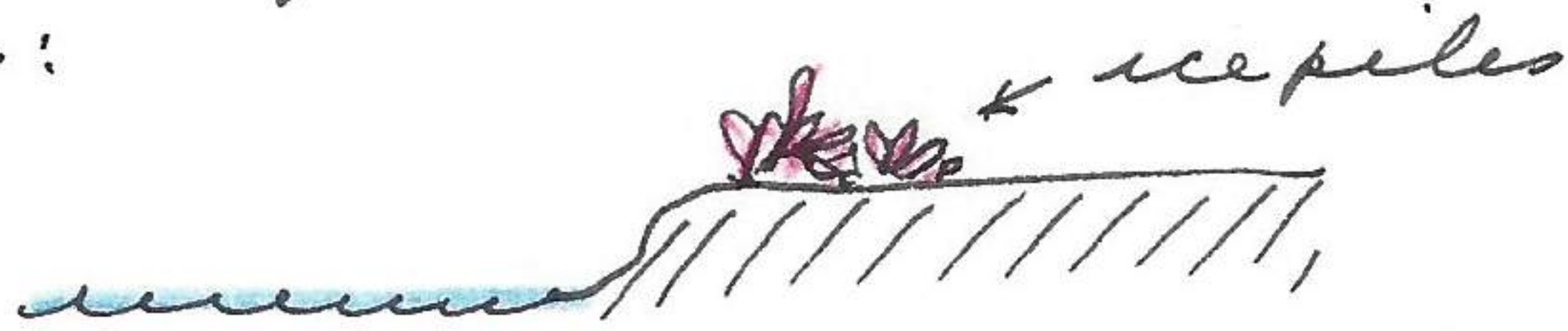
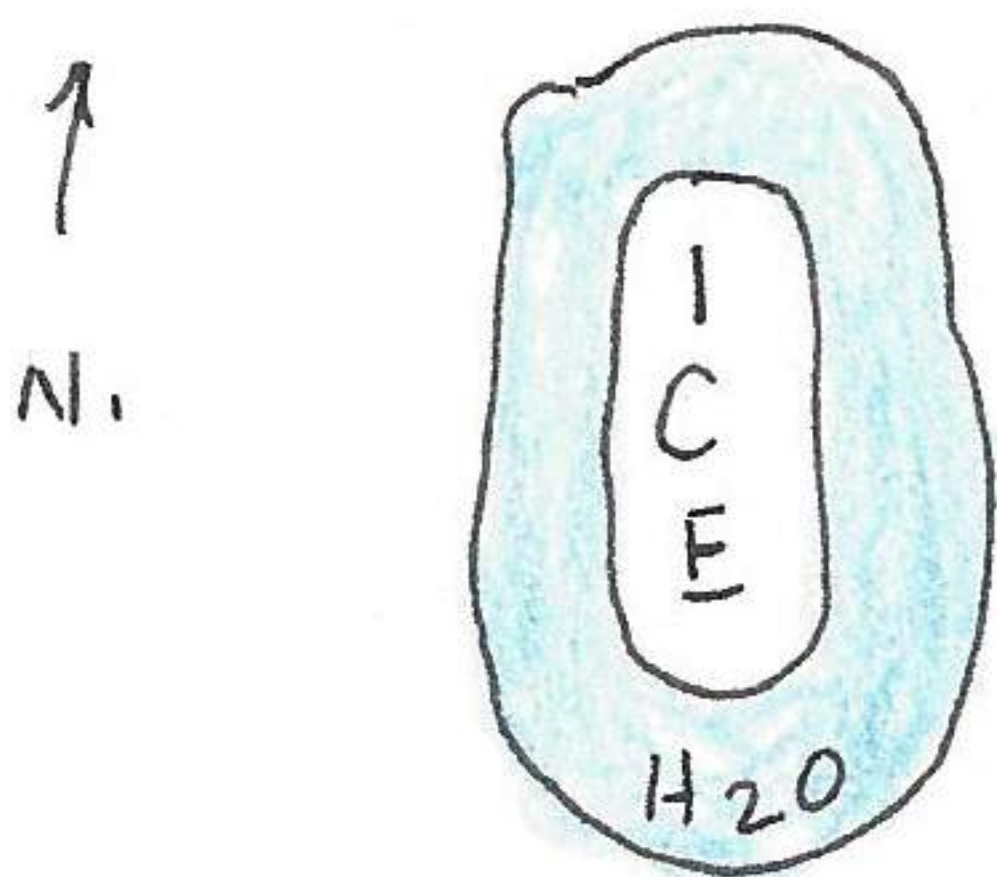


