

preference. The lost 8 traps on isolated ridges in marsh sedges (*micratus oecnomus* community). At 11:30 A.M. a female caribou (without antlers) and a young (1/2 size adult) left vicinity of mouth of canyon just south of trapping area. They crossed the valley to east, fording at least 2 of the large streams. They did not act like caribou of the open tundra at Teshekpuk Lake but more like the active movement of the mule deer. ~~Foot~~ It is remarkable how these animals can traverse these slopes and low tundra. In certain areas the tundra is difficult to cross by foot because of the hummocky nature of *Eriophorum*, but these animals cross without hesitation and at high speed. Photo 510817-101 of stream that issues from glacial canyon to right (facing south), trapping marsh in foreground with red flowers (leaves) in immediate foreground. Photo 510817-102 of lake and snow covered range to east. One can detect the low marsh-sedge community with one section partly inundated and the drier, better drained hillside grass meadow. The turbid waters of the stream from the south are marked from the clear water of Chandler Lake.

The willow-rock set west of camp which has been set for several days as: (traps numbers are correlated with mammals or traps sprung but trap numbers are not correlated with field numbers as I have usually done in previous days.):

- trap 2 *Clethrionomys rutilus*
- 4 sprung
- 5 sprung
- 13 *micratus micurus*
- 23 sprung
- 24 tree sparrow
- 25 *Clethrionomys rutilus*
- 27 sprung
- 32 *Clethrionomys rutilus*
- 33 " "
- 34 sprung
- 36 *Clethrionomys rutilus*
- 38 " "
- 45 " "

The remaining traps through 63 show that *micratus micurus* are trapped out and do not reinvade area trapped out. Rechecked marsh set today as trap 111 *micratus oecnomus*, 112 *micratus micurus*, trap 113 *micratus micurus*. This afternoon took movie