

In the unaltered riparian community east of the Lawrence waterworks and beyond railroad tracks measured the following cottonwood trees: (selecting by sight only the larger trees and these as a sample only)

7'5"; 10'2"; 9'1"; 9'8"; 9'5"; 9'7"; 8'5"; 10'10"; 10'6"; 10'5"; 8'5"; 11'7"; 9'8"; 10'5".

These forests were relatively free of birdlife.

One leaf of a sycamore measured 18" across.

Other large cottonwoods and their position are indicated on the map. The one measuring 18'9" is a double trunk type , all others are single main trunks. There were no water

birds on river between the dam at Lawrence and the Turnpike bridge. At a point labelled yellow-shafted flicker, noted an unusual aggregation of these birds. Along the trunk of a 1 foot diameter cottonwood tree in an area of second growth cottonwoods, and there were 13 yellow-shafted flickers ranging from 2 feet above the ground to 22 feet high. These birds were feeding on the berries (o in size) of the climbing variety of poison ivy (). Both the leaves of the tree and the ivy were off the branches.

10 other yellow-shafted flickers were in adjacent trees and within 20' of the tree supporting ivy berries. There was some calling by these birds, especially as I made my appearance. On close approach they left as individuals or small groups and dispersed in several directions and generally to higher positions in trees beyond. These 23 birds were within an area of approx. 30' x 20'.

At a point labelled grackles and redwings aggregate of approx. 3,000 birds including again, approx. 70% redwings (of which 50% were ♀♀ and young and 20% ♂♂) and 30% grackles. There was some segregation when in trees but when flying appeared to be distributed at random.

These birds were extremely vociferous and were resting on and among small trees, ^{mostly ash and} covered with vines and at periphery of a second growth patch of trees cottonwood trees. There was approx 3 inches of newly fallen leaves on the ground beneath the trees and leaf disturbance indicated a limited amount of feeding. There was a perement below the trees but not enough to indicate the area being used for repeated roosting. There were no dead birds beneath trees as is usual when used as a regular roosting site.

