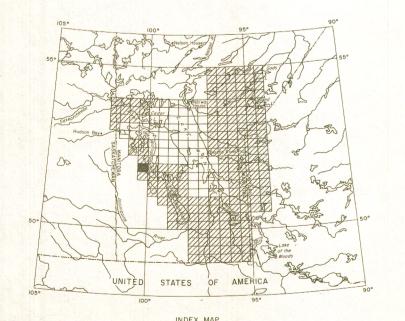
PROVINCE OF MANITOBA

DEPARTMENT
OF
ENERGY, MINES AND RESOURCES

SHEET $62\frac{N}{16}$ GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF CANADA DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND NATURAL RESOURCES AEROMAGNETIC SERIES 100°00′ Joins Map 4236G, "Duck Bay" 10' 25' 20' 1935 R20 TP33 R22 TP33 R20 TP33 R21 50' TP32 R21 TP32 RI9 TP32 R20 100°00′ 20' Joins Map 4234G, "Garland" 100°30′ 25' PUBLISHED 1968



ISOMAGNETIC LINES (absolute total field)

Flight altitude 1000 feet above ground level

SAGEMACE BAY

MAP 4235G

MANITOBA

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

1 1/2 0 1 2

The planimetry for this map was obtained from topographical map sheets published by the Department of Energy, Mines and Resources, Ottawa.

Airborne Magnetic Survey, March 1967 to October 1968 by Spartan Air Services Ltd.

No correction has been made for regional variation.

Where the survey aircraft traversed large areas of water and swamp, Doppler navigation was utilized to direct the course of the aircraft and the Doppler output was recorded on an incremental X, Y recorder for compilation purposes.

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 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 without further geological information.

GEOPHYSICS PAPER 4235

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