

streams that empty into the lake. The stream to the left does not empty into the lake which lies at the south end of the picture but bypasses it to the north. One can see the erosional remnants of elevated valleys both to the left and at the south end of the valley just beyond the cirque. The hanging valley to right (in distance) is probably of this same erosional level. The glacial bench at bottom of photo dips down into the valley proper. The small lakes in the distance are moraines (terminal) lakes from the canyon beyond the limits of the picture and to the right. Photo 510825-41 up west canyon from same vantage point showing how rock slides are at gravitational repose. Cirque at head of valley at bend of canyon occupying a synclinal valley or structure and its base is at the same level as the top of the ridge to the left. This may have been one of the older erosional levels. This canyon holds possibilities for small mammal trapping. Photo 510825-42 Chandler Lake and environs from top of marmot ridge. Same as 510825-39 but with greater width. The tent and Cerna can be seen. The light colored ranges to the extreme north are rounded and show effects of glaciation. The Plateau Provinces is beyond these ranges. Chandler Lake extends north in a series of connected lobes. Jones stopped north to last bay indentation and found good areas for small mammals and for *Citellus*. Photo 510825-43 from near pass at top of marmot ridge showing valley south of Chandler Lake. The manner in which the end of Chandler Lake is filling and the fact that successional accumulation still controls plant composition, suggests a rather recent process of filling in. It would make an interesting project to run a transect from edge of lake south, testing the different successional areas and their plant & animal constitution. In the extreme lower left hand edge is a profile of the successional deposit as seen from the east edge of the river bank. There has been a considerable amount of deposit in recent years. The meandering rivers show effect of size and source of water. The more distant one which is the largest, draining lakes to south, shows the most stable water source. The river is 20' from its meandering equivalent. Livingston and Bryon report a *Mustela erminea* that followed them down this section of the river as they floated their rubber boat down the river. The vessel ran back and forth along bank in a very nervous manner. After 100 feet it left and returned up river. This area of river will become an oxbow in years to come.