT: ..
 FIELD NUMBER: ..
 SLOPE NUMBER: ..
 INTER NUMBER: ..
 SECTION: 22
 TOWNSHIP: S15
 RANGE: E25
 GRID: R4E R5E T15N
 STATE: MT
 REFERENCE: ..
 REFERENCE: ..
 REFERENCE: ..
 SITE CHARACTERISTICS: SANDHILL SCRUB AND S. M. MIMOGONY, SAGEWATTLE, GRASSES AND FRICKLY PEAR CACTUS, P. J. AND DOUGLAS FIR.
 SITE FEATURES: DEER, ELK, BEAR, WABBIT, SKUNK, RABBIT, FATTLERS, LIZARDS, LOCUSTS, COYOTES, HORNED
 FRINGE LAMBERTS, RIDGE
 POSITION LANDFORM: TOP
 SECONDARY LANDFORM: SLOPE
 SLOPE: POSITION: TOP
 ELEVATION RANGE FEET: 7420
 ELEVATION RANGE MET: 2290
 ELEVATION BATHYMETRIC: 20
 ROCK OUTCROP: ..
 OUTCROP DIRECTION: ..
 PHOTOS: YES
 VEGETATION: ..
 DOMINANT ECOTONE: ..
 ECOTONE OCCURRENCE: ..
 NEAREST WATER: 0.10
 PERMANENT WATER: 3.00
 % SLOPE: 18
 SWATHS: 0.20
 VIEWSPREAD: 200
 WIND: 0.00
 ELEVATION 7420
 VEGET: 5
 ECOSYSTEM: 120
 ANIMAL PRESENCE: 15
 SHELF NUMBER: 5
 ROUTE: 0.00
 LITHIC: 0.20
 PRECIPITATION:
 TEMP: ..
 TRAVEL: ..
 SITE ORIENTATION: S

POSITE: A
 NORTH RECORD: 9
 OWN RECORD: 9
 YEAR RECORD: 1981
 STATE STU. #: ...
 TRIP: ...
 SITE NAME: HWY-104
 CLASS: ...
 SITE USE: BUNDED
 DESCRIPTION: EXTREMELY STEEP DRAINAGE MAKING CRAWLING VERY DIFFICULT-HEAVY VEGETATION IMPERING TRAVEL-ABUNDANCE OF GAME ANIMALS AND FOOD SOURCES, MANY DEEP LEVEL STONE WATER AND STILL SURROUND TOPO.
 AFFILIATION: NONE
 CHRONOLOGIC ZONE:
 AERIAL ZONE #: ...
 UTM 40 00: ...
 UTM 40 00: ...
 UTM 40 00: ...
 FIRST QUARTER: SE
 SECOND QUARTER: SE
 THIRD QUARTER: SE
 SECTION #: 5
 TOWNSHIP: ...
 RANGE: E25
 ROAD: HWY 104 104
 STATE: HI
 HERM: ...
 YEAR: 1981
 NO. PHOTOGRAPHS: 104
 SITE VEGETATION: ... HWY 104, MANOHANI, SLOWAPPLE, WESTERN MAPLE, SAGE-PY, JUDOUAS FIR, FRIENDLY PEAR CACTUS, GRASS,
 SITE FAUNA: BEETLE, PEAR, WADON, ... SQUIRELET, SLIZMERS, COYOTES, DOGS, LOCUSTS, HAWKS, TROUT,
 TAYLOR LADPORE: RIDGE
 POSITION LANDFORM: SLOPE
 SECONDARY LANDFORM: SLOPE
 SECONDARY TOSTEURE: HEDGE
 ELEVATION RANGE FROM: 7400
 ELEVATION RANGE TO: 7400
 ELEVATION REFERENCE: 0
 ROCK OUTCROPS: NO
 OUTCROP DIFFICULTY: ...
 PHOTO: YES
 VEGETATION: TA
 DOMINANT ECOTONE: ...
 ECOTONE: ...
 NEAREST WATER: 0.10
 PERCENT WATER: 1.00
 % SLOPE: 0.0
 WATERSHED: 0.10
 VIEWS/PLANT: 100
 WOOD: 0.00
 ELEVATION: 7400
 RELIEF: 0.0
 EXPOSURE: 0.0
 ANIMAL RESOURCES: 1.0
 SHEET QUALITY: 5
 ROUND: 1.00
 LITHO: 3.00
 DRAINAGE: ...
 TRIP: ...
 TRAVEL: ...
 SITE ORIENTATION: 0

MARSHES :
 MOIST RECORDS: 9
 WET RECORDS: 4
 YEAR RECORDS: 1981
 STATE SITE #: ...
 HPI#: ...
 SITE NAME: MARSHES
 CLASS: ...
 SITE TYPE: PUBLIC
 DESCRIPTION: SLOPE: MOUNTAIN WITH HEAVY GROUND COVER MAKING BOTH CRAWLING AND TRAVEL DIFFICULT. HIDDEN, DIFFICULT TO AREA ABUNDANT IN RESOURCES FOR WATERSHED AND OPEN TO VEGETATION.
 UTILIZATION: NONE
 CROSSLANDS: NONE
 UTA GRID ZONE 12: ...
 UTA GRID AC: ...
 UTA GRID ARC: ...
 FIPS: UNASSIGNED: NO
 BCGM: UNASSIGNED: NO
 THRM: UNASSIGNED: NO
 SECTION 14: 4
 TOWNSHIP: S4S
 RANGE: E24
 RANGE: E24
 STATE: HI
 HPI#: 1568
 HPI: 1568
 OR: 4-0-0-0-0-0-0-0
 SITE VEGETATION: PINE, OAK, HAWAIIAN DOUGLAS FIR, PINEAPPLE, BITTERBUSH, BAILEYS, PRICKLY PEAR, CACTUS, GRASSES,
 SITE FAUNA: DEER, BULL DOGS, RABBIT, SQUIRREL, COYOTE, MOVE, LIZARD, CROW, LOUISIANA, WOODPECKER, HAWK,
 PRIMARY LANDFORM: RIDGE
 TERTIARY LANDFORM: SLOPE
 SECONDARY LANDFORM: SLOPE
 SECONDARY POSITION: MOUNTAIN
 ELEVATION RANGE FROM: 7,300
 ELEVATION RANGE TO: 7,300
 ELEVATION DIFFERENCE: 0
 ROCK OUTCROP: NO
 OUTCROP DIRECTION: ...
 PHOTO: YES
 VEGETATION: IS
 WINDMILL ECOTONE: YES
 ECOTONE: WINDMILL ECOTONE
 DEEPEST WATER: 0.00
 FRESHWATER: 1.00
 SLOPE: 0.00
 WATERSHED: 0.00
 VIEWSHED: 0.00
 WOODS: 0.00
 ELEVATION: 7,300
 RELIEF: 17
 EXPOSURE: 40
 ANNUAL RESOURCE: IS
 SHEET NUMBER: 5
 ROUTE: 1.00
 LITHO: 3.00
 PRECIPITATION: ...
 TEMP: ...
 TRAVEL: ...
 SITE ORIENTATION: 3

HORNETS: 7
 NORTH RECORDS: 7
 NAY RECORDS: 29
 TIME RECORDS: 1981
 STATE SITE #: ...
 TEMPE: ...
 CIVIL NAME: ...
 CLASS:
 SITE TYPE: ...
 REASON FOR FL-1 AND A WITH P-1 ON EDGE OF SAGEBRUSH FLAT, GOOD CAMPING AREA, GOOD VIEW-VANTAGE AND HUNTING, WATER EASILY ACCESSIBLE, HARBOR, SHELTER AREA 1000' DIA. AND 6' SITE BUT NO SURFACE EVIDENCE.
 AFFILIATION: ...
 CHRONOLOGICAL: ...
 USE AREA ZONE #: ...
 USE DATE: ...
 USE DATE: ...
 FIRST QUARTER: ...
 SECOND QUARTER: ...
 THIRD QUARTER: ...
 SECTION #: ...
 TOWNSHIP: ...
 RANGE: ...
 COUNTY: ...
 STATE: ...
 HEIGHT: ...
 YEAR: ...
 USE POTENTIAL: ...
 SITE VEGETATION: P-1-SAGE-BRUSH-ASTRAGALUS-FRICKIA FEAR CACTUS- DIPSIS-SCARLET GILIM-
 SITE FRONTS: BEER-ELK-HEAR-7ABJIS-SOMIRBELS-EDYOTES-LIZARDS- LOCUSTS-
 PRIMARY LANDFORM: RIDGE
 FOSTITION LANDFORM: TOP
 SECONDARY LANDFORM: TABLELAND
 SECONDARY FOSTITION: EDGE
 ELEVATION RANGE FEET: 7100
 ELEVATION RANGE FT: 7100
 ELEVATION DIFFERENTIAL: 0
 SURF. DRAINAGE: ...
 OUTCROP DIRECTION: ...
 PHOTO: ...
 ORIENTATION: ...
 BOUNDARY LENGTH: ...
 EDITION: ...
 NEAREST WATER: ...
 PERMANENT WATER: ...
 SLOPE: ...
 VANTAGE: ...
 VIEWSPREAD: ...
 WIND: ...
 ELEVATION: ...
 PLOT #: ...
 EQUIPMENT: ...
 ANIMAL RESOURCES: ...
 SHELTER AVAILABILITY: ...
 ROUTE: ...
 UTILITY: ...
 PRECIPITATION:
 TEMP: ...
 TRAVEL: ...
 SITE DIRECTION: ...

MONSIE: 11
 MONTH RECORDED: 9
 DAY RECORDED: 16
 YEAR RECORDED: 1961
 STATE SITE #:
 TOWN: ..
 SITE NAME: MONSIE
 CLASS: ..
 SITE TYPE: MONSIE
 DESCRIPTION: FROM THE HIGHLIGHTING CHIPETA CANYON GOOD CAMPING SPOT FOR SURVIVE GAME & VEGETATION RESOURCES GOOD. MAY BE SITE FOR HO SURFACE TUBS FOR TO HEAVY DRAINAGE. EXCELLENT MEAN-SHARING AND FIRE.
 ALTITUDE: 8000
 HORIZONTAL: 8000
 DISTANCE TO: 41
 DISTANCE: ..
 DISTANCE: ..
 FIRST QUANTER: 00
 SECOND QUANTER: 00
 THIRD QUANTER: 00
 SECTION #: 20
 TOWNSHIP: S15
 RANGE: E75
 RANGE: 147 147 147 PINE
 STATE: 01
 RANGES: 7,5
 YEAR: 1966
 MATERIAL: 00
 SITE ORIENTATION: 000 000 000, INDIAN NATIVE GRASSES+PRICKLY PEAR CACTUS+DOUGLAS FIR+3 INDIAN PATHTHROUGH
 SITE FEATURES: DEER+ELK+MOUNTAIN SHEEP+WILCOX+COYOTES+DOGS, LIZARDS+LUCIFER
 PLANT LIFEFORMS: 00
 FOREST TYPE: 00
 SECONDARY (A/D/B/C): UNDEVELOPED
 SECONDARY POSITION: EDGE
 ELEVATION RANGE: 7-820
 ELEVATION RANGE: 10: 7-800
 ELEVATION DIFFERENCE: 0
 ROCK OUTCROPS: 00
 OUTCROPS: 00
 PHOTO: 00
 VEGETATION: 15
 DOMINANT ECOTONE: 00
 ECOTONE: 00, 00, 00, 00, 00
 DEAREST WATER: 0.00
 PERMANENT WATER: 0.00
 % SLOPE: 20
 WINDSPEED: 0.00
 VIEW+SCAPE: 7.0
 WINDS: 0.00
 ELEVATION: 7.00
 RELIEF: 7
 EXPOSURE: 140
 NATURAL RESOURCES: 15
 SHELTER: 0.00
 RAIN: 0.00
 LIGHT: 7.50
 FUEL: 0.00
 TOWN: ..
 TRAVEL: ..
 SITE ORIENTATION: 1

