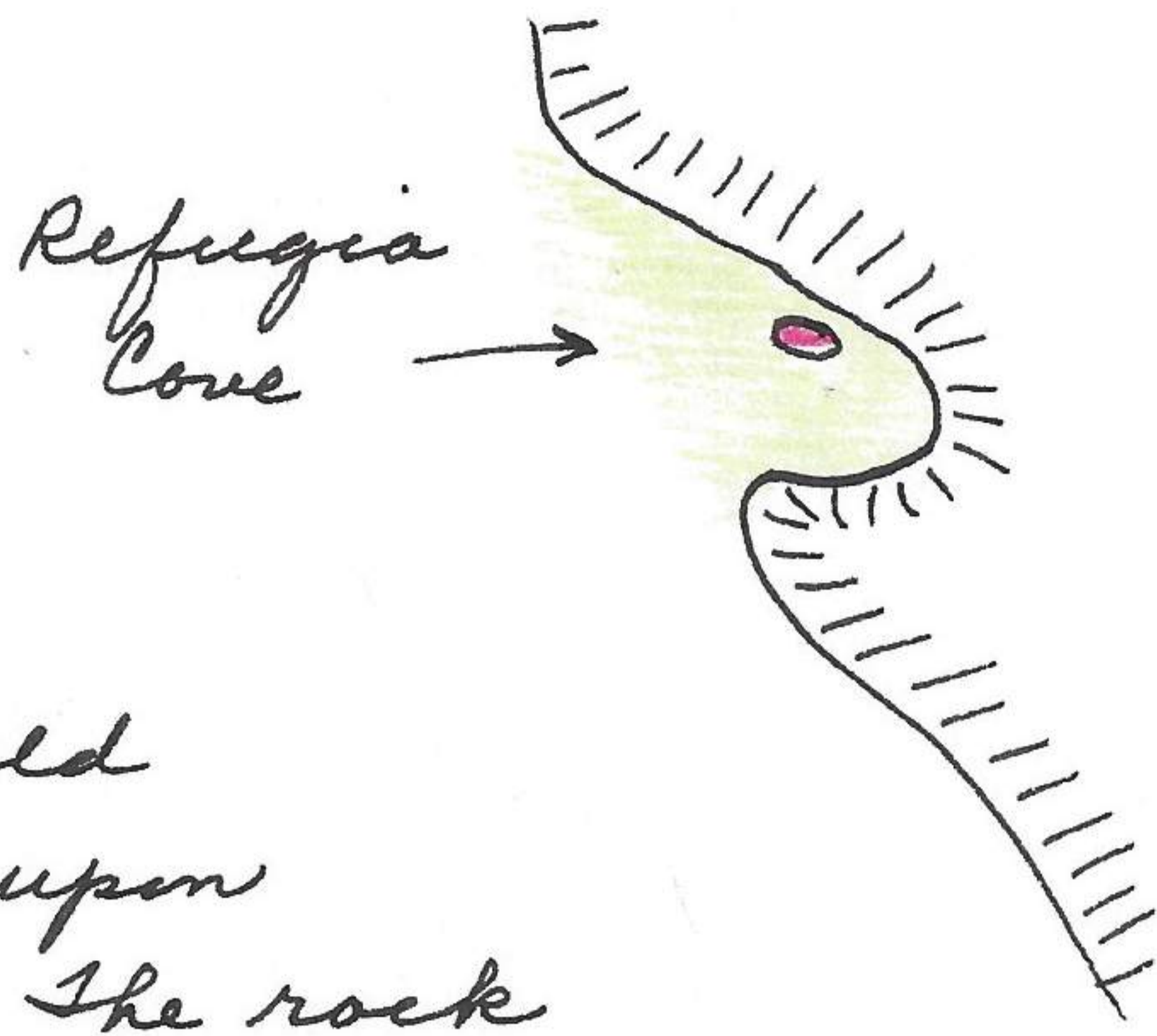


trail corridor. The concentration of imprints extended at least 600 feet in width where freedom of lateral expansion was permitted. The largest imprint was 120 mm, the smallest 50 mm. No doubt others exceeded these figures as no exhaustive search was made. All prints trending up canyon. The above photo taken at 8:30 A.M. At 10:20 A.M. photographed (520802-5) the surface of a rock about the size of a table top which had come to rest on a marsh at the base of Mt. Mary S of camp.

The Refugia Cove was not too severely affected by caribou as it was to the right of the caribou movement



up canyon. The rock should grow mosses and lichens upon its new sheared surface. The rock can be checked periodically for rate of growth of vegetation on a new rock surface. This rock has the texture of slate and originated from the NE side of Mount Mary. Photo 520802-6 of cascades just beyond Weasel Point and west of Roche Moutonnée. Carnivore River which drains the canyon south of Lake Peters results from all glaciers to the south. As a result the water is a greyish rock flour. At times it becomes clearer with lower atmospheric temperatures when rock flour is not being produced by the melting glaciers. This river cannot be conveniently forded except at alluvium where Carnivore River enters Lake Peters and at the headwaters. Photo (520802-7) same as above but close-up. Taken at 11:30 A.M. - 500<sup>th</sup> second and F. 3.4. Photo (520802-8) up canyon from mouth of first main canyon from Mt. Mary showing partly meandering stream or lateral moraine. Photo (520802-9) of canyon south of Chamberlin Peak showing elevated alluvium scars from period after glacial retreat. This formation is Devonian. Photo (520802-10) of yellow mosses and lichens on rocks in creek that is periodically used but now dry. These mosses are generally in greatest abundance in these ephemeral streams and mark the course of such streams as far as vision permits. A bright red plant which looks like moss also appears along the edge of the running water. Near here found evidence of bear or wolverine digging out a colony of *Microtus micurus* some 700' south of camp. An area of about 1 meter x 2 meters was completely turned over