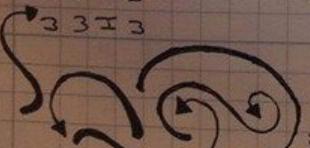


NATURALIST JOURNAL SAMPLE PAGES

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Who were they?
3 hundred + they come from?
How did they get here?
3 had + the 1 find?

The last question most deeply shies my imagination, as entire hemispheres untouched. While elsewhere in the world humans were painting caves, wearing wool skins and carrying the earliest Ice Age Venus figurines, the Americas were being reached in by the world's widest oceans, and sealed off by ice sheets there was no easy way off the land. For most of its history, this side of the planet remained uncoupled. The fact that animals are probably unknown, died out leaving no genetic signature, while others lived long enough to move their genes into modern Native Americans.

The first humans would have settled in landscapes ruled entirely by animals. It was the last time humans were such minority in such large geographic range. The land extended 9,000 miles from the Arctic coast to the tip of Patagonia across plains, desert, lakes, and mountain ranges.

Tversky and Barat, 1985:

Are caricatures better than photographs? The study found caricatures more identifiable than actual images: name recall, face recognition, and reaction time for recall. "Cartoon-like drawings include stable features and emphasize distinctive features of early cave illustrations." This may explain the enhanced distinctiveness of stimuli: even more than the actual stimuli, the feeling animals conveyed were sought after and magnified in the faint traces of caves. The phenomenon is not known alone. It is animal Nobel Prize-winner Niko Tinbergen found that small chicks pecked more vigorously at three red dots instead of one. It is not just a fascination, but a driver of evolution.

(c) Craig Childs

Holbrookia propinqua

1.5 mi. E Rio Grande City, Starr Co., Texas
July 26. 6°C; air 37.6°C; time 1:10 p.m. - young ♀?
Body 41.1°C; 1:40 p.m. ♀?

1 mi. ESE Rio Grande City, Starr Co., Texas
Mar. 29 RCS 3681 Bright yellowish beige, orbital area yellow brown; front nostril scale posterior to parietal region (not yellowish brown), spotted with sooty; ground color from several regions posterior and white with difference of body; recent marks light sandy brown, abdominal with whitish posterior; upper surface head legs with color and pattern similar to tail; dorsolateral areas and sides with orange spots, clearly set, and dark white spots less broadly orange yellow; green pale blue green; iris dark; tongue pink.



Shot on hard packed sand, very hot near old shack. Many mesquite trees. limestone hill 50 yds. away.



Stebbins, R.		Catalogue
1945	<i>Onion Wasp</i> , el. 4000 ft., golden gate moment	
264	<i>Xanthococcoides</i> spicule } (Oct. 14)	
265	" "	
266	<i>Colocynthe variegata</i> } (Oct. 15)	
266	" "	
<u>Oct. 16, 1945</u>		
267 ♂ ad.	<i>Thysanococcoides baccicola</i>	9.0 gms.
268 ♂ ad.	" "	8.7 gms.
269	<i>Scolopococcus magnificus</i>	White now on
270	<i>Coluber flagellum</i>	the backs of their ears.
<u>Oct. 17, 1945</u>		
271 ♂ ad.	<i>Panacis inornatus</i>	15.8 gms.
272 ♀ ad.	" "	16.8 gms.
273	<i>Uta stansburiana</i>	
274 ♂	" "	I never tire
275 ♂	" "	of watching
276 ♂	" "	squirrels...
277	<i>Colocynthe variegata</i>	flashes by:
278	" "	Are they all around
279	" "	and we just don't notice?
280	<i>Scolopococcus magnificus</i>	
282 ♀ ad.	" "	
283 ♂ ad.	" "	
284 ♀ ad.	" "	
285	" "	

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Field Journaling With Students

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Field Journaling with Students-BEETLES PL Session Materials

(c) Robert Stebbins

(c) Claire Walker Leslie

MARENCO
14 January

THESE caterpillars are drawn life-size. I am waiting for the leaves to stop so I can draw one of their big cousins— maybe 4, 4½, inches long and very fat. Except for size the small and large ones seem identical, and they're all feeding on the same plant, so I



am assuming that all that separates these *pequeños* from the monsters is time and leaves. How much and how many?



