



Scale: One Inch to One Mile = $\frac{1}{63,360}$
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 serpentinite, which have a relatively high iron content; but in special instances may be due, or partly due, to concentrations of magnetic minerals. By means of the magnetic anomalies, various rock bodies and structural features, such as faults or folds, and fracture zones, or across areas of few or no outcrops. In many instances, however, no interpretation of particular anomalies may be possible without further geological information.

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