DESCRIPTIVE NOTES

Map-area 46 O/2 contains outcrops of the basement complex forming cores of antiformal folds mantled by rocks of the lower part of the Penrhyn Group. Basement gneissic rocks (Āggdn) are medium grained, leucocratic quartz monzonitic to granodioritic in composition with biotite as the usual mafic mineral. Hornblende occurs usually near bodies of amphibolite (Ām). Gneissic rocks are well layered and foliated in the northern part of the area but in the southwest part are only moderately foliated and may represent a basement pluton (Ag). No easily delineable contacts could be mapped within the granitoid gneissic rocks and this unit is not shown on the map. Thin (2 to 10 m.) amphibolitic layers locally form discontinuous outcrops along strike and probably represent pre-tectonic dykes. Time of their emplacement relative to early (D_1) folding in the basement is unknown.

The Penrhyn Group occupies large infolds in the basement surface. Outcrops of the basal sequence are found sporadically throughout the area except near the north and south edges, and only in places from continuous layers. Units near the basement-cover surface are more highly sheared than elsewhere. Recrystallized orthoquartzite (APq) with minor feldspar, rare white mica and phlogopite, ranges in thickness from 2 to 20 m. Bedding is only recognizable where rare brown weathering garnet-biotite schist lenses occur within it. Schist is also found in thin (less than 2 m.) beds against the basement complex in a few localities.

A unit of marble (APc) with some calcium-silicate gneiss (APcs) lies above the basal sequence and varies considerably in thickness over the map-area. In the central part of the area it contains minor paragneiss with amphibolite and rusty schist near its base. The marble is commonly massive with faint colour banding being the only indicator of bedding except where interbeds of calcium-silicate gneiss are present. These weather distinctively to a ribbed, often highly contorted, surface with 2 to 5 cm. thick alternating resistant layers of diopside-quartz and recessive ones of calcite. Lateral facies changes to marble are plentiful.

Biotite-garnet paragneiss (APn) forms the major exposed part of the Penrhyn Group in this area. Compositional layering is defined by feldspar segregations which are often intensely contorted. Determination of significant structural trends at such localities is difficult. Cordierite knots occurring with sillimanite are found within a dark grey weathering variety common in the southern part of the area. In central and northern parts the paragneiss becomes brown to rusty brown and contains prominent feldspar porphyroblasts.

Biotite-bearing, quartzo-feldspathic pegmatite and granite (Ag) cut the basement complex and the Penrhyn Group. Pegmatite is ubiquitous in the marble unit and usually lies in large sheets parallel to bedding. Numerous small bodies of granitic rock obscure the contact between the basement and the Penrhyn Group in the southern part of the area.

Early (D_2 & D_3) tight, overturned folds are prominent in this area. No direct evidence of recumbent folds or gneissic sheets mapped elsewhere in the fold belt is present here although the unbroken continuity of the basement-cover interface illustrated on the cross-sections may not exist. Lateral changes in unit thickness and absence of the basal sequence in some places are an indirect indication of early low angle structural discontinuities. Low angle faults associated with or following early folding shown on the cross-sections are hypothetical and used to explain rapid lateral stratigraphic variations. Upright D_4 folds demonstrably modify older structures in central and easternmost parts of the area. Variation in plunge of these folds is attributed to D_5 folding and the large basinal structure in the centre of the area appears to represent a regional depression. The plunge of folds for at least 20 km. to the east and west is toward this basin. Immediately to the north of it, the tightly folded, vertically standing units do not appear to be affected by this transverse warping. North-northwest trending faults, most with apparent left-lateral displacements are D_6 structures.

GENERAL GEOLOGY

The Foxe Fold Belt extends in an east-northeast direction from southern Melville Peninsula to central Baffin Island. It is composed of granitoid gneissic rocks of Archaean age (2500 Ma and older) overlain by meta-sedimentary rocks of Early Proterozoic age (approximately 2500 to 1700 Ma) of the Penrhyn and Piling Groups. These have undergone polyphase deformation and metamorphism mostly during the Hudsonian Orogeny. Generation and emplacement of plutonic rocks preceded, accompanied and followed deformation. Diabase dykes of presumed Late Proterozoic age cut older rocks.

