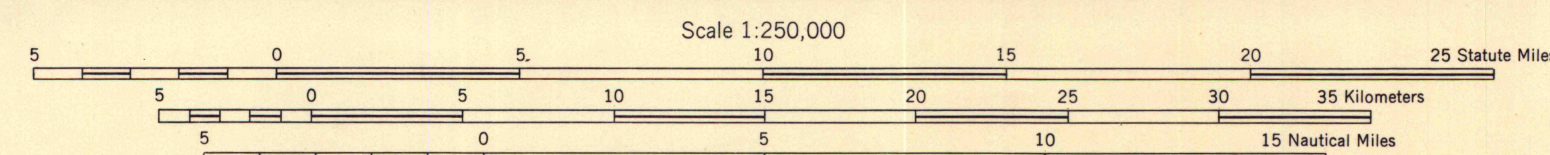


LEGEND

Hard surface, all weather road	None
Loose surface, all weather road	None
Improved dirt, dry weather road	None
Unimproved dirt, dry weather road	None
Trail	None
International boundary	None
Judicial division boundary	None
Reservation boundary	None
Horizontal control point	None
Spot elevation in feet	None
Located object	None
Landmark feature or building	None
Ridge line	None
Glacier; snowfield	None
Depth curves in feet	None
Rocks; sunken; awash	None
Shoreline flats	None
Limit of danger area; Reef	None
Wrecks; sunken; exposed	None
Swamp; marsh	None

Q501
Edition 1-AMS

Prepared by the Army Map Service (AM), Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army, Washington, D. C. Copied in 1953 from Alaska, 1:250,000, USGS, Umanak, 1951. Original map compiled by the U. S. Geological Survey, the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey and the U. S. Corps of Engineers. Topography from aerial photographs by photogrammetric methods and original surveys of the USCGS, 1942-48. Hydrography compiled from USCGS Charts 8861, 9021, 9025, and 9030. Horizontal and vertical control by USCGS. Uliaga Island, Kagamil Island, Bogoslof Island, and Fire Island are within the Aleutian Islands National Wildlife Refuge. Map not field checked. No woodland information available for this sheet.



CONTOUR INTERVAL 200 FEET

AREAS NOT SURVEYED IN DETAIL INDICATED BY BROKEN LINES

DATUM IS MEAN SEA LEVEL

TRANSVERSE MERCATOR PROJECTION

1927 NORTH AMERICAN DATUM

HYDROGRAPHIC DATUM IS MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

SHORELINE SHOWN REPRESENTS THE APPROXIMATE LINE OF MEAN HIGH WATER

BLACK NUMBERED LINES INDICATE THE 10,000 METER UNIVERSAL TRANSVERSE MERCATOR GRID, ZONE 2

THE LAST FOUR DIGITS OF THE GRID NUMBERS ARE OMITTED

1983 MAGNETIC DECLINATION FOR THIS SHEET VARIES FROM 17°15' EAST TO 17°30' WEST FOR THE CENTER OF THE SHEET

EDGE TO 14°30' EAST TO 14°45' WEST FOR THE CENTER OF THE SHEET. MEAN ANNUAL CHANGE IS 0°03' WESTERLY.

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GW	GRID ZONE DESIGNATION: 2U	TO GIVE A STANDARD REFERENCE TO THIS SHEET TO NEAREST 100 METERS						
	100,000 M SQUARE IDENTIFICATION	SAMPLE POINT: CAPE						
<table border="1"> <tr> <td>NQ</td> <td>PQ</td> <td>QQ</td> </tr> <tr> <td>NP</td> <td>PP</td> <td>QP</td> </tr> </table>	NQ	PQ	QQ	NP	PP	QP	<p>1. Read letters identifying 100,000 meter square in which the point lies:</p> <p>2. Locate first VERTICAL grid line to LEFT of point and read LARGE figure labeling the line either in the top or bottom margin, or on the line itself:</p> <p>3. Estimate tenths from grid line to point:</p> <p>4. Locate first HORIZONTAL grid line BELOW point and read LARGE figure labeling the line either in the left or right margin, or on the line itself:</p> <p>5. Estimate tenths from grid line to point:</p>	<p>7</p> <p>2</p>
NQ	PQ	QQ						
NP	PP	QP						
<p>IGNORE THE SMALLER FIGURES of grid number; these are for finding the coordinates. Use ONLY the LARGER FIGURES of the grid number; example: 5800000</p>	<p>SAMPLE REFERENCE:</p> <p>If reporting bearing 97° S or 181° N, put 0000000 in the bottom margin.</p>	<p>PG7228</p> <p>20070707</p>						

A. M. S. DEPOSITORY
MAP AND AIR PHOTO
University of Wisconsin

UMNAK, ALASKA

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