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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, and natural physical conditions are closely related. The caribou may play a very important part in this mammal-plant community by creating islands of refuge, 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 2½ feet of water as the channel become 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 nights trapping: 5 Clethrionomys rutelus, 6 microtus murus; 6 Microtus oeconomus; 2 Lemmus trimucronatus; 3 Sorex cinereus; 1 Citellus parryi.