

ACCUMULATION AND TEMPERATURE ON THE INLAND ICE OF NORTH GREENLAND, 1959*

By CHESTER C. LANGWAY, JR.†

(U.S. Army Cold Regions Research and Engineering Laboratory, Hanover, N.H., U.S.A.)‡

ABSTRACT. Twelve deep pits (5 to 5.5 m.) revealed between 6 and 13 years of snow accumulation. The results show an average net accumulation of 18.5 g./cm.² per year. Accumulation decreases inland at a mean rate of 1.5 g./cm.² per 100 m. rise in elevation. Temperature measurements at 10 m. in all pits give a mean temperature-altitude gradient of 0.77° C. per 100 m. Evidence of melt was observed in all pits, the most pronounced melt occurring in 1954. The mean density reflects the local climate. Other empirical correlations of these data show linear trends that vary systematically with surface slope and local climate.

RÉSUMÉ. Douze puits profonds (de 5 à 5,5 m de profondeur) ont montré une accumulation de neige entre 6 et 13 années. Les résultats donnent une accumulation moyenne de 18,5 g/cm² par an. L'accumulation décroît vers l'intérieur en moyenne de 1,5 g/cm² pour une augmentation d'altitude de 100 m. Les mesures de la température dans tous les puits à une profondeur de 10 m donnent un gradient moyen de température-altitude de 0,77° C par 100 m. On a observé dans tous les puits l'effet de la fonte, la plus importante ayant eu lieu en 1954. La densité moyenne reflète le climat local. D'autres corrélations empiriques des résultats montrent des tendances linéaires qui varient systématiquement avec la pente superficielle et le climat local.

ZUSAMMENFASSUNG. 12 tiefe Gruben (5–5,5 m) in Nord-Grönland eröffneten Einblick in Schneebalgerungen von 6–13 Jahre Alter. Der mittlere jährliche Netto-Niederschlag ergab sich zu 18,5 g/cm². Landeinwärts nimmt der Niederschlag im Mittel um 1,5 g/cm² für 100 m Höhenzunahme ab. Temperaturmessungen in 10 m Tiefe in allen Gruben ergaben einen mittleren Höhengradienten von 0,77° C pro 100 m. In allen Gruben fanden sich Anzeichen von Abschmelzvorgängen, am ausgeprägtesten aus dem Jahre 1954. In der mittleren Dichte spiegelt sich das örtlich Klima wider. Andere, empirische Beziehungen zwischen den genannten Grössen zeigen lineare Abhängigkeiten, die sich systematisch mit der Oberflächenneigung und dem örtlichen Klima ändern.

INTRODUCTION

In recent years, especially during the last decade, the regimen of the Greenland Ice Sheet has been the subject of study by many expeditions of European and American origin. The resulting literature makes it clear that the general environmental nature of the ice sheet varies with latitude and elevation. A recent paper by Fristrup¹ contains a complete summary of these investigations, and another paper by Diamond² presents the current status of climatological knowledge of Greenland in terms of temperature and accumulation data compiled from most of these same sources.

Although prior to 1959 snow investigations had covered much of the ice sheet, two major geographical areas of the inland ice still lacked adequate study: the southern tip below lat. 66° N., and the northern section above lat. 78° N. During the Summer of 1959, USA SIPRE (now USA CRREL) conducted two field investigations for the purpose of collecting data on the present environmental conditions existing in these two areas. The results obtained by R. H. Ragle, from the south of lat. 66° N. are in part included in a compilation of USA SIPRE's Greenland activities by Gerdel.³ The northern section is the subject of this paper.

The field work for this study was performed in conjunction with the U.S. Army Transportation and Environmental Operations Group (USA TREG) project, "Operation Lead Dog."⁴ This project was a combined military and scientific research expedition across the inland ice, from Camp Tuto to Nyeboes Land and Peary Land, two land masses bordering the Arctic Ocean in north Greenland. The expedition was planned as a "heavy" equipment traverse, i.e. LGP D-8 "Caterpillar" tractors for locomotion, and 10 ton "Otaco" sleds carrying wanigans for living and working facilities (Figs. 1 and 2, p. 1033). Approximately forty military specialists were directly involved in the ground operation. An additional nine men and three aircraft joined the expedition for two weeks at Nyeboes Land to provide aerial

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† Temporarily at the Department of Geology, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan.

‡ Formerly the U.S. Army Snow Ice and Permafrost Research Establishment, Wilmette, Illinois, U.S.A.

reconnaissance and transportation to the more inaccessible land areas of the region. Before departure an air-photo survey of the northern slopes was made by Leighty,⁵ USA SIPRE, and a general route was proposed to avoid the abundant crevasse fields at the marginal areas. The surface route finally taken by "Lead Dog" covered the extreme north and west section of the Greenland Ice Sheet. This district had been traveled over prior to "Lead Dog",^{6,7} but relatively little in the way of scientific observations had been made. In addition to the inland snow investigation, USA SIPRE'S participation in this operation also included a sea-ice study⁸ off the west coast of Polaris Promontory.

PREVIOUS WORK

Snow studies similar to the type described here were first performed nearly 50 years ago during the 1912-13 crossing of Greenland by Koch and Wegener.⁹ But what is considered the first detailed analysis of annual firn layers was made by Sorge¹⁰ during the *Deutschen Grönland-Expedition Alfred Wegener 1930-31*. While studying the firn stratigraphy in a 15 m. pit at station "Eismitte", Sorge recognized a cyclical recurrence of certain physical characteristics that corresponded with seasonal changes. This discovery was significant to the advancement of snow pit investigations, but much credit for developing modern glaciological research techniques is attributed to Ahlmann.^{11, 12, 13} In his extensive studies on glaciers^{14, 15} Ahlmann pioneered in developing methods for precise measurements of accumulation and ablation.

Two of the most recent and systematic polar snow studies have been conducted by Schytt,¹⁶ during the Norwegian-British-Swedish Antarctic Expedition, 1949-52, and Benson,¹⁷ on work he performed for USA SIPRE in north and central Greenland during the Summers of 1952-55. Both of these men give well documented details of their investigations that have made important contributions to glaciological research.

The location of other snow investigations conducted in the northern section of inland Greenland are shown on the location map (Fig. 3). As can be seen from this map, a concentration of research has converged in a region along an east-west band between lat. 76°-78° N., and predominantly on the western slope. The following studies have been reported:

(a) USA SIPRE Party Crystal, led by Benson,¹⁸ investigated the firn layers and accumulation from Camp Tuto eastward, approximately along lat. 77° N. during the Summers of 1952-54. In 1955, this study, as Project Jello,¹⁷ was extended further east and then swung south for several hundred kilometers.

(b) In 1954 (and later), at the USA SPIRE Test Site 2, extensive studies, tests and measurements were being instituted on the properties of snow and firn. These studies included the excavation of a 31 m. deep pit, extended by hand augering to 47 m., in which the accumulation was studied in detail by Bader.¹⁹

(c) Detailed accumulation and ablation measurements were also made in 1954 by Schytt²⁰ from Camp Tuto, along a 32 km. stretch inland to the 700 m. contour (area not indicated on location map).

(d) In 1958, Ragle²¹ of USA SIPRE began a series of snow pit investigations in the general area to the north of Site 2. Project 36 was interrupted after eleven days, when, during a resupply mission, the supply aircraft crashed. All available field data collected prior to the accident were made available to me, and are included in this report.

(e) The British North Greenland Expedition (B.N.G.E.) of 1952-54²² included in its extensive field program a traverse from the east coast to the west coast of Greenland, essentially along lat. 77°-78° N.* A direct stake measurement was made of the 1953-54 net accumulation, but the primary method of estimating the accumulation consisted of interpreting thirty, three-meter-deep rammsonde profiles.²³ A more thorough snow study was also conducted in a 14 m. deep pit by Lister²⁴ at the B.N.G.E. station "Northice."

* An unpublished paper by H. Lister, 1960, Accumulation and firnification in north Greenland, containing data on accumulation from an area slightly south of other B.N.G.E. work has only recently been received by the writer.

Other workers or teams have made careful and systematic studies of the accumulation trends further south, and these combined with the above information, make available a clearer and nearly complete picture of the variations in the rates of net accumulation and the temperature distribution for the different sections of inland Greenland.²

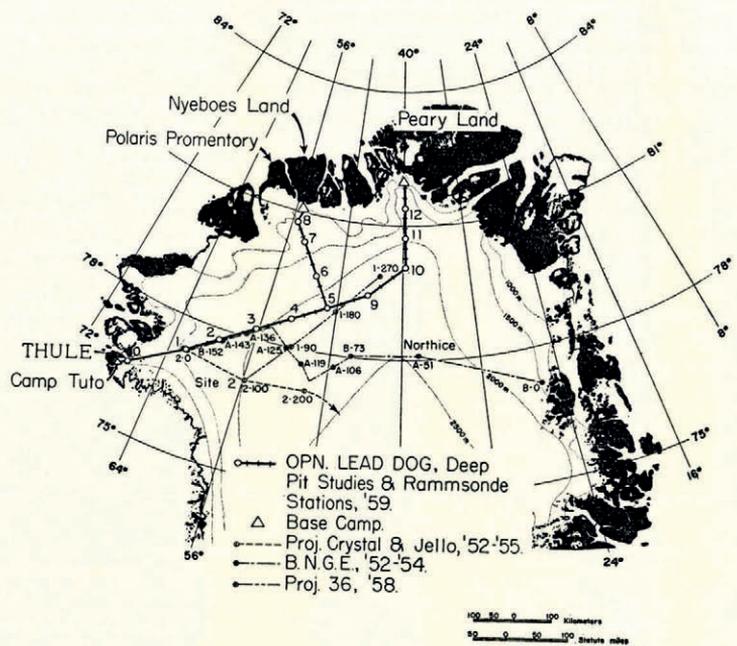


Fig. 3. Location map of north Greenland snow studies

SCOPE OF THIS INVESTIGATION

Commencing at Camp Tuto, near Thule, on 15 May 1959, the "Lead Dog" expedition followed an existing trail for the first 190 km. (Pit 1, see location map). Thereafter, a charted course was navigated to the edge of the ice sheet near Nyeboes Land, arriving at this location on 8 June. Most of the field party remained at the base camp on the ice for the next two weeks while the scheduled sea ice, trafficability, and other studies were conducted off the coast of Polaris Promontory and in Nyeboes Land. The expedition then retraced the trail back to Pit 5 and progressed on to Peary Land, and after spending five days attempting to locate a safe path, departed this station on 20 July. The expedition returned to Camp Tuto 1 August 1959, after two and a half months of travel in which nearly 2,500 ice sheet kilometers were traversed.

