

ERRATA

In the technical paper by Donald Plouff, "Gravity and Magnetic Fields of Polygonal Prisms and Application to Magnetic Terrain Corrections", *GEOPHYSICS*, v. 41, p. 727-741 (August 1976), reproduction of Figures 3, 4, and 5 was very poor. The revised figures are

presented on the following 3 pages. Captions for these figures are shown below.

In addition, the second definition in the List of Definitions in the Appendix (p. 740) should be

$$(c_i) = -P/S$$

Equation (10) should have appeared as follows:

$$T = \sqrt{(IH + X)^2 + (mH + Y)^2 + (nH + Z)^2} - H, \quad (10)$$

FIG. 3. Reduction of size of observed gravity anomaly by inferring the configuration of a buried mass that consists of eight polygonal prisms. Gravity contour interval is 1 mgal. Bouguer reduction density is 2.0 gm/cc. Topographic and body contours are expressed in feet relative to sea level. Topographic contour interval is 200 ft with labeled supplementary contours. Elevation of top of each body layer is labeled. The bottom of each layer coincides with the elevation of the top of the underlying layer and the elevation of the bottom of the lowest layer is 2500 ft below sea level. Locations of three small outcrops of Cretaceous granodiorite are indicated by dotted pattern. Large dots indicate locations of gravity stations.

FIG. 4. Reduction in size of observed aeromagnetic anomaly by removing the effect of topography with an assumed constant magnetic susceptibility. Aeromagnetic map adapted from U.S.G.S. (1973). Contours show total intensity magnetic field of the earth in gammas relative to an arbitrary datum. Contour interval is 40 gammas. Dashed lines indicate flight path. Survey flown at 1372 m (4500 ft) barometric elevation. Hachures are on low side of magnetic contours. Shaded pattern on geologic map indicates location of unit of Quaternary dacite and andesite (adapted from Brice, 1953; McNitt, 1968a, b). Dotted line on geologic map indicates location of edge of Clear Lake, Calif. Polygonalized topographic contours are generalized from standard 15-minute maps of the U.S.G.S. Topographic contours are labeled in units of hundreds of feet

above sea level; interval is 400 ft with an additional contour at 3800 ft above sea level. Dots on residual magnetic map indicate position where magnetic field is calculated. L-shaped symbols indicate corners of area in which calculated values were used for a least-squares determination of the best magnetic susceptibility contrast.

FIG. 5. Reduction in size of observed aeromagnetic anomaly by removing the effect of topography with an assumed constant magnetization. Aeromagnetic map adapted from Popenoe and Steven (1969). Contours show total intensity magnetic field of the earth in units of hundreds of gammas relative to an arbitrary datum. Contour interval is 100 gammas. Dotted lines on aeromagnetic map indicate flight path. Survey flown at 4267 m (14,000 ft) barometric elevation. Hachures on low side of magnetic contours. Topographic contours are labeled in units of thousands of feet above sea level; interval is 500 ft. Shaded pattern indicates location of the Huerto Formation and striped pattern indicates location of Carpenter Ridge Tuff on geologic map (Steven et al, 1969). Polygonalized topographic contours that depict a model of the Huerto Formation are generalized from Steven et al (1969). Dashed contours indicate estimated position of concealed edge of Huerto Formation. Dots indicate boundary of uniformly spaced gridwork of positions where magnetic field is calculated. L-shaped symbols indicate corners of area in which calculated values were used for a least-squares determination of the best magnetic susceptibility contrast.

