

MAP 1736G

**KYUQUOT
VANCOUVER ISLAND
BRITISH COLUMBIA**

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



ISOMAGNETIC LINES

- 500 gammas
- 100 gammas
- 20 gammas
- 10 gammas
- Magnetic depression
- Flight lines
- Flight altitude: nominally 1000 feet above ground

To obtain Total Field, add 53,071 gammas to the values shown

Magnetic survey, July to September, 1962, by the Geological Survey of Canada, Department of Mines and Technical Surveys.

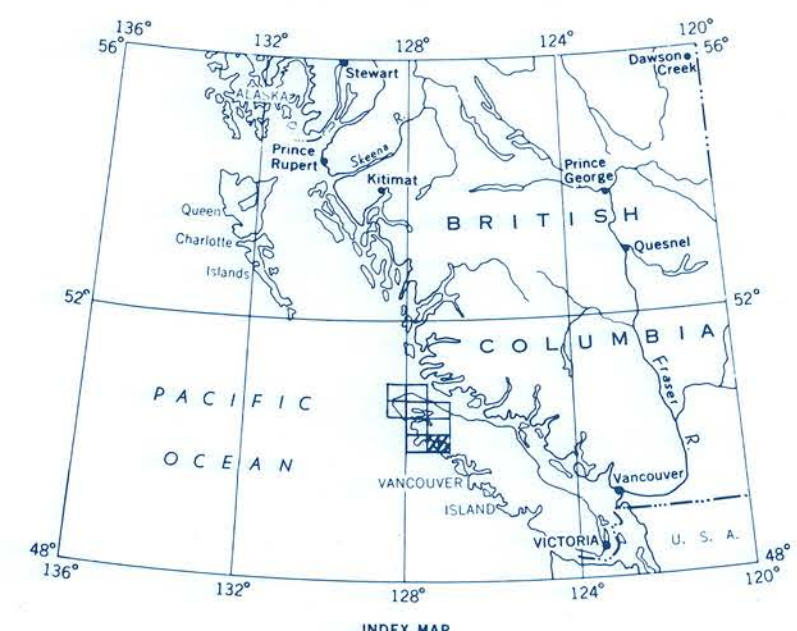
No correction has been made for regional variation.

The planimetry for this map was obtained from maps published by the Department of Lands and Forests, Government of British Columbia.

NOTE: Due to the high Topographic relief, the location and shape of some anomalies may show local inaccuracies.

The magnetic data on this map were compiled from information recorded along the flight lines shown. A proton free-precession magnetometer was used and the precession signal was telemetered to the ground station where it was mixed with the ground station signal in such a way that the ground station variations were subtracted automatically from the airborne variations to yield a diurnal-free airborne record. The anomalies expressed by the magnetic contours are dependent on the variable magnetic character 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 ferromagnetic 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 1736
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SHEET 92 1/3



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