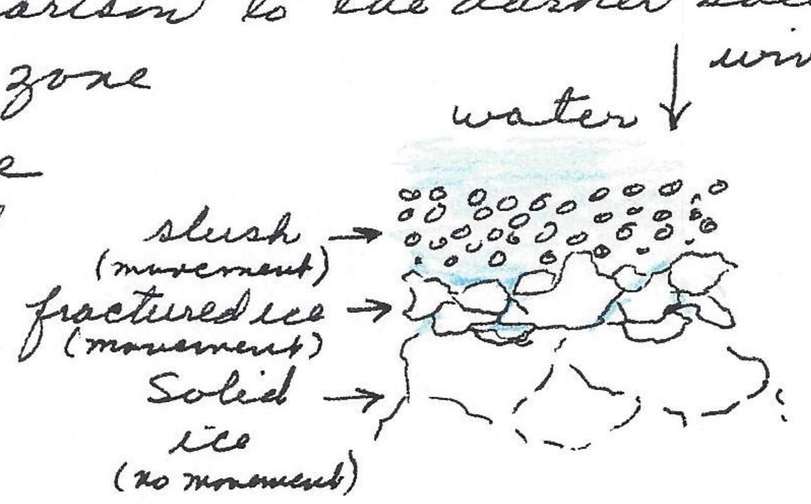
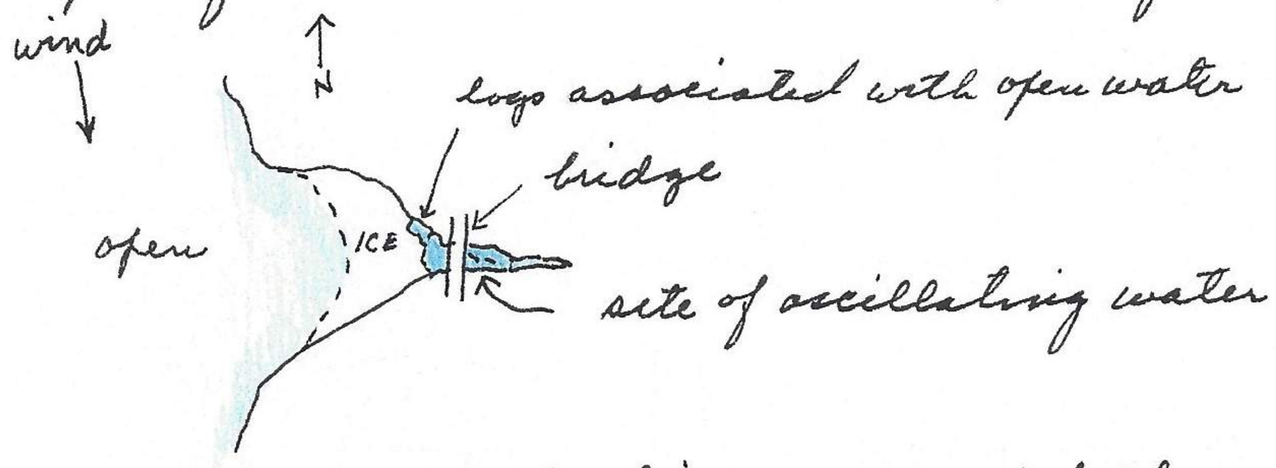
'shoreline' extends from here to W side of lake in a gentle curve. The wave action has created a zone of ice slush 30'-40' wide and is white in comparison to the darker solid ice. The next zone is a fractured zone of soled ice which reacts to the wave action, beyond which is the soled immovable ice: This wave action is an effective way of extending open water. 12:35 drainage at Gap Point. The outer half of bay open and continuous with open body of lake, the remainny part in soled ice except at bridge where the water is open for 10' on west side and open for 20' on drainage side.





At the bridge recorded the movement of water as it fluctuated back and forth under bridge and in opening toward narrow part of drainage to E. Logs and debris in water moved with the oscillation of water and made good markers, travelling approx 10 feet with alternating surges of water. The flow was to bottom of drainage (approx 3 feet). The periodicity is as follows: (starting at 12:36.) in 40 secs; out 30 secs; in 35 secs; out 30; in 20 sec; out 40 secs; in 30 secs; out 35 secs; in 30 ~~sec~~ secs; out 30 secs; in 25 secs; out 35 sec; in 30 secs; out 30 secs; in 25 secs; out 25 secs; in 30 secs; out 35 secs. The movement out was more forceful than the moving in of water, however, on one occasion the water moved in as forcefully as out. Average time for water moving out = 32.2. Average time water moving in = 29.3. Moving in and out in accomplish by rather forceful insurgence and then temporary stabelization. The average time for moving out is slightly longer than time for moving in although not statistically important. Open water in main lake in white caps but ice in bay acted as a barrier to direct influence on open water at bridge. There was no obvious reason for this oscillation. Left bridge at 12:47. and will make circumnavigation of Gap Point. 2 song sparrows + 2 blue jays. 12:48 + 8 juncos and 30 tree sparrows, 2 cardinals 12:50