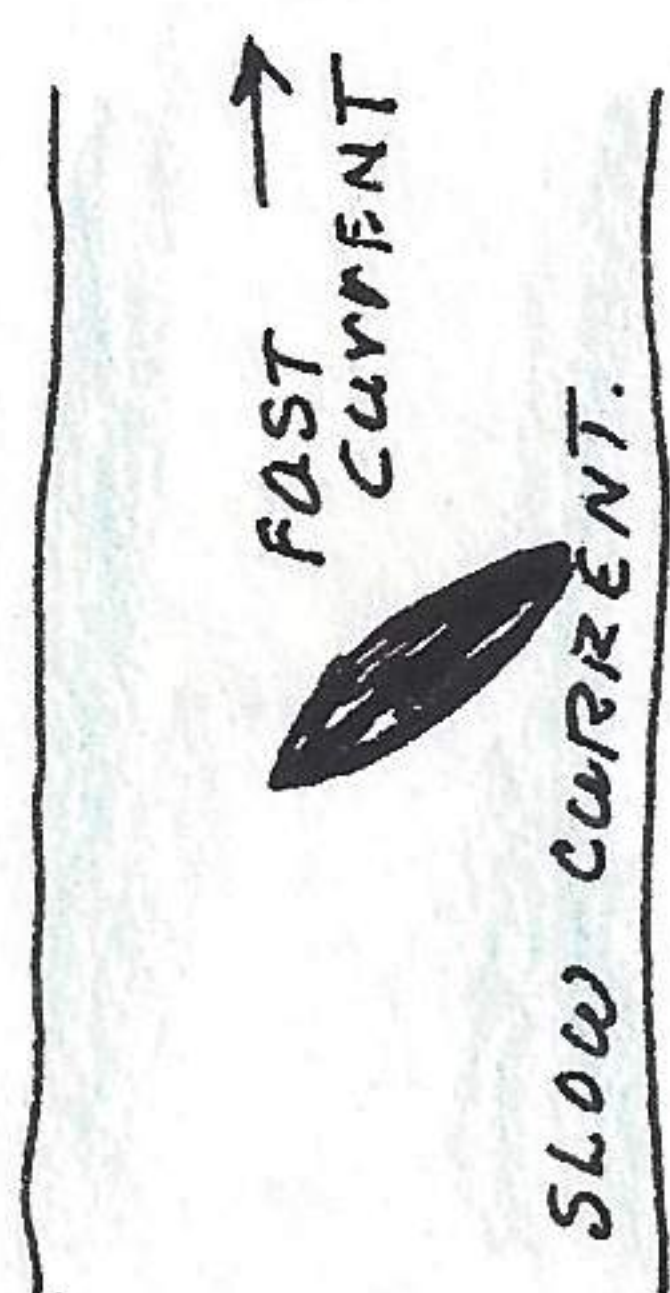
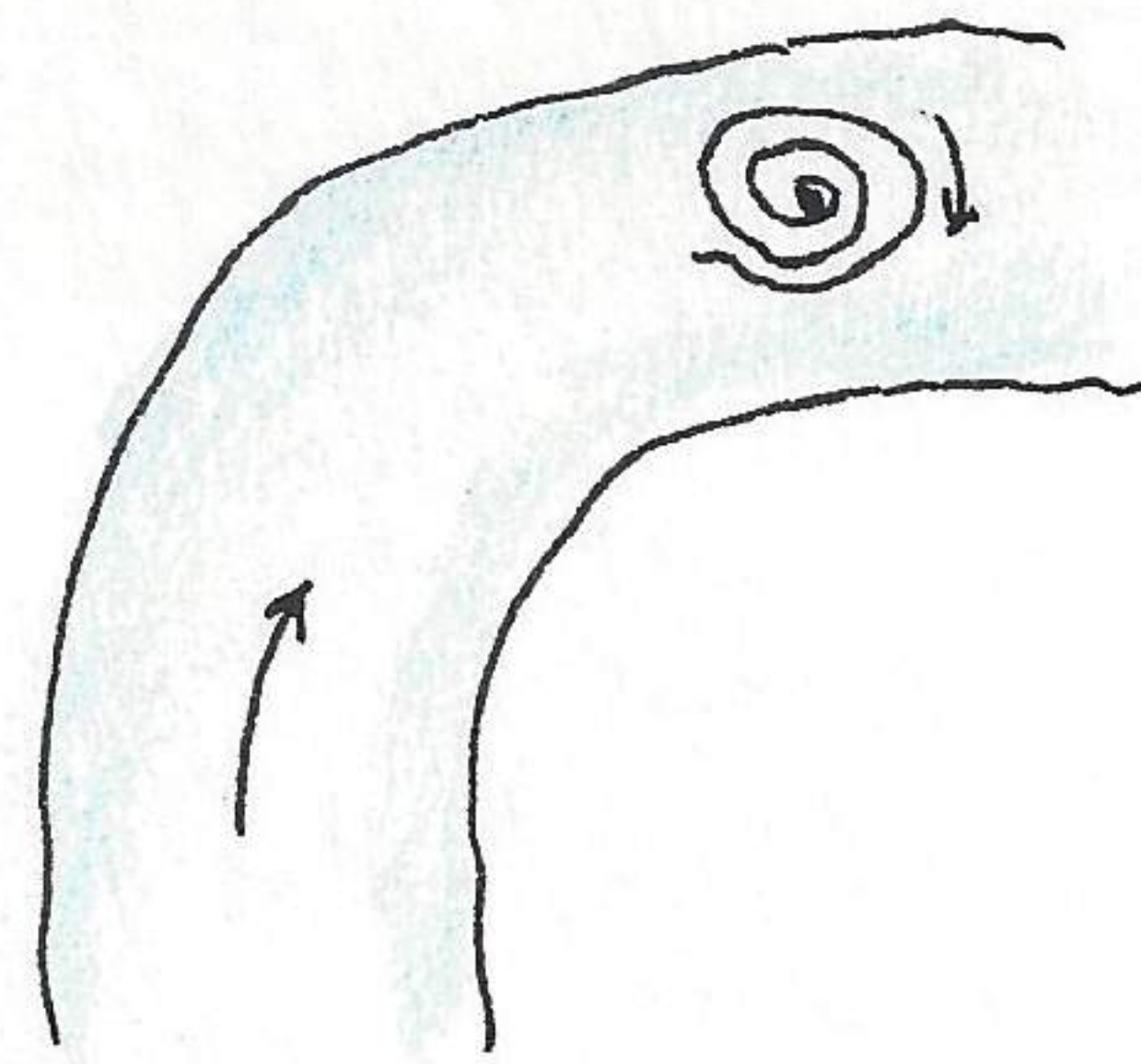


