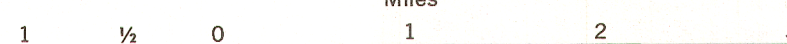


500 gammas
100 gammas
20 gammas
10 gammas
Magnetic depression

MAP 2759G

SASKATCHEWAN

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



No correction has been made for regional variation.

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, can be traced, and the magnetic intensity across, or near, a fault may be a useful indicator of the degree of displacement, or of the presence 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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