

RESULTS OF SUPPLEMENTARY GLACIO-GEOMORPHOLOGICAL
OBSERVATIONS IN ICE-FREE AREAS ON THE SÔYA COAST
(ABSTRACT)

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The author carried out supplementary geomorphological field work on East Ongul Island and Rundvågshetta area on the Sôya Coast in 1985/1986 summer season. A part of the results is reported here.

It has been pointed out since the first expedition in 1956/1957 that the glaciated features of East Ongul Island had been formed by the former westward flowing ice sheet (T. YOSHIKAWA and H. TOYA: *Nankyoku Shiryô*, 1, 1, 1957). However, glaciated landforms which might have been carved by the former northward flowing ice sheet were found on the sea floor around East Ongul Island (K. MORIWAKI: *Nankyoku Shiryô*, 54, 101, 1975). The present field work showed that the wastage of perennial snow patch or drift-snow ice on the island progressed remarkably in recent years, and glacial striation and polished surfaces emerged from under the drift-snow ice near the coastline. These features clearly indicate that glaciation by the westward flowing ice sheet was followed by glaciation by the northward flowing ice sheet. Other geomorphic characteristics such as periglacial phenomena and raised beaches were also re-surveyed. The results will be presented on a geomorphological map of the Ongul Islands.

In the Rundvågshetta area, glaciated features by the former westward flowing ice sheet develop in many places. The features indicate areal scouring by the wet-based ice sheet. This area has a triangular plane with a side of only 3 km. But it can be divided into two parts; the northern with a less-weathered surface and the southern with a relatively weathered surface. This fact suggests that the ice sheet margin had retreated intermittently from this small ice-free area.

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