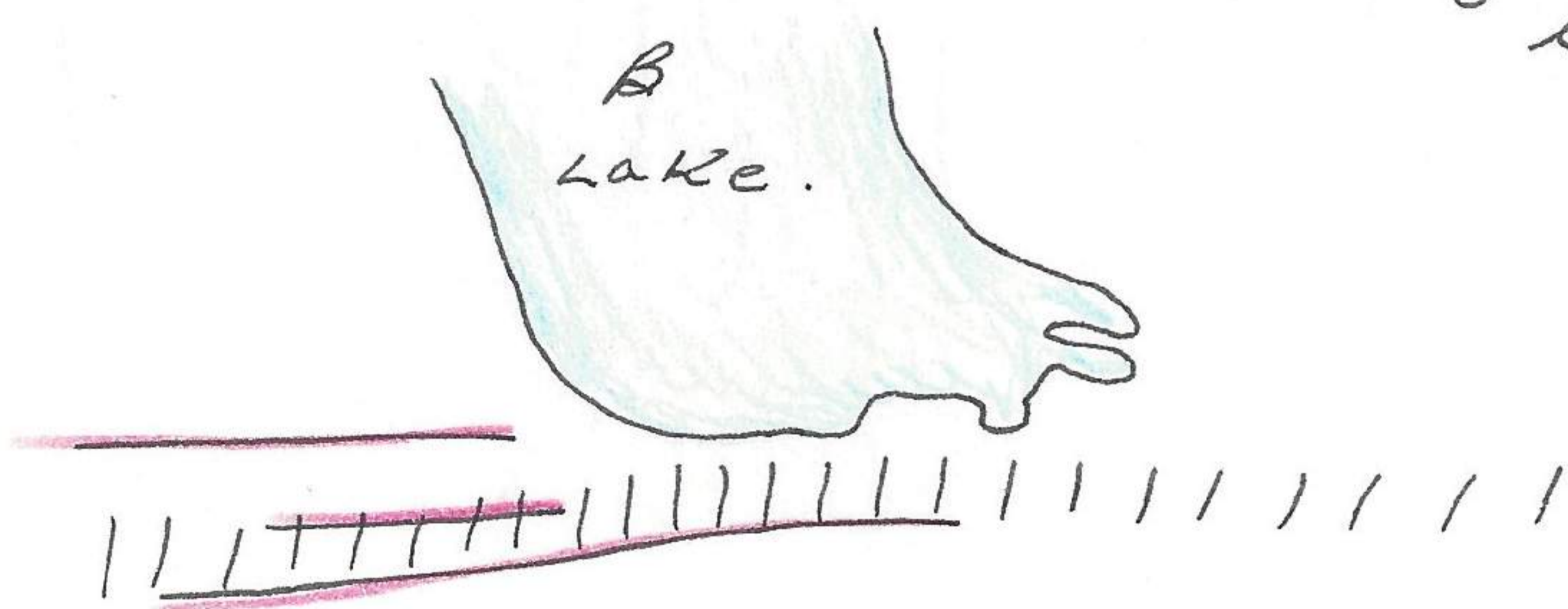
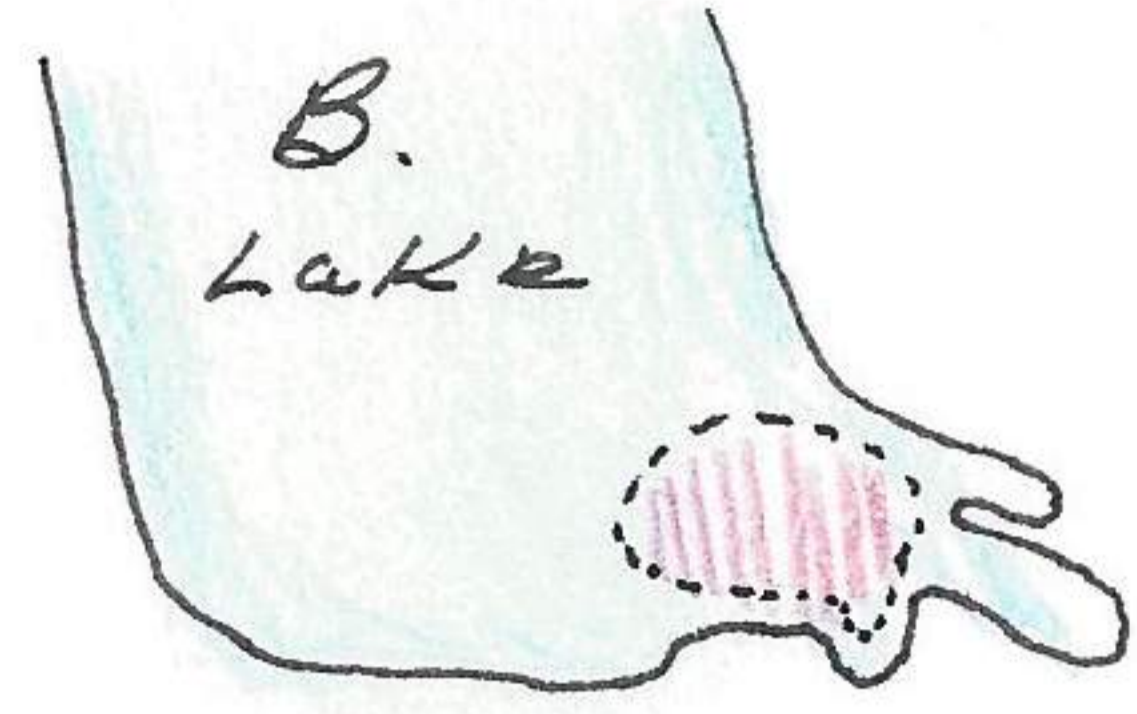




end of lake they continued east over marsh as dispersed singles. No caribou in sight for first time. The Pacific loon ♂ and young have remained in same area since our arrival, even since having taken the ♀ on the first day. This represents the original territory of these pair of loons and are now maintaining the original territory. They use, at times, the entire lake to north. The loons are now (3:35 P.M.) 75 meters from shore and riding on water with heads tucked underwing, young occasionally rest but mainly swim around adult ♂. This loon keeps oriented into wind and only occasionally turns around while sleeping. This evening set 131 traps on ridge at 4 meter intervals. The 50 traps set <sup>is</sup> 1/2 way up slope and the bottom slope set is Jones' line so all slopes are covered. Two pectoral sandpipers reacting <sup>as if</sup> of young in territory. From lowlands between lobes collected the conspicuous grasses and sedges.




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These occur as dominants and subdominants and are associated mainly with damp situations.

Carex aquatilis Wahl. 510802-4 dominant in standing water. Complete except occasionally in standing water water holes continuously supplied with water where a red leafed grass and a large sedge (?) is dominant. Profile 

Carex aquatilis Wahl. 510802-5, dominant grass in wet to supersaturated grasses between the dry elevated ridges and flats and the above dominant grass (sedge). May be same but has more older blades as matting and gives lighter color to landscape 

Carex aquatilis x C. lugens 510802-6, dominant grass, except where cottongrass occurs in which case is subdominant and sparsely arranged and light in color.   
The above three may be same species but assume different heights and water tolerance.

Other sedges are: 510802-7 Carex misandra R. Br. associated with grass on dry tundra. 510802-8 Carex lugens Holm.