In the course of polar expeditions one seldom has the opportunity, during a single Summer's field season, to traverse such an extensive distance and to make systematic studies on the way. Two major objectives were accomplished on this expedition: (1) an area lacking prior measurements was investigated, and (2) by crossing the ablation zone at three different locations, accumulation rates on a regional basis were examined with relation to temperature, elevation and latitude.

POSITION AND ELEVATION

The position and elevation values used in this paper were obtained by the USA TREGO Navigation Section.⁴ A Wild T-2 theodolite was used for solar positions and each value

reported is the average of several observations over at least a 24-hour period. Surface distances, given in statute miles, were measured with odometers attached to the "Weasels." The elevations were obtained from a series of Wallace and Tiernan and Paulin type altimeters. The altitude values given represent the averages taken in both directions and have a reported accuracy of ± 10 m. A summary of the pit stations, elevations and positions is contained in Appendix A, p. 1042.

SPACING AND EXCAVATION OF PITS

The pits were spaced between 70–90 km. apart depending upon the anticipated conditions and the length of the traverse leg. However, time considerations controlled the final spacing. In an attempt to trace and extend key stratigraphic horizons, rammsonde stations were regularly interspaced between pits. Pit studies were made on the outward trip and the rammsonde probings on the return.

An LGP-D8 diesel tractor equipped with a 12 ft. (3.7 m.) wide plow blade was used to excavate the 5–5.5 m. deep pits (Fig. 4, p. 1034). This method of excavation greatly reduced the laborious hand shoveling usually associated with this type of study, and in addition exposed a longer (about 15 m.) firn profile, which permitted an extended horizontal tracing of stratigraphic features. Snow walls were trimmed back into undisturbed snow.

EQUIPMENT

All physical measurements were made using USA SIPRE's "standard" glaciological equipment. This consists mainly of: (1) a snow kit containing density tubes (6 cm. diameter, 500 cm.³ capacity) and spring balance, and bi-metallic dial thermometers, (2) a 7.6 cm. diameter snow-ice coring auger with 1 m. extension rods,²⁵ (3) a rammsonde cone penetrometer for hardness measurements, and (4) a portable resistance thermometer and copper thermohm cable,²⁶ for deeper and more accurate temperature measurements. Various other supplementary pieces of equipment were also used.*

METHOD OF STUDY

All precipitation on a high polar glacier falls as snow and each year the new snowfall buries the previous accumulation. By excavating a pit and systematically measuring the physical variations and stratigraphic differences exposed in the firn profile it is possible to identify the increments which correspond to the net annual accumulation. The entire concept of a pit study is based on the cyclic recurrence of certain seasonally related physical features, preserved in the firn profile. The most important are those caused by seasonal weather changes, such as ice layers, icy-firn, melt crusts, depth hoar and wind crusts; combined with density differences. The firn profiles in the different zones of the ice sheet each have their own distinguishing characteristics, but since they are weather dependent and because of the number of variable factors involved, the accumulation record often shows some irregularity. The final value of a pit study rests on the ability of the investigator properly to interpret the often less than systematic record of the firn profile and to reconstruct an accurate and reliable accumulation record.

Basically, pit studies may be divided into two major aspects: (1) the stratigraphic study, which includes all of the physical measurements and visual observations made on the firn layers; and (2) the temperature study, which reveals the thermal gradient, and, at the 10 m. level, a close approximation to the mean annual surface temperature. Descriptions of the different methods and techniques employed for accumulation measurements are scattered throughout the literature. The most complete and detailed modern discussions on the subject

* See R. H. Ragle, Polar glaciology study course, *U.S. Snow Ice and Permafrost Research Establishment. Special Report 26*, 1958, 15 p., for a more complete listing of supplementary items.

are by Schytt¹⁶ and Benson.¹⁷ The great advantage of pit studies over other methods of measuring accumulation, such as stakes or gauges, is the ability to obtain the preserved record of several years' accumulation without returning to the area. A definite procedure has not yet been universally adopted, but most investigators collect compatible data.

PROCEDURE AND TECHNIQUES

When a pit location was reached the site selected for pit study was outlined with markers as guides for the tractor (Fig. 5, p. 1034). The face wall was always aligned so as to be in shadow throughout most of the investigation, and particularly before the near-surface temperatures were measured. While the pit was being excavated, a 4 m. deep bore hole was augered nearby into which the thermohm cable was inserted to acquire temperature equilibrium with the firn at this depth. As soon as the pit had been excavated (about one hour), a section was trimmed back and dial thermometers were inserted at 10 cm. intervals over the exposed profile. Later, adjacent to the temperature readings, density measurements were made and the stratigraphy was studied in detail. The rammsonde measurements were usually conducted 1 to 2 m. away from the pit wall before excavation began. A bore hole was augered from the bottom of the pit floor to the 10 m. depth for the deeper temperature measurements. This drilling provided a 7.6 cm. diameter core for density measurements and observation of prominent structural features. A complete pit study usually required about 24 hours of continuous work by two men.

(A) *Stratigraphy*

Since the different regions of the ice sheet all show some irregularity in their accumulation cycles, developing criteria by which to distinguish annual accumulation at each pit is one of the most important aspects of the stratigraphic study.

(a) Grain size: Grain size variation (except for depth hoar layers) was found to be slight and correlation with seasons was not apparent. Below a 10–15 cm. thick fine-grained surface layer, usually containing several wind crusts, the remainder of the profile at each pit consisted of loosely bonded aggregates with grain size ranging between 0.8 and 2.0 mm. diameter. This variation contributed little towards interpretation of annual layers. Differences between firn layers that could be "seen," could not be explained by grain size differences. A similar situation was found by Schytt¹⁶ (see p. 49).

(b) Rammsonde measurements: A rammsonde hardness profile was taken from the surface to the 6 m. depth at each pit and at about fifty intermediate stations. Although ram profiles have been used to establish lateral continuity of stratigraphic features for many miles,¹⁷ and in some cases for actually interpreting annual accumulation,²³ similar use was not possible in our region. It was found that the ram profiles may be useful in interpreting accumulation in conjunction with other pit observations, but often did not reflect observed pronounced structural features. Sub-surface irregularities, such as sastrugi, wind crusts, icy-firn, ice lenses and ice glands tend to contribute to the difficulty of estimating accumulation based solely on ram profiles.

(c) Density: An average of approximately 130 density measurements were made over the 10 m. firn profile at each pit. This included about 100 from the exposed pit wall and from 25 to 35 from the augered core. No attempt was made to interpret annual layers from the augered cores.

(d) Visual observations: The visual stratigraphic observations are the most difficult aspect of a study. Faulty interpretations can be made, especially in the transitional zone, by failure to detect cyclical inversions. An opportunity to trace doubtful layers laterally for 15 m. was a great aid, and gave further insight into the stratigraphic features. The actual identification and demarcation of the annual layers was based primarily on such direct visual inspection.

Variations in the physical measurements were used to assist in interpretations but the final decision was based on the observed stratigraphic record.

(e) Net accumulation and accumulation year: The net annual accumulation refers to the mass contained in one accumulation year, after any ablation has occurred. It represents the net gain. The accumulation year extends from the first snowfall after the ablation period to the first snowfall after the succeeding period. This is a natural boundary since the most discernible structural changes in the firn usually occur during or directly after the ablation period.^{16, 17} The accumulation year may deviate in length from the calendar year by several weeks; stated annual values are therefore less significant than the average over several years.

(B) *Temperature*

Temperature measurements were made at each pit over a 10 m. profile as part of the standard procedure. Two types of instrument were used: a Weston bi-metallic dial thermometer, accurate to $\pm 0.5^\circ \text{C}$.; and a portable Leeds and Northrup, model 8015-S, Wheatstone-bridge type indicator with a 15 m. thermohm cable. This unit was calibrated before, during and after use, and the resistance versus temperature curves matched to within $\pm 0.1^\circ \text{C}$. over the range -40°C . to $+5^\circ \text{C}$.

