October 1, 1944.

Max. min. thermometer at Rio Lajanta. 53-41°F.

Spent the morning creek alone and below Chacon today. Sailed a trout which seems different in coloration from S. c. aequilus. This is a trib. of the Canadian R. and so might bore S. c. aequilus in it. This is supposed to have the uppers essentially restricted to the tail. There is not very definitely. The striking thing is the predominance rather than orange red of the lower sides. They also seem pale in color.

Dr. M. Nava Co. Lujan Creek several miles above. A trout stream about the size of Rio Lajanta.

About 10 feet wide and six miles deep. Largely composed of riffles but with some small but excellent pools. Many small and good pools also present. Bottom is of mud. Current moderate. Moderately strong. It a broaded canyon although the stream is more or less in the offer of the grassy bottom lands. Gradent moderate. Elevation 8220.

October 1, 1944 #2

Sketlee for fish is fairly good. Water is directed, in part, for irrigation. A. 670 59 1:25 P.M. S.T.
6-X. some for two lanes. Weather cloudy with
Salish g. undev. air nie fast g. overmanes.
I. clarkii nupt. the more common trout of
the two. Seemed to be a bit more common in
franker water than S. c. spelacies. There were
seen and almost never taken. Most of those taken
were from beneath caves in deep holes.

Sensed the same stream, several miles
below Clearon. It is larger here, at least seems so.
Because more pools are present. It averages about
the same size as up above (additional water
comes in from Luna Creek & springs). Though
it is frequently 15 ft. wide. There are many
large deep pools of good quality. Some of these
are natural, others man made for diverting
water. The stream is lined by bordered by willows
and there make otherwise impermeable pools good.
Flow beyond willows, cultivated & woods on hills
Current slow to strory, Bottom smooth riffle
October 1, 1949

in the pools. Water clear, White, food better than alone, fair. No vegetation. Readjusted still more moderate than alone. Adequate as of 3:50 PM

*Catalostomus* sp. suckii most common fish as large specimens. Were in deeper holes. Common.

*Salmo* clarkii rubrip. Fairly common in pools, under brush and in open, near feeding.

These and the ones alone could be yellowstones but they seemed too chunky and robust and not feel-like enough.

*Phrymechus* cataractae. Large one at the tail of a riffle under a snag. Most of the young fish are probably of this species. They were common in the quiet backwaters.