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Preliminary documentation for a FORTRAN program  
to compute gravity terrain corrections based  
on topography digitized on a geographic grid

by

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This report is preliminary and has not  
been edited or reviewed for conformity  
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nomenclature.

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## INTRODUCTION

The FORTRAN computer program listed in Table 1 has been used by the U.S. Geological Survey since 1972 to obtain terrain corrections to a distance as far as 167 km from gravity stations. This program evolved from earlier versions of the program that were first announced and distributed in 1966 (Plouff, 1966). The digitization for a previous terrain correction program of the U.S. Geological Survey (Kane, 1962) adopted the one-kilometer square grid of the Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) coordinates that are marked on most topographic maps. J. H. Healy (oral communication, 1965) suggested to me that a system based on geographic latitude and longitude coordinates could be more general, more efficient (for storing digital elevations) and more flexible than the one-km UTM grid system. Healy suggested that only one quadrangle map of digitized average elevations needs to be retained in the computer memory at a given time.

I wrote a FORTRAN program in 1965 that implemented Healy's suggestions. That program and its later revisions primarily were used with 15-minute maps digitized in one-minute compartments and with one-by-two degree maps digitized in 3-minute compartments. The version of the program released as a preprint associated with the presentation at the 36th Annual Meeting of the Society of Exploration Geophysicists (Plouff, 1966) included all the basic improvements over previous terrain correction programs. These improvements are the digitization and gravity station locations in a latitude-longitude reference system, the assembly of digitization in quadrangle map units, a tie to an inner circular boundary that permits an exact join to conventional hand terrain corrections, a listing of maps needed but not found in the digital map-input, correction for the effect of the earth's curvature, and use of a gravity formula that is more accurate for those compartments that are closest to the location of the gravity station.

The last improvement was made because the formula used in the previous program was fairly accurate but was based on the assumption that the ground surface is horizontal within every compartment (fig. 1). To a first approximation, however, the ground surface near any point tends to slope through that point, in order to account for the observed difference of elevation

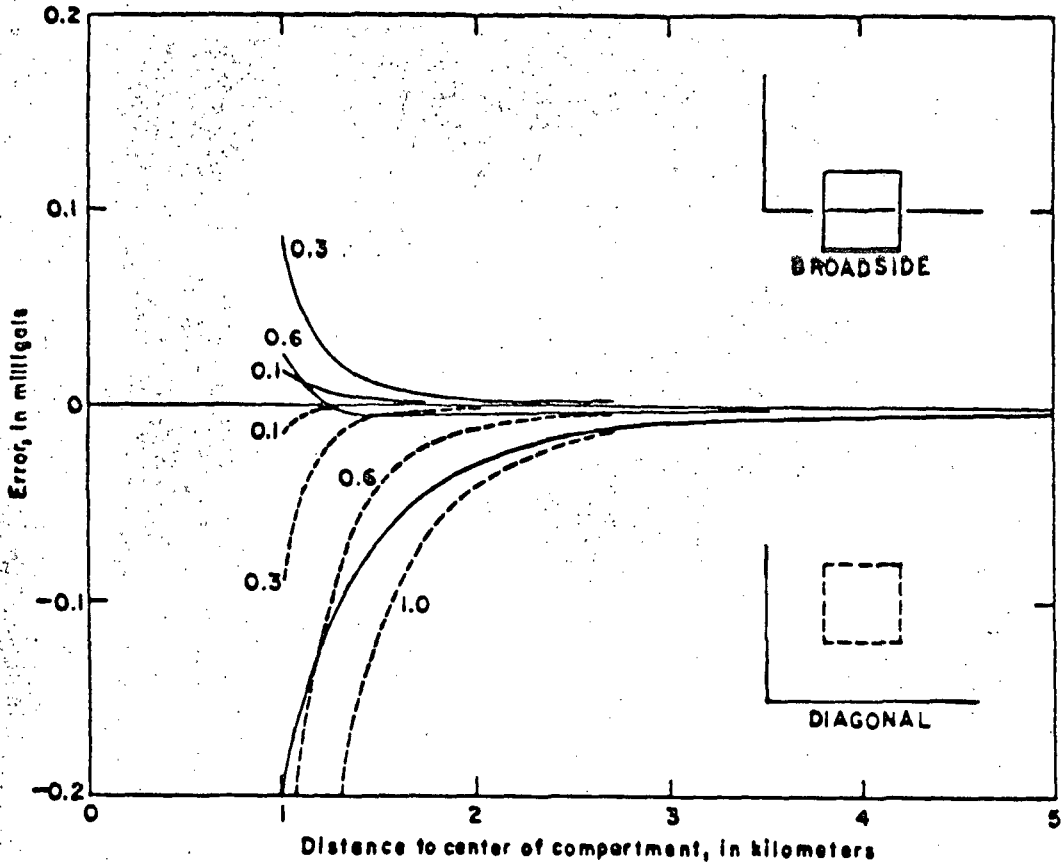


Figure 1.--Comparison of Kane's approximation to gravity effect of flat-topped rectangular prism. Solid lines indicate broadside orientation; dashed lines indicate diagonal orientation. Compartments are one-km squares. Constant height of compartment is distance to center of the compartment times number indicated near curve. Density is  $2.67 \text{ gm/cm}^3$ .

between that point and nearby locations. A simple formula, in which it is assumed that all the mass within a compartment is concentrated along a vertical line mass at the center of the compartment, was found to provide a close approximation to the gravity effect of a ground surface that slopes through a nearby station location (fig. 2). At farther distances from the gravity station-- distances that exceed about 4 compartment widths from the station--the gravity value calculated by using the two formulas are nearly identical.

Further modifications between the time of the 1966 program and the accompanying listed program improved the distance formulas, removed some minor discrepancies, protected the program user against making mistakes, and were in response to a need for a more self sufficient "final" program in terms of punch card and printer output. A program later was written to convert previous one-km digitization to one-minute (about 1.85 by 1.5 km) digitization, so that previous elevation digitization could be adopted for use with the present program. That program (Robbins, and others, 1973) enabled a substantial block of gridded topographic data in southern California to be absorbed into one-minute and three-minute digitization that entirely covers the state of California.

<sup>listed in Table 1</sup>  
Though the program/has been extensively tested, no surety should be implied concerning proper execution of the program. I would welcome receiving the results of independent tests. The program is by no means "final". Only positive values of latitude and longitude have been tested. The terrain corrections for land below sea level and for ocean compartments underlain by rock that does not have a density of 2.67 g/cc are incorrect in the accompanying program. There is no provision of the nearby terrain corrections for gravity observations at or below the surface of the ocean. The effect of water in large inland lakes or seas is not accounted for. An option for using the 1967 Geodetic Reference System for calculating the theoretical value of gravity at sea level has not been provided. None of the advantages of interactive computer usage, such as prompting and storage on disk or tape, are implemented. There is no option to reduce the bulk

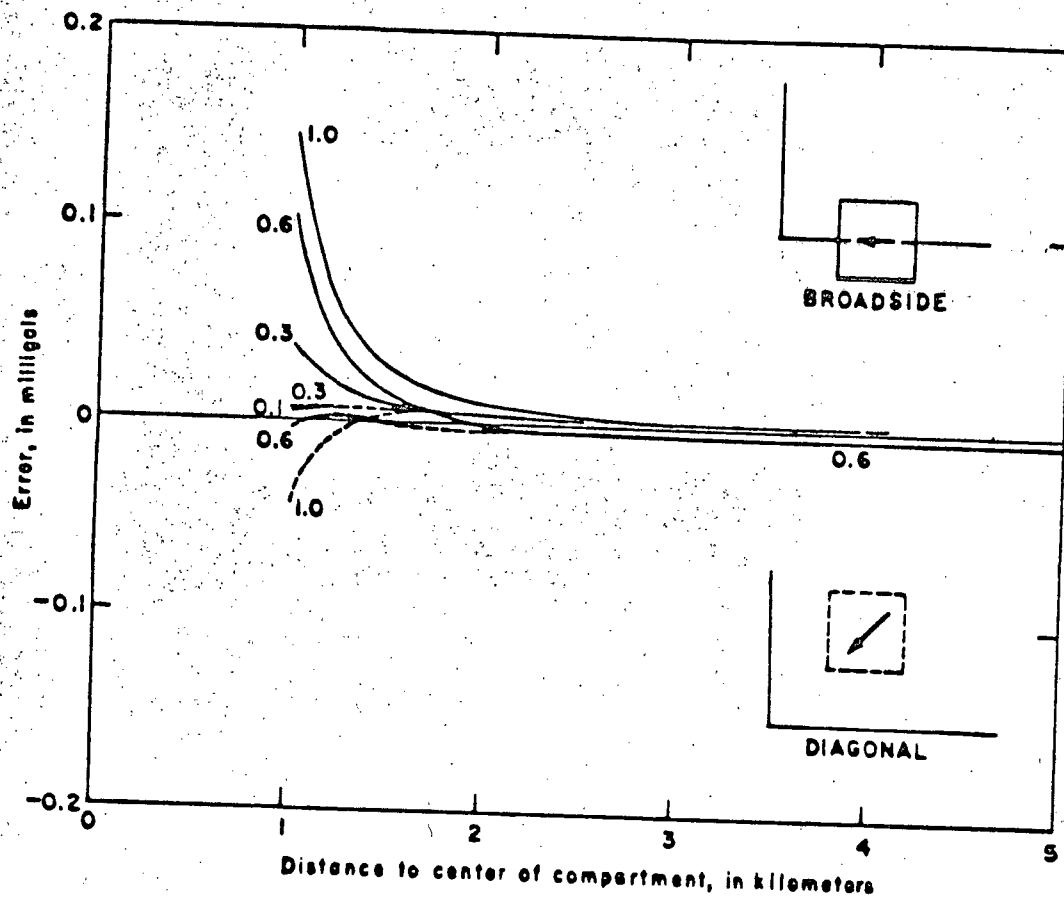


Figure 2.--Comparison of line element approximation to gravity effect of rectangular prism bounded on the top by an inclined plane that passes through the station. Solid lines indicate broadside orientation; dashed lines indicate diagonal orientation. Compartments are one-km squares. Direction of dip indicated by arrow. Numbers indicate slope of inclined plane. Density is  $2.67 \text{ gm/cm}^3$ .

of the printed output and the associated specialized input and output formats. The accompanying program, however, is useful for the majority of cases and can be adopted with little or no modification for use on most digital computers.

## DIGITAL GRAVITY TERRAIN CORRECTION PROGRAM

### General

A generalized program flow chart is shown in Figure 3. The arrangement of the card input to the gravity terrain correction program is shown in Figure 4. "Computer cards" on the illustration for example indicate positions for Job Control Language cards of the IBM system. The accompanying program (Table 1) was written in standard FORTRAN IV language and has been used on an IBM-370 computer system. The program designation, M0400, serves to distinguish this program from all other versions of the program. The "99-cards" shown on Figure 4 are cards with nines punched in all 80 columns. These cards serve as delimiters that indicate the end of the sets of station cards or map cards. The formats of other specific types of cards are described later. Examples of typical punch cards are shown in Figure 5 and punch cards for a test case are listed in Table 2.

### Limitations

The total number of gravity stations may not exceed 500. The total number of "map sets" may not exceed 10, but 4 is the expected practical limit. The total number of digital maps within a set may not exceed 80. No more than 13 maps from a given map set can be used to provide the specified map coverage for any gravity station. Map parameter cards may not specify compartment and map sizes such that there are more than 30 compartments along the north-south dimension of a map and no more than 40 compartments along the east-west dimension of a map. There must be an integer number of compartments in a map. Similarly, there must be an integer number--not over 15 in either the north-south or east-west direction--of "blocks" in a map. A block is grouping of compartments that is intermediate in size

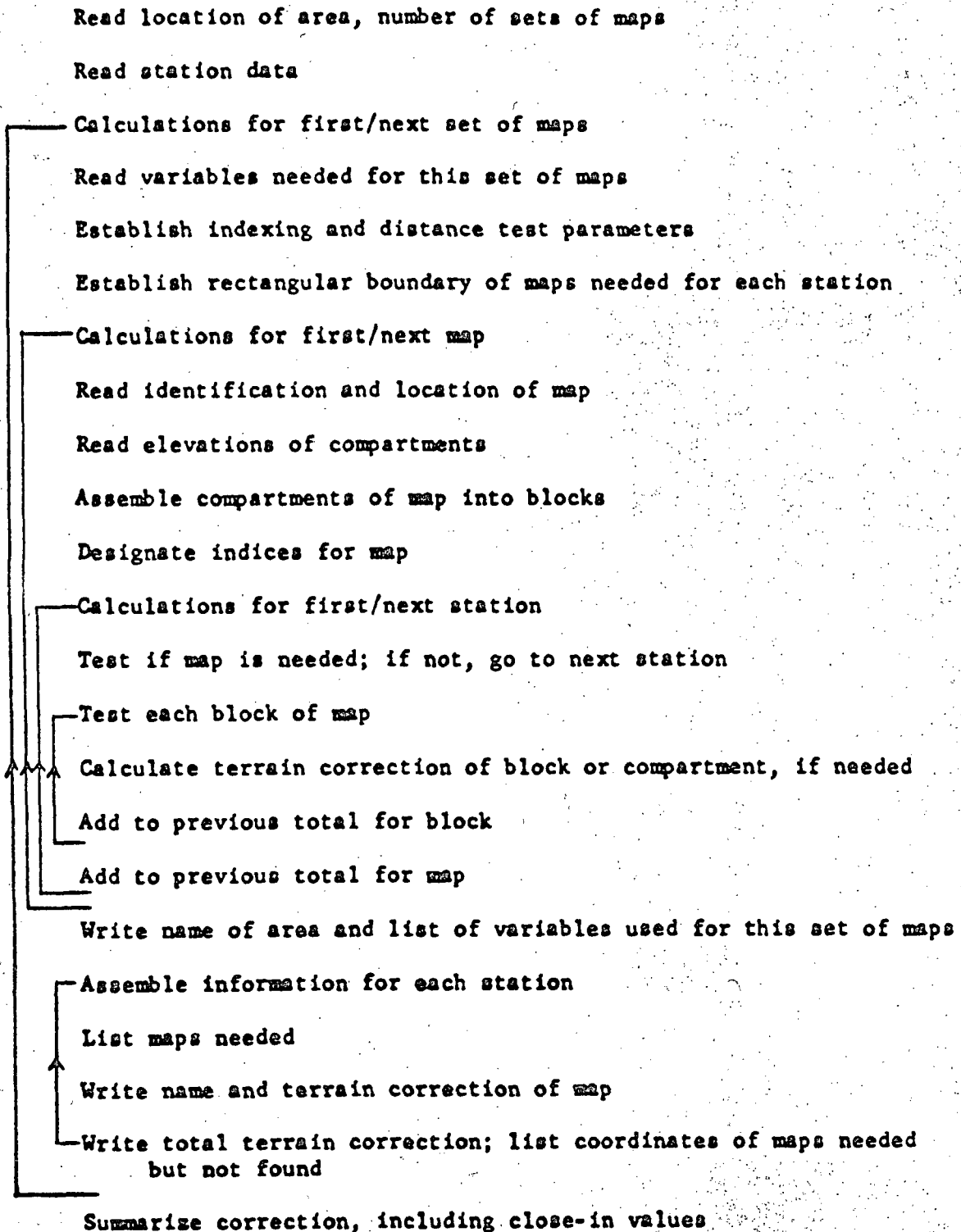


Figure 3.--Flow chart of program.