The first action upon reaching a pit site was to hand-auger to the 4 m. depth and to insert the thermohm cable into this hole. Although transported outside of the heated wanigans, it normally took four to six hours for the instrument to stabilize at this depth. Another reading was taken in the 10 m. hole previously mentioned; and when time permitted, temperature readings were also made at intermediate levels.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS

For convenience Pit o (Fig. 6) will serve to illustrate and summarize the detailed observations and measurements made at each pit. This shallow pit is located 26 km. from the edge of the ice sheet and is approximately on the firn line (Schytt,²⁰ p. 47). The snow cover this early in the year (May) represents the net gain in deposition since the previous Summer's ablation period. The strata are well defined and the distribution of the physical properties of the firn are nearly ideal over the vertical profile. The undulating snow-ice interface is a product of the 1958 surface melt and runoff. Below this are icy-firn (refrozen water saturated firn), ice layers and glacier ice. A characteristic of a new snow cover blanketing a previous melt surface, as seen in this figure, is the formation of a depth hoar layer above the interface. Moving up the profile from the coarser and loosely packed autumn snow, which was also affected by the sublimation process, there is a gradation into the denser wind-packed and finer-grained snow deposited during the severe winter months. Maximum density and hardness values are usually associated with the winter layers. The early spring deposit is softer and less dense, being younger and less affected by wind action. Note also that the stratigraphy is in close agreement with the physical measurements. The nearly isothermal condition between 20 and 70 cm. is due to the influence of the winter cold wave which, however, has been greatly modified by heat transfer from below. Evidence of this modification is still seen below 70 cm. The upper 20 cm. of the temperature curve reflects the beginning of the summer period.

This is the close agreement that normally can be expected between the physical measurements and stratigraphic features in pit studies. It is a systematic sequence such as this, repeated annually, that one attempts to distinguish in the deeper pits at higher elevations. One must bear in mind that the profiles change with time. In the above example, the accumulation is almost completely removed by ablation in the succeeding few months.

ACCUMULATION

Before discussing any of the results, it should be understood that only the data collected from the limited district traversed by "Operation Lead Dog" are used for the correlation

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 analyses. When they prove useful, mention is made of results from other studies in adjacent areas, but no comparative evaluation will be attempted in this paper.

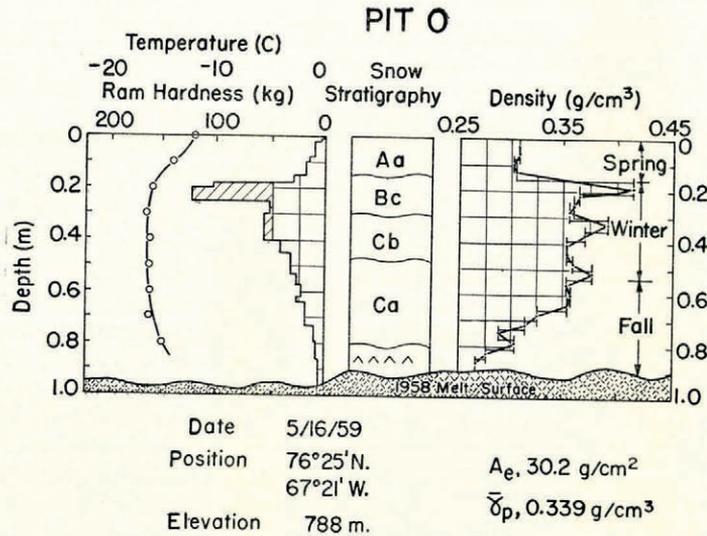


Fig. 6. General observations and measurements

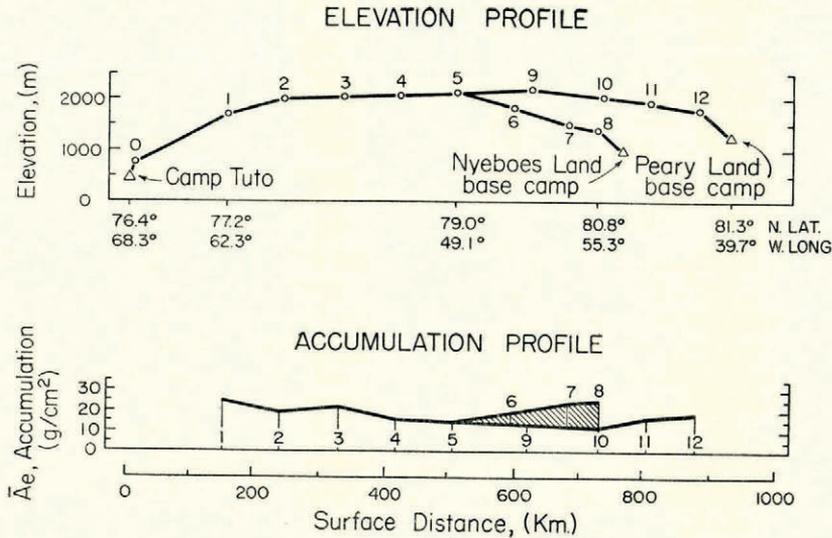


Fig. 7. Elevation and accumulation profiles

Elevation profile and surface slope

Figure 7 is a plot of surface elevation and accumulation along the "Lead Dog" route at the pit sites. The snow surfaces between the pits have a fairly uniform slope; the cross-section profiles therefore reflect the general surface configuration of the north Greenland Ice Sheet along the lines of the traverse. The pits extend over an altitude range of 795 m., most being above 2,000 m. Pit 9 has the highest elevation (2,215 m.), and Pit 8 the lowest (1,420 m.).

The elevation profile may be divided into sections between major slope changes, and the average slope for each section computed. The east-west traverse, between Pits 0 and 10, is conveniently divided into three sections, and the Nyeboes Land and Peary Land legs may be represented by a single slope. The results are given in Table I.

TABLE I. SURFACE SLOPES ALONG TRAVERSE PROFILE

Traverse leg	Pit stations	Surface distance km.	Elevation difference m.	Average surface slope	
				degrees	per cent
East-west					
Extreme west	0-2	256	1237	4.8×10^{-3}	0.48
Central plateau	2-9	378	190	0.5×10^{-3}	0.05
Extreme east	9-10	113	144	1.3×10^{-3}	0.13
Nyeboes Land	5-8	225	727	3.2×10^{-3}	0.32
Peary Land	10-12	145	268	1.8×10^{-3}	0.18

The section between Pits 2 and 9, covering a distance of nearly 400 km., has the minimum surface slope, 0.05 per cent. This almost horizontal section rises an average of only one meter in two kilometers; but it is also situated on a gently north-west facing slope which dips at various amounts along its course. There is a maximum surface slope of about 0.5 per cent between Pits 0 and 2. The extremes differ by a factor of about 10.

It appears that the surface slope has a decided influence on the accumulation rates and temperature gradients, which will be discussed later.

Annual net accumulation

A compilation of the yearly net accumulation measurements for each pit is shown in Figure 8. The deviation of the yearly net accumulation, A_e , is plotted from the mean net accumulation, \bar{A}_e . All values are in centimeters of water equivalent (g./cm.^2). The ordinate at each pit represents the computed mean net annual accumulation for the period measured, with the value given below the pit number. To standardize the reference year, and since this study was conducted over a three month period, the 1959 accumulation year is not included in any of the computations. All discussions on accumulation or density start with the end of the 1958 ablation season and carry through to the bottom of the pit. Since all pits, except Pit 1, were of about the same depth, the number of years measured varies with the accumulation rate. Pit 10 revealed a 13-year precipitation record, whereas Pit 8 had only a 6-year record exposed. Table II summarizes the accumulation results.

TABLE II. MEAN NET ANNUAL ACCUMULATION, "OPERATION LEAD DOG", 1959

Pit station	No. of annual layers	Mean net accumulation \bar{A}_e g./cm. ²	Range of accumulation		Standard deviation σ g./cm. ²	Standard deviation σ per cent
			Min. g./cm. ²	Max.		
1	3	25.6	20.9	30.0	4.5	17.6
2	8	20.2	17.1	24.1	2.5	12.4
3	7	22.4	18.8	25.3	2.3	10.3
4	10	16.8	14.6	19.4	1.5	8.9
5	9	15.9	12.3	21.2	3.0	18.9
6	9	19.9	14.5	23.4	2.6	13.1
7	7	24.8	19.5	28.5	3.6	14.5
8	6	26.5	24.1	30.5	2.7	10.2
9	12	13.9	10.5	19.8	3.0	21.6
10	13	13.1	9.0	16.4	2.1	16.0
11	11	17.4	12.6	22.1	3.0	17.2
12	9	19.6	16.2	23.4	2.9	14.8

Calculations start with the 1958 accumulation year.

The per cent deviation from the mean accumulations is not unusual. Schytt¹⁶ reports a standard deviation of 9.3 g./cm.² (25 per cent) with a mean net accumulation of 36.5 g./cm.²,

for 17 years at Maudheim, and Bader¹⁹ reports a standard deviation of 12.5 g./cm.² (33 per cent) with a mean net accumulation of 41.5 g./cm.² for 68 years at Site 2.

