

Friday

Skinner's Cabbage Meadow (8000 feet)

7:10 a.m.

Shell ice found  
over rimlet & wet bog.  
Ice  $\frac{1}{2}$  in (estimated)  
<sub>86</sub>  
just beginning to melt.  
Tucked by sun - some after  
sunrise

7:35 a.m.

Contact Pass Chalice (8800 feet) alt.

Rimlet bog - Bank Crust.

Snow crystals still sparse but

are beginning to soften under  
sun 10 degrees above hill -

Rimlet was  $1\frac{1}{8}$  in. above

notch in wet, but dry now.

Shoal here was  $8\frac{1}{2}$  in wide (est.)

Between Wed's record of 15 in.

Camp Larch Meadows

Friday 7:55 a.m.

East Branch of Main Stream

Water  $3/8$  in. above nail.

This stream is higher than up than main stream and drains less snow and more seepage <sup>(over)</sup> basin. Stream dammed by rocks for bridge + benches

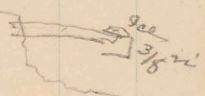
8: a.m.

Main Stream (east)

Water  $1/2$  in. below nail  $\leftarrow$   $1/2$  in.  
"  $1/4$  in. below nail (west)  $\leftarrow$   $1/4$  in.

Stream floored with shales of ice. Rocks capped with ice. Ice from  $1/16$  to 1 in. thick - <sup>maximum</sup> this due to spray + constant washing by current. Ground on bank of stream now soft.

Water  $3/8$  in below end of stone stakes yesterday  $1/2$  in east bank.



Stream now flowing.

37 in. x 1.9 in.

This represents seepage

Temp in ~~and~~ stream  $32^{\circ}R$

has a deeper channel than main stream - It is none of a refuge stream - but a <sup>single</sup> ~~single~~ ~~main~~ ~~stream~~ ~~is~~ ~~slight~~ ~~layer~~ ~~of~~ ~~tangle~~ ~~of~~ ~~brush~~ ~~and~~ ~~straw~~ ~~which~~ ~~shelters~~ ~~it~~.  
 Nail edge  $\rightarrow$  is still  $\frac{1}{2}$  inches below surface of water.

Stream 13 in. wide + 1.35 in. deep  
 Temp 34°F.

7.25	
- 1.50	
1.50	
1.30	
1.40	
5) 6.75 (135	
5	
17	
15	
28	
25	

1.25
1.75
2.50
2.23
6
3238
200

8) 15.25 in.	( 19.86
8	
72	
72	
58	

(Cont.) Friday 8/10 am

Camp lunch - Meadows

West Branch of Main Creek,

Water  $\frac{1}{4}$  in below nail.

Wet bed of stream frozen over

Water can be seen trickles slipping & trickling down the under side of the ice. This is not from melting but ~~the~~ ~~escape~~ ~~from~~ ~~above~~.

Ground still partially frozen -

Snow now softening.

Ice where thickest  $\frac{1}{4}$  in. thick.

Stream now flowing 12 in. wide +  $3\frac{1}{4}$  in. deep in average.

This is practically <sup>deep</sup> refuge, where ground has remained unaffected by the freezing temperature (of last night).

Temp. of water as it emerges from snow bank 30  $\frac{1}{2}$ °F.

Thursday  
Yesterday, Windy.

Used this evaporated coffee  
in warm quiet dry (anpage) streams  
more than usual.

Friday -

Morning 5-8 a.m. Wind cool  
+ 30 mi. per hr. (est.)

Snow + shallow water froze about  
8 o'clock last night.

Temp of air at 8:50 a.m. in shade  
on east edge of meadow (Larch Camp)  
of overturned stump, and in draft  
is  $39^{\circ}\text{F}$   
~~37.4~~

Took two specimens of ice in main camp

Notes -

Even if we had self registering water level gages, the times of rise would not be found to be synchronous for exposure, <sup>to sun</sup> altitude, wind, ~~and~~ & bays or sand rid. would ~~be~~ influence the time of ~~rising~~ of flood.

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An flank of Mt. Rose can be seen effect of groups of trees in the same snow field, the effect of individual trees.

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To determine irrigation zones, observe typical regions and compare with dates of irrigations & altitude will be largely modified in creating such zones, by exposure, character of timber, ridges, etc.

Bays, meadows, <sup>brush</sup> bays, reservoirs & all ~~the~~ subordinate parts of the system of snow fields & snow banks.

The question whether snow fields will yield a large % benefit than snow banks in a future one.

Fields & banks are peculiar to different elevations (?).

If dense forests can be maintained at high levels, they may yield a greater abundance ~~and~~ of moisture - but the converse, if they be sufficient in amount, will ~~at~~ outlast the former and materially benefit the second irrigation.

Note here the flood waters on Galena etc at this late season. Could they be caught in reservoirs they would add — to the available late supply.

Is this an Arid, Dry, Reforested Region question? the snow bank as against the snow field.

Snow bank Source of Great White Run

Friday 10:15 am -

Water just starting from bottom of bank and has flowed down the <sup>dry</sup> bed of rivulet 9 feet.

The stream is visibly increasing. The out front of the stream tumbled and springs ahead (at this moment) 1 foot in 30 seconds. The rate will of course rapidly increase.

The snow bank below has softened  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch or more. The tongue of the bank has become lumpy. Temp in bed of stream <sup>inside</sup> just beneath tongue of snow bank  $38\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  F.

11B - Bed below bank is dry.

This stream evidently starts (i.e. from the snow bank) at 10 am today.

Last observed 10:32 - Stream  $13\frac{1}{2}$  feet (flood) from end of snow

Humus in Arid Pine Belt  
is represented by the *Aspens*  
and *crack grasses & bunch*

but the humus in this belt  
is an edge. Hence <sup>the seepage is rapid +</sup> the humus  
drains dry early.