

and mammals  
Birds in area of cave:

tatmouse called occasionally, 4 redbellied woodpeckers, white tailed deer, 5 field sparrows (one group), chipping sparrows, blue grosbeak, catbird, indigo bunting, crow, vulture, pileated woodpecker (1), whip-poor-will, chuck-wills-widow, great crested flycatcher, red-eyed vireo, gold finch, yellow-billed cuckoo, cardinal, chickadee. The chuck-wills-widow called all night to twilight. At close range the first click is heard followed by 2 notes with greater accent on first. The same bird at a distance ~~does not~~ has only the last 2 notes that are audible. The whip-poor-will has 3 distinct notes with accents on first and last and the call is given much more rapidly and repeated at less of an interval than the chuck-wills-widow which more deliberate in song and interval. With many dead trees there is a <sup>good</sup> chance that the pileated woodpecker will increase in numbers.

The following are remarks made by Tom Aley in interpreting the cave area.

Temperature inside cave an average of 58°  
There is 5 acres of floor space in two main passages. The trail is to protect the floor of the cave. Tracks made on surface will last for hundreds of years.

Millipeds occupy a micro-habitat and are restricted to a small fraction of the cave area.

Near entrance of cave are wall scribbles dating from 1887, some chert chips. Clovis late woodland → Dalton.

millipeds had adaptive characters that made it possible to inhabit caves as climate changed on the outside of cave.

Entrance is Pine wood.

Crickets have long legs & antennae.

Entrance passage way dug out with dynamite. The walkways are cement. Ceiling collapsing because of change of stress. 1000 ft of cobble used by National Geographic's film "Creatures in the night".

Bobby Hester is listed in cave as of June 7, 1887.

Eight years ago sticks were placed in cave to see how they were utilized for food. Cave have limited food supply.

Grey bat (*Myotis grisescens*) weights from 1/3 to 1/5 oz and eats weight every night in consuming 1000 insect each night.

Guano is deposited in cave which is high in energy - 3 1/2 calories per gram of guano. Guano falls in creek etc and 90% is lost as potential food for cavecreaks.

Carbonic acid causes limestone to dissolve and water evaporation causes precipitation of calcium carbonate as