

The last group of birds may have been formed by movement to a terminal point of ridge. East end point 2:55 P.M. Car. 3:00 P.M.

Summary of kinds and numbers of birds & mammals according to group formation and first observed. total in circles

slate colored junco 3-30-2-3-20-3 = (61)

crow 2 = (2)

blue jay 10-3-2-2-2-2-2-2-3-2-2 = (34)

redheaded woodpecker 3-1-1-1-2-1-2-1-3-4-1-1-2-11-1-1-2-1-1-12-3-
2-1-1-2-1-1-1 = (64)

Cardinal - 4-2-1-2-16 = (25)

downy woodpecker 1-1-1-1-2-1 = (7)

am. goldfinch 1-1 = (2)

tree sparrow 8-26-90-12-2 = (138)

titmouse 12-3-4-1-4 = (24)

black capped chickadee 8-2-2-3-2-4-1-4-2-3-6-4-2-2 = (45)

redbellied woodpecker 1-1-2-1-1 = (6)

yellow-bellied sapsucker 1 = (1)

golden crowned kinglet 1 = (1)

brown creeper 1-2-1 = (4)

great horned owl 1-1 = (2)

eastern blue bird 2 = (2)

ruby crowned kinglet 1 = (1)

yellow-shafted woodpecker 1-1-1 = (3)

Cooper hawk ?

white breasted nuthatch 1 = (1)

redtail hawk 1-1 = (2)

hairy woodpecker 1-1-1 = (3)

fox squirrel 2 = (2)

gray fox squirrel 2 = (2)

Cottontail rabbit 1-1 = (2)

Carolina wren 1 = (1)

22 species birds (not including Cooper?)
3 species mammals.

Total of 435 individuals

There is a definite association of redheaded woodpeckers with climax forests and the more extensive the forests the greater number of woodpeckers of this species. Their requirements are upright old dead trees among the forests. The distribution chart shows this dramatic association. When the old climax forest are gone, the numbers of redheaded woodpeckers will be greatly reduced. The forests will disappear when the area becomes the Clinton Reservoir. It is interesting to note that on Jan 5, in the same general area of the Unkarusa valley, we did not see a single redheaded woodpecker in 48 miles of roadside census.