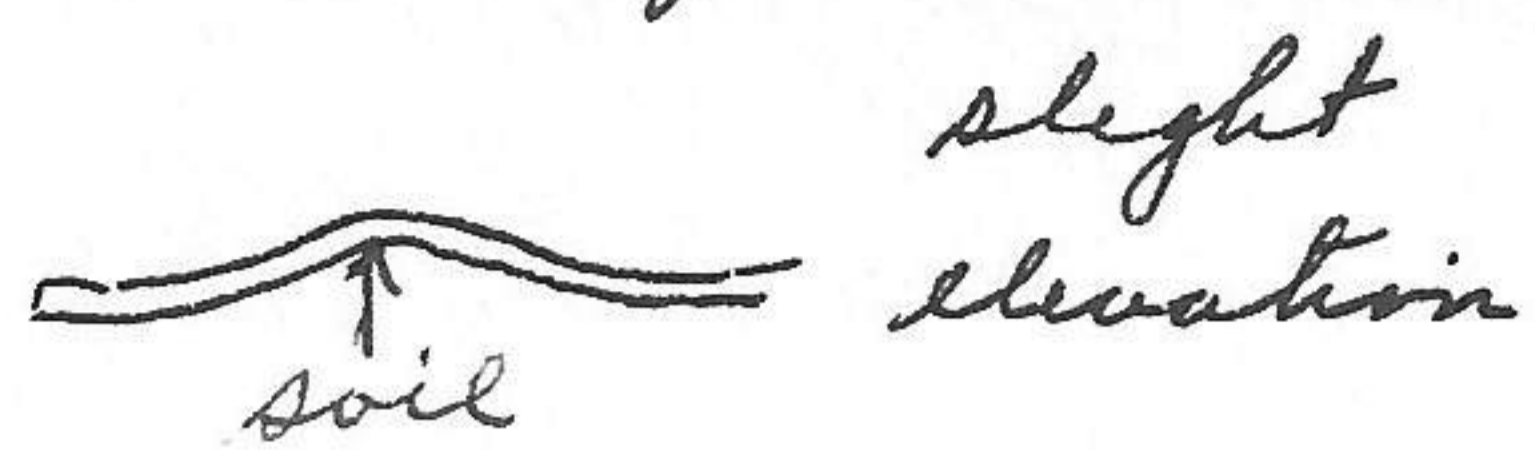
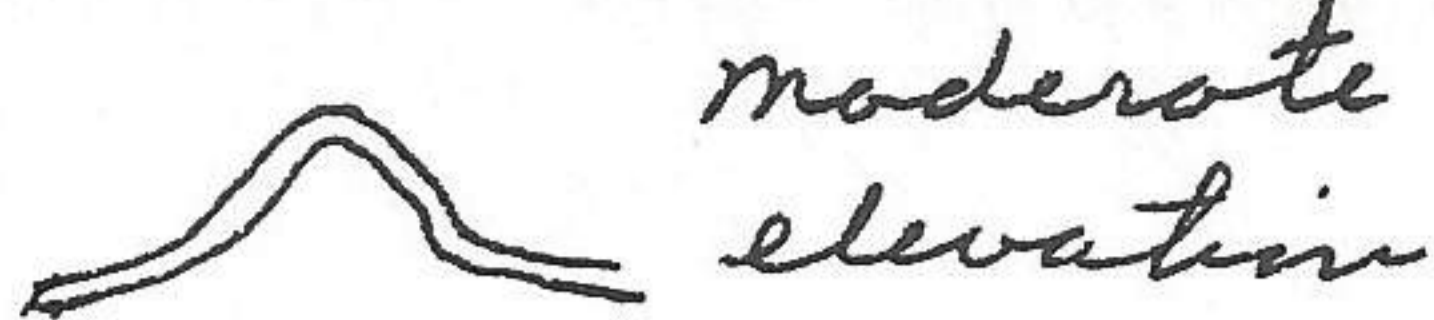


the ice action was present. The ice action on various kinds of soils ^{is} ~~was~~ as follows: (→ direction of compressional ^{not} force)



slight elevation



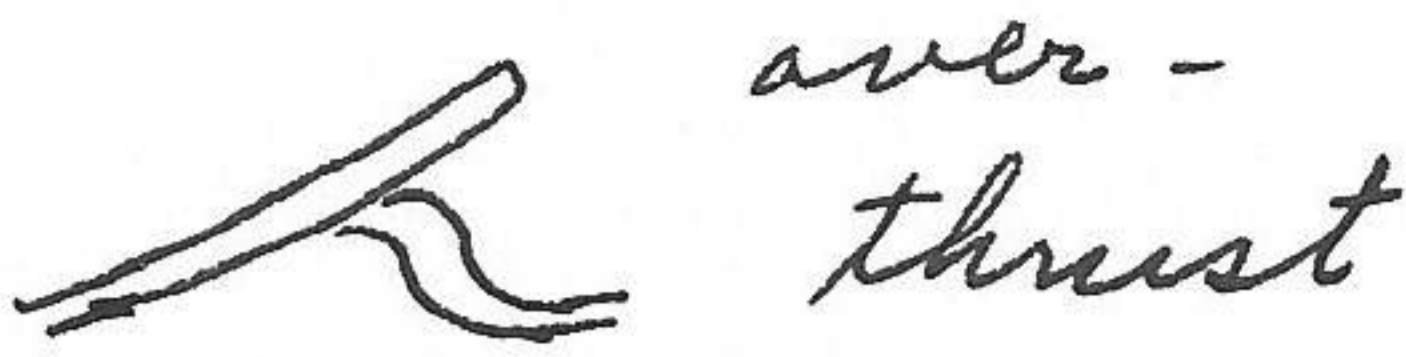
moderate elevation



extreme elevation.



