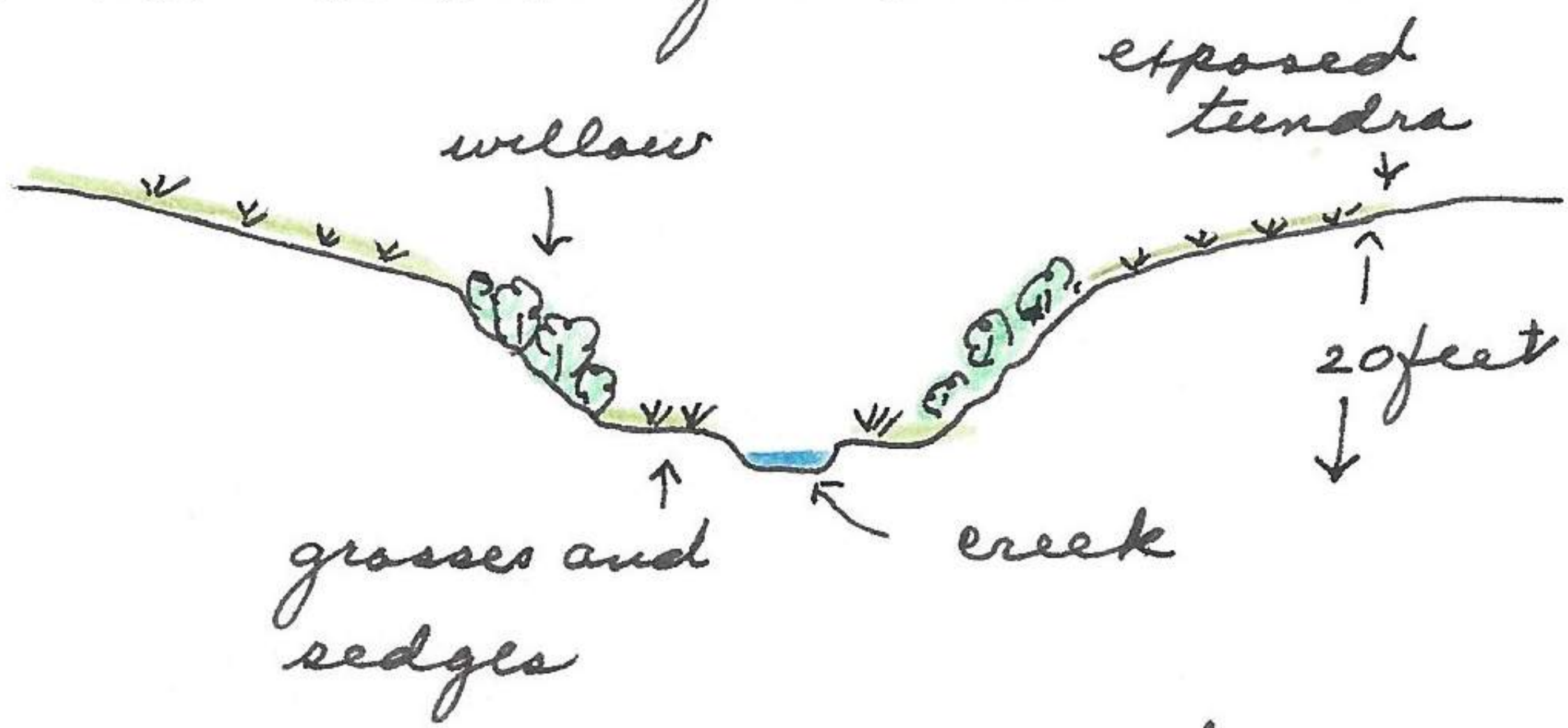
