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INSTRUCTIONS.

Every officer or other employee of the Department of Agriculture conducting work while traveling will, so far as practicable, keep a diary in which will be recorded, under an appropriate date entry, a concise statement of all important matters pertaining to such work and also of any general matters that may be of interest to the Department.

This diary will be retained by the official preparing same, but will be subject to call by the administrative officers of the Department, including the Disbursing Officer, at any time.

When this book is filled another may be secured by application to the Chief of your Bureau or to the Disbursing Officer of the Department.

Secretary of Agriculture.

May 29, 1915

Left Washington at 6:15 P.M.
Penn. to Chicago.

May 30, Arrived at Chicago at 2 P.M. Left for 6:30 P.M.
on CRSF. 1:30 p.m. to Minneapolis.

May 31, Arrived Niles 7:30 A.M.
and at Elk River at 10 A.M.

From Fergus Falls, where we strike the Ottertail, or Red River, we followed down the river to Washington, not close to it all the way, but near enough to see the strip of timber which follows the river with slight interruptions to the early where the river joins the Bay de Sioux and turns north. This timber has now been an important breeding ground in carrying timber species to the banks of North Dakota.
June 3. Remington Kellogg arrived at 6 PM both to word from H. H. Sheldon pd. We hunted rats & set traps in evening. I covered a lot of the valley in various to find which to work & left vicinity.
June 4. Sheldon came up from Whit Rock on 10:25 train. I was hunting. Shot "legs" want of day. Captured a Red arich, 4 Blarinus hussars, 4 shot some birds. I caught 3 lizards, 1 grasshopper, a lizard, and turtles.

June 5. Snowed hard much of day. But we put traps out shot birds and saw two lots in evening. Made up specimens.
June 6, Sunday. Caught some birds & shot a lot of birds. Heading home at 8:30 P.M. I took train to White Rock to join Shelden. Arrived at 10 P.M.

June 7. Got an auto & went out & joined Shelden at Robert's house & met Shelden coming in as turned & came with him to Brahma and cut into Mrs. Clavale's ranch (Mary & Clavale) near the station & met Jeppe & washed up our mules.

Found colonies of Pleistacus mites & good signs of other mites.

Said sandy dirt broke & was good. Some marauds.
June 27th 9:30 AM
Train for Fargo
Rained in night, cold & windy
Caught Westerly wind
Performer's troupe & gorillas
Camp site

There is no timber along
distinct hill from White Rock to Fairmont, apparently
somewhat west of the
train this fall was from
Fairmont to Washington.
Then it is a nearly
continuous strip to Washington
and north along the Red River
to Fargo & beyond

Went to Gardner's Hotel & to
dinner at the Keys.
June 9. Took 5 a.m. train for Grand Forks & Grafton. Arrived 8:10 a.m. at Grand Forks and came out to see Dr. A. L. Young. A clear cold morning with heavy rain at Fargo & Grand Forks. A cold wave is coming and will advance. Stopped at Grafton from 11 to 7 and saw collections of H. U. Williams. He has a mounted collection of several hundred birds and probably 50 mannikins. He has them in glass cases with backgrounds that he wants to sell for $1500. They are very well mounted and make a good showing. His wild cat is lighter gray than the one in Elk River, ought to be a good form of Lynx rufus. Received letter from 9 P.M.
June 18 - Rained in might and steadily till 1 P.M. Then very wet and muddy but I took gopher traps & went over to Minnesota city of river & caught one gopher. Saw hills that appeared to be of large tufa & they back on the prairie & things both official & others. Made lists of birds & plants.

Staid at Pembina Hotel a fairly comfortable place. The proprietor, Mr. W. B. Mitchell, offered to get gopher for me on the other side. The woods are wide & rich & tree on the opposite side. Caperare common & extensive groves.

Order clean & cold & boiled are abundant & a few bearberries.

Many ants have killed the young potatoes but they will come up again.
Small Left Painting at 6:30 AM
on N. P. for Winnipeg.
Continued prayers with Red River Indians on the coast.

At Hopkins Hill, coming along
to Lake Morris, the river seen. The prairie cane here
and as it goes. Some willows
and reeds in places with

of Morris.

Exit at 11:30 AM, largely
open cane on the ground.

Prairie strips, making west.

