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We found the Black-crowned Night Herons and the White-faced Glossy Ibis occupying the same colony. In one place we found the night herons and the blue herons living together. The night herons as a rule, fastened their nests in the tules within a foot or so of the water. The ibis nests were generally three or four feet above the surface.

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The ibis makes its home by lighting on the tops of the green tules and breaking them over toward the middle and then weaving in other pieces of dry tules to make a platform. Where the tules are quite thick, they make a very stable platform and a durable nest.

The ibis home very much resembles a house that is built on growing stilts. When we first found the ibis colony the nests, as a rule, were about three feet above the surface. The tules were comparatively small as the nests had been built when they were quite young. Some time later when we visited the colony again, we were amazed to find that the ibis homes were adapting themselves to circumstances. Instead of three feet, some were four and five feet from the water. With the gradual growth of the tules, houses had been elevated.

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The ibis is a striking bird on account of the coloring of its dress. The rich chestnut-red of the neck, the ^{brown} changable colors of the back that are red, and green and violet. These with the long bill and long legs give the bird a unique appearance. #

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When the ibis were building and when they had eggs in the nest, they were quite shy. But later on when they were had young, the parents became more tractable to the efforts of the bird photographer. We were able at this time by decking the umbrella blind with tules to use it to good advantage in the ibis colony. By selecting certain nests and working

carefully from the blind we got a few good photographs.

We found a number of colonies of the great blue heron. As a general rule, the birds were about full grown and could either take flight or run off into the tules whenever we approached. These birds with the Farallone cormorants, are early nesters, with the exception of the Canada geese which are the earliest.

When we approached some of the blue heron colonies, young birds fully grown flew up with the ease of old birds.

50 * By using Blind, got photos of Black & Crowned Night Herons. This bird walking over the broken tules

51 * The Night Herons & Blue Herons nest together often.

52 * Blue Heron nests on the tules but builds up a nest two or 3 feet high. Adapts itself to circumstances. Natural place on ground. In this

Farallone cormorants ^{or shags} nest with Blue Herons. As the cormorants were scared from their nests they went flapping out over the lake splashing the water as they went, to get a good start. In the south these birds are called "nigger geese". According to an old derby "a nigger-geese can't fly till he wets his tail."

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Red shouldered Black birds were of course common all through the country.

also yellow headed Black birds. ~~I saw~~ It is interesting to see a yellow head light

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on the top of a long slender tree stem. His weight sways it from right & left and makes it hard to balance. But when I saw this bird light on a single stem, he reached over and caught another tree in his bill and pulled it over and caught it with his feet then another and another till he had a solid perch.

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Fursters Terns were quite common as were the Black terns.

Favourite nesting sites on top of the muskrat houses. I saw 4 nests of Fursters tern on one rat house.

a bird almost exterminated by phrease hunters.

Our second trip out on the lake was a disappointment from one standpoint in that we found no white herons nesting. However we had seen two birds of this species flying over the lake ^{when about to return home.} We decided to get permission and set out again on the lake.

~~we were glad to find~~
 although the western grebe has suffered
 greatly at the hands of the mounted hunter
 or thousands have been killed about the
 lake, yet we found one large colony that
 had evidently not been molested.

Take a mighty hard hit & photograph.

Young grebe common. can dive far.

58 * easily caught. This picked up on end
 of ear. Less - water bird -

* ~~you~~ back As a rule grebe carry young on back
 under wing coverts. But when scared they

59 * dive & loose young - at times
 Two young grebe.

~~Only way~~ Umbrella bird a good thing
 but it will not work on a grebe.

Only way was in the tubs.

60 * Here - Blind

After great patience. sitting hours at

61 * time Got photo of grebe

Then to get grebe on nest we ~~had~~ had
 camera carefully near a grebe nest and
 after a good many attempts were successful.

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I wish I had time to tell you of the
 destruction of these finely plumaged birds by plane
 hunters. Thousands or thousands of these birds

were killed formerly and untold numbers
of the young were left to starve and burn
to death in the sun. But thanks to the Australian

6³ # moment we are getting this checked