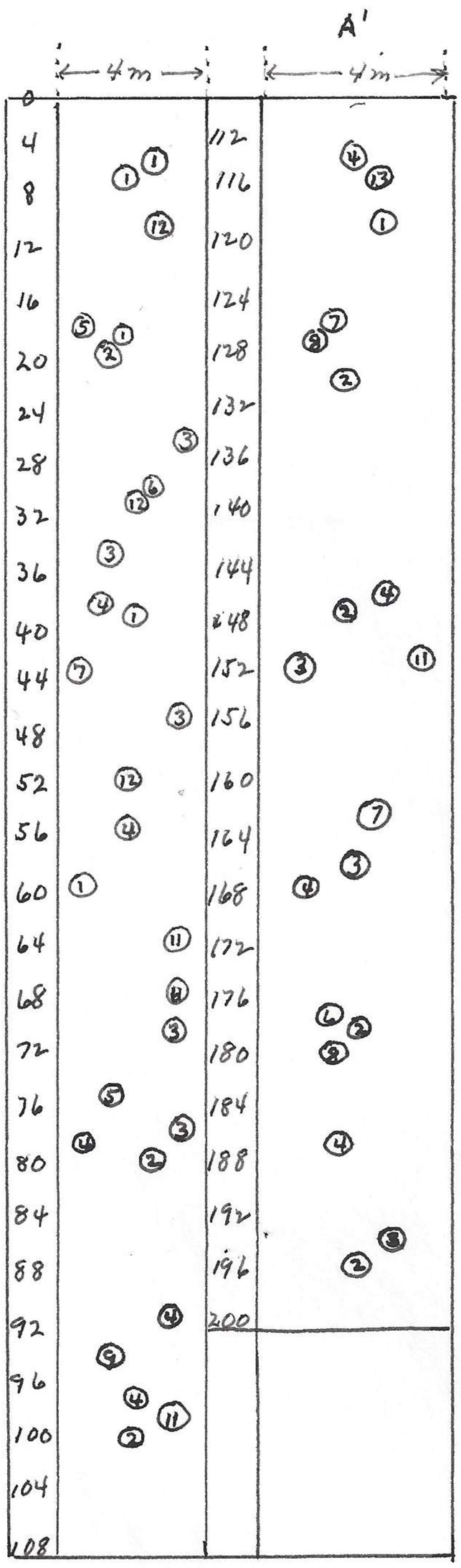


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measurements of forage piles approximated in quarts of material. Quadrat 4 meters x 200 meters. In this quadrat there were 48 nests which were actively being constructed consisting of 237 quarts in the aggregate. The following plants 520831-50 to 520831-59 were identified from the forage piles. Some consisting of mixed plants while others nearly pure accumulations of one kind of plant. Equisetum a plant usually used as base or is stratified throughout pile.

Petasites hyperboreus 5%
Astragalus umbellatus 10%
Salix (large) } 40%
Salix (small) }
Equisetum 30%
Salix reticulatus 1%
Arctostaphalus alpinus 3%
Aster sibericus 1%
Lupinus 5%. One mass of this plant measured 200 x 200 x 100 mm and weighed 125 gms.

The largest pile examined measured: 450 at base and pyramiding 500 mm high. The smallest of only 4 or 5 willow stems. Associated with the forage piles were small test holes and generally one or two larger associations of about 1 gallon dirt capacity. Not all forage piles had these larger excavations but where they did occur they were rather extensive thus: (see next page). Trapping record would indicate a large percentage of sub-adults responsible for the building of forage piles and predominantly ♀♀ (difference is probably due to predominance of females). The ratio of ♀♀ to ♂♂ in 3 nights trapping decreased from 64% to 50% to almost equal sexes. no large adults building forage