Winnipeg is in the timber
at junction of the Assiniboine
and Red River, but the timber
is small and brackish—largely
Ash, Elm, Poplar,
Some Balsam poplar, a few birches,
and considerably tall in spots.
The timber along the Red River is
June 12. Daylight near Ashby in western Manitoba. Flat prairie with brush over about half of it, willows, aspens, and boggy semi-marches. No grasshopper hills. Near Ashby there are swamps and marshes along the stream bottoms and extensive areas of Sphagnum and Sphagnum mosses. Swampy hills have been growing along here. At Shoal Lake the first grasshopper hills that I could see were very scarce and abundant. Grasshoppers are as numerous as they are often mistaken for grasshopper hills. There is no town or only a large at Shoal, but at Roblin there is quite a town with a hotel. The names make better drawings and the prairies are less flat and more filled with the streams.
The game are mixed. Antlers &
balancing propels in the only thus
stopt. The caneover oppenne in the
strangers. All the law of wet
ground in Canadian, all
the dry ground and open presid
is probably transition.

Kapuskasing - A larger town with two
large hotels. Crosses valleys
of great rivers & out onto
high prairie again.

Cattails grow densely in open
fields, do aesthetically

Virgin - A little town on ground

until the first of the
pig labor in the north country.

Monday 5 - Mighty to get here.
Handhold. Same kind of County all along, bushy marshy, lakes & sloughs & flat prairie except along streams; trees with drainage but no standing water.

Canebrake - Here the first little prairie begins. Open, muddy, uncultivated prairie like that of the Platte, full of sloughs & sloughs & sloughs. Short grass & lots of Eleagurus. Vast prairies except a few willows and edges of sloughs.

The second type of prairie evident to the southern end of Kansas. The South Kansas prairie is a boggy, muddy, slow stream with no timber over it, high, sloughy banks when we cross it at Cawson & Brookville, pleasant walks at Cawson & Brookville, still a very prairie.

Handhold.
June 13, 1871.

Saw across 15 miles west to old St. Carlson on the banks of the Raincaskatchewan. It is all timber and oak lake & clay soil, but a wild and stirring rolling sandy prairie with timber strips, marshes & takes meandering along to the lake where the land slopes down to the river. Here the land is more clay & more timber, but strips of open prairie reach to the river lines. The west bank of the river high and a mainly wooded slope (poplars, elm & hickory) look to the prairie on top.

The site of the old fort is on a sand bank, high ground, not far from the river on a wind flat.
No buildings are left and no one lives near it. The outlines of foundations are easily traced and old cellars, wells and chimney stones mark the outlines of the past. A good road leads past it to the ferry. The soil is richer, older than not very stubborn. There is a long narrow island just below the ferry. Steep banks cut down to the river bank and there are strong winds but most of the land is level and the plows can be reaped with little effort. The fields are cultivated with rice as in the past.
love distance back, no further
with

Coke train at 6 P.M to
Prince Albert, waiting for
another hills all the way to

The prairie begins a mile
or two north of Lake again
contains only about 10 miles.

Then 2 steps to traverse
southeast, begin to arrange
bears east with the poles
on the upland. Then 5
strip of sandy hillocks
is evident, with lots of

Pine, juniper is either
mushroom, or Conifers,
potato tubercules.

Then more traverses
stream among the clippers
valleys approach to Prince
Albert.
In this region Canadian corn dominates all the low alluvial land and cold wheats which is a large part of the area, but the beans are mainly on the rocky ridges and well drained land which seems to be mainly transition. The more clearing & plowing means the ground is moving more & so somewhat lessens the zone. Good green crops are usual. Frost has not hurt things as much as in N. Dakota. Potatoes that were not broke frozen but are coming in again. Beens were killed generally but in some spots posted. No corn is planted. The timber & brush afford good shelter & winged birds & very competitive game we see.
Prince Albert is a large business town with fine buildings, half a dozen hotels & the Hudson's Bay store where I stayed very well & is very good of $3.50 a day.

The town extends in the woods & has a very new look. It is close to the bank of the North Saskatchewan River. Good timber extends as far as one can see to the north & west & in all sides. The timber is all of Canadian spruce species.

There are lots of fish & muskrack rabbits. But very few cattails until we get south of 52° north.

