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is aggregated <sup>saturated with dead</sup> limbs, logs and branches and even  
trees lying as they drop. The exceptionally dense and impenetrable  
nature of the *Cercocarpus ledifolius* and its many dead  
entanglements lend prominence to these secluded niches.  
Evidence of old burned junipers but no indication of a general  
burn. Some junipers three feet in diameter. The *Abies*  
*concolor* are toppling down into the area in the protected  
canyon gullies where they enjoy greater humidity, more moisture &  
protection from the wind as contrasted with the more open  
positions upon the ledges. While the traveling is difficult  
and impossible at points it is most enjoyable to work in and  
out among these forests of <sup>these conifers</sup> evergreens. One finds that the deer  
use this area very consistently as deer pellets were found in  
almost every conceivable place, however, there is no effect of  
overgrazing. Such a place may be used more for retreat and  
protection than for forage grounds as the surface is mainly rocky  
and <sup>of a</sup> ledged nature. As one enters the *Abies concolor* & *Pseudotsuga*  
zone one finds considerable more grasses & low growing shrubs &  
herbs. Our journey thru this area disclosed neither birds  
Clarks crow, their nests or any signs of them, however every  
thing else was in their favor for a nesting area. An interest-  
ing observation made was the occurrence of three large trees  
that had recently fallen due to a supersaturated condition of the  
soils and its consequent lessening power of holding the roots of  
these trees in a firm foundation. The soils are very superficial  
on this steep slope and not much opportunity for attachment. I  
would suppose that this years moisture in soils was in ex-  
cess as evidenced from these trees. Two were <sup>large</sup> *Prunus monophylla*  
and the other an *Abies concolor*. It would appear that the local  
condition was more favorable for the junipers than the Firs.  
Having only the afternoon in field had to return with assurance  
of enough light to see ourselves at mouth of canyon before dark.

Arrived at ~~our~~ our station <sup>shortly after</sup> at sundown in oaks at mouth of canyon.  
Birds and animals observed: As we entered Alpine observed an  
eagle flying from Boulders to mouth of Alpine Canyon where it  
circled around near its old nesting site above the Power plant  
in cliffs on east side of canyon. At mouth of Boulders canyon met  
3 redtails, 2 normal & one dark phase. These hawks were making  
considerable fuss and noise as they circled & flew about. It  
appeared that there was one coactee and 2 coactors. Could see  
how important circling soaring was if controlled in such a  
manner as used by the coactee. If planned just right it is  
very difficult for the coactor to actually contact coactee in circling  
the circle rhythms are <sup>a state</sup> discordances. These hawks appeared