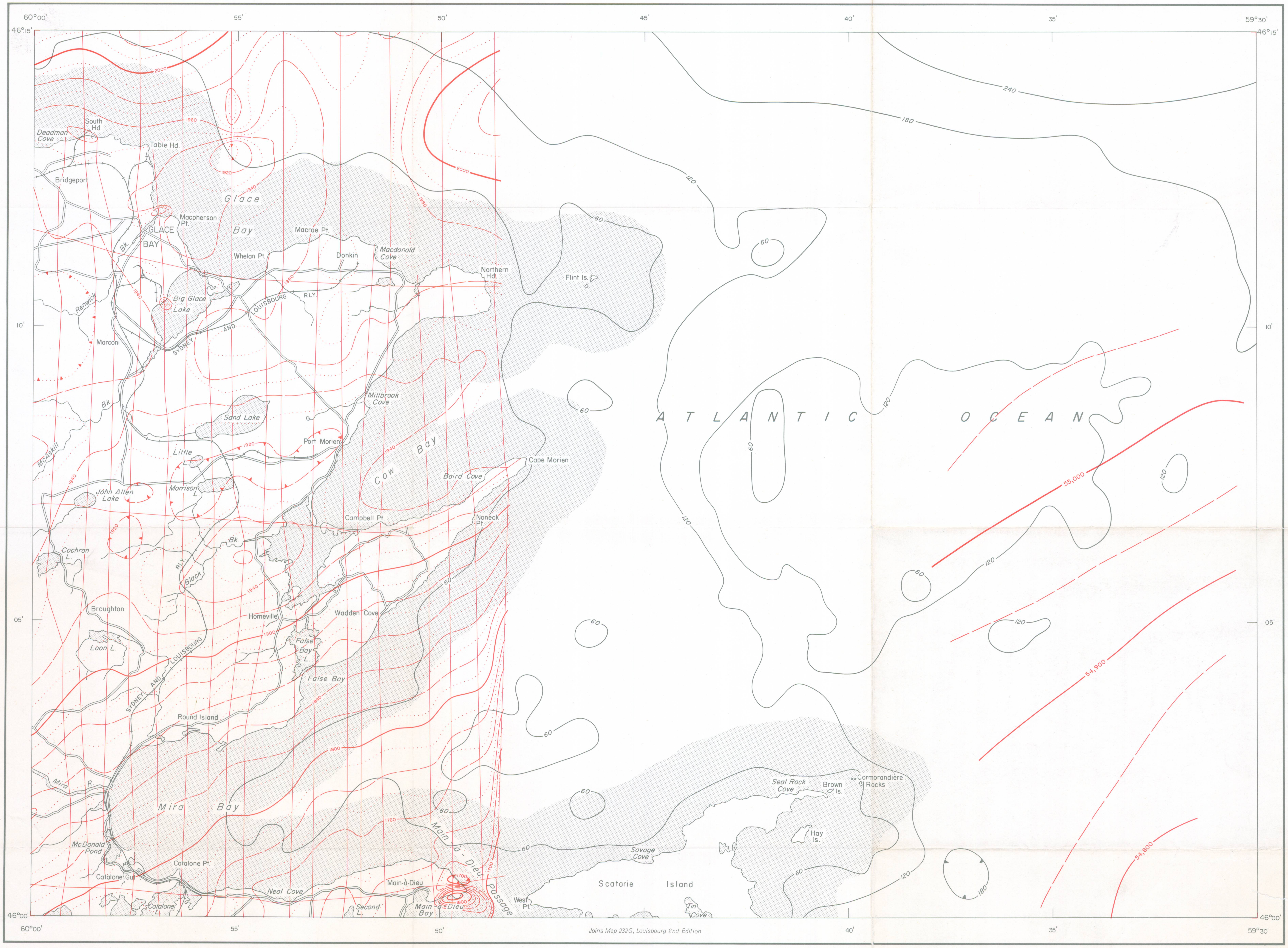
SHIP MAGNETOMETER AND AEROMAGNETIC SERIES

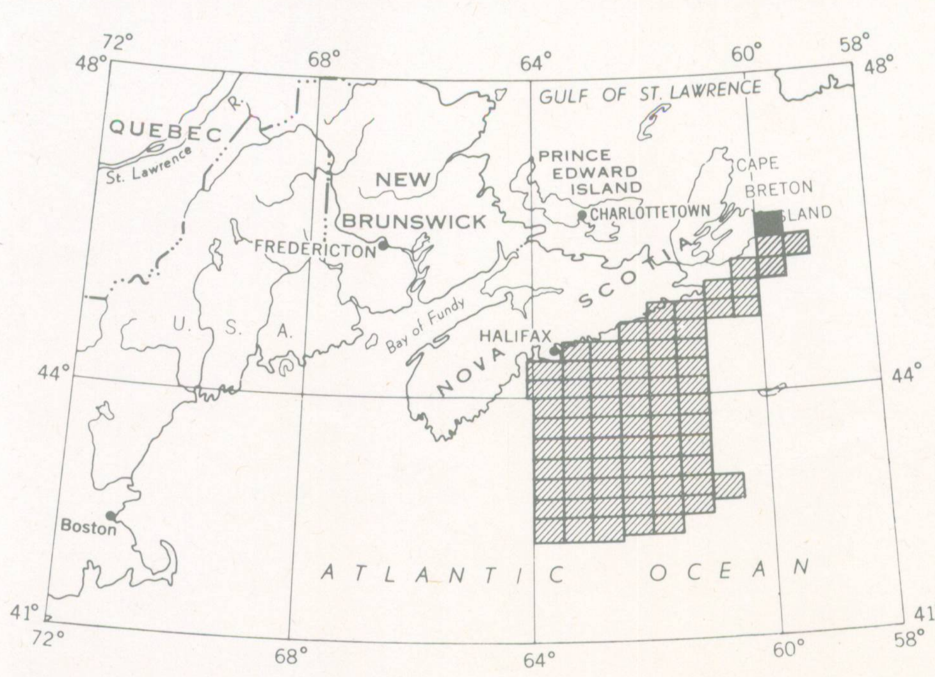
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF CANADA
DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY, MINES AND RESOURCES

SHEET 11 J/4



Joins Map 232G, Louisbourg 2nd Edition

PUBLISHED 1968



INDEX MAP

MAP 228 G 2ND EDITION

GLACE BAY

CAPE BRETON ISLAND
NOVA SCOTIA

Scale : One Inch to One Mile = 1/63,360

Miles

1 ½ 0 1 2 3

ISOMAGNETIC LINES (absolute total field)

500 gammas
100 gammas
50 gammas
Magnetic depression

Bathymetric contours in feet below sea-level 200

The ship magnetometer survey was conducted between May and October 1961 using Newfoundland Decca Chain 6 as a navigational aid. No correction has been made for regional variation.

The bathymetric contours were obtained from charts published by the Canadian Hydrographic Service, Marine Sciences Branch.

Drafting by Lockwood Survey Corporation Ltd.

ISOMAGNETIC LINES (total field)

500 gammas
100 gammas
20 gammas
10 gammas
Magnetic depression
Flight line

The airborne magnetic survey was conducted during September 1953 by the Geological Survey of Canada at a flight altitude of 1000 feet above ground level. No correction has been made for regional variation.

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 serpentinite, which have a relatively high iron content, but in special instances may be due, or partly due, to concentrations of magnetic 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 without further geological information.

GEOPHYSICS PAPER 228 2ND EDITION

GLACE BAY

NOVA SCOTIA

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