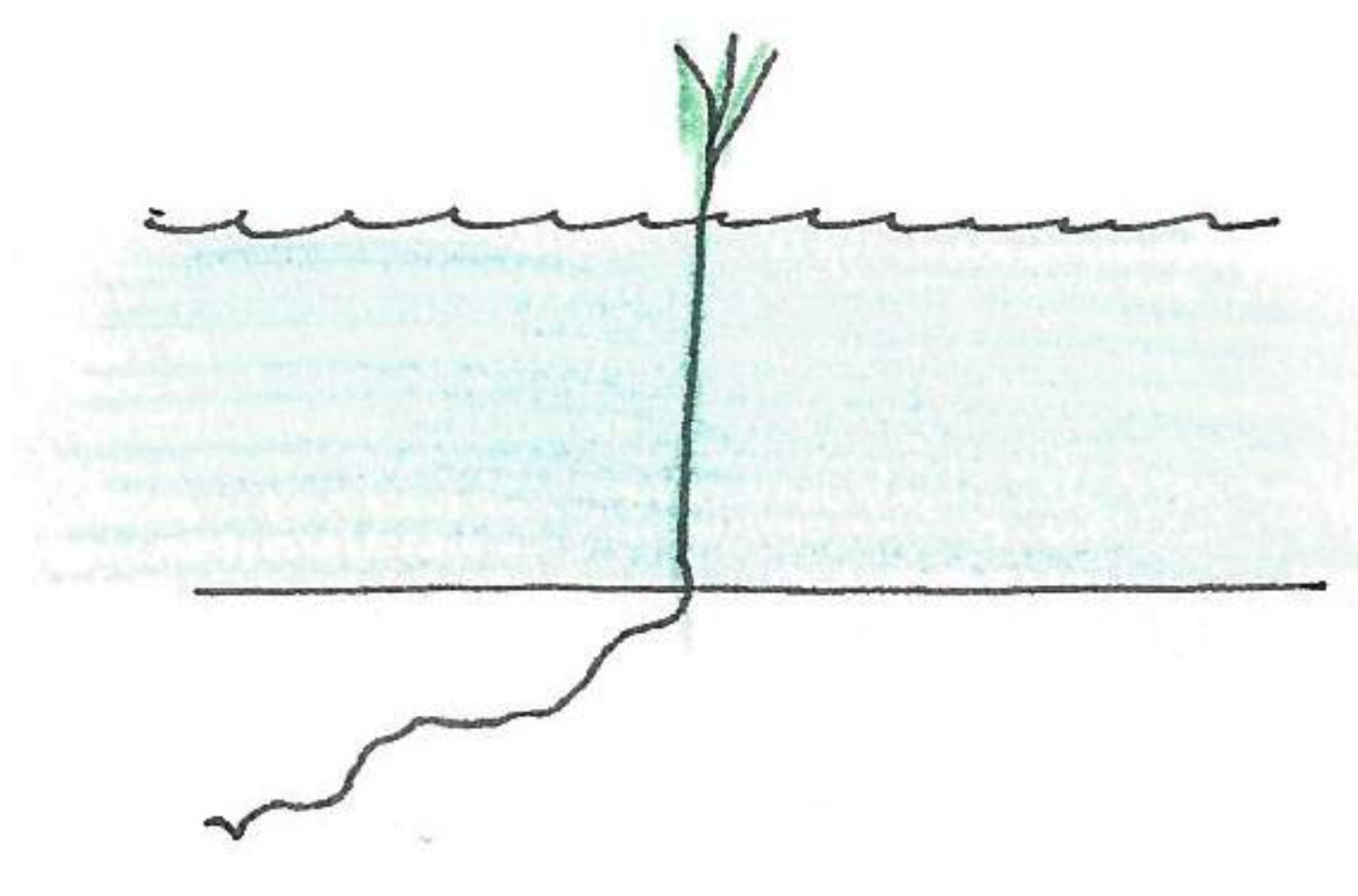


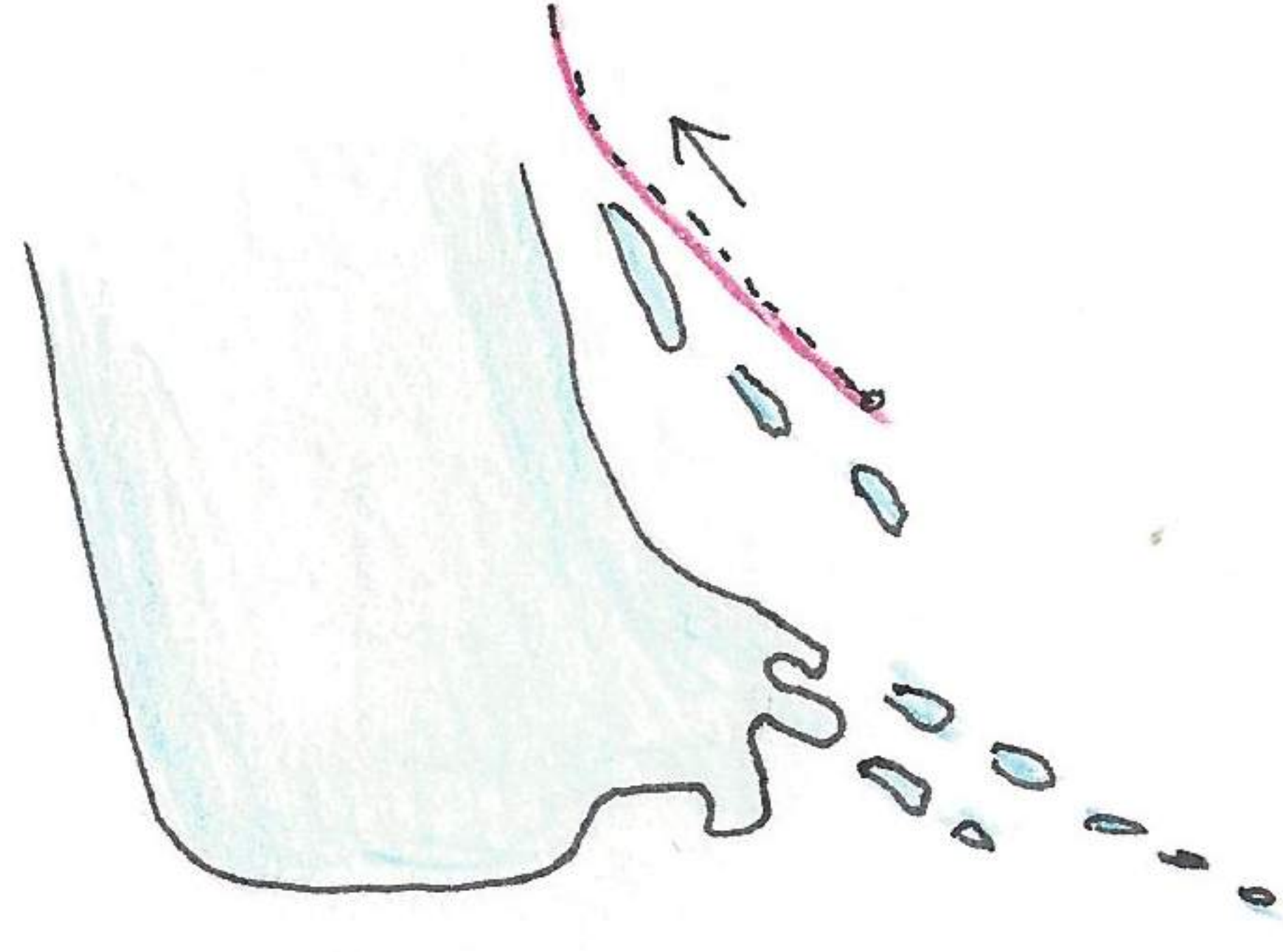
in dry areas. 510802-9 Carex misandra R. Br in wet situations.
510802-10 Juncus in semi wet situations. 510802-11 Arctophila
fulva (Trin.) Anderss. dominant grass in open ponds in 12
inches of water. 6 inches of blade above water and 6 inches
of root below bottom of pond.

This grass has a distinct
red colored blade and is
more frequently in center
of pond in deeper water.



Jones reported Alopex lagopus east of Camp. It was

playful and rolled over several
times. It left to north. A
second one noted in some general
area. This fox was observed
within 10 meters at one time
The diggings for Lemmus or
Dicrostonyx may be initiated
by the white fox instead of
the red fox which was or-

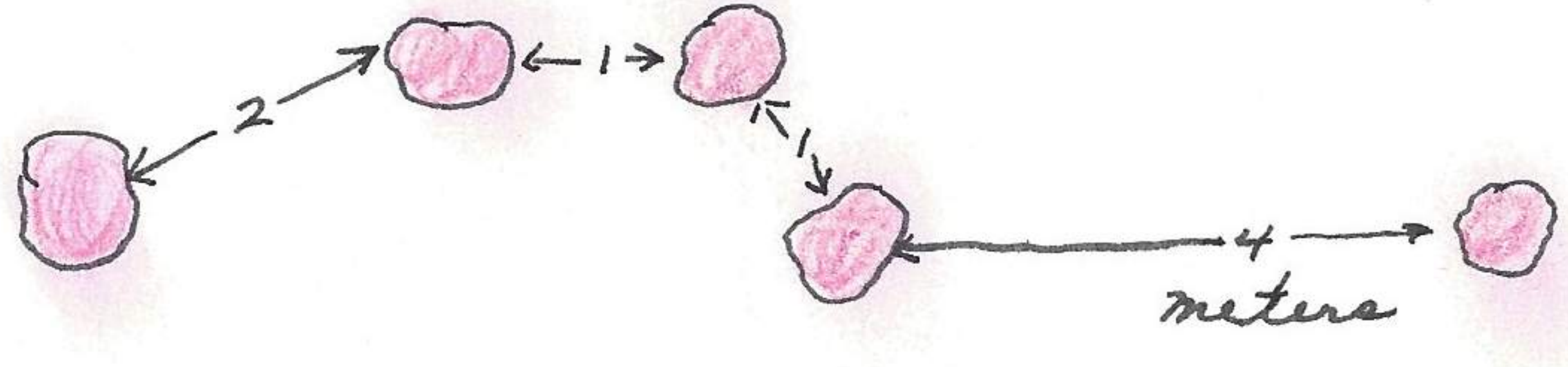


iginally assumed.

NE Teshekpuk Lake, 153° 05' 40", 70° 39' 40", 8 ft., Alaska.

Aug. 3, 1951

Rained most of last night and wind eroded 2 feet of fallen
tundra and soil at south end of Barrier Lake. Inspected 131
trap west of Camp: trap no. 2 Calcarus lapponicus 510803-1 and
trap no. 128 Calcarus lapponicus 510803-2. 10 traps sprung by
rain. 2 white-fronted geese flew south over camp. Counted
5 nests of Lemmus in various degrees of decomposition:



This shows nest accumulation for last 5 years (?) as indicated by
relative rates of decomposition. All traps set in either run-
ways, logical passage corridors and in drainage channels.
Counted 72 grass nests along trapline, most of them of varying
degrees of decomposition and ranging in size from 220 mm to
75 mm. all collapsed. Excavated 12 more likely holes of
Lemmus or Dicrostonyx. The 50 traps set on sidehill along
runways. 4 sprung by rain. This set has lack of overhead