

10. Other Information

- A. Topography: The well site is situated in the midst of a field of low parabolic dunes. From an elevation of 4050' at the well site, the land surface slopes gradually to the south at 30-50 feet per mile.
- B. Soil: Deep fine sand underlain by clay and caliche.
- C. Flora and Fauna: The vegetative cover is generally sparse and consists of mesquite, yucca, shinnery oak, sand sage and perennial native range grasses. Principal grasses are *Aristida* Spp., *Sporobolus* Spp. and *Cenchrus Incertus*.

Wildlife in the area is that typical of semi-arid desert land and includes coyotes, rabbits, rodents, reptiles, quail, dove and occasionally deer.

- D. Ponds and Streams: There are no rivers, streams, lakes or ponds in the area.
- E. Residences and Other Structures: There are no other facilities or occupied dwellings in the area.
- F. Archaeological, Historical and Cultural Sites: None observed. Whatever artifacts are present, date from the 1940's and bear no relationship to evidence of the presence of early man.

We did not hire an Archaeologist to make a reconnaissance of the area for two reasons. First, any cultural resources that might have been present originally, would have been disturbed when the well was originally drilled in 1944; and second, a new well No. 105 in the Southeast Maljamar Grayburg-San Andres Unit was surveyed by Dr. J. Loring Haskell prior to being drilled. His comments concerning the absence of cultural resources at a nearby site only 600 feet southeast are as follows:

"Locally, the overall absence of material cultural remains can be attributed to a dearth of lithic resources of a size suitable for tool production, the presence of thick locustrine deposits on the south, a shortage of surface water, and remoteness from areas possessing these positive attributes. Prehistoric usage was thus limited to occasional visits by social units engaged in hunting pursuits."