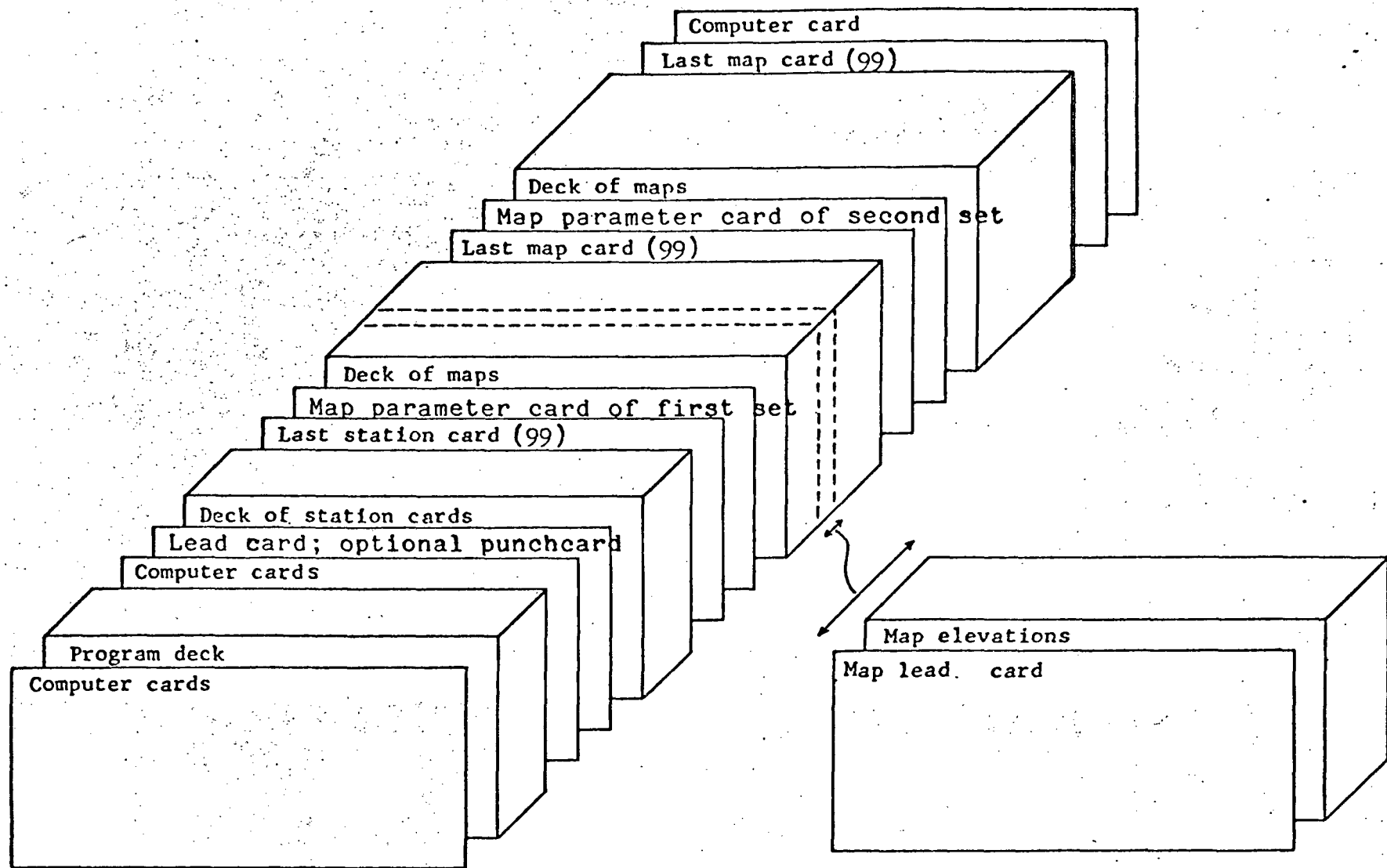


Figure 4.--Assembly of program for input to computer.



SAN JUAN MTS., COLORADO -2 0 3 2.5 Lead card

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80

Special card

SJM  
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80

Station card

18573755081065045137180 1188UD5347884138 KXFIS

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80

Map parameter cards

5	53030	60	60	4.1	0.8949	4.0	15.0	160	5 MIN
15	15	1	1	3	21.	4.1	14.	14.	0 1 15 MIN
60	120	3	3	12	12	166.7	21.	60.	14. 0 1 1-2 DEG

Map lead card

SJM VIIB7 37 20 107 50

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80

Map elevation card

9990 9200 9900 10200 10040 9200 8560 8300 7660 7050DURANGO 7

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80

Output card

SJM 1857 375508 10650451371807884138D534 13357-33431 1188 1406U-32019-29130KXFIS

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80

Figure 5.-- Examples of punchcards.

between a "compartment" and a "map". The block size for one-minute digitization (one-by-one minute compartments), for example, usually is three-by-three minutes in anticipation of coarser three-minute digitization provided in another map set.

### Definitions

The numbers near the left margin in the following paragraphs refer to inclusive card column numbers. The term "default" is the value or condition assumed if card columns for the specific parameter are left blank or are zero. The term "alpha" refers to any keyboard character. "Integer" is any right justified number without a decimal point. "Decimal" is a number in which a decimal point may be punched or the location of the decimal point is assumed to be located as indicated in the associated description.

### Lead card

- 1-24 Alpha. Name of area or a title.
- 25-26 Integer. Indicates format of station cards. The code number minus-2 should be punched if punch card output is desired. The code numbers minus-1, zero, and one also are permitted. A detailed description is given in the next section.
- 27-28 Integer. The number zero indicates that the station elevations are expressed in feet. The number 3 indicates that station elevations are in meters.
- 29-30 Integer. The total number of digital map sets (or types) to follow the station data. The number 2 would indicate that 2 map sets will follow (for example, one-minute and three-minute digitization).
- 31-36 Decimal. Optional second density. The terrain corrections always are calculated for an assumed average rock density of  $2.67 \text{ g/cm}^3$ . The terrain correction and corresponding Bouguer anomaly also will be calculated for the optional second average density punched in these columns. The default is a density of  $2.50 \text{ g/cm}^3$ .

### Station card formats for code numbers in columns 25-26 of the Lead Card

#### Minus-2 or minus-1 code (Burch format)

The present program produces punch card output only if this code is minus-2 (see description of "special card for punch output" for details of the format of the output card). If this code is minus-1, no output card is produced and alpha columns except 1-5 are ignored.

- 1-5 Alpha. Five-digit station name.

- 6-7 Integer. Latitude degrees (assumed North and positive). Negative numbers would give incorrect results.
- 8-11 Decimal. Latitude minutes with decimal point assumed between columns 9 and 10.
- 12-14 Integer. Longitude degrees (assumed West and positive). Negative numbers would give incorrect results.
- 15-18 Decimal. Longitude minutes with decimal point assumed between columns 16 and 17.
- 19-24 Decimal. Elevation with decimal point assumed between columns 23 and 24.
- 35-39 Decimal. Hand terrain correction in milligals or total terrain correction exclusive of that determined within this program. submittal. The assumed density is 2.67 g/ The decimal point is assumed between columns 37 and 38. The default implies a hand correction has not been done. Therefore, it is suggested that the number 1 punched in column 39 (0.01 milligal) rather than zero should be used to indicate that a hand correction has been determined for hand corrections that are less than 0.005 milligal.
- 40 Alpha. An optional code letter that indicates, for example, the distance to which the hand terrain calculation has been determined. The letter "F" may indicate that the hand correction has been done through Hayford's F-ring.
- 41-44 Alpha. An optional code grouping that indicates, for example, a 4-digit accuracy code.
- 45-51 Decimal. The observed gravity in milligals without the leading 9. The decimal point is assumed between columns 49 and 50; therefore, 0.01 milligal units are provided.
- 52-57 Decimal. The free-air anomaly in milligals, with the assumed decimal point between columns 55 and 56. The default condition (or anomalies that are zero) signifies that the program will calculate the free-air anomaly using the International Formula of 1930 to calculate the theoretical value of gravity at sea level and the formula used by Swick (1942) to calculate the free-air correction.
- 69-73 Alpha, Optional information to be passed to the punch output card.

### Zero or one codes

- 1-4 Alpha. Four-digit station name.
- 5-23 The same information related to location and elevation as appears in columns 6-24 of the Burch format.
- 24-29 Decimal. Relative observed gravity in milligals with the decimal point assumed between columns 27 and 28. The value is relative to 978,000 milligals if the code number is zero. If the code number is one, then the leading two digits (97 or 98, to cover the range of 975 to 985 gals) have been dropped from the absolute value of observed gravity.
- 71-74 Decimal. Hand terrain correction in milligals with the assumed decimal point between columns 72 and 73.

### Special parameter card for punch output

This additional card must be placed between the Lead Card and the first Station Card if the format code is minus-2 in columns 25-26 on the Lead Card. The entire card may be blank or may provide the following supplementary data. The column structure of this card is identical to that of the punch output cards (see later section), but the card lacks numerical values.

- 1-3 Alpha. Three-digit prefix (area or project identifier) that is to precede the 5-digit station name on the output cards.
- 9 Alpha. Prefix, such as "N" or "+", that is to precede the latitude on output cards.
- 16 Alpha. Prefix, such as "W" or "-" or "+" that is to precede the longitude on output cards.
- 63 Alpha. Unless column 63 is left blank, this symbol will replace the symbol punched in column 40 of all station input cards. This symbol signifies the closest distance to which the computer terrain correction is carried.
- 76-80 Alpha. Unless left blank, this group of symbols will replace the data in columns 69-73 of the station input card. This option would rarely be used.

### Map parameter card

One of these cards precedes each set of digital maps. The number of such cards therefore is prescribed in columns 29-30 of the Lead Card. See Figure 3 for the position of this type of card and see Figure 5 for an example of a combination of three of these cards.

- 1-3 Integer. North-south dimension of digital "map" in minutes. For example, 15 minutes is convenient for maps of one-minute digitization and 60 minutes for three-minute digitization.
- 4-6 Integer. East-west dimension of digital "map" in minutes. For example, 120 minutes is convenient for maps of three-minute digitization.

The geographic units of measurement (minutes or seconds) of the following four numbers are defined in columns 63-64 of this card. The program execution stops if there is not an integer number of "compartments" in a "block" or if there is not an integer number of "blocks" in a "map".

- 7-8 Integer. North-south dimension of the smallest cell--a "compartment"--of the gridded elevations.
- 9-10 Integer. East-width dimension of a compartment in minutes or seconds.
- 11-13 Integer. North-south dimension of a block of compartments. If the compartment size is one minute, for example, the block size would be three minutes, in order to make an exact join with three-minute gridded topography in another map set.
- 14-16 Integer. East-west dimension of a block in minutes or seconds.
- 17-24 Decimal. Maximum distance in kilometers to which a digital terrain correction is to be calculated by using this set of maps. The contribution to the terrain correction of all blocks of compartments whose centers occur at or beyond this distance are ignored.
- 25-32 Decimal. Minimum distance in kilometers to which a terrain correction is to be calculated by using this set of maps. Note that the minimum distance for the 3-minute set of digital maps should be identical to the maximum distance of the 1-minute set of digital maps, for example. This distance must exceed half the diagonal length of a compartment. The minimum distance selected for the map set with the smallest compartment size usually is equal to the farthest distance to which hand terrain corrections are carried. For example, 0.895 km (Hammer F-ring) is used for half-minute digitization and 2.29 km (Hayford F-ring) or 2.615 km (Hammer H-ring) are used for one-minute digitization.
- 33-40 Decimal. The distance in kilometers beyond which groups of compartments are lumped to form blocks for purposes of calculation of the terrain correction. This distance must be less than the value in columns 17-24 and probably should be greater than twice the maximum dimension of a block.
- 41-48 Decimal. Distance in kilometers beyond which a correction for the earth's curvature will be made. Values less than the default of 14 km produce a warning message, because the assumption of maximum slope upon which the curved-earth approximations are based would not necessarily be valid at shorter distances.
- 61-62 Integer. The number zero (or blank) signifies that the terrain corrections for only those compartments whose centers occur at or beyond the distance given in columns 25-32 are calculated. The number one signifies that an exact join to cylindrical rings of conventional hand terrain corrections will be made by excluding all parts of compartments that are closer to the station than the distance specified in columns 25-32 and including in the terrain

calculation all parts of compartments that are farther from the station than that distance. The latter option may be selected for only one Map Parameter Card of the terrain model.

63-64 Integer. The number 60 signifies that the units of compartment and block dimensions given in columns 7-16 are expressed in seconds. The units are expressed in minutes if this number is one.

#### Map Lead Card

1-12 Alpha. Name of map.

The following four numbers specify the geographic coordinates of the northwest corner of the map. Negative numbers should not be used. The purpose of the extra space in each field is to improve readability.

13-15 Integer. Latitude degrees.

16-18 Integer. Latitude minutes.

19-22 Integer. Longitude degrees.

23-25 Integer. Longitude minutes.

26-27 Integer. Number that defines the units of compartment elevations.

0 or 1. All elevations are expressed in feet.

6 Positive elevations are in feet and negative elevations are in fathoms.

31 Positive elevations are in meters and negative elevations are in feet.

33 All elevations are expressed in meters.

36 Positive elevations are in meters and negative elevations are in fathoms.

#### Map elevation card

Ten average elevations are punched on each elevation card. Each elevation occupies 7 columns and the decimal point need not be punched if the elevation is a right-adjusted, integer number. In practice the elevations are estimated no closer than the nearest 10 elevation units, so that drum-card control is used to punch the final zero digits. Columns 71-80 often are used to indicate an abbreviated map name and a sequence number.