ROWS: 12
 ROW RECORDS: 9
 DAY RECORDS: 10
 YEAR RECORDS: 1981
 STATE SITE #: ...
 FIPS: ...
 SITE NAME: ...
 UTM: ...
 SITE DATE: ...
 DESCRIPTION: ...
 ALTITUDE: ...
 COUNTRY: ...
 UTM GRID: ...
 UTM GRID: ...
 UTM GRID: ...
 FIRST NUMBER: ...
 SECOND NUMBER: ...
 THIRD NUMBER: ...
 SECTION: ...
 TOWNSHIP: ...
 RANGE: ...
 RANGE: ...
 STATE: ...
 YEAR: ...
 NO. POINTS: ...
 SITE CHARACTERISTICS: ...
 SITE FAUNA: ...
 PRIMARY LANDFORM: ...
 POSITION LANDFORM: ...
 SECONDARY LANDFORM: ...
 TERTIARY LANDFORM: ...
 ELEVATION RANGE FROM: ...
 ELEVATION RANGE TO: ...
 ELEVATION DIFFERENCE: ...
 ROCK OUTCROPS: ...
 OUTLOOK DIRECTION: ...
 PHOTOS: ...
 VEGETATION: ...
 DOMINANT ECOTONE: ...
 ELEVATION: ...
 ALTITUDE: ...
 PERMANENT WATER: ...
 SLOPE: ...
 WINDSPEED: ...
 VIEWS/SCENES: ...
 WOODS: ...
 ELEVATION: ...
 ALTITUDE: ...
 FERTILITY: ...
 ANIMAL RESOURCES: ...
 SOIL QUALITY: ...
 RAIN: ...
 LITHOLOGY: ...
 FACILITIES: ...
 TEMP: ...
 TRAVEL: ...
 SITE ORIGINATOR: ...

DOMESTIC: 13
 MONTH RECORDED: 7
 PMA RECORDED: 28
 YEAR RECORDED: 1981
 STATE STR: 01
 TRAP: ..
 SITE NAME: WAPSHILL
 CLASS: ..
 SITE TRAP NO: 111
 DESCRIPTION: KENTON W/ LITTLE PROTECTION, MAY HAVE BEEN USED AS TEMPORARY CAMP, FOOD VESSEL AND SANITARY ALSO NEAR MAINT. DUMP, TRAILS, OTHER FOOD SOURCES (LEAFY LIME) DO NOT SEEM AS WELL AS NOW, BUT 1 SUFFERS FROM
 AFFILIATION: NONE
 CHRONOLOGY: NONE
 UTM GRID ZONE: 41
 UTM GRID NO: ..
 UTM NORTHING: ..
 FIRST QUARTER: NR
 SECOND QUARTER: NR
 THIRD QUARTER: NR
 SECTION: 41.05
 TOWNSHIP: S15
 RANGE: E14
 ROAD: SAN JOSEPH ROAD
 STATE: UT
 ADDRESS: 7.5
 YEAR: 1970
 OR FEDERAL: 90
 SITE UTILIZATION: SAGE-PY-J-GLOB GRASS, MANGONY, SERVICE BERRY, ALL IN SMALL AMOUNTS EXCEPT SAGE AND GRASS.
 SITE FEATURES: PEER-A-DIPS, FOXGLOVES, LIZARD-CLUSTERS
 PRIMARY LANDFORM: RIDGE
 FELTTON LANDFORM: TOP
 SECONDARY LANDFORMS: TABLELAND
 SECONDARY POSITION: RIDGE
 ELEVATION SANTA TRAIL: 8660
 ELEVATION BOUND: 10' 0.000
 ELEVATION DIFFERENCE: 0
 ROCK OUTCROPS: NR
 OUTCROP DIRECTION: ..
 FAVOR: YES
 VEGETATION: 12
 BOUNDARY ELEVATION: 195
 ELEVATION: OPS-PY-J-GLOB
 HEIGHT: 1000' 0.00
 FERNHILL WATER: 0.50
 % SLOPE: 20
 WINDAGE: 6.50
 VIEWS/FEET: 300
 WOOD: 0.00
 ELEVATION: 8.000
 FELTTON: 7
 EXPOSURE: 176
 ANIMAL RESOURCES: 13
 SHELTER AND TRAP: 4
 ROUTE: 1.00
 LITRE: 8.00
 FREQUENTATION:
 TRAP: ..
 TRAVEL: ..
 SITE UTILIZATION: NR

MONITOR: 14
 MONTH BELOUNDER: 0
 DAY USE PERIOD: 10
 YEAR ESTABLISHED: 1981
 STATE SITE #: ----
 FIPS: ----
 SITE NAME: MONITOR
 CLASS: ----
 SITE TYPE: MONITOR
 DESCRIPTION: HILLSIDE OF SHELVE UNIT EXTREMELY STEEP HAVING TRAVEL DIFFICULT, HABITATION EVIDENCE FOUND 2000 FT. AND THEREABOUT SUMMER HALF OF UNIT, MONITOR P.I. HAS GOOD VIEW, FAIRLY INTERESTING AND GOOD VIEW.
 COMMENTS: NONE
 UTA OR IN ZONE 1? ..
 UTA OR IN ZONE 2? ..
 UTA OR IN ZONE 3? ..
 UTA OR IN ZONE 4? ..
 FIRST QUARTER: 00
 SECOND QUARTER: 00
 THIRD QUARTER: 00
 SECTION #: 14
 TOWNSHIP: S15
 RANGE: E4
 NAME: MONITOR
 STATE: UT
 COUNTY: COC
 CLASS: 1 00
 OR POINT: 00
 SITE VEGETATION: P. J. GORGAS PIN-OAK, SANDWY-FRICKLY PEAR CACTUS, NATIVE GRASSES
 SITE FAUNA: BEETLES, SPIDERS, LIZARDS, SQUIRRELS, LOSTS, LIZARDS
 POSITION: LANDFORM: RIM
 POSITION: LANDFORM: SLOPE
 SECONDARY POSITION: SLOPE
 TERTIARY POSITION: RIM
 ELEVATION RANGE FROM: 7520
 ELEVATION RANGE TO: 7520
 ELEVATION DIFFERENCE: 0
 AREA: 0.5
 OUTCROP DIRECTION: 0
 PROPOSE: YES
 VEGETATION: 14
 MONITOR ELEVATION: P. J.
 ECONOMIC: P. J. LANDFORMS
 NEAREST WATER: 3.00
 PERMANENT WATER: 3.00
 % SLOPE: 50
 WINDAGE: 0.20
 VIEW RANGE: 150
 WIND: 0.00
 ELEVATION: 7520
 HEIGHT: 17
 EXPOSURE: 40
 ANGLE: 15
 SHELVE: 15
 SLOPE: 0.0
 CLIMATE: 1.0
 FREQUENCY: ..
 TEMP: ..
 TRAVEL: ..
 SITE ORIENTATION: 5

NAME: 15
 BURN RECORD: 7
 DAY RECORD: 18
 YEAR RECORD: 1981
 STATE SITE #: ---
 TEMP: ---
 SITE NAME: MOUNTAIN
 CLASS: ---

SITE TYPE: PRAIRIE
 DISTANCE FROM NEARBY HIGHWAY WITH EXCELLENT VIEW IN FLAT AREA OVERLOOKING E. TOP PATTERSON CANYON. 100' WIDER IN WIDTH, LARGE GRASS AND WOODS FOOD SOURCES AND WATER AND BIRDS. ONE SHELTER AREA 1.5 HA IN SW.

LOCALITY: ---
 UTM GRID ZONE: 11
 UTM GRID REF: ---
 UTM GRID PROJ: ---
 FIRST QUARTER: 61
 SECOND QUARTER: 68
 THIRD QUARTER: 66
 SECTION #: 11
 TOWNSHIP: S17
 RANGE: E10
 COUNTY: LOS ANGELES COUNTY
 STATE: 09
 MERIDIAN: N
 YEAR: 1981

NR. PATTERN: 00

SITE VEGETATION: 50% WOODS (HEATH GRASS, NATIVE GRASSES, SAGE, PRICKLY PEAR CACTUS, SCRUB OAK AND VERY FEW P.J.)

SITE FAUNA: BEER, RABBIT, HELIX, VINEY, LOCUST, IZARD, ...

FRONT LAYERS: 100

POSITION LAYERS: TOP

SECONDARY LAYERS: LABELAND

SECONDARY POSITION: EMBE

ELEVATION ABOVE FEET: 7,600

ELEVATION RANGE TO: 7,600

ELEVATION DIFFERENCE: 0

POP QUOTIENT: 00

QUOTIENT DIFFERENCE: ---

PROTECT: YES

VEGETATION: 10

DENSITY: 1000000000

ECOTONE: 0.0000000000

WATER: 2.00

PERMANENT WATER: 1.00

SLOPE: 25

WIND: 0.00

WINDSPEED: 0.00

WIND: 0.00

ELEVATION: 7,600

RELIEF: 0

EXPANSION: 100

AVERAGE WINDSPEED: 15

SHELTER GRADE: 1

ROUTE: 1.00

LITRE: 5.00

PRECIPITATION: ---

TEMP: ---

SMALL: ---

SITE ORIENTATION: 00

COMMENTS: 1c
 NORTH RECORDED: 7
 DATE RECORDED: 28
 YEAR RECORDED: 1981
 STATE SITE #:
 TERP:
 SITE NAME: ANNEITE
 UTM:
 SITE TYPE: BURNED
 DESCRIPTION: BURNED AND BURNED AREA ON HILLTOP OVERLAPPING SWEETWATER CANYON, WAS P.J. FORESTHAW GRASSES AND RED GRASS IN P.J. WIP BY MANDATORY STARTING 6:00 PM 3 P.M. CAMPING CLOSE TO HIGH FOOD.
 VEGETATION: OPEN
 HERBIVORY: NONE
 YEAR BURNED:
 UTM GRID REF:
 UTM GRID NO:
 FIRST QUARTER: NE
 SECOND QUARTER: NE
 THIRD QUARTER: NE
 SECTION: 10
 TOWNSHIP: S15
 RANGE: E74
 COUNTY: SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY
 STATE: CA
 HEIGHT: 7.5
 YEAR: 1986
 IDENTIFICATION:
 SITE IDENTIFICATION: NATIVE GRASSES, WHT. MANDARIN FRIDLY PEAR CACTUS & PINE-ESTABLISHING IN BURNED AND CHAINED AREA.
 SITE FADING: TREE, ARBUTUS, COLESONIA, LUPINUS, DOVES
 PRIMARY LANDFORM: RIDGE
 POSITION LANDFORM: TOP
 SECONDARY LANDFORM: TABLELAND
 SECONDARY POSITION: HERMITE
 ELEVATION RANGE FROM: 7450
 ELEVATION RANGE TO: 7450
 ELEVATION DIFFERENTIAL: 0
 ROCK UNDERLIE: NO
 OUTCROP DIRECTION: ...
 PHOTOS: YES
 VEGETATION: B
 DOMINANT ECOTONE: LUS
 ECOTONE: CRG-1-1
 WINDS: WINDS: 0.9
 PERCENT WINDS: 0.56
 % SLOPE: 29
 WINDWAVE: 0.36
 VIEWSPERIOD: 360
 WOOD: 0.00
 ELEVATION: 7450
 RELIEF: 7
 EXPOSURE: 1.9
 ANNUAL PRECIPIT: 12
 SLOPE: 0.99
 SLOPE: 0.99
 LITRE: 0.06
 PRECIPITATION:
 TERP: ..
 TRAVEL: ..
 SITE IDENTIFICATION: B

MONTH: 10
 MONTH RECORDED: 0
 YEAR RECORDED: 14
 YEAR RECORDED: 1981
 STATE SITE NO: ...
 NAME:
 SITE NAME: ...
 CLASS: ...
 SITE TYPE: ...
 DESCRIPTION: ...
 AFFILIATION: ...
 GEOGRAPHY: ...
 USE AND ZONE: ...
 USE ZONE: ...
 USE ZONE: ...
 FIRST QUARTER: ...
 SECOND QUARTER: ...
 THIRD QUARTER: ...
 SECTION: ...
 TOWNSHIP: ...
 RANGE: ...
 BUREAU: ...
 STATE: ...
 DISTRICT: ...
 YEAR: ...
 ACRES: ...
 SITE VEGETATION: ...
 SITE FAUNA: ...
 PRIMARY LANDFORM: ...
 POSITION LANDFORM: ...
 SECONDARY LANDFORM: ...
 SECONDARY POSITION: ...
 ELEVATION RANGE FROM: ...
 ELEVATION RANGE TO: ...
 ELEVATION DIFFERENCE: ...
 SOIL: ...
 OUTCROP DIRECTION: ...
 PHOTOS: ...
 VEGETATION: ...
 DOMINANT ELEVATION: ...
 ELEVATION: ...
 NEAREST WATER: ...
 PERMANENT WATER: ...
 % SLOPE: ...
 WIND: ...
 VIEWS: ...
 WIND: ...
 ELEVATION: ...
 RELIEF: ...
 EXPOSURE: ...
 ANIMAL RESOURCES: ...
 SOIL: ...
 ROCK: ...
 LITHO: ...
 PRECIPITATION: ...
 TEMP: ...
 TRAVEL: ...
 SITE ORIGIN: ...

