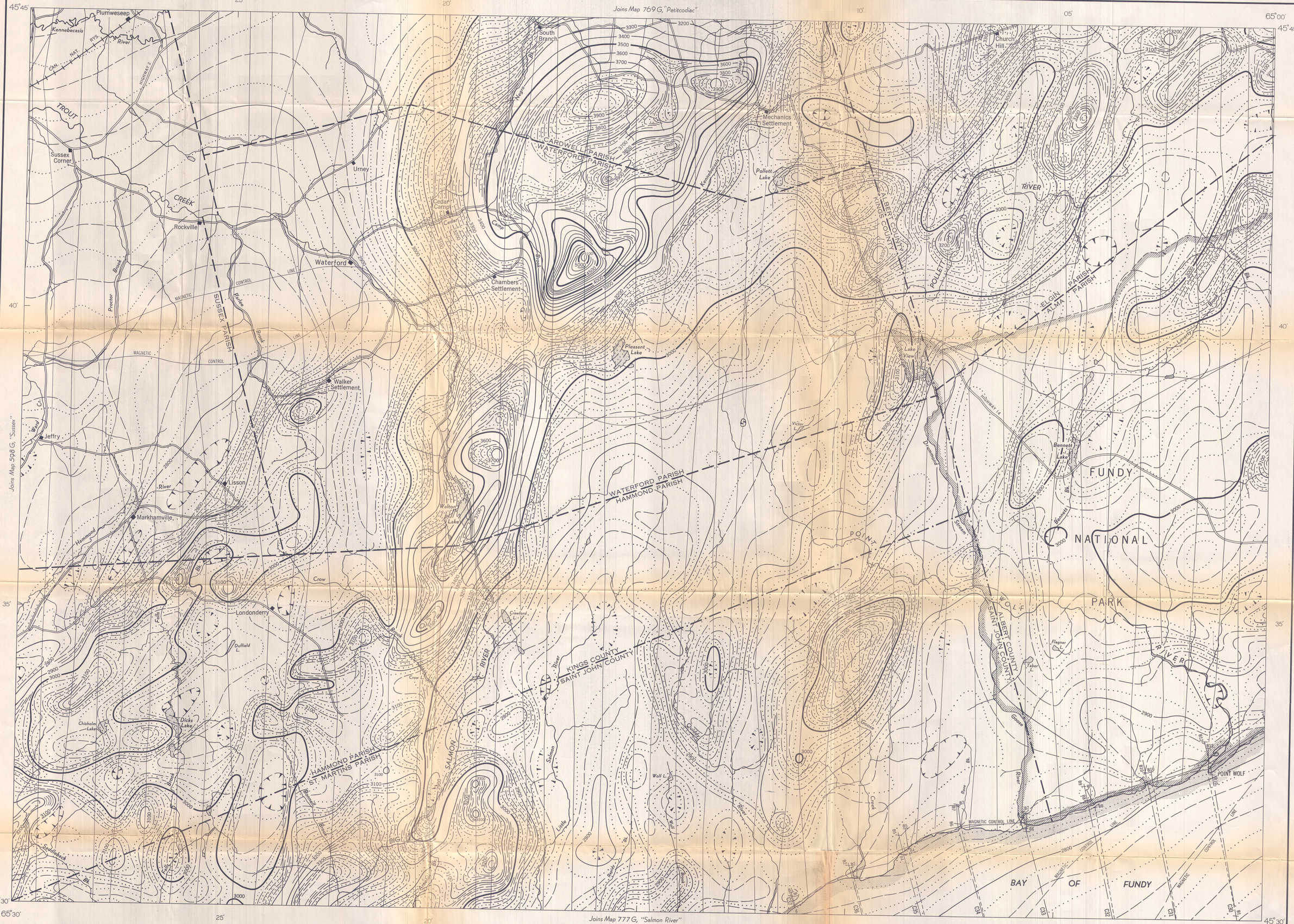
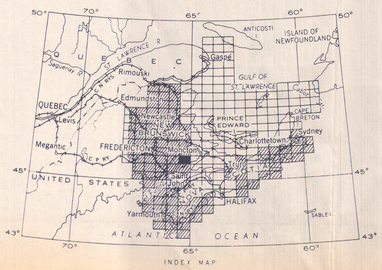
AEROMAGNETIC SERIES

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF CANADA
DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND TECHNICAL SURVEYS

1:50000 778G

SHEET 21 H/11





ISOMAGNETIC LINES (total field)

500 gammas	
100 gammas	
20 gammas	
10 gammas	
Magnetic depression	

FLIGHT LINES

From strip film of terrain	D10
Uncorrected "Decca" position	D10
Adjustment line	

Magnetic Survey, May, 1958, by Geophysics Division, Geological Survey of Canada, Department of Mines and Technical Surveys.

No correction has been made for regional variation; this increases at the rate of 4.3 gammas per mile from east to west and 5.1 gammas per mile from south to north.

MAP 778G

WATERFORD

KINGS, SAINT JOHN AND ALBERT COUNTIES
NEW BRUNSWICK

Scale 1:50,000

Kilometres 1 0 1 2 3 4 Kilometres
Miles 1 0 1 2 Miles

Universal Transverse Mercator Projection

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DECCA NAVIGATION

Decca navigation was used over the sea in order to direct the course of the aircraft and to determine its actual track for accurate compilation. For Decca chain used, see Decca Chart Chain 7 (Nova Scotia) Decca Navigation Company, New Malden, Surrey, England. The positions of the Decca lanes shown here were plotted, relative to latitudes and longitudes, from data based on theoretical calculations supplied by the Decca Navigator Company.

No correction has been made for fixed or variable errors of the Decca system, which may be as much as 1/2 mile, particularly over coast lines. Positions of flight lines as established by strip film of terrain were used in preference to Decca where the two differed, and gradual adjustments were made in the transition zones from one type of control to the other.

The magnetic data on this map were compiled from information recorded along the flight lines shown. The anomalies expressed by the magnetic contours are dependent on the variable magnetic intensities of the underlying rocks, and may be due to conditions near, or at unknown depths below, the surface. High magnetic anomalies normally indicate the presence of basic rocks, such as diabase, gabbro, or serpentine, which have a relatively high iron content; but in special instances may be due, or partly due, to concentrations of magnetic ore minerals. By means of the magnetic anomalies, various rock bodies or structural features, such as faults or folds, may be traced into, or across, areas of few or no outcrops. In many instances, however, no interpretation of particular anomalies may be possible.

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