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 It would be of great value to study these lakes to understand how lakes can be formed on a graded slope (probably a factor of available water at the overflow end of slope) and the succession of these lakes. Are mammals a factor in their formation? ^{Frogs & tadpoles in these lakes.} Is regional uplift a factor?
 690813-25. From ridge N of Butterfly Basin showing a cluster of dead spruce. Granddaddy Lake Basin in distance. There are some large dead spruce in this area that are conspicuously larger than present spruce indicating a more equitable climate in the past.

This ridge N of Butterfly Lake Basin is ideal for hiking as the benchland beyond first ridge is broad and dips to E. This allows for traverse of ridge at practically any degree of trail one chooses to make. On the bordering ridge of either the first or second ridge one can find many interesting foregrounds for photographing either Hayden, Agassiz or the Basin to W. There are vantage points where one can survey the rock slides below and the lakes associated with the base of the ridge. With a 20x binocular one could follow the movements of deer, marmot, pika or other mammals and herds in the area. These ridges also are favorably situated for examination of rock outcrops, especially broad surface of surface bedding and for effects of glacial action on these surfaces. In the uniformity of the basin, there is a relief on this ridge that produces variations that are unique, for example the relict community of aspen. If aspen can grow at this elevation, there are certainly other kinds of animals or plants, ^{which} that ordinarily grow or exist at lower elevations, that could find equitable environment on this south exposure. Another feature of this ridge is the variation in soils and ground cover. In some areas, especially on flat surface, the soils are barren of vegetation and appear as if the soils had been greatly disturbed by inwashing from slopes above, by disturbance of gophers or by wind, water or snow action. Stability of these soils should be checked. I am of the opinion that soils are removed as fast as they accumulate. Wind is an important factor and its influence on soils and especially the timberline conifers could be checked. There were a noticeable lack of birds in area and this must be correlated with the environment and plant community.