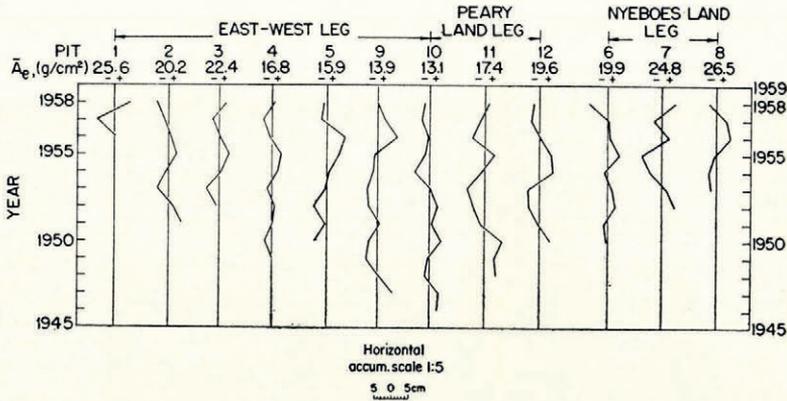


Fig. 8. Yearly net accumulation

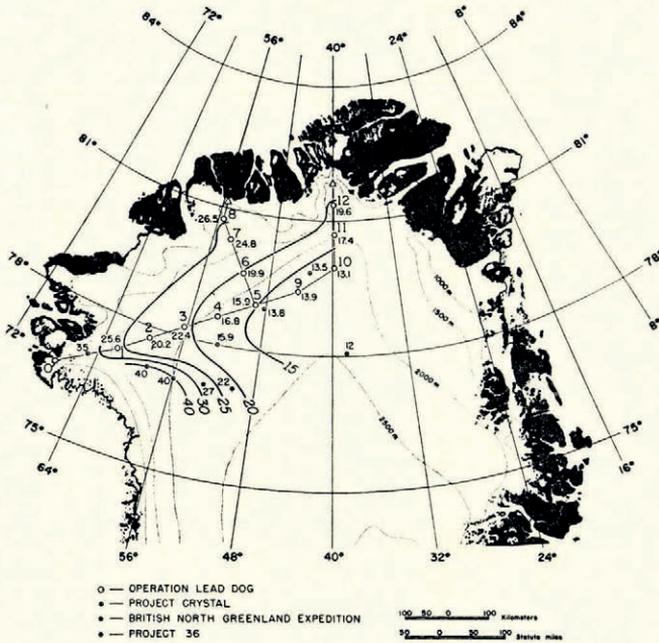


Fig. 9. Mean net accumulation contours for north Greenland

Distribution of accumulation

In Figure 7, the mean net accumulation, \bar{A}_e , is plotted against the surface distance between pits. This profile shows a generally uniformly decreasing rate of accumulation with distance inland irrespective of geographical location. The only exception is at Pit 3, which also has an unusual stratigraphic record. In Figure 9 the accumulations are plotted on an elevation

contour map of north Greenland. Surface accumulation contours have been drawn, and extended southward to tie in with the accumulation measurements reported by others. The lack of reliable data from the inland ice of north-east Greenland prevents extending the contours in that direction.†

Figure 10 shows the accumulation data plotted against altitude. This correlation shows a

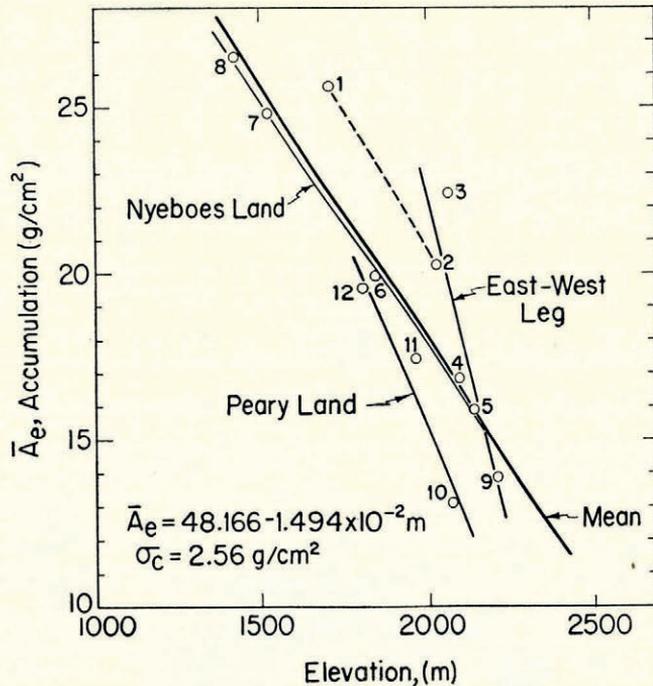


Fig. 10. Accumulation versus altitude curve

decreasing accumulation rate, inversely proportional to the altitude. The mean rate of decrease is 1.5 g./cm.^2 per 100 m. rise in elevation, but these data also indicate a different rate is associated with the various legs and surface slopes of the traverse. The accumulation-altitude gradients are given in Table III. (The empirical coefficients and other statistical data for the accumulation, temperature and density correlations are contained in Appendix C, p. 1044.)

TABLE III. ACCUMULATION GRADIENTS ALONG SECTIONS OF THE TRAVERSE

Traverse leg	Pit stations	Accumulation-elevation gradients g./cm. ² per 100 m.
Complete traverse	1-12	1.49*
East-west		
Extreme west	1-2	1.74
Central plateau	2-5, 9	3.99*
Nyeboes Land	5-8	1.46*
Peary Land	10-12	2.36*

* Computed by least squares.

The largest accumulation gradient is found along the central plateau-like region of the east-west traverse between Pits 2 and 9. However, over its 378 km. length, this uniformly

† This general area was investigated during the Summer of 1960 by USA SIPRE.

sloping surface rises only 190 m. Most of the precipitation falling along this profile comes with the prevailing south-westerly wind, which apparently has deposited most of its moisture on the steeper western slope, and is depleted by the time it reaches the Pit 9 location. Pit 10, along the same east-west profile, receives an average accumulation slightly less than Pit 9, being on the leeward side of the central ridge. As mentioned earlier, the central plateau region has a northward dip component, and as will be discussed later, probably receives some additional precipitation from north winds.

The Nyeboes Land leg has the smallest accumulation gradient, but also the greatest slope aside from the extreme western section. Another condition that contributes to this smaller gradient is the fact that the traverse line straddles the higher central ridge of the Hall Land ice lobe. This strip is therefore subject to a more intensive wind sweeping action than the adjoining ones. In spite of all of these factors, the accumulation gradient is quite close to the overall mean.

The Peary Land leg has about 60 per cent greater accumulation gradient than the Nyeboes Land leg, yet they both face a general northward direction and run down the crests of ice lobes. The main differences are that the Peary Land profile is shorter by one-third, and also that the surface slope between Pits 10 and 12 is about half that between Pits 5 and 8. There is also an elevation difference, the Peary Land accumulation profile ranging from 1,803 m. to 2,215 m., and the Nyeboes Land leg from 1,420 m. to 2,147 m. Both legs would probably show similar accumulation gradients if equivalent profiles were being considered, in terms of the elevations, slope and length factors.

To investigate this assumption, the decrease in accumulation in an inland direction, for each major slope has been determined (Table IV).

TABLE IV. DECREASE OF ACCUMULATION WITH DISTANCE INLAND

<i>Traverse leg</i>	<i>Pit stations</i>	<i>Distance km.</i>	<i>Accumulation difference g./cm.²</i>	<i>Accumulation-distance gradient g./cm.² per km.</i>
East-west				
Extreme west	1-2	89	5.3	6.0 × 10 ⁻²
Central plateau	2-9	378	6.4	1.7
Extreme east	9-10	113	0.8	0.7
Nyeboes Land	5-8	225	10.6	4.7
Peary Land	10-12	145	6.4	4.4

The accumulation gradients for Nyeboes Land and Peary Land legs are nearly equal when considered as a function of distance inland, or in other words when the elevation, slope and length factors are cancelled.

In summary, each of the traverse legs has a uniformly decreasing and evenly distributed accumulation profile as one travels inland along its course. This is partly due to the persistent winds (katabatic and cyclonic), which tend to smooth out any precipitation irregularity.

Positive evidence of melt was observed at all pits, although noticeably less at the higher altitudes. This indicates that at times surface temperatures rise above the melting point over the entire northern section of Greenland. The 1954 summer melt provided an exceptionally good index horizon and was identified at each pit. This unusually warm period was recorded at the time of its occurrence, 12-14 July 1954, by three separate scientific parties working on the north Greenland Ice Sheet (Bader,¹⁹ p. 14; Bull,²³ p. 241; Benson,¹⁸ p. 53), and is considered by Bader to have been the warmest period for the Site 2 location in the last 68 years. The 1950 summer melt is also well defined at many sites.

Data obtained from Project 36

As previously mentioned, Project 36 was interrupted before completion because of an aircraft accident. Acknowledgement is made here to Mr. R. H. Ragle, USA SIPRE, for providing his field notes and field books covering the pit data from which this writer interpreted and summarized the following information. In all, Ragle made three pits and 16 ramsonde profiles before abandoning his investigation.

Table V summarizes the accumulation results from Project 36, and a summary of the pit stations, elevations and positions is contained in Appendix A, p. 1043.

TABLE V. MEAN NET ANNUAL ACCUMULATION, PROJECT 36, 1958

Pit station	No. of annual layers	Mean net accumulation A_e g./cm. ²	Deviation range		Standard deviation σ g./cm. ²	Standard deviation σ per cent
			Min.	Max.		
1-90	8	15.9	13.0	18.4	2.0	12.6
1-180	9	13.8	11.2	17.3	2.0	14.5
1-270	6	13.5	11.8	15.7	1.4	10.4

Calculations start with the 1956-57 accumulation year.

A separate and interesting clue to the accumulation was provided by the discovery of a bamboo pole with a marker flag in the vicinity of mile 230 (370 km. along the trail from Site 2). This pole was identified by Ragle as having been placed by the U.S. Army E.R.D.L., "Dizzy-Wheel" expedition in 1955. The pole was located at lat. $79^{\circ} 13' N.$, long. $46^{\circ} 15' W.$, elevation: 2,160 m., and the following observations made: length of bamboo pole, 2.52 m.; length of section above the summer 1958 snow surface, 0.52 m.; green, unweathered section of bamboo at bottom of pole (presumed depth of planting in 1955), 0.64 m. We then have 1.36 m. of snow accumulation for the three-year period, or 14.9 g./cm.² per year, when 0.33 g./cm.³ is taken as the average density for the three years (average density for the same time interval at Pits 9 and 10).