Came west to Borden. No storms. Went 70 miles. Stayed & went at Borden.
Barclay is mindly open prairie with sod & sagebrush & thickets of
washes & brush in spots & strips
man river valley. East does
50 yd. town bordering river valley.
Valleys mostly - sand dunes
& clay ridges. Begin west
of town on prairie.

There is good little town with
a church at one edge & the line
4 miles SE.

Good farm & grain crops
but past less killed garden stuff.

June 13. Rain & cold in morning.

Albert pleasant in PM.
Caught 14 Turkeys.

June 14. Caught 3 run through door

Caught 1 (20), killed potatoe down for

headless. Warm by 8 A.M.
Zook & Puraran went to Edmonton.

Good farming country all day to Battleford & through hills all the way. Battleford is a good town. Passed North Saskatchewan River n climbed to high prairie again. Rivers about the size of the Missouri or Tennessee & constant similar except accept to the place of cottonwoods. The prairie is broken up by postel & strips of timber & brush, mainly juniper & red cedar.

After hills seen on prairie west 9 miles before dark. Got too dark to see at Battleford west of Battleford. Went to bed. Crops good.
Such a lively, friendly, and helpful atmosphere in Cornwall and Scotland. The people there are genuinely friendly and welcoming. We also spent time in Edinburgh, visiting the National Museum of Scotland. It's a fascinating place with a rich history. Thank you for the opportunity to explore such a beautiful country.
South of Kansas are some drier plains full of stone fences, with wide-leafed glandular grass. Also some big ridges with sparse grass beneath in the other timber.

Country now rolling, soil sandy. Stony creeks also along.

Auburn farmlands, first seen near south of Santa Fe.

From Bozeman south it is very open and continuous prairie. Not much timber or brush.

Some places typical short grass plains, with little farming of much stock, the grass as good where few trees.

Rushed Calgary at dark. Went to C.P.R. Hotel, the best I have found in Canada.
June 18. Took C.P. south bound.

Train for Toledo at 8:30 A.M.

Country all typical prairie.

Plains except along streams & gulches where there is usually a string of aspens, cottonwood, willows & some spruce.

The plains are still largely grazing land, but many fields of grain are also as good as I have seen anywhere.

There has been enough rain & irrigation is unusually rank. Marshes are flecked & streams are full.

Atriplex, Zea mays, Gramineae, and the prairie roses are the dominant tone of the prairie.

Saw a similar kind of country.

Purchased tickets 2 P.M.
June 19, 1937, 7:40 AM, near Grant Falls.

The Belly River flows through a deep canyon, about 200 feet deep. The town is on top of the very level mesa. Cool air rises off the canyon walls & into the town on cool mornings.

The cottonwoods along the river seem to be both _populina_ & _americana_, but were too far down for positive identification. Both species grow in the park in June, as do ash, willow, hawthorn, elm.

The plain is covered with short grasses, _Bouteloua rigida_ mainly, locoweed & low plants. _Opuntia stricta_, _O. pterocantha_ & _O. rufida_. _Muhlenbergia cernua_, _Boraginum campestre_, _Galium aparine_.

Flowers: _Gaura divaricata_, _ Filipendula ulmaria_, _Ranunculus acris_.

Peace, health & happiness.
Citrus melonrops, abundant for
Calgary south, all along to
Lethbridge & southwest.

Cherry tomatoes, abundant for
Calgary south to Alberta, and
probably to Utah, but I failed
to notice where they stopped.
None at Lethbridge and south
over the wind plains.

They very pulled the Belle Fourche
canyon flowers but I did not
get down into it.

Choke integuments suggest an
approach to Upper Orogeny zone.
Here are usually along edge
t of the canyon or just out onto
the level plains.

Chokes are good this year on
account of an unusual amount of
pines, with the normal clouds
and wind. There are many large
irrigation ditches across this plain
but the area not to be used along
the line of Richwood. Cane chokes
are excellent. Potatoes are spot
high and hilled up. Grass & green
are raised. There has been no
frost I am told.

The flowers in the pack at
Lethbridge are many European
species but are wonderfully
autumnal and parodied.
Birds
From Calgary north to Lethbridge then the Homedale field. Modestly long legs in the common jaipur. They are black tan, sand gulls, ducks or Coots in the colony. Now a pair of black and white geese in the yard. 2 large geese pecking in the yard. 1 of them stuck in the yard. 2 short and while can been.

