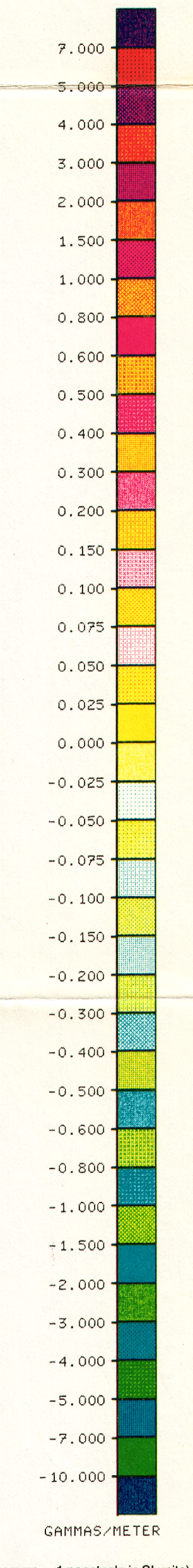


- LEGEND**
- MESOZOIC**
- LOWER CRETACEOUS
    - IK Clay, sand, silt and lignite
  - CARBONIFEROUS
    - UPPER CARBONIFEROUS
      - PICTOU GROUP
        - uCSV SCOTCH VILLAGE FORMATION: sandstone, shale and siltstone
    - LOWER CARBONIFEROUS
      - CANSO GROUP
        - ICWB WATERING BROOK FORMATION: shale, minor gypsum, anhydrite and halite
      - WINDSOR GROUP (ICW, undivided)
        - ICGO GREEN OAKS FORMATION: siltsone, sandstone, limestone, dolostone, anhydrite and gypsum
        - ICMR MACDONALD ROAD FORMATION (ICMR): gypsum, anhydrite, minor halite, some siltstone and carbonate members
  - PALEOZOIC**
    - STEWACKE FORMATION (ICs): halite, minor anhydrite and siltsone (subsurface only)
    - ICCC CARROLLS CORNER FORMATION (ICCC): anhydrite, gypsum, minor dolostone and mudstone
    - ICGR GATS RIVER FORMATION (ICGR): dolostone and minor limestone
    - ICMB MACUMBER FORMATION (ICMB): limestone and dolostone
    - HORTON GROUP (ICW-ICCs)
      - ICCS COLDSTREAM FORMATION: conglomerate sandstone and minor shale
      - ICW HORTON BLUFF AND CHEVERIE FORMATIONS undivided: sandstone and minor shale; basal conglomerate
  - DEVONIAN AND CARBONIFEROUS**
    - DCg Granitoid rocks (may be in part younger than ICW)
  - CAMBRIAN AND ORDOVICIAN**
    - MEGUMA GROUP (COg-COH)
      - COH HALIFAX FORMATION: slate
      - COg GOLDEVILLE FORMATION: greywacke and slate

Geological boundary (approximate, assumed) .....  
 Fault (approximate) .....  
 Thrust fault (approximate) .....

Geology compiled by J. D. Keppie, Nova Scotia Department of Mines and Energy from: Fairbank, E. R. and Fitches, H. (1920-1916), Geological Survey of Canada, Map publication numbers 635, 700, 807, 878, 908, 1005, 1010, 1025, 1036, 1037 and 1039; Giles, P. S. and Boehme, R. C. (in press) Geological map of the Shubenacadie and Musquodoboit basins, central Nova Scotia, Nova Scotia Department of Mines and Energy (in Memor 8); and Stevenson, J. M. (1959), Kennecott and Shubenacadie map areas, Colchester, Halifax and Hants counties, Nova Scotia, Geological Survey of Canada, Maps 1075A and 1076A (in Memor 302)