DISCUSSION OF ACCUMULATION RESULTS

Previous predictions indicated that the net accumulation above lat. 78° - $79^{\circ} N.$ was less than 10 g./cm.², although no direct measurements had been made. This estimate was partly based on: (1) the 12-14 g./cm.² found by Bull²³ during a rammsonde survey conducted along the lat. $78^{\circ} N.$ line in 1954, (2) the negative budget, of -5 g./cm.² per year, found by Fristrup²⁷ from two years of stake measurements between 1948-50 on the Chr. Erichsens Brae on the Heilprin Land ice cap in Peary Land, and (3) on precipitation measurements from two near sea-level weather stations, Nord and Alert.

About 75 rammsonde profiles were made on "Lead Dog" and Project 36. It was found from these studies that making stratigraphic inferences from rammsonde profiles for accumulation purposes was at best only fair, and then only when compared with observations and measurements made on the exposed walls of a pit. It was hardly possible to interpret annual or seasonal layers with any confidence with only the rammsonde profile. Fristrup²⁸ in discussing the climatological conditions existing in Peary Land states that the Jørgen Brønlunds Fjord area of Peary Land has the highest continentality factor of all of Greenland and also that Station Nord is greatly influenced by open water. Furthermore, he contends, both locations have decidedly different meteorological conditions than the central portion of the inland ice sheet. Similar remarks apply to Station Alert. It is concluded, therefore, that conditions existing at coastal stations or small ice caps surrounded by a continental environment, and the climatic conditions at higher elevations on the inland ice sheet, constitute two different environments and should not be the bases of a climatological comparison.

The systematic variation and distribution of accumulation reported here is in good agreement with pit studies conducted further south by Benson¹⁷ and Koch and Wegener⁹ in that the greater accumulation is found on the western slope at lower elevations and the lesser inland at higher elevations. We can now add that similar conditions prevail on the northern slopes of the ice sheet, which are supplied with moisture from the Arctic Ocean Basin. Cyclonic storms which pass in an easterly direction over the northern sector of the ice sheet^{29, 30, 31, 32}

can with their counter-clockwise wind systems pick up moisture from warm pack ice, open water and leads (Fig. 11, p. 1035); and the air masses, emanating from the Arctic Ocean Basin, which are instrumental in creating the drift pattern of the pack ice and ice islands^{33, 34} also contribute. The north slopes serve as orographic barriers causing precipitation. Storms occurred at both the Nyeboes Land and Peary Land "Lead Dog" base camps.* Within three-day periods, at both camps, north winds deposited between 16 and 22 cm. of new snow (4 to 6 cm. of water equivalent). This was summer accumulation which would most likely waste away at these low elevations, but it does indicate the magnitude of accumulation that can fall on the northern slopes during a single storm.

This investigation was confined to the inland area above 1,400 m., which simplifies the analysis, since apparently a more uniform depositional environment exists in the interior, but, in addition, it is also the stable interior that provides the largest area for accumulation. This study reveals a general net accumulation rate for inland north Greenland of the order of 18.5 g./cm.² per year (mean of the means).

Bauer³⁵ gives 1.7264×10^6 km.² as the total area of the Greenland Ice Sheet. The area above lat. 78° N. is approximately 0.34×10^6 km.², or about one-fifth of the total. This is large enough to affect any total mass balance calculation for Greenland, if the accumulation estimate is off by a factor of two. From his studies of north and central Greenland, Benson,¹⁷ has revised the mean net accumulation value for all of Greenland to 34 g./cm.² and claims that a slightly positive net balance exists. The "Lead Dog" results favor a positive budget for north Greenland, and when combined with Benson's results accentuate the positive mass balance for the entire Greenland Ice Sheet. A recent report by Bader³⁶ (personal communication) which includes all available accumulation data up through 1960 gives 36.7 g./cm.² as the mean accumulation for the whole ice sheet.

TEMPERATURES

Early studies by Sorge³⁷ and others have indicated that the 10 m. temperature of firn in a dry-snow zone is close to the mean annual surface temperature. This was later confirmed for north Greenland by H. Bader and G. E. Frankenstein at Site 2 by averaging daily surface measurements carried on over two Summers and a winter season and comparing them with those obtained from a 30 m. deep pit dug at the same location.¹⁹ A similar correlation was obtained for north Greenland at the B.N.G.E. station "Northice" (18 months meteorological data^{38, 39}). For this reason, the temperature measurement at 10 m. was considered of great importance and always obtained. Table VI summarizes the resistance thermometer measurements.

TABLE VI. RESISTANCE THERMOMETER MEASUREMENTS, "OPERATION LEAD DOG", 1959

Pit station	Elevation m.	Temperatures in degrees centigrade				
		4 m.	6 m.	7 m.	8 m.	10 m.
1	1718	-27.1	-25.7		-24.5	-23.9
2	2025	-29.8			-26.6	-26.6
3	2068	-30.4				-27.4
4	2096	-30.8				-27.8
5	2147	-30.7		-29.0		-28.3
6	1843	-28.6		-26.7		-25.8
7	1524	-26.8				-24.0
8	1420	-24.8				-23.8
9	2215	-30.4				-30.0
10	2071	-29.3				-29.6
11	1960	-27.4				-28.4
12	1803	-25.0				-26.5

* Complete meteorological data were collected during the entire operation by E. K. Score and H. B. Jenkins from the U.S. Army Signal Corps Meteorological Detachment, Ft. Huachuca, Arizona.

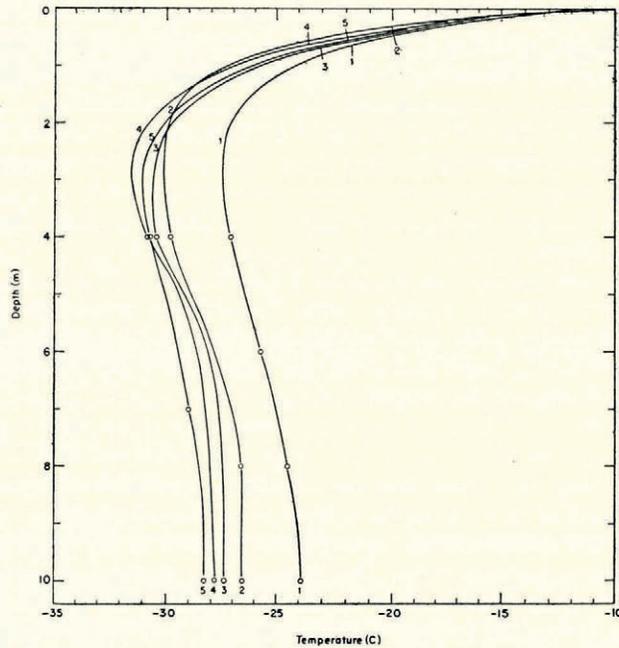


Fig. 12a. Temperature profiles from Pits 1-5

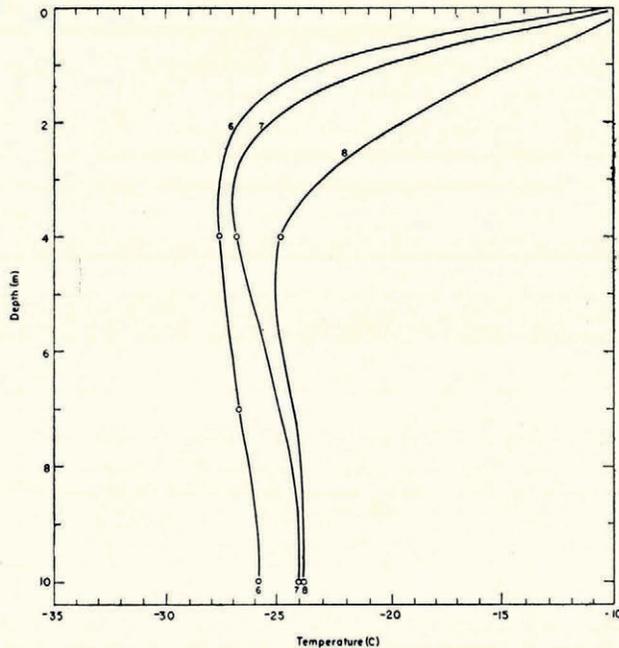


Fig. 12b. Temperature profiles from Pits 6-8

All snow temperature measurements are plotted in Figures 12a, 12b and 12c. They are separated into three groups for clarity. In the Summer, the temperature decreases with depth below the surface, and during the Winter the reverse situation will prevail. The large tempera-

ture gradient in the upper 2 m. of the first five pits illustrates the effects of the approaching Summer at these locations. Between 2 m. and 6 m. at these sites a remnant pulse of the Winter's cold wave is still quite evident, but gradually diminishes to zero around 8 m. From 8 m. down, with the exception of Pit 1, all curves in Figure 12a show negligible slope changes. The effect of the rapidly developing Summer can easily be followed in the temperature profiles from the Nyeboes Land leg of the traverse (Fig. 12b). Curves 6 and 7 maintain a fairly constant temperature difference over their entire depth, but the 20 day time span between measuring

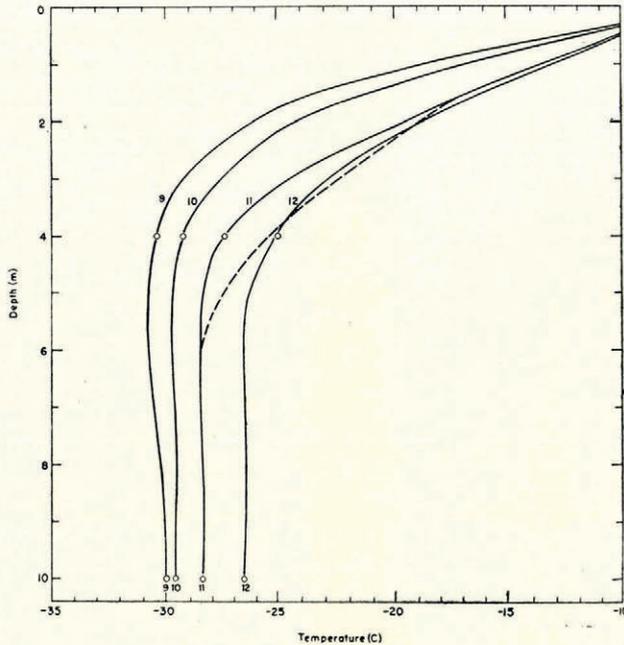


Fig. 12c. Temperature profiles from Pits 9-12

Pits 7 and 8 has greatly altered the profile of Pit 8 in respect to the others. A recognizable relic of the Winter's cold wave can still be seen in curves 6 and 7 but is hardly perceptible in 8. In the family of curves representing the final leg of the traverse to Peary Land (Fig. 12c) no evidence of the cold wave remains, even at the higher elevations of Pits 9 and 10. The split curve above 6 m. at Pit 11 is a result of an interruption in measuring the temperature profile because of a storm. The dashed line represents the actual values obtained from the dial thermometers in the pit wall after the storm passed; the solid line is the reconstructed curve based on the measurement made at the 4 m. hole a short distance from the pit wall.

