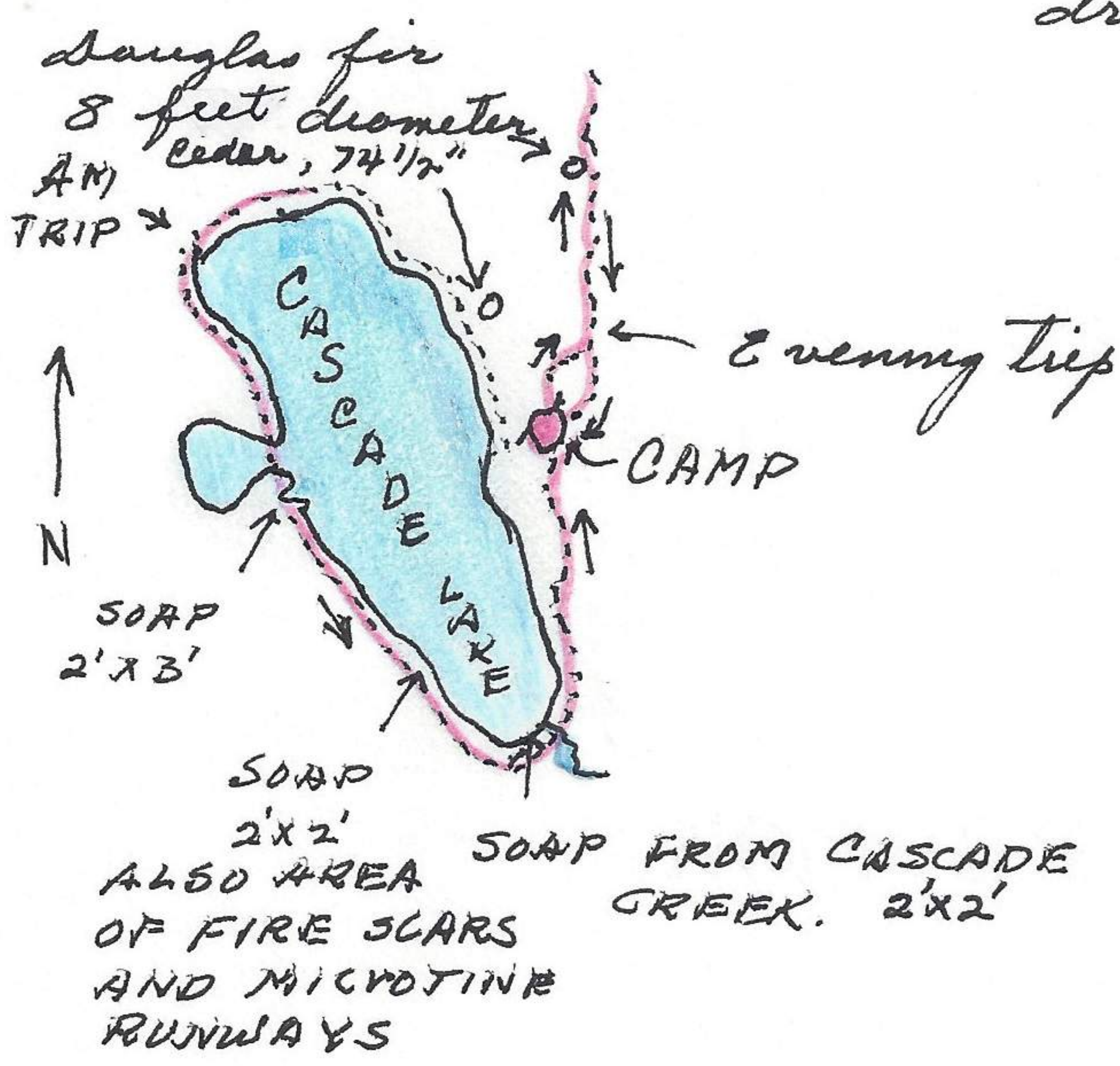


1 great blue heron

Birds moved to opposite part of lake as I followed the lake trail


On all trips noted extensive tree drilling by pileated woodpecker, mostly old sign.



In SW corner of lake some old fire scars. Bog areas with microtine trails. Fallen branches and conifer frons should be left in trail. Tree that have fallen over trail if permitting stepping over or walking conveniently under should remain in trail. Tree required to be cut should be removed in such a way that cut ends are

not exposed to view.

Large Douglas fir monarch at S end lake should be fenced and planted at base in normal community of plants etc. now the tree is being used for recreation purposes and in a few years will be clawed to death. already the soil is bare and trampled at the base; a good project for scouts or other community groups.

Douglas fir brows , 3-10 inches average should be left in trail. The winds of Thanksgiving day plus low temps for a week 10-15° F created a green carpet of brows wherever wind was effective in removing branches and the small frons of terminal needles. In some areas the entire ground was covered an inch or so thick. Cedar trees produced their own covering but to less extent than the Douglas fir. In protected areas there was considerable to no damage to the conifer trees and the ground was clear. the E side of lake was more severely damaged than the W side. The great predominance of ground debris is the terminal 5-6 sets of needles but all sizes of branches, (5% of cover) are present, some to full grown trees. In 1972 there was a high wind that was even more sever than the Thanksgiving day of 1955. Noted some small flowers



to 3 inches high in blossom. Buds and willow catkins present. The following graph of 1 sq. meter fallen Douglas fir branches.