

Gray Catbird (D: migrant month early or late)

12/20-1/19 Lorain Co. (JP,AT), 12/27 Columbus (JC*), 1/2 Castalia (JP).

Brown Thrasher

12/11 Crane Creek SP (MS), 12/17 Lorain Co. (AT), 12/26-1/11
Buck Creek SP (DO), 12/28 Fairfield Co. (JC), 1/1 Sycamore SP (CM),
1/10 Hocking Co. (JC*), 1/17 Dayton (fide CM), 2/14 Fairfield Co. (MT),
wintered in Dayton (m. ob.) and wintered at Aullwood Nature Center (m.ob.).

American Robin

Number way up everywhere.

Varied Thrush (D)

1/17 Parma Hts., Cuyahoga County (TL*, WNK*). This is fourth Ohio
record (see Ohio Cardinal Vol.II. No. 4 and Vol. III, No. 1). See
documentation printed at end. 2/3-7 Lima, Allen Co. (BS*, PZ, JF*), fifth
Ohio Record.

Thrush sp.

1/10 Hocking Co. (JC).

Hermit Thrush

12/1 Shaker Lakes (VF), 12/1 Cuyahoga N.R.A. (Summit Co.)(LR), 12/7
Oak Openings (singing!) (TK), 12/20 Navarre Marsh (MS), 12/28 Homes Co.
(JHr), 1/1 Sycamore SP (CM,NC), 1/20 Lorain (JP), 1/25 Mohican S.F. (JHr),
2/11 Crane Creek SP (JP).

Eastern Bluebird

Normal, although several observers felt there was a slight decline.

Golden-crowned Kinglet

Normal.

Ruby-crowned Kinglet

12/1-26 Shaker Lakes (2-4) (VF), 12/20 Tiffin (TB), 12/27 Franklin
Co. (MT), 12/28 Richland Co. (JHr), 12/28-2/15 Buck Creek SP (DO),
1/8 Ottawa Co. (JP), 1/12 Findley SP (Lorain County) (JP).

Cedar Waxwing

Normal.

Northern Shrike (D: central and northern only)

12/20-1/12 Seneca Co. (TB), 1/22 Maumee Bay SP (JP), 1/25
Mosquito Lake, Trumbull Co.(LR), 2/20-22 Crane Creek SP (JP).

Loggerhead Shrike

12/1 Alum Creek Res. (JP).

Starling

Normal.

Orange-crowned Warbler (D: migrant month early or late)

12/5 Lorain (window kill) (AT), 12/7 Crane Creek SP (MS,JP,BP).

Nashville Warbler (D: migrant month early or late)

