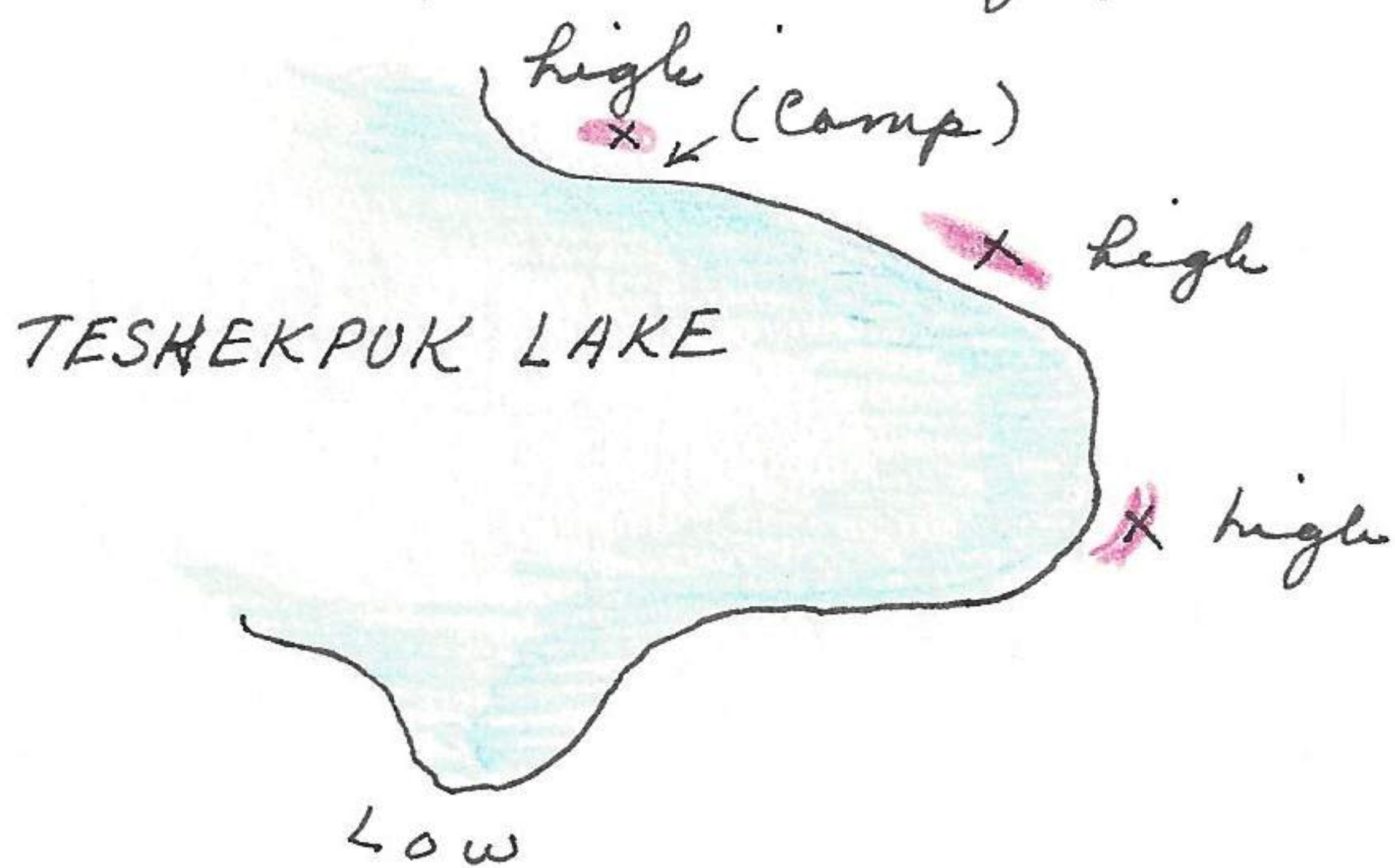


in some areas the sands (edge of lobst bay, some extensive) were almost completely covered. They like to travel on flat sandy areas, particularly at edge of land mass between tundra and ocean bays. They collect at edge of large lakes as if building up their group numbers before moving on. Would estimate approx. 320 caribou in area NW Teshekpuuk Lake. Arrived NE edge of lake at 3:05 P.M. after inspecting south side (from air) for a suitable camp. No high areas along south side. One high shore on east side, and 2 before reaching present site at NE end of lake. Set down



on lake just north of Teshekpuuk because of its deeper bottom for landing Wedgeon plane. There were several parallel submerged bars in Teshekpuuk Lake near shore which would have given us a bad time in approaching the beach, however, this beach area would be

considered a better place to camp. Set up camp and made reconnaissance before Jones arrived about 2 hours later. 12 white-fronted geese and 2 Pacific loon were on lake at our arrival. The geese had used the south^{east} shore of this lake as evidenced by the great amount of droppings. Also a ♂ & ♀ and 2 young of *Larus arcticus pacificus* at the south end of lake. The general orientation of this lake (Barrier Lake) and Teshekpuuk lake thus: (see next two pages). This lake (our camping lake, Barrier Lake) is at the NE end of Teshekpuuk Lake and is about 1 mile from the larger lake (Teshekpuuk) and separated by a plateau of about 15-20 feet in elevation. It slopes in both directions N & S ending in abrupt cliffs (erosional soils). The difference in shoreline is mainly width of beach - at Teshekpuuk 30' wide and with sand and flat water worn pebbles, at S end of camp lake, no beach and water at foot of cliffs (eroded rocks 20' high). The Teshekpuuk beach is used as a highway by caribou but ^{only} occasionally as highway (S end of camp lake) in shallow water. The intervening plateau between the lakes is nearly flat or gently sloping from middle or north crest (see profile on map). The vegetation shows difference in slope change. The southern half is a series of sedge lakes and cottongrass high with numerous lakes at the region adjacent Teshekpuuk Lake. These lakes are at varying elevations and do not