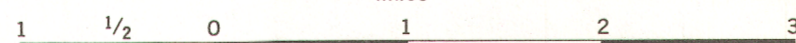


PUBLISHED 1969

MAP 5293G

GHITEZLI LAKE  
BRITISH COLUMBIA

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



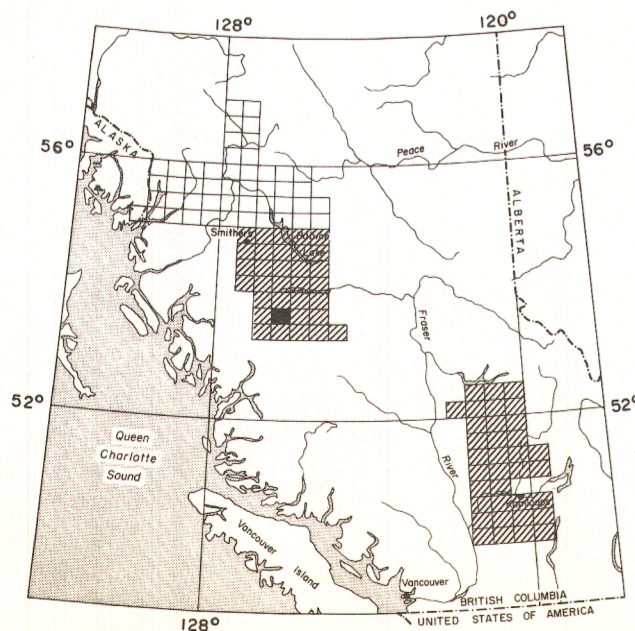
- ISOMAGNETIC LINES (total field)
- 500 gammas . . . . .
  - 100 gammas . . . . .
  - 20 gammas . . . . .
  - 10 gammas . . . . .
  - Magnetic depression . . . . .
  - Flight lines . . . . .
  - Flight altitude 1000 feet above ground level

Airborne Magnetic Survey, June 1968 to July 1968 by Lockwood Survey Corporation Ltd.

The base map was obtained from topographical sheets published by the Department of Energy, Mines and Resources and the British Columbia Surveys and Mapping Branch, Department of Lands and Forests.

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.



INDEX MAP