Bird photography is anpursuitty that involves one in long hours which of quiet y sitting in the woods or in a blind /ndinevitably affords an opportunity for observing not only the behavior of the birds being photographed but of the activities of other birds and animals. The secret of wild life in trull observations is obvious enough-and, no secret at all for it merely requires close attentiveness to all the minutae of what goes on around one, made possible by a stillness of posture so that to other creatures one becomes just another object in nature. On numerous occasions I have found myself treated like an inanimate feature of the environment until I moved. when my/companion with whom I had begun to feel, Ibhadeestablished, abrapport by empathetic emanations, suddenly took fright. This happened in a most striking manner years ago in May in New Hampshire. Although the month was well advanced, spring had not the unpredictable yet fully developed as is so often the case with/New England springs. The fields were still more brown than green as the new blades of grass were just beginning to show through the sere winter cover. Shad trees were in full bloom. looming ghosts through the XXXXX iron-gray treektrunks of lowland wood lots, but XXX alder buds had not burst, delayed by the residual, trapped cold in the swampy hollows, although on XK& hillsides the first blush of new green was evident like a thin liquid veil cast over the forest.

Predators

I had walked down the slope of one of these fields of withered grass to the edge of an alder bog where the land broke off sharply dropping into watery thickets. It was a good place from which to look down into the bushes for migrating warblers thath had been arriving in increasing numbers every night for a week now. While I was thus engaged searching for new species that I had not seen yet that year, I heard a rustling, slushing sound out in the bog apparently made by some medium-sized animal working its way through the underbrush. I thought it might be a dog. As I peered intently toward the noise I saw a brown furry body push through the alder stems in my dirfection. It came on straight to where I stood on the bank, and I saw that it was a large woodchuck followed by four young woodchucks in single file.

Without hesitation, much to my surprise- she ascended the bank coming out on top almost at my feet. Every moment I expected her to see me and charge away in panic, but as I stood there stone still, hardly breathing, she walked right past me within XXXXX inches of my feet and headedbut into the field. To her following I was just an inert object. The first two young ones were/wed close behind her and all three XXXXXXXX had already gone several yards beyond metbefore the third little woodchuck had reached the top of the bank. When he got to my feet he stood up on his haunches to see better what direction his mother had taken, and because he was XX young and not very steady yet on his hind legs he placed a paw against my kee for better balance, aOn seeing hersandhisytwo siblings hetdropped downlagainropped down on all fours andhurried after them. When the fourth baby came along I detained him by placing my field gaasses += not of his nose. He hissed and squealed flashing $\frac{76.95}{940}$ teeth at me so aggressively Instinctive that I was thankful for my inste caution. His mother hearing his/distress كمَعْمَة looked back over her shoulder to see what troublehe was in, and,seeing me then apparently for the first time, hurried on without more delay to rescue Using towards the safety/ her den in the field, and egalloped after her as soom/ Isletphim.goar her. (abandoning apparently her improvident child to his fate,

On another occasion I had a very mild encounter with a bobcateduring which, for what seemed like minutes but was probably only seconds, I was able to watch it without being hoticed although I was in plain sight. I was sitting on a log beside a path in the Santa Anna Wildlife Refuge that borders the and Rio Grande in south Texas listening to Chachalacas and Green Jays/wishing I knew more about the nesting habits of the latter when I saw a setter-sized cat come out of the woods onto the path about fifty feet from me. In conformation, with the exception of its taillessness and the shape of its head, it was more uog-like than it was like a domestic cat. Its legs were even longer in proportion to its body than are those of a setter, and it walked with a stiff XXXX hesitant gate as though treading on X sharp stones the way

a person not used to going barefoot walks on a crushed shell beach. The cat looked as though it could make high speed if it were interested in catching something. Many years later in Africa I recognized this same appearance in Cheetahs who run down their prey in the open. The bobcat sniffed around in the path before disappearing into the woods on the other side as silently as it had appeared. For some reason associated with a primative atavistic IMXXXMXXX competetive instinct or with self-preservation or with an attitude that brooks no peer men have warred against bobcats nearly as intensively as they have against wolves. I am not at all fond of domestic cats, but this feeling does not spill over to color my attitude towards the wild felines. Like wolves because they are pedators. pegorative (describe _ bobcats are classed as vicious animals/ Viciousness is a/ epithet applied to predatoryway of life as well as the the natural/self-defensive behavior of any animal that resists being killed by man or his trained dogs. A creature that fights for its life is not deserving-by this characterization-of respect and protection or even of the right to live by the only means to which it is adapted, and according to this point of view should be exterminated. Recent studies on wolf behavior have established beyond dispute that far from being vicious, ruthless killers they practice automatically instinctively practice a thrifty exploitation of their from the available food resources, killing no more than they require and culling from herd of prey species (the weakest andmost handicaped members). If the term viciousness is applicable at all to predatory mammalian interspecific be used to relationships it would most appropriately characterize the behavior of man himself - the hunter both amateur and professional who kills for pleasure or for hire. It is the hunter who condemnss extempore the wolf as a ruthless blood lust killer although the description fits more appropriately hisown conduct. What could be more ruthless, bloody, and unprovoked than the "sport" and shooting of phrsuing/wolves and polar bears from an airpplane, or for that matter with running deer and elk to exhaustion 1/ snowmobiles? And what does man do with Atmost his prey? We removes a part of the animal as a trophy of his prowess and leaves the carcass to rot, But should Wolves or a bobcats do the same --

