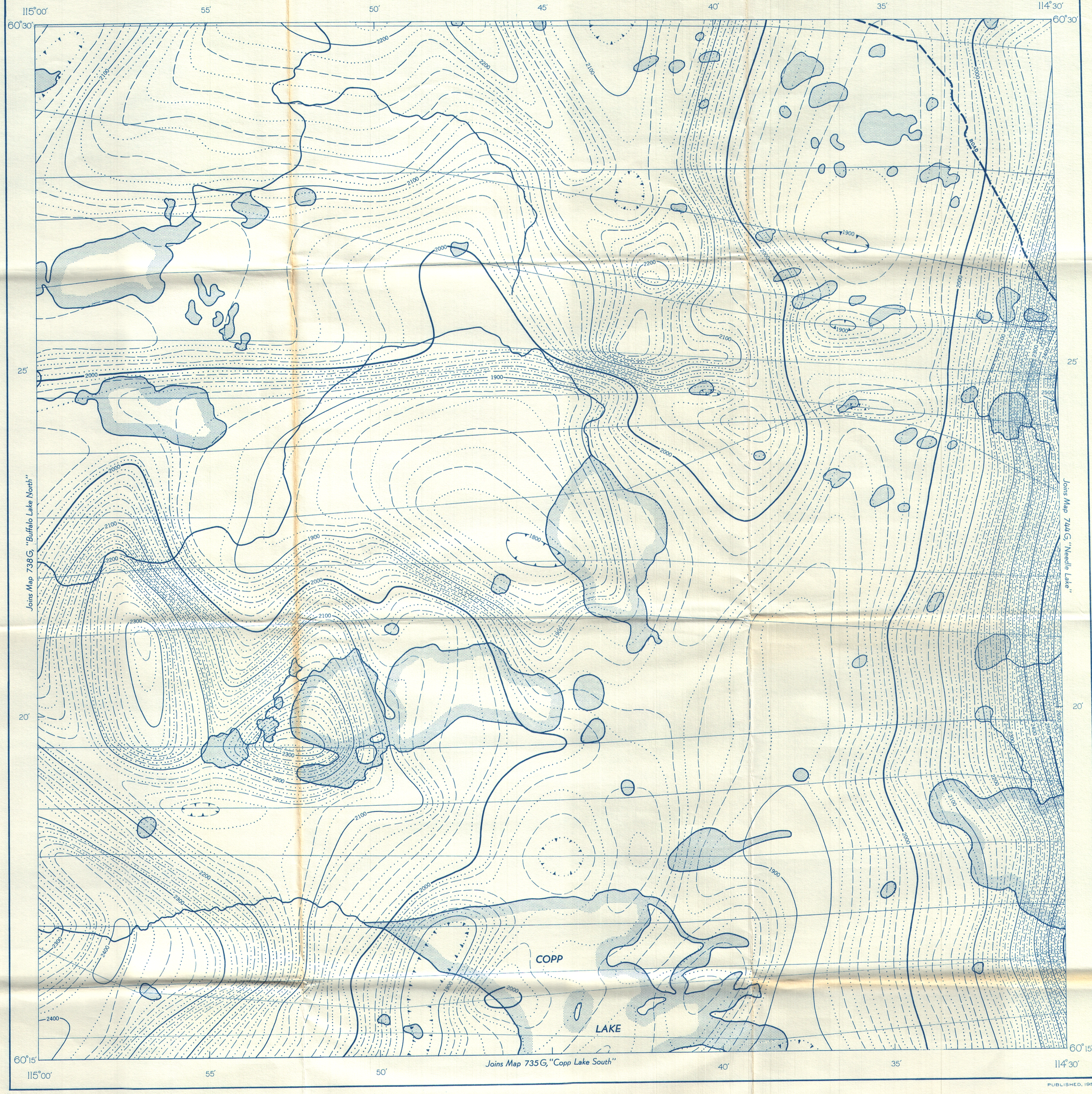
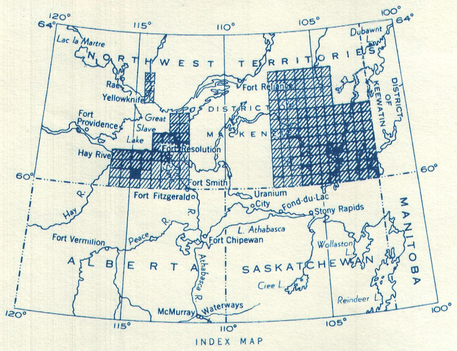
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF CANADA
DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND TECHNICAL SURVEYS

AEROMAGNETIC SERIES

SHEET 85 B/7





INDEX MAP

ISOMAGNETIC LINES (total field)

500 gammas
100 gammas
20 gammas
10 gammas
Magnetic depression

Flight line
Flight altitude: 1,000 feet above ground level

MAP 739G
ADVANCE EDITION

COPP LAKE NORTH

DISTRICT OF MACKENZIE
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

Scale: One Inch to One Mile = 1/63,360

Miles
1 0 1 2 3

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

Airborne Magnetic Survey, July to September 1950, by Geophysics Division Geological Survey of Canada, Department of Mines and Technical Surveys.

No correction has been made for regional variation; this increases at the rate of 2.5 gammas per mile from west to east and 4.0 gammas per mile from north to south.

The planimetry for these maps has been traced from maps based on trimetrogon photography with limited ground control. Lack of planimetric control may have led to large position errors in places.

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.

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