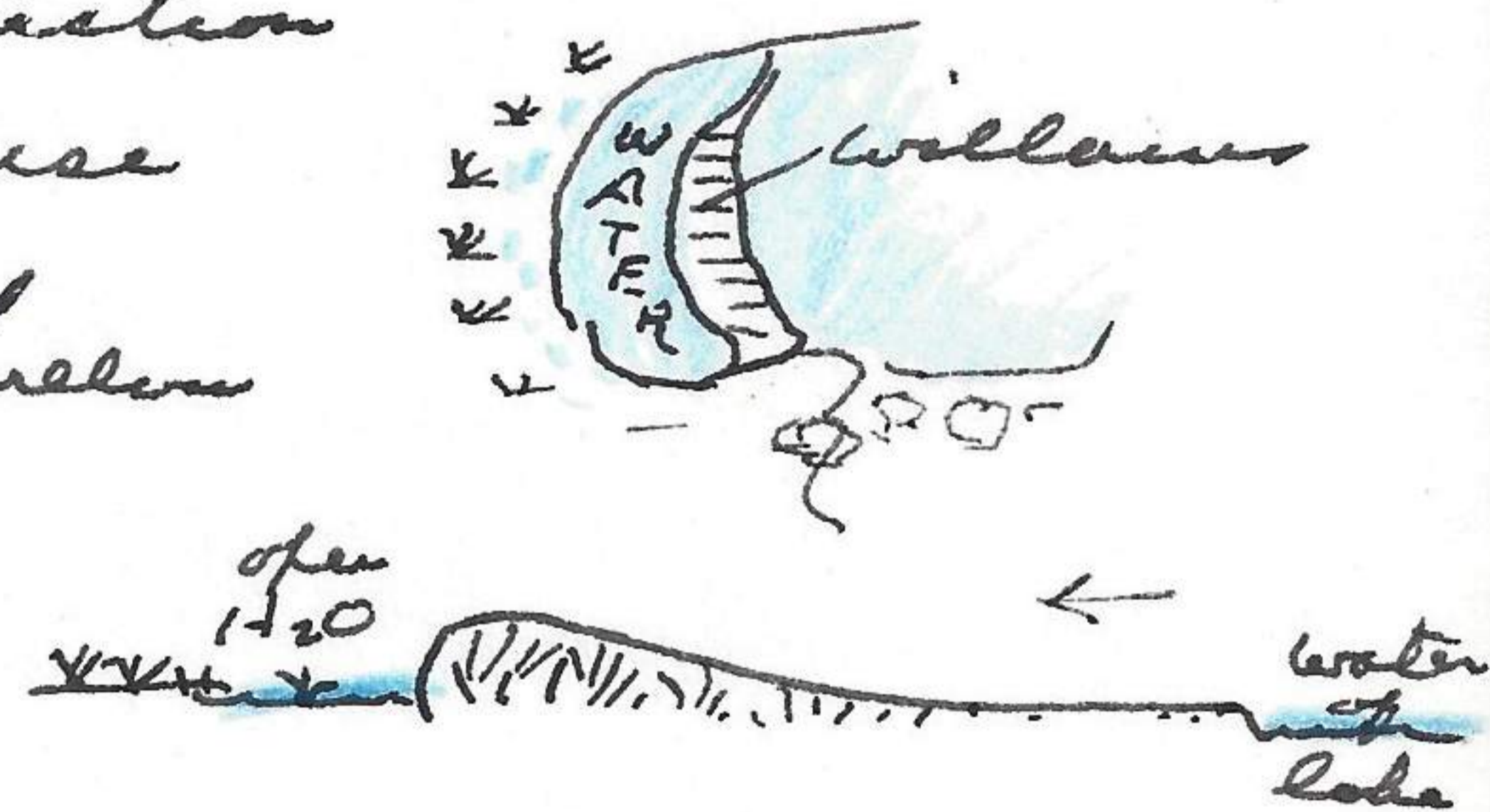


750722-15 Same as previously photo but with Annette in foreground.

750722-16 A dead Engelmann spruce east of corral in snow drift area. The root system is obviously not absorbing snow and receding snows are a factor of heat transmitted down the dead trunk of the tree. There is definitely absorption of moisture by live root systems of spruce and the transpiration of water thru the needle system but the amount of snow use is a fraction of the snow preserved by the protection of the trees proper. The idea that if all conifer trees were removed from alpine areas there would be more water available in the lower drainage systems.

750722-17 Same as above. Life form of these spruce may be a factor of depth of snow, these trees are reacting to snow by differences of bark below & above snowline, snow drifts which may cover some trees to 15-20 feet high on trunk and the high winds that control the narrowness and limb growth on the upper branches. Beneath snow drifts are plants that may never develop into springtime vegetation until too late in the autumn. This area shows all stages of seasonal growth. Snow (drift) coverage may also be an important factor in mammal populations & distribution, especially would be the water associated with runoff from snows.

750722-18 Lake and willows & sedges where 50 traps were set last night. The lake has had a construction which has developed into willows and these willows have reacted to winds from the west as is the shape of Krumholz. The ground <sup>under willow</sup> is relatively free of vegetation and there are many dry leaves from the willow. This community should have been ideal for gophers, some meerkats and shrews but proved to be quite depauperate of mammals except the *Peromyscus* which was nearest the Engelmann spruce on the mainland to the south. Microtine footprints were uncommon in the short sedges surrounding the lake and then only in favorable areas of vegetation that has relief from water and some overhead protection.



750722-19 A lake  $\frac{3}{10}$  mi. E of Hourglass Lake showing extent of linear snow drifts from westerly winds. There are large drifts on the S and E side of lake as result of winds blowing freely across ice of winter period. Vegetation communities should show effect of both winter winds and snow accumulation. The drift on this side of lake has receded more rapidly in center than at edges because of wet marsh beneath the drift. Lateral recession is marked by