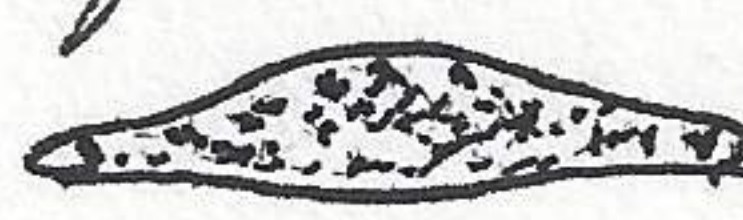
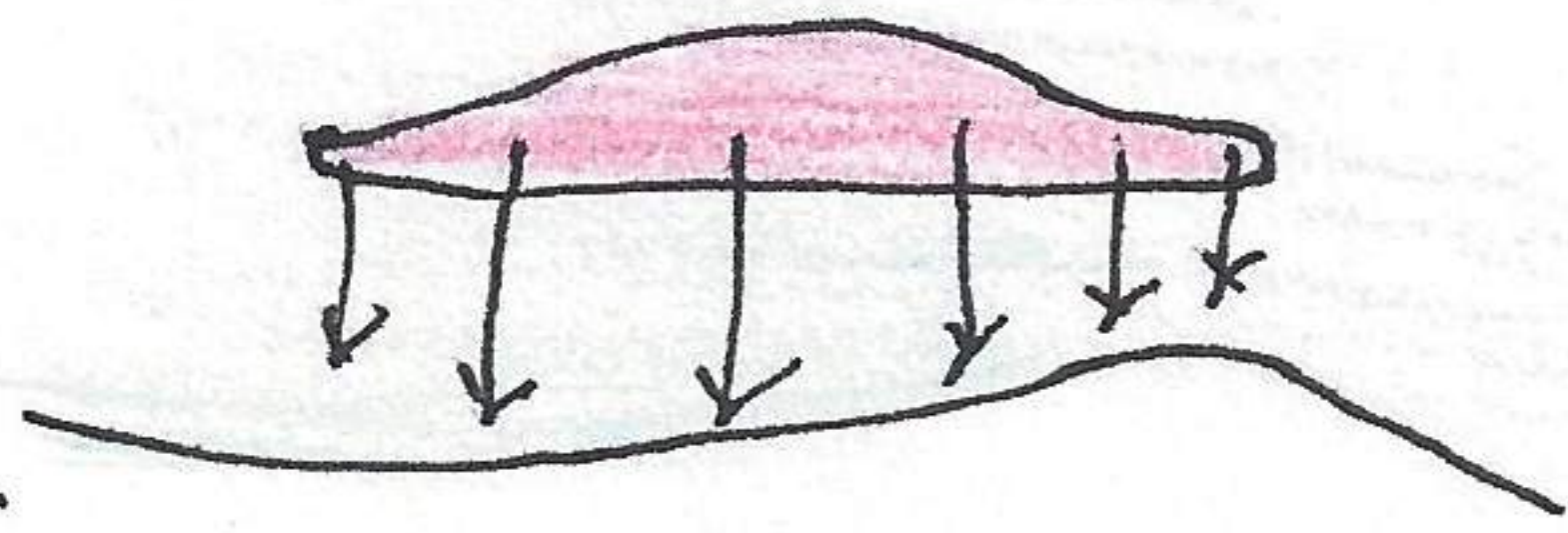
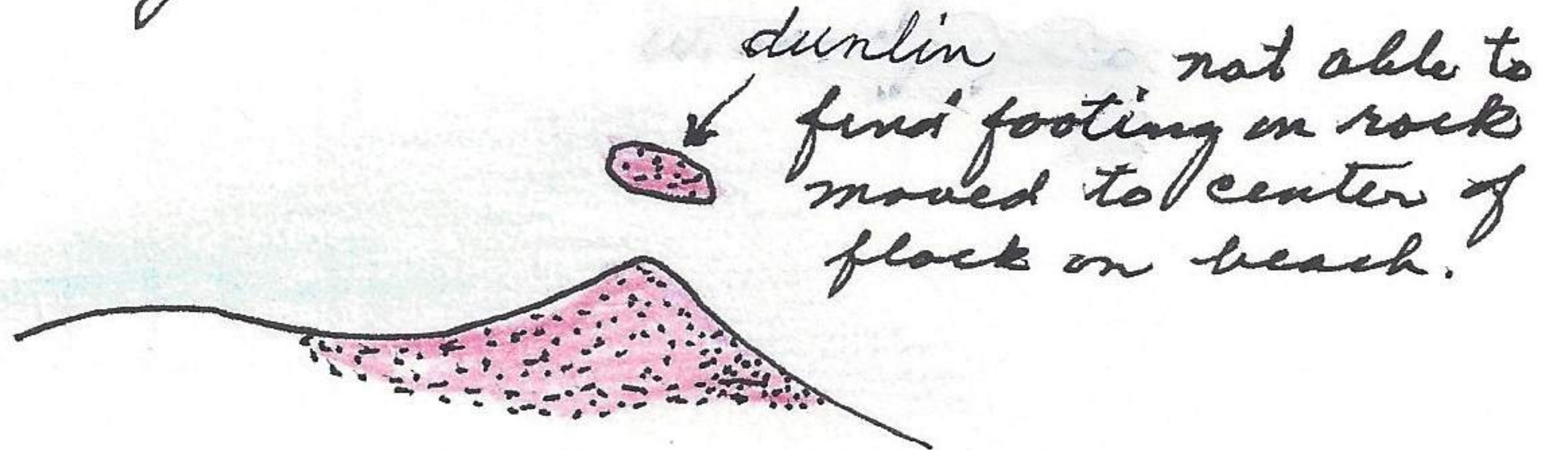


