

occasions one bird would be seen to be chasing the other.
Their calls frequent.

Audubon Hermit Thrush. One pair fed in bottom of canyon in oaks another seen along working through branches in canyon bottom.

(Entered May 27, 1938) 7/10/38 (see page 249 for proper date sequence)

Examined several Broad-tail hummingbird nests today that Dad has had under observation for the last two Sundays. All nests were found in main canyon supporting water above Stewarts Flats in the North Fork of Pecos Canyon. Observations around 3 o'clock P.M. This interesting canyon is of glacial origin and now carries the snow waters from the upper end of Pimpanogas down to the junction with the north fork stream. The waters are cool and pure to look at and dropped considerably during its course, rushing down the bouldered creek bed with a continuous roar, possibly carrying 25 second feet. The vegetation along the narrow glacial canyon is essentially a tongue of the upper elevations which has brought with it some of the higher living forms. The Engelmann Spruce seems to dominate the conifer trees which is generally associated with higher elevations. A few *Abies concolor* and *Pseudotsuga mucronata* are mixed in with the spruce along the creek edge and are found on the south hill side but taking over the dominance as they work progressively up hill. Very few conifer are found on the north side of canyon even limited in number along creek edge. While the south side is covered with conifer the north side takes on a entirely different appearance, the conifer being replaced here by aspen, oak, maple, ferns and type of plants found in association with a hot, sun exposed hillside where *Citellus* calls were frequently heard.

Associated with the spruce are the willow which hugs the creek bank and found intermittently; the *Kinnikinnick* occasionally found on stream bank; aspen which is found either on stream bank or on either side; Cottonwood, large size and generally distributed; birch found commonly along creek bank; chokecherry; rank growth when found on stream edge and many minor types like elderberry, monks hood, negro heads, stinging nettle, *Symphoricarpos*, and many others. The E. Spruce however were the trees that dominated the canyon and offered the favorable nesting sites for hummers. These trees ranged from 2 feet to 80 or even higher. The human influence was evident with camp sites every 200' and on sundays hundreds of cars passing within 30' of nests.