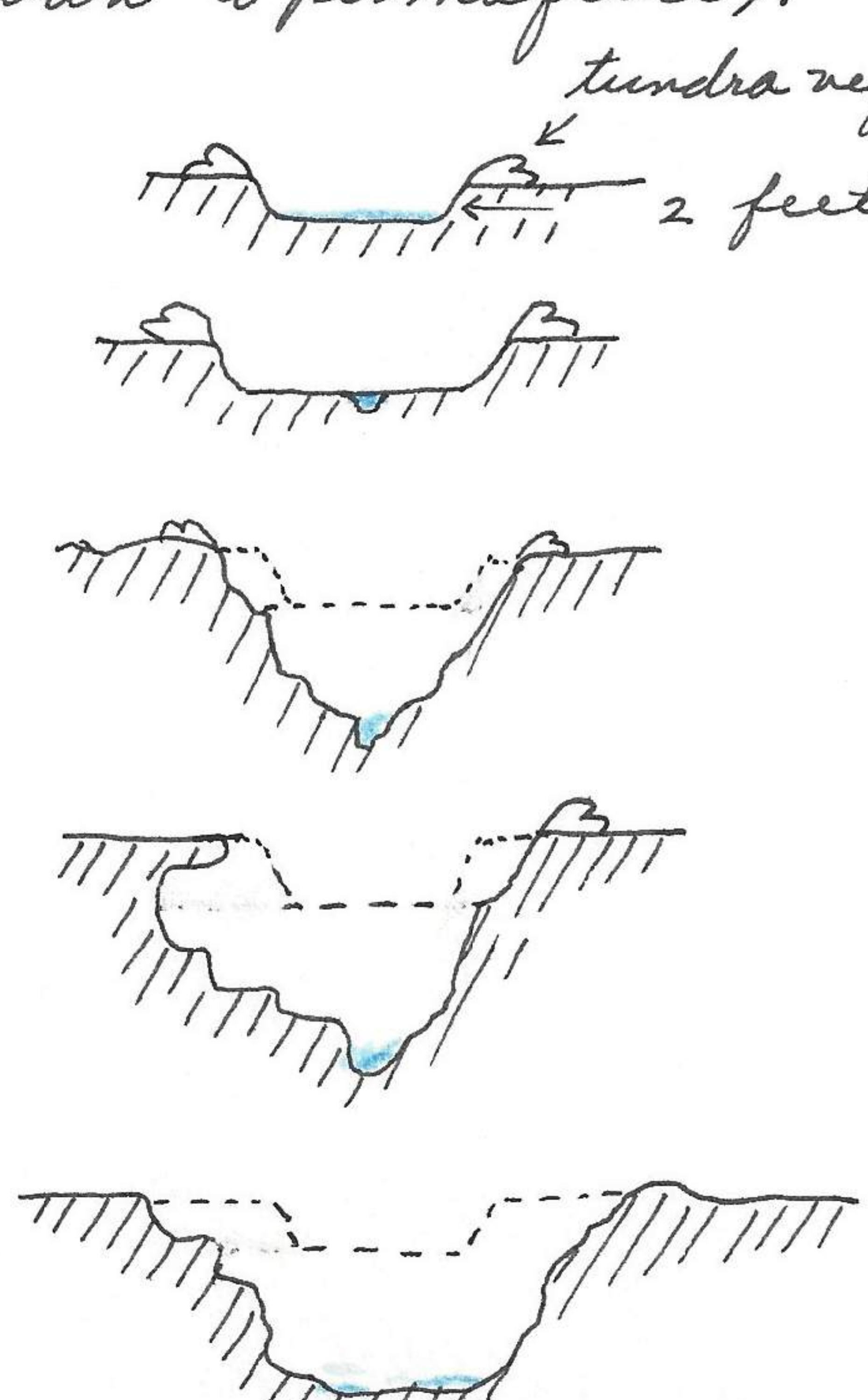


