

with information from this line will have tested:

1. wet low lying marsh.
2. well drained alluvial slope.
3. steep hillside of dry condition.
4. boulder fields.
5. hillside streams and their associated vegetation.

mammals and birds collected today are:

7 *Microtus murus*

2 sparrows

26 *Clethrionomys rutilus*

3 *Spizella arborea*

1 *Larus tundrensis*

4 *Microtus oeconomus*

1 *Zonotrichia leucophrys*.

There is a definite migration of small birds, especially *Spizella arborea*. The *Calcarius* and *wheatears* have decreased in numbers.

Chandler Lake,  $68^{\circ}12'$ ,  $152^{\circ}45'$ , 2900ft., Brooks Range, Alaska

Aug. 20, 1951

Minimum temp. last night  $38^{\circ}\text{F}$ .  $49^{\circ}\text{F}$  this afternoon. Made collection of plants, mainly grasses, sedges, mosses and lichens from various trapping areas. Have recognized for many years the close relationship of microtines and various grasses and sedges, particularly in the States and alpine meadows. This association of microtine and grass is no exception in the arctic. While mosses and lichens are dominant in the area, the microtine association is with the mosses & lichens. The grass-sedge-microtine community is an extension from the south and the mosses & lichens are dominant but are accessory elements in the community.

From the upland meadows west of camp and in the area of the first few days of trapping for mammals collected the following grasses and sedges:

510820-1 *Carex aquatilis* Wahl, dominant.

510820-2 *Calamagrostis canadensis* (Michx.) Beauv., sub-dominant from less saturated areas. The other dominant is a sedge which at this time of year does not have flowers. It is the same sedge which is dominant in the low marsh area. There is considerable *Eriophorum* in running water. Low willows are mixed among the grasses. It was in such an association where 13 *Microtus murus* were taken in 20 traps. Caribou trails are associated with this trapping area.