

Figure 1. Locations of paired hoot count transects near and within three National Parks.

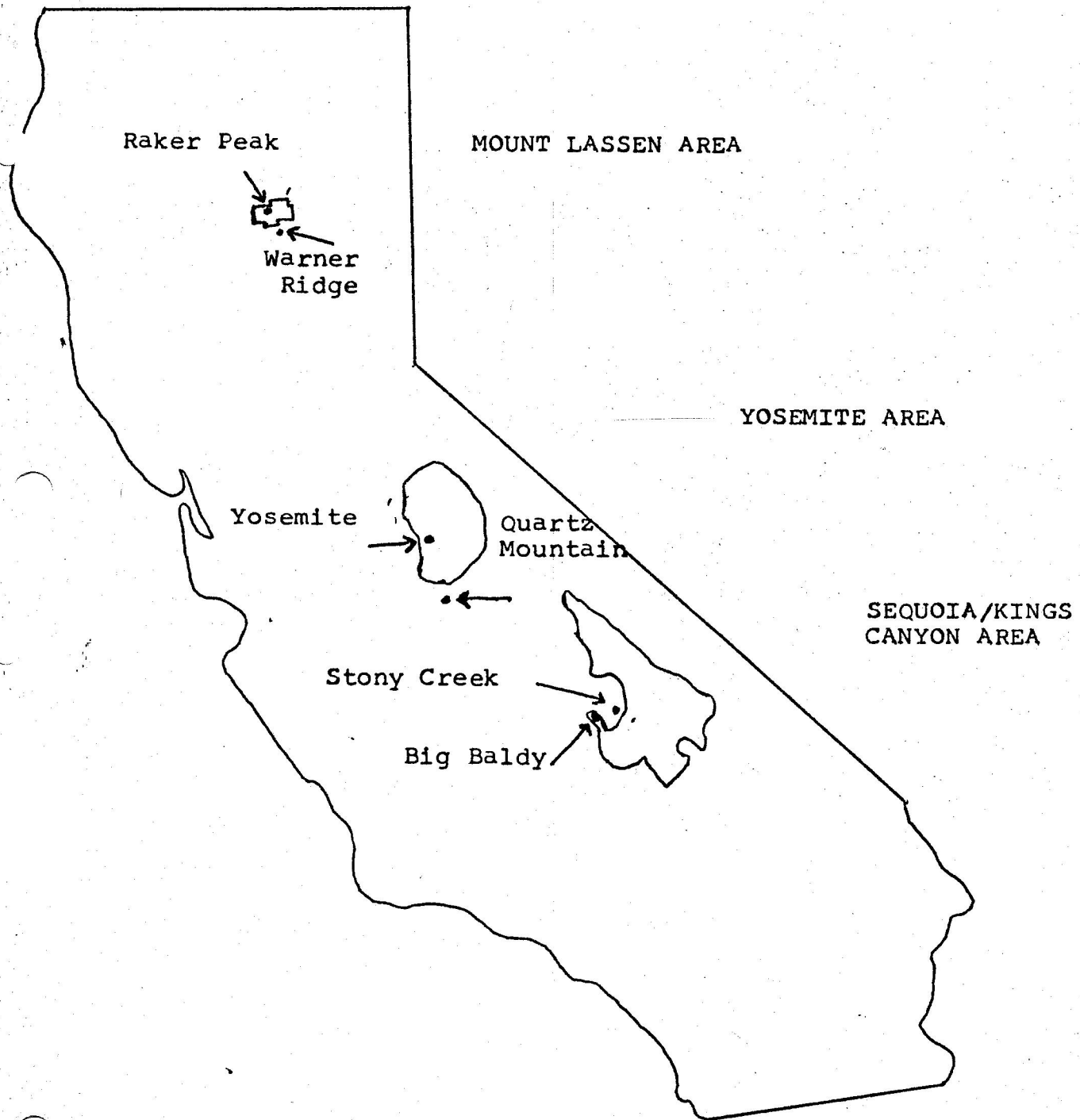
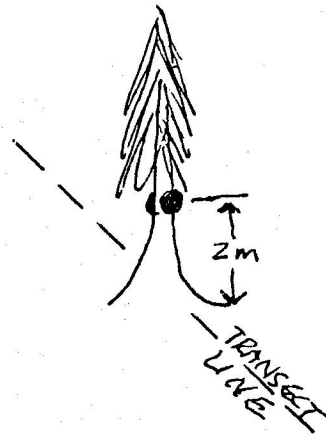
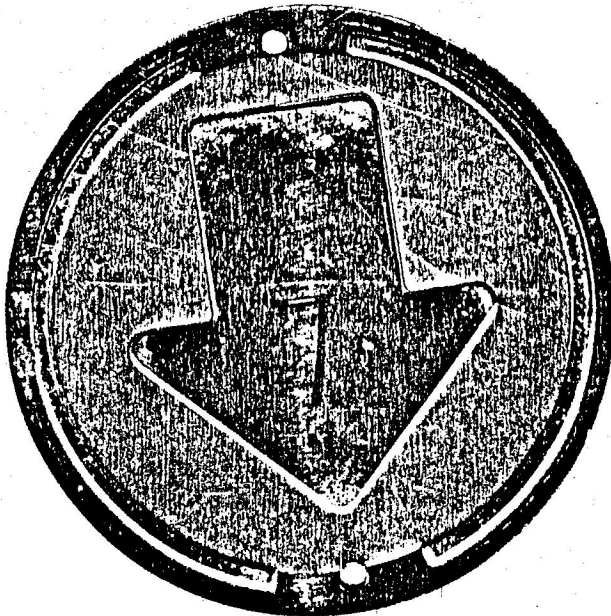
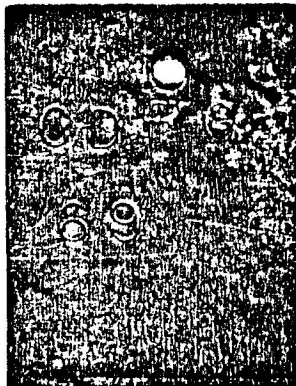


