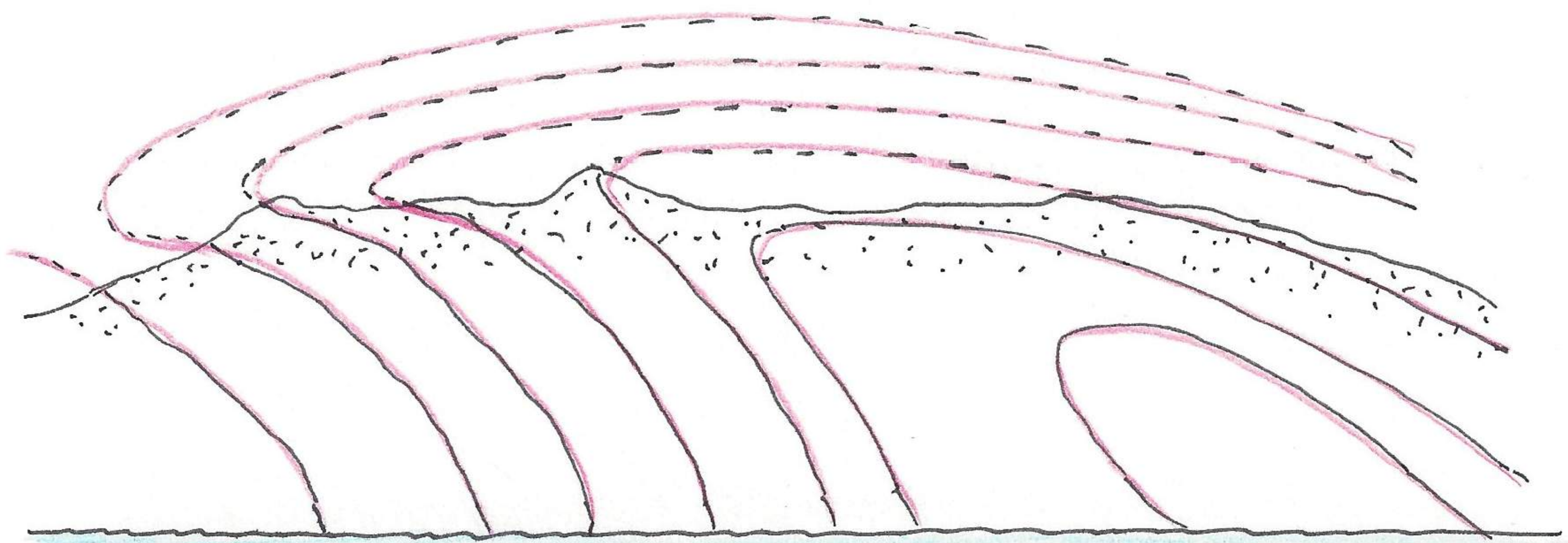


in SE part of lake and has territorial limits. It may, however, be there because of good fishing at mouth of rivers. Three or four Arctic tern are occasionally observed generally coming from area to south. One pigeon hawk foraged back and forth across benchland meadow grasses & sedges (east to west & west to east). It had no fear of me and would examine me at 20 feet. It darted twice at a *Colaptes lapponicus* but without success. It continued south, searching those areas where the longspurs were most common. Photo 510812-2 of benchland grass & sedge meadow. The water among grass & sedge is moving and at center of flow; on either side remains until evaporated or absorbed by plants. Looking into ground is minimal. It requires very little water to change a relatively dry mammal habitat to one of standing water. The extremes are usual. Traps set in stable area (in reference to water level fluctuation) and especially were associated with willow, yield greatest percentage of *Microtus oeconomus* per trap unit. *Microtus oeconomus* are on lower slopes in marshes bordering the lake. Photo 510812-3 of Chandler Lake and bordering mountain to east. A small patch of red *Betula nana* in foreground. Surface of lake shows effect of windy day. The structure of mt (Ordovician or Devonian) is typical of the Brooks Range which is a series of overthrusts to south to north. The mountain in the picture is interpreted as follows:



This range is actively eroding. Boulders are frequently rolling down the active slides. Photo 510812-4 from slope to west showing south end of Chandler Lake and successive shorelines. Three creeks enter the lake. The greener area along west edge of lake is best area for *Microtus oeconomus*. The large boulder in right foreground is about 10 meters wide.