seismological road for a distance of .7 miles and thence turn toward the west for an additional 600 yards entering the drill location at its southeastern corner. It will measure 12 X 5496 ft and pass through the:

E½E½, Section 6, T26S, R27E, NMPM, Eddy County, NM (~~Private~~ Surface/BLM-Minerals)
S½NE¼, Section 6, T26S, R27E, NMPM, Eddy County, NM (~~Private~~ Surface/BLM-Minerals)

The alternate route measures 12 X 3200 ft and passes through the:

SW¼SW¼, Section 6, T26S, R27E, NMPM, Eddy County, NM (~~Private~~ Surface/BLM-Minerals)
NW¼SW¼, Section 6, T26S, R27E, NMPM, Eddy County, NM (~~Private~~ Surface/BLM-Minerals)
SW¼NW¼, Section 6, T26S, R27E, NMPM, Eddy County, NM (~~Private~~ Surface/BLM-Minerals)

Map Reference: USGS Malaga Quadrangle, 7.5 Minute Series, 1945.

Terrain

This location is situated at the south end of the Cottonwood Hills southwest of Malaga, New Mexico. The area is distinguished by a pediment which trends toward the south. Small, but differentially eroded rills and arroyos, course through the area averaging between 1 and 2 ft in depth. Soils are sandy loams and loamy sands with pea-sized gravels on the south and angular limestone inclusions on the flanks of the Cottonwood Hills. Soils there are rocky. Typic Calciorthids are associated with several intergrades in the area.

Floristics

This locality is dominated by Larrea tridentata which often occurs in pure stands, but does associate with a variety of plants on the south, i.e., in areas of deeper soils. Frequently, observed plants in addition to Larrea tridentata include Prosopis juliflora, Opuntia imbricata, Opuntia macrocentra, Yucca elata, Acacia vernicosa, Koeberlinia spinosa, Croton sp., Tridens pulchellus, Scleropogon brevifolius, Panicum obtusum, and Hilaria mutica. In addition to the aforementioned, Dalia formosa, Condalia ericoides, and Ferocactus sp. were noted on the flanks of the Cottonwood Hills.