



This map is part of a compilation of the Lake Athabasca project which was flown at an altitude of 500 feet with lines nominally one mile apart. Positioning over the land areas was done photographically as usual. Over Lake Athabasca, positions were obtained by dead-reckoning and are apt to be in error by as much as three quarters of a mile in some places. Because of the wide line spacing, contour data between the flight lines in magnetically active areas should be used with caution. Profiles taken along flight lines would be of usual accuracy.

Airborne Magnetic Survey October 1954, by Geophysics Division, Geological Survey of Canada, Department of Mines and Technical Surveys.

MAP 425 G
ADVANCE EDITION
BEARTOOTH ISLAND
SASKATCHEWAN

Scale: One Inch to One Mile = $\frac{1}{63,360}$
Miles



Air photographs covering this map area may be obtained through the National Air Photographic Library, Topographical Survey, Ottawa, Ontario.

ISOMAGNETIC LINES (total field)

- 500 gammas
- 100 gammas
- 20 gammas
- 10 gammas
- Magnetic depression
- Flight line
- Flight altitude: 500 feet above ground level

No correction has been made for regional variation; this increases at the rate of 1.7 gammas from west to east and 1.2 gammas from north to south.

The magnetic data on this map were compiled from information recorded along the flight lines shown. The anomalies expressed by the magnetic contours are dependent on the variable magnetic intensities of the underlying rocks, and may be due to conditions near, or at unknown depths below the surface. High magnetic anomalies normally indicate the presence of basic rocks, such as diabase, gabbro, or serpentine, which have a relatively high iron content; but in special instances may be due, or partly due, to concentrations of magnetic ore minerals. By means of the magnetic anomalies, various rock bodies or structural features, such as faults or folds, may be traced by the geologist into, or across, areas of few or no outcrops. In many instances, however, no interpretation of particular anomalies may be possible without further geological information.