

Joins Map 4476G, "Wesleyville"

Joins Map 4468G, "2 E"

Joins Map 4478G, "2 C"

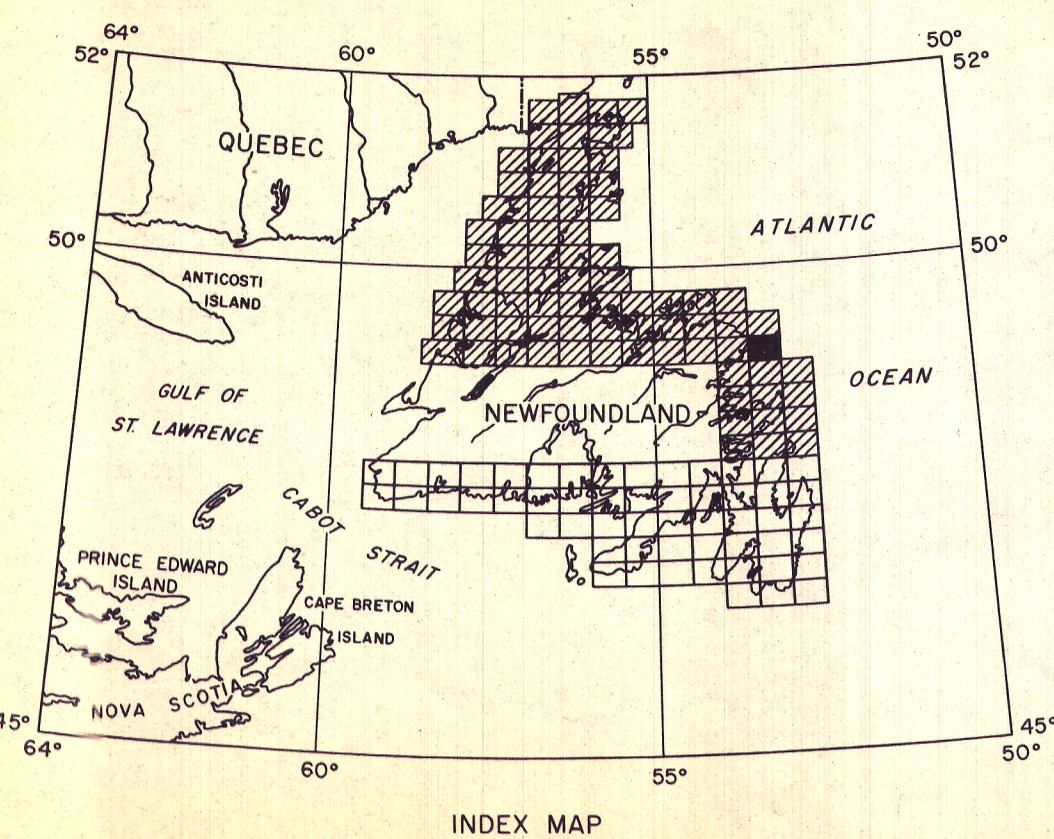
MAP 4476G

CABOT ISLANDS

NEWFOUNDLAND

Scale 1:50 000 - Échelle 1/50 000

Kilometres 0 1 2 3 4 Kilomètres
Universal Transverse Mercator Projection
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ISOMAGNETIC LINES (absolute total field)

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

- Flight lines
- Uncorrected "Decca" position
- Adjustment line
- Flight altitude 1000 feet above ground level

Airborne magnetic survey, February 1966 to February 1969 by Spartan Air Services Limited.

No correction has been made for regional variation.

Doppler navigation was used over the water in order to direct the course of the aircraft and Decca fixes, computed to longitudinal and latitudinal readings, were used to determine its actual track for compilation. For Decca chain used, see Decca Charts Chain 2B (East Newfoundland) Canadian Hydrographic Service.

No correction has been made for fixed or variable errors in the Decca system, which may be as much as one-half 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.

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 off land or outcrops. In many instances, however, no interpretation of particular anomalies may be possible without further geological information.