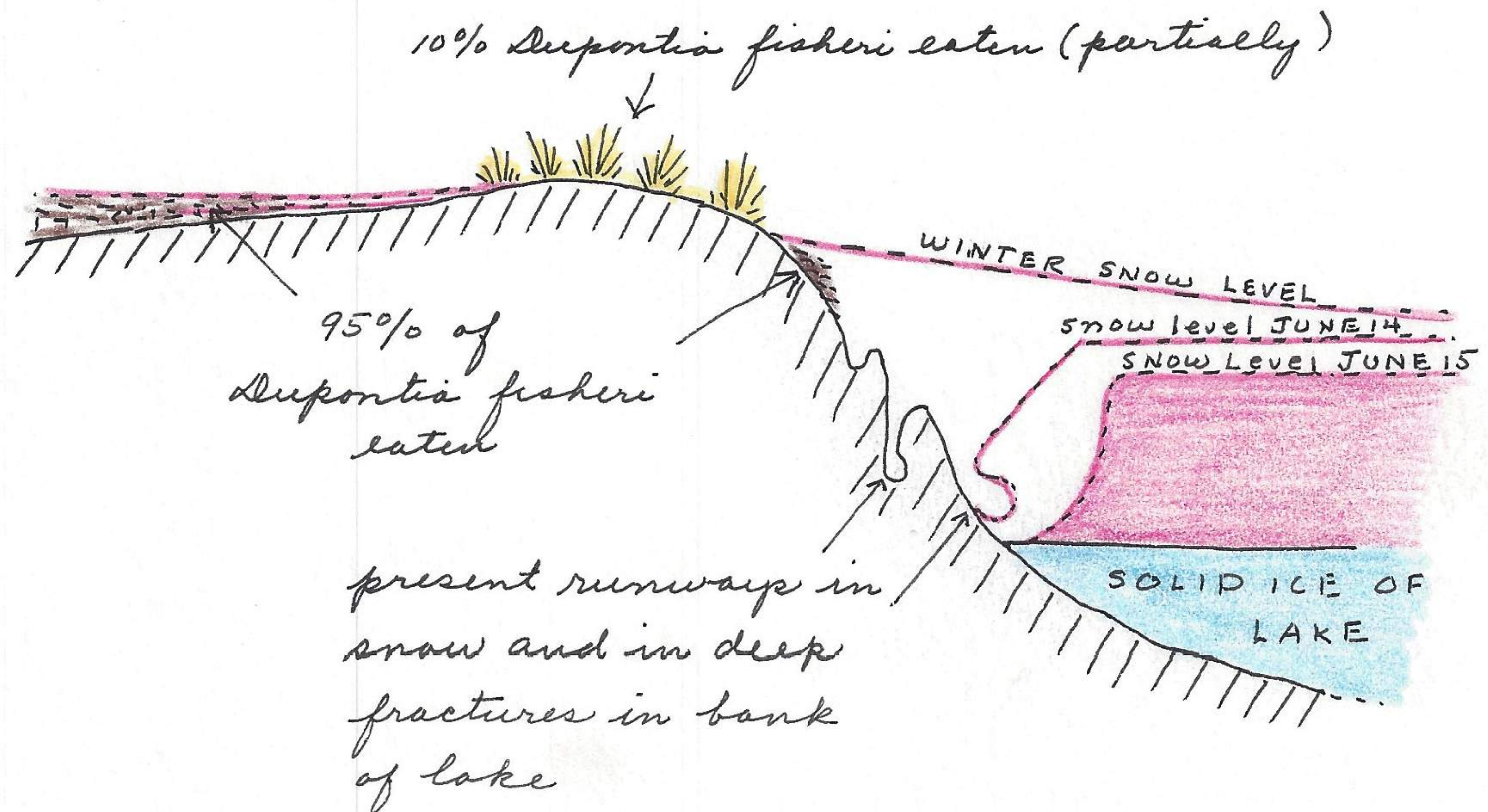


numerous grasses in bottom of excavation support runways. The grass (*DuPontia fisheri*) is 98% eaten (base only) from present runways on top of ice in excavation to near top of mound at a point where the winter snow line laid. It is assumed that the top of the mound was blown clear of snow and did not offer adequate protection for the lemming. The average distance of forage from main runway is approx. 1 meter. The upper grass now offers overhead protection and numerous trails. This mound is about 8×4 meters with about 34 sq. meters of grazed grass or about 3 square meters per lemming. The region beyond outside base of mound had runways leading outward but only limited in extent and distance from mound indicating the exclusive use of the mound for winter foraging and territories. When first approached counted 4 lemming running in trails at base of mound. The runways at base of mound are beginning to be exposed as the snow pulls away from the mound by melting. The lake shore area thus:



The present main runways varied from on top of the solid ice of the lobe to completely covered runways in snow, ^(80% of runways) deep fracture widen at base and on unprotected shoreline. The main runway is at base level (level of water now ice) and appears to have been in the same position all winter. The lateral runways give access to foraging pastures on tundra beyond the shoreline. The bank averages about $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet at the n end and grades lower to south end of lake. The foraging runways extend, in some instances, 50 feet out upon the