The Archaean rocks form a basement complex predominantly of granitoid gneiss (Āggdn) and foliated granitic rocks (Āg) with relatively minor amounts of amphibolite (Ām) and paragneiss (Ān) and other meta-sedimentary rocks (Āq, Ānb). The gneissic and plutonic rocks are largely of quartz monzonitic to granodioritic composition; leucocratic and mafic varieties of gneiss are also common but do not constitute a large volume of the complex. Gneissic layering and mineral foliation formed of biotite and hornblende are ubiquitous but not always clearly visible. Plutonic rocks emplaced during at least three episodes of igneous activity can be differentiated locally but cannot easily be mapped regionally because they are compositionally similar to one another and to the gneiss which appears to be both host and parent to them. Deformed amphibolitic bodies, presumed to be dykes, are often observed within the complex and sometimes at the contact with the Penrhyn Group. With few exceptions they have not been observed within the Group and are presumed to pre-date it. Meta-sedimentary and meta-volcanic rocks not demonstrably part of the Penrhyn Group have in some places been assigned to the basement complex but their affinity is uncertain given the evident intricacies of stratigraphy and structure. Some lithologic similarity to rocks of the Prince Albert Group in northern Melville Peninsula exists but such correlation is tenuous at best.

The Penrhyn Group consists of paragneiss (APn APnc) and marble (APc) with some quartz-biotite psammite (APqb, APqm, APp) and calcium-silicate gneiss (APcs) and minor quartzite (APq), garnet, biotite and sillimanite schists (APnb), and meta-volcanic rocks (APm, APvb, APva). Complete understanding of the stratigraphic succession is lacking as most units are discontinuous and lensoid and the possibility of the existence of facies changes, unconformities and cryptic early structures renders its delineation difficult. A general order to the units can be indicated, nonetheless. A thin (50-100 m) basal sequence includes orthoquartzite, rusty sillimanite schist, a suspected meta-regolith and minor amphibolite, marble and quartzo-feldspathic grit. This sequence is overlain by a predominantly calcareous unit of marble, calc-silicate gneiss and interbedded quartz-biotite-feldspar paragneiss. The calcareous unit is followed by a thick unit of paragneissic rocks with a thin bed of schistose paragneiss at its base, and a unit of marble, calcium-silicate gneiss and biotite quartzite. At the highest observed structural and stratigraphic levels is a unit of quartz-biotite-muscovite psammite and greywacke. The top of this unit has not been observed. The relationship of present to original thickness of the Group is well disguised by the rival processes of thinning during deformation, repetition by folding and dilation by syntectonic plutonism.

The Penrhyn Group appears to lie unconformably on the basement complex. Tectonism has obliterated any angular discordance and unconformable relationships are inferred because of the clear lithologic contrast and the common presence of the thin orthoquartzite unit with rare feldspathic grit beds lying upon a variety of rock types in the complex. The uppermost unit of the Penrhyn Group may be separated from the rest of the Group by an unconformity. Contrasts in intensity of metamorphism and deformation and unexplained structural discordance support such an interpretation but rapid transitions or faulting remain viable alternate explanations.

Metamorphism of the Penrhyn Group produced two lithologic suites. Most of the Group is in uppermost amphibolite facies and contains the assemblages garnet-biotite-sillimanite and cordierite-sillimanite-garnet in paragneiss and, in marble, diopside-forsterite-calcite as well as scapolite and a humite group mineral. Rocks of the uppermost unit of the Group are in greenschist facies and contain chlorite-muscovite-quartz in pelitic units. Porphyroblasts of a mineral tentatively identified as andalucite are common in meta-psammitic units and tremolite occurs sporadically in calcareous rocks.

Polyphase structures indicating numerous episodes of deformation of the basement complex and the Penrhyn Group exist throughout the fold belt but unequivocal sequential relationships among them are rare. The earliest deformational phase (D_1) is inferred to have affected the basement complex prior to deposition of the Penrhyn Group. Little is known of this phase. The second phase (D_2), the earliest observed in the Penrhyn Group, is believed to have formed attenuated isoclinal folds and ubiquitous foliation (S_2). In all but a few outcrops S_2 is parallel to bedding (S_0). Meagre evidence suggests that the trend of D_2 structures may have been northerly. The effects of D_2 on the Penrhyn Group remain problematical, but may be responsible for some of the observed discontinuity of units described above.

