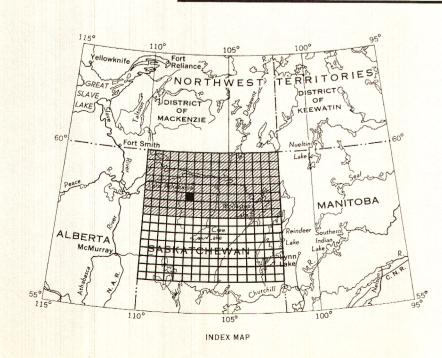
DEPARTMENT PROVINCE MINES AND TECHNICAL SURVEYS SASKATCHEWAN AEROMAGNETIC SERIES SHEET 74 J DEPARTMENT OF MINERAL RESOURCES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF CANADA 107°30' 25' 20' 10' 05' 107°00' Joins Map 2657 G, "Squirrel Lake" 58°45' LIVINGSTONE) 35



ISOMAGNETIC LINES (total field)

20'

25'

LIVINGSTONE LAKE

MAP 2673G

Joins Map 2689 G, "Weeres Lake"

SASKATCHEWAN

Scale: One Inch to One Mile = $\frac{1}{63,360}$ Miles
1 1 2

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

05

10'

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 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.

PUBLISHED 1963

107°00'

GEOPHYSICS PAPER 2673 LIVINGSTONE LAKE

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