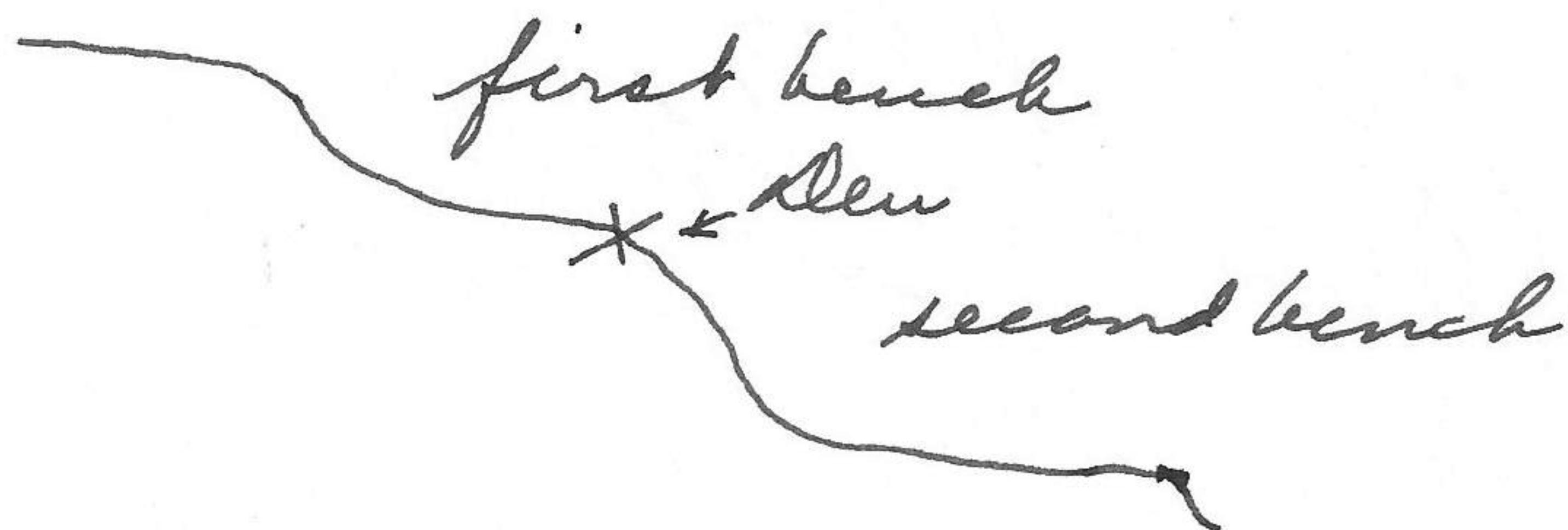


ion to to 11:40 at Pilot black snake point the recorder failed to function. In the distance covered have approximated the number of birds of observed but not recorded because of this malfunction: 2 song sparrows, 1 fox sparrow, 8 cardinals, 25 red-headed woodpeckers, 13 blue jays, 2 turkey vultures, 6 red bellied woodpeckers, 8 black-capped chickadees, 15 Harris sparrows, 2 field sparrows, 13 juncos, 2 robins, 2 white-breasted nuthatches, 5 fox squirrels, 6 titmice, 11 bobwhites, 2 bluebirds, 6 goldfinches, 3 flickers, 2 Eng sparrows, 4 starling, 1 cowbird, 1 hairy woodpecker, at this point at 11:40 observed a pilot black snake half way out of den, which was covered with about 6 inches of leaves. Forcefully pulled this snake out of its den. Lower part (1/2) of body unusually cold to touch and was about same temp. as underground soils.

It measured 250 mm tail, 1400 body length. Den on N exposure. Hole 50 feet NW of large oak tree at point and among trees and sparse shrubs at brink of first bench



It is possible this snake was just emerging from winter hibernation although this ^{kind of} snake has been known to have been observed active a week and

a half earlier. 2 red headed woodpeckers at this point but no other birds, 2 fox squirrels chasing each other 150 feet to west on first bench, wind constant and howls in upper parts of trees, especially on edge of plateau, I am wondering if this might be a factor in animal distribution, On second bench NW of this point is a small tree trunk with white fungus. Leaving point at 12:00 o'clock and will continue W. Bench on N exposure a 20-30 degree slope, beyond this point there is very little evidence of wind action from the tornado; small blue butterfly out; 12:07 excavation of burrow system by either a coyote or, more likely a badger, old marmot skull measured in 68 mm in width and 97 mm from front of incisor to back surface of condyle, estimated total length 102 mm (nasals