Figure 2. Tags used on hoot trees (B) and listening stations (A).



A. Trailite Marker (Forestry Suppliers, Jackson, MS) used to mark 'listening station' trees every 100m along 1,000m hoot count transects. Two identical tags are placed on each tree, each facing in opposite directions along the transect line.



B. Hand-made aluminum tag used to mark 'hoot trees.' One tag, numbered in sequence, is placed 1m up the base of the tree, facing in the direction of the transect line.

Figure 3.

HOOT COUNT DATA FORM

SITE: *RAKER PEAK*
DATE: *10/7/92*
RUN NUMBER: *2*
RUN DIRECTION: *N → S*

	<u>BEGINNING</u>	<u>ENDING</u>
TIME:	<i>06:30</i>	<i>07:45</i>
TEMPERATURE:	<i>66°F</i>	<i>65°F</i>
CLOUD COVER:	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>
WIND:	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>

NUMBER OF GROUSE: MALE: *5* FEMALE: *1*

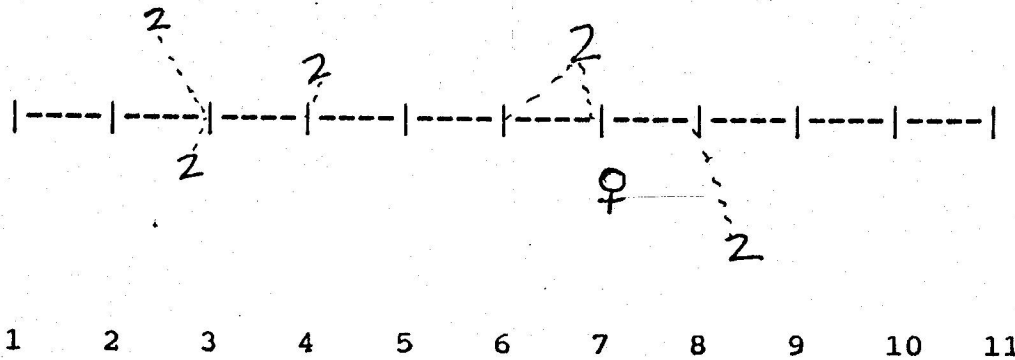


Figure 5. Vegetation sampling scheme within male grouse 'minimum territories.'