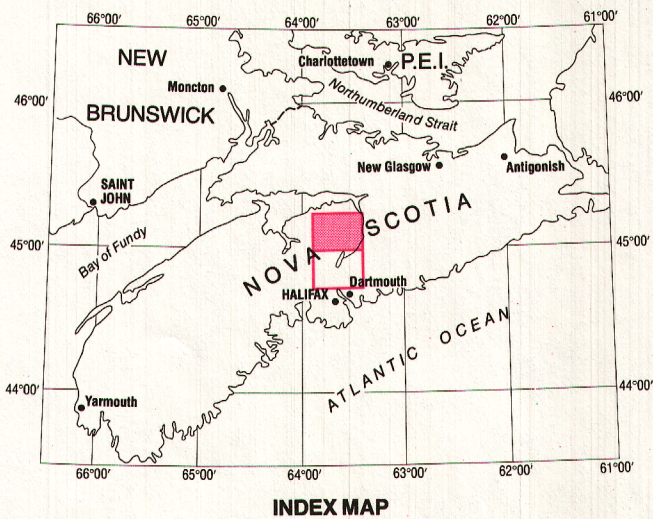
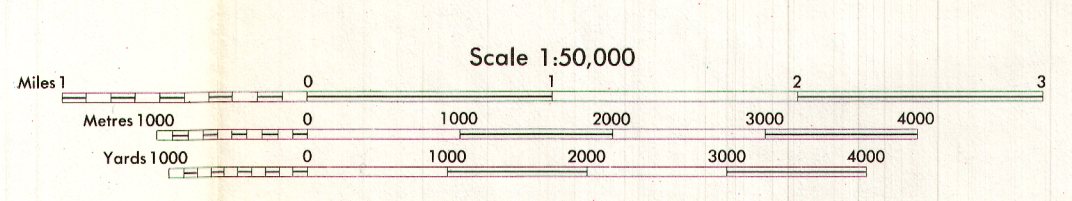
Geological cartography by the Geological Survey of Canada



C 40, 076 G "PARTS OF 11 D/13, 11 D/14"

EXPERIMENTAL COLOUR COMPILED  
(HIGH RESOLUTION AEROMAGNETIC VERTICAL GRADIENT)

MAP C 40,077 G  
PARTS OF 11 E/3, 11 E/4  
NOVA SCOTIA



**EXPERIMENTAL COLOUR MAP**

This map was compiled using the following computer automated techniques. Aeromagnetic digital data values were interpolated from the flight line data at the nodes of a regular grid covering the survey area. Each grid cell was 488 cm square. A colour code was assigned to each cell according to the amplitude of the aeromagnetic value within the cell using the colour code shown in the legend. The data matrix was output on an Apple II computer plotter to produce a colour field map identical to the plotter to produce the red, yellow and blue components of the map on separate sheets. To permit colour printing colour separations were made with the plotter to produce the red, yellow and blue components of the map on separate sheets. The Geological Survey of Canada would appreciate your comments concerning the results of this type of compilation.

Please address your comments to:  
 The Director General,  
 Geological Survey of Canada,  
 601 Booth Street,  
 Ottawa, Ontario,  
 K1A 0E8  
 Canada.

This map has been compiled from digitally-recorded high-sensitivity aeromagnetic data obtained by two self-orienting rubidium-vapor magnetometers installed in twin tail booms mounted on the GSC Beechcraft 880 aircraft. The magnetometers are vertically separated by a distance of 2.08 metres with each measuring the total magnetic field to a resolution of 0.02 gammas.

Flight altitude was 150 m above ground at 300 m average flight line spacing. Double control lines were flown at an average spacing of 15 kilometres.

The vertical gradient values, which approximate closely to the first vertical derivative of the earth's total field, are obtained by dividing the difference between the total field readings of the two magnetometers by their vertical separation.

The vertical gradient data was filtered with a digital operator to remove instrument noise. The vertical gradient data from the control lines was not used in the compilation of the map. The data was edited, corrected, levelled and gradient values interpolated onto a square grid (0.25 cm grid spacing at the published map scale) by automatic computer processes. The survey data used to compile this map is available in digital form from the Geological Survey of Canada at the cost of reproduction.

Aerobase survey and digital compilation was carried out by Resource Geophysics and Geospatial Division, Geological Survey of Canada. The survey operations took place in October and November 1978 using Beechcraft Queenair 60-880 aircraft CF-7220.

The topography for this map was reproduced from 1:50,000 topographical map sheets, published by the Department of Energy, Mines and Resources, Ottawa.

Copies of this map may be obtained from the Mineral Resources, Nova Scotia Department of Mines, Halifax, or from the Geological Survey of Canada, Ottawa.

Funds for the flying operation were provided jointly by the Canada Department of Regional Economic Expansion, the Geological Survey of Canada, and the Nova Scotia Department of Mines and Energy. Publication of the maps was funded by Geological Survey of Canada through the Canada-Nova Scotia Co-operative Mineral Program 1981-84.