Snow stratigraphy in a pit dug in September 1956, at what was later named Ahlmann Station.

Depth	Density[1]	Temp.
10 cm	0.260	— 5.9 °C
20	0.343	— 4.8
30	0.273	— 3.4
40	0.478	— 2.5
50	—	— 1.9
62	0.428	— 1.4
70	—	— 1.0
80	0.451	— 0.8
90	—	— 0.4
100	0.488	0.0
120	0.513	0.0
140	0.536	—
160	0.570	—
180	0.505	—
200	0.438	0.0
220	0.423	—
240	0.490	—
260	0.493	0.0
280	0.508	—
300	0.488	0.0
320	0.528	—
340	0.503	—
360	0.538	—
380	0.456	—
400	0.478	0.0
420	0.471	—
440	0.503	—
460	0.481	—
515	0.498	0.0
540	0.553	—
605	0.533	0.0
640	0.518	—

Notes on deep pit stratigraphy (cf. Schytt, 1958), Fig. 2.

0—39 cm New snow (Aug. and Sept., 1956)
39—47 cm. Very coarse, g.d. (grain diameter) = 3—4 mm, numerous cupshaped crystals
48— 78 cm. Homogeneous, g.d. = 2 mm
78—83.5 cm. Very coarse and porous, g.d. = 2—4 mm, much depth hoar
84—184 cm. Rather homogeneous, g.d. = 2 mm
184—234 cm. Homogeneous, g.d. = 3 mm, considerably coarser than previous layer
234—376 cm. Still g.d. = 3 mm in upper parts but harder and denser than above 234 cm. Below 330 cm g.d. about 1 mm

376—705 cm. No appreciable variations in firn grain size. Normal g.d. 2—3 mm

Possible summer surfaces:
39—47 cm (very definite), 78—83.5 cm, 184 cm, 234 cm, 315 cm (?) 376 cm

Ice layers and laminae:
47—48 cm (porous), 66.5—67, 83.5—84, 89 and 94 (4 mm), 151 (4 mm), 159—163, 169 and 177 (3 mm), 198 (4 mm), 214 (8 mm), 234—235.5, 261—262, 298—299, 310—311, 315—316, 353 (0—4 cm), 384—386, 400—401, 440 (0—7 cm), 477 (0—12 cm), 502 (3—21 cm), 522 (0—3 cm), 530 (1—10 cm), 555—590 (varying between 15 and 45 cm), 625—629 (4—35 cm, at one place joined with the one above for a total thickness of 58 cm), 643—646 cm

[1] All densities recorded with an accuracy of 0.001 have been measured according to the "block method" described by Schytt (1958, p. 24).