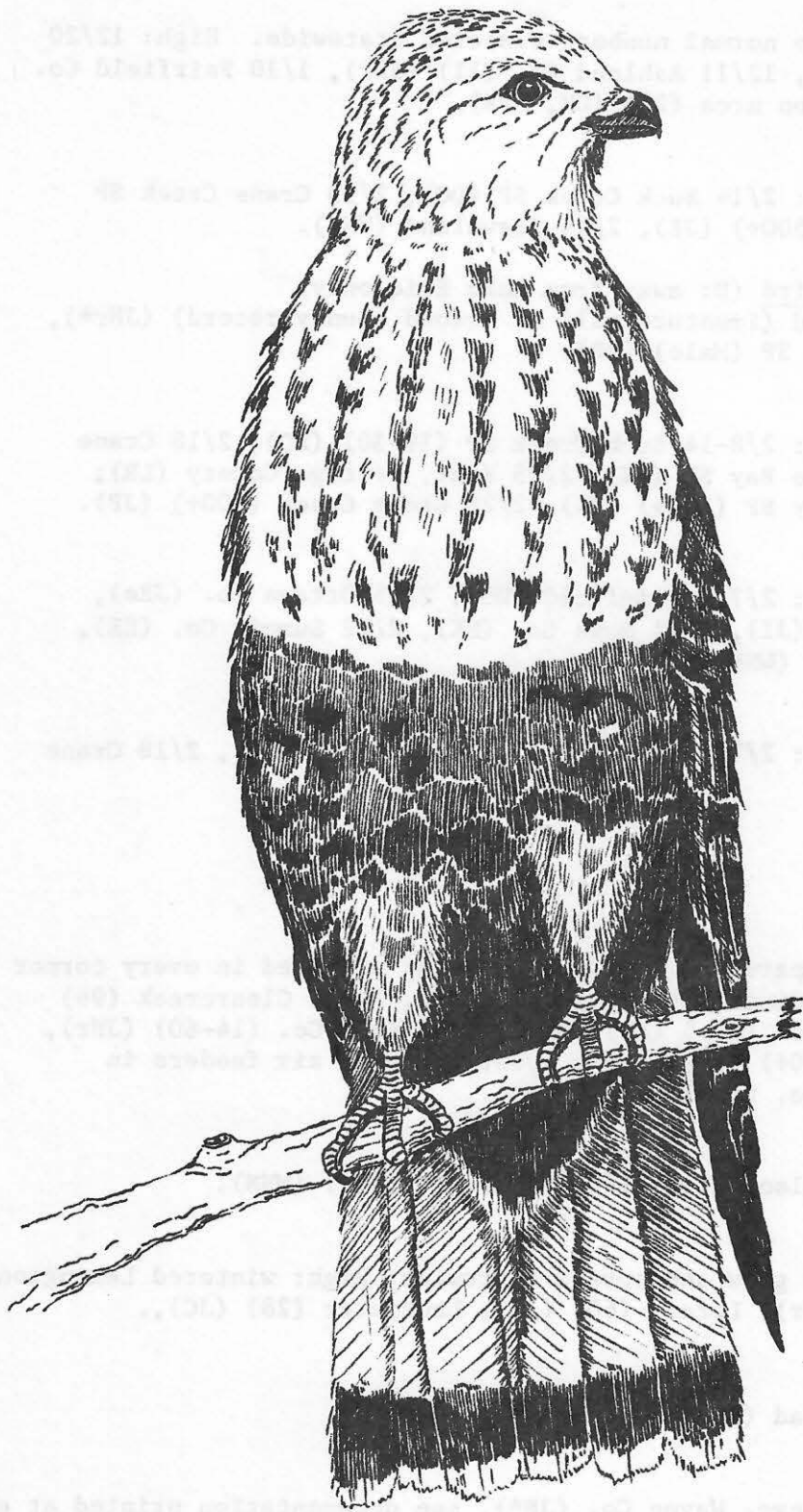
12/1 Shaker Lakes (VF,*), see documentation printed at end.

Yellow-rumped Warbler

Normal

Ovenbird (D: migrant month early or late)

Wintered again in Cincinnati at same feeder as last year (KM).



Norm Walker

Common Yellowthroat (D; migrant month early or late)
12/7 Crane Creek SP (JP, MS).

House Sparrow
Normal

Eastern Meadowlark
Slightly above normal numbers wintered statewide. High: 12/20 Seneca Co. (18) (TB), 12/11 Ashland Co. (11) (JHr), 1/10 Fairfield Co. (35) (JC), 1/14 Dayton area (23) (CM, AVR).

Red-winged Blackbird
Normal; early: 2/14 Buck Creek SP (DO), 2/15 Crane Creek SP (JRe), 2/20 Oxford (500+) (JL), 2/24 Cleveland (WNK).

Yellow-headed Blackbird (D: away from Lake Erie only)
1/17 Mansfield (immature male - second county record) (JHr*), 1/29-2/6 Crane Creek SP (Male) (JP).

Rusty Blackbird
Normal; early: 2/8-14 Buck Creek SP (19-30) (DO), 2/18 Crane Creek SP (JP), Maumee Bay SP (TK), 2/25 Kent, Portage County (LR); High: 2/22 Maumee Bay SP (150+) (TK), 2/28 Crane Creek (200+) (JP).

Common Grackle
Normal; early: 2/7 Springfield (DO), 2/15 Ottawa Co. (JRe), 2/20 Oxford (2500+) (JI), 2/21 Ross Co. (HK), 2/22 Summit Co. (EE), 2/23 Cleveland (369) (WNK).

Brown-headed Cowbird
Normal; early: 2/11 Reynoldsburg, Licking Co. (JF), 2/18 Crane Creek SP (JP, MS).

Cardinal
Normal

Evening Grosbeak
Excellent compared to last two winters; wintered in every corner of the state; High: Cincinnati (24) (fide AW), 12/29 Clearcreek (96) (JC), 12/23 Summit Co. (10+) (EE), 12/26-2/14 Knox Co. (14-60) (JHr), 2/11 Oak Openings (60+) (TK), and a count taken of six feeders in Athens and Hocking Co. totaled 192!

