

Base by U.S. Geological Survey, 1989.

Approved for publication March 4, 1992.

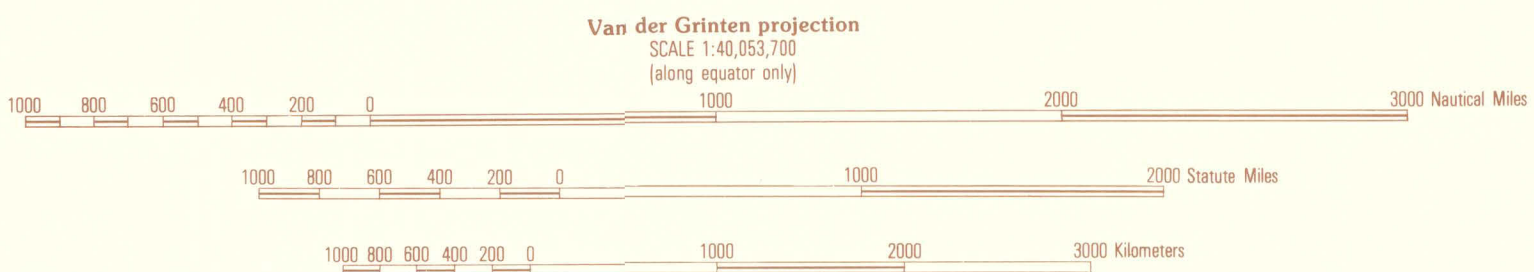
EXPLANATION

INCLINATION

Red lines indicate the magnetic inclination, in degrees. The red symbol x 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 x 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, 1990  
INCLINATION CHART

By  
Norman W. Peddie  
1993

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 1990. The charts are based on the International Geomagnetic Reference Field (IGRF) main-field model for 1990 and secular-change model for 1990-1995 (IGA).

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

Joe Cacciavillani skillfully assisted in the preparation of this chart.

REFERENCES CITED

IGA, Division V, Working Group 8, 1992, IGRF, [International geomagnetic reference field], 1991 revision: EOS [Transactions of the American Geophysical Union], v. 73, no. 16, p. 182.  
Peddie, N.W., and Zunde, A.K., 1988, The magnetic field of the Earth—1985: inclination chart: U.S. Geological Survey Geophysical Investigations Map GP-987-I.

This map supersedes Peddie and Zunde, 1988.