

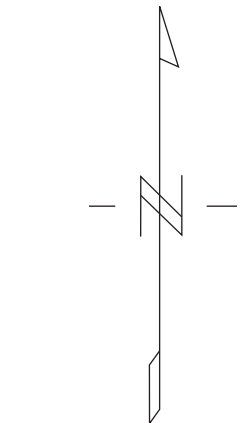
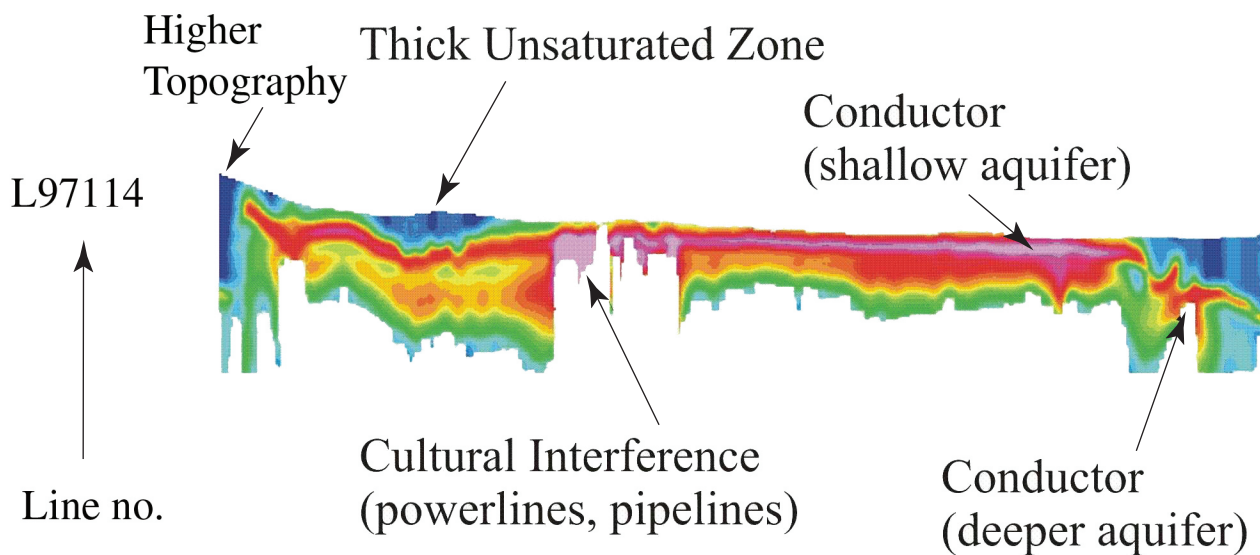
Base from 1:250,000-scale U.S. Army Topographic Command (KCSX); revised by U.S. Geological Survey, 1969; contours show elevation in feet.  
Transverse Mercator Projection North American Datum 1927 (NAD27). 100,000 foot grid based on Arizona coordinate system central and east zones. Universal Transverse Mercator grid, zone 12.

Flightlines from airborne geophysical surveys, San Pedro (1997) and Tombstone (1999) (Geotrex-Dighem, 1997, 1999)

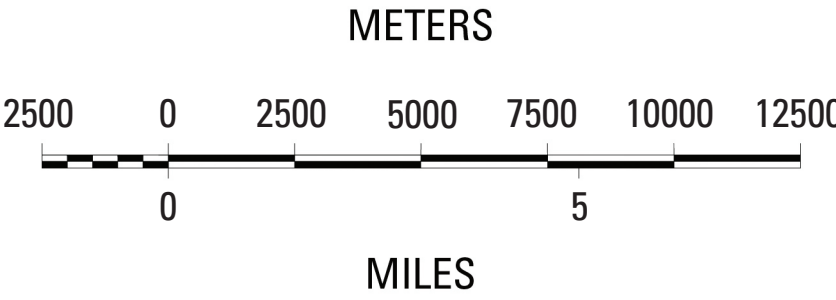
EXPLANATION

Conductivity-depth-transform (CDT) profiles are mathematical inversions of the 60-channel airborne electromagnetic signal acquired by the Geotrex-Dighem GEOTEM system. Inversion means simply conversion of data from signal in picovolts per square meter to conductivity as a function of depth. Data are reliable down to about 150 meters depth and generally meaningful down to about 400 meters depth. In this fence diagram, we generally see red where there is water; the depths are only approximate, but the deepest part of each CDT section is about 400 meters deep. We can use this fence diagram to get a good idea of where the water in the upper San Pedro basin is and how it deepens (toward the west) and shallows (toward the San Pedro River on the east). In the fence diagram, approximately every 10th CDT is laid down along its survey line.

A TYPICAL CDT  
(VERTICALLY EXAGGERATED)



SCALE: 1:150,000



Conductivity vs. Depth Fence Diagram Superimposed on a Topographic Map of the Fort Huachuca Area, Arizona  
(An Enlarged Version of Text Figure 22)  
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