DISCUSSION OF TEMPERATURES

In Figure 13, firn temperatures from the 10 m. depth are plotted as a function of altitude. The temperatures are accurate to $\pm 0.1^\circ \text{C}$. and the elevations are reported accurate to ± 10 m. There is some uncertainty on the usefulness of the values from Pits 1, 7 and 8, since these locations are subjected to a considerable amount of melting during most ablation periods which could have altered the relation to surface temperature (see Schytt,²⁰ p. 52). The mean temperature gradient for the entire traverse is 0.77°C . per 100 m. This value is close to the calculated mean lapse rate of 0.74°C . per 100 m., given by Diamond² for all of Greenland. It is interesting to note that the sea-level intercept for this empirical line, -12°C ., is close to the mean annual air temperature for the near-sea-level station at Thule, and when the

proper temperature-latitude correction is applied (1° C. per 1° latitude), also for Station Nord.²⁸

Benson¹⁷ expresses a view that the surface temperature gradient in an east-west direction at lat. 77° N. is controlled by the persistent katabatic winds that flow down-slope and are being heated adiabatically. This process appears to account for his temperature gradient of about 1° C. per 100 m. The temperature gradient between Pit 1 and Pit 9, in a direction north of east is in direct agreement with Benson's. If the wind systems do have a major control over

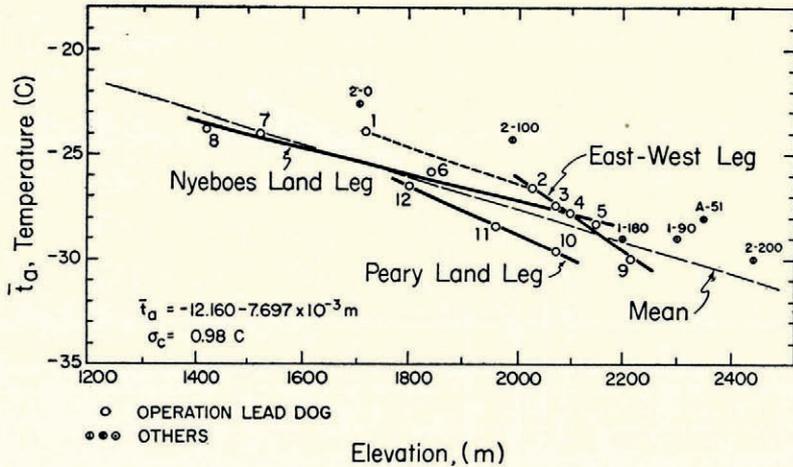


Fig. 13. Temperature versus elevation curve

the temperature gradients, a possible explanation for the 0.63° C. per 100 m. gradient measured on the Nyeboes Land slope would be that it is controlled by the moisture saturated north winds, rising with the wet adiabatic lapse rate of 0.6° C. per 100 m.

A brief study of Figure 13 shows certain linear trends that appear to be associated with the different legs of the traverse and latitude. Tables VII and VIII present a summary of these different temperature-altitude gradients.

TABLE VII. TEMPERATURE GRADIENTS ALONG SECTIONS OF THE TRAVERSE

Traverse leg	Pit stations	Elevation difference m.	Temperature difference $^{\circ}$ C.	Temperature gradient $^{\circ}$ C. per 100 m.
East-west	1-5, 9	497	6.1	1.14*
Extreme west	1-2	307	2.7	0.88
Central plateau	2-5, 9	190	3.4	1.71*
Extreme east	9-10	144	0.4	0.28
Nyeboes Land	5-8	727	4.5	0.63*
Peary Land	10-12	268	3.1	1.16*

* Computed by least squares.

TABLE VIII. TEMPERATURE GRADIENTS FOR GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRICTS

Geographical location	Pit stations	Elevation range m.	Temperature gradient $^{\circ}$ C. per 100 m.
Complete traverse	1-12	1420-2215	0.77*
North-west district	1-8	1420-2147	0.64*
North-east district	9-12	1803-2215	0.87*

* Computed by least squares.