DISTRICT: 19
 NORTH RECORD#: 7
 DAY RECORD#: 31
 YEAR RECORD#: 1981
 STATE SITE #:
 TEMP: ..
 SITE ACRES: 400518
 CLASS: ...
 SITE TYPE: 400518
 ESTABLISHMENT: P.J. FOREST ON SLOPE SAVING FROM PLATEAU & OVERLOOKING SWEET WATER CANYON, MATE FOUND 1600 TO THE S.W. CORNER OF SITE AREA AND SURFACE - (NO EXCELLENT VIEW-REVERSE PATTERNS-AND CONSCIOUS -)
 VEGETATION CODE
 CROSSLANDS NAME
 UTA STATE ZONE: 17
 UTA AREA NO:
 UTA GRID NO:
 FIRST QUARTER: NE
 SECOND QUARTER: NE
 THIRD QUARTER: NW
 SECTION #: 17
 TOWNSHIP: S14
 RANGE: E14
 DIST: SECF GRADUUM
 STATE: UT
 COUNTY: 7.5
 YEAR: 1-88
 NO. OF PERMITS: 00
 SITE DESCRIPTION: S.W. P.J. BUT SPARSE DOUGLAS FIR, SPARSE MT. HANOHANY-FEW BITTERRUSH+PIEDMONT SITES+YUCCA+SNOWFLARY
 SITE FAUNA: BEER-EELS+KARIBI+V+DUNFLE+ODD+TFS+L+TARIS+LOCUSTS+CROWS+MOVES+
 PRIMARY LANDFORM: RIDGE
 POSITION: LANDFORM: SLOPE
 SECTIONARY LANDFORM: SLOPE
 SLOPE: FACILITY: RIBBLE
 ELEVATION ABOVE FEET: 6100
 ELEVATION ABOVE TD: 6100
 ELEVATION DIFFERENCE: 0
 PEA QUOTED: 00
 QUICAMP: UNRETTENT
 FISHES: YES
 VEGETATION: 14
 DRAINAGE: ETCZON: P.J.
 ELEVATION: P.J. (400518) 4005
 HIGHEST POINT: 0.40
 PERMANENT WATER: 0.40
 SLOPE: 2E
 WINDAGE: 0.20
 VIEWS/FEET: 130
 WOOD: 0.00
 ELEVATION: 6100
 RELIEF: 0
 EXPOSURE: 50
 ANIMAL RESOURCES: 15
 SHELLS: 0.40
 BODIES: 0.40
 LITHIC: 0.40
 PRECIPITATION: ..
 TEMP:
 TRAVEL:
 SITE DESCRIPTION: 4

MAGNITUDE: 21
 MONTH RECORDED: 7
 DAY RECORDED: 23
 YEAR RECORDED: 1981
 STATE SITE #: ..
 TERP#: ..
 SITE NAME: MOUNTAIN
 CLASS: ..
 SITE TYPE: MOUNTAIN
 ELEVATION: 6110 (WAS PREVIOUSLY LOWERED BY 1/2 AT HEAD OF DRAINAGE TO SUREWATER, FAIRLY PRODUCTIVE GRASS AREA BEING GRAZED WITH AND GOOD FOOD SOURCE) AND NEW METHOD OF LASS (SAMPLING BY SUBSTRATE COLLECTION).
 SURVEILLANCE: NONE
 CHEMISTRY: NONE
 DIST. FROM ZONE 1: ..
 DIST. FROM ZONE 2: ..
 DIST. FROM ZONE 3: ..
 DIST. FROM ZONE 4: ..
 DIST. FROM ZONE 5: ..
 FIRST QUARTER: 0
 SECOND QUARTER: 5F
 THIRD QUARTER: 90
 SECTION #: 15
 TOWNSHIP: 514
 RANGE: 174
 QUAD: SEET 14010
 STATE: UT
 COUNTY: 7,5
 YEAR: 1981
 HR. POSITION: 44
 SITE VEGETATION: GRASS PRAIRIE IN 1/2 THicket AND NATIVE GRASSES WITH PRICKLY PEAR CACTUS, NONE VERY ABUNDANT.
 SITE FAUNA: DEER, RABBIT, SQUIRREL, LIZARD, TOAD, SKUNK.
 PRIMARY LANDFORM: RIDGE
 POSITION LANDFORM: TO
 SECONDARY LANDFORM: BARRENLAND
 SECONDARY POSITION: MOUNTAIN
 ELEVATION RANGE FROM: 4,200
 ELEVATION DIFFERENCE: 0
 ROCK OUTCROP: NO
 OUTCROP DIRECTION: ..
 PHOTOS: YES
 VEGETATION: 17
 DOMINANT ECONOMIC USE:
 ECONOMIC USE: 171
 NEAREST WATER: 6.10
 PERMANENT WATER: 1.00
 % SLOPE: 14
 WINDAGE: 6.79
 WINDSPEED: 360
 WOOD: 6.90
 ELEVATION: 6,920
 RELIEF: 5
 EXPOSURE: 90
 AROUND NEIGHBOR: 12
 SHELTER FROM WIND: 7
 ROUTE: 0.50
 LITHIC: 4.00
 PRECIPITATION: ..
 TEMP: ..
 TRAVEL: ..
 SELF OBSERVATION: 4

MONITOR: 22
 MONTH RECEIVED: 0
 DAY RECEIVED: 13
 YEAR RECEIVED: 1981
 STATE SITE #: ...
 COUNTY: ...
 SITE NAME: MONSIE
 CLASS:
 SITE TYPE: P-0-11F
 DRAINAGE: FAIRLY SHEEP DRAINAGE WITH LOOSE SOIL & HEAVY VEGETATION MAKING CLIMBING LABORIOUS & CRAFTING HEAVILY IMPOSSIBLE. GATHERING VERY DIFFICULT BUT HEALTHS EXCELLENT. SEVERAL SITES IN AREA.
 AFFILIATION: NONE
 LITHOLOGY: NONE
 UTA GRID ZONE 12 ...
 UTA GRID NO: ...
 UTA GRID CO: ...
 FIRST QUANTILE: 14
 SECOND QUANTILE: 28
 THIRD QUANTILE: 51
 SECTION #: 5
 TOWNSHIP: 51S
 RANGE: 27E
 RANGE STEP: 0.0000
 STATE: UT
 COUNTY: 27S
 TWP: 27S
 NR. POTENTIAL: 0
 SITE VEGETATION: 1/3-PINONELAR FIR, 1/3-HAMOGANY, SCRUB OAK+SERVICEBERRY+SAGE, NATIVE GRASSES,
 SITE FUNGUS: BEET-LEAF, SO-LEAF, S-HABBITS+MAMMOTS+COYOTES+BEAR+LIZARDS+LOCUSTS+POPPLES+CRONUS+
 PRIMAR/LANDFORM: RIDGE
 POSITION LANDFORM: SLOPE
 SECONDARY LANDFORM: SLOPE
 VEGETATION POSITION: RIDGPLE
 ELEVATION RANGE FROM: 7,340
 ELEVATION RANGE TO: 7,360
 ELEVATION DIFFERENCE: 0
 ROCK OUTCROP: 00
 OUTCROP SHEET TOWN: ...
 PHOTOS: YES
 VEGETATION: 14
 BOUNDARY ELEVATION: P-0
 ECOTONE: P-2-CR+DW+CLD+
 RANGE+ WATER: 0.4
 PERCENTAGE WATER: 0.44
 % SLOPE: 50
 WINDAGE: 0.30
 WINDSPEED: 0
 WIND: 0.60
 ELEVATION: 7,350
 FEET: 17
 EXPOSURE: 50
 ANIMAL RESOURCES: 15
 SHELL+MAMMAL: 4
 BONES: 0.45
 LITHIC: 0.0
 PRECIPITATION:
 TEMP: ...
 HUMIDITY: ...
 SITE ORIENTATION: 0

BOUNDS: 25
 MONTH RECORDED: 7
 DAY RECORDED: 20
 YEAR RECORDED: 1981
 STATE SITE ID: ---
 TOWN: ---
 SITE NAME: HOBBSIE
 CLASS: ---
 SITE TYPE: ANTI-
 DECEIT/FORM SITE LARG ABOVE WILLOW SPRING-SHEEP AND SLIPPERY AND ONLY 200M E. OF ISOLATED RETAIL IDEAL CAMPING SPOT EXCEPT FOR STEEPNESS AND LACK OF ROCK AND PILES DUE TO EROSION AND SOIL FIRMNESS IN TOP
 APPLICABLE AOR
 LINDOUB: 0.64
 VEG CLD ZONE ID: ---
 VEG CLD BE: ---
 VEG CLD HOR: ---
 FIRST QUARTER: NW
 SECOND QUARTER: NW
 THIRD QUARTER: NW
 SECTION 01 19
 TOWNSHIP: 5 N
 RANGE: 12 E
 BOUND: SHEEP CANYON
 STATE: WY
 BENCH: 7.0
 REF: 1988
 REF: PROBLEMS: NO
 SITE PRESENTATION: THORAS + J + ST. HARDGAM + P + J + W + D + THORUS + GAGE + SCUD OW.
 SITE FORM: DIS-CELL - P - H - GAWERS + GAWIES + LIZAS + OCUSTS
 PATTER: LAND CONC BLIND
 POSITION: LAND CONC BORN
 SECONDARY LANDFORM: SLOPE
 SECONDARY POSITION: TOP
 ELEVATION BOUND FROM: 7760
 ELEVATION BOUND TO: 7760
 ELEVATION DIFFERENCE: 0
 ROCK OUTCROP: NO
 OUTCROP DIRECTION: ---
 THOPE: YES
 VEGETATION: 16
 DRAINAGE ELEVATION: COM
 ECTION: COM - P + J + G + G
 INWARD SLOPE: 0.40
 PERMANENT WIDTH: 0.40
 S SLOPE: 50
 WADAGE: 0.10
 VIEWSPAN: 100
 WIDTH: 0.00
 ELEVATION: 7760
 FEET: 17
 ELEVATION: 45
 ANIMAL BLENDS: 15
 SLOPE: HORIZONTAL: P
 ROUTE: 1.50
 LITHIC: 10.00
 PRESENTATION: ---
 TEMP: ---
 TRAVEL: ---
 SITE ORIENTATION: ---

