

vegetation rendered absolute identification of the grasses and forbs difficult to impossible.

RESULTS OF THE SURVEY AND IMPACT ON CULTURAL RESOURCES

A total of eight proposed well locations were surveyed along with supporting and associated access routes. No significant prehistoric archaeological manifestations were observed. Historic artifacts observed were all closely associated with existing well drilling areas and thus date to the later half of the present century and are not considered significant at this time.

Damaging impact on archaeological resources can be considered to be caused by two means. The first of these is the immediate results on fragile resources derived from construction and other earth moving mechanisms. Also included here would be damage to the resource base caused by removal of artifacts from sites by non-qualified individuals and by methods nonconducive to the formulation of data or data control. The second causal means is the long term effect of construction projects on the resource base. For example new access roads into an area may open that area to increased impact from recreational off-road vehicles and their attendant trampling of resources. Also, removal of vegetation by construction projects can result in impact on the resource base due to increased wind and water erosion. The two means of damaging impact have recently been termed direct and indirect impact respectively (Scovill, et al 1972).

In the case of the present survey, direct impact does not seem to apply as there were no significant cultural resources observed. It must be