Purple Finch
Good winter also; High: 1/28 Adams Co. (50+) (MNN).

House Finch
Continuing to grow and spread statewide; High: wintered Lexington, Richland Co. (10) (JHr), Lorain (60) (JP), Lancaster (28) (JC),.

Pine Grosbeak (D)
2/23 Marblehead (immature or female) (JP*).

Hoary Redpoll (D)
2/19 near Shreve, Wayne Co. (JB*), see documentation printed at end.

Common Redpoll
Not as common as fall migration promised; high: 1/27 Toledo (30+) (TL), 12/27 Shaker Lakes (27) (VF), 2/23 Lorain (35) (JP).

Pine Siskin
Excellent winter statewide; high: 1/27 Toledo (100+) (TL), 12/28

Holden Arb., Lake Co. (35) (VF), 12/29 Clearcreek (50+), Washington Co. (35) (LB), and the six feeders count in Athens and Hocking Co. had 216!

American Goldfinch
Normal

Red Crossbill
1/13-2/23 Toledo (1-3) (JP).

White-winged Crossbill
1/1-3 Butler Co. (immature male) (m.ob.), 12/1 Akron (3) (WS),
1/12 Findley SP (4) (JP), 1/13-2/23 Toledo (1-4) (JP), 1/18-2/9 Columbus
(2-3) (JF, JC, BS, PZ), 1/10 -2/28 Lorain (1st year male banded) (JP) see cover
photo and article in this issue.

Rufous -sided Towhee
Slightly above normal numbers statewide.

Savannah Sparrow (D: migrant month early or late)
1/3 Franklin Co. (JC*)

Vesper Sparrow (D: migrant month early or late)
12/21 Ashland Co. (JHr*), 12/31-2/8 Richland Co. (JHr, SM*, banded).

Dark-eyed Junco
Normal to slightly below normal numbers.

Tree Sparrow
Normal

Chipping Sparrow (D: migrant month early or late)
12/20 Shaker Lakes (VF), 2/3 Allen Co. (JF*)

Field Sparrow
Above normal numbers during December but dropped sharply after Jan. 1st.

Harris Sparrow (D)
1/9-12 Findley SP (AT,* JP), see documentation printed at end.

White-crowned Sparrow
Numbers appeared down in the northern part of the state but
normal elsewhere.

White-throated Sparrow
Normal

Fox Sparrow
Normal although there were more reports for February than other
months.

Swamp Sparrow
Normal in December, but disappeared after Jan. 1st.

Song Sparrow
Normal

Lapland Longspur
1/1 Richland Co. (2nd county record) (JHr), 1/2 Pickaway Co. (JF),
1/3 Killdeer Plains, Marion Cty. (fide K.R. Troutman), 1/3-4 Dayton (2-4)
(CB, BB, PK, RM), 1/4-11 Hamilton Co. (3+) (m.ob.), 1/9-10 Fairfield Co.
(2) (JC), 1/9 Delaware Co. (9) (VF), 1/19 Lucas Co. (4) (AT), 1/24
Oxford (TP), all January Seneca County (60+) (TB), February:
Maumee Bay SP (JP), 2/15 Ottawa Co. (60+) (TK).

Snow Bunting

Excellent numbers, found everywhere; Southern; 1/4-11 Hamilton Co. (100+) (m.ob.), 1/3-4 Dayton area (400+) (m.ob.), 1/9 Fairfield Co. (260) (JC); High: 2/15 Ottawa Co. (3000+) (TK), 1/2 Seneca Co. (600+) (TB).