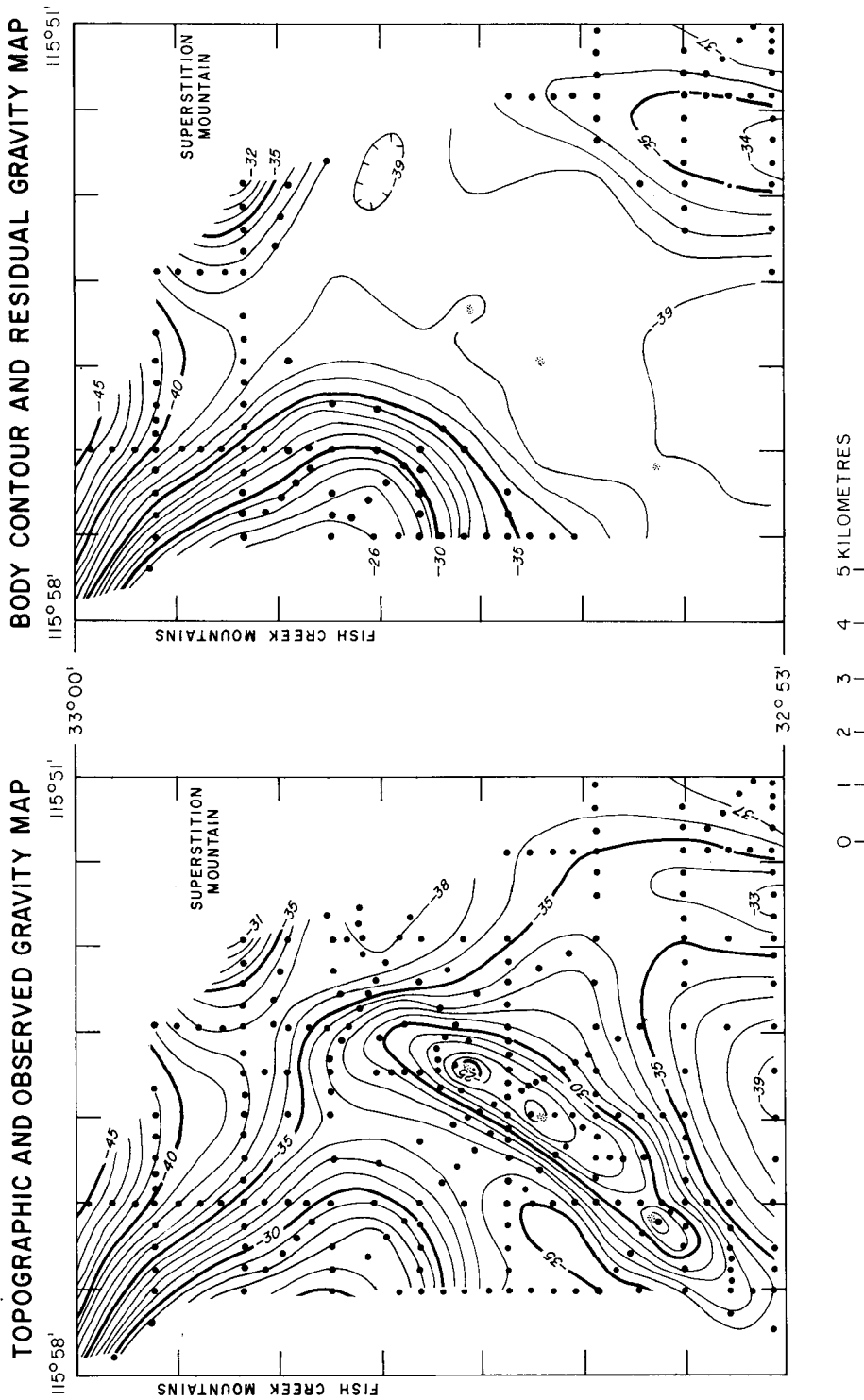


FIG. 3.

