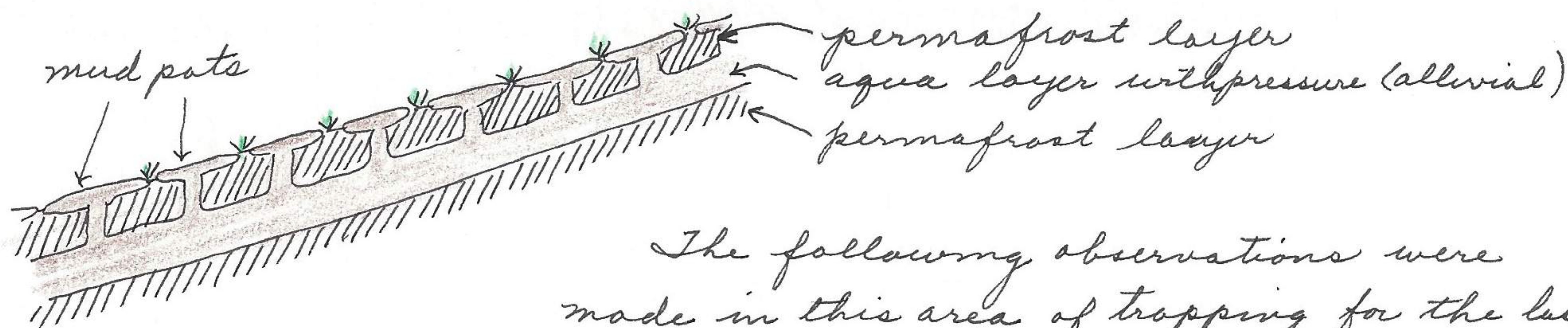


These mud pats can be explained on the following basis:



The following observations were made in this area of trapping for the last few days. Caribou droppings numerous in area of about 1 pile of pellets per 10 sq. meters. Some places on dry elevations in meadow area every 4 sq meters. Some of these droppings have been placed recently and indicate extensive use at some season of the year. Gyr Falcon noted every day feeding from top of ridge N of camp to meadows S of camp. It would inspect by hovering ^{at} 10 meters height and just over our head as in contrast to the gyrfalcon at Teshekpuuk Lake where they would leave ground at about a block away and fly out of area. American roughleg fed in same areas as gyrfalcon, hovering frequently over marsh area. many droppings of willow ptarmigan in area.

Noted a *Sorex tundrensis* active at twilight running along a runway. It ran about 2 meters up and down its trail with the same speed, slow but constant. This trail is consistently regular and uniform in shape and has an odd shape with angular edges. Width constant. It crossed portions of trails which supported water. Placed trap in this trail in evening and caught one shrew. The next morning caught another one in same trap

and going in same direction as one caught the previous evening. This would indicate that *Sorex tundrensis* have established trails and use consistently

Microtus oeconomus have many sections of their trails under water (shallow) but the animals use them constantly. They tolerate more water in their community than most of the other other microtines.

Clethrionomys and *Sorex* most common among conifer like plants or at edge of alder-grass contact. Overhead protection is necessary whether it be rocks, bushes etc.

