4580G

1:50 000

4580G

AEROMAGNETIC SERIES

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF CANADA
DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND TECHNICAL SURVEYS

SHEET 40 J/7

Joins Map 4572G, St. Clair Flats

Joins Map 4579G, Chatham

Joins Map 4582G, Essex

LAKE

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
DOMINION OF CANADA

ST. CLAIR

DETROIT RIVER

Peach Island

RIVERSIDE

WINDSOR

CANADIAN

TECUMSEH

SANDWICH EAST

SANDWICH SOUTH

MAIDSTONE

Elmstead

Little Pike Cr.

Puces R.

Puce Riviere

NATIONAL

PACIFIC

BELLE RIVER

RAILWAY

ROCHESTER

Belle Fuscon R.

St. Joachim

Pointe aux Roches

TILBURY NORTH

TILBURY WEST

Roseland

MICH CENR RLY

Grassy Island

JOHNSTON CHANNEL

1500 1510 1520 1530 1540 1550 1560 1570 1580 1590 1600 1610 1620 1630 1640 1650 1660 1670 1680 1690 1700 1710

PUBLISHED, 1965

INDEX MAP

84°00' 80°00' 76°00' 45°00' 40°00'
LAKE HURON, LAKE ONTARIO, LAKE ERIE, Toronto, Hamilton, Windsor, Cleveland, UNITED STATES of AMERICA

ISOMAGNETIC LINES (total field)

500 gammas
100 gammas
20 gammas
10 gammas
Magnetic depression

Fiducial Points 360
Flight lines
Flight altitude 1800 feet above mean sea level

MAP 4580G

# BELLE RIVER

ESSEX COUNTY

ONTARIO

Scale 1:50 000 - Échelle 1/50 000

Kilometres 0 1 2 3 4 Kilomètres

Universal Transverse Mercator Projection
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Projection transverse universelle de Mercator
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Airborne Magnetic Survey, August 1954 to February 1955 by Lockwood Survey Corporation Ltd.

No correction has been made for regional variation.

The planimetry for this map was obtained from topographical map sheets published by the Department of Mines and Technical Surveys.

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 4580

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