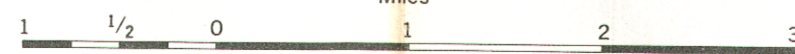


MAP 5246G

**GERMANSEN**  
BRITISH COLUMBIA

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



- ISOMAGNETIC LINES (total field)
- 500 gammas . . . . .
  - 100 gammas . . . . .
  - 20 gammas . . . . .
  - 10 gammas . . . . .
  - Magnetic depression . . . . .
  - Flight lines . . . . .
  - Flight altitude 1000 feet above ground level

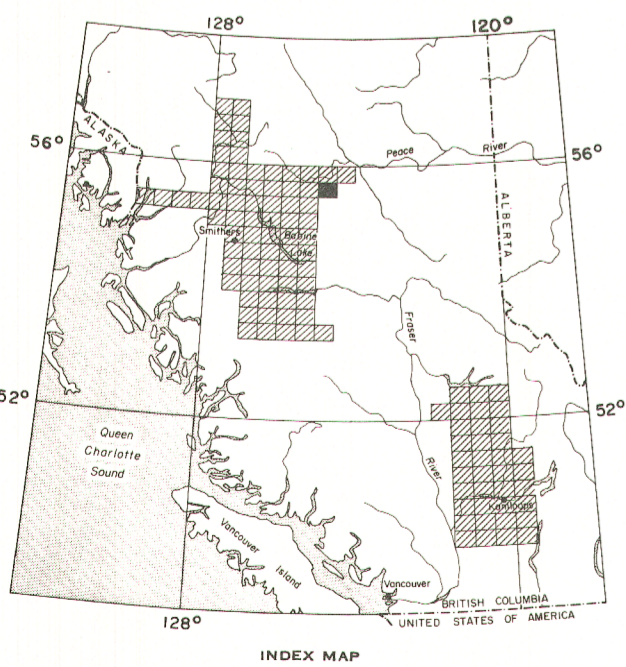
Airborne Magnetic Survey, Oct. 1970 to Oct. 1971  
by Lockwood Survey Corporation Ltd.

The planimetry for this map was obtained from planimetric map sheets published by the Department of Lands and Forests, Province of British Columbia, Victoria.

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 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.

MAP 5246 G  
**GERMANSEN**  
BRITISH COLUMBIA  
SHEET 93 <sup>N</sup>/<sub>10</sub>



INDEX MAP