The ends of lakes have mosses and lichens of tundra and earth forced upon shoreline by broad surfaces of ice on lakes forced landward by wind. In some areas, during early seasons, ice masses pile on banks of lakes which are 3 feet higher than the water of the lake:

12. Ice remnants in lakes shift from one side of the lake to the other side in all directions.



13. Large lakes support ice much longer than small lakes. Some lakes are completely frozen as late as July 4, and even later.

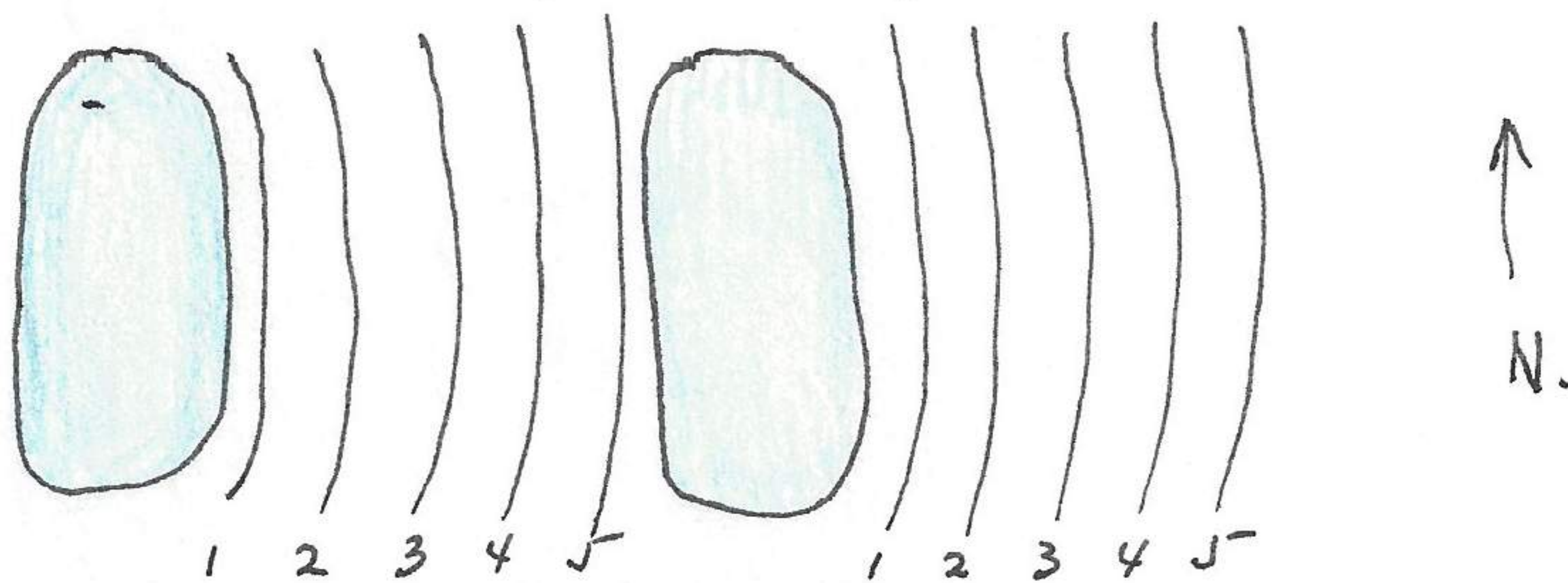


14. Foam streamers parallel lake edges. Those lakes with muddy waters have white foam on shorelines. Lakes adjacent and of same size may be absolutely clear during the same period of wind erosion.

