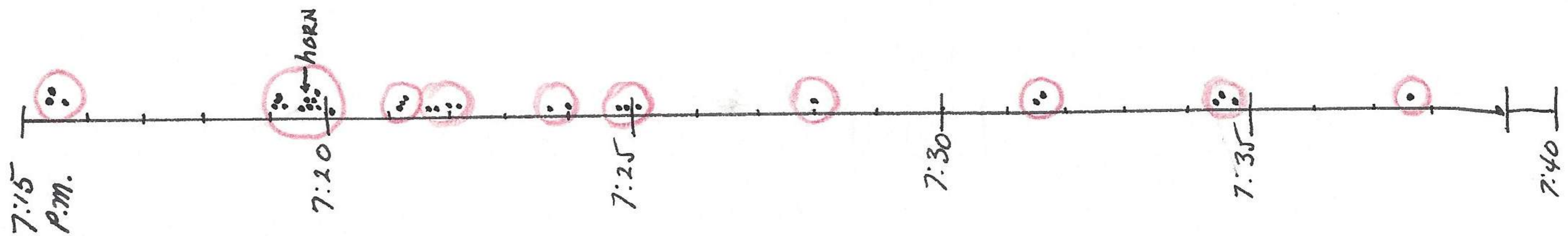


50 feet) held at least 800 birds. These birds drop into trees either from passing flocks or from birds which first alight on higher tree tops nearby & then move to junipers in a quick, darting, downward flight. This behaviorism is characteristic of birds entering roosting areas and perhaps is a mechanism for being less conspicuous at the roosting site, thus minimizing the disclosure of the area to predators. Last night these trees were 'breathing' with bird movement even though it was several hours after dark. When disturbed they shift about the trees rather than fly away.

March 26, 1968

at 7:15 (late twilight) place a tape recorder in junipers (6 junipers or above) and recorded calls for 25 minutes. Their distribution is as follows:



7:15-0
-25
-28
-35
7:19-3
-5
-6
-16
-35
-45
-50
-58
-56
-58
-59

7:20-1
7:21-12
-13
-15
-48
-50
7:22-0
7:22-6
7:23-40
7:24-0
-56
-58

7:25-2
7:27-0

7:31-30
-33
7:34-30
-32
-45

7:37-40

The sound of a horn set off a series of calls, the rest were not influenced by outside interference and they show a periodicity of approx. 3 minute intervals. One dead grackle among trees. The white excrement was covering 70% of the surface of the ground at any one area under the trees.

The upright stems were also coated with white excrement. When disturbed at night, they roosted in trees rather than leave.

Wakarusa Valley, Clinton area, Douglas Co., Kansas

March 30, 1968

made census from Sigel School to a point along the Wakarusa NE of Clinton and return (via Peterson Road route). Sigel School House at mileage 33.1. Day hazy, moderate wind, temp 70°F meadowlark at school house. 33.7 Cardinal, 33.8 2 cardinals; 33.9 Cardinal; 34.2 ♀ in road; 6 cowbirds, 8 Eng sparrows; 34.8