HORSTEL: 26
 NORTH RECORDS: 7
 WAY RECORDED: 14
 YEAR RECORDED: 1931
 STATE SITE #: ...
 TENDR: ...
 SITE NAME: HORSTEL
 CLASS: ...
 SITE TYPE: HORSTEL
 DESCRIPTION: 100% COVERED RIDGETOP WITH ONLY DEER TRAILS ALLOWING VISIBILITY, EXCELLENT FOOD RESOURCES, GOOD VIEW-CANING AND FUR, MAY BE SITE NOT WMT SEE BROWN'S EVALUATED FINDS IN SAME UNIT ON 1981.
 AFFILIATION: BUREAU
 MANAGEMENT: BUREAU
 WILD GREY ZONE: 0
 WILD GREY DC: ...
 WILD GREY 90: ...
 FIRST QUARTER: 00
 SECOND QUARTER: 40
 THIRD QUARTER: 00
 SECTION: 25
 TENSURE: 005
 RANGE: 003
 OWNER: U.S. ARMY
 STATE: 00
 MEMBERS: 10
 YEAR: 1980
 NR POSITION: 00
 SITE VEGETATION: FISH WALK, WAGTAIL, SAGE, RABBITBUSH, NATIVE GRASSES, HEAVY P.J. DOUGLAS FIR, ROARING ASPEN
 SITE FEATURES: DEER WELLS, FEATHERS, RABBIT, WAGTAIL, SAGE, COYOTES, CROWS, WAGTAILS, WAGTAILS, WAGTAILS, WAGTAILS, WAGTAILS, WAGTAILS, WAGTAILS
 POSITION: 100% COVERED RIDGETOP
 POSITION: 100% COVERED RIDGETOP
 SECONDARY POSITION: TABLELAND
 SECONDARY POSITION: EDGE
 ELEVATION RANGE FROM: 8,000
 ELEVATION RANGE TO: 8,000
 ELEVATION DIFFERENCE: 0
 ROCK OUTCROP: 00
 OUTCROP DIRECTION: ...
 PHOTOS: YES
 VEGETATION: 14
 DOMINANT SPECIES: 004
 ECOTONE: 004-004-004-004-004-004
 NEAREST WALK: 0.20
 PERMANENT WATER: 0.20
 SLOPE: 20
 VENTURE: 0.10
 VIEW/FEED: 350
 MOON: 0.00
 ELEVATION: 8,000
 FELT: 7
 ENDORSEMENT: 100
 ANIMAL RESOURCES: 15
 SHELTER QUALITY: 0
 ROUTE: 2.00
 LENGTH: 16.00
 PRECIPITATION:
 TEMP: ...
 TRAILS: ...
 SITE DISPOSITION: 00

MONTHS: 27
 MONTH RECORDS: 7
 DAY RECORDS: 13
 YEAR RECORDS: 1981
 STATE SITE #: ..
 YEAR: ..
 SITE NAME: MOUNTAIN
 CLASS: ..
 SITE PREFIX: ABNCTE
 DESCRIPTION: 1/4 AC. 100% MOUNTAINOUS ON RIDGETOP OVERLOOKING P.R. SPRING IN UNIT WITH 2 ISOLATED FIRMS. GOOD SUMMER CAMPING AREA-ATTRIBUTING TO FOOD RESOURCES AND HLY. NEAR GOOD VIEW-CAMPALE AND FUEL-LIMIT 1 SEE GRIND.
 AFFILIATION: NONE
 CHRONOLOGYS: NONE
 UTM GRID ZONE #: ..
 UTM GRID ME: ..
 UTM GRID NW: ..
 FIRST QUARTER: NW
 SECOND QUARTER: SW
 THIRD QUARTER: SW
 SECTION #: 31
 TOWNSHIP: S15
 RANGE: E. 3
 COUNTY: 18-33-33-06
 STATE: WI
 HEIGHTS: 7.5
 YEAR: 1970
 HP POTENTIAL: 89
 SITE VEGETATION: 50-60% 10-15% RHODODENDRON, SAGE, RABBITBRUSH, BITTERBUSH, HEARDY P.P.J.
 SITE FAUNA: OCEAN-ROCK, RABBITS, SKINKS, LIZARDS, DOVES, LOCUSTS, WARTHOUS, HAWKETS
 PRIMARY LANDFORM: NONE
 POSITION LANDFORM: TOP
 SECONDARY LANDFORMS: TABLETOP
 SECONDARY VEGETATION: NONE
 ELEVATION RANGE FEET: 0-200
 ELEVATION RANGE TD: 0-200
 ELEVATION DIFFERENCE: 0
 ROCK OUTCROPS: NO
 OUTCROP DIRECTION: ..
 PHOTOS: YES
 VEGETATION: 13
 DOMINANT ECOTONE: UNL
 ECOTONE: OMA, OMA-PLJ
 NEAREST WATER: 0.40
 PERMANENT WATER: 0.30
 X SLOPE: 5
 WINDAGE: 0.10
 VIEWSEAS: 200
 WOOD: 0.00
 ELEVATION: 0-200
 RELIEF: 7
 EXPOSURE: 100
 ANTIMY: 15-30-45-75-90-135
 SHELTER: 0-10-15-30
 ROUTE: 0-30
 LITICS: 9.00
 PRECIPITATION: ..
 TEMP: ..
 TRAVEL: ..
 SITE OPTIMIZATION: 47

MONITOR: 20
 MONTH RECORDED: 7
 DAY RECORDED: 17
 YEAR RECORDED: 1981
 STATE SITE #:
 TEMP:
 SITE NAME: MONITOR
 CLASS:
 SITE TYPE: MONITOR
 DESCRIPTION: SANDY BUSH FLAT IN THE MIDDLE OF FOREST TRAIL IN AN EXPOSED NON-DEFENSIBLE AREA, PROBABLY A SITE OPENED THROUGH RO SURFACE FEND, EXTREMELY LARGE LITHIC SCATTER 150M TO THE SOUTH FACING 60°N OFF 1 0°
 ELEVATION: NONE
 LANDFORM: NONE
 UTM GRID ZONE #:
 UTM GRID AL:
 UTM GRID ANG: ..
 FIRST QUARTER: NW
 SECOND QUARTER: NW
 THIRD QUARTER: SW
 SECTION #: 12
 TOWNSHIP: 314
 RANGE: 112
 QUAD: 11N 3419N 11W
 STATE: UT
 MONITOR: 7.5
 YEAR: 1986
 NO POTENTIAL: NO
 SITE VEGETATION: SPAL, TRICEL, YEAH CACTUS, SPARSE NATIVE GRASSES & FORBS, NEARBY THE BEGINNING OF A P/J FOREST.
 SITE FAUNA: BEER, HADZITS, COYOTES, HUNTS, HUNKS, SHIRAZELS, LIZARDS, LOCUSTS
 PRIMARY LANDFORM: PINE
 POSITION LANDFORM: TOP
 SECONDARY LANDFORM: TABLELAND
 SECONDARY POSITION: MINOR
 ELEVATION RANGE FROM: 4,940
 ELEVATION RANGE TO: 6,040
 ELEVATION DIFFERENCE: 0
 ROCK OUTCROPS: NO
 OUTCROP DIRECTION: ..
 FISHES: YES
 VEGETATION: B
 DOMINANT ECOTONE: CBS
 ECOTONE: CBS/PJ
 NEAREST WATER: 0.0
 FURNISHMENT NUMBER: 4,50
 SLOPE: 2
 SHADY: 1,50
 WINDY: 30
 WOOD: 0.50
 ELEVATION: 4,210
 RELIEF: 1
 EXPOSURE: 100
 ANIMAL RESOURCE: 10
 SHELTER QUALITY: 10
 RAIN: 0.00
 LITHIC: 14.00
 PRECIPITATION: ..
 TEMP: ..
 TRAVEL: ..
 SITE OFFSHOOTING: 0

12/22/81

BLM 2-1

1
Case 82

HUNGATE: 25
 MONTH BEGUN: 02 7
 DAY BEGUN: 22
 YEAR BEGUN: 1981
 STATE SITE #: ----
 YEAR: ..

SITE NAME: HUNGATE
 CLASS: ..

SITE TYPE: HUNGATE
 DESCRIPTION: 4500 SWAMP GRASS AREA ON RIDGETOP OVERLOOKS STEEP CANYON. GOOD FOOD RESOURCES NEARBY. VED-NW/ BE NEAR BATH TRAP. TRAIL. PROJECTILE TOBIT FOUND IN S.E. CORNER. SLATE WANTS SILENT HUNT DIFFICULT.

VEGETATION: HUNG
 WETLANDS: HUNG

UTM GRID ZONE #: ---
 UTM GRID #1: ----
 UTM GRID #2: ----

FIRST QUARTER: NW
 SECOND QUARTER: NW
 THIRD QUARTER: NE

SECTION #: 1
 TOWNSHIP: 514
 RANGE: E. 3

COUNTY: STEEP CANYON
 STATE: UT
 MAPSHEET: J.5
 YEAR: 1966

INVESTITOR: MO
 SITE VEGETATION: MOSTLY P/J WITH SPARSE NATIVE GRASSES, BITTERBUSH SPARSE.

SITE FAUNA: DEER, HARETTIS, COYOTES, LIZARDS, LOCUSTS, NOT MANY ANIMAL TRACKS.

FRINGE LANDFORM: RIDGE
 POSITION LANDFORM: TOP
 SECONDARY LANDFORM: TABLED

SECONDARY POSITION: EDGE
 ELEVATION MORA FROM: 6780
 ELEVATION SARGE TO: 6780
 ELEVATION DIFFERENCE: 0

SINK QUICKESS: NO
 DRAINAGE DIRECTION: ..

FROST: YES
 VEGETATION: 10

DOMINANT SPECIES: P/J
 ECOTONE: P/J/CDS

NEAREST WATER: 0.30
 PERMANENT WATER: A.00

% SLOPE: 1
 VISIBL: 0.40
 VIEWS: 0.40

WOODS: 0.00
 ELEVATION: 6780

RELIEF: 0
 EXPOSURE: 90

WIND: 12
 SHELTER: 12
 WIND: 6.50

LENGTH: 7.00
 PERCENTAGE: ..
 YEAR: ..
 YEAR: ..

