

Figure 17.22 The earth's magnetic field.

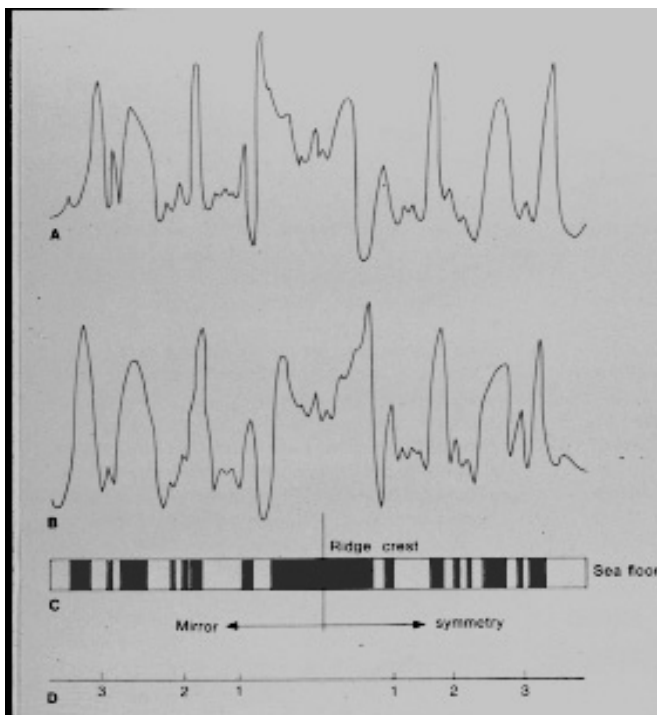
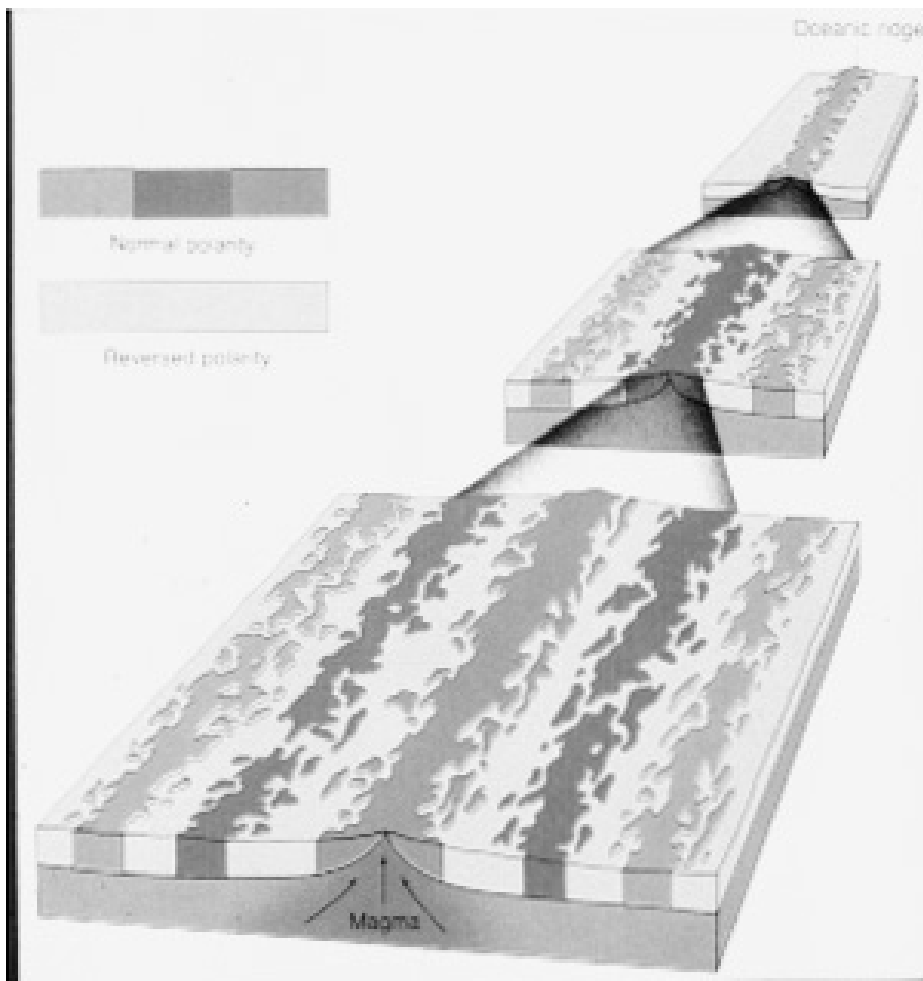


Figure 19.19 Correlation of magnetic anomalies and magnetic reversals for the mid-oceanic ridge in the East Pacific. (A) The original record of magnetic field strength, made by a magnetometer at sea. Peaks are positive anomalies and valleys are negative anomalies. (B) The same profile as A, reversed by rotating it about the ridge axis (i.e., the left end of this profile is the right end of profile A). Reversing the profile helps show its mirror symmetry about the ridge crest. (C) Pattern of magnetic reversals from figure 17.25. Colored bands represent normal magnetism; white bands represent reverse magnetism. Note how the reversal pattern here matches the anomaly pattern in the profile above. (D) Age of reversals in millions of years ago from figure 17.25. Modified from F. J. Vine, 1966, *Science* vol. 154, p. 1409. Copyright 1966 by the American Association for the Advancement of Science.