15 January

CARLOS, today's Marvenco guide for the Isla del Caño trip, says these are SPHINX MOTH caterpillars—in most part now in the ground; spiny cases. He reported the coral snake theory and said that true "spiritual behavior" also re



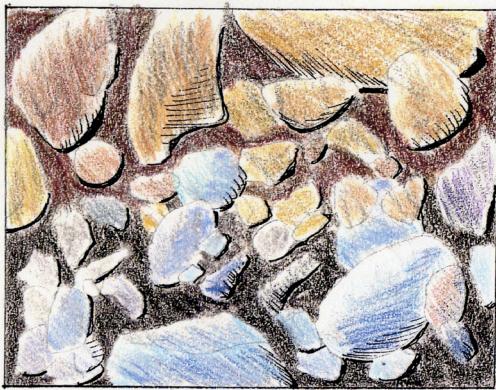
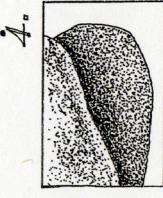
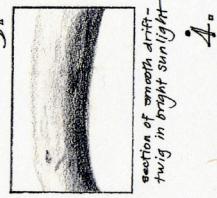
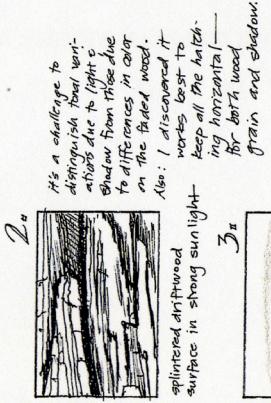
15 January

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15 January

He thinks caterpillars are poisonous. Eric says he says he bird is also in fact poisonous.

Passerby says the moth stage of this critter is actual fairly sum Hm! The why get big?



I'm not going to finish the "rocks" exercise now, but wanted to begin by exploring the color dividing line between dry and damp worlds.

