

111

comparing the EM and resistivity maps, keep in mind the following:

(a) The resistivity map portrays the absolute value of the earth's resistivity.

(Resistivity =  $1/\text{conductivity}$ .)

(b) The EM map portrays anomalies in the earth's resistivity. An anomaly by definition is a change from the norm and so the EM map displays anomalies, (i) over narrow, conductive bodies and (ii) over the boundary zone between two wide formations of differing conductivity.

The resistivity map might be likened to a total field map and the EM map to a horizontal gradient in the direction of flight<sup>3</sup>. Because gradient maps are usually more sensitive than total field maps, the EM map therefore is to be preferred in resistive areas. However, in conductive areas, the absolute character of the resistivity map usually causes it to be more useful than the EM map.

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<sup>3</sup> The gradient analogy is only valid with regard to the identification of anomalous locations.