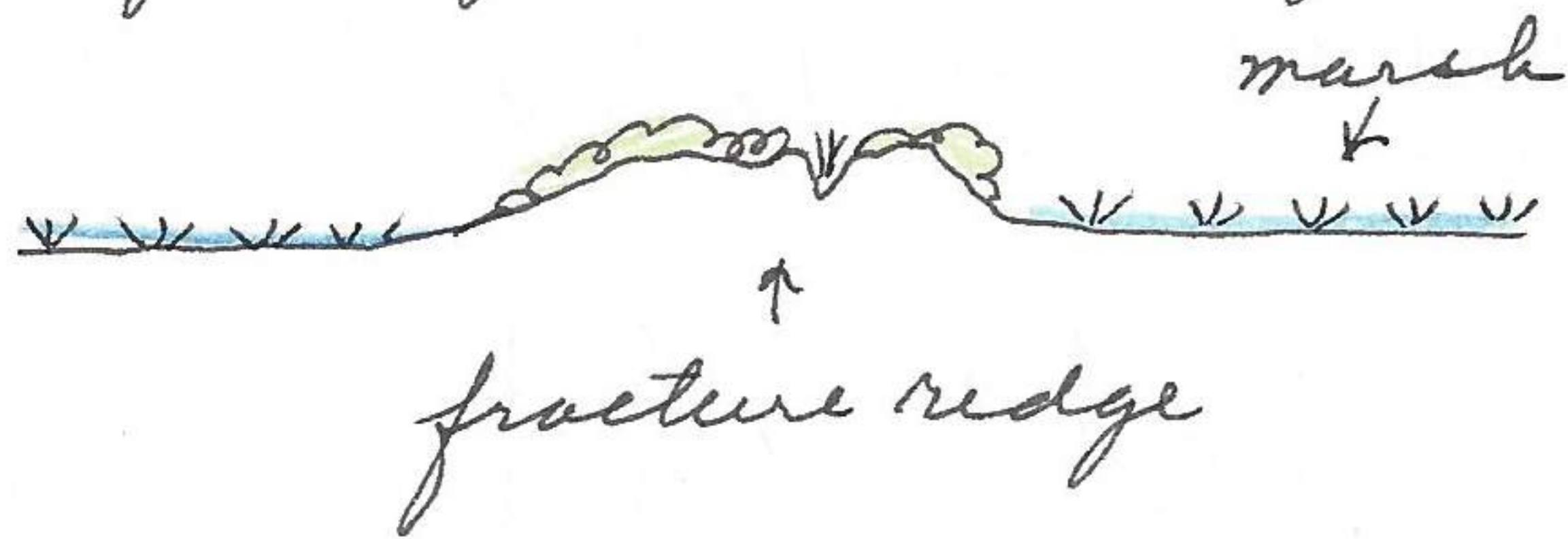


from the trigger of the trap, I was prompted to set here because of trapline depredation ^(sprung traps) of small traps in the immediate area of the hole among the rocks. One Lemmus was eaten from one of the traps. While there was very little evidence of tracks or droppings of the squirrel, recognized its runways among the rocks. These trails can be recognized by squirrel size opening leading in and out of rocks. Checked the low marsh trapline. Lemmus on fracture ridges in marsh where well established trails are formed. Other trails lead from ridge to marsh area proper but it is these trails in marsh that have become inundated, thus forcing the lemming to high fracture ridge retreats.



Microtus oeconomus is mainly in the lowest marshes bordering the lake and in the wettest grass and sedge community.

They have well established trails in grass and at intersection of trails there are fecal piles. Frequently these marsh areas are inundated during high water from lakes & rivers after rain or driving wind (in case of lake) and cause the vole to leave the area for drier grounds. It returns to marsh area after subsidence of inundation. *Microtus micurus* in lower marsh but trails not well formed and are probably only temporarily there.

Photographed a brilliant red flower (510817-116 of later date) ^{living} in bare slopes or on windy ridge where soils are exposed. These plants are not generally recognized at a distance but when one is near, are in compact or loosely compact communities. Caught foot of *Citellus parryi* in 3 hole set near camp, making the number 5 from same trap. Mammals collected today are:

18 *Clethrionomys*; 10 *Microtus micurus*; 1 *Microtus oeconomus*; 1 *Passerculus sandwichensis*; 1 *Citellus parryi*; 1 *Lemmus trimucronatus*; 1 *Sorex cinereus*.

Chandler Lake, 68° 12', 152° 45', 2900 ft., Brooks Range, Alaska

Aug. 16, 1951

Rained last night from dark to early morning at tent but on higher elevations it snowed. Temp. this A.M. 35°F. Snow pattern (lower edge of snow line) irregular and wavy indicate influence of circulating winds and currents on the deposition of snow, a circumstance that might influence the distribution of mammals and birds on mt. slopes.