

Land topography modified from U.S. Geological Survey Puna, Kilauea, and Pahia quadrangles, 1:62,500 series. Ocean floor topography from echo-sounder traverses made in 1963 by Kagoshima Maru whose position was fixed by transit readings from three land stations every 10 minutes. Water depths uncorrected for temperature, salinity, slope, or tide. Assumed sound velocity in water, 1500 meters per second.

Land-based triangulation by S. Aramaki, S. Hiraga, W. T. Kinoshita, R. Y. Koyanagi, T. Miyazaki, R. T. Okamura, and D. L. Peck.

Shipboard operations by Captain S. Ueda, H. L. Krivoy, and J. G. Moore.

Position plotting by R. T. Okamura.

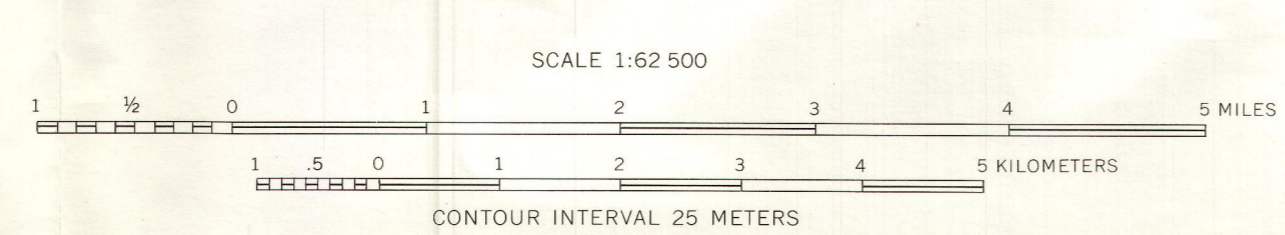
EXPLANATION

- Eruptive vents, cinder cones, and craters
- Pit craters
- Elevation contours not shown inside
- Cracks and faults
- Ball denotes downthrown side. Modified from Stearns and Clark, 1930, by use of aerial photographs.
- Inferred ocean bottom faults
- Inferred limit of submarine landlides

REFERENCE
Stearns, H. T., and Clark, W. O., 1930, Geology and water resources of the Kaa District, Hawaii

BATHYMETRIC, TOPOGRAPHIC, AND STRUCTURAL MAP OF THE SOUTH-CENTRAL FLANK OF KILAUEA VOLCANO, HAWAII

By
James G. Moore and Dallas L. Peck



1965

AMERICAN MAP REPRODUCTION, 1965

