



ISOMAGNETIC LINES (total field)
500 gammas
100 gammas
20 gammas
10 gammas
Magnetic depression
FLIGHT LINES
From strip film of terrain
Uncorrected "Decca" position
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 5.1 gammas per mile from
east to west and 5.8 gammas per mile from south to
north.

MAP 770 G

GRANVILLE FERRY

ANNAPOLIS COUNTY NOVA SCOTIA

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



Air photographs covering this map area may be obtained
through the National Air Photographic Library, Topographical
Survey, Ottawa, Ontario.

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 lines 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 coastlines. 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 rela-
tively 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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GRANVILLE FERRY
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