

810409-48

This is the eastern-most drainage contributing (partial) to Bee Glacier.
7:10 A.M. West wall of Stewart's Cirque synchronized and biggest falls over cliffs so far. Lasted 30 seconds and poured over cliffs as a falls rather than blowing out into space which has been the form up to now. All snows forming avalanches are superficial.

7:20 A.M. Photo 810409-10 showing snow falls to right of picture. This drainage system has produced some of the largest avalanches. Snow banners not as large as earlier this morning. This is drainage no 10 on diagram and is at the western edge of Bee Glacier. This drainage may partially contribute to the glacier, some to glacier, some outside limits of glacier. No 6 and 9 both have deposited considerable snow below the wall and within the limits of the glacier. If these glaciers are developed from accumulation of snow slides and cornices, it is conceivable that wind could be the major factor in snow accumulation in capture basins. It would not necessarily take deep snows but movement of snow from surface of great areas. This would also apply to snow accumulation of Emerald Lake Cirque and glacier. W. half of Bee Glacier receives snow from a divide and the E half from a high ridge.

7:21 A.M. Southern part of Stewart's Cirque and upper part of Cheaps. Photo 810409-11

7:23 A.M. Photo 810409-12 Avalanche cascading over cliffs in NW corner of Stewart's Cirque. Facet ^{Peak} slope to right. This avalanche is from no 11 drainage. Drainages no 12-13-14 and 15 are to right of no 11.

7:24 A.M. Photo 810409-13 of Cirque wall (Stewart's Cirque) showing avalanches out of drainages nos 8 and 9, double from right hand edge no 10, narrow flow out of 10a (the next one to right of 10)

7:30 Golden eagle arrived high from SE, circled ^{outer} edge of Stewart's Cirque using entire width of Cirque, then dived in direction of nest, circled near nest (to W) for 1 minute then to nest.