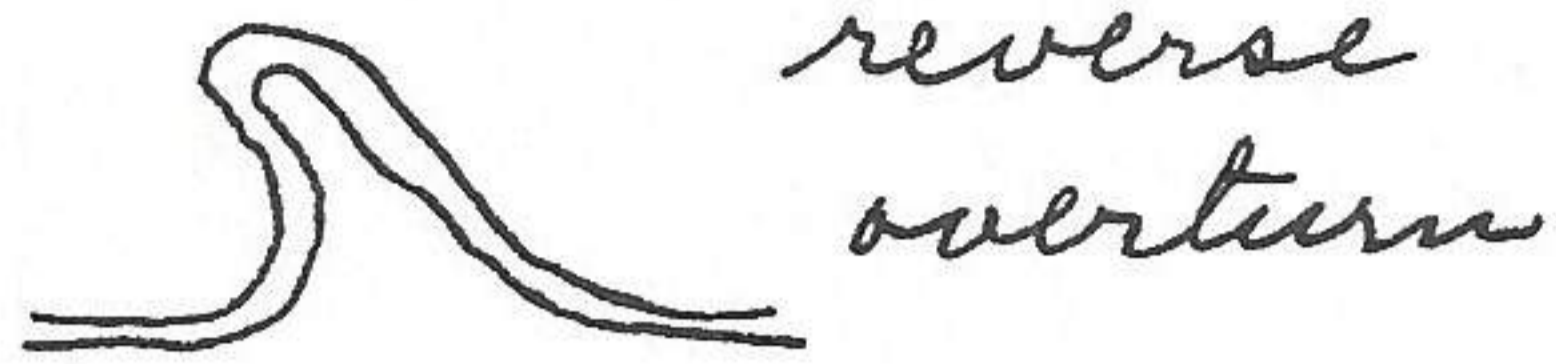
overturn



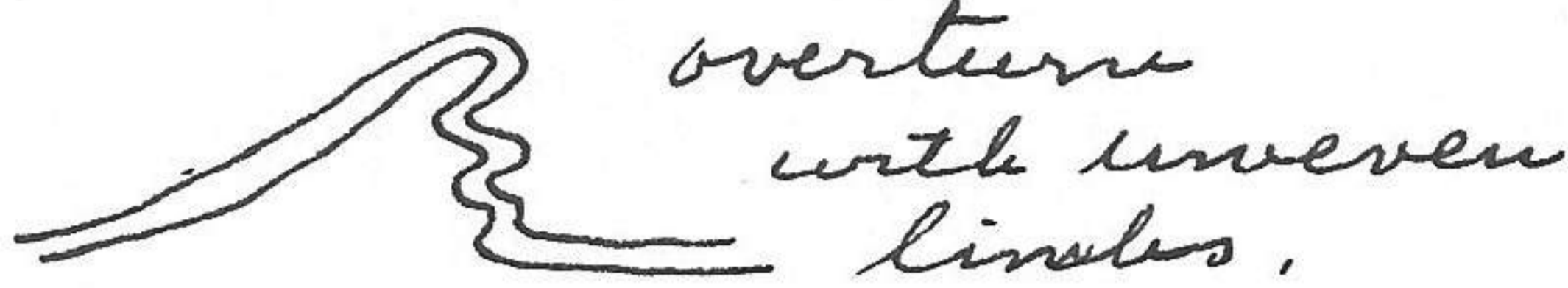
over-thrust



split anticline



reverse overturn



overturn with uneven limbs.



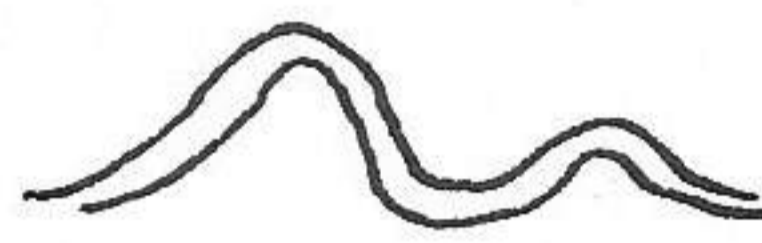
displaced fold



series of anticlines



highest anticline landward



highest anticline seaward.



split anticline



(longitudinal section with fracture 90° to axis)

Some of the problems associated with the above ice action is as follows:

1. Effect of new niche along immediate shoreline, especially as it influences microtines which are already using the new overhead protection for nests and runways. These habitations or communities of microtines are, in some places, removed from their normal community by 300'. This new habitat also would effect many insects, some birds and especially aquatic and semi-aquatic organisms along the shoreline. This condition places a new habitat along the lakeshore.
2. The area immediately lakeward from shore has been planed by the ice into a smooth surface with slightly increasing depth lakeward (average 8'). This new lake bottom should effect the near shore populations of organisms as well as water feeding birds.
3. The obliteration of this ice action should be recorded, especially as it concerns the siltting adjacent to the shoreline. determine effect of waves, rain, animal action.
4. Barrier (favorable for predator) along lobe.
5. Effect of barrier to drainage. Will marsh areas form landward, and what will be the new drainage patterns.
6. Changes in vegetation, especially the grass areas.
7. Contrast the effected & uneffected shoreline in boys.