The unexpected also happens while photographing birds. On June 3rd, bv a 1948 I had set up my camera and flash equipment/Woodhouse's Jay's nest which was built in a pinion pine near where I lived in Tesuque, New Mexico. The nest contained five young birds Mean fledging age. Since in this case the parents were rather timid and would not cometo the nest while I was in sight, I had set up a blind from which to operate the camera. Most species of passerines will quickly adapt to the presence of a camera beside their nests as well as to the photographer if he operates his camera from a distance of fifty to seventyfive feet by remote control. These birds were not that accommodating. Whether birds are tame or timid is an individual rather than a species trait. For instance, this spring and last Woodhouse's Jays have nested in the honeysuckle vines beside the kitchen door, repairing the old mest the second year. They became so tame that the female could be stroked while she incubated her eggs and later when they were raising their broad they would allow one to holdhis hand on the nest while they fed their young.

The jays I was trying to photograph were feeding their young very infrequently which indicated that the time of fledging was imminent and that the parents were trying to induce them to leave the nest by withholding food. Finally, after one and a half hours, during which neither adult came to the nest, although they both were nearby all the while, an event occured that resolved the impass. No paragrafic

A Sharp-shinned Hawk alight^v on the nest tree. This was an interesting situation and I immediately became alert for a dramatic event though I did not know guite what to expect. Would the jays defend their nest, or would I be witness to an unopposed predatory episede. The latter turned out to be the case, but notin a manner that resulted in a once-in-a-lifetime photographic opportunity. The jays remained quiet until the hawk flew down to a lowerhbranchd the XXXX when one of them started crving out vociferously. The hawk then moved directly to a perch/behind the nest from my position & and I was expecting its next move would be to hop onto the side of the nest, but this did not take place. Instead, almost before/I realized what was happening, the hawk reached over with one talloned foot, siezed a young jay by the head dragging it out of (of piltering) carried out the nest, and promptly flew off with it. Thesactiwas accomplished swiftly and silently. The parent jays had ceased their clamor for the moment and not a sound was uttered by/the predator or by theyoung jays including the one siezed, which was probably killed instantly. However, as soon as the Sharp-Shin had taken wing the aport jays flew after it for several hundred vards crying out in great excitement. Un mintobeth ogilibon,

A few minutes later the adults returned from their hopeless pursuit but did not go to the nest. The four remaining young birds became increasingly restless and one by one hopped up onto the edge and then off the nest, offrom the serrounding branches there into the surrounding branches, and then down onto the ground. The removal of one of their number, by reducing their accustommed pressave of close quarters crouded state, had stimulated them to abandon static security XXX in numbers

On another occasion in New Mexico, which was also a failure photographically, I was attempting to photograph Long-tailed Chats in a willow thicket on the flood banks of the Rio Grande. These birds , like the so jays, were/extremely timid I had resorted to a blind, but even then they would not accept my apparatus and I had removed most of it from near the nest and was beginning to set it up piece by piece when the chats began to voice the

dephasnist

arcate

the emmintationable

for individual mobile freedom ? to move about.

