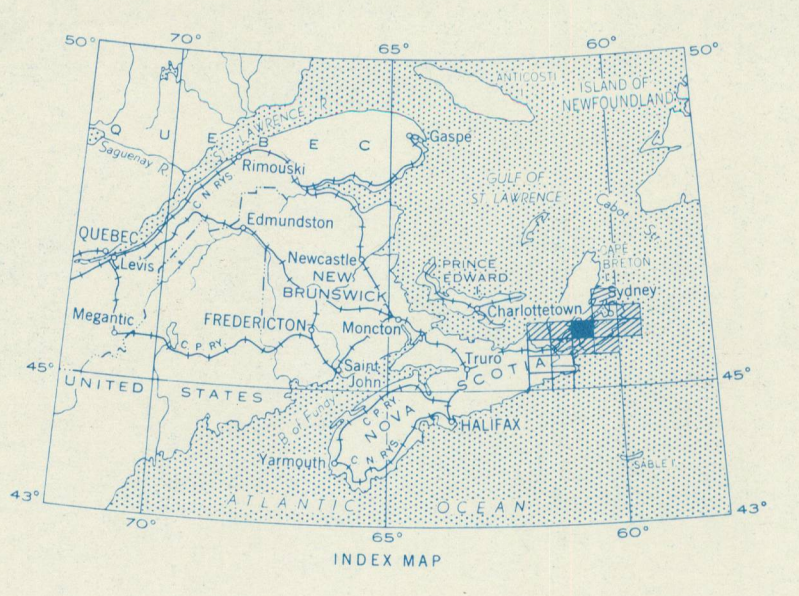


Joins Map 239 G, "Wycocanagh"

Joins Map 234 G, "Mina"



- Isomagnetic lines (total field)
- 500 gammas
- 100 gammas
- 20 gammas
- 10 gammas
- Magnetic depression contour
- Flight line
- Flight altitude: 1000 feet above ground level

MAP 235 G
GRAND NARROWS
CAPE BRETON, RICHMOND, VICTORIA,
AND INVERNESS COUNTIES
CAPE BRETON ISLAND
NOVA SCOTIA

Scale: One Inch to One Mile = $\frac{1}{63,360}$ Miles

Airborne Magnetic Survey, September 1953,
by Geophysics Section, Geological Survey of Canada,
Department of Mines and Technical Surveys.

No correction has been made for regional variation;
this increases at the rate of 4.0 gammas per mile from
east to west and 2.5 gammas per mile from south
to north.

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 by the geologist into, or across, areas
of few or no outcrops. In many instances, however, no interpretation of particular
anomalies may be possible without further geological information.

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scanned version of the original map
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through the National Air Photographic Library, Topographical
Survey, Ottawa, Ontario.