

as one leaves the level of the lake and gains elevation on the hillside the more distinct the distances become so am wondering if this condition is due to an atmospheric factor near the ice & snow of the lake rather than to the fine snow now in the air. 72.4 6 bluejays in road, one junco. 72.8 passing road that goes E out to peninsula. 74.1 gates at W end of dam. at 12:22. 2 crows on ice below. 75.6 where causeway road contacts ridge, one crow. 76.5 SE end reservoir area, 12:30 P.M. end of complete census. Horn larks leave edge of road but immediately return after car passes by. 1 mi. N of highway 24 intersection 2 red-headed woodpeckers in road (edge). Continued thru Perry towards Leecompton and at mileage 81.0 left main road and travelled E on river valley road. I am impressed with the great distances between this road and habitations and the Kaw River which accounts for the undisturbed area now used by wintering population of bald eagles. I was also impressed with how few birds there are in the river valley, the lack of them probably due to complete harvest of bottomlands and the sterile plowed fields of this time of year. I would estimate that between 81.0 and junction of 24-40 highway N of Lawrence that there were 12 meadowlarks, 50 horned larks, 15 juncos, 10 tree sparrows, 1 sparrow hawk (near end road to east), 4 yellow shafted flickers (one group), few starling & Eng. sparrows, 1 group 20 mourning doves at cattle pens at one of the farms and that's about all.

402 Yorkshire dr., Lawrence, Douglas Co., Kansas

Jan 13, 1979

Snow and wind last night. This morning temp. 7°F and winds to ^{gusting to 50} 35 RPM, which translates to a -35°F chill index ^{or so.} Wind blowing snow horizontally. High drifts. At bird feeder the birds are not reacting to -35° chill indicating that feather insulation counteracts the wind chill. Birds crowd to center of ^{leafless} bush and low when gusts blow snow thru the feeding area. The birds also do not leave feeder as they do when there is commotion from the house as passing by the picture window. Starlings feed 3 time faster than Eng. sparrows, Harris sparrows or tree sparrows nor do they chew their food but take the food directly down the gullet. The seed eaters have same rate of feeding and adjust food in bill before swallowing the seeds. The tree sparrows come into feeder area faster than Eng. sparrows, alight faster and then move about with active fluttering of tail and wings. This am. they (tree sparrows) fed to the lee of the feeder. The ³ meadowlarks that have been at feeder the last four days (Jan 9) are not at feeder this morning at least by 11:00 A.M. and would indicate that blizzard snows may interfere with their activities or