

also present. → 400628-114 <sup>One patch of</sup> elderberry among conifers supporting 6 Citellus. They ran in all directions on my approach. The two Hairy Woodpeckers are still following. One western Tanager following the Woodpeckers in curiosity. At 4:00 P.M. the Hairy left and return to Spring but they still were calling, made surprise approach on a Goshawk which was on the ground. It left at 20'. Another one on divide near this one. It left also at 20' and sail over the divide thru the conifers. This divide is the lowest point on the north extension ridge. Followed along ridge and reached highest point at 4:20 P.M. This ridge is in the main a rocky one with *Pinus flexilis* growing on the most rocky & favorable parts. Green lichen lichen on rocks on ridge proper while on slopes and sides is practically missing. This has been observed on several occasions today. The Siberian juniper, *Coenathus*, & Oregon are the most conspicuous and dominant plants on ridge proper and are found growing among a rocky situation. One excellent patch of Oregon grape



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as one starts up this ridge. Observed several deer beds on the west trending ridge. These beds were placed in a most precarious position among the gnarled *pinus flexilis* and rocky ledges. Such a position assured protection from north approach. Rocky ridges are preferred as bedding grounds with inaccessible approach on at least on side. The areas examined meeting these qualifications generally have either the north or west approach blocked and exposed or near brink where wind blow. From one of these <sup>fresh</sup> deer bed down west ridge from top, took picture (10-6-28-40) showing a typical glacial canyon with characteristic talus and associated vegetation. This canyon is know as Shingle Mill(?) Canyon. This canyon suffers severely from periodic snow slides that rush down from either side of the canyon. The accumulations from these slides or they could be caused by terminal moraines make this canyon one of a series of ascending steps and flats. The only spring in this part of this canyon is near its mouth where larger aspen trees end and small snow-slide affected aspens begin. Left Top and returned to divide by 4:40 P.M. From here trended west and thru conifer timber. In timber deer tracks present, some imprints sliding. Numerous diptera in air in light rays coming about 5' to ground. Good signs of *Tamiasciurus*. In this canyon at lower end just as drainage escapes over the brink is a small lake bed which is probably used during early spring runoff. No vegetation is found on the surface of dry mud. Burnt area to the east. In this valley one finds the elderberry & *Mertensia* dominant. Measured one *Pseudotsuga* which was 5' in diameter at 3' height. Feathers of Sooty grouse, probably a kill. Have noticed at different places whole sections of skin and feathers associated with the receding snows. 4:59 Citellus active. Madderheads patchy but numerous. 5:00 P.M. *Citellus armatus setivi*. when (cit.) is used as abbreviated it refers to *Citellus armatus*. Group of 14 dead