


be an ideal place for a blind. Hunting, in my estimation should be eliminated from the lake and adjoining lands as well as boating (in certain arms or bays of the lake where water birds could receive protection from harassment). 3:07 old camp site (see previous notes) at SW end of peninsula. This may be more specifically called Paradise Point. From this area there were approx 10 mallards, 18 bluewing teal + 10 coot directly to S. Continued SE thru gap of old dike that now outlines the old river course and continued to S toward the Ozaukee bridge. To E in bay were approx. 80 mallards, 20 coot and 30 bluewing teal. This area to S of the peninsula seems to be the most popular area for ducks. Arrived bridge 3:58. motor (electric) used all power in battery (approx. 6 hours of nearly continuous running). From bridge continued to boat ramp to E at old Ozaukee, arriving at 4:18 P.M. The last 2 hours has been ideal for travelling on the lake because of the smoothness of water + lack of wind!

In the lake bordered by the bridge approach to N and the old ozaukee land mass to E were 11 Franklingulls and 3 ring-billed gulls. These gulls fed from at least 4:00 P.M. to 4:45 in this general area, ranging out as far as 1/10 mile in radius. The Franklingulls were about 40% adult + 60% young with black band in outer border of tail feathers. The adults were white headed, gray upper wings + back and white tail. It was difficult to see details of head but there did not seem to be as much black on head in region of the eye + nose as usually observed at close range. There was also a faint wedge of gray in wing  like Bonapartes. On the basis of size would say these gulls were definitely Franklins. In late evening near sundown with unusual reds + yellows of clouds of sunset and blues of sky, the birds occasionally appeared as blue as a bluebird. For the period of observation, these gulls fed continuously and in a mannerism not usual for these gulls. They search for fish at about 25' and when a fish was spotted would drop down to 4-10 feet and then with wings partly closed they would dive into water at a rather rapid speed, reminding one of the wing angle and velocity of brown pelicans diving for fish. There would be a splash and complete submergence of the gull, averaging from 3 to 5 seconds below the water. They would frequently emerge 2 or 3 feet from the point of emergence as if the force of the dive (depending on the angle which was from perpendicular to 30°), carried the gull forward. This forward movement could have been by underwater wing + foot movement.