PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND PETROLEUM RESOURCES

DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND TECHNICAL SURVEYS
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF CANADA

AEROMAGNETIC SERIES

SHEET 93 J/14

123°30' 25' 20' Joins Map 1563 G, "Tudyah Lake" 10' 05' 123°00'

55°00'

55'

50'

54°45'

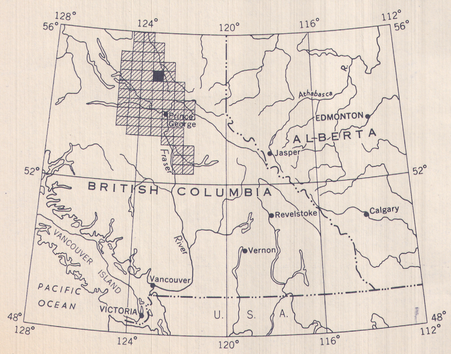
Joins Map 1572G, "Salmon Lake"

Joins Map 1564G, "McLeod Lake"

Joins Map 1561 G, "Weedon Lake"

Reed Creek
Swamp
Grass L.
Des Creek
Loch Lang
Boot Jack L.
Snowshoe L.
Monk L.
McLEOD LAKE
McLeod Lake
River
McDougall Creek
Bonnington Creek
Bonnington Lake
Windy L.
Iroquois Lake
Hammett Cr.
Hammett Creek
WAR L.
Ant Lake
CARP LAKE
MAGNETIC CONTROL LINE

INDEX MAP



ISOMAGNETIC LINES (total field)

500 gammas
100 gammas
20 gammas
10 gammas
Magnetic depression

Flight lines
Nominal terrain clearance 1000 feet

MAP 1562G

CARP LAKE

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Scale 1:50 000 - Échelle 1/50 000

Kilometres 1 0 1 2 3 4 Kilomètres

Universal Transverse Mercator Projection
Projection transverse universelle de Mercator

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Magnetic survey, June to September, 1961 by Geophysics Division, Geological Survey of Canada; Department of Mines and Technical Surveys.

No correction has been made for regional variation.

The planimetry was obtained from topographical sheets published by the Department of Mines and Technical Surveys and the British Columbia Surveys and Mapping Branch, Department of Lands and Forests.

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 serpentinite, 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 rocks 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.

PUBLISHED, 1963

GEOPHYSICS PAPER 1562

CARP LAKE

BRITISH COLUMBIA

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