PROVINCE
OF
NOVA SCOTIA
DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND ENERGY
MINERAL RESOURCES DIVISION DEPARTMENT EXPERIMENTAL COLOUR COMPILATION
(HIGH RESOLUTION AEROMAGNETIC RESIDUAL TOTAL FIELD) ENERGY, MINES AND RESOURCES
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF CANADA PARTS OF 11 E/3, 11 E/4 LEGEND Clay, sand, silt and lignite UPPER CARBONIFEROUS PICTOU GROUP SCOTCH VILLAGE FORMATION: sandstone, shale and siltstone LOWER CARBONIFEROUS CANSO GROUP WATERING BROOK FORMATION: shale, minor gypsum, anhydrite and halite WINDSOR GROUP (ICw, undivided) GREEN OAKS FORMATION: siltstone, sandstone limestone, dolostone, anhydrite and gypsum MacDONALD ROAD FORMATION (ICMR): ≥ ICMR | gypsum, anhydrite, minor halite, some siltstone and carbonate members STEWIACKE FORMATION (ICs): halite, minor anhydrite and siltstone (subsurface only) North Salem CARROLLS CORNER FORMATION (ICcc): anhydrite, ICGR gypsum, minor dolostone and mudstone GAYS RIVER FORMATION (ICGR): dolostone and minor limestone MACUMBER FORMATION (ICM): limestone and dolostone HORTON GROUP (ICH-ICcs) COLDSTREAM FORMATION: conglomerate sandstone and minor shale HORTON BLUFF AND CHEVERIE FORMATIONS undivided: sandstone and minor shale; basal conglomerate DEVONIAN AND CARBONIFEROUS DCg Granitoid rocks (may be in part younger than ICH) CAMBRIAN AND ORDOVICIAN MEGUMA GROUP (€OG-€OH) COH HALIFAX FORMATION: slate GOLDENVILLE FORMATION: greywacke and slate Geological boundary (approximate, assumed) / Geology compiled by J. D. Keppie, Nova Scotia Department of Mines and Energy, from: Faribault, E. R. and Fletcher, H. (1905-1916), Geological Survey of Canada, Map publication numbers 635, 700, 807, 878, 908, 1005, 1019, 1025, 1036, 1037 and 1539; Giles, P. S. and Boehner, R. C. (in press) Geological map of the Shubenacadie and Musquodoboit basins, central Nova Scotia, Nova Scotia Department of Mines and Energy (in Memoir 8); and Stevenson, I. M. (1959), Kennetcook and Shubenacadie map areas, Colchester, Halifax and Hants counties, Nova Scotia, Geological Survey of Canada, Maps 1075A and 1076A (in Memoir 302) Geological cartography by the Geological Survey of Canada (1 gamma = 1 nanotesla in SI units) 37'30" C 20, 335 G "PARTS OF 11 D/13, 11 D/14" PUBLISHED 1982 EXPERIMENTAL COLOUR COMPILATION (HIGH RESOLUTION AEROMAGNETIC RESIDUAL TOTAL FIELD) This map was compiled from digitally-recorded aeromagnetic survey data obtained using an inboard rubidium vapour magnetometer which measured the total field with a resolution of 0.02 gamma. Flight altitude was 150 m above ground at 300 m average flight line spacing. Double control lines were flown at an average spacing of 12 kilometers.

The data was edited, compiled, levelled and gamma values interpolated on a square grid (0.25 cm grid spacing at published map scale) by computer processes. EXPERIMENTAL COLOUR MAP This map was compiled using the following computer automated techniques. Aeromagnetic digital data values were interpolated from the flight line data at the nodes of a regular grid covering the survey area. Each grid cell was .08 cm square. A colour code was assigned to each cell according to the amplitude of the aeromagnetic value within the cell using the colour scale shown in the legend. The data matrix was output on an Applicon colour jet plotter to produce a colour field map identical to the one above. To permit colour printing colour separations were made with the plotter to produce the red, yellow and blue components of the map on separate sheets.

The Geological Survey of Canada would appreciate your comments concerning the merits of this type of compilation.

Please address your comments to:

Re: Experimental Aeromagnetic Colour Map

The Director General,

Geological Survey of Canada,
601 Booth Street,
Ottawa, Ontario,
K1A 0E8
Canada. MAP C 20,336 G PARTS OF 11 E/3, 11 E/4 computer processes.

The levelling process employed the two components of the double control line and the short segments of traverse which connected them where they were not exactly coincident. This data was used to minimize and distribute non-geological contributions from the total magnetic field profile along the control line. The corrected control lines were used to level the traverse **NOVA SCOTIA** the control line. The corrected control lines were used to level the traverse lines by a method of minimal sum-total adjustment.

Airborne survey and digital compilation was carried out by Resource Geophysics and Geochemistry Division, Geological Survey of Canada. The survey operations took place in October and November 1976 using Beechcraft Queenair 65-B80 aircraft CF-WZG.

Regional gradient of the earth's magnetic field was removed using DGRF coefficients for the year that the survey was flown.

The topography for this map was reproduced from 1:50,000 topographical map sheets, published by the Department of Energy, Mines and Resources, Ottawa.

The survey data used to compile this map is available in digital form from the Geological Survey of Canada at the cost of retrieval and copyling.

Copies of this map may be obtained from the Mineral Resources, Nova Scotia Department of Mines, Halifax or from the Geological Survey of Canada, Ottawa. Funds for the flying operation were provided jointly by the Canada Department of Regional Economic Expansion, the Geological Survey of Canada, and the Nova Scotia Department of Mines and Energy. Publication of the maps was funded by Geological Survey of Canada through the Canada-Nova Scotia Co-operative Mineral Program 1981-84. INDEX MAP EXPERIMENTAL COLOUR COMPILATION (HIGH RESOLUTION AEROMAGNETIC RESIDUAL TOTAL FIELD) Canadä MAP C 20,336 G

PARTS OF 11 E/3, 11 E/4 NOVA SCOTIA

CARBONIFEROUS

Fault (approximate) . Thrust fault (approximate) . .