HWSITE: 33
 HWSITE RECORD ID: 7
 DATA RECORD ID: 23
 DATE RECORDED: 1981
 STATE SITE #: ...
 TEMPS: ...
 SITE MAPS: NHP/SAL
 CLASS: ...
 SITE TYPE: HWSITE
 DESCRIPTION: BIRCH TIM IN DUNGLAS FIR & P/J FOREST .5KM FROM CHEST SOURCE AREA, PROTECTED SUMMER COOP AREA W/ADJACENT RESOURCES, NO FRESH WATER AND POOR VANTAGE AND DISSEMINATE ARE TO TREE NEARBY.
 AFFILIATION: BDM
 CHARACTER: HOME
 HRA GRID ZONE #: ...
 UTM GRID AC: ...
 UTM GRID AMS: ...
 FIRST QUARTER: SE
 SECOND QUARTER: SE
 THIRD QUARTER: NE
 SECTION #: 6
 TOWNSHIP: S15
 RANGE: E23
 BAND: PINE SPRING CANYON
 STATE OF
 PARCELS: 1.0
 YEAR: 1962
 NO POTENTIAL: NO
 SITE TYPE/TITLE: DUNGLAS FIR-P/J-BITTELMUSH-SAGE, HT, HMOGANY
 SITE CHARACT: BEE-E-L, RWBETS, SQUAKSEL, CHYONES, LOEVETS, DOWS, CROWS, LIZARDS,
 PRIMARY LANDFORM: BERGE
 POSITION LANDFORM: TOP
 SECONDARY LANDFORM: TABLELAND
 SECONDARY POSITION: MIDDLE
 ELEVATION RANGE FROM: 7460
 ELEVATION RANGE TO: 7460
 ELEVATION DIFFERENCE: 0
 AREA: UNDEVELOP: NO
 OUTCROP DIRECTION: ...
 PHOTOS: 15
 VEGETATION: 14
 DUNGLAS ELEVATION: P/J
 ECOTONE: P/J-COIN-DAN-ETS-
 NEAREST WATER: 0.50
 PERMANENT WATER: 4.00
 % SLUPE: 8
 VANTAGE: 0.00
 DISSEMINATE: 100
 WOODS: 0.00
 ELEVATION: 7460
 FELLIES: 3
 EXPOSURE: 50
 ANIMAL RESOURCE: 1
 SHELTER QUALITY: 7
 ROUTE: 3.00
 LITMIC: 0.00
 PULLIPIATAMS
 TEMP: ...
 TRAVEL: ...
 SITE UTILIZATION: R

MAP-DATE: 14
 PLANT RECORDS: 7
 SOIL RECORDS: 14
 YEAR RECORDED: 1981
 STATE, SEC. 45
 TOWNSHIP: ...
 SITE NAME: WASTE
 CLASS:
 SITE TYPE: OPEN
 DESCRIPTION: HIGHLY OPENLY CROWNED W/SHADE, NET 1 UNPROTECTED FOR CAMP, BETTER SHELTER AND FOOD SUPPLY IN HEAVY P/J, REFERRED TO BY TRAIL, NEAR REGION TRAVEL ROUTE.
 ALTITUDE: 6000
 COORDINATES: NONE
 DIST. GRID ZONE: 18
 UTM GRID YR: ...
 UTM GRID XN: ...
 FIRST QUARTER: N0
 SECOND QUARTER: W0
 THIRD QUARTER: E0
 SECTION #: 8
 TOWN-SHIP: 210
 RANGE: E25
 COUNTY: SEKI
 STATE: WY
 HEIGHTS: 7.5
 YEAR: 1981
 NO. PHOTOGRAPHS: 00
 SITE VEGETATION: SPIRUELLS, BARK, BARK, BUSH AND SPARSE NATIVE GRASSES, P/J AND BITTERBRUSH HEAVY.
 SITE FABRIC: BEEF, LABELS, SPIRUELLS, CINDIES-LIZARDING.
 PRIMARY LANDFORM: RIDGE
 POSITION LANDFORM: TOP
 SECONDARY LANDFORM: DEATHAGE
 SECONDARY POSITION: BOTTOM
 ELEVATION RANGE FROM: 7,500
 ELEVATION RANGE TO: 7,500
 ELEVATION DIFFERENCE: 0
 ROCK OUTCROP: 00
 OUTCROP DIRECTION: ...
 FOLIUS: T15
 VEGETATION: 12
 DOMINANT ECOTONE: C05
 ECOTONE: 1051123
 NEAREST WATER: 0.00
 PERMANENT WATER: 1.00
 % SLOPE: 5
 WINDAGE: 0.10
 VIEWSPREAD: 500
 WOODS: 0.00
 ELEVATION: 7,500
 RELIEF: 3
 EXPOSURE: 140
 ANNUAL PERCENT: 12
 SHELTER QUALITY: 4
 RAINFALL: 0.00
 LITHIC: 2.00
 PRECIPITATION: ...
 TEMP: ...
 TRAVEL: ...
 SITE ORIENTATION: N

PURPOSE: 35
 MONTH RECORDED: 7
 DAY RECORDED: 15
 YEAR RECORDED: 1991
 STATE SITE #: ...
 TRAP#: ...
 SITE NAME: INDUSTRIAL
 CLASS: ...
 SITE USE: INDUSTRIAL
 DESCRIPTION: FLAT WINDY IN A P/J & DOUGLAS FIR FOREST. 200N E. OF HABITATION AREA. RICH RE SITE BUT NO TRACE FOUND ON SURFACE. 90-90Z GROUND COVER OF PINE NEEDLES AND SPENT. FOUR VIEW DUE TO TREES.
 AFFILIATION: NONE
 CHRONOLOGY: NONE
 UTM GRID ZONE #: ...
 UTM GRID REF: ...
 UTM GRID NW: ...
 FIRST QUARTER: SE
 SECOND QUARTER: SE
 THIRD QUARTER: SE
 SECTION #: 17
 TOWNSHIP: S10
 RANGE: T23
 RANGE: SEEP LANDOWN
 STATE: WY
 COUNTY: T-5
 NEAREST 1/4: ...
 NEAREST 1/4: ...
 SITE VEGETATION: PINE/DOUGLAS FIR/AT. SHADY/SCRUB OAK/P/J/WILD CARBAGE/BITTERBUSH/SAGE/NATIVE GRASSES AND INTRODUCED.
 SITE TRAILS: BEAVER/BEARS/ELKS/SQUIRRELS/WAN. COYOTE/LIZARD/CRONS/DOVES/WIT/GRACKERS/LOCUSTS
 FOREST LANDFORM: RIMGE
 POSITION LANDFORM: TOP
 SECONDARY LANDFORM: BARLELAND
 SECONDARY POSITION: EDGE
 ELEVATION RANGE FROM: 7640
 ELEVATION RANGE TO: 7640
 ELEVATION DIFFERENCE: 0
 ROCK OUTCROP: NO
 OUTCROP DIRECTION: ...
 PHOTOS: YES
 VEGETATION: 15
 DOMINANT ECOTONE: P/J
 ECOTONE: P/J/DOUGLAS FIR
 NEAREST WATER: 1.06
 PERMANENT WATER: 1.50
 % SLOPE: 17
 WINDAGE: 0.20
 VIEWSPREAD: 340
 WIND: 0.69
 ELEVATION: 7640
 RELIEF: 4
 EXPOSURE: 40
 ANIMAL RESPECT: 15
 SHELTER QUALITY: 7
 ROUTE: 3.66
 LENGTH: 6.50
 PRECIPITATION:
 TIME: ...
 TRAVEL: ...
 SITE ORIENTATION: N

POINTS: 32
 NORTH RECORDS: 7
 NAT RECORDS: 71
 FEAS RECORDS: 1901
 STATE SITE #: ...
 TENS: ...
 SITE NAME: BOWTIE
 CLASS: ...
 SITE TYPE: BOWTIE
 DESCRIPTION: 1/2 CUMBER RIDGE TP. IN GOOD HUNTING & SHIPPER CAMPAREA. LIMITED VIEW DUE TO P.L. CRUSHED SLATE GROUND COVER AND EXPOSED AND FUEL ON PATH POINT INTO MAIN CANYON 150-200 FEET ...
 AC. IN TATION: 5000
 CUMBER RIDGE
 UTA 6410 ZONE 4: ...
 DTH GRID M: ...
 UTA GRID M: ...
 FIRST QUARTER: DE
 SECOND QUARTER: DE
 THIRD QUARTER: SW
 SECTION #: 25
 TOWNSHIP: S15
 RANGE: E22
 OWNER: BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
 STATE: UT
 MINUTES: 7.5
 YEAR: 1978
 HQ POTENTIAL: 90
 SITE VEGETATION: P.L. BOWTIE TP. BITTERBUSH-SAGE-RABBITBUSH - PRICKLY PEAR CACTUS
 SITE FACIES: BLUEBELLS-BAKERS-SUNFLOWERS-TOPIKAS-LOCUSTS-ROSES-CROUS-RAGTIES-WILD HORSES
 PRIMARY LANDFORM: RIDGE
 POSITION LANDFORM: TOP
 SECONDARY LANDFORM: SLOPE
 SECONDARY POSITION: TOP
 ELEVATION RANGE FROM: 7460
 ELEVATION RANGE TO: 7460
 ELEVATION DIFFERENCE: 0
 WIND OUTCROP: 00
 OUTCROP DIRECTION: ...
 PHOTOS: YES
 VEGETATION: 14
 DOMINANT ECOTONE: LOW
 ECOTONE: CORN-49-34-005
 HUMIDITY INDEX: 0.20
 TEMPERATURE INDEX: 1.00
 % SLOPE: 18
 VENTAGE: 0.40
 VIEWSHADE: 000
 WIND: 0.00
 ELEVATION: 7460
 RELAT: 6
 EXPOSURE: 127
 ANIMAL RESERVATION: 14
 SHELTER QUALITY: 7
 ROUTE: 1.20
 LITHIC: 4.20
 SPECIFICATION: ...
 TIME: ...
 TRAVEL: ...
 SITE ORIENTATION: 0

MONSIELE: 00
 NORTH RECORDS: 7
 WEST RECORDS: 24
 YEAR BECOMING: 1981
 STATE SIF: 1
 TERMS: ...
 SITE NAME: MONSIELE
 LEAS: ...
 SITE TYPE: MONSIELE
 DESCRIPTION: BURNED REDUCTOR RECOVERING FROM FIRE AND CHAINING-WAS DOUGLAS FIR AND P/J FOREST, NEAR (2000) MONSIELE-MAY HAVE BEEN SIF, FAR FROM MAIN TRAVEL ROUTE, 6000 FEET AND FAIRLY REPRESENTATIVE OF LOW GROUND.
 APL (L) ID: 0000
 (A) (P) ID: 0000
 UTM GRID ZONE 41
 UTM GRID NE: ...
 UTM GRID NW: ...
 FIRST QUARTER: NW
 SECOND QUARTER: NW
 THIRD QUARTER: NW
 SECTION 4, 24
 TOWNSHIP: 51S
 RANGE: 12E
 COUNTY: PIMA CO. ILLINOIS CANYON
 STATE: UT
 HEIGHTS: 7,5
 YEAR: 1984
 WE FERTILE: 00
 SITE VEGETATION: NATIVE & INTRODUCED GRASSES, P/J MAKING COMEBACK, WAS P/J DOUGLAS FIR FOREST WITH OAK & RT. ANGIOGAMY.
 SITE FORM: DEER GRUBBLES, BUNNIES, FOX, PMS, LUCIDIS, LIZARDS
 PRIMARY LANDFORM: RIDGE
 POSITION LANDFORM: TOP
 SECONDARY LANDFORM: SLOPE
 SECONDARY POSITION: TOP
 ELEVATION RANGE FROM: 7,200
 ELEVATION RANGE TO: 7,280
 ELEVATION DIFFERENCE: 0
 ROCK COVER: 00
 OUTCROP DIRECTION: ...
 PHOTO: YES
 VEGETATION: 15
 DOMINANT ECOTONE: P/J
 ECOTONE: P. JUNIPER
 NEAREST WATER: 0.0
 PERMANENT WATER: 3.00
 % SLOPE: 10
 DRAINAGE: 0.20
 VIEWSEAM: 200
 WOOD: 0.00
 ELEVATION: 7,200
 RELIEF: 3
 EXPOSURE: 150
 ANIMAL RESOURCE: 15
 SHELTER QUALITY: ...
 FORM: 2.00
 LITHIC: 4.50
 FERTILITY: ...
 TERMS: ...
 THICK: ...
 SITE ORIENTATION: 0

