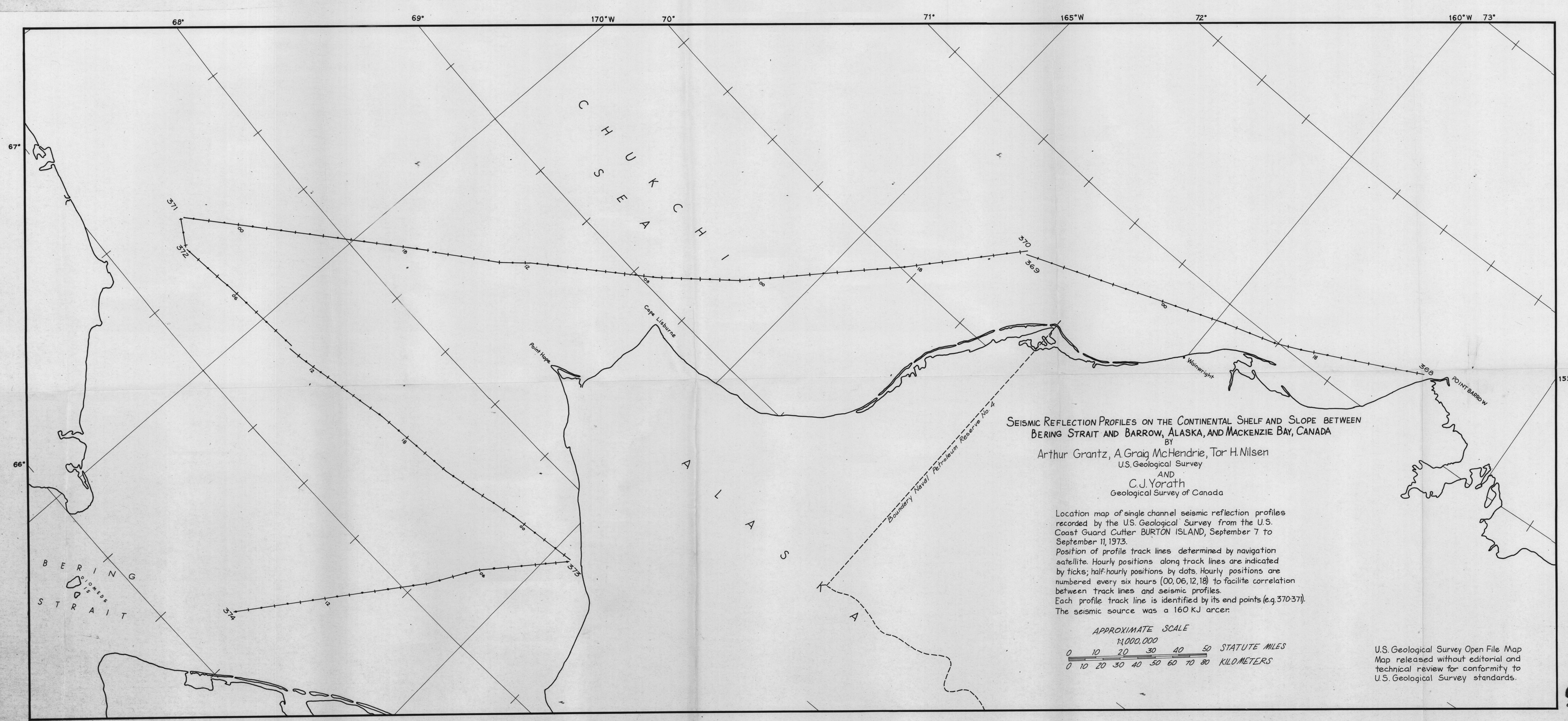


SEISMIC REFLECTION PROFILES ON THE CONTINENTAL SHELF AND SLOPE BETWEEN BERING STRAIT AND BARROW, ALASKA, AND MACKENZIE BAY, CANADA  
BY  
Arthur Grantz, A. Graag McHendrie, Tor H. Nilsen  
AND  
C.J. Yorath  
U.S. Geological Survey  
Geological Survey of Canada

Location map of single channel seismic reflection profiles recorded by the U.S. Geological Survey from the U.S. Coast Guard Cutter BURTON ISLAND, August 20 to September 7, 1973. Position of profile track lines determined by navigation satellite. Hourly positions along track lines are indicated by ticks; half-hourly positions by dots. Hourly positions are numbered every six hours (00, 06, 12, 18) to facilitate correlation between track lines and seismic profiles. Track lines are dashed where their location is not well controlled by navigation satellite. Each profile track line is identified by its end points (e.g. 323-324). The seismic source was a 160KJ arcer augmented on some lines by a 300 cubic inch air gun equipped with a wave shape kit. Northernmost limits of (and irregularities in) track lines determined by position of the Arctic ice pack.



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Location map of single channel seismic reflection profiles recorded by the U.S. Geological Survey from the U.S. Coast Guard Cutter BURTON ISLAND, September 7 to September 11, 1973. Position of profile track lines determined by navigation satellite. Hourly positions along track lines are indicated by ticks; half-hourly positions by dots. Hourly positions are numbered every six hours (00, 06, 12, 18) to facilitate correlation between track lines and seismic profiles. Each profile track line is identified by its end points (e.g. 370-371). The seismic source was a 160 KJ arcer.