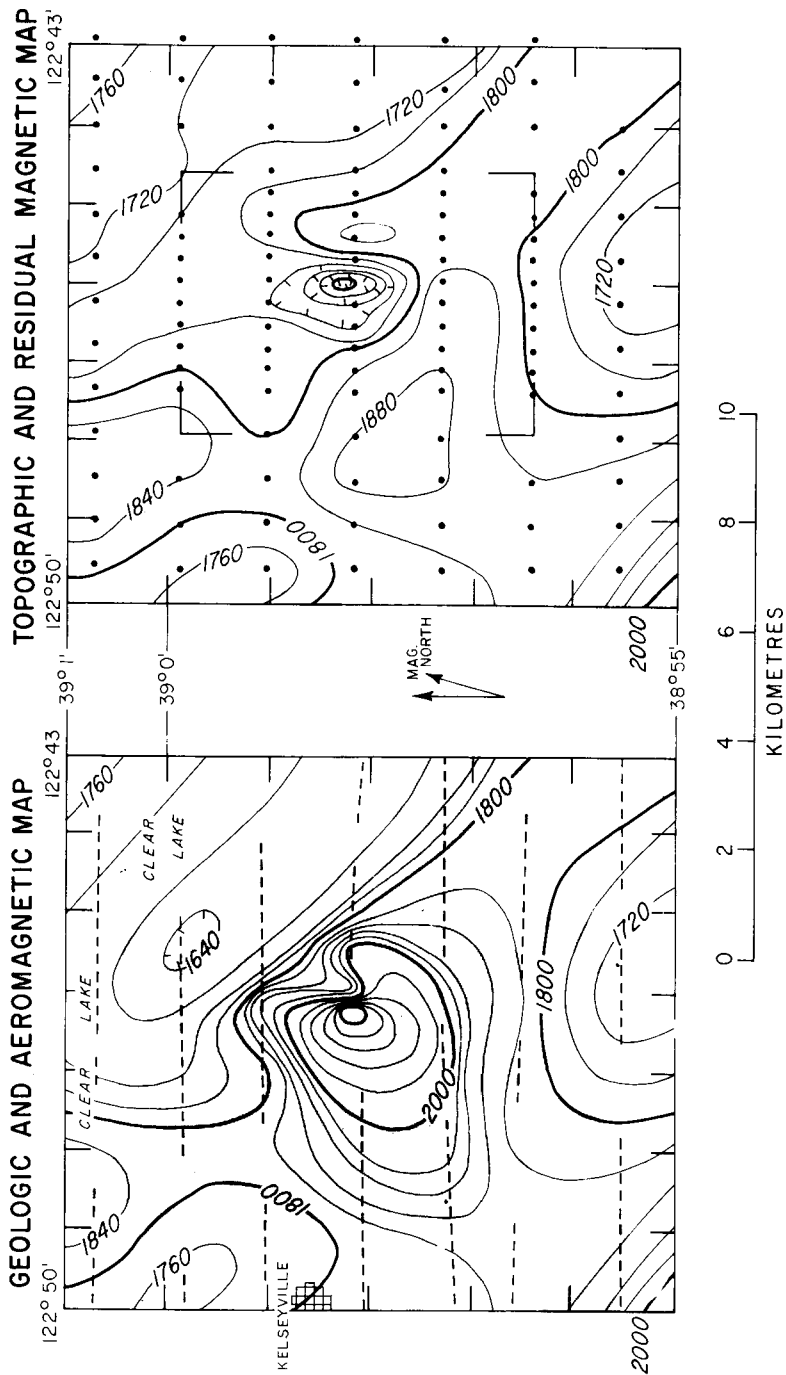


FIG. 4.

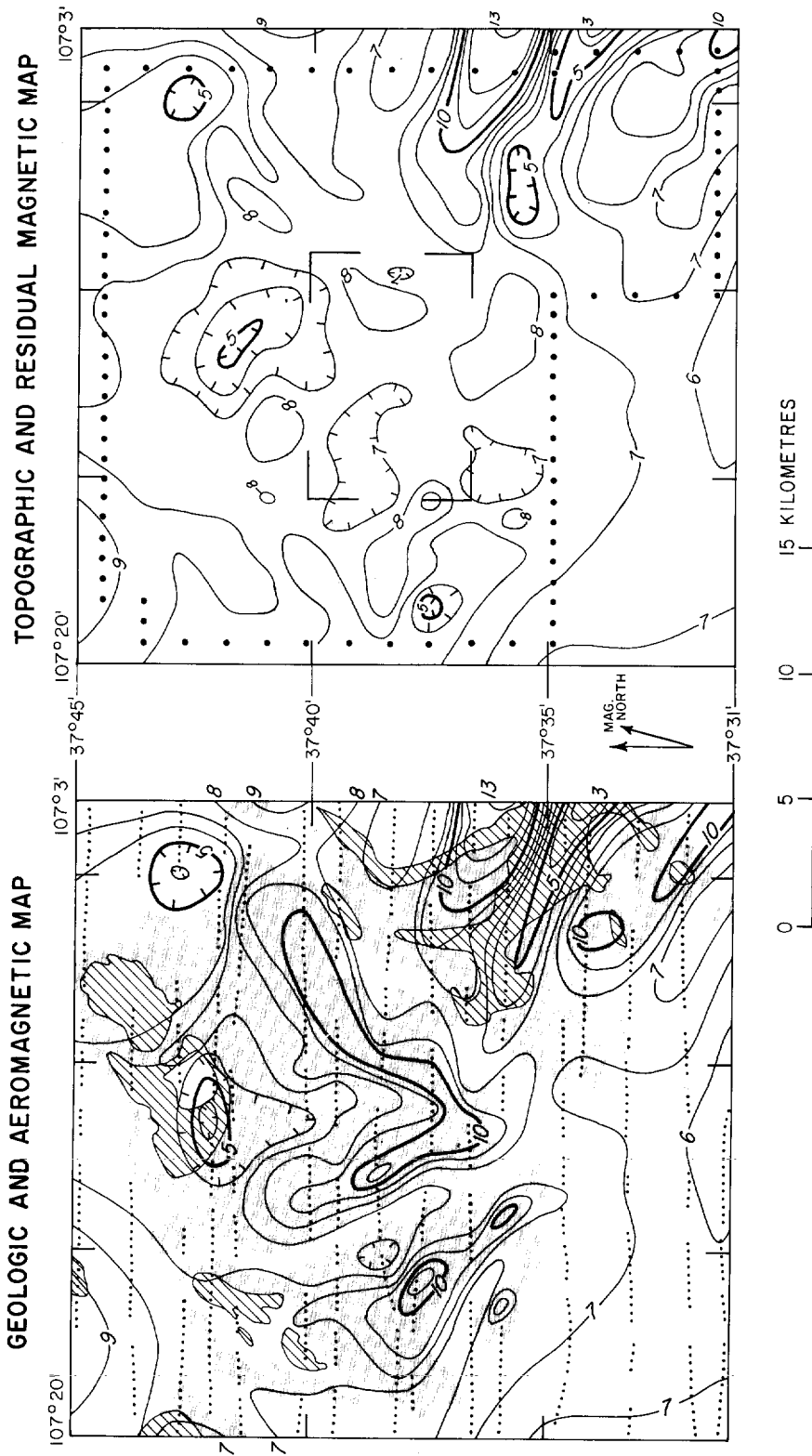


FIG. 5.