GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF CANADA
DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND TECHNICAL SURVEYS

AEROMAGNETIC SERIES

SHEET 54 M/6

95°30' 25' 20' Joins Map 1705G, 54 M/11 10' 05' 95°00'

59°30'

25'

20'

59°15'

95°30' 25' 20' Joins Map 1691G, 54 M/3 10' 05' 95°00'

Joins Map 1697G, "Mink Rapids"

Joins Map 1699G, "Hubbart Point"

Long Lake

Caribou River

MAGNETIC CONTROL LINE

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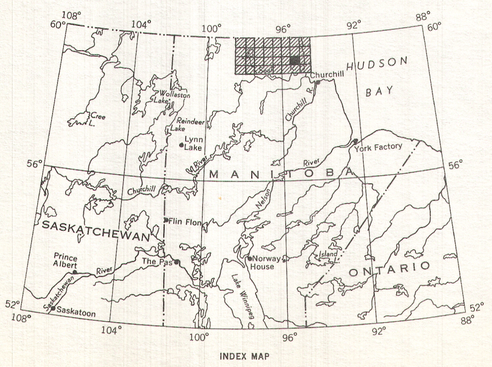
PUBLISHED, 1965



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.

MAP 1698G

LONG LAKE

MANITOBA

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

Miles

1 ½ 0 1 2 3

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

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 1698
LONG LAKE
MANITOBA
SHEET 54 M/6