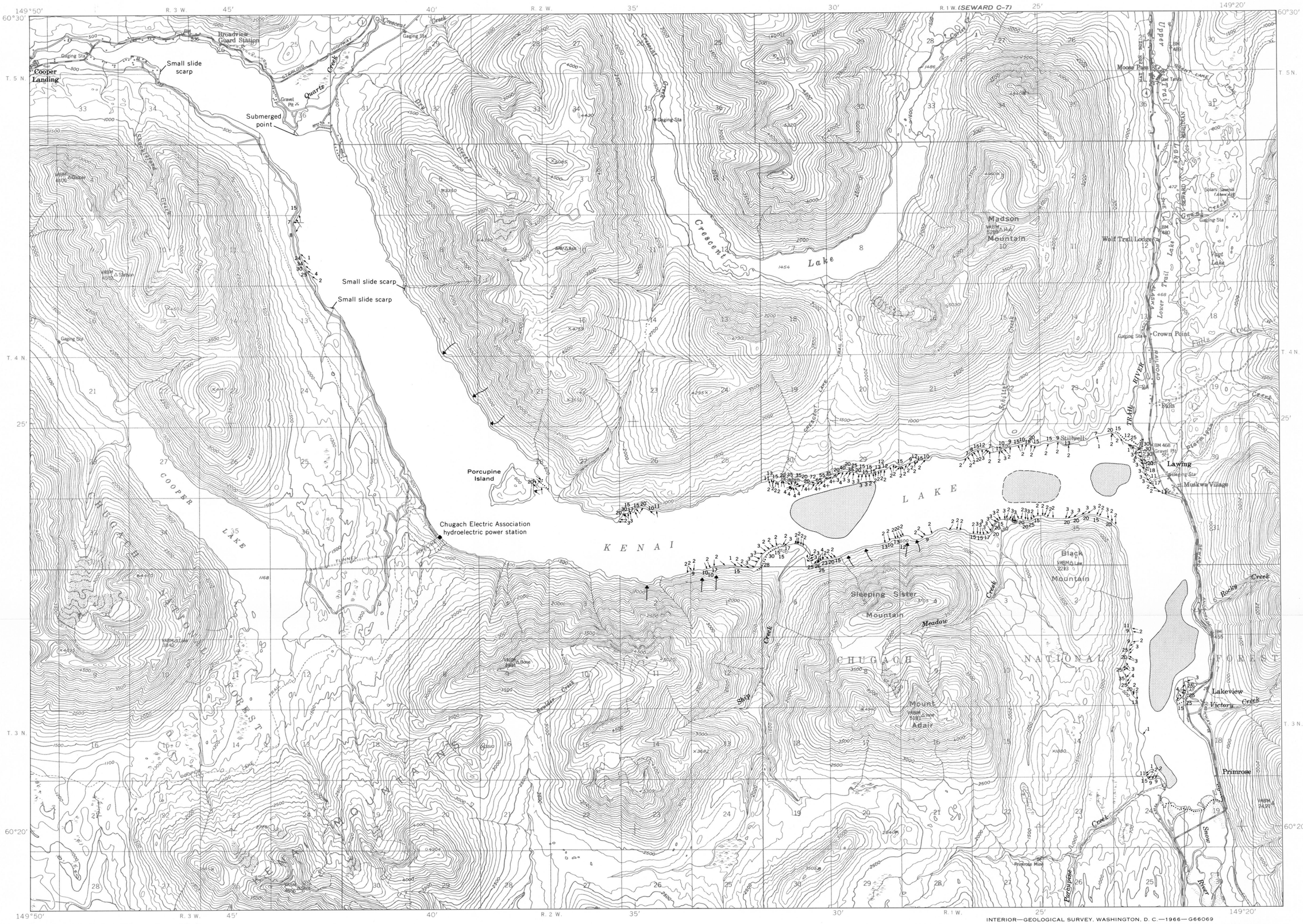
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

PROFESSIONAL PAPER 543-A
PLATE 2



EXPLANATION

Area of slide deposition
Outline is dashed where area is indefinite

30
4

Direction, magnitude of damage (at base of shaft), and runup height of waves, in feet

Magnitude of damage, shown here and other illustrations, was assigned on the basis of a numbering system similar to one developed by George Plafker and L. R. Mayo. Damage increases from 1 through 4 as follows:

1. *Brush combed in direction of wave travel. Small limbs broken and minor ice scarring on trees. Runup heights only a few feet*
2. *Trees and limbs as much as 6 inches in diameter broken. Small trees uprooted. Runup reached 20 feet on steep slopes*
3. *Trees and limbs as much as 1 foot in diameter broken. Extensive ice scarring. Boulders and small blocks of frozen sediment carried on shore. Runup reached a maximum of about 30 feet*
4. *Some turf stripped from bedrock. Large limbs and trees as much as 2½ feet in diameter broken; large trees uprooted. Very large blocks of frozen sediment carried on shore by wave. Runup heights of 35 feet common, maximum was 72 feet*

Inshore limit of waves

Path of snow and rock avalanche

Change in shoreline shown by darkline

Base from U.S. Geological Survey Seward B–7 and Seward B–8 quadrangles

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Data collected by David S. McCulloch and L. R. Mayo, 1964

MAP OF KENAI LAKE, ALASKA, SHOWING THE DIRECTION, MAGNITUDE, AND RUNUP HEIGHTS OF WAVES, AND THE CHANGES IN THE SHORELINE THAT RESULTED FROM SLIDING DURING THE MARCH 27 EARTHQUAKE

SCALE 1:63 360

1 ½ 0 1 2 3 4 5 MILES

1 .5 0 1 2 3 4 5 KILOMETERS

CONTOUR INTERVAL 100 FEET