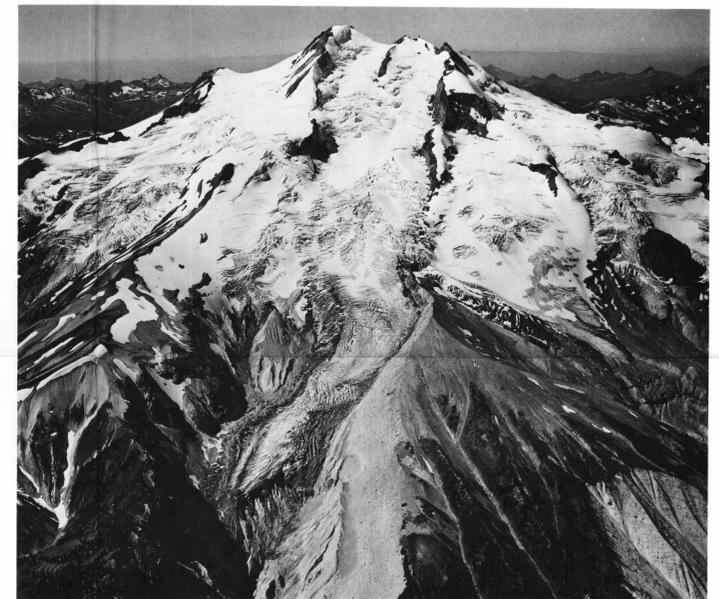




A. COLEMAN (NO. 2127-3, RIGHT) AND ROOSEVELT (NO. 2127-2) GLACIERS. THESE SEVERELY CREVASSED, VERY ACTIVE ICE TONGUES DESCEND FROM A COMMON ACCUMULATION AREA ON THE NORTHWEST SLOPES OF MOUNT BAKER (3,285 M.). THESE ARE EXAMPLES OF GLACIERS THAT RESPOND RAPIDLY TO SMALL CHANGES IN CLIMATE. (SEPT. 7, 1962.)



B. KLAWATTI (CENTER) AND NORTH KLAWATTI (RIGHT) GLACIERS (NOS. 2253-9, 10), NORTH OF ELDERADO PEAK. THESE GLACIERS HAVE EXHIBITED STRIKING AND DIVERSE CHANGES IN RECENT YEARS ALTHOUGH THEY ARE CLOSELY ADJACENT. IN 1947 STAGNANT ICE FROM BOTH GLACIERS COVERED THE AREA OF KLAWATTI LAKE. AT THAT TIME KLAWATTI GLACIER ENDED ON THE STEEP CLIFF WHICH IT NOW DESCENDS IN A SPECTACULAR ICEFALL. SINCE 1947 THE ICE IN THE BASIN HAS MELTED. THE LAKE, NOW 1 KM IN LENGTH, HAS FORMED, AND THE KLAWATTI GLACIER HAS ADVANCED DOWN THE CLIFF. MEANWHILE THE LOWER PART OF NORTH KLAWATTI GLACIER HAS CONTINUED TO THIN. (AUG. 2, 1969.)



C. CHOCOLATE GLACIER (NO. 2276-7) ON THE EASTERN SIDE OF GLACIER PEAK (3,213 M.). THIS VERY ACTIVE GLACIER ADVANCED ABOUT 400 M BETWEEN 1950 AND 1955. SINCE 1955 LITTLE CHANGE HAS TAKEN PLACE. THE LESS ACTIVE NORTH GUARDIAN GLACIER IMMEDIATELY NORTH (MIDDLE RIGHT) DID NOT BEGIN ADVANCING TILL 1956. SINCE THEN SMALL GAINS WERE MADE MOST YEARS TILL 1968, AND THE LENGTH INCREASED 140 M. THESE ARE EXAMPLES OF GLACIERS THAT ARE NOW NEARLY IN EQUILIBRIUM. (SEPT. 7, 1962.)



D. GLACIERS AT THE HEAD OF LUNA CREEK, PICKET RANGE. THIS COMPLEX OF ICE PATCHES ILLUSTRATES THE DIFFICULTY OF COUNTING AND CLASSIFYING INDIVIDUAL GLACIERS. A GLACIER FED BY ICE AVALANCHES (NO. 2232-2) ENDS IN LUNA LAKE ON THE LEFT. AVALANCHES FROM THE LARGE IRREGULAR HANGING GLACIER THAT CLINGS TO THE CLIFFS FEED THE DEBRIS-COVERED ICE (NO. 2232-3) UPSLOPE FROM ANOTHER LAKE (FOREGROUND, RIGHT CENTER). A SMALL ICE PATCH (NO. 2232-4) FED BY SNOW AVALANCHES LIES AT THE BASE OF THE CLIFFS IN RIGHT CENTER. (SEPT. 7, 1961.)



E. BOSTON GLACIER (NO. 2252-5). THIS LARGEST SINGLE GLACIER IN THE NORTH CASCADES OCCUPIES A BROAD CIRQUE NORTHWEST OF BUCKNER MOUNTAIN (2,777 M.). ITS TERMINUS ADVANCED RAPIDLY BETWEEN 1950 AND 1955, AND ITS AREA INCREASED 17 PERCENT DURING THIS PERIOD. (SEPT. 27, 1960.)



F. CHICKAMIN GLACIER (NO. 2444-7), ON THE EASTERN SLOPES OF DOME PEAK (2,723 M.). THIS COMPOSITE VALLEY GLACIER (LEFT) AND SLOPE GLACIER (RIGHT) DEMONSTRATES THE VARIATIONS THAT CAN TAKE PLACE EVEN IN A SINGLE ICE MASS. THE TONGUE AT THE LEFT HAS RETREATED SINCE OBSERVATIONS BEGAN IN 1955, BUT THE TERMINUS ON STEEP CLIFFS ON THE RIGHT ADVANCED RAPIDLY IN THE EARLY 1950'S AND HAS REMAINED LITTLE CHANGED SINCE THEN. (SEPT. 23, 1965.)



G. WHITE CHUCK GLACIER (NO. 2282-3), SOUTH OF GLACIER PEAK. AFTER RETREATING 430 M BETWEEN 1949 AND 1967, IT IS NOW AN EXAMPLE OF A NEARLY STAGNANT GLACIER. ITS MEAN ALTITUDE IS 2,145 M. (OCT. 16, 1968\*)



H. UNNAMED GLACIER (NO. 2244-9) AT THE HEAD OF MAY CREEK ON JACK MOUNTAIN (2,721 M.). THIS ACTIVE GLACIER IS EAST OF THE RAIN SHADOW FORMED BY THE PICKET RANGE. ONLY SMALL GLACIERS CAN BE SEEN ON THE MOUNTAINS IN THE BACKGROUND, MANY OF WHICH EXCEEDED 2,700 M IN ALTITUDE. (SEPT. 20, 1966.)



I. MOUNT STUART (2,870 M), HIGHEST SUMMIT IN THE WENATCHEE MOUNTAINS. FOUR SMALL CIRQUE GLACIERS (NOS. 2422-11, 12, 13, 14), WITH A MEAN ALTITUDE OF 2,200 M, ARE IN THE NORTH SHADOW OF THIS SPECTACULAR MOUNTAIN. THIS REGION, FAR EAST OF THE CASCADE DIVIDE, RECEIVES RELATIVELY LITTLE PRECIPITATION, WHICH ACCOUNTS FOR THE SMALL SIZE OF THESE GLACIERS. (SEPT. 20, 1966.)