use of this model. A later section entitled Resistivity
mapping describes the method further, including the effect
of using it on anomalies caused by discrete conductors such
as sulfide bodies.

Geometric interpretation

The geophysical interpreter attempts to determine the
geometric shape and dip of the conductor. This qualitative
interpretation of anomalies is indicated on the map by means
of interpretive symbols (see EM map legend). Figure II-1
shows typical DIGHEM anomaly shapes and the interpretive
symbols for a variety of conductors. These classic curve
shapes are used to guide the geometric interpretation.

Discrete conductor analysis

The EM anomalies appearing on the electromagnetic map
are analyzed by computer to give the conductance (i.e.,
conductivity-thickness product) in mhos of a vertical sheet
model. This is done regardless of the interpreted geometric
shape of the conductor. This is not an unreasonable
procedure, because the computed conductance increases as the
electrical quality of the conductor increases, regardless of
its true shape. DIGHEM anomalies are divided into six