


Depending on whether the land is on a slope or flat, the soils are dry or wet and support corresponding degrees of dry or wet loving underbrush. Many of the larchlike conifers have masses covering the live or dead branches. There is a noticeable lack of wildlife of any kind, especially birds. What few birds are seen are associated with lakes. Gopher mounds at 195 miles and more numerous than before on route. These mounds to at least 245 mileage past.

Aug. 8, 1956

Continued enroute to Churchill and at daybreak awakened at inland patch of tundra with fog which cleared shortly. At mile 70 trees (spruces) 30 or so feet high and well formed. At 55 mile past spruce became dwarfed, sparse and wind blown . Beyond to the north the spruce became larger, closer together and support excellent stands of Cladonia lichen. At 44 miles from Churchill the trees were as large as previously observed along the route. At 5 miles trees still present but can see tundra beyond. Open tundra between last trees and rocky ridge at S end of Hudson Bay. This ridge has a few large conifers, lakes but less lichens. Beyond the S end of Hudson Bay the land is typically tundra. Late in evening set 50 traps in marsh & 50 in forest.

Churchill, Manitoba, Canada

Aug 9, 1956

made arrangements with DRNL and U.S. Army for logistic support. Lodging in the officers barracks and food at the officers mess of the Canadian organization. Inspected traps set yesterday evening at $3\frac{4}{10}$ mi E and $8\frac{1}{10}$ mi S Churchill (P.O.)⁷⁵¹⁴ Manitoba. The 50 traps were in a marsh area 70' x 40' around a small lake on the N side of the glaciated ridge of rocks and produced 8 *Microtus pennsylvanicus*. One nest of this species was under a board 100 feet ^{north} from trapping area and separated by sandy beach. The nest held 6 juv. They were left and died after 36 hours. The adults were probably caught in the traps set in the sedges and grasses surrounding the lake. The 50 traps set in the coniferous forest on the rocky ridge did not produce mammals, although in periods of high population there are *Peromyscus* and other kinds there.