Bird Report Contributors

Ron Austing	(RA)	Charlotte Mathena	(CM)
Lynn Barnhart	(LE)	Steve McKee	(SM)
Tom Bartlett	(TB)	Morris Mercer	(MM)
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Charlie Berry	(CB)	Marge & Norm Neuberger	(MNN)
Chet Bowsher	(CBo)	Doug Overacker	(DO)
James Bruce	(JB)	Paul Payne	(PP)
Jerry Cairo	(JC)	Bruce Peterjohn	(BP)
Dale Chase	(DCh)	Town Peterson	(TP)
Nancy Cherry	(NC)	Cheryl & Ed Pierce	(CEP)
Elinor Elder	(EE)	John Pogacnik	(JP)
Eric Faber	(EF)	John Redman	(JRe)
Vic Fazio	(VF)	Frank Renfro	(FR)
Jim Fry	(JF)	Anne Van Roekel	(AVR)
Polly Hall	(PH)	Larry Rosche	(LR)
Ray Hannikman	(RH)	Mark Shieldcastle	(MS)
John Herman	(JHr)	Bruce Stehling	(BS)
Jim Hickman	(JHn)	Woody Stover	(WS)
Jim Hill	(JH)	Dave Styer	(DS)
Tom Hissong	(TH)	Marjory Thomas	(MT)
James Ingold	(JI)	Arden Thompson	(AT)
Melinda Irvin	(MI)	Laurel Van Camp	(LVC)
Tom Kemp	(TK)	Donna Wagner	(DW)
Herman Kind	(HK)	Steve Wagner	(SW)
William & Nancy Klamm	(WNK)	Norman Walker	(NW)
Jean Knoblauch	(JK)	Art Wiseman	(AW)
Jeff Knoop	(JKp)	Paul Zieber	(PZ)
Paul Knoop	(PKp)		
Chris Lee	(CL)		
Tom LePage	(TL)		
Karl Maslowski	(KM)		

NOTES

Please add the following observation to the Fall 1980 issue (Vol. 3, No. 3):

Surf Scoter (D)

9/24 West Chester (Butler Co.) (2 im.) (FR*).

Please change the following in the Fall 1980 issue (Vol. 3, No. 3):

Oldsquaw

11/16 Buck Creek SP (SM) to 11/16 Clearfork Reservoir (SM).

Short-eared owl

11/15-30 Killdeer Plains (8) (fide JH) to
11/15-30 Killdeer Plains (8) (fide JHr).

Ruby-throated Hummingbird
 10/2 Richland Co. (JH) to
 10/2 Richland Co. (JHr).

Yellow-bellied Sapsucker

11/26 Richland Co. (JH) to
 11/26 Richland Co. (JHr).

House Finch

Richland County (JH) to
 Richland County (JHr).

Pine Siskin

10/27-29 Ontario (Richland Co.) (6-30) (JH) to
 10/27-29 Ontario (Richland Co.) (6-30) (JHr).

CROSS-REFERENCE

<u>Location</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>County</u>
Akron	Summit	Kingston	Ross
Alum Creek Res.	Delaware	Lake Rockwell	Portage
Ashland	Ashland	Lancaster	Fairfield
Aullwood Nature Center	Montgomery	Lexington	Richland
Avon Lake	Lorain	Lima	Allen
Buck Creek SP	Clark	Lorain	Lorain
Carroll Twp.	Ottawa	Magee Marsh	Ottawa
Castalia	Erie	Maumee Bay	Lucas
Cedar Pt. NWR	Lucas	Maumee Bay SP	Lucas
Chardon	Geauga	Medusa Marsh	Erie
Cincinnati	Hamilton	Marblehead	Erie
Circleville	Pickaway	Mohican SF	Ashland
Clearfork Res.	Richland-Morrow	Mosquito Lake	Trumbull
Clearcreek	Fairfield	Navarre Marsh	Ottawa
Cleveland	Cuyahoga	Oak Openings	Lucas
Cleves	Hamilton	Old Fort	Seneca
Columbus	Franklin	ONWR	Ottawa
Corning Lake	Lake	Oregon	Lucas
Crane Creek SP	Ottawa	Oxford	Butler
Cuyahoga Valley NRA	Summit	Parma Hts.	Cuyahoga
Darby Marsh	Ottawa	Pickerington Ponds	Franklin
Dayton	Montgomery	Pleasant Hill Res.	Richland-Ashland
Eastlake	Lake	Reynoldsburg	Licking
East Harbor State Park	Erie	Sandusky	Erie
Euclid	Cuyahoga	Sandusky Bay	Erie and Ottawa
Findley SP	Lorain	Shaker Lakes	Cuyahoga
Fort Hill SM	Highland	Shawnee	Perry
Fostoria	Seneca	Shawnee Lookout	Hamilton Co. Park
Glen Helen	Greene	Sheldon's Marsh	Erie
Holden Arboretum	Lake	Shreve	Wayne
Hoover Res.	Delaware	Springfield	Clark
Hueston Woods SP	Preble	Tiffin	Seneca
Huron	Erie	Toledo	Lucas
Indian Lake SP	Logan	Vermilion	Erie
Kent	Portage	Walden Pond	Franklin
Killbuck Marsh	Wayne	Washington Court House	Fayette
Killdeer Plains	Marion	West Chester	Butler

