GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF CANADA
DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY, MINES AND RESOURCES

GEOPHYSICAL SERIES (Aeromagnetic)

SHEET 46 K/5 and 46 K/6

86°00' 45' 15' 85°00'
66°30' 25' 20' 66°15'

8332 G "46 K/11 and 46 K/12"

8334 G "46 K/3 and 46 K/4"

8317 G "46 K/7 and 46 K/8"

HARBOUR ISLANDS
FORESHORE FLATS
HALL ISLANDS
CLARKE ISLAND
FORESHORE
MARSHLAND
BAY
R E P U L S E B A Y
P E N N E L L S U L A
M E E V I L L E
District of Franklin
District of Keewatin
FRANKLIN KEEWATIN

INDEX MAP

ISOMAGNETIC LINES (absolute total field)

500 gammas
100 gammas
20 gammas
10 gammas
Magnetic depression L-5 687
Flight lines L-5 687
Flight altitude 1000 feet above ground level

MAP 8333G

46 K/5 and 46 K/6

DISTRICT OF FRANKLIN
DISTRICT OF KEEWATIN

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

SCALE 1:50,000

1 MILE 1/2 0 1 2 3
1 0.5 0 1 2 3 4 KILOMETERS

Air photographs covering this map area may be obtained through the National Air Photographic Library, Topographical Survey, Ottawa, Ontario.

COPIES OF THIS MAP MAY BE OBTAINED FROM THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL, GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF CANADA, OTTAWA.

Airborne magnetic survey, June, July and August 1973 to 1976 by Geoterrex Ltd., Survair Ltd., Northway Survey Corporation Ltd.

No correction has been made for regional variation.

The topography for this map was reproduced from 1:50,000 topographical map sheets, published by the Department of Energy, Mines and Resources, Ottawa.

Where the survey aircraft traversed large areas of water and ice, 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.

MAP 8333G
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES
SHEET 46 K/5 and 46 K/6

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