Cobblestone Island
Ditch Creek
8.23.94

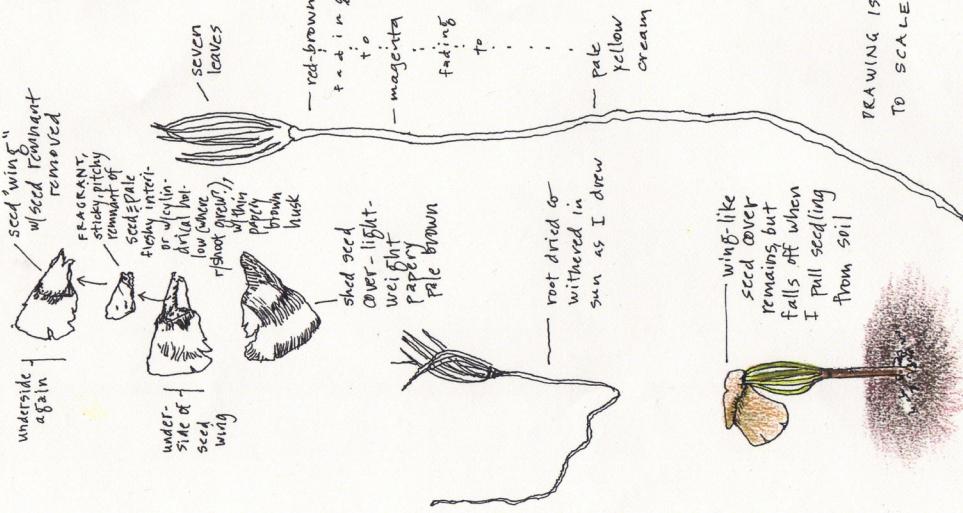
(c) Sarah Rabkin

Field Journaling with Students-BEETLES PL Session Materials

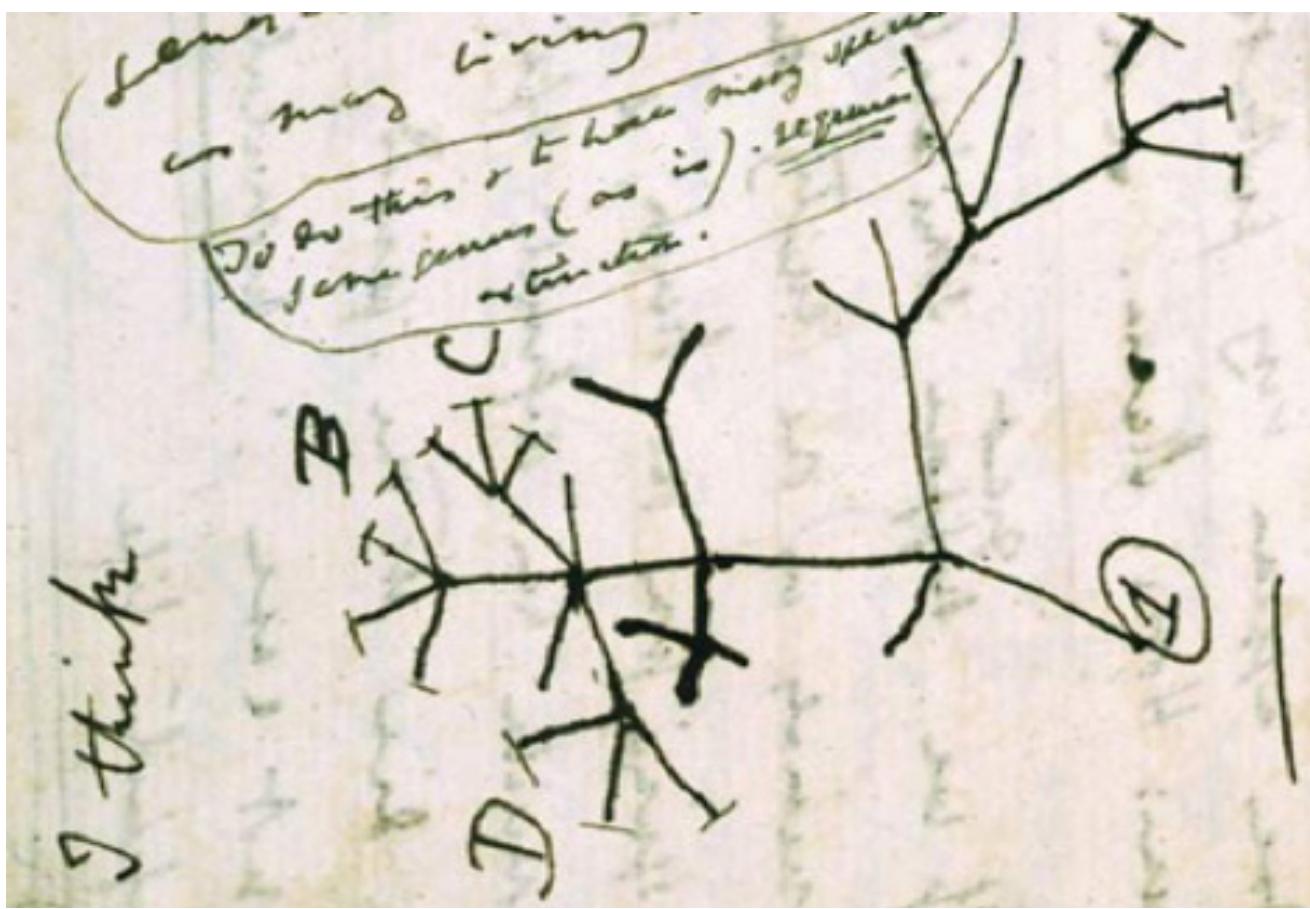
(c) Sarah Rabkin

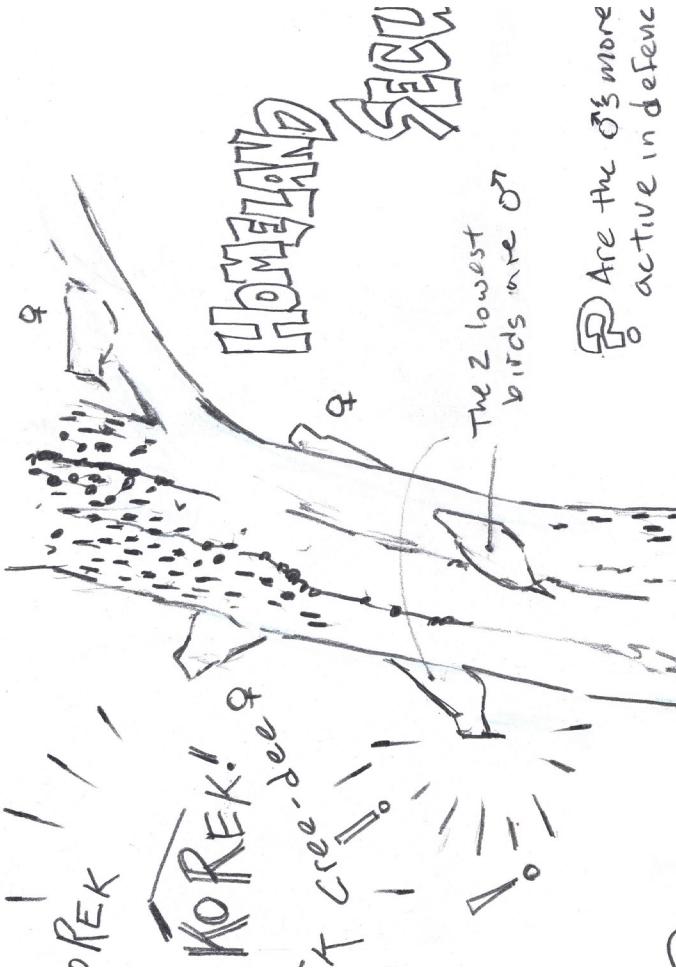


28 June YUBA PASS



After drawing this tiny seedling to scale it grew out of the loose open soil, I pulled it up by the root to sketch it, HOT SUN; clear blue sky. Sound of wind higher in tall trees but calm here on the ground. Sound of birds over pass. Much