A blank or a zero elevation indicates that an elevation estimate has not been made and a terrain correction will not be calculated for that compartment. Therefore, a -1 or a +1 should be punched for compartments whose average elevation is near sea level. Negative compartment elevations refer to ocean bottom depths, so that water rather than rock beneath sea level is accounted for. Unfortunately, a small error occurs for land compartments that are beneath sea level, because sea water rather than air is assumed to be present.

The sequence of compartment numbering begins with the compartment in the northwest corner of the map and continues eastward along the northernmost row of compartments. Then, the compartments of the next row to the south and each successive row farther to the south similarly are arranged in west-to-east progression. A total of 23 elevation cards are needed, for example, to digitize 15-minute maps into one-minute compartments.

### Format of output cards

- 1-3 Prefix from columns 1-3 on the "Special card".
- 4-8 Station name (from 1-5 of Station card).
- 9 From Special Card.
- 10-15 Latitude in degrees and minutes carried to hundredths, without a decimal point (from 6-11 of Station Card).
- 16 From Special Card.
- 17-23 Longitude in degrees and minutes carried to hundredths, without a decimal point (from 12-18 of Station card).
- 24-29 Elevation to nearest 0.1 foot or meter, without a decimal point from 19-24 of Station card.
- 30-36 Observed gravity in milligals to nearest hundredth without decimal point (from 45-51 of Station card). *No leading nine.*
- 37-40 Alpha data from 41-44 of Station card.
- 41-46 Free-air anomaly in 52-57 of Station card or as calculated during program execution.
- 47-52 Simple Bouguer anomaly at a reduction density of 2.67 g/cm<sup>3</sup>.
- 53-57 Hand terrain correction in milligals in 71-74, expressed to 0.01 milligal.
- 58-62 Total terrain correction, including hand and digital computer correction at a density of 2.67 g/cm<sup>3</sup>.
- 63 Single character from column 40 of the station input card or from the Special Card.
- 64-69 Complete Bouguer anomaly expressed to 0.01 milligal at a reduction density of 2.67 g/cm<sup>3</sup>. It is the Simple Bouguer anomaly (47-52) plus the total terrain (58-62) plus a correction for the earth's curvature to 166.7 km.
- 70-75 Complete Bouguer anomaly expressed to 0.01 milligal at the reduction density specified in columns 31-36 of the Lead Card. That density is assumed instead of 2.67 g/cm<sup>3</sup> in making the mass, terrain, and curvature corrections. Note that a simple formula,  $(T_2 = D_2 T_1 / 2.67)$ , is used to convert the total terrain correction (58-62),  $T_1$ , from a density of 2.67 g/cm<sup>3</sup> to the equivalent terrain correction,  $T_2$ , at the second density,  $D_2$ . The contribution of sea water compartments to the terrain correction is not correctly obtained for the second density when using this simple formula.
- 76-80 Optional data from 69-73 of the station input card or 76-80 of the Special Card.

### Printout from terrain correction program (Table 3)

An example is attached. The first page includes a listing of the information about the punch card input and the calculated values of the theoretical gravity and free-air anomaly. When the free-air anomaly is provided on the station input card, the value 900,000 is printed for the theoretical gravity. Next, the names and location of maps of the first set are listed. A summary of the terrain corrections is printed, a station at a time. A similar list then is printed for each successive set of maps.

For each station the terrain correction of each map within the indicated range of distances is listed. Where maps are needed but not found in the set of maps, a list of the coordinates of the northwest corner of these maps is printed. Rarely, the coordinates of a map located near the maximum distance may be listed, though the map is included in the set, owing to a slightly abbreviated formula used for relating geographic to rectangular coordinates used in the map indexing part of the program. Later when the omitted maps are found or become available another computation can be made by using these maps and adding the terrain correction to the earlier printed total for each station.

The last pages of printout include a summary of the free-air anomaly and the simple and complete Bouguer anomalies at the two densities. The column labelled "(NEAR)" refers to that part of the computer terrain correction which represents the contribution of compartments that intersect the inner circular radius. If an exceptionally high value is printed, the average elevations in map compartments near the station should be checked. If no error is found, an outward shift of the selected inner circular radius may be considered.

The time of execution for a typical set of 60 stations using 4 sets of maps for terrain corrections in the distance interval 0.068 to 166.7 km is 48 seconds on the IBM-370 Computer. The maximum execution time for 2 sets of maps (1' and 3' digitization) that cover the distance interval 2.3 to 166.7 km is about 0.6 second per station and the length of printout is about 16 lines per station.

### Input/output requirements

The program requires a region size of 160,000 bytes on the IBM-370 system. Logical unit 5 is used for reading data cards, unit 6 is used to print the results, and unit 8 is used for punch card output. The time of execution for a typical set of 60 stations using 4 sets of maps for terrain corrections in the distance interval 0.068 to 166.7 km is 48 seconds on the IBM-370 Computer. The maximum execution time for 2 sets of maps (1' and 3' digitization) that cover the distance interval 2.3 to 166.7 km is about 0.6 second per station and the length of printout is about 16 lines per station.



## REFERENCES

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TABLE 1.--List of gravity terrain correction program (M0400)

DOUBLE PRECISION DENTS,GOBS,TH6,DENTST,DENTSK	1
DOUBLE PRECISION DATID,DATNM,BLANKN,OBS6R	2
INTEGER*2 NUMS	3
DIMENSION BREA(6),DENTS(500),SLATH(500),SLOHM(500),ELS(500),	4
1NUMS(500,13),GRAV(500,13),BOUG(500),TERM(500),AS(500),BS(500),	
2 GV(500),GCEN(500),LTM(500),LNM(500)	
DIMENSION ACCUR(501),ALPHA(501),DATID(501),OBS6R(501)	5
COMMON /STATN/ DENTS	6
COMMON RMIN,RMIN2,RMAX2,BL2K,BL2L,QB2B,QA2B,AQM,BQM,ST,SM,	7
1 A,B, GCEN,GRAV,GV,NUMS	
COMMON /BLK2/ SLATH,SLOHM,AS,BS,ELS,BREA,LTM,LNM	8
DATA BLANK/' /	9
DATA BLANKN/' /	10
C 500 STATIONS. 80 MAPS. 1200 (30 NORTH BY 40 WEST) COMPARTMENTS	
C PER MAP. BREA-NAME OF AREA.	
C LC=0 IS CARD OUTPUT FORMAT OF GRAVITY REDUCTION PROGRAM FIRST USED	
C ON WASHINGTON COMPUTER (EXCEPT HAND TERRAIN CORRECTION PUNCHED IN	
C COLUMNS 71-74). OBSERVED GRAVITY IN COLUMNS 33-38. OBSERVED GRAVITY	
C CARRIED TO 0.01 MGAL. 6 DIGITS RELATIVE TO 978,000. LC=1 FOR FIRST TWO	
C SIGNIFICANT FIGURES DROPPED FROM OBSERVED GRAVITY. LC=-1 FOR 7 DIGITS	
C RELATIVE TO 900,000. LD=3 FOR STATION ELEVATIONS IN METERS.	
C LD=0 FOR FEET. D2-SECOND CHOICE OF DENSITY (FIRST IS 2.67).	
C NTYPE-NUMBER OF DISTINCT MAP SETS TO FOLLOW STATION DATA (0 IS 1).	
C (PROBABLY FIRST RMAX=2ND RMIN, FIRST COMPOSITE BLOCK=2ND COMPART)	
C LC=-2 SIMILAR TO LC=-1 FORMAT EXCEPT PROVIDES PUNCH OUTPUT WITH	
C ADDITIONAL INFORMATION READ IN AND PUNCHED OUT.	
NCIRC=0	11
RAD1=10000.0	12
RAD2=0.0	13
ASHAX=0.0	14
READ (5,100)BREA,LC,LD,NTYPE,D2	15
100 FORMAT (6A4,3I2,F6.3)	
C INFORMATION FOR CORRESPONDING COLUMNS OF OUTPUT CARD.	
ALFA=BLANK	16
DATNM=BLANKN	17
STENT=BLANK	18
SIGNLT=BLANK	19
SIGNLN=BLANK	20
IF (LC .EQ. -2) READ (5,106) STENT,SIGNLT,SIGNLN,ALFA,DATNM	21
106 FORMAT (A3,5X,A1,6X,A1,46X,A1,12X,A5)	
IF (NTYPE .LE. 0) NTYPE=1	22
DEGR= 1.7453292E-2	23
WRITE (6,206)BREA,NTYPE	24
206 FORMAT ('TERRAIN CORRECTION PROGRAM B. PLOUFF 9-1972',/,	
1 35HOSUMMARY OF PRELIMINARY VALUES FOR ,6A4,19H TERRAIN COR	
2RECTION/,18H WILL BE MADE FOR ,I2,13H SETS OF MAPS/,31H0 STA LATI	
3TUBE LONGITUDE ELEV,4X,40HOBS GRAV THEO GRAV FREE AIR HAND TER	
4 )	
C READ IN STATION DATA	
C DENTQ- IDENTIFICATION. LATSD,SLATH- LATITUDE IN DEGREES, MINUTES.	
C LONSD,SLOHM- LONGITUDE IN DEGREES, MINUTES. ELS- ELEVATION IN FEET.	
DO 6 K=1,502	25
NS=K	26
IF (NS-501) 77,76,91	27

*Read on unit 5  
Print on unit 6  
Punch on unit 8*

TABLE 1--CONTINUED

76 WRITE (6,216)DENTS(500)	28
216 FORMAT (9H STATION , A5,20H IS CARD NUMBER 500.)	29
GO TO 4	30
77 TNG=0.0	31
ALPHA(K)=BLANK	32
ACCUR(K)=BLANK	33
DATID(K)=BLANK	34
IF (LC .NE. -1 .AND. LC .NE. -2) GO TO 3	
C BURCH FORMAT. TC-TERRAIN CORRECTION DONE BY HAND (IN MGALS FOR 2.67).	
C FA-PREVIOUSLY CALCULATED FREE AIR ANOMALY. 5-DIGIT STATION NAME.	35
IF (LC .EQ. -1) GO TO 4	
C LC=-2 OPTION (PUNCH OUTPUT)	36
READ (5,107)DENTST,LT,QT,LN,QN,ELNIS,TC,ALPHA(K),ACCUR(K),GOBS,	
1 FA,DATID(K)	
107 FORMAT (A5,I2,F4.2,I3,F4.2,F6.1,10X,F5.2,A1,A4,F7.2,F6.2,11X,A5)	37
IF (ALFA .NE. BLANK) ALPHA(K)=ALFA	38
IF (DATNM .NE. BLANKN) DATID(K)=DATNM	39
GO TO 52	40
4 READ (5,102)DENTST,LT,QT,LN,QN,ELNIS,TC,GOBS,FA	
102 FORMAT (A5,I2,F4.2,I3,F4.2,F6.1,10X,F5.2,5X,F7.2,F6.2)	41
52 IF (LT-90) 5,7,7	42
5 DEGS=LT+QT/60.0	43
PHI=DEGR+DEGS	44
IF (LD .EQ. 0) GO TO 42	45
IF (LD .EQ. 3) GO TO 41	46
WRITE (6,201)	
201 FORMAT (30H1STATION ELEVATION UNITS WRONG)	47
STOP	48
41 ELKM=ELNIS/1000.0	49
GO TO 43	50
42 ELKM=3.048006E-4*ELNIS	51
43 IF (FA) 56,55,56	
C LONG USED FORMAT (EXCEPT TC PLACED IN COLUMNS 71-74)	52
3 READ (5,101)DENTST,LT,QT,LN,QN,ELNIS,GOBS,TC	
101 FORMAT (A4,I2,F4.2,I3,F4.2,F6.1,F6.2,41X,F4.2)	53
IF (LT-90) 8,7,7	54
8 IF (LD .EQ. 0) GO TO 70	55
IF (LD .EQ. 3) GO TO 68	56
WRITE (6,201)	57
STOP	58
68 ELKM=ELNIS/1000.0	59
GO TO 75	60
70 ELKM=3.048006E-4*ELNIS	61
75 IF (LC .EQ. 0) GO TO 58	62
IF (LC .EQ. 1) GO TO 57	63
WRITE (6,209)	
209 FORMAT (39H1OBSERVED GRAVITY FORMAT NOT RECOGNIZED)	64
STOP	65
58 GOBS=GOBS+7.8D4	66
GO TO 59	67
57 KGB=GOBS/1000.0D0	68
IF (KGB-4) 60,60,61	69
60 GOBS=GOBS+8.0D4	70
GO TO 59	71
61 GOBS=GOBS+7.0D4	

TABLE 1--CONTINUED

59	DEGS=LT+QT/60.0	72
	PHI=DEGR+DEGS	73
55	S=SIN(PHI)	74
	S2=S*S	75
	E2=ELKM*ELKM	76
C	THG-THEORETICAL GRAVITY RELATIVE TO 900,000 MGALS	
	THG=7.804984+S2*(5149.232+23.082*S2)	77
C	SWICK FORMULA	
	FA=(GOBS-THG) +ELKM*(308.77 -0.44 *S2)-0.072 *E2	78
56	BOUG(K)=FA	79
C	STATION LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE IN MINUTES	
	JT=QT	80
	JN=QN	81
	SLATH(K)=QT-JT	82
	SLOHM(K)=QN-JN	83
	LTM(K)=60+LT+JT	84
	LNH(K)=60+LN+JN	85
	ELS(K)=ELKM	86
C	AS,BS -EW AND NS CONSTANTS FOR CONVERSION BETWEEN GEOGRAPHIC AND	
C	RECTANGULAR COORDINATES (UNITS ARE KM/MINUTE).	
	C=COS(PHI)	87
	C2=C*C	88
	AS(K)=C*(1.861656-0.006343*C2)	89
	BS(K)= 1.861656+C2*(0.000160+C2-0.019028)	90
	IF (AS(K) .LT. ASMAX) GO TO 83	91
	ASMAX=AS(K)	92
	BSMAX=BS(K)	93
83	GV(K)=0.0	94
	GCEN(K)=0.0	95
	DENTS(K)=DENTST	96
	OBSGR(K)=GOBS	97
	GOBS=GOBS+9.0DS	98
	THG=THG+9.0DS	99
	WRITE (6,214)DENTST, LT,QT,LN,QN,ELSI,GOBS,THG, FA,TC	100
214	FORMAT (1X,A5,I3,F6.2,I4,F6.2,F7.0,2F11.2,2F10.2)	
6	TERH(K)=TC	101
C	TOTAL NUMBER OF STATIONS, NS. CARD WITH 99 IN LOCATION FOR LATITUDE	
C	DEGREES PLACED BEHIND LAST STATION CARD.	
7	NS=NS-1	102
	CALL ARRNG(NTYPE,RAD1,RAD2,NCIRC,ASMAX,BSMAX,NS)	103
	IF (NCIRC) 63,62,63	104
62	WRITE (6,215)NS,BREA,RAD1	105
215	FORMAT (13H1SUMMARY FOR , I4,13H STATIONS IN , 6A4/,73H COMPUTER	
	1TERRAIN CORRECTIONS CARRIED FROM NON-CIRCULAR INNER RADIUS OF ,	
	2F8.3)	
	GO TO 69	106
63	WRITE (6,218)NS,BREA,RAD1	107
218	FORMAT (13H1SUMMARY FOR , I4,13H STATIONS IN , 6A4/,73H COMPUTER	
	1TERRAIN CORRECTIONS CARRIED FROM CIRCULAR INNER RADIUS OF ,	
	2F8.3)	
69	WRITE (6,219) RAD2,02	108
219	FORMAT (4H TO,F8.3,37H KILOMETERS. DENSITIES ARE 2.67 AND ,05.2,	
	1 30H DENSITY OF 2.67 IS USED FOR/, ' VALUES IN COLUMNS LABEL	
	2LED CC, TC, TER, (NEAR), AND TOT. TC-HAND CORRECTION', ' TER-TOTA	
	3L COMPUTER CORRECTION. (NEAR)-PART OF TOTAL THAT REPRESENTS CONTRI	

