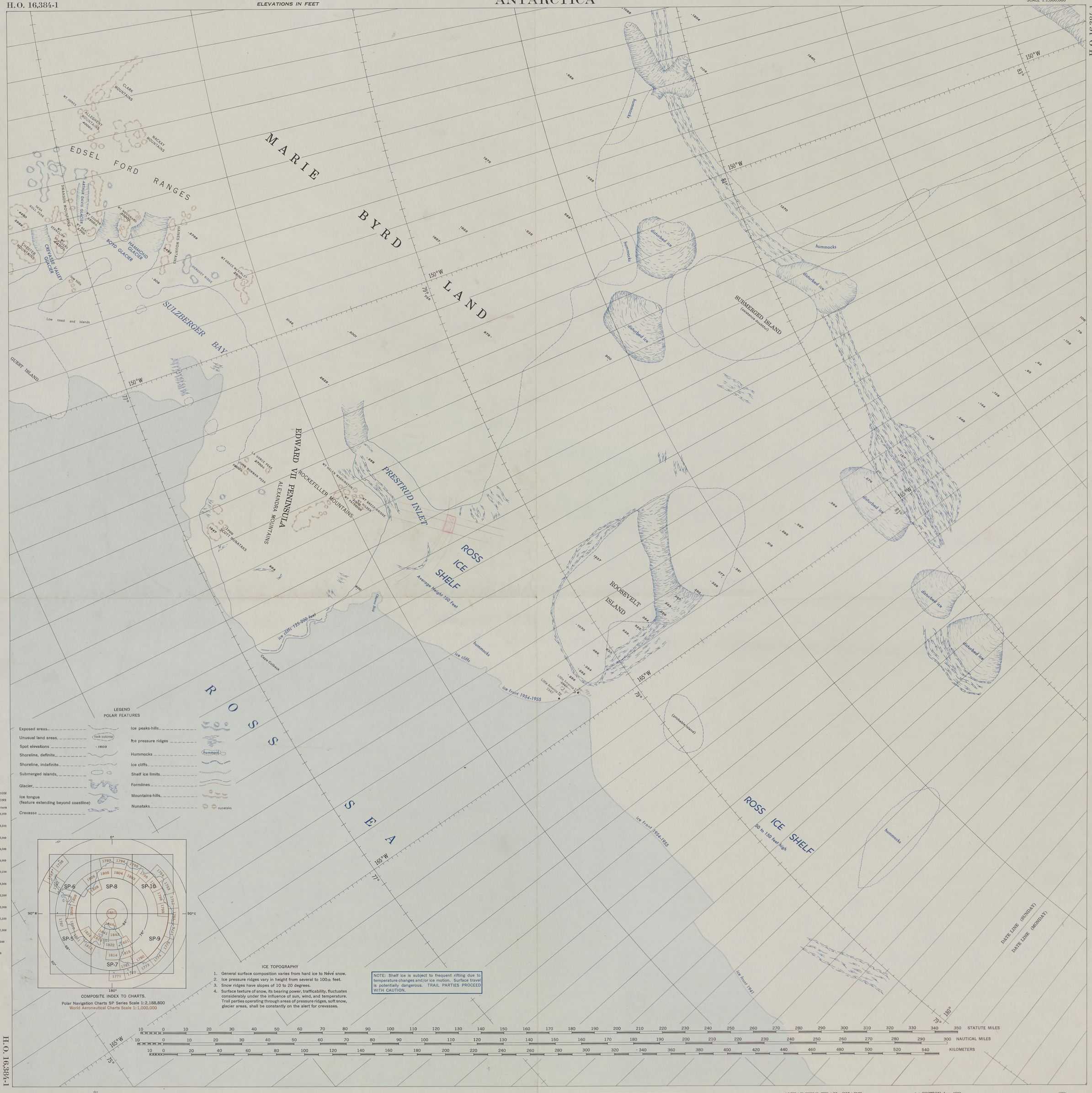
ELEVATIONS IN FEET

ANTARCTICA

TRANSVERSE MERCATOR PROJECTION
SCALE 1:1,000,000



LEGEND
POLAR FEATURES

Exposed areas
Unusual land areas (rock outcrop)
Spot elevations (·1503)
Shoreline, definite
Shoreline, indefinite
Submerged islands
Glacier
Ice tongue (feature extending beyond coastline)
Crevasse
Ice peaks-hills
Ice pressure ridges
Hummocks (hummock)
Ice cliffs
Shelf ice limits
Formlines
Mountains-hills
Nunataks (nunataks)

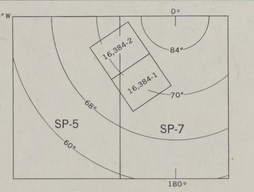
CONVERSION OF ELEVATIONS
Feet / Meters

COMPOSITE INDEX TO CHARTS.
Polar Navigation Charts SP Series Scale 1:2,188,800
World Aeronautical Charts Scale 1:1,000,000

ICE TOPOGRAPHY

1. General surface composition varies from hard ice to Névé snow.
2. Ice pressure ridges vary in height from several to 100± feet.
3. Snow ridges have slopes of 10 to 20 degrees.
4. Surface texture of snow, its bearing power, trafficability, fluctuates considerably under the influence of sun, wind, and temperature. Trail parties operating through areas of pressure ridges, soft snow, glacier areas, shall be constantly on the alert for crevasses.

NOTE: Shelf ice is subject to frequent rifting due to temperature changes and/or ice motion. Surface travel is potentially dangerous. TRAIL PARTIES PROCEED WITH CAUTION.



TRAIL CHART INDEX

Spot elevations on this chart have been shown from the standpoint of safety for air/ground logistic support and have been selected from the best source material available. These elevations may be at variance with other existing maps and charts. In the absence of comprehensive terrain detail, elevations have been placed in their approximate known position. In all cases maximum values have been shown.

ANTARCTIC TRAIL CHART

LITTLE AMERICA

Dr-7

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