

Figure 6—Approximate percentage of time annually that the wind blows toward sectors along main compass directions in western Washington. Percentages (indicated by stippled pattern) are rounded averages of frequencies determined at altitudes between 3,000 and 16,000 m (10,000–53,000 ft) at Salem, Ore., and Quillayute, Wash. Modified from Crandell and Mullineux (1978).



Figure 9—Average wind speed, in kilometers per hour, toward sectors along main compass directions at six altitudes from about 3,000 to 16,000 m (10,000–53,000 ft). Numbers are rounded overall average speeds from 20-yr records at Salem, Ore. Modified from Mullineux (1976).

Figure 14—Percentage of time annually that winds at altitudes between 3,000 and 16,000 m (10,000–53,000 ft) blow toward sectors along main compass directions over Medford in southern Oregon (indicated by stippled pattern). Modified from Miller (1980).

Base from U. S. Geological Survey, 1970
Western United States, 1:2,500,000

SCALE 1:2,500,000

Data compiled in 1981–82 from: Adam, 1967; Crandell and Mullineux, 1978; Hyde and Crandell, 1978; Miller, 1980; Mullineux, 1974; Porter, 1978; Sarna-Wojcicki and others, 1981a; Williams and Colson, 1968; and sources listed under "Spot thickness data" in explanation to fig. 1 (map sheet).

Explanatory pamphlet accompanies map.

Map No. SPOT THICKNESS DATA IN FIGURE 1

- 1 Mount St. Helens, Layer Wc; 1 cm (Smith and others, 1977)
- 2 Mount St. Helens, Layer Yn; 1 cm (Okazaki and others, 1972)
- 3 Mount Mazama ash (Crater Lake, Ore.); 7.3 cm (Mehring, 1977)
- 4 Glacier Peak, layer G; 100 cm (Porter, 1978)
- 5 Glacier Peak, layer G; 10 cm (Porter, 1978)
- 6 Glacier Peak, layer B; 100 cm (Porter, 1978)
- 7 Glacier Peak, layer B; 10 cm (Porter, 1978)
- 8 Mount Shasta, Red Banks layer; 2 cm (Miller, 1980)

Figure 1—Areal distribution of air-fall tephra layers from major Cascade Range volcanoes.

MAPS SHOWING DISTRIBUTION, THICKNESS, AND MASS OF LATE PLEISTOCENE AND HOLOCENE TEPHRA FROM MAJOR VOLCANOES IN THE PACIFIC NORTHWEST OF THE UNITED STATES:

A PRELIMINARY ASSESSMENT OF HAZARDS FROM VOLCANIC EJECTA TO NUCLEAR REACTORS IN THE PACIFIC NORTHWEST

By
Susan Shipley and A.M. Sarna-Wojcicki

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