On last day before leaving Porcupine Lake shot 9 Citellus parryi for specimens from NW of Camp. Would estimate approx. 70 squirrels in this area, mainly on upper slopes of hills rather than down on the floor of the valley which supports Porcupine Lake. The bare slopes may give them better chance to escape or recognize their enemies than the more brushy areas. Squirrels seem to have used the lower areas at one time or another as possible expansion due to population pressure on upper slopes. Many new holes had been excavated but without occupants (on upper slopes).

Umiat, Alaska

July 20, 1952

Prepared for 8:00 A.M departure tomorrow morning for Schrader and Peters Lakes, Romanoff mt. This area, in conjunction with the Wahoo-Porcupine stations will offer us a good representation of the typical mountain forms. With two stations in the lowlands at Anderson Point and in the White Hills should give us an excellent transect of the eastern segment of our study area with Driftwood to the west as representative of that part of the slope. One of the main objectives of the Schrader lake trip will be to get some information on the marmot and any possible southern form which may come in from that direction.

July 21, 1952

Rain and bad weather socked in Umiat as we could not get out today to Schrade Lake. Dr. Storker Leopold and Dr Frank Darling arrived today to follow us into Schrader Lake. Leopold (Univ. Berkeley) reports:

1. The most important relationships of reendeer fluctuation is range and annual. The reports of wolf depredation and Eskimo neglect of herds have only local influence as the reendeer on islands have undergone a decrease in numbers without the predation factor or Eskimo influence. He thinks it is a natural low in their cyclic trend.

2. Fires destroy mosses and lichens and thus eliminate caribou from certain areas. As much of Yukon area has undergone fire, it is only natural that the caribou