

logs against trees in the direction of the water flow at the highest level.

680929-3 from n side of channels showing cascade and fallen elm tree across eroded channel.

680929-4 from SW side showing ^{fallen} elm tree and cascade.

680929-5 from S side down thru channel showing elm, falls and maple tree that is also downed from last flood.

Debris beyond is reorganized from last flood.

680929-5a buried upright log or trunk of tree on S side

680929-6 Photo at S end of ok bar showing mud filling in abandoned river channel. water from spring or seepage.

680929-7 Photo at S end of ok bar showing hummocky effect of invertebrate activity. The mounds of dirt are thrust up at the junction between standing water and green algae and the soils on slope just above the supersaturated soils bordering the water. This may be a way in which hummocks are formed.

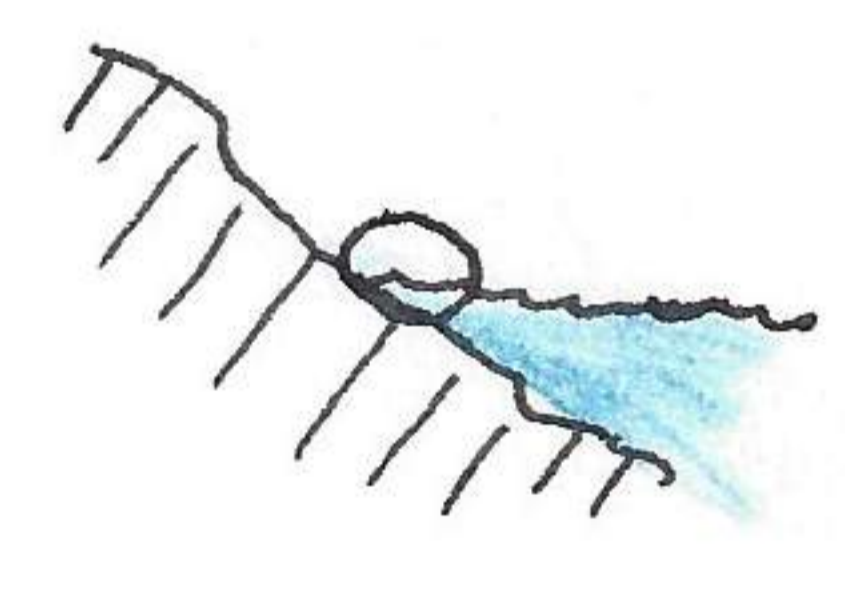
680929-8 Photo of log jam down stream from peracy channel around first bend. This is one of two in this stretch of the river. Debris piles high on each side and makes canoe portage difficult.

680929-9 Photo from E side channel showing general view of channel. from S side showing cascades.

680929-10 from S side showing cascades.

680929-10a Photo from N side showing cascades proper. These can be compared to shots taken earlier in April this year. The crayfish, 680929-11, were climbing these cascades, 12 in view at one time. These crayfish used edges be-

tween contact of water and land ^{but mainly out of water} keeping as much in water as current would permit. Most attempts were not successful. Feeding with antennae and chela in climbing.



13 and 14 Photo 680929-12 of this species of crayfish

One started up a dry channel and left water and damp soils to a distance of 3 feet before it started up stream toward water. At this time I moved toward this animal and it immediately vibrated its telson + tail to move it quickly down slope toward water but was captured before it gained the water edge. 6 others, when they noticed my movement, immediately left and returned to the water where they remained out of sight.



Another trap was a hole that dropped 2 feet to below water level. They would gain edge of hole and rather than bypass the trap would fall into the hole and be flushed down to base level again.

It is a question how these holes are made. noted three that climbed against current moving backwards successfully