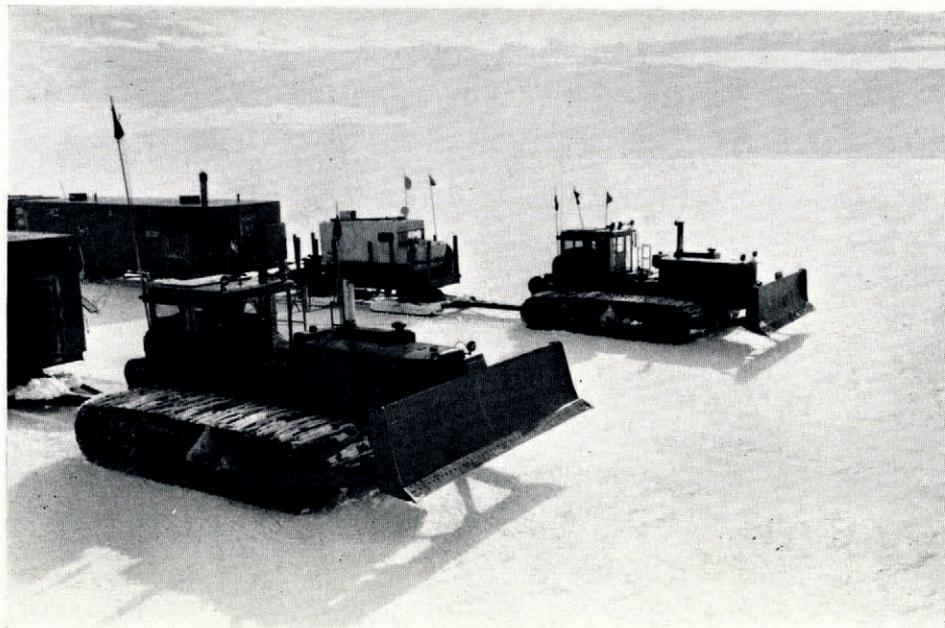


Fig. 1. D-8 "Caterpillar" tractors used for locomotion



Fig. 2. Waiigans and tractors on the trail



Fig. 4. Excavating a pit

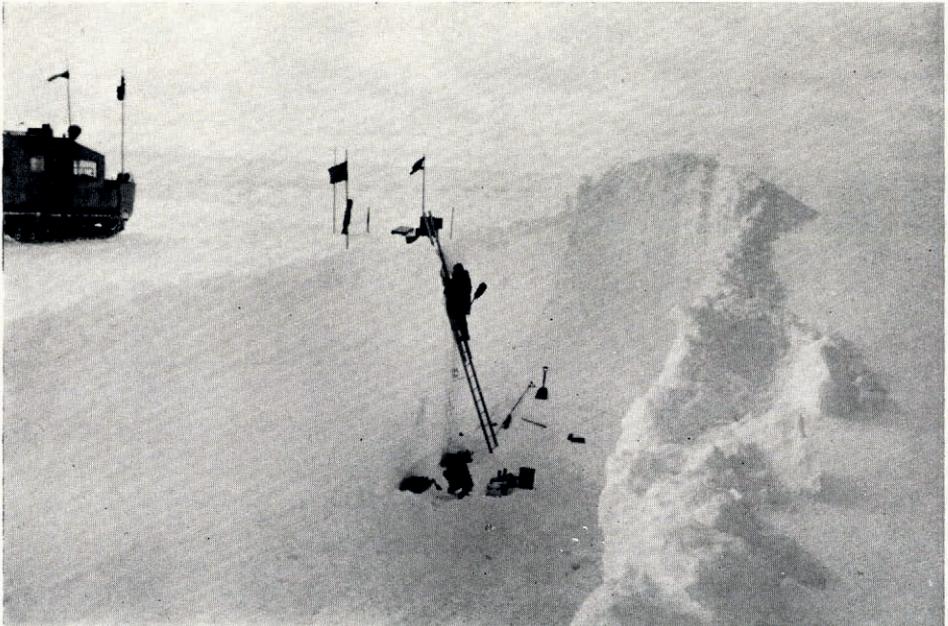


Fig. 5. Studying a pit wall

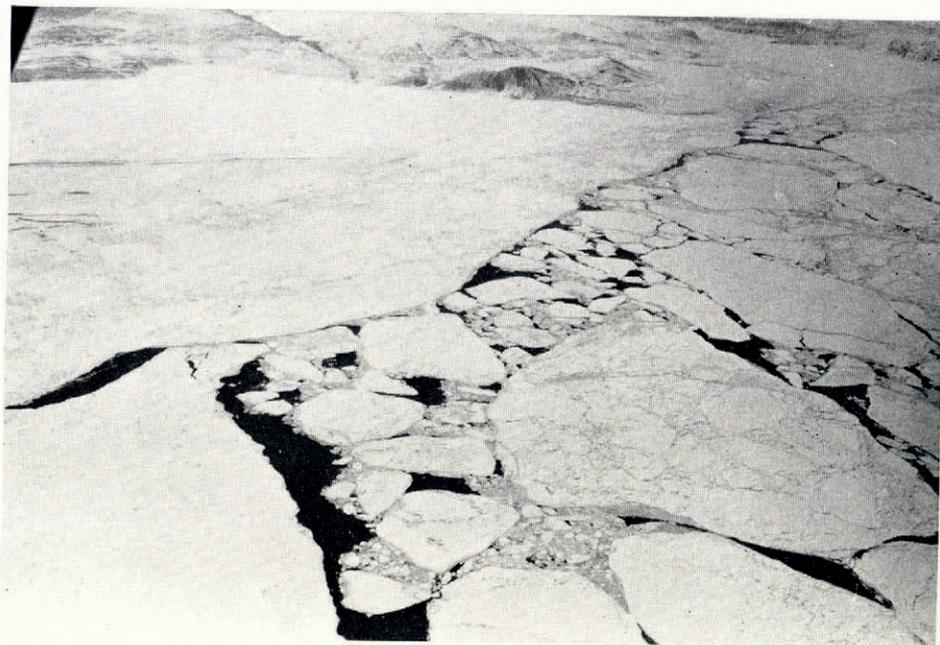


Fig. 11. Open leads off Cape Bryant, Nyeboes Land, June 1959

corrections and to avoid possible marine influence. The temperature values from each location were adjusted to 2,132 m., the mean pit elevation of the sites being considered, using the average gradient of 0.77°C. per 100 m. No correction was applied for the longitudinal dispersion of the sites. This figure shows a negative gradient of about -1°C. per degree latitude north.

TABLE IX. TEMPERATURE-LATITUDE RELATIONSHIP

Pit stations	Elevation	Elevation difference	Mean annual temperature	Mean annual temperature (elevation corrected)	Latitude N.
	m.	m.	$^{\circ}\text{C.}$	$^{\circ}\text{C.}$	degrees
4	2096	-36	-27.8	-28.1	78.6
5	2147	+15	-28.3	-28.2	79.0
9	2215	+83	-30.0	-29.4	79.5
10	2071	-51	-29.6	-30.0	80.0
2	2025	-107	-26.6	-27.4	77.7
3	2068	-64	-27.4	-27.9	78.2

Pits 2 and 3 are also listed in the table since they are above 2,000 m., although strictly they lie outside of the dry snow zone.

The accumulation versus temperature relationship is shown in Figure 16. This empirical correlation curve indicates a smaller accumulation with a decreasing environmental temperature. The linear fit for most stations is rather good and implies that a proportional relationship exists between temperature and accumulation on the inland ice. Note also that there are no systematic deviations depending upon geographical location. From this relationship, it is also possible to delineate the dry snow, transitional and heavier melt regions for this district of the ice sheet. There is an interrelationship between accumulation, temperature and elevation that may be observed in the empirical regression equations contained in the Appendix C.

DENSITY VARIATIONS

A fundamental characteristic of the firn at any location, and indicative of the environment, is its density. Any significant seasonal or climatic change that may have occurred in the past is registered in the density profile. This sensitive response of density to climatic variations is a great aid, and is often used to interpret seasonal and annual layers. By expanding this analysis, it may be possible to use the mean density of a pit profile as an environmental indicator, representing the summation of past climatic events.

Wind and temperature are discussed by Schytt¹⁶ as being the two most important factors influencing the density of new snow, but in addition, further changes take place after deposition, and these changes tend to be characteristic for each location. Generally, firn density is increased by natural compaction or by melt action and refreezing, both dependent on local temperature conditions.

For the following analysis only the density values obtained from the exposed wall of the pit were used. The mean density over this profile, $\bar{\gamma}_p$ (see Appendix C) was computed by integrating the individual densities over the depth interval of the pit. The ice layers and icy-firn contained in each annual increment were included, and for purposes of computation, taken as 0.9 g./cm.^3 and 0.45 g./cm.^3 respectively. To standardize the reference level, all calculations start with the 1958 accumulation year, and extend to the base of the pit. Since all pits except Pit 1 were excavated to about the same level, nearly equivalent depth profiles are being considered from each location. Small differences in depth have little significance to the mean density value, since the greatest density variations occur nearest the surface.

Figure 17 shows the mean density plotted against elevation, and a line is drawn. There is less scatter at the higher inland dry-snow locations and also at the lower elevations where melt

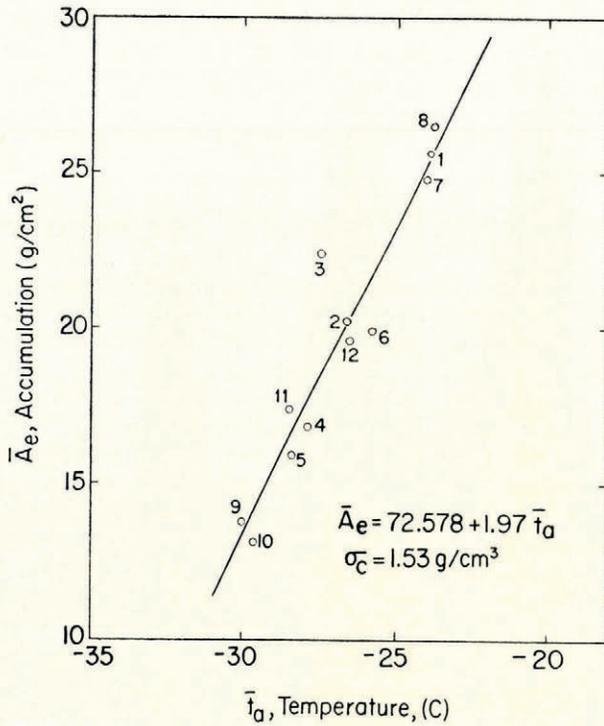


Fig. 16. Accumulation versus temperature curve

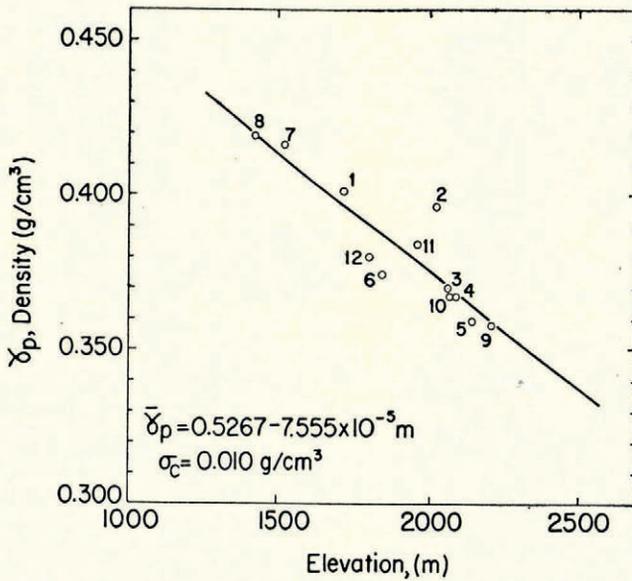


Fig. 17. Mean density versus elevation curve

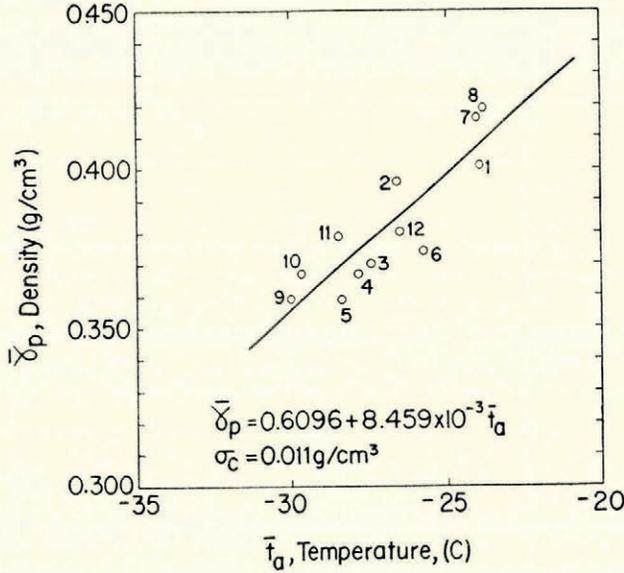


Fig. 18. Mean density versus mean annual surface temperature curve

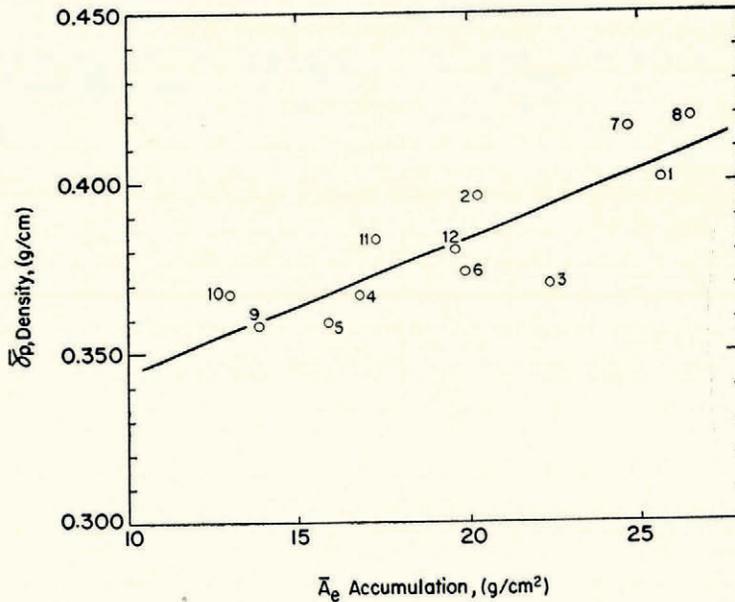


Fig. 19. Mean density versus mean net accumulation curve

is observed each year. In the transitional zone, where the melt is not as regular and varies in intensity from abundant melt during one Summer to sparse or no melt in others, the values can be expected to deviate. The least squares computation gives a mean density gradient of about 8×10^{-5} g./cm.³ per 100 m. Figure 18 compares the mean density with the mean annual temperature. This empirical correlation shows a density gradient of about 8×10^{-3} g./cm.³ per degree. In Figure 19 we see the mean density plotted against mean net accumula-

tion. The empirical regression equations for the density data, contained in Appendix C, show interrelationships similar to the accumulation data.