spiza lincolni (Sp?) 8. On the open tundra the redpolls were represented by 6 birds, *Calcarius lapponicus* 20, *Lincoln sparrow* (?) 2, and *savanna* by 13. It would appear that the protected creeks lined with willows are best suited for small bird populations. The creek in profile is as follows:

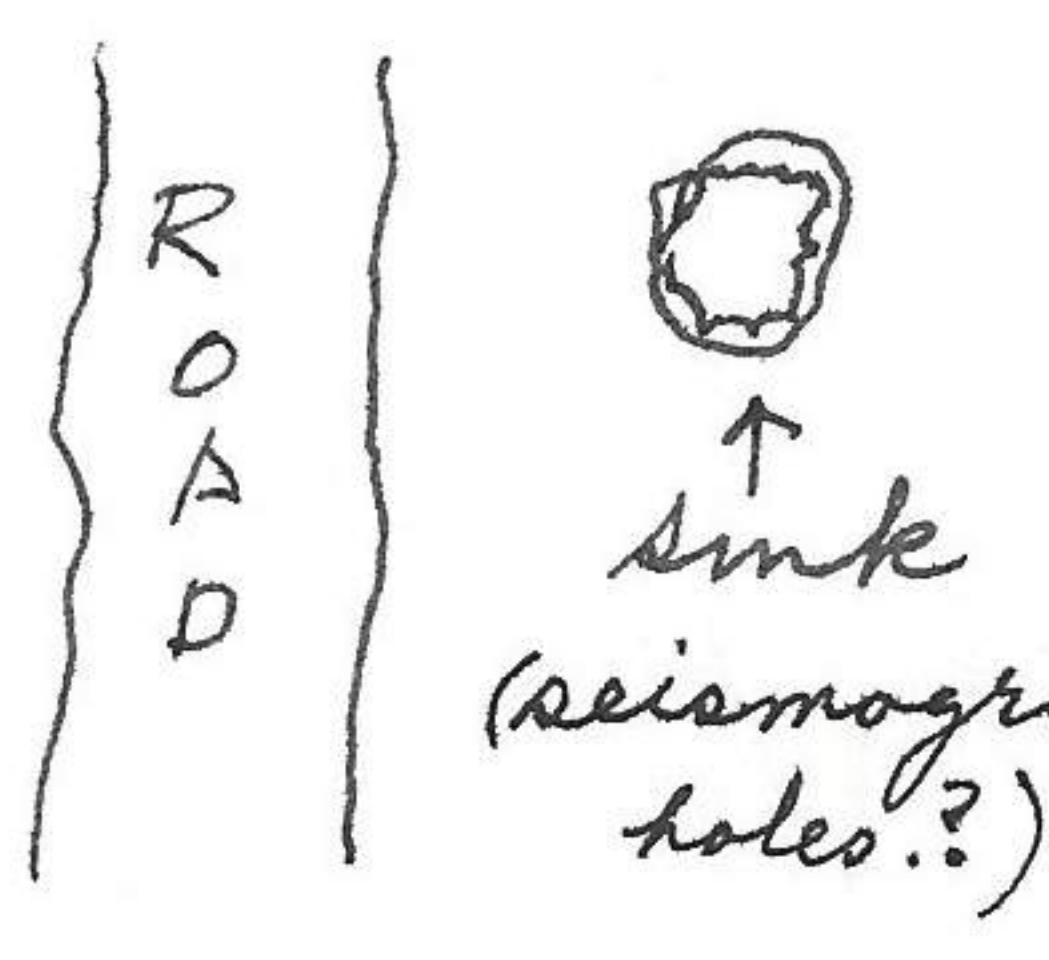


The willows were protected from winds. A large tusk of a mastodon was taken from this creek (photo 510721-23 of this tusk taken at camp). It was lying in the creek bed when discovered. One caribou observed in field. Other birds observed while on trip. *Pluvialis dominicus*, 2 pairs on upland; *Stercorarius longicaudus*, 13, some may be duplication; *Lagopus lagopus*, 10 adult birds but mainly in groups, 2 lone males, 3 groups of ♀ + ♂ and young, one group of one ♂ and 2 females. Of the above one male and 2 ♀♀ were together with 4 young. The male flew after the 2 females fledged 30 feet before young left. Other groups had 7, 4, 6 young; *Anas acuta tzytzyhaa*, 2 birds, one lone ♀ with 5 young about 3 inches long; *Corvus melanotos*, 6 pairs only. Followed *Canis lupus* tracks along creek for 1 1/2 miles. They measured 88 mm from heel to end or tip of claw. Several fox tracks were observed also. The caribou tracks crossed the permafrost road at about every 100 feet or so. The road had eroded as follows (these roads are made by scraping off surface of tundra down to permafrost):



tundra vegetation piled to edge of road
2 feet deep and about 8 feet wide

Some erosional channels (from original road bed) now 15 feet below the original surface of the tundra. Some sinks, adjacent to eroded road with complete collapse of side walls. In places permafrost of solid ice (100% water) line the edge of the eroded roads as old lake beds or ice wedges.



water running or forming ponds in road bed.