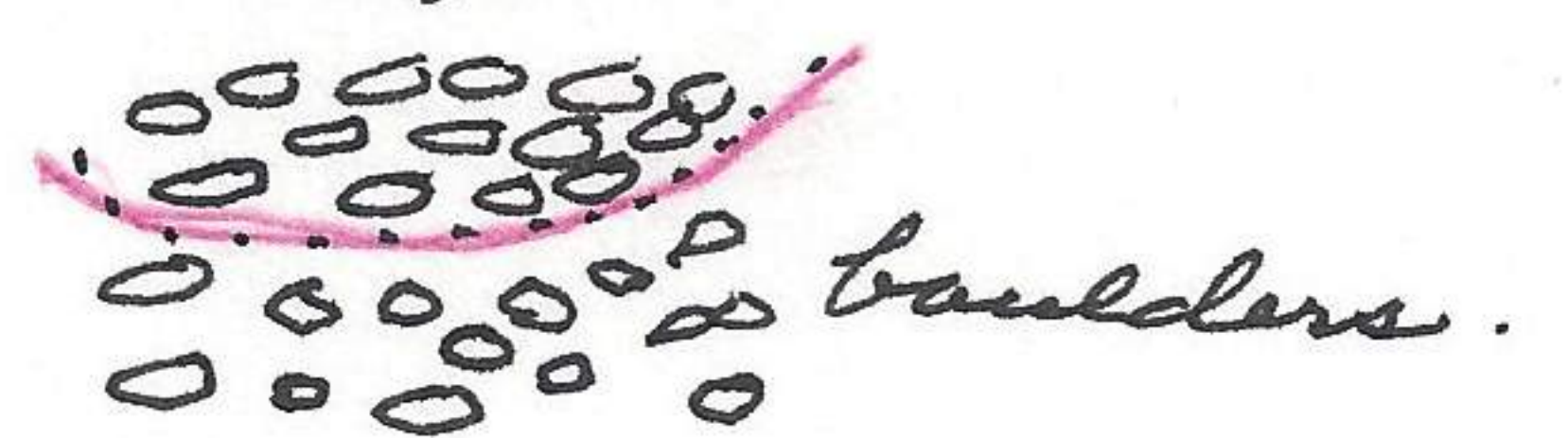
Except when wheeling the flock formed a mass with thick center and tapering ends.  when the mass varied at turns, it would reform into this same shape. many times the birds would almost land, some would, but the group would continue on with the regular speed for more gyrations. This constant pattern of flight continued until 12:01 P.M. when they all alighted on the beach at the Lone Tree Point. They left the typical formation laterally instead from the head of the column movement as many other birds do to distribute the flock evenly on the ground or water.



The outline of flight group merely formed the same formation on the beach. The birds were close together 1"-1 1/2" apart and their distribution duplicated the spacing and size of the boulders on the beach. The color of the backs of the birds almost matched the color of the boulders. The white of the underparts and neck of the birds acted as highlights.



On the beach some birds preened feathers but 99% were immobile and all faced the sun. After about 3 minutes on the ground 5 birds started to feed along beach to E but not over 20' away from the main flock which remained inactive and resting. The outer limit of the flock was abruptly separated from the boulders beyond. The sandpipers remained in this position for 25 minutes when a pigeon hawk arrived from the north and in what I would call a feeble attempt at catching a dunlin attacked and then flew into the top of the Douglas fir on Lone Tree Point. The dunlin left the area to the SE.



There are 3 or 4 graves on Lone Tree Island (Point) and may be of greater antiquity than modern Indians. The graves are about 3' x 5', ^{and} covered with a single layer of stones.  The others are smaller in area and imperfectly formed.

Birds observed in general area today (TT)
Jan. 25, 1986
brown creeper
rufous-sided towhee