The third and fourth phases (D_3 and D_4) produced prominent meso-and megascopic folds that impose an east-northeast structural grain in the Foxe Fold Belt. D_3 folds are tight to nearly isoclinal and usually recumbent. Axial plane foliation (S_3) is nearly parallel to limbs (S_0) and hence to S_2 rendering separation of phases D_2 and D_3 very difficult. D_4 folds are coaxial, or nearly so, with D_3 but are more open and generally upright or slightly overturned. Mesoscopic D_4 folds can often be observed to have deformed earlier structures.

North to northeasterly trending broad transverse flexures (D_5) alter the plunges of pre-existing folds. Few mesoscopic structures associated with this phase were observed. Steeply dipping fractures and faults, many with northerly and northwesterly trends are evidence of the last phase of deformation (D_6). Most fault displacements appear to be left-lateral and east-side-up.

Metamorphism is believed to have accompanied all phases of deformation except D_5 and D_6. It possibly reached its zenith during D_3 but mineral recrystallization outlasted much of the penetrative deformation.

Massive and foliated plutonic rocks (Ag), chiefly of hornblende and biotite granodiorite quartz monzonite and granite intrude the basement complex and the Penrhyn Group. Resembling granitoid rocks of the complex, separation of these is based largely on field relationships. Foliated plutonic rocks, except where observed to have intruded the Penrhyn Group, are assigned to the complex (Āg). Where intrusive into the Group they (Ag) are considered to be pre- or syntectonic with the main phases of deformation. In some localities intimate mixing with and partial melting of paragneiss has created rock mappable only as migmatite (Ang) although large screens and zenoliths can be distinguished in places. Common local formation of pegmatite and leucocratic granitic rock (Ag) is believed coeval with deformation also. Massive, often cross-cutting plutons (Ag) invaded the Penrhyn Group after cessation of deformation.

Available results of radiometric analyses indicate formation of the basement complex prior to 2500 Ma with some events occurring possibly as long as 3000 Ma ago (R.K. Wanless, personal communication, 1976). Deformation of the basement and the Penrhyn Group may have taken place 2134 Ma ago (Jackson and Taylor, 1972) and again during the Hudsonian Orogeny (circa 1700 Ma ago). Post-tectonic plutons (1600 Ma old; Heywood, 1966) were emplaced into the fold belt late in the orogenic history. Following extensive uplift and erosion, diabase dykes (Hd) presumed to be part of the Mackenzie dyke swarm of circa 1000 Ma age (Fahrig, 1970) cut rocks of the fold belt. These are spatially associated with faults and fractures formed during D_6 tectonism. Subsequent uplift and erosion was followed by deposition of Ordovician carbonate rocks, remnants of which lie north and south of the fold belt.

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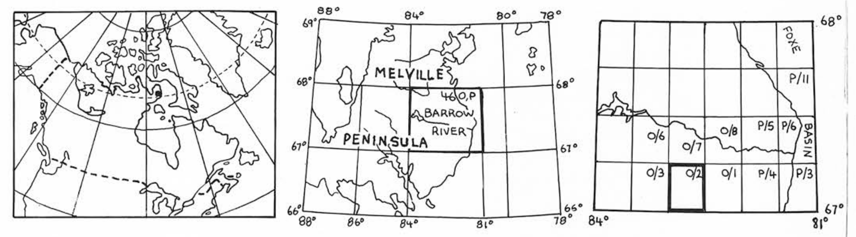
Cross-sections by: T. Gordon

Descriptive notes by: T. Gordon, A.V. Okulitch

Draughting by: T. Gordon

Notice of any revisions or additional geological information known to users of these maps would be gratefully received by the authors.



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LEGEND

LATE(?) PROTEROZOIC
HADRYNIAN

Unit	Description
Hd	Brown weathering, dark green to black, fine to medium grained pyroxene diabase.

INTRUSIVE CONTACT

Unit	Description
Ag	Orange and buff weathering, white, tan and grey, massive and foliated, medium to coarse grained, biotite and hornblende granodiorite, quartz monzonite, granite and leucocratic equivalents. Some porphyritic varieties. Pegmatite commonly containing quartz, feldspar, muscovite and biotite; rarely tourmaline. Pre-and post-tectonic plutons are not differentiated. Includes zenoliths of older units.
Ang	Migmatite composed of units APn and Ag in lit-par-lit, zenolithic and texturally transitional variations. Minor zenoliths of unit APc.

