

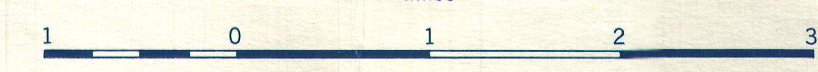
ISOMAGNETIC LINES (total field)  
500 gammas .....  
100 gammas .....  
20 gammas .....  
10 gammas .....  
Magnetic depression .....  
FLIGHT LINES  
From strip film of terrain .....  
Uncorrected "Decca" position .....  
Adjustment line .....

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 3.7 gammas per mile from  
east to west and 4.2 gammas per mile from south to  
north.

MAP 766 G  
**BAY OF FUNDY**

SHEET 21 <sup>B</sup>/<sub>16</sub>

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 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 under-  
lying 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.