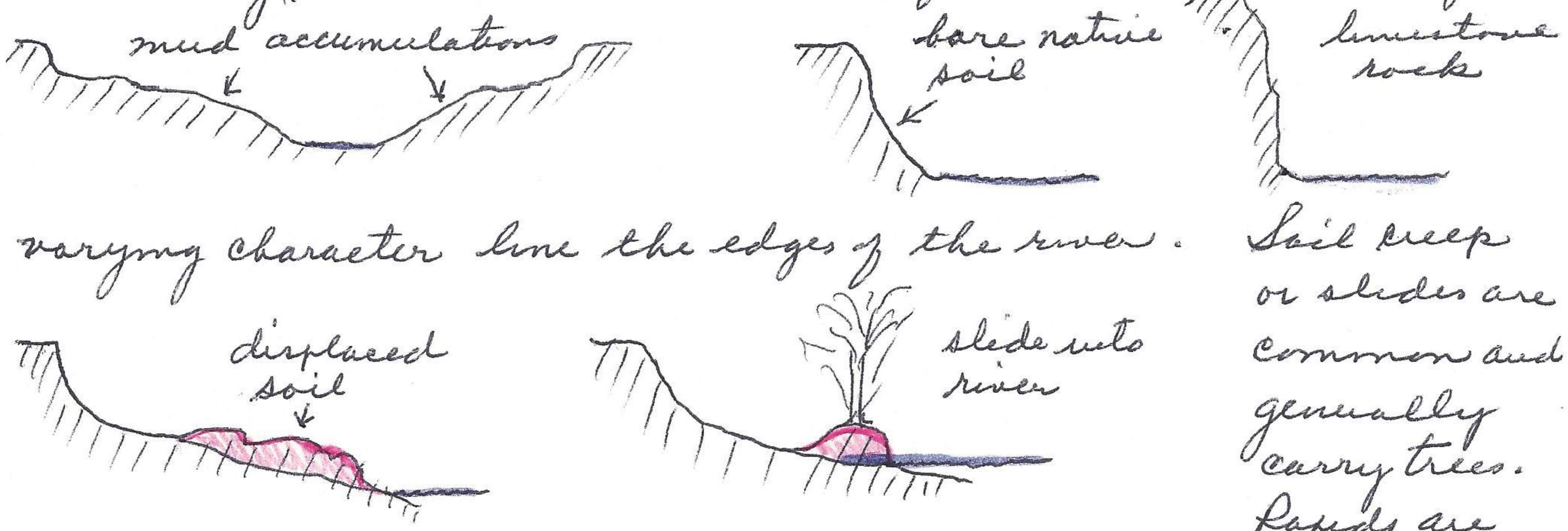


there will be serious errors in the census, Some days squirrels are on all sides while on other days there are practically none in sight. Bird populations can be censused only under identical conditions if the results are to be comparable. On this trip there was inactivity and area quiet until we fired a gun and then 7 or 8 birds be react and make their whereabouts known. The best conditions are a warm or at least sunny windless day for greatest activity and singing upright.

There are old stumps of unusually large size that are in, or at edge of creek proper and are probably trees of a time ~~that~~ when conditions were different than today as I did not notice any modern trees ^{of similar size} in such a position. One area of land displacement included 5 large trees. The common number is one. Some large trees completely blocked creek channel and extended from one side of the bank to the other; some bridging above, some at water level and blocking some traffic and some slightly submerged.

The physical feature of the creek are varied and interesting. Some areas are undergoing what I would call major adjustments of erosion and soil displacement. There are various causes of narrow channels; one from land slides from one or both sides without tree obstruction, another with slides and trees blocking water flow. Lateral creeks deposit solid limestone rocks which frequently cause a narrowing of channel and deposition of soils.



various character line the edges of the river. Soil creep or slides are common and generally carry trees. Rapids are caused by a debris barrier from lateral creek, exposed resistant strata of rock, old clay accumulations, slides and perhaps faulting. Vegetation is distributed irregularly. Large trees are generally confined to upper slopes except when displaced by