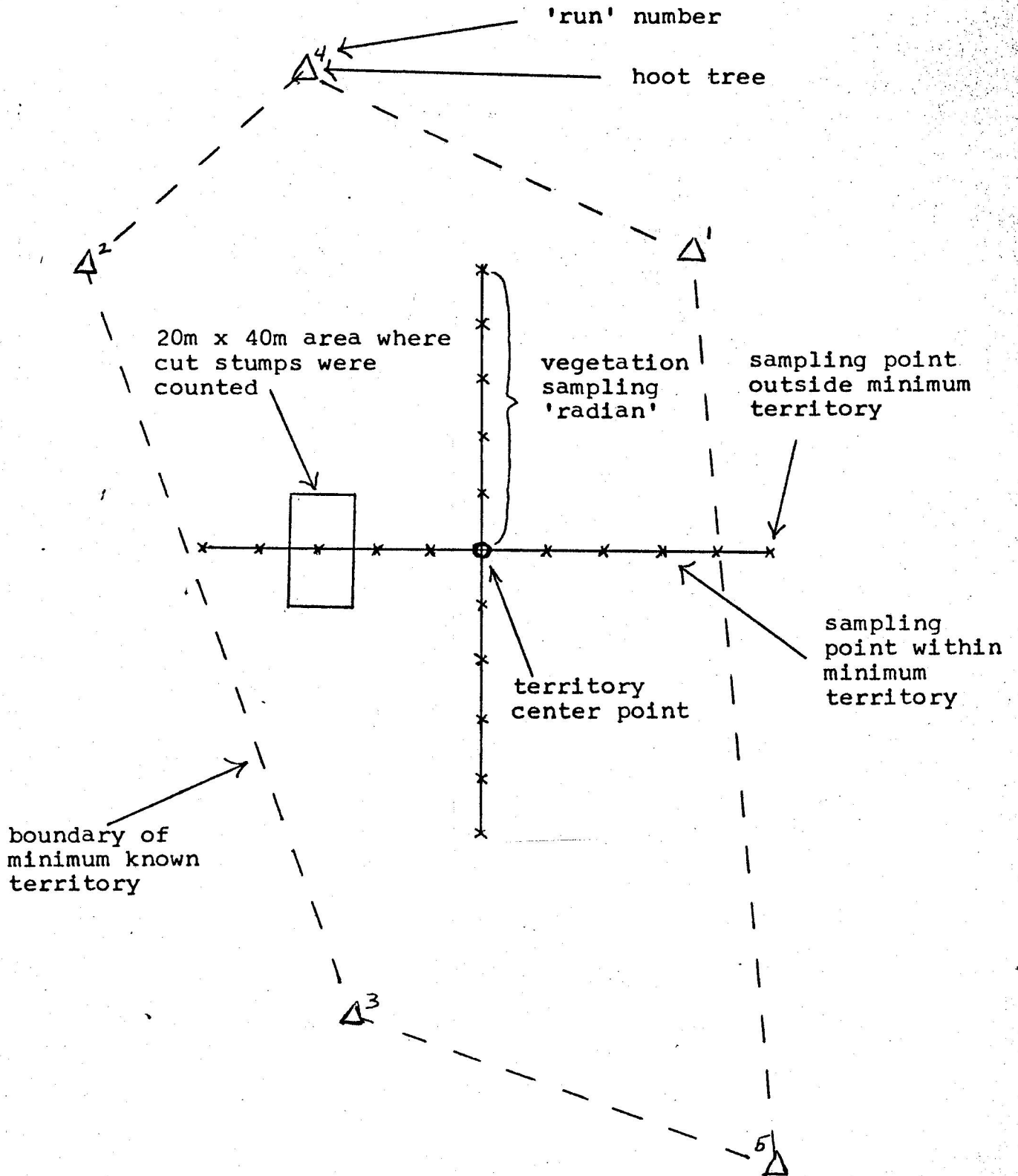