TABLE 1--CONTINUED

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4 BUTION', ' OF COMPARTMENTS THAT INTERSECT INNER CIRCULAR RADIUS
5. TOT-HAND PLUS COMPUTER TERRAIN.', 'O STATION LATITUDE LONGITUD
6E ELEV OBS GRAV', 4X,'F.A.',5X,'S.B.1 S.B.2 CC TC',
7 4X,'TER (NEAR) TOT',4X,'C.B.1 C.B.2 ACC STA')
D2Q=02/2.67 109
D2P=0.012774+D2 110
DO 53 KS=1,NS 111
EL SIS=3280.833+ELS(KS) 112
JT=LTH(KS) 113
JN=LNH(KS) 114
LT=JT/60 115
LN=JN/60 116
JT=JT-60*LT 117
JN=JN-60*LN 118
QT=JT+SLATH(KS) 119
QN=JN+SLONH(KS) 120
FA=BOUG(KS) 121
SBA1=FA-3.410658E-2+EL SIS 122
SBA2=FA-D2P+EL SIS 123
E2=EL SIS*EL SIS 124
TC=TERH(KS) 125
TER=GV(KS) 126
CC=EL SIS*(446200.0-32.82+EL SIS+1.27E-6+E2)+1.0E-9 127
TERCOR=TC+TER 128
A=TERCOR-CC 129
CBA1=SBA1+A 130
CBA2=SBA2+A+D2Q 131
GOBS=OBSSGR(KS)+9.005 132
IF (LD .EQ. 0) GO TO 67 133
66 EL SIS=0.3048006*EL SIS 134
67 DENTSK=DENTS(KS) 135
IF (LC .NE. -2) GO TO 53 136
JT=100.0+QT+0.5 137
JN=100.0+QN+0.5 138
LEL=10.0+EL SIS+0.5 139
IFA=100.0+FA+0.5 140
ISB=100.0+SBA1+0.5 141
ITC=100.0+TC+0.5 142
ITER=100.0+TERCOR+0.5 143
ICB1=100.0+CBA1+0.5 144
ICB2=100.0+CBA2+0.5 145
LOBGR=1.002+OBSSGR(KS)+5.00-1 146
IF (IFA .LT. 0) IFA=IFA-1 147
IF (ISB .LT. 0) ISB=ISB-1 148
IF (ICB1 .LT. 0) ICB1=ICB1-1 149
IF (ICB2 .LT. 0) ICB2=ICB2-1 150
WRITE (8,400) STDENT,DENTSK,SIGNLT,LT,JT,SIGNLN,LN,JN,LEL,LOBGR,
1 ACCUR(KS),IFA,ISB,ITC,ITER,ALPHA(KS),ICB1,ICB2,DATID(KS) 151
400 FORMAT (A3,A5,A1,12,I4,A1,13,I4,I6,I7,A4,2I6,2I5,A1,2I6,A5)
53 WRITE (6,211) STDENT,DENTSK, LT,QT,LN,QN,EL SIS,GOBS, FA,SBA1,
1 SBA2,CC, TC,TER,GCEN(KS),TERCOR,CBA1,CBA2,ACCUR(KS),DENTSK 152
211 FORMAT (1X,A3,A5, 13,F6.2,I4,F6.2,F8.1,F10.2,3F9.2,F5.2,4F6.2,
1 2F8.2,1X,A4,1X,A5)
799 CONTINUE 153
91 STOP 154

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TABLE 1--CONTINUED

END	155
SUBROUTINE ARRNG(NTYPE,RAD1,RAD2,NCIRC,ASMAX,BSMAX,NS)	
DOUBLE PRECISION DENTS,ASTER,RIF(10),RIL(10)	1
INTEGER*2 NUMS	2
DIMENSION BREA(6),DENTS(500),LATSD(500),SLATM(500),LONSD(500),	3
1SLONM(500),ELS(500),LATNW(500),LONNW(500),LATSE(500),LONSE(500),	
2DENTQ(3,81),NUMS(500,13),GRAV(500,13),E(30,40),	
3LATQ(81),LONQ(81),BEL(15,15),GV(500),DY(4),AS(500),BS(500)	
DIMENSION GCEN(500),LTM(500),LNM(500),MSS(500),LCIRC(10)	4
COMMON /STATN/ DENTS	5
COMMON /MAP/ DENTQ,LATQ,LONQ	6
COMMON RMIN,RMIN2,RMAX2,BL2K,BL2L,QB2Q,QA2B,AQM,BQM,ST,SN,	7
1 A,B, GCEN,GRAV,GV,NUMS	
COMMON /BLK2/ SLATM,SLONM,AS,BS,ELS,BREA,LTM,LNM	8
DATA ASTER/'*****'/	9
DEGM= 1.666667E-2	10
DEGR= 1.745329E-2	11
DEGR28=0.125*DEGR*DEGR	12
DEGR24=0.25 *DEGR*DEGR	13
C CONSTANT IN TERRAIN CORRECTION FORMULA. DISTANCES IN KM. GRAVITY IN	
C MGALS. DENSITY IS 2.67	
GP=2.67*6.670	14
C LATM,LONM- TOTAL NUMBER OF MINUTES ALONG N-S AND E-W EDGES OF QUAD.	
C KCLAT,LCLON- CORRESPONDING SHAPE OF SMALLEST COMPARTMENT IN MIN/SEC.	
C MUST BE INTEGRAL NUMBER OF COMPARTMENTS AND BLOCKS ALONG EDGES OF QUAD	
C AND EACH ELEMENT MUST DIVIDE BY AN INTEGRAL NUMBER INTO THE LARGER	
C ELEMENTS. KBLOK,LBLOK- CORRESPONDING SHAPE OF COMPOSITE BLOCK IN	
C MIN/SEC (=KCLAT,LCLON IF COMPARTMENTS OF ONLY ONE SIZE ARE DESIRED).	
C RMAX,RMIN- OUTER AND INNER RADII OF TERRAIN CORRECTION, IN KILOMETERS.	
C RMED- INTERMEDIATE RADIUS, FOR CONVERSION TO LARGER BLOCKS, IN KM (=RM	
C IF NOT USED). RGR- DISTANCE FOR CONVERSION OF GRAVITY FORMULA (WITH	
C AND WITHOUT CURVATURE CORRECTION).	
C KCIRC=NON-ZERO, IF RMIN JOINS TRUE CIRCULAR BNDRY.	
C SMALLEST PERMISSABLE QUAD IS 1 MINUTE, COMPARTMENT 1 SECONDB.	
C COMPARTMENT AND BLOCK SIZES EXPRESSED IN MINUTES (KSEC=1) OR SECONDS	
C (KSEC=60). MAP EDGES ALWAYS IN MINUTES.	
DO 92 NMAP=1,NTYPE	15
READ (5,103)LATM,LONM,KCLAT,LCLON,KBLOK,LBLOK,RMAX,RMIN,RMED,RGR,	16
1 KCIRC,KSEC	
103 FORMAT (2I3,2I2,2I3,4F8.4,12X,2I2)	
IF (LATM.EQ. KBLOK .OR. LONM.EQ. LBLOK) GO TO 99	17
IF (KCLAT.EQ. KBLOK .OR. LCLON.EQ. LBLOK) GO TO 99	18
IF (RMIN.LT. RMED .AND. RMIN.LT. RMAX) GO TO 80	19
WRITE (6,221) RMIN,RMED,RMAX	20
221 FORMAT (' INNER RADIUS',F8.2,' IS NOT LESS THAN INTERMEDIATE, OR OU	
1TER RADIUS',2F9.2)	
91 STOP	21
80 IF (RGR.EQ. 0.0) RGR=14.0	22
IF (RGR.GT. 13.99) GO TO 81	23
WRITE (6,222) RGR	24
222 FORMAT (///'DARNING. EARTH CURVATURE EFFECT IS ASSUMED NEGLIGIBLE	
1 FOR DISTANCES LESS THAN 14 KM.'//, ' YOUR SELECTION OF',F9.2,	
2 ' KM MAY LEAD TO INACCURACY IN THE APPROXIMATION USED.')	

TABLE 1--CONTINUED

81 IF (NMAP .GT. 10) GO TO 2	25
RIF(NMAP)=RMIN	26
RIL(NMAP)=RHAX	27
LCIRC(NMAP)=KCIRC	28
2 IF (RMIN-RAD1) 94,95,95	29
94 RAD1=RMIN	30
95 IF (RMAX .LE. RAD2) GO TO 97	31
RAD2=RMAX	32
97 NCIRC=NCIRC+KCIRC	33
IF (NCIRC .LE. 1) GO TO 96	34
WRITE (6,210)	35
210 FORMAT (51HMORE THAN ONE CIRCULAR INNER RADIUS CAN NOT BE RUN)	
STOP	36
96 RMAX2=RMAX+RMAX	37
RHED2=RMED+RMED	38
RMIN2=RMIN+RMIN	39
RGR2=RGR+RGR	40
C ROWS (DIFFERING LATITUDE) AND COLUMNS OF SMALL COMPARTMENTS IN LARGE BL	
MCB=KBLOK/KCLAT	41
NCB=LBLOK/LCLON	42
LTES=LBLOK-LCLON*NCB	43
KTES=KBLOK-KCLAT*MCB	44
IF (LTES .NE. 0 .OR. KTES .NE. 0) GO TO 99	45
CPNUM=MCB*NCB	46
MCB1=MCB-1	47
NCB1=NCB-1	48
C NUMBER OF COMPARTMENTS AND LARGE BLOCKS IN QUAD, BY ROWS AND COLUMNS	
NJN=(60*LONM)/LCLON	49
NIT=(60*LATH)/KCLAT	50
KBQ=(60*LATH)/KBLOK	51
LBQ=(60*LONM)/LBLOK	52
C EDGES OF QUAD EXPRESSED IN MINUTES AND IN DEGREES	
BQM=LATH	53
AGM=LONM	54
BQM=BQM/60.0	55
AGM=AGM/60.0	56
KLCMP=KCLAT+LCLON	57
COMP2=KLCMP	58
COMP2=COMP2/3600.0	59
C EDGES AND HALF-EDGES OF LARGE BLOCKS IN MINUTES	
BLOKK=KBLOK	60
BLOKL=LBLOK	61
BLOKK=BLOKK/60.0	62
BLOKL=BLOKL/60.0	63
BLOK2=BLOKK+BLOKL	64
BL2K=0.5*BLOKK	65
BL2L=0.5*BLOKL	66
C HALF-EDGES OF LARGE BLOCKS IN INDEXING UNITS	
BLK2K=BL2K/BQM	67
BLK2L=BL2L/AGM	68
HLATH=0.5*BQM	69
C EDGE OF QUAD MINUS HALF-BLOCK IN MINUTES, FOR TESTING RMAX	
QB2B=BQM-BL2K	70
QA2B=AGM-BL2L	71
C EDGES AND HALF-EDGES OF COMPARTMENTS IN MINUTES OR SECONDS	

TABLE 1--CONTINUED

COMK=KCLAT	72
COML=LCLON	73
CMK2=COMK/120.0	74
CML2=COML/120.0	75
BC2K=BL2K-CMK2	76
BC2L=BL2L-CML2	77
ARCSB=COMP2/BLOK2	78
BQM60=60.0/BQM	79
AQM60=60.0/AQM	80
RM120=RMAX/120.0	81
RMXBQ=RMAX/BQM	82
RMXAQ=RMAX/AQM	83
IF (KSEC .EQ. 1) GO TO 44	84
IF (KSEC .EQ. 60) GO TO 45	85
WRITE (6,213)	86
213 FORMAT (49H1COMPARTMENT UNITS NOT SPECIFIED IN COLUMNS 63-64)	
STOP	87
C MINUTES	
44 BLK2K=60.0*BLK2K	88
BLK2L=60.0*BLK2L	89
NJN=NJN/60	90
NIT=NIT/60	91
KTES=LONM-NJN*LCLON	92
LTES=LATM-NIT*KCLAT	93
IF (LTES .NE. 0 .OR. KTES .NE.0) GO TO 99	94
KBQ=KBQ/60	95
LBQ=LBQ/60	96
KTES=LATM-KBQ*KBLOK	97
LTES=LONM-LBQ*LBLOK	98
IF (LTES .NE. 0 .OR. KTES .NE.0) GO TO 99	99
COMP2=3600.0*COMP2	100
BLOK2=3600.0*BLOK2	101
BL2K=60.0*BL2K	102
BL2L=60.0*BL2L	103
BLOKK=KBLOK	104
BLOKL=LBLOK	105
BC2K=60.0*BC2K	106
BC2L=60.0*BC2L	107
QB2B=BQM-BL2K	108
QA2B=AQM-BL2L	109
GO TO 46	110
C SECONDS	
45 COMK=COMK/60.0	111
COML=COML/60.0	112
KTES=60*LONM-NJN*LCLON	113
LTES=60*LATM-NIT*KCLAT	114
IF (LTES .NE. 0 .OR. KTES .NE.0) GO TO 99	115
KTES=60*LATM-KBQ*KBLOK	116
LTES=60*LONM-LBQ*LBLOK	117
IF (LTES .NE. 0 .OR. KTES .NE.0) GO TO 99	118
46 BL1=KBQ-1	119
AC10=0.5*COML*ASHAX	120
BC10=0.5*COMK*BSHAX	121
TEST=AC10*AC10+BC10*BC10	122
IF (RM120 .GT. TEST) GO TO 82	123



