PROVINCE DEPARTMENT OF OF · ENERGY, MINES AND RESOURCES MANITOBA SHEET 62 0 8 AEROMAGNETIC SERIES DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND NATURAL RESOURCES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF CANADA 25' 20' Joins Map 4183G, "Lake St. Martin" 05' TP29 R6 TP29 R5 TP28/R6 TP27 R5 MOOSEHORN TP26 R7 4 TP26 R8 TP26 R6 TP26 R5 0

MAP 4182G

Joins Map 4181G, "Ashern"

25'

98°30′

ISOMAGNETIC LINES (absolute total field)

20'

500 gammas.

100 gammas.

20 gammas.

10 gammas.

Magnetic depression

Flight altitude 1000 feet above ground level

MOOSEHORN

MANITOBA —

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

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.

10'

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.

05'

98°00'

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