birdsong & insect buzz. Edge of open meadow w/ standing tree, can lilies (?), mullein (?). Nearby trees include fir, lodge pole pine





Are the ♂'s more active in defense

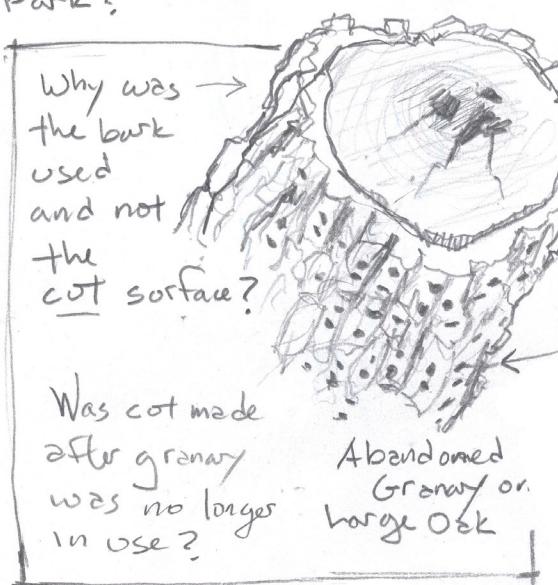
Colony of Acorn Wood driving squirrel granary tree

Once the sq. was off, the bird sat at the tree Peck old holes. Prior had only been intermittent.



St. Paul, MN
July 2013

in dead branches / trees without bark. But I find some dead branches with bark that are also used. Why not live trees w/ bark?



