

sites to west than to east. At 4:25 P.M. color movies to east showing snow fields. The next valley north has White Pass and Yukon highway. 4:30 P.M. colored movie to west of extensive snow fields. At this point several glaciers had 2 successional moraines thus:

At 4:35 mountains with smaller trees and more sparsely placed showing effect of ecological difference between the north and south side of the range

At 4:38 movie to west with lake in foreground. At 4:39 P.M. passed

Carross (short for Caribou Crossing)

which is a narrow point along the river course that was formerly used by caribou migrating south. Continued n to Whitehorse and at 4:42 P.M. passed many small algae (green-blue) lakes. This entire country was formerly extensively flooded but now is in a stage of drying up because of water resources in head-water drainage. The lakes are segmented from formerly larger lakes. As these small lakes dry they leave a white bottom surface. At 4:44 P.M. area of terminal moraines.

meandering course beyond. At 4:48 P.M. found several lakes with several recessional or successional lines of plant vegetation. 4:50 burnt area with new growth of young green conifers. One circle around Whitehorse and then a landing at 4:53 P.M. Elevation 2300 ft. Photo. 520611-8 of Whitehorse, Yukon, showing town and three solifluction terraces on the distant mountain. Yukon River now occupying valley no. 3.

3. Departed

Whitehorse at 5:50 P.M.

Successive ridges

to west showing

evidence of wind from N.E.

at 6:08 P.M. well formed solifluction terraces to south on all exposures, some showing perpendicular alignment. Such alignment suggests a large rock accumulation. The main area of solifluction activity is on benchland between the higher mountain peaks and the sides of the erosional walls thus:

