

One should be alerted to the fact that a canoe cannot be beached or tied at water level as these waves would capsize and damage the canoe. One could compare the wave action along the shore with the surf action against rocks on the ocean. There are approx. 22 such wave actions with each passing ship. I was not able to ascertain the type of action of two opposing sets of wakes created by two ships passing in opposite direction. but would estimate that the water surface would be completely unpredictable and hazardous to canoeing, especially on shore and at the point where wakes of ships become antagonistic. These conditions would apply to rubber life rafts, row boats and small motor boats. In summary of observations on the bald eagles would say that there is a tendency for these birds to select the mouths of rivers and especially islands associated with these rivers as they enter the canal. They most frequently are observed on the outer conifers of the island or mainland, and generally perched in a limb $\frac{2}{3}$ to top of tree. The ends of islands are more commonly selected. Did not see birds on the ground or beach. All birds were adults and easily recognized at a distance by white head. As other populations observed supported $\frac{3}{4}$ subadults (those at Prime Rupert) would judge that the total number of eagles observed (all adult) on the inland passage from Prime Rupert south would actually be much greater or $\frac{2}{3}$ greater. The subadults are difficult to see unless silhouetted against sky or flying. The number of eagles were: 2-3-2-2-1-1-1-1-1-1-2-2-1-2-1-1-1-2-1-1-1-2 = total 38. Including those observed at rapids ^{on E side Prime Rupert Island} and elsewhere the number of bald eagles would be approx. 60.

Kelsey Bay, Vancouver Island, British Columbia, Canada
 Aug. 5, 1970

Arrived at Kelsey Bay at 8:30 A.M. Continued S to cutoff to Alberni, thence W to West side of Vancouver Island at Longbeach. The Macmellon Cathedral Forest is a segment of climax forest, set aside by Mr Macmellon, a lumberman, as an example of the forests before these timberlands were denuded. The principal tree here is Douglas Fir, some over 200' high and 6-8 feet in diameter. Continued to divide between Sprout and Kennedy Lakes ^{on highway 44} and set 100 traps in climax conifer trees near the pass.