DISTRIBUTION OF PERMAFROST AND CLEARED FIELDS IN THE FAIRBANKS AREA, ALASKA, 1948

EXPLANATION

PHYSICOCHEMICAL UNITS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>F1</td>
<td>Flat plain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F2</td>
<td>Sloping plain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M1</td>
<td>Mound 11-20 ft wide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M2</td>
<td>Mound 21-40 ft wide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M3</td>
<td>Mound 41-80 ft wide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M4</td>
<td>Mound &gt;80 ft wide</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

EFFECTS OF PERMAFROST ON CLEARED FIELDS

- No mounds or gis due to burning or melting.
- Damage early after burning.
- Snow melts rapidly on cleared fields.
- Meltwater collects in low areas.
- Meltwater may flood cleared fields.

Contact between permafrost and soil:
- contact between permafrost and soil is indicated by:
  - Black areas
  - Gray areas

Note:
- Black areas indicate contact between permafrost and soil.
- Gray areas indicate possible contact between permafrost and soil.

Table 25:
- M1, M2, M3, M4
- F1, F2
- Contact between permafrost and soil

Geology drawn by W. F. S. Evans and E. S. Fink, Jr., and A. L. Metz, Jr. 1948. Map is based on aerial photographic interpretation and field examination.