

Aggar Campgrounds, Glacier National Park, Montana
Oct 22, 1983

Left with rain and heavily overcast and reports of a big storm in area. Road to Logan Pass open so we made trip over mountain. About half way up McDonald Lake observed 2 western grebes and 1 eared grebe. Entire lake shore of lake is gravel. 458.8 Snyder Cr. 464.3 avalanche Cr. 468.8 Logan Cr. 478.6 first snow mrd. 480.1 Continental Divide at Logan Pass. Lodge closed. High speed clouds up from canyon to N and almost straight up at pass. Some clouds would shroud pass and lodge area and then clear according to cloud mass. Cloud mass held as evidenced by condensation of inside Barth when we ran into a cloud coming up canyon. Rain all time we were there. Photo 831022-1 to S of large mt and cloud covered peak to S. Photo 831022-2 to SW of alpine slopes and snow moving in from NW. clouds from E up canyon. Temp at pass 39° F. No larch in upper levels of park on either side of divide. First we observed ⁴⁸⁴⁶ (on descent to E) yellow willow and balsam poplar. At near head of St. Mary Lake 487.1 First colored larch of a very limited area of less than 30 trees at 492.3 at Ross Cr. Lake low and delta large. Open slopes are a dry yellow grass. all aspen without leaves. 497.5 E end St Mary Lake. Photo 831022-3 of ocean surflike formation. Robin here and first bird observed since we left Aggar Camp at W end McDonald Lake this A.M. 497.8 St. Mary's River. 498.2 leaving Glacier National Park, all aspen are leafless. Aspen on plains is dwarf from W winds off mts. Sparrow hawk at Kiowa 521.4 first crow having difficult time flying against W wind. Wind sometimes puts the Barth out of control. As one moves E the aspen stops and the willow becomes dominant plant. 542.8 Two medicine river. Poplar in valley .5% in leaf. Extensive grazing lands and overgrazed. 549.7 A *Cynomys* observed 1 foot from highway and very much alive. It seems late for these prairie dogs not to be in hibernation, ^{if indeed they do.} This species is probably *Cynomys ludovicianus* on the basis of its plains distribution and its black-tipped tail. There were some prairie dog holes and mounds in general area. 555.1 Pondera Co. line on highway 89. First evidence of farming of plains. 563.3 First starling and group of 200 in 3 flocks. 576.6 Teton Co. Valley of Muddy Creek has more cattails than