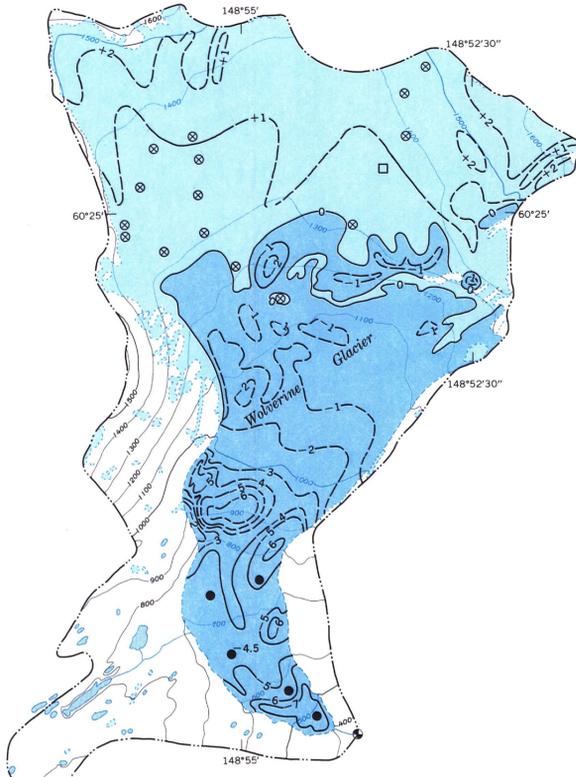


EXPLANATION

- X B
Index station on glacier, and identification
- Stream-gaging station
- April 23
- June 17
- July 18
- Sept 3 (Snow edge)
- Sept 3 (Firn edge)
- Snowlines identified by date
- Boundary of glacier ice
Coincides with September 3 snow edge snowline
- Basin boundary

Base from U.S. Geological Survey
Seward B-5 and B-6 1:63,360, 1951

A. INSTRUMENT LOCATIONS AND SELECTED TRANSIENT SNOWLINES

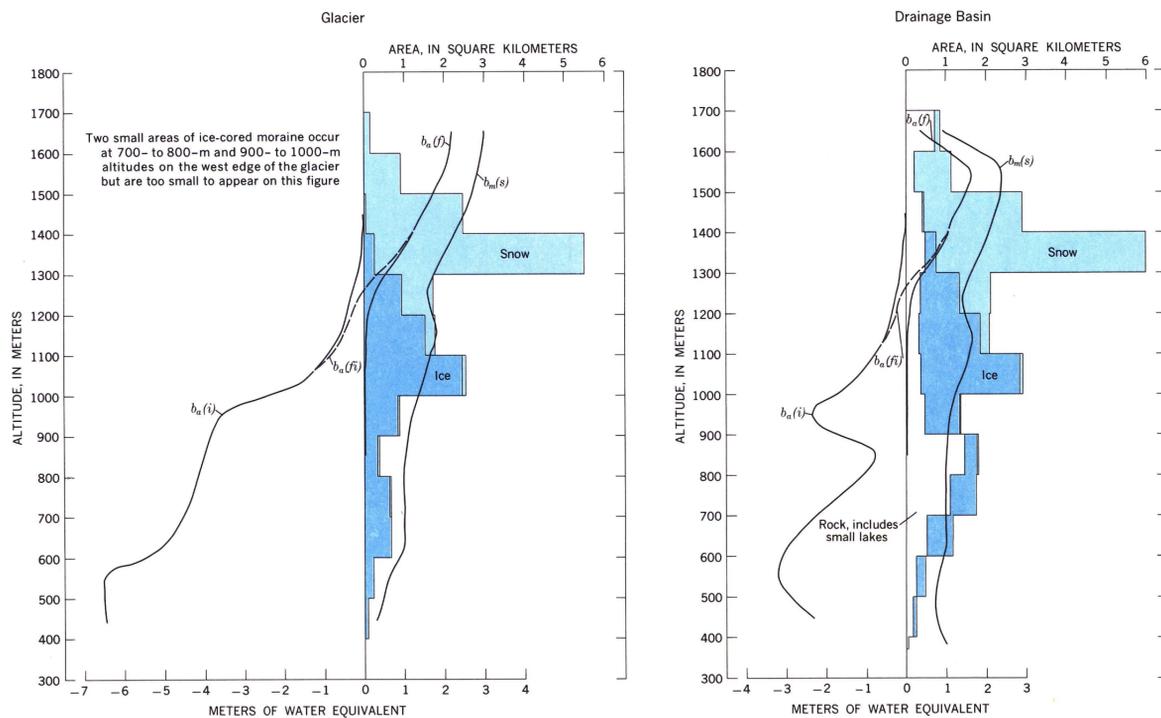
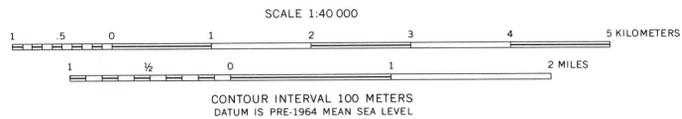


