

Joins Map 17116, 54 M/13

Joins Map 17153, "Munroline"

Joins Map 17056, 54 M/11

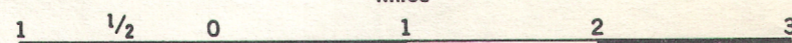
PRINTED BY THE SURVEYS AND MAPPING BRANCH

PUBLISHED 1964

MAP 1712G

54 <sup>M</sup>/<sub>14</sub>  
MANITOBA

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



COPIES OF THIS MAP MAY BE OBTAINED FROM THE  
DIRECTOR, GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF CANADA, OTTAWA

ISOMAGNETIC LINES (total field)

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

Magnetic Survey, June to August 1957, by  
Geophysics Division, 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 the topographical map sheet, published at a  
scale of one inch to four miles.

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 into, or across, areas of few or no outcrops. In many instances, however, no interpretation of particular anomalies may be possible.

GEOPHYSICS PAPER 1712

MANITOBA  
SHEET 54 <sup>M</sup>/<sub>14</sub>