TABLE 1--CONTINUED

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WRITE (6,223) RMIN 124
223 FORMAT (' PROGRAM NOT WRITTEN TO INCLUDE CASE WHERE HALF OF COMPAR
ITMENT DIAGONAL-LENGTH IS GREATER THAN INNER RADIUS ', F6.2)
STOP 125
82 TEST=RMED-RMIN 126
C HALF DIAGONAL OF LARGEST BLOCK
ADEL=(AC10*NCB)**2+(BC10*MCB)**2 127
ADEL=SQRT(ADEL) 128
IF (TEST .GT. ADEL) GO TO 84 129
WRITE (6,224) RMIN,RMED 130
224 FORMAT (' SELECTED RADII',2F8.2,' DO NOT LEAVE ROOM FOR BLOCKS')
STOP 131
C ERROR OF 0.001 MINUTE
84 AC10=ASMAX/1000.0 132
BC10=BSMAX/1000.0 133
DO 9 IS=1,NS 134
C FLOATING POINT NOTATION FOR LOCATION OF STATION IN INDEX SYSTEM (QUAD
C INCREMENTS).
DO 65 M=1,13 135
GRAV(IS,M)=0.0 136
65 NUMS(IS,M)=0 137
MSS(IS)=0 138
ST=(SLATH(IS)+LTH(IS))/60.0 139
STIND=BQM60*ST 140
SNIND=(SLONM(IS)+LNM(IS))/AQM 141
C NW CORNER OF QUAD IN WHICH STATION IS LOCATED IN INDEX SYSTEM.
C STATIONS ALONG EAST AND SOUTH EDGES INCLUDED IN QUAD TO NORTHWEST.
LATS0(IS)=STIND+1.0 142
LONS0(IS)=SNIND+1.0 143
C MAX RADIUS IN DEGREES
RQ2=RM120/BS(IS) 144
CN=COS(DEGR*(ST+RQ2)) 145
CS=COS(DEGR*(ST-RQ2)) 146
C2N=CN*CN 147
C2S=CS*CS 148
RBN=RMXB0/(1.861656+C2N*(0.000160+C2N-0.019028))-BLK2K 149
RBS=RMXB0/(1.861656+C2S*(0.000160+C2S-0.019028))-BLK2K 150
RAN=RMXA0/(CN*(1.861656-0.006343+C2N))-BLK2L 151
C NORTH BOUNDARY OF COVERAGE NEEDED, IN INDEX UNITS- REFERRED TO NW
C CORNER OF BOUNDING QUADS. NUMBERS INCREASE TO NW. THEN S, E, AND W.
LATNW(IS)=STIND+RBN +1.0 152
LATSE(IS)=STIND-RBS +1.0 153
LONSE(IS)=SNIND-RAN +1.0 154
9 LONNW(IS)=SNIND+RAN +1.0 155
WRITE (6,208) 156
208 FORMAT (1H1)
C CALCULATE TERRAIN CORRECTION, ONE QUAD AT A TIME
DO 10 MQ=1,91 157
C TOTAL NUMBER OF QUADS COUNTED
NQ=MQ 158
C IDENTIFICATION OF QUAD. COORDINATES OF NW CORNER- DEGREES, MINUTES
C OF LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE IN INTEGERS. KPATH IS 6 IF DEPTHS (NEGATIVE
C ELEVATIONS) IN FATHOMS--FEET OTHERWISE. 33 IS FOR ALL DEPTHS IN
C METERS. 36 FOR ELEVATIONS IN METERS AND DEPTHS IN FATHOMS. 31--R, FT
READ (5,104)(DENTQ(ID,MQ),ID=1,3),LTDQ,LTHQ,LNDQ,LNMQ, KPATH 159

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TABLE 1--CONTINUED

104	FORMAT (3A4,2I3,I4,I3,I2)	
	IF (LTDG-90) 74,12,12	160
74	WRITE (6,212)(DENTQ(ID,MQ),ID=1,3),LTDG,LTMQ,LNDQ,LNMQ	161
212	FORMAT (1X,3A4,2I3,I4,I3)	
	IF (NQ-81) 11,73,73	162
73	WRITE (6,217)(DENTQ(ID,81),ID=1,3)	163
217	FORMAT (24H DD MAPS EXCEEDED. MAP ,3A4,14H IS NUMBER 81.)	
	STOP	164
C	ELEVATIONS OF COMPARTMENTS IN FEET. ONE WEST-TO-EAST ROW AT A TIME,	
C	STARTING AT NORTHWEST CORNER.	
C	CARD WITH 99 IN LOCATION FOR LATITUDE DEGREES PLACED BEHIND ELEVATION	
C	CARDS OF LAST QUADRANGLE IN DATA--THE FINAL DATA CARD	
11	READ (5,105)((E(I,J),J=1,NJN),I=1,NIT)	165
105	FORMAT ((10F7.0))	
831	DO 307 J=1,NJN	166
	DO 307 I=1,NIT	167
307	E(I,J)=E(I,J)/1000.0	168
	IF (KFATH-31) 300,306,306	169
300	DO 301 J=1,NJN	170
	DO 301 I=1,NIT	171
301	E(I,J)=0.3048006+E(I,J)	172
	IF (KFATH-6) 305,302,305	173
306	IF (KFATH-33) 308,305,309	174
302	DO 304 J=1,NJN	175
	DO 304 I=1,NIT	176
	EIJ=E(I,J)	177
	IF (EIJ) 303,304,304	178
303	E(I,J)=6.0*EIJ	179
304	CONTINUE	180
	GO TO 305	181
308	DO 310 J=1,NJN	182
	DO 310 I=1,NIT	183
	EIJ=E(I,J)	184
	IF (EIJ) 312,310,310	185
312	E(I,J)=0.3048006*EIJ	186
310	CONTINUE	187
	GO TO 305	188
309	DO 311 J=1,NJN	189
	DO 311 I=1,NIT	190
	EIJ=E(I,J)	191
	IF (EIJ) 313,311,311	192
313	E(I,J)=1.8288036*EIJ	193
311	CONTINUE	194
C	AVERAGE ELEVATION OF COMPARTMENTS USED FOR ELEVATION OF BLOCKS.	
305	DO 86 K=1,K80	195
	KF=MCB*K	196
	K1=KF-MCB1	197
	DO 86 L=1,L80	198
	LF=MCB*L	199
	L1=LF-MCB1	200
	ELEV=0.0	201
	CPDM1=CPNUM	202
	DO 30 II=K1,KF	203
	DO 30 JJ=L1,LF	204
	EIJ=E(II,JJ)	205

TABLE 1--CONTINUED

C PROTECTION AGAINST BLANK ELEVATIONS	
IF (EIJ) 54,31,54	206
31 CPDN1=CPDN1-1.0	207
GO TO 30	208
54 ELEV=ELEV+EIJ	209
30 CONTINUE	210
IF (CPDN1) 32,32,85	211
32 BEL(K,L)=0.0	212
GO TO 86	213
85 BEL(K,L)=ELEV/CPDN1	214
86 CONTINUE	215
C NW CORNER OF QUAD, IN MINUTES	
88 LTNWQ=60*LTDQ+LTMQ	216
LNNWQ=60*LNDQ+LNMQ	217
QT=LTNWQ	218
QN=LNNWQ	219
C IN INDEX UNITS OF ONE-PER-QUAD	
LATQ(MQ)=LTNWQ/LATM	220
LONG(MQ)=LNNWQ/LONM	221
LTQ=LATQ(MQ)	222
LNQ=LONG(MQ)	223
LTES=LTNWQ-LTQ*LATM	224
KTES=LNNWQ-LNQ*LONM	225
IF (LTES .NE. 0 .OR. KTES .NE. 0) GO TO 99	226
IF (MQ .EQ. 1) GO TO 3	227
MINUS=MQ-1	228
DO 4 K=1,MINUS	229
IF (LTQ .EQ. LATQ(K) .AND. LNQ .EQ. LONG(K)) GO TO 5	230
4 CONTINUE	231
GO TO 3	232
5 WRITE (6,206)	233
206 FORMAT (' THIS MAP WAS SKIPPED. IT ALREADY HAS BEEN USED.')	
GO TO 10	234
C PARAMETERS FOR NORTH AND SOUTHWEST BLOCK ROWS OF MAP	
3 DEGTOP=DEGM*(QT-BL2K)	235
CQS=COS(DEGR*DEGTOP)	236
C2=CQS*CQS	237
BT=1.861656+C2*(0.000160+C2-0.019028)	238
AT=CQS*(1.861656-0.006343*C2)	239
DEGBOT=DEGM*(QT-BQM+BL2K)	240
CQS=COS(DEGR*DEGBOT)	241
C2=CQS*CQS	242
BB=1.861656+C2*(0.000160+C2-0.019028)	243
AB=CQS*(1.861656-0.006343*C2)	244
ADLR=(AB-AT)/BL1	245
BDEL=(BB-BT)/BL1	246
C COMPUTATION OF TERRAIN CORRECTION FOR ONE QUAD, ONE STATION AT A TIME	
DO 13 IS=1,NS	247
C DETERMINE IF QUAD IS TO BE USED. FIRST OMIT STATIONS WHERE QUAD OCCURS	
C OUTSIDE BORDER OF RMAX-RECTANGLE. SEQUENCE N, S, W, E.	
IF ( LTQ -LATNW(IS)) 14,14,13	248
14 IF ( LTQ -LATSE(IS)) 13,15,15	249
15 IF ( LNQ -LONNW(IS)) 16,16,13	250
16 IF ( LNQ -LONSE(IS)) 13,17,17	251
C LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE OF STATION IN MINUTES	

TABLE 1--CONTINUED

17	ST=SLATM(IS)+LTM(IS)	252
	SN=SLOHM(IS)+LNM(IS)	253
	DEGS=ST/60.0	254
	DEGN=SN/60.0	255
C	DIFFERENCE IN LOCATION BETWEEN NW QUAD CORNER AND STATION, IN MINUTES	
	QTST=(LTNWQ-LTM(IS))-SLATM(IS)	256
	QNSN=(LNNWQ-LNM(IS))-SLOHM(IS)	257
	QTS2B=QTST-BL2K	258
	QNS2B=QNSN-BL2L	259
	QQNB=QNSN-QA2B	260
	QQTB=QTST-QB2B	261
C	INDEX UNITS FOR CORNER OF QUAD IN WHICH STATION LOCATED	
	LTS=LATSD(IS)	262
	LNS=LONSD(IS)	263
C	TEST IF QUAD OUTSIDE RMAX RADIUS SQUARED	
	IF (LTQ-LTS) 19,22,20	264
19	DPHI2=(DEGS-BEGTOP)**2	265
	AQ2=(0.5*(AT+AS(IS))*(1.0+DEGR28*DPHI2))**2	266
	BQ2=(0.5*(BT+BS(IS))**2	267
	IF (LMQ-LNS) 21,22,23	268
20	DPHI2=(DEGS-BEGBOT)**2	269
	AQ2=(0.5*(AB+AS(IS))*(1.0+DEGR28*DPHI2))**2	270
	BQ2=(0.5*(BB+BS(IS))**2	271
	IF (LMQ-LNS) 24,22,25	272
C	SOUTHEAST	
21	DISQ2=BQ2+QTS2B+QTS2B+AQ2+QNS2B+QNS2B	273
	GO TO 26	274
C	SOUTHWEST	
23	DISQ2=BQ2+QTS2B+QTS2B+AQ2+QQNB+QQNB	275
	GO TO 26	276
C	NORTHEAST	
24	DISQ2=BQ2+QQTB+QQTB+AQ2+QNS2B+QNS2B	277
	GO TO 26	278
C	NORTHWEST	
25	DISQ2=BQ2+QQTB+QQTB+AQ2+QQNB+QQNB	279
C	TEST RMAX	
26	IF (DISQ2-RMAX2) 22,13,13	280
22	BCOMK=BS(IS)*COMK	281
	ACOML=AS(IS)*COML	282
	ABC5=0.5*SQRT(BCOMK*BCOMK+ACOML*ACOML)	283
	MS=MSS(IS)+1	284
	IF (MS-14) 72,71,71	285
71	WRITE (6,220)DENTS(IS),DEGS,DEGN,(DENTO(ID,HQ),ID=1,3)	286
220	FORMAT (' STATION ',AS,2F8.3,' (RENAMED *****) NEEDS MORE THAN 13	
	1HAPS',,8X,' MAP ', 3A4,' NEEDED BUT NOT COMPUTED.')	
	DENTS(IS)=ASTER	287
	GO TO 13	288
72	MSS(IS)=MS	289
	MURS(IS,MS)=HQ	290
	RCS=RMIN+ABC5	291
	RCS=RCS*RCS	292
	ELST=ELS(IS)	293
	DPHI2=(DEGS-BEGTOP)**2	294
	ATOP=0.5*(AT+AS(IS))*(1.0+DEGR24*DPHI2)	295
	BTOP=0.5*(BT+BS(IS))	296

