

111°30' 25' 20' 10' 05' 111°00' 62°45' 40' 35' 62°30' 111°30' 25' 20' 10' 05' 111°00' 62°30'

Joins Map 1665G, "Akaitcho Lake"

Joins Map 1648G, "Parson Point"

Joins Map 1653G, "Redcliff Island"

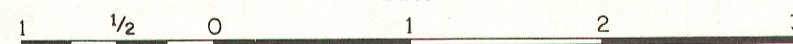
PUBLISHED 1964

MAP 1654G

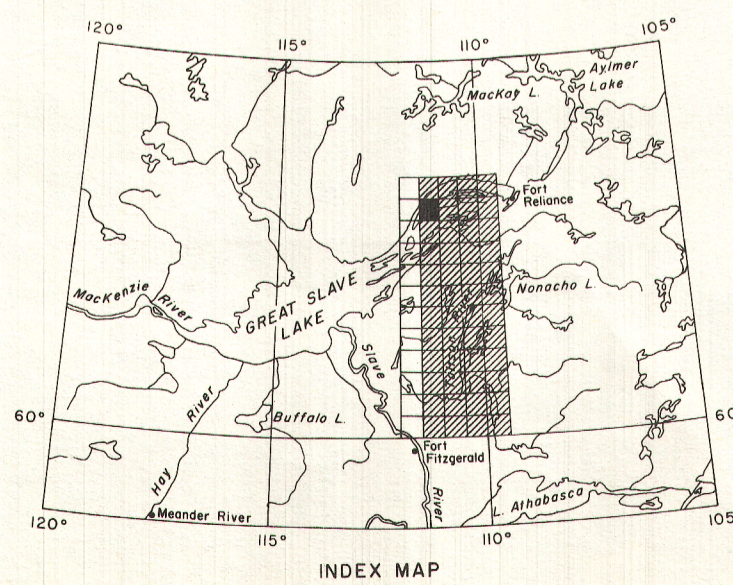
PETHEI PENINSULA

DISTRICT OF MACKENZIE
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

Scale: One Inch = 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.



INDEX MAP

ISOMAGNETIC LINES (total field)

- 500 gammas
- 100 gammas
- 20 gammas
- 10 gammas
- Magnetic depression

- Flight lines
- Flight altitude 1000 feet above ground level

Airborne Magnetic Survey, 1960 by the Geological Survey of Canada, Department of Mines and Technical Surveys.
Compiled 1964 by Spartan Air Services Limited.

No correction has been made for regional variation.

The planimetry for this map was obtained from topographical map sheets published by the Department of Mines and Technical Surveys

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 minerals. By means of the magnetic anomalies, various rock bodies or structural features, such as faults or folds, may be traced 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.