

wind last night. Sun for a few minutes at about 8:00 A.M. followed by rain. Inspected 5 steel traps in rock slide and on ridge. no evidence of traps having been visited which was a surprise, as all traps 5 traps were set at entrances to marmot dens among rocks. These sets were perfect as far as I was concerned!. On approach to the traps heard one marmot call at about trap number 5 position and given at about 1 1/2 blocks away. Did not see or hear this animal again. Marmot on the Arctic Slope are shy and do not react like those in temperate states. I have wondered if possibly the marmots are in a pre-hibernation period of quiescence ^{when} ~~where~~ they remain quiet and out of sight so that predators will not be attracted to their dening areas. noted grass of last years growth (dead) 500 mm in height which was 200 mm higher than the grass now growing from the same stock. On the basis of information about unusually cloudy weather this year am of the opinion that the grass, because of lack of warm weather and sunshine, have not grown as much as last year. The high rodent population could also be correlated with cloudy weather this year because, the ^{poor} lighting conditions could, in effect, have the same influence as overhead protection of vegetation. Heard the pacific loon call (chicken call) 3 times today at SE end of Chandler Lake. Only birds observed today on trapline were 3 *Calcarius*. No *Spizella alorea* which was the dominant bird in area a few days ago. This evening set 130 traps on the mountain slope west of camp in various plant and animal communities from rock sets to willow sets and along stream. Traps every 20 feet apart. As this route traversed several different communities, observed birds not commonly seen in usual trapping areas. The birds were in willows (extensive growth on flood plain from canyon n/w of camp) These willows associated with stream are larger than willows beyond influence of stream, probably because of soils brought down from canyon, and some measure 9 feet high and 4 inches in diameter at base. This willow forest harbours a definite aggregation of birds including: 15 tree sparrows; 2 white crowned sparrows; 1 shrike; 2 wheatears; 1 rock ptarmigan and a few redpolls. A greater percentage of traps were placed on several benches on hillside at what would be equivalent to the base of the talus, ^{sealed in with mosses & lichens} moraine or fault line. This contact supports more small mammals than any other topographical relief or exposure. This zone supports