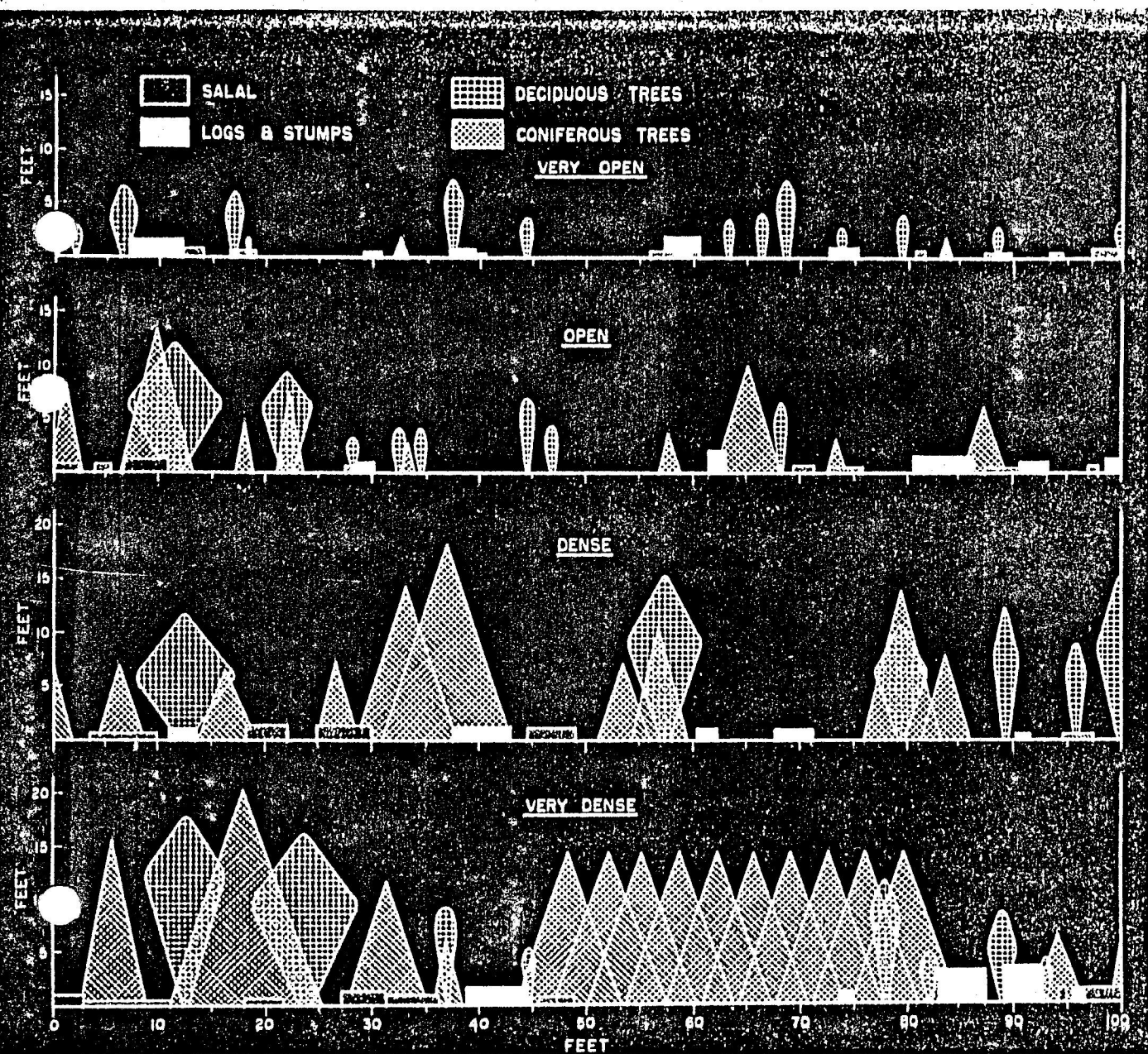