At Coutts, a colony of Pteridochites casting under easy of water tank. first seen.
A dangerous strange begin in Coutts.

Coutts - at International Line, 4,500 ft.
Still and plains. Not more farm. But lots of stock.
In galleria at station potatoes are large of quantity. Beans are up.
Beets, lettuce, onions, carrots, peas, beans are growing well.
No goats. Lots of cattle, chickens.

The Sweet Grassfields are just on our east. They stand up sharp and humped like an odd Coutts.
An apparently wonen were put in the plains. The upper parts covered with timber that looks dark like caves. A large patch of maple could be seen on the side of hills. The hills are isolated on wide flat plains.
From Court's South the country is conspicuously more rich. Cacti, sarcopturus, Aristida, nuttallii. Atlantic rush and dune grass on flats. Short grass and Atlantic fescue on ridges with high points. No farming but lots of sheep & cattle. Bait and waterocks along soils.

Shelby Co. - same as more counties. Quick death. No farming.

William Come. Wears Bin.
Lots of grasses & broad-leaved cottonwoods & Cupressus arquata. Sedge, Bulb., grass, Buck. & cattails. The water was low for the first time. Through hills & mountains & a magnificent view for first time on south side of river.
The snowy hills come in as we cross south to about Conklin. Then veer again in the way to Great Falls. 10% sunny, about 10% plants.

Ran out Great Falls 8:30 P.M and went to Rainbow Hotel, a very good place.

June 20, Left Great Falls 9:05 A.M. Traveled to Bozeman, Gardiner. Snowy hills on the high bank of the valley. 5 miles S.W. of Great Falls. Trees can all dock.

Up hood river valley to Hardy while the Canyon begins. Then up the length of picturesque canyon to Craig then left side up Wallow back, a clear cold stream of Wallow Creek S.W. A upper Serram plants on warm slopes all up valley and through canyon where not too rocky & steep. Yellow pine Douglas' appear corn on cornices of a little more pines up the rocks. Patches present up to canyon. Through canyon, then...
[Handwritten text not legible]
Reached Helena at 12:30 & had to quit till 9:15 P.M. for train to Livingston & Gardiner.


A hot day, the first of the season.

Got mail of Gardiner & wrote letters & reports & sent off specimens.
June 22. A beautiful day.

Daylight at Butte. Started the way to Spokane when I

had to wait from 4 to 6 hours on the train to Huntley.

Got off at Huntley at 4 AM.

To Temple of Valley Hill.

Staying at the stable about work for picture is.

To begin this July.

With duties and instructions to read.

Caught train at 4 PM, to Butte.

Adventures at Kamela.

Read Kamela at 7 PM. Started over again.

A hot day in the valley.

But cool at Kamela.
June 24. Tramped in woods and over hills of Kamloops for 2 hours or half planted, birds & mammals!

This is at the summit of the range of 4200 feet altitude. It is pure Canadian Aspen except on south slopes where a scattered mixture of hemlocks and the tops of the ridges is a beautiful woods and make country ideal for camping, good fishing, and delightful summer climate. There are lots of flowers and various shrubs and wild grapes.

The only industries are hard wood or sheep raising. There is no decent hotel or place to stay, only a few woodcutters in town. A little store.
left Kansas for Baker City at 10:30 AM. Came back to Grand Lake at 7:30 PM.
Canadian Grove in Cold Springs down to Hilgard.
Grand Fork Valley.
La Grange Sandy and big
Gopher hills 5 miles east town.

Hot Lake - Big hotel, cottages
Small lake 7.5 x 10.2 miles
Largest are the ones of Missouri.
Groves of pines on hills and
in middle of valley.
Citetus Cold plains ranges.

Kansas - east end of valley, good farm.

Ilesacott 3450 feet in top of ridge.
Caraven from dresses both sides.
Sequinsh dresses & monkey.
A few horses.
North Powder, 3417 ft., in big
sagebrush, meadow valley.

B/R, 314 ft., Mioziteus should be
 notified.

Adams, 3335 ft.,
A good little town near the wrong place.

Near town, two brooks run into the
valley. Mioziteus valley open, can
be worked for town. Worth with poor
harvest, Canadian gave case to edge.

