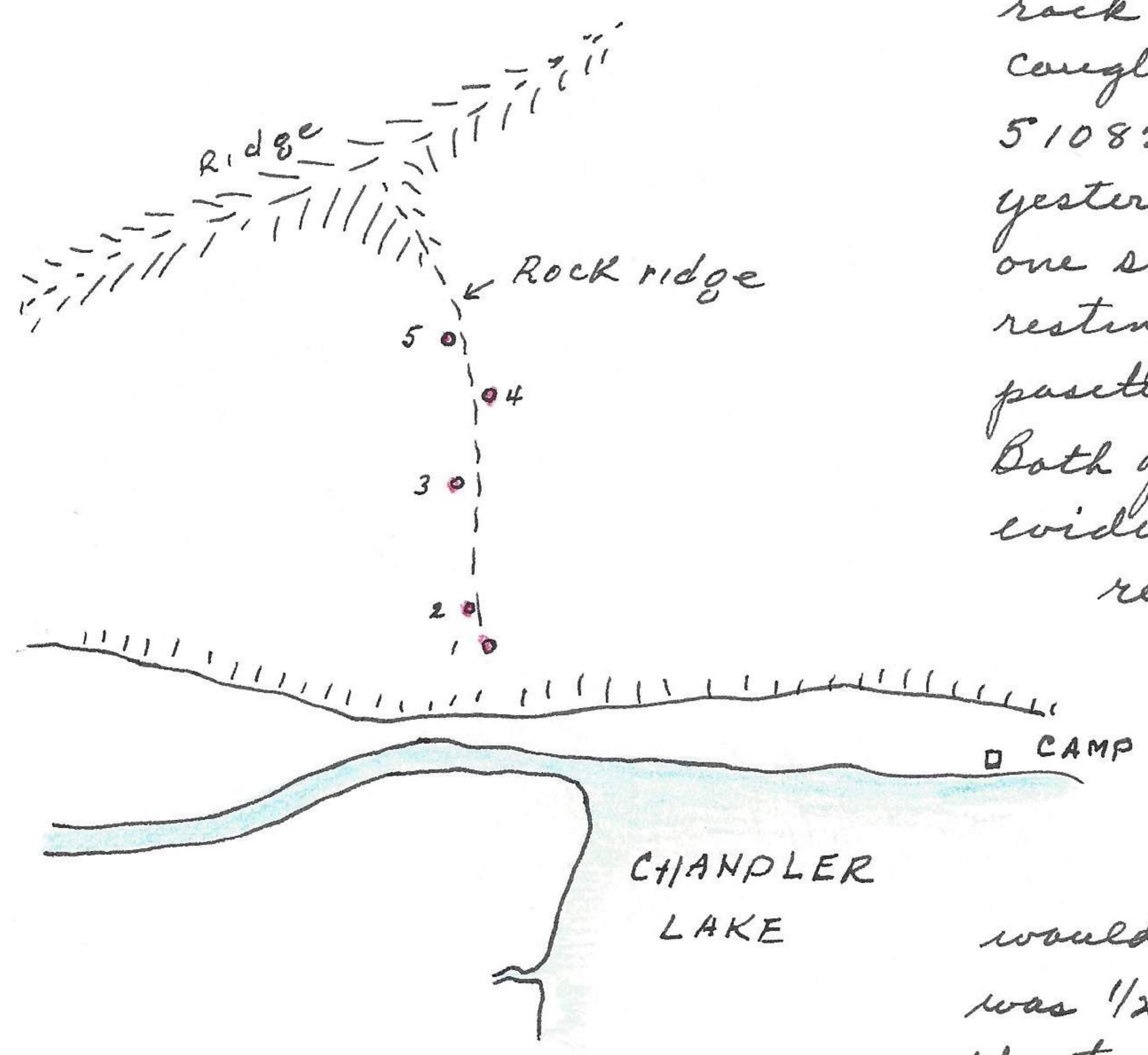


the tent which should be of a quality to shed rain. This morning witnessed the dramatic color change of nearly all willow, cotton-grass and other grasses from green to yellow color. The yellow changed overnight from a relatively green plant to a yellow plant. The willow was the main plant to give the country the yellow color to the landscape. Grass and sedges, however, were a close second in producing the yellow color. The cottongrass (*Eriophorum*) changed from green to one in which the base of the blade remained green and the rest of the terminal blade a greenish yellow to yellow. Other grasses and sedges to change color were those in the drier areas of the marsh and slope. Some of the grasses, particularly in more permanent deep water showed no effect of change to yellow, or at least the minimum change. This was especially true of large sedges along well-irrigated water channels. *Betula nana* now nearly all red. Along with change of color of plants was a change of bird life. Now very few birds are in the area. I have not observed evidence of the Chandler Lobe valley being used ^{by} large birds for ^a migrating corridor. The smaller birds ^{have been} ~~are~~ moving but may be local movement out of the immediate area.



From 5 steel traps set in rock slide (set yesterday) caught one *Mustela erminea* 510821-1 in trap no one. yesterday noted one large and one small *marmota caligata* resting on large boulders in position 1 and 2 of trapline. Both of these areas showed evidence of having been used recently by these animals with droppings and disturbed soils around dens. They called only once. I would judge the lowest animal was $\frac{1}{20}$ th the distance to the top of the mountain and

$\frac{1}{10}$ th the distance up the rocky ridge and rock slides used by these animals. No evidence of *Citellus parryi* at this height. Collected the dominant lichens from the slope of the mountain