

Land topography modified from U.S. Geological Survey Puna, Kilauea, and Pahala quadrangles, 1:62,500 series. Ocean floor topography from echo-sounder traverses made in 1963 by Kagoshima Maru whose position was fixed by transit readings from three land stations every 10 minutes. Water depths uncorrected for temperature, salinity, slope, or tide. Assumed sound velocity in water, 1500 meters per second.

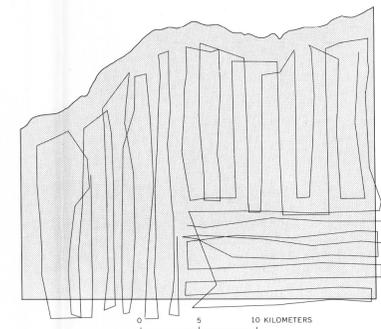
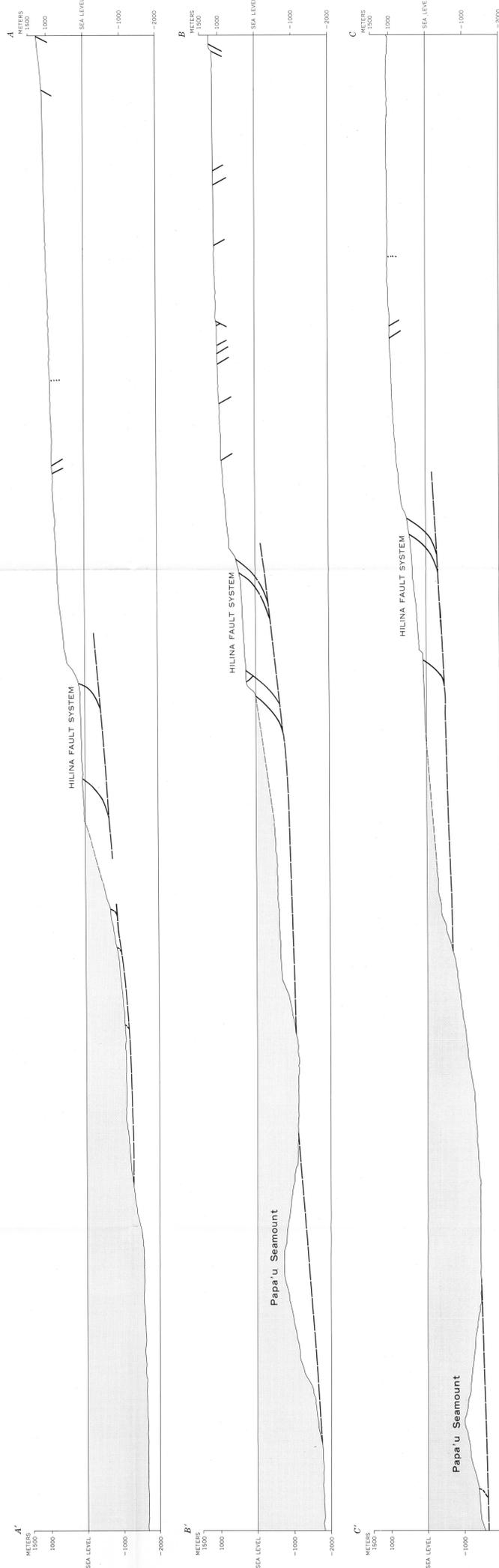
Land-based triangulation by S. Aramaki, S. Hiraga, W. T. Kinoshita, R. Y. Koyanagi, T. Miyazaki, R. T. Okamura, and D. L. Peck
Shipboard operations by Captain S. Ueda, H. L. Krivoy, and J. G. Moore
Position plotting by R. T. Okamura

Eruptive vents, cinder cones, and cracks
 Pit craters
Elevation contours not shown inside

EXPLANATION

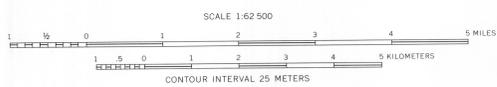
Cracks and faults
Ball denotes downthrown side. Modified from Stearns and Clark, 1930, by use of aerial photographs.
 Inferred ocean bottom faults

Inferred limit of submarine landslides
REFERENCE
Stearns, H. T., and Clark, W. O., 1930. Geology and water resources of the Kan District, Hawaii



BATHYMETRIC, TOPOGRAPHIC, AND STRUCTURAL MAP OF THE
SOUTH-CENTRAL FLANK OF KILAUEA VOLCANO, HAWAII

By
James G. Moore and Dallas L. Peck



1965