Preliminary inspection, 12 miles
from town.

Pokolbin in meadow 4 mi. 5 days.

Below City, Good town, about 5700
inhabitants, Hotel Douglas Grand.

in Valley, west 20 miles in High desert.
June 25, left Baker at 6:30 AM.

1 mi Canyon City. Having
crossed Smoke Valley to point of hills,
where the smoke rises like clouds above
river. A few yellow pines on right
hill. Further on are yellow
junction of Kinship on left.

Then farther up, where the
quicksilver river becomes large,
there is lots of Pines poodlegram, cress, etc. of little Aspen.

Further along near the Cotton
Pine, Ammophila coastii, grass along the
river is lots of Cordyline

At 9:45 AM, this is the 3th bend of
potato, Ammophila coastii, as we begin to climb
the ridge. The north slope of
the ridge between Sampson and Whitney
is mainly covered with some Pseudotsuga Tarax, but not
exclusively so: slopes are mostly Pines predominating. One crossing this amount of 5094
but we go down a long north
slopes of wonderful yellow pine forest
north of the way to Whitney.
At Turner's Flat, I confess to my credit
what there is a slope of long
Whitney is in a nice little
calving with big meadows along
the north side of Desert River. There are
some terraces, mainly small ravens,
scattered along the valley where they
but they are not quite so bared, but many
out on the mountains - in the desert.
We then climb on another ridge
up to 5700 ft. with mainly Pines
meadows on north slopes and with

splendid yellow pine timber on open
and gently slopes one to meet
Austen. Austen is a town well
town in a meandering valley on
the head of the Del Norte River.
The valley is small and shallow, the
whole surrounding country is
a steep front of yellow pines
and thickets with mahogany
Pseudotsuga and Abies on cold
slopes, in gulches and along
meadows. The slopes and
valleys are generally stony
with rounded cobbles and the
land is of little use except for
point of grazing.

The ridge between Austen
Pine is the highest yet, said
to be 5300 ft. and seems to
be the north side of a great
alp Canadian snow and nearly
south slopes.
June 24. - Followed up Canyon Creek about 3 miles south of town and then climbed over the most open of Strawberry Butte, up to 5,250 feet or 2,100 feet short of town. The fields above are about 2,000 feet higher and have some snow on the peaks. There is a considerable area of Canadian Pine above the snow. The main timber is Ponderosa, Pseudotsuga, Juniperus occidentalis, Cercocarpus ledebouri. Along the creek are Populus trichocarpa, Alnus rubra, and Salix. Junipa and Astragalus occidentalis cover the dry slopes. There are lots of Philadelphia钢板、Sandwageniella, Pseudotsuga, and oak-leaf birches along the canyons and streams.
On P.M. got a team & drove down the valley to Halfway, 10 miles below P.M. Found a wide meadow valley, most of the way, & lots of goldenrod. The valley is all timber unless a strip of grassy prairie along the middle of north slope on north side is a trace of prairie.

Hay, grain, apples, peas, & Obies are the main crops. Potatoes are in blossom and at the Patterson farm we have new potatoes & peas for this valley.

Mt. Vernon is a small town near 2,875 feet.

The old 5 & 10 cent store has closed.

Jun 27. Took stage to Prairie and in P.M. went south across valley to Halfway, an NE 1/4, Strawberry Butte at 5,000 feet. Prairie is 3,500 feet.

It is about 10 miles to timber & 2 miles over up the creek. The open valley here is about 1/2 mile wide between forests. Yellow pine runs up past the peak to about 5,700 feet on north slopes, where Canadian spruce begin. Pines, fir, hemlock, red, & lodgepole as line above timber, with spruces & firs timbered in lower slopes. Elevation above sea level about 2,500 feet.
June 25. Came back to Sumpers and stopped for 3 750's. Walked by canoe for 3 miles to get eggs to eat. Met the fruit pickers, Ireland and Gems, named Matthew. Stopped at Capital Hotel.

June 26. Got to a small house and went up to Bowen at 7:05 on the path up the trestle to the summit. Shot deer at 7:50 from 200 yards. Got rides in plants, hills and ravines with altitudes.

Got back in time to catch 12:30 train to Baker.

July 3. Walked an easy ascent most of day. Early back to night.