TABLE 1--CONTINUED

DPHI2=(DEGS-DEGBOT)**2	297
ABOT=0.5*(AB+AS(IS) *(1.0+DEGR24*DPHI2))	298
BBOT=0.5*(BB+BS(IS))	299
ADEL=(ABOT-ATOP)/BL1	300
BDEL=(BBOT-BTOP)/BL1	301
A=ATOP-ADEL	302
B=BTOP-BDEL	303
AROW=AT-ADELR	304
BROW=BT-BDELR	305
C START LOOP FOR TESTING BLOCKS OF COMPARTMENTS NORTH TO SOUTH	
DO 411 I=1,KBQ	306
KF=MCB*I	307
K1=KF-MCB1	308
FK1=I-1	309
C FOR DISTANCES OF STATION TO BLOCK ROW	
B=B+BDEL	310
A=A+ADEL	311
C FOR DISTANCES WITHIN BLOCK ROW	
AROW=AROW+ADEL	312
BROW=BROW+BDEL	313
DISTN=B*(QTS2B-FK1*BLOK)	314
IF (DISTN .GE. RMAX) GO TO 411	315
C BLOCK AREA IN SQUARE KILOMETERS	
AREAB=AROW*BROW*BLOK2	316
BCOMK=BROW*COMK	317
ACOML=AROW*COML	318
C CONSTANT IN TERRAIN CORRECTION FORMULA	
GPA=AREAB*GP	319
ACS=0.5*ACOML	320
BCS=0.5*BCOMK	321
C EAST TO WEST	
DO 40 L=1,LBQ	322
LF=NCB*L	323
L1=LF-NCB1	324
FL1=L-1	325
79 DISTW=A*(QNS2B-FL1*BLOKL)	326
R2B=DISTN*DISTN+DISTW*DISTW	327
IF (R2B-RMAX2) 28,40,40	328
28 IF (R2B-RMED2) 34,29,29	329
C USE LARGE BLOCKS. AVERAGE THE ELEVATIONS OF COMPARTMENTS.	
29 ELEV=BEL(I,L)	330
IF (ELEV .NE. 0.0) GO TO 87	331
WRITE (6,211) I, L,DENTS(IS)	332
211 FORMAT (' WARNING. BLOCK', 13,'S','13,'E HAS ZERO ELEVATION.',	
1,' TC NEEDED BUT NOT CALCULATED FOR STATION ',A5)	
GO TO 40	333
87 GB=G(ELEV,ELST,R2B,RGR2)	334
GO TO 39	335
C USE SMALL COMPARTMENTS. DISTANCES RELATIVE TO CENTER OF COMPARTMENT	
C IN NW CORNER OF BLOCK.	
34 DISHC=DISTN+BROW*BC2K	336
DISUC=DISTW+AROW*BC2L	337
FJI=0.0	338
GB=0.0	339
DO 35 JI=K1,KF	340

TABLE 1--CONTINUED

FIJ=0.0	341
YC=DISNC-FJI*BCOMK	342
YC2=YC*YC	343
C DISTANCE, IN KM, FROM STATION TO NORTH AND S EDGES OF COMPARTMENT	
DYN=YC+BC5	344
DYS=YC-BC5	345
IF (ABS(DYN) .LT. BC10) DYN=0.0	346
IF (ABS(DYS) .LT. BC10) DYS=0.0	347
YN=DYN+DYN	348
YS=DYS+DYS	349
DY(1)=DYN	350
DY(2)=DYN	351
DY(3)=DYS	352
DY(4)=DYS	353
DO 78 JJ=L1,LF	354
ELEV=E(II,JJ)	355
IF (ELEV .NE. 0.0) GO TO 38	356
WRITE (6,214) II,JJ,DENTS(IS)	357
214 FORMAT (' WARNING. COMPARTMENT',I3,'S',I3,'E HAS ZERO ELEVATION.',	
1,' TC NEEDED BUT NOT CALCULATED FOR STATION ',A5)	
GO TO 78	358
38 XC=DISWC-FIJ*ACOML	359
XC2=XC*XC	360
RC=XC2+YC2	361
C RC5 IS RMIN PLUS 0.5* SLANT LENGTH OF COMPARTMENT	
C TEST IF THIS MAP GROUP REQUIRES INNER TIE TO CIRCLE	
IF (KCIRC) 49,51,49	362
49 IF (RC-RC5) 64,51,51	363
51 IF (RC-RMIN2) 78,37,37	364
37 GC=G(ELEV,ELST,RC,RGR2)*ARCSB	365
GB=GB+GC	366
GO TO 78	367
64 CALL GINNER(XC,YC,AC5,YS,YN,DY, ELEV,ELST,RC,AREAB,6PA,GB,	368
1 RGR2,ARCSB,IS,AC10)	
78 FIJ=FIJ+1.0	369
FJI=FJI+1.0	370
35 CONTINUE	371
39 GRAV(IS,MS)=GRAV(IS,MS)+GB*AREAB	372
40 CONTINUE	373
411 CONTINUE	374
GRAV(IS,MS)=GRAV(IS,MS)+GP	375
C END STATION LOOP	
13 CONTINUE	376
C END MAP LOOP	
10 CONTINUE	377
GO TO 12	378
99 WRITE (6,229)KCLAT,LCLON,KBLOK,LBLOK,LATH,LOHM,LTDB,LTMB,LMDQ,LNMQ	379
229 FORMAT (1X,2I3,3X,2I4,3X,2I4,4X,2I3,I5,I3/, 4X, 'STOP. ABOVE LISTE	
10 COMPARTMENT, BLOCK, MAP SIZES OR NORTHWEST CORNER OF MAP DO NOT	
2PROGRESS BY INTEGER MULTIPLICATION (EXCLUDING 1).')	
STOP	380
12 NQ=NQ-1	381
C PRINTOUT	
IF(KCIRC .EQ. 0) GO TO 52	382
WRITE (6,200)RMIN,RMAX,BREA	383

TABLE 1--CONTINUED

200	FORMAT ('OMAP COVERAGE FOR ',F8.3,' TO ',F8.3,' KILOMETERS ',	
1	'(CIRCULAR INNER JOIN) OF ',6A4)	
	GO TO 53	384
52	WRITE (6,209)RMIN,RMAX,BREA	385
209	FORMAT ('OMAP COVERAGE FOR ',F8.3,' TO ',F8.3,' KILOMETERS ',	
1	'(PIECEMEAL INNER JOIN) OF ',6A4)	
53	IF (KSEC .EQ. 60) GO TO 48	386
47	WRITE (6,204)KCLAT,LCLON,KBLOK,LBLOK	387
204	FORMAT (36H SMALLEST COMPARTMENT DIGITIZED ARE ,12, 4H BY ,12,	
1	33H AND LARGEST COMPOSITE BLOCKS ARE ,13,3H BY ,13,8H MINUTES)	
	GO TO 50	388
48	WRITE (6,205)KCLAT,LCLON,KBLOK,LBLOK	389
205	FORMAT (36H SMALLEST COMPARTMENT DIGITIZED ARE ,12, 4H BY ,12,	
1	33H AND LARGEST COMPOSITE BLOCKS ARE ,13,3H BY ,13,8H SECONDS)	
50	WRITE (6,207)LATH,LONM,RHEB,RGR	390
207	FORMAT(49H IN LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE. QUADRANGLES USED ARE , 13,	
24H BY , 13,9H MINUTES.,26H CONVERSION TO BLOCKS AT ,F7.2,4H KM./,		
3	25H CURVATURE CORRECTION AT ,F4.0,' KM.'//)	
C	BEGIN INDEXING LOOP FOR EACH STATION	
	DO 90 IS=1,NS	391
	ST=SLATH(IS)+LTM(IS)	392
	SN=SLOHM(IS)+LNM(IS)	393
	DEGS=ST/60.0	394
	DEGN=SN/60.0	395
	WRITE (6,202)DENTS(IS),DEGS,DEGN	396
202	FORMAT(9H STATION ,A5,' AT',F7.3,1H,,F8.3,' DEGREES')	
	WRITE (6,203)	397
203	FORMAT (6X, 2(3HMAP,9X,'NW CORNER (D,M)',7X,'MGLS',11X))	
	A=AS(IS)	398
	B=BS(IS)	399
	CALL DEXQB(IS,LATNW(IS),LONNW(IS),DQB,AQB,LATSE(IS),LONSE(IS),	400
1	LATSD(IS),LONSD(IS),NQ, MSS(IS), LATM,LONM)	
90	CONTINUE	401
92	CONTINUE	402
	JN=NTYPE	403
	IF (JN .GT. 10) JN=10	404
	WRITE (6,201)	405
201	FORMAT (///,'OLIST OF RADIAL COVERAGE FOR SUCCESSIVE MAP SETS',//	
1	' INNER BOUNDARY IS PIECEMEAL UNLESS CIRCULAR IS INDICATED. '	
2	'ALL OUTER BOUNDARIES ARE PIECEMEAL')	
	DO 6 J=1,JN	406
	IF(LCIRC(J) .EQ. 0) GO TO 7	407
	WRITE (6,215) RIF(J),RIL(J)	408
215	FORMAT (1X,F10.5,' TO ',F10.5,' KM (CIRCULAR INNER JOIN)')	
	GO TO 6	409
7	WRITE (6,216) RIF(J),RIL(J)	410
216	FORMAT (1X,F10.5,' TO ',F10.5,' KM')	
6	CONTINUE	411
	RETURN	412
	END	413

SUBROUTINE GINNER(XC,YC,ACS,YS,YN,DY,ELEV,ELST,RC,AREAB,GPA,GB,  
 1 RGR2,ARCSB,IS,AC10) *Circular inner join*  
 DOUBLE PRECISION DENTS

TABLE 1--CONTINUED

INTEGER=2 NUMS	2
DIMENSION DX(4),DY(4),R2(4), GCEN(500),DENTS(500)	3
DIMENSION GRAV(500,13),NUMS(500,13),GV(500)	4
COMMON /STATN/ DENTS	5
COMMON RMIN,RMIN2,RMAX2,BL2K,BL2L,QB2B,QA2B,AQM,BQM,ST,SN,	6
1 A,B, GCEN,GRAV,GV,NUMS	
64 DXW=XC+ACS	7
DXE=XC-ACS	8
IF (ABS(DXW) .LT. AC10) DXW=0.0	9
IF (ABS(DXE) .LT. AC10) DXE=0.0	10
XW=DXW+DXW	11
XE=DXE+DXE	12
DX(1)=DXW	13
DX(2)=DXE	14
DX(3)=DXE	15
DX(4)=DXW	16
R2(1)=XW+YM	17
R2(2)=XE+YM	18
R2(3)=XE+YS	19
R2(4)=XW+YS	20
BIG=0.0	21
C NPT=NUMBER OF CORNERS OF COMPARTMENT THAT ARE LOCATED	
C OUTSIDE RMIN CIRCLE	
NPT=0	22
DO 320 K=1,4	23
IF (RMIN2 .GE. R2(K)) GO TO 320	24
NPT=NPT+1	25
IF (BIG .GE. R2(K)) GO TO 320	26
KBIG=K	27
BIG=R2(K)	28
320 CONTINUE	29
IF (NPT .EQ. 0) RETURN	30
C ASSIGN COORDINATES (X2,Y2) TO CORNER FARTHEST FROM STATION	
Y2=DY(KBIG)	31
X2=DX(KBIG)	32
I1=1	33
I2=1	34
IF (X2 .LT. 0.0) I1=-1	35
IF (Y2 .LT. 0.0) I2=-1	36
KTEST=0	37
S1=DXW+DXE	38
IF (S1 .GE. 0.0) GO TO 337	39
S1=DY(1)+DY(4)	40
IF (S1 .LT. 0.0) KTEST=1	41
337 S1=I1	42
S2=I2	43
C COORDINATES OF CORNER CLOSEST TO STATION (OPPOSITE FARTHEST CORNER)	
KSML=KBIG+2	44
IF (KSML .GT. 4) KSML=KBIG-2	45
X1=DX(KSML)	46
Y1=DY(KSML)	47
C CALCULATE ACCORDING TO HOW MANY CORNERS ARE OUTSIDE CIRCLE	
GO TO (322,323,324,325), NPT	48
C ONE CORNER OUTSIDE CIRCLE	
322 CALL CENTD(0.0,X2,0.0,Y2,S1, S2,AREA,YM,XR,1)	49



TABLE 1--CONTINUED

C ASSUME 0.002-MINUTE LOCATION ACCURACY	50
ABAR=ABS(AREA)	51
IF(ABAR .LT. 1.0E-5) RETURN	52
RBAR2=(YM+YM+XM+XM)/(ABAR+ABAR)	53
IF (RBAR2 .LT. R2(KBIG)) GO TO 406	54
RBAR2=R2(KBIG)	55
H=ELST+SQRT(RBAR2/R2)*(ELEV-ELST)	56
GO TO 405	
C TWO POINTS OUTSIDE CIRCLE.	
C FIND COORDINATES OF SECOND CORNER OUTSIDE CIRCLE-ADJACENT FARTHEST	57
323 LBIG=KBIG+1	58
IF (LBIG .EQ. 5) LBIG=1	59
IF (R2(LBIG) .GT. RMIN2) GO TO 65	60
LBIG=KBIG-1	61
IF (LBIG .EQ. 0) LBIG=4	62
65 IF (DY(KBIG) .EQ. DY(LBIG)) GO TO 342	
C REVERSED ROLES	63
IF (Y1) 376,343,377	64
376 LY1=-1	65
GO TO 367	66
377 LY1=1	67
367 L3=I2+LY1	68
IF (L3 .EQ. 0) GO TO 368	69
343 CALL CENTD(Y1,Y2,0.0,X2,S2, S1,AREA,XM,YM,2)	70
GO TO 403	71
342 IF (X1) 346,344,347	72
346 LX1=-1	73
GO TO 351	74
347 LX1=1	75
351 L4=I1+LX1	76
IF (L4 .EQ. 0) GO TO 349	77
344 CALL CENTD(X1,X2,0.0,Y2,S1, S2,AREA,YM,XM,2)	78
GO TO 403	
C X1 AND X2 ARE OF OPPOSITE SIGN (368 FOR OPP. Y1, Y2)	79
349 IF (RMIN-ABS(Y2)) 344,344,330	80
368 IF (RMIN-ABS(X2)) 343,343,330	
C 3 CORNERS OUTSIDE CIRCLE	
324 IF (R2(KSML) .EQ. RMIN2) GO TO 37	81
IF (Y1) 51,52,53	82
51 LY1=-1	83
GO TO 354	84
52 LY1= 0	85
GO TO 354	86
53 LY1= 1	87
354 L3=I2+LY1+3	88
IF (X1) 5,6,7	89
5 LX1=-1	90
GO TO 8	91
6 LX1= 0	92
GO TO 8	93
7 LX1= 1	94
8 L4=I1+LX1+3	95
GO TO (101,102,103,102,101), L3	96
101 GO TO (355,121,104,121,355), L4	97
355 CALL CENTD(X1,0.0,Y1,0.0,S1,S2,AREA,YM,XM,3)	98