CONCLUSIONS

This snow investigation on the inland ice of north-west Greenland has brought out several interesting facts about the general climatic conditions existing in the region. Evaluation of the data summarized in this paper leads to the following general conclusions:

- (1) Elevation, direction and gradients of surface slopes, temperature, wind conditions and distance from the source of moisture are controlling factors in the *accumulation rates*.
- (2) The average *temperature gradient* is similar to the average for all of Greenland, but distinctly different gradients exist for the different traverse legs. Elevation is shown to be a major factor, however latitude, and also direction and gradient of surface slopes, are involved.
- (3) The mean *density* at a location is shown to be an environmental indicator.
- (4) A larger accumulation rate exists for north Greenland than was previously assumed.
- (5) The north slopes of Greenland are supplied with precipitation brought in by rising air masses which obtain moisture from the Arctic Ocean Basin.

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APPENDIX A

PIT AND RAMMSONDE STATIONS, "OPERATION LEAD DOG," 1959

Study	Trail location leg-mile*	Elevation m. a.s.l.	Latitude N.	Longitude W.	Date of study
Pit 0	1-16	788	76° 25'	67° 21'	16 May
Pit 1	1-120	1718	77° 14'	62° 20'	21 May
Ramm	1-140				29 July
Ramm	1-160				29 July
Pit 2	1-175	2025	77° 43'	59° 34'	23 May
Ramm	1-195				28 July
Ramm	1-215				28 July
Pit 3	1-230	2068	78° 12'	56° 19'	25 May
Ramm	1-250				27 July
Ramm	1-270				27 July
Pit 4	1-285	2096	78° 37'	53° 00'	27 May
Ramm	1-300				26 July
Ramm	1-320				26 July
Pit 5	1-349	2147	79° 01'	49° 08'	1 June
Ramm	2-15				28 June
Ramm	2-30				27 June
Pit 6	2-55	1843	79° 43'	51° 25'	3 June
Ramm	2-70				27 June
Ramm	2-90				26 June
Pit 7	2-110	1524	80° 23'	54° 03'	5 June
Ramm	2-120				26 June
Ramm	2-130				25 June

ACCUMULATION AND TEMPERATURE ON INLAND ICE OF NORTH GREENLAND 1043

<i>Study</i>	<i>Trail location leg-mile*</i>	<i>Elevation m. a.s.l.</i>	<i>Latitude N.</i>	<i>Longitude W.</i>	<i>Date of study</i>
Pit 8	2-140	1420	80° 45'	55° 20'	25 June
Base Camp					
Nyeboes Land	2-168	1002	81° 08'	55° 07'	8 to 24 June
Ramm	1-360				4 July
Ramm	1-385				4 July
Pit 9	1-410	2215	79° 28'	44° 19'	6 July
Ramm	1-430				7 July
Ramm	1-455				7 July
Pit 10	1-480	2071	80° 00'	39° 38'	8 July
Ramm	3-15				10 July
Ramm	3-30				10 July
Pit 11	3-45	1960	80° 39'	39° 38'	10 July
Ramm	3-60				12 July
Ramm	3-75				12 July
Pit 12	3-90	1803	81° 18'	39° 44'	13 July
Ramm	3-105				13 July
Ramm	3-120				13 July
Base Camp					
Peary Land	3-130	1273	81° 53'	39° 50'	14 to 20 July
Ramm	(Site of 1958 C-54 crash)		79° 54'	43° 02'	23 July

* Statute miles were measured along the trail from the originating point to the pit and rammsonde stations on each of the legs. The three legs of the operation are designated as follows: East-West traverse, Leg 1; Nyeboes Land traverse, Leg 2; Peary Land traverse, Leg 3. The number after the dash indicates the number of miles from the origin. Rammsonde measurements were also made at each pit station.

PIT STATIONS, PROJECT 36, 1958

<i>Pit station</i>	<i>Elevation m. a.s.l.</i>	<i>Latitude N.</i>	<i>Longitude W.</i>	<i>Date of study</i>
1-90	2296	77° 59'	52° 30'	14 July
1-180	2205	78° 55'	48° 12'	17 July
1-270	2145	79° 54'	43° 02'	21 July

APPENDIX B

GENERAL PIT DATA, "OPERATION LEAD DOG," 1959

<i>Pit station</i>	<i>Years measured*</i>	<i>No. of years</i>	<i>Total depth of pit from surface m.</i>	<i>Increment of firn profile considered (depth below surface) m.</i>	<i>Thickness of profile layer, h m.</i>	<i>No. of density measurements in profile</i>	<i>Mean density of profile $\bar{\rho}_p$ g./cm.³</i>
1	1956-58	3	2.90	0.69-2.60	1.91	39	0.401
2	1951-58	8	4.45	0.36-4.45	4.09	89	0.396
3	1952-58	7	5.05	0.78-5.02	4.24	116	0.370
4	1949-58	10	5.15	0.34-4.93	4.59	100	0.367
5	1950-58	9	4.90	0.44-4.43	3.99	102	0.359
6	1950-58	9	5.30	0.35-5.14	4.79	113	0.374
7	1952-58	7	5.10	0.78-4.95	4.17	86	0.416
8	1953-58	6	5.00	0.72-4.52	3.80	83	0.419
9	1947-58	12	5.65	0.48-5.13	4.65	106	0.358
10	1946-58	13	5.20	0.20-4.85	4.65	92	0.367
11	1948-58	11	5.25	0.27-5.27	5.00	96	0.384
12	1950-58	9	5.50	0.52-5.15	4.63	93	0.380

* The end of the 1958 ablation season (Fall) is taken as the reference surface for all calculations.

Pit station	Years measured*	No. of years	Total depth of pit (from surface)	Increment of firn profile considered (depth below surface)	Thickness of profile layer, <i>h</i>	No. of density measurements in profile	Mean density of profile $\bar{\gamma}_p$ g./cm. ³
			m.	m.	m.		
1-90	1950-57	8	4.22	0.41-3.94	3.53	56	0.360
1-180	1949-57	9	4.20	0.43-3.93	3.50	66	0.354
1-270	1952-57	6	2.92	0.43-2.75	2.32	43	0.349

* The end of the 1957 ablation season (Fall) is taken as the reference surface for all calculations.

APPENDIX C

EMPIRICAL CORRELATION DATA, "OPERATION LEAD DOG," 1959

	Pits	a_0	a_1	n	r	σ_e	<i>t</i> -test
1. Accumulation versus altitude: $\bar{A}_e = a_0 + a_1 m$	1-12	48.166	-1.494×10^{-2}	12	0.838	2.56	4.85
	1-8	44.409	-1.234	8	0.856	2.22	4.06
	9-12	47.432	-1.562	4	0.895	1.66	2.84
	1-5, 9	65.546	-2.270	6	0.892	2.22	3.95
	2-5, 9	102.237	-4.000	5	0.859	2.02	2.91
	5-8	47.098	-1.461	4	0.999	0.25	33.24
	10-12	62.543	-2.357	3*	0.960	1.31	3.44
2. Temperature versus altitude: $\bar{t}_a = a_0 + a_1 m$	1-12	-12.160	-7.697×10^{-3}	12	0.900	0.98	6.54
	1-8	-14.116	-6.379	8	0.950	0.62	7.48
	9-12	-11.116	-8.701	4	0.965	0.51	5.19
	1-5, 9	-3.922	-11.449	6	0.976	0.49	9.03
	2-5, 9	7.975	-17.057	5	0.987	0.24	10.54
	5-8	-14.610	-6.267	4	0.989	0.38	9.30
	10-12	-5.603	-11.603	3	0.999	0.07	32.39
3. Density versus altitude: $\bar{\gamma}_p = a_0 + a_1 m$	1-12	0.5267	-7.555×10^{-5}	12	0.903	9.58×10^{-3}	6.63
	1-8	0.5276	-7.541	8	0.898	11.07	4.98
	9-12	0.4923	-5.966	4	0.870	7.23	2.49
4. Accumulation versus temperature: $\bar{A}_e = a_0 + a_1 \bar{t}_a$	1-12	72.578	1.971	12	0.945	1.53	9.17
5. Density versus accumulation: $\bar{\gamma}_p = a_0 + a_1 \bar{A}_e$	1-12	0.3043	3.977×10^{-3}	12	0.847	1.17×10^{-2}	5.04
6. Density versus temperature: $\bar{\gamma}_p = a_0 + a_1 \bar{t}_a$	1-12	0.6096	8.459×10^{-3}	12	0.864	1.11×10^{-2}	5.43