Crane Creek Bird Trail

The Ohio Cardinal received the following letter from Karl E. Bednarik, Supervisor, Waterfowl Research & Management, Crane Creek Wildlife Experiment Station, Oak Harbor, Ohio, on April 17, 1981:

"I am earnestly soliciting your assistance in preserving the understory habitat of the Division of Wildlife's Bird Trail, Crane Creek Wildlife Experiment Station. I am appending a copy of my file relative to the problem. My letter of May 14, 1979, to Mr. Edward Hutchins, Director, Columbus Metropolitan Park Board, explains the problem.

I have been a birder since I was a freshman in Barberton High School in 1937, 44 years ago. I enjoy it a great deal. I have attempted to take a positive, objective approach to the problem; however, I am concerned with the manner that many of the newer birders perform reference the environment. Many do not believe that they can be consumptive users of the environment. At the Crane Creek Wildlife Experiment Station's Bird Trail, this has been painfully true.

Since The Ohio Cardinal reaches a wide number of birders, a note by you might prove to be extremely rewarding in preserving this fragile birding habitat. We recently refurbished the Bird Trail with new gravel and a few new signs; however, the problem continues.

Thank you for your assistance."

The letter to Mr. Hutchins is excerpted below:

"In 1956, I developed a birding trail along a small swamp forest-barrier beach area on the Crane Creek Wildlife Experiment Station. With the construction of the Sportsmen Migratory Bird Center, in 1970, I enhanced the foot trail by purchasing 150 tons of washed glacial gravel from a quarry in Upper Sandusky, Ohio, rather than spreading white, crushed limestone from a local quarry. The intent was to make the bird trail ecologically correct. To minimize compaction, we hauled the glacial gravel in by hand with 5-gallon buckets and wheel barrow.

The Bird Trail has gained great popularity with annual use doubling annually. This particular area is probably the best birding area along the south shore of Lake Erie. On a typical May day, one can see 125 species in a short time.

Besides the fact of geography, one of the reasons that the area is so good is that the dense under brush, coupled with small swampy areas between old sand beach lines, and a marsh edge, provided excellent habitat for a great variety of birds.

Bird watchers begin using the area in February and on a seven-days per week basis, daylight to dark until the first week of June. The people have beat down scores of side trails off the main glacial gravel trail. They have created trails and sub-trails every 20 feet by trampling down the once dense underbrush. The compaction is so great that the vegetation never recovers. Wild flowers, (Columbines, violets, Solomon's seal and the few trilliums that formerly occurred there) are completely gone. If this situation is permitted to continue, I predict that in another five years, all of the understory will have been eliminated with the result that a formerly outstanding birding area will have been destroyed.

I have discussed this situation with Mr. Lou Campbell, one of Toledo's most outstanding birders' with Mr. Robert Crofts, President, Toledo Naturalist Association, and Mr. Lou Klewer, Outdoor Editor, Toledo Blade, who has been a birder for 60 of his 76 years. All are in agreement that something must be done to protect the environment.

The question is how many people can the best portion (a 3-acre area) of our 7-acre bird trail support? I pose the question "are birdwatchers consumptive users of the environment?" I find that they consume it at a great rate where 300-400 people use it each Saturday and Sunday, with average daily use of 85 per day on other days. Birding has become very popular. In the last five years, we have a new generation of birders who having never seen the original vegetative complex on our bird trail accept the compacted trails as "normal". They fail to realize that each time they wander into the remaining underbrush for a "closer look" at a bird, they create a new path for another person.

I welcome any objective management suggestions that you can offer me in formulating a positive, acceptable management plan which will protect the habitat and permit people to do birding."