OBJECT: 35
 MONTH RECORDED: 0
 DAY RECORDED: 25
 YEAR RECORDED: 1981
 STATE: UT
 TOWN: ...
 SITE # AND NUMBER:
 CLASS:
 SITE TYPE: ...
 DESCRIPTION: 3000' x 100' TA PZ FOREST, GOOD CAMP AREA EXCEPT IN WINTER WITH GOOD WATERS NEAR WATER WITHIN 1/2 MILE & GOOD TRAP SOURCES, EASY TO TRAVERSE AND BEAR HORN TRAILS LEAD TO SPRING.
 PERMITS: NONE
 CROWN/CUT: NONE
 USE GRD TYPE: ...
 USE GRD NO: ...
 USE GRD NO: ...
 FIRST QUARTER: NE
 SECOND QUARTER: NE
 THIRD QUARTER: NE
 SECTION: 31, 20
 TOWNSHIP: 51N
 RANGE: 1E
 QUAD: FINE SECTION CANYON
 STATE: UT
 MINUTES: 7.5
 YEAR: 1968
 PG POTENTIAL: 00
 SITE VEGETATION: P2-0001IVE BRASSES, SOME PRICKLY PEAR CACTUS
 SITE FORM: WILD HOPES, BEEB, BARBETS, GORTIBELLS, LIZARDS, LOCUSTS, BOWES,
 PRIMARY LANDFORM: RIDGE
 POSITION LANDFORM: TOP
 SECONDARY LANDFORM: TABLELAND
 SECONDARY POSITION: RIDGE
 ELEVATION MEAN: FEET: 7340
 ELEVATION RANGE (FT): 7340
 ELEVATION DIFFERENCE: 0
 SOIL OUTCROP: NO
 OUTCROP DIRECTION: ...
 PHOTOS: YES
 VEGETATION: 12
 BOUNDARY ELEVATION: P21
 ELEVATION: P21115
 NEAREST WATER: 0.60
 PERMANENT WATER: 0.20
 SLOPE: 3
 VARIANCE: 0.10
 VIEW/SHADE: 200
 WOOD: 0.00
 ELEVATION: 73100
 RELIEF: 1
 ELEVATION: 120
 NORTH: 81.5000000000
 SHELTER QUALITY: 7
 SOURCE: 1.00
 LENGTH: 10.00
 PRECIPITATION: ...
 TEMP: ...
 TRAVEL: ...
 SITE ORIENTATION: 8

MONTHS: 00
 MONTH RECORDED: 3
 DAY RECORDED: 10
 YEAR RECORDED: 1981
 STATE SITE #: ...
 TWP #: ...
 SITE NAME: HUNSTIF
 CLASS: ...
 SITE TYPE: MOUNTAIN
 DESCRIPTION: P104P104 PARALLEL COVERED WITH P/J ON THE EDGE OF A SAGEBRUSH FLAT, FAIRLY GOOD WILD VEGET. LAMP. ON N.W. COR. TRAIL AND 3/4 FROM WATER. ISOLATED FROM 100N SOUTH, W. USHER SLATE TWP. THROUGH OVER, ROAD BRIDGING.
 ALTITUDE: 0000
 CONTAINER: NONE
 WIND DIRECTION: ...
 WIND SPEED: ...
 WIND GUST: ...
 FIRST QUARTER: 00
 SECOND QUARTER: 00
 THIRD QUARTER: 00
 SECTION 12 13
 TOWNSHIP: S15
 RANGE: R. 1
 DEMO: 000 00000
 STATE: UT
 COUNTY: 7,5
 YEAR: 1986
 NR PROJECT#: 00
 SITE VEGETATION: P/J, PAMP, PITTERUSH, PHLOX, BOISIES, FRICALLY PEAR CACTUS, SPARSE INDIAN RICEGRASS.
 SITE FURNISH: WILD HORSES, BEER, RAMPOLK, SOUTHERLS, COMITES, CRONS, MOVES, LIZARDS, LOCUSTS,
 PRIMARY LANDFORM: MOUNTAIN
 POSITION LANDFORM: TOP
 SECONDARY LANDFORM: TABLELAND
 SECONDARY POSITION: MIDDLE
 ELEVATION RANGE FROM: 7-160
 ELEVATION RANGE TO: 7-140
 ELEVATION DIFFERENCE: 0
 ROCK OUTCROPS: 00
 OUTCROPS DIRECTION: ...
 PHOTOS: YES
 VEGETATION: 12
 DOMINANT ECOSYSTEM: P/J
 ECOTONE: P/J-CDS
 NEAREST WATER: 0.50
 PERMANENT WATER: 2.00
 % SLOPE: 5
 WINDAGE: 0.00
 VIEWSPREAD: 100
 WIND: 0.00
 ELEVATION: 7-100
 RELIEF: 2
 EXPOSURE: 100
 ANIMAL PENETRATION: 13
 SHELTER QUALITY: 7
 ROUTE: 0.50
 LITHIC: 14.00
 PRECIPITATION: ...
 DUMP: ...
 TRAVEL: ...
 SITE ORIENTATION: 0

IDENTITY: 41
 ADMIN RECORDS: 0
 PUB RECORDS: 25
 YEAR BEGINS: 1981
 STATE SITE ID: ...
 TERR: ...
 SITE NAME: DWS111
 CLASS: ...
 SITE TYPE: BUSHES
 RESERVATION: STATE SLOPE IN LAND ONLY 300M FROM CAMP SITE, MAY ALSO BE SITE BUT VEGETATION VERY THICK, POOR VIEW AND MANAGEMENT AS SITES NEAR, WELL PROTECTED FROM THE SUGGESTING POSSIBLE IMPROVE WINTER ...
 AFFILIATION: NONE
 CATALOGUE: NONE
 UTM GRID ZONE: ...
 UTM GRID REF: ...
 UTM GRID NO: ...
 FIRST QUANTER: 1M
 SECOND QUANTER: 2M
 THIRD QUANTER: 3M
 SECTION: 22
 TOWNSHIP: 55S
 RANGE: 6E
 COUNTY: ...
 STATE: UT
 HEIGHTS: 15
 YEAR: 1983
 RE: POTENTIAL: 10
 SITE VEGETATION: BUCKLEBERRY, NANOGRASS, SERVICEBERRY, SODABUSH, INDIAN RICEGRASS, BUSHHOOPS
 SITE PLANTS: DEER, SILB, HORSES, RABBIT, SNAKE, LIZARDS, LOCUSTS, BUTCRACKERS, BONES
 PRIMARY LANDFORM: RIDGE
 POSITION LANDFORM: TOL
 SECONDARY LANDFORM: SLOPE
 SECONDARY POSITION: TOL
 ELEVATION RANGE FROM: 7280
 ELEVATION RANGE TO: 7280
 ELEVATION DIFFERENCE: 0
 ROCK OUTCROP: 10
 OUTCROP DIRECTION: ...
 PHOTO: 15
 VEGETATION: 15
 DOMINANT ECOTONE: ...
 ECOTONE: ...
 NEAREST WATER: 6.10
 PERMANENT WATER: 5.00
 Z. SLOPE: 40
 WINDSPEED: 0.20
 WINDSPEED: 100
 WIND: 0.00
 ELEVATION: 7280
 RELIEF: 13
 EXPOSURE: 90
 ANIMAL RESOURCE: 15
 SHELTER QUALITY: 7
 ROUTE: 1.50
 LITHIC: 0.00
 PROFILE: ...
 TEMP: ...
 TRAVEL: ...
 SITE INFORMATION: V

MONSITE: 42
 MONTH RECORDS: 8
 DAY RECORDS: 12
 YEAR RECORDS: 1981
 STATE -LH: 12
 TOWNSHIP:
 SITE NAME: MONSITE
 CLASS:
 SITE TYPE: MONSITE
 DESCRIPTION: EAST SIDE OF CANYON WITH DIFFICULT TO CLIMB ROCKS AND PARTIALLY IN A DRAINAGE/TOWN AREA FOR SHELTER OR DEFENSABILITY/DIFFICULT TO HUNT OR TRAVEL,LOW GAIN EXPOSURE TO WINDY WINDS.
 VEGETATION: NONE
 CROSSLANDS: NONE
 UTM GRID ZONE 12
 UTM GRID REF: 12
 UTM GRID ID: 12
 FIRST QUARTER: NE
 SECOND QUARTER: NE
 THIRD QUARTER: SE
 SECTION 12: 1
 TOWNSHIP: 12S
 RANGE: 12E
 QUAD: TARRANT 12S12E
 STATE: TX
 HEIGHTS: 7,5
 YEAR: 1981
 VEGETATION: NONE
 SITE VEGETATION: WOODS FIRE/SPARSE SHATTERINGS OF NATIVE GRASSAND RABBITBRUSH/SAGE.
 SITE FAUNA: DEER,RABBIT,SQUIRRELS,CYOTES,LIZARDS,LOCUSTS.
 PRIMARY LANDFORM: RIDGE
 POSITION LANDFORM: 10E
 SECONDARY LANDFORM: DRAINAGE
 SECONDARY POSITION: SIDE
 ELEVATION RANGE: 7,300
 ELEVATION RANGE TO: 7,300
 ELEVATION DIFFERENCE: 0
 ROCK OUTCROP: 0
 OUTCROP DESCRIPTION: 0
 FINISH: 12
 VEGETATION: 12
 DOMINANT ECOTONE: 12
 ECOTONE: 12,12,12,12
 NEAREST WATER: 0,00
 PERMANENT WATER: 0,00
 S. SLOPE: 5
 WINDWAVE: 0,10
 VIEWHORIZON: 109
 MOBY: 0,00
 ELEVATION: 7,300
 RELIEF: 2
 EXPOSURE: 90
 ANIMAL RESIDUE: 12
 SHELTER QUALITY: 1
 ROUTE: 0,00
 LENGTH: 12,00
 PRECIPITATION: 12
 FLOW: 12
 TRAVEL: 12
 SITE ORIENTATION: 5

WINDSPEED: 43
 MONTH RECORDED: 0
 DAY RECORDED: 12
 YEAR RECORDED: 1980
 STATE SITE #: ...
 TENS: ...
 SITE NAME: MOUNTAIN
 CLASS: ...
 SITE TYPE: MOUNTAIN
 DESCRIPTION: EXPOSED STEEP SLOPE COVERED WITH P/J AND DOUGLAS FIR. DIFFICULT TO TRAVERSE SINCE NOT SPECIAL FOR AND BECAUSE OF ANGLE ON POLE TRAIL FROM MOUNTAIN RING TO MOUNTAIN. SEE TOP 3 SECTION OF TOWNHIP 600
 GEOLGICAL: NONE
 CARBONATES: NONE
 UTM GRID ZONE #: ...
 UTM GRID REF: ...
 UTM GRID NO: ...
 FIRST QUARTER: NW
 SECOND QUARTER: NE
 THIRD QUARTER: SE
 SECTION #: 26
 TOWNSHIP: 51S
 RANGE: 121
 QUAD: TERNITE CANYON
 STATE: UT
 MINUTES: 15
 YEAR: 1983
 NR IDENTICAL: 00
 SITE VEGETATION: P/J DOUGLAS FIR, P/N, MOUNTAIN SPARSE GRASSES & PRICKLY PEAR CACTUS.
 SITE FAUNA: BEARS, SNAKES, RABBITS, COYOTES, LIZARDS
 PRIMARY LANDFORM: RIDGE
 POSITION LANDFORM: SLOPE
 SECONDARY LANDFORM: SLOPE
 SECONDARY POSITION: RIDGE
 ELEVATION RANGE FROM: 7-120
 ELEVATION RANGE TO: 7-120
 ELEVATION DIFFERENCE: 0
 ROCK OUTCROP: 00
 OUTCROP DIRECTION: ...
 FROST: 00
 VEGETATION: 14
 DOMINANT ECOTYPE: P/J
 ECOTYPES: P/J DOUGLAS
 NEAREST WATER: 0.10
 PERMANENT WATER: 4.00
 % SLOPE: 42
 DRAINAGE: 0.15
 VIEWSHED: 100
 WOOD: 0.50
 ELEVATION: 7-120
 RELIEF: 14
 EXPOSURE: 90
 ANIMAL RESOURCES: 14
 SHELF QUALITY: 2
 ROUTE: 0.00
 LENGTH: 14.00
 PRECIPITATION:
 TEMP: ...
 TRAILS:
 SITE IDENTIFICATION: 0

