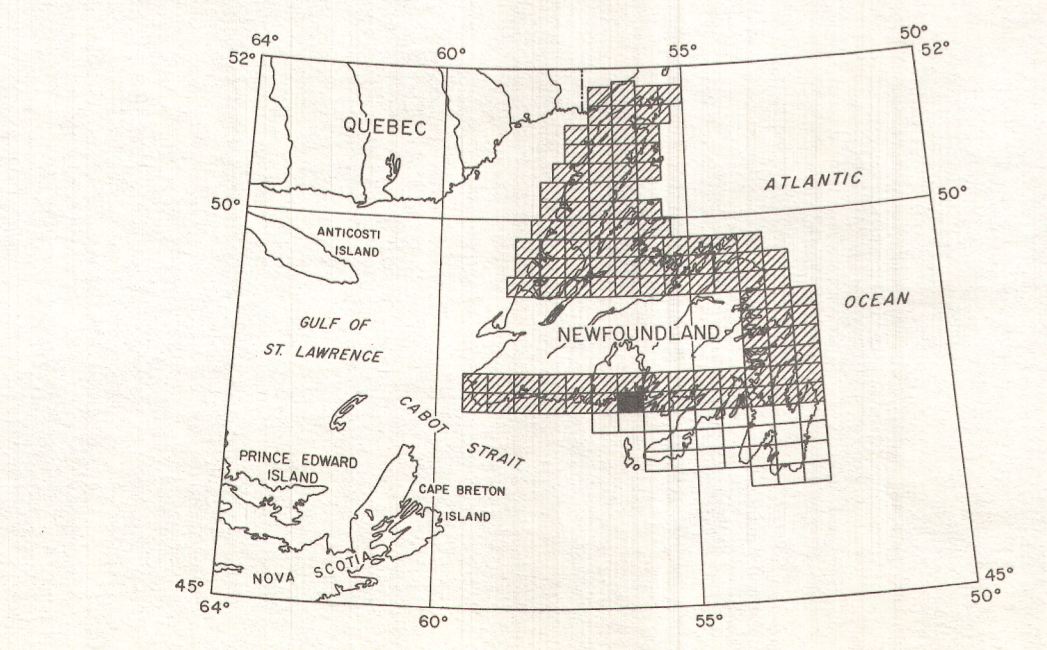


Joins Map 4698G, "La Hune"

Joins Map 4518G, "Gaulois"



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

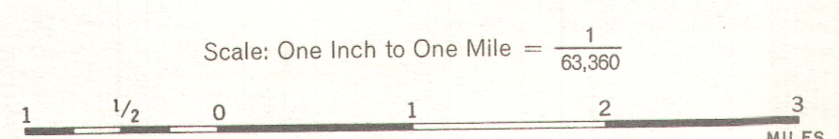
Airborne magnetic survey, April 1967 to November 1969 by Spartan Air Services Limited.

No correction has been made for regional variation.

MAP 4509G

FACHEUX BAY

NEWFOUNDLAND



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

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

COPIES OF THIS MAP MAY BE OBTAINED FROM THE DIRECTOR, GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF CANADA, OTTAWA.

Where the survey aircraft traversed large areas of water, Doppler navigation was utilized to direct the course of the aircraft and the Doppler output was recorded on an incremental X, Y recorder for compilation purposes.

Decca navigation was used over water in order to direct the course of the aircraft and 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 of low or no outcrops. In many instances, however, no interpretation of particular anomalies may be possible without further geological information.