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short period of time. Not over 5' from the end of this tree is found a shell of an alio conular some 12' high, and  $4\frac{1}{2}$  feet in diameter near base. The outside is smooth but the general constitution rather unstable. The center is still present but experiencing a greater degree of decay. Now this stump is still standing and holding together in a remarkable way but a critical inspection on all side of cleared boulevards and soil surfaces failed to find any evidence of the part of the tree that had been broken off. This would indicate that when a conifer remains upright in its dead state it can resist the elements of decay but as soon as it is on the ground where it is subjected to moisture, fungus etc its life is short and remarkable short at that. Most of the large conifers show signs of fire scars particularly at their bases. The remarkable thing is that one finds burnt fallen spruce tree lying right among the present stand of dense, dry trees indicating that these burnt trees have remained there after the fire and antedate the new forest of spruce. There are many interesting problems connected with searching for the original picture and climax forest of the area and the above, if approached in a carefully planned and specially conducted, should throw some light upon the subject. While digging under the fallen tree found a run way of one of the smaller mice. Found a coyote body among conifers indicating a natural death, or having been shot, found its dying grounds among conifers. No legs injured by trap as far as I could tell. Collected the skull and foot measurement. Skull no (1-6-23-40) with foot measurement at approx.  $7\frac{1}{2}$  inches. Located three nests of young of the R.N. Sapsucker. Two of them not over 300' apart, the other 400 from 2nd nest. The young can be heard for some distance particularly in late afternoon when adult birds are actively feeding young. The young are still too small to come to aperture. They call 260 times in 1 minute. Each nest produced same regularity of calls. The calls are all a variation of the regular mechanical note, depending on accent or volume of sound. Birds react in change of voice upon entrance of adult into hole or by vibration of limb. One adult called outside but young did not vary calls.