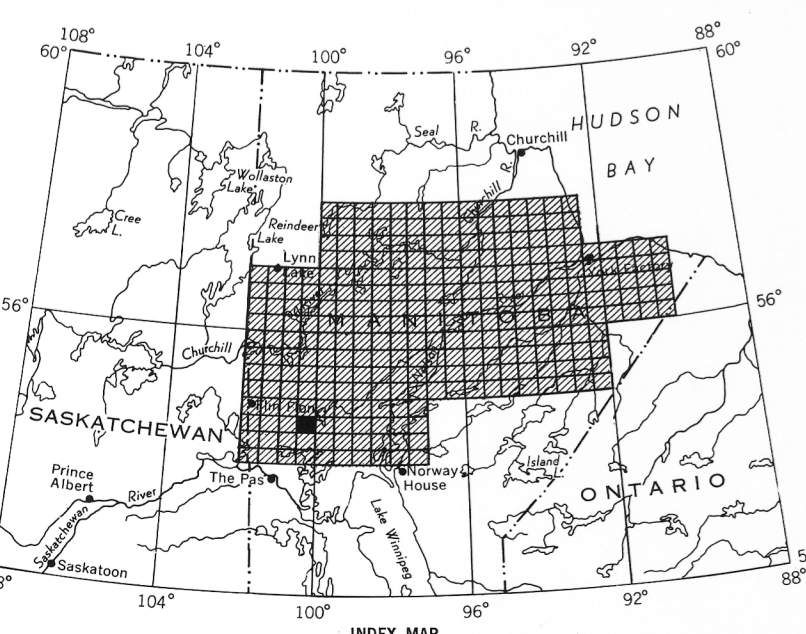


G  
3401  
.093  
1948  
G4  
OMVFC



ISOMAGNETIC LINES (total field)

500 gammas . . . . .

100 gammas . . . . .

20 gammas . . . . .

10 gammas . . . . .

Magnetic depression . . . . .

Flight lines . . . . .

Flight altitude: 1000 feet above ground level.

MAP 2465G

# TRAMPING LAKE

MANITOBA

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

1 1/4 0 1 2 3

North of dividing line magnetic survey, July to November, 1948 by Aero Service Corporation, Philadelphia, Pa., for THE INTERNATIONAL NICKEL CO. OF CANADA, at an altitude of 500 feet above ground level.

Airborne Magnetic Survey, May to September, 1962, by Canadian Aero Service Ltd.

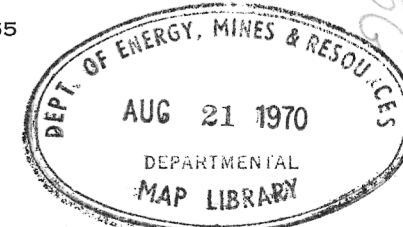
No correction has been made for regional variation.

The planimetry for this map was obtained from the topographical map sheet published at a scale of one inch to four miles.

PUBLISHED 1963  
SECOND EDITION, 1970

The magnetic data on his 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.

GEOPHYSICS PAPER 2465  
TRAMPING LAKE  
MANITOBA  
SHEET 63-K/9



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