Figure 6. An example of the vegetation profiles provided by Bendell and Elliott (1967) for blue grouse habitats in Canada.



Profiles of the types of habitat at Middle Quinsam Lake, 1962: very open, open, dense, and very dense.

Figure 7. Two examples of how the frequency distributions of tree sizes differed at grouse territories within harvested (Warner Ridge, Lassen National Forest) and unharvested (Big Baldy, General Grant Grove Section, Kings Canyon National Park) forests.

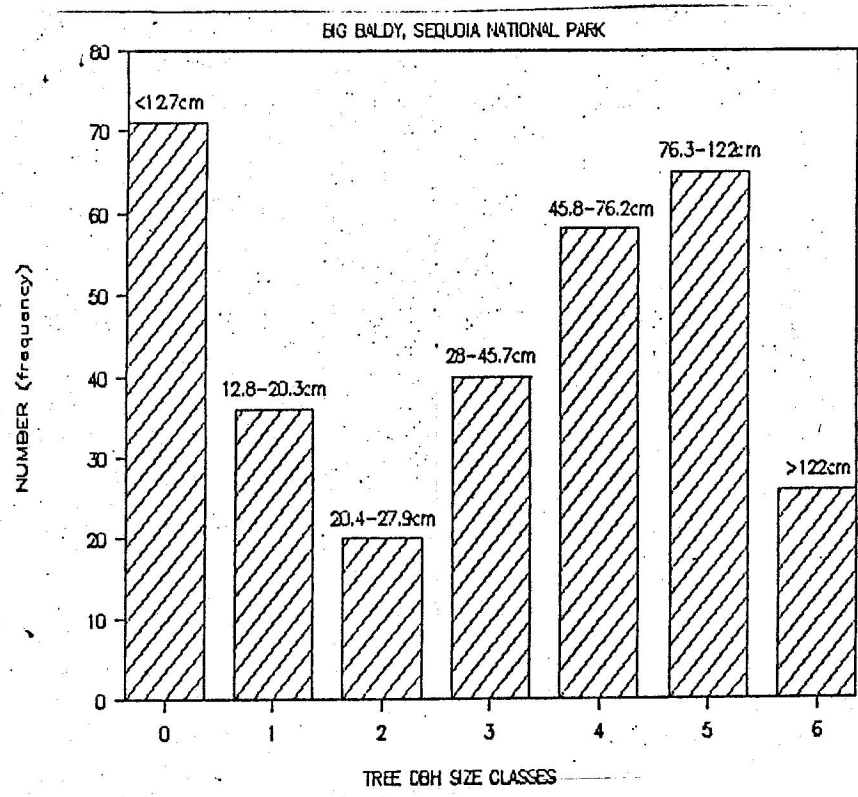
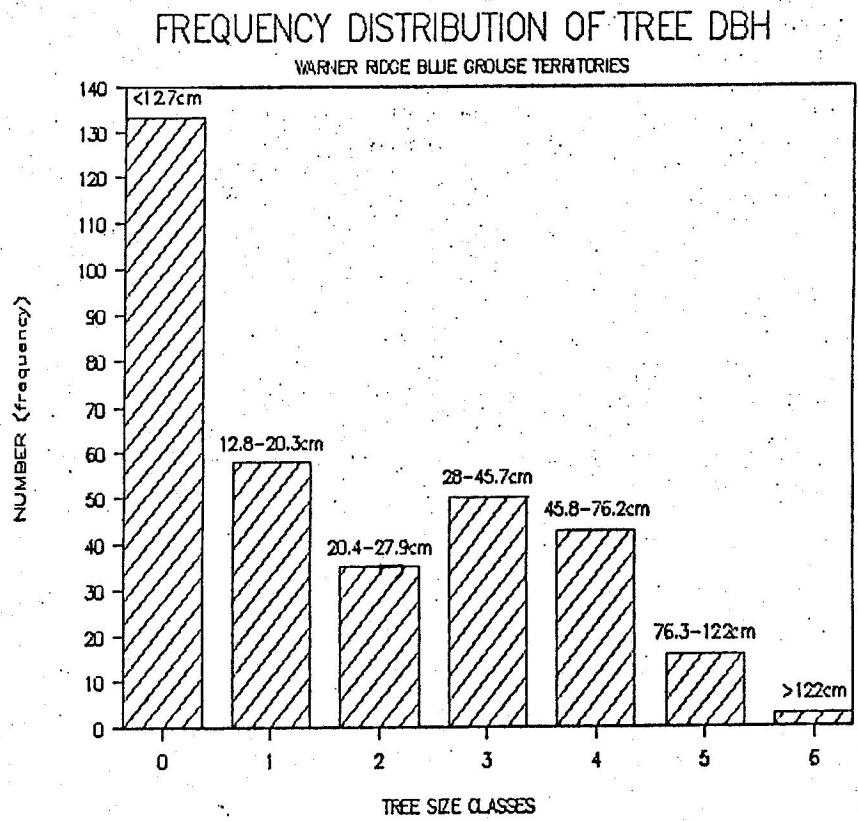


Figure 8. The relationship between the estimated number of hooting grouse along 1km transects and the % frequency of trees greater than 28cm DBH recorded within grouse territories along those transects.

