PROVINCE
OF
SASKATCHEWAN
DEPARTMENT OF MINERAL RESOURCES

DEPARTMENT
OF
ENERGY, MINES AND RESOURCES
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF CANADA

AEROMAGNETIC SERIES

SHEET 73 J/9

106°30′ 25′ 20′ 4588G "Randall River" 10′ 05′ 106°00′
54°45′ 40′ 35′ 54°30′

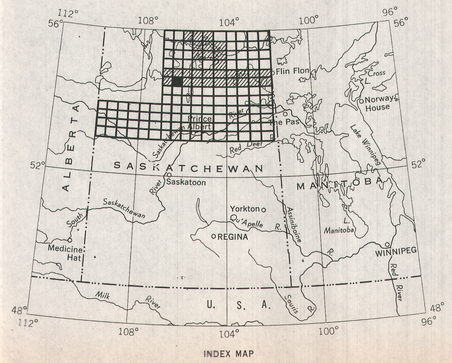
4597G "Smoothstone Lake" 4590G "Varey Lake"

MAHIGAN LAKE
TP.66,R.4
TP.66,R.3
TP.66,R.2
TP.66,R.1
Randall LINE
Pear Lake
Hines Lake
NORTHERN
River
CONTROL
TP.65,R.4
Hurteau Lake
TP.65,R.3
TP.65,R.2
TP.65,R.1
PROVINCIAL
FOREST
RANDALL LAKE
17th BASE LINE
MAGNETIC
TP.64,R.4
TP.64,R.3
TP.64,R.2
TP.64,R.1
Rock Lake
Weyakwin Lake
Wasyluk Bay
3RD MERIDIAN

60,500 60,600 60,660 60,680 60,700 60,800 60,900 61,000 61,200
320 325 330 335 338 339 340 340A 341 345 350

4608G "Wassegam Lake"

PUBLISHED, 1967



INDEX MAP

ISOMAGNETIC LINES (absolute total field)

500 gammas
100 gammas
20 gammas
10 gammas
Magnetic depression

Flight lines
Flight altitude: 1000 feet above ground level

MAP 4598G

RANDALL LAKE

SASKATCHEWAN

Scale 1:50 000 - Échelle 1/50 000

Kilometres 1 0 1 2 3 4 Kilomètres

Universal Transverse Mercator Projection
Projection transverse universelle de Mercator

© Crown copyrights reserved
© Droits de la Couronne réservés

Airborne Magnetic Survey, Oct 1966 and May 1967, by Aero Photo Inc.

No correction has been made for regional variation.

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.

GEOPHYSICS PAPER 4598

RANDALL LAKE

SASKATCHEWAN

SHEET 73 J/9