EXPLANATION

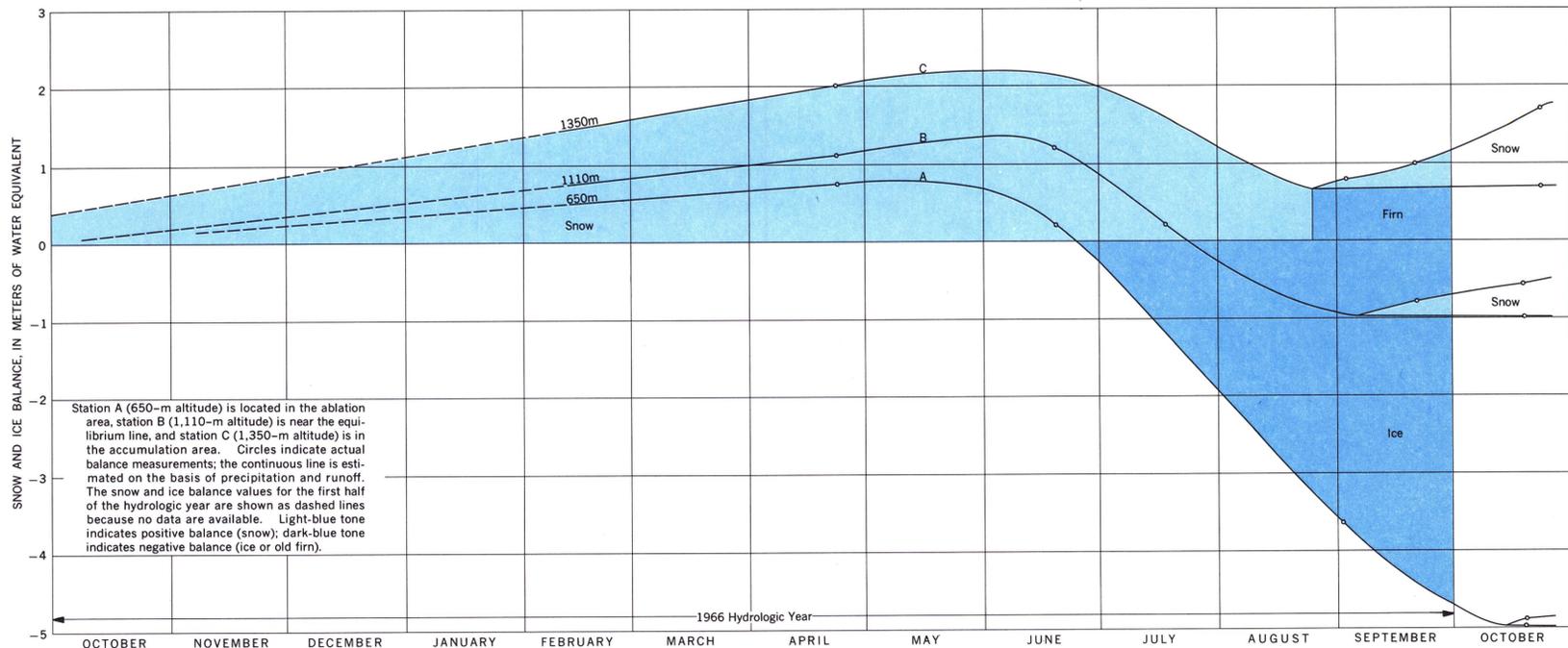
- Light blue square
Accumulation area
Area of net firnification
- Dark blue square
Ablation area
Area of glacial ice and old firn
- 4.5
Stake
Number is balance, in meters
- ⊗ Snow probe
- Snow pit
- ⊙ Gaging station
- +1
Line of equal annual firn and ice balance
- Dashed where approximately located. Interval 1 meter. Based on measurements of stakes, snow probes, and snow pits and on transient snowline positions throughout the summer in the ablation areas and distribution of convex and concave surfaces in the accumulation areas
- Boundary of glacier ice
- Basin boundary

Base from U.S. Geological Survey
Seward B-5 and B-6 1:63,360, 1951

D. ANNUAL FIRN AND ICE BALANCE, $b_a(f_i)$, SEPTEMBER 30, 1966



B. LATE-WINTER SNOW BALANCE, $b_m(s)$, ANNUAL FIRNIFICATION, $b_a(f)$, AND ANNUAL ICE BALANCE, $b_a(i)$, AS FUNCTIONS OF ALTITUDE



Station A (650-m altitude) is located in the ablation area, station B (1,110-m altitude) is near the equilibrium line, and station C (1,350-m altitude) is in the accumulation area. Circles indicate actual balance measurements; the continuous line is estimated on the basis of precipitation and runoff. The snow and ice balance values for the first half of the hydrologic year are shown as dashed lines because no data are available. Light-blue tone indicates positive balance (snow); dark-blue tone indicates negative balance (ice or old firn).

C. ICE BALANCE AT THREE INDEX STATIONS

**MAPS AND GRAPHS SHOWING DATA FOR 1966 HYDROLOGIC YEAR
WOLVERINE GLACIER, KENAI MOUNTAINS, ALASKA**