

## **Nests and Bedding Areas**

Tuesday, July 17, 2007 (16:28:59)

Posted by Kathy.Strain

### **Kathy Moskowitz Strain**

Nests and bedding areas are very rare. Generally, they are considered to be temporary living locations. Several types of Sasquatch sleeping or resting locations have been described. These include beds, nests (both roofed and unroofed), and dens. Nests are defined as constructed structures, usually consisting of sticks and/or branches with a soft lining (usually moss). Several examples are given from various places, including a nest from southern Oregon that was lined with fern fronds. The nest was described as "soft, springy, and well-engineered. A second nest found in British Columbia had branches woven in and around the outside of the nest. A partial-roof nest from Knight Inlet was described as a "bower", consisting of bent, broken, and over-arching branches. A bedding site in the Blue Mountains, only fifty yards from a gravel road, consisted of broken branches laid out in a layer, eight feet long by four feet wide.

The best-described sleeping location can be attributed to a den, found inside a mine shaft in Oregon and measured "four feet by four-and-a-half feet, and was oval in outline." The floor was made of sticks and was covered with about one inch of dry, composted leaves. Fresh greenery was on top of that, for a total of three inches. It appeared as if the bed had been "intermittently replenished with fresh vegetation."

When nests or bedding areas are discovered:

1. DO NOT ENTER THE NEST/BED. Leaving your scent on the bed will cause the sasquatch to abandon the area.
2. Determine the age of the bed, based on dying/green foliage; presence/absence of spider webs; sponginess of the bed lining; etc.
3. If the nest/bed seems recent, leave the area immediately and put the nest/bed under surveillance. The bed will most likely be used during daytime hours.
4. If the nest/bed seems old, go ahead and investigate it further by mapping and photographing it. See the [Archaeological Methods](#) paper to get instructions on mapping, measuring, and photographing this feature.
5. If the nest is abandoned, attempt to take the nest/bed apart to look for hairs, fecal matter, bones, teeth, or other pieces of evidence. Following the evidence collection methods protocol.

See the [Nest Paper](#) for more information and pictures.