Prior to Mr. Hutchins reply, Mr. Bednarik received the following letter from Robert M. Bruce (subscriber to The Ohio Cardinal) written May 16, 1979:

"Later that morning I saw at first-hand the problem which we discussed the day before--too many birders on too small a terrain and a few badly mannered individuals. Point Pelee, to which we traveled on later on Friday, would have the same problem except for the vast territory over which the birders can spread.

I offer two minor suggestions, both of which really have to do with education of the birding public. At no place did I notice any indication of your concern for the habitat; hence:

1. I suggest several discretely placed signs asking for cooperation in the use of the paths. You may have tried this previously without success or even with loss of signs to vandalism, but I submit that some individuals do not know of, or appreciate, your concern.
2. Obviously the first hundred yards, more or less, of the trail offer the problems. Have you thought of running a single strand of wire, possible three feet above the ground, on either side of the crucial part of the trail? It would not prevent crossing; but, with appropriate signs, would alert the public to your concerns.

Thank you again for your assistance. You manage a wonderful piece of property; I wish you success in controlling the multitudes who share your enthusiasm."

Mr. Hutchins' reply on June 6, 1979, offered the following suggestions:

1. Establish a policy;
2. Appoint a committee of prominent birders to help;
3. Establish a carrying capacity; "you presently have far too much public visitation for the existing trail system. Perhaps you could strike a compromise between enlarging the trail system and reducing the numbers of visitors at peak periods."
4. Plug unwanted impromptu trails with vegetation. "However, there may be one or two of these impromptu trails that could be considered logical additions to your planned trails."

5. Use split rail fence to establish control points and close off impromptu trails. "The fencing should be installed to be aesthetically pleasing in each situation and ideally not giving the appearance that someone has closed off an unwanted trail."

"6. Try to design some means of controlling access to the area. There may eventually have to be a system of controlling numbers of people using the trails at a given time so you may as well design in a control point.

7. Use signs as necessary. At least one will be needed at the control point setting forth the rules and regulations; here and there you will need a few "stay on the trail" reminder signs.

8. Lastly, you will more than likely need someone (unarmed) patrolling the trails at busy times reminding people who have left the trails that they are destroying habitat and violating the rules."

Gary R. Moore, a naturalist with the Columbus and Franklin County Metro Parks added the following to Mr. Hutchins' letter:

"The problems with off trail usage at Crane Creek sound complex but manageable. On the positive side, most birders are aware of ecological concepts and could identify with efforts to preserve this excellent site; unfortunately birders are often a single minded lot when it comes to adding that extra bird to the day's list and are usually content only with sightings rather than species heard. Although not intimately familiar with the area, I would assume this is a problem that has developed for some time rather than just recently. In addition, the size of the area in relation to the high visitorship represents some real challenges.

I suggest a three phase approach of interpretation, trail evaluation, and enforcement. Each should compliment the others.

Interpretation should introduce the site and the problem to visitors with a better understanding of why the area attracts masses of migrant birds, (dense underbrush). Visitors should develop an appreciation and respect for the natural features. Permanent exhibits at the beginning of the trail could enforce the theme of Crane Creek as a special place deserving of preservation as well as enjoyment.

Solicit the visitors assistance. Birders jealously defend fine birding areas and make them part of a conservation consciousness to rebuild and maintain the integrity of the area.

In essence, identify the problem for the visitors and enlist their support in its solution.

Trail evaluation should include an on site behavior study. Why are certain subtrails being created? If consistent with area goals perhaps some of these could be improved instead of fighting human behavior. Others could be eliminated following guidelines suggested in your letter of June 6th.

A definite trail head should be established. This will facilitate visitor awareness of the problem and assist interpretive and enforcement efforts. Great effort should be made to establish primary access and discourage "any point" entry onto the trail.

Enforcement should be low key but consistent and based on well established goals. I suggest a volunteer staff of area birders. This staff could walk the trails during peak visitation periods assisting visitors in

locating migrant birds observed in addition to checking for and eliminating off trail activities. The volunteer staff should be well coordinated, trained, uniformed and appreciated by their supervisors."

