

Base from U.S. Geological Survey Three Sisters, Oreg., 1959 and Broken Top, Oreg., 1959 1:24 000 topographic maps. Isopachs by C. Driedger and P. Kennard, U.S. Geological Survey

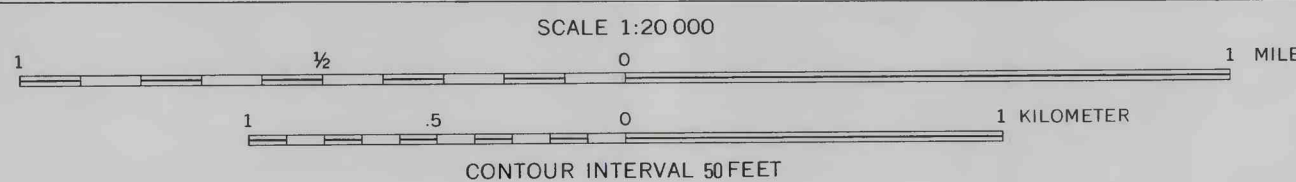
ISOPACH MAPS OF RADAR-MEASURED GLACIERS ON THREE SISTERS, OREGON



EXPLANATION

• 120 Bedrock altitude of measurement point
 — 100 — Isopach
 - - - - - Natural glacier boundary
 - - - - - Presumed glacier boundary
 Isopachs are derived by subtracting the elevation of each migrated basal contour from its surface contour; they indicate areas of equal ice thickness. Isopach maps may reveal patterns in ice thickness caused by rock ribs, basins, cliffs, and other irregularities that are not evident in the surface-basal maps. The Mount Hood glaciers have formed basins at about the 8,100-foot level and around the 5,100-foot level. The deepest ice on Mount Hood is at the 7,350-foot level of Eliot Glacier where it is about 360 feet deep. The deepest ice on the Three Sisters is at the 7,790-foot level of Collier Glacier where it is about 300 feet thick.

Base from U.S. Geological Survey Mount Hood North, Oreg., 1962 and Mount Hood South, Oreg., 1962 1:24 000 topographic maps. Isopachs by C. Driedger and P. Kennard, U.S. Geological Survey



ISOPACH MAPS OF RADAR-MEASURED GLACIERS ON MOUNT HOOD, OREGON