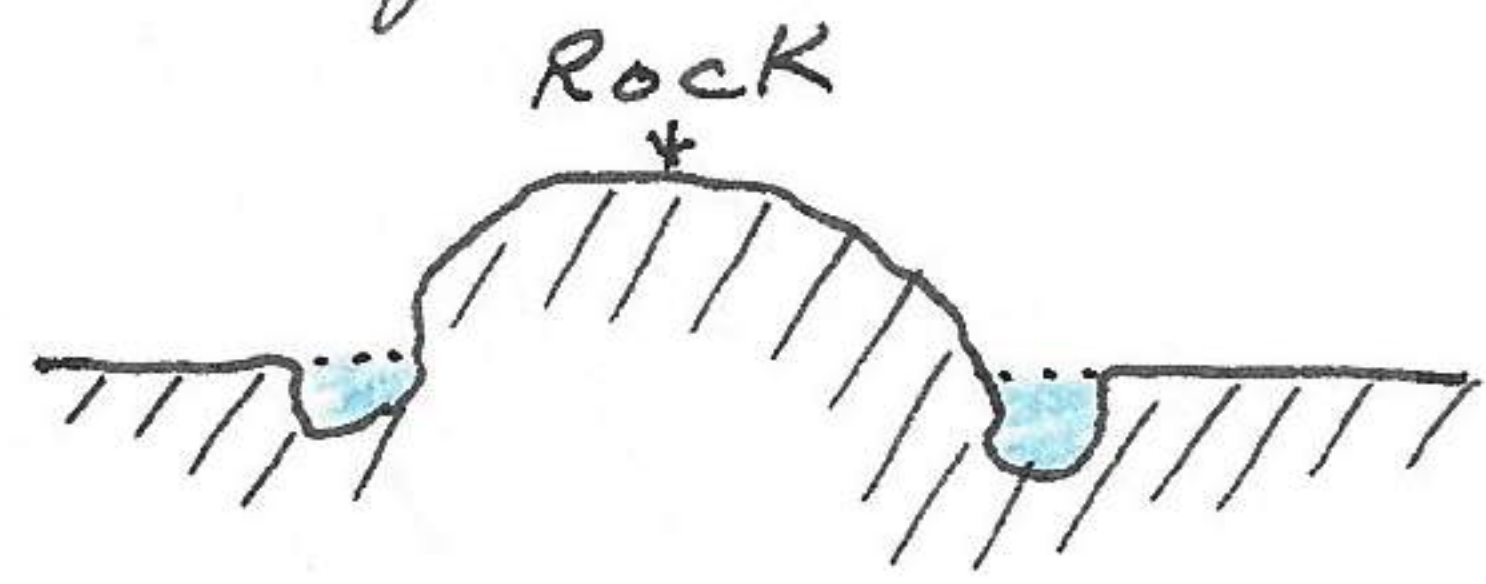
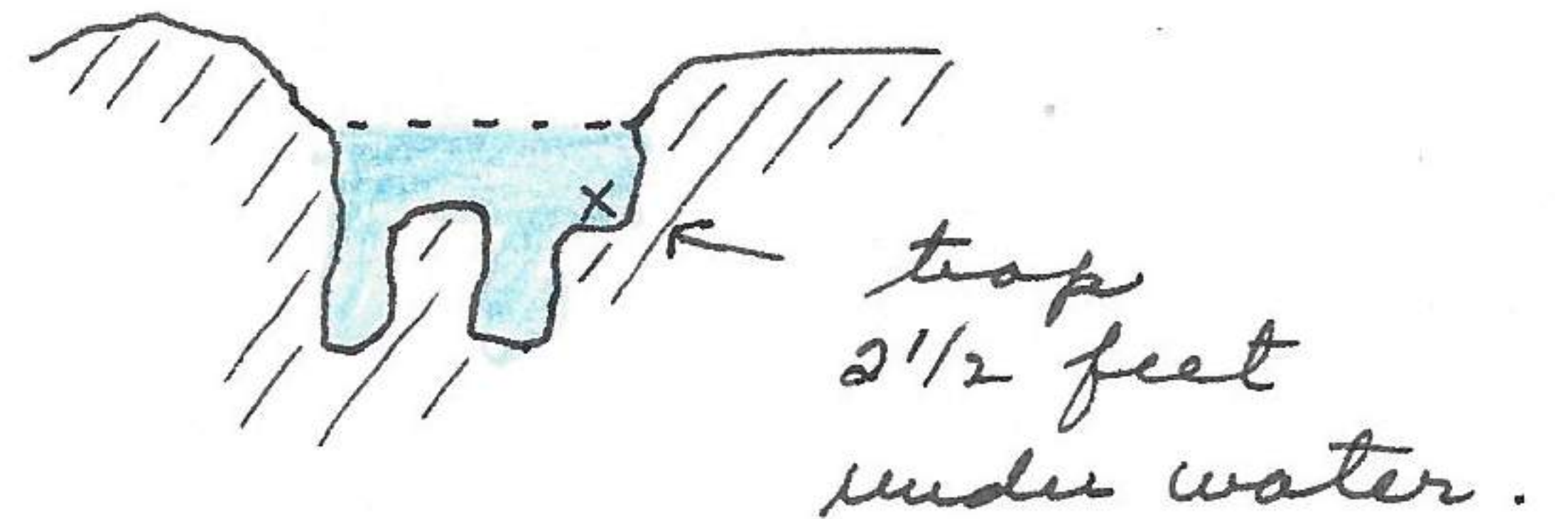


The mammals in the marsh areas adjacent lake and on low slopes must either move on to drier places or perish. If they remain in territories they perish and is a factor in mammal fluctuations. Grass islands, polygon ridges and ridge caused by caribou trail formation may be refugia. This situation is a delicate one in which mammal adaptation, caribou trails, life form of grass, <sup>and</sup> natural physical conditions are closely related. The caribou may play a very important part in this mammal-plant community by creating islands of refugia, drainage of rain etc. The *Microtus oeconomus* community suffered the most of all animal communities. These areas, where many *M. oeconomus* lived, were completely inundated because of rise of level of lake and rivers. On slopes



the water collected around larger rocks as deep pools. In a deep entrenched water channel among boulders a trap that had held a *Clethrionomys* was now under 2 1/2 feet of water as the channel became a small creek.



Captured a *Clethrionomys* in a *Microtus oeconomus* community which was some distance from its normal hillside community. Found a dead *Sorex* in depression among grass which could have resulted from either being stepped upon or injured by trap. It was, however, in a curled position as if it had died a natural death. Checked steel trap but no result. Temperatures 45°F this morning. 47°F at 9:00 P.M. Day windy and cold, low fog. At about 9:00 P.M. it subsided slightly. At this time checked steel traps and collected one *Citellus* from hole. At this point heard a snort which I presumed was a caribou or a bear. The Pacific loons which were commonly heard and observed near camp at south end of lake are absent and suggests a change of feeding area according to change of wind. Ptarmigan droppings, commonly observed in area, are probably deposited in winter as I have not seen them since arrival at camp. Result of last night's trapping: 5 *Clethrionomys rutilus*, 6 *Microtus murus*; 6 *Microtus oeconomus*; 2 *Lemmus trimucronatus*; 3 *Sorex cinereus*; 1 *Citellus parryi*.