On September 8, 1979, Mr. Bednarik met with Lou Klewer, Robert Crofts, Lou Campbell, Laurel VanCamp and Frank McConoughey concerning the trail. From this meeting came the following proposals which Mr. Bednarik submitted to Steven H. Cole, Executor Administrator, Wildlife Research and Management Group, Division of Wildlife, Columbus, Ohio, on March 21, 1980:

- "1. The Bird Trail to have a wire (#9 or 4' high livestock fence) to be erected on both sides of the main trail, with two side loops, to control birder movement and preserve the understory habitat.
2. An appropriate master sign be erected at the west end of the Bird Trail (where most birders park and concentrate) explaining the reason for the control fence with non-offensive wording restricting:
 - a. No pets on the trail,
 - b. No flower picking on the trail,
 - c. No picknicking on the trail,
 - d. No collecting of snakes, turtles, lizards, frogs and toads.
 - e. No motor bikes, bicycles or baby buggies and strollers on the trail.

Our naturalist will be out on the Bird Trail explaining to the birders the reasons for our fence."

3. Log seats.

This proposal was approved by Mr. Cole on March 25, 1980. On April 9, 1980, Mr. Bednarik reported to Mr. Cole that the approximate cost of this type of fencing would be \$ 5,000.00, for 5100 feet and that a wood split rail fence would be cheaper and more fitting aesthetically. Mr. Cole's complete response on May 5, 1980, follows:

"SUBJECT: BIRD TRAIL FENCE

Since the cost of fencing the bird trail with either woven wire or wooden rails will be in excess of \$5000.00 and there is no guarantee that this will solve the problem, please construct a fence of metal posts with 2 or 3 strands of #9 wire strung between them along the trail. Obviously this will not be as aesthetically appealing as the rail fence, however, if the problem still exists after the fence is constructed, we will likely be force to close the trail to everything but scheduled tours in order to protect the habitat. This way we will not have an expensive fence, serving no purpose, if we are forced into the latter alternative."

The fence was not constructed. Mr. Bednarik, John Pogacnik and Mark Shieldcastle in preparation for the 1981 Spring migration, spread crushed limestone on the major trail and two connecting loops. They hauled this material by hand in buckets and a wheel barrow. Signs were again placed at the beginning of each impromptu trail stating "No trail." (The ones erected in 1980 were vandalized during the summer.) Log seats were placed at several points. Recently, the Toledo Naturalists Association appointed a committee headed by John J. Stophlet to help Mr. Bednarik with this problem.

After reading the above, you've got to agree that overuse is the major problem on the Crane Creek bird trail. Until 1980, most people were unaware

of any problem. There were no signs telling you to stay on the trail and it was accepted practice to leave the major trail in search of birds. When you left the trail in those years, your individual passage generally left no visible destruction. You generally moved slowly and quietly in stalk of birds. If you had not been on the trail prior to the flood years in the early 1970s, you had no knowledge of how the habitat once looked. You only knew its present condition. Perhaps you never realized that the dense underbrush contributed to the outstanding concentration of birds during migration. But you certainly did not feel that your actions were causing any damage. Individually they probably weren't, but in combination with 300 to 400 people per day on weekends they were. In 1980, signs warned to stay on the trail, but which trail? By then there was a multitude. Now the trail to stay on is clearly marked with a crushed limestone surface. In short, the trail was damaged by overuse by people generally unaware that exploration was not permitted and that their small individual action would result in any damage. People were not vandalizing the understory nor intentionally violating any announced sanction to stay on the trail.

However, now that we know the problem, we can help by not leaving the trail for any reason, encouraging others not to do so and reminding those off the trail to return. But can we sacrifice our own personal satisfaction in seeing a rare bird for the greater good of preserving the outstanding birding area in the state for the future? We'd better if we don't want to be rightfully labeled ugly birders.

You've probably also come to the conclusion by now that closing this trail except for tours is not the answer to this problem. So many areas are now restricted to the "elite." How did this problem have so many and varied solutions at first and then end with a cheap fence and closing? We must be educated by displays and signs to the problem and the danger of seemingly innocent actions. Such an educational display could be put at the trail head.

The trail must be patrolled in some fashion. There will always be some for whom their perception of overregulation or skepticism that a problem exists or belief in divine right justifies what is now surely a trespass on us all. A certain amount of fencing as outlined by Mr. Bruce and Mr. Hutchins at critical points could be used. Finally, if all else fails, the capacity of people on the trail at one time could be controlled. But education, patrolling and self-restraint are crucial.

Finally, all of us with binoculars are not responsible for the actions of others just because they also wear binoculars but that does not diminish our responsibility to try to help one another in so vital a thing on which we are united, the protection of habitat.