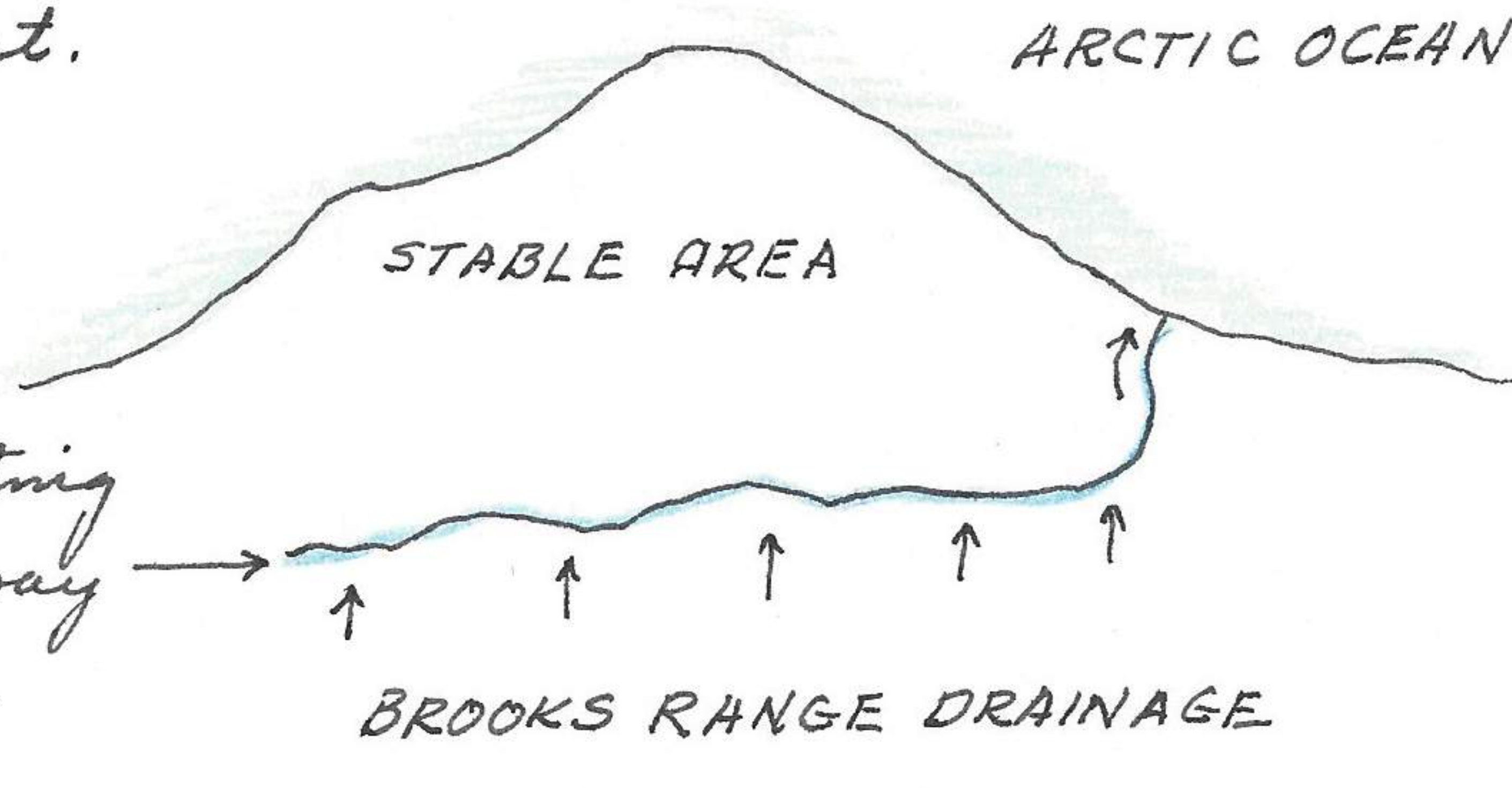
15. Successional vegetation lines (no. 1 youngest, no. 5 oldest) indicate a shifting of lakes from east to west with lakes over-riding the successional lines of the adjacent lake.



There is a question at this time as to the exact orientation of these lakes in relation to north. A subsiding land or uplift in one direction might explain the forward shifting of these lakes. According to my observations there is a shifting to the west of rivers and drainage systems which would indicate and uplift to the east.



Colville River directing erosional waters away from Coastal Plains



16. The Colville River directs waters from the Brooks Range