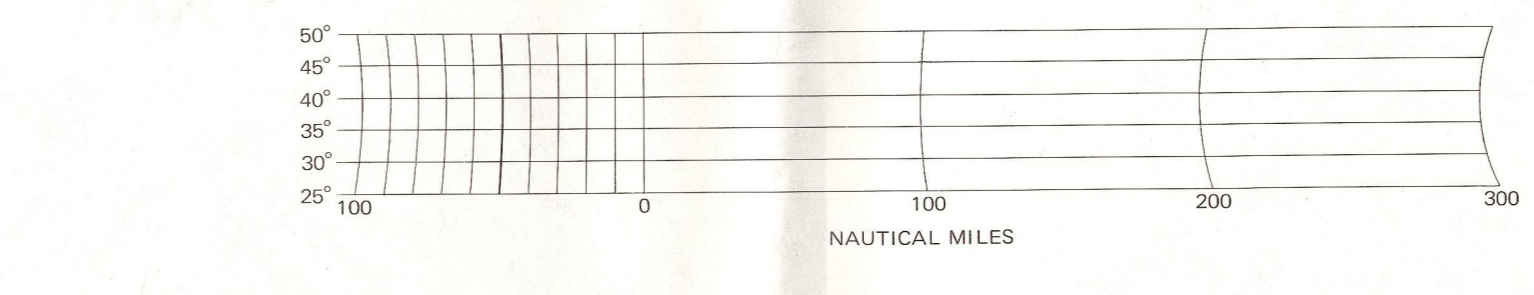
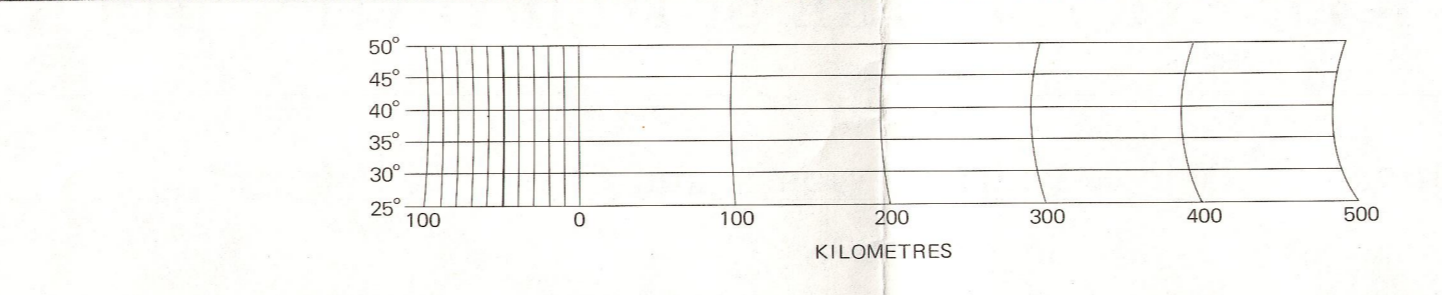
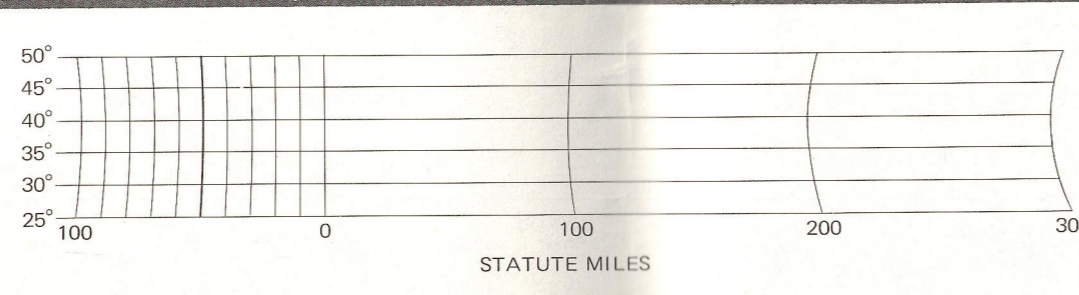


Base from Coast and Geodetic Survey, Environmental Science Service Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 1965, revised 1970.
Cathy M. Fisher gave valuable assistance in several areas requiring computer usage. The plotting program was adapted from a program originally designed by Norman W. Peddie.
Eugene A. Heston and Roy L. Bonner assisted in processing data and preparing the final manuscript. Richard C. Green and Donald M. Campbell provided the results obtained from the magnetic observatories. Dr. B. Washburn of NOAA prepared the data files.

Blue lines indicate annual change in inclination or dip in minutes of arc. Solid lines denote increasing dip, dashed lines decreasing dip. These lines were derived from a least-squares analysis of rates of change measured at regional observatories (A) and at more than 100 magnetic repeat stations occupied through the 1974 field season. State repeat stations are denoted by (B). The accuracy of (A) is important to note that because of the irreproducibility of secular change, the annual rates of change may vary considerably within a few years of the epoch date (1975.0) of the map.



Red lines indicate magnetic inclination or dip in degrees, 1975.0. The lines were derived by least-squares adjustment to measurements made during the interval 1950-1974 and were corrected for secular change.
To avoid discontinuities, the lines were adjusted near the map borders to conform with Chart 70, the world chart of Magnetic Inclination or Dip, published by the Defense Mapping Agency Photographic Center, Washington, D.C., in collaboration with the U.S. Geological Survey.

Source—Geological Survey, Reston, VA, 1976-G1912

Editions prior to 1976 published as Chart 30771 by the Coast and Geodetic Survey, Environmental Science Service Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce

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MAGNETIC INCLINATION IN THE UNITED STATES-EPOCH 1975.0

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1976

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