INTRUSIVE CONTACT

EARLY PROTEROZOIC
APHEBIAN
PENRHYN GROUP

Unit	Description
APva	White and light green weathering, light grey, massive, layered aphanitic siliceous rock (acid volcanic rock ?).
APvb	Green to dark green actinolitic greenstone (Basic to intermediate volcanic rock?).
APqm	Grey, fine to medium grained, thin to thick bedded, quartz-muscovite-feldspar psammite, some with andalucite (?) porphyroblasts; muscovite schist, meta-greywacke.
APp	Black, fissile, very fine grained, "sooty" pelite.
APqb	Grey, fine to medium grained, thin to thick bedded, quartz-biotite-feldspar psammite and meta-greywacke, some with garnet and rarely cordierite. Gradational contacts with unit APn in some areas.

POSSIBLE UNCONFORMITY

Unit	Description
APn	Brown, rusty and tan weathering, buff and grey, fine to medium grained, quartz-biotite-feldspar, quartz-feldspar-biotite-garnet-sillimanite and quartz-feldspar-biotite-graphite paragneiss and minor schist. Minor cordierite-bearing paragneiss. Includes some interbeds of units APnb, APnc, APc and APcs.
APcs	Grey and grey-green, medium to coarse grained thin bedded, calcium-silicate gneiss and marble-quartzite with quartz-calcite-plagioclase-diopside and accessory scapolite, actinolite, graphite, epidote and biotite. Commonly interbedded with and passing laterally into unit APc.
APc	White, grey and grey-blue, medium to coarse grained, massive and bedded marble with calcite-diopside-microcline-quartz and minor dolomite, scapolite, phlogopite, graphite, a humite group mineral and tremolite. Interbedded with and passing laterally into unit APcs. Includes small beds of unit APn. Pegmatite of unit Ag is ubiquitous.
APnb	Brown and rusty weathering, schistose, biotite-garnet-sillimanite paragneiss.
APnc	Rusty, fine to medium grained, graphitic paragneiss with pyrite and pyrrhotite.
APm	A dark green, fine to medium grained, massive and foliated amphibolite; some biotite-garnet amphibolite.
APq	White to grey-blue, medium to coarse grained, massive and faintly bedded, orthoquartzite with minor feldspar, white mica and phlogopite. Minor quartzo-feldspathic grit, grey-green diopside-chlorite rock (meta-regolith ?). Biotite-garnet-sillimanite schist and amphibolite.

PROBABLE UNCONFORMITY

ARCHAEAN

Unit	Description
Āg	Orange and buff weathering, grey and pink, medium to coarse grained foliated granodiorite, quartz monzonite, granite and leucocratic varieties; minor quartz diorite, diorite and syenite. Includes rocks of units Āq and Āggdn.
Āggdn	Orange, grey and tan, medium to coarse grained, layered and foliated, biotite and hornblende granodioritic, quartz monzonitic and leucocratic gneiss. Includes rocks of units Ag, Āg, and small bodies of Ām.
Ām	Dark green foliated amphibolite, meta-gabbro and hornblende-plagioclase gneiss.
Āub	Dark green, coarse grained, serpentinized pyroxene-bearing ultramafic rock.
Ān	Quartz-biotite-feldspar paragneiss, some with hornblende; migmatite with unit Āg
Ānb	Rusty weathering, schistose biotite paragneiss,
Āq	White, medium to coarse grained, massive orthoquartzite.

Geological boundary (defined, approximate)
Boundary of areas extensively drift-covered.

PLANAR STRUCTURES

Bedding and compositional layering (horizontal, inclined, vertical)

Foliation, schistosity, gneissic layering, cleavage and axial planes (horizontal, inclined, vertical, dip unknown); earliest or only observed.

Foliation, cleavage and axial planes (inclined, vertical); associated with folds of later phases observed to have deformed bedding or early foliation.

Foliation, cleavage and axial planes (inclined, vertical); associated with folds observed to have deformed bedding, early foliation and/or pre-existing structures.