June 17. Lt.判定 8 AM for Huntington. Headed due 

South at fair speed, about 1750 feet per hour. Modeled by Bowen at about 3000 feet, font climbing. Water mainly 

Sewanee except in Cold 

stream and along stream gravels. 

Huntington 2100'. Born Snake River. 

Admits dinner. 

Dinners' and 1 Reg. Hill. 

Ran across the Cotters in a foot. 

Up Pine Creek to Halfway, 20 miles. 

Bllowed fire in river below. 

Climbed up to Pine Creek and up Pine Creek. 

Climbed up to Pine Creek in a foot.
July 3. Halfway down to Robinville to get trophies and then back to Carthage and stopped at Keller Hotel.

July 4. Got wedding house at 1:30 and made up past Minersville Mine to ridge on 5 1/2 to the Granite Peak. Left house at 3:30 and made climb to top of highest Granite Peak at 7,800 ft. Cold mountain in beyond odd probably 1,000 ft higher, of Eagle Peak and 5th parties to higher, at least 10,000 ft. It is a very extensive mass of high peaks, spreading above this, with much snowing.

July 5. Returned to Robinville and then up to Huntington and stayed over night.

July 6. Huntington to Ontario. Saw first large goose hills of Canada. On the sandy flats near Eaton. There were very few trees and there were numerous but no near by them below along the road and of the large plains. Goose hills also came on Ontario and out to Wall.

July 7. Got up early and went to Wall and found to see country and see if cattle was there. All farm land with good crops of potatoes, vegetables, and great abundance of apples, peaches, cherries and grapes. Wrote instructions for field men.
July 5th: Ontario, Oregon. 12:44. Left arrive at Pocatello 8 P.M., coming a sketch of country I had never been in before by daylight.

The Snake River Plains are not high, no broken by any great barriers. They are nearly a level, sandy or hard soil except along the river flats which are sandy and will occasionally work well, and even so much charged with lime to form a good land, although still wide stretches of good land without. The eastern slopes are also enormous areas of low lands too can never be worked over.

Along the rivers canyon are sandy flats up to 30 feet
where we leave it and do not return & it lies on south American Falls. Here a the river runs in a narrow lava and walled canyon, but there in wide shallow valley with sides.

Each of the wide streams that cross the Plains & the river affect irrigation & are closed by ranchers & towns. No ague worms were seen the herds were enormous, so I could get no check & ranges of statistics.

The large hills of Sharon and South are then just on all the low sandy part of the valley from below at the mouth of the way

Gleens ferry a little above.

The series probably has a startling & interesting view farther up the river to American Falls, but I could not see any of the hills. The beds of trees as well as probably the red mud breakers to the base of the falls.

July 9. Arrived at Butte 8:30 A.M. & left for Idaho at 10:45 A.M. arriving at 4 P.M.

July 10. Reached Gardiner at 11 A.M. & found C.H. Smith at the P.O.
July 20, left Gardiner with pack and sled horses and followed up Farm Creek to Black Snow Pass and camped at 9 a.m. in big beautiful park country. Could see elk on the ridges from camp. As I climbed to top of one loop of camp oil I saw a herd of about 900 elk, old yagers and all sorts of kinds. Tracked until 10 a.m. in high, bone and many huge elk.

A quietly heard, fading music by their mites. Here were the elk herd, yet not as thick as a solid mass while he walked by. He did not seem to notice them, as they were so much ahead of him. Counted many other kinds with geese on other ridge tops.

Wonderful floors girdling above timberline, lots of snow banks on cold slopes.
July 26, crossed Eerie Creek Pass and down a creek to the west & West Gallatin River & down it out of the NW corner of the Park and camped on the lake beyond in the Upper Gallatin Basin at about 6000 ft.

Saw a few elk as we rode to the lake but probably the same herd seen last night. Saw one young bull of a sort likely damn in the edge of the timber on west slope.

The Gallatin Valley on south west of view is near meadows and willow valleys with grassy dry grassy slopes. They furnish extensive grazing for modest of excellent grazing, but are all too high for cattle range. They are of some value as spring and fall range for elk, but do
not very important. They are bordered with lodgepole forest with some spruce fir mixed in but very little aspen. The flats are covered with low willows that would not prevent much shelter or winter feed. Below the corner of this park the valley widens out and is good