TABLE 1--CONTINUED

GO TO 400	99
121 CALL CENTD(Y1,0.0,0.0,0.0,S2,S1,AREA,XM,YM,6)	100
GO TO 400	101
122 CALL CENTD(X1,0.0,0.0,0.0,S1,S2,AREA,YM,XM,6)	102
GO TO 400	103
104 IF (ABS(Y2) .GE. RMIN) GO TO 355	104
15 LBIG=KBIG+1	105
IF (LBIG .EQ. 5) LBIG=1	106
IF (DX(LBIG) .EQ. DX(KBIG)) GO TO 108	107
LBIG=KBIG-1	108
IF (LBIG .EQ. 0) LBIG=4	109
108 CALL CENTD(Y1,Y2,0.0,X2,S2, S1,AREA,XM,YM,2)	110
GO TO 114	111
102 GO TO (122,105,106,105,122), L4	112
105 AREA=0.7853982*RMIN2	113
BIG=RMIN+RMIN2/3.0	114
YM=S1+BIG	115
XM=S2+BIG	116
GO TO 400	117
106 IF (ABS(Y2) .LT. RMIN) GO TO 15	118
GO TO 122	119
103 GOTO (111,112,113,112,111), L4	120
111 IF (ABS(X2) .LT. RMIN) GO TO 12	121
356 CALL CENTD(Y1,0.0,X1,0.0,S2,S1,AREA,XM,YM,3)	122
GO TO 400	123
112 IF (ABS(X2) .GE. RMIN) GO TO 121	124
12 LBIG=KBIG+1	125
IF (LBIG .EQ. 5) LBIG=1	126
IF (DY(LBIG) .EQ. DY(KBIG)) GO TO 109	127
LBIG=KBIG-1	128
IF (LBIG .EQ. 0) LBIG=4	129
109 CALL CENTD(X1,X2,0.0,Y2,S1, S2,AREA,YM,XM,2)	130
114 LR=10-(KBIG+LBIG+KSML)	131
CALL CENTD (0.0,DX(LR),0.0,DY(LR),0.0,0.0,AREAR,XE,XW,1)	132
GO TO 115	133
113 IF (ABS(X2) .LT. RMIN) GO TO 107	134
IF (ABS(Y2) .LT. RMIN) GO TO 15	135
CALL CENTD(X1,X2,Y1,Y2,S1, S2,AREA,YM,XM,5)	136
AREAR=AREA	137
GO TO 115	138
107 IF (ABS(Y2) .GE. RMIN) GO TO 12	139
14 LBIG=KBIG+1	140
IF (LBIG .EQ. 5) LBIG=1	141
LR=10-(KBIG+LBIG+KSML)	142
CALL CENTD (0.0,DX(LR),0.0,DY(LR),0.0,0.0,AREAR,XE,XW,1)	143
GO TO 110	144
330 AREAR=0.0	145
110 CALL CENTD (0.0,DX(LBIG),0.0,DY(LBIG),0.0,0.0,AREA,XE,XW,1)	146
AREAR=AREAR+AREA	147
CALL CENTD (0.0,X2,0.0,Y2,S1,S2,AREA,YM,XM,1)	148
115 AREAR=AREAR+AREA	149
ABAR=ABS(AREAR)	150
RBAR2=(XM+XM+YM+YM)/(AREA+AREA)	151
H=ELEV	152
GO TO 405	153

TABLE 1--CONTINUED

C 4 CORNERS OUTSIDE CIRCLE		
325	IF (X1) 54,37,55	154
54	LX1=-1	155
	GO TO 56	156
55	LX1= 1	157
56	L3=I1+LX1	158
	IF (L3 .NE. 0) GO TO 366	159
360	IF (Y1) 57,37,58	160
57	LY1=-1	161
	GO TO 59	162
58	LY1= 1	163
59	L4=I2+LY1	164
	IF (L4 .EQ. 0) RETURN	165
378	IF (ABS(Y1) .GE. RMIN) GO TO 37	166
361	CALL CENTD(0.0,0.0,Y1,0.0,0.0,S2,AREA,YM,XM,4)	167
	GO TO 400	168
366	IF (Y1) 16,37,17	169
16	LY1=-1	170
	GO TO 18	171
17	LY1= 1	172
18	L4=I2+LY1	173
	IF (L4 .NE. 0) GO TO 37	174
C REVERSED ROLES		
19	IF (ABS(X1) .GE. RMIN) GO TO 37	175
373	CALL CENTD(0.0,0.0,X1,0.0,0.0,S1,AREA,XM,YM,4)	176
C MOMENT OF RECTANGULAR COMPARTMENT.		
400	AREAR=ABS((X2-X1)*(Y2-Y1))	177
	AREA =AREAR-AREA	178
C MOMENTS ABOUT Y- AND X-AXES FOR REMAINING AREA		
	YM=XC*AREAR-YM	179
	XM=YC*AREAR-XM	180
403	ABAR=ABS(AREA)	181
	RBAR2=(YM+YM+XM+XM)/(ABAR+ABAR)	182
406	RBAR=SQRT(RBAR2)	183
	H=ELST+RBAR*(ELEV-ELST)/SQRT(RC)	184
405	GC=ABAR*G(H,ELST,RBAR2,RGR2)/AREAR	185
	BIG=GC*GPA	186
	IF (KTEST .EQ. 1) WRITE (6,200) DENYS(IS),BIG	187
200	FORMAT (4X,'STATION ',A5,' IS INSIDE CALCULATED COMPARTMENT. ',	
1	'CORRECTION USED IS',F8.3,' MGAL.')	
404	GCEN(IS)=GCEN(IS)+BIG	188
	GB=GB+GC	189
	RETURN	190
37	GB=GB+ G(ELEV,ELST,RC,RGR2)*ARCSB	191
78	RETURN	192
	END	193

SUBROUTINE CENTD(X1,X2,Y1,Y2,S1,S2,AREA,YM,XM,H)  
 INTEGER\*2 NUMS *Called by GINNER--circular inner join* 1  
 DIMENSION GRAV(500,13),NUMS(500,13),GV(500),GCEN(500) 2  
 COMMON R,AA, RMAX2,BL2K,BL2L,QB2B,QA2B,AGM,BGM,ST,SN, 3  
 1 A,B, GCEN,GRAV,GV,NUMS

C NOTE-COMMON STATEMENT NAMES ARE DIFFERENT THAN OTHER SUBROUTINES  
 C M-NUMBER OF CORNERS OUTSIDE COMPARTMENT (EXCEPT 5=3). ABSOLUTE VALUES

TABLE 1--CONTINUED

C 6	GIVE PROTECTION AGAINST SQUARE ROOTS OF NEGATIVE NUMBERS MEANT TO BE 0	4
	GO TO (12,12,35,4,35,6), M	5
12	AX2=ABS(X2)	6
	AY2=ABS(Y2)	7
	X22=X2*X2	8
	Y22=Y2*Y2	9
	AAX2=ABS(AA-X22)	10
	AA2=AA-Y22	11
	SAX2=SQRT(AAX2)	12
	IF (M .EQ. 2) GO TO 2	13
C 1	CORNER OUTSIDE	14
1	AA2=ABS(AA2)	13
	SAY2=SQRT(AA2)	14
C	FACTOR TERMS TO MINIMIZE LOSS OF SIGNIFICANT FIGURES	15
	AREA=AX2*(AY2-0.5*SAX2)-0.5*(AY2*SAY2+AA*(ARSIN(AX2/R)-ARSIN(SAY2/	15
1	R)))	16
	YM=S1*(0.5*AY2*(Y22/3.0-AAX2)+AAX2*SAX2/3.0)	17
	XM=S2*(0.5*AX2*(X22/3.0-AA2)+AA2*SAY2/3.0)	18
	RETURN	19
C 2	CORNERS OUTSIDE-CONNECTED AREA	20
2	SX=S1*X1	21
	X11=X1*X1	22
	AAX1=ABS(AA-X11)	23
	SAX1=SQRT(AAX1)	24
	AREA=AY2*(AX2-SX)-0.5*(AX2*SAX2-SX*SAX1+AA*(ARSIN(AX2/R)	25
1	-ARSIN(SX/R)))	26
	YM=S1*(0.5*AY2*(X22-X11)+(AAX2*SAX2-AAX1*SAX1)/3.0)	27
	XM=0.5*S2*(AX2*(X22/3.0-AA2)-SX*(X11/3.0-AA2))	28
	RETURN	29
C 4	CORNERS OUTSIDE-CONNECTED INSIDE AREA USED	30
4	AA1=ABS(AA-Y1*Y1)	31
	SAY1=SQRT(AA1)	32
	AREA=AA*ARSIN(SAY1/R)-ABS(Y1)*SAY1	33
	YM=0.0	34
	XM=0.6666667*S2*AA1*SAY1	35
	RETURN	36
35	AY1=ABS(Y1)	37
	X11=X1*X1	38
	Y11=Y1*Y1	39
	AAX1=ABS(AA-X11)	40
	AA1=ABS(AA-Y11)	41
	SAX1=SQRT(AAX1)	42
	SAY1=SQRT(AA1)	43
	IF (M .EQ. 5) GO TO 5	44
C 3	CORNERS OUTSIDE-1 CORNER INSIDE USED	45
3	SX=S1*X1	46
	IF (SAY1 .EQ. SX) GO TO 10	47
	AREA=SX*(AY1-0.5*SAX1)-0.5*(AY1*SAY1-AA*(ARSIN(SAY1/R)-ARSIN(SX/R)	48
1	))	49
	YM=S1*(AAX1+SAX1/3.0+0.5*AY1*(Y11/3.0-AAX1))	50
	XM=S2*(AA1+SAY1/3.0+0.5*SX*(X11/3.0-AA1))	51
	RETURN	52
C	CASE WHERE A CORNER IS ON CIRCLE AND WHOLE COMPARTMENT IS OUTSIDE	53
10	AREA=0.0	54
	YM=0.0	55

TABLE 1--CONTINUED

XH=0.0	49
RETURN	50
C 3 CORNERS OUTSIDE-OCCUPIES 3 QUADRANTS (CLOSE-IN)	
5 AX1=ABS(X1)	51
AX2=ABS(X2)	52
AY2=ABS(Y2)	53
X22=X2*X2	54
Y22=Y2*Y2	55
AREA=AX2*(AY1+AY2)+AX1*AY2-0.5*(AX1*SAX1+AY1*SAY1	56
1 +AA*(1.570796+ARSIN(AX1/R)+ARSIN(AY1/R)))	
YM=S1*(0.5*(AY1*(Y11/3.0-AA+X22)+AY2*(X22-X11))-AAX1+SAX1/3.0)	57
XM=S2*(0.5*(AX1*(X11/3.0-AA+Y22)+AX2*(Y22-Y11))-AAY1+SAY1/3.0)	58
RETURN	59
C 3 CORNERS OUT, Y1=0.0	
6 SX=S1*X1	60
X11=X1*X1	61
AAX1=ABS(AA-X11)	62
SAX1=SQRT(AAX1)	63
AREA=0.5*(AA*(1.570796-ARSIN(SX/R))-SX*SAX1)	64
YM=S1*AAX1+SAX1/3.0	65
XH=S2*(AA/R/3.0+0.5*SX*(X11/3.0-AA))	66
RETURN	67
END	68
SUBROUTINE DEXQD(IS,LT,LN,BQD,AQD,LTSE,LNSE,LTS,LNS,NQ, MS,	
1 LATM,LONM)	
INTEGER*2 NUMS	1
DIMENSION IQ(5,7),GCEN(500),GRAV(500,13),GV(500),DENTM(3,13),	2
1 DENTQ(3,81),NUMS(500,13), LATQ(81),LONQ(81),	
2 LTDQ(13),LTMQ(13),LNDQ(13),LNMQ(13)	
COMMON /MAP/ DENTQ,LATQ,LONQ	3
COMMON RMIN,RMIN2,RMAX2,BL2K,BL2L,QB2B,QA2B,AQM,BQM,ST,SN,	4
1 A,B, GCEN,GRAV,GV,NUMS	
C PREPARE LIST OF QUADRANGLES NEEDED <i>Indexing</i>	
DO 41 K=1,5	5
DO 41 L=1,7	6
41 IQ(K,L)=0	7
C NW CORNER OF INDEX MAP IN INDEX UNITS, DEGREES, AND MINUTES.	
QTNW=LT	8
QNNW=LN	9
QTNW=BQD*QTNW	10
QNNW=AQD*QNNW	11
QB=60.*QTNW	12
QA=60.*QNNW	13
C FIND QUADS NEEDED. FIRST BY N-S-W-E BOUNDARIES, THEN RADII.	
C REFERENCE TO NW CORNER OF QUADS.	
KMAX=LT-LTSE+1	14
LMAX=LN-LNSE+1	15
KSM1=LT-LTS	16
LSM1=LN-LNS	17
KSP1=KSM1+2	18
LSP1=LSM1+2	19
DO 42 K=1,KMAX	20
DO 42 L=1,LMAX	21

TABLE 1--CONTINUED

42	IQ(K,L)=IQ(K,L)+2	22
	B2=B*B	23
	A2=A*A	24
C	SOUTH CORNERS	
	QTS2B=ST+BL2K	25
C	EAST CORNERS	
	QNS2B=SN+BL2L	26
C	NORTH CORNERS	
	QTST=ST+QB2B	27
C	WEST CORNERS	
	QNSN=SN+QA2B	28
C	NW CORNER	
	IF (KSM1) 152,152,156	29
156	IF (LSM1) 158,158,157	30
157	DO 44 K=1,KSM1	31
	FK=K-1	32
	QT=QB-FK+BQM-QTST	33
	DO 44 L=1,LSM1	34
	FL=L-1	35
	QN=QA-FL+AQH-QNSN	36
	DISQ2=B2+QT+QT+A2+QN+QN	37
	IF (DISQ2-RMAX2) 44,44,43	38
43	IQ(K,L)=IQ(K,L)-2	39
44	CONTINUE	40
C	NE CORNER	
158	IF (LMAX-LSP1) 152,151,151	41
151	DO 46 K=1,KSM1	42
	FK=K-1	43
	QT=QB-FK+BQM-QTST	44
	DO 46 L=LSP1,LMAX	45
	FL=L-1	46
	QN=QA-FL+AQH-QNS2B	47
	DISQ2=B2+QT+QT+A2+QN+QN	48
	IF (DISQ2-RMAX2) 46,46,45	49
45	IQ(K,L)=IQ(K,L)-2	50
46	CONTINUE	51
C	SW CORNER	
152	IF (KMAX-KSP1) 155,153,153	52
153	IF (LSM1) 159,159,160	53
160	DO 48 K=KSP1,KMAX	54
	FK=K-1	55
	QT=QB-FK+BQM-QTS2B	56
	DO 48 L=1,LSM1	57
	FL=L-1	58
	QN=QA-FL+AQH-QNSN	59
	DISQ2=B2+QT+QT+A2+QN+QN	60
	IF (DISQ2-RMAX2) 48,48,47	61
47	IQ(K,L)=IQ(K,L)-2	62
48	CONTINUE	63
C	SE CORNER	
159	IF (LMAX-LSP1) 155,154,154	64
154	DO 50 K=KSP1,KMAX	65
	FK=K-1	66
	QT=QB-FK+BQM-QTS2B	67
	DO 50 L=LSP1,LMAX	68

