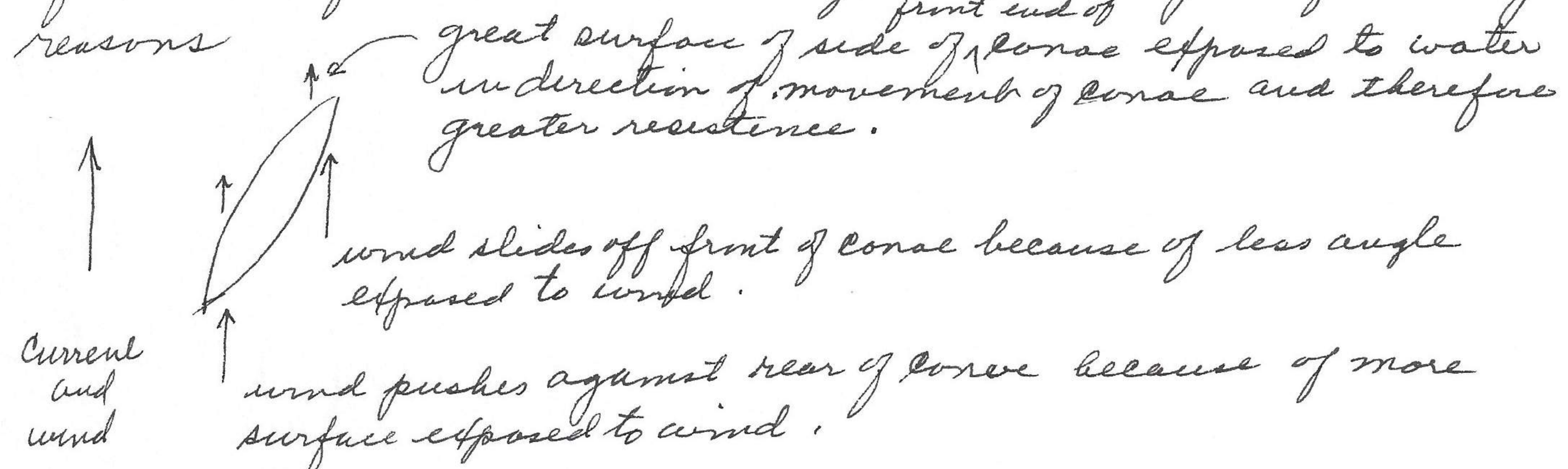


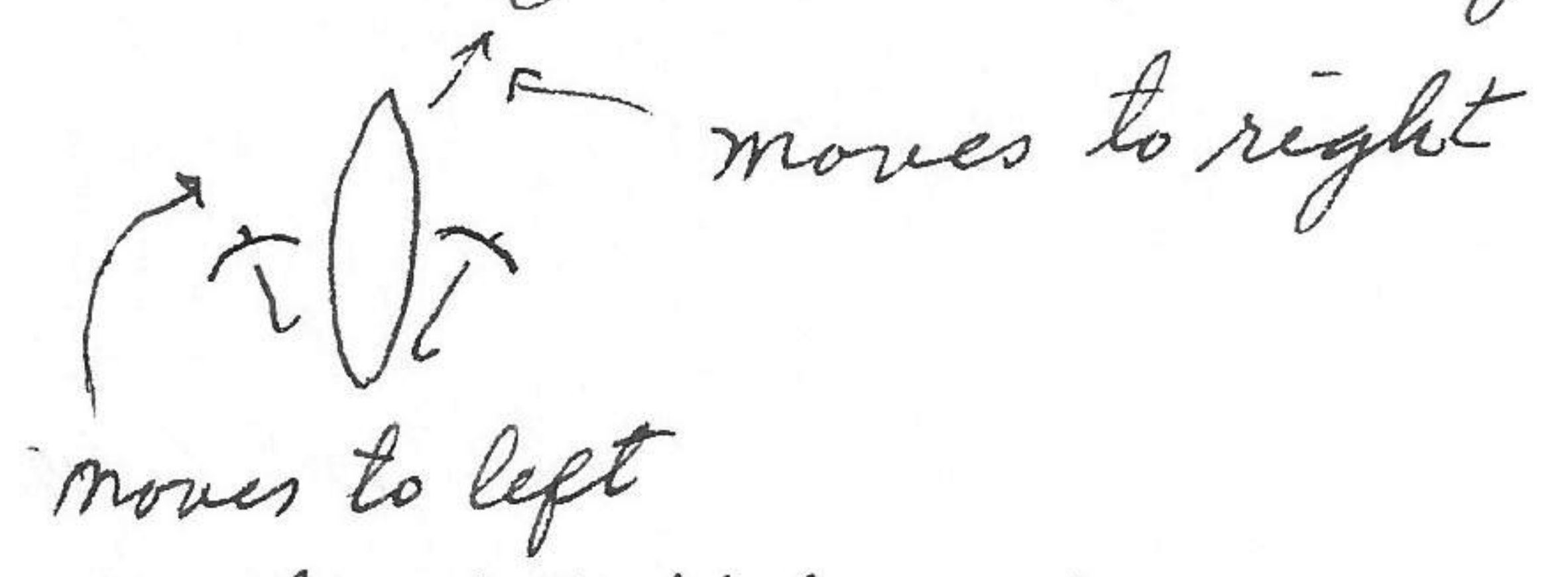
on sand bar on W side river. 2 killdeer, 1 greater yellow legs ^{40 mm front.}
 Several sets of great blue heron tracks were: 172, 196, 192, 190, 188 mm. Straddle of a turtle measured 70. Coyote 80 x 70.
 opossum 50 x 50 Peromyscus, rabbit and fox squirrel also on sandbar. a turtle left this mark
 were 37 x 30, 42 x 22. Raccoon 102 x 52, muskrats 72 x 64
 90 x 60, 80 x 54, 60 x 50. When right & left feet apposed measured 150 mm. Noted the first and only dead minnow a thin white-silvery one with large eyes. Craw measured 90 mm. Left 5:13. 5:23 mouth Soldier Creek, Knifefisher. temp 68°F. Arrived bridge at 5:30 P.M. Same

factors of canoe handling in wind were recorded: When canoe becomes broadside to wind or 90° in current. It is difficult to change position back to orientation with wind or current. This is caused by a differential in air friction of canoe surface and the change is made by the following reasons



Providing canoe at stern and bow are of the same size in surface exposure the canoe will finally come to rest at 90° to the flow of current and direction of wind.

A log ^{below surface} flows parallel parallel to current so other orientation is produced by above water surface factors. When an umbrella is used the canoe can be guide by placing the umbrella to right or left of canoe



This has a limited guiding control but once the canoe goes beyond the directional nearly parallel with wind the umbrella has no control.

a bucket tied on front rope will keep canoe from shifting by wind either laterally or back up stream if the wind is against the current. If there is no wind one can keep canoe in proper position by sitting on floor of canoe in front of back seat & face the stern. The front end must be unloaded or otherwise a procedure for solo slight ones.