

Joins Map 3231G, '65  $\frac{G}{12}$

Joins Map 3235G, '65  $\frac{G}{10}$

Joins Map 3215G, '65  $\frac{G}{6}$

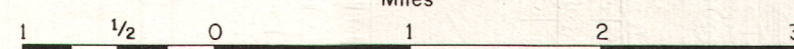
PUBLISHED 1965

MAP 3232G

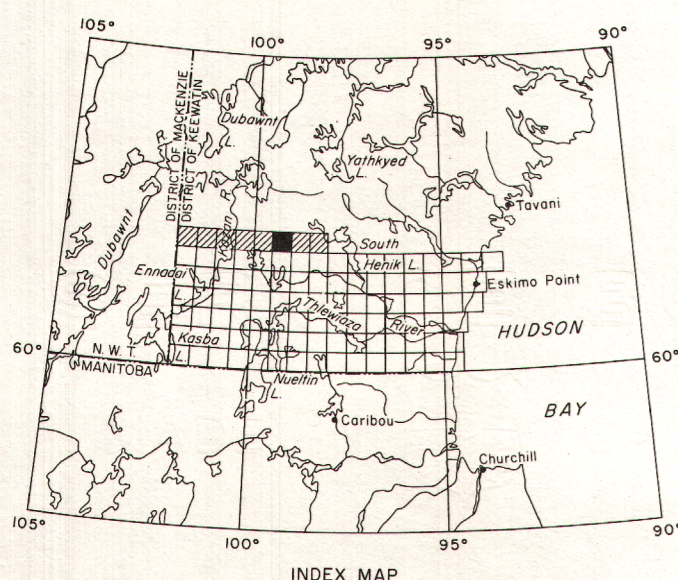
# SHEET 65 $\frac{G}{11}$

DISTRICT OF KEEWATIN  
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

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



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



- ISOMAGNETIC LINES (absolute 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 to Sept. 1964  
by Spartan Air Services Ltd.

No correction has been made for regional variation.

The planimetry for this map was obtained from  
topographical map sheets published by the  
Department of Mines and Technical Surveys.

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.