now only 24,000 in entire territory. The reason for the disappearance of the reindeer were: poor herding, wolves, straying into wild caribou herds.

10. Rise and fall of reindeer a normal change of cycles. St. Paul Island like mainland cycle. St. Lawrence from 15,000 to 2,000; Nunavak Island from 2300 to to 3000. This depreciation a botanical change and not because of Eskimo, wolves or straying.

11. Palmer says reindeer require 100 acres per reindeer. Darling says 4 per square miles.

12. Range becomes depleted and degraded before animals show sign of decrease.

13. Range in Utah show effect of overgrazing but in Arctic does not show effect of overgrazing but there is a change of plant life. The new botanical complex offers greater food potential.

14. Cannot burn successional tundra of above.

15. Quadrat of Palmer 1922 80% lechen, now 5% lichen.

16. Growth of reindeer must depend on moving inland and requires nomadic herders for up keep.

17. Yukon, Tanana herds going because of range degredation and not hunting.

18. not many caribous in eastern Brook Range.

19. Many more caribou on Arctic slope than 50 years ago.

20. Tundra supports 1 caribou per mile of effective range.

21. Less hunting now than 50 years ago (no Eskimo between Colville River and Barter Island).

22. Predation on caribou of no consequence. If marginal habitat may be a factor.

23. Wolves and man have same effect and can be substituted.

24. Wolf control good now but it is dangerous to introduce control north of Brooks Range because no one can control increase 336 wolves taken in 100 miles radius of Umiat.

25. Muskat can tolerate harder ground conditions than caribou.

26. In 1936 muskat introduced to nunavak Island and increased to 75. They are restricted to the coastal shore. Reproductive potential not great. 1 calf in 2 or 3 years of of the reproductive cycle.