TABLE 1--CONTINUED

	FL=L-1	69
	QN=QA-FL+AGM-QNS2B	70
	DISQ2=B2+QT+GT+A2+QN+QN	71
	IF (DISQ2-RMAX2) 50,50,149	72
149	IQ(K,L)=IQ(K,L)-2	73
50	CONTINUE	74
155	CONTINUE	75
C	QUADS USED	
75	GB=0.	76
	M=0	77
	IF (MS) 53,53,54	78
54	DO 132 MQ=1,MS	79
	M =NUMS(IS,MQ)	80
66	LTQ=LATQ(M)	81
	LNQ=LONQ(M)	82
	LTB=LATM+LTQ	83
	LNA=LONM+LNQ	84
	LTD=LTB/60	85
	LND=LNA/60	86
	LTDQ(MQ)=LTD	87
	LTMQ(MQ)=LTB-60*LTD	88
	LNDQ(MQ)=LND	89
	LNMQ(MQ)=LNA-60*LND	90
	LTS=LT-LTQ+1	91
	LNS=LN-LNQ+1	92
	IQ(LTS,LNS)=IQ(LTS,LNS)-1	93
	DENTM(1,MQ)=DENTQ(1,M)	94
	DENTM(2,MQ)=DENTQ(2,M)	95
	DENTM(3,MQ)=DENTQ(3,M)	96
132	GB=GB+GRAV(IS,MQ)	97
68	GV(IS)=GV(IS)+GB	98
	IF (MS-1) 53,134,52	99
52	M55=MS/2	100
	MS2=2*M55	101
	M5M=MS-MS2	102
	DO 93 M=2,MS2,2	103
	M1=M-1	104
93	WRITE (6,204)(DENTM(ID,M1),ID=1,3), LTDQ(M1),LTMQ(M1),LNDQ(M1),	105
	1 LNMQ(M1),GRAV(IS,M1), (DENTM(ID,M),ID=1,3),LTDQ(M),LTMQ(M),	
	2 LNDQ(M),LNMQ(M),GRAV(IS,M)	
204	FORMAT (2X,2(3A4,I6,I3,I8,I3),F11.3,6X))	
	IF (M5M) 134,133,134	106
134	WRITE (6,207)(DENTM(ID,MS),ID=1,3),LTDQ(MS),LTMQ(MS),LNDQ(MS),	107
	1 LNMQ(MS),GRAV(IS,MS)	
207	FORMAT (2X,3A4,I6,I3,I8,I3,F11.3)	
133	WRITE (6,205)GB	108
205	FORMAT (35X,16HTOTAL CORRECTION,F7.3,10H MILLIGALS)	
53	LTB=LT+LATM	109
	LNA=LM+LONM	110
	DO 136 K=1,5	111
	DO 136 L=1,7	112
	IF (IQ(K,L)-2) 136,137,136	113
137	LTMIN=LTB-LATM*(K-1)	114
	LNMIN=LNA-LONM*(L-1)	115
	LTDEG=LTMIN/60	116

TABLE 1--CONTINUED

LNDEG=LNMIN/60	117
LTMIN=LTMIN-60*LTDEG	118
LNMIN=LNMIN-60*LNDEG	119
138 WRITE (6,209)LTDEG,LTMIN,LNDEG,LNMIN	120
209 FORMAT (14H NOT FOUND,I6,I3,I8,I3)	
136 CONTINUE	121
RETURN	122
END	123

FUNCTION G(H,E,R2,RGR2)

C DETERMINE TERRAIN CORRECTION FOR COMPARTMENT. H,E- ELEVATION OF  
 C COMPARTMENT AND STATION IN KM. R2- SQUARE OF DISTANCE IN KM. RGR2-  
 C TEST RADIUS FOR USE OF CURVATURE CORRECTION.

RP2=1.0/R2	1
RP=SQRT(RP2)	2
HKM=E-H	3
HE2=HKM*HKM	4
HR2=HE2*RP2	5
IF (M) 14,25,1	6
1 IF (RGR2-R2) 2,2,5	7
C CURVATURE ACCOUNTED FOR. MODIFIED LINE ELEMENT FORMULA.	
2 EARTH=6371.2	8
C2=R2/EARTH	9
G=0.5*HKM*RP*RP2	10
FG=HKM+C2	11
IF (HR2-0.013) 4,4,3	12
3 FG=FG-0.75*HKM*HR2	13
4 G=G+FG	14
RETURN	15
C NO CURVATURE, LINE ELEMENT FORMULA.	
5 IF (HR2-0.47) 7,6,6	16
6 G=RP*(1.0-1.0/SQRT(1.0+HR2))	17
RETURN	18
7 G=0.5*RP*HR2	19
IF (HR2-0.013) 13,13,8	20
8 FG=1.0-0.75*HR2	21
IF (HR2-0.12) 12,12,9	22
9 HR4=HR2*HR2	23
FG=FG+0.625*HR4	24
IF (HR2-0.26) 12,12,10	25
10 FG=FG-0.546875*HR2*HR4	26
IF (HR2-0.37) 12,12,11	27
11 FG=FG+0.4921875*HR4*HR4	28
12 G=G+FG	29
13 RETURN	30
C SEAWATER COMPARTMENTS (NEGATIVE ELEVATIONS)	
14 E2=E+E	31
IF (RGR2-R2) 15,15,18	32
C WITH CURVATURE	
15 EARTH=6371.2	33
C=0.5*R2/EARTH	34
C2=C+C	35
CE=C+E	36
CEH=C+HKM	37



TABLE 1--CONTINUED

CE2=CE*CE	38
CEH2=CEH*CEH	39
C4=C2*C2	40
CE4=CE2*CE2	41
CEH4=CEH2*CEH2	42
RP4=RP2*RP2	43
FG=-C2+0.3846*CE2+0.6154*CEH2	44
1 -0.75*RP2*(-C4+0.3846*CE4+0.6154*CEH4)+0.625*RP4*(-C2*C4	
2 +0.3846*CE2*CE4+0.6154*CEH2*CEH4)	
17 G=0.5*RP*RP2*FG	45
RETURN	46
C NO CURVATURE	
18 IF (HR2-0.42) 20,20,19	47
19 G=RP*(1.0-0.3846/SQRT(1.0+E2/R2)-0.6154/SQRT(1.0+HE2/R2))	48
RETURN	49
20 FG=0.3846*E2+0.6154*HE2	50
IF (HR2-0.02) 24,24,21	51
21 E4=E2*E2	52
HE4=HE2*HE2	53
FG=FG-0.75*RP2*(0.3846*E4+0.6154*HE4)	54
IF (HR2-0.16) 24,24,22	55
22 RP4=RP2*RP2	56
FG=FG+0.625*RP4*(0.3846*E2*E4+0.6154*HE2*HE4)	57
IF (HR2-0.30) 24,24,23	58
23 FG=FG-0.546875*RP2*RP4*(0.3846*E4*E4+0.6154*HE4*HE4)	59
24 G=0.5*RP*RP2*FG	60
25 RETURN	61
END	62







Table 3. Example of printout from terrain correction program R0400.

TERRAIN CORRECTION PROGRAM D. Plouff 9-1972

SUMMARY OF PRELIMINARY VALUES FOR SAN JUAN MTS., COLORADO TERRAIN CORRECTION  
WILL BE MADE FOR 3 SETS OF MAPS

STA	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	ELEV	OBS GRAY	THEO GRAY	FREE AIR	HAND TER
0217	37 16.47	107 52.67	6557.	979284.77	979940.81	-39.55	0.14
1857	37 55.08	106 50.45	13718.	978841.38	979996.90	133.57	11.80

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SJM VII07 37 20 107 50  
 SJM VII08 37 20 107 55  
 STATION 0217 IS INSIDE CALCULATED COMPARTMENT. CORRECTION USED IS 0.000 MGAL.  
 SJM VII02 37 15 107 55  
 TRIAL MAP 37 15 107 55  
 THIS MAP WAS SKIPPED. IT ALREADY HAS BEEN USED.

MAP COVERAGE FOR 0.895 TO 4.100 KILOMETERS (CIRCULAR INNER JOIN) OF SAN JUAN MTS., COLORADO  
 SMALLEST COMPARTMENT DIGITIZED ARE 30 BY 30 AND LARGEST COMPOSITE BLOCKS ARE 60 BY 60 SECONDS  
 IN LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE. QUADRANGLES USED ARE 5 BY 5 MINUTES. CONVERSION TO BLOCKS AT 4.00 KM.  
 CURVATURE CORRECTION AT 15. KM.

STATION 0217 AT 37.274, 107.878 DEGREES							
MAP	NW CORNER (D,M)		MGLS	MAP	NW CORNER (D,M)		MGLS
SJM VII08	37 20	107 55	0.478	SJM VII02	37 15	107 55	0.010

TOTAL CORRECTION 0.488 MILLIGALS

STATION 1857 AT 37.918, 106.841 DEGREES							
MAP	NW CORNER (D,M)		MGLS	MAP	NW CORNER (D,M)		MGLS
NOT FOUND	38 0	106 55					
NOT FOUND	38 0	106 50					
NOT FOUND	37 55	106 55					
NOT FOUND	37 55	106 50					

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IGNACIO 3 37 15 108 0  
 DURANGO 37 30 108 0

MAP COVERAGE FOR 4.100 TO 21.000 KILOMETERS (PIECEWISE INNER JOIN) OF SAN JUAN MTS., COLORADO  
 SMALLEST COMPARTMENT DIGITIZED ARE 1 BY 1 AND LARGEST COMPOSITE BLOCKS ARE 3 BY 3 MINUTES  
 IN LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE. QUADRANGLES USED ARE 15 BY 15 MINUTES. CONVERSION TO BLOCKS AT 14.00 KM.  
 CURVATURE CORRECTION AT 14. KM.

STATION 0217 AT 37.274, 107.878 DEGREES							
MAP	NW CORNER (D,M)		MGLS	MAP	NW CORNER (D,M)		MGLS
IGNACIO 3	37 15	108 0	0.060	DURANGO	37 30	108 0	0.693

TOTAL CORRECTION 0.753 MILLIGALS

STATION 1857 AT 37.918, 106.841 DEGREES							
MAP	NW CORNER (D,M)		MGLS	MAP	NW CORNER (D,M)		MGLS
NOT FOUND	37 30	108 15					
NOT FOUND	37 30	107 45					
NOT FOUND	37 15	108 15					
NOT FOUND	37 15	107 45					

Table 3--continued

BURANGO- AMS 38 0 108 0

MAP COVERAGE FOR 21,000 TO 166,700 KILOMETERS (PIECEMEAL INNER JOIN) OF SAN JUAN MTS., COLORADO  
 SMALLEST COMPARTMENT DIGITIZED ARE 3 BY 3 AND LARGEST COMPOSITE BLOCKS ARE 12 BY 12 MINUTES  
 IN LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE. QUADRANGLES USED ARE 60 BY 120 MINUTES. CONVERSION TO BLOCKS AT 60.00 KM.  
 CURVATURE CORRECTION AT 14. KM.

STATION	B217	AT	37.274,	107.878	DEGREES					
MAP	AMS	NW	CORNER (D,M)			MGLS	MAP	NW	CORNER (D,M)	MGLS
BURANGO	AMS	38	0	108	0	0.371				
						TOTAL CORRECTION	0.371	MILLIGALS		

NOT FOUND 39 0 110 0  
 NOT FOUND 39 0 108 0  
 NOT FOUND 38 0 110 0  
 NOT FOUND 37 0 110 0  
 NOT FOUND 37 0 108 0  
 NOT FOUND 36 0 110 0  
 NOT FOUND 36 0 108 0

STATION	1837	AT	37.918,	106.841	DEGREES					
MAP	AMS	NW	CORNER (D,M)			MGLS	MAP	NW	CORNER (D,M)	MGLS
BURANGO	AMS	38	0	108	0	2.183				
						TOTAL CORRECTION	2.183	MILLIGALS		

NOT FOUND 40 0 108 0  
 NOT FOUND 40 0 106 0  
 NOT FOUND 39 0 110 0  
 NOT FOUND 39 0 108 0  
 NOT FOUND 39 0 106 0  
 NOT FOUND 38 0 110 0  
 NOT FOUND 38 0 106 0  
 NOT FOUND 37 0 110 0  
 NOT FOUND 37 0 108 0  
 NOT FOUND 37 0 106 0

LIST OF RADIAL COVERAGE FOR SUCCESSIVE MAP SETS  
 INNER BOUNDARY IS PIECEMEAL UNLESS CIRCULAR IS INDICATED. ALL OUTER BOUNDARIES ARE PIECEMEAL  
 0.09490 TO 4.10000 KM (CIRCULAR INNER JOIN)  
 4.10000 TO 21.00000 KM  
 21.00000 TO 166.70000 KM  
*user should check for exact agreement*

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SUMMARY FOR 2 STATIONS IN SAN JUAN MTS., COLORADO  
 COMPUTER TERRAIN CORRECTIONS CARRIED FROM CIRCULAR INNER RADIUS OF 0.895  
 TO 166.700 KILOMETERS. DENSITIES ARE 2.67 AND 2.50 DENSITY OF 2.67 IS USED FOR  
 VALUES IN COLUMNS LABELLED CC, TC, TER, (NEAR), AND TOT. TC=HAND CORRECTION  
 TER=TOTAL COMPUTER CORRECTION. (NEAR)-PART OF TOTAL THAT REPRESENTS CONTRIBUTION  
 OF COMPARTMENTS THAT INTERSECT INNER CIRCULAR RADIUS. TOT=HAND PLUS COMPUTER TERRAIN.

STATION	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	ELEV	DDS	GRAV	F.A.	S.D.1	S.D.2	CC	TC	TER (NEAR)	TOT	C.D.1	C.D.2	ACC	STA
SJM B217	37 16.47	107 52.67	6557.0	979284.77	-39.55	-263.18	-248.94	1.52	0.14	1.61	0.02	1.75	-262.93	-248.72		B217
SJM 1837	37 55.08	106 50.45	13718.0	978841.38	133.57	-334.31	-304.52	-0.03	11.88	2.18	0.00	14.06	-320.19	-291.30	0534	1837