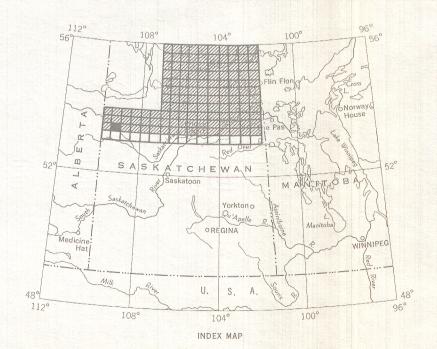
PROVINCE

DEPARTMENT OF

ENERGY, MINES AND RESOURCES SASKATCHEWAN SHEET 78 $\frac{F}{6}$ AEROMAGNETIC SERIES DEPARTMENT OF MINERAL RESOURCES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF CANADA 25' 4644G 'St. Walburg' 109°00′ TP. 52 R.23 TP.52,R.22 -60,220P.52,R24 Butte - St.-Pierre TP.51, R.21, .0 0 8 20' Westhazel TP.50, R.23 Pikes Peak 0 TP.50, R.24 TP.50,R.22



109°30′

. 0 0

TP/49, R.24

MAP 4660G

4676G ''Maidstone'

P49 R 23

20'

ISOMAGNETIC LINES (absolute total field)

500 gammas....

Magnetic depression.....

Flight altitude: 1000 feet above ground level

CLEEVES

SASKATCHEWAN

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

Airborne Magnetic Survey, May 1967 to Dec. 1969, by Aéro Photo Inc.

No correction has been made for regional variation.

10'

The planimetry for this map was obtained from advance information supplied by the Department of Energy, Mines and Resources.

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'

TP.49, R.21

109°00′

PUBLISHED 1971

GEOPHYSICS PAPER 4660 CLEEVES SASKATCHEWAN SHEET 73 F