

ISOMAGNETIC LINES (absolute total field)

- 500 gammas
- 100 gammas
- 50 gammas
- Magnetic depression

Ship's track and bathymetric contours
in feet below sea-level

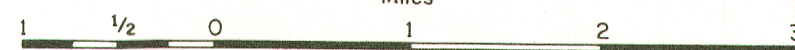
The ship magnetometer survey was conducted between May and Oct. 1961, using a direct-reading proton free-precession magnetometer. The ship's position was controlled by Newfoundland Decca Chain 6. The survey and subsequent compilation were carried out by personnel from the Geophysics Division, Geological Survey of Canada. Drafting by Spartan Air Services Ltd.

No correction has been made for regional variation.

MAP 4882G
SCOTIAN SHELF

11^F₇

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



ISOMAGNETIC LINES (total field)

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

Flight altitude: 1000 feet above ground level
No correction has been made for regional variation.

Airborne Magnetic Survey, September 1953 by Geophysics Section, Geological Survey of Canada, 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.