Cleavage and axial planes (inclined, vertical); associated with gentle folds observed to have deformed earlier structures and believed to have formed late in the tectonic history.

Structural form line (on cross-sections).

LINEAR STRUCTURES

Lineation (plunging, horizontal); formed by bedding-foliation intersection, mineral growth, rodding and mullion; earliest or only observed.

Lineation (plunging, horizontal); formed by bedding-foliation and foliation-foliation intersection, mineral growth, rodding and mullion and fold axes associated with folds observed to have deformed bedding or early foliation.

Lineation (plunging, horizontal); formed by bedding-foliation and foliation-foliation intersection, mineral growth and fold axes associated with folds observed to have deformed bedding, early foliation and/or pre-existing structures.

Lineation (plunging, horizontal); formed by cleavage-bedding and cleavage-foliation intersection and fold axes associated with gentle folds believed to have formed late in the tectonic history.

FAULTS

High angle fault (defined, approximate); arrows indicate apparent relative movement

Low angle fault (defined, approximate); teeth in direction of dip.

FOLDS

Antiform (defined, approximate)
upright
recumbent or overturned
Synform (defined, approximate)
upright
recumbent or overturned

Arrow indicates plunge of fold; number indicates postulated affinity with deformational phase.

? A high degree of uncertainty or interpretation in the position or the nature of the symbol used is indicated.

A A' Position of ends of cross-section.

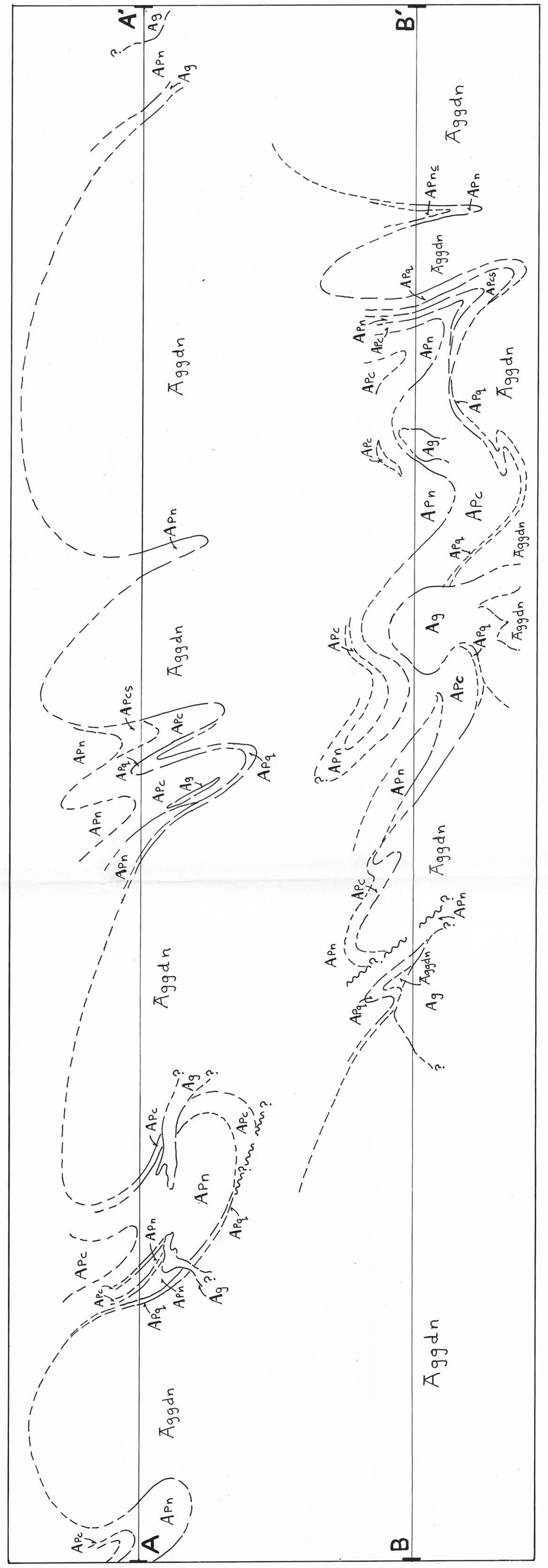
METAMORPHIC MINERALS

A andalucite	C cordierite	G garnet	P phlogopite	Sc scapolite	T tremolite
Ac actinolite	Ch chlorite	M muscovite	S sillimanite	St staurolite	

