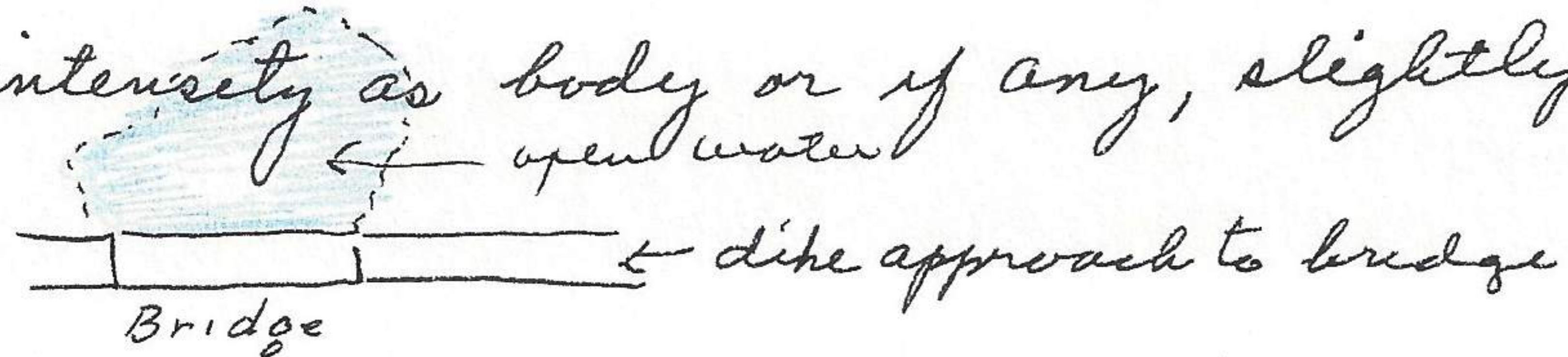
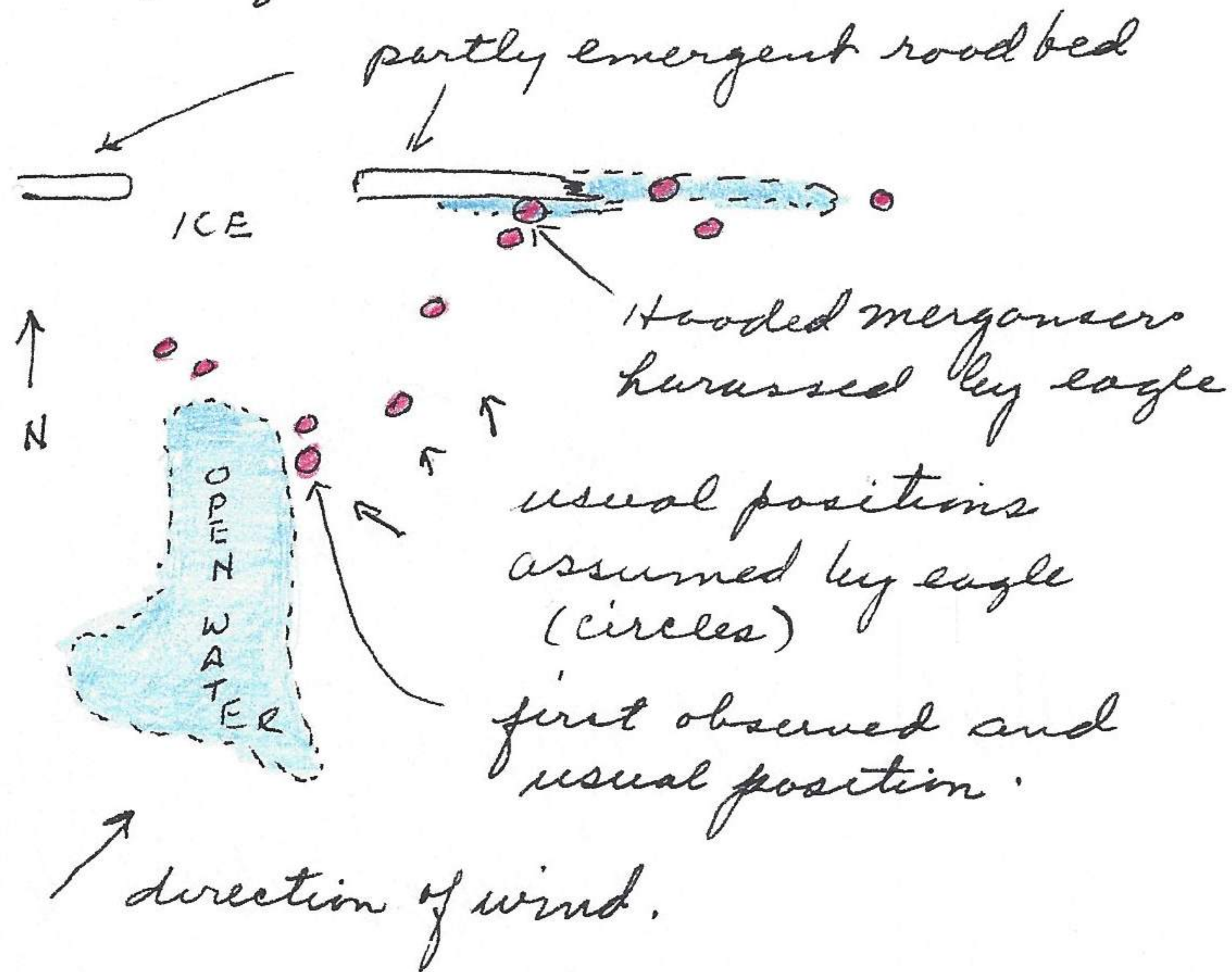


intensity as body or if any, slightly lighter.



← open water  
← dike approach to bridge  
Bridge



6-7 feet and also a graceful descent to surface of water where, with legs extended picked up the dead fish. When descending on the ice, the legs again are fully extended for landing. In all positions, it faced the wind. 9:58 eagle left edge of ice, flew out over open water nearest its position, picked up a <sup>small</sup> dead fish, and returned to same position. Its position on the NE side of open water is associated with direction of wind and drifting materials. The eagle consumed the strap of material. The wind allowed a graceful ascent (to  
10:00 eagle left ice, flew entire length of open water and then returned to some position on ice. 10:01 eagle walked to edge of ice 3 feet beyond, and in water on ice (approx 2" deep) reached out into open water for an object and, not being able to reach this item, raised into the air by flight, picked up the strap of material and returned to some position on ice some 3' from edge of ice. The fact that feathers do not grow to base of toes may be an adaptation of a bird that spends so much time in water at or near freezing temperatures. Feathers would be a handicap, 10:03 eagle flew NE 100', alighted on ice, hopped 10' away and started to pick at something on the ice. 10:07 Coyote arrived from over ice at promontory point directly S. It had crossed from W side of lake land on reaching the east side, went directly into weeds rather than following along edge of lake. This animal was in direct sight of eagle but the eagle was not concerned of this object crossing the ice. 10:09 eagle flew out over water and attempted to pick up something from water but rejected it and then returned to usual position. The N end of open water is inspected more than S end. 10:10 eagle flew out over water and then returned. Average height of these inspection flights is 10'. 10:11 a crow arrived from