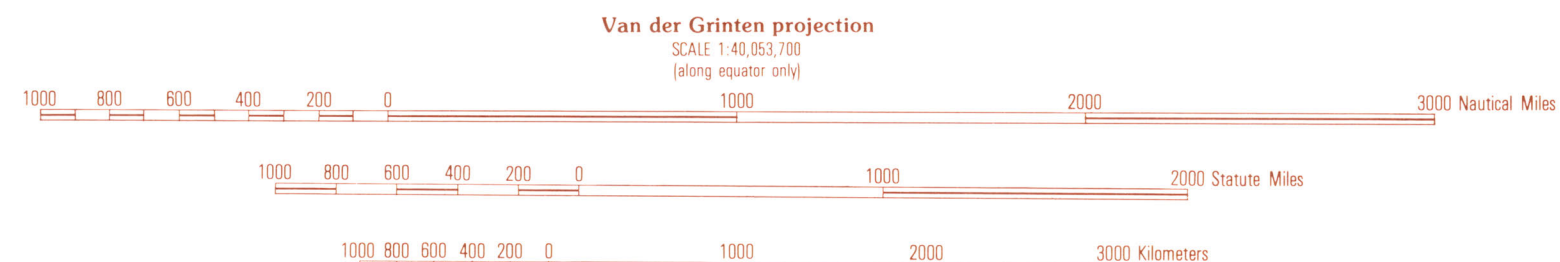


Base by U.S. Geological Survey, 1985

EXPLANATION

INCLINATION
Red lines indicate the magnetic inclination, in degrees. The red symbol « indicates a local minimum or maximum. Inclination, which is also called dip, is the vertical angle between the horizontal plane and the direction of the magnetic field. It is considered north (N) or south (S) depending upon whether the north-seeking end of a balanced compass needle dips respectively below or above the horizontal plane.

ANNUAL CHANGE
Blue lines indicate the estimated rate of change of inclination, downward (N) or upward (S), in minutes per year. The blue symbol « indicates a local minimum or maximum. To apply change, add algebraically, considering both north inclination and downward change as positive and both south inclination and upward change as negative.

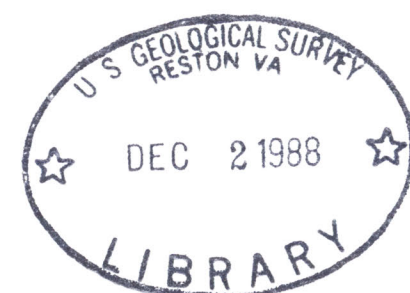


THE MAGNETIC FIELD OF THE EARTH—1985
INCLINATION CHART

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).



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