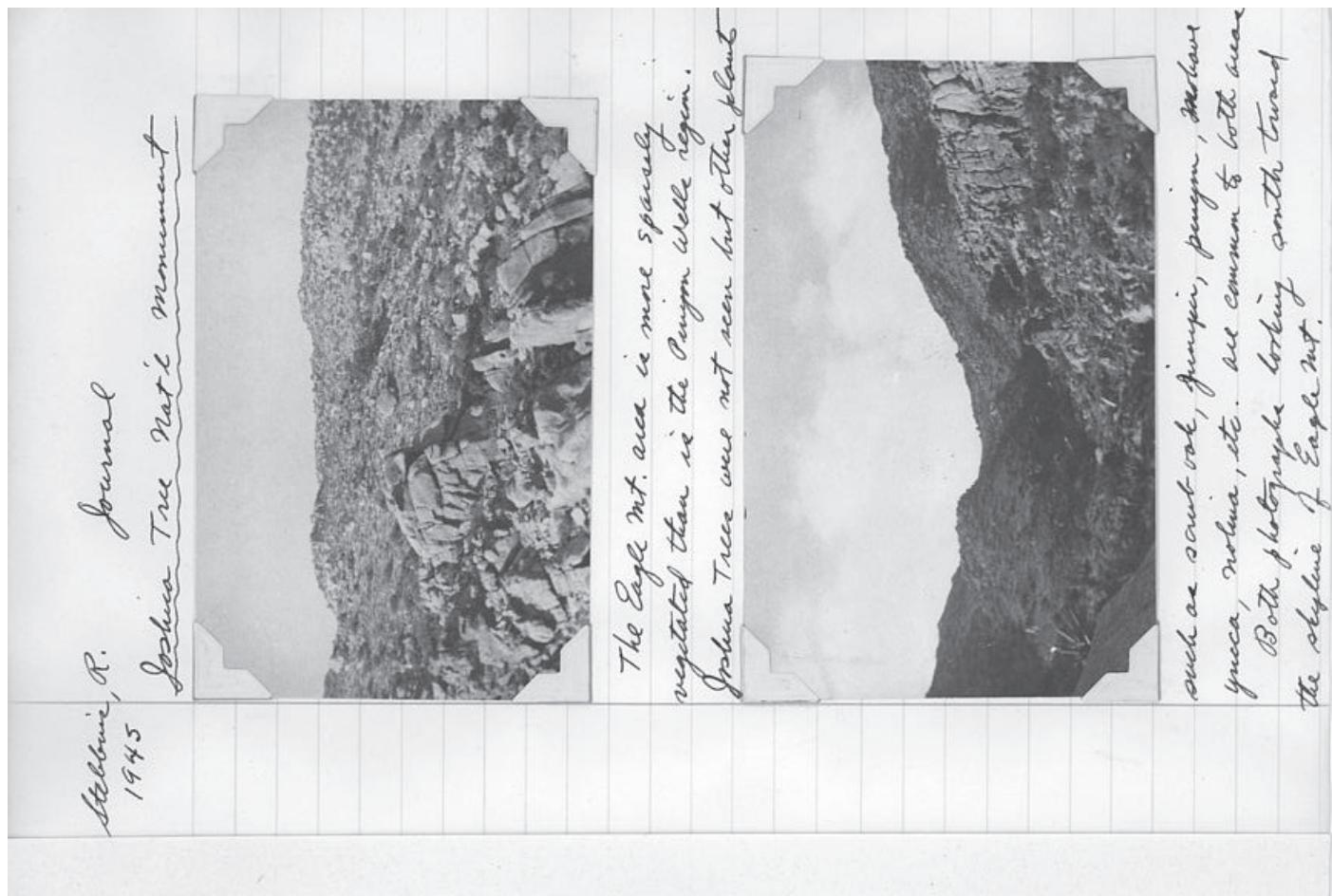


Stebbins, R. Long-toed Salamander
 1945 Ambystoma macrodactylum
Highland P.G. & E. Reservoir, d. 6820 ft.
or Elbel Pass Rd., Alpine Co., Calif.

July 15 4 adult (178-181)
 specimens were sent in by
 Lee Talbot, 2590 Cedar St., Berkeley.
 These specimens possess a markedly
 broken up dorsal band. (See sketch)

Others in the M.V.Z.
 collection from this
 area are similarly
 marked. As the distribution of this
 species is now understood, the center
 of abundance appears to be in British
 Columbia, Washington, Idaho & western
 Montana, with a tongue extending down
 from Washington, in western Oregon and
 into northern California in the Cascades
 & northern Sierra. Perhaps this tongue
 will prove to be a ~~great~~ ~~as~~ ~~as~~ sufficiently
 differentiated to warrant recognition of
 races in this species.

The above individuals were found
 under the following conditions. One
 under the bark of a dead fir tree lying
 across a dried up creek (with occasional
 small pool of water); two under damp
 logs along this creek; one under water
 in leaf mold on creek bottom.



(c) Robert Stebbins

(c) John Muir Laws

Field Journaling with Students-BEETLES PL Session Materials



