DERIVED SERIES

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF CANADA
DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY, MINES AND RESOURCES

ARCTIC OCEAN

QUEEN ELIZABETH ISLANDS

PRINCE PATRICK ISLAND

M'CLURE STRAIT

EGLINTON I.

MELVILLE ISLAND

HAZEN STRAIT

PRINCE GUSTAF ADOLF SEA

BORDEN I.

BROCK I.

MACKENZIE KING ISLAND

EMERALD I.

ELLEF RINGNES ISLAND

LOUGHEED I.

CAMERON I

VANIER I

BYAM MARTIN CHANNEL

BYAM MARTIN I

Less than −100 gammas | −100 to −40 gammas | −40 to 0 gammas | 0 to 40 gammas | 40 to 100 gammas | Greater than 100 gammas

MAP 2D-1967

RESIDUAL ANOMALY MAP

ARCTIC PROJECT

DISTRICT OF FRANKLIN

Scale 1:1,000,000

1 inch to 15.78 miles

Miles 20 0 20 40 60 Miles

Kilometres 25 0 25 50 75 100 Kilometres

Published, 1968
Copies of this map may be obtained from the Director, Geological Survey of Canada, Ottawa

Printed by the Surveys and Mapping Branch

In the preparation of this map, Lambert Conformal Conic Projection has been used.

INDEX MAP

The total magnetic field as observed in a typical aeromagnetic map is the combined effect of all the magnetized bodies present at and below the earth's surface. The variation of this field from point to point is caused not only by magnetized crustal bodies but also by the sources producing geomagnetic field variations. When the purpose of analysis of aeromagnetic data over an area is to delineate the crustal bodies in the earth, the effects of the sources of geomagnetic field should be removed. These effects are normally characterized by broad and smooth variations over relatively small areas. In such cases it is often possible to represent them to a reasonably satisfactory degree by two-dimensional quadratic surfaces fitted to the total field values by the principle of least squares. After removal of these effects, the remaining total field is called the 'residual'. Such residual values have been presented in this map.

NATIONAL TOPOGRAPHIC SYSTEM REFERENCE