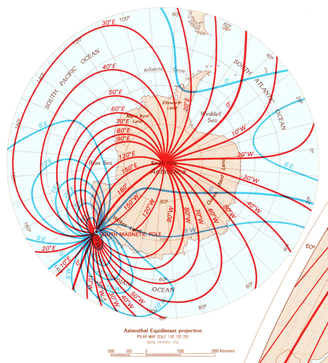

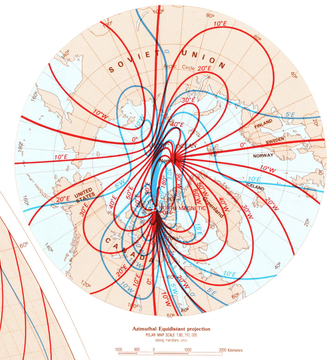

Base by U.S. Geological Survey, 1983

Van der Grinten projection
SCALE 1:40,000,000
(along equator only)

1000 800 600 400 200 0 1000 2000 3000 Nautical Miles
1000 800 600 400 200 0 1000 2000 Statute Miles
1000 800 600 400 200 0 1000 2000 3000 Kilometers

Boundary and names representation are not necessarily authoritative

EXPLANATION

DECLINATION

Red lines indicate the magnetic declination, in degrees. The red symbol × indicates a local minimum or maximum. Declination, which is also called compass variation, is the angle between true north and the direction in which the magnetic compass points. It is considered east (E) or west (W) depending upon whether the compass points east or west of true north.

ANNUAL CHANGE

Blue lines indicate the estimated rate of change of declination, eastward (E) or westward (W), in minutes per year. The blue symbol · indicates a local minimum or maximum. To apply change, add algebraically, considering both east declination and eastward change as positive and both west declination and westward change as negative.

THE MAGNETIC FIELD OF THE EARTH—1985
DECLINATION CHART

By
Norman W. Peddie and Audronis K. Zunde

1988

NOTE

This is one of five world charts showing the declination, inclination, horizontal intensity, vertical intensity, and total intensity of the Earth's magnetic field at mean sea level at the beginning of 1985. The charts are based on the International Geomagnetic Reference Field (IGRF) main-field model for 1985 and secular-change model for 1985–1990 (IAGA Division I, Working Group 1, 1986, International Geomagnetic Reference Field revision 1985: EOS Transactions, American Geophysical Union, v. 67, n. 24, p. 523–524).

U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY RESTON, VA
DEC 2 1988
LIBRARY

USGS LIBRARY - RESTON
3 1818 00119393 5

M(200)
GP
no.987-D
c.2

GP-987-D

For sale by U.S. Geological Survey, Map Distribution, Box 25286, Federal Center, Denver, CO 80225