STRUCTURAL NOTE

Description of structures is facilitated by separation into six phases using criteria such as fold style and orientation and sequential relationships among folds, foliation and lineation. Such separation does not imply presence of discrete events, particularly in the case of phases D_2, D_3 and D_4 which may well be partly or wholly synchronous in some areas. No bounds on the time spans represented by the phases are implied as only the broadest limitations can be placed on the beginnings and ends of orogenic events. Large folds on the map are given numbers corresponding to the phase postulated to be responsible for them. Mesoscopic structures are assigned a position in the tectonic hierarchy based on interpretation of local field relationships only in the unit within which they were observed. This position cannot be directly related to deformational phases which formed the large folds. For these preliminary maps, no attempt has been made to integrate all mesoscopic features into a megascopic structural synthesis.

Cross-sections portray the inferred form of structures and show apparent dips (in the section) of lithologic contacts and foliation. Vertical proportions are not to scale. The horizontal reference line represents an approximate mean elevation along the line of section and is usually within 200 m. of sea level. Structures appearing on cross-sections are highly interpretative. Some features, particularly faults, will often not appear on the map as they were not observed in the field.



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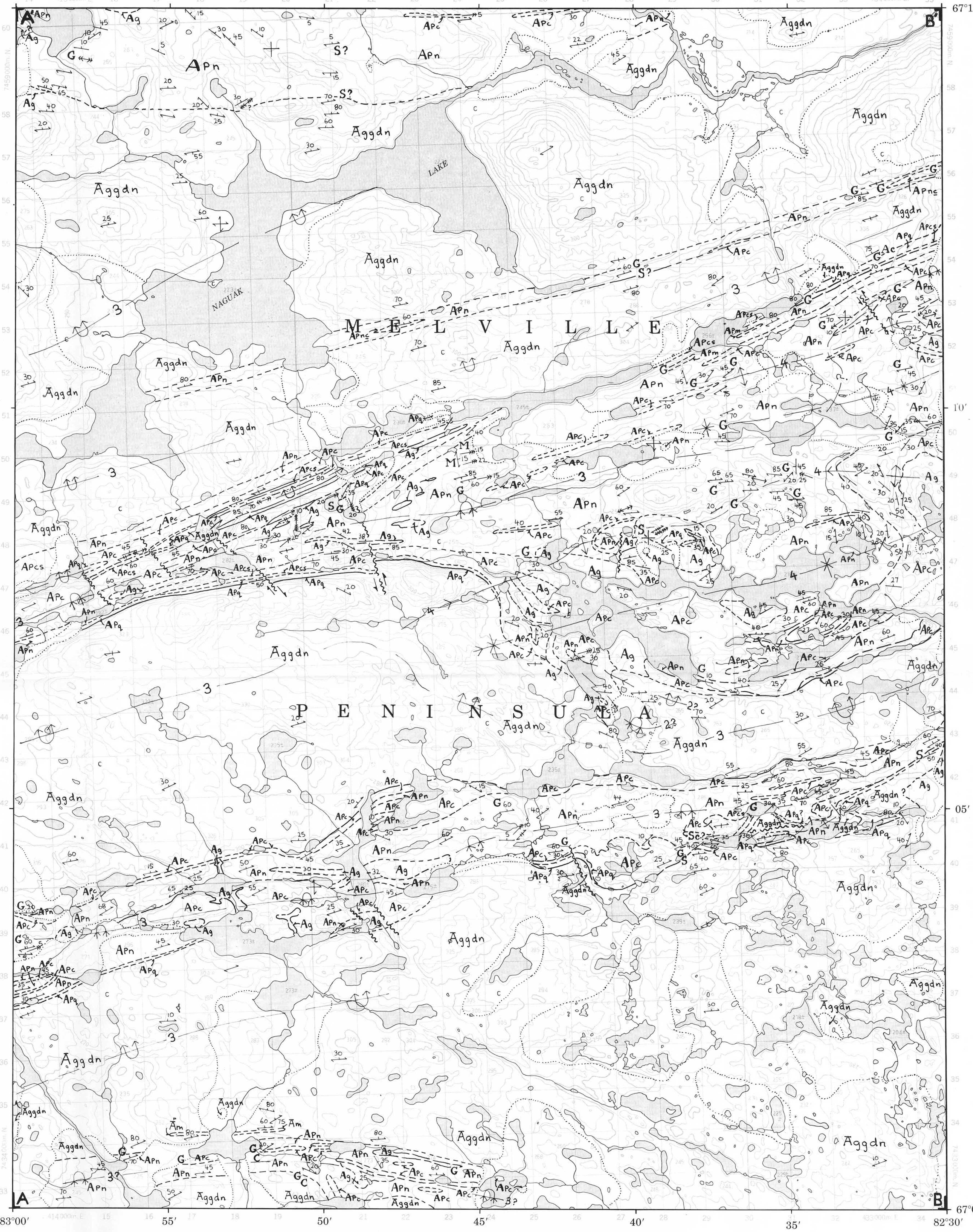
CANADA

