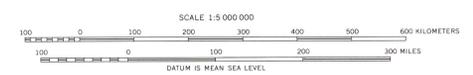


EXPLANATION

● **McCall Glacier** ● **Harvard Glacier**
● **Glaciers**
Official International Hydrological Decade (IHD) glacier stations shown as red dots with red names; other glaciers mentioned in report are in blue

— 200
Glacier-equilibrium-line altitudes (ELA) in meters
— 1300
Spot altitude, in meters
Representation of local areas
Datum is mean sea level
— 500
— 1000
— 2000
— 3000
Lines of equal mean annual precipitation, in millimeters
No lines of equal precipitation higher than 2,000 mm are shown except in vicinity of data; but local values above 20,000 mm are known to occur along the Pacific coast in southeastern Alaska

Base from U.S. Geological Survey Geologic Map of North America 1:5,000,000, 1965



Glaciers shown in conterminous United States from Meier (1960); in Canada from Falconer, Hench, and Gstrom (1946); Hench and Stanley (1967a, b); and in Alaska compiled from existing large-scale maps and aerial photography by Austin Post. Precipitation values are modified from ESSA-Weather Bureau data in conterminous United States; modified from Canadian government records in British Columbia, Yukon, and Northwest Territories; and compiled by L. R. Mayo from ESSA-Weather Bureau records and U.S. Geological Survey topographic maps; runoff and glaciological data in Alaska. Glacier equilibrium-line altitudes compiled by Austin Post and M. F. Meier from aerial photographs and topographic maps.

MAP OF NORTHWESTERN NORTH AMERICA SHOWING LOCATION OF STUDY GLACIERS AND DISTRIBUTION OF PRECIPITATION AND GLACIER EQUILIBRIUM LINES