

was about 400 m higher than such altitude in the case of Mizuho Plateau. Surface slopes change to less than 2×10^{-3} in the higher area from such altitudinal boundaries in both cases of the present study and Mizuho Plateau.

From the observation of surface configuration, it was known that the directions of prevailing winds changed from southeast in the katabatic winds region to northeast around the highest place of the dome. On the basis of these results, patterns of atmospheric circulation over the plateau and its relation with the glaciological aspects are briefly discussed.

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DIAMETER MEASUREMENTS OF A 700-M DEEP BORE-HOLE
AT MIZUHO STATION, EAST ANTARCTICA
(ABSTRACT)

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The closure rate was obtained by measuring the change in diameter of the bore-hole. The diameter measurements were firstly made on 3rd August 1984, the second day after the completion of the drilling. It was repeated eighttimes for one year and a half, and the last measurements were carried out on 19th January 1986.

The strain rate of the bore-hole was calculated from these observations. It decreased with time at shallow depths continuously, indicating that the steady state had not been reached for the observation period. At deeper depths, the strain rate decreased in the early period, but increased at later stages, taking a minimum value in between. The minimum strain rate was achieved earlier at deep depths than at shallow depths. A power law was obtained between the minimum strain rate and the shear stress at various depths.

The power law was compatible with that derived from observations of surface flow at Mizuho Plateau.

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