EDITION 1 46-O/2



NAGUAK LAKE

DISTRICT OF FRANKLIN
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

Scale 1:50,000 Échelle

Produced by Surveys and Mapping Branch, Department of Energy, Mines and Resources, Ottawa, 1974.

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ELEVATIONS IN METRES ABOVE MEAN SEA LEVEL

CONTOUR INTERVAL .... 10 METRES

North American Datum 1927

Transverse Mercator Projection

ÉLÉVATIONS EN MÈTRES AU-DESSUS DU NIVEAU MOYEN DE LA MER

ÉQUIDISTANCE DES COURBES .... 10 MÈTRES

Système de référence géodésique nord-américain 1927

Projection transverse de Mercator

Établie par la direction des levés et de la cartographie, ministère de l'Énergie, des Mines et des Ressources, Ottawa, en 1974.

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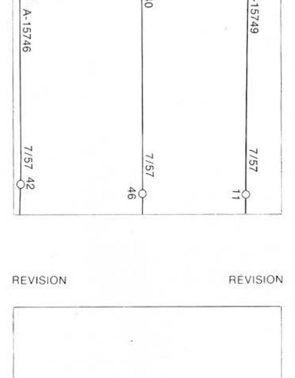
Military users, refer to this map as: / Référence de la carte pour usage militaire:	
SERIES / SÉRIE	A701
MAP / CARTE	46-O/2
EDITION / ÉDITION	1 MCE

LEGEND - LÉGENDE

ROADS AND RELATED FEATURES	**ROUTES ET OUVRAGES CONNEXES**
Hard surface, all weather	Surface pavée, toutes saisons
Loose surface	Gravier
Cart track, winter road or road under construction	Chemin de terre, d'hiver ou route en construction
Trail, cut line, portage	Sentier, percée, portage
Built-up area	Agglomération
Railway, siding, station, stop	Chemin de fer, voie d'évitement, gare, arrêt
Bridge	Pont
Seaplane base, anchorage	Hydroaéroport, mouillage
LANDMARK FEATURES	**POINTS DE REPÈRE**
House, barn	Maison, grange
Church, school	Église, école
Post office	Bureau de poste
Historical site	Lieu historique
Towers: fire, radio	Tours: feu, radio
Well: oil, gas	Puits: pétrole, gaz
Tank: oil, gasoline, water	Réservoir: pétrole, essence, eau
Telephone line	Ligne téléphonique
Power transmission line	Ligne de transport d'énergie
Mine	Mine
Cutting, embankment	Déblai, remblai
Gravel pit	Gravière
BOUNDARIES AND SURVEY CONTROL	**FRONTIÈRES ET POINTS DE RÉFÉRENCES**
International, provincial, boundary monument	Internationale, provinciale, borne frontière
County, district	Comté, district
Township, parish-surveyed -unsurveyed	Canton, paroisse - arpentée - non arpentée
Township, DLS - surveyed, unsurveyed	Township, ATC-arpentée, non arpentée
- Section corners	-Coins de section
Municipality	Municipalité
Indian reserve, park, etc	Réserve indienne, parc, etc
Horizontal survey point	Repère planimétrique
Bench mark with elevation	Repère de nivellement avec cote
Spot elevation, precise: land, water	Point coté, précis: sur terre, sur l'eau
DRAINAGE AND RELATED FEATURES	**DRAINAGE ET OUVRAGES CONNEXES**
Stream, shoreline: indefinite	Cours d'eau, rive; imprécise
Direction of flow	Direction du courant
Lake, intermittent lake	Lac, lac intermittent
Inundated land	Terrain inondé
Marsh, swamp (wooded)	Marais, marécage (boisé)
Dry river bed with channels	Lit de cours d'eau tari avec chenaux
Sand: above, in water	Sable: au dessus, dans l'eau
String bog	Marécage en enfilade
Tundra: ponds, polygons	Toundra: étangs, sols polygonaux
Rapids, falls, rapids	Rapides, chutes, rapides
Foreshore flats	Estrans
Rock	Roche
Dam	Barrage
Wharf	Quai
Ditch	Fossé
RELIEF FEATURES	**RELIEF**
Contours	Courbes de niveau
Approximate contours	Courbes de niveau approximatives
Depression contour	Courbe de cuvette
Spot elevation, approximate: land, water	Point coté, approximatif: sur terre, sur l'eau
Esker	Esker
Pingo	Pingo
Sand, sand dunes	Sable, dunes
Palsa bog	Palse
Wooded area	Région boisée
Cleared area	Région déboisée