PARCEL: 44
 NORTH RECORDS: 0
 NAT RECORDS: 26
 YEAR RECORDS: 1991
 STATE SITE #: ...
 TOWN: ...
 SECTION: 04
 TOWNSHIP: 15S
 RANGE: 12E
 COUNTY: YAVAPAI
 STATE: AZ
 MONIES: 15
 YEAR: 1991
 NO POTENTIAL: NO
 SITE VEGETATION: SAW PALM THORN SCRUB, PINE CACTUS, BITTERBUSH, P/P DIRTIES, YARROW, MUSHROOMS
 SITE FAINS: BEES, GABBITS, COYOTES, JACKRABBIT, DOUGLASS HOVES
 PRIMARY LANDFORM: RIDGE
 POSITION LANDFORM: TOP
 SECONDARY LANDFORM: TABLELAND
 SECONDARY POSITION: EDGE
 ELEVATION RANGE FEET: 6920
 ELEVATION RANGE M: 6920
 ELEVATION DIFFERENCE: 0
 ROCK OUTCROPS: NO
 OUTCROP DIRECTION: ...
 PHOTOS: NO
 VEGETATION: 12
 DOMINANT ECOTONE: 10S
 ECOTONE: 10S/P/P
 NEAREST WATER: 0.20
 PERMANENT WATER: 0.00
 S SLOPE: 5
 WINDSPEED: 1.00
 WINDSPEED: 300
 WIND: 0 04
 ELEVATION: 6920
 RELIEF: 3
 EXPOSURE: 120
 ANIMAL RESOURCES: 12
 SHELTER QUALITY: 7
 ROUTE: 1.00
 LENGTH: 15.00
 FISH HABITAT: ...
 TOWN: ...
 TRACT: ...
 SITE ORIENTATION: 0

MONITOR RECORD: 0
 DAY RECORDS: 4
 YEAR RECORDS: 1981
 STATE SITE #: 0000
 TERP: 0000
 SITE NAME: MONISTE
 CLASS: 0000
 SITE TYPE: MONISTE
 DESCRIPTION: MONISTE IS DRAINAGE AT THE BOTTOM OF MAIN CANYON-IF ANY SITE EXISTED IT WAS LONG SINCE WASHED AWAY, HAS GOOD FOOD RESOURCES BUT IN OPEN NONDEFENSIBLE LOCATION, GOOD VIEW AND FEW SHRUBS, BUT NO FLOW.
 AESTHETIC: NONE
 CHRONOLOG: NONE
 DTH GRID ZONE #: 0000
 DTH GRID AL: 0000
 DTH GRID TO: 0000
 FIRST QUARTER: NE
 SECOND QUARTER: NE
 THIRD QUARTER: SE
 SECTION #: 00
 TOWNSHIP: S14
 RANGE: E22
 COUNTY: FRANKLIN COUNTY
 STATE: UT
 MINUTES: 7.5
 YEARS: 0000
 OR POTENTIAL: 40
 SITE PLANTATION: SAGE, AMARANTH, RUSSIAN THISTLE, SALT TUSH, PRICKLY PEAR, CACTUS, WILLOW, GROUND SLE, TREE PLANT, P. J. LUPINE.
 SITE FAUNA: BEAR, RABBITS, SQUIRRELS, CHIPMUNKS, DUCKS, CROWS, COYOTES, LIZARDS, LOCUSTS, BUCKS,
 PRIMARY LANDFORM: CANYON
 POSITION LANDFORM: FLOOR
 SECONDARY LANDFORM: DRAINAGE
 SECONDARY POSITION: MIDDLE
 ELEVATION RANGE FROM: 6340
 ELEVATION RANGE TO: 6340
 ELEVATION DIFFERENCE: 0
 ROCK OUTCROPS: NO
 OUTCROP DIRECTION: 0000
 PRODUCE: YES
 VEGETATION: IS
 DOMINANT ECOSYSTEM: RIP
 ECOSYSTEM: RIP-CRUSHED
 NEAREST WATER: 0.50
 FRESHWATER WATER: 6.00
 % SLOPE: 0
 SLOPE: 0.20
 VIEWSPAN: 150
 WIND: 0.20
 ELEVATION: 6340
 RELIEF: 0
 EXPOSURE: 180
 ANIMAL RESOURCES: IS
 SHELTER QUALITY: 0
 SOIL: 0.50
 LITRE: 5.00
 PRECIPITATION:
 TEMP: 0000
 TRAVEL: 00
 SITE ORIENTATION: N

NUMSITE: 46
 MONTH RECORDED: 8
 DAY RECORDED: 26
 YEAR RECORDED: 1991
 STATE SITE #: ----
 TEMP: ---
 SITE NAME: WOLF PT
 CLASS: ----

SITE TYPE: MOUNTAIN
 BEST SEASON: FAVORABLE SHELF SOLE VERY DIFFICULT TO CLIMB OR HARVEST DUE TO THIN LAYER GOOD FOOD RESOURCES BUT YOUR STEEP DUE TO SLOTTING DIFFICULT TO REACH WATER AND RICHNESS TO IMMEDIATELY GROW BY PLOTS.

REPLANTING: NONE
 PRODUCE: NONE
 USE GRID: NONE
 USE GRID: NONE
 USE GRID: NONE
 FIRST QUARTER: SE
 SECOND QUARTER: SE
 THIRD QUARTER: SE
 ELEVATION: 4120
 LEAN: 50%
 RAIN: 100
 DOME: WOLF POINT
 STATE: MT
 NUMBER: 705
 YEAR: 1991

HR: 10:00 AM
 VEGETATION: MOUNTAIN FERN, NATIVE GRASSES, MT. RHODODENDRON, PRICKLY PEAR CACTUS, SORREL, WOLF

SITE FORM: DEER, RABBIT, MOUNTAIN SQUIRREL

FRONT: LANDFORM: RIDGE
 POSITION: LANDFORM: SLOPE
 SECONDARY: LANDFORM: SLOPE
 SECONDARY: POSITION: MIDDLE
 ELEVATION RANGE: FROM: 6000
 ELEVATION RANGE: TO: 6000
 ELEVATION DIFFERENCE: 0

ROCK QUANTITY: YES
 OUTCROP DIRECTION: W
 PHOTO: YES
 VEGETATION: 12
 DOMINANT ECOTONE: CON
 ECOTONE: CON/JUN
 HIGHEST WATER: 0.20
 PERMANENT WATER: 0.50
 SLOPE: 00
 SHADAGE: 0.40
 VIEWSPREAD: 100
 WOOD: 0.00
 ELEVATION: 6000
 RELIEF: 20
 EXPOSURE: 95
 WIND: RESOURCES: 12
 SHELTER QUANTITY: 0
 ROCK: 0.00
 LITRE: 14.00
 FREQUENTATION: ---
 TEMP: ---
 TRAVEL: ---

SITE IDENTIFICATION: J

MONTH: 47
 MONTH RECORDED: 8
 DAY RECORDED: 18
 YEAR RECORDED: 1981
 STATE SITE #: ---
 TRAP#: ---
 SITE NAME: ADAMSITE
 CLASS: ----
 SITE TYPE: ADAMSITE
 DESCRIPTION: ADAMSITE STATE COVERED STEEP SLOPE UNSUITED FOR HAB. ABUNDANT IN SCORPIONS AND BATTILERS. STEEP SLOPE OF UPPER MOTTEN CANYON-REG STEEP TO ALLAN EAST P.J. WEST OF HUNTINGWOOD KEN.
 GEOLOGICAL: NONE
 LITHOLOGICAL: NONE
 UTM GRID ZONE #: ---
 UTM 60 10 NE: ---
 UTM 60 10 NW: ---
 UTM 60 10 SE: ---
 FIRST QUANTILE: 58
 SECOND QUANTILE: 64
 THIRD QUANTILE: 57
 SECTION #: 5
 TOWNSHIP: S15
 RANGE: E21
 QUAD: WOLF POINT
 STATE: HI
 RANGE: 7.5
 YEAR: 1958
 IN POTENTIAL: NO
 SITE NUMBER: 100 P.J. RABBIT HORN + SAGE. VERY SPARSE VEGETATION. EVEN THE P.J. IS NOT VERY ABUNDANT PER 50. N.
 SITE FORM: DEER, RABBIT, PATTERS + SCORPIONS + COYOTES.
 PRIMARY LANDFORM: RIDGE
 POSITION: LANDFORM: SLOPE
 SECONDARY LANDFORM: SLOPE
 SECONDARY POSITION: MIDDLE
 ELEVATION RANGE FROM: 7140
 ELEVATION RANGE TO: 7140
 ELEVATION INTERFERENCE: 0
 RUN WATERWAY: YES
 QUICKEP DIRECTION: 1
 PHOTO: YES
 VEGETATION: 10
 DOMINANT ECTIONE: P.J.
 ECTIONE: P.J. + GNS
 NEAREST WATER: 0.10
 PERMANENT WATER: 7.00
 % SLOPE: 50
 WINDRA: 0.19
 VIEWSPREAD: 200
 WOOD: 0.96
 ELEVATION: 7140
 RELIEF: 17
 EXPOSURE: 100
 ANIMAL RESONANCE: 10
 SURF TEMPERATURE: 7
 ROOTS: 14.0
 LITRE: 14.00
 PRECIPITATION: ---
 TEMP: ---
 TRAVEL: ---
 SITE ORIENTATION: 1

POSITE: 40
 AREA RECORDED: 0
 YEAR RECORDED: 17
 YEAR RECORDED: 1968
 STATE SITE #: ----
 TWP:1
 SITE NAME: BUN-LIE
 CLASS: ----
 SITE TYPE: MDSITE
 DESCRIPTION: TRAIL/ROAD W/SHRUB P/J RIDGE/OP BROWNS IN NATIVE GRASSES AND SOME P/J-CROUCHED LENSIFORM GAMBROPHYTES/NEAR SOLE SHELTER AREA THAT HAS NO HARSH, BURN MARKS (W/TAKE IN 4, 10, 5, 1968)
 ALTITUDE: 3000
 CONTINENTAL: NONE
 UTM GRID ZONE #: ----
 UTM GRID XE: ----
 UTM GRID YN: ----
 FIRST QUARTER: SE
 SECOND QUARTER: SE
 THIRD QUARTER: SE
 SECTION #: 35
 TOWNSHIP #: S14
 RANGE #: E21
 GRID: WOLF POINT
 STATE: MT
 ACRES: 7.5
 YEAR: 1968
 NR. IDENTIFIED: 40
 SITE 15-4141/HS: REDDLE AND TIBLAD-INDIAN RICEGRASS-CRESTED WHEATGRASS-P/J-SAGE-RABBITPOUS-FRICKLY PEAR CACTUS
 SITE FOUND: DEER, RABBIT, MOUNTAIN LIZARDS, GRASSHOPPER HORSES, LOCUSTS
 PRIMARY LANDFORM: RIDGE
 POSITION LANDFORM: TOP
 SECONDARY LANDFORM: TABLELAND
 SECONDARY POSITION: EDGE
 ELEVATION RANGE FROM: 7,960
 ELEVATION RANGE TO: 7,660
 ELEVATION DIFFERENCE: 0
 ROCK OUTCROP: NO
 OUTCROP DIRECTION: ---
 FROST: YES
 VEGETATION: 10
 MONTANE ECOTONE: LK-
 ECOTONE: C00-P/J
 NEAREST WATER: 0.50
 FRESHWATER WATER: 4.00
 % SLOPE: 3
 WINDTAGE: 0.00
 VIEWFREQ: 350
 WOOD: 0.00
 ELEVATION: 7,000
 RELIEF: 1
 EXPOSURE: 170
 ANNUAL PRECIP: 12
 SHELTER QUALITY: 0
 SOIL: 0.00
 LITHO: 15.00
 PRECIPITATION: ---
 TEMP: ---
 TROPIC: ---
 SITE ORIENTATION: 0