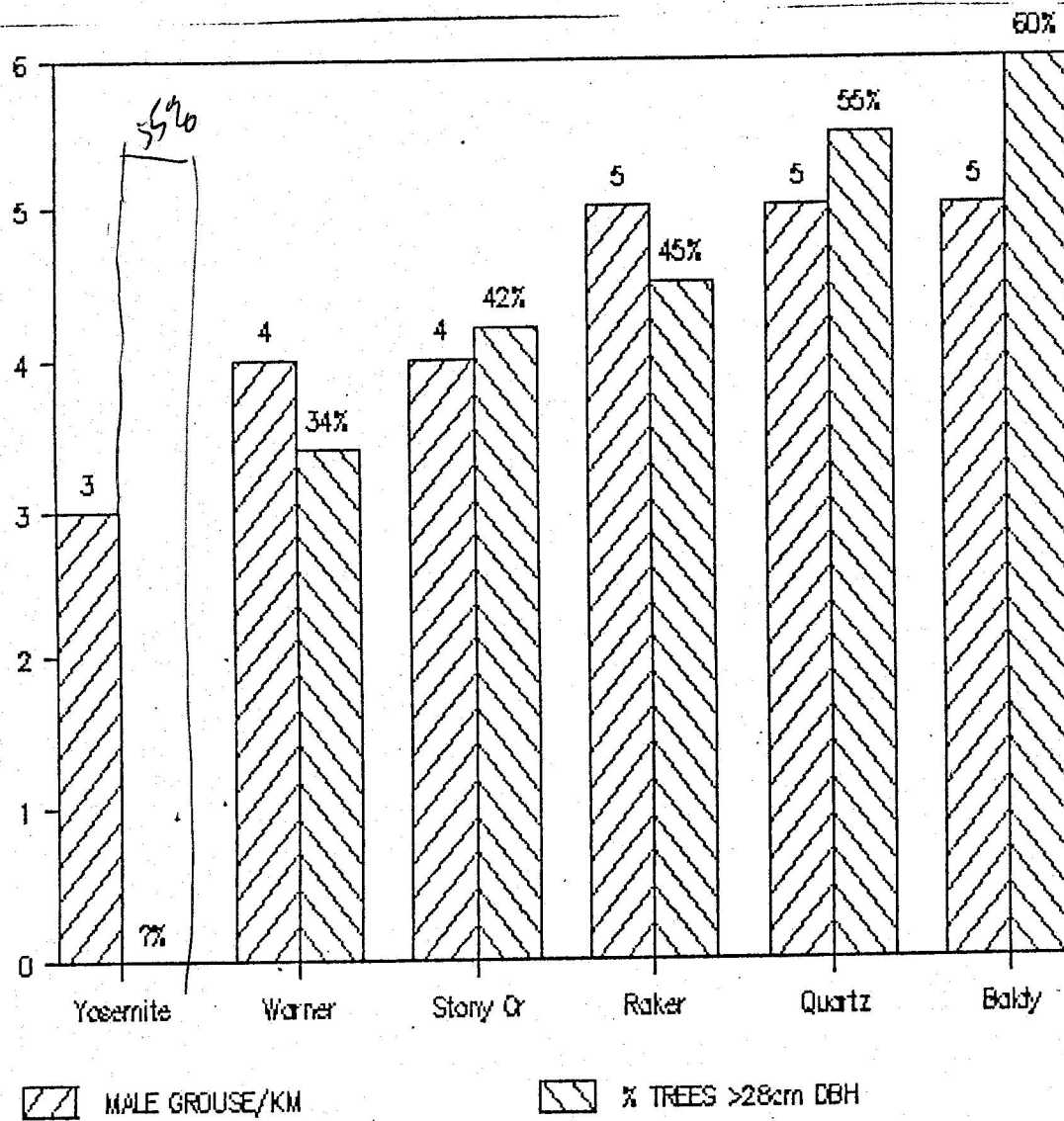


Figure 9. Number of mountain quail detected along 1km blue grouse hoot count transects in relation to the degree of canopy openness along the transect.