PHOTOGRAPHY PHOTOGRAPHIE

COMPILATION RESTITUTION



REVISION REVISION

GRID ZONE DESIGNATION / DÉSIGNATION DE LA ZONE DU QUADRILLAGE	100,000 M. SQUARE IDENTIFICATION / IDENTIFICATION DU CARRÉ DE 100,000 M.
17W	ME

EXAMPLE OF METHOD USED TO GIVE A REFERENCE TO NEAREST 100 METRES
EXEMPLE DE LA MÉTHODE EMPLOYÉE POUR FIXER DES REPÈRES À 100 MÈTRES PRÈS

REFERENCE POINT / POINT DE REPÈRE: CHURCH — EGLISE (as above) (ci-dessus)

EASTING Read number on grid line immediately to left of point. / LONGITUDE EST Noter le chiffre de la ligne du quadrillage immédiatement à gauche du repère. — 97
Estimate tenths of a square from this line eastward to point / Estimer le nombre de dixièmes du carré entre cette ligne et le repère en direction est — 5 — 975

NORTHING Read number on grid line immediately below point / LATITUDE NORD Noter le chiffre de la ligne du quadrillage immédiatement en dessous du repère. — 98
Estimate tenths of a square from this line northward to point / Estimer le nombre de dixièmes du carré entre cette ligne et le repère en direction nord — 4 — 984

GRID REFERENCE SAMPLE / EXEMPLE DU QUADRILLAGE — 975984

Nearest similar grid reference 100,000 metres (about 63 miles)
La prochaine référence similaire est à 100,000 mètres (environ 63 milles)

ONE THOUSAND METRE
UNIVERSAL TRANSVERSE MERCATOR GRID
ZONE 17
QUADRILLAGE DE MILLE MÈTRES
UNIVERSEL TRANSVERSE DE MERCATOR

46-O/6	46-O/7	46-O/8
46-O/3	46-O/2	46-O/1
46 J/14	46 J/15	46 J/16

The 1974 MAGNETIC BEARING is 41°34' (739 mils) WEST of GRID NORTH.

ANNUAL CHANGE DECREASING 20.5'

GRID NORTH is 1°37' (29 mils) WEST of TRUE NORTH for centre of map.

Le REPÈRE MAGNÉTIQUE en 1974 est à 41°34' (739 mils) OUEST du NORD DU QUADRILLAGE.

VARIATION ANNUELLE DÉCROISSANTE 20.5'

NORD DU QUADRILLAGE est 1°37' (29 mils) à l'ouest du NORD GÉOGRAPHIQUE au centre de la carte.

THE MAGNETIC COMPASS MAY BE ERRATIC IN THIS AREA

LA BOUSSOLE SERA PEUT-ÊTRE INSTABLE DANS CETTE RÉGION

CONVERSION SCALE FOR ELEVATIONS
ÉCHELLE DE CONVERSION DES ÉLÉVATIONS