MONSIE: 49
 NORTH RECORDS: 0
 WAY RECORDED: 27
 YEAR RECORDED: 1981
 STATE SITE #:
 TRAP:
 SITE NAME: MONSIE
 UTM:
 STATE: MONTANA
 COUNTY: DEWEE
 TWP: 12N
 RANGE: 10E
 SECTION: 34
 QUARTER: SE
 CORNER: SW
 SECTION: 34
 TOWNSHIP: 12N
 RANGE: 10E
 MONSIE: 49
 STATE: MT
 MONSIE: 49
 YEAR: 1981
 BE POTENTIAL: 00
 SITE VEGETATION: P/J FOREST WITH SOME HITEARBRUSH-SAGE AND FRICLY PEAR CACTUS, SQUAWAPPLE, DWISIES AND SERVICEBERRY.
 SITE FORMS: PEP-ARABIS, SUTRELLS, A. LEADS, LOCUSTS, C. UNITS, CROWS, PINES
 FORMS: LAMNORUM, RIDGE
 POSITION LANDFORM: SLOPE
 SECONDARY LANDFORM: SLOPE
 SECONDARY POSITION: MIDDLE
 ELEVATION RANGE FROM: 6700
 ELEVATION RANGE TO: 6700
 ELEVATION DIFFERENCE: 0
 ROCK OUTCROP: 00
 OUTCROP DIRECTION: ..
 FIDUCIALS: 1E, 3
 VEGETATION: 17
 DOMINANT SPECIES: P/J
 ECOTONE: P/J+1E+3
 NEAREST WATER: 0.70
 PERMANENT WATER: 5.00
 X SLOPE: 30
 WATERS: 0.20
 VIEWS FROM: 150
 WOOD: 0.00
 ELEVATION: 6700
 RELIEF: 10
 EXPOSURE: 70
 ANIMAL PERSISTENCE: 12
 SHELTER MINUTE: 2
 ROUTE: 0.40
 LITHIC: 10.00
 PRECIPITATION: ..
 TRAP:
 TRAVEL: ..
 SITE ORIENTATION: 10

MONSITE: 0E
MONTH RECORDED: 8
DAY RECORDED: 19
YEAR RECORDED: 1981
STATE SITE #: 1000
TEMP: 100
SITE NAME: MONSITE
CLASS: 1000
SITE TYPE: MONSITE
DESCRIPTION: HILLSIDE IN JUAL CANYON GOING TO MAIN CANYON AND ONLY 2000 FEET FROM ROCK SHELTER AREA. GOOD VIEW FOOD RESOURCES AND SHELTER. MAY HAVE BEEN CWD AREA BUT NO ARTIFIALS DISCOVERED. 2000 FEET S. FROM 1000.
ARCHITECTURE: NONE
CHRONOLOGY: NONE
DIR GRID ZONE #: 1000
DIR GRID REF: 1000
DIR GRID UNIT: 1000
FIRST QUANTILE: 10
SECOND QUANTILE: 10
THIRD QUANTILE: 10
SECTION #: 10
TOWNSHIP: 10
RANGE: 10
COUNTY: WOLF POINT
STATE: MT
ACRES: 7.5
YEAR: 1981
NR FEDERAL: 100
SITE VEGETATION: THURLOGS, FLYING SAUCE, BETTERBUSH, MT. MAHOGANY, NATIVE GRASSES, PRICKLY PEAR CACTUS,
SAGE, BATHERS, SAGEBATS, LODGES, FOREBUSH, BOWES, CROWS, LIZARDS, LOCUSTS, WILD HORSES, ANAS,
FRONTIER LANDFORM: RIDGE
POSITION LANDFORM: 100
SECONDARY LANDFORM: CANYON
ELEVATION RANGE FROM: 6550
ELEVATION RANGE TO: 6520
ELEVATION DIFFERENCE: 30
ROCK OUTCROPS: 10
OUTCROPS DESCRIPTION: 100
PHOTOS: YES
VEGETATION: 10
DOMINANT ECOTONE: 100
ECOTONE: 1000, 1000, 1000
NEAREST WATER: 0.00
PERMANENT WATER: 3.00
% SLOPE: 20
WATERS: 0.20
VIEWSPREAD: 100
WOOD: 0.00
ELEVATION: 6550
PELLET: 7
EXPENSE: 170
WIND: RESOURCES: 1
SHELTER (MAY 1-1) 10
FOOT: 6.50
LITERS: 14.00
FRESHWATER:
TEMP:
TRAIL:
SITE CLASS: 1000

MONSITE: 53
MONTH RECORDED: 8
DAY RECORDED: 28
YEAR RECORDED: 1981
STATE SITE #: ----
TEMP #: ----
SITE NAME: MONSITE
CLASS: ----
SITE TYPE: MONSITE
DESCRIPTION: EXTREMELY STEEP OUTCROP COVERED WITH CRUSHED SLATE AND VERY LITTLE VEGETATION. EXPOSED USUALLY PAR. AREA TOO DIFFICULT TO OTHER CLIMBING WITH HARVESTING AND HUNTING ANIMALS IN SEAM EXPOSED AREAS
AFFILIATION: NONE
CIVILIZATION: NONE
UTM GRID ZONE #: ----
UTM GRID #1: ----
UTM GRID #2: ----
UTM GRID #3: ----
FIRST QUARTER: NE
SECOND QUARTER: NW
THIRD QUARTER: SE
SECTION #: 1
TOWNSHIP: S14
RANGE: E21
QUAD: AREA 16 AND 17
STATE: UT
MINUTES: 7.5
YEAR: 1981
MR POTENTIAL: NO
SITE VEGETATION: SPARSE FEW LEM GRASS OCCASIONAL BARRITRUSH AND SAGE.
SITE FAUNA: CLASSIC GRASS BARRITRUSH OR COYOTE FEW LIZARDS AND LOCUSTS-PASSING BIRDS.
PRIMARY LANDFORM: RIDGE
POSITION LANDFORM: TOP
SECONDARY LANDFORM: SLOPE
TERTIARY POSITION: TOP
ELEVATION RANGE FROM: 6400
ELEVATION RANGE TO: 6400
ELEVATION DIFFERENCE: 0
ROCK OUTCROP: YES
OUTCROP INJECTION: N
PHOTOS: YES
VEGETATION: 8
DOMINANT ELEVATION: 6400
ELEVATION DIFFERENCE: 0
NEAREST WATER: 0.75
PERMANENT WATER: 4.50
% SLOPE: 60
SLOPE: 0.06
WINDSPEED: 260
WOOD: 0.00
ELEVATION: 6400
RELIEF: 20
EXPOSURE: 140
ANNUAL PRECIPITATION: 8
SUNLIGHT: 100
WIND: 1.00
TEMPERATURE: 3.00
PRECIPITATION: 10
WIND: 1.00
TEMPERATURE: 3.00

NEWSITE: SA
 MONTH RECORDED: 8
 DAY RECORDED: 29
 YEAR RECORDED: 1981
 STATE SITE #: ----
 TEMPE: ----
 SITE NAME: NEWSITE
 CLASS: ----
 SITE TYPE: NEWSITE
 DESCRIPTION: STEEP HILLTOP W/OUT EGR CAMPING DUE TO EXPOSURE AND SLOPE BUT EXCELLENT FOR USE AS VANTAGE POINT. NEAR GOOD FOOD SOURCES ON CANYON BOTTOM. AMPHIPHILIOUS SHELTER AREAS NEARBY AT TOP OF RIDGE.
 AFFILIATION: BURE
 CARBONOLGY: NONE
 UFB GRID ZONE #: ----
 UFB GRID NO.: ----
 UFB GRID NO.: ----
 FIRST QUARTER: NE
 SECOND QUARTER: NE
 THIRD QUARTER: NE
 SECTION #: 4
 TOWNSHIP: S14
 RANGE: E21
 COUNTY: ABERNETHY MOUNTAIN CO.
 STATE: WY
 NORTHING: 7.5
 YEAR: 1981
 AIR POTENTIAL: 1P
 SITE VEGETATION: SPARSE P/3-VERY LITTLE OF ANYTHING ELSE. HEAVY GRASSING X CANYON BOTTOM RIP. VERY ABUNDANT.
 SITE FORM: BEER, BARBETS, LIZARDS, SHALES, LOCUSTS, MARYBY CANYON HAS TROUT, BUCKS, DEER, COYOTES, SOUTHERNELS, ETC.
 PRIMARY LANDFORM: RIDGE
 POSITION LANDFORM: TOP
 SECONDARY LANDFORM: SLOPE
 TERTIARY POSITION: TOP
 ELEVATION RANGE FTMS: 6,920
 ELEVATION RANGE MTS: 6,920
 ELEVATION DIFFERENCE: 0
 SOIL OUTCROP: YES
 OUTCROP DIRECTION: E
 PITCHES: YES
 VEGETATION: 0
 HORIZONTAL LOCATION: 1/3
 DECLINE: 1/3-1/4
 WINDSWEPT: 0.5
 ELEVATION WATER: 0.00
 Z. SLOPE: 50
 VANTAGE: 0.00
 VIEWS/SPREAD: 260
 WOOD: 0.00
 ELEVATION: 6,920
 RELIEF: 17
 EXPOSURE: 170
 ANIMAL SURPRISE: 11
 SHELTER QUALITY: 0
 RUGGEL: 0.30
 LIGHT: 18.00
 PRECIPITATION:
 TEMP:
 TRAIL:
 SITE QUALITY: 0

MONUMENT: 00
 MONTH RECORDED: 8
 DAY RECORDED: 29
 YEAR RECORDED: 1901
 STATE SITE #: ---
 TOWN #: ---
 SECTION NUMBER: 000000
 CLASS:

SITE TYPE: MONUMENT
 DESCRIPTION: TERRAIN: STEEP HILLSIDE DIFFICULT TO CLIMB SLOFF COVERED WITH FROSTED SLATE, BUCK RUBBER, POOLING AREAS, SCALES, SUCCTALIP, PITTER SHELTER, FOOD AND POSITION AT THE BOTTOM OF CANYON BY MONUMENT TOWER.

GEOLOGICAL: NONE

UTM GRID ZONE: 17 ---

UTM GRID ME: ---

UTM GRID AB: ---

FIRST QUARTER: NE

SECOND QUARTER: SE

THIRD QUARTER: SW

SECTION #: 9

TOWNSHIP: 31N

RANGE: 21E

QUAD: 4001 10001

STATE: HI

NUMBER: 10

YEAR: 1901

RE POTENTIAL: NO

SITE VEGETATION: SPARSE PLY VERY LITTLE ELSE NEARBY SOME GREASWOOD, CHEATGRASS AND SAGE. RIPARIAN ENVIRONMENT AT CREEK.

SITE FAUNA: DEER, RABBITS, COYOTES, LIZARDS AND LOGSKIPS. NEARBY CANYON BOTTOM HAS SAME IN ABUNDANCE AND MORE.

FRINGE: LAWFORMS: RIDGE

FIRST AND LAWFORMS: SLOPE

SECOND AND LAWFORMS: SLOPE

ELEVATION: TWENTY SEVEN HUNDRED

ELEVATION RANGE: FROM 6200

ELEVATION RANGE TO: 6200

ELEVATION DIFFERENCE: 0

AREA: UNKNOWN YES

SURFACE: UNDESIGNED N

SURFACE: ---

SURFACE: L

SURFACE: UNDESIGNED: PAJ

SURFACE: UNDESIGNED: PAJ

SURFACE: UNDESIGNED: PAJ

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