



ISOMAGNETIC LINES (total field)

500 gammas .....  
 100 gammas .....  
 20 gammas .....  
 10 gammas .....  
 Magnetic depression .....

FLIGHT LINES

From strip film of terrain ..... 210  
 Uncorrected "Decca" position ..... 210  
 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 6.1 gammas per mile from  
 east to west and 3.5 gammas per mile from south to  
 north.

MAP 842 G  
**BOUGHTON ISLAND**  
 KINGS COUNTY  
 PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

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

1 0 1 2 3

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 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.