ous because the canoe could easily get caught against the trees and then capsized. These bends were particularly dangerous if winds were strong enough to force the canoe into the trees.

Another hazardous condition was the formation of whirlpools just beyond the bend. These developed spontaneously and produced vortices 10' in diameter and as much as 2 feet deep. Upwelling of water and abrupt change of direction of water was associated with these bends.



Fast moving current in middle of river would frequently catch the back end of canoe and turn the canoe completely around as well as forcing the canoe into the right hand bank. Another condition that was present and dangerous was areas where barriers produced upwelling and water down drafts

so to speak, the turbulent downwelling would catch the canoe and hold it rigid while strong solid current would force the canoe from right to left. It would be easy to capsize under these unbalancing conditions. This grasping effect is in contrast to most moving water that floats the canoe like a cork. There were other unpredictable conditions that could have been serious but did not happen. One, the falling of large trees that have been undermined or the roots saturated with water; or log jams releasing at the time we passed by; or underwater movements of large trees; or hidden stationary objects that we could have hit at some speeds of 10 miles per hour.

Because the handling of the canoe took most of my time I did not record observation. The following are summaries of general observation recorded mainly after the end of the trip.

Baltimore Oriole. Approx 45 birds generally distributed, occurring as singles, pairs. Some chasing each other, most of them singing.

Indigo bunting. Three noted, others heard singing.

Crested flycatcher. 6 noted, 2 singles and 2 pairs.

Eastern Kingbird. 5 pairs, one group of 6 birds in some tree.