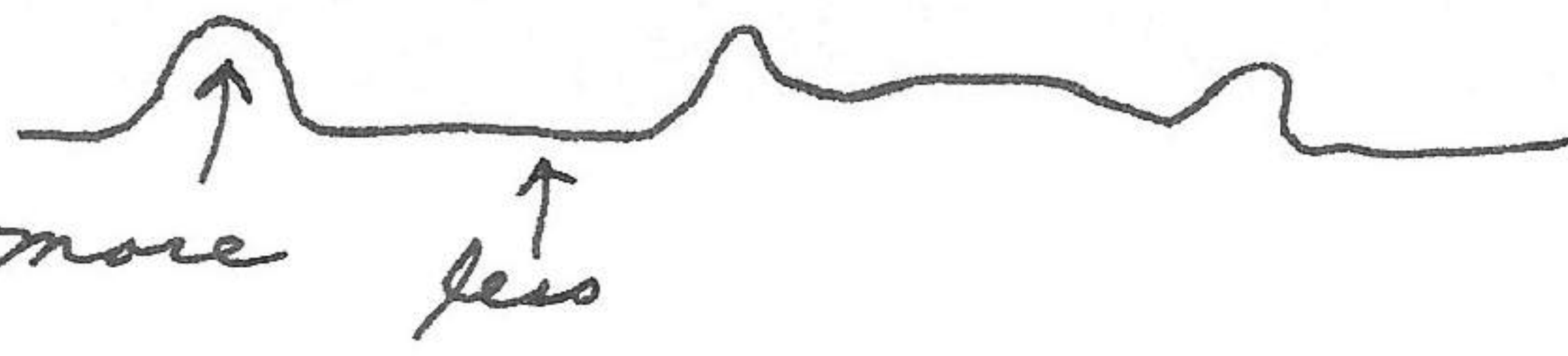


Some observations along this contact are: Birds in forests are localized and are more common in side canyons than between canyons.



frequently in more ^{less} associated groups. I have not observed turkey vultures, (except earlier today) in areas where ^{7 to 10} they are commonly observed circling in valley or above the forest. This may be due to lack of proper wind currents. I am also impressed with the great diversity and numbers of swallowtail butterflies, especially kinds (large) that are different from the usual swallowtails observed. The most common one is a medium size (wing spread approx 70 mm) of dull white and light or faded black and at most any point one can count 4 or 5 ⁱⁿ the forest (edge) and an equal number in field of cleared timber adjacent to the forest. At one point count 10 in field in a 100 linear x 20 foot distance. The day has been exceptionally quiet and one can hear the buzzing and humming of flies and bees and other insects. Deer tracks are common along edge of forest as are coyote and fox tracks. Four ^{large} deer tracks measured 68, 72, 75 and 87 mm in length. In areas where timber has been removed, especially on slopes with damp to wet soils, are deeply entrenched trails of ? Microtus pinetorum and these trails most frequently associated with rotten wood of low stumps and roots. They seem to be more numerous than one finds these trails in forests. One beautiful swallowtail (large) with long narrow wings with center black stripe and bordered by yellow. Also dark black and purplish ones were observed. 2 Fields of grass pasture still identified as such but gradually growing to elm forests, the largest about 6' high and may have been in existence in field prior to clearing of contiguous areas. The wet to damp soils are most frequently on slopes between drainage systems or at extreme lateral edge of alluvium deposits from major drainage systems. Minor interferences with configuration of slope or surface as accompany removal of forests is responsible for major areas of marshy and wet lands. Farmers keep these waters moving by establishing patterns of manmade drainage systems. The most numerous microtine runways are associated with wet to damp soils in contrast to dry or standing water.