A WThing Complain

those 6 a querulous complaint - 1/2 unmistakable dispairing criesthat always indicate the presence of tack by a snake. of a unmistekeble whining despairing complaint that always indicated peril from a none snake. I could see no snake but the outcry which had begun some distance away drew slowly closer. From what direction the snake was approaching, some varieties whether along the ground or through the tops of the bushes as racers are quite capable of doing, I could not tell. I hoped only that it would pass by leaving the chats unmolested but and allow the chats to return to the care of their young, but I did not appreciate the hunting acumen of snakes, and this one I learned soon enough was the adertout zeroing in on the chat's nest. In spite of the fact that I was very muchton/ rialization a predatory for its appearance of some kind of snake, I was completely taken by surprise when I saw it poisedover the nest. It had climbeded up the willow in which the nest was built and was looking down at the young birds. Howit got there which so suddenly unnoticed by me I could not understand and/was a rather disquieting dramatic experience. Nevertheless the thought came to me of what a wonderful picture I could have gotten had this would make with the snake about to sieze the young chats if only my length equipment had been operative: The copper-colored sinuous body of the snake twined throught the willow stems that supported the nest and arching over reveal insensate above to slow the pale yellow-pinkbelly scales, with its/head aimeding like an indeflectencluctable destiny of the arrow of an inevitable exigency as atatithetimmolation of at the young five foot birds below. The snake was a/Rio Grande Red Racer. I rushed out of the know how blind and drove it off. But I did not appreciate persistantisnakesfareakes and in twenty minutes it was back. Three times I chased it from the nest slithered and three times it / off XXXXX evasively over the branches of the willows without going to the ground with a speed that did not belie its name. The fourth time I pursued it with a determination fed by anger, caught and killed it. Then I packed up my camera and equipment and left the chats ashamed now for the travesty I had perpetrated against nature.

I have had other experiences with snakes in which I was less emotionally involved. In the Santa Anaa Refuge of south Texas I had found the nest of a Hooded Oriole beautifully situated in a low festooned mass of Spanish-Moss <u>*</u> <u>Dendropogon usneoides</u>. I waited for the op_o ortune time to begin photography when the young orioles Were five days old and returning early the next morning anticipating no difficulties, found a blue racer draped in the moss with its head in the nest. Its bulging coils were proof that the dire work was near completion and that at that moment the last of the young orioles was in the process of being swallowed. I shook the branch from which the moss hung in disgust and disappointment whereupon the racer let itself down to the ground and sped away. Another time, in Florida, I came across two chickens snakes in the act of cleaning out a Martin'colony that several old woodpecker hole in a dead tree. bad occupied the. The snakes, coiled together and for giving from the mentrance to the lowest nest, were lumpy with engorged Martins like a stockings stuffed with tennis balls. They were too high to reach and could not be dislodged by pounding on the tree which was barkless and smooth on the asy to climb raising the question as to how the snakes had mannaged to.climb it.

11

During my south fexas sojourn I found a Coot's nest in a cattail swamp on the edge of a small pond. The water was too deep for a blind but not too deep for a tripod so I decided to try a procedure which had worked small well in a similar situation years before in a/ Illinois prairie marsh, which inhabited by Redewinged Blackbirds. While I was hunting through the cattails counting the redwings, I flushed a marsh bird from a nest containing eight sparcely speckled buffy eggs, but since she went off quickly through the reeds I was unable to identify her. I guessed a Virginia Rail because the eggs were smaller than a bittern's and not immaculate. I surmised that to try to photograph theowner of the nest from a blind would probably not succeed because of the reputed timidity of rails, so I planned another strategy which entailed placing a triggering device in the nest connected to the camera shutter. The device consisted of an electric contact concealed in a split section of dried cattail stalk which I so arranged that the rail would press against it as she settled over her eggs, thus tripping the shutter and setting offithe synchronized flash lamps. If the scheme worked at all it would undoubtedly be a one-time affair, since it was unlikely that the bird would return a second time following the staumase of the first exposure, as long as the camera and lampsiremained in place. Nor was there any way to assure that the bird would be in a pleasing position at the moment of exposure, a statution added greatly to the unpredictableness of NOT the results.

Way tuade the position she would be in when the exposure occured, a fact which added greatly to the uncertainty of obtaining an acceptable photograph. Nevertheless I decided nothing risked, nothing gained and set up my camera, with the concealed contact in the nest the next day. Then I walked around to the far side of the small marsh to higher ground from which I could observe what happened. I hadn't been over there long before I saw the flash and knew that, at itst (of a Virginia Rail aManghy mechanically at least, the device had worked. Later the picture justified he eggs N (to Fry) that the effort. It was this device / I had in mind f on the Cost, and so Inset it up as I that done *** the first time in the Rail's nest. Then I went away and returned after several hours to see whether in the mean time a picture had been taken. As I waded we to the cameraho bird slipped / of into the catails and my first thought was that she had deserted; then I saw to my surprise that the nest was empty - all the eggs had disappeared. A predator had come and was a mystery eaten them, but what it could have been/for there were no broken eggs, fragments The west way as clean + undistruled of when pully completel. of shells or signs of their contents anywhere to be seen/. My bafflement intent was so great that I did not immediately think about mysoriginal, but when I finally wokeup to the realization that I might have a record of what happened the camera and examined / left discovered that indeed a picture had been taken. The processed